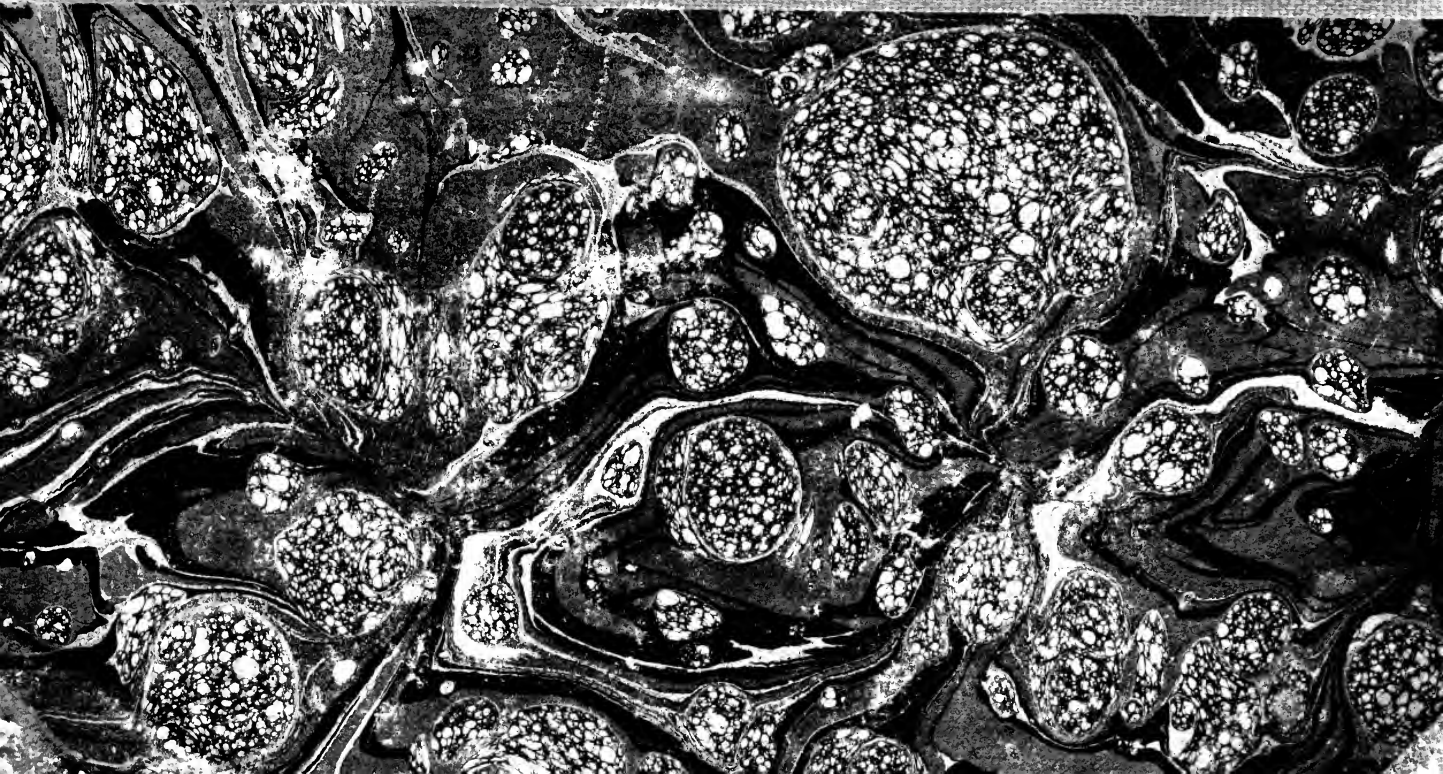

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TRAVELS

THROUGH

LOUISIANA.

TRAVELS

THROUGH THAT PART OF

NORTH AMERICA

FORMERLY CALLED

LOUISIANA.

By Mr. BOSSU, Captain in the French Marines.

Translated from the FRENCH,

By JOHN REINHOLD FORSTER, F.A.S.

Illustrated with NOTES relative chiefly to NATURAL HISTORY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED BY THE TRANSLATOR

A SYSTEMATIC CATALOGUE of all the known Plants of English North-America,

OR, A

FLORA AMERICÆ SEPTENTRIONALIS.

TOGETHER WITH

An ABSTRACT of the most useful and necessary articles contained in

PETER LOEFLING's TRAVELS

through Spain and Cumana in South America.

Referred to the Pages of the original Swedish Edition.

VOL. II.

Ornari res ipsa negat, contenta doceri. *Horat.*

LONDON:

Printed for T. DAVIES in Russel-Street, Covent-Garden.

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TRAVELS THROUGH LOUISIANA.

LETTER XXII.

To the MARQUIS de l'ESTRADE.

The Author returns to France. *Dangers he runs at the Cape of* Florida. *Origin of a pretended Fountain, which has the Quality of making young again. The Ship on which he was on board, escapes from the* Engliſh: *Fight with one of their Privateers; the Ship is in Danger of being burnt; project of making a Deſcent upon the Coaſts of* New England; *taking of an* Engliſh *Veſſel. The Author arrives at* Corunna.

SIR,

WHEN I arrived at *Corunna* the firſt of November 1762, I heard that M. *de Kerlerec* had ſent a Spaniſh veſſel to *France*, in order to prejudice the Premier againſt M. *de Rochemore*, commiſſary

general of the marine, and *Ordonnateur* † of Louiſiana, who was recalled to *France* by the king's *lettre de Cachet*, and againſt the officers who accompanied him, amongſt whom I was, without knowing of it. Already in the preceding month of June, that governor of *Louiſiana*, notified to M. *de Belle-Iſle*, whoſe hiſtory I have related to you, and to M. *le Chevalier d'Erneville*, commander of the troops of the marine in *Louiſiana*, the diſagreeable news of their recall in theſe terms:

" I give you this notice, that I have received " a letter from the *Duc de Choiſeuil*, dated the " firſt of January laſt, which informs me, that " the king, diſpleaſed with your ſervices, has " broke you, and deprived you of your places."

You may gueſs how great the aſtoniſhment of theſe two officers was, who had ſerved their king and country with ſo much honour and dignity. This cataſtrophe has affected M. *de Belle-Iſle* more than his unhappy ſituation when he was among the cannibals. This worthy officer, who has done great ſervices to the colony of *Louiſiana* where he hoped to die in peace, has not heſitated, notwithſtanding his advanced age, to expoſe himſelf to the dangers of the ſea and

† Overſeer of the cuſtoms and of the proviſions in *Louiſiana*.

and of war, and to embark with us, in order to lay his complaints before the ſovereign. He arrived here very ill, and his misfortunes afflict him to ſuch a degree, that I fear very much, he will not be able to come to the throne of the beſt of kings, but ſink under this unexpected reverſe of fortune, at the latter end of his life *; you will perceive by the following account, that without the experience of this old officer, we ſhould have periſhed, being one hundred and fifty of us in the ſhip *Medea* of twelve guns, commanded by Captain *Cochon*. The Engliſh fleet which had taken *Martinique*, was attacking the *Havannah* in *Cuba*. It is known, that in order to ſail from *Louiſiana* to *France*, the ſhip muſt get ſight of that iſland.

This brings on a very natural reflection. Was it not juſt, that the governor of *Louiſiana* ſhould communicate to Captain *Cochon* thoſe advices, which he had received, that he might not venture imprudently, as he afterwards did, to touch

* M. *de Belle-Iſle*, being overwhelmed with grief and fatigue died at *Paris*, the fourth of May 1763, regretted by many good men. His kindneſs gained him the eſteem and friendſhip of every officer. He never diſcontinued the pious exerciſes in his family and gave the beſt example to the whole colony. His wife and daughter ſoon followed him to the grave.

at the *Havannah?* he ought to have paid a very ſerious attention to give ſuch advices.

We ſailed from *Baliſe* the tenth of Auguſt 1762; and as we intended to avoid *Cuba*, we went towards the iſles of *Tortugas* or of *Turtles**, we had a fair wind which blew very hard; but our pilot being little acquained with theſe ſhores, miſſed the entrance of the channel of *Bahama*, in the duſk, and ſailed into the bay which the cape of *Florida* forms, having taken the height, and found the latitude the ſame on this ſide the cape as it ought to be on the other, he believed he had doubled it; and we ſhould have been loſt, if M. *de Belle-Iſle*, who in forty-five years had acquired a perfect knowledge of the coaſts of *North America*, and had ſome doubts about the pilot's abilities, had not watched to avoid the danger. In reality, this experienced major ſeeing in the morning that the colour of the water was changed, went to wake the captain, who thought he was in the open ſea and ſlept with ſecurity. Having taken the ſoundings he found his miſtake, and was much ſurpriſed to find only about five fathoms of

* They have got this name, becauſe the turtles hatch their eggs in the ſands thereon; they are all very low, and not viſible till you come very near them.

of water, we veered about and happily got clear of theſe ſhores by the help of frequent ſoundings.

Before I proceed, I muſt be allowed to make a digreſſion upon *Florida*, and on that fountain which had the power of making old people young again, which has made ſo great a noiſe in *Europe*, and has occaſioned almoſt as many voyages in order to obtain it, as the inſatiable deſire of riches. The Spaniards wiſhed to get poſſeſſion of it, as they had of the rich mines of *Peru:* I hope, that theſe details will not prove diſagreeable to you, and that hope alone is ſufficient to authoriſe the abſtract I am going to preſent you with.

The Spaniards call the cape of *Florida Cabo de los Corrientes*, becauſe the water has ſo ſtrong a current there, as to reſiſt the wind, and hinder the ſhips from advancing, though they ſhould croud all their ſails; which occaſions their being ſometimes thrown againſt ſome rocks, which we were very near experiencing againſt ſome little iſles which *Chriſtopher Columbus* called *Los Martyres*, becauſe, having perceived the tops of the rocks at a diſtance, he imagined he ſaw a likeneſs in them to men that were tortured. Theſe iſles are eleven in number. *Los Tortugas*, or the Turtles, were ſo called by the Spaniards, who caught ſix thouſand tortoiſes upon theſe iſles.

The *Bahama* iſlands are ſo low as to appear overflowed, by which means a great channel is formed with a current, which in the narroweſt place is twenty leagues broad from *Albana* to *Los Martyres*, and fourteen from *Los Martyres* to *Florida*. All theſe iſles are ſituated in twenty-five degrees fifteen minutes north latitude. We have cruized for twenty-ſeven days together in theſe parts, from whence we eſcaped by a kind of miracle.

It is known, that Don *Juan Ponce de Leon* diſcovered *Florida*, as he was in ſearch of *Bimini*: this is the iſle which has been ſo much talked of, containing the river *Jordan*, and the fountain ſo renowned by the Indians of *Cuba*, who aſſerted that its waters had the quality of making men young again. Don *Juan Ponce de Leon* believed this fable, and went in ſearch of the fountain without finding it. He ſent Captain *Perez de Ortubia* and the pilot *Antonio de Alminos* upon this diſcovery: he touched at the bay of *Puerto Rico*, where he found *Bimini*, but neither the river *Jordan* nor the fountain. Don *Juan* died ſome time after, unſucceſsfully ſearching for this famous fountain.

The inhabitants of *Cuba*, who were plagued by the *Spaniards* to diſcover the gold mines, being

ing desirous of getting rid of these importunate guests, told them, that besides the gold which they would find in the isle of *Bimini*, there was likewise a river and a fountain which made old men young by bathing in it. This account was immediately transmitted to the court of *Madrid*, where it engaged many *Spaniards* to embark at *Cadiz*, in order to go to the *West Indies* to see this wonder, which, if it had really existed, would have been worth more than all the gold in the world.

When these Spaniards returned to *Cadiz*, every one found that they had been deceived; instead of being young, they were grown older, and the people laughed at their long and troublesome voyage; but in seeking for this imaginary fountain, they discovered Cape *Corrientes*. At that time all those who came to the isle of *Bimini*, tried all the rivers, fountains, lakes, and even the marshes in it, bathed in them, and drank their waters, in order to try whether they would make them young again; this wonder has but lately been sought for as the philosopher's stone was in *Europe*.

We agreed amongst ourselves, that if we were taken by *English* privateers, and carried to this isle, we would bathe in all the rivers and foun-

tains of *Bimini*. This iſle now belongs to the *Engliſh*, and is called the *Iſle of Providence*; it formerly was a retreat for the pirates who have infeſted the American ſeas for a conſiderable time.

The firſt thing that gave riſe to this fable about the fountain is this: the air of *Florida* is ſo temperate, that it is ſaid there have been men of two hundred and fifty years of age. It is likewiſe aſſerted, that the handſomeſt women in *North America* lived at *Bimini*; and all the men of the continent, even the old ones, retired to that iſle to ſoften the miſeries of their life; but all theſe innocent pleaſures ended at the arrival of the *Europeans*, who diſpoſſeſſed theſe poor people. All the iſles have been ſettled by people who came from *Cuba*. The accounts inform us of the brave reſiſtance which the *Indians* of *Florida* made againſt the *Spaniards*; when the latter arrived in their country, they met them in eleven *canoes* or *piraguas* armed with bows and arrows; they were bold enough to come and cut the cables of *Don Juan Ponce de Leon*'s veſſel, who was forced to make peace with them: theſe people are governed by *Paraufiis* or Caciques.

I ſhall add here, being upon the article of this pretended fountain, that the Indians of *Darien* endea-

endeavouring, as thoſe of *Cuba* had, to get rid of the *Spaniards*, on account of the inquiry they made after gold, perſuaded them, by way of joke, that ſince they were ſo fond of this metal, they ſhould go to the ſouthward, where it was ſo common that they fiſhed it with nets; *Vaſco Nunnez de Balboa* inſerted this account in a memoir which he ſent to court; this piece of news pleaſed the Spaniards; about this time *Nunnez* diſcovered the South Sea and *Peru*; but the gold fiſhery proved abortive.

You know, that, in the time of the famous ſyſtem of *John Law*, who was near overturning the whole kingdom, there was a repreſentation at Paris of an Indian upon the river *Miſſiſippi*, giving a *Frenchman* an ingot of gold for a knife, and every one had then the madneſs of bringing his real money, in order to have a ſhare in the *bonds* of a pretended *Dorado*; it is certain that if ſome *Indians* of the neighbourhood of *New Orleans* had been at *Paris* at that time, they would have ſaid with good reaſon, that the French had loſt their wits, or rather they would have taken them for jugglers; it is ſaid thoſe pretended mines were the ruin of M. *de la Salle* in 1684, when he miſſed the mouth of the *Miſſiſippi*. He did not take notice, that the interior parts of this vaſt continent had more precious

cious treaſures: they were to be found by cultivation, which is the mother and nurſe of all mankind, and the riches of countries.

We were obliged to keep along the coaſt of *Florida*, and on the thirty-ſeventh day of our voyage we were near *Louiſiana*. Unhappily for us, a violent ſtorm expoſed us to the danger of periſhing, and obliged us to go towards *Cuba*, where, not finding the ſquadron, we imagined the Engliſh had raiſed the ſiege; but we were going to deliver ourſelves up into their hands, as ſhall appear from the ſequel.

We reſolved to touch at the *Havannah* in order to take in proviſions, which we were in want of, and likewiſe a coaſting pilot. We came to the road on the eighth of September 1762, hoiſted a flag, and fired ſeveral cannons to call aſſiſtance, but were ſurpriſed to ſee nobody come; however, approaching more and more, and juſt as we were entering into the port, we ſaw *Caſtle Moro* almoſt demoliſhed, which made us take a reſolution to launch our boat with ſome officers, to go upon diſcovery; our canoe luckily met with a Spaniſh *balandra*, or ſmall veſſel, going out of the harbour, having ſome families of that nation on board, with a paſſport from the *Engliſh* governor, Lord *Albemarle*;

marle; the maſter of this veſſel informed us, that the town and fort ſurrendered to the *Engliſh* on the 12th of Auguſt 1762.

We inſtantly veered about; an Engliſh frigate went to chace us; but Providence, attentive to our preſervation, ſent a very thick fog, by means of which we got off, and entered the channel of *Bahama* at night.

Some days after, we ſaw a ſhip preceded by two boats. We ſoon ſaw that ſhe was a privateer from the iſle of *Providence*, and that the two boats were prizes taken from our countrymen; ſhe came to attack us, and we received her well, though inferior by four guns *; then, not relying on our mercantile cannoneers and officers, every one of us exerted himſelf to the utmoſt, and employed all his knowledge of artillery; our cannon was ſerved ſo well, that, after a briſk fire during about three hours, the rigging of the Engliſh ſhip being almoſt entirely deſtroyed, and the ſhip itſelf not able to withſtand

* I muſt obſerve here, that before we left *New Orleans* M. *de Kerlerec* took away two of our cannon, and this veſſel, which had brought the ſtaff-officers of the regiment of *Angoumois* to *Louiſiana*, had fourteen guns; it is certain, that if we had had the ſame number, the privateer and her prizes muſt have ſtruck to us.

ſtand our fire, ſhe was obliged to retire, and we were lucky enough to have nobody killed or wounded on board; our ſhip was ſhot through, and our ſails and rigging ſo much damaged, that we were obliged to put up new ones in their ſtead.

During the fight, we were expoſed to a great danger, the wind ſending back ſome burning oakum into our ſhip, it ſet fire to a box of cartridges on the quarter-deck; but happily it did not communicate to the powder-room, which would have blown us up.

The wind continued contrary to us, and we were in the open ſea, without knowing when we ſhould be able to touch any where. Every day the danger of ſtarving to death became more and more viſible, being already reduced to the fourth part of our allowance. We held a council, in which we reſolved to attack the firſt ſhip of the enemy which we ſhould meet with, or to make a deſcent upon the coaſt of *New England*, we being juſt oppoſite that province, in order to get proviſions, or die ſword in hand. The undertaking was bold, and I may ſay deſperate, but our proverb ſays, Hunger drives the wolf out of the wood *; we were come to that extremity, when,

* *La faim chaſſe le loup hors du bois.*

when, by an effect of Providence, we got ſight of a great ſhip: we bore down upon her immediately, being determined to grapple, becauſe ſhe appeared to be ſtronger in the number of her cannon; we hoiſted Engliſh colours, but ſhe crouded her ſails to get off; however, as we had gained upon her, ſhe prepared for the fight ſo boldly, that it would have kept off any but hungry people; we hoiſted our colours according to cuſtom, by firing a gun; and having brought our ſhip to the proper diſtance, we gave her a broadſide, upon which ſhe ſtruck to us immediately. Her cargo was very rich; we took away her cannon, and many cheſts full of muſkets, piſtols, and ſabres, which ſerved to arm us; but we found few proviſions in her, as ſhe was near the place of her deſtination. After having ranſomed her, we left her juſt proviſions ſufficient to reach *Carolina* with, whither ſhe was bound, and from whence ſhe was not above ſeventy leagues diſtant.

We now thought we might venture to ſail for *Europe* with the proviſions we had got, hoping that, as we were well armed, we might take another prize, or touch at the *Azores* *; but we were diſappointed in theſe expectations, the

* Iſles between *Europe* and *North America* in the Atlantic ocean.

the contrary winds always prevented our landing, and having met no veſſel on our paſſage, we were during fifty days reduced to extreme miſery, having no more than three ounces of biſcuit, and half a bottle of water every day *.

This poor ſubſiſtence would ſoon have been conſumed, if a violent ſtorm had not, after numberleſs dangers, happily brought us to *Spain* on the ninety-fourth day of our paſſage, after having eſcaped from periſhing by the waves, the ſword, fire, hunger, thirſt, &c.

Our firſt care on arriving in the port was to thank the Supreme Being by a *Te Deum*, during a general diſcharge of our artillery.

We found the Chevalier *de Ternay* here, who commanded the French ſquadron, coming from the glorious *Newfoundland* expedition. This brave officer was ſurpriſed to ſee ſo many ſoldiers ſent back in our ſhip, in time of war, who could be uſeful in *Louiſiana*. Part of them he took into his own ſhips, to ſerve there during the reſt of

* We had found in the *Engliſh* veſſel thirty quarts of barley groats, which were of great uſe to us; we boiled them in water with mouldy biſcuit; and this mixture made a diſh which we found excellent; ſo true it is, that hunger is the beſt ſauce.

of the campaign; the others, who had got their leave, ſigned *de Kerlerec* and *Foucaut*, diſembarked, and took ſervice among the Spaniards, in the army which was deſtined for *Portugal*.

We went on ſhore the firſt of November 1762, in a body, to pay a viſit to the Marquis *de Croix*, captain-general in the kingdom *Gallicia*. This nobleman received us very graciouſly; from thence we went to M. *David*, conſul-general of the *French* nation in *Gallicia*, reſident at *Corunna*. We begged he would advance us what we were moſt in want of, as we were without money to live upon the road in Spain; he anſwered, that he had no orders to do it, but that when he found an opportunity of obliging a ſet of worthy perſons, he took every thing upon himſelf: we thanked him for his goodneſs.

After this, having reſted a little, to recover from the fatigue of our voyage, we are preparing to go to *France* by land, and hope to arrive at court in the beginning of January 1763.

I hope I have omitted nothing worthy of obſervation during our correſpondence, in which I have endeavoured to be as exact as poſſible, and to imitate at the ſame time the bee which works for others. I do not ſpeak of my ſucceſs

to

to you; you muſt have obſerved from my letters, what diſagreeable ſituations I have been in, for diſapproving of the immenſe abuſe of authority, and for ſtriving to go againſt the current. I aſked leave to return to *Europe* in neutral veſſels, which the governor always refuſed to grant under various pretences, forcing me afterwards to go in a merchant-ſhip, in which I have been expoſed to periſh as you have ſeen above.

As to rewards, is it not enough for a citizen to have been faithful to his king, and uſeful to his country? It is merely from this conſideration, that I will hope that our equitable and wiſe prime-miniſter, will have the kindneſs to acquaint the beſt of kings with the zeal of an officer, who has had the honour and ſatisfaction to ſerve him well both in *Europe* and in *America*; I ſhall, with a reſpectful confidence, expect the honourable rewards due to military merit: and theſe compenſations from the hand of our monarch, will be a thouſand times more precious to me than all the riches of the *Indies*. I expect to have the honour of ſeeing you ſoon, and am, SIR, &c.

At Corunna, the 10th of November 1762.

END of the TRAVELS.

A

CATALOGUE

OF THE

Known PLANTS, SHRUBS, and TREES in NORTH AMERICA.

Collected from the various WRITERS on that Subject.

CLASSIS I.

MONANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Linnæan Names.	*English Names.*	*Places.*	*Authors & Observations.*
CANNA glauca	Indian shot	Carolina	Dill. elth. t. 59. f. 69.
CINNA arundinacea	Canada grass	Canada	
SALICORNIA Virgin.	Kelp, or Jointed glass-wort	Virginia	
CALLITRICHE verna	Star-grass	Ibid.	Gron. Fl. Virg. 143.

CLASSIS II.

DIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

OLEA Americana	American olive	Car. Flor.	Catesb. i. 61. purple-berried bay
CHIONANTHUS Virg.	Fringe-tree	N. Amer.	Cat. i. 68.
CIRCÆA Canadensis	Enchanters nightshade	N. Amer.	

VERONICA Virginica	Speedwell	Virginian	Virginia	
ſerpyllifolia		thyme leav'd	N. Amer.	
beccabunga		brooklime	Ibid.	
arvenſis		field	Ibid.	
Marilandica		Maryland	Ibid.	
DIANTHERA Americ.	Baſtard	hedge-hyſſop	Virg. Flor.	Pluk. amalth. t. 423. f. 5
GRATIOLA Virginian.	Hedge-hyſſop	Virgin.	Virginia	
UTRICULARIA vulg.	Water-milfoil,	comm.	Ibid.	
ſubulata		ſubulated	N. Amer.	
gibba		gibbous	N. Amer.	
VERBENA orubica	Vervain,	orubian	Iſle of Arabua or Oruba	
nodiflora		jointed	Virginia	
haſtata		haſtated	N. Amer.	
Carolina		Carolina	N. Amer.	
urticifolia		nettle-leav'd	N. Amer.	
ſpuria		ſpurious	N. Amer.	
LYCOPUS Virginicus	Water-horehound	Vir.	Virginia	
CUNILA mariana	Penny-royal,	Virgin.	Virginia	
pulegioides		officinal	N. Amer.	Kalm's Travels, vol. i. p. 194. affords a good pectoral and ſudorific medicine when infuſed like tea.
MONARDA fiſtuloſa			Canada	
didyma			N. York & Penſylv.	
clinopodia			Virginia	
punctata			Virginia	
ciliata			Virginia	
SALVIA lyrata	Sage,	lyrated	Virginia	
urticifolia		nettle-leav'd	S. of No. Amer.	
verbenaca		ſinuated	Virginia	
COLLINSONIA Canadenſis	Horſe-weed		Penſyl. & Virginia	Kalm's Travels, vol. i. p. 197. is ſtrong ſcented, uſed as a cure for rheumatic diſorders; by an Indian againſt the bite of the rattleſnake.

CLAS-

CLASSIS III.

TRIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

VALERIANA locusta ε ζ	Valerian, corn-sallad	Maryland	
MELOTHRIA pendula	Small creeping cucumber	N. Amer.	
IRIS versicolor	Flower de luce, mottled	Penſ. & Vir	
Virginica	Virginian	Virginia	
verna	vernal	Virginia	
COMMELINA communis	Day-flower, common	N. Amer.	
erecta	upright	Virginia	
Virginica	Virginian	Virginia	
XYRIS indica		N. Amer.	Raj. hiſt. pl. 2. p. 1318. Its juice cures tetters and other cutaneous diſorders.
SCHOENUS coloratus	Cyperus ruſh, ſpotted	Virginia	
glomeratus	globoſe	Virginia	
CYPERUS odoratus	Cyperus, ſweet-ſcented	N. Amer.	
conpreſſus	compreſſed	N. Amer.	
ſtrigoſus	ſtrigoſe	Virginia	
alternifolius	tall	Virginia	Linn. Sp. plant. p. 63. n. 4. Schoenus ſpathaceus.
SCIRPUS paluſtris	Ruſh-graſs, marſh	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 83.
capitatus	globoſe	Virginia	
capillaris	dwarf	Virginia	
mucronatus	mucronated	Virginia	
echinatus	echinated	N. Amer.	
retrofractus		Virginia	
ſpadiceus	brown	Virginia	
ERIOPHORUM Virgin.	Cotton graſs, Virgin.	Virginia	
cyperinum	yellow	N. Amer.	

DIGYNIA.

PHALARIS oryzoides	Canary graſs, Americ.	Virginia	
PANICUM glaucum	Panic graſs, rough-feeded	N. Amer.	
Italicum	hirſute	Virginia	
crus galli		Virginia	

Panicum	ſanguinale	Panic graſs, purple	N. Amer.	
	filiforme	ſlender	N. Amer.	Kalm.
	dichotomum	dichotomous	Virginia	
	clandeſtin.	ſheathed	Penſylva.	Kalm.
	capillare	capillaceous	Virginia	
	latifolium	broad leaved	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 11. ? Panicum paniculatum, floribus muticis. Pluk. alm. 176. t. 92. f. 7.
	virgatum	virgated	Virginia	
Agroſtis	Virginica	Bent graſs, Virginian	Virginia	An eadem cum *Uniola ſpicata*, Linn. ?
Melica	altiſſima	Melic graſs, tall	N. Amer.	
Poa	anguſtifolia	Meadow graſs, narrow leaved	Canada	Kalm's Travels, vol. iii. p. 156.
	compreſſa	compreſſed	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 13. Poa panicula diffuſa angulis rectis, ſpiculis obtuſis culmo obliquo compreſſo.
	capillaris	capillaceous	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 66.
Briza	eragroſtis	Quaking graſs	Virginia	
Uniola	paniculata	Spike graſs, paniculated	Carolina	Sea-ſide oats. Cateſb. i. p. 32. t. 32.
	ſpicata	eared	N. Amer.	Confer. Agroſtis Virginica, Linn.
Dactylis	cynoſuroides	Cock's foot graſs	N. Amer.	
Cynosurus	Ægyptius	Dog's tail graſs	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 14.
Bromus	purgans	Brome graſs, purging	Canada	Kalm.
	ciliatus	ciliated	Ibid.	Kalm.
Stipa	avenacea	Feather-graſs	Virginia	
Avena	Penſylvanica	Oats, Penſylvanian	Penſylv.	Kalm.
	ſpicata	eared	Ibid.	
Arundo	phragmitis	Reed, common	Virginia	
	arenaria	ſand	N. Amer.	Kalm's Travels, vol. iii. p. 210.
Elymus	arenarius	Lyme graſs, ſea	Canada	Kalm's Trav. vol. iii. p. 210.
	Philadelph.	Penſylvanian	Penſylv.	
	Canadenſis	Canadian	Canada	Kalm.
	Virginicus	Virginian	Virginia	Gron. flor. virg. 15. Gramen ſpicatum ſecalinum.
	hyſtrix	bearded	Virginia	
Hordeum	jubatum	Barley, Canada	Canada	Kalm.

TRIGYNIA.

ERIOCAULON decangulare		N. Amer. Phil. Tranſ. vol. lvii. t.
PROSERPINACA paluſtris		Virginia
HOLOSTEUM ſuccu-lentum	American chick-weed, ſucculent	N. York
MOLLUGO verticillata	Indian chick-weed, verticillated	Virginia
QUERIA Canadenſis		N. Amer.
LECHEA minor		Canada
major		Ibid.

CLASSIS IV.

TETRANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis	Button wood	N. Amer.
DIPSACUS fullonum	Teazel, Fuller's	Virginia
SPERMACOCE tenuior	Button weed, annual	Carolina
DIODIA Virginiana		Virginia
HOUSTONIA cœrulea		Ibid.
purpurea		Ibid.
GALIUM bermudenſe	Lady's bedſtraw Bermudian	Ibid. Virg. Ber.
trifidum	trifid	Canada Kalm
tinctorium	dyers	N. Amer. Kalm's Trav. III. p. 14.
uliginoſum	marſhy	North America? Gron. fl. virg 18? Aparine floribus albis, caule quadrato infirmo, foliis ad ſingula genicula quatuor, fructu rotundo glabro lucido?
CATESBÆA ſpinoſa	Lilly thorn	Bahama Iſlands Cateſb. II. t. 100.
MITCHELLA repens		N. Amer. Cateſb. I. 20
CALLICARPA Americana		S. Provinces of N. America Cateſb. II. 47

POLYPRE-

POLYPREMUM procumbens	Carolina flax		Virg.Car.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 19. *Polypremum*
PLANTAGO major	Plaintain, greater		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 19. Plantago foliis ovatis.
Virginica		Virginian	Virginia	
lanceolata β		lanceolated	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 19. Plantago, anguſtifolia glabra, cauliculis longis infirmis, ſpicis brevibus, ſtaminibus plurimis extantibus?
SANGUISORBA media	Wild burnet, cylindric		Canada	
Canadenſis		Canadian	Canada	
CORNUS Florida	Dogwood, florid		Virginia	Cateſb. I. t. 27.
ſanguinea		ſwamp	N. Amer.	An Gron. fl. virg. 20? Cornus foemina floribus candidiſſimis umbellatim diſpoſitis, baccis coeruleo viridibus, officulo duro, compreſſo biloculari?
alba		white	Canada	
Canadenſis		herbaceous	Canada	
PTELEA trifoliata	Shrub trefoil		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 20.
viſcoſa	Bermudian broom		Berm. Ille	Pluk. alm. 43. t. 141, f. 1
LUDVIGIA alternifolia	Baſtard looſe ſtrife, virginian		Virginia	
repens? N. S.		creeping	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 20. Ludwigia caule repente, foliis obverſe ovatis petiolatis. Clayt. n. 775. Ludvigia parva aquatica repens: caule ſucculento glabro rubente: floribus ex alis foliorum egreſſis, dilute luteis, tetrapetalis, fugaciſſimis, vix conſpicuis; foliis rubentibus, venoſis, glabris lucidis, ad finem rotundis, exadverſo binis: vaſculo folioſo in quatuor loculamenta diviſo.
OLDENLANDIA uniflora			Virginia	
AMMANIA ramoſior			Virginia	
ISNARDIA paluſtris			Virginia	

DOR-

Dorstenia	contrayerva	Contrayerva	Louisian.? N. Spain	
Menandra	Gronovii N. S.		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 20. Menandra, ramis alternis.
	ternata N. S.		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 21. Menandra ramis ternis.

DIGYNIA.

Aphanes	arvensis	Parsley Piert	Virginia	
Hamamelis	Virginica	Witch hazel	Virginia	Catesb. app. t. 2.
Cuscuta	Americana	Dodder, American	Virginia	

TETRAGNIA.

Ilex	Aquifolium	Holly, common	Virginia	
	Cassine	Dahoon	Carolina	Catesb. I. t. 31. an. Gron. fl. virg. p. 222. Ilex maritima ramosa, foliis non sinuatis.
Potamogeton	natans, β	Pondweed, floating	Virginia	
	lucens	shining	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 23.
	pectinatum?	pectinated		Gron. fl. virg. 23. Potamogeton foliis longissimis gramineis.
	rotundifolium N. S.	round leaved	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 23. Potamogeton foliis subrotundis.
	oblongifolium N. S.	fœtid	Virginia	Gron fl. virg. 23 Potamogeton foliis oblongis.
Ruppia	maritima		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 23.
Sagina	procumbens	Spring chick-weed, creeping	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 23.
	Virginica	Virginian	Virginia	

CLASSIS V.

PENTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Myosotis Virginica	Mouse ear, American	Virginia	
Lithospermum Virginicum	Gromwell, Virginian	Ibid.	
Anchusa Virginica	Bugloss, Puccoon	Ibid.	
Cynoglosum officinale	Navelwort, officinal	Ibid.	
Virginicum	Virginian	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 24. Its roots heal wounds, and stop the dysentery
Pulmonaria Virginica	Lungwort, American	Virginia	In America, mountain cowslip. Gron. Its root has the quality of healing wounds.
Lycopsis arvensis	Wild Bugloss, common	Virginia	
Virginica	Virginian	Virginia	
Echium vulgare ſ. creticum ?	Vipers Bugloss, common	Virginia	
Dodecatheon Meadia	Meadia	Carolina	Cateſb. app. t. 1.
Hydrophyllum Virginicum	Waterleaf, Virginian	Virginia	
Canadenſe	lobated	Canada	
Lysimachia quadrifolia	Looſe ſtrife, four-leaved	Virginia	
punctata	punctated	Virginia	
ciliata	ciliated	N. Amer.	
Anagallis arvensis	Red Pimpernel, com.	Virginia	It is a good medicine for ſtrengthening the lungs, and mitigates the delirious fits in fevers.
Spigelia marilandica	Worm Honey-ſuckle	Maryland & S.Prov.	*Lonicera Marilandica*, Linn. Syſt. Nat. Ed. XII. Vol. II. p. 166. Sp. pl. p. 249. Cateſb. II. t. 78. Indian pink, its decoction good againſt worms.
Ophiorrhiza mitreola	Snake root, Virginian	Virginia	

Azalea nudiflora	Upright honey-fuckle	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. II. p. 169.	
viscosa	viscid	Virginia	Cateib. I. p. 57. t. 57.	
Phlox paniculata	Baſtard Lychnis, paniculated	N. Amer.	P Collinſon.	
maculata	ſpotted	N. Amer. N. York	Kalm's Trav. II. 222.	
piloſa	hairy	Virginia	Pluk. alm. 133.	
Carolina	Caroline	Carolina		
glaberrima	ſmooth	Virg. New York	Kalm's Trav. II. 222.	
divaricata	divaricated	Virginia		
ovata	oval leaved	Ibid.		
ſubulata	ſubulated	Ibid.		
ſetacea	ſetaceous	Ibid.		
Convolvulus arvenſis	Bindweed, field	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 27.	
panduratus	pandurated	Ibid.		
Carolinus	Caroline	Carolina		
purpureus	purple	N. Amer.		
Batatas	potatoe	Carolina	Cateſb. II. t. 60.	
repens	creeping	N. Amer.		
ſpithameus	dwarf	N. Amer.		
Jalapa	True jalap	Louiſiana	*M. Boſſu* Mill. dict. n. 32.	
Ipomoea Carolina	Jaſmine bindweed, purple	Carolina	Cateſb. II. t. 91.	
lacunoſa		Virg. Car.		
tamnifolia		Carolina		
Polemonium reptans	Jacob's ladder, creeping	Virginia		
rubrum	red	Carolina	Juſſieu.	
dubium	dubious	Virginia		
Campanula Americana	Bellflower, American	Penſylv.		
perfoliata	perfoliated	Virginia		
Samolus valerandi	Water Pimpernel, round leaved	N. Amer.		
Lonicera ſempervirens	Honeyſuckle evergreen	South of N. Amer.		
Symphoricarpos	St. Peter's	Car. Virg.	Its root pounded and taken in a moderate doſe is an infallible remedy againſt intermittent fevers. *Clayt.*	
Diervilla	Dierville's	N. York Nov. Sco.		
Triosteum perfoliatum	Fever-root, Cinque	N. Amer.	In Penſylvania it is called *Gentian.* Clayt.	

Tri-

Triosteum angustifolium		narrow leaved	Virginia	
Conocarpus erecta	Button tree		Berm. Isl. Penſylv.	Cateſb. II. t. 33.
Kuhnia eupatorioides				
Ellisia Nyctelea	Ellisia		Virginia	Polemonium Nyctelea Sp. l. p. 231.
Verbascum Thapſus	Mullein, great yellow		Ibid.	
Blattaria		annual	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 31. Verbaſcum fol. incanis maximum odoratum, floribus luteis & albis arcte cauli adhærentibus & foliis multis anguſtis inter flores emanantibus. Morif. hiſt. 2. p. 485.
Datura ſtramonium varietas flore cœruleo	Thorn apple, common		N. Amer. Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 32.
Nicotiana Tabacum	Tobacco, ſeſſile		N. Amer.	
ruſtica		petiolated	Ibid.	
Physalis viſcoſa	Winter cherry viſcid		Virginia	
Penſylvanica		Penſylvania	Virginia Penſylv.	
Pruinoſa			Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 32. Phyſalis foliis ovatis amplis mollibus acute finuatis nonnihil viſcoſis odoratis Clayt. n. 787. Dill. elth. p. 10. t. 9. f. 9.
Solanum nigrum	Night ſhade, black		Virginia	
mammoſum			Ibid.	
Virginianum		Virginian	N. Amer.	
Indicum?		Indian	New Sp.	Pluk. alm. 350. t. 225. f. 6.
Carolinenſe		Caroline	Carolina	
Bahamenſe		Bahama	Iſle of Providence, one of the Bahamas, and in Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 32. Clayt. n. 862.
Chironia campanulata			Canada	Kalm
angularis			Virginia	Kalm
Cordia Sebeſtena		Sebeſter	Carolina	Cateſb. II. t. 91.

Side-

SIDEROXYLON lycioides	Ironwood lanceolated		Canada	
decandrum		elliptic	N. Amer.	
tenax		tough	Carolina	D. Garden
RHAMNUS volubilis, N. S.	Buckthorn Sup. Jack.		N. Amer.	This ſpecies has lately been deſcribed and found to be a *Rhamnus*; it is not yet in Linnæus's works. The practice of making ſticks of this tree; is ſo well known, that it is ſcarce worth mentioning.
CEANOTHUS Americanus	New Jerſey Tea, common.		N. Amer.	
CELASTRUS bullatus	Staff tree, elegant		Virginia	
ſcandens	twining		Ca. Virg.	
myrtifolius	myrtle leaved		Virginia	
EVONYMUS Americanus	Spindle tree, American		Virginia	
CYRILLA racemiflora			Carolina	D. Garden.
ITEA Virginica			Virginia	
GALAX aphylla			Virginia	
RIBES Groſſularia	Gooſeberry, common		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 34.
nigrum β	Currant, black		Penſylv.	
oxyacanthoides	Gooſeberry, hawthorn like		Canada	
Cynoſbati	Canadian		Canada	KaIm
HEDERA quinquefolia	Ivy, American		Can. Virg	
VITIS vinifera?	Vine, Noah's		Virginia?	Linn.?
labruſca	woolly		N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 34.
vulpina	fox-grape		Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 34.
arborea	arboreſcent		Virg. Car.	Gron. fl. virg. 35.
CLAYTONIA virginica			Virginia	
ACHYRANTHES dichotoma			Ibid.	Linn. Mantiſſ. pl. p. 51.
CELOSIA paniculata?	Cock's-comb, panicu-lated		Ibid.?	Gron. fl. virg. 35.? *Celoſia* foliis lanceolato ovatis panicula diffuſa filiformi?
GLAUX maritima	Sea milkwort		Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. 201.
THESIUM umbellatum			Penſ. Virg	Kalm.
VINCA lutea	Periwinkle, yellow		Carolina	Cateſb. ii. t. 53.
PLUMERIA obtuſa	Tree-jaſmine, obtuſe		Baha. Iſles	Cateſb. ii t. 93.
rubra?	red		Ibid.?	Cateſb. ii. t. 92.
ECHITES umbellata			Baha. Iſles	Cateſb. i. t, 58.
TABERNÆMONTANA amſonia			Virginia	

CYNAN-

DIGYNIA.

CYNANCHUM	ſubero-ſum	Baſtard dog's-bane	Virginia	
APOCYNUM	androſæmifolium	Dog's-bane, oval	Canada, N. York	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 26.
	cannabinum	Indian hemp	Penſylv. & Virginia	Kalm, i. p. 13. & ii. p. 131. Uſed inſtead of hemp.
ASCLEPIAS	variegata	Swallow-wort, ſpotted	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 38. ? Aſclepias caule erecto ſimplici maculato fol. lanceolato --- oblongis, glabris, ſubtus pallidis
	ſyriaca	ſyrian	Vir. Can.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 28.
	purpuraſcens	purple	Carolina	Gron fl. virg. 38. ? Aſclepias caule erecto ramoſo, fol. lanceolatis integerrimis oppoſitis, umbella erecta terminali.
	amœna	beautiful	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 37. ? Aſclepias erecta non ramoſa, fol. oblongis glabris acuminatis.
	nivea	white	Virginia	
	incarnata	bloody	Ibid.	
	tuberoſa	orange	N. Amer.	
	decumbens	decumbent	Virginia	
	verticillata	verticillated	Ibid.	
	rubra	red	Ibid.	
CHENOPODIUM	Bonus Henricus	Gooſe-foot, ſagittated	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 38.
	album	white	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 118.
	rubrum ?	red	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 39. Chenopodium caule rubente, ſtriato foliis amplis triangularibus ſerratis.
	ambroſioides	ſweet-ſcented	S. of N. Amer.	Linn.
	anthelminticum	worm	Penſylva.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 163. & Gron. fl. virg. 39. Botrys prælta frutescens foliis longis laciniatis. Its ſeeds kill the worms. *Kalm. Clay.*
	ariſtatum	briſtly	Virginia	

SAL-

Salsola Tragus	Glaſs-wort		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 38.
rosacea ?		roſaceous	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 38. Kali ſpinoſum, foliis brevioribus caulibus rubris ? *Clayt.*
Soda		Soda	E. Florida	Stork's Florida.
Ulmus Americana	Elm,	American	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. 67. & ii. 298.
procerior foliis anguſtioribus				Clayt. Gron. fl. virg. 39. varietas præcedentis ?
Heuchera american.			Virginia	
Swertia diffɔrmis	Nectar-gentian,	virg.	Ibid.	A ſpecific againſt the bite of a mad dog.
corniculata		horned	Canada	Kalm.
Gentiana ſaponaria	Gentian,	ſoapwort	Virginia	Cateſb. i. t. 70.
villoſa		hoary	Ibid.	
centaurium		leſſ. centaury	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 40.
quinquefolia		penſylvanian	Penſylv.	Kalm.
lutea		yellow	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
ciliata		ciliated	Canada	
Eryngium fœtidum	Sea-holly,	fœtid	Virginia	
aquaticum		aquatic	Ibid.	
Hydrocotyle vulg.	Water-navelwort,	com.	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 41.
umbellata		umbelliferous	Ibid.	
americana		American	N. Amer.	
Sanicula, Europæa?	Sanicle,	common	Ibid. ?	Linn. Sp. pl. p. 339.
Canadenſis		Canada	Canada	
Marilandica	Black ſnake-root		Virgin. & Maryland	
Tordylium anthriſcus	Hedge-parſley		Virginia?	Gron. fl. virg. 42. ?
Daucus carota	Carrot,	common	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 42.
Ferula Canadenſis	Belly-ach root ?		Virginia, Canada	Gron. fl. virg. 43. Angelica foliis æqualibus ovatis inciſo-ſerratis.
Ligusticum Scoticum	Lovage		Ibid.	
Angelica atropurp.	Angelica,	purple	Canada	
ſylveſtris		common	Virginia	
lucida	Belly-ach root		Canada	Gron. fl. virg. 43. Angelica foliis æqualibus ovatis inciſo-ſerratis. This ſeems to be entirely the ſame with the *Ferula Canadenſis*, Linn.

Sium rigidius	Water-parſnep, Amer.	Virginia	
Sison Canadenſe		Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. 27.
Cicuta bulbifera	Water-hemlock, bulb.	Canada, Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 42. Ammi.
maculata	ſpotted	Virginia	
Scandix procumbens	Wild chervil, Virgin.	Ibid.	
Chærophyllum aroboreſcens	Chervil, ſhrubby	Ibid.	
Thapsia trifoliata		Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 43. Sium folio infimo cordato, caulinis ternatis omnibus crenatis.
Smyrnium aureum	Alexanders, golden	N. Amer.	
integerrimum	columbine-leaved	Virginia	

TRIGYNIA

Rhus glabra	Sumach, ſmooth	N. Amer.	Cateſb. app. t. 4.
vernix	poiſon-wood	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 77.
copallinum	copal tree	Virg. Flo.	
radicans	poiſon-oak	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 177.
toxicodendron	ivy-leaved	Ibid.	
typhina	virginian	Virginia	
Viburnum nudum	Viburnum, naked	Ibid.	
prunifolium	prune-leaved	Ib. & Can.	
dentatum	denticulated	Vir. Can.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 162.
acerifolium	maple leaved	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 47. foliis trilobis dentatis.
lentago	marginated	Canada	Kalm.
caſſinoides	baſtard caſſine	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 46. Caſſine.
lantana ?	mealy	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 46. ? Viburnum fol. cordato-orbiculatis, glabris ſerrato plicatis ?
Sambucus canadenſis	Elder, american	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66. & ii. p. 283.
nigra	black	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 47.
Staphylea trifolia	Bladder-wort, americ.	Virginia	
Sarothra gentianoides	Baſtard gentian	Virgin. & Penſylv	Kalm's Trav. i. 126. Ground-pine. Clayt. Is a good traumatic.

PENTAGYNIA.

Aralia ſpinoſa	Baſtard angelica, prickly	Virginia	Prickly aſh---in America. *Clayt.*
racemoſa	racemoſe	Canada	
nudicaulis	naked	Virginia	

STATICE armeria	Sea-pink, capitated	N. Amer.	
limonium	smooth leaved	Virginia	
LINUM virginianum	Flax, virginian	N. Amer.	
DROSERA rotundifolia	Sundew, common	Ibid.	

CLASSIS VI.

HEXANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

TILLANDSIA uſneoides		Virginia	Of the inner fibres of this plant the Baltimore-birds (orioli) make their neſts.
BURMANNIA biflora		Ibid.	
TRADESCANTIA virginica	Spider-wort, virginian	Ibid.	
PONTEDERIA cordata		Virginia	
PANCRATIUM caroliinianum	Sea-daffodil, american	Carolina	Cateſb. app. t. 5.
AMARYLLIS atamaſco	Attamuſco lilly	Virginia	Cateſb. app. t. 12.
ALLIUM canadenſe	Garlic, canadian	Canada, Penſylv.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 133. Gron. fl. virg. 50.? Allium radice laterali, cordata ſolida, capite bulbifero?
urſinum	wild	Ib. Virg.	Gron. fl. virg. 50.
LILIUM ſuperbum	Lily, golden martagon	N. Amer.	Cateſb. i. 50. Lilium. f. Martagon floribus aureis.
canadenſe	canada	Canada	Cateſb. app. t. 11.
philadelphicum	penſylvania	Penſ. Can.	Cateſb. ii. t. 58.
camſchatenſe	northern		
UVULARIA perfoliata		Vir. Can.	
ſeſſilifolia		Canada	Kalm.
ERYTHRONIUM dens canis γ	Dogs-tooth-violet	Virginia	
HYPOXIS erecta	Baſtard ſtar-flower, upright	Ibid.	
ſeſſilis	ſeſſile	Carolina	
ANTHERICUM calyculatum	Spiderwort, trigynous	Virginia	
LEONTICE thalictroides	Lion's leaf, virginian	Ibid.	
CONVALLARIA polygonatum	Convallary, Solomon's ſeal	Ibid.	

CONVALLARIA racemosa	Convallary, racemose	Can. Vir.	
stellata	stellated	Canada	
ALETRIS farinosa		N. Amer.	
YUCCA filamentosa	Silkgrass-plant, filamentose	Virginia	
AGAVE virginica	Bastard aloe, virginian	Virginia	
ACORUS calamus	Sweet flag, common	Ibid.	
ORONTIUM aquaticum	Tawkee arum, floating	Can. Vir.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 101.
JUNCUS effusus	Rush, smooth	Virginia	
filiformis	filiform	Ibid.	
nodosus	jointed	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 54. Juncus foliis articulosis, floribus umbellatis capsulis triangulis. *Clay.*
bulbosus	bulbous	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 53.
ACHRAS sapota	Sapadillo tree	Baha. Isles	Catesb. ii. t. 87.
PRINOS verticillatus	Winterberry, verticil.	Virginia	
glaber	cassine	Canada, Carolina Florida,	Catesby, ii. 57. Kalm. A decoction of it is drank by the Indians in West Florida, and called the *liquor of valour:* it is a strong diuretic. *Bossu.*
BURSERA gummifera	Gum elemy-tree	Baha. Isles	Catesb. i. t. 30.

TRIGYNIA.

RUMEX sanguineus	Dock, red	Virginia	
verticillatus	verticillated	Ibid.	
Britannica	paniculated	Ibid.	
perficarioides		Ibid.	
acetosella	sorrel	Ibid.	
TRIGLOCHIN maritimum	Arrow-headed grass	Canad. N. York	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
MELANTHIUM virginicum		Virginia	
MEDEOLA virginica		Ibid.	
TRILLIUM cernuum	Three-leaved nightshade, hanging	Carol N. York?	Catesb. i. t. 45.
erectum	upright	Can. Vir.	
sessile	sessile	Ibid.	Catesb. i. t. 50. Trillium foliis ternis subovatis obtusis, flore sessili erecto unico; *Gron. fl. virg.* 56. seems to be a variety of this.

HELO-

Helonias bullata		Penſylva.
aſphodeloides		Ibid.

POLYGYNIA.

Alisma cordifolia	Water-plaintain, cordated	Virginia
ſubulata	ſubulated	Ibid.

CLASSIS VII.

HEPTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Trientalis Europæa		Virginia Cat's hills	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
Aesculus pavia	Buck's eye.	Carolina	

TRIGYNIA.

Saururus cernuus	Lizards-tail.	Virginia

CLASSIS VIII.

OCTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Rhexia virginica	Soap-wood, ſerrated	Virginia	
mariana	ciliated	Maryland	
Oenothera biennis	Night-willowherb, biennial	Can. Vir.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 294.
parviflora	ſmall flowering	N. Amer.	
octovalvis	great	Ibid.	
molliſſima	ſoft	Virginia	
fruticoſa	fruteſcent	Ibid.	
pumila	dwarf	N. Amer.	
Gaura biennis	Yellow looſeſtrife, virginian	Virginia,	
Epilobium hirſutum	Podded looſe-ſtrife, rough	Penſylv. Virginia	

AMYRIS elemifera	Balſam-tree, gum-elemy	Crolina	Cateſb. ii. t. 33.
toxifera	poiſonous	Ibid.	Cateſb. i. t. 40.
CHLORA dodecandra		Virginia	Chironia dodecandra, *Linn.* Sp. pl. p. 273.
VACCINIUM ſtamineum	Whortleberry	N. Amer.	Called gooſeberry in North America.
album	white	Penſylva.	Kalm.
mucronatum	mucronated	N. Amer.	Kalm.
corymboſum	corymboſe	Ibid.	Kalm.
frondoſum	ſhady	Virginia	
liguſtrinum	privet	Penſylva.	
Oxycoccos	moſs	N. Amer.	
hiſpiduſum	prickly	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 79. 80. American cranberries.
DIRCA paluſtris	Leather-bark, marſh	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 148. *Mouſe-wood.*

TRIGYNIA.

POLYGONUM virginianum	Knotweed, virginian	Virginia	
perſicaria	arſe-ſmart	Ibid.	
penſylvan.	penſylvanian	Penſylv.	
maritimum	maritime	Virginia	
aviculare	bird's	Ibid.	
erectum	upright	Penſylv.	
articulatum	jointed	Canada	
ſagittatum	ſagittated	Vir. Mary	*Cow tongue.* Clayt.
arifolium	haſtated	Flor. Virg	Gron. fl. virg. 62.
convolvulus	brank	Virginia	
COCCOLOBA uvifera	Mangrove grape-tree, ſmooth	Baha. Iſles	Cateſb. ii. 96.
SAPINDUS ſaponaria?	Soap-berry	Ibid.	Cateſb. i. 98?

TETRAGYNIA.

ELATINE hydropiper	Water-pepper	Virginia

CLASSIS IX.

ENNEANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

LAURUS indica	Bay, virginian	Virginia

Laurus borbonia	Bay,	red	Flor. Car.	Cateſb. i. t. 63. Its wood is equal in goodneſs to the beſt mahogany. *Bartram. Flor.*
Perſea		avogato	N. Spain, Louiſiana	
æſtivalis		ſpice-wood	Virginia	Cateſb. ii. 28. Kalm's Trav. i. 68.
benzoin		wild pimento	Ibid.	
ſaſſafras		ſaſſafras	all N. Am.	Cateſb. i. 55. Kalm's Trav. i. 68. 146. 340.

CLASSIS X.

DECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Sophora tinctoria	Wild indigo, dyers		Virginia	
alba	white		Carolina	Linn. Sp. pl. p. 1006. *Crotalaria alba.*
Cercis canadenſis	Sallad-tree		Virginia	Kalm's Trav. i. 69.
Hymenæa courbaril	Locuſt-tree		Moſk. ſho.	Ellis's Directions, p. 29.
Cassia liguſtrina	Caſſia,	privet-like	Virginia	
marilandica		maryland	Maryl. Vir	
chamæcriſta		ſenſitive	Penſylv.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 121. Its leaves ſhrink at the touch, like thoſe of the *mimoſa*, or ſenſitive plant.
nictitans		triflorous	Virginia	
procumbens		procumbent	Ibid.	
Guilandina dioica	Nickar nut		Flor. Can.	Bartram's Journ.
Swietenia mahogoni	Mahogany-tree		Florida	
Cæsalpinia braſilienſis	Braſilleto,		Carolina	Carolina	Cateſb. ii. t. 51.
Monotropa hypopithys			Canada	
uniflora			Virginia	
Jussiæa erecta			Ibid. ?	
Kalmia latifolia	Dwarf-laurel,	broad-leaved	Maryland Penſylv. Virgin. N. York.	Kalm's Trav. i. 336. *Spoon-tree*, Cateſb. ii. t. 98. Its leaves lethal to cattle, but eaten without inconvenience by the deer.

KALMIA angustifolia	Dwarf-laurel, narrow-leaved	Pensylv. N.York	Kalm's Trav. ii. 215. Catesb. app. t. 17. f. 1. Its leaves have the same quality with those of the preceding species.
RHODODENDRON maximum	Rose-bay	Virginia	Catesb. app. t. 17. f. 2.
DIONÆA *Muscipula* NS	Venus's fly-trap	Carolina	Ellis's Dissertation.
ANDROMEDA mariana	Wild rosemary,	Maryl. Vir. Mary	
paniculata	paniculated	Ibid.	Catesb. ii. t. 43.
racemosa	racemose	Pensylv.	
arborea	sorrel-tree	Virg. Car.	Catesb. i. t. 71.
calyculata	calyculated	Can. Vir.	
EPIGÆA repens	Creeping ground-laurel	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 130.
GAULTHERIA procumbens		Canada	Kalm.
ARBUTUS uva ursi	Bear-berry	Canada, N.York	
CLETHRA alnifolia		Car. Virg. & Pensyl.	Catesb. i. t. 66.
PYROLA rotundifolia	Winter-green, round-leaved	Virginia	
umbellata	umbellated	N. Amer.	
maculata	spotted	Virginia	

DIGYNIA.

HYDRANGEA arborescens		Virginia	
CHRYSOSPLENIUM oppositifolium	Golden saxifrage	Canada	
SAXIFRAGA pensylvanica	Saxifrage, capitated	Can. Vir.	
nivalis	snow	Ibid.	
TIARELLA cordifolia	Mitre-wort, cordated	N. Amer.	
MITELLA diphylla	Bastard American sanicle	Ibid.	
SAPONARIA officinalis	Soap-wort, officinal	Virginia	
DIANTHUS plumarius	Pink, feather	Canada	

TRIGYNIA.

CUCUBALUS stellatus	Lychnis campion	Vir. Can.	
SILENE nocturna	Viscous campion, night flowering	Pensylv.	

SILENE virginica	Viſcous campion, virginian		Virginia	
antirrhina	trifid		Vir. Car.	
ARENARIA ſerpyllifolia	Sandwort, thyme-leaved		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 70.
rubra β	red		Ibid.	

PENTAGYNIA.

SEDUM rubens?	Houſe-leek, red	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 71. Sedum.
PENTHORUM ſedoides		Ibid.	
OXALIS acetoſella	Wood ſorrel, common	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. 161.
longiflora	long-flowered	Virginia	
violacea	violet	Vir. Can.	
corniculata	yellow	Penſylva.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 201.
ſtricta	branched	Virginia	
CERASTIUM ſemidecandrum	Mouſe-ear chick-weed, emarginated	Ibid.	
arvenſe	rough	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 71.

DECAGYNIA.

PHYTOLACCA decandra	Poke, virginian	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. 196.

CLASSIS XI.

DODECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

ASARUM canadenſe	Aſarabacca, canadian	Canada	
virginicum	virginian	Virg. Car.	
RHIZOPHORA mangle	Mangrove-tree	Baha. Iſles	Cateſb. ii. t. 63.
HALESIA tetraptera		Carolina	Cateſb. i. t. 64.
diptera		Ibid.	Ellis. Philoſ. Tranſ. vol. li.
WINTERANIA canella	White cinnamom	Baha. Iſles Florida,	Cateſb. ii. t. 50. Winter's bark.
HUDSONIA ericoides		Virginia	
PORTULACA oleracea	Purſlain, common	N. York	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 284.
LYTHRUM verticillatum	Willow-herb, verticillated	Virginia	

LYTHRUM petiolatum	Willow-herb, petiolated	Virginia	
lineare	linear	Ibid.	

DIGYNIA.

AGRIMONIA eupatoria	Agrimony, common	Virginia	

TRIGYNIA.

EUPHORBIA maculata	Spurge, ſpotted	N. Amer.	
polygonifolia	procumbent	Vir. Can.	
Ipecacuanhæ	vomitive	Ibid.	Is uſed internally by ſome of the northern planters as a vomit.
portulacoides	purſlain-like	Penſylv.	
corollata	corollated	Vir. Can.	
hypericifolia	divaricated	Ibid.	
characias	perfoliated	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 74.

OCTOGYNIA.

ILLICIUM aniſatum ſ. floridanum	Badian or Star-aniſe	Floridas	William Clifton, Eſq; chief-juſtice of Weſt Florida found it near Penſacola. John Bartram found it in Eaſt Florida. It grows in Japan, and there is called *Skimmi* or *Somo*. Vide Kæmpfer's amœn. ex. p. 880. Its ſeed is a good ſpice, known abroad by the name of Star-aniſe or Badian. Ellis. Phil. Tranſ. vol. lx.

CLASSIS XII.

ICOSANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

CACTUS	Opuntia	Prickly pear	Virginia	
PHILADELPHUS	inodorus	Mock orange, American	Carolina	Cateſb. ii. t. 84.
PUNICA	granatum	Pomegranate-tree	Florida	Bartram's Journ.
PRUNUS	virginica	Prune, bird-cherry	Virginia, Carolina	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 67. Cateſb. i. t. 28.
	canadenſis	canadian	Canada	
	pumila	dwarf	Ibid.	
	domeſtica	common	Penſylv.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 67.
	ſpinoſa	ſpinoſe	Ibid.	Ibid. p. 68.
	cerafus ?	wild cherry	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 160.

DIGYNIA.

CRATEGUS	coccinea	Hawthorn, virginian azarole	Vir. Can.	
	crus galli	cockſpur	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 115.
	tomentoſa	currant	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 151.
	viridis	green	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. edit. prior. 163.
SORBUS	aucuparia	Mountain-aſh	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. 151.

PENTAGYNIA.

MESPILUS	arbutifolia	Medlar, virginian	Virginia	
	canadenſis	canadian	Can. Virg	
PYRUS	coronaria	Crab-tree, virginian	N. Amer,	Kalm's Trav. ii. 166.
SPIRÆA	tomentoſa	Meadow-ſweet, woolly	Penſylv.	
	hypericifolia	tutſan-leaved	Canada	
	opulifolia	lobated	Can. Virg	
	aruncus	goat's beard	Virginia	
	trifoliata	trifoliated	Vir. Can.	

POLYGYNIA.

ROSA	carolina	Roſe, Carolina	N. Amer.	
	canina	wild	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 77.

RUBUS idæus?	Raſp-berry, common	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 78.
occidentalis	american	Can. Penſ.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66.
hiſpidus	hiſpid	Ibid.	
fruticoſus	Black-berry, common	Virginia	
canadenſis	canada	Canada	
odoratus	odoriferous	Ibid.	
arcticus	northern	Ibid.	
Dalibarda	Dalibard's	Ibid.	
FRAGARIA veſca	Strawberry, common	Can. Vir.	
POTENTILLA fruticoſa	Cinquefoil, fruteſcent	N. York	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
canadenſis	canadian	Canada	
reptans	creeping	Virginia	
norvegica	northern	Canada	
GEUM virginianum	Herb-bennet, virginian	Virginia	
COMARUM paluſtre	Marſh cinquefoil	N. Jerſey	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
CALYCANTHUS floridus		Carolina	Cateſb. i. t. 46.

CLASSIS XIII.

POLYANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

ACTÆA ſpicata, alba	Herb Chriſtopher, berry-bearing	N. Amer.	
racemoſa	capſular	Flor. Can.	
SANGUINARIA canadenſis	Blood-root, Puccoon	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 130. Cateſb. i. t. 24. The root is an emetic.
PODOPHYLLUM peltatum	May-apple, pellated	Ibid.	
diphyllum	cordated	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 81.
CHELIDONIUM glaucum	Celandine, ſmooth	Ibid.	
SARRACENIA flava	Side-ſaddle flower, yellow	Virginia, N. Carol.	Trumpet-flower. Clay. Cateſb. i. 69.
purpurea	purple	Ibid.	Cateſb. ii. t. 70.
NYMPHÆA lutea	Water-lilly, yellow	Canada	
alba	white	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 81.
lotus	dentated	Virginia	
SLOANEA emarginata		Carolina	Cateſb. ii. t. 87. ?
TILIA americana	American Lime-tree	Vir. Can.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 69.
CISTUS canadenſis	Rock-roſe, Canada	Canada	

TRI-

TRIGYNIA.

DELPHINIUM staphisagria	Larkſpur, ſtaveſacre	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 82.
ACONITUM uncinatum	Wolf's-bane, uncinated	Penſylv.	
napellus	monk's hood	Virginia	

PENTAGYNIA.

AQUILEGIA canadenſis	Columbine, canadian	Canada	

POLYGYNIA.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera	Tulip-tree	N. Amer.	Cateſb. i. 48.	Kalm's Trav. i. 66. 202.
MAGNOLIA grandiflora	Magnolia, great	Flor. Car.	Cateſb. ii. t. 61.	
glauca	ſwamp	Vir. Penſ.	Cateſb. i. t. 39.	
acuminata	acuminated	Penſylv.	Cateſb. app. t. 15.	
tripetala	umbrella	Car. Virg.	Cateſb. ii. t. 80.	
ANNONA muricata	Cuſtard apple, muricated	Penſ. Virg	Kalm's Trav. i. 69.	
reticulata	reticulated	Baha. Iſles		
glabra	ſmooth	Carolina	Cateſ. ii. 64.	
triloba	trilobated	Ibid.	Ibid. t. 85.	
ANEMONE hepatica	Anemone, liver-wort	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. 104.	
canadenſis	canada	Penſylv.	Dr. Hope.	
virginica	virginian	Ibid.		
dichotoma	dichotomous	Canada		
quinquefolia	five-leaved	Can. Vir.		
thalictroides	columbine	Canada		
CLEMATIS viorna	Virgin's bower, violet	Virg. Car.		
criſpa	criſpated	Carolina		
virginiana	odoriferous	N. Amer.		
vitalba	broad-leaved	Virginia		
THALICTRUM Cornuti	Meadow Rue, Canada	Canada		
dioicum	dwarf	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 85.	
purpuraſcens	purple	Ibid.		
RANUNCULUS abortivus	Crowfoot, triflorous	Vir. Can.		
ſceleratus	corroſive	Ibid.		
bulboſus	bulbous	Ibid.		
repens	creeping	Ibid.		

ANUNCULUS muricatus	Crow-foot, muricated	Vir. Can.	
aquatilis	aquatic	Ibid.	
HELLEBORUS fœtidus	Hellebore, fœtid	Virginia	
trifolius	ternated	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. 160.
CALTHA paluſtris	Marſh Marygold	Virginia	
HYDRASTIS canadenſis		Canada	Ellis.

CLASSIS XIV.

DIDYNAMIA.

GYMNOSPERMIA.

TEUCRIUM chamæpithys	Germander, ground-pine	Virginia	
canadenſe	canadian	Canada	
virginicum	virginian	Virginia	
SATUREJA virginica	Savory, virginian	Ibid.	
HYSSOPUS nepetoides	Hyſſop, quadrangular	Ib. & Can.	
NEPETA Cataria	Cat-mint, common	Ibid.	
virginica	virginian	Ibid.	
MENTHA viridis?	Mint, green	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 89.?
canadenſis	canada	Canada	
LAMIUM amplexicaule	Dead nettle	Virginia	
STACHYS annua	Baſe Horehound, annual	Ibid.	
MARRUBIUM vulgare	Horehound, common	Ibid.	
LEONURUS cardiaca	Lion's tail, motherwort	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 90.
CLINOPODIUM vulg.	Field-Baſil, common	Canada	
incanum	tomentoſe	N. Amer.	
rugoſum	rugoſe	Carolina	
ORIGANUM vulgare	Wild marjoram, common	Can. Virg	
MELISSA nepeta	Baulm, cat	Virginia	
DRACOCEPHALUM	Dragon's-head	Ibid.	
virginianum		Ibid.	
HORMINUM virginicum	Virginian Clary		
TRICHOSTEMA dichotomum		Vir. Penſ.	
brachiatum		Ibid.	
SCUTELLARIA lateriflora	Skull-cap, lateral	Can. Vir.	
integrifolia	entire	Ibid.	

Scu-

Scutellaria hyſſopifolia		hyſſopleaved	Canada Virginia	
Prunella vulgaris grandiflora?	Self-heal, common great?		Ibid. Ibid.	A good traumatic Gron. fl. virg. p. 91. Prunella ſylveſtris autumnalis, floribus dilute purpureis, capitulis denſe ſtipatis?
Phryma Leptoſtachya			Ibid.	

ANGIOSPERMIA.

Bartsia coccinea			Virg. New York	Kalm's Trav. II. 222.
Rhinanthus Virginianus	Elephant's head	Virginian	Ibid.	
Schwalbea Americana			Ibid.	
Pedicularis Sceptri Carolini varietas			Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 93? P. caule ſimplici flor. capitatis, foliis pinnatifidis crenulatis?
Gerardia purpurea			Virginia Canada	
flava			Ibid.	
pedicularia			Ibid.	
Chelone glabra	Humming-bird tree,	ſmooth	Ibid.	
hirſuta		rough	Ibid.	
Pentſtemon		dichotomous	Virginia	
Antirrhinum melatine	Snapdragon,	Fluellin	Ibid.	
triornithophorum		gigantic	Ibid.	
canadenſe		Canada	Canada Virginia	
Scrophularia Marylandica	Figwort	Maryland	Maryland Virginia	
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove	common	Canada	Kalm's Trav. I. 201.
Bignonia Catalpa	Trumpet flower	Catalpa	Carolina	Cateſb. I. t. 49.
ſempervirens		yellow	Virginia	Cateſb. I. t. 53. Yellow Jeſſamine.
crucigera		croſſed	Ibid.	
pentaphylla?		five leaved	Bahamas	Cateſb. I. t. 37.
radicans		radicant	Virginia	The juice of this plant is ſaid to be poiſonous.
cærulea		blue	Carolina	Cateſb. I. t. 42.

Capraria gratioloides		Sweetweed Virginian	Virginia	
Erinus Africanus			Virginia Penſyl.	I place this plant here merely on Dr. Gronovius's authority, who poſitively corrects *Africa* in Linnæus's ſpecies pl. and puts *Virginia* and *Penſylvania* as the native country of this plant.
	Canadenſis		Canada	Linn. Mantiſs. 83.
Linnæa borealis			Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. I. p. 138.
Obolaria Virginica			Virginia	
Orobanche Virginica		Broom rape Virginian	Ibid.	
	uniflora	ſingle	Ibid.	
Mimulus ringens.		Dog's ſnout upright	Canada Virginia	
Ruellia ſtrepens			Virginia	
	biflora		Carolina	
Vitex Agnus Caſtus		Chaſte tree	Ibid.	

CLASSIS XV.

TETRADYNAMIA.

SILICULOSA.

Draba verna			Virginia	
	alpina		Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 98. Draba caule nudo, foliis hiſpidis.
Lepidium Virginicum		Dittander Virginian	Virginia	
Thlaspi Burſa paſtoris		Shepherd's purſe	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 98.
Cochlearia Coronopus		Scurvy graſs pinnatifid	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 98.

SILIQUOSA.

Cardamine hirſuta Virginica		Lady's ſmock, rough Virginian	Virginia Ibid.	

Sisy-

Sisymbrium Naſturtium	Water Creſs, common		Virginia	
Sophia	Surgeons		Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 100.
Erysimum officinale	Hedge muſtard officinal		Ibid.	
Arabis alpina	Baſtard Tower muſtard alpine		Ibid.	
thaliana	entire		Ibid.	
lyrata	lyrated		Canada	
Canadenſis	ſmooth		Ibid.	
Bunias Cakile	Mountain Cale		Virginia Canada	Kalm's Trav. III. p. 211.

CLASSIS XVI.

MONADELPHIA.

DECANDRIA.

Geranium maculatum	Crane's bill, ſpotted	Virg. Car.	
Caroliniannum	Carolina	Car. Virg.	

POLYANDRIA.

Sida rhombifolia	Indian Mallow rhomboid	Ibid.	
Abutilon	two horned	Ibid.	
criſpa	criſped	Carolina, the Bahamas	
Napæa hermaphrodita		Virginia	
dioica		Ibid.	
Malva Caroliniana	Malow, Carolina	Carolina	
rotundifolia	round leaved	Virginia	
Abutiloides	abutiloid	Bahamas	Omitted in the laſt edition of the Syſtema Naturæ Linn.
Hibiscus Moſcheutos	Hibiſcus, petiolated	Canada Virginia	The root is a paregoric.
paluſtris	marſh	Ibid.	
Virginicus	Virginian	Ibid.	

GORDONIA	Laſianthus	Loblolly bay	Virg. Car.	Ellis Phil. Tranſ. vol. LX. Cateſb. I. t. 44. *Hypericum Laſianthus* Linn. Syſt. ed. XII. p. 509.
STEWARTIA	Malacodendron		Virginia	Cateſb. app. t. 13.

CLASSIS XVII.

DIADELPHIA.

HEXANDRIA.

FUMARIA	Cucullaria ſempervirens	Fumitory, naked evergreen	Virginia Ibid.	

OCTANDRIA.

POLYGALA	incarnata	Milkwort, fleſh coloured	Virginia Canada	
	Senega	Rattle ſnake root	Canada Penſylv. Virginia	This root is an excellent ſpecific againſt the bite of the rattle ſnake, and uſed as ſuch, by the Indians who call it Senega. See Linn. Amoen. Acad. 2. p. 139. t. 2. and Kalm's Trav. III. p. 5.
	lutea	yellow	Virginia	
	virideſcens	greeniſh	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 104. P. fol. oblongis ? is perhaps a variety of this.
	ſanguinea	ſanguinea	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 104. P. foliis Linearibus, capitulis ſubrotundis
	verticillata	verticillated	Ibid.	
	cruciata	cruciated	Ibid.	

DECANDRIA.

ERYTHRINA	herbacea	Coral tree, herbaceous	Carolina Louiſiana	Cateſb. II. 49.

AMORPHA

AMORPHA fruticosa	Bastard Indigo, frutescent	Carolina	
CROTALARIA perfoliata		Ibid.	
fagittalis		Virginia	
alba		Carolina	
LUPINUS perennis	Lupine, perennial	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 155. Disliked by cattle.
PHASEOLUS helvolus	Kidney-bean, carolina	Carolina	
DOLICHOS regularis		Virginia	
polystachios		Ibid.	
GLYCINE monoica	Kidney-bean tree, apetalous	Ibid.	
comosa	lateral	Ibid.	
tomentosa	tomentose	Ibid.	
apios	tuberous	Ibid.	Its Indian name is *Hopnis*; they used to eat its roots.
frutescens	frutescent	Carolina	
CLITORIA virginiana		Virginia	
mariana		Ibid.	
PISUM maritimum	Pea, sea-side	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 201.
VICIA sylvatica?	Vetch, wood	Virginia	Gron. Fl. Virg. p. 105. Vicia pedunculis multifloris, petiolis cirrhiferis, stipulis quaternis acuminatis, caule fruticoso? is perhaps a variety.
sativa	common	Ibid.	
ROBINIA pseudacacia	Locust-tree, uniflorous	N. Amer.	
hispida	hispid	Carolina	Catesb. app. t. 20.
HEDYSARUM canadense	Honeysuckle vetch, canada	Vir. Can.	
canescens	canescent	Virginia	
marilandicum	maryland	Car. Mar.	
frutescens	frutescent	Virginia	
viridiflorum	green-flowered	Ibid.	
violaceum	violet	Ibid.	
paniculatum	paniculated	Ibid.	
nudiflorum	naked	Ibid.	
repens	creeping	Virginia	
hirtum	rough	Virginia	
alpinum	alpine	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 109.
GALEGA virginiana	Goat's Rue, virginian	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 111. Cracca. Perhaps the vicia foliis pinnatis abruptis Gron. fl. virg. p. 106. is a mere variety of this plant.

ASTRA-

ASTRAGALUS carolinianus	Milk-vetch,	carolina	Carolina	
canadenſis		canada	Can. Vir.	
TRIFOLIUM M. officinalis	Trefoil,	officinal melilot	Virginia	
reflexum		reflected	Virginia	
repens		creeping	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. 157.
alpinum?		alpine	Virginia	An Gron. fl. virg. 110. Trifolium caule ſimpliciſſimo erecto vix ramoſo, foliis lanceolato-linearibus hirſutis floſculis faſciculatis terminatricibus?
arvenſe		field	N. Amer.	
biflorum		biflorous	Vir. Can.	
MEDICAGO virginica	Snail Trefoil,	virginian	Virginia	
lupulina		ſingle-ſeeded	Virginia	

CLASSIS XVIII.

POLYADELPHIA.

POLYANDRIA.

HOPEA tinctoria			Carolina	Cateſb. i. t. 54. Linnæus ſays, this figure is a bad one. Its root is a ſtomachic, and a remedy againſt colds.
HYPERICUM kalmianum	St. John's wort,	Kalm's	Virginia	
calycinum		calycine	N. Amer.	Linn. Mantiſſ. p. 106.
aſcyron		tutſan	Canada	
prolificum		prolific	N. Amer.	Linn. Mantiſſ. p. 116.
virginicum		virginian	Penſylv.	
canadenſe		canada	Canada	
mutilum		ſeſſile	Vir. Can.	
ſetoſum		briſtly	Ibid.	
ASCYRUM crux Andreæ	St. Andrew's wort,	dichotomous	Ibid.	
hypericoides		double-edged	Ibid.	
villoſum		hairy	Ibid.	

CLAS-

CLASSIS XIX.

SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

TRAGOPOGON dandelion	Goat's beard, dandelion	Virginia	
virginicum	virginian	Vir. Can.	
SONCHUS canadenſis	Sow-thiſtle, Canada	Can. Vir.	
oleraceus	common	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 115.
floridanus	haſtated	Vir. Can.	
LACTUCA canadenſis	Lettuce, canadian	Canada	
PRENANTHES altiſſima	Wild lettuce, tall	Vir. Can.	
alba	white	Car. Virg Penſylv.	
β.		Ibid.	Is called Dr. Witt's ſnake-root, and affords an inſtantaneous cure for the bite of the rattle-ſnake. *Clayt.*
LEONTODON Taraxacum	Dandelion, common	Virginia	
HIERACIUM venoſum	Hawkweed, veiny	Virginia	
Gronovii	obovated	Virginia	
paniculatum	paniculated	Canada	
Kalmii	Kalm's	Penſylv.	
HYOSERIS virginica	Swine ſuccory, virginian	Virginia	
ARCTIUM lappa	Burdock, common	Vir. Can.	Kalm's Trav. iii. 27.
SERRATULA novebracenſis	Saw-wort, pendulous	All N. Amer.	
prælta	tall	N Amer.	
glauca	corymboſe	N. Amer.	
ſquarroſa	ſquarroſe	Virginia	
ſcarioſa	ſcarious	Ibid.	
ſpicata	ſpiked	Ibid.	Its root is a good diſcuſſive remedy, and has thence got its name of *Throat-wort.*
CARDUUS acanthoides?	Thiſtle pedunculated	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 117. C. foliis ſinuatis decurrentibus.
altiſſimus	tall	Carolina	

CARDUUS virginianus crispus	Thistle, virginian crisped		Virginia Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 294.
CARLINA acaulis ?	Carline thistle		Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 117. Carlina.
BIDENS tripartita frondosa	Spanish needle, trifid smooth		Ibid. N. Amer.	Perhaps the Bidens aquatica humilior, &c. in Gron. fl. virg. p. 118. is a variety of this species.
bipinnata	bipinnated		Pensylv.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 171. They call this species *Spanish needles* likewise.
nivea	white		Carolina	
CACALIA suaveolens	Alpine	Colt's-foot, sweet-scented	Vir. Can.	
atriplicifolia	orach-leaved		Ibid.	
EUPATORIUM hyssopifolium	Hemp-agrimony, hyssop-leaved		Virginia	
scandens	twining		Ibid.	
sessilifolium	sessile		Ibid.	
rotundifolium	round-leaved		Ib. & Can.	
altissimum	gigantic		Pensylv.	
trifoliatum	ternated		Virginia	
purpureum	purple		N. Amer.	
maculatum	spotted		N. Amer.	
perfoliatum	perfoliated		Virginia	
ivæfolium	subserrated		Ibid. ?	The Euparorium foliis ovato lanceolatis simplicibus obtuse serratis in Gron. fl. virg. p. 120. seems to answer to Linnæus's description of the *Eupatorium ivæfolium*.
cœlestinum	sky-blue		Virginia	
aromaticum	aromatic		Virginia	
AGERATUM altissimum	Bastard hemp-agrimony, tall		Can. Vir.	
CHRYSOCOMA graminifolia	Golden locks		Canada	

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

ARTEMISIA campestris	Mugwort, field		Virginia	
GNAPHALIUM obtusifolium	Cudweed, obtuse-leaved		Virginia Pensylv.	

GNA-

GNAPHALIUM margaritanum	Cudweed everlasting		N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 130. A decoction of this plant is employed to bathe any bruised limbs, or the plant itself is used, to rub the part so afflicted. It is called *life everlasting*.
plantaginifolium	Plantain-leaved		Virginia	White Plantain
purpureum		purple	Ibid.	
uliginosum		marsh	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 121. Gnaphalium caule ramoso diffuso.
BACCHARIS halimifolia	Plowman's orach leaved	Spikenard,	Virginia	
ivæfolia		lanceolated	Ibid.	
foetida		stinking	Ibid.	
CONYZA Asteroides	Fleabane,	radiated	N. Amer.	
virgata		virgated	Carolina	
bifrons			Canada	
ERIGERON Carolinianum			Carolina	
Canadense			Canada Virginia	
Philadelphicum			Canada Pensylv.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 122? Erigeron caule simplicissimo sæpius bifloro, folio caulino amplexi cauli.
camphoratum			Virginia	
SENECIO hieracifolius	Ragwort		N. Amer.	
vulgaris		common	Virginia	
Canadensis		Canada	Canada	
Jacobæa		Jacobæa	Virginia	
aureus		golden	Virginia Canada	
saracenicus		broad leaved	Ibid.	I imagine what Gronovius in his fl. virg. p. 125. describes by the name of Senecio foliis ovatis inæqualiter dentatis, &c. must be only a variety of this plant.
ASTER divaricatus	Starwort	divaricated	Virginia	

ASTER hyſſopifolius	hyſſop leaved	N. Amer.	Linn. Mantiſs. p. 114.
dumoſus	daiſy flowered	Virginia	
ericoides	heath	N. Amer.	
linarifolius	mucronated	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 125. A. ramoſis petiolis foliosis &c.
linifolius	flax leaved	N. Amer.	
concolor	purple	Virginia	
rigidus	ſtiff-leaved	Ibid.	
undulatus	undulated	Ibid.	
Novæ Angliæ	New England	New Eng.	
cordifolius	cordated	N. Amer.	
puniceus	red ſtalked	Ibid.	
annuus	annual	Canada	
vernus	vernal	Virginia	
lævis	ſmooth	N. Amer.	
mutabilis	variable	Ibid.	
tradeſcanti	Tradeſcant's	Virginia	
Novi Belgii	New York	N. York Penſylv. Virginia	
tardiflorus	late flowering	N. Amer.	
grandiflorus	great flowered	Ibid.	
macrophyllus	great leaved	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 125? A foliis cordatis, acutis ſerratis, petiolatis, ſummis ovatis, &c.
SOLIDAGO ſempervirens	Golden rod, ever green	New York Canada	
Canadenſis	Canada	Virginia Canada	
altiſſima	gigantic	N. Amer.	
lanceolata	lanceolata	Ibid.	Linn. Mantiſs. p. 114.
lateriflora	lateral	Ibid.	
bicolor	two coloured	Ibid.	
cæſia	blue	Ibid.	Linn. Mantiſs. p. 114.
Mexicana	Mexican	Virginia	
flexicaulis	twiſted	Canada Virginia	
latifolia	broadleaved	Canada	
rigida	rigid	New Eng. Penſylv.	

Solidago Novebo-racenſis	Golden rod, New York	New York	
Inula Helenium	Elecampane, common	Virginia	
Mariana	Maryland	N. Amer.	
Arnica maritima		Ibid.	
Doronicum planta-gineum ?	Leopard's bane, plain-tain leaved	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 126. D. foliis cordatis crenatis, &c.
Helenium autum-nale	Baſtard ſun-flower	N. Amer.	
Chrysantheum leu-canthemum	Corn Marygold white	Ibid.	
arcticum	arctic	Ibid.	
Matricaria aſte-roides	Fever few, aſteroid	Penſylv.	Bartram Linn. Mantiſs. 116.
Anthemis, Cotula	Chamomile, common	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 127.
Achillæa Millefoli-um	Milfoil common	Ibid.	
Sigesbeckia occi-dentalis		Ibid.	
Verbesina Virginica	White ſtick weed	Ibid.	
alba		Ibid.	
Bupthalmum fruteſ-cens	Ox-eye, fruteſcent	Ibid.	
Helianthoi-des	ovated	N. Amer.	

POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Helianthus multi-florus	Sun-flower multiflo-rous	Virginia
tuberoſus	tuberous	Ibid.
frondoſus	frondoſe	Ibid.
decapetalus	ten leaved	Canada
ſtrumoſus	long rooted	Ibid.
altiſſimus	tall	Penſylv.
giganteus	gigantic	Virginia Canada
lævis	ſmooth	Virginia
anguſtifolius	narrow leav-ed	Ibid.
divaricatus	divaricated	N. Amer.
atrorubens	purple	Virginia Carolina
Rudbeckia laciniata	Rough leaved Sun flow-er laci-niated	Virginia Canada
triloba	trilobated	Ibid.

RUDBECKIA hirta		hairy	Virginia Canada	
	purpurea	purple	Virginia Carolina	
	oppositifolia	oppofite	Virginia	
	anguſtifolia	narrow leaved	Ibid.	
COREOPSIS verticillata		Tick ſeeded ſun-flower verticillated	Ibid.	
	coronata	crowned	Ibid.	
	Bidens	bidentated	Penſylva.	
	auriculata	auriculated	Virginia	
	tripteris	ternated	Ibid.	
	lanceolata	lanceolated	Carolina	Gron. fl. virg. 132. C. foliis linearibus integerrimis?
	alternifolia	alternate	Canada Virginia	
CENTAUREA benedicta		Centaury Bleſſed Thiſtle	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 117. Cnicus caule diffuſo, &c.
	Calcitrapa	Star Thiſtle	Virginia	

POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

SILPHIUM laciniatum		Steril Sun-flower laciniated	Louiſiana	
	perfoliatum	perfoliated	Ibid.	
	Aſteriſcus	aſteriſk	Virginia Carolina	
	ſolidaginoides	lanceolated	Ibid.	
	trifoliatum	three leaved	Ibid.	
POLYMNIA Canadenſis			Canada	
	Uvedalia		Virginia	
	Tetragonotheca	Melon apple-flower	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 128. Sp. pl. 1273. *Tetragonotheca helianthoides.*
CHRYSOGONUM virginianum			Ibid.	

POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.

ELEPHANTOPUS ſcaber		Elephant's foot, rough	Virginia	
	tomentoſus	woolly	Ibid.	

MONOGA-

MONOGAMIA.

LOBELIA plumierii		Bahamas	Cateſb. i. t. 79.
kalmii		Canada	
Cardinalis		Virginia Penſylv.	Kalm's Trav. ii. 222.
ſiphilitica		Ibid.	This is one of the ſpecifics againſt the venereal diſeaſe.
inflata		Virginia Canada	
cliffortiana		Ibid.	
VIOLA palmata	Violet palmated	Ibid.	
pedata	pedated	Ibid.	
lanceolata	lanceolated	Canada Nov. Sco.	
primulifolia	cowſlip	Virginia	
canina	dog's	Ibid.	
Canadenſis		Canada	
IMPATIENS Nolitangere		Canada Virginia	A mere variety of this ſeems to be the Impatiens foliis profunde ſerratis, caule luteſcente in Gron. fl. virg. 136.

CLASSIS XX.

GYNANDRIA.

DIANDRIA.

ORCHIS ciliaris	Orch, ciliated	Virginia Canada	
flava	yellow	Virginia	
pſycodes	Canada	Virginia Canada	
ſpectabilis	beautiful	Virginia	
bifolia ?	two leaved	Ibid.	
OPHRYS cernua	Twyblade cernuous	Virginia Canada	
linifolia	flax leaved	Ibid.	
Corallorhiza	Coral root	Ibid.	
LIMODORUM tubero-ſum	Baſtard Helleborine	Ibid.	

ARETHUSA bulbosa		Virginia Canada	
ophioglossoides		Ibid.	
divaricata		Ibid.	Catesb. i. p. 58. t. 58.
CYPRIPEDIUM Calceolus	Lady's Slipper	Ibid.	Moccasine.
EPIDENDRUM		Ibid.	Epidendrum caule erecto simplicissimo nudo, racemo simplici erecto Gron. fl. virg. 140. I know not to what Linnæan species of Epidendrum to refer this description.

TRIANDRIA.

SISYRINCHIUM Bermudiana		Virginia Bermud.	

PENTANDRIA.

PASSIFLORA cuprea ?	Passion flower, coppery	Bahama Islands	Catesb. ii. t. 93.
maliformis ?	apple shaped	Tortugas or Turtle Islands upon the Coast of Florida	
lutea	yellow	Virginia	
incarnata	flesh coloured	Ibid.	
ARISTOLOCHIA Serpentaria	Birthwort, snake root	Ibid.	Its root is not only a remedy for the bite of snakes, but likewise fascinates and kills them ?
Anguicida		Louisiana	Bossu. Has the same quality as the preceding one.
PISTIA Stratiotes	Waterlock ?	Florida	Bartram. Journ.

POLYANDRIA.

ARUM triphyllum	Wake-robin, triphyllous	Virginia	
virginicum	virginian	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. i. 125 *Taw-ho*, *Tuckahoo*, *Taw-him*, the Indian names.
auritum?	eared	Ibid.?	Gron. fl. virg. 142. Arum caulescens, foliis ternatis?
DRACONTIUM fœtidum	Pole-cat weed, Skunk weed,	Virg. Car.	Catesb. ii. 71. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 90.
ZOSTERA marina	Grasswrack. Sea oat?	Atlantic Ocean	Gron. fl. virg. 142.

CLASSIS XXI.

MONOECIA.

MONANDRIA.

ZANNICHELLIA palustris	Triple-headed Pondweed	Virginia	
ELATERIUM trifoliatum	Spring-gourd, virginian	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 154. *Sicyos* foliis ternatis.

DIANDRIA.

LEMNA minor	Duck-meat, lesser	Virginia	

TRIANDRIA.

TYPHA latifolia	Reed-mace, or Cat's tail	N. Amer.	In Virginia the poorer people eat it, and are very fond of it, because it has a sweetish taste.
SPARGANIUM erectum	Burr-reed	Virginia	
ZEA mays	Maize, or Indian corn		
COIX lacryma Jobi	Job's tear grass	Ibid.	

TRIPSACUM dactyloides	Sesame grass		Gron. fl. virg. 144. Coix seminibus angulatis.
CAREX panicea	Sword-grass, inflated	Ibid.	
pseudo cyperus	cyperus-like	Ibid.	
folliculata	folliculated	Canada	
		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 144. Carex caule umbellato, pedunculis spicatis.
PHYLLANTHUS epiphyllanthus	Sea-side Laurel	Baha. Isles	Cates. ii. t. 26.

TETRANDRIA.

BETULA nigra	Birch, black	Vir. Can.	Its bark has the same taste as the rattlesnake root, or Polygala Senegal, *Linn.*
lenta	cordated	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 69.
pumila	american dwarf	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138. Betula nana.
alnus	alder	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. ii. 90.
URTICA pumila	Nettle, small	Ibid.	
cylindrica	cylindrical	Ibid.	
capitata	capitated	Canada	
divaricata	divaricated	Vir. Can.	
canadensis	canada	Ibid.	
urens ?	burning	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 146.
MORUS rubra	Mulberry, red	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 68.
tinctoria	fustick wood	Florida	Stork's Florida.

PENTANDRIA.

XANTHIUM strumarium	Lesser Burdock	Virginia
AMBROSIA trifida		Vir. Can.
elatior		Ibid.
artemisifolia		Ib. Pensyl.
PARTHENIUM integrifolium	Bastard Feverfew	Ibid.
IVA frutescens	False jesuits bark	Ibid.
AMARANTHUS lividus	Amaranth, livid	Ibid.
albus	white	Pensylv.
græcizans	lanceolated	Virginia
hybridus	hybrid	Ibid.
sanguineus	bloody	Baha. Isles
hypochondriacus	purple	Virginia
retroflexus	recurvated	Pensylv.

HEXANDRIA.

ZIZANIA aquatica	Water-oats, Taregrass	N. Amer.	Eaten by the Indians as rice; it grows in ſwamps.

POLYANDRIA.

SAGITTARIA ſagittifolia	Water Arrow-head	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 97. Its roots are eaten by the Indians, who call them *Katnijs*.
QUERCUS phellos	Oak, willow	Virg. Car.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66. Cateſb. i. t. 16.
prinus	cheſnut	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66. Cateſb. i. t. 18.
nigra	black	Ibid.	Cateſb. i. t. 19. 20.
rubra	red	Ibid.	Cateſb. i. t. 23. & t. 21. f. 2. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66. 68.
alba	white	Ibid.	Cateſb. i. t. 21. f. 1. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 65.
JUGLANS alba	Hiccory, white walnut	N. Amer.	Cateſb. i. t. 38.
cinerea	cinereous	Ibid.	
nigra	black	Ibid.	Cateſb. i. t. 67.
FAGUS caſtanea	Cheſnut-tree	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 67. Bartram. Journ.
pumila	Chinquapin buſh	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 296. Cateſb. i. t. 9.
ſylvatica	Common Beech	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 69. Gron. fl. virg. 150.
CARPINUS betulus	Hornbeam, common	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 68. & Gron. fl. virg. 151.
oſtrya	Iron-wood	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 68. & Gron. fl. virg. 151.
CORYLUS avellana ♂	Hazel, filbert	Ibid.	
PLATANUS occidentalis	Plane-tree, occidental	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 62. Cateſb. i. t. 56.
LIQUIDAMBAR ſtyraciflua	Sweet gum-tree	Ibid.	Cateſb. ii. t. 65. Kalm's Trav. i. 67. ii. 61.
perigrina		Ibid.	

ADELPHIA.

PINUS ſylveſtris	Fir	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. 360.
tæda	black pine	N. Amer.	

PINUS

PINUS	ſtrobus	Fir, white pine, weymouth pine	N. Amer.	
	balſamea	hemlock ſpruce fir		
	larix?	larch	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. ? 153. Abies.
	canadenſis	canada	N. Amer.	
	abies	ſcotch fir	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. 360.
THUJA occidentalis		Arbor vitæ	Can. Vir.	
Cupreſſus diſticha		Cypreſs, american	Ib. & Car.	Cateſb. i. t. 11.
thyoides		white cedar	Can. Penſ.	Kalm's Trav. ii. 174.
ACALYPHA virginica			Virginia	
CROTON caſcarilla		Ilathera bark	Bahamas	Cateſb. ii. t. 46.
			Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 153. Croton fol. cordatis, ſerratis, petiolatis alternis.
JATROPHA urens		Phyſic-nut, burning	Virginia	
RICINUS		Palma Chriſti?	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 153. Ricinus foliis maximis.
STILLINGIA ſylvatica			Carolina	D. Garden. Is a ſpecific againſt the Siphilitis or venereal diſeaſe.
HIPPOMANE mancinella		Manchineel-tree	Baha. Iſles	Cateſb. ii. t. 95.

SYNGENESIA.

SICYOS angulata	Single-ſeeded Cucumber	Canada	

CLASSIS XXII.

DIŒCIA.

MONANDRIA.

SALIX	Willow	Virginia	Salix vulgaris. Clayt. Gron. fl. virg. 154.

TETRANDRIA.

VISCUM rubrum	Miſletoe, red	Carolina	Cateſb. ii. t. 81.
purpureum	purple	Ibid.	Ibid. t. 95.

Viscum terreſtre	Miſletoe, ground	Penſylv.	
Hippophae canadenſis	Sea-Buckthorn	Canada	
Myrica Gale	Gale, common	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. 138.
cerifera	Candleberry Myrtle	N. Amer.	Cateſb. i. t. 13. & t. 69. The berries of this ſhrub are uſed to extract from them tallow for candles.

PENTANDRIA.

Zanthoxylum clava Herculis	Toothach-tree	Virg.Car.	Cateſb. i. t. 26. Gron. virg. p. 47.
Iresine celoſioides		Virginia	
Acnida cannabina	Indian Hemp	Virginia	
Humulus lupulus	Hop	Virginia	
Smilax ſarſaparilla	Rough Bindweed, ſarſaparilla	Virginia	
rotundifolia	round-leaved	Canada	Cateſb. i. t. 15.
laurifolia	laurel-leaved	Virg.Car.	
tamnoides	briony-leaved	Ibid.	Ibid. t. 52.
caduca	ovated	Canada	
bona nox	ſpine-leaved	Carolina	
herbacea	herbaceous	Vir.Marv	
lanceolata	lanceolated	Virginia	
pſeudo china	falſe china root	Virginia	
Dioscorea villoſa		Virg.Flor.	

OCTANDRIA.

Populus nigra	Poplar, black	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. 251.
balſamifera	tacamahaca	N. Amer.	Cateſb. i. t. 34.
heterophylla	cordated	Virginia	
tremula	aſpen	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 157.

DODECANDRIA.

Datisca hirta	Baſtard hemp	Penſylv.	
Menispermum canadenſe	Mooniſeed, Canadian	Vir. Can.	
virginicum	virginian	Ibid.	
carolinum	carolina	Carolina	

MONADELPHIA.

JUNIPERUS virginiana	Juniper, red cedar	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 180.
TAXUS baccata	Yew-tree, berry-bearing		
CISSAMPELOS ſmilacina	Baſtard ſmilax	Carolina	Cateſb. i. 51.

CLASSIS XXIII.

POLYGAMIA.

MONŒCIA.

CELTIS canadenſis	Nettle-tree	Virginia, Flor. Can.	Kalm's Trav. i. 69.
VERATRUM album	White hellebore		
luteum	Unicorn's horn. Rattle-ſnake root	Virginia	
ANDROPOGON divaricatum	Beard graſs, divaricated	Virginia	
nutans	bent	Virginia	
alopecuroides		N. Amer.	
virginicum	virginian	Virginia	
bicorne	two-horned	Virginia	
hirtum	hirſute	Virginia	
HOLCUS laxus	Soft graſs, filiform	Vir. Can.	
ſtriatus	ſtriated	Virginia	
CENCHRUS tribuloides	Hedge-hog graſs	Virginia	
ATRIPLEX halimus	Orach, common	Virginia	
laciniata	laciniated	Virginia	
CLUSIA roſea	Balſam-tree,	Carolina	Cateſb. ii. t. 99.
ACER rubrum	Maple, red	Vir. Penſ.	Cateſb. i. t. 62.
ſaccharinum	ſugar	Penſ. Can.	
penſylvanicum	penſylvanian	Penſylv.	
negundo	aſh-leaved	Vir. Penſ.	
MIMOSA circinalis	Senſitive plant, ſpiral	Bahamas	Cateſb. ii. t. 97.
glauca	blueiſh	Ibid.	Ibid. t. 42.

DIŒCIA.

GLEDITSIA triacanthos	Three-thorned Acacia	N. Amer.	Cateſb. i. t. 43.

FRA-

Fraxinus americana	Aſh, american excelſior	common	Car. Virg. Cateſb. i. t. 08. Ibid. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 68.
Diospyros virginiana	Perſimon-tree		N. Amer. Cateſb. ii. t. 76.
Nyssa aquatica	Tupelo-tree		N. Amer. Cateſb. i. t. 41. & t. 60.
Panax quinquefolium	Ginſeng root		Virginia, Penſylv. Louiſiana, Canada. This is the root ſo much in requeſt with the Chineſe. See Oſbeck's voy. i. p. 222. From ſome imaginary reſemblance of its root with the human body, the Indians call it *Garent-Oguen*, i. e. human thighs.
trifolium			Virginia

TRIŒCIA.

Ficus indica			Baha. Iſles Cateſb. app. t. 18.

CLASSIS XXIV.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

FILICES.

Equisetum arvenſe	Horſe-tail, field		Virginia
hyemale		winter	Ibid.
Onoclea ſenſibilis			Ibid.
Osmunda virginiana	Flowering Fern, virginian		Ibid.
claytoniana		pinnatifid	Ibid.
regalis		royal	Ibid.
cinnamomea		cinnamon	Maryland
Acrostichum polypodioides			Virginia
areolatum			Ibid.
platyneuron			Ibid.
Pteris caudata	Brakes, tailed		Ibid.
atropurpurea		purple	Ibid.
Lonchitis			Ibid. Gron. fl. Virg. p. 166. Lonchitis parva, foliis ad baſin auriculatis, alternatim coſtæ nigræ ſplendenti affixis.

Asple-

ASPLENIUM rhizophyllum	Spleen-wort, radicant	Vir. Can.	
POLYPODIUM virginianum	Polypody, virginian	Ibid.	
aureum?	golden	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 164. Oſmunda frondibus pinnatis, foliolis omnibus connatis, &c.?
lonchitis	ſpleenwort	Virginia	
cicutarium	laciniated	Virginia	
noveboracenſe	New York	Canada, & N. York	
marginale	marginal	Canada	
bulbiferum	bulbous	Ibid.	
decuſſatum	ſtriated	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 167.
ADIANTUM pedatum	Maiden-hair, american	Can. Vir.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 118. Is good againſt colds and coughs.
		Virginia	Adiantum foliis ſubtus lanatis. Gron. fl. virg. 167.

MUSCI.

LYCOPODIUM rupeſtre	Club-moſs, rock	Virg. Can.	
alopecuroides	fox-tail	Ibid.	
obſcurum	obſcure	Penſylv. Bl. Mount	Gron. fl. virg. 168.
carolinianum	carolina	Carolina	
ſelago	dichotomous	Virginia	
apodum	creeping	Car. Vir. Penſylv.	
		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 168. L. trichotomum, clava depreſſa.
PORELLA pinnata		Penſylv.	
SPHAGNUM paluſtre	Bog-moſs, common	Virginia	
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 168. Sphagnum caulibus ramoſis, &c.
PHASCUM cauleſcens		Penſylv.	
POLYTRICHUM commune	Golden Maiden-hair	Virginia	
MNIUM fontanum		Virginia	
polytrichoides		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 169. Polytrichum.
BRYUM pomiforme		Virginia	

BRYUM

Bryum heteromallum		Virginia	
ſcoparium		Ibid.	
tortuoſum		Ibid.	
viridulum		Ibid.	
		Ibid.	See Gron. fl. virg. 170. where ſeveral ſpecies of Bryum are obſcurely deſcribed.
Hypnum taxifolium		Virginia	
filicinum		Ibid.	
proliferum		Ibid.	
delicatulum		N. Amer.	
criſta caſtrenſis		Penſylv.	
abietinum		Virginia	
purum		Ibid.	
curtipendulum		N. Amer.	
illecebrum		Ibid.	
ſerpens		Virginia	
julaceum		Ibid.	
		Ibid.	In Gron. fl. virg. 171. 172. are ſome more ſpecies and varieties of this genus.

ALGÆ.

Jungermannia dilatata		N. Amer.	
platyphylla		N. Amer.	
furcata		N. Amer.	
Marchantia cruciata		N. Amer.	
tenella		Virginia	
Anthoceros lævis		N. Amer.	
Lichen caninus	Liverwort, canine	Virginia	
proboſcideus	roſtrated	Penſylv.	
cocciferus	cocciferous	Virginia	
cornucopioides	cornucopiæ	Ibid.	
pyxidatus	orenulated	Ibid.	
rangiferinus	rein-deer	Ibid.	
paſchalis	cruſtaceous	Penſylv.	
plicatus	folded	Virginia	
barbatus	bearded	Ibid.	
floridus	florid	Ibid.	
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 173. Lichen purpuraſcens luſitanicus, &c.

		Virginia	Gron. flor. virg. 173. Lichen olivaceus scutellis lævibus.
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Lichenoides foliis glaucis crinitis, &c.
Ulva intestinalis		Ibid.	
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Ulva filiformis subramosa æqualis.
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Ulva subrotunda, tubulosa, conglomerata.
Conferva		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Conferva recta ramosa, setacea, lævis. Greedily eaten by the deer in summer.
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Conferva recta, ramosissima, ramulis hinc inde coadunatis.

FUNGI.

Boletus igniarius	Punk	Virginia	Is used in America, as in Europe, as tinder for lighting fire; and grows chiefly on the Hiccory-tree.
Phallus esculentus	Moril	Virginia	
Peziza lentifera	Cup Mushroom	Virginia	
Clavaria militaris	Club Mushroom	Virginia	
ophioglossoides varietas?		Carolina	Catesb. i. t. 36.
Lycoperdon tuber	Truffles	Virginia	Kalm. The Indians in Virginia call it Tuckahoo. *Clayt.*

N. B. There are many other species of Fungi in *North America*, as appears from Gronovius's Flora Virginica, p. 175. 176.; but they are all so superficially described, that it is impossible to class them according to the Linnean genera.

APPENDIX.

PALMÆ.

CHAMÆROPS humilis	Palmetto	Florida	Bartram. Journ.
ARECA oleracea	Cabbage-tree	Ibid.	Bartram. Journ. Its pith ſerves for making *Sagoe* in America; at the top of the tree are ſome leaves which taſte as well or rather better than cabbage.

FINIS.

AN

ABSTRACT

Of the moſt uſeful and neceſſary

ARTICLES

MENTIONED BY

PETER LOEFLING,

Botaniſt to his Catholic Majeſty,

IN HIS

TRAVELS THROUGH SPAIN,

And that Part of

SOUTH AMERICA

CALLED

CUMANA,

CONSISTING

In his Life, and in Syſtematical Deſcriptions of the Plants of both Countries, referred to the Pages of the original Swediſh Edition.

Ornari res ipſa negat, contenta doceri. HORAT.

THE

LIFE

OF

PETER LOEFLING.

PETER LOEFLING was a ſon of *Eric Loefling*, Book-keeper, and of *Barbara Strandman*, born 1729, January 20-31. in the Province of *Geſtrikeland*, at *Tolforſbrook*, in the pariſh of *Walbo*.

His parents took care to have him prepared for his univerſity education by private tutors. In 1743, he entered the univerſity of *Upſala*, and after having regularly aſſiſted the lectures of ſeveral profeſſors and eſpecially thoſe of Dr. *Linnæus*, he reſolved to ſtudy phyſic in 1745. He was very diligent and applicated in the purſuit of all the ſciences neceſſary in the branch of literature he had fixed upon, and for that purpoſe never failed to be preſent at Dr. *Linnæus*'s botanical excurſions. The Doctor could not yet diſcern him among the great number of pupils who attended his demonſtrations. But having at the end of the term, given leave to his pupils, to conſult him

either by word of mouth, or by letter upon ſuch points as were not ſufficiently clear to them: *Loefling* made a good uſe of this leave, and never failed to propoſe to his tutor by every return of poſt, ſome queries on botanical ſubjects, which were delivered by his intimate friend *John Otto Hagſtroem*, who is now phyſician to the province of *Oſtgothland*. The great *Linnæus* ſoon diſcovered in the courſe of this correſpondence, his botanical genius, and in order to encourage him, he was never deficient in anſwering regularly his queries.

Dr. *Linnæus* deſired him to return ſoon to the univerſity, where he had the beſt opportunity of improving himſelf in a ſcience for which he had a peculiar turn. The pupil was ready to comply with this invitation; but found himſelf under the moſt critical dilemma, on account of the poverty of his parents, who could not afford to keep him any longer at the univerſity at their expence: he therefore begged the doctor to procure him a place as private tutor. The profeſſor thought it his duty to encourage ſo fine a genius, and as there was no other opportunity to place him, he reſolved to take him into his houſe, and to make him the companion of his own ſon. He foreſaw that the tutor would not only kindle a deſire for improvement in botany,

in

in his tender pupil; but that even his enthuſiaſm would be communicated to his young friend, and ſo it really happened. In this ſtation *Loefling* made the beſt of his time, and of the opportunity of improving by the Doctor's lectures, at which he was aſſiſting very regularly; the reſt of the time left to him, he ſpent in ſeeing the moſt ingenious and diligent ſtudents, whoſe friendſhip he acquired, and in viſiting the botanical garden ſeveral times a day, and at dinner he propoſed queries and dubia to his tutor, by whom he now was eſteemed worthy of the greateſt intimacy and friendſhip; for the doctor obſerved in his pupil, according to his own expreſſion, "a "mind as pure as gold, and without the leaſt "duplicity of manners or words, which were "exactly correſponding with his moſt ſecret "thoughts." He was not effeminate, and reliſhed neither the pleaſures of the table, nor vanity in dreſſing; he ſlept as comfortably on the hardeſt bench, as in the ſofteſt bed; and the finding of a ſmall plant or moſs, repaid him amply the fatigue of a long excurſion.

In the ſummer term of 1748, the Doctor gave to each of his ſcholars a branch of botany for its illuſtration, as a taſk. *Loefling* got the buds of trees for his allotted ſhare, as this ſubject had never been well inquired into, and he was the

only

one who executed his taſk. The benefit of viſiting the botanical garden at every hour of the day, gave him an opportunity to make the moſt accurate obſervations on the buds of trees, from whence he drew the moſt curious inferences, which he publiſhed in 1749, in a diſſertation *de Gemmis arborum.* In the year 1750, Dr. *Linnæus* began to draw up his *Philoſophia Botanica*, but he was attacked by ſo violent a fit of the gout, that he was almoſt paſt all hopes of recovery; the diſeaſe however relenting a little, he dictated the work to *Loefling*, who went on with it as faſt as the preſs could go. This buſineſs, was not only amuſing to *Loefling*, but proved very uſeful to him; for he never failed to apply to his tutor for the elucidation of ſuch articles as he did not underſtand, which was readily granted, and thus the pupil became a perfect maſter of the Doctor's ſyſtem and its ſpirit.

Linnæus purſued his grand plan in botany with an undaunted courage and perſeverance in ſpite of all the fatigues, obloquy, and ingratitude he met with. His diſciples were gone to the moſt diſtant parts of the globe, and returned loaden with the moſt curious diſcoveries. *Kalm* from *Canada*, *Oſbeck* from *China*, *Haſſelquiſt* from *Egypt*, *Toreen* from *Suratte* and *Montin* from *Lapland.*

Lapland. The ſouthern parts of Europe, however were leſs ſearched, than thoſe in the remoteſt parts of India. For this purpoſe the great botaniſt endeavoured to get acquainted with the *Marquis de Grimaldi*, the Spaniſh ambaſſador at the *Swediſh* court; in order to obtain leave for one of his pupils to travel through *Spain.* The firſt ſteps for this purpoſe were ſcarcely taken by the Doctor's friends, when the ambaſſador ſent him word by Lieutenant *Radbaud*, that his Catholic Majeſty had already deſired to have a botaniſt from Dr. *Linnæus*, which occaſioned him great aſtoniſhment: but it is worthy to be remarked, that ſome Engliſhmen had been the firſt who occaſioned the court of *Spain* to ſend for a botaniſt to *Sweden*, at a time when *Linnæus* had been moſt anxious about the method of introducing one of his pupils into *Spain.* Some Engliſh gentlemen, and among them, *Robert More*, Eſq; F. R. S. obſerving with what indolence and careleſsneſs the greater part of travellers paſſed through thoſe parts of our globe, which when diligently ſearched, might afford a vaſt field for diſcoveries and new obſervations in Natural Hiſtory, reſolved to travel in company, through *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Switzerland*, *Germany*, *Denmark* and *Sweden*, with a view to fulfill in part the plan to enquire more accurately

accurately into the various curioſities peculiar to each country. Theſe gentlemen being in *Spain*, were invited to dine with Don *Carvajal*, who accidentally aſked them their opinion about *Spain*; they anſwered, that its curioſities had by far ſurpaſſed their expectation, and that for all this, the remark of *Linnæus* in his *Bibliotheca Botanica* were ſtill true, that the *Flora Hiſpanica* would turn out as new as it was rich. *Don Carvajal* wiſhed to ſee the Doctor's performance, and having read the paſſage, he declared, that *Spain* ſhould in a little time be free from ſuch a reproach. Mr. *More*, in his tour through *Sweden*, communicated to the Doctor this anecdote, when he viſited the univerſity of *Upſala*, and thus it became a key to the meſſage of the *Marquis de Grimaldi*, which had cauſed *Linnæus* ſo great an aſtoniſhment.

Dr. *Linnæus* was very happy, as he heard he had leave to ſelect out of his pupils, one whom he thought moſt deſerving of occupying a place that would be both honourable and profitable: he fixed upon *Loefling* his favourite; and though this young man had gone through the uſual exerciſes, and was to obtain the degree of Doctor of Phyſic in three months time, he reſolved to neglect this honour, and to go on his tour to *Spain*. In a month's time he was ready, having taken

taken leave of his relations, friends, and country. The Royal Academy of Sciences made him a preſent of a fine Engliſh microſcope, a thermometer, a moſt exact geometrical ſcale, and many other inſtruments. Count *Piper*, Mr. *Peter Wargentin*, the one preſident, the other ſecretary to the Royal Academy, and many of its members, vied with each other in contributing to the equipment of the young botaniſt. The director of the *Swediſh Eaſt India* company, *Clas Grill*, generouſly offered him a free paſſage and board, in one of his ſhips bound for *Porto* in *Portugal*: and the *Marquis Grimaldi* granted him a handſome allowance towards the expences of the Tour to *Madrid*. *Loefling* was well made, tall, ſtrong, and of a healthy conſtitution, unimpaired by debauches and luxury, all which promiſed him good ſucceſs in his labourious undertaking in a foreign climate. The leave he took of his tutor at *Upſala*, was very affecting and moving. The nineteenth of March, 1751, he left for ever his native country, went round the *Baltic*, paſſed the *Sound*, croſſed the *German* ocean, the bay of *Biſcay*, and at laſt arrived May the eighteenth, at *Oporto*. Some *Fuci* and marine productions of the *Vermes* Claſs, amuſed our natural hiſtorian during his paſſage; but the *Portugueze Flora* was an ample field for his inquiries,

quiries, he collected every plant, dried ſpecimens, collected ſeeds, and ſent them to *Linnæus*. For want of another ſhip, and not venturing to go to *Liſbon* in a *Portugueze Caravela*; he ſtaid at *Oporto* till the beginning of Auguſt, when he took his paſſage in a *Swediſh* ſhip. They were becalmed, and therefore ſpent eight days on a paſſage of a few hours. Here he found a very remarkable difference in the climate, which produced the fineſt *American* plants, as the *Agave Americana*, *Cactus opuntia*, *Phœnix dactylifera*, and the *Draceæna Draco*. Mr. *Godin*, a *French* aſtronomer, who had been fifteen years in *America*, and who was appointed Director of the Academy of Marines at *Cadiz*, took *Loefling* in his company, and left *Liſbon* with him the latter end of September. During the journey, the attention of the young botaniſt was employed in examining thoſe wild growing plants, which in this country were the ornaments of the beſt gardens, and required a careful cultivation. He found the Narciſſuſes, the Leucoya, Ornithogala, Squills, and Aſphodels in full flower: Lavender, Sage, Roſemary, Fenil, Thyme and Stocchas *Arabica*, ſpread their odoriferous effluvia; and the groves conſiſted of Olives, Myrtles, Coluteas, Jeſſamines, Roſebays, Phyllyreas, Maſtictrees and Chio Turpentine Trees,

All

All theſe contributed to make his journey both uſeful and agreeable. At *Madrid* where he arrived, after having been ſeventeen days on the road *Loefling* began to fear he ſhould find neither botaniſts, nor friends, nor patrons: but the gloom which this thought had ſpread over his countenance, was ſoon changed into joy and contentment, by the recommendation of Mr. *Godin*, who introduced him into the beſt companies, and preſented him to Don *Carvajal*, who favoured him with a kind and gracious reception.

The moſt unexpected thing to him was the great number of lovers of botany, which he found at *Madrid*. Four of them deſerve chiefly to be mentioned: viz. Don *Joſeph Ortega*, chief apothecary to the army, and ſecretary of the phyſical academy at *Madrid*; Don *Minuart* chief apothecary to the hoſpitals; Don *Quer*, firſt ſurgeon to the king, who had a ſplendid botanical garden, and a moſt elegant collection of plants; and Don *Chriſtoval Velez*, apothecary and examinator of the College of Phyſicians, who was poſſeſſed of a choice collection of botanical books, of a grand *Hortus Siccus*, and had drawn up a *Flora Madritenſis*. Theſe gentlemen found our young botaniſt much to their liking; he was careſſed by every one, and their houſes,

houſes, gardens and libraries were at his ſervice. He got from the king a penſion of eight thouſand Reals per annum, without becoming the object of their envy.

Loefling gained more and more the favour of theſe phyſical gentlemen, and paid to each of them a handſome compliment, by calling four new plants found in *Spain* after their names, which will be a laſting monument of the gratitude of the *Swediſh* botaniſt, as *Linnæus* has taken theſe names into all the ſubſequent editions of his *Genera* and *Species plantarum* and into the laſt editions of his *Syſtema Naturæ*. *Loefling* ſtaid about two years at *Madrid*, and made during that time ſome little botanical expeditions in its neighbourhood: and collected above 1300 diſtinct ſpecies of *Spaniſh* plants. The miniſtry then began to think of ſending *Loefling* to Spaniſh *South America*. The plan for this expedition was great, and worthy of Don *Carvajal*'s genius and love for the ſciences. According to this plan the whole expedition ſhould be under the direction of Don *Joſeph de Itturiaga*, *Capitan de Altobordo* in the fleet, and director of the *Caracas*, and the trading company there: under him was the next in command, Don *Eugenio Albaradi* Colonel in the land ſervice, a native of *Lima* in *Peru*. Four

profeſſors

profeſſors were at the head, each of one ſcience, viz. 1. a geographer; 2. a natural philoſopher: 3. a botaniſt; and 4. one acquainted with commercial affairs. Each profeſſor had four aſſiſtants, and beſides them were four ſurgeons, and many other people intended for this expedition. Don *Juan Ignatio Madariaga* and Don *Joſeph Solano* both Capitans de Fregatta, with Don *Joſeph Santos Cabrera* were for the geographical department. *Loefling* was the head botaniſt, and had Don *Benito Paltor*, from the Pyrenees, and Don *Antonio Condal*, from Barcellona, two young phyſicians, for his aſſiſtants: and two other youths, born at *Madrid*, of wealthy parents, called Don *Bruno Salvador*, and Don *San Juan de Dios Caſtel*, were intended for draughtſmen and pupils in natural hiſtory. The other departments were filled up in proportion, ſo that this might have turned out one of the grandeſt and moſt uſeful undertakings if properly conducted and executed. *Loefling* got twenty thouſand *reales de Vellon* towards his equipment in linen, cloaths and other neceſſaries. His ſalary was increaſed to ten thouſand reales per annum, and that of each of the phyſicians under him, was fixed at five thouſand reales. The regulation of the limits between the Spaniards and the Portugueze in North A-

merica, was the chief object of this expedition; Don *Carvajal* repreſented to the king that this would be the beſt opportunity to get acquainted with the products of the interior parts of this extenſive continent: that France and England were great only by the knowledge and uſe of the fine products of their ſettlements in America; that South America, no doubt, was richer in them than any other part of the world, and that nothing was wanting to reap the ſame benefit from the Spaniſh colonies, than a nearer inſpection into, and examination of, the American plants, animals, and natural productions, which could now be procured by the addition of a good natural hiſtorian. This being at laſt agreed to by the king, the expedition was put into execution, and *Loefling* ordered to go with his aſſiſtants to *Cadiz*. From whence they ſet ſail February the fifteenth, 1754. The paſſage was happy and ſhort; they paſſed February the twenty-fourth, the *Canary Iſlands*; April the third, the iſle of *Tabago*, the fourth, the iſles of *Granada* and *Margarita*, and arrived April the eleventh at *Cumana*, the capital of the province of *New Andaluſia* or *Cumana*.

This town is under the tenth degree north latitude. Their ſummer begins at Chriſtmas, and ends at Midſummer-day, from which time to Chriſtmas,

Chriſtmas, they reckon their winter. During this winter, the Swediſh thermometer of Profeſſor *Celſius*, was within doors conſtantly, between twenty-ſix and thirty degrees, and in ſummer between thirty and thirty-three. Out of doors the heat is, between nine and five o'clock, exceſſive, ſo that it would be intolerable for the whole animal and vegetable creation, did not at the ſame time a conſtant eaſt wind and rain, contribute towards abating the heat while the ſun is in the zenith.

Here *Loefling* found a new world, every plant he beheld was new, and their great number gave him employment from morning to night. This expedition was intended to go up the great *Orenoco* river, then by *Rio Negro*, into the *Marannon*, or river of *Amazons*, and afterwards along the limits of *Brazils*, till to thoſe pretended lakes which are ſituated at the ſource of *Rio de la Plata*, which river they intended to follow to *Buenos Ayres*, and from thence the tour ſhould go back through *Chili*, *Peru*, *Lima*, and *Quito*, all countries which never had been viſited by any botaniſt of note, if we except that Mr. *Juſſieu* had ſeen part of *Peru*.

The here-mentioned degrees of *Celſius*'s thermometer, correſpond thus with the degrees in *Farenheit*'s ſcale, 26=79½; 30=86; and 33=91.

During the whole paſſage he gave lectures on botany, to his pupils, and made them acquainted with the uſe of the Linnæan ſyſtem; the *Philoſophia botanica* was his *Syllabus*, and the young phyſicians ſeemed to apply very cloſely to the ſtudy of botany. At his landing the collection of plants and ſeeds, the examination and deſcription of every new object, and the drawings of ſuch things, as were either new or not well drawn before, gave ſufficient occupation to *Loefling* and his aſſiſtants.

During ſix months reſidence at *Cumana*, he made an excurſion through *New Barcelona*, and the miſſions of *Piritu*, towards the river *Guayana*, where he continued his obſervations during two or three months; from thence he travelled to the miſſion of *Curoni*, and then returned to *Cumana*; but he and the whole company fell ſick at their return, of a fever or ague, of which he had every day an acceſs. This being removed, he fell ill again with a tertian, having got wet feet in a marſh. Some time after this was cured, he got again a quotidian fever, which he could not get rid of for a long while. His chief ſhewed great care and tenderneſs for his health, and deſired him abſolutely not to write, till afternoon or in the evening, the only proper time for this buſineſs in thoſe hot climates: for

Loefling

Loefling had already collected about ſix hundred ſpecies, and among them were about thirty new *Genera*, and about two hundred and fifty ſpecies not mentioned before by Dr. *Linnæus* in his works, the deſcriptions of which he drew up. The fever had emaciated poor *Loefling*, he got a double tertian with fainting fits, but conquered this. In the beginning of 1755, he went to the miſſion of *Merercuri*, here he got new paroxyſms of intermittent fevers, and ſoon after the *Leucophlegmatia* (perleſia) and at laſt that kind of dropſy called *anaſarca*, of which he died February the twenty-ſecond, 1756. His tutor *Linnæus* publiſhed *Loefling's* letters containing abſolutely nothing but deſcriptions, queries and *Dubia* about plants, with ſome repeated acknowledgments to his tutor, ſome deſcriptions of rare Spaniſh plants, which are given here at full length, and reckoned by Dr. *Linnæus* to be models in their kind; laſtly, ſome deſcriptions and remarks on *American* plants which are likewiſe here added.

Thus died together with *Peter Loefling*, the hopes of the great advantages to natural hiſtory, which were expected from his tour through *Spaniſh South America*; which country no doubt is the richeſt field for diſcoveries of every kind in natural hiſtory and whoſe treaſures are now, as

it were, buried, through the indolence and jealouſy of the Spaniards and their miniſtry.

The here annexed catalogue of North American plants, the advantages which accrue by their knowledge to trade and commerce, the daily new acceſſions to the Flora of this extenſive continent, procured by the activity of this great, learned and commercial nation are an inconteſtible proof of the advantages which might be reaped, if *South America* were in the hands of a nation poſſeſſed of the ſame ſpirit of induſtry, and free inquiry, which are the two great ſupports of national wealth and liberty: they prove at the ſame time the providential care over this wealthy and free nation, in that ſpirit of indolence and jealouſy, with which the Spaniards are ſtill infatuated, and probably will be ſo for ſome time, in ſpite of the great and expenſive efforts made from time to time by their government, in order to promote induſtry and learning, and to put their commerce on a better baſis. The premature death of *Loefling*, though very hurtful to ſcience in general, may however be conſidered as a further proof of this aſſertion: he died in the prime of his youth, with a ſtrong conſtitution, ſupported liberally in a ſcience in which he was an enthuſiaſt, before he could go on the intended great expedition, before he could

could inſtruct the pupils truſted to his care, and before Spain could reap the leaſt benefit from the ſcience of this promiſing and able botaniſt, and which no doubt it would have enjoyed, had he gone through the intended great tour in *South America.*

I conclude with a moſt ardent wiſh, that England may never be without diſintereſted and patriotic men, who for the increaſe of uſeful learning and the knowledge of nature, will exert their influence, genius, and wealth, to promote, encourage, and protect, the inveſtigation of natural hiſtory in the Weſt-Indies and America, on the Senegal and Gambia rivers in Africa, and the great and extenſive poſſeſſions which the Engliſh enjoy in the Eaſt-Indies, and whereever their navigation extends.

HISPANICÆ.

RARIORES

DESCRIPTIONES

EPISTOLARES AUTHORIS.

TRIANDRIA.

I. MONOGYNIA.

ORTEGIA.

1. ORTEGIA *hiſpanica.*

Juncaria ſalmanticenſis. *Cluſ. Hiſp.* 502. *f.* 503. *hiſt. p.* 114.

Rubia linifolia aſpera. *C. Bauh. pin.* 333. *Raj. hiſt.* 1033.

Habitat in vineis Salmanticae, *Cluſius.* In Caſtilia veteri, *Minuart.* In *Baetica* ad Pedroches de Cordova, *Velez.*

Radix annua Cluſio (ſed videtur perennis ſecundum ſpecimina Domini VELEZ), flexuoſa, glabra, tenuis.

Caulis

Caulis erectus, ſpithamalis uſque pedalis, articulatus, quadrangularis, ſtriatus, ſcabriuſculus.

Rami oppoſiti, a baſi caulis uſque ad ſummum, erecti, cauli conſimiles, ramuloſi vel ſimplices.

Folia oppoſita, linearia vel lanceolata-linearia, acuta, ſemiuncialia, erecta, ſeſſilia, ſcabriuſcula.

Flores in corymbis confertis, dichotomis, brevi ramulo ſuſtentatis, oppoſitis; ſeſſiles.

Bracteae minimae, acutae, oppoſitae ad ſingulam diviſionem dichotomiae.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum: *foliolis* oblongis, acutis, ſubcarinatis, marginibus intus coloratis.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, ſubulata, calyce dimidio breviora.

Antherae oblongae, lineares, compreſſae, filamentis paulo breviores.

113. PIST. *Germen* ovatum, medietate ſuperiori trigono-pyramidatum: angulis ſubacutis. *Stylus* filiformis, rectus, ſimplex, calyce paulo minor. *Stigma* capitato-obtuſum, ſimplex, apice leviſſime emarginato.

PER. *Capſula* ovata, medietate ſuperiori trigona, calyce tecta, vnilocularis, ad medium trifariam dehiſcens.

SEM.

Sem. plurima, oblonga, utrinque acuta, minutiſſima.

Color Calycum incanus, marginibus ſubalbis; *Germinis* luteo-viridis, *ſtigmatis* & *Antherarum* luteus.

Ab Illecebro ſpurio *(Loeflingia)* cui proxime accedit, differt corolla nulla; calyce obtuſiore ovali, foliolis integris oblongis; ob ſtylum unicum alias proxima.

LOEFLINGIA.

2. LOEFLINGIA *hiſpanica* (Illecebrum ſpurium Loefl.).

Habitat Madriti *in collibus nudis cis* Caſam del Campo, *ſupra ſaltum*, *vulgo* ſoto de Migas calientis, *copioſe*.

Radix tortuoſa, deſcendens, ramoſa, glabra, annua.

Caules ſolitarii vel plures, profuſi, procumbentes, ſurſum paullo adſcendentes articulati, teretes, pilis viſcidis tenuiſſime pubeſcentes, longitudine ſemiunciali vel digitali.

Folia oppoſita, ad genicula inferiora, linearia-acuta, minima, ad baſin denticulo utrinque acuto, breviſſimo erecto notata; ſuperiora ſubulato-tridentata: denticulis lateralibus erectis in medio latere folii.

Flores

Flores ſeſſiles, axillares in ſpicis lateralibus alternis imbricati, conferti.

Bracteae ſubulatae, tridentatae, parvae, imbricatae.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum: *foliolis* diſtinctis, lanceolatis, leviter intus inferius concavis, apice tereti ſubulato acutiſſimo, pilo quaſi terminato, lateribus ſimiliter ac folio denticulo utrinque ſubulato, breviſſimo notatis, interioribus tribus intus quaſi coloratis, foras omnibus ſubviſcoſis.

COR. *Petala* quinque (non raro ſolum quatuor, quantum eſt poſſibile videre), minutiſſima, oblongo-ovato, globoſa, conniventia, integerrima.

114. STAM. *Filamenta* ſemper tria, corollae circiter longitudinis vel leviſſime breviora, hinc minutiſſima. *Antherae* ſubrotundae, didymae.

PIST. *Germen* ovato-trigonum, parvum. *Stylus* ſimplex, filiformis, brevis, ſurſum paulo craſſior. *Stigma* ſimplex, obtuſiuſculum, omnino indiviſum.

PER. *Capſula* ovata, apice obſolete trigona, trifariam dehiſcens, vnilocularis.

SEM. plura, ovato-oblonga, minima, punctis (lente viſa) minutiſſimis punctata.

Color Corollae pallidus.

Genus

Genus mihi difficile deſignatur; videtur tamen proxime accedere ad Illecebrum, ſed ſtamina tantum tria et ſemina plurima, diverſa ſunt. Facies Plantae et ramificationes Herniariam et Paronichiam referunt, ſed differt ab illis praeſenti corolla et numero ſtaminum, uti a Mollugine ſtylo ſimplici. Videtur tamen, ni fallor, ſimilitudinem habere quandam cum fructif. illecebro cymoſo, quam, non niſi exſuccam, vidi in Eſtremadura.

II. DIGYNIA.

SCHOENUS.

3. SCHOENUS *aculeatus.*

PHALARIS repens, floribus ſeſſilibus faſciculatis faſtigiatis, foliaceo bivalvi compreſſo obtectis. *Loefl.*

Habitat in depreſſis ſubhumidis nudis, fluxu Maris quotidie inundatis, ad St. Ybes Portugalliae.

Gramen minimum et repens eſt.

Radix parva, fibroſa, culmos plurimos producens.

Culmi minimi, vix ſemidigitales, repentes ſ. arcte terrae incumbentes, profuſi, tribus quatuorve geniculis ex ſingulo ramulo.

Rami

Rami prodeuntes, conſimiles.

Folia breviſſima, graminea, ovata ſ. lanceolata, diſticha, complicata.

Vaginae in foliis culmaceis geniculorum fere longitudine, glabra, ſtriata, inferius gibbo-ventricoſa.

Membranula nulla, ſed ejus loco pili tenuiſſimi, parvi.

115. *Flores* terminales, culmi ramulis ſeſſiles, aggregati in Capitulum plano-compreſſum, faſtigiatum, truncatum.

Involucrum bicorne ex foliis binis, breviſſimis, conduplicatis, vagina ampla compreſſa, florum faſtigio paullo longiore.

CAL. biglumis, compreſſus; glumis ſubaequalibus, (altera paullo breviore anguſtiore; dorſo acuto, compreſſo), muticis, glabris, unifloris.

COR. biglumis: glumis calyce latioribus, dorſo acutis, compreſſis, calyce paullo majoribus, muticis.

STAM. - - - -

PIST. - - - -

PER. corollae glumae ſemen continent, demittunt.

SEM. unicum, oblongum compreſſum, ſulco

in altero latere, nudum nec corolla adnata obtectum.

DACTYLIS.

4. DACTYLIS *cynosuroides* quae Phalaroides ſpicis linearibus terminalibus ſecundis adpreſſis.

Habitat in locis paluſtribus, marinis, argilloſis, graminoſis trans Fluvium Tagum Ulyſſiponi Luſitaniae, autumno florens.

Radix fibroſa, repens.

Culmi erecti, ſolitarii, pedales circiter, ſuperne folioſi, inferne nudi, foliis orbati et quaſi ſpongioſi ab vaginis perſiſtentibus, imbricatis; frequenter et minute geniculati, glabri.

Folia graminea, erecta, involuta, glabra, ſupra ſubtiliter ſtriata, quaſi ſubtomentoſa. *Vaginae* longae; totum Culmum ubique veſtientes, geniculis 5 *plo.* 6 *plo.* 10 *plo.* &c. longiores, glabrae, imbricatae poſt folia decidua per inferiorem culmum.

Membranula integra, rigida, breviſſima vixque niſi margo vaginae truncatus.

Flores ſpicati, unilaterales, duplici ſerie alternatim, imbricati, ſolitarii, ſeſſiles, erecti.

Spicae ternae, rarius binae, l. quaternae, alternae, terminales, lineares, arcte dorſo ſuo ſingulo nodo ſibi invicem approximatae,

proximatae, adpreſſae, unicam ſpicam ſaepe mentientes.

116. *Axis* florifer antice, varie ob Flores adpreſſos excavatus, poſtice nudus ob ſpicas invicem adpreſſas ſaepe oblique planiuſculus.

CAL. biglumis, uniflorus: *glumis* linearibus, acutis, complicato-carinatis: altera interiore paulo breviore multoque anguſtiore: muticis.

COR. biglumis; glumis lanceolatis, concavo-carinatis, calyce paulo longioribus et latioribus: altera paulo minori.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, brevia. *Antherae* lineares.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, oblongum, ſurſum latius. *Styli* duo, longitudinaliter villoſi.

PER. - - - -

SEM. - - -

Qua Genus omnino eadem cum praecedenti, licet facies totaliter diverſa, ut mihi videtur.

FESTUCA.

5. FESTUCA *calycina* panicula contracta, ſpiculis linearibus muticis longitudine calycis floſculorum.

Radix

Radix fibrosa, alba, tenuissima: fibrillis longis, simplicibus, glabris vel pubescentibus; fasciculos culmorum et foliorum protrudens.

Culmi setacei, triarticulati seu duobus geniculis leviter inflexis instructi, erecti.

Folia radicalia aggregata, setacea, semiuncialia vel uncialia, basi latiuscula, superius convoluta, plerumque glabra, interdum per mediam partem pilis longis, raris, albis hirsuta.

Culmorum brevia, setaceo-convoluta vel glabra, vel saepe in eadem planta hirsuta pilis raris, longis, praesertim basin versus.

Vaginae longae, filiformes, subtiliter striatae.

Membranula vix ulla, sed pili longi, exstantes, albi, copiosi, ejus loco cingentes vaginam et intus et foris ad basin foliorum.

Flores in panicula erecta, contracta, semiunciali circiter colliguntur.

Pedunculi breves, erecti, floribus raris · 117.
spiculis linearibus.

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis: *valvulis* subaequalibus, dorso rotundatis, apice, subacuto, totius spiculae longitudine.

Cor. compoſita, quinque-ſ. ſexflora, hermaphrodita: junctim teretiuſcula, linearis: floſculis brevibus, alterne axi adpreſſis.

Singula biglumis: *gluma* dorſali oblonga, obtuſa, dorſo convexo, ſtriato, apice tenuiter membranaceo, mutico; interiore paulo minore, obtuſa, membranacea.

Stam. *Filamenta* tria, brevia. *Antherae.* - - -

Pist. *Germen* ovale, glabrum. *Styli* - - -

Per. nullum, corollae adnaſcitur, decidit, non dehiſcens.

Sem. ovato-oblongum.

Gramen parvum, uncialis biunciaiis vel palmaris altitudinis. Apud Scheuchzerum non invenio.

Feſtuca haec affinis valde eſt Feſtucae decumbenti. Fl. Suec. 92. differt tamen ab illa, quod tenerrima et omnibus ſuis partibus minor. Spiculae deſcriptae ſunt lineares et congeries Floſculorum, omnino teretiuſculo-linearis, quae in Succica ovato, acuta, congerie floſculorum baſi latiore, glumis calycinis magis tumidis, etc.

AIRA.

6. AIRA *minuta* panicula laxa ramoſiſſima, floſculis muticis.

Gramen phalaroides, ſparſa panicula, minimum anguſtifolium. *Barr. obſ.* 111. *p.* 1218. *ic.* 144. *n.* 1. *(non ſynonym. quod gramen ariſtatum).*

Gramen minimum. *Dalech. hiſt.* 1. *p.* 432. *deſc. bréviſſ. p.* 433. *fig.* 1. *fig. mala.*

Forte *Tournef. inſt.* 524. *et Vaill. pariſ.* 87. *n.* 41. *per* Gramen mont. panicula ſpadicea *intelligunt* hanc. *C. Bauh.* & *Scheuchzeri* eſt Agroſtis capillaris. *Fl. ſuec.* 62.

Radix fibroſa, annua, multiplex, fibrillis ſimplicibus.

Culmi tribus geniculis ad baſin fere, ultimo longiſſimo. 118.

Folia radicalia vix alia quam ad baſin culmi.

Culmorum: ad baſin tria circ. abſque vagina, acuta, plana, cito marceſcentia.

Genicula ultima folia ſemiuncialia et breviora, laxe conduplicata.

Vagina inferius contractior, ſurſum laxior, paulo ventricoſa, ibique anguloſa.

Membranula alba, ovata, longiuſcula (ratione graminis).

Flores in panicula diffuſa, ramoſiſſima, laxa, ubique patentiſſima: ramulis binis ſingulo loco oriundis: ſubdiviſis in ramulos binos: omnibus capillaribus, paulo flexuoſis floribus omnibus pedicellatis, ſolitariis.

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis: valvulis ovatis, compreſſis, dorſo convexo, obtuſis, muticis.

COR. compoſita biflora, hermaphrodita: floſculo altero leviſſime pedicellato, non tamen calyce altiore: ſingula gluma bivalvi: valvulis aequalibus, calycis circ. longitudine; exteriore convexa, obtuſa; interiore plana.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, capillaria, corolla breviora. *Antherae* breves, ſubrotundae, biloculares.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, minimum. *Styli* duo, ſetacei, breves. *Stigmata* plumoſa vel ramoſa, pennata, minuta, corolla dimidio breviora.

PER. nullum. *Corolla* oblonga, obtuſa, ſtriata adhaeret, triturando dimittit.

SEM. oblongum, glabrum hinc convexum, inde linea longitudinali ſulcatum.

Altitudo biuncialis vel digitalis.

Color

Color paniculae ſpadiceus, fructu maturo pallididior.

Semina matura ſunt ad initium menſis Aprilis.

STIPA.

7. STIPA *tenaciſſima* panicula ſpicata, ariſtis baſi piloſis, foliis filiformibus tenaciſſimis.

Gramen ſpartum 1. panicula comoſa. *C. Bauh. pin.* 5. *n.* 1.

Gramen ſpicatum, quod Spartum Plinio. 119.
Tournef. hiſt. 518. ſpartum herba Plinii. *Cluſ. hiſt.* 2. *p.* 220.

Habitat in montibus et collibus ſabuloſis juxta Aranjuez et Cienpozuelos, copioſiſſime ad Bugonam quoque et Chinchon.

Radix perennis, aggregata radiculis filiformibus, craſſis, magnos acervos foliorum et culmorum promens.

Culmi plures, bi vel tripedales; erecti, rigidi, craſſitie culmo frumentaceo paulo tenuiores, ſed tenaces, farcti.

Folia radicalia aggregata, copioſa, filiformiter arcte convoluta vel conduplicata, glabra, tenaciſſima.

Caulina breviora, ſimillima reliquis.

Vaginae longae, glaberrimae, apparenter tamen ſtriatae, firmae; terminatae membranula tomentoſa, lacera, craſſiuſcula, utrinque baſi ſaepius ſeta ſtipulae inſtar aucta.

Flores in panicula contracta, erecta, ſpicata, ſpithama longiori; floſculis ubique et ramis erectis, adpreſſis.

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis: valvulis ſubaequalibus: exteriore paulo longiore, membranaceis, tenuiſſimis, concavis, apice acutis, muticis, unifloris.

COR. ſimplex, uniflora, biglumis: *gluma exterior* calyce ferme dimidio brevior, ſubulato-convolata, ſericeo-pubeſcens, apice terminata *ariſta* quintupla, baſi angulata, contorta, latere exteriore pilis ſericeis longiuſculis veſtita: reliqua parte ſetacea, nudo, medio geniculo reflexa: *Gluma interior* linearis, anguſtiſſima, mutica.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, capillaria. *Antherae* lineares.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Styli* duo, hirſuti, acuti, baſi uniti. *Stigmata* ſimplicia, pubeſcentia.

PER. nullum. *Corolla* arcte adnaſciter ſemini, decidit.

SEM.

SEM. oblongo-cylindricum, glabrum, utrinque acutum.

Hiſpanis nominatur *Eſparto*. *Uſus* hujus frequentiſſimus per univerſam Hiſpaniam ad ſtoreas ob pavimenta lateritia, per hyemen: ad funes craſſiores (*cables*) pro navibus atque corbes et alia utenſilia pro tranſportandis fructibus.

III. TRIGYNIA.

HOLOSTEUM.

3. HOLOSTEUM *umbellatum*.

Alſine verna glabra, floribus umbellatis albis. 120.
Tournef. inſt. 242. *Vaill. Paris.* 7. *n.* 4. *deſcr. bona (refert ad fig.* 2. *tab.* 3.) quae proprie eſt Alſines vernae glabrae *Magn.* attamen praeſentem plantam, primos flores explicantem, ſat bene repraeſentat.

Habitat Madriti, vulgatiſſima primo vere.

Radix tenuiſſima, annua, fibroſa.

Caulis ſuberectus (vel ſubprocumbens), ſemidigitalis uſque ſpithamalis, glaber vel tenuiſſime pubeſcens; prope radicem ramuloſus: ramulis erectis cauliformibus.

Folia radicalia copioſiora, lanceolata.

Caulina oppoſita, lanceolata, baſi coadunata, glabra; at lateribus ſaepe pilis raris tenuiſſimis, praeſertim inferius ciliata.

Flores terminales 4-8 ex eodem loco orti, ſucceſſive excreſcentes. *Pedunculi* ab initio breviſſimi, demum elongantur, filiformes; poſt floreſcentiam ſemiunciales vel unciales, deflexi.

Bracteae umbellae ſubjectae; ovatae, acutae, breviſſimae.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis lineari-lanceolatis, longiuſculis, acutis, concavis, glabris.

COR. *Petala* quinque, lanceolata, integra, acuta, ad apicem tamen inciſura ſublaterali, obtuſa, obliqua notata vel inaequaliter ſaepe tridentata, calyce paulo longiora.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, ſubulata, petalis dimidio breviora, baſi glandula tumida depreſſiore impoſita. *Antherae* bipartitae, didymae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, obtuſum. *Styli* tres, erecti, approximati. *Stigmata* craſſiuſcula, divergentia.

PER. *Capſula* ovato-cylindrica, teretiuſcula, recta, calyce, longior, ſummo apice dehiſcens

ſcens denticulis ſex, paulo inaequalibus, acutis, revolutis.

SEM. - - -

Color Corollae albus.

MINUARTIA.

9. MINUARTIA *dichotoma* foliis ſetaceis, caule ſimplici erecto, floribus ſeſſilibus confertim dichotomis. 121.

Habitat Madriti in collibus extra pontem Toletanum ſat copioſe.

Planta minima, vix unquam ultra altitudinem uncialem.

Radix annua, tenuiſſima, ſimplex vel ramoſa, fibrillis paucis.

Caulis ſaepe ungue non major, ſimpliciſſimus, (rarius adeſt ramulus ex radice ſerior) erectus, ſuperius ad flores dichotome ſubdiviſus; dichotomiis brevibus confertis.

Folia oppoſita, ſubulata-ſetacea, baſi latiuſculo ſtriata, erecta, adpreſſa, totum caulem tegunt.

Flores ſeſſiles in dichotomiis, ſolitarii, ab dichotomiis confertis, aequalibus, conſtituunt capitulum turbinatum, caulis ipſius longitudine, ſupra aequale, quadratum, rigidum, poſt totam floreſcentiam contrahitur,

rigeſcit

rigeſcit magis (Anaſtaticae inſtar); hinc fructus ob ramulos dichotomiae adpreſſos lateraliter compreſſi.

Bracteae ſunt folia longa, ſetaceo-ſubulata, floribus duplo triplove longiora, rigida.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum, ſub floreſcentia ipſa vix patulum, ſed cylindricum, alias ſemper clauſum: *foliolis* lanceolatis, acutiſſimis, lateribus ſubmembranaceis, rigidis.

COR. nulla, ſed *Nectarii* glandulae aliquot, obſcure (5) intra calycem elevatae, interdum bifidae.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, breviſſima. *Antherae* didymae, filamentorum duplae magnitudinis.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, parvum. *Styli* tres, baſi conjuncti, ſtaminum altitudine. *Stigmata* ſimplicia, craſſiuſcula.

PER. *Capſula* longo-ovata, lateraliter (h. e. e regione ramulorum dichotomiae) compreſſa, calyce tertia parte minor, unilocularis.

SEM. nonnulla, compreſſo-ſubrotunda, latere uno leviſſime emarginata.

Color Floris herbaceus.

10. MINU-

10. MINUARTIA *montana* floribus confertis lateralibus alternis bracteis brevioribus.

Habitat in collibus altis Madriti imminentibus ſaltum vulgo Soto Luzon ad horum latera in arena humoſa. 122.

Radix parva, tenerrima, annua, fibroſa, ſimplex, terrae arctius adhaerens.

Caulis ſolitarius, ſimplex, uncialis vel minor, articulatus, glaber.

Folia oppoſita, erecta, ſetacea, baſi latiora, ſtriata, acuta, rigida.

Flores ſeſſiles ex alternis alis per caulis longitudinem, plures conferti ſaepius terni, rarius ſolitarii.

Bracteae ſunt folia oppoſita, floribus ſeſſilibus ſubjecta, calyce longiora, ſubulata.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum; foliolis ſubulatis, duobus vel tribus exterioribus leviter longioribus, apice ſetaceis, rigidis, perſiſtentibus.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, plano-ſubulata. *Antherae.* - - -

PIST. *Germen* trigonum, rectum, obtuſum. *Styli* tres, parvi. - - - -

PER.

PER. *Capsula* triquetro-columnaris, calyce minor, unilocularis, ad basin trivalvis.

SEM. nonnulla 3-7, subrotunda, compressa, parva.

Quum primum medio mensis Octobr. illam vidissem, floris descriptio quadatenus manca est.

11. M'NUARTIA *campestris* floribus confertis terminalibus alternis bractea brevioribus.

Habitat in planitie collium praedictorum.

Radix tenuissima, simplicissima, fibrillam referens, subtorta.

Caulis simplicissimus, brevissimus, medii unguis, (cum floribus vix unquam uncialis mihi visus) teres, foliis tectus.

Folia opposita, plano-subulata, angustissima, 7 striata, stricta, cauli adpressa, oppositionibus crebris, copiosa: superiora basi magis patescunt.

123. *Flores* terminales, in capitulum compactum, fastigiatum sed inaequale, sessiles ex alis foliorum summorum alternis: ex ala infima (florifera) flores bini una axillari, altera laterali: ex superioribus quasi semper terni uno

uno axillari, reliquis lateralibus: hinc dichotomiae particulares ſunt, ſed capitulum totum dichotomum non eſt.

Bracteae ſubulatae, binae unicuique Flori oppoſitae, floribus breviores.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum: foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, planiuſculis, triſtriatis, rigidis ſubaequalibus.

COR. nulla, quantum videtur. *Glandulas* 3 appreſſas habet.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, (quum duo magis approximata vidi, neſcio an plures flori perfecto ſint) ſetacea, tenera, germinis altitudine. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* trigonum parvum. *Styli* tres, filiformes. *Stigmata* obſolete craſſiuſcula, ſubrepanda.

PER. *Capſula* ſubtriangularis, oblonga, acuminata, calycis dimidio paulo brevior, unilocularis, ad baſin trivalvis.

SEM. pauca 5-6, ſubrotunda, compreſſo-reniformia.

Color totius plantae paleaceus vel glumaceus.

Haec ſpecies propius quam prior accedit ad Minuartiam floribus ſeſſilibus dichotomis: florum glomere tamen diſtinctiſſima. A praecedente differt:

(a) Quod

(a) Quod minor.
(b) Florum glomere terminali, latiore.
(c) Floribus multo longioribus uſque lineam longis.
(d) Bracteis flore brevioribus.
(e) Foliis anguſtioribus.
(f) Eſt minus terrae adhaerens
(g) Seminibus majoribus, &c.

CLASSIS IV. 124.

TETRANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

PLANTAGO.

12. PLANTAGO *Loeflingii* foliis linearibus, ſpica ovata oblongaque, bracteis carinato-concavis, membranaceis.

Habitat Madriti vulgaris in collibus et marginibus agrorum, vere.

Radix ſimplex, deſcendens, fibrilloſa, annua.

Folia radicalia omnia, linearia, anguſta, in plantis majoribus lanceolata acute, vel integerrima vel denticulis minimis denticulata, vel glabra vel pubeſcentia.

Scapi ſolitarii vel plures pro ratione loci, unciales circ. majoribus plantis, digitales ſafoliorum longitudine, filiformes.

Flores in ſpica valde variabili, quo ad figuram collecti, ſeſſiles. Principio ſpica ovata, compreſſa, brevis, demum longior, interdum oblonga, teres, ſaepe uno vel altero flore referta.

Bracteae

Bracteae obtuſe carinatae, concavae, glaberrimae; auctae marginibus amplexicaulibus, membranaceis latis: apice obtuſae, ſed magis ibi compreſſi.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum: foliolis ovatis, acutis, membranaceis, bractea minoribus.

COR. monopetala: *tubo* ovato, ſuperius magis contracto. *Limbus* reflexo-patentiſſimus, laciniis acutis fuſcis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, tenuiſſima, limbum vix excedentia. *Antherae* luteſcentes, minutae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-ovatum. *Stylus* erectus, ſtaminibus paulo longior. *Stigma* ſimpliciſſimum.

125. PER. *Capſula* ovata, glabra, elongata, bracteis longior, ſupra baſin diſcedens, unilocularis.

SEM. duo, oblonga, hinc convexa glabra, inde plana, puncto oblongo notata.

Spica nuper erupta in compendio refert ex acte gemmas floriferas Ulmi.

Variat foliis glabris et pubeſcentibus, integerrimis et denticulatis, ſpica copioſiore longiore et breviore, floribus paucioribus.

A *Co-*

A *Coronopo* differt. *a)* quod minor ſit et praecocior.

b) Spica ovata; ejus vero longiſſima filiformis.

c) Floribus, rarius imbricatis.

d) Bracteis glabris, navicularibus; iis vero pubeſcentibus, ſubulatis, anguſtis.

e) Color Corollae fuſcior, ſtaminibus brevioribus et calycinis foliolis acutioribus.

f) Folia nunquam pinnatim inciſa.

126. CLASSIS V.

PENTANDRIA.

I. MONOGYNIA.

CAMPANULA.

13. CAMPANULA caule angulato paniculato, foliis ovatis ſeſſilibus ſubſerratis.

Habitat in Luſitania ad Porto in collibus et muris.

Radix fibroſa, tenuis raro ramoſa.

Caulis ſuberectus, ſuperne ramoſus, quinque-angulatus: angulis inaequalibus, compreſſiuſculis; leviter hiſpidus pilis pallidis, breviſſimis.

Rami alterni, longi, paniculati, plerumque glabri, aliàs conſimiles.

Folia radicalia jam exſiccata evanuere. . . .

Caulina et ſubramorum ovato-oblonga ſubglabra, ſeſſilia, ſubſerrata, alterna: ramorum ſuperiora ovato-lanceolata, vix ſerrata.

Flores terminales ramis, pedunculis tenuibus.

CAL. ſupra *Germen*, laciniis quinque, plano-ſetaceis, Corolla paulo minoribus, laxis.

COR.

Cor. recto-campanulata; ad dimidium quinquefida: laciniis oblongis, acuminatis; caeruleis tubulo infimo breviſſimo albo.

Stam. quinque ſubulata, tubo breviſſimo duplo longiora, baſi latiora, valvularia. *Antherae* filamentorum longitudine, lineares, albae.

Pist. *Germen* trigonum, turbinatum: ſingulo latere triplice ſulco, medio profundiore, ſub receptaculo. *Stylus* ſuperne craſſior, ſtaminum dupla longitudine. *Stigma* triplex, lineare, erectum.

Capſula trigono-turbinata: diſco plano, truncato, calyce patente cincta.

Foramina ſeminalia tria, verſus diſcum propiora.

14. CAMPANULA *hederacea* foliis ſubrotundis quinquangularibus baſi emarginatis, glabris, floribus ſolitariis. 127.

Campanula Cymbalariae foliis vel folio hederaceo. *C. Bauh. pin.* 93. *n.* 24.

Campanula minima annua. *Griſl. virid.* 25.

Campanula Cymbalariae folio. *Pluken. phyt. t.* 23. *f.* 1.

Radix annua, minima, fibroſa.

Caulis plerumque erectus, teres, glaber, vix ultra digitalis.

Rami alterni, conſimiles, pauci.

Folia alterna, ſubrotunda, quinquangulata; angulis acuminatis, ſinubus obtuſis; baſi emarginata. *Petiolus* foliis brevior.

Flores ſolitarii, terminales et axillares, erecti.

Pedunculi ſetacei, longi.

CAL. laciniis quinque ſetaceis; corollae dimidium vix attingentibus.

127. COR. monopetala, campanulata, erecta.

15. CAMPANULA (Erinus) caule quadrangulo patulo ſcrabro, calycibus ſeſſilibus axillaribus corollae tubuloſae aequalibus.

Habitat in collibus petroſis, et muris, ut et ad vias in Portugallia, locis ſteriliſſimis. Ad Porto legi copioſum; ad S. Ybes rarius.

Radix annua, fibroſa, ſubſimplex.

Caulis ramoſiſſimus, flaccidus, quadrangulus, hiſpido-pubeſcens.

Rami conſimiles, patentes, alterni.

Folia oblonga, acuta, ſerrata, ſerraturis paucis, magnis; ad ramificationes ſaepius bina oppoſita.

Flores ſolitarii ex alis; flore erecto parvo, nutante fructu; ſubſeſſiles. Pedunculus breviſſimus.

CAL. ſupra Germen, foliolis quinque recte ovato-lanceolatis, ſcabris, corollae ferme longitudine.

COR. tubuloſa, monopetala, tubo ubique aequali: *Limbo* quinquedentato: dentibus acutis erectis.

STAM.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, receptaculo inſidentia baſi leviſſime (vix fere) valvuloſa. *Antherae* longae, acutae, Corollae dimidia altitudine.

PIST. *Germen* turbinatum, ſub receptaculo hiſpidum, trigonum, angulis obtuſis. *Stylus* filiformis corolla paulo brevior. *Stigma* ſenſim craſſius, obtuſum, ſimplex. 128.

PER. *Capſula* turbinata, baſi contractior, hiſpida, rugoſa: diſco plano, cincta calyce; trilocularis (Dehiſcentiam neſcio, licet plurimas viderim maturas) foramina ſeminalia obſervare potui nulla.

SEM. numeroſo, minutiſſima oblonga, nitentia. Facies fere cujuſdam Sherardiae.

An *Trachelium* potius ob Corollam ſtigma et Capſulam.

II. DIGYNIA.

HERNIARIA.

16. HERNIARIA. *fruticoſa* caulibus lignoſis, floribus quadrifidis.

Herniaria fruticoſa viticulis lignoſis. *(C. Bauh. pin.* 382.*) Tournef. inſt.* 408.

Polygonum Herniariae foliis et facie, perampla radice. *Bauh. hiſt.* 3. *p.* 378.

Polygonum fruticoſum erectum hiſpanicum. *Bar. ic. 713. bona.*

Habitat in montibus vulgo del Eſpartal et de las ſalinas juxta Cienpozuelos copioſe.

Radix craſſa, digiti minoris craſſitie, tortuoſa, plerumque ſuperficialis, longa, procumbens hinc inde caules promens, ſubmolliter lignoſa.

Caules tortuoſi, ramoſiſſimi, erecti vel procumbentes, uſque ſpithamam longi, cortice tranſverſim rugoſo, inaequali: ramis frequentiſſimis, patentibus, foliis acervatim onuſtis.

Folia oppoſita, breviſſima, minutiſſima, oblonga, obtuſa, plana, glabra: faſciculo ex alis ſemper prodeunte foliis minimis, confertiſſime glomeratis, linearibus, craſſis, obtuſis refertо, adeo ut appareant glomeruli aceroſi, oppoſiti, totos ramos et caules occupantes.

Stipulae ſimplices, interfoliaceae, oppoſitae, minutiſſimae, acutae, lacerae, membranaceae, ſubalbae.

329. *Flores* glomerati, confertiſſimi, copioſi in ſummitate ramorum; ſeſſiles.

Folia floralia et Bracteas diſtinguere nequeo.

CAL.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, erectum vel leviter patulum: foliolis ovatis, craſſis, concavis: exterioribus oppoſitis, apice gibboſioribus; interioribus oppoſitis, planioribus.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor fertilia, calycis foliolis oppoſita, calycis altitudine, ſubulata. Praeter haec Filamenta quatuor alia ſterilia, calycis foliolis interpoſita, abſque Antheris.

Antherae quatuor, ſubrotundo-didymae.

PIST. *Germen* minutiſſimum, elliptico-ſubrotundum, compreſſum. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigmata* duo, craſſiuſcula.

PER. . . .

SEM. . . .

Color Staminum luteus, calycis viridis vel albopallidus.

Differt a reliquis 1. floribus quadrifidis. 2. calycinis foliolis quatuor ad baſin diſtinctis. 3. Staminibus quatuor. Attamen ſummam affinitatem arguunt Bracteae, Stamina alterna ſterilia, nec non facies; forte tamen ob affine Genus Illecebri, neceſſarium erit diſtinguere hanc plantam ab Herniariis.

SALSOLA.

17. SALSOLA *vermiculata* fruticosa, floribus spicatis alternis solitariis.

Kali fruticosum hispanicum, tamarisci folio. *Tournef. inst.* 247.

Kali geniculatum a phyllanthes, gilvis paleaceis flosculis, hispanicum. *Barrel. obs.* 501. *ic.* 255. *f.* 6. *sub statu fructifero.*

Habitat per colles omnes copiose circa Madritum atque Setubal Lusitaniae.

130. *Radix* lignosa, crassa, crassitie saepe duorum pollicum, profundissime ultra pedem unum vel alterum descendens, valde inaequalis, perennis, supra terram adscendens, tortuosissima, varie divisa.

Caules lignosi, varie basi divisi, tortuosi, copiosi, depressi, breves, perennes. *Rami* steriles consimiles, ab initio pubescentes, perennes.

Fructificantes adscendentes, interdum erecti, digitales usque pedales, recti, simplices; interdum ramulis alternis patentibus obsiti, annui.

Folia inferioribus caulibus et ramis sterilibus linearia, subacuta, inermia, supra linea sulcata, brevia sparsa, cum fasciculo foliorum

rum ex alis, interdum glabra ſaepius leviſſime pubeſcentia.

Flores ſpicati, alterni, ſparſi, ſolitarii, totos ramos occupantes, ſeſſiles.

Bracteae ſingulo flori tres, dorſali reliquas includente, ovatae, acuminatae, concavae, flore paulo breviores: lateralibus magis carinatis, aequalibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis ovatis, baſi membranaceis, concavis, erectis, apice tempore floreſcentiae acutis abſque membrana.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, calyce paulo altiora, ſetacea, planiuſcula. *Antherae* oblongae ad medium ex baſi bifurcatae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, paulo compreſſum, deſinens in ſtylum craſſiuſculum ſuperius leviter bifidum. *Stigmata* acuta.

PER. *Capſula* ovata, acuminata, unilocularis, tecta calyce h. t. aucto foliolis quinque, membranaceis, ſubrotundis, latiſſimis, integerrimis, tenuiſſimis, cornei coloris, ſupra medium Calycis affixis.

SEM. unicum, ſubrotundum, depreſſum, convexum ſpirale.

Color. Plantae et florum herbaceo-cinereus, demum albo incanus. *Floret* ad medium

medium menſis Auguſti, fructificat in Octobri.

131. 18. SALSOLA *proſtrata* lignoſa, ramis filiformibus adſcendentibus, floribus conglomerato-ſpicatis.

An Kali fruticoſum hiſpanicum, capillaceo folio villoſo? *Tournef. inſt.* 247,

Habitat Madriti ad latera collium, citra fontem regium vulgo la fuente del Verro.

Radix perennis, lignoſa, digiti et interdum pollicis craſſitie, profunde deſcendens.

Caules plures ex radice, baſi tortuoſi, ſed teretes, lignoſi, plerumque glabri.

Rami procumbentes, adſcendentes, viminei, filiformes, teretes, glaberrimi, pedales uſque bi et tripedales, ſimpliciſſimi.

Folia lanceolato-linearia, plana, ſericeo-incana, inermia, acuminata, alterna, inferius confertiora, ſupra remotiora cum faſciculis parvis, folioſis, ex alis inferioribus.

Flores ſummos ramos totos occupantes, ſpicati: glomerulis alternis inferius remotis, alternis ſuperius verſus ſummitates confertim ſpicatis.

Glomerulus ſingulus ſubrotundus ex ala folii ſ. Bracteae 3. 4. 6 floribus ſeſſilibus, compoſitus, abſque bracteis aliis inter-

interſtinguentibus: receptaculo communi piloſo.

Bractea ſ. folium glomerulis dorſale, oblongo-lanceolatum, floribus paulo majus.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, depreſſum, obtuſe pentagonum, ſupra planiuſculum cum acumine: foliolis ovato-acutis, concavis, medio dorſo horizontaliter angulato, h. t. abſque alis membranaceis.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, calyce paulo minora. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* orbiculato-ſubrotundum, ſ. paulo depreſſum. *Styli* duo, erecti, calyce longiores. *Stigmata* ſimplicia.

PER. *Capſula* depreſſo-globoſa, unilocularis, tecta h. t. Calyce pentagono, ex angulis calycis horizontalibus, alis membranaceis, patentibus, quadrato-linearibus, integerrimis vel ſuberoſis, nunquam ſibi mutuo incumbentibus, ſed ſinu interſtitiali, lineari remotis.

SEM. unicum, depreſſum, ſpirale. 132.

Color Foliorum incano-ſericeus; Ramorum luteſcens, ſaepius eleganter Salicum more rubens; Calycis herbaceo-pallidus. Floret autumno.

Sub-

Sub floreſcentia non tantum qua calycem et florem, ſed et qua totam faciem Chenopodio valde eſt ſimilis. Calyx depreſſus, alae fructus non incumbentes et flores glomerati abſque bracteis interſtinctivis huic ſpeciei ſingularia ſunt; hinc a priori vulgari ſpecie notabiliter differt.

19. SALSOLA *Souda* diffuſa herbacea, foliis teretibus, floribus conglomeratis.

Salſola ſativa. *Caeſalp.*

Kali hiſpanicum ſupinum annuum, ſedi foliis brevioribus. *Juſſieu. act.* 1717. *p.* 74. *d. b.*

Kali minus alterum C. *Bauh. pin.* 283. 3.?

Habitat per Regna Valentiae, Murciae, Granatae circa Almeriam et Alicante copioſe, ubi pro Souda feritur in agris marinis.

Radix annua fibroſa.

Caules ramoſiſſimi, undique diffuſi, ſubangulati, glabri ſublignoſo-herbacei, ramis et ramulis alternis, ſimplicibus, ſucculentis.

Folia alterna, ſucculenta; obtuſa vel acumine ſetaceo obſcuro minimo terminata, undique teretia, aequalia, ſuperius linea longitudinali fuſca picta (non tamen ſulcata), patentia, vix ungue longiora: infima baſi lateſcunt, interius baſi plano-concava.

Flores

Flores ſeſſiles, axillares, conglomerati: glomeribus craſſis, brevibus, faſtigiato-truncatis, multifloris, compoſitis ex glomerulis binis, oppoſitis, lateralibus cum flore intermedio in media ala folii; glomerulus ſingulus lateralis ſubtriqueter: primis ad primam bracteam, etc. ſicque ſaepe 9. 11. 13. flores ſingulo glomerulo adſunt.

Bracteae floribus longiores, craſſae, ſuccu-lentae, apice obtuſiſſimo, interdum acumine ſetaceo breviſſimo terminatae, baſi-lato-concavae ob flores et bracteas interiores.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, compreſſum (ob bracteas craſſas comprimentes), foliolis ovato-acutis, erectis, apice h. t. ſub floreſcentia membranula minutiſſima, recta, laxiuſcula, terminali. 133.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, calycis altitudine, ſetacea.

Antherae oblongiuſculae.

PIST. *Germen* a latere bractearum vel glomerulorum, compreſſum, ſubrotundum, verſus apicem latere anteriore gibbere notatum. *Stylus* ſetaceus, bifidus. *Stigmata* acuta.

PER. - - -

SEM. - - -

Color

Color plantae cineraſcens, ſucculentus. Flores albeſcenti-flavidi.

Cum haec ſativa ſit, crederem eſſe *ſativam Caeſalpini*: licet forte Cl. Sauvages meth. 7. 90 intelligat Kali maius ſemine cochleato C. Bauh. quod Guettard obſ. 2. p. 426. 63. vocat Salſolam foliis inermibus. Hiſpanis Barilla audit.

GENTIANA.

20. GENTIANA *perfoliata.*

Habitat in Portugallia ad Porto, ubi pauciſſimas legi plantas in latere collis cujuſdam arenoſi, ruderati.

Radix parva, fibroſa, ſimplex, annua.

Caulis erectus (ſemipedalis), herbaceus, teres, glaberrimus ramis paucis, oppoſitis, erectis.

Folia oppoſita, connato-perfoliata, utrinque ovata, integerrima, acuta, glabra, glauca ut et caulis.

Flores pauci, dichotomi, terminales. Corolla lutea.

CAL. *Perianthium* 8 vel 9-phyllum; foliolis linearibus, acutis, concavis, longis, leviter ſub floreſcentia patentibus, perſiſtentibus.

COR.

Cor. monopetala, infundibuliformis: *tubo* cylindrico-ovato, Germini arcte adnato, idque totum, excepto ſummo apice, obtegente: *Limbo* tubo longiore, fere ad baſin octo vel novem-fido, concavo, patulo: laciniis oblongis, inferius et ſuperius anguſtatis; marceſcens.

Stam. *Filamenta* octo vel novem, limbo ad baſin laciniarum corollae inſerta, ſubulata, limbo dimidio breviora. *Antherae* lineares, erectae. 134

Pist. *Germen* in fundo calycis, oblongum, craſſum, Corollae tubo adnato fere totum obtectum, apice haemiſphaerico ſolum conſpicuum. *Stylus* erectus, ſtaminum longitudine, filiformis, apice bifidus. *Stigmata* duo, craſſa, lunulata, conniventia: cornubus obtuſis.

Per. *Capſula* oblonga, craſſa, calycis jam conniventis longitudine, ſulco duplice profundiori oppoſito ſulcata: receptaculo ſeminali ad valvulas prope ſulcos (ni fallor, nam Capſula adhuc ſubſucculenta, non matura erat).

Sem. plurima, oblonga, minutiſſima.

Ad ordinem naturalem 52. Rotaceorum, certe pertinet.

In partibus floris, neſcio an numerus nonarius vel octonarius ſit magis naturalis, plures flores vidi numero nonario in eadem planta, ſed in tanta paucitate plantarum definire non audeo.

Tranſmitto in epiſtola, binas, quas habeo, plantas. Laciniae limbi dum claudatur, externe latere dextro imbricantur, hinc intorſio dextrorſum h. e. contra ſolem, ut Gentiana ante explicationem floris *Philoſ. bot. p.* 104.

BUPLEURUM.

21. BUPLEURUM *fruticeſcens* caule fruticoſo, foliis linearibus, involucro duplici pentaphyllo.

Bupleurum arboreſcens hiſpanicum, gramineo folio. *Tournef. inſt.* 310.

Bupleurum fruticans anguſtifolium hiſpanicum. *Barr. ic.*

Habitat in montibus et collibus altis ad Aranjuez copioſe, inter Quercum humilem Ilicem et Lycium anguſtifolium.

Radix fruticoſa.

Caulis fruticoſus, 1-2-vel 3 pedalis, varie et copioſe ramoſus, lignoſus, teres, glabriuſculus. *Rami* erecti, alterni, ſuperius annui, ſpi-

ſpithamali-pedales, teretes, glabri, leviter flexuoſi, juncei.

Folia alterna, linearia, apice valde acuta (Lini), baſi amplexicaulia, ſeſſilia, uncialia vel biuncialia, glaberrima. 135.

Flores in umbellas terminales et laterales, ex alis foliorum, pedunculatas. *Pedunculus* ſemiuncialis.

Umbella univerſalis, radiis in ambitu 5, in centro vero uno alterove vel nullo, adeoque quinque-ſ. octofida. *Partiales* umbellulae (h. t. confertae, cum flores nondum explicaverint), ſimiliter in ambitu radiis quinque, in centro pluribus, ut videtur.

CAL. *Involucrum univerſale* pentaphyllum: foliolis brevibus, acutis, ſingulis ſingulo radio ſubjectis.

Involucrum *partiale* pentaphyllum, conſimile.

COR. lutea, etc.

Fine menſis Junii nondum flores explicavit.

Differt ab alia ſpecie Bupleuro fruticoſo, quam circa Sintram in Luſitania legi, foliis, ſed praeſertim involucris duplicibus, quae omnino defuerunt in illa.

136. CLASSIS VI.

HEXANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

LEUCOIUM.

22. LEUCOIUM *autumnale* ſpatha multiflora, corollis, tubuloſis, ſtylo filiformi.

Leucoium minus bulboſum autumnale. *Cluſ. hiſp.* 271. *f.* 272.

Leucoium bulboſum tenuifolium minus autumnale. *Griſt. virid.* 89.

Habitat in montanis, ad Porto legi unicum exemplar in latere montano, loco elevato ſterili ad littus auſtrale fluvii Durii, nuper infloratum.

Radix bulboſa, ſub terra longius ſita (adhuc non vidi). *Folia* (nulla vidi).

Scapus palmaris, erectus, teretiuſculo-ſubangulatus, glaber.

CAL. *Spatha* monophylla, lineari-lanceolata, dehiſcens, terminalis, biflora (in ſubjecto), floribus pedunculatis, nutantibus.

COR. hexapetala, tubulata (non campanulata):

ta): *petalis* lanceolata-oblongis, teneris, vix ſucculentis, tribus exterioribus apice ſubtridentatis, medio productiore, craſſiore; tribus interioribus apice acuminato, ſimplice.

STAM. *Filamenta* ſex ſubulata, breviſſima. *Antherae* lineares, compreſſae, acutae, latere utrinque longitudinaliter dehiſcentes; dehiſcentia verſus apicem patula.

PIST. *Germen* ſub receptaculo, turbinato-trigonum, breve. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus longior. *Stigma* ſimplex, ſubcapitatum, vix ſtylo craſſius.

PIST. - - -

SEM. - - -

137. CLASSIS VIII.

OCTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

ERICA.

23 ERICA *cinerea* foliis aceroſis glabris ternis, corollis oblongo-ovatis ſtaminibus longioribus verticillato-racemoſis.

Habitat in collibus nudis copioſiſſime per Portugalliam.

Radix - - -

Caules ramoſi, vagi, teretes, lignoſi, nudi, fruticoſi.

Rami conſimiles, folioſi.

Folia aceroſa ſ. linearia, anguſtiſſima, glabra, compreſſo-cylindracea, fuſco-viridia, ſubtus linea pallida longitudinali notata, terna, rarius ſparſa: (verticillis confertis *Pedicellis* breviſſimis, leviſſime decurrentibus, pallidiſculis) patentia. Ex alis foliorum ſaepe faſciculus folioſus, novi ramuli initium ordiens.

Flores in racemo verticillato terminali ramorum diſpoſiti, nutantes.

Pedun-

Pedunculi corollae longitudine, terni in verticillis confertis, recurvi.

Bracteae foliis exacte similes.

CAL. tetraphyllus, dimidio corolla brevior: foliolis linearibus, anguſtis, acutis.

COR. monopetala, oblongo-ovata, apice contracta: *Limbo* quadridentato dentibus reflexis, acutis.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, ſubulata, corollae dimidio paulo breviora. *Antherae* erectae, acutae, nigrae, ſurſum parum bicornes: corniculis acutis: inter cornua longitudinaliter dehiſcentes; utroque apice cohaerentes.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, truncato-obtuſum. *Stylus* filiformis, corolla paulo longior. *Stigma* obtuſum.

PER. - - -

SEM.

24. ERICA *umbellata*, foliis aceroſis glabris ternis; corollis ovatis, ſtaminibus brevioribus, terminalibus. 138.

Habitat in Portugallia in collibus Ericae prioris ſp. et Ulice obſitis. Legi etiam Porti ad colles ſylvaticos extra urbem auſtrum verſus ſat copioſe.

Radix. - - -

Caulis fruticoſus, varie ramoſus, plerumque inclinatus, glaber.

Rami conſimiles, tenues: ramulis ternis patulis.

Folia aceroſa, brevia, terna, glabra viridia, ſubtus linea albida notata.

Flores in umbella ſimplici, terminali ex apice ramorum et ramulorum.

Pedunculi tenuiſſimi, ex uno loco oriundi, 4, 5, 7 numero.

Bracteae omnino nullae, nec alia folia umbellae ſubjecta adſunt.

CAL. tetraphyllus, cum aliquot aliis foliis arcte incumbentibus: foliolis linearibus; Corollae tertiam partem attingentibus.

COR. monopetala, ovato-ſubrotunda, verſus apicem contracta, angulata: ore quadridentato, aequali: pallide caerulea, marceſcens.

STAM. *Filamenta* ſubulata, corollae aequalia. *Antherae* oblongae, apice bicornes, nigrae, extra corollam prominentes.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundo-oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus longior. *Stigma* obtuſum ſimplex.

PER. *Capſula* oblonga, parva, obſolete-angulatata, intra corollam marcidam, aridam.

SEM. minuta, plurima.

Priori

Priori multo minor, corollis magis pallidis, foliis longe brevioribus.

25. ERICA *ciliaris* foliis ovatis ciliatis ternis, corollis ovatis apice tubulosis irregularibus verticillato-racemosis.

Habitat in Portugallia in Ulicetis, vepretis, sub rosis, rarius ad Porto.

Radix lignosa.

Caulis suffruteſcens, erectus, debilis, bi-vel tripedalis, superne pubescens, ramulos saepius ternos emittens. 139.

Folia oblongo-ovata, sessilia, acuta, parva, terna, patentia; supra plana, viridia, glabra; versus marginem pilis raris ciliata; subtus margine reflexa, albida.

Flores in racemo longo terminali dispositi, terni, verticillati, interdum ad unum latus flexi, nutantes, purpureo-caerulei.

Pedunculi breves, teretes, pubescentes, sub calyce uno alterove foliolo notati.

Bracteae sub singulo pedunculo ex asse foliis similes.

CAL. tetraphyllus: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis, acutis, corollae quartam partem attingentibus, versus apicem supra ciliatis, subtus margine inflexo, uti in foliis.

Cor. monopetala, magna baſi ovato-inflata, verſus apicem contracta, tubuloſa, ore quadridentato, obliquo; denticulis breviſſimis: inferiori minimo; marceſcens.

Stam. *Filamenta* octo, ſubulata, corolla paulo minora. *Antherae* oblongae.

Pist. *Germen* oblongum, obtuſum, ſubangulatum. *Stylus* filiformis, corolla paulo longior. *Stigma* obtuſum, ſimplex.

Per. *Capſula* oblonga, angulato-rugoſa, octoſulcata, quadrivalvis, quadrilocularis.

Sem. minima plurima.

Folia ſaepius in verticillos obliquos diſtributa, h. e. ad unum et alterum latus magis flexa. Margo eorum craſſus et angulatus eſt, ſuperiori angulo ciliato.

CLASSIS X. 140

DECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

RUTA.

26. RUTA *montana* foliis bipinnatis, linearibus: floribus ſpicatis ſecundis, ſpicis divaricato-corymboſis.

Habitat prope Ulyſſiponem, legi in ſepulcreto Proteſtantium ibidem; jam dum exaridam.

Radix. - - -

Caulis erectus, teres, glaber, punctatus, ſuperne ramuloſis ex alis.

Folia alterna, bipinnata, ſeſſilia: laciniis linearibus, acutis, pinnatim remotis.

Flores ſeſſiles, ſecundi, approximati, erecti, in *Spicis* adſcendentibus, divaricatis, dichotomis, corymboſis, linearibus.

Axis ſpicae linearis, flexuoſus, alterne denticulatus ob flores.

Bracteae lineares, acutae, uno alterove lobo acuto auctae, poſtice axin tegentes.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: laciniis lanceolato-acutis, capſulae longitudine.

COR.

Cor. tetra ſive pentapetala : *petalis* lanceolatis, acutis, (ni fallor, ex unico enim exarido flore judico).

Stam. *Filamenta* decem ſ. octo, ſubulata, baſi plana. *Antherae* parvae.

Pist. *Germen* quinque l. quadrilobum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* ſimplex, acutum.

Per. *Capſula* quinque l. quadriloba, ſemiquinque vel quadrifida, ſulcata : angulis ſubcarinatis, punctis plurimis notata : lobis apice rotundatis : quinque l. quadriloculares.

Sem. quinque ſ. quatuor, ſolitaria ſingulo loculo, reniformia, curva, nigra, rugoſa.

Flores plerique quadrifidi, primus centralis quinquefidus.

341. Facies fructificationis Sedi vel apprime Penthori.

Differt a Ruta vulgari latifolia, quae etiam in montibus Ulyſſip. creſcit.

α Ruta noſtra habet flores ſeſſiles, ſpicatos, approximatos.

vulgaris - - pedunculatos, raros vix corymboſos.

β - - noſtra - - - capſulam magis quadrilobam lobis apice obtuſe rotundatis.

Ruta

Ruta vulgaris - - - capſulam apice ſolum quadrifido, acuto.

γ - - - noſtra, puncta capſulae magis conſpicua.

TRIGYNIA.

ARENARIA.

27. ARENARIA foliis ſetaceis, floribus pentandris, calycum foliolis ſubulatis.

An? Alſine tenuifolia *J. Bauh. Tournef. inſt.* 243. *Vaill.* 7. 3. *vel?* Alſine annua ſ. minor anguſtifolia, flore albo *Juſſ. Barr. n.* 483. *(Barrel. ic.* 580.) *licet illic valde ramoſa et noſtra quaſi ſemper ſimplex.*

Habitat in collibus extra portam Toletanam.

Radix annua, ſimpliciſſima, deſcendens, recta, fibrillis paucis lateralibus.

Caulis ſolitarius, ſimplex vel ramis 1. 2. ex radice prodeuntibus, teres, erectus, uncialis, tenuiſſimus.

Folia ſetaceo-ſubulata, erecta, adpreſſa, oppoſita, caulem totum obtegentia; folia ſumma baſi latiuſcula, ſubulata.

Flores dichotomi, terminales, pauci.

Pedunculus ſub et poſt floreſcentiam erectus, capillaris.

CAL.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis ſubulatis, ſtriatis, paucis pilis obſitis (non tamen hirſutis) acutiſſimis, membranula nulla auctis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, oblonga, calyce paulo minora vel aequalia, integra, acuta.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque inter petala, ſetacea, baſi glandulae inſidentia, erecta. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

142. PIST. *Germen* ſubtriangulari ovatum parvum. *Styli* tres, flexi, ſubpubeſcentes. *Stigmata* ſimplicia.

PER. *Capſula.* - - -

SEM. - - -

Color floris abus.

PENTAGYNIA.

CERASTIUM.

28. CERASTIUM *pentandrum* floribus pentandris, petalis minimis acutis.

Ceraſtium floribus pentandris, petalis emarginatis. *Hort. Cliff. Fl. Sv.* 381.

Ceraſtium hirſutum minus, parvo flore *Dill. giſſ. Raj. ſyn.* 3. *p.* 348. *t.* 15. *f.* 1. *bona (plantam adultiorem fructiferam, ſed petala vix unquam vidi emarginata).*

Habitat

Habitat Madriti primo vere vulgatiſſima.

Radix tenuiſſima, fibroſa, annua.

Caulis ſub floreſcentia vix quartam unciae partem aequat, demum fructiger pollicaris altitudinis: ex baſi interdum ramoſus: ramis ſubprocumbentibus.

Folia ovalia, oppoſita, plana, ſeſſilia, patentia, obtuſo-acuta, linea in media ſulcata, pubeſcentia.

Flores quatuor circ. vel plures, in principio ſubſeſſiles florentes, poſtea, planta ipſa fructifera elongata, etiam elongantur pedicelli.

Bracteae duae ad baſin pedunculi.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis erectis, ovatis, acutis: tribus exterioribus lateribus ſubciliatis, apice membranaceo auctis; duobus interioribus undique membrana tenuiſſima auctis, integris.

COR. *Petala* quinque, lanceolato-acuta, tertiam partem longitudinis circ. calycis, erectiuſcula.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, ſubulata, petalis leviter longiora, inſerta glandulae vel baſi cincta glandula parva, tumente.

Antherae breviſſimae, didymae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, glabrum, petalis brevius. *Styli* quinque, ſtaminum altitudine, cum ſole paulo ſpiraliter flexi. *Stigmata* craſſiuſcula.

PER.

143. PER. *Capſula* Ceraſtii.
SEM. - - -
Color floris intus quaſi luteus ob ſtamina et Piſtilla occupantia totum florem; petalorum vero ſubalbidus. Planta pulcre viridis, nec ad incanam faciem ita vergit, ut aliae Ceraſtii ſpecies; in initio nunquam vidi viſcoſam, ſed leviter tantum in antiquis.

29. CERASTIUM *vulgatum* floribus decandris, petalis ſubtridentatis, calyce majoribus.
Myoſotis hirſuta altera viſcoſa. *Tournef. inſt.* 245 ?
Habitat in campis elevatis nudis circa Madritium, imprimis ſupra monaſterium St. Bernhardi, vere.
Radix ſimplex, deſcendens, annua, demum fibroſa, arcte adhaerens.
Caulis ſolitarius, erectus, villoſus villis gluten ſecernentibus: ex alis rarius ramoſus.
Folia radicalia elliptico-oblonga, piloſa, ſaepe fuſca: *caulina* ſubovata, ſimpliciter viſcido-piloſa.
Flores terminales cauli ramiſque, in panicula dichotoma, ſenſim florente folioſa: foliis ſive bracteis reliquis conſimilibus.

CAL.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, latere, pro ſitu, membranaceis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, lanceolata, acutiuſcula, apice oblique emarginata, calyce ſaepius duplo majora, patentia.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, calycis medio breviora, ſubulata, alterna baſi inſidentia glandulae elongatae, diſco tumido; alterna intra petala baſi nuda.

Antherae didymae ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* ovato-oblongum, ſtaminum altitudine. *Styli* quinque, breves, ſtellatim patentes. *Stigmata* ſimplicia, craſſiuſcula.

PER. *Capſula* cylindrica, ſurſum paullo attenuata; obtuſa, leviter curva.

SEM. ſubrotunda, pedicellis minimis receptaculo affixa. *Color* Corollae albus, Plantae vero ſaepius fuſcus.

SPERGULA.

30. SPERGULA *pentandra*, foliis verticillatis, ſeminibus marginatis.

Alſine Spergulae facie minima, ſeminibus marginatis. *Tournef. inſt.* 244. *Vaill. pariſ.* 8. *n.* 8. 144.

Habitat

Habitat ad margines agrorum adque latera viarum colliumque Madriti, primo vere.

Radix tenuiſſima, annua, fibroſa, arcte terrae adhaerens.

Caules vel ſolitarii vel plures, procumbentes, adſcendentes, vel erectiuſculi, glaberrimi, primo vere vix unciales, demum interdum uſque digitales et rarius ſpithamales, ſubfuſci, ſimplices.

Folia radicalia plurima, in orbem ſparſa, aggregata, ſetacea, glaberrima, fuſca.

Caulina faſciculato-diſperſa, verticillato-oppoſita, ſetacea, glabra, fuſca ſaepe (in plantis minoribus) terminalia, interdum in majoribus verticillo uno vel altero in medio.

Stipulae oppoſito-connatae; breviſſimae; obtuſae, faſciculo foliorum verticillato ſubjectae.

Flores in panicula peduncalata, terminali, dichotoma.

Pedunculus primarius filiformis, rectus; ſecundarii dichotomi, poſt floreſcentiam deflexi.

Bracteae oppoſito-connatae, acutae, nigro-fuſcae.

Cal. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis ovatis, patentibus, glabris, foras fuſcis, interioribus

rioribus majori membranula marginali auctis.

Cor. *Petala* quinque, oblonga, lanceolata, calyce paulo longiora, ſubobtuſa, integerrima, patentia.

Stam. *Filamenta* quinque (ſemel 7 vidi) calycis dimidii longitudinis, ſubulata. *Antherae* breves.

Pist. *Germen* globoſum, ſtaminum altitudine. *Styli* quinque, obſoletiſſimi vixque evidenter obſervabiles. *Stigmata* ſimplicia.

Per. *Capſula* ſubrotunda-ovata, calycis altitudine, unilocularis, quinquefida, paulo ultra medium dehiſcens: poſt dehiſcentiam campanulato-patens.

Sem. nonnulla, ſubrotunda, planiuſcula, nigra, cincta membrana tenuiſſima, alba.

Color corollae albus.

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CLASSIS XI.

DODECANDRIA.

PENTAGYNIA.

GLINUS.

31. GLINUS *lotoides.*

Alsine lotoides sicula. *Bocc. rar.* 21. *t.* 11. *f.* 2. *Juss. Barr.* 47. *n.* 478. (*ic.* 336.) *Tournef. inst.* 242.

Habitat in Estremadura Hispaniae. Legi ad aggeres sepiales locis argilloso-glareosis prope Talavera del Badajoz et in rivulo exsiccato, Sabuloso, versus Miajada inter Meridam et Truxillo.

Radix magna, simplex, longe descendens, fibrillis lateralibus; annua tamen videtur.

Caules plures, longi, pedales circiter, undique diffusi, procumbentes, subglabri, ramosi et quasi articulati: articulis ad ramificationes parte inferiori crassioribus, pubescentibus.

Rami alterni, laterales, iterum similiter ramosi, cauli consimiles, magis pubescentes.

Folia

Folia obovata, petiolata, bina vel saepius terna, caulem vero non cingentia, semper enim ad alterum latus (superius) caulis inserta sunt. *Petiolus* folio dimidio paulo longior, supra planiusculus.

Flores subsessiles, ad geniculà et folia acervatim conferti, ex caulis supina parte semper oriundi.

Pedunculi breviſſimi, calycis circiter longitudine, pubescentes.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis ovatis, acutis concavis, erectis, persistentibus, pubescentibus.

COR. nulla. *Filamenta* plana saepe coalescunt mentiunturque petala parva, inaequaliter bifida, luteo-viridia, calyce breviora.

STAM. *Filamenta* numero incerta et variantia a 9 usque ad 14 s. 15. sulculata, plana, calycis dimidio paulo longiora, receptaculo aequaliter inserta. *Antherae* oblongae, compressae, didymae, erectae. 146.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, obsolete quinquangulare, magnum. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigmata* quinque, longiuscula, crassiuscula.

PER. *Capsula* ovata, calycis longitudine quinquangularis, quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis: *valvulis* membranaceis, tenuissimis, in

dio ſinguli loculamenti perpendiculariter uſque ad baſin dehiſcentibus.

Sem. plurima ſimplicis ſeriei, ſub valvulis, parva, ſubrotunda, tuberculata, baſi affixa membranulae tumidae, (arilli conſimilis ?) ea tamen non obteguntur, ſed per ipſam receptaculo adhaerent.

Receptaculum conico-ſubulatum, quinquangulare, angulis compreſſis, a diſſepimentis dehiſcens, liberum.

CLASSIS XIV. 147.

DIDYNAMIA.

I. GYMNOSPERMIA.

TEUCRIUM.

32. TEUCRIUM *ſpinoſum* calycis labio ſuperiore ovato, corolla contorta reſupinata.

Chamaedrys multifida ſpinoſa odorata. *Griſl. virid.* 28. *Tourneſ. inſt.* 205.

Habitat in agris incultis et collibus cis ſoto Luzon Madriti.

Radix deſcendens, annua, ſubtortuoſa, ſimplex.

Caulis ramoſiſſimus, brachiatus, decumbens, ramis et ramulis patentiſſimis, rigidis, quadrangularibus, hirſutis, ſubviſcidis.

Spinae oppoſitae, rigidae, ſubulatae: primores tempore ramuleſcunt apice ſpinoſo; ſeriores permanent ſimplices.

Folia inferiora caulina oblonga, petiolata, inciſa, interdum pinnatifida, pubeſcentia, mollia: *ſuperiora* oppoſita, ſub ſpinis ovata, acuta vel ſub-oblonga, obtuſa, inte-

gerrima, rarius inciſura una vel altera parva inferius notata.

Flores verticillati ad ſpinas, pedicellati, horizontales,

Pedicelli erecti, cauli adpreſſi, calyce dimidio breviores; ſingulus utrinque affixus lateraliter ſpinae; hinc in ſingulo verticillo plerumque quatuor flores.

Bracteola ſub ſingulo flore parva, oblonga.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, baſi inferius gibbum ventricoſum, ſuperiori baſi planiuſculum cum gibbere parvo ubi pedicellus affigitur, bilabiatum: *Labium ſuperius* ſubrotundo-ovatum, acuminatum, extus concavum ob margines elevatos; intus convexum. *Labium inferius* quadrifidum, ſuperiore dimidio brevius: laciniis ſetaceis; perſiſtens, piloſo-viſcidum.

348. COR. monopetala, ringens, reſupinata. Tubus calycis tubi longitudine, cylindricus, baſi contortus. *Labium ſuperius* nullum inferius vergit. *Labium inferius* ſuperius vergens, calyce toto longius tripartium; laciniis lateralibus ad baſin labii, oblongi terminali lacinia obovata, integra, baſi denticulis duobus minoribus acutis notata.

STAM.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, curva, ad labium nullum inclinata, curva ad labium inferius. *Antherae* parvae.

PIST. *Germen* quadrifidum. *Stylus* ſetaceus, ſtaminum ſitu et longitudine, *Stigma*. . .

PER. nullum. *Calyx* immutatus ſemina fovet.

SEM. quatuor, ſubgloboſa, nigra glabra.

Color Corollae albeſcens. *Odor* obſolete gravis, ſed odorata nominari non meretur. *Calyx* perfecte ſimilis eſt Ocimo, ſed corolla Teucrii: eſt hinc Genus quaſi intermedium, diſtinctum ab aliis Teucris calyce manifeſte bilibiato.

Floret menſe Julio et Auguſto.

PRUNELLA.

33. PRUNELLA *luſitanica* bracteis pinnatim dentatis ciliatis.

Prunella odorata luſitanica, flore violaceo. *Barr. ic.* 561.

Clinopodium luſitanicum ſpicatum et verticillatum. *Tournef. inſt.* 195. *Juſſ. Barr.* 28. *n.* 269.

Bugula odorata luſitanica. *Cornut. canad.* 46.

Habitat Madriti rariſſime ad margines agrorum ad Aranjuez copioſius.

Radix ſimplex, deſcendens, attenuata fibris lateralibus.

Caulis brachiatus, pedalis circiter et minor, erectus, quadrangulus, pubeſcens: lateribus planis: Ramis oppoſitis, erectis ſimplicibus, per totum caulem, anguſtioribus.

Folia lanceolata, ſubacuta, ſeſſilia profunde et diſtinctiſſime ſerrata: ſerraturis anguſtis, obtuſis aequalibus; glabra.

Flores in ſpicis terminalibus oblongis, erecti, ſolitarii ex alis bractearum, oppoſiti, ſubſeſſiles, *pedicello* erecto, breviſſimo.

149. *Bracteae* ſemi-imbricatae, erectae, oppoſitae, lanceolatae; acutae, medietate inferiore pinnatim dentatae: dentibus lanceolatis, apice ſetaceo longo terminatis, ubique (excepta ſeta terminali) ciliatis: ciliis diſtinctis, tenuiſſimis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulato-patens, breve, depreſſum, ad mediam partem decem ſtriatum, lateraliter angulis acutis angulatum bilabiatum. *Labium ſuperius* rectum, totum glabrum, calycis parte integra longius, latum, planiuſculum, tridentatum: dentibus acutis, aequalibus, brevibus,

brevibus, apice ſetaceis. *Labium inferius* pubeſcens, $\frac{2}{3}$ anguſtius, bidentatum, dentibus ſetaceis. *Faux* valde aperta, ſed clauſa villis undique.

Cor. monopetala, ringens, tubulata, longa, erecta. *Tubus* calyce triplo longior, baſi ad longitudinem ſeſqui calycis anguſtiſſimus, filiformis, mox quintuplo incraſſatur, laxus ſubaequalis, tumens, varie longitadinaliter laxe plicatus. *Lab. ſuperius* rectum, breve, planum, bifidum. *Lab. inferius* tripartitum: laciniis lateralibus patulis, ſubrotundis, labii ſuperioris longitudine; intermedia tranſverſim oblonga, latiſſima, apice medio leviter emarginato, deflexa; baſi fauce (palato prominulo) lateraliter paullo compreſſa, pubeſcenti.

Stam. *Filamenta* quatuor, quorum duo dorſo propiora breviſſima, in medio tubo haerentia, ſubulata, apice bifurcata denticulis ſetaceis: terminali incurvo ſterili; laterali antherifero: duo anteriora longitudine totius tubi, ſubulata, apice ſimiliter bifido: antico denticulo breviore antherifero. *Antherae* medio dorſo affixae quaſi inferius et ſuperius anthera diſtincta, in medio enim contracta, geniculata, reflexa, proximatis geniculis in formam crucis, margine antico farinifero

farinifero, excepto in medio geniculo ubi nullum pollen.

Pist. *Germen* quadripartitum, in fundo calycis. *Stylus* ſetaceus, ſtaminibus longioribus paulo brevior. *Stigma* acutum, quadripartitum, laciniis inaequalibus. *Glandula* ſub latere germinis inferiore.

Per. *Calyx* immutatus.

Sem. quaterna, teretiuſcula, glabra, erecta.

150. *Color* corollae purpureo-caeruleus, labio inferiore macula majori pallide alba.

In variis differt a *Brunella vulgari*, praeſertim in corolla. *Stigma* quadripartitum etjam ſingulare quid.

II. ANGIOSPERMIA.

SIBTHORPIA.

34. SIBTHORPIA *europaea*.

Habitat in Portugallia ubi ad Porto legi copioſam ad baſin murorum et monticulorum, aqua ſtillitante perpetuo madentium; et ad arcem Reginae Luſitaniae Centra, in monte altiſſimo proxime adjacente; in antroſis aridis.

Facies

Facies Hydrocotyles vel Chrysosplenii repentis.

Radix fibrosa, annua.

Radiculae tenuissimae, fibrosae, ex radiculis caulis repentis descendunt.

Caulis repens, teres, pubescens, palmaris circiter, simplex vel ramosus.

Rami si adsunt, pauci, consimiles.

Folia alterna, subrotundo-reniformia, petiolata, margine quinque l. septemlobata: lobis omnibus obtuse rotundatis; pilosa: pilis hyalinis, distinctis, sparsis.

Petioli teretes, pilosi, folio longiores, adscendentes ex singula ala 1, 2, 3, 4.

Flores solitarii ex alis geniculorum, ante florescentiam erecti, postea deflexi.

Pedunculus communiter brevissimus, vix calycis longitudine, teres, pilosus, post florescentiam deflexus sub caule.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, turbinatum, hispidum, quinquefidum persistens: laciniis erectis, hispidis pilis quasi laceratis.

COR. *Petalum* unicum, regulare (quantum adhuc vidi) ad basin ferme aequaliter quinquefidum: laciniis subrotundis, concavis, calyce leviter brevioribus.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, tenuissima, brevia, quorum duo invicem propius approximata. 151.

Antherae

Antherae magnae cordato-oblongae, erectae, corolla paulo breviores.

PIST. *Germen* parvum, ſubrotundum, compreſſum, apice ſurſum ſericeo-piloſum, pilis longiuſculis. *Stylus* ſtaminum longitudine, cylindricus, brevis, pilis Germinis totus obtectus. *Stigma* capitatum, depreſſum ſimplex.

PER. *Capſula* ſubrotunda compreſſa, biventricoſa, lateribus acutis, utrinque medio ſulco impreſſo (Veronicae omnino) bilocularis: Receptaculo ſeminum implente fere loculos unde ſeminum unum ſimplex ſtratum.

SEM. nonnulla, ſubrotundo-oblonga, hinc convexa, inde plana, nigra.

Flos omnium minimus, vix nudo oculo examinandus, hinc numerus Staminum difficulter eruitur.

Mihi tamen conſtat ex pluribus examini ſubjectis hanc quaternarium eſſe, ideoque ad Cl. Didynamiae pertinere, licet Stamina duo vix notabiliter longiora, quod etiam videre eſt in Limoſella.

Petali laciniae ſibi externe incumbunt, margine dextro ſupra ſiniſtrum ſ. contra motum ſolis.

ORO.

OROBANCHE.

35. OROBANCHE *major* caule ſimplici, bracteis lanceolatis flore majoribus.

Orobanche flore minore. *Tournef. inſt.* 170?

Habitat ſupra radices Ulmorum in horto regio ad Aranjuez.

Radix brevis, fibroſa, ex baſi caulium tuberoſa, interdum plures jungens caules.

Caulis ſimplex, rectus, ſpithamali-pedalis, teres, leviter pubeſcens.

Folia nulla, niſi ſquamae lanceolatae, acutae, alternae, ſparſae.

Flores in ſpica rara, terminali, caulis medium ſuperius occupante.

Bracteae lanceolato-acutae, corollae longitudine.

CAL. *Perianthium* diphyllum, laterale: foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, anguſtis, apice in floribus ſuperioribus bifidis, corolla paulo minoribus. 152

COR. tubulata, ringens, curva, *tubo* inferius tereti, ſuperius dorſo carinato. *Limbus* bilabiatus, ſubaequalis.

Labium ſuperius bifidum: laciniis inflexis, crenulatis, obtuſis, breviſſimis. *Lab. inferius* trilobum, recto-dependens: laciniis

laciniis lateralibus tridentato-acuminatis, intermedia ſubrotunda paulo majore crenulata.

Nectarii ſquama minima ad baſin anteriorem germinis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, tubo antice affixa, curva, corollae longitudine, in fauce eminentia. *Antherae* ſubcordatae, diſtinctae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, acutum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* capitatum, ſubquadratum, cum ſulco in medio, nutans.

PER. - - -

SEM. minutiſſima.

Color Corollae flavo-pallidus, dorſo obſcure purpuraſcente, limbo flavo-pallido. Color Plantae fuſcus.

Nullum odorem peculiarem offendi.

36. OROBANCHE *cernua* caule ſimplici, corolla incurva bracteis deltoidibus longiore.

An Orobanche luſitanica, flore atro-purpureo. *Tournef. inſt.* 176?

An Orobanche ſubcaeruleo flore ſive 11. *Claſ. Tournef. loc. cit.*?

Habitat ad Aranjuez ſupra radices Artemiſiae campeſtris erectae, odore Carlinae; in campis ſteriliſſimis.

Radix e tubere oblongo baſeos caulis.

Caulis

Caulis ſimpliciſſimus, erectus, teres, ſpithamalis, glaber.

Folia nulla, ſed Squamae oblongae, vagae.

Flores in ſpica, ultra medium Caulis occupant, ſeſſiles, rariuſculi.

Bracteae deltoidae, acuminatae, paulo convexae, corolla breviores.

CAL. *Perianthium* diphyllum, laterale, bractea paulo brevius: foliolis ovatis, acuminatis: inferiorum florum ſimplicibus, ſuperiorum plerumque bifidis. 153.

COR. monopetala, ringens, tubuloſa, calyce duplo longior, arcuatim curva, ſinu ſubtus ſubrecto quaſi infracta. *Tubus* baſi ventricoſus, teres, ſurſum compreſſo-triangularis, dorſo carinato. *Limbus* breviſſimus, quinquefidus, bilabiatus, aequalis quaſi longitudinis. *Lab. ſuperius* bifidum, compreſſum: laciniis rectis, obtuſis (non inflexis). *Lab. inferius* trilobum, planum: laciniis tranſverſim oblongis; lateralibus breviſſime acuminatis; intermedia ſubcrenulata; marceſcens.

Nectarium Squama ſubglanduloſa, ab anteriore parte baſi Germinis, adpreſſa, tranſverſim oblonga, convexa.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, ſubulata, tubo anterius affixa, adſcendentia, ſurſum incurva,

extra

extra corollam non prominentia. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-acutum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſurſum incurvus. *Stigma* capitatum, tranſverſale, bilobum, obtuſum, nutans.

PER. - - -

SEM. minutiſſima.

Color corollae albo-pallidus, dorſo tubi ad roſeo-pallidum inclinans: Limbi ſaturate purpureus ſ. violaceus.

Differt a priori:

Bracteis deltoidibus corolla minoribus.

Corollae tubo baſi ventricoſiore; ſuperius inſigniter incurvo.

- - - laciniis limbi integerrimis.

labii ſuperioris erectis: inferioris aequalibus.

Staminibus et Piſtillo non extra florem prominentibus.

Nectarii ſquama optime conſpicua.

Plantae colore pallido, ſuperficie glabra, nec non colore Floris.

CLASSIS XIV. 154.

TETRADYNAMIA.

SILICULOSA.

LEPIDIUM.

37. LEPIDIUM *cardamines* foliis radicalibus pinnatis, caulinis ovatis basi inciso-pinnatifidis.

Habitat ad Cienpozuelos ad margines viarum copiose, ad Aranjuez rarius locis argillosis, aridis.

Radix crassa, perennis, profunde descendens.

Caules plerumque diffusi, interdum erecti, comosi, a biunciali usque ad pedalem longitudinem alti, plures ex una radice vel solitarii secundum locum, teretes, ramosi, praesertim superius, ramis inferioribus brevioribus.

Folia radicalia in orbem sparsa, procumbentia, primo vere vigent, mox exorto caule exsiccantur, pinnata cum impari: pinnis oppositis, distinctis, sessilibus, subrotundo-reniformibus: lobo antico juxta insertionem in petiolo communi inciso-sulcato linea curva

ſuperius impreſſa; foliolo terminali duplo majori, ſubrotundo-ovato, baſi leviſſime emarginato.

Caulina inferiora plerumque pinnata, ſimilia radicalibus, ſed minora paucioribus (3. circ.) pinnis, petiolata.

Caulina ſuperiora ſeſſilia, baſi diviſa in lobos acutos, parvos: terminali majori ſubrotundo, in ſummis vero ovato-acuto, baſi utrinque inciſo vel ſaepe auriculato.

Flores more familiae in corymbis longe racemoſis, copioſi, diutius perſiſtentes, pedicellis patulis,

CAL. *Pericanthium* tetraphyllum, patens, breve, foliolis lateris plani lato-linearibus, brevibus quaſi ſubrotundis, apice convexo gibbis; lateris compreſſi linearibus, longitudinaliter convexis.

155. COR. tetrapetala, compreſſa. *Limbo* patente, albo: *Ungues* erecti, calycis longitudine, ſenſim dilatati in Laminam ſubrotundam patentem.

STAM. *Filamenta* ſex, unguibus corollae paulo altiora, quorum duo quaſi longiora.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, compreſſum, corolla altius. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* ſimplex.

PER. *Silicula* ovato-ſubrotunda, compreſſa, a-

pice

pice acute ſed leviſſime emarginata: valvulis diſſepimento contrariis.

Sem. parva, oblonga, compreſſa, ſolitaria ſingulo loculamento.

Color Corollae albus, Staminum et Germinis fuſcus. Corollae diutius perſiſtunt albae, ſed color genitalium, mixturam non injucundam efficit.

38. LEPIDIUM *nudicaule*, caule nudo ſimpliciſſimo, floribus tetrandris. *Linn. Sp.*

Naſturtium mininum vernum, foliis tantum circa radicem. *Magn. monſp.* 187. *f.* 186. *(bona, ſed rudis).*

Habitat in campo elevato nudo ſupra monaſterium St. Bernhardi, Madriti, primo vere.

Radix ſimplex, annua, deſcendens, demum fibroſa, ramoſa.

Caulis nudus, ſimplex, uncialis ſaepius vix ultra (ſeu Scapus radicatus, erectus, teres, glaber).

Folia omnia linearia, dentato-ſinuata, acuta, procumbentia.

Flores ſub floreſcentia corymboſi, demum elongantur in racemum laxum.

Pedunculi copioſi, erecti, poſt floreſcentiam patentiſſimi.

Cal. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, deciduum:

foliolis ſubrotundis, obtuſis, concavis, patentibus.

Cor. *Petala* quatuor, cruciformia, aequalia, patentia. *Ungues* lineares ſenſim aucti in Laminam obtuſam, calyce longiorem.

156 Stam. *Filamenta* quatuor (deſunt ambo minora), ad latus planum Germinis erecta, ad baſin a parte interiore aucta *Glandula* compreſſa, lata, depreſſiuſcula, alba. *Antherae* ovatae, compreſſae a dorſo anticeque.

Pist. *Germen* ſubrotundum, planum. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* ſimplex.

Per. *Silicula* compreſſa, planiuſcula, ſubrotunda, margine undique acuto, apice vix manifeſte emarginata, ſubtus ventricoſior, ſupra magis plana, bilocularis, diſſepimento anguſto.

Sem. - - -

Color plantae viridis, ſed ſaepe fuſcus, praeſertim ſcapi verſus flores; calycis color fuſcus, Petalorum albus ut et glandularum. Antherae luteſcentes. Germen fuſcum. Siliculae nigro-fuſcae.

CLASSIS XVI. 157.

MONADELPHIA.

POLYANDRIA.

MALVA.

39. MALVA *hiſpanica* foliis palmato-inciſis, caule procumbente; calyce exteriore diphyllo.

Habitat in campis juxta Aranjuez verſus Yepes et Ocana, juxta viam.

Radix deſcendens, recta, lateraliter fibrilloſa, ſat longa.

Caules plures, procumbentes, adſcendentes (in anguſtiis inter fruticulos Artemiſiae campeſtris et Salſolae vermiculatae), ſuberecti, teretes, ſubſcabri ex punctulis piliferis, pilis procumbentibus.

Folia radicalia et caulis quinque vel tripartito palmata: lobis linearibus ſurſum latioribus, ſaepius iterum ſingulis trilobo-inciſis.

Caulina ultima et ſubfloralia, ſaepius enim ſtipulis conjuncta, tripartita.

Stipulae binae, lineari-acutae. *Petioli* folio paulo longiores.

Flores ſolitarii, axillares, pedunculo folia excedente.

CAL. *Perianthium exterius* diphyllum: foliolis lineari-ſetaceis, ſubhirſutis, ab exteriore parte calycis ſitis.

Perianthium interius ſemiquinquefidum, pentagono-pyramidatum, laciniis acutis; margine recto ſubpubeſcens.

COR. malvacea, calyce interiore ſeſqui longior, petalis obtuſis, late emarginatis.

STAM. *Filamentum* cylindricum, columnare, a-
158. pice fiſſum in plura.

PIST. Malvae. *Germen* depreſſo-orbiculatum. *Stylus* unicus, apice decempartito in fila. *Stigmata* ſimplicia.

PER. *Capſulae* decem, in rotam orbicularem depreſſae, more malvae.

Centro parvo, brevi, conico.

SEM. reniformia, ſolitaria.

Color floris purpureo-pallidus, vel paene albus.

Alteram varietatem non infrequentem offendi, ſimillimam huic deſcriptae; ſed diſtinctam foliis quaſi profundius partitis, calycis laciniis brevioribus et latioribus,

tioribus, corolla parva, calyce minore; Capſulis 11 circ. calyceque paulo piloſiore; ſed abſque dubio erit ſola varietas, ut quoque obſervavi in Malva rotundifolia. Fl. Suec. 580. Jam floribus parvis, uti in Suecia communiter, jam calyce triplo quadruplove majoribus purpureis, quae varietas hic Madriti vulgatior obſervatur.

159. CLASSIS XIX.

SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA AEQUALIS.

ECHINOPS.

40. ECHINOPS *ſtrigoſus* calycibus capitatis: lateralibus minoribus: ſquamis ciliatis corollae laciniis linearibus laxis.

Carduus tomentoſus, capitulo minore. *Bauh. pin.* 82.

Echinopus tenuifolius violaceus. *Tournef. inſt.* 463. *Juſſ. Barr.* 1028.

Carduus ſphaerocephalus tenuifolius violaceus. *Barr. ic.* 144.

Habitat in collibus apricis cis ſaltum vulgo ſoto Luzon Madriti cum Atractylide humili.

Radix ſimplex, deſcendens, filiformis, annua ni fallor.

Caulis erectus, ſimplex, rarius bini ex radice, erecti, digitales uſque pedales, tomento adpreſſo tenui tenaci involuti.

Folia radicalia pinnata: pinnis oppoſitis, dentato-ſpinoſis.

Caulina inferiora et media pinnatifida: laciniis

ciniis lanceolatis, integris, apice acuto-ſpinoſis; ſupra pilis rigidis depreſſis, ſubtus ex toto tomentoſa.

Caulina ſumma lanceolata dentata, dentibus ſpinulis acutis armatis.

Flores in capitulum ſubrotundum, laxiuſculum, ſolitarium, terminale congeſti.

Receptaculo globoſo, nudo, hinc inde pilis referto; *floribus lateralibus* ſeu inferioribus minoribus, ſterilibus.

CAL. *communis* omnium calycum nullus, niſi pili reflexi ad caulis ſummum.

Proprius quinquefariam imbricatus, quinquangularis: ſquamis ſubulatis, baſi latioribus: infimis ovato-lanceolatis, 160.
ciliatis; ſuperioribus longioribus, apice ſubconduplicatis, medio margine ciliis paucioribus ſed longioribus, omnibus apice contra motum ſolis flexis. Calyx baſi pilorum faſciculo copioſo involvitur.

COR. ſolitaria ſingulo calyci; tubulata: *Tubus* filiformis, quinquangularis, calyce dimidio brevior. *Limbus* quinquepartitus, laxus, tubo ſeſqui longior, hinc calyce altior: laciniis linearibus, anguſtis, flaccidis ſ. laxis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, tubi apice inſerta,

Limbi

Limbi $\frac{1}{4}$ longitudinem alta, filiformia. *Antherae* cylindricae, basi pentagonae, apice contractae, quinquedentatae; dentibus linearibus, basi intus exferente setas decem, duas singulo filamento.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, truncato-pentagonum, corona ciliata. *Stylus* antherae circiter longitudine. *Stigma* acutiusculum, simplex.

PER. *Calyx* immutatus.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, pentagonum, magnum, truncatum, coronatum Corona pilosa, ciliata, brevi, pentagona: nucleo bifido, corculo in basi.

Color corollae Tubo Limboque inferius albescente. Limbus apice et squamae calycinae apice sub floreſcentia saturate caeruleo-purpurea.

Absque dubio erit distincta species ad Echinope Sphaerocephalo. *Hort. Upſ.* 248.: 1. Videor mihi recordari has differentias, quod nempe major gaudeat statura multo proceriore foliisque viscosis, quod capitulum florum sit exacte globosum, calycibus omnibus ejusdem magnitudinis, omnibus fertilibus; quod Corollae limbus aequaliter patens, brevior et sub floreſcentia

centia Corollae cooperiant totum capitulum, adeo ut calyces non appareant, nec ſupra emineant, etc.

Nec erit Echinops Ritro H. Upſ. 248. : 2. quia ſquamae calycinae ciliatae ſunt, et cum planta Hort. Upſ. ſit ruſſica. Vaillantius conjungit ſpecies 6 Tournefortii ſub tribus ſpeciebus in Actis gallicis.

ATRACTYLIS.

41. ATRACTYLIS *humilis* flore radiato, ſquamis calycinis truncatis cum ſpinula ſetacea. 161.

Habitat in collibus altis cis ſaltum vulgo ſoto Luzon Madriti.

Radix ſimplex, filiformis, pennae columbinae craſſitie.

Caulis unicus, digitalis, vel in majoribus bini vel tres ſpithamales et ſemipedales, ſimplices, erecti, teretes ſubſtriati, tomento albo tenuiſſimo adpreſſo involuti, ex toto foliis copioſis veſtiti.

Folia alterna lanceolata, ſubconduplicata, ſpinoſa: ſpinulis brevibus, rigidis, ad ſingulum dentem extrorſum pro more carduorum varie vergentibus; glabra, viridia, nervo

nervo medio ſolummodo tomento depreſſo veſtito.

Flos unicus, ſeſſilis, cauli terminalis, baſi obvolutus foliis aliquot patulis, ſimilibus caulinis, ſed inferius anguſtioribus.

CAL. communis craſſo-ovatus, imbricatus: ſquamis, oblongis, obtuſe truncatis, acumine ſetaceo ſpinoſo, rigido, recto, ſimplice terminatis.

COR. multiplex, copioſa, radiata: floſculis Diſci tubulatis; Radii lingulatis; omnibus hermaphroditis. *Corollae* DISCI tabulatae; *Tubus* cylindricus, ſurſum paulo craſſior leviſſime curvus. *Limbus* erectus, quinquefidus: *lacinia* una exteriore profundius diſtincta. *Corollulae* RADII novem vel decem; *Tubus* filiformis, anguſtior tubo Corollularum diſci. *Lingula* patens, tubi longitudine, extrorſum latior, plicatula, profunde quinquepartita: laciniis anguſtis, linearibus: lateralibus profundius diviſis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque glabra, medio tubo adnata. *Anthera* cylindrica, corollula brevior, apice obſolete quinquedentata, baſi introrſum ſetas decem exſerente (ut in Carduis reliquis communiter). In radio ſimillima,

lima, ſed Anthera anguſtior, apice profunde quinquefida.

PIST. diſci et radii ſimillima. *Germen* tomento fericeo adpreſſo involutum. *Stylus* filiformis, anthera longior. *Stigma* ſubcapitatum.

PER. *Calyx* immutatus ſemina continet.

SEM. oblonga, paulo compreſſa, tomento fe- 162.
riceo ſeminibus longiore omnino involuta, coronata *Pappo* longo, pennato: pennatura ad baſin et apice copioſiore.

REC. planiuſculum, refertum *paleis* interſtinctivis, ſubconnatis, laciniatis: laciniis ſetaceis, calycis longitudine.

Color floſculorum amoene caeruleus, ut et paleae apicibus eodem gaudent colore.

Sero floret.

42. ATRACTYLIS *cancellata* flore radio nudo, calyce inermi involucro connivente obtecto.

Atractylis foliis linearibus dentatis, calycibus conniventibus. *Hort. Cliff.* 395.

Cnicus exiguus, capite cancellato, ſemine tomentoſo. *Tournef. inſt.* 151.

Habitat in collibus apricis Madriti et ad St. Fernando.

Radix

Radix annua, ſat profunde vero deſcendens, tenuis fibroſa.

Caulis brevis vix ultra unciam unam vel alteram longus, ſaepe ſemuncialis vel ſimplex, erectus vel ramoſus ex radice, *ramis* caule longioribus, procumbentibus, paucis, teretibus, tomento parvo incanis.

Folia alterna, linearia, acuta, lateribus inaequaliter ſed molliter ſpinuloſa, ſuperficie tomentoſa, ſaepius conduplicata.

Flores ſolitarii, ſeſſiles, terminales cauli et ramis (ſi adſunt.)

Involucrum polyphyllum, rigidum, in figuram ovato-ſubrotundam connivens laxe includit calycem: foliolis rigidis, curvis, linearibus, acutis, interius convexis glabris, exterius planiuſculis margine exſtante ſpinuloſo: ſpinis rigidiuſculis non vero pungentibus, bifidis patentiſſimis.

Cal. communis ovatus, glaber, imbricatus ſquamis lanceolato-acutis vel interioribus linearibus, arctiſſime inter ſe ope tomentuli cohaerentibus, intimis linearibus, acutis, longioribus, membranaceis, erectis; omnibus inermibus.

Cor. multiplex in totum novem vel decem floſculorum, tota hermaphrodita, calycis longi-

longitudine, ſed ſub floreſcentia quoque pappo calyce longiore veſtita: corollulis omnibus aequalibus.

Corollulae tubulatae, ſub floreſcentia pappo ſuo breviores, filiformes, aequales. *Limbus* aequalis craſſitiei, erectus non patulus, quinquefidus: laciniis acutis. 163

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, tubo ſecundum longitudinem adnata. *Anthera* longa, cylyndrica, ſed limbo brevior, apice quinquedentata, baſi foras denticulos decem (unum utrinque ad ſingulum filamentum), acutos, ſetaceos exſerens.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, copioſo tomento vel lana erecta ſericea germine longiore tectum. *Stylus* anthera longior, filiformis. *Stigma* ſimplex, obtuſum.

PER. *Calyx* immutatus.

SEM. ſericeo-lanata, coronata *pappo* erecto, plumoſo, baſi quaſi monophyllo, longo.

REC. inaequale, paleaceum; *paleis* ubique baſi inter ſe connatis, varie laciniatis, lacinulis ſaepe ſetaceis.

Color floſculorum purpureo-caeruleus, ſed flos pappo ſemper praegnans fructifer videtur.

Floret Julii initio.

Licet radio careat ſpecies haec, ſummo tamen jure genus Atractylidis videtur intrare

intrare poſſe ob *(a)* faciem *(b)*, involucrum *(c)*, Semina *(d)*, pappum et *(e)* maxime receptaculum, quibus notis antecedenti ſpeciei bene convenit, ſolam differentiam agit radius excluſus et pappus flore longior, calyxque inermis.

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

COTULA.

43. COTULA *aurea* foliis pinnatim ſetaceis, caulibus procumbentibus.

Chamaemelum aureum peregrinum, capitulo ſine foliis. *Bauh. hiſt.* 3. *p.* 119. *fig. bona.*

Chamaemelum luteum, capitulo aphyllo. *C. Bauh. pin.* 135. *Tournef. inſt.* 494.

Radix alba, ſimplex, dein fibrilloſa, ſat profunde deſcendens, annua.

Caules plures ex radice, procumbentes, teretiuſculi, glaberrimi, digitales et ſpithamales ramulis brevibus.

Folia radicalia in orbem profuſa, pinnata : pinnis ſetaceis, bi trive ramoſis, brevibus, glabris.

Caulina alterna ſeſſilia, ſimillima.

Flores ſubgloboſi, ſolitarii, terminales cauli et ramulis.

CAL.

CAL. *communis* hemiſphaericus, ſubangulatus foliolis ſubaequalibus, duplicis ſeriei: exterioribus paulo longioribus dorſo craſſo convexo, auctis lateribus membranula fuſca, tenui, obtuſa; interioribus brevioribus, latioribus, obtuſis, membranula minori.

COR. compoſita, uniformis, tubuloſa, elevate hemiſphaerica.

Corollulae diſci copioſae, hermaphroditae: *tubo* brevi, dorſo compreſſo, quadrifariam ventricoſo; *Limbo* erecto, ſubtubulato, longitudine tubi: ore obtuſo, quadridentato.

Corollulae radii femineae, aequalis cum ceteris altitudinis: tubo ſimillimo; limbo erecto, interius bifido.

STAM. quatuor ſyngeneſiae; in radio nulla.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, corollulae magnitudine. *Stylus* erectus, corollula brevior *Stigma* ſimplex, obtuſum, truncatum.

Floſculis femineis *Germen* ſumillimum. *Stylus* erectus, filiformis, corollulae longitudine, ſuperne bifidus. *Stigmata* obtuſa, paulo divaricata.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* immutatus.

SEM. oblongo-linearia, teretia; dorſo convexo, ſtriato, apice gibbulo; antice quaſi tetragona; angulis obſoletis. Corona nulla.

Rec. conicum nudum.

Vaillantius in act. pariſ. 1720. *p.* 317. *n.* 1. facit plantam hanc varietatem Chamaemeli nobilis ſ. Leucanthemi odoratioris C. Bauh. ſed noſtra planta eſt revera diſtincta et quod radio careat et quod floſculis quadrifidis donata ſit.

165. POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

FILAGO.

44. FILAGO *pygmea.*

Gnaphalium roſeum ſylveſtre *C. Bauh. pin.* 263.

Filago maritima, capite folioſo. *Tournef. inſt.* 454.

Santolina caule ſimpliciſſimo, foliis ſuperioribus majoribus. *Roy. Lugdb.* 147. 7.

Habitat vulgaris per colles ad St. Ybes, Liſabon, Eſtremadura, Madrit.

Radix deſcendens, ſimplex, tortuoſa, lateraliter fibroſa, ferruginea, planta ipſa ſaepe longior.

Caulis interdum fere nullus, quaſi acaulis, alias communiter breviſſimus, ſimpliciſſimus, foliis omnibus imbricatis obtectus, ſuperius triplo

triplo craſſior ob flores plures eodem loco ſeſſiles. Caules locis fertilioribus nati ſemper ſunt ſuperius ramoſi, ramis patulis in roſam; foliis imbricatis, ſummis majoribus, extrorſum ſemper majoribus interioribus reliquis.

Folia copioſa, arctiſſime imbricata, patula in roſam inferiora, ſuperiora ſenſim majora, omnia linearia, obtuſe acuta, tomentoſo-incana, inferius tomento laxo ſibi invicem adhaerentia.

Flores terminales, ſeſſiles in centro ſ. roſae foliorum medio. Variant alii minores, alii majores ſparſi.

CAL. communis proprie nullus, ſed *paleae* aggregatae calycem quaſi conſtituunt.

COR. compoſita multiplex, ex floribus femineis per totum receptaculum, in centro paucis floſculis hermaphrodito-maſculis.

Hermaphroditae corollulae numero ſeptem ad decem circiter, confertae abſque paleis interſtinctivis: tubo filiformi palearum circumambientium circiter longitudine: *Limbus* erectus, tubo leviſſime amplior, apice quadridentato: dentibus linearibus, erectis.

Femineae copioſiſſimae, ſingulae intra ſingulas paleas: corollulae filiformes,

anguſtiſſimae apice bifidae, vix obſervabiles.

166. STAM. Hermaphr. *Filamenta* quatuor, parva, capillaria, tubo adnata ſupra medium. *Anthera* cylindrica, corollula paulo minor, apice quadridentata, dentibus linearibus longiuſculis, baſi intus ad ſingulum filamentum denticulis ſubulatis, utrinque ſolitariis parvis notata.

Femin. nulla omnino.

PIST. *Hermaphr. Germen* vix ullum, certe anguſtiſſimum, minimum. *Stylus* Antherae altitudine, ſimplex. *Stigma* acutum, bifidum.

Femin. Germen ovatum, majuſculum, antice dorſoque compreſſum. *Stylus* filiformis, paleis paulo brevior. *Stigma* acutum, bifidum.

PER. nullum. Congeries floſculorum immutata.

SEM. *Hermaphroditis* nulla, abortiunt. *Feminis* compreſſa, obovata, glabra, parva. *Pappus* omnino nullus.

REC. filiforme, cylindricum, ſurſum attenuatum, totum paleis obtectum copioſis, imbricatis; ſummo apice intus nudum abſque paleis, ferens flores hermaphrodito-maſculos,

los, qui comprehenduntur calyculo ex paleis ſummis conſtituto, polyphyllo.

Paleae ſenſim longiores et anguſtiores, apice acuto, ſetaceo, revoluto; medio dorſo linea fuſca notantur, alias membranaceae albentes.

Color corollularum hermaphrod. virescens.

Pertinet itaque ſecundum ſuos flores ad ſyngeneſiam Polygamiam neceſſariam et videtur proprium et ſingulare genus conſtituere. Nullo modo ad Gnaphalia l. Elichryſa T. V. accedet, nec perſpicio affinitatem cum Santolina.

MICROPUS.

45. MICROPUS *erectus* ſeminibus compreſſis lanatis inermibus.

Leontopodium verius Dioſcoridis. *Barr. ic.* 296.

Filago ſupina, capitulis rotundis tomento obſitis. *Juſſ. Barr. n.* 999.

Habitat Madriti, ad margines collium paſſim, ad Cienpozuelos ad margines agrorum et cum Filagine vulgari.

Radix annua deſcendens, fibroſa, ſimplex.

Caules plures vel ſolitarii; erecti, adſcen- 167.

 dentes

dentes vel diffusi ratione foli, tenui tomento laxo vestiti; *rami* patuli, saepe dichotomi.

Folia lanceolata, obtusiuscula, inferius attenuata, sessilia (spathulata), alterna, tomentosa.

Flores sessiles, solitarii vel plures ex alis foliorum et ramorum, in globis rotundis valde tomentosis s. lanatis.

CAL. *inferior* obsoletus, tetraphyllus, patens, laxus: foliolis angustissimis, acutis: foras et lateribus tomentosis, interius glabris. *Interior* maximus, 7-9 phyllus: foliolis situ laxis, distinctis, galeato-compressis: margine exteriore semicirculari; interiore in aciem rectam nudam rima angustissima aperta compresso; foris undique tomento copiosissimo s. lana tectis.

COR. communis ex masculis 1, 2-5 in centro et femin. 7-9 in ambitu: *masculis* corollula tubulata, minima, quinquedentata absque subjecto Germine. *Feminis* nulla.

STAM. masculis *Filamenta* quinque. *Antherae* cylindrica, apice conica. Feminis nulla.

PIST. masc. nullum. Femin. *Germen* obovatum, compressum, glabrum, inclusum intra singula foliola calycis interioris. *Stylus* setaceus, media parte superiori bifidus. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER.

PER. nullum. Folia calycina interiora includunt ſemina, decidunt.

SEM. ſolitaria, compreſſa, obovata, margine interiore rectiore, veſtita foliolis calycinis induratis, lanatis.

REC. filiforme, elevatum, in tubercula columnaria diviſum pro floſculis femineis, apice praebens floſculos maſculos abſque paleis.

MONOGAMIA.

LOBELIA.

46. LOBELIA *urens* caule erecto, foliis lanceolatis ſubdentatis, ſpica laxa longa terminali.

Habitat in Portugallia ad latera montium et in ſubhumidis graminoſis.

Radix craſſiuſcula.

Caulis erectus, ramoſus, teres, glaber. 168.

Rami erecti, conſimiles, ſimplices.

Folia lanceolata, obſolete et obtuſe denticulata, vixque ſerrata: ad radicem plura majora; caulina ſeſſilia; omnia glabra.

Flores in ſpica laxa, terminali, caulem dimidium occupante; caerulei.

Pedunculi breves, erecti, alterni, remoti.

Bractea linearis; pedunculo paulo longior.

CAL. pentaphyllus, coronans Germen: foliolis linearibus, patulis, corollae tertiam partem vix attingentibus.

COR. monopetala, ringens. *Tubus* germine duplo longior, cylindricus, verſus apicem ſenſim ampliatus, ad dimidium longitudinaliter ſuperne dehiſcens. *Limbus* bilabiatus: *Labio ſuperiore* omnino bifido ad dimidium tubi pro genitalibus: laciniis anguſtis, linearibus. *Lab. inferius* dependens, trifidum: laciniis lanceolatis, acutis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, inferius ſoluta, ſuperius connata in cylindrum. *Anthera* cylindrica, craſſior, leviter curvata, extra corollam prominens ex fiſſura dorſali.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, lineare, ſub receptaculo. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminum longitudine. *Stigma* craſſiuſculum, ex Anthera prominens, baſi circulo pubeſcente marginato cinctum.

PER. *Capſula* oblongo-linearis, calyce coronata, trilocularis.

SEM. plurima, minutiſſima, glabra, ſubrotunda, hinc convexa, inde glabra.

CLAS-

CLASSIS XXII. 169.

DIOECIA.

TRIANDRIA.

OSYRIS.

47. OSYRIS *alba* foliis linearibus acutis.
Caſia poëtica monſpelienſium, an Theophraſti. *Lob. belg.* 519. *f.* 2. *lc.* 433. *Tournef. inſt.* 664.
Caſia quorundam. *Cluſ. hiſp.* 181. *f.* 182.
Habitat Ulyſſipone in collibus arenoſis; Madriti ad viam Pardenſem cis Caſa del Campo alibique.
Radix lignoſa, perennis.
Caules fruteſcentes, perennes, lignoſi, teretes, cortice glabro nigricante tecti, valde ramoſi, ramis erectis. *Ramuli* novelli alterni, undique pro ſingulo folio acuto angulati.
Folia linearia, acuta (Lini), foliatione ſimpliciſſima, imbricata, ſparſa, erecta, ſeſſilia, integerrima, glabra.
Flores ſolitarii, ſubſeſſiles, terminales, ramulis brevibus lateralibus; pedunculis vix ullis.

Flores

Flores *hermaphroditi* in diſtinctis plantis, ſemper rariores et ſolummodo terminales ramulis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, turbinatum, trifidum: laciniis lato-ovatis, acutis, plano-patentibus, rigidis.

COR. nulla, niſi margo nectariformis triplex, intus ad diviſuras calycis, eique adnatus, obtuſiſſimus, craſſiuſculus.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, breviſſima, mediæ calycis ſingulae laciniae inter margines corollinos. *Antherae* ſubrotundae, parvae.

170. PIST. *Germen* . . . intra ſubſtantiam calycis turbinati; l. Germen turbinatum, terminatum calyce. *Stylus* erectus, ſtaminum altitudine. *Stigma* tripartitum, patens.

PER. (ſecundum fructum Ulyſſipone lectum) *Nux* globoſa, glabra, apice cicatricula rotunda notata (non exquiſite triangulari ut Tournefortius pingit.)

SEM. *Nucleus* unicus, globoſus, totum Pericarpium replens, albus.

Flores *maſculi* in diverſa planta copioſe florifera.

CAL. ut in altero ſexu.

COR. ut in priore, et

STAM. ut in Hermaphrodito.

PIST. omnino nullum.

Color

Color floris viridis ad luteum leviſſime inclinans.

Odor ſuaviſſimus, replens ſaepe vicinia fragrantia ſua, praeſertim frutices maſculi copioſiſſime florentes.

Ergo videtur jure ſuo poſtulare Claſſem Polygamiae Dioeciae. Expectabo adhuc finem florum hermaphroditorum.

171. CLASSIS XXIII.

POLYGAMIA.

MONOECIA.

ANDROPOGON.

48. ANDROPOGON *hirtum* ſpicis conjugatis, calycibus hirſutis. *Roy. lugdb.* 5351.

Habitat in Portugallia, legi ad Urbem Porto in montibus arenoſis praeruptis.

Radix fibroſa, fibris craſſis, filiformibus: faſciculum magnum foliorum et nonnullos culmos emittens.

Culmi geniculati: geniculis omnibus paulo infractis, verſus radicem magnis approximatis, magno faſciculo foliorum antiquorum obtectis, ſuperne ſubaequali ſpatio remotis, glaberrimis, ex geniculis ſ. alis ramuloſi, praeſertim ex ſuperioribus.

Ramuli unico geniculo paulo infracto in medio inſtructi, ex geniculis inferioribus ſolitarii: ex ſuprema vero vagina plures egrediuntur.

Folia

Folia graminea, glauca, anguſta, culmorum tertiam partem aequantia; ſuperiora breviora.

Vagina longa, glabra ſtriata, geniculis ramiferis ampliuſcula, vix amplectens culmum, ſumma vagina plures includens ramulos, ceteris magis ventricoſa et laxa.

Membranula ovata, acuta, ad baſin piloſa: pilis raris, longis.

Spicae binae terminales ſingulo ramulo; quarum altera ſeſſilis, altera brevis pedunculata; piloſae, compoſitae floribus hermaphroditis et maſculis in alterno denticulo, quorum hic pedunculatus et muticus, ille ſeſſilis et longe ariſtatus eſt.

Floris ſeſſilis hermaphroditi:

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis, uniflora: *valvulis* oblongo-lanceolatis, membranaceis, convoluto-concavis: extus pilis ſericeis undique obtectis.

COR. *Gluma* bivalvis: valvis anguſtis linearibus, planis membranaceis, tenaciſſimis, obtuſis, calyce brevioribus, quarum altera apice exſerit *Ariſtam* longitudine ſpicae ſ. ultra ſemuncialem, nudam, tortam (ob anguſtiſſimam glumam videtur ariſta oriri ex ipſo recepta- 172.

ceptaculo, inferius tantummodo tenuis membranacea.)

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, brevia. *Antherae* oblongae, lineares.

PIST. rudimentum non vidi.

Floris maſculi pedunculati.

CAL. conſimilis.

COR. conſimilis, ſed glumis aequalibus, muticis.

STAM. conſimilia.

Scheuchz. 95 : n. 2. ſat bene deſcribit plantam, at fructificationem non item ; nam calyx eſt bivalvis, cujus unam valvulam facit corollinam, quod vix opus eſt, cum adſint binae valvulae corollinae, etiam in floribus muticis. In floribus ariſtatis ariſtam deſcribit praeter valvulam corollae anguſtam, quae revera eſt gluma baſi apice exſerens ariſtam.

CENCHRUS.

49. CENCHRUS *capitatus* ſpica ovata ſimplice *Roy. lugdb.* 71 : 1.

Gramen montanum echinatum tribuloides capitatum. *Column. ecphr.* 1. *p.* 340.

Habitat in collibus Madritenſibus.

Radix fibroſa, multiplex, fibris longis, annua.

Culmi

Culmi digitales, glabri, ſtricti, geniculis duobus ad radicem ubi leviter inflexi; articulo ultimo erecto, longiſſimo, nudo.

Folia graminea, uncialia, ſubpubeſcentia, plana, acuminata.

Vàgina angulata, ſtriata, integra, dorſo ſaepe carinata. *Membranula* albida, membranacea, laciniata, acuta.

Flores in ſpica ovato-ſubrotunda, ſpinoſo-echinata, terminali, ad baſin ſquamis acutis, membranaceis, minutiſſimis involuta, floribus omnibus ſeſſilibus.

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis: valvulis oblongis, acuminatis, membranaceis, planiuſculis, ſubaequalibus, dorſo carinato, craſſiore. 173.

COR. compoſita, biflora, hermaphrodita (non polygama), alterave leviſſime pedicellata, biglumis, non ſub floreſcentia hians: *valvula exteriore* majore, involvente interiorem, ſtriata, dorſo convexa, truncata quaſi, terminata margine in aculeos quinque, patentes, validos, medio longiore: *valvula interiore* auguſtiore, aequalis longitudinis: dorſo plana, truncata, aculeis duobus corniculata, minoribus quam in gluma exteriore.

STAM. ſingulis floſculis tria, *Filamentis* ſetaceis, corolla longioribus. *Antherae* ovatae, baſi dehiſcentes, bifidae.

PIST.

Pist. ſingulis floſculis *Germen* obovatum ſ. turbinatum, baſi ultra medium glabrum, ſurſum obtuſum pubeſcens. *Styli* duo, erecti (ob corollam ſemper clauſam), glabri. *Stigmata* acuta, ſimpliciſſima.

Per. . . .

Eſt ſingulare inter gramina proprie dicta, quod vagina ſit integra nec marginibus obvolventibus ſe invicem. Nec poſſum bene referre hoc Gramen ad characterem Cenchri, nec flores hujus ſunt Polygami, diſſecui plures et inveni piſtillum et in floſculo ſuperiore et inferiore.

Omnes plantae habitant in collibus Madritenſibus.

CLASSIS XXIV. 174.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

ALGAE.

FUCUS.

50. FUCUS *elongatus* dichotomus linearis compreſſus longiuſculus.

Habitat in mari Anglico et Hiſpanico.

Frons longiſſima, aphylla, linearis, dichotoma, verſus apices ſenſim anguſtior, glabromucida, plano-compreſſa, (longitudine 1, 2, ad 3. ped.)

Superficies punctis verrucoſis non protuberantibus undique obtegitur, excepta infima parte ante dichotomias, ubi glabra punctis carens.

Radix paraſitica ? cingitur margine orbiculato, peltato craſſo, patente.

Planta ſaepius ſolitaria, interdum duae vel tres ex uno loco oriundae.

Color in viva eleganter rubens, punctis pallidioribus.

Fucus hic exſiccatus contrahitur, corrugatur adeoque magis fungoſus quam reliqui.

Substantia valde tenax, extensibilisque.

51. FUCUS *abrotanifolius* pinnatus, ramis dichotomis, extremitatibus dilatato-vesiculosis.

Habitat in mari Anglico.

Frons brevis, palmaris et spithamea, linearis, compressa: ramis pinnatis.

Rami pinnatim suboppositе exeunt e caule, copiosi, dichotomi, subduriſſimi, versus extremitates sensim crassiores, more fere Plantae umbellatae.

Vesiculae copiosae versus apices ex ramulis dilatatis, confertae.

Vesiculae *glabrae* infra dichotomiam ultimam, ex ramulo ipso dilatato, saepe articulatae, s. plures sibi arcte adjunctae, oblongae, cavae, glabrae.

Vesiculae *verrucosae* terminales, prioribus glabris arcte supra dichotomiam ultimam approximatae, apice acuto, saepius bicorni: 175.
superna medietate verrucosae, inferna vero glabrae.

Color eleganter rubens.

CONFERVA.

52. CONFERVA fasciculatis, capillamentis geniculatis simpliciſſimis breviſſimis.

Habitat in mari Germanico copiose in Fuco spirali Fl. Sv. 1003. ex Doggens bank extracto.

Capillamenta

Capillamenta tenuiſſima vix nudo oculo diſtinguibilia, ſimpliciſſima, brevia, faſciculatim innata verrucis frondium Fuci praedicti; optima lente conſiderata apparent geniculata (aliis microſcopiis minoribus vix obſervantur genicula), geniculis breviſſimis; tota vix unguem dimidium vel integrum longitudine attingit.

Color in antiquioribus viridis, in junioribus Confervis albidus.

Fructificationes copioſae, pedunculatae, ex geniculis fere ſolitariae: pedunculo geniculis duplo longiore, tenuiſſimo: angulo recto patente.

Calyx turbinatus ſ. obovatus vel hemiſphaericus, omnino pellucidus, tenerrimus ore integro vel integerrimo, intus cavus.

Corpuſculum (an ſemen)? globoſum, ſubopacum, intra calycem, in aliis fundo calycis, in aliis in ore, in aliis totum calycem oppleant, aliis calycibus illis carentibus.

APPENDIX.

LYGEUM.

NOVUM PLANTAE HISPANICAE GENUS.

SPARTUM herba alterum *Cluſ. hiſt.* 2. *p.* 220. diu inter Gramina obſcuritate ſepultum jacuit, nec quantum ſcio ab alio quodam Auctore antopta poſt Cluſium deſcriptum fuit, niſi a ſolo Tournefortio, qui illud novo ſolum nomine indigitavit; adeo ut ad haec uſque tempora adcuratior notitia fructificationis inter deſiderata fuerit, quam ſingularem eſſe ex ſpatha aliiſque indiciis non obſcure divinarunt Botanici. Mihi nuper viſa planta, ſcrutatiſque flore et fructu, Genus proprium et novum agnovi, cujus deſcriptionem ſubjicio.

CHARACTER NATURALIS.

CAL. *Spatha* monophylla, convoluta, acuta, fructu maturo deorſum dehiſcens perſiſtens.

COR.

Cor. germini insidens, composita, biflora, *flosculis* aequalis situs, biglumibus, persistentibus.

Gluma exterior oblonga, acuta, convexa, minor.

Gluma interior linearis, angusta, membranacea, dorso plano, exteriore duplo longior, apice bifida, acuta.

Stam. (singuli flosculi) *Filamenta* tria, tenuissima, planiuscula, longa. *Antherae* lineares.

Pist. *Germina* sub receptaculo oblonga, singuli flosculi solitaria, *crusta* ambobus flosculis communi hirsuta biloculari comprehensa. *Stylus* unicus, simplex, planiusculus, longus. *Stigma* simplicissimum.

Per. *Crusta* oblonga, dura, tenax, integerrima, hirsutissima corponata corolla, biloculari, non dehiscens.

Sem. scilitaria, lineari-oblonga, hinc convexa, inde planiuscula, semper clausa.

Obs. I. Notae Essentiales et particulares hujus generis mihi visae sunt.

1. *Calyx* Spatha.
2. *Germen* sub receptaculo, inter Corollam et Spatham.
3. *Semina* crusta non dehiscente biloculari praedita. 285.
4. *Glumae* structura graminearum sed *stylus* unicus.

Obs. II. *Cruſta ſeminum* quidem nihil aliud eſt, quam continuatio glumae exterioris, illam tamen, cum integerrima, tenax et in ſubjecto hirſutiſſima ſit (glumae glaberrimae ſunt), credidi diſtincto titulo naturaliter tradendam eſſe, nec cum corolla conjungendam, quod affirmat quoque diſſepimentum ſimplex membranaceum.

Obs. III. Videtur participare cum ambobus ordinibus naturalibus, nempe *Calamariis ord.* XIII. *et Graminibus ord.* XIV. licet calamariis proprior.

Obs. IV. *Lygeum* nominavi ſynonymo veteri Athenaei, quod derivatum fuit à graeco λύγος, vimen virga; vel λυγόω flecto ob uſum plantae.

Speciem unicam ſolum novi, cujus mentionem varii auctores fecerunt.

SYNONYMA.

Spartum herba alterum. *Cluſ. hiſp.* 506. *f.* 507. *hiſt.* 2. *p.* 220.

Spartum alterum Cluſii. *Lob. belg.* 122. *obſ.* 45.

Spartum Plinii et Cluſii alterum. *Lob. ic.* 88.

Spartum alterum Plinii. *Dalech. hiſt Tab. ic.*

Sparti herbae alia ſpecies. *Dod. pempt.*

Gramen

Gramen ſparteum 2. panicula brevi folliculo incluſa. *Bauh. pin.* 5. *no.* 2. *theatr.* . . . *Moriſ. hiſt.* 3. *p.* 216. *ſ.* 8. *t.* 5. *f.* 3.

Gramen ſparteum 2. Cluſii. *Bauh. hiſt.* 2. *p.* 511. *Raj. hiſt.* 1259.

Gramen ſpicatum ſparteum ſpica ſericea ex utriculo prodeunte. *Tourneſ. inſt.* 518.

Hiſpanis ALBARDIN, ALVARDIN, nomine ab Arabibus, ut videtur, relicto.

DESCRIPTIO SPECIEI.

Radix repens, faſciculata, filiformis, culmos et folia faſciculata in caeſpitem emittens.

Culmi teretes, filiformes, glabri, ſubnudi, unico articulo nudo ſupra medium vel verſus apicem inſtructi, qui poſt floreſcentiam longe excreſcit, verſus baſin vero duobus tribuſque articulis confertis, vagina tectis; ſpithamales uſque bipedales

Folia radicalia copioſa, praeter culmos fructificantes caeſpitoſa, tereti-filiformia, nempe acutiſſime convoluta ſ. conduplicata, glabra, apparenter ſtriata, culmorum altitudine, tenaciſſime baſi pro ſitu altiori longius vaginata: *Vagina* arcte convoluta, ſimiliter glabre ſtriata, terminata *membranula* utrinque acuta, bifida, tenuiſſima. *Culmorum* 268.

radicalibus ſimillima; *ſummum* brevius, 2-4 unciale.

Flos unicus, culmo terminalis, magis minuſve inclinatus, plerumque florens erectior, fructiger magis horizontaliter porrectus.

CAL. *Spatha* monophylla, convoluta, teres, baſi craſſior, apice ſubulata, acuta, glabra, ſtriata florem ſeſſilem includens, perſiſtens, non niſi fructu maturo ſubtus dehiſcens vel devoluta, ſubhorizontalis, fornicis inſtar fructum tegens, ſub floreſcentia genitalia per apicem emittit.

COR. Germini impoſita, 2-flora floſculis ejuſdem et aequalis ſitus, perſiſtentibus: floſculo ſingulo biglumi: *Glumis exterioribus* lanceolatis, acutis, convexis, erectis, glabris; *Gl. interioribus* duplo longioribus, tenuioribus, linearibus, ſibi invicem approximatis; lateribus anterius compreſſe plicatis; apice acuto bifido, includentibus genitalia, in fructu maturo magis rigidis.

STAM. ſingulo floſculo *Filamenta* tria, linearia, plano-membranacea, latere exteriore extra ſtylum ſita, gluma interiori comprehenſa tandem earum longitudine. *Antherae* lineares, compreſſae, ſpathae apicem perforantes, filamentorum dimidiae longitudinis.

PIST.

PIST. Germen ſub receptaculo corollae et genitalium, duplex, communi cruſta dura integra biloculari, foras hirſutiſſima ſericea tereti oblonga tectum, ſingulum oblongo-lineare, foras convexum, interius planum. Stylus ex ſingulo germine ſolitarius, filamentorum figura et longitudine; ſtigma ſimplex.

PER. Fructus oblongus, cruſta dura tenaci, pilis longis copioſis ſericeis hirſutiſſima, biloculari, non dehiſcente, coronata corolla arida perſiſtente; diſſepimento membranaceo ſimplici (non duplici).

SEM. ſolitaria ſingulo floſculo et loculamento, oblongo-linearia, hinc convexa inde plana, glabra farinacea, fructui ſemper incluſa.

Cruſta ſeminis interdum unico ſolum ſemine foeta eſt, altero abortiente. Hoc idem ſaepe accidit in flore, ut genitalia alterius floſculi vel a parte maſculina, vel feminina deficiant vel labem quandam habeant.

Individuum unica vice legi tribus floſculis praeditum, glumis tribus exterioribus, tribuſque 287.
interioribus, omnibus perfectis genitalibus.

Color ſeminis obſcure pallidus. ad cinereum vergens, plantae viridi-paleaceus, ſpathae pallide paleaceus.

Floret

Floret Majo uſque Julium, ſemen vero matureſcit autumno, vix tamen dimittitur e ſpatha ante anni ſubſequentis tempus aeſtivum. Menſe enim Junio pauciſſimas vidi ſpathas, quae ſemine orbatae fuerunt.

Loc. Habitat per Hiſpaniam auſtralem copioſe. Legi ad *Cienpozuelos* in magna copia in convallibus declinatis declivibus et ad radices montium circumjacentium, vulgo *los ſerros del Eſpartal* et *de las ſalinas*. Ad *Aranjuez* juxta agros ad viam eundo ad *Yepes*. Solo ſemper argilloſo, depreſſo, tempore pluviarum ſubhumido. Cluſius per Murciam 170. naſci affirmat, et ab aliis in Africa quoque gigni fertur.

Uſus hujus idoneus ex foliis ad ſtoreas, corbes, ſpartellas aliaque ejus naturae utenſilia conficienda. Sed hoc tempore et in hacce regione vilis habetur neque aeſtimatur, ob copioſiſſimam meſſem, quam habent, Sparti herbae Plinii Cluſii ſ. primi auctorum, materiam longe praeſtantiorem ad talia facienda praebentis. Accuſatur enim hoc noſtrum Spartum ſecundum ſ. Alvardin, tenerioris ſtructurae et brevioris, minoris tenacitatis, nec tantae reſiſtentiae ac Spartum Plinii, vulgo Eſparto; ſolum intellexi incolas

colas hujus foliis Pulvinos ſtramineos implere, ut culcitrae ſuperiores vulgo in hac gione laneae molliorem lectum reddant, cui uſui promiſcue inſervit una alterave ſpecies.

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Anchusa	undulata	289
Cynoglossum	cheirifolium	289
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LONICERA	Periclymenum	11
	perfoliata	79
LYCIUM	afrum	76. 78
RHAMNUS	tinctorius Loefl. forte *infectorius* Linn.	18
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Tamarix	gallica	18
Corrigiola	littoralis	7
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Alsine	media	29, 30
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	ſtrictum	41
	ſuffruticoſum	78
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Agave	americana	14
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TRIGYNIA.

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DIGYNIA.

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	cuneifolia	295
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TRIGYNIA.

SILENE	conoidea	290
	nocturna	290
	petalis bifidis coronatis involutis, fructibus alternis erectis, foliis mollibus	290
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	tenuifolia	141

PENTAGYNIA.

COTYLEDON	hiſpanica	77
SEDUM	ſtellatum	290
	reflexum	79
	foliis baſi ſolutis, ſtolonum imbricatis ſetaceis, caulinis alternis oblongis	290
OXALIS	corniculata	7
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	suffruticulosa	79
	phyteuma	7
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	Paralias	290
	serrata	290
	foliis extrorsum latioribus, umbellis tripartito-dichotomis, bracteis imbricatis	290
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MONOGYNIA.

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MYRTUS	communis	18

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POLYGYNIA.

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TORMENTILLA	erecta	12

CLASSIS XIII.

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POLYGYNIA.

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THLASPI

THLASPI	Burſa paſtoris	p. 30
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MONADELPHIA.

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GENISTA	tinctoria	11
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POLYANDRIA.

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ARTEMISIA	quæ Abſinthium incanum, criſtato criſpo tenuioreque folio, medium, Barr. ic. 434. obſ. 100.	67
GNAPHALIUM	Stoechas	14. 78
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INULA	villoſa	78
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BELLIS	perennis	30
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HEXANDRIA.

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CLASSIS XXI.

MONOECIA.

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TETRANDRIA.

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PENTANDRIA.

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POLYANDRIA.

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QUERCUS	Suber	11
	Robur	12
	Ilex folio rotundiore modiceque ſinuato C. B.	294

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DIANDRIA.

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HEXANDRIA.

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DECANDRIA.

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MONOECIA.

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ATRIPLEX	halimus	76
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ADIANTUM		13. 53
TRICHOMANES	canarienſe	13

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54. Pontederia.
55. Ixia.
56. Wedelia.
57. Allionia.
58. Rhamnus.
59. Cedrela.
60. Calceolaria.
61. Achras.
62. Loranthus.
63. Trichilia.
64. Lecythis.
65. Guidonia.
66. Seguieria.
67. Portulaca?
68. Bontia.
69. Verbena.
70. Ellisia.
71. Krameria.
72. Monieria.
73. Ayenia.

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74. Spermacoce.
75. Houstonia.
76. Cruzeta.
77. Chrysophyllum.
78. Sideroxylon.
79. Convolvulus.
80. Breynia?
81. Rivinia.
82. Tribulus.
83. Spondias.
84. Tamarindus.
85. Cissus.
86. Spigelia.
87. Convolvulus.
88. Cordia.
89. Capsicum.
90. Solanum.
91. Cestrum.
92. Conocarpus.
93. *Contortae.*
94. Cuscuta.
95. Gomphrena.
96. Bromelia.
97. Rhexia.
98. Paullinia.
99. Cardiospermum.
100. Bauhinia.
101. Parkinsonia.
102. Poinciana.
103. Guajacum.
104. Melastoma.
105. Malpighia.
106. Crataeva.
107. Portulaca.
108. Muntingia.
109. Clusia.
110. Mentzelia.
111. Mimosa.
112. Corchorus.
113. Annona.
114. Craniolaria.
115. Bignonia.
116. Crescentia.
117. Barleria.
118. Sida.
119. Theobroma.
120. Milleria.
121. Epidendron.
122. Helicteres.
123. Croton.
124. Jatropha.
125. Hura.
126. Morus.
127. Viscum.

PLANTÆ AMERICANAE.

Sectio Prima.

GENERA NOVA.

TRIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

53. COMMELINA? Wachendorfia *Authoris.*

Planta debilis, annua, digitali-ſpithamalis, glabra, ſimplex, interdum e baſi ramoſa.

Folia ovata ſ. ovato-lanceolata, baſi cordata, ſeſſilia ſuperiora in ramis ſterilibus conferta et imbricata in roſam patentem; in fructificantibus vero omnia alterna remota; baſi vaginantia; vaginula integra ſtriata.

Flores

Flores pauci 2-6, ſeſſiles, ex axillis foliorum conferti, bracteolis ſpathulatis lineari-acutis diſtincti (hinc habitus fere Commelinae, cui affine genus eſt.)

Nectario omnino caret. *Corollae* color aqueus.

CAL. *Perianthium* triphyllum, erectum : *foliolis* lineari-ſubulatis, dorſo carinatis, perſiſtentibus, marceſcentibus.

COR. *Petala* tria, linearia, acuta, membranacea, calycis longitudine, erecta, apice patula.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, capillaria, corolla duplo longiora, erecta. *Antherae* ſubrotundae

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compreſſum. *Stylus* capillaris, ſtaminibus brevior. *Stigma* trifidum patens. (*)

PER. *Capſula* oblonga compreſſa, acuminata, utrinque ſulco impreſſo, bilocularis, bivalvis : valvulis diſſepimento oppoſitis.

SEM. nonnulla, ſubrotunda. 178.

Habitat in vadis, depreſſis, ſub fruticibus ubique circa BARCELLONAM *Novam* in provincia Cumanenſi.

(*) Licet *Stigma* ſit trifidum, nunquam tamen vidi *Capſulam* trilocularem.

54. PONTEDERIA *cordata* Phrynium *Autoris.*

Planta ſpithamalis, perennis, ſimplex.

Radix fibroſa, aggregata.

Folia cordata, acuta, nervoſa, glabra, pubeſcentia ad radicem. Petioli baſi vaginante.

Florum ſpica e rima vaginae caulinae terminalis, baſi involuta ſpatha ſ. bractea lineari, tandem digitalis: floribus alternis abſque bracteolis.

Corolla purpureo-caerulea, pallida, marceſcens, nullo modo ringens.

CAL. nullus. *Spathae* nullae.

COR. hypocrateriformis, *Tubus* cylindricus, filiformis, longus. *Limbus* patens, ſexpartitus, ſubaequalis, laciniis lanceolatis: tribus ſuperioribus magis approximatis, ſubparallelis, minoribus, infimo patentiore, lineari, baſi anguſta, convexo, lateribus lato.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, ad baſin laciniae adnata, capillaria, limbo breviora. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* lineare. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine ſtaminum. *Stigma* capitatum.

PER. *Capſula* teres, linearis, acuta.

SEM. plurima, ſubrotunda, ſubſtriata.

Habitat BARCELLONAE in paludibus.

Hiſpanis Langunera.

Ex

Ex dictis patet hoc Genus Gladiolo et Antholyzae esse affine *(Stamina 3 tantum, observata fuisse non intellexi, cum planta videatur esse Pontederia.)*

Phrynium nomen est Plinii deriv. a πρύνος rana; easdem enim cum illis inhabitat paludes.

5. IXIA. Xiphidium *Authoris.* 179.

Radix oblique transversa, inferius fibrosa.

Caulis simplex, pedalis, vestitus.

Folia alterna, copiosa, diffita, caule altiora, plana, ensiformia (ad instar Iridis) se invicem imbricatim involventia, integerrima l. serrulata.

Flores in racemo terminali, ramulosi, oblongi, nutantes, subconferti, albidi.

CAL. nullus.

COR. oblonga, hexapetala: *petalis* linearibus, lanceolatis, connexis apice acuto incurvo, erectis.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, linearia, plana, corollae media altitudine petalis interioribus opposita. *Antherae* ovatae, acutae, basi bifidae.

PIST. *Germen* triangulare. *Stylus* filiformis, corollae longitudine. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Bacca* globosa, obtusa, tribus lineis excavata,

cavata, mollis, trilocularis: loculis exteris vacuis.

SEM. plurima, ſubrotunda, acuminata, receptaculo globoſo inſerta, elevata.

Fructus forte capſula mollis baccata.

Habitat citra MACARAPA pop. Indian.

Xiphidium eſt nomen Plinii a figura foliorum deſumtum.

TETRANDRIA. 180.

MONOGYNIA.

56. WEDELIA. (ALLIONIA *incarnata*)
Radix fibrosa.

Caules plures, diffusi, procumbentes, articulati, pubescentes.

Folia oblique ovata, oppositа, bina l. terna ad radicem geniculata, alterna majora, reliqua sensim minora, subsessilia, integra.

Flores alterni, solitarii, ex alis foliorum minores vel ramulosi. Pedunculo floris longitudine.

Corolla pallide purpurea.

CAL. *Perianthium* commune triphyllum, triflorum, *foliolis* ovatis, concavis.

COR. *universalis* aggregata, aequalis, triflora; singula intra angulum folii calycis: *propria* tubulosa, Germini insidens. *Tubus* angustus sensum ampliatus. *Limbus* erectus, inaequalis, e latere interiore tantum continuatus s. exsertus, obtuse trifidus; laciniis bifidis, e latere interiore deliquescens.

STAM. singulis *Filamenta* quatuor, setacea, corolla paulo longiora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. singulis *Germen* sub corollula; oblongum. *Stylus* setaceus. *Stigma* capitatum, oblongum.

PER.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* laxus ſemina fovet.

SEM. ſolitaria, nuda, oblongo-linearia, interius convexa, exterius alis inflexis notata.

Habitat juxta CUMANA urbem, in ſilvis arenoſis ubique tempore pluviarum.

Ab omnibus aggregatis differt calyce triphyllo, trifloro.

181. 57. ALLIONIA. *violacea.*

Radix. . . .

Caulis herbaceus, erectus, debilis, ramoſus.

Folia oppoſita, cordata, acuta, integerrima, glabra, inferiora longe petiolata.

Flores in panicula ramoſa, terminales, bracteolis brevibus.

Corolla majuſcula purpureo-caerulea. (Hinc facie recedit a ſuperiori planta, ut et corollae magnitudine).

CAL. *Involucrum* commune monophyllum, laxum, quinquefidum; laciniis ovato-acutis, paulo inaequalibus, diviſura una uſque ad baſin ſectum, perſiſtens.

Perianthium proprium nullum.

COR. aggregata triflora, aequalis, *propria* infundibuliformis ſ. obconica: ore erecto, quinquefido: laciniis exterioribus paulo longioribus.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, ſetacea, corolla longiora,

longiora, ad unum latus flexa. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. ſing. *Germen* ſub corollula, oblongum, obſolete octangulum. *Stylus* ſetaceus, ſtaminibus longior. *Stigma* multifidum, lineare.

PER. nullum.

SEM. ſolitaria, oblonga, quinquangula, tuberculis undique inaequalia, nuda.

A praecedente inprimis differt calyce et partim corolla.

Cumanenſibus Jaſminullo.

182. PENTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

58. RHAMNUS cumanenſis (EHRETIA *exſucca.*)

Arbor mediocris, ſurſum ramoſa; ramis ſparſis; cortice nigro-cineraſcente.

Folia alterna, in ramulis tantum novellis, oblonga, ſurſum latiora, inferius attenuata, venoſa, integerrima, margine reflexa.

Flores in Racemis ramoſis, terminalibus, faſtigiatis, 10-13. ramulis alternis, pedunculis congeſtioribus.

Bracteae nullae.

Corolla alba, magna.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, ſemibifidum: *laciniis* ovato-acuminatis: perſiſtens.

COR. hypocrateriformis. *Tubus* cylindraceus, ſurſum leviter ampliatus, calyce longior. *Limbus* planus, quinquepartitus: *laciniis* ovato-ſubrotundis, obtuſis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, ſubulata, tubo corollae verſus baſin adnata, baſi pubeſcente, longitudine tubi *Antherae* lineares, acutae, verſatiles.

PIST.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſuperne bifidus: laciniis erectis, longitudine ſtaminum. *Stigma* obtuſum, craſſiuſculum, emarginatum.

PER. Fructus nudus, quadrangularis, paulo depreſſus, roſtro longiuſculo, obtuſo; angulis compreſſis; quadripartibilis, quadrifariam dehiſcens ad angulos.

SEM quatuor, quartam partem fructus conſtituunt, ceterum ſpongioſa, nucleo vero oblongo, lignoſo praedita.

Cumanenſibus Guatacare.

Habitat in CUMANA et verſus miſſiones Franciſcanorum in Piritu ad montem Unare.

Fructus non demittit ſemina nuda, nec mollis eſt. Calyx uti bifariam ruptus naturalis eſt, ita interdum trifariam rumpitur.

59. CEDRELA. *Brownii.* Cedro. *Authoris.* 183.

Arbor magna, excelſa, odorata trunco interdum quatuor l. quinque pedum diametro, glabriuſculo, ſubaequali, ſuperne pulcro, aequaliter ramoſa: ramis in coma oblonga ſparſis.

Folia alterna, pinnata, bi-vel tri-pedalia; *foliolis* oblongo-acutis, glabris, integerrimis: mucrone anguſto.

Pedunculus

Pedunculus teres, ſuperne leviter compreſſus, baſi clavatus; pedicellis teretibus oppoſitis.

Flores in Racemo ramoſiſſimo, paniculato, ramis patentiſſimis; ramulis alternis, remotiuſculis, bi-vel trifloris.

Corolla albeſcens, carnea, liliacea, facie fere Hyacinthi.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, convexum glabrum, trifidum: *laciniis* ovatis; marceſcens.

COR. pentapetala, tubulata, baſi ventricoſa, ſurſum contractior; ore patulo; calyce multo longior. *Petalis* lineari-oblongis, obtuſis, erectis, ad tertiam partem baſeos interius receptaculo pentagono adnatis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, ſubulata, corolla dimidio breviora, receptaculo adnata. *Antherae* oblongae apice extrorſum flexo.

PIST. *Germen* receptaculo quinquangulari ad altitud. corollae mediam elevatum; globoſum. *Stylus* filiformis, craſſiuſculus, corollae longitudine. *Stigma* capitatum, depreſſum.

PER. *Fructus* quinquelocularis.

SEM. - - -

Hiſpanis Cedro.

Habitat CUMANAE hinc inde fere culta. In Inſula

Inſula TRINITATIS ad oſtia fluvii Orinocenſis copioſe.

Arbor haec naturali affinitate jungitur cum Chryſobalano, Spondia, de quibus infra.

60. CALCEOLARIA. (Viola *forte.*)

1. CALCEOLARIA (VIOLA *oppoſitifolia)* caule brachiato glabro, floribus racemoſis.

Radix fibroſa, craſſiuſcula, perennis. 184.

Caules erecti, ſpithamales uſque ſeſquipedales, inferne lignoſi, ſuperne herbacei, teretes, glabri, ex ſuperioribus alis foliorum brachiati, ramis oppoſitis.

Folia oppoſita, lanceolata, ſubſeſſilia, acute ſerrata, ſerraturis longis, vix profundis, apice integerrimo; petiolis breviſſimis.

Flores in racemis, ſolitarii, patentes; pedunculis in media inferiore parte perſiſtentibus.

Calyx inferius gibbus, foliolis imis patentioribus.

Lamina ima *petalorum* fere ungue anguſtior, apice ſurſum flexa et revoluta.

Capſula trigono-pyramidata, angulis obtuſiuſculis, lateribus planis.

Semina ſubangulata.

Corolla

Corolla alba, adeoque facies fere Veronicae Anag llidis aquaticae vel ſcutellatae.

2. CALCEOLARIA (VIOLA *Calceolaria*) caule ſimplici hirſuto, floribus axillaribus ſolitariis,

Radix perennis, fibroſa, craſſiuſcula.

Caules plures, herbacei, ſimplices, pedales, teretes.

Folia alterna, lanceolata vel oblongo-lanceolata, ſeſſilia, piloſa, ſerrata, erecta.

Stipula ſubulata, erecta, piloſa, cauli adjuncta.

Flores ſolitarii, alterni, axillares, ſubſeſſiles vel pedunculo ſuſtentati cum Bracteolis duabus ſetaceis in medio pedunculo.

Calyx ovatus, foliolis omnibus erectis, intus glabris, extus hirſutis, verſus marginem tuberculis filiformibus, truncatis, piloſis obſitis.

Petala lateralia lanceolata, foras pubeſcentia, ungue lineari: petala infima valde magna, ungue inferius carinata.

Capſula calyce tumido laxo tecta, teretiuſcula.

185. *Semina* glabra, nitida, nigra, altera extremitate pallida.

Corolla alba.

Haec

Haec quod ad omnes partes, magnitudine bis vel ter ſuperat praecedentem, hinc ſat diverſa eſt facie externa, ſitu foliorum, etc.

3. Calceolaria (Viola *Hybanthus*) frutescens.

Cal. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, *foliolis* linearibus, acutis, erectis, fere conniventibus; perſiſtens.

Cor. *Petala* quinque, inaequalia, quorum *ſuperiora duo* reliquis breviora, linearia, anguſta; *lateralia duo* paulo longiora, latiora, lanceolata: ungues lineares calycis longitudine; *infimum* maximum, ungue calyce longiore; lamina ſubrotunda, plane ungue longiori; ante floreſcentiam utrinque involuta.

Stam. *Filamenta* quinque, linearia, breviſſima. *Nectarium* glandula in Filamentis, inferius bipartita, ſubrotunda, exterius affixa. *Antherae* oblongae, apice, acutae, membranulis oblongis, lateribus ſaepius imbricatis.

Pist. *Germen* ovatum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſurſum incurvus, apice compreſſo. *Stigma* ſimplex.

Per. *Capſula* ovata, trigona, unilocularis, tri-

trivalvis, ſeminibus medio valvularum affixis.

Sem. plura, ſubovata.

Affinitate naturali proxima eſt Violae, uti ex toto charactere apparet; ſed proprii Generis, licet facies externa Plantae aliquantum recedat.

Calceolariam dixi ob figuram Floris.

HEXANDRIA. 186.

MONOGYNIA.

61. ACHRAS. *Sapota Brown. jam.* 200.

Arbor alta, frondoſiſſima, perpetuo virens, pulcra.

Folia conferta.

Spatha ad apices ramorum, oblonga (laciniata), integerrima.

Flores axillares ex alis foliorum verſus ſummitatem ramorum, ſolitarii; pedunculis teretibus, tomentoſis, longitudine florum.

Pomum ſapore omnes ferè Americes fructus antecellit.

Semina Amygdalorum forma et magnitudine, *hilo* albo longitudinali.

CAL. *Perianthium* ſubrotundum, hexaphyllum: *foliolis* ovatis, concavis; exterioribus minoribus, latioribus, deciduis.

COR. monopetala, ovata, calycis altitudine, duodecimfida; *laciniis* erectis, alternis: exterioribus ſex ſubovatis, planis; interioribus anguſtioribus, introrſum convexis, extrorſum ſubcarinatis.

STAM. *Filamenta* 6, breviſſima, ſubulata, e regione laciniarum exteriorum, ad harum baſin corollae inſerta. *Antherae* ſubulato-acutae.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, paulo depreſſum. *Stylus* filiformis, corolla longior. *Stigma* ſimplex, obtuſum.

PER. *Pomum* globoſum, decem-l. duodecim-loculare, carne molliſſima.

SEM. ſingulo loculo ſolitaria, magna, compreſſa, ovata, nitida, margine longitudinali interiore hilo notata, ſuperius denticulo notata.

1. Semina multa in pomo abortiunt. Quum loculi vix manifeſta membrana includantur forte quis *Baccam* diceret, ſed quum loculi ſteriles in fructu diſtincti obſerventur, *Pomum* nuncupavi.

2. Adeoque character hic non multum differt a Chryſophyllo Gen. Pl. 185. addita illa ſexta parte numeri in partibus Floris; quum autem aliam, in proxima ſectione monſtraverim, Chryſophyllo magis affinem et inſuper Chryſophyllum verum Spec. Plant. ſ. *Cainito* Plum. et Americanum omnino differant fructificatione a Chryſophyl-

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lo

lo deſcripto, neceſſarium duxi ut hoc traderetur Genere diſtincto.

3. Cum dubio vix careat, quin Plumierus, plantam hanc in omni Americes regione communem e. gr. in Porto Rico, ubi quoque Niſpero apellatur. In Cuba S. Havana, S. Domingo, in Vera Cruce novae Hiſpaniae ubi Sapote audit; nullum proprium genus ex ejus vidi, niſi Achras ſ. Sapote, cui noſtrum adaptandum erit. Character Gen. Pl. 1001. qua fructum omnino convenit, ſoli loculi quinque Baccae (Pomi), ut minus diſtinguibiles non apponuntur. Calyx addita quinta parte nec differt magis. Sola corolla polypetala abeſt, ſed forte minus accurate delineata fuit.

Numerus ſenarius in flore conſtans eſt.

Americanis Hiſpanis *Niſpero* dicitur h. e. Meſpilus.

62. LORANTHUS. Stelis *Loefling*. Scurrula *Brown*.

1. Loranthus *(Stelis)* racemis trichotomis, floribus aequalibus.

Planta paraſitica.

Caulis fruteſcens, lignoſus, brachiatus, ramis patentibus, baſi tubere magno.

Folia ſaepius oppoſita, (interdum alterna), ovata vel longa, integerrima, glabra, coriacea, ſubſeſſilia. *Pedunculi* plures, axillares, patuli, ſurſum communiter bifidi, ſinguli apice craſſiores, trigoni, flores tres ſeſſiles gerentes, minimis ſuffultos bracteis.

Flores luteo-virides.

2. LORANTHUS (occidentalis) racemis oppoſitis, floribus irregularibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* nullum; niſi margo minimus baſin floris cingens.

COR. *Petala* ſex, linearia, anguſtiſſima, ad medium in tubum erecta, ſuperne patenti-revoluta, longitudinaliter concava.

STAM. *Filamenta* ſex, linearia, acuta, plana, petalis breviora eorumque baſi inſerta. *Antherae* lineares, acutae.

PIST. *Germen* breviſſimum, ſub receptaculo floris. Stylus filiformis. *Stigma* globoſum, capitatum.

PER. *Bacca* cylindrica, oblonga, unilocularis, monoſperma.

SEM. unicum, cylindrico-oblongum.

Habitat CUMANAE vulgaris in arboribus.

Stelis antiqu. Viſcum.

DE-

DECANDRIA. 188.

MONOGYNIA.

63. TRICHILIA. *(trifoliata)* (Haleſia *Loeflingii.*)

Frutex ramis patulis, rectis; cortice ſcabriuſculo, punctato.

Folia alterna, ternata: foliolis obovatis, cuneiformibus: intermedio duplo-triplove longiore, anguſtiore: lateralibus magis ſubrotundis; omnibus integerrimis, obtuſis, planis, venoſis. Pedunculus communis filiformis, ſupra planus.

Flores ex ſummitatibus ramulorum, in racemis raris, inaequalibus; ſubconferti ſeſſiles.

Corolla alba.

Capſula griſea ex fuſco et punctis albis, ſcabriuſcula, ſeminibus baccatis eleganter coccineis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, tubulatum, erectum: ore obſolete quinquedentato.

COR. *Petala* quinque, exſerta, calyce duplo longiora, lineari-lanceolata, erecta.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, linearia, baſi connata.

ta. *Antherae* oblongae, latere interiori Filamentorum inſertae.

PIST. *Germen* obovatum. *Stylus* brevis. *Stigma* craſſum, tridentatum (Brown).

PER. *Capſula* globoſa, ſurſum tribus ſulcis notata, unilocularis, trivalvis: *Valvulis* in medio linea elevatiore notatis.

SEM. tria, cohaerentia in globum, triplice Sulco diſtincta; ſucculenta, baccata.

Variat interdum flore quadrifido octandro. Genus affine Meliae, ut videtur. Filamenta deſcripta forte potius dicenda Nectaria, cujus ſummitatibus inſident Antherae.

Cumanenſibus Ceraſo macho h. e. Ceraſus major.

Habitat CUMANAE in ſylvis copioſe.

PO-

POLYANDRIA. 189

MONOGYNIA.

64. LECYTHIS. *Ollaria.*

Arbor vaſta, Ramis undique magnis inaequalibus, hinc inde flexis; cortice ramuloſo aſpero.

Folia ad apices ramorum, alterna, cordato-ovata, firma, glabra, ſubintegerrima, ſubundulata, fuſco-viridia, ſeſſilia.

Flores ſpicati, terminales, alterni, ſubnutantes; pedicellis horizontalibus, ſubangulatis. *Bracteae* ovatae, concavae, mox deciduae.

Corolla alba, *petalis* inferius pallidis.

Nectarium luteum.

CAL. *Perianthium* hexaphyllum: *foliolis* oppoſitis, imbricatis: inferioribus ſubrotundis, minoribus; interioribus oblongis, concavis, perſiſtentibus.

COR. *Petala* ſex, patula, inaequalia, calyce multo majora, horum quatuor ſuperiora ſubrotundo, concava, margine oblique reflexo; inferiora duo majora, oblonga, concava, patentia.

Nectarium monophyllum, lingulatum, Basi plana perforata pro Germine, marginata; lingula a latere inferiore floris sursum inflexa, lineari, apice crassa, ovata, foras convexa, interius filamentis aggregatis numerosissimis, referta, obtegente genitalia.

STAM. *Filamenta* copiosissima, brevissima, superius crassiora, disco baseos nectarii undique inserta. *Antherae* subrotundae, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* depressum, acuminatum, cinctum receptaculo floris. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* obtusiusculum, conicum.

PER. Fructus basi subrotundus, lignosus, magnus superius cinctus calycis rudimentis obtusis; ore integro: continens fructum molliorem, *quem non vidi.*

SEM. plura.

Barcinonensibus Olleto.

190. Licet fructum non accurate teneamus, tamen ob florem vere singularem proprium l. novum genus esse abunde patet. Vix crediderim Marcgraviam Gen. Pl. 507. a Plumiero adeo barbare esse descriptam, ut haec nostra idem cum illa constituat genus *(negatur.)*

Nectarium naturaliter inflexum in flore,

figura et colore exacte imitatur vitellum ovi, fructusque siccus lignosus ollam apprime refert concavam : hinc *Lecythum* vocavi a graec. λέκυθος quod et vitellum et ollam significat.

65. GUIDONIA. *Brown. jam* 249. Laëtia *Authoris.* (LAETIA *apetala.*)

Arbor humilis vel *Frutex* magnus ; ramis inaequalibus, patulis.

Folia in ramis novellis, terminata saepe supra florem, alterna, sparsa, oblonga, serrulata, venosa, subrugosa, decidua, erumpentia post vel sub ipsa floreſcentia, tumque utrinque involuta ; petiolis brevibus.

Flores ex axilla dichotomiae laterales, vel ex alis foliola, vel infra folia ex axillis robustis. *Pedunculus* communis petiolis paulo longior, trifidus : ramulis breviſſimis ; pedicellis propriis, filiformibus, ad articulationem deciduus, coloratus.

Bracteae oppositae, breviſſimae, acutae, subaxillares.

Calyx albus.

Baccae luteo-pubeſcentes.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum ; *foliolis* oblongis,

longis, concavis, reflexis, coloratis, marcescentibus.

Cor. nulla, nisi calycem dicas ob colorem.

Stam. *Filamenta* plura, centum circ. capillaria, erecta, patentia, calyce paulo minora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

Pist. *Germen* oblongum, desinens in *Stylum* filiformem, staminibus longiorem. *Stigma* capitatum, depressum.

Per. *Bacca* subglobosa, obsolete tetragona, totidemque lineis exarata, obtusa, unilocularis.

Sem. plura, nidulantia.

Habitat in silvis depressis juxta Cumanam.

191. 66. SEGUIERIA. *americana.*

Frutex orgyae et sesquiorgyae altitudine, valde ramosus, teres, glaber: petiolis teretibus, supra planiusculis, brevissimis.

Flores in racemis digitalibus, simplices vel basi ramosi, alterni, pedicellati, albi, bracteolis nullis.

Cal. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum patens: *foliolis* oblongis, concavis, coloratis, persistentibus.

Cor. nulla, nisi calycem velis.

Stam. *Filamenta* plura viginti, capillaria, undique

dique patentia, calycis longitudine. *Antherae* oblongae, planiuſculae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compreſſum, ſuperne membranaceum, latere altero craſſiore. *Stylus* ad latus craſſius Germinis, breviſſimus. *Stigma* ſimplex.

PER. *Capſula* oblonga, ala maxima aucta, latere altero rectiore craſſior, baſi lateraliter utrinque notata alulis tribus membranaceis; unilocularis, non dehiſcens.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, glabrum.

De *Stylo* et *Stigmate* certiſſima dicere nequeo, unicum enim florem tantummodo vidi, fructus vero obſervavi plurimos.

Habitat in ſylvis depreſſis umbroſis humilibus juxta Arb. Draconis.

TRIGYNIA.

67. PORTULACA foliis lanceolatis, convexis; pedunculis unifloris Spec. Plant. 446. 4 Halimum *Loefl.* SESUVIUM *Portulacaſtrum.* Icoſandr. Trigyn.

Radix filiformis, perennis.

Caules

Caules plures, undique diffusi, repentes, teretes, articulati, glabri.

192. *Folia* opposita, lanceolata vel lineari-lanceolata, supra planiuscula, infra convexa, succulenta; pedicellis breviſſimis vix ullis: axillis nudis nec pilosis.

Flores axillares, solitarii. *Pedunculi* flores longitudine.

Calyx foras viridi-glaucus, intus purpurascens.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, quinquepartitum, campanulatum: laciniis ovatis, acutis, craſſis, imbricatis, patentibus, intus coloratis, marcescentibus.

COR nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* plura, septuaginta circ. subulata, calyce breviora, eidem parallela, intra lacinias inserta. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, superius paulo trigonum, in fundo calycis situm. *Styli* tres, capillares, erecti, staminum altitudine. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. *Capsula* ovata, trilocularis: loculis horizontaliter dehiscentibus. *Receptacula* seminum conico-filamentosa.

SEM. subrotunda, planiuscula, margine rostello acuto notata.

Cuma-

Cumanenſibus VIDRO h. e. vitrum, ex cineribus enim ejus, Salſolae et Salicorniae fere aequivalentibus, ſaponem conficiunt.

Habitat juxta CUMANAM, verſus mare, copioſiſſime.

Quantum ex legibus affinitatem Generum comprehendo, a Portulaca diſtinctum eſt Genus.

193. DIDYNAMIA,

GYMNOSPERMIA.

68. BONTIA. *nitida.* (Donatia *Loefl.*)

Arbor mediocris vel frutex, ramis oppoſitis, teretibus, glabris.

Folia oppoſita, lanceolata, craſſa, rigida, integerrima, glabra, acuminata, triuncialia, ſupra viridia, infra glauco-incana, ſubſeſſilia.

Flores in ſpicis oblongis et ſubrotundis, quadrangulatis, compactis; ſeſſiles, oppoſiti.

Bracteolae tres ad ſingulum florem: unica exteriore; duabus lateralibus ovato-acutis, carinatis, brevibus.

Corolla alba.

Fructus viridis, amygdalis major: Cotyledonibus junctis, conduplicatis intra tunicam exteriorem.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, inaequale: *foliolis* oblongis, dorſali unico perſiſtente.

COR. monopetala, inaequalis. *Tubus* ſubrotundus, calycis longitudine. *Limbus* quadripartitus, bilabiatus: *labium ſup.* indiviſum, obtuſum, emarginatum: *lab. inf.* tripartitum: laciniis

laciniis oblongis; lab. ſuperiore duplo longius.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, ſetacea; quorum anteriora longiora, dorſo corollae adpreſſa, parallela, apice lateraliter patentia. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-ſubulatum, definens in *Stylum* ſubulatum; longitudine ſtaminum. *Stigmata* duo, acuta, erecta.

PER. nullum.

SEM. unicum, nudum, magnum, ovatum, compreſſum, apice paulo obliquo, acuto: cotyledonibus junctum conduplicatis.

Hiſpanis MANGLE negro.

Habitat ad mare. 194.

69. VERBENA. *lappulacea.* (Burſeria *Loefl.*)

Radix fibroſa, annua.

Caulis erectus, herbaceus, acute quadrangulus, glaber, intus cavus, 1-3 pedalis: ramis oppoſitis, erectis.

Folia oppoſita, ovata, ſerrato-crenata, venoſa, ſcabriuſcula, petiolis glabris, brevibus.

Flores alterni, ſpicati, ſubſeſſiles, terminales, cauli et ramis; ſpicis longis, ſpithameo-pedalibus.

Fructus ad unum latus flexi, ſubnutantes; pedicellis brevibus.

Bractea linearis pedicelli longitudine.

Corolla

Corolla pallida purpurea.

Calyces fructus viſcoſi adhaerentes.

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, laxum, ore quinquangulato, obtuſo: *dentibus* acutis, perſiſtentibus.

Cor. tubulata, inaequalis: *Tubus* cylindricus, calycis altitudine. *Limbus* planiuſculus, quinquepartitus: *laciniis* ovatis, unica latiore.

Stam. *Filamenta* quatuor capillaria, quo duo ſuperiora longiora. *Antherae* ſubrotundae; harum ſuperiores oblongae, duplo majores.

Pist. *Germen* oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis, brevis: *Stigma*. . . .

Per. nullum. *Fructus* quadrangulus, dentatus, obtuſus obtegitur calyce inflato, veſicario.

Sem. duo, nuda, hinc utrinque angulata: angulis compreſſis, retrorſum ſubdentato-ſerratis, inde plana obtuſa.

Haec itaque etiam ſemina nuda gignit.

Calyces inflati burſam minorem quodammodo referunt.

70 DURANTA. *Elliſia.* ANGIOSPERMIA.
(Hoffmannia *Loeſl.*)

Frutex longitudine circ. duar. orgyiarum, ramoſus,

moſus, erectus: ramis ſuperne ſuboppoſitis, quadrangulis, alternis, lateralibus magis compreſſis vel inermibus vel ſpinoſis.

Folia oppoſita, oblongo-ovata, in petiolum attenuata, ſerrata, in ramis fructificantibus ſaepius integerrima.

Spinae oppoſitae ex alis, patentiſſimae, ſubulatae, foliorum mediae longitudinis vel quartae partis; in ramis ſterilibus magnae; in fructificantibus vero minimae aut omnino nullae. 195

Flores in racemis lateralibus, oppoſitis vel terminalibus, pendulis, plurimis, pedicellis brevibus poſt floreſcentiam elongatis, fructus longitudine.

Bracteae lineares, ſubulatae, anguſtiſſimae.

Corolla purpuraſcens.

Baccae luteo-rubrae.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, cylindricum; ſuperne quinquangulare; ore integro quinquedentato: denticulis acutis.

COR. tubulata; *Tubus* cylindricus: ſuperne paulo latior, parum incurvus, planiuſculus, quinquepartitus: *laciniis* oblongis; ſubaequalibus.

STAM.

PIST. *Germen* globoſum. *Stylus* filiformis, rectus, ſtaminibus brevior. *Stigma* ſimplex, obtuſum, craſſiuſculum.

PER. *Bacca* globoſa, calyce ſuperne conniven-
te arcte tecta unilocularis.

SEM. quatuor, ſubrotunda, ovata, hinc con-
vexa, inde angulata.

Hiſpanis FRUTA de POLAMITA.

Habitat in ſilvis depreſſis circa CUMANAM.

71. KRAMERIA. (Ixine *Loefl.*) Tetrandr. Monog.

Radix fibroſa.

Caules fruticantes, inferne procumbentes, undique ſparſi; mox adſcendentes, virgati; inferius ſubdiviſi; ſuperius ramulis vagis erectis.

Folia alterna, lanceolata, ſuperiora linearia, acuta, ſubſeſſilia.

Flores alterni in racemo terminali; pedunculis axillaribus in medio inſtructis bracteolis duabus acutis linearibus.

Corolla roſeo-purpurea.

196 Nectarium ſuperius apice pallidum, inferius nigro-purpureum.

Planta ipſa fuſco-cana eſt.

CAL. nullus, niſi corollam velis.

COR. tetrapetala, patens, inaequalis: *petalis* oblongis acutis: ſuperiore patentiore, lateralibus ovatis.

Nectarium duplex: *ſuperius* erectum, lineare, tripartitum: *laciniis* linearibus, craſſiuſculis,

craſſiuſculis, apice ovatis, membranaceis ſupra ſtamina: *inferius* ſub Germine, diphyllum, *foliolis* convexis, lineolis elevatis, rugoſis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, intra nectarium ſuperius, inclinata, adſcendentia, ſubulata; quorum duo exteriora paulo longiora. *Antherae* parvae, apice duobus foraminibus apertae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum. *Stylus* ſubulatus, adſcendens, ſtaminum ſitu et longitudine. *Stigma* acutum.

PER. *Fructus* globoſus, undique pilis rigidis, retrorſum aſperis echinatus, unilocularis, non dehiſcens, ſiccus.

SEM. unicum, ovatum, glabrum, durum.

Cumanenſibus CARDILLO breve, a fructu pungente.

197 DIADELPHIA.

PENTANDRIA.

72. MONIERIA *trifolia.*

Radix annua, fibroſa.

Caulis pedalis, a medio ſurſum dichotome diviſus, glaber, in ſummo pubeſcens.

Folia inferiora oppoſita; ſuperiora ſaepe alterna, ternata: foliolis oblongis, integerrimis, pubeſcentibus, intermedio paulo majore in pediciilum attenuatum. Petiolus communis teres, foliolis paulo brevior.

Flores alterni, in ſpica divaricata, *pedunculo* e dichotomia ramorum ſummorum vel axillis foliorum ſupremorum exeunte, filiformi, erecto, ſuſtentato *ſpica* bipartita; ramis divaricatis, ſimplicibus, rectis, fere horizontalibus vel paulo adſcendentibus: rachi leviter flexuoſa, floribus alternis, ſeſſilibus cum ſolitario ex diviſione ſpicae, ſecundis.

Bracteae nullae, ſed Calycis lacinia ſuperior et lateralis exterior, bracteas mentiuntur.

Corolla omnino alba eſt.

CAL. *Perianthium* quinquepartitum: *laciniis* inae-

inaequalibus; ſuperiore lineari, longa, incurva, florem obtegente; laterali exteriore dimidio breviore, lanceolata; reliquis brevibus, obtuſis, perſiſtentibus.

Cor. tubulata, ringens, brevior calycis lacinia ſuperiore. *Tubus* cylindricus, in medio contractior, curvus. *Limbus* bilabiatus, quinquefidus: *labio ſup.* indiviſo, ovato, obtuſo; *lab. inf.* quadrifido, recto, laciniis oblongis, obtuſis.

Nectarium ſquama, ovata ad baſin germinis, infra filamentum inferius.

Stam. *Filamenta* duo, plana, membranacea, quorum *ſuperius* concavum, apice bifidum; *inferius* planum apice trifidum. *Antherae* in *Filamento ſup.* duae connatae; intus hirſutae, includentes ſtigma; in *Filamento inf.* tres minutiſſimae, teretes (an ſteriles?) 198

Pist. *Germen* ſubrotundum, quinquelobum, quinquangulatum. *Stylus* ſolitarius, filiformis. *Stigma* capitatum, oblongum, intus planum, orbiculatum, margine acuto.

Per. *Capſulae* quinque ovatae, breves, compreſſae, uniloculares, futura dimidio bivalves.

Sem. ſolitaria, ovata, margine interiore rectiore obtuſiore, incluſa *Arillo.*

Singulariſſima eſt Fructificatio. Fructus

ſaepe tantummodo a Capſula matureſcunt.

Spicae fere referunt Penthorum, quae Planto eſt diverſiſſima, fructificatio adhuc magis recedit.

Dubium eſt utrum Antherae tres inferiores ſint ſteriles, nec ne?

POLYADELPHIA. 189

MONOGYNIA.

Nota. Ad hanc classem haesitabundus refero Genus quoddam valde singulare, nescius, an potiori jure ad Monadelphiam Pentandriam, an etiam ad Gynandriam pertineat.

73. AYENIA. (Jungia *Authoris.*) Gynandr. Pentandr.

1. AYENIA magna foliis cordatis acuminatis crenatis, germine sessili, nectario concavo.

Facies et *magnitudo* omnino Sidae Abutilonis Spec. Pl. 685. 7.

Radix fibrosa, perennis.

Caules erecti, bi-vel tripedales, inferne suffruticosi, teretes, molliter pubescentes: ramulis brevibus, alternis.

Folia alterna, cordata, serrate crenata, molliter pubescentia. *Petiolus* filiformis, foliol. circ. longitudine *Stipulis* subulatis, minimis.

Flores axillarum pedunculati in panicula ramorum inaequali, *Pedunculus* communis solitarius vel bini ex ala ab utroque latere

prodeuntes, medium axillae occupante rudimento ramuli, ſurſum bi-fel trifidi, terminati duobus vel tribus pedicellis: Bracteolae acutae ad ſingulum pedicellum.

Calyx pentaphyllus, patens, leviter reflexus, lanceolatus, acutus, perſiſtens.

Nectarium calyce minus, ſeſſile, campanulato-patens: ore quinquefido: *laciniis* emarginatis, bifidis, ſinubus inter lacinias inflexis; glandula acuta.

Filamenta ſuperius inflexa, dilatata in membranam, tranſverſe oblongam vel reniformem; extus convexa, intra concava. *Antherae* tres faciles viſu (vel 3-loculares,) ſeſſiles, ſuboblongae.

Germen piloſum, ſeſſile, globoſum, *Stylus* filiformis, nectario paulo altior. *Stigma* convexum, capitatum quinque lineis.

200 *Capſula* convexa, externe pilis copioſis ſubulatis hiſpida.

Color floris herbaſceus.

Habitat juxta CUMANA ad viam verſus Ipune.

2. AYENIA *puſilla* foliis ovatis acutis ſerratis, germine pedicellato, nectario plano ſtellato.

Radix fibroſa, annua vel perennis.

Caules adſcendentes, ſpithamales ſ. pedales, ſubſimplices.

Folia oblongo-ovata, acuta, ſerrata, glabra; petiolo

petiolo foliis paulo minore, incana rubeſcentia. *Stipulae* ſetaceae, erectae.

Flores 3-6, axillares, pedunculis capillaribus 1 vel 2 linearum longitudine, horizontalibus.

Calyx pentaphyllus, patentiſſimus, plano-reflexus: foliolis planiuſculis, intus albis coloratis.

Nectarium germen pedunculatum cingens, quinquangulare, ſubplanum.

Filamenta quinque, capillaria, calyce triplo longiora, erecta, modice arcuata, apice inflexa, conniventia, amicta Membrana plana, rhomboidali, ovata, marginibus latentibus anterioribus et apice interiore cum Nectarii angulis connatis *Antherae* parvae, connatae unam mentiuntur, membranulae verſus apicem adnatae, ſeſſiles.

Germen pedicello (columella filiformi, erecta, ſtaminum altitudine) elevatum.

Stylus breviſſimus.

Fructum non vidi.

Color Calycis interni et filamentorum albus, centro Nectarii luteſcens.

Adeoque in partibus haud paucis a ſuperiore differt.

Habitat in depreſſis ſilvis juxta paludem, citra Fluvium UNARE.

3. AYENIA

3. AYENIA *tomentoſa* foliis ovato-ſubrotundis tomentoſis, germine pedicellato, nectario plano.

CAL. *Perianthium* quinquepartitum: *foliolis* lanceolatis, acutis, perſiſtentibus.

COR. *Petala* nulla.

201 *Nectarium* monophyllum, margine quinquefido, campanulatum.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, extra nectarium, e regione ſinuum Calycis orta eoque longiora, arcuata, inflexa, apice lato membranaceo nectarii margine adfixa. *Antherae* tres, ſubrotundae, ſubtus in membrana latiore filamentis conferta connatae; vel triloculares.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, ſeſſile vel columella filiformi elevatum. *Stylus* cylindricus, brevis.

Stigma capitatum, quinquangulare.

PER. *Capſula* ſubrotunda, quinqueloba, quinquelocularis: *loculis* integris, deciduis, latere interiore ſolum dehiſcentibus.

SEM. ſolitaria, oblonga, ovata, hinc convexa, inde plana.

Capſulae forte potius quinque coalitae dicendae. Genus ſingulare et ordo Nat. XXXIV. malvacea.

Sectio

Sectio Secunda.

GENERA DUBIA.

74. SPERMACOCE. Diodioides *Loefl.*)

1. SPERMACOCE *ſpinoſa* ſuffruticoſa, foliis oblongis oblique ſtriatis.

Radix perennis.

Caules ſuffruticoſi, tetragoni, bi-ad quinquepedales, infirmi.

Folia oppoſita, baſi utrinque membrana ſtrigoſo-ciliata conjuncta; nervis utrinque oblique decurrentibus, alternis, ſimplicibus, ſubtus prominentibus notata, integerrima.

Flores 3-4, axillares, oppoſiti, ſeſſiles, albi.

2. SPERMACOCE annua, foliis linearibus, caule ſtrigoſo.

Radix filiformis, fibroſa, annua.

Caulis ſpithamalis-ſemipedalis, tetragonus, rigide pubeſcens.

Folia oppoſita, linearia, ſtrigoſiora.

Flores axillares, ſeſſiles, ſolitarii, pallide purpurei.

3. SPERMACOCE *tenuior* annua, foliis lanceolatis glabris, floribus verticillatis. 202

Radix

Radix fibroſa, annua.

Caulis tetragonus, glaber, bi-vel tripedalis; ramis alternis, ſuperne interdum dichotomis.

Folia lanceolata, utrinque acuta, glabra; venis longitudinalibus, baſi juncta membrana.

Flores ſeſſiles, verticillati, purpuraſcentes-albi, minutiſſimi.

Has tres ſpecies congeneres legi, quarum character hic eſt:

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, laxum, germen coronans: *foliolis* linearibus, acutis, brevibus; perſiſtens.

COR. tubulato-campanulata, calyce longior. *Tubo* ſurſum latere intus piloſo: ore quadridentato: *dentibus* ovatis, patulis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, corollae mox intra diviſuras impoſita, capillaria, corolla breviora. *Antherae* lineares.

PIST. *Germen* ſub receptaculo calyce coronatum, ſubrotundum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* globoſo-capitatum, linea bifidum.

PER. Cortex ſeminum coronatus calyce, vel nullum.

SEM. duo, ovata, hinc convexa, inde plana.

75. HOUSTONIA floribus verticillatis ſeſſilibus.

Radix

Radix annua, fibroſa.

Caulis erectus, ſimplex, pedalis, obſolete quadrangulus, glaber: ramis oppoſitis.

Folia oppoſita, ad flores verticillata, ovato-oblonga in petiolos baſi latiuſculos connatos ciliatos attenuata, glabra, remota.

Flores ſeſſiles, aggregati, verticillati, albi: verticillis aequalibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, aequale, apice quadridentatum: *dentibus* acutis, poſt floreſcentiam majoribus, patentibus; perſiſtens.

COR. monopetala, infundibuliformis; *Tubus* 203
filiformis, anguſtiſſimus, calyce duplo longior; limbus campanulatus, obſolete tetragonus, quadripartitus: *laciniis* ovato-lanceolatis, acutis, baſi erectis, apice patulis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, limbo corollae ad baſin inciſurarum inſerta eaque breviora. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, in fundo calycis. *Stylus* capitatus, ſimplex.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* tubulatus includit ſemina.

SEM. bina, oblongo-linearia, hinc convexa, inde plana, glabra, calyce, paulo breviora.

Adeo-

Adeoque facies priorum, ſed calyce monophyllo, corolla extra germen non ſupra, et tubo longo, filiformi differt.

76. CRUZETA (CRUCITA) hiſpanica.

Radix fibroſa.

Caulis erectus, firmus, quadri-vel quinquepedalis, ſuperne brachiatus; ramis erectis, oppoſitis.

Folia oppoſita lanceolata, utrinque acuta, integerrima, fuſca.

Flores ſpicati, in paniculam collecti; ramulis alternis ſummitate ſpicatis, floribus imbricatis minimis.

CAL. *Perianthium* triphyllum; *foliolo* anteriore lineari, acuto; lateralibus oppoſitis, ovatis, concavis, intus lanuginem, corollam diſtinguentem continentibus, perſiſtentibus.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, calycis facie, ovata, concava; exterioribus duobus integerrimis: interioribus margine piloſo, lacero, tenuiſſimo.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, capillaria, calyce paulo breviora. *Antherae* parvae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, obtuſum, compreſſum. *Stylus* breviſſimus, mox bifidus: laciniis patentibus. *Stigmata* ſimplicia.

PER.

PER. nullum. Corolla connivens decidit cum ſemine.

SEM. unicum, nudum.

Calycem ſaltem eſſe bracteas floris et Corollam deſcriptam Calycem forte quis dicat; at ſedulo idem videmus in Gomphrena et Celoſia, in quibus, Florum exteriora foliola tria Calycis nomine indigitantur, quamvis ſpatiolo ab interioribus remota ſint. 204

77. CHRYSOPHYLLUM. Barbaſco.
(IAQUINIA *armillaris.*)

Frutex humanae circ. altitudinis, Ramis erectis, ſubdichotomis.

Folia verticillata: verticillis paulo inaequalibus; lanceolato-cruciformia, ſeſſilia, enervia, firma.

Flores in panicula terminali rara laxa; albi.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, quinquedentatum: *denticulis* obtuſis.

COR. monopetala, ſubcampanulata. *Tubus* obovatus, ventricoſus. *Limbus* decemfidus: laciniis alternis interioribus patentiſſimis, majoribus, convexis, obtuſis; alternis interioribus dimidio minoribus, ſubrotundis, erectis.

STAM.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, plana, ſubulata, tubo corollae inferius adnata, eoque paulo breviora. *Antherae* oblongae, acuminatae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, deſinens in *Stylum*, ſtaminibus breviorem. *Stigma* capitatum, nigrum, coronae inſtar ſupra quinquecrenulatum.

PER. } Fructum non vidi.
SEM. }

Hiſpanis Barbaſco h. e. Verbaſcum, ita nominatim ob vim enecandi piſces.

Alium vidi fruticem, praecedente deſcripto omnino ſimilem, ſed ſtatura minore et foliis apice mucrone pungentibus diverſum, cujus flores a me nondum obſervati.

78. SIDEROXYLON. Pacurero. (CHRYSOPHYLLUM *Cainito* β).

Frutex albus, (interdum Arbor mediocris) varie ramoſus: ramis lateralibus patentiſſimis, rectis, apice in ſpinam terminatis vel inermibus.

205 *Folia* inferiora ſaepius alterna, non raro tria vel quatuor faſciculata, ſuperiora praeſertim floralia oppoſita, oblonga, vel cruciformia, obtuſa, baſi in petiolum brevem atte-

attenuata, ſupra nitida, glaberrima, integerrima.

Flores verticillati, conferti, axillares, breve pedunculati, albi.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, ſubrotundum: *foliolis* ſubrotundis, obtuſis, margine tenuibus; perſiſtens.

COR. monopetala, decempartita, *Tubo* laxo, breviſſimo, laciniis alternis exterioribus erectis, longioribus, oblongis, lateribus incurvis, alternis interioribus brevioribus, latioribus, ovatis, acutis, conniventibus verſus ſtylum, germen laxe obtegentibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, ſubulata ad baſin laciniarum exter. et ab illis paene involuta, erecta. *Antherae* oblongae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* globoſum, parvum, in fundo corollae. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus brevior. *Stigma* ſimplex.

Fructum non vidi, licet toto anno copioſiſſime floruerit.

Cumanenſibus PACURERO.

A *Rhamno* ergo differt calyce et ſitu ſtaminum; a. *Barbaſco* laciniis exterioribus erectis, interioribus conniventibus et corolla multo breviore.

Suſpicor cuſpides ſerratas in Sideroxylo

Gen. Pl. 186. eſſe lacinias interiores corollae.

97. CONVOLVULUS.

Hujus tres varietates, vel ſi vis ſpecies legi, Piſtillo praecipue a Convolvulis diſtinctas.

1. Convolvulus (Evolvulus *nummularius*) foliis ſubrotundis, caule repente. Spec. Pl. 157. 18.

Radix fibroſa, annua.

Caules plures, filiformes, undique diffuſi, ſpithamales ad bipedales.

Folia elliptica vel ovata, acuminata, ſubſeſſilia, integerrima.

206 *Flores* ſolitarii, axillares, pedunculati; pedunculus folio ſaepe longior, in medio duabus bracteis acutis inſtructus, ſupra quos poſt floreſcentiam reflectuntur tandemque cadunt.

Color floris purpureus.

Capſula ſaepe ſolum diſperma vel triſperma eſt.

Styli ſinguli e medio bifidi ſunt.

Habitat in Cumana copioſe.

2. Convolvulus foliis linearibus acutis, caule procumbente.

Prioris forte varietas eſt. Differt foliis longe

longe anguſtioribus, habitu glabriore et floribus minutiſſimis, pallide purpureis.

3. Convolvulus (Evolvulus *linifolius*) foliis oblongis acutis, caule erecto, hirſuto, floribus ſubſeſſilibus,

Radix fibroſa, annua.

Caulis erectus, digitali-ſpithamalis, hirſutus.

Folia oblonga, acuta, erecta, ſeſſilia, piloſa.

Flores axillares, ſolitarii, breve pedicellati: pedicello hirſuto, baſi ad alas foliorum bracteolis ſetaceis piloſis.

Calyx piloſus.

Corolla obſolete quinquedentata, quinqueplicata.

Styli quatuor vel duo, prope baſin bifidi.

Capſula tetraſperma.

Character itaque praecedentibus communis ſit.

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum erectum: *foliolis* oblongis, acutis, concavis; perſiſtens.

Cor. monopetala, rotata: *Tubo* cylindrico, brevi, calycis altitudine, ſurſum paulo ampliore; *Limbo* plano, patente, amplo, decem inciſuris parvis, emarginatis notato, obſolete quinqueplicato.

Stam. *Filamenta* quinque, ſetacea, apici tubi

 impoſita,

impoſita, paulo inaequalia. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, parvum. *Styli* duo, patentes, ſetacei, ſingulus mox bifidus, ſtaminibus longior. *Stigmata* quatuor, obtuſa.

207 PER. *Capſula* ſubrotunda, ſubovata, quadrilocularis, quadrivalvis.

SEM. ſolitaria, ſubrotunda, hinc convexa, inde plana. Convolvuli omnia, ſtylis et corollae limbo planiore exceptis.

80. BREYNIAE affinis arbor Octandra. (CAPPARIS *Breynia*).

Arbor mediocris, ſuperne ramoſa; ramis teretibus, glabriuſculis, novellis vero ſubangulatis, ſubcompreſſis, tomentoſo-incanis.

Folia alterna, oblonga, ſupra glabriuſcula, incana, firma, geniculata. Petioli tomentoſi, teretes longitud. tertiae partis unciae.

Flores racemoſi terminales, albi, *calyce* tomentoſo.

CAL. *Perianthium* quadripartitum: laciniis linearibus, corolla paulo brevioribus, baſi craſſioribus, ſinubus obtuſiſſimis; perſiſtens.

COR. tetrapetala, baſi fere connata; ſubquadrangulares: *foliolis* lineari-ovatis, erectis,

rectis, apice patulis, planis, intus pubescentibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, subulata, corolla sesquilongiora. *Antherae* lineares.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, striatum, columna filiformi staminibus longiore elevatum. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* planum, obtusum.

Fructum non vidi: Facie ad Breyniam, Spec. Pl. 503. accedit, ab illa tamen ceterisque Ord. nat. XXXI. staminibus octo ad Corollam proportionalibus distinguitur, dum reliquae 15-70 gaudent. A Breynia praecise calyce simplice, nec duplice, ut et corolla erecta; petalis linearibus differt.

| *Hispanis* PALO DE VENADO h. e. lignum Cervi.

Habitat juxta PURNEY missionem Pirituensium.

81. RIVINIA Octandra.

Frutex duplae vel triplae altitudinis humanae, inter alias arbores elevatus, lignosus.

Folia alterna, oblonga, biuncialia, acuta, glabra, vix sensibiliter crenata, venosa; petiolis semuncialibus. 208

Flores in racemis digitalibus, lateralibus; pedicellis sparsis, absque bracteis; albi.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, patentiſſimum, reflexum: *foliolis* oblongis, concavis, coloratis, perſiſtentibus; ſub interioribus ſquama utrinque una minutiſſima, ſubulata.

COR. nulla, niſi calycem velis.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo ad duodecim, capillaria, corolla paulo breviora, erecta. *Antherae* oblongae, compreſſae, baſi, bifidae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compreſſum. *Stylus* vix ullus. Stigma craſſiuſculum, multifido lacerum

PER. *Bacca* oblonga, paulo compreſſa, calyce reflexo inſidens, glabra.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, compreſſum, glabrum.

A *Rivinia humili* diverſa ſtaminum numero. *Bacca* matura nigra eſt, figura rotundior, rugoſior et Semina anguloſa.

Habitat in depreſſis paſcuis juxta CUMANA.

82. TRIBULUS. maximus.

Radix annua, fibroſa.

Caules diffuſi, longi, articulati; ramis alternis procumbentibus.

Folia oppoſita, pinnata: foliolis trijugatis cum

cum impare, elliptico-ovatis, ſeſſilibus. *Stipulae* lanceolatae, erectae.

Flores alterni, axillares, erecti.

Fructus deflexi.

Pedunculi foliis paulo breviores.

Corolla alba.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, patenti-erectum; *foliolis* oblongis, acutis, concavis, foras piloſis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, ſubrotunda, obtuſiſſima, ſeſſilia, marginibus incumbentia, hemiſpherice concava, truncata apparent.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, corolla paulo minora; ultima breviora. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* ovato-conicum, decemſtriatum, 209
filamentorum altitudine. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* unicum, obtuſum.

PER. *Capſula* ovata, calyce major, terminata ſtigmate ſtriato perſiſtente, decemlocularis, decaſperma.

SEM. ſolitaria, hinc convexa, inde acuta, compreſſa, recta, angulo acuto.

Facies exacte Tribuli eſt. Tribulus eſt capſula inermi hinc intermedia inter Fagoniam et Tribulum.

Habitat in pratis ad CUMANA.

83. SPONDIAS. *lutea* Hobo *hiſpanis.*

Chryſobalani varietas δ. *Spec. Pl.* 513. 1.
Hobos *C. Bauh. pin.* 417. 5. 446. 6.
Labat voyage part. 6. *c.* 8.

Arbor ſat magna, trunco-erecto; ſuperne laxe ramoſa, cortice ramoſo, ſuperne in ramis majoribus tuberculoſo, ſcabro.

Folia alterna, pinnata cum impari: *foliolis* ſubovatis ſ. oblongis, acutis, margine inferiore rectiore

Flores copioſiſſimi, ſeſſiles in racemis compoſitis: ramis patentiſſimis (ut in Vite), *Bracteae* nullae.

Corollae albae.

Drupae luteae, odore ſuavi ſed graveolente.

CAL. nullus, niſi margo minimus, obſoletiſſime quinquedentatus, colore corollae, perſiſtens.

COR. *Petala* quinque, oblongo lanceolata, ſecunda, inferne verſus pedicellos conniventia, apice introrſum puncto acuto, incurvo communiter notata.

Nectarii ſquamae decem, obtuſae, minimae, ſingulae intra ſingula filamenta.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, ſetacea, erecta, patula, corolla paulo breviora. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST.

PIST. *Germen* receptaculo immerſum, oblongum, ſaepe abortiens, unicum. *Styli* quinque (non raro quatuor), breviſſimi, paralleli, conniventes in columnam pentagonam vel tetragonam. *Stigmata* ſimpliciſſima.

PER. *Drupa* oblonga, glabra, carnoſa, uni- 210
locularis.

SEM. *Nux* oblonga, duriſſima, lignoſa, extus fibroſa putamine craſſo, obſolete quinquangulari (vel 4-angulari), quinquelocularis (vel 4 locularis) *loculis* teretibus, cylindricis, curvis: *nucleis* cylindricis, curvis.

Habitat in CUMANA culta, copioſiſſime vero ſilveſtris in adſcenſu montis citra fluvium.

Spondias deſcr. Gen. Pl. 402. vel *Monbin* Plum. quoad florem ſat bene convenit cum flore Hobo; ſed fructus ibidem deſcriptus propior videtur Cedro cujus character, ſupra dedi. An itaque cum Cedro nominata Hobo et Chryſobalanum inter ſe ſat ſimilitudinis habeant, confuſio aliqua Auctorum in his deſcribenda orta erit,

Acayam Marcgrav. et *Acayam* Labat (qui Cedro idem) eadem origine gaudere eaſdemque ſignificare arbores, opinor.

Sectio Tertia.

OBSERVATIONES

Genera Plantarum illuſtrantes.

84. TAMARINDUS. *Gen. Pl.* 42.

CAL. *Perianthium* - - - *foliolis* oblongis, concavis, ſuperiore reliquis paulo latiore.

COR. *Petala* tria, lanceolata, baſi complicata, intra baſin folioli calycis latioris, omnia ad latus ſuperius patentia, undulata, venoſa; intermedio anguſtiore et breviore.

Nectarii ſetae duae ſub filamentis, breves.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, ex inferiore calycis parte vacua, adſcendentia, ad medium connata in unum corpus: laciniis ſubulatis. *Antherae* oblongae, utrinque acutae, antice planae.

211 PIST. *Germen* lineare, arcuatum. *Stylus* filiformis, incurvus, adſcendens, leviter compreſſus. *Stigma* obtuſum, craſſiuſculum.

SEM. unum, duo, vel tria.

Petala lateralia utrinque ex imo folioli ſupe-

ſuperioris calycis et petalum intermedium e regione ipſius folioli ſuperioris prodeunt.

Staminum membrana a petalis ad inferiorem Germinis partem extenditur.

25. CISSUS. *Amoenit acad. 4. p. 889. n. 1039.*

Vidi tres ſpecies Americanas, amiciſſime in omnibus partibus floris et fructus conſentientes, quaſque proximas et vix diſtinguendas eſſe autumo, licet Characteri Ciſſi. l. c. non reſpondeant. Praeterea Bacca gaudent monoſperma, qua carent Hedera et Vitis, vixque crediderim Dn. MITCHELIUM, has meas nomine Helicis intellexiſſe.

En Characterem ſpecierum Americanarum.

CAL. margo breviſſimus exſtans l. patulus, ſubinteger, obſoletiſſime quadridentatus, medium Germinis cingens.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, oblongo-ovata, minima, convexa, craſſiuſculis, lateribus incurvis; diſtincta, erecta.

Nectarium: margo acutus, breviſſimus, coronans vel cingens Germen intra ſtamina, obſolete quadrangulus, quadrifariam (pro ſtaminibus) obſolete emar-

emarginatum, intus pilis aliquot raris refertum.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, ſubulata, corolla paulo breviora, patula, extus nectario inſerta, e regione petalis correſpondentia. *Antherae* oblongae, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* fundo Nectarii immerſum. *Stylus* erectus ſubulatus, ſtaminum altitudine. *Stigma* acutum, ſimpliciſſium.

PER. *Bacca* globoſa, umbilicata, glabra.

SEM. unicum, ovatum, acuminatum.

Inflorescentia eſt cymoſa.

86. SPIGELIA. *Gen. Pl.* 160.

212 CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum: apice quinquedentatum - - -

COR. monopetala, tubulata, quinqueplicata, calyce triplo longior. *Tubus* cylindricus, calycis longitudine. *Limbus* campanulatus, plicatus, quinquedentatus: dentibus acutis, ovatis, erectis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, capillaria, ad apicem tubi limbo inſerta, limbi mediae longitudinis, apice paulo incurva. *Antherae* lineares, ſupra baſin filamentis affixae.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, parvum. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine ſtaminum, a medio ſurſum

ſurſum incraſſatus, ſubulatus. *Stigma* acutum.

PER. *Capſula* didyma vel duae coalitae, ſubrotundae, uniloculares, univalves.

SEM. nonnulla (8-9), angulata, in orbem imbricata, ſupra receptaculum ſeminum nuda, foras convexa, margine acuto, ſubrotundo, crenulato, intus pro varia compreſſione ſeminum angulis 3. 4. 5. notata.

87. CONVOLVULUS et IPOMOEA. *Gen. Pl.* 157. 158.

Saltem indigitare volui hic haberi plures ſpecies Capſula quadriloculari, quadrivalvi: Seminibus ſolitariis, ovatis, hinc convexis inde angulatis.

Quoad reliqua difficile limites horum Generum indagantur, quum Corolla, Calyx et Stigmata gradu alterutrius cenſum intrant.

88. CORDIA. *Gen. Pl.* 1002.

Tres Species fructificatione affines, Corolla licet et Calyce diverſas legi, quas, ob ſtylum dichotomum, quadrifidum, et Drupam parvam ex genere Cordiae eſſe non dubito, nullam tamen ex plantis Plumieri in Spec. Pl. p. 60 et 16 relatis eſſe autumo. Diſtinctam

ctam ergo Fructificationis harum tradam descriptionem. Forte enim species Plumieri in aliqua fructificationis parte distincta sit.

α) *Cantaro* nom. vulg. (*Geraſcanthus Brow.* 170.)

213 CAL. *Perianthium* oblongum, tubulatum vel obverſe ovatum, decem ſtriatum; ore tridentato (interdum 4 dentato) *dentibus* obſoletis obtuſiuſculis, ſubinaequalibus; perſiſtens etc. ſecund. Mſc. deſcript.

Drupae uvas imitantur figura externa; maturae fere candidae ſunt & pellucidae, margaritarum inſtar. Proxima videtur Caracteri Cordiae, Gen. Pl. 1002.

β) *Cariaquilla madro* nom. vulg. 1 Lantana.

CAL. etc. conf. Mſc. deſcr.

γ) *Cariquillo prieto.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mſc. deſcr.

δ) . . . .

89. CAPSICUM. *Gen. Pl.* 195.

STAM. . . . . *Antherae* . . . . longitudinaliter dehiſcentes. Hinc vix connivent Antherae.

90. SOLANUM. *Gen. Pl.* 196.

STAM. . . . . *Antherae* . . . . . apice punctis duobus dehiſcentes.

Nota.

Nota. In omnibus, quas vidi hujus Generis ſpeciebus in America, *Antherae* apice fuere perforatae, non vero ibidem omnes conniventes nec contingentes.

91. CESTRUM. *Gen. Pl.* 188.

In ſpecie Ceſtri floribus ſeſſilibus Spec. Pl. 191. 2. quae hic Hediondo h. e. foetida audit, (neſcio cur), ſtamina vidi omnino ſine denticulis introrſum emiſſis.

Praeter baccam, a Lycio diſtingi videtur ſtaminibus corollae tubo toti longitudinaliter affixis.

92. CONOCARPUS. *Gen. Pl.* 193.

Flores omnes in capitulo globoſo collecti, hermaphroditi ſunt.

93. CONTORTORUM ordo naturalis XXIX. 214
Philoſ. Botanica p. 31.

Alit hic Americae tractus plurimas hujus ordinis plantas, determinatu difficillimas; quales ſunt plantae pentandrae, quae ſecundam conſtituunt ſubdiviſionem. Ultra duodecim

duodecim legi ſpecies, in hac Americae parte, ſed nullam, qua fructificationem, alteri exacte ſimilem. Has quidem ad praefixa retuli Genera, licet in praeſenti, de his quid dicere nequeam, quum dimidia ſolum pars a me hactenus deſcripta ſit. At vero, haud abs re eſſe exiſtimaverim, heic loci de natura genitalium paulo praeferari, cum hic in Pentandris digynis tam mire ſint coalita, ut participare videantur cum Monodelphis non minus, quam Gynandris.

Nectarium interius communiter cylindricum vel pentagonum, verſus apicem externe Antheras gerens, apice ipſo plerumque obtuſo, glabro gaudet.

Tubus hujus Nectarii non niſi ex conjunctis filamentis conſtat, licet non diffitear baſin horum a Nectario exteriore ortam eſſe, ut clarius in Aſclepiade Spec. Pl. 205. 9. gaudente nectario exteriore quoque per Columellam elevato, patet.

Apicem vero hujus interioris Nectarii ſtigma piſtilli eſſe multiplice argumento ad credendum inducor, nam germinum geminorum ſtyli diſtincti ſurſum ſemper ſubſtantiae apicis Nectarii inſeruntur et praeterea in plurimis hujus ordinis, rimas ullas, ne oculo quidem armato vidi. Hinc neceſſario ſcqueretur

queretur foecundationem ex antheris fieri pollinis inſperſione ſupra apicem Nectarii, qui ſtigma eſt.

In certa tamen Specie, Nectarii hujus apex ſurſum erigitur et bicornis evadit, in ſignum piſtilli duplicis. Hocce poſito, facilis fit combinatio et magis conſona convenientia inter Monogynas et Digynas hujus ordinis plantas, nempe quod piſtilli baſis duplex ſurſum conjungitur in unitatem, vel inferius per ſtylos ut in Monogynis, vel ſuperius per ſtigma ut in Digynis. Ceterum combinatio Stigmatis cum ſtaminibus, clare, ut opinor, patet ex Ceropegia, cujus Stigma, ſimile quid habet cum Stigmate Digynarum, licet Stylus Monogynus.

Haec ex ſolis plantis Americanis poſſe concludi, mihimet viſum eſt. An eandem ſervent concordiam Species europae, inquirendum linquo autoptis.

CEROPEGIA *Gen. Pl.* 222. 215

Species binas novas, ad hoc Genus proxime accedentes legi, quae in fructificatione ſat differentes et inter ſe et ad ſpecies ſunt. Deſcriptionem ſiſtam utriuſque.

*) Ceropegia floribus erectis faſciculatis ſubſeſſilibus, calycibus ſimplicibus. *Spec. nova.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

) CEROPEGIA calycibus involucro proprio auctis. *Spec. nov.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

Nota. Hae ergo plantae conjungunt ſpecies monogynas et digynas in ordine hoc naturaliſſimo. Harum Stigma ſat bene explicat Stigmata reliquar. digynarum.

PERIPLOCA *Gen. Pl.* 225.

Hujus generis quatuor, ut opinor, Species novas diſtinctaſque, a plantis *Spec. Pl.* in flore ſat diverſas, legi, quoad fructificationem diſtincte deſcribam.

) PERIPLOCA foliis oblongis acuminatis; floribus axillaribus ſpicatis umbellatis; caulibus glabris implicatis. *Spec. nov.*

CAL. etc. vide Mſcr. deſcr.

β). PERIPLOCA foliis cordatis, caule pubeſcente, inferius cortice fungoſo ramoſo; floribus ſeſſilibus. *Spec. nov.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

Nectaria ideo hujus ad Periplocam accedunt, ſed

γ) PERIPLOCA foliis ellipticis obtuſis glabris, floribus ſpicatis umbellatis. *Spec. nova.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

Nectario

Nectario magis discedit.

δ) PERIPLOCOIDES. *Desc. inter genera dubia.*

Hujus Corolla tubulato-campanulata: nectarium exterius connivens includit Corollam genitalium, qua a reliquis differt.

92. CUSCUTA. *Gen. Pl.*

Praeter Epithymum flore quinquefido observatum in Hispania, duas insuper legi Species Americanas itidem flore quinquefido semper instructas, cum Stylo duplice. Harum altera Species floribus gaudet pedunculatis, fasciculatis. Corolla dentes habet longos, patentes valdeque acutos, qui in aliis speciebus breves sunt & obtusiusculi. Corollae figura in una specie ovata est, in in altera specie et Epithymo europaeo, campanulata. 216

95. GOMPHRENA. *Gen. Pl.* 233.

Differentias veras characteristicas inter Gomphrenam, Achyranthem et Celosiam vix reperio, adeo ut fere dubius haeream, quo referri debeant tres Species Americanae, commune quid in fructificatione habentes, sed in aliquot partibus et a Characteribus et inter se invicem differentes. Harum

quidem duae ad Gomphrenam relatae in Spec. Pl. 224. 6 et 325. 8. at differunt ratione, in ſubſequentibus demonſtranda deſcriptionibus. Secunda nempe fructificatione conjungit primam et tertiam. Aliam in Generib. dub. propoſui.

α) GOMPHRENA foliis carnoſis obtuſis, capitulis oblongis terminalibus. *Spec. Pl.* 224. 6.

CAL. etc. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

β) GOMPHRENA caule repente, foliis lanceolatis ovatiſque, capitulis ovatis axillaribus ſeſſilibus. *Spec. Pl.* 225. 8.

CAL. etc. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

γ) CELOSIA etc.

CAL. confr. Mſcr. deſcr.

In Hiſpania legi harum ſpecierum alteram, caule diffuſo, foliis ovatis planis, capitulis lateralibus, ſeſſilibus (an *Achyranthes caule repente Spec. Pl.* 205. 4?) Hujus ſtamina eodem modo ſita ſunt ac in ſpecie.(α)

BROMELIA. *Gen. Pl.* 312.

96

In duabus a me examinatis ſpeciebus, nullum vidi nectarium, nec Corolla proprie tripetala dici poteſt, quum ad baſin cohaereat, et in altera ſpecie, Corolla nonniſi ad medium diviſa.

Character, ſecundum mea obſervata, hic eſt.

CAL.

CAL. *Perianthium* triphyllum, trigonum; Germini incidens: *foliolis* oblongis, erectis.

COR. tubulata, tripartita, obſolete trigona: *laciniis* linearibus, erectis, apice patulis, calyce longioribus. 217

STAM, *Filamenta* ſex, ſubulata, corollae verſus inferiora adnata eaque breviora, quorum alterna conjungunt lacinias corollae. *Antherae* lineares, acutae.

PIST. *Germen* etc. ut in Gen. Pl.

OBS. Stamina alterna ipſas lacinias corollae combinant, adeo ut perfecte monopetala ſit.

Calyx in certa ſpecie deciduus vel cum flore evaneſcit.

97. RHEXIA. *Gen. Pl.* 375.

Ex ſpecie Americana, Rhexia calycibus foliisque hiſpidis, herbacea, quae Osbeckiam (cujus ſpecimen ad me miſit Osbeckius in Hiſpania) facie et fere fructificatione quodammodo refert, concludere licet, maximam haec duo genera intercedere affinitatem. Meae ſpeciei ſtamina non fuere declinata, ſed erecta, filamentis ante floreſcentiam introrſum conduplicatis.

98. PAULLINIA. *Gen. Pl.* 393.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, inaequale:

foliolis concavis, oblongis, coloratis; exterioribus oppoſitis lateralibus ſubrotundis, parvis; dorſali oblongo, majoribus anterioribus ſimilibus dorſali; perſiſtens

Cor. *Petala* quatuor, obverſe ovata, oblonga, calyce longiora, e ſinubus calycis dorſalium.

Nectarium tetraphyllum: *foliolis* apice craſſiuſculis, bifidis, petalorum ungui inſertis, latere verſus foliolum dorſale calycis omnibus connatis, calycis longitudine.

Stam. *Filamenta* octo, ſubulata, approximata, quorum tria ſuperiora breviora a nectario obteguntur; inferiora quinque ad ſinum corollae inferiorem nuda, longiora. *Antherae* parvae, oblongae.

Pist. *Germen* oblongum, obtuſum. *Styli* etc. ut in Gen. Pl. l. c. adeoque ſolo fere calyce pentaphyllo et nectario foliolis omnibus connatis (quae nota an omnibus communis ſpeciebus, neſcio) realiter differt a Cardioſpermo.

215 *Capſula* magis carnoſa, in aliis fere membranacea, vacua ut in Cardioſpermo eſt, ſed ſemper anguſtior.

99. CARDIOSPERMUM. *Gen. Pl.* 394.

Circa hanc plantam pauca obſervavi, quae charact.

charact. Gen. l. c. non attingit, neceſſaria tamen ad exactius diſtinguendum hoc genus a proxima Paulinia.

Cor. *Petala* inferiora remotiuſcula.

Nectarium - - - foliolis baſi petalorum innatis, ſuperioribus duobus ſubovatis, apice conniventibus connatis, ex apice introrſum et deorſum demittentibus lacinias lineares obtuſas, latere connatas, obtegentes glandulas duas ſubrotundas, innatas baſi interiori floris, majuſculas ; inferioribus duobus obverſe ovatis, ſimplicibus, remotiuſculis, ſolutis.

Stam. tria, ſuperiora, quinque inferiora, etc.

100. BAUHINIA. *Gen. Pl.* 406.

Vereor ut omnes ſpecies exacte in fructificatione conveniant. Calycem nullum inferius dehiſcentem vidi, nec adeo ſterilia. Interim in ſpecie una (Spec. Pl. 374.) *Corolla* pentapetala fuit, tubulata et erecta ; in altera (aculeata) Corolla pentapetala, patenti-plana ; ambae vero petalis planis nec undulatis.

Bauhinia *ſcandens* caule cirrhifero *Spec. Pl.* 374. 1.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, ovatum, laxum, ſtriatum, apice ſummo contractiore, quinquedentato; ſubbilabiatum: dentibus ſetaceis, ſinubus obtuſis: duobus ſuperioribus a tribus inferioribus ſinu utrinque profundiore, acuto, diſtinctis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, erecta, apicibus lineari, teretibus, pubeſcentibus: *Laminibus* obovatis cum acumine, calyce duplo triplove longioribus: horum quatuor inferiora fere in eodem plano poſita, aequalia; quintum ſuperius paulo brevius, lamina anguſtiore, ungue vero latiore gaudet.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, ſoluta, ſubulata, calyce breviore; horum quinque exteriora in eadem ſerie cum petalis inſerta; interiora quinque alterna. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

219 PIST. *Germen* oblongum, pubeſcens. *Stylus* ſubulatus, craſſiuſculus. *Stigma* obtuſum, ſubcapitatum.

β BAUHINIA aculeata. *Specl. P.* 374. 2.

CAL. - - -

PER. *Legumen* oblongum, compreſſum, planum.

SEM. ſubrotunda, compreſſa.

101. PARKINSONIA. *Gen. Pl.* 467.

Praeter

Praeter vulgarem ſpeciem in Hortis Europae non infrequentem, alteram, ni fallor, hic obſervavi floribus ejuſdem gaudentem, ſed facie, foliis etc. valde diſſimilem, cujus tamen exactam, non poſſideo deſcriptionem; primis namque acceſſus mei diebus in hanc terram, floruit, copiaque plantarum viſendarum obrutus, omnia perfecte notare haud valui.

α) PARKINSONIA foliis pinnatis pallidis planis.

β) PARKINSONIA foliis conjugatis incanis.

PER. *Legumen* lineare, lanceolatum, planum, membranaceum, medio oblongum, protuberans.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, utrinque obtuſum.

102. POINCIANA. *Gen. Pl.* 409.

CAL. deciduus, coloratus.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, ſubrotunda, fere aequalia, patentia, divaricata; *Unguibus* linearibus, ſuperne latioribus; quintum ſuperius (non infimum, quia foliolo infimo Calycis oppoſitum) erectius (non patens), longitudinaliter convolutum; *Lamina* mucronata.

PIST. - - - *Stigma* obtuſum ſimplex.

103. GUAJACUM. *Gen. Pl.* 410.

Species duas legi fructu inter ſe diverſas et Drupa diverſiſſima. Character ſecundum plantas a me viſas, eſt ſequens.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, patens; *foliolis* ovatis, duobus exterioribus paulo minoribus, deciduis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, ovata vel ſubrotunda, obtuſa, patentia; *Unguibus* linearibus.

220 STAM. *Filamenta* decem, ſubulata, receptaculo inſerta, parallela. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* ſuperne latius, (ſeſſile), angulatum, obtuſum, acuminatum. *Stylus* brevis. *Stigma* ſimplex, acutum.

PER. Fructus angulatus, angulo ſingulo uniloculari, compreſſo.

SEM. ſolitaria, oblonga, dura.

Differunt inter ſe hae duae ſpecies in Calyce: foliis tribus interioribus ſubrotundis et ovatis; in Corolla: *Unguibus* longioribus et brevioribus. *Lamina* ſubrotunda, magna vel obverſe ovata: *Staminibus* inaequalibus et aequalibus pubeſcentibus et glabris: *Germine* pentagono et trigono; *Fructu* pentagono et quinquelabiato alis membranaceis

naceis et trigono triloculari. Plura in ſpec. nov. § 1.

104. MELASTOMA. *Gen. Pl.*

STAM. ſquamulae decem, minimae, ſub filamentis calyci adnatae.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, calyce obvolutum (non ſub receptaculo floris). *Stylus* filiformis, rectus. *Stigma* obtuſum.

PER. *Bacca* - - - coronata margine cylindraceo, (in ſpecie quadam Americana) quinquedentato.

105. MALPIGHIA. *Gen. Pl.*

In Malpighia glabra *Spec. Pl.* 425. 1. in calyce ſub quinto foliolo f. inferiore glandulae ſaepius deſunt, ut in Banniſteria.

106. CRATAEVA. *Gen. Pl.*

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, ſemiquadrifidum, perſiſtens, baſi planum, craſſum: *Laciniis* linearibus, obtuſis, craſſis, quarum infima paulo longior; ſuperior minor, laterales adhuc minores, ſinubus obtuſis.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, calycis diviſuris inſerta, oblonga, ad idem latus ſurſum flexa, patentiſſima; horum duo inferiora dimidio breviora; *Unguibus* filiformibus.

STAM.

221 STAM. *Filamenta* plura quam viginti Reliquis affinibus in Polyandria adjungenda videtur.

107. PORTULACA. *Gen. Pl.* et ANACAMPSEROS. *Gen. Pl.*

Ex *Specieb. Pl. p.* 445. videre licet, nuper conjuncta esse haec duo Genera affinia. Antea in novis Gen. demonstravi ut opinor, Portulacastrum *Spec. Pl.* 446. 4. (ni fallor) esse proprium Genus et a Portulaca et ab Anacampserote sat distinctum. Hujus loci est, in medium proferre observata circa Genera haec antiqua, quum hac in terra tres novas species Portulacae et itidem tres vel quatuor Anacampserotidis viderim. Dn. SAUVAGES ex Portulacae alia specie, novum condidit Genus, *Trianthema* dictum, quod, ex synonymis in *Spec. Pl.* allatis, suspicor tertiam esse speciem novam mearum Portulacarum, quae hic copiose crescit. Verum nescius characteris Sauvagesii, memet ipsum explicare nequeo. Nec flores axillares, nec stamina quinque, nec stylus duplex meae sunt speciei, sed synonyma ex asse ei convenire videntur. Perfecta descriptio adest in *Spec. nov.* §. -- Hic differentes fructificationes tradam.

A) POR-

A) PORTULACAE propriae.

α) PORTULACA foliis ſubrotundis petiolatis, floribus axillaribus ſolitariis.

An Portulaca curaſſavica procumbens; flore muſcoſo; capſula bifurca. *Tournef. inſt.* 236. *Herm. par.* 203. *et* 213. *vel* Trianthema.

CAL. confr. Mſcr. deſcr.

β) PORTULACA foliis lanceolatis planis, axillis piloſis; floribus ſubſeſſilibus terminalibus ſolitariis.

CAL. Mſcr. deſcr.

γ) PORTULACA foliis lanceolatis oblongis terminalibus ternis; floribus ſeſſilibus.

CAL. et confr. Mſcr. deſcr.

B) ANACAMPSEROS.

δ) Anacampſeros foliis oblongis planis, racemo bifido.

ε) ANACAMPSEROS confr. Mſcr. deſcr.

Hae carent lana ex axillis, a Portulacis in floreſcentia pedunculata differunt.

108. MUNTINGIA. *Gen. Pl.* 222

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, patens: *foliolis* lanceolatis, acuminatis, perſiſtentibus.

COR. *Petala* quinque, obovata, longitudine Calycis, etc.

STAM.

STAM. *Filamenta* (breviſſima), corolla breviora etc.

109. CLUSIA. *Gen. Pl.* 502.

In itinere ad miſſiones Pirituenſes copiam Arborum harum altiſſimarum ſcandentium, vidi, cum copia florum deciduorum ubique in via ad montem umbroſiſſimum juxta Popul. vulgo Tucugo; at ex altero harum individuo caeſo, ut ex ramis cacuminis flores recentes decerperem, differentiam non minimam in partibus deprehendi Fructificationis inter Flores antea caſu lectas in via et hos recentes, preſertim in genitalibus, uterque tamen in Calyce et Corolla amiciſſime conveniebat.

CAL. utrique *Perianthium* hexaphyllum, patens: *foliolis* oppoſitis, imbricatis, interioribus per paria oppoſita longioribus, concavis, patentibus, perſiſtentibus.

COR. utrique *Petala* quinque, patentiſſima, calyce majora, baſi craſſiora, oblonga, in medio leviter contracta, apice ſubrotunda, integra.

* Individuum floribus recentibus, nullum habuit

Necta-

Nectarium niſi congeries Staminum ita vocari debet.

STAM. *Filamenta* nulla. *Antherae* viginti octo ad triginta, ſeſſiles, contiguae, angulatae, in acervum quinquangularem ſupra planum congeſtae, vix a ſe invicem diſtinguibiles, in ſingulo margine elevato, obtuſo Succo glutinoſiſſimo praegnantes; in medio impreſſio abſque glutine, non fariniferae, quantum vidi.

Hinc forte nectarium potius exit, ſed tum ſtamina deficiunt.

Germen ut in *Gen. Pl.* ab hoc acervo includebatur.

* *Flores* in via inventi, habuerunt

STAM. *Filamenta* plurima, ſubulata, patula, baſi connata in membranam.

Germen et acervum Nectarii non vidi.

Fructus tamen copioſi, quales in *Gen. Pl.* 223
deſcribentur. An erit floribus maſculinis et femininis diſtinctis fortaſſis alia occaſione certiora dicere valeo.

Calyx ſimilis Lecythi *nov. gen.*

110. MENZELIA. *Gen. Pl.*

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum etc.

STAM. plurima, capillaria, exteriora ſurſum plana,

plana, membranacea, obtusa. *Antherae* parvae, subrotundae.

111. MIMOSA. *Gen. Pl.*

Hujus viginti species florula mea ad hunc diem numerat, magis autem diversum Genus in fructificatione fateor me vidisse nullum; nempe praeter corollam, stamina, legumina et semina, differunt in numero, cohaesione, situ, figura, proportione.

Quinque differentes vidi Fructificationes modos, nempe.

α) *Perianthium* monophyllum, quinquedentatum.

Cor. monopetala, quinquefida, calyce altior, lateribus internis calycis inferius adhaerens.

Stam. *Filamenta* numerosa, quadraginta ad quinquaginta, longissima, capillaria, inferius saepe ad medium connata in tubum, ut in Monadelphia.

Legumen teretiusculum.

Hujus familiae sunt Mimosa *Inga* Spec. Pl. 516. 2. *bigemina* 5. *Unguis Cati* 6. et Catal. Mscr. 221. 225. 229.

Semina in his duobus ultimis sunt calyptra s. arillo proprio a cortice vel carne leguminis distincta, pilosa, spongiosa involuta, quibus

bus hae ſpecies foliis bigeminis ab altera Inga differunt.

ε) *Perianthium* monophyllum, quinquedentatum.

Cor. pentapetala; petalis vix baſi cohaerentibus, calyce longioribus.

Stam. decem vel quinque, corolla ſeſquilongiora, ſetacea.

Legumina plana, linearia, bivalvia.

Hujus familiae ſunt *Mimoſa cinerea* et affines.

ϛ) *Perianthium* monophyllum, bi-vel quinquedentatum.

Cor. monopetala, quinquedentata.

Filamenta plurima (quadraginta), libera, corolla duplo longiora, recta.

Legumina planiuſcula, linearia.

Hujus familiae ſunt *Mimoſa Farneſiana* et affines.

ζ) *Perianthium* tri-vel quadridentatum.

Cor. nulla.

Stam. octo vel quatuor, filiformia, recta; quatuor longiora.

Legumina articulatim diſcedentia, margine - -

η) *Perianthium* monophyllum, quinquefidum.

Cor. pentapetala, ſubpapilionacea, petalis inferioribus longioribus; ſaepe reflexa, dorſo compreſſa.

Stam. decem, decumbentia, corolla longiora.

Legumen compreſſum, utrinque ad alterutrum latus incurvum, contractum.

224 112. CORCHORUS. *Gen. Pl.*

Duas legi Species capſula triloculari, quibus
Cor. ſub vigore floreſcentiae patens.
Pist. . . Stigma ſimplex, obtuſum.
Per. *Capſula* linearis, trivalvis, trilocularis.
Duae ſpecies diſtinguuntur capſula tereti, ſubtriangulari, et capſula triangulari, angulis bimembranaceis (Triumfetta *Brov.* 232. *t.* 25. *f.* 1.)

113. ANNONA. *Gen. Pl.*

In ſpecie Annonae glabrae. *Spec. Pl.* 534. quam ſolam hucusque ex hoc Genere florentem inveni, obſervati.
Cal. *Perianthium* triphyllum, minimum: *foliolis* triangulatis, acuminatis.
Cor. *Petala* ſex; tria exteriora magna, erecta, linearia, dorſo carinata, intus plana.
Per. *Baccae* . . . . cortice glabro, obſoletiſſime reticulato.

114. CRANIOLARIA. *Gen. Pl.*

In ſpecie prima *Spec. Pl.* 618. 1. videtur ſpatha calycis potius eſſe Perianthium et ſetae ſub-

ſubjectae (ex mea autopſia ſolum duae) bracteolae calycinae, quales in aliis plantis ſaepe deprehenduntur.

CAL. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

115. BIGNONIA. *Gen. lP.* 225

Ex quinque vel ſex ſpeciebus a me in America viſis, unicam tantummodo deſcribam, cum illa a reliquis flore fructuque conſimilibus valde differat. Eſt haec *Bignonia paniculata Spec. Pl.* 623. 5.

CAL. etc. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

116. CRESCENTIA. *Gen. Pl.*

COR. *Tubus* laxus, gibbus, curvus, infra plica tranſverſali obtuſa; procumbens: laciniis acutis: ſuperiotibus longioribus, revolutis, inciſo-laciniatis

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, filiformia, tubi corollae longitudine, parallela (non patentia), ſub dorſo corollae. *Antherae* incumbentes, bipartitae, utrinque acutae.

PIST. *Germen* ſeſſile (non petiolatum ſed cinctum margine glanduloſo, obtuſo, cui corolla inſidet, quae fructu excreſcente baccam leviſſime pedicellatam efficit, quum non excreſcit cum Germine; ſed hoc vix manifeſtum eſt), oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis,

mis, ſtaminibus ſitu et longitudine aequalis. *Stigma* foliaceum, erectum, ovatum, bipartitum : *laciniis* planis, parallelis.

Bacca . . . maxima, cortice duro, pulpa ſuccoſa ſpongioſa.

Sem. ſubovata etc.

604 117. BARLERIA. *Gen. Pl.*

Hujus generis ſpecies nova mihi viſa fuit Planta annua ſubprocumbens, brachiata; ſpicis ovatis, tetragonis : bracteis integris. Fructificatio hujus ita ſe habet.

Cal. *Perianthium* etc. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

118. SIDA. *Gen. Pl.*

Ad hoc genus relata *Sida capitata Spec. Pl.* 685. 10. capitulis ſeptemfloris, quae hic loci (ſi eadem ſit et ni fallat memoria, Planta Hort. Vpſalienſis, deſcripta in Actis Vpſ.) ſaepius triflora et involucrata eſt. Duas inſuper ſpecies novas, *unam* foliis palmatis, rugoſis, villoſis; *alteram* foliis lineari lanceolatis, rugoſis, villoſis inveni, Involucro triphyllo, trifloro donatas. Sic tres ſpecies involucratae ſunt; an ideo haec plantae, inter Malvas et Sidas intermediae proprium conſtituere poſſunt Genus?

119. THEO-

119. THEOBROMA. *Gen. Pl.* 374. 262

120. MILLERIA. *Gen. Pl.* 814.

121. EPIDENDRUM. *Gen. Pl.*

Quinque Orchideas paraſiticas in hac parte Americae legere mihi licuit, quae, ut opinor, omnes ad Epidendrum referendae ſunt. Ex his tamen tres ſolum florentes vidi, omnes diverſas, Corolla et nectario in ſpecie quadam erectis, folioſis, nectario cornuto; reliquae ex acaulibus eo carent. Differunt inter ſe in figura Nectarii. Attamen magis ſingulare mihi viſum fuit *Epidendrum nodoſum* Spec. Pl. 953. 7. flore albo unica tantum gaudere Anthera, nec duabus uti reliquae ſpecies orchideae. An hoc in pluribus obtineat Epidendris, adhuc dum neſcio.

122. HELICTERES. *Gen. Pl.* 439.

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum, oblongo-cylindricum, tubulatum, quinquedentatum: *dentibus* acutis, linearibus. . . . . deciduum, ſemunciale.

Cor. Petala quinque, calyce longiora: *unguibus* longis, linearibus, angulis, paulo ſupra baſin notatis dentibus lateralibus.

oppoſitis, utrinque ſolitariis, patentibus, ad ſe invicem fere connatis.

STAM. . . . *Antherae* lineares, curvae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* columella filiformi, longiſſima elevatum oblongum. *Styli* quinque, longi, contorti, filiformes. *Stigmata* ſimplicia.

PER. *Capſulae* quinque, ſpiraliter lineares, uniloculares, univalves, introrſum dehiſcentes, apice patulo emittunt ſemina.

Neſcio an duae, quas vidi, ſint ſpecies vel varietates: Corollae etenim color elegantiſſime rubens, planta viridis. fructu breviore differebat ſuperficialiter a Corolla ſubcinerea, planta incana, fructu longiore.

123. CROTON. *Gen. Pl.*

Character Generis in *Gen, Pl. l. c.* univerſalis eſt. In hac Americae parte ſex collegi ſpecies Crotonis, quarum fructificationes inter ſe licet diverſae, (excepto apice in ſtaminibus in quibusdam) concordant cum Gen. Pl. Species hae a me viſae, in duas phalanges commode diſpeſci poſſunt, a ſtaminibus, quae in aliis fere libera ſunt, in aliis in Filamentum unum connata.

A) Staminibus fere liberis; differunt dupliciter corolla et ſtylis.

a) Maſc.

α) Maſc. CAL. pentaphyllus, patens, planus: *foliolis* teneris, lanceolatis, coloratis.

COR. nulla. *Nectarium* nullum.

STAM. plura, libera, undique patentia, calycis longitudine.

Fem. CAL. pentaphyllus, erectus.

COR. nulla.

PIST. *Styli* tres: ſingulis apicibus dichotome ſexfidis, patentes.

β) Maſc. CAL. ut in α)

COR. *Petala* quinque, plana, colorata, uti calyx. *Nectarium* nullum.

STAM. ut in α).

Fem. CAL. ad baſin fere quinquepartitus.

COR. nulla. *Nectarium*. . . .

PIST. *Styli* tres, patuli: apicibus bifidis.

B) CROTON ſtaminibus connatis in filamentum unicum.

γ) Maſc. CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum.

COR. *Petala* quinque. *Nectarii* Glandulae quinque circa baſin Filamenti.

STAM. *Filamenta* connata in unum.

Fem. CAL. pentaphyllus, patens, major.

COR. *Petala* quinque, calyce minora. *Nectarium*. . . .

PIST. *Stylis* ad baſin fere trifidis: *laciniis* bifidis.

Europaeum *Tourneſol* ab hoc differt.

Mas calyce quinquepartito.

Fem.

Fem. calyce enneaphyllo, laxo; *Corolla* nulla.

Stylis tribus bifidis.

124. JATROPHA. *Gen. Pl.*

Nec minus in fructificatione varium eſt hoc Genus. *Jatropha goſſypifolia Spec. Pl.* 1006: 1. optime ibidem deſcripta, eadem dum *Jatropha Curcas* 1006: 3. gaudet fructifica-
228 tione, floribus nempe inſtructis calyce, corolla, ſtaminibus connatis, Nectarii glandulis quinque, Stylisque tribus, apice bifidis. Contra vero *Jatropha Manihot* 1007; 5. calyce caret; corolla angulata. Styli. . . .

Jatropha urens itidem calyce caret, ſed corolla hypocrateriformis.

125. HURA. *Gen. Pl.* 10 *Syſt. Nat.* 6. *p.* 135.

Licet ex Syſt. Nat. l. c. character Gen. Pl. emendatus ſit, ex autoptica tamen obſervatione novus hic ſiſtitur.

CAL. *Perianth.* etc. conf. Mſcr. deſcr.

126. MORUS. *Gen. Pl.*

Flores maſculi et feminei in Dioecia, floribus femineis in globum aggregatis.

CAL. ſquamae capituli quatuor vel quinque et conf. Mſcr. Deſc. ſtylo unico longo differt a reliquis,

reliquis, nec calyx abit in fructum.

Folia ovato-oblonga ſunt, glabra nec hirſuta; aliis ſpina obliqua laterali.

127. VISCUM. *Gen. Pl.*

In ſpeciebus duabus americanis, hoc genus a planta Europae differre deprehendi: harum una flores gerit ut illa in Dioecia, baccis oblongis: altera vero abſolute Monoica eſt, baccis brevioribus. Alias, ambae habent in

Flore maſc. CAL. *Perianthium* tridentatum; dentibus acutis, craſſiuſculis. conniventibus, breviſſimis.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* vix ulla vel breviſſima. *Antherae* tres, ſeſſiles, ſubrotundae.

Fem. CAL. ſimillimus Maſc.

COR. nulla.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-ovatum, teres, ſub calyce terminali, magnum ratione illius. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* obtuſum.

Bacca ſubconica.

SEM. ovale, compreſſum, obtuſum, venis longitudinalibus pulchre pictum, involutum pulpa tenuiſſima, glutinoſa.

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SPE-

123 SPECIES PLANTARUM obſervatæ in itinere a CUMANA die 17 Decembr. 1754, ad fluvium Orinoco, per Barcellonam et Las Miſſiones de Piritu.

DECEMBRIS.

XVII. 1. CASSIA alba foliis bipinnatis.

2. LANTANA, floribus ſeſſilibus ſubaggregatis, foliis ellipticis crenatis obtuſis. *Oreganos* vulgo.

3. KRAMERIA.

4. AGAVE.

XVIII. 5. ARUM *fruteſcens* which had both flowers and fruit, and whoſe leaves ſtood always erect, after ſunſetting.

I arrived at *New-Barcellona*

XX. Near *Miguel Roxa's* country-houſe the following plants were found.

6. EPIDENDRUM acaule, foliis ſubulatis, canaliculatis, flore luteo, corolla rubro-guttata.

7. BIGNONIA foliis pinnatis.

8. CELOSIA ſpicis interruptis conglomeratis lateralibus.

9. Alia vocata CORAZON, flore apetalo quadridentato triandro monogyno.

10. MOL-

10. MOLLUGINIS affinis, floribus paniculatis, ſemine unico abſque flore.
11. EUPATORIUM.
12. CONVOLVULUS floribus axillaribus ſolitariis, foliis alternis oblongis, obtuſis.
15. RIVINIA florens.
14. EPIDENDRUM foliis lanceolatis planis, flore ſolitario.

XXI. 15. POLYGONUM foliis ſubrotundis.
16. CONVOLVULOIDES erecta, foliis lanceolatis dorſo carinatis,, fructu oblongo; ſcapo tri-vel quinquepedali.
17. SIDA fructu pentagono, foliis cordatis. 232
18. SIDA foliis cordatis ſerratis acutis, flore pleno.

XXII. 19. BARLERIAE herbaceae facie, capitulis imbricatis.
20. CELOSIOIDES ſeminis calyptra, ſpongioſa; copioſe florens.
21. SOLANUM caule erecto ſuffruticoſo glabro, foliis ampliſſimis, floribus axillaribus glomeratis.
22. TRIUMFETTA.
23. ACHYRANTHES ſpicis erectis.
24. PETIVERIA copioſe.

XXIII. 25. TRIOPTERIS alte ſcandens (Nova ſpecies forte).

26. EUPA-

26. EUPATORIUM calyce cylindrico glabro imbricato, floſculis duodecim vel quatuordecim; foliis ovatis ſerratis, caule inter frutices ſcandente.

27. Caſſia *viminea* foliis bijugatis oblongis, glandula intra infima tereti.

28. SIDA Eſcabilla, floribus albicantibus.

29. SIDA Eſcabilla, floribus luteis.

XXIV. I returned to *Roxa's* country-houſe, where I found the fruit of the plants obſerved December 20.

30. JUSSIAEA fructu octagono.

31. JUSSIAEA fructu tetragono.

32. MELOCHIA foliis ovato-lanceolatis; capſulis quinquangulis: angulis compreſſis acuminatis.

33. SPERMACOCE floribus verticillatis, capitatis, albis, foliis linearibus.

34. SPERMACOCE floribus aggregatis axillaribus ex alis alternis albis, foliis linearibus, calyce quadridentato. *Planta fuſca.*

35. CASSIA foliis bijugatis oblongis, glandula tereti.

36. CORAZON herba triandra, facie Atriplicis.

233 37. POLYGONUM (Perſicaria) octandrum ſemidigynum foliis lanceolatis; ſtipitibus glabris membranaceis.

38. CONVOLVULUS flore luteo umbellato.

XXV.

XXV. 39. CASSIA foliis pinnatis; leguminibus planis horizontalibus oblongis magnis.

40. CACTUS pedunculis filiformibus, caule dichotomo ſexangulari, glabro, flore ſeſſili.

1755. JANUARII.

40. PHASEOLUS caule volubili, floribus laxe ſpicatis, leguminibus arcuatis.

41. BIGNONIA flore luteo copioſo.

42. SPERMACOCE floribus capitatis verticellatis.

VI. 43. TRAGIA foliis cordato-oblongis, caule volubili.

44. ARBOR heptandra, calyce monophyllo quinqueplicato obſolete quinquedentato; Stylo inclinato, Stigmate penicillo adſcendente.

45. EPIDENDRUM foliis lanceolatis crenatis.

VIII. 46. BAUHINIA *ſcandens* cirrhoſa (florens) calyce monophyllo.

47. BAUHINIA aculeata, *ſed abſque floribus.*

48. ARBOR ſpinoſa, ramis patentiſſimis floribus hypocrateriformibus ſeſſilibus *(Piſonia?)*.

XVIII. I ttavelled from *Barcellona* to *S. Bernhardino* 5 miles ſouth of *Barcellona*.

The road went firſt through a low flat country, but afterwards we were obliged to croſs the moſt rugged hills.

In

In this province, they make not uſe of ſhoes for horſes, which walk wery well without them, their hoofs having a ſharp ſtrong margin, by which they can climb the ſteepeſt hills.

Between *Barcellona* and *S. Bernhardino* I obſerved the following plants:

49. *Carnes tollenda.* Arbor mediocris, floribus luteis maximis polyandris.

234 50. CROTON foliis ovatis, floribus ſpicatis, ſtylis multifidis depreſſo-patentibus, *fruteſcentes.*

51. EPIDENDRUM acaule, foliis lanceolatis.

52. EPIDENDRUM caule teretiuſculo carnoſo, foliis oblongis, recurvo patentibus, floribus albis.

XIX. Roſemary and Marjoram were in bloſſom.

53. IPOMOEA foliis pinnatis, flore infundibuliformi.

54. ERYNGIUM which was employed for eating.

55. AGERATUM flore purpureo. *Parva, glabra, pedalis et bipedalis herba.*

56. COMMELINA parva repens, nectariis filamentis duobus.

57. MUCO *Arbor* magna. Fructus ovo anſerino fere major, tandem edulis h. t. apice acuminato, ovalis, cortice craſſiuſculo.

Eſt

Eſt *Bacca* ſeminibus, in carne alba h. t. ſolidiuſcula, nidulantibus, oblongis, paulo compreſſis, margine ſubreniformibus, *cortice* pergamineo, longitudinaliter ſeſſili, roſtello inflexo; *cotyledonibus* convolutis, rugoſe involutis fere uti charta fortuite complicata.

XX. In the vale ſouth of the village, I found the following plants.

58. TRIUMFETTA. *Flores* verticillati. *Calyx* et *Corolla* patentes. *Stamina* viginti erecto-patentia. *Calycis* apices extrorſum emittunt ſetam ſubulatam.

Sunt duae *varietates:* altera, floribus et verticillis remotioribus; altera, cui flores minores, verticilli confertiores.

59. SICYOS fructu hiſpido longitudinaliter reniformi.

60. PISONIA (florens.)

61. PAULLINIA foliis ternis, fructu inflato Cardioſpermo aequali.

62. CUCURBITACEA ſcandens h. t. *ſine foliis cum* fructibus copioſis, Melonis aemulis, rubris, glabris; cortice pergamineo, molliori, carne ſpongioſa; ſucco amariſſimo.

XXI. 63. MILLERIA ſpec, 2. folia oblonga, duriuſcula. 325

46. VALERIANA *ſcandens* caule ſcandente, foliis ternis, floribus lateralibus paniculatis

ſubdichotomis ſpicatis, ſeminibus compreſſis ovatis ſtriatis: pappo plumoſo. Corolla viridi-roſea, tubulata, aequaliter quinquedentata: dentes patuli. Stamina tria.

65. PIPER fruteſcens, foliis ovatis ovalibusque quinquenerviis venoſis.

66. PIPER fruteſcens, foliis cordatis undecimnerviis venoſis, ſpicis erectis apice nutantibus.

67. JUSTICIA diandra. Diantherae affinis flore caeruleo; bracteis ternis, dorſali cuneiformi; Capſula turbinato-oblonga, compreſſa, biloculari, dehiſcente valvulis parellelis, loculis diſpermis, *facie Barleriae herbaceae.*

68. PHASEOLUS foliis ovatis, caule ſcandente, floribus ſpicatis parvis ſubgeminis, leguminibus retrorſum paullo falcatis, ſeminibus quatuor glabris oblongis albis.

69. BIDENS flore albo? ſeminibus quadratocompreſſis duabus vel tribus ſetis terminatis, paleis diſtinctis, floribus omnibus tubulatis; foliis oppoſitis, ovato-oblongis, ſubhaſtatis, duplicato ſerratis, petiolatis; caule debili.

70. PLANTA leguminoſa, ſcandens, filiformis; foliis alternis, ſagittatis, ſimplicibus, glabris, petiolo utrinque membranaceo, apice acuto; leguminibus axillaribus in racemo, (Spica quadriflora vel quinqueflora)

flora) ſtriatis, pendulis, acutis, paulo compreſſis, digitalibus; ſeminibus tereti-obtuſis, glabris, nigris.

71. DOLICHOS ſcandens, caule filiformi, hinc inde volubili, foliis ternatis: *foliolis* oblongis acuminatis, glabris, terminatis pedicello longo unciali ab inferioribus remoto. *Flos* papilionaceus. *Calyx* monophyllus, tubo campanulato corollae adpreſſo quinquefido, ex inferioribus tribus, duobus lateralibus lato-ovatis, acuminatis, baſi imbricatis ſupra baſin ſuperiorum, intermedio minimo acuto incumbenti fere lateralibus. *Corollae Vexillum* mox e calyce exiens adſcendens, falcatum, dorſo carinato apice bifido, lateribus revolutis, hinc a carina mox extra calycem dehiſcens. *Carina* apice adſcendens, apice rotundo, bifido, margine ſoluto et laxe ſolum connivente, tumidiuſcula. *Ala* carinae longitudine ejusdemque flexurae. *Stamina* 10 in unum connata, ſupremo ſola baſi leviter ſoluto. *Antherae* oblongae, planae. *Germen* lineare, compreſſum. *Stylus* modice adſcendens. *Stigma* obtuſum, craſſiuſculum, acuminatum, ſimplex. *Legumen* compreſſum, digitale, paulo recurvatum, dorſo angulato craſſiore, antice paulo magis compreſſo, 236

rotundato, lateribus mediis magis adhuc compreſſis longitudinaliter modice concavis.

72. CLITORIA foliis ternatis: *floribus* geminis; involucro florum diphyllo, ſtriato, *calyce* quadridentato: dente ſuperiore latiore, obtuſo: inferioribus acuminatis. *Legumen* lineare, longum, ſpithamale, apice ſubulatum, compreſſum, rectum; dorſo leviter obtuſiore latere vtroque medio longitudinaliter ſulco profundo quadrato glabro exarato. *Semina* plura parva oblonga, juxta dorſum leguminis ſolum adnata.

73. SIDA Abutilon capſulis multangularibus.

74. SIDA caule ſimplici, foliis orbiculato cordatis; ſpicis erectis ſimplicibus longiſſimis.

75. SIDA (frutex Abutilon) tomentoſa, foliis cordato-orbiculatis, fructibus multicapſularibus ſtellatis flore recurvo.

Planta cucurbitacea foliis cordatis angulato-palmatis glabris; caule angulato filiformi ſcandente, fructu pomi parvi magnitudine, globoſo ſcabro eleganter variegato.

XXII. I travelled from St. *Benhardino* to *Pilar*, two miles, over a high hill. From its top I diſcovered, to the North, the ſea and its ſhores; and after having paſſed the croſs, which divides the diſtrict of both the villages,

lages, I saw, to the South, immense plains, extending to the river *Orinoco*. On this road I found the following plants.

76. Planta orchidea flore viridi, radicibus falciculatis.

77. IDA (Abutilon frutescens) foliis cordato-orbiculatis acuminatis, fructu multiplicapsulari stellato.

78. Planta inter frutices scandens; seminibus in paniculam laxam dispositis subrotundo reniformibus planis articulatim (duobus articulis) connexis 88.

79 CISSAMPELOS *(Hisp. Orya de tigre)* floribus peltatis subrotundis, sed fere absque fructificatione.

XXIII. South-east of the village of *Pilar*, I found growing:

80. Arbor, indis CRITTA dicta (Didynamia Angiosp.) foliis oblongis oppositis; ramis vltimis quadratis; floribus corymboso-confertis.

81. JUSTICIA flore caeruleo, *copiose.*

82. COREOPSIS (ni *fallor)* foliis palmato-trifidis oppositis; floribus corymbosis. 237

AGERATUM flore purpureo 55.

XXVII. I returned to St. *Bernhardino.*

83. MALPIGHIA foliis oblongis margine undulatis ſubtus ſubſericeis; racemis oppoſitis terminalibus.

Flores lutei. *Glandulae calycis* decem, oblongo-ovatae, connatae, magnae. *Stylus* vnicus. Glandula vna vel duae, altera minore, in ſingulo pedicello.

84. SOLANUM foliis oblongis ſpithamalibus alternis ſolitariis glabris; racemis florum terminalibus dichotomis recurvis, floribus imbricatis; caule inermi fruticoſco.

Facie accedit ad Solanum foliis geminis, altero minore; *ſed racemi in hoc terminales ſunt, dichotome ſubdiviſi.*

85. SIDA *periplocifolia* caule erecto vimineo; foliis cordato-ovatis integerrimis.

Caulis herbaceus, erectus, tenuis, filiformis ramis paucis remotis.

Folia alterna integerrima, ſupra viridia; infra tomentoſa, incana, tenera. Petiolus folio ſaepe longior, filiformis, apice craſſiore pubeſcente.

Flores in paniculis longis, ſparſis, erectis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, campanulatum, parvum, quinquedentatum, teres: dentibus ovatis, acutis, patulis.

COR. pentapetala, patens: *petalis* oblongo-ſubrotundis (ovalibus) paucis, calycis dupla longitudine.

STAM.

STAM. Corollae longitudine.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, tri-vel quadrangulare. *Styli* tres vel quatuor, baſi vniti, patuli, ſtaminum longitudine.

PER. *Capſula* calyce quadruplo major, turbinata tri-vel quadrilobata vel angulata et apicis margine lobato *lobis* obtuſis, acuminatis, tandem dehiſcentibus angulo.

SEM. tria in ſingulo.

An Napaea?

86. SIDA foliis cordato-acuminatis crenatis vtrinque glabris, floribus confertioribus.

Caulis inferne ſuffruticoſus, vimineus, 2-3pedalis, inferne glaber, ſuperne ſubincanus, tener.

Folia cordata, acuminata, vtrinque glabra. *Petioli* teretes, filiformes, foliorum longitudine, ſuperne craſſiores, ex toto glabri.

Flores conferti ad apices ramorum. *Pedicelli* capillares. *Bracteae* tres, filiformes, dorſali latiore.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, patenti-campanulatum, teretiuſculum ante explicationem, ſurſum quinquangulare, baſi vero minime: dentibus ovato-acutis, ante et poſt floreſcentiam conniventibus.

COR. pentapetala, patentiſſima, calyce duplo longior; *petalis* obovatis, obtuſiſſimis,

dextrorſum lateraliter magis flexis, oblique obtuſe emarginatis, ſtriatis.

STAM. *Filamenta* plurima.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, paulo depreſſum. *Stylus* filiformis.

PER. *Capſula* quinquelocularis, calyce paulo minor, ſubrotunda, leviter depreſſa, vndique obtuſa centro prominulo, ſuperius quinque ſulcis exarata.

SEM. compreſſa.

87. SIDA foliis cordato-oblongis acutis ſerratis, floribus ſolitariis.

Caules erectus, pedalis, herbaceus, filiformis, teres.

Folia alterna, cordato-oblonga, glabra, ſerrata: ſerraturis acutis. *Petiolus* ſemuncialis, teres, apice craſſo inflexo.

Flores axillares, ſolitarii.

CAL. ovatus, ſub floreſcentia campanulatus, vsque ad baſin quinquangularis, angulis compreſſis; quinquefidus, laciniis acuminatis.

COR. plana, Petalis oblongis, calyce duplo longioribus, lutea.

STAM. plura, vltra medium a baſi connata in columnam filiformem, ſuperne diviſam in filamenta plura capillaria.

PIST. *Stylus* filiformis, ſuperne quinquefidus. *Stigmata* capitata.

PER.

PER. *Capſula* calyce obtuſo eoque brevior; quinquangularis, apice ſetis decem; quinquelocularis, quinquecapſularis: capſulis dehiſcentibus.

SEM. ſolitaria.

38. *Planta* (78) ſcandens inter frutices etc. habet revera ſemina vel legumina diſperma, articulata, connata, reniformia. *Folia* terna; foliolis oblongis, venoſis; *petiolis* teretiuſculis, pubeſcenti-hiſpidis, pilis ubique hamatis veſtibus adhaerent *Stipulae* ſetaceae. Pedicelli laterales breves, ultimo quaſi uncinato; ſquamae ſubalatae utrinque ad pedicellorum latera. *Caulis* quinquangularis: lateribus ſulco exaratis; debilis, hiſpidus. *Flores* in racemis minimis, lateralibus, ramoſis; pedicellati, geminati. Flos decidit et *Legumen* biarticulatum, articulo ſingulo reniformi membranaceo, comprehendit ſingulum ſemen reniforme, paulo compreſſum. *Hedyſarum.* 239

89. PIPER foliis cordatis acuminatis, ſpicis ſuperne nutantibus, petiolis baſi vaginantibus membranaceis.

90. *Frutex* racemis alternis, terminalibus, ſimplicibus; *floribus* aliquot ex uno puncto ſ. gemmula ſubrotunda, vel ſolitariis, *pedunculis* capillaribus, bilinearibus; *Legumine* oblongo, lineari, ſemunciali, compreſſo, terminato

terminato in alam planam, ellipticam, firmam, ſuperficie venulis parum pictam, dorſo margine craſſiore, baſi tegmine ipſo 2, 3, 4, *ſemina* inter tomentum iſthmorum recondita. Semina oblonga, utrinque obtuſa.

91. *Frutex* ſcandens, ſeminibus in corymbum poſitis, floriformibus, ſiccis, erectis. *Capſula* oblonga, nuda, obſolete quinquangularis, magis contracta, margine coronata foliolis quinque, ſiccis, lanceolatis, nitidis, ſtriatis; e centro prodeunte filameno inclinato, quod absque dubio antea fuit ſtylus. Semen unicum oblongum, utrinque obtuſum: *Dubium eſt an ſemen nudum vel capſula?*

FEBRUARII.

II. 92. MILLERIA biflora.

Caulis erectus, tri-vel quadripedalis, teretiuſculus, brachiatus, tenuis; *Ramis* oppoſitis, articulatis: articulis ſurſum craſſioribus, magis ab uno latere.

240 *Folia* oblongo-lancelota, non ovata uncialia, venis alternis rariuſculis ſuperne impreſſis, deorſum prominulis, ſupra fuſco viridia; infra pallidiora, glabra, ſed pubeſcentia pilis primis adpreſſis raris; oppoſita, ſubſeſſilia vel brevi petiolo adnexa.

Flores axillares vel terminales, pedunculati, pedunculis confertis, copioſis, capillaribus, ſimplicibus,

ſimplicibus, ſingulis florem compreſſum gerentibus.

Cal. communis ad baſin fere tripartitus, omnino planus, compreſſus, folio dorſali cordato, ſubrotundo, in medio protuberantia oblonga, parva: interiore altero oblique cordato, fere dimidio minore, altero latere adpreſſo dorſali, altero prominulo minus extenſo in figuram cordatam, interno in ſinu elevato, marginellis fere replicatis; oblongo breviore tertio.

Cor. compoſita biflora; altero fl. maſculo, altero femineo.

Corollula maſcula tubulata, anguſta, calycis longitudine, ore patulo quinquedentato: dentibus acutis.

Corollula feminea anguſtiſſima, filiformis, ore bi-vel tridentato, erecto, ſtriato.

Stam. *maſcul.* naturaliter quinque. *Anthera* cylindrica, corolla fere minor. *Fem.* nulla.

Pist. *maſc.* nullum niſi germen lineare obſoletum ſub *corullula*. *Fem. Germen* oblongun compreſſum ſuperne latius. *Stylus* filiformis, ſuperne bifidus laciniis revoluto-patentibus. *Stigmata* ſimplicia.

Per. nullum. *Calyx* compreſſus includit ſemen.

Sem. unum, oblongum, obovatum, compreſſum, parvum, glabrum.

In

In paucis floribus vidi flores masc. solos absque femineo, sed rarum est.

93. SIDA *crispa* capsulis globosis inflatis etc.

Radix forte annua.

Caules tri-vel quadripedales, mox a basi ramosi, debiles, *ramis* longitudine caulis, consimilibus, debilibus, longis, filiformibus, patentibus, glabris, interdum leviſſime pubescentibus.

Folia alterna, cordata, acuminata, tenera, glabriuscula, venosa, margine crenata, crenis latis obtusis; inferiora petiolata; superiora subsessilia, duplo minora. *Petioli* teretes, subpubescentes. *Stipulae* breves, subulatae, parvae.

241 *Flores* in ramulis brevibus, lateralibus: laterales alterni, solitarii vel ex apice pedicelli. *Pedunculus* capillaris, patens, simplex, versus apicem articulo instructus, exteriore leviter crassiore, subpubescenti.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, patens, convexum, quinque angulis ad basin angulatum, quinquefidum: laciniis ovatis, acutis, albescenti-canis.

COR. calyce sesquiduplo longior, plana, patens: petalis subrotundis.

STAM. plura, in columnam connata teretem, postea divisa, patenti-incurva, corolla breviora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum. *Styli* decem, primum erecti (vix conjuncti), demum patentes, longitudine ſtaminum, capillares. *Stigmata* ſimplicia.

PER. *Capſula* globoſa, pendula, decemangularis, inflata, decemlocularis: angulis compreſſis, ſubcriſpis apice baſique impreſſa; loculis longitudinaliter dehiſcentibus, intus nitidis, colore margaritarum, glabris; membrana ante maturitatem pubeſcens.

SEM. tria ſingulo loculo, ovata, parva, rugoſa. Color Corollae albus.

INDIGOFERAE? alia ſpecies, foliis pinnatis, floribus ſpicatis caule debili. 94

Radix annua vel forte perennis.

Caulis pedalis ad duas uſque orgyas, debilis, inter frutices ſuſtentatus, quadrangularis, leviter compreſſus, ſecundum folia leviſſime flexuoſus: ramis alternis, conſimilibus.

Folia alterna, pinnata, ſeſquiuncialia: foliolis duorum parium cum impari, ovato-ellipticis, ſemuncialibus, obtuſis acumine breviſſimo, glabris, pilis tenuiſſimis ramuſculis adpreſſis. *Petiolus* communis, uncialis, inferne teretiuſculus; partialis .... *Stipulae* ſubulatae, molles, parvae.

Flores in ſpica longa axillari, ex ſuperioribus axillis parum pedunculati. *Pedunculus* communis ſpithamalis, baſi patulus, adſcendens.

Flores

Flores albi, ſolitarii, leviter pedicellati: *Pedicellis* capillaribus, nutantibus, dimidiae lineae longitudine.

242 CAL. *Perianthium* tubulatum, laxum, ad medium quinquefidum: *laciniis* acutis; ſinubus acutis, ſuperioribus duobus majori ſinu divaricatis, omnibus aequalibus.

COR. papilionacea: Vexillum et Carina ex oppoſito divaricata. Vexillum valde reflexum, ovatum, obtuſum, integrum. *Alae* oblongae cum Carina flexa obtuſa. *Carina* connexa, aperta, recta, apice rotundata, omnino reflexa a ſtaminibus.

STAM. decem, unum ſuperius, novem connata in vaginam recta, apice breviſſime diviſa, leviſſime adſcendentia. *Antherae* ſuboblongae.

PIST. *Germen* lineare. *Stylus* brevis, rectus, ſtaminibus paulo longior, ſubulatus, apice leviter adjunctus. *Stigma* craſſiuſculum, obtuſum, ſubcapitatum breve.

PER. *Legumina* reflexa, nutantia, teretiuſcula, filiformia, ſtricta, interne leviſſime ſubarcuata, obſolete quadrangularia, ſubcompreſſa, bivalvia, unilocularia.

SEM. octo, oblonga, ubique obtuſe truncata, ſubquadrangularia.

Color Corollae fuſco-purpureus.

95. MUCOR perennis niger *in foliis ſiccis albis*.

96. SIDA caule erecto ſimplice ſuperne folioſo, ſpicis axillaribus terminalibuſque longiſſimis nudis.

Radix fibroſa, perennis vel annua forte.

Caulis ſimplex, erectus, bi-vel tripedalis, baſi lignoſior, indiviſus.

Folia alterna, ad ſuperiora caulis, cordato-orbiculata, acuminata, margine inaequaliter crenulato; ſuperne glabriuſcula, inferne incana, ſeſquiuncialia; latitudine ſaepe duarum unciarum.

Flores in ſpicis longiſſimis bi-vel triuncialibus erectis ſtrictis digeſti in *glomerulis* oblongis, erectis, cauli adpreſſis; leviter pedicellati, plures erecti; *Bractea* ſubjecta glomerulis lanceolata, brevis, erecta.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, campanulatum, teretiuſculum, absque angulis, dimidiae lineae longitudine, ad medium quinquedentatum: *dentibus* ovatis, acutis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, calyce duplo majora, 243
linearum duarum diametro, ſubrotunda, obtuſa.

STAM. 6-8, parva baſi connata, apice diviſa, patentia. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, obtuſum. *Stylus* vnus, quadrifidus. *Stigmata* capitata.

PER.

PER. *Capſula* tribus vel quatuor angulis, vel quadrilobata.

SEM. ſolitaria.

Corolla lutea, parva. Fructus multi abortiunt: an Napæa? *potius Melochiæ.*

97. CLITORIA.

98. ERICA *(forte Eruca legendum.)*

99. HEMIONITIS fol. palmatis.

100. GRAMEN floribus axillaribus, foliis ovatis.

Radices plures fibroſae, perennes.

Culmi aggregati, plures, patulo-diſperſi, ſubprocumbentes, ſtricti, palmares, tenues, ſimplices, ſeptem vel octo ex geniculis.

Folia alterna, precipue verſus ſupremum culmorum diſtiche patula, ovato-acuta (baſi lata obtuſiſſima) ſeſſilia, ſesquiuncialia, baſi ſemuncialia, lata, margine retrorſum aſperiuſcula, nervoſa, ſtriatula. *Vagina* foliorum circiter longitudine, filiformis, dorſo carinata marginibus alternis obvolutis, *membranula* vix vlla: *Petiolus* longitudine dimidiae lineae, planiuſculus, linearis, ſuperne leviter pubeſcens.

Flores axillares, duobus l. tribus pedicellis propriis vaginae longitudine inſerti. *Pedicelli* capillares, ſinguli vagina propria membranacea ſui ipſius longitudine involuti bi-

flori-

flori. *Floſculo inferiore* Maſculo ſubſeſſili; *ſuperiore* pedicellato Femineo.

CAL. maſc. *gluma* bivalvis: valvulis linearibus lanceolatis, convexis, membranceis, altera interiore anguſtiore, duarum linearum longitudine; patentibus, perſiſtentibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, glumis paulo breviora, capillaria.

Antherae lineares.

CAL. Femin. *Gluma* bivalvis, foliis lanceolato-acutis; convexis, baſi ſtriato-rugoſis, erectis, apice ſubulatis; exteriore trium circ. linearum longitudine.

COR. *Gluma* bivalvis, ſpatiolo a calyce remota: *valvula exterior* magna, calycis dimidii longitudine, obtuſiſſima, compreſſa, dorſo verſus apicem maxime gibbo, marginibus erectis conniventibus; *interior* linearis, ſubulato-convoluta, intra rimam exterioris recondita. 244

PIST. *Germen* lineare, acutum. *Stylus* capillaris, ſimplex uſque ad longitudinem glumae interioris, reliqua dimidia parte bifidus, extra corollam prominulus, patulus, filiformis. *Stigmata* undique longitudinaliter piloſa, plumoſa.

PER. nullum. Corolla inflata, paulo compreſſa, nitida.

Sem. oblongo-ſubulatum, acutum, parvum, anguſtum, nec dimittit.

Color feminis capſulati albeſcens. Planta viridis colore arundinaceo. An *Aplu-da Zeugites?*

101. ADIANTUM frondibus bipinnatis: pinnis alternis; foliolis rhomboidalibus acutis ſerratis. *(Hiſp. Culantrello major) abſque fructificatione.*

102. JUSTICIA *putata* ſpicis terminalibus pluribus; flore rubro.

Caulis fruteſcens, a $\frac{1}{2}$-2. orgyarum altitudine, ſimplex, inferne nudus, ſuperius folioſus, rectus, teres, cortice tenaci.

Folia oppoſita, oblonga, quinquuncialia, utrinque acuta, patentia, baſi attenuata in petiolum brevem, ſupra glabra, infra pubeſcentia, margine obſolete denticulata, plana.

Spicae 4-8, terminales, teretes, confertae, erectae, digitales uſque palmares, imbricatae.

Bracteae exteriores oppoſitae, ſub ſingulo flore ſingulae, oblongo-acuminatae, margine a medio ſurſum utrinque duobus quatuorve denticulis, erectis, ſubulatis, notatae, erectae unciae dimidiae longitudine, apice leviſſime erecto, patulo. *Bracteae interiores* latera-

les,

les, lanceolato-lineares, acutae, convexae, calyci adpreſſae ejuſque longitudine, glabrae, membranaceae.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, ad baſin perfecte diviſum: *foliolis* tribus exterioribus lanceolato-acutis, apice ſetaceis, membranaceis, glabris, horum dorſale vel bracteae dorſali proximum paulo latius majuſque, interiora duo ſimilia, ſed paulo breviora, lateralia omnia apice ſetaceo, erecta, corollae adpreſſa.

COR. Tubus cylindricus, bracteae longitudine, tripartitus. *Labium infer.* ovato acutum, convexum, leviſſime pubeſcens. *Lab. ſup.* paulo brevius, acutum, convexum *(obſ. Florem h. t. non explicatum eſſe.)* 245

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, baſi tubi adnata, ſubulata, tubo longiora, adſcendentia: horum duo minora. *Antherae* oblongae, apice cohaerentes; ſuperiores latere interiore cohaerent.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Stylus* ſetaceus. *Stigma* ſimpliciſſimum, acutum.

Anne ergo Barleria? *Flos coccineus eſt.*

103. STAEHELINOIDES foliis ovato-oblongis; pedunculis filiformibus, longis, ſtrictis. 176. 201.

Radix annua, fibroſa.

Caulis erectus, $\frac{1}{2}$-$1\frac{1}{2}$ pedalis, teretiuſculus, glaber,

glaber, intus ſubinanis, leviter compreſſus: Ramis paucis, oppoſitis, erectis, caulis longitudine.

Folia oppoſita, ovata-oblonga, ſubintegerrima, glabra, ſeſquiuncialia uſque ad bi-vel triuncialia, baſi in petiolum brevem deſinentia.

Flores longe pedunculati, erecti; axillares. Pedunculus filiformis, axillaris inter ramum novum et caulem, interdum bini ex ala, uno intra alterum, exteriore longitudine duar. vel trium unciar. recti.

CAL. ex ſerie extima palearum conſtat foliolis paucis, oblongis, planiuſculis, corollula brevioribus: paleis omnibus in formam ovatam.

COR. univerſalis compoſita in formam ovatam, *floſculis* omnibus hermaphroditis, *Corollula* tubulata, palearum longitudine, ore patente.

STAM. *Anthera* cylindrica, corollula brevior.

PIST. *Germen* ſub corollula, *Stylus* corolla brevior.

PER. - - -

SEM. oblonga, pauca, angulata, ſubquadrata, leviter antrorſum compreſſa.

Paleae lineares, erectae. Corollulae viridi-luteae.

104. GRISLEA *ſecunda.*

Caulis

Caulis fruteſcens, erectus. 2. 3. orgyar. altitudine: ramis paucis, rectis, ſuperne *Ramis* ſparſis, parallelis, longis, patentibus, ſubnutantibus, indiviſis, vel lateralibus longis. trium vel ſex pedum, indiviſis, ulmineis, inferius nudis, reliqua foliolis, ſuperius compreſſis, inferius teretibus ad ſingula folia latioribus, compreſſis, triſulcatis, glabris, tortis. 246

Folia lanceolata, oblonga, in eodem plano diſticho poſita, patentiſſima, glabra, venoſa, acuta, bi-triuncialia. *Petioli* breves, $\frac{1}{3}$ unc. longitudine, infra teretiuſculi, ſupra ſulco exarati, ſaepe curvi.

Flores ex latere ſuperiore, utrinque ad axillas, omnes ſecundi ſurſum flexi, in corymbos confertos oppoſitos diſpoſiti. *Corymbus* compreſſus, cymoſus, pedicellis $\frac{1}{2}$-1 (unciae forte) longit. ſurſum craſſioribus. colorati, bracteati, lineares, breves.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, laxum, ſuperne leviter latius, teretiuſculum, obſolete leviſſime ſurſum quadrangulare, ſuperne quadridentatum: *dentibus* acutis, coloratum, perſiſtens.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, inſerta margini interiori calycis ad inciſuras, oblonga, utrinque acuta, erecta, leviter concava, baſi fere ungue lineari inſerta.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, ſetacea, duplae longitudinis calycis, ad unum latus paulo curva ſ. adſcendentia, calyci ad baſin inſerta. *Antherae* ſubrotundae, parvae, ante dehiſcentiam didymae.

PIST. *Germen* globoſum, baſi leviſſime pedicellatum: pedicello tereti, craſſiuſculo. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* ſimplex.

PER. *Capſula* globoſa, calyce paulo brevior, unilocularis.

SEM. plurima, ſubrotunda, ad ſuperficiem receptaculo magno inſerta.

Haud raro invenitur in eodem corymbo *Calyx* quinquedentatus, *Corolla* pentapetala et *Stamina* decem. *Color* calycis fuſco-ſanguineus, corollae ſtaminumque eleganter coccineus. *An* Glaucis *affinis?*

Radix deſcendens digiti craſſitie fibris longis radicata.

Caulis ſimplex pedalis, vel ramoſus: ramis adſcendentibus, hirſuto lanatis.

Folia alterna, ſparſa, pinnatifida, ſpithamalia: lobis oppoſitis oblongis obtuſis obtuſe denticulata, nervo medio plano ſinubus latis remotis.

247 XX. 105. PASSIFLORA *minima* foliis trilobis integerrimis: *lobis* ſublanceolatis, intermedio productiore. *Spec.* 459: 20.

Radix

Radix annua.

Caulis herbaceus, cirrhis alte ſcandens, filiformis, planocompreſſus, glaber, ſuperius pubeſcens, Ramis raris, axillaribus, conſimilibus cauli.

Folia alterna, triloba, uncialia l. biuncialia et ſupra, lobis lateralibus ovatis, patentibus, intermedio duplo longiore, oblongo; margine integerrimo, glabra leviſſime pubeſcentia. *Petioli* teretiuſculi, ſupra ſulco exarati. *Glandulae* duae in medio petioli, juxta marginem ſulci, pediceilatae, turbinatae, glabrae, diſco concavo, depreſſo. *Cirrhus* axillaris, longus, ſpiralis, filiformis, ſimplex. *Stipulae* erectae, lineari-acutae.

Flores axillares, duo, lateraliter ſupra cirrhum juxta ſtipulas. *Pedunculi* filiformes, ſimplices, unciales. *Involucrum* nullum.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, planiuſculum, ad duas tertias partes quinquepartitum: *laciniis* lanceolato-linearibus, foras convexis.

COR. nulla.

Nectarium circulare triplex, calyci innatum *α) exterius* radiatum patens: laciniis filiformibus, obtuſis, ſimplicibus, viginti ſex circ. *β) Interius* multiplex, multifidum: laciniis filiformibus, breviſſimis. *γ) Intimum* monophyllum, in-

tegrum, marginis inſtar erectum, lineae quartae circ. partis altitudine, pertotum arcte plicatum, plicis ultra triginta.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, apice inſerta columnae, filiformia, calycis dimidiae longitudine, lineari-plana, poſt floreſcentiam reflexa ante apertionem fere florum pollen dimittitur. *Antherae* lineares, utrinque obtuſae, planae, incumbentes; *Pollen* minimum, globoſo-oblongum, glabriuſculum.

PIST. *Germen* globoſum, apice columnae in ſinu ſtaminum impoſitum. *Styli* tres, erecto-patuli, ſurſum paulo craſſiores. *Stigmata* obtuſa.

PER. *Bacca* pedicellata, globoſa, obtuſa, ſuperne tribus lineis obſolete ſtriata, glabra, unilocularis.

248 SEM. plura, 20-30, ovato-oblonga, rugoſa, antea ſucculenta, affixa ſuperficiei interiori baccae ad parietes.

Color Calycis foras viridis, intus una cum contentis luteo-viridis; unicolor. Bacca nigreſcens.

106. GAURA *fruticoſa* (COMBRETUM *laxum p.* 308.) ſubſcandens foliis oppoſitis. *Caulis* fruteſcens, teres; ramis ſuperis longis, obſolete quadratis ſterilibus, ſubſcandentibus. *Folia* oppoſita, oblonga, tri-vel quadriuncialia, breve

breve petiolata, glabra, integerrima.

Flores ſpicati in ramulis oppoſitis, ſubſeſſiles.

CAL. terminalis, germine ſurſum anguſtato ſ. elongato; monophyllus, campanulato-erectus, laxiuſculus, quadridentatus: *denticulis* brevibus, lato-acutis.

COR. Petala quatuor, parva, ex inciſuris calycis, ovato-acuta, vix dentibus longiora, rudia, decidua.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, longiſſima, ſetacea calyce ſexies longiora. *Antherae* ſuboblongae, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* ſub receptaculo, lineare, quadrangulare angulis compreſſis ſuperne acuminatum. *Stylus* longitudine ſtaminum, ſetaceus, ad baſin calycis auctus pubeſcenti lanugine. *Stigma* ſimplex acutum.

PER. nullum, niſi cruſta ſeminis tetragona.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, tetragonum, quatuor alis longitudinalibus membranaceis: nucleo intus convoluto, tetragono, angulis compreſſis.

107. ARBOR mediocris alia foliis lanceolatis; pedunculis pendulis. An *Cleome?*

Radix arborea.

Caulis arboris mediocris vel fruticis altioris, ſuperne ramis filiformibus, undique diſperſis, vimineis: ramulis ſparſis.

Folia in ſummis ramulis ſparſa, alterna, pendula

dula, lanceolata, ſtricta, ſiccata, mucronata, leviter connato-complicata, glaberrima, venoſa, integerrima, tri-vel quadriuncialia. *Petioli* filiformes, teretes, patentiſſimi, apice craſſiores, unciales vel biunciales.

Flores in racemis ſimplicibus, digitalibus et brevioribus, ſparſis, pedunculatis, ſimplicibus.

249 CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, ſemiunciale, integrum apice violenter rumpitur in tres dentes; inferius magis dehiſcens coloratum, deciduum.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, erecta, linearia, convexa, calyce leviter majora, obtuſe acuminata.

Nectarii ſquamae quatuor extra corollam, eidem adpreſſae, erectae, intra calycem, ſubquadrangulares, truncatae, ad interſtitia petalorum ſitae.

STAM. *Filamenta* ſex, longiſſima, ſubulata, erecto-decumbentia. *Antherae* oblongae, planae; poſtea recurvae.

PIST. ſubulatum, parvum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* globoſum, capitatum.

108. BANNISTERIA foliis integerrimis ſubtus ſericeo-nitidis, ſeminibus extrorſum tenuibus baſi variis prominentiis, ramis brachiatis.

Frutex ſubſcandens Ramis brachiatis oppoſitis patentibus.

Folia

Folia ovata vel ſubrotundo-oblonga, biuncialia, integerrima, obtuſa, glabra, tenuiſſima ſericea, nitida, cinerea. *Petioli* longitudine tertiae partis unciae, teretiuſculi, ſupra linea excavati.

Flores verſus ſummos ramos in ramulis brachiatis oppoſitis, diviſis in ramulos minores racemoſos ſimiliter pedunculis brachiatis digeſti; ſubdiviſis. *Pedunculi* uniflori, teretes, ſemiunciales.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum vel monophyllum, planum, quinquepartitum: laciniis ovato-lanceolatis, 2-4 glandulis: duabus oblongis.

COR. decidua.

STAM. . . . .

PIST. . . . .

PER. Capſulae tres, longitudinales, baſi ſubrotunda dorſo latius acuto, prominente; lateribus itidem utrinque duobus, ſurſum acutis, ala latere interiore rectiore, paulo introrſum curvo, leviter craſſiore; exteriore longitudinali convexo, tenuiore, ſurſum latiore, obtuſo, margine repando, ſtriato. Non dehiſcit.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, apice extrorſum vergens.

QUÆSTIO *Botanica*. An ſtylus auram ſeminalem

nalem communicat embryoni feminis, via
250 directa ad femen deſcendendo, vel an Stylus per conductum corticalem Germinis, auram illam foecundativam derivat ad baſin ſ. receptaculum Germinis, ut exinde promanet una cum ſucco nutritivo plantae ſurſum ex baſi Floris ad Germen, ſimulque ad embryones feminum? *Reſp.* poſterius adfirmat Banniſteria ex propria figura et ſtructura, ubi ſtylus lateraliter capſulae verſus baſin feminis inſeritur, cujuſque ſemen corculum gerit. Ex aliis forte idem videtur, ut in Nucibus, Amygdalis, ex cujus putaminis ſuperficie interiore, ab altero latere, deſcendit quaſi fibra h. e. vas, deferens auram ſeminalem, ſurſum revera ipſi putaminis ſubſtantiae inſerta excurrit in ſtylum.

An ergo veriſimile eſt, baſin floris continere receptaculum ejuſmodi, pro excipienda hac genitura aura, uſque ſurſum vergat? ita credere fas eſt. Succum ſurſum ferri, nemini non notum eſt; ſed deorſum quoque patet ex nectariis florum, quae ſingulo mane guttas ſtillant, poſtea non, neque hoc exhalationi ſoli adſcribendum puto.

An quoque flores, ſtylum gerentes unum, ſed pluribus praeditum ſtigmatibus, quae pleromque ſingulis loculamentis reſpondent,

exemto

exemto aliquo ſtigmate ante foecundationem, loculus eidem proprius ſterileſcit? Experientia inquiri debet.

109. DEREDAMO planta ſcandens, foliis oppoſitis geminis; radiculis trifidis oppoſitis axillaribus.

Eſt Planta herbacea, arctiſſime truncis arborum adhaerens, radiculis trifidis; inter ramos corticis adhaerens. *Folia* oppoſita, geminata: *Foliolis* uncialibus, lanceolatis, integerrimis, glabris. *Pedunculi* communes oppoſiti, $\frac{1}{3}$ unciae longitud. apice diviſi in ramulos duos breviſſimos. *Cirrhi* axillares (quos antea dixi radiculas,) breves, 4-2 lin. longitudine; medietate ſuperiore tripartiti: laciniis teretiuſculis, ſubulatis, incurvis, rigidis, acutis. *Flores* non vidi.

110. BANNISTERIA hodie ſupra deſcripta, differt ab altera Cumanenſi (conf. Deſcr.) foliis minoribus, glaberrimis, ubique viridibus, non nitidis ſed magis fere aequalibus; caule minore et magis volubili, ut et floribus in racemos minores digeſtis, nec ramulis aequalibus adeo brachiata; praeterea capſulis ſingulis f. ſeminibus baſi aliis prominentiis nullis, ipſa baſi oblique truncata.

XX. Februarii. 251

111. JUSTICIA herbacea, capitulis imbricatis, floribus quadrifidis longe diviſis.

Radix

Radix lignoſa, hinc inde ſparſa, fibris filiformibus durioribus.

Caulis ſuffruteſcens, lignoſus, duor. vel trium pedum altitudine, erectus, tenuis; ramis oppoſitis, brachiatis, ſed ſaepe deficiunt ab uno alterove latere; tener, glaber.

Folia inferiora decidua; ſuperiora pauca, virentia, ovato-oblonga, acuta, mox ſenſim mucronata, uncialia, tenera, pubeſcentia, integerrima. *Petioli* oppoſiti, vix ſemiunciales, magis piloſi, ſuperne lineola concavati.

Flores in ſpicis terminalibus ſeſſilibus, laxe imbricatis. *Bracteis* ovatis et ſubrotundo-ovatis, planiuſculis, apice leviter patulis, acuminatis, trinerviis, margine pubeſcenti-ciliatis, cum pilis foras, ſed tenerrimis ramuſculis.

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, ad baſin fere unam quartam partem partitum: laciniis ſurſum ſetaceis, anguſtiſſimis.

Cor. monopetala, tubulata, inaequalis. *Tubus* longus filiformis, anguſtus, calyce duplo triplove longior, ſurſum leviter arcuatus, tener. *Limbus* erecto-patens, tubi longitudine, ad baſin quadripartitus: *lacinia* ſuperiore lanceolata, acuta, concava, paulullum adſcendente.

Sem. *Filamenta* duo, capillaria, ad medium limbi attingentia, labio ſuperiori parallela

et

et contigua. *Antherae* oblongae, ſimplices.

PIST. *Germen* lineari-oblongum. *Stylus* - - - - *Stigma* ſimplex, bicrenatum, paulo compreſſum.

PER. *Capſula* parva, oblonga, compreſſa, ſurſum latior, apice obtuſe acuminata, bivalvis, diſſepimenti margine denticulos elaſticos gerente.

SEM. duo, ſubrotunda, compreſſa, punctis elevatis ſcabra. *Color* Corollae albus, lab. ſuperius ad baſin levi purpura tinctum.

112. JUSTICIA corolla longius tubulata.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum *vel* ad baſin quadripartitum, foliolis teretibus, erectis, filiformibus, perſiſtentibus.

COR. tubulata: *Tubus* longiſſimus, filiformis, juxta limbum leviſſime latior. *Limbus* bilabiatus. *Lab. ſup.* breve, lineari-lanceolatum, obtuſiuſculum, ſurſum anguſtatum. *Lab. inf.* trifidum, latius, longius, dependens, longitudine duarum linearum: *laciniis* oblongis, obtuſiuſculis, intermedia latiore, obtuſa; omnibus ſupra convexis, dependentibus. 252

STAM. *Filamenta* duo, capillaria, longitudine medii lab. ſuperioris, apice ſubplaniuſcula. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, lineare, compreſ-

ſum:

ſum. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine ſtaminum.

PER. *Capſula* oblonga, teretiuſcula, paulo compreſſa, obtuſe acuminata: *baſi* anguſtiore, pedicellata, compreſſa.

113. EPIDENDRUM acaule, foliis acutis hinc carinatis, inde introrſum obtuſis canaliculatis. Folium media baſi diſſectum, tuber compreſſum ſubrotundum apparet.

XII. On the road to *Earcellona.*

114. PALMA *ſpinoſa*, frondibus, pinnatis, foliis linearibus baſi replicatis, ſtipite tomentoſo, ſpicis reflexis dorſalibus, trunco ſpinoſo.

Caulis humanae altitudinis, pollice humano paulo craſſior, ſimplex, tectus *vaginis* arctis, tomentoſis, ſpinoſis *ſpinis* ſetaceis, rigidis, acutiſſimis, pungentibus.

Frondes ex apice caulis pinnatae: pinnis alternis, linearibus, ſpithamalibus, planis, baſi replicatis, ungue pollicis paulo latioribus, ultimis duabus latioribus.

Stipes frondis convexus infra, ſupra in carinam trianguli compreſſus, tomentoſus: ſpinae ſparſae dorſales juxta marginem, unciales et biunciales, primum erectae, ſtipiti adpreſſae, demum patulae, poſtea reflexae, ſtipiti impreſſa foveola ſubulata pro ſpinis illi impreſſis.

Stipes

Stipes 2, 3, 4-pedalis.

Flores ſpatha continentur ovata, tandem ſurſum dehiſcente; poſtea perſiſtens flores fornicatim (uti fornax) obtegens, convexa, 5, 6, uncialis.

Spadix ramoſus. Reliquos flores non vidi.

Lignum nigrum eſt, ſed verſus medium album; pars nigra duriſſima eſt.

115. PALMA major, trunco craſſo craſſitie corporis humani, ſpinoſa: ſpinis erectis ſubulatis rigidiſſimis; *Frondibus* pinnatis longis, 253
ſtipite dorſo quoque ſpinoſo. *Coroſa* vulgo.

CAL. *Spathae* magnae, lanceolatae, foris vellere craſſo hirſutae, firmae.

PER. *Fructus* ſunt globoſi, pomorum figura et magnitudine, glabri, ſed pilis rigidis, deciduis hiſpidi, quibus deraſis glaberrimi. *Cortex* exterior ſpatiolo a pulpa remotus, ſiccus. *Pulpa* tenax, fibrillis e centro oriundis, humida, ſucco glutinoſa.

Nux globoſa, dura, putamine oſſeo nigriuſculo: Nucleus globoſus, guſtu Cocorum, ſolidus.

116. CASSIAE affinis foliis pinnatis, bijugis, floribus ſolitariis, ſtaminibus omnibus aequalibus.

Radix perennis.

Caules aliquot decumbentes, uſque tripedales, extremitate adſcendentes, filiformes, tere-

tes, ſurſum praeſertim pubeſcentes vel piloſi, pilis patentibus, apice gluten ſecernentibus. *Rami* pauci, alterni, conſimiles.

Folia alterna, ad ſuperiora caulis pinnata: pinnis duor. parium, ſubrotundis et ellipticoſubrotundis, glaberrimis, integerrimis, planis. *Petiolus communis* filiformis, piloſus uti caulis, ſeſquiuncialis et baſi craſſiuſculus; *partiales* vix ulli, ſ. breviſſimi, craſſiuſculi.

Stipulae breves, acutae, lineares, patulae.

Flores ſolitarii, axillares, alterni, terminales; *pedunculi* ſimplices, teretes, patentes, ſemiuncriales.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, reflexum: foliolis linearibus, acutis, membranaceis, longitudine trium linearum deciduis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, erecto-patula, paulo inaequalia, obovata, calyce duplo longiora vel ſemuncialia, unguiculata unguiculis teretibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, breviſſima, linearia. *Antherae* lineares, teretes, curvae calyce paulo breviores, apice conniventes, duobus foraminibus perforatae; omnes aequales fertileſque.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, curvum, longum. *Stylus* ſubulatus. *Color* Corollae luteus.

254 117. CLITORIA minor, flore caeruleo.

Caulis

Caulis ſcandens, filiformis, tenuis, contra ſolem ſ. ſiniſtrorſum volubilis; glaberrimus; ramis conſimilibus.

Folia alterna: foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, ſeſquiuncialibus, glabris, integerrimis, venoſis. *Petiolus univerſalis* longitudine duar. unciarum cum dimidia, baſi craſſus, alias teres, linea profunda, anguſta ſulcatus; *partiales* breves, teretes. *Stipulae* petioli duae, ſubulatae, breves, erectae ad folia lateralia, quae paulo ſupra medium petioli communis fere eidem adnexa ſunt et *duo* ad apicem petioli, ubi incipit pedicellus terminalis. *Stipulae baſeos* duae, ovato-acutae, breves, erectae.

Flores 2, 3, 4, 5, axillares. *Pedunculi* conferti, axillares, ſemiunciales, filiformes, hirſuti, uniflori. *Bracteae* plurium ordinum; *infimae* ad petioli baſin duor. parium, acutae, erectae; *poſtica* excipitur bracteis duabus oppoſitis, patentibus, deciduis, ovato-acuminatis, concavis, excipientibus latere inferiore Floris bracteam *aliam*, ſubrotundo-cordatam, concavam, patentem, amplexantem pedunculos, obtuſam, acuminatam; poſtea pedunculus nudus ad bracteas florales. *Bracteae florales* binae, laterales, oppoſitae, erectae, ovato-acuminatae, concavae ſ. convexae, glabrae, marginibus parallelis,

conniventibus, florem ante explicationem includentibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, campanulatum, breve, quinquedentatum; dentibus obtusis, breviſſimis; infimo vero longiore, ſubulato, ſinubus obtuſiſſimis; dorſalibus duobus approximatis.

COR. papilionacea. *Vexillum* patentiſſimum, maximum, ſubrotundum, planum ungue brevi; lamina dorſi inciſo profundo notata. *Alae* lineares, lanceolatae, adſcendentes, cum ſupremo margine carinae parallelae, ungui brevi, lineari, appendice oblongo, marginibus tumide flexis, lamina latere ſuperiore tumida. *Carina* obtuſa, valde adſcendens, margine inferiori ſegmenti circuli inſtar adſcendente; unguis baſi leviſſime bifidus, apice quoque bifido, laciniis ovatis, marginibus tumidis, connatis.

STAM. diadelpha ſuperius filiforme, depreſſum, diſtinctum; *reliqua* novem connata, ſuperne fiſſa, laciniis ſubulatis, curvis. *Antherae* ſubrotundae, parvae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, lateribus ſulco impreſſis. *Stylus* filiformis, ſurſum craſſior, mox in *Stigma* planum, oblongum, obtuſum, glabrum deſinens.

PER. *Legumen*, ut in altera ſpecie, linearisubu-

ſubulatum, digitale et ultra, lateribus ſulco profundo notatum.

Differt ab alia ſpecie caule tenuiore, foliis lanceolatis, bracteārum copia et figura, floribus axillaribus nec ſpicatis, flore minore, intenſius caeruleo, nec nigro; hinc inde carinae baſi forte etc.

118. MELOCHIA flore albo. (*Melochia pyramidata?*)

Caules erecti, tri-vel quadripedales, ramoſi, fruteſcentes; ramis aliquot erecto-patentibus, pubeſcentibus.

Folia parva, duar. vel trium linear. longitudine; ovalia, venoſo-plicata, fuſco-viridia, ſerrata pro plicaturis. concava. *Petiolus* teres, brevis hirſutus, lineae circ. longitudine. *Stipulae* duae, ſubulatae erectae.

Flores in umbella, 3-7, erecto-patuli: umbella oppoſita foliis, non axillaris, pedunculo communi brevi 1-2 linear. elevata; pedicellis linearibus vel bilinearibus, erecto-patulis, e puncto ſ. centro emergentibus. *Bracteae* ſetaceae, ſingulis floribus binae, patulae.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, campanulatum, ultra medium quinquepartitum: laciniis lanceolato-acutis, apice ſubulatis, erectis, leviter laxum.

COR. monopetala, erecta: petalis baſi connatis cum ſtaminibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, basi connata cum corolla, longitudine circ. calycis, subulata. *Antherae* oblongae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, acutum. *Stylus* subulatus, superne quinquepartitus: laciniis capillaribus, patentibus. *Stigmata* oblonga.

PER. *Capsula* pentagona, angulis compressis; apice acuminata, quinquelocularis.

SEM. oblonga, inde acuta.

Haec corolla alba. Differt ab altera foliis minoribus, ovalibus, viridibus, nec tomentosis; Umbella foliis opposita, nec axillari, bracteola subpedicellata; Corolla minore, Capsula minore angulis sursum vergentibus nec inferiora versus, nec lateraliter etc.

256 119. TRIPLARIS *americana* arbor insignis. *Calyce* magno, trifido.

Cor. nulla. Triandra, Trigyna. Fructum non vidi.

120. MELOCHIA tomentosa.

121. MALVA flore luteo minimo aggregato.

122. CONVOLVULOIDES procumbens, foliis oblongis subtus sericeis; floribus axillaribus sessilibus majoribus. Styli quatuor.

123. CONVOLVULOIDES erectus.

XII. 124. RUELLIA? Planta caule erecto spithamali, floribus oppositis solitariis albis, foliis oppositis linearibus.

Radix

Radix annua,

Caulis erectus, 2-3. ramis erectis, ſimplex vel brachiatus, tenuis.

Folia linearia, anguſtiſſima, oppoſita, ſemiuncialia, piloſa. 246

Flores ſpicati, ſeſſiles. *Bracteae* laterales duae, ſubulatae, excepta antica foliacea.

CAL. tubulatus, quatuor linearum longitudine, ſtriatus, quinquedentatus.

COR. tubulata: *Tubo* aequali, calycis longitudine: *Limbus* qninquepartitus: laciniis ſubaequalibus, ſuperioribus leviter minoribus. *Faux* clauſa villis.

STAM. quatuor intra tubum, duo longiora. *Antherae* oblongo-lineares.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus brevior. *Stigma* obtuſum, ſimplex

PER. *Capſula* oblonga, teretiuſcula, calyce paulo major, acuta, ſub quadrangularis, utrinque linea anguſta; bilocularis.

SEM. plura, parva, oblonga.

125. SIDA foliis tomentoſo-mollibus orbiculato-cordatis obtuſis crenatis.

Flores pallide lutei.

CAL. tomentoſus, quinquepartitus: laciniis ovatis biſulcatis.

STAM. plura.

PER. *Capſulae* decem, connatae in formam ſubrotundam; paulo depreſſae, tomento-

ſae, ſingulae uniloculares, monoſpermae.

257 126. BIGNONIA foliolis lanceolatis; quae *Paricha* planta ſcandens, filiformis, foliis oppoſitis cum cirrho in medio.

127. AYENIA *ſidaeformis* caule ſimplice, foliis ovato-oblongis duplicato-ſerratis ſubtus tomentoſis. *Caulis* ſuffruteſcens, teres, tomentoſo-pubeſcens.

128. *Fruticulus* erectus bipedalis dichotomus lignoſus.

Folia oppoſita, oblonga, utrinque acuta, baſi fere magis contracta, ſubſeſſilia, biuncialia, integerrima, glabra, ſubtus pallida.

Flores: pedunculo ex ſummis alis erecto, bivel triunciali; cymoſi, parvi, fere abſque bracteis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breviſſimum, quinquedentatum: dentibus breviſſimis acutis.

COR. monopetala, infundibuliformis: *Tubo* cylindrico, calyce paulo longiore. *Limbus* plano-erectus, quinquepartitus: laciniis ſubrotundis. *Faux* piloſa.

STAM. brevia, quinque. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* globoſum. *Stylus* filiformis, corolla longior. *Stigma* foliaceum, ovatum.

Flores albi.

129. CLI-

129. CLITORIA flore albo, foliis ſcabris oblongis.

130. POLYGONUM fruteſcens, foliis ſcabris ampliſſimis.

XII. 131. JUSTICIA fruteſcens viminea, floribus ſpicatis rubris linearibus minimis.

Frutex humanae altitudinis, vimineus: ramis longis, erectis, debilibus; filiformis, teres, glaberrimus.

Folia oppoſita, oblongo-lanceolata, longe mucronata, integerrima, utrinque glabra, aequalia, ſubſeſſilia vel petiolo 2-4 linearum longitudine.

Flores terminales, in ramulis parvis, oppoſitis; alterni, ſeſſiles. *Bracteolae* tres, exteriore inferiore, lineari, reliquis longiore; laterales duae.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum ſemi quinquefidum: laciniis ſubulatis, erectis, longitudine duarum linearum.

COR. ringens, longiſſima, calyce ſepties longior, uncialis, curva, falcata, compreſſa: *Tubus* infra anguſtus, mox ampliatus, compreſſus, curvus, quadripartitus, bilabiatus: *lab. ſuperius* lineare, apice quadridentatum; dentibus duobus lateralibus prope apicem compreſſis; *Inferius* octifidum: laciniis linearibus, intermedia compreſſa. 258

STAM.

STAM. *Filamenta* duo, labio ſuperiori parallela. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus longior. *Stigma* ſimplex.

PER. *Capſula* compreſſa, turbinata.

132. EPIDENDRON, MATAREQUE, CEBOLLETA, Planta paraſitica.

Radices repentes ſupra corticem arboreum, filiformes, craſſiuſculae, tortuoſae, horſum vorſum flexae, ſubgeniculatae, alae inſtar undique emittentes radiculas filiformes, ſubtortuoſas, copioſas.

Caules e radice hinc inde ſurgunt, ſpithamales, baſi teretiuſculi, recti, geniculati ex rudimentis foliorum deciduorum ſuperne dilatatis; oblongi, compreſſi, ancipites, tribus lineis ſ. ſulcis utrinque excavati, ſuperne foliiferi.

Folia duo, lanceolata, fere biuncialia, lata, longa, ultra ſpithamam; ſuperne patula, planiuſcula, dorſo toto carinata, inferne ſubvaginantia, compreſſa.

Scapus erectus, ſimplex, longiſſimus, 4-6 pedalis, teres, veſtitus vaginis alternis, teretibus, ſurſum acutis, carinatis.

Flores alterni, copioſi in racemo terminali; pedunculati: pedunculis ſimplicibus, triuncialibus etc. teretibus, glabris, roſeo colore

lore coloratis. *Bracteolae* partiales ſub ſingulo pedunculo.

CAL. nullus.

COR. pentapetala, patentiſſima · foliolis omnibus linearibus, acutis, uncialibus, undulatis; omnibus ſubaequalibus; ſed duobus lateralibus ſuperioribus paulo anguſtioribus.

Nectarium recta protenſum, petalis paulo brevius, ſemiunciale, trilobum: lobis baſi longitudinaliter oblongis inferius lateraliter ſtylum utrinque ſemiobvolventibus, enatis margine patulo, terminali, ſubrotundo, late emarginato, undulato; *ſupra* membranulis longitudinalibus, erectis, inaequalibus, undulatis notatis, *infra* nectario concavo in medio, longitudinali. 259

STAM. innata apici ſtyli in fovea propria, corpuſculo ſubrotundo, ſubtus quadriloculari, latere ſuperiore utrinque emittente *Filamentum* quadripartitum, *Antherulas* duas in ſingulo filamento gerens (quatuor ex ſingulo latere.)

PIST. *Germen* teres, filiforme, ipſo pedunculo continuato nec craſſius, ſub flore. *Stylus* convexus, inclinatus verſus nectarium, infra fovea concava pro ſtaminibus notatus, longitud.

longitud. $\frac{2}{3}$ parte nectarii. *Stigma* fovea eſt cordata, nitida, depreſſa.

133. EDECHI (155.) *Frutex* arboreſcens, altus, *ramulis* oppoſitis, patentiſſimis. *Foliis* oppoſitis, oblongis, uncialibus, venis ſubſimplicibus, planis, ſubſeſſilibus; *pedicellis* brevibus, *pedunculis* oppoſitis ex axillis antiquis, uncialibus, ramulis dichotomis, breviſſimis; *fructibus* globoſis, ſub receptaculo; *feminibus* ſubrotundis, quinque.

XIV. 134. Arbor ramis patulis, floribus luteis; copioſe florens, humilis, vel frutex altus, ramis alternis, patentibus, pauli inaequalibus.

Folia alterna, oblonga, decidua.

Flores plures, terminales, alterni in racemo ſimplici et compoſito mixtim; pedunculi alterni, uniflori.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, patens: *foliolis* oblongis, concavis, antea imbricatis, coloratis, deciduis, duar. lin. longitudine.

COR. pentapetala: petalis patentibus, obovatis, obtuſis, leviſſimis, ſed late emarginatis, calyce ſeſquilongioribus.

STAM. *Filamenta* nulla. *Antherae* oblongo-lineares ſurſum anguſtiores, erectae longitudine corollae dimidiae, apice duobus foraminibus,

raminibus, obtuſae, alternae e regione fere calycis, omnes apice paulo inflexae.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, pentagonum vel quinque tuberibus conſtans. *Stylus* filiformis, erectus, ſtaminibus longior. *Stigma* ſimplex, acutum. 260

Color Corollae et Calycis luteus.

135. CURATELLA *americana* (Polygonum arboreſcens ?) Curata *vulgo*.

Frutex altus mediocris, hinc inde flexus, ramis paucis; cortice Pini inſtar ſquamoſo vel tunicato, rimoſo. Facie fere Polygoni arboreſc.

Folia ad ramulos exteriores, alterna, ſpithamalia, oblonga, ſubſeſſilia, varie flexa et ſubundulata, venoſa, ſcabro-dura, margine longe leviter-crenata, tota palmaria. *Petioli* breves, ſupra plani.

Flores racemoſi, laterales, ex ramulis vel axillis antiquis; digitales, ſimplices, ramulo uno alterove ad baſin aucti; alterni, pedicellati. *Pedunculus communis* digitalis, ſubangularis; *partialis* pedicellis trium vel quatuor linear. longitudine, filiformibus. *Bracteolae* ſub pedicellis oblongis, 1-3 lineares, obtuſae.

CAL. *Perianthium* convexum, pentaphyllum: *foliolis* ſubrotundis, concavis, quatuor exterioribus

terioribus colore rudiore, quinto interiore petalis ſimillimo.

Cor. *Pelata* tria vel quatuor, ſubrotunda, concava, figura Calycis et colore albo.

Stam. plurima, filiformia, corollae mediae altitud. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

Pist. *Germen* duplex, bilobum, ſubrotundo-ovatum, tomentoſum, majuſculum. *Styli* duo, filiformes, erecti, ſtaminum altitudine, breves. *Stigmata* capitata ſubrotunda.

Per. *Capſula* biloba ſ. duplex, infimo baſi coalita, ſingula ſubrotunda, hirſuta, unilocularis.

Sem. duo in ſingula capſula oblonga, nitida. Color Corollae albus.

136. SAMYDA parviflora. Frutex albus, ramis alternis inaequalibus longis. *Vatcara* ſ. *Macapiritu.*

Folia oblonga.

261 *Flores* conferti in glomerulis ſubrotundis, laterales, copioſiſſimi, pedunculati: pedunculis confertis, undique patentibus, duarum vel trium linearum longitudine, coloratis, verſus baſin biarticulatis, ſupra articulum deciduis. *Bracteae* nullae.

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum, campanulato-erectum. fere ad baſin quinquepartitum: laciniis linearibus, erecto-patentibus. duar. linear. longitudine, coloratis, deciduis.

Cor.

Cor. nulla, niſi calycem coloratum corollam dicas.

Nectarii ſquamae hirſutae, quinque ad baſin inſertae et e regione lacin. calycis, bipartitae, valde tomentoſo-hirſutae, altitud. fere mediae laciniarum, obtuſae laciniis linearibus.

Stam. *Filamenta* decem, erecta, ſubulata, calyce paulo breviora; horum quinque alterne inſerta ſinui nectarii, paulo longiora reliquis quinque alternis ex inciſuris calycis. *Antherae* ſubrotundae, parvae.

Pist. *Germen* ſubulatum, oblongum, erectum, hirſutum. *Stylus* ſubulatus, longitudine ſtaminum, pubeſcens. *Stigma* capitatum, globoſum, pubeſcens.

Per. fructus tomentoſus, globoſus, parvus, apice acuminato, tribus lineis elevatioribus. *Bacca.*

Sem. parva, in medio ovata.

Color Coroliae albus.

137. BIGNONIA *Leucoxylon*, foliis digitatis integerrimis, floribus corymboſis faſciculatis.

Arbor mediocris, ramis hinc inde ſparſis.

Folia oppoſita, digitata: foliolis infimis ſubrotundis vel oblongis, omnibus integerrimis.

Flores nondum explicati, ſed quantum ex rudimentis,

dimentis colligi poteſt, ſunt corymboſo-faſciculati, terminales ramulis oppoſitis, erectis, ſubdiviſis, dichotomis.

CAL. brevis.

COR. monopetala.

STAM. quatuor cum quinto ſterili, longiore.

PIST. - - -

PER. *Capſula* longitudine duar. ſpithamar. pendula, curva tota inſtar cornu bovis, digiti craſſitie, ſubulata, ſtriato-ſulcata, bivalvis, bilocularis, diſſepimento utrinque convexo, carnoſo.

262 SEM. longitudinaliter imbricata more Bignoniae, ſubquadrato-oblonga, utrinque acuta membrana parallelogramma.

138. FRUTEX foliis alternis oblongis glabris; altus varie ramoſus: ramis longis aequalibus glabris.

Folia copioſa, pendula, acuta, integerrima, nitidiuſcula, ſubcomplicata, ſubtus pallidiora, biuncialia. *Petioli* breves, longitudine duar. vel trium linea. ſupra ſulco convexo exarata.

Flores in racemis compoſitis terminalibus, copioſi, alterni pedicellis propriis lineae circ. longitudine, ramis communibus, angulatis.

CAL. - - -

COR. decidua.

PER. *Capſula* linearis, oblonga, compreſſa, truncata,

truncata, basi angustata, apice truncato, submarginata, bilocularis dissepimento transversali.

Sem. solitaria, oblonga, subulata deorsum, sericeo-pubescentia, cincta pappo sericeo, semine longiore, antea dorsum reflexo, postea patulo.

MALPIGHIOIDES.

Fructus. Bacca sicca, ovalis duar. linear. longitudine, levissime compressa, versus apicem obsoletissime angulata, apparenter striata, monosperma.

Sem. unicum, calyce duro, subosseo, interiore cortice carnoso. (uti Cotyled. Amygdali) crasso, includente seminis corculum teretiusculum, sursum versum et cotyledones lineares dorsum spectantes 2 virides.

139. TEPUGUIPE.

Frutex altus, diadelphus, floribus longissime racemosis, purpureis, Foliis pinnatis: pinnis oblongis, acuminatis, glabris, Ramis longis varie flexis adscendentibus et naturalibus, tuberculis oblongis, sparsis, obtusis, convexis. *Folia* post flores, hoc tempore vix ulla vel in ramis solum sterilibus versus summitates earundem pinnata, alterna; foliolis quatuor parium cum impari, pedicellatis: inferioribus ovatis vel ovato oblongis; superioribus oblongis: omni-

bus integerrimis, infra pallidioribus, venosis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ uncialibus. *Petiolus* communis spi-
263 thamalis, compressus, supra sulco obtuso excavatus; partialis teretiusculus. *Flores* in ramis racemosi ex tuberculis elevatis, erectis floriferis, pedicellis propriis trium linear. longitudine, erectis.

CAL. *Perianthium* subrotundum, laxum, breve, quadridentatum: dente superiore obtuso, lato; inferioribus tribus acuminatis, brevissimis; sinubus obtusissimis; fuscum.

COR. papilionacea. *Vexillum* patentissimum (ex situ erectum) ungue lineari crasso calycis longitudine, subrotundo-cordatum, planum, dorso ipso leviter carinato ad basin oblongo ovatum, apice sursum flexo, appendice baseos nullo. *Carina* unguibus duobus.

STAM. Diadelpha. *Filamentum superius* filiforme, simplex, arcuatum, adscendens; *reliqua* novem coalita, similiter adscendentia, alterna paulo breviora. *Antherae* oblongo-lineares, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, compressum. *Stylus* subulatus, situ et longitudine staminum. *Stigma* capitatum, subrotundum, undique pubescens.

PER. *Legumen* oblongum, lineare, compressum, planum,

planum, tenue, acuminatum, uniloculare, bivalve.

Sem. pauca, ſubrotunda.

Color Florum eleganter purpureo caeruleſcens.

140. PSIDIUM ſylveſtre. *Guajava de monte.*

Frutex humilis, 2-6 pedalis: ramis inordinatis, teretibus, etiam novelli, qui tomentoſi ſunt et molles, nec niſi obſolete quadrangulares.

Folia oblonga, venis paucis; ſubtus tomentoſo-mollia.

Flores calyce molli, reliquis conſimiles.

Fructus parvi.

Praecipue ramis et foliis nervis paucis, differta ſativa.

141. CROTALARIA Eſpadilla.

Radix fibroſa.

Caulis inferne lignoſus, fruteſcens, ſpithamalis.

Folia alterna, oblonga et ovata, craſſiuſcula, pubeſcentia, ſeſſilia et ſubſeſſilia, decumbentia, alata.

Stipulae duae, decurrentes, ovato-oblongae et acutae, totum caulem a folio ad folium veſtientes, planae.

Flores ſolitarii, pedunculati, laterales: *pedunculis* foliis oppoſitis, e caule ipſo egredientibus juxta ſtipulas, e regione foliorum pau- 264

lo infra, erecto-patentibus, ſemiuncialibus uſque biuncialibus, teretibus, apice geniculatis, ad geniculum ſupra emittentibus rudimentum ramuli, infra vero pedicellum teretem. *Bracteola*, ſub pedicello ſubulato, tenuis, pubeſcens. *Bracteolae* aliae duae utrinque ad calycem, lineares, anguſtae, calyce dimidio breviores.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, quadridentatum, bilabiatum: *lab. ſup.* longius, laciniis anguſtioribus reflexo-patentibus.

COR. papilionacea. *Carina* apice connata videtur ex toto et acuta.

PER. *Legumen* oblongum, obtuſum, teretiuſculum, unciale, undique tumidum, dorſo obtuſiſſimo, biventricoſum, uniloculare, bivalve.

SEM. plurima (26) reniformia, parva.

142. PARAMINI. Arbor magna, ramis varie diviſis, inaequalibus.

Folia ſpithamalia, magna, oblonga, 4-5 uncialia uſque ſpithamalia, glabra, venoſa: venis alternis, apice obtuſis vel acutis. Petioli breves, teretes ſemiunciales.

Flores non vidi.

Fructus ſubrotundo-ovatus, acuminatus, $1\frac{1}{2}$ unc. longitudine, externe rudis, cortice carnoſo. *nuce* intus oblongo-ſubrotunda, leviter

viter compreſſa, ſuboſſea, externe glabra, tranſverſaliter ſeſſili: *nucleo* intus ſubrotundo, oblongo, bipartito, carnoſo. *Drupa* comeditur, dulcedine ingrata.

143. BAUHINIA Bacaptal *vulgo*.

Frutex mediocris, qui nonnunquam in arborem mediocrem excreſcit, *ramis* varie ſparſis ſed remotis, rectis, leviſſime flexuoſis, fuſis.

Folia alterna, biloba, erecta, ovata, triuncialia, 9-nervia, venoſa nervis et venis infra prominulis, ſubſcabris: laciniis ovato-acutis, erectis, ſinu valde acuto. *Petiolus* teretiuſculus, ſuperne leviter ſulcatus, ſemiuncialis.

Flores terminales in racemo longo, ſpicato, *pedunculis* geminis, patentiſſimis, reflexis, ſemiuncialibus, teretibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, longiſſimum, ſeſquiunciale, ante explicationem cylindricum, ſurſum curvum, ſtriatum, poſtea ultra medium trifidum, laciniis connatis, apice bidentato, infima lineari reflexa, ſimplici, apice acuto. 265

COR. *Petala* quinque, omnia ad latus ſuperius adſcendentia, linearia, utrinque acuta, ſubulata, patula, aequaliter diſtantia ad latus ſuperius diſpoſita, calyce breviora, eique ad dimidiam partem ſupra baſin inſerta.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, ſubulata, calyce longiora, apice, adſcendentia. *Antherae* lineares, compreſſae, antice triſulcatae.

PIST. *Germen* pedunculatum, pedunculo dimidii circ. calycis longitudine, gerente Germen vix craſſius; leviſſime compreſſum. *Stylus* adſcendens, filiformis, ſtaminibus ¼ longior. *Stigma* obtuſum, craſſum, oblique incumbens, bifidum.

PER. *Legumen* longiſſimum, ſpithamale, pedale, pendulum, planum.

SEM. decem, parva, reniformia, altero latere affixa, glabra.

Color Calycis fuſcus, Corollae et Staminum albus.

144. PLANTA (ſyngeneſiſta ut videtur) *caule ſimplici erecto longo, florum capitulis lateralibus folioſis compoſitis.*

Radix annua.

Caulis erectus, ſimplex quadri-vel quinquepedalis tomento laxo tenui pubeſcens; *ramulis* breviſſimis, erectis, axillaribus.

Folia oblongo-lanceolata, acuminata, ſpinula terminata, ſuperne rugoſa, venoſa tomento tenuiſſimo laxo incano. *Petioli* breves, ſuperne-concavi.

Flores aggregati, terminales in capitulo acuto, compoſiti, faſtigiati, lati, juncti foliolis erectis apice patulis. Flore ſingulo ita compoſito

posito ex foliolis minoribus, singulo includente flosculum, qui hoc tempore erat exsiccatus; foliolis foras tomentosis, apice spinula terminali.

Sem. unicum, ovato-oblongum, compressum, parvum, supra angustius, coronatum *pappo* erecto, piloso, brevi: pilis lateralibus brevissimis, erectis.

145. EPIDENDRUM *floribus sessilibus terminalibus paucis.* 266

Radix repens supra ramos arborum, hinc inde flexa, *radiculas* filiformes, sat copiosas hinc emittens, compressas, flexuosas, geniculatas.

Caules erecti, semispithamales, compressi, folioši, simplices.

Folia alterna, vaginantia, oblonga-vel oblongo-lanceolata, dorso carinata (*vagina* ancipiti, compressa, dorso acute carinata) uncialia, pallide viridia.

Flores terminales, caulis alterni, pauci (2 et 3 solum vidi) sessiles, *pedunculo* communi brevi, elevati. *Bracteae* sunt folia compressa, ancipitia, brevia, spathacea, obtegentia dimidium Germen.

Cor. pentapetala: *petalis* tribus exterioribus ovato-acutis, parvis, sesquilineae longitudine, erectis, duobus superius, inferius unico.

Nect. petalis unitum cum Pistillo.

PIST. *Germen* magnum, ovatum, leviter compreſſum, longitudinale ex pilis lateralibus ſquama ſubulata adnata, margine ſolo ſoluto notatum. Reliqua in Flore videre non potui.

146. MIMOSA *quadrivalvis* foliis bipinnatis paucis, floribus purpureis, ſiliquis linearibus angulatis ſubulatis aculeatis longitudinaliter dehiſcentibus.

XV. 147. DRACO ARBOR (PTEROCARPUS *Draco* 168.) *Arbor Draconis* Indis *Mucanana*, had no more flowers, which commonly appear immediately after the rainy ſeaſon.

Arbor alta, ramoſa, *ramis* hinc inde erectis, modicis numero.

Folia h. t. pauca non ceciderunt, alterna, pinnata, digitalia, longa vel paulo longiora: *Foliolis* oppoſitis, oblongis, uncialibus, obtuſis, leviter pedicellatis cum impari, glabra h. t. pallide viridia. *Petiolus communis* teres; *partiales* teretes, breviſſimi, lineae longitudine, pubeſcentes.

CAL. monophyllus, tubulato-campanulatus, quinquedentatus: dentibus tubulato-acutis.

COR. *Vexillum* ungue oblongo, lamina ſubrotundo-cordata, patens, convexa. *Alae* lanceolatae, vexillo paulo breviores. *Carina* brevis quoque videtur.

STAM.

STAM. connata. 267

PER. *Legumen* pedicellatum, membranaceum, ſubrotundo-oblongum, planum, medio utrinque prominulum, inaequaliter convexum, obtuſum, bipartitum, non dehiſcens, continens

SEM. oblongum, appendicibus duobus vel tribus adnatis, irregulare, margine interiore ciliatum; alis fibroſis, lignoſis ipſaque ſubſtantia lignoſa, pro appendicibus 2. 3. 4. loculis linearibus, tranſverſis, ſeminibus totidem oblongis, altera extremitate inferiore craſſiore, antrorſum appendiculo notato, hili in ſinu appendiculo affixo, ſinguli loculi verſus hanc extremitatem. Ergo diſtinctum genus crederem.

148. SAPINDUS magna arbor eſt, *nucem* duriſſimam, glaberrimam, exacte globoſam continet.

149. RAJANIAE affinis Planta ſcandens h. t. abſque foliis: *Fructibus* ſpicatis, erectis, trigonis, oblongis, coronulatis *calyce* quinquefido, brevi; fructu triloculari. *Caulis* filiformis, ſcandens, tenuis, *ramulis* alternis pendulis, floriferis. Flores h. t. cecidere. *Stylus* unicus. *Capſula* oblonga, reflexo-erecta, trigona: angulis compreſſis; trilocularis: loculis angularibus: *Semina* duo ſ. ſolitaria in ſingulo loculo, oblonga,

deor-

deorſum acuta. Alae membranula oblonga tenuiſſima.

150. CISSAMPELOS *Pareira* caule erecto ſuffruticoſo ſimpliciſſimo, foliis alternis ſubpeltatis ſubtus tomentoſis. EQUEREPANAR h. e. Auricula tigridis vulgo.

Radix lignoſa, procumbens, apice plures caules emittens, perennis.

Caules erecti, ſimplices, rectiſſimi, quadri-vel quinquepedales, teretes, tomentoſi: tomento craſſo.

Folia alterna ſubrotundo-ovata; *maſculis* petiolo margini folii adnato, *feminis* peltata; utrinque tomentoſa, ſubtus magis, tomento craſſo, quinque venis majoribus. *Petioli* in *maſculis* breviſſimi, teretes, craſſiores, tomentoſi; in *fem.* ſemiunciales, paulo tenuiores, ſimiliter tomentoſi.

Flores maſc. et femin. in diſtinctis plantis (in Dioecia.)

268 MASC. axillares, in cymis faſtigiatis diſpoſiti. *Pedunculi communes* axillares, erecti, 2-3, filiformes, unciales, pubeſcentes: *partiales* dichotomi, racemoſi, erecti, faſtigiati, cymoſi, piloſi, lineae longitudine. *Bracteolae* lineares. *Flores* minimi.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, patens, planum: foliolis ſubrotundis, obtuſis.

COR. monopetala, membranacea, plano-concava,

va, orbiculata, integerrima, calyce minor, indiviſa.

STAM. *Filamentum* unicum, e centro floris progrediens $\frac{1}{4}$ lin. circ. longitudine, filiforme, erectum, obtuſum, truncatum. *Antherae* quatuor, oblongae, tranſverſae, margini apicis Filamenti impoſitae, ſeſſiles.

* Fl. FEMIN. in racemis ſpicatis, ſimplicibus, ſolitariis, binis et ternis ex ſingula axilla. *Pedunculus* communis ſpicae filiformis, erectus, ſimplex, Bracteolis ovalibus ſeſſilibus, alternis, ſparſis veſtitus. Floribus 3, 6, 8, ex ala ſingulae bracteolae, *pedunculo* brevi lineari, elevatis, erectis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, ad unum latus (exterius in ramulo florum) oblongo-ſubrotundum, unilaterale, perſiſtens.

COR. *Petalum* unicum, ſubrotundum, calyce dimidio brevius, ad idem latus cum calyce flexum.

STAM. nulla.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum-oblongum. *Styli* erecti, capillares, parvi; *Stigmata* ſimplicia, craſſiuſcula.

Fructus ſubrotundo-ovalis, leviter compreſſus, ſubtomentoſus.

SEM. unicum.

Flores luteſcenti virides.

151. MELAMPODIUM *auſtrale* ſyngeneſiae Polygamiae neceſſariae, *feminibus quinque oblongis hiſpidis*; *calyce pentaphyllo*, *caule decumbente*.

Radix perennis, fibroſa.

Caules ſpithamales, procumbentes, undique diffuſi, teretes, ſubpubeſcentes; *ramis* oppoſitis, decumbentibus, apice adſcendentibus.

269 *Folia* oppoſita, ovalia vel ovato-obtuſa, ſuperne leviter varieque ſerrata: ſerraturis obſoletis. *Petioli* teretiuſculi, ſuperne plani, longitudine dimidii folii.

Flores terminales vel ad ſummos ramulos et ramos, ex ala vel dichotomia, ſubſeſſiles, ſolitarii: *pedunculo* brevi, ſeſquilineae longitudine.

CAL. *communis* pentaphyllus, vel ad baſin quinquepartitus, erectus, laxus: foliolis oblongis, poſtea patulis, laxis, corollae longitudine.

COR. compoſita. Floſculi *feminini* 5-8 in radio; in diſco *maſculini* 4-8.

Fem. Corolla filiformis, brevis. *Maſc.* ore erecto, bidentato, demum bifido, latere rima dehiſcens.

STAM. Maſcul. *Filamenta* quinque, capillaria. *Antherae* carinato-cylindricae, corollula leviſſime breviores.

Femin. nulla.

PIST.

PIST. *Maſc.* vix ullum. *Germen* obſoletum, lineare, minimum, ſub corollula. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* nullum.

Femin. *Germen* ſub receptaculo, oblongum, magnum calyce paulo minus, ſtriatum, hiſpidum. *Stylus* filiformis, erectus, corolla paulo brevior, poſtea bifidus. *Stigmata* ſimplicia.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* patens ſemina nuda inferne cingit.

SEM. oblonga, duarum vel trium linearum longitudine, paulo compreſſa, utrinque ſulcata cum pilis hamatis ex ſingulo angulo ſulcoſo patulis; hamo ſurſum inflexo.

REC. paleis oblongis, concavis.

Corollulae color luteus.

152. ARISTIDA floribus paniculatis tenuiſſimis, ariſtis tribus, panicula laxa erecta.

Gramen tenuiſſimum, digitale, ſpithamale.

153. HEDYSARUM caule erecto ſimplice, foliis ternis, ſeſſilibus, floribus ſpicatis axillaribus.

Radix perennis.

Caules erecti, ſimplices, bi-vel tripedales, recti, inferne teretiuſculi, ſuperne ſubangulati hirſuti.

Folia alterna, ſeſſilia, ternata: *Foliolis* oblongis 270
ſeſquiuncialibus, ſupra pubeſcentibus, infra paulo pallidioribus, venoſo-reticulatis, pedicellatis.

cellatis. *Stipulae* lanceolatae, erectae, ſtriatae, ſeſquilineae longitudine.

Flores axillares, ſpicati, racemoſi: *racemis* oblongis, erectis, ſemiuncialibus, ſimplicibus; *pedicellis* ſeſquilineae longitudine. *Bracteolae* ovatae, convexae, glabrae.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubuloſum, quinquefidum: laciniis ſubulatis, corolla leviter brevioribus, infima reliquis longiore.

COR. *Vexillum* oblongum, apice patulum, baſi utrinque inflexum. *Alae* lineares. *Carina* linearis, apice latior, rotundata, inferius tota fere dehiſcens, apice adſcendente.

STAM. Diadelpha 1 et 9, ſimplicia. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-ſubulatum, hirſutum. *Stylus* capillaris. *Stigma* craſſiuſculum, ſimplex.

PER. *Legumen* calycis longitudine, hirſutum, ovato-acutum, leviter compreſſum.

SEM. duo, oblonga, apice ultimo recurvo acuto. (Flores lutei.)

154. IPOTARAGUAPIN. *Frutex* erectus, humanae altitudinis et ultra: *ramis* longis, erectis, oppoſitis, patentiſſimis, ſtrictis; Cortice fuſco glabriuſculo. *Spinae* oppoſitae, interdum ternae, ſupra ſingulos ramos, patentes, ſubulatae, acutae, rectae.

Folia ſub ſpinulis enaſcentia vel terminalia, faſci-

faſciculato-conferta, oppoſita, ovata-oblonga, uncialia, venis oppoſitis alterniſque ſubtus prominulis, ſimplicibus, *petiolo* brevi lineari. *Stipulae* oppoſitae, interfoliaceae, ovato-acutae, planae.

Flores in *pedunculis* oppoſitis vel ſolitariis, axillaribus, 1-2 uncialibus, rectis, apice bifidis, floriferis: *flores* conferti ut videtur, licet hoc tempore illis deſtituta.

Fructum fert ſub receptaculo ut videtur.

Drupa parva, oblonga, trium vel quatuor linearum longitudine.

Nux oblonga, obſoleto triangularis: angulo uno prominentiore, teretiuſculo, utrinque ſulco notato; bilocularis, loculis teretibus, uno in media nuce, altero in angulo teretiuſculo, putamine ibidem tenuiore. *Nuclei* duo, teretes, albi. 271

155. EDECHI, 133. LAUGIERIA *odorata*.

Caulis fruteſcens, erectus, bis humanae altitudinis, priori ſimilis, ſed abſque ſpinis.

Folia terminalia, conferta, copioſa, oppoſita, oblonga, acuta; Petioli breves. *Stipulae* interfoliaceae, ovatae, acutae, planae.

Flores dichotomi, conferti, ex apice pedunculorum. *Bracteae* ſub ſingulo flore, lanceolato-acutae, patulae.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, teres, ore integro vel vix manifeſte denticulato.

cellato, vix lineae dimidiae longitudine, perſiſtens ſupra fructum.

Cor. monopetala, tubulata: *Tubo* longo, calyce ſexies longiore, ſuperne leviſſime latiore, $\frac{1}{2}$ pollicis unguis longitudine. *Limbus* patens, quinquepartitus: laciniis oblongis, marginibus lateralibus reflexis.

Stam. *Filamenta* quinque, breviſſima, ſupra medium tubi adnata, capillaria. *Antherae* lineares, tubi circ. altitudine.

Pist. *Germen* ſubrotundum, receptaculo cinctum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus altior. *Stigma* capitatum, ſubrotundum.

Per. *Drupa* parva, ſubgloboſa. *Nux* quadri- vel quinque-locularis.

Color Corollae albo-purpureus, Tubo externe rudi. Congener videtur praecedenti.

156 HIBISCUS foliis oblongis; flore ſolitario.

XVII. Near the river *Aragua*.

157. PALO DE COCHINELLE; a ſhrub, which had oppoſite lanceolated leaves, whoſe ſtem was hollow, ſo that it might be employed for a tube to a tobaccopipe.

158. CROTON hiſpidum, caule trifido; Folia inciſa, tota planta hiſpida, annua.

159. CUCUMIS *ruſtica* ſmelled nearly as Caraway-ſeeds.

160. SMILAX ſcandens, foliis oblongis, caule teretiuſculo ſpinoſo; *Folia* pallide viridia.

161.

161. WALTHERIA *Melochioides* flore luteo aggregato pentandro monogyno.

162. DIOSCOREA ſcandens, foliis cordatis alternis, caule levi, calyce cyathiformi ſexdentato.

Folia cordata acuminata, integerrima.

PER. *Capſula* oblonga, trigona: angulis compreſſis.

SEM. alata, in ſingulo loculo dua

163. MASTRANZO floribus verticillato-capitatis ſeſſilibus parvis albis.

Folia rugoſa.

CAL. patentiores, ſtrigoſiores, tubulati.

164. PHASEOLUS parvus, erectus herbaceus. *Caulis* tener, filiformis.

Folia ternata, linearia. *Folres* ſpicati, terminales, eleganter coccineo-roſei: *Alae* maximae, rectae. *Carina* inflexa.

XXV. 165. BIGNONIA arborea ſcandens, foliis pinnatis glabris, ſiliquis longiſſimis planis linearibus.

Semina ſurſum imbricata ſunt ſimplici ſerie.

166. SIDA flore albo erecto longo. *Folia* cordata. *Rami* erecti.

167. CECROPIA. *Peltata.* Coilotapalus. *Brown. jam* III. Yagramo vulgo the leaves of this plant are the common food of the ſloth (Bradypus. Linn.)

Folia pauca, alterna ad ſummitates ramorum *Stipulae* interfoliaceae ut in Ficu, latere folio adverſo ſ. oppoſito dehiſcentes, marginibus obvolutis ſ. imbricatis, mox caducae.

Floris Maſc. et Femin. in diſtinctis arboribus.

* Masc. pedunculis geminis ex axillis foliorum, ſed intra ipſam ſtipulam h. e. *Stipula* interpoſita inter axillam fol. *Pedunculis* teretibus, ſpithamalibus, ſubpendulis, ſingulis ſpatham apice gerentibus.

273 Cal. *Spatha* ovato-acuta, integra, rumpens, caduca, includens *Amenta* plurima, faſciculata, teretia, pendula parallela, pedicellata, altiſſime imbricata, ſquamis vel *Receptaculis* ſtaminum copioſiſſimis, turbinatis, compreſſo-tetragonis, obtuſis, ſupra linea elevatiore notatis, tandem duplice foramine dehiſcentibus.

Cor. nulla, niſi Calycis ſquamas dicas eſſe, vel Nectarii ſquamas.

Stam. *Filamenta* duo, capillaria, breviſſima, ſingula ex ſingulis foraminibus ſquamarum calycinarum. *Antherae* oblongae, tetragonae, parvae.

* Femin. penduli, forte ſolitarii ex axillis ut Maſculi; ſed ſi ſolitarii, an geminis pedunculis pendeant, neſcio. *Pedunculi* digitales et ultra.

Cal. *Spatha* forte ut in Maſc. nam h. t. cecidit,

dit, includens *Amenta* quatuor, patula, nutantia, teretia, masculis crassiora, digiti minimi manuum instar, arctissime imbricata germinibus nudis.

Cor. nulla.

Pist. *Germina* plurima, imbricata, compresso-quadrata, obtusa, tomento tenuissimo obvoluta. *Styli* solitarii, brevissimi. *Stigmata* obtusa, lacera, subcapitata.

Per. *Capsula* Germinis forma et figura unilocularis, vix dehiscens, separato cortice a semine tamen distincta.

Sem. solitaria, oblonga, compressa, parva.

Lynceis oculis alii lustrent ulterius partes fructificationis, certae minimae sunt et tenuissimae.

Color Femin. incanus a tomento *Masc.* luteus; sicci evadunt atri; novi proprii et singularis sunt generis.

XXVII. 168. SANGUIS DRACONIS 147.

I find that our *Sanguis Draconis occidentalis* is the same with the *orientalis*, but of a species different from this plant; whose character is the following,

Cal. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, basi obtusum, quinquedentatum.

Cor. papilionacea, calyce duplo longior. *Vexillum* ungui oblongo; lamina subrotunda. *Alae* lanceolatae, vexillo breviores.

274 STAM. *Filamenta* decem, connata, adſcendentia. *Antherae.* - - -

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compreſſum, pedicellatum. *Stylus* ſubulatus.

PER. *Legumen* ſubrotundo-oblongum, planum, membranaceum, uniloculare, intus lignoſum.

XXVIII. From the river *Aragua*, the people ſent a kind of *Sarſaparilla* or *Smilax*, which I had not ſeen before uſed in Phyſic: it differed from that ſpecies, which is officinal in both the Indies.

169. SMILAX.

Radices plurimae, filiformes, longae, duriuſculae, foras teretes, glaberrimae abſque fibrillis ſparſis, verum eorum loco *Spinulis* parvis, brevibus, glabris, ſubpungentibus, cortice tenui. Ab altera *ſpecie Officinali* differt figura radicis filiformi, angulata, cortice craſſiore, duro, angulato, rugoſo, fibrillis lateralibus plurimis.

Caulis ſcandens, fuſiformis, teres, glaberrimus, aculeatus: *aculeis* ſubulatis, pungentibus, validis, trium quatuorve linearum longitudine, inaequaliter ſparſis, ad genicula foliorum pluribus: *ramis* ſuperioribus ſubſtriatis. Caulis inferne ſubgeniculatus.

Folia alterna, lanceolata, vel oblongo-lanceolata, trinervia, vel cum ultimis minoribus quin-

quinquenervia, dura, firmia, erectiuſcula, 3, 4, 5-uncialia, verſus apicem contorta, petiolata, nervo medio ſubaculeato: aculeis 1, 2, 3, parvis; interdum inermia. *Petiolus* patens, brevis, ſemiuncialis, baſi craſſiſſimus, h. e. e tuberculo ſenſim prodiens, latus, margine membranaceo, ſemiamplexicauli, membrana firma tamen; ſubtus convexus, angulo carinatus parvo, ſubinermi vel ſerratulo, vel glabro vel ſpinula una alteraque notatus apice ſurſum curvus.

I. MARTII.

170. MUSA had fruit, but ſome bloſſoms were ſtill on it. I found 5 ſtamina with a rudiment of a 6th in the nectarium of the male flowers, and the ſame in the hermaphrodite flowers. I could obſerve no difference, except that thoſe in the male flowers were narrower.

II. To-day I caught in a hollow tree a *Robipeledo* or *Mapeha* as the Indians call it. It is Dr. *Linnæus's* DIDELPHIS, ſo remarkable on account of the pouch wherein it keeps its young ones; many think this pouch to be the Uterus *Amoen Acad.* and *Muſ. Reg.* That which we caught, was a male. Its *penis* was big between the hind legs, round and naked, but cloven like the foot of a

cow and of the ſame ſhape. The *teſticles* were ſituated under the belly before the *penis*, which was turned backwards.

IV. 171. PISCIPULA (PISCIDIA) Erythrina. Sp. Pl. 707. n. 3. 2. 993. 1. *Barbaſco* vulgo.

The figure of the flower ſhews that it is not a ſpecies of the Erythrina, but rather a diſtinct genus.

En deſcriptionem!

Arbor magna ſ. mediocris.

Caulis arboreſcens, 9, 10, 15 orgyarum altitudine, trunco inaequali, ſuperne in ramos adſcendentes, rariuſculos diviſo: *ramis* erectis, alternis, teretibus, glabris.

Folia alterna, ad ſummitates ramorum pinnata.

Flores in racemis alternis, erectis, copioſis, digitalibus et ultra, ſparſis. *Racemi* compoſiti *racemulis* ſparſis, alternis, lateralibus, patentibus. Singulis 1, 2 *flores* ſuboppoſitos ſparſoque pedunculatos proferentibus. *Pedunculis* 4, 5 linearum longitudine, ſimplicibus, patenti-erectis, ſingulis unifloris.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, leviter compreſſum, baſi glabriuſculum, duarum vel trium linearum longitudine et fere ſimile diametro ſurſum ad inferiora, quinquedentatum: dentibus ſuperioribus binis, magis approximatis, obtuſioribus; minoribus

minoribus lateralibus, majoribus obtuſe rotundatis, infimo leviter majori, ſubacuminato; glabrum, perſiſtens.

Cor. papilionacea, mediocris, rotundata. *Vexillum* adſcendens, patens; Ungue brevi, tereti, convexo; Lamina ſubrotunda, obtuſa, apice emarginata, dorſo ſubcarinulata, lateribus modice retrorſum convexis. *Alae* vexillo fere paulo longiores, Unguibus linearibus, tenuiſſimis, calyce paulo longioribus, rectis, Laminis oblongis, ſurſum curvis, convexis, tumidis, angulo poſtico acuto, ſinu interjecto obtuſiſſimo rotundato, adnato carinae. *Carina* baſi ultra medium bifida, unguibus linearibus, longitudine unguium alarum, ſurſum curva, inferius carinata, lateribus verſus baſin tumida, ſurſum compreſſa, acuta, bifida, apice, angulis baſeos acutis, ſinu rotundiore.

Stam. *Filamenta* decem, connata in vaginam; vagina compreſſa, ſtriata, apice adſcendens, fiſſa, ſetacea; alterna breviora. *Antherae* oblongae, incumbentes.

Pist. *Germen* breve, pedicellatum, lineare, compreſſum, longitudine vaginae. *Stylus* adſcendens, filiformis. *Stigma* acutum, ſimplex, ante floreſcentiam ſubcapitatum.

Per. *Legumen* pendulum, lineare, quatuor a-

lis longitudinalibus, membranaceis, exſtantibus notatum, uniloculare, articulatum, membranis tranſverſim ſtriatulis, ſubplicatis.

SEM. tereti-linearia, 2. 3. 4. longitudinaliter poſita.

A ſmall ſnake, which was caught in the houſe.

172. COLUBER ſcutis abdominalibus 190, ſquamis caudalibus 70-80; longitudo duarum ſpithamarum, tenuis, colore cinerascente, glaber. *Dorſum* totum maculis inaequalibus fuſcis, marginibus nigris. *Caput* ovatum, in ſpecimine valde contuſum, ſcutis duobus magnis inter oculos. *Cauda* quoque valde erat contuſa. (Forte *Coluber annulatus.)*

173. RANA *arborea* pedibus fiſſis, palmis tetradactylis rotundis, plantis pentadactylis: geniculis tuberoſis. *Amoenit. Ac. p.* 285. 9.

Magnitudo et facies Ranarum fontalium aquae frigidae in Europa.

Caput ſubtriangulare, obtuſiuſculum, planiuſculo convexum, *orbitis* oculorum elevatioribus tumque protuberantibus.

Oculi rotundi nec parvi, inferius membrana nictitante, pro lubitu animalis, co-operiuntur iride aurea nitente; *pupilla* majuſcula nigra.

Aures: foramin. rotunda, magna, pone oculos e pau-

e paulo infra, obtecta membrana tenuiſſima.

Narium foramina parva, punctorum inſtar, verſus apicem roſtri. 277

Truncus oblongus, ſubtumens. *Dorſum* planiuſculo-convexum, in medio tumidiuſculum ut et latere utroque ad dorſum, verſus latera linea laterali elevatiore notatum utrinque, et ad latera linea alia magis interrupta, cum verrucis mollibus, linearibus aliquot juxta ventrem parvis, minimis.

Palmi tetradactyli, fiſſi, circumferentia rotundi, digitis introrſum vergentibus, omnibus obtuſis, 1 et 3 paulo longioribus, 2 et 4 minoribus, ſubaequalibus, ſubtus tuberculis ad carpos et genicula notatis.

Plantae longae, fiſſae, pentadactylae, obtuſae: digito 1 minore reliquis, uſque 4 ſenſim longioribus: 4 longitudine tertii, geniculis ſubtus tuberculis laevibus notatis.

Color dorſi viridis, lateribus cinereo-ſordidis maculis fuſcis ſparſis, paucis, pone in clunibus variegatis colore viridi-cinereo, maculis variegatis fuſcis. Genicula pedum ſubtus albidiuſcula. *Abdomen* albidum.

XVI. 174. EPIDENDRUM acaule, radice bulboſo-ovata, floribus fuſcis, nectario albo-caeruleſcente cordato.

XIX. 175. BIDENS procumbens, foliis inferioribus alternis oblongis undulatis incanis, ſupe-

ſuperioribus oppoſitis, floribus oppoſitis ſeſſilibus pallide purpureis 200,

176. STAEHELINOIDES foliis ovatis ſerratis incanis, floribus ſeſſilibus. Petala Marrubii facie 201. 103.

177. SPONDIAS *lutea* optime floret. HOBO *vulgo*.

CAL. quinquedentatus, minimus.

COR. petala reflexa.

Nectaria decem intra ſtamina.

STAM. decem.

PIST. 4-5, erecta, longiuſcula, approximata.

178. CHRYSOPHYLLO fructu adfinis, foliis pungentibus; vulgo *Barbaſco*.

PER. *Bacca* ſubrotunda, uvae minoris magnitudine foras ſtriatula, acuminata; acumine rigido, cortice ipſo ſecedente a pulpa ſ. ſemine globoſo, in ſuperficie notato rudimentis 3-4 hoc tempore vacuis, mollibus. Subſtantia pulpae h. t. mollis, butyracea.

278 179. CHRYSOPHYLLUM alterum foliis obtuſis, fere congener priori.

Fructus globoſus, acuminatus, Ribeſiorum rubrorum magnitudine, ruber. *Semen* magnum, globoſum, firmum; an ideo diſtincta Genera?

180. BOMBAX caule ſubſpinoſo, parum ventricoſo trunco, nec alta arbor, h. t. privata foliis et flore, fructus vero habuit copioſos,

ſos. *Capſula* oblonga, pentagona, turbinata obtuſa, quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis, ad angulos dehiſcens, diſſepimentis ad Columnam cohaerentibus quinque. *Semina* plura, ſubrotunda, lana tenuiſſima ſat copioſa, ſubfuſca, pallida. *Valvulae* apertae, patentiſſimae, ſtelliformes et planae. *Calyx* in fructum baſi excipit capſulam integerrimam, lineae longitudine.

XX. 181. EPIDENDRUM acaule, radice bulboſo-ovata; floribus cinereo fuſcis etc.

Radix ſubbulboſa vel caulis ovatus, leviter rugoſus, emittens radiculas repentes ſuper ramos, more congenerum.

Caulis brevis vel fere nullus, baſi ovatus.

Folia duo, oblonga, dorſo carinata.

Scapus erectus, dodrantalis, pedalis, teres.

Flores 3-4, terminales, alterni.

XXVI. 182. HERMESIAS a me dictum, vulgo Roſa de monte. (BROWNAEA *coccinea.*)

Flores ſeſſiles, capitati: capitula ante explicationem ob bracteas conum pini ſed mollem referunt, juxta baſin ipſius folii adnata, ſubrotunda, poſt explicationem faſciculata, alterna, ſeſſilia. *Bracteae* alternae, coloratae, convexae, oblongae, exteriores inferius ſubrotundae, concavae, membranaceae, obtuſae, laxiuſculae, ſingulae includunt

ſin-

ſingulos flores, ultimis exceptis ſubrotundis, quae includunt reliquas bracteas interiores, anguſtas, lineares. Omnes caducae ſunt.

CAL. *Perianthium* duplex. *Inferius* monophyllum, tubulato-turbinatum, ſuperne latius, laxum, ad $\frac{1}{4}$ part. bifidum: laciniis ovatis, erectis, concavis. *Superius* interiuſque tubo, ſpatio $\frac{1}{2}$ calycis exterioris, ſurſum latiore, paulo compreſſo, poſtea quinquephyllo: foliolis oblongis, tertiam partem Calycis exterioris longitudine excedentibus, obtuſis, coloratis: Foliolo ſuperiore paulo latiore reliquis et obtuſiore.

279 COR. *Petala* quinque, erecta, calyce interiore duplo longiora, oblonga, baſi media ſua parte inferne unguiculata: unguibus teretibus. *Lamina* oblonga, erecta, obſolete ſubundulata, ſupremum intra fiſſuram vaginae ſtaminum.

STAM. *Filamenta* undecim (quod conſtans et curioſum) connata in vaginam ad latus ſuperius, uſque ad baſin corollae (et calycis interioris) dehiſcentem et diviſam; altitudine calycis interioris, connata, demum ſoluta, ſubulata, alterna leviter longiora, ſubcurva. *Antherae* oblongae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* teretiuſculum, oblongum, inferne

ferne pedicellatum ; pedicello adnato lateri inferiori tubi calycis interioris, vel ſi mavis tubo ſtaminum, infra calycem interiorem, pubeſcens. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminum longitudine. *Stigma* obtuſum, ſimplex, nigrum.

Color Corollae coccineus et roſeo-coccineus. Fructum non vidi.

183. ERYTHRINA foliis ternatis, caule aculeato. *Sp. Plant.* 706. 2. ni fallor ; ANAUCO *vulgo.*

Flores racemoſi, ſubſecundi, conferti, 2, 3, 4, ex uno puncto : *racemis* digitalibus, ſpithamalibus. *Pedunculi* horizontales, trium vel quatuor linearum longitudine, teretes, unilaterales. *Flores* nutantes. Bracteas non vidi, neſcio itaque an adſint.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breviſſimum, turbinatum : ore integerrimo, obtuſo, truncato, inferius producto in appendicem deorſum verſum, obtuſum, teretiuſculum.

COR. papilionacea, irregularis. *Vexillum* oblongo-acuminatum, adſcendens, dorſo acute carinatum, marginibus leviter reflexis. *Alae* duae, breviſſimae, ſubrotundae, vix calycis duplae longitudinis, adpreſſae. *Carina* falcata, aperta, apice bifida laciniis ovatis, obtuſis, compreſſa, marginibus ſuperioribus.

perioribus conniventibus, vexillo quinquies brevior.

288 STAM. *Filamenta* decem, diadelpha, ſuperius ſolutum et novem connata in vaginam uſque ad apicem Carinae, qua includuntur, poſtea ſoluta, carina longiora, ſubulata alterna leviter longiora, paulo curva. *Antherae* lineares, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, teres, Carinae longitudine, baſi ad $\frac{1}{3}$ pedicellatum, compreſſum. *Stylus* brevis, leviter adſcendens, teres. *Stigma* obtuſum, ſimplex, oblongum.

PER. *Legumen* ni fallor, lineare, teretiuſculum, ad ſemina oblongum.

Color Floris aurantius vel luteo-rufus.

Reliqua non vidi.

XXVII. Maundy Thurſday. Two Indians with bows and arrows accompanied me, as a ſafeguard all the day, where-ever I went, without loſing ſight of me.

V. April. I this day left St. *Bernhardino*. It was rather hard for me to leave a place where I had ſpent two months in agreeable company.

On the road from St. *Bernhardino* to *Pilar* I met with:

184. ARBOR floribus albis copioſis, germine hirſuto: novi generis ni fallor; but I loſt its deſcription.

185. AMA-

185. AMARYLLIS ſpatha uniflora flore albo. I loſt both the flower and its deſcription.

186. BIGNONIA *Leucoxylon* arborea, floribus luteis h. t. ſine foliis; *Floribus* copioſe tecta. *Folia* digitata, petiolata.

VI. Towards St. *Miguel* and St. *Franciſco*.

187. ARBOR foliis pinnatis oppoſitis, floribus ſpicatis luteis diadelphis.

188. BROMELIA paraſitica *Maraguaray*, in ex ſuccis arboribus, *Floribus* ſpinoſis, *racemo* copioſo longo, *fructibus* parvis, duris.

VII. I viewed the plants about the village, and found:

189. BAUHINIA aculeata, *florens*.

190. MIMOSA aculeata, bracteis magnis, *florens*.

191. BIHAI onoto, copioſe, ſylveſtris, ad viam verſus Flumen.

In the marſh itſelf I found: 281

192. AESCHYNOMENE fruteſcens, foliis pinnatis.

193. PLANTA Beccabungae ſimilis, in aqua paludoſa natans, caulis ex axillis radiculas emittens, cum tuberibus oblongis, ſpongioſis, albis, copioſis, feſſilibus, axillaribus. Flores non vidi.

194. HYDROCOTYLE foliis reniformibus, margine lobato. *Umbellulae* 3, 4, 5, floribus.

195. SAL-

195. SALVINIA *Michelli* (MARSILEA *natans*) copioſe,

Folia punctis obtuſis, erectis, quadratis, longioribus undique leguntur. They are like velvet.

196. PISTIA planta natans, facie Plantaginis, foliis ſubrotundis, omnibus radicalibus hirſutis, roſae in modum patentibus, abſque flore.

197. UTRICULARIA radicibus nutantibus abſque utriculis, nectario conico. Adeo exacte refert Utriculariam Europae nectario conico, ut dubitarem an diſtincta eſſet, Radices tamen ſ. folia natantia, late in ramulos ſparſa, omnino carent utriculis.

Radices repentes, natantes, fibris copioſis, confertis, omnino abſque veſiculis. An folia potius dicendae.

Scapi erecti hinc inde, pauci ex axillis. *Radicis* ramificationes digitales et ſpithamales, ſimplices.

Flores alterni, ſparſi, 6-12. erecti, pedunculati: *pedunculi* teretes, ſub floreſcentia erecti, poſtea nutantes, 3-4 linearum longitudine. *Bracteae* obtuſae, parvae, glabrae, convexae, baſi involventes pedunculum.

CAL. *Perianthium* diphyllum: *foliolis* oblongis aequalibus, convexis, baſi perſiſtens.

COR.

Cor. irregularis, ringens, monopetala. *Tubus* nullus. *Lab. ſuperius* erectum, ſubrotundum, inferiore dimidio brevius, baſi perforatum pro germine. *Lab. inferius* patens, ſubrotundum, ſuperiore duplo majus, baſi faucis palato prominente, biventricoſo, apice leviter emarginato, ſubtus terminatum in nectario, ſub labio flexo.

Nectarium ſubulatum, longitudine labii inferioris, conicum, paulo depreſſum, adpreſſum labio inferiori.

Stam. *Filamenta* duo, introrſum incurva, brevia. 282

Per. *Capſula* ſubrotunda.

Color floris luteus, magnitudo et facies Utriculariae majoris Europeae.

Videtur procul dubio eſſe *Linaria paluſtris foeniculi folio Plumieri* ſ. Utricularia caule folioſo Spec. Pl. 18. 7.

Near the river *Guere* I met with:

198. ARUNDO arboreſcens.

199. AMBROSIA copioſa.

200. BIDENS procumbens, foliis inferioribus alternis oblongis undulatis tomentoſo-incanis; ſuperioribus oppoſitis, floribus oppoſitis purpureis 175.

Variat etiam flore albo.

201. STAEHELINOIDES (JUSSIÆA)

pubeſcens foliis ovatis ſerratis, floribus ſeſſilibus oppoſitis 176.

202. PLANTA Didynamiae Angioſperma parva, foliolis oblongis glabris, caule ramoſo, flore purpureo.

203. SCIRPUS *minimus*.

204. GRAMEN Eragroſtis parvum.

VIII. 205. JUSSIÆA foliis oblongis; caule pubeſcente; floribus decandris, pentapetalis.

206. BROMELIA Ananas.

207. MELOCHIA fruteſcens, foliis albis.

208. CANNA - - - ſiliquae pedales.

X. Round the marſh I met with;

209. VIOLA *Hybanthus* arboreſcens ſ. fruteſcens americana, foliis oblongis, obtuſis, glabris.

Radix fruteſcens.

Caulis fruteſcens, per arbores ſcandens, inferius contortus retortuſque, craſſitie brachii infantis, cortice ruguloſo, fibroſo, contorte flexo, ſuperius retorto, varieque inter ramos alterius arboris inflexo, ſummis *ramulis* ſubpendulis, filiformibus, lignoſis, cortice tectis rudiore, cineraſcenti-fuſco, nudis ramulis hinc inde ſparſis, brevibus, folioſis, varie flexis.

Folia alterna, ad extremitates ramulorum lateralium

ralium conferta, oblonga vel oblongo-lanceolata, ſuperius communiter latiora, obtuſa, integerrima, glabra utrinque 2, 3, 4, uncialia. *Petioli* breves, ſubtus teretes, ſupra planiuſculi. 283

Flores axillares, ex alis folioque ſolitarii, penduli, *pedunculis* 2-3 punctatis, filiformibus, ſimplicibus, unifloris.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum: foliolis ovato-acutis, corollae adpreſſis, ſubaequalibus, ad Nectarium duobus patentioribus, foliolo oppoſito Nectario ab altero latere reliquis paulo minore.

COR. pentapetala, irregularis. *α) Petala duo* a latere Nectario oppoſito, calyce duplo longiora, ſubrotunda, obtuſa. *β) Petala duo lateralia* ſubrotunda, praecedentibus triplo majora, patula, obtuſa. *γ) Petalum poſterius* ſubrotundo-oblongum, pone elongatum in nectarium altitudine petalorum *β*.

Nectarium ex petalo ultimo, pone prominens, corolla duplo longius, ſubulatum, ſemiunciale, compreſſum, rectum, oblique contortum, obtuſum.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, breviſſima. *Antherae* ſubrotundae, connatae, apice membranula connivente terminatae, intus biloculares, bifariam dehiſcentes: duabus ver-

ſus nectarium emittentibus caudam, in cavitate nectarii, pubeſcenti-piloſam.

PIST. *Germen* ſubovatum, trigonum, ſexſtriatum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus longior, ſuperne planus, obtuſus, convolutus. *Stigma* obtuſum, ſimplex.

PER. *Capſula* globoſa ſexſulcata, obſolete trigona, unilocularis, trivalvis.

SEM. duodecim circiter, oblonga, compreſſa, obtuſa.

Color Corollae pallide luteus. Folia viridi-lutea.

ABSOLUTO OPERE MISSA.

TRIANDRIA.

CORAZON.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, obſolete 4-angulare, quadridentatum, dentibus ſubrotunde obtuſis, perſiſtens.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filam.* 3, ſetacea, calyce duplo longiora, receptaculo inſerta, apice patula. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, altero latere magis planiuſculum. *Stylus* ſetaceus, longitudine ſtaminum, ad unum latus flexus. *Stigma* ſimplex, acutum.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* dentibus conniventibus, in ſinu fert ſemen.

SEM. unicum, ſubrotundum, compreſſum, convexum.

CALLISIA *repens.*

CAL. *Perianth.* triphyllum, erectum: foliolis lineari-ſubulatis, dorſo carinatis, perſiſtentibus, marceſcentibus.

COR. *Petala* tria, linearia, acuta, membranacea, calycis longitudine, erecta, apice patula.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, capillaria, corolla duplo longiora, erecta. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compreſſum. *Stylus* capillaris, ſtaminibus brevior. *Stigma* trifidum, patens.

PER *Capſula* oblonga, compreſſa, acuminata, utrinque ſulco impreſſo, bilocularis, bivalvis; valvulis diſſepimento oppoſitis.

SEM nonnulla, ſubrotunda.

Licet ſtigma trifidum ſit, nunquam tamen capſulam 3-locularem vidi.

Planta debilis, ſubprocumbens, annua, digitali-ſpithamalis, glabra, ſimplex, interdum e baſi ramoſa. *Folia* ovata vel ovato-lanceolata, baſi cordata, ſeſſilia, in ſuperiore caule ſterili imbricata in roſulam patentem, alias in fructificantibus alterna, remota, baſi vaginantia, integra, ſtriata. *Flores* pauci 2-6, ſeſſiles, ex axillis foliorum conferti, bracteolis ſeu ſpathulis lineari-acutis diſtincti, hinc, habitus fere Commelinae, cui adfine genus
306 eſt, ſed nectario omnino caret. Corollae color aqueus, membranaceus.

Habitat in udis depreſſis, ſub fruticibus ubique circa Barcellonam novam.

PENTANDRIA.

MENAIS *topiaria*.

CAL. *Perianth.* triphyllum, laxum: foliolis lineari-acutis,

acutis, ſtriatis, concavis, erecto-patulis, perſiſtentibus.

Cor. monopetala, hypocrateriformis. *Tubus* cylindricus, calyce longior. *Limbus* patens, 5-partitus, laciniis oblongis.

Stam. *Filamenta* nulla. *Antherae* 5, lineares acutae, ſeſſiles, adnatae ſummae tubi fauci e regione inciſurarum limbi.

Pist. *Germen* ſubrotundum, depreſſum. *Stylus* filiformis, erectus, tubi altitudine. *Stigmata* duo, ſubconniventia, oblonga, acuta.

Per. *Bacca.*

EDECHIA ad Curataquiche. *Laugieria odorata.*

Cal. *Perianth.* monophyllum, tubulatum, teres, ore integro perſiſtens.

Cor. monopetala, hypocrateriformis. *Tubus* calyce multo longior, cylindricus. *Limbus* 5-partitus : laciniis oblongis, patentiſſimis.

Stam. *Filamenta* 5, breviſſima, ſupra medium tubi adnata, capillaria. *Antherae* lineares, tubi altitudine.

Pist. *Germen* ſubrotundum, receptaculis cinctum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus altior. *Stigma* capitatum, ſubrotundum.

Per. *Drupa* ſubrotunda, parva.

Sem. *Nux* ſubrotunda, oſſea, 4-5 locularis (in altera ſpecie 2-loc. irregularis) nucleis teretibus.

1. ſp. inermis *p.* 271.

2. ſp.

2. ſp. ſpinoſa *p.* 259.

CELOSIOIDES.

CAL. *Perianth.* pentaphyllum, patens: foliolis lanceolatis, concavis, ſiccis, perſiſtens.

307 COR. nulla.

Nectarium germen cingens, membranaceum, margine ſtamina gerens, integrum, nec plicatum, nec inter ſtamina altius.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, inſerta membranae nectarii, patula, calyce breviora. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, obtuſum, compreſſum. *Stylus* filiformis, apice bifidus, ſtaminum longitudine. *Stigmata* ſimplicia, craſſiuſcula.

PER. *Capſula* oblonga, compreſſa, calyce duplo triplove longior, unilocularis, verſus baſin horizontaliter dehiſcens.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, compreſſum, glabrum, nitidum, involutum arillo ſpongioſo, albo, verſus ſolem micis argenteis ſplendido.

Ideoque a Celoſia ſemine unico, capſulaque magna, et ad Achyranthe ſeminis arillo differt.

1. Celoſioides fruteſcens ſcandens.

HEXANDRIA.

HERMUPOA fl. coccineo. Mattique cique.

CAL. *Perianthium* duplex: *Exterius* monophyllum,

lum, tubulatum, longum, integrum, apice diruptum 3 dentibus; inferius longius, dehiſcens, coloratum, deciduum; *Interius* minimum, tetraphyllum: foliolis ſubquadrangularibus, truncatis, ad interſtitia petalorum deciduum.

Cor. *Petala* quatuor, erecta linearia, convexa, calyce exteriore leviter longiora, obtuſe acuminata.

Stam. *Filamenta* ſex, longiſſima, ſubulata, *Antherae* oblongae, planae, curvae.

Pist. *Germen* ſubulatum, parvum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus paulo brevior. *Stigma* parvum, globoſum, capitatum.

Per. *Bacca* maxima, teres, oblongo-cylindracea, ſuperficie hinc inde craſſiore.

Sem. plurima ſubrotunda, nidulantia.

Affinitate naturali jungitur *Breyniae*, reliquiſque, hinc dixi calycem interiorem, quod alii dicerent nectarium.

HEPTANDRIA. 308

PISONIA *mitis.*

Cal. *Perianth.* monophyllum, ſubulatum, ſuperne latius, 5-angulare, obſoletiſſime 5-dentatum, minimum.

Cor. nulla.

Stam. *Filamenta* ſeptem, ſubulata, erecta, baſi fere connata, receptaculo inſerta. *Antherae* ſubro-

ſubrotundae, didymae, calycis dimidii altitudine.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, utrinque contractum, in fundo calycis. *Stylus* filiformis, calyce altior, ad latus inferius inclinatus, apice ſurſum curvo ſ. adſcendente. *Stigma* multifidum, lacerum, penicilliforme.

PER. - - -

SEM. - - -

A Piſonia differt ſtaminibus brevibus; ſtigmate et ſexu hermaphrodito.

OCTANDRIA.

COMBRETUM. *laxum.*

Frutex fol. oppoſitis, fr. 4-gono, membranaceo, monoſpermo. *Ado* vulgo.

CAL. *Perianth.* monophyllum, germini inſidens, campanulatum, quadridentatum, denticulis brevibus, lato acutis; deciduum.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, parva, ovato-acuta, ex inciſuris calycis, vix dentibus longiora.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, longiſſima, ſetacea, erecta. *Antherae* ſuboblongae, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* ſub receptaculo, lineare, quadrangulare, angulis compreſſis, ſuperne acuminatum. *Stylus* ſetaceus, longitudine ſtaminum, ad baſin hirſutus. *Stigma* ſimplex, acutum.

PER. nullum niſi cruſtam ſeminis tetragonam velis.

SEM.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, nudum, tetragonum; angulis longitudinalibus membranaceis magis, apice acuminatum; medio oblongo 4-gono, angulis compreſſis, Cotyledonibus corrugatis, corculo ex apice.

Hinc flos fere *Griſleae*, ſed germen ſub receptaculo, Stamina erecta, et fructus abunde diſtinguunt.

DECANDRIA. 309

CASSIAE *adfinis.*

CAL. *Perianth.* 5-phyllum: foliolis lineari-oblongis, acutis, patentibus, deciduis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, patentia, erecta, ſubrotunda, ſubaequalia, calyce majora.

STAM. *Filamenta* 10, breviſſima. *Antherae* lineares, curvae, ſubaequales, omnes fertiles.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, unicum. *Stylus* adſcendens ſubulatus.

Vix, exceptis ſtaminibus omnibus fertilibus, a Caſſia differt.

11. April. I travelled to *Piritu*, and found upon the road;

MAHOMA arbor diadelpha, floribus ſpicatis racemoſis copioſis, pallide purpuraſcentibus.

JATROPHA fruteſcens, altior lignoſa, caule glabro, folia digitato-palmata, lobis extrorſum latioribus, in medio ſinu lato contractis.

Flores

Flores in racemo lato fuſci. *Stamina* 10, filamentis omnibus diſtinctis; quorum 5 interiora, breviora, recta, leviter patula, 5 vero exteriora, baſi retrorſum inflexa, longiora.

Corolla campanulata, baſi laxa, pallide fuſca, colore interiore ſaturatiore.

MIMOSA cortice glaberrimo.

HIBISCUS flore albo, calyce patente.

BREYNIA *olivacea latifolia*, copioſe florens.

COFER Indis Pirituenſibus vocata, frutex altior, fol. oblongis. SYMPLOCOS *martinicenſis*.

CAL. *Perianth.* tubulatum, latere altero ad baſin dehiſcens, hinc paulo obliquum, apice compreſſum, 2-dentatum.

COR. *Petala* 4, erecta, oblonga, obtuſa, baſi anguſtiora, concava, convexa, baſi convexe patula, ſurſum erecta.

STAM. *Filamenta* 20, in 4 faſciculos ſ. phalanges diviſa, inde 5 et 5 parallela, oppoſita, corolla paulo breviora.

PIST. *Germen* oblong. . . . *Stylus* unicus.

310 *Color* floris candidus et pulchre albus.

GOSSYPIUM verſus mare.

12. April. I went from *Piritu* to *S. Miguel* and *S. Franciſco*. They bring about this time great quantities of ſalt towards *Barcellona* and *Caracas*.

14. April. We travelled towards the river *Orinoco*. We waded through the river *Guere* on our way,

way, and went a good way along its ſandy ſhores, till we reached a marſh and ſoon after S. Pablo, after two miles journey.

HELENII facie fl. luteo, foliis 2-pinnatis.

We continued our journey towards *S. Lorenzo* which lies north of the river *Guere*, ſo that we paſſed twice that river.

The journey went on towards *Margarita*, thirteen miles, which lies ſouth of the river *Guere*, which we paſſed a third time.

15 April from *Margarita* to *Aragua* ſeven miles.

Planta ſyngeneſiae fl. albo, ſpicato, rigida.

16. April. The journey continued from *Aragua*. to *Hato Nuovo* eight miles.

17. April Planta lacuſtris ſ. paluſtris ſpinoſa.

Radix perennis, fibroſa, tenax.

Caules ſolitarii ſ. pauci, erecti, pedales, ſubſimplices, pubeſcentes, ſubſeſſiles, ramulis alternis, patulis, brevibus ſimplicibus.

Folia alterna, lanceolata, ſemiuncialia, ſeſſilia, pubeſcenti-viſcoſa, margine ſubundulata. *Spinae* axillares, ſubulatae, rectae, patentes, 2-3 lin. longitudine.

Flores pauci, terminales ramis alternis, conferti, ſubſeſſiles.

CAL. *Perianth.* 5-phyllum; foliolis linearibus, acutis, erectis, pubeſcenti-viſcoſis, non imbricatis.

COR.

Cor. monopetala, rotato-campanulata. *Tubus* laxior, calycis dimidii longitudine, obſolete quinquangularis. *Limbus* erecto-patens, 5-partitus : laciniis ovatis, imbricatis.

311 Stam. *Filamenta* 5, ſubulata, corolla paulo altiora, patentia, apice inflexa, baſi craſſiora, cordata. *Antherae* parvae, oblongae, curvae, incumbentes.

Pist. *Germen* ovatum, vix manifeſte compreſſum, lineis oppoſitis obſolete notatum. *Styli* 2, filiformes, long. ſtaminum patentes, introrſum leviter curvi. *Stigmata* obtuſa, truncata.

Per. *Capſula* ovata, utrinque linea notata, 2-loc. 2-valv. ? *Receptaculo* ſemin. ovato, magno.

Sem. minutiſſima, plurima, juxta valvulas, imbricata, ſuper receptac.

Color floris eſt ſaturate caeruleus.

ARBOR ad Morichal.

Cal. *Perianth.* monophyllum ; tubo oblongo, ſurſum leviter contracto, 5-partito : laciniis oblongis, patentibus.

Cor. *Petala* 5, raro 4, patentia, oblonga, concava, calycis laciniis duplo longiora, majora.

Stam. *Filamenta* 6, raro 5, declinata ex inferiore latere, margine breviſſimo, circulari, calycis collo adnata, decumbentia, leviter ſurſum arcuata, ſ. ſubadſcendentia. corolla triplo

longiora.

longiora, ſubaequalia. *Antherae* parvae, ſubrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, leviter compreſſum, hirſutum. *Stylus* ſetaceus, ſitu ſtaminum leviter illis longior. *Stigma* ſimplex.

PER. *Capſula* oblonga, ſubovata, oblique acuta,, latere exteriore gibbo, ſuperiore recto, ſuperius ad baſin ſulco uno oblongo notata.

SEM. unicum, oblongum.

Frutex 2-4 orgyarum longitudine.

Folia ovalia, obtuſa, integerrima, ſubacuminata.

18. April.

SLOANEA *dentata.*

Arbor mediocris, vel frutex altus, juxta rivulos naſcens; ramis laxis, erectis, varie et rare diſperſis, longis.

Folia alterna, ad pices ramorum, ſubſeſſilia, oblonga, ſpithamalia. baſi obtuſa, cordata, ſuperne rugulosa, ſed concinne venuloſa, ſubtus tomentoſa, piloſa, ſerrulata.

Flores in racemo oppoſito infimo folio, compoſito 312
ramulis alternis, ex quorum ſummitate 3 l. 4 flores prodeunt, pedicellati.

Bracteae ſingulo ramulo laterali binae oppoſitae.

Bracteae ad pedicellos 4 v. 3 majores, patentes, ovatae.

Pedicelli $\frac{1}{2}$ unciales.

CAL. *Perianth.* 5-phyllum, erectum, patens, rigidum, ſtrictum; foliolis lineari-acutis marginibus

ginibus craſſis, ante florem apertum contiguis, $\frac{1}{2}$ uncial. foris pubeſcenti piloſis, deciduis.

COR. *Petala* 5, erecta, oblonge ſubrotunda, calycis medio leviter altiora, breviter unguiculata, ungue oblongo, ſurſum mox latiore, obtuſiuſculo.

STAM. *Filamenta* plurima 100-200, filiformia corolla $\frac{1}{2}$ breviora, compacta, ſuperius planiuſcula. extima ſterilia, ſuperne foliacea, lanceolata, ſubhirſuta. *Antherae* oblongo-lineares, latere interiore filamento adnatae, apice ſubfoliaceo, ſubhirſutae.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum, depreſſum. *Stylus* filiformis, ſtaminibus duplo longior, corolla paulo longior, apice leviter curvus. *Stigma* obtuſum, perforatum, cylindri inſtar.

PER. *Bacca* ſubrotundo-orbiculata, depreſſa, palmae latitudine, undique echinata: echinis mollibus, nec adeo aſperis, acutis, piloſis, interius carnoſa, forte capſula.

SEM. plurima, ſubrotunda, paulo compreſſa, mediocria.

Color Corollae luteus.

EPILOBII vel RHEXIAE adfinis. MELASTOMA.

Radix tuberoſa, coagmentata, radiculis fibroſis.

Caulis erectus, herbaceus, ſimplex, 3-5 pedalis, hirſutus, teres.

Folia

Folia oppoſita, ovato-oblonga, 3 vel 7-nervia, hirſuta; ſeſſilia.

Flores axillares 1. 2. 3. brevi ramulo elevati.

CAL. *Perianth.* 1-phyll. tubulato-campanulatum, 5-fidum: laciniis lanceolatis, erecto-patulis, foris hirſutis.

COR. *Petala* 5, ſubrotundâ, inſerta Calyci, laciniis ejus triplo majora, obtuſâ.

STAM. *Filamenta* 10, inſerta calyci infra petala, filiformia, leviter dentata ad latus inferius, leviter longiora. *Antherae* lineares, compreſſae, ſubulatae baſi curvae dorſo gibbo, filamento margine baſeos bifido, corollae altitudine.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, medii calycis altitudine, ſub-hirſutum. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine ſtaminum, declinatus. *Stigma* obtuſum, ſimplex.

PER. *Capſula* 5-locularis, 5-valvis?

SEM. plurima, minima.

Receptaculum ſemin. magnum.

Flores purpurei.

BYTTNERIA *ſcabra.*

Radix perennis, fibroſa.

Caulis fruticoſus, erectus; 4-5 ped. altitudine: Ramis alternis, longis angulatis: *aculeis* brevibus, reflexis, cartilagineis.

Folia lineari-lanceolata, ſubintegerrima, 4-8 unc. longit. inferiora petiolata; ſuperiora ſeſſilia, glabra.

glabra, venoſa, rigidiuſcula, ſubconduplicata.

Petioli angulati, margine et dorſo aculeati.

Flores axillares, pedicellati, et terminales in racemis oblongis, anguſtis. *Pedunculi* plures 2. 3. 6. 8. ex axilla foliorum vel bractearum ſuperiorum, ſubdiviſi in pedicellos umbellatos 1-2-4.

CAL. nullus, niſi corollam vis.

COR. *Petala* 5, lanceolata, patentia, concava, ſubacuta.

Nectaria 5 (ſquamae 5) ſubrotunda, concava, introrſum conniventia obtuſa, margine conniventi filamentis adnexa terminante in ſita γ 5, corolla fere longiora, erecto-patula.

STAM. *Filamenta* 5, ſubrotunda, ſubmembranacea, obtuſa, brevia, apice connata cum Nectariis. *Antherae* ſubrotundae dorſo filamentorum inſertae.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum. *Stylus* filiformis.

PER. *Capſula* ſubrotunda, depreſſa, 5-loba, 5-loc. 5-valvis echinata; echinis parvis; obtuſiuſculis brevibus.

314 SEM. 5, ſolitaria ſingulis loculis, oblonga.

Color Floris albus: Nectaria apicibus fuſcis.

JUSSIAEAE adfinis herbacea octondra, capſulis apice ſe aperientibus. Juxta rivulorum praecipiti.

Folia

Folia alterna, oblonga, leviſſime ſerrulata, glabra, venoſa, obtuſa, ſeſſilia, uncialia.

Flores axillares, ſolitarii, pedunculati, pedunculo unciali prius nutante, dein erecto.

Bracteolae breviſſimae, acutae, oppoſitae, binae ad baſin calycis.

CAL. *Perianthium* 4-phyllum, inſidens germini illudque coronans: foliis ovato-lanceolatis, acutis, perſiſtentibus, demum fere deciduis.

COR. *Petala* 4, patentia, obverſe reniformia, 2-plo latiora quam longiora, apice emarginata, obtuſa, calyce ſeſqui longiora.

STAM. *Filamenta* 8, filiformia, calyce breviora, ſiniſtrorſum leviter torta, craſſiuſcula, erecta. *Antherae* oblongae ſubulatae, tortae, ſurſum tenuiores.

PIST. *Germen* ſub receptaculo, turbinatum, oblongum, obſolete 4-gonum, intra calycem, apice ſubovato, obtuſo, lineis ſurſum deorſumque repente. *Stylus* breviſſimus, teretiuſculus. *Stigma* capitatum, ſubrotundum, majuſculum, glutinoſum.

PER. *Capſula* 4-locularis, apice integro, 4-valvis: columelliis perſiſtentibus.

SEM. plurima, minutiſſima.

Flos luteus.

BEJUCO pendulus, floribus paniculatis. HIPPOCRATEA *volubilis*.

CAL. *Perianthium* 5-phyllum, breve: foliolis ſubrotundis, minimis.

COR. *Petala* 5, oblongo-linearia, patentia, calyce 4-plo longiora, verſus apicem leviſſime hirſuta.

Nectarium monophyllum, craſſiuſculum, cylindricum, erectum, ore integro, germini ipſi adnatum, vel illud circumdans.

STAM. *Filamenta* 3, inſerta margini interiori nectarii, patentia, filiformia, brevia. *Antherae* ſubrotundae.

315 PIST. *Germen* oblongum, apice 3-lobum: lobis ovatis, brevibus, patentibus. *Stylus* filiformis, brevis, ex ſinu laciniarum. *Stigma* ſubcapitatum.

PER. *Sem.* nuda, apice 3-foliaceo, forte?

Flores viridi-lutei.

Frutex ſcandens; ramis oppoſitis, patentiſſimis.

Folia oblonga, glabra, leviter et obtuſe ſerrata.

BIGNONIA foliis digitatis, floribus ringentibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, tubulato-campanulatum, ore 5-dentato: dentibus brevibus, obtuſis, acuminatis.

COR. monopetala, ringens. *Tubus* cylindricus, calycis longitudine, mox dilatatus in faucem ventricoſam, magis prominulam inferius. *Limbus* bilabiatus: *Lab.* ſuperius 2-partitum; laciniis ſubrotundo-oblongis, erectis, reflexis;

reflexis; *Inferius* 3-partitum: lateralibus oblongis, obtusis, labio superiore paulo longioribus: intermedia subrotunda, lateralibus duplo majore, utrinque ad faucem linea pubescenti notata. *Faux* ipsa compressa.

STAM. *Filamenta* 5 tubo corollae adnata, subulata, curva, labii superioris longitudine, parallela. *Antherae* parvae, subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum. *Stylus* filiformis, long. staminum. *Stigma* 2-fidum, breve.

Color floris purpureus. Magnitudo mediocris. Rami oppositi.

Folia digitata, oppositа, petiolata: foliolis 5, sessilibus, oblongis, glabris.

21. April.

CONVOLVULO *affinis*, pentandra digyna, *spec. nov* EVOLVULUS.

Radix filiformis, descendens, fibrillas hinc inde emittens.

Caules erecti, plures vel pauciores, spithamales vel pedales simplices, tomentosi, incani.

Folia ad medium caulis confertiora, sparsa, alterna, lanceolata, pilo o-tomentosa, incana, sessilia, decurrentia: supra medium minus alterna, remotiora, leviter decurrentia. sensim minora.

Flores in *spica* oblonga, tomentosa, composita ex 316
bracteis copiosis, confertis, lineari-acutis s.

ſubulatis, piloſis. Floribus ſeſſilibus ex axillis bracteolarum.

CAL. *Perianthium* 5-phyllum, erectiuſculum, foliolis lineari-ſubulatis, hirſutis.

COR. monopetala, ſubrotata; *tubo* filiformi, anguſto, limbi medii longitudine; *limbus* patens, concavus, 5-plicatus, 5-lobus: lobis obverſe cordatis, hinc 10 fariam emarginatis.

STAM. *Filamenta* 5, capillaria, erecta. *Antherae* lineares, ſubincumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* ſubrotundum. *Styli* 2, ſtaminibus longiores, limbi fere longitudine, ad $\frac{1}{4}$ ſui partem ſimplices, mox bifidi, capillares.

PER. *Capſula* ovato-ſubrotunda, obtuſa, 4-valv. 2-locularis.

SEM. 4, ovata, inde convexiora, glabra.

Color Corollae purpureus. Forma 5-gona.

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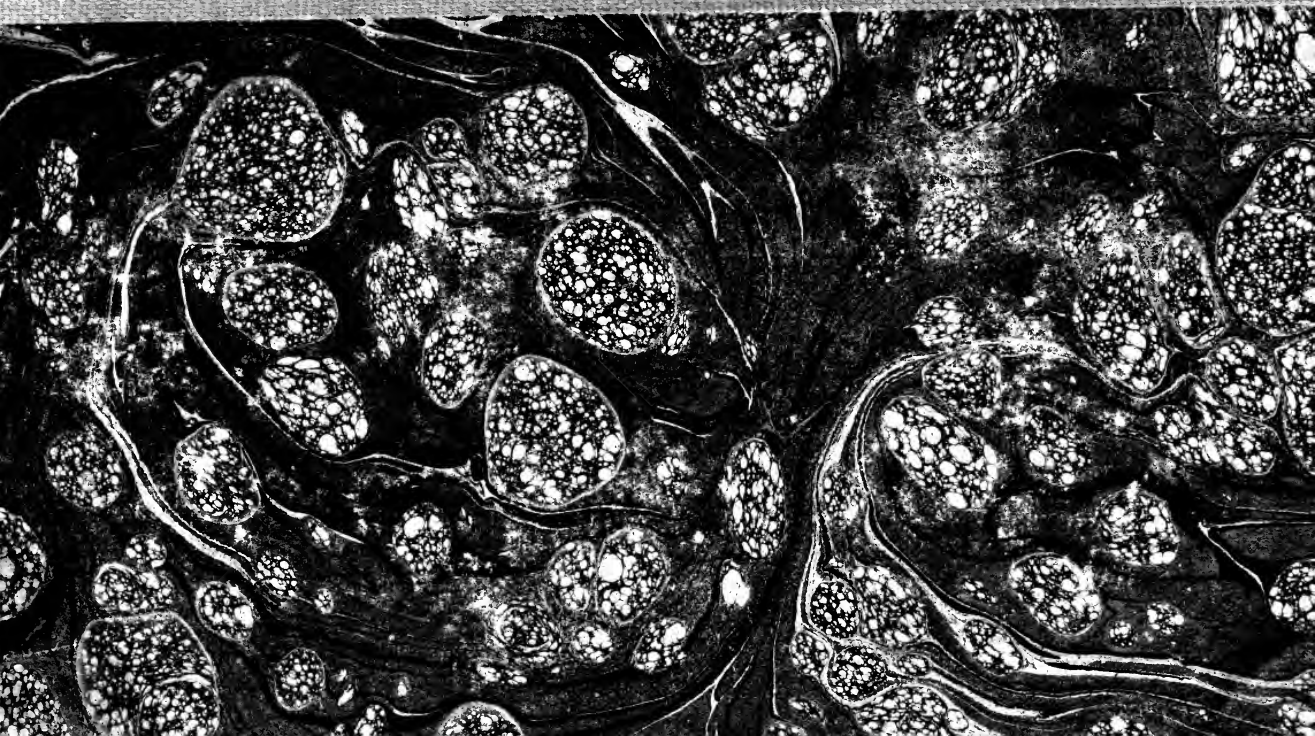
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