

A DICTIONARY  
OF  
BRITISH PLANT NAMES

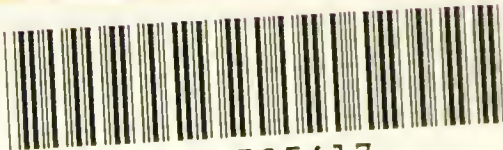
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# DICTIONARY

OF THE NAMES OF

# BRITISH PLANTS.

INTENDED FOR THE USE OF AMATEURS AND BEGINNERS,  
AS A HELP TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEANING  
AND PRONUNCIATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF  
BRITISH WILD FLOWERS.

BY

HENRY PUREFOY FITZGERALD



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## P R E F A C E .

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IN sending forth this little volume, I feel sure that the public will not too harshly criticise its contents. Some time ago, when I first began, by myself, the study of Botany, I experienced a great want in the absence of a book dealing with the names of flowers. To prevent this want being felt by others in like positions is the main object of this work. It is intended chiefly for amateurs and beginners, and to them the Author trusts that the book will be an assistance. The names, both generic and specific, of every British plant are included ; they are broken up, so as to show the accurate pronunciations, and then their derivations and meanings are inserted ; also, in the cases of specific names, an example of a plant so called is placed in brackets.

The Author has done his best to trace the derivations of the names ; in some few cases, however, the etymologies have been entirely lost.

I here take the opportunity of thanking the Rev. Hilderic Friend (author of 'Flowers and Flower Lore,' etc.), for his kindness in looking over the MS. before it was sent to the press, and in offering some suggestions thereupon ; also Dr. Armand Semple (author of 'Aids to Botany'), who has kindly assisted me in revising the proofs.

HENRY PUREFOY FITZGERALD.

NORTH HALL,  
PRESTON CANDOVER,  
BASINGSTOKE.



## A D D E N D A .

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MANY of the following names will be seen to end in *oides*, and to avoid repetition it may be as well to state here that it is from the Greek 'eidos (εἶδος),' meaning a resemblance.

To make the pronunciation simpler, I have added a few general rules :—

1. Pronounce the diphthongs *æ*, *œ*, like the English long *e*, as in meek.
2. Pronounce *ch* like *k*.
3. The *c* in *sce*, *sci*, is soft.
4. Always sound *e* at the end of a word.
5. Before *e*, *i*, *æ*, *œ*, the letters *c*, *g*, are soft ; before other letters hard.
6. In Greek compounds the letter *g* is always hard.



DICTIONARY  
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A.

**Absinthium** (*ab-sin-theum*).—Lat., *absinthum*; figurative for bitter. Gr., *apsinthion* (*ἀψίνθιον*=wormwood). [ARTEMISIA.]

**Acanthium** (*a-can-theum*).—Lat., *acanthus*, the name of a thorny Egyptian plant. *Onoperdon acanthium* is probably named after it, on account of the prickles on the leaves.

**Acaulis** (*ak-caul-is*).—Gr., *a*, without; *kaulos*, a stalk (*ἄ-καυλός*); stemless. [CARDUUS.]

**Acer** (*a-sur*).—Either from the Celtic *ac*, a point (if this is the derivation of the word, the name is derived from the hardness of the wood, which the ancients used for spears and sharp-pointed instruments), or else from the Lat. *acer*, acrid, referring to the juice of some of the species.

**Aceras** (*a-sur-räs*).—Gr., *a*, without, not; *keras*, a horn (*ἀ-κέρας*), implying that the plant so called possesses no spur.

**Acerba** (*as-sur-bah*).—Lat., *aeerbus*, bitter, sour. [PYRUS MALUS, var. *Acerba*.]

**Acetosa** (*as-see-toe-sah*).—Lat., *acetum*, sour, tasting like vinegar, referring to the sharp taste of the sap. [RUMEX.]

**Acetosella** (*as-see-toe-sel-lah*).—Diminutive of *Acetosa*. [RUMEX.]

**Achillea** (*ak-kil-le-ah*).—Named after Achilles. [ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM.]

**Acicularis** (*a-kic-ku-lār-ris*).—Lat., *acus*, a needle: needle-shaped. [SCIRPUS.]

**Aconitum** (*ac-kō-nī-tum*).—Gr., *akoniton* (ἀκόνιτον), a ranunculaceous plant, greatly used in medical practice, and very poisonous.

**Acorus** (*a-cōr-us*).—Gr., *a-korē* (ἀκορη); denoting that the plant has the power of curing diseases of the pupil of the eye.

**Acorifolius** (*ac-cōr-re-fo-leus*).—*Acorus*, and Lat. *folium*, a leaf: having leaves like that of the *Acorus*.

**Acre** (*a-cree*).—Lat. neuter of *acer*, bitter; from the acrid propensities of the plants bearing this name. [RANUNCULUS.]

**Acris**.—See *Acre*.

**Actinocarpus** (*ak-tin-o-car-pus*).—Gr., *aktis*, gen. *aktinos*, a ray; *karpos*, a fruit (ἄκτις, ἴνος; καρπός). The carpels of the plant bearing this name radiate in a star-like manner.

**Actæa** (*ak-tee-ah*).—Rev. C. A. JOHNS, in *Flowers of the Field*, says: 'From *acte* (ἀκτη), the elder; from the similarity of the leaves of the two plants.' But whether he refers to the cotyledons or the true leaves is doubtful.

**Aculeatus** (*a-ku-lee-a-tus*).—Lat., *aculeatus*, furnished with prickles, prickly. The leaves of *Ruscus aculeatus* are very rigid, and terminate in sharp spikes.

**Acuminata** (*a-cume-in-a-tah*).—Lat., *acumino*, I sharpen; tapering to a point, from the pointed apices of the leaves. [SALIX ACUMINATA.]

**Acutus** (*a-cū-tus*).—Lat., *acutus*, sharp. *Juncus acutus* has very rigid and pointed leaves.

**Acutiflorus** (*a-cū-te-flor-us*).—Lat., *acutus*, sharp; *flos, floris*, a flower. The perianth segments of *Juncus acutiflorus* are very pointed.

**Acutifolium** (*a-cu-tee-fo-leum*).—Lat., *acutus*, sharp; *folium*, a leaf: pointed-leaved. [HIERACIUM ANGLICUM, var. *Acutifolium*.]

**Adiantum** (*ad-dy-an-tum*).—Gr., *adiantos* (ἀδιαντος), dry, unmoistened. The plants bearing this name have the property of repelling water.

*Adoxa* (*a-dox-ah*).—Gr., *adoxā* (ἄδοξα), without glory, inconspicuous ; so called from the obscure flower-heads.

*Ægopodium* (*e-go-po-de-um*).—Gr., *aix* (αἶξ, αἶγος), a goat ; *pous* (πούς), a foot : goat-footed. The plants are so named from the leaves bearing a fanciful resemblance to a goat's foot.

*Æmulum* (*e-mew-lum*).—Lat., *cemulus*, a rival.

*Æstivalis* (*e-sty-vay-lis*).—Lat., *æstivus*, summer : flowering in the summer. [SPIRANTHES ÆSTIVALIS.]

*Æthusa* (*e-thew-sah*).—Gr., *aitho* (αἶθω), I burn. The so-called plants bear acrid and burning juices.

*Affinis* (*af-fy-nis*).—Lat., *affinis*, connected with. This name is given to a *Rubus* which is closely allied to another variety.

*Aggregatum* (*ag-gree-gay-tum*).—Lat., *aggrego*, I flock together, collect. In *Hieracium aggregatum* the flower-heads are closely packed together.

*Agrestis* (*a-gress-tis*).—Lat., *agrestis*, pertaining to a field. [VERONICA AGRESTIS.]

*Agrestinum*.—See *Agrestis*.

*Agrimonia* (*a-gre-mow-ne-ah*).—See Skeat's Dictionary : ἀργός, shining ; hence *argemone* (ἀργεμώνη), *egremoine*.

*Agrostis* (*a-gros-tis*).—Gr., *agros* (ἄγρος), a field : growing in fields.

*Aira* (*ire-rah*).—Gr., *airo* (αἶρο), I destroy ; this name was formerly applied to *Darnel*.

*Aizoides* (*i-zoi-dees*).—*Oides* in all words = like ; resembling *aiz*. [SAXIFRAGRA AIZOIDES.]

*Ajacis* (*a-jāy-sis*).—Dedicated to Ajax. [DELPHINIUM.]

*Ajuga* (*ā-jew-gah*).—Gr., *azugon* (ἄζυγον), unyoked, not in pairs ; from the solitary flowers.

*Alba*.—See *Albus*.

*Albus* (*al-buss*).—Lat., *albus*, white.

*Albescens* (*al-bess-scens*).—Lat., *albescō*, I become white. This term is applied to flowers of a whitish colour.

*Alchemilla* (*al-kem-mil-lah*).—This word is derived from alchemy, in which art this flower was supposed to have had great power.

**Alisma** (*a-lis-mah*).—Derived from the Celtic *alis*, water.

**Alliaria** (*alley-area*).—Lat., *allium*, garlic, onion; so called because the plant when bruised has very much the same smell as garlic. [SINAPIS ALLIARIA.]

**Allium** (*al-lë-um*).—The Latin name for garlic.

**Alnus** (*al-nuss*).—The Latin name for a tree. Cf. Skeat's Dictionary.

**Aloides** (*a-loi-dees*).—Celtic, *alis*, water. [STRATIOTES ALOIDES.]

**Alopecuroides** (*a-lo-pë-cu-roides*).—*Alopecurus*-like (*oides* = like), a plant which in some points resembles the *Alopecurus*, Foxtail.

**Alpestre** (*al-pes-tree*).—Pertaining to alpine places.

**Alpicola** (*al-pik-ko-lah*).—Lat., *alpius*, pertaining to hills. [CAREX CERTA, var. *Alpicola*.]

**Alpinum** (*al-pie-num*).—Lat., *alpinus*, belonging to hilly districts. [THALICTRUM ALPINUM.]

**Alsinoides** (*al-si-noi-dees*).—*Alsine*-like (*oides* = like), resembling *Alsine*. Cf. *Aizoides*.

**Alterniflora** (*al-ter-ne-flora*).—Lat., *alternus*, alternate; *flos*, *floris*, a flower: alternate-leaved. [CAREX ALTERNIFLORA.]

**Alternifolium** (*al-ter-ne-fo-leum*).—Lat., *alternus*, alternate; *folium*, a leaf: alternate-leaved. [CHRYSOPLENIUM.]

**Althæa** (*al-tea-ah*).—Gr., *altho* (ἄλθω), I cure; from the supposed healing qualities of the plant.

**Althæifolium** (*al-tea-e-fo-leum*).—*Althæa*; Lat., *folium*, a leaf. The leaves of this plant were thought to have medicinal properties.

**Alyssum** (*a-lis-sum*).—Gr., *alusson* (ἄλυσσον), to un-madden, to cure madness.

**Amarā** (*am-air-rah*).—Lat., *amarus*, bitter. (*amara*, feminine). [CARDAMINE.]

**Ambigua** (*am-bë-gu-ah*).—Lat., *ambiguus*, changeable, uncertain. [STACHYS.]

**Amœna** (*ă-mee-nah*).—Lat., *amœnus*, pleasant.

**Amomum** (*am-ō-mum*).—Lat., *amomum*, the name of a plant with an aromatic scent. *Sison amomum* is sarcastically named, as it has a very nauseous smell.



**Ampeloprasum** (*am-pel-lo-pray-sum*).—Gr., *ampelos* (ἄμπελος), a vine; *prason* (πράσον), a leek: vine-leek. [ALLIUM.]

**Amphibium** (*am-phil-eum*).—Growing either on land or in water; amphibious. The *Polygonum amphibium* grows in either place.

**Amplexicaule** (*am-plex-e-cor-lee*).—Lat., *amplexus*, clasping; *caulis*, a stem: embracing the stem. [HIERACIUM ANGLICUM, var. *Amplexicaule*.]

**Amplicatus** (*am-ple-ca-tus*).—Lat., *amplico*, I enlarge; large.

**Ampullacea** (*am-pewl-lay-se-ah*).—Lat., *ampullaceus*, pertaining to a bottle. This name derives its origin from the inflated fruits, which are abruptly contracted into a long beak, giving a bottle-like appearance. This plant is *Carex ampullacea*; but the same term is also applied to a small bag or pouch attached to roots and leaves of aquatic plants, rendering them buoyant.

**Amygdaloides** (*a-mig-dā-loi-dees*).—Gr., *amugdale* (ἀμυγδάλη), an almond; *oides*, like: almond-like. [EUPHORBIA AMYGDALOIDES.]

**Anagallis** (*ă-nă-gal-lis*).—Gr., *anagelao* (ἀναγέλω), I laugh. The plants which bear this name are said to denote pleasure and fun.

**Anagallidifolium** (*ă-nă-gal-lid-e-fo-leum*).—Lat., *anagallis*; *folium*, a leaf: resembling the leaf of *Anagallis*.

**Anchusa** (*an-q-sah*).—Gr., *anchousa* (ἀνχοῦσα), paint. A dye is extracted from the roots of these plants.

**Andersoniana**.—Named after a Mr. Anderson, a botanist, [SALIX NIGRICANS, var. *Andersoniana*.]

**Andrewsii**.—Named after a Mr. Andrews. [TRICHOMANES RADICANS, var. *Andrewsii*.]

**Androsæmum** (*an-drös-see-mum*).—Gr., *andros* (ἄνδρος), of man; *aima* (αἷμα), blood; from the red-coloured sap, formerly called elf-blood, later the blood of John the Baptist; St. John's Wort. [HYPERICUM.]

**Andromeda** (*an-drom-e-dah*).—‘This flower is named after Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, who was chained to a rock and exposed to the attacks of a sea-monster; this plant likewise grows in very dreary and

northern places, feigned to be the abode of preternatural monsters.'—Sir W. J. HOOKER.

**Anemone** (*a-nem-o-nee*).—Gr., *anemos* (ἄνεμος), the wind; from the exposed places of growth.

‘Anemone that never unclodes  
Its flowers, until breathed on by the wind.

**Angelica** (*an-jel-lik-ah*).—Called *Angelic* from its medicinal properties.

**Angulare** (*an-gu-lar-re*).—Lat., *angulare*, to make angular. This is the neutral form of adjective.

**Angustifolium** (*an-gus-te-fo-lcum*).—Lat., *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf: narrow-leaved. [EPILOBIUM.]

**Annotinum** (*an-no-ty-num*).—Lat., *annotinus*, that which is one year old.

**Annuis** (*an-new-is*).—Lat., *annuus*, lasting one year; annual. [SCLERANTHUS ANNUIS.]

**Anserina** (*an-sir-ry-nah*).—Lat., *anser*, a goose. The roots of this plant, *Potentilla anserina*, were in days gone by used as food for geese.

**Anthemis** (*an-thee-mis*).—Gr., *anthos* (ἄνθος), a flower. In the olden days the blossoms of this plant were used for medicine, which was considered to be one of the most important and most valuable.

**Anthriscus** (*an-thris-cus*).—The Greek name for this or some allied species. [TORILIS ANTHRISCUS.]

**Anthropophora** (*an-throw-pö-phorah*).—Gr., *anthropos* (ἄνθρωπος), man; *phora* (φόρα), bearing: man-bearing orchis. [ACERAS.]

**Anthoxanthus** (*an-thox-an-thus*).—Gr., *anthos* (ἄνθος), a flower; *xanthos* (ξάνθος). Some species bear yellow flowers.

**Anthyllis** (*an-thil-lis*).—Gr., *anthos* (ἄνθος), a flower; *ioulos* (ἰούλος), down, hair; from the hispid calyx.

**Anthyrium** (*an-thi-reum*).—Gr., *anthuros* (ἄνθυρος), opened; alluding to the turning back of the indusium.

**Antirrhinum** (*ante-ry-num*).—Gr., *anti* (ἀντί), opposite; *rhinos* (ρίνος), of a nose; from the mask-like appearance of the flower, and also of the fruit when quite ripe.

**Aparine** (*ap-pair-rye-nee*).—Etymology unknown. [GALIAM.]

**Apennina** (*ap-en-ny-nah*).—The Apennine flower. [ANEMONE APENNINA.]

**Apetale** (*a-petal-ee*).—Gr., *a* (ἄ), without ; *petalon* (πέταλον), a petal : having no petals. [SAGINA APETALE.]

**Aphaca** (*aph-phă-kah*).—Gr., *apo* (ἀπο, in compos. ἀφ), distant from ; *akos* (ἄκος), a cure ; implying that this plant is of no use in medicine. [LATHYRUS.]

**Aphyllum** (*a-phil-lum*).—Gr., *a* (ἄ), without ; *phullon* (φύλλον), a leaf : leafless. [EPIGOGUM APHYLLUM.]

**Apiculata** (*a-pik-q-lay-tah*).—Diminutive of Lat. *apex*, a point ; ending with a little point. [MEDICAGO DENTICULATA, var. *Apiculata*.]

**Apifera** (*a-pī-fě-ra*).—Lat., *apis*, a bee ; *fera*, bearing : bee-bearing orchis. Cf. *Anthrophophora*.

**Apium** (*a-pe-um*).—The Latin name for this genus. Horace and Virgil both mention it in their writings.

**Apocynaceæ** (*apo-cy-nac-eæ*).—Gr., *apo* (ἀπο), (κύνος), a dog : dog's-bane.

**Aquatica** (*a-quat-e-kah*).—Lat., *aquaticus*, found in or by water. [SUBULARIA AQUATICA.]

**Aquatilis** (*a-quat-e-lis*).—Lat., *aquatilis*, found in or near water.

**Aquifolium** (*a-que-fo-leum*).—Lat., *acus*, a needle ; *folium*, a leaf : needle-leaved. [ILEX AQUIFOLIUM.]

**Aquillina** (*aquel-ly-nah*).—Lat., *aquila*, an eagle. A transverse section of the stipes of *Pteris aquillina* being made, the ends of the vascular bundles are seen arranged in a figure, which is thought by some to resemble the imperial eagle.

**Arabis** (*ar-ray-bis*).—So called from its being originally an Arabian genus.

**Arachnites** (*ar-rak-ny-tees*).—Gr., *arachne* (ἀράχνη), a spider. [OPHRYS ARACHNITES.]

**Aranifera** (*ar-ray ne-fer-ra*).—Lat., *aranea*, a spider ; *fera*, bearing : spider-bearing Ophrys.

**Arborea** (*ar-bor-réah*) — Lat., *arbor*, a tree. *Lavatera arborea* resembles a small tree, growing to a height of ten or twelve feet.

*Arbuscula* (*ar-bus-ku-lah*).—Lat. diminutive of *arbor*, a small tree.

*Arbutifolia* (*ar-bŭ-te-fo-lia*).—Lat., *arbutus*; *folium*, a leaf: having a leaf like that of the *Arbutus*. [SALIX ARBUTIFOLIA.]

*Arbutus* (*ar-bŭ-tus*).—The Latin for strawberry, the fruit of which resembles that of the *Arbutus*.

*Arcuata* (*ar-ku-ā-tah*).—Lat., *arcuatus*, arched, curved. This name is derived from the curved stems. [LUZULA ARCUATA.]

*Arctium* (*arc-te-um*).—Gr., *arktos* (ἄρκτος), a bear; from the rough and shaggy appearance of the flower-heads.

*Argemone* (*ah-gě-mō-nee*).—Lat., *argema*, a white spot in the eye; for which disease these plants were considered a cure.

*Argentea* (*ar-jen-te-ah*).—Lat., *argenteus*, silvery. The leaves of *Potentilla argentea* are remarkable for being covered with a white mealy down on the undersides.

*Arenaria* (*ar-ree-nare-rea*).—Lat., *arena*, sand; from the sandy places of growth. [ENGLISH SANDWORT.]

*Arenastrum*.—See *Arenaria*.

*Arhiza* (*a-rhi-za*).—Gr., *a* (ἄ), without; *rhiza* ρίζα a root: rootless. [LEMNA (WOLFIA) ARHIZA.]

*Aristolochia* (*a-riste-loc-ke-ah*).—Gr., *aristos* (ἄριστος), best; *locheia* (Λοχεία), child-birth. This word denotes the supposed medicinal virtue of the plant.

*Aristatum* (*aris-tā-tum*).—Lat., *arista*, the beard of corn, an awn. The bracts of *Beupleurum aristatum* look like awns, being much longer than the flowers.

*Armeria* (*ar-meer-re-ah*).—From the French *armoires*, armorial bearing.

*Armoracia* (*ar-mor-ray-çea*).—So called from *Armorica* (Brittany), where this flower is very abundant.

*Arnoseris* (*ar-no-seer-ris*).—Etymology doubtful.

*Artemisia* (*ar-te-me-sia*).—Named after Artemis, the Diana of the Greeks.

*Articulata* (*ar-tik-u-lay-tah*).—Lat., *articulare*, to joint.

‘The leaves of *Juncus articulata* sheathe the stem below, and are cylindrical upwards and hollow, but divided inside by cross partitions of pith, which give them a jointed appearance.’—BENTHAM.

**Arctostaphylos** (*arc-toe-staphil-los*).—Gr., *arktos* (ἄρκτος), a bear; *staphule* (σταφύλη), a bunch of grapes. English name, Bearberry.

**Arum** (*air-rum*).—The Greek name for the plant, which comes from the Heb. *aur*, meaning fire; from the hot, acrid taste of the plants.

**Arundinaceæ** (*air-run-dī-na-cæ*). Lat., *arundineus*, abounding in reeds: reed-like.

**Arvatica** (*ar-vat-e-kah*).—Lat., *arvum*, a ploughed field: that relates to, or grows in, a plough-field. Cf. *Agrestis*.

**Arvensis** (*ar-ven-sis*).—Lar., *arvum*. See *Arvatica*.

**Asarum** (*a-sair-rum*).—Gr., *a* (ἄ), without, not; *seira* (σεῖρα), a wreath. The ancients excluded this from their garlands.

**Ascendens** (*as-een-dens*).—Lat., *ascendo*, I ascend. The name of an upright variety of *Salix repens*.

**Asparagus** (*as-para-gus*).—The Greek name for the plant.

**Aspera** (*as-perah*).—Lat., *asper*, rough. [CENTAUREA ASPERA.]

**Asperula** (*asper-ru-lah*).—Lat. diminutive of *asper*, rough; from the roughness of the leaves of the species belonging to this genus.

**Asperugo** (*asper-ru-go*).—A form of the Latin *asper*, rough; from the roughness of the leaves.

**Aspidium** (*as-pīd-e-um*).—Gr., *aspis* (ἄσπις, ἄσπιδος), a shield: shaped like a shield.

**Aster** (*astir*).—Gr., *aster* (ἄστηρ), a star; from the star-like appearance of the blossom.

**Astragalus** (*as-tray-gal-us*).—Gr., *astragalos* (ἀστράγαλος); an ankle-bone. This name is derived from the knotted appearance of the root of the plant to which the name was originally given.

**Athamanticum** (*a-tham-an-tik-um*).—Pertaining to Athamantis, grandson of Helen.

**Atrata** (*a-tray-tah*).—Lat., *ater*, black; so named from the black spikelets. [CAREX ATRATA.]

**Atriplex** (*a-trip-plex*).—Gr., *a* (ἄ), not; *trephein* (τρέφειν), to nourish. The plants possessing this name afford no nourishment.

**Atropa** (*at-trō-pah*).—Named after Atropos, one of the

Fates, who was supposed to cut the thread of human destiny. This plant is poisonous.

**Auricomus** (*or-re-kŏ-mus*).—Lat., *aurum*, gold ; *coma*, hair. The popular English name is Goldilocks. [RANUNCULUS AURICOMUS.]

**Auricula** (*or-rik-cu-la*).—Lat., *auricula*, a little ear. The fruits of these plants are broadly ovoid, and the two ends are lobed, or auriculate, *i.e.* having a pair of ears.

**Austriaca** (*or-stry-a-ca*).—From the name Austria. [POLYGALA AUSTRIACA.]

**Autumnalis** (*autum-nay-lis*).—Lat., *autumnalis*, flowering in the autumn. [ADONIS AUTUMNALIS.]

**Avellana** (*a-vel-lay-nah*).—Pertaining to Avella, a town of Campania. [CORYLUS AVELLANA.]

**Avena** (*a-veen-a*).—Gr., *a* (*ᾶ*), without ; *vena*, a vein : veinless.

**Aviculare** (*a-vik-cū-lārē*).—Lat., *aviculus*, a little bird. [POLYGONUM AVICULARE.]

**Avium** (*a-ve-um*).—Lat., *avis*, a bird (*avium*, gen. plural). The fruit of *Prunus avium* is greedily devoured by birds as soon as they are ripe.

**Axillaris** (*ax-il-lair-ris*).—Lat., *axilla*, the armpit : growing in the axils of the leaves.



## B.

**Babingtonia.**—Named after Prof. Babington. [ATRIPLEX BABINGTONIA.]

**Bachii.**—Named after a M. Bach. [RANUNCULUS FLUITANS, var. *Bachii*.]

**Bakeri.**—Named after Mr. Baker, a botanist. [ROSA CANINA, var. *Bakeri*.]

**Balbisii.**—Named after M. Balbis. [HYPOCHÆRIS GLABRA, var. *Balbisii*.]

**Balfourianus.**—Named after Prof. Balfour, an eminent botanist. [RUBUS BALFOURIANUS.]

**Ballota** (*bal-lō-tah*).—Gr., *ballo* (βάλλω), I throw off: rejected. So named from the offensive smell of the plant.

**Baltici.**—Named after the Baltic, on the shores of which this plant is abundant. [PSAMMA BALTICI.]

**Barbarea** (*bah-bear-re-ah*).—Named after St. Barbara, to whom this plant was formerly dedicated.

**Bartsia** (*bart-se-ah*).—Named in honour of John Bartsch, an eminent Prussian botanist.

**Bastardi** (*bas-tah-dye*).—Lat., *bastardus*, bastard: hybrid. [IRIS PSEUDACORUS, var. *Bastardi*.]

**Baudotii.**—Named in honour of a M. Baudot. [RANUNCULUS BAUDOTII.]

**Beccabunga** (*bec-kah-bun-gah*).—Latinised form of Teutonic *bachbunga*. Bach, †prov. Eng. or beck = brook; hence Brooklime. [VERONICA BECCABUNGA.]

**Belladonna** (*bella-don-nah*).—Ital., *bella donna*, fair lady. This plant was formerly used as a cosmetic. [ATROPA.]

**Bellardi.**—Named in honour of Mr. Bellard. [RUBUS GLANDULOSUS, var. *Bellardi*.]

**Bellis** (*bel-lis*).—Lat., *bellus*, pretty.

**Benekenii.**—Named after Mr. Beneken. [BROMUS ASPER, var. *Benekenii*.]

**Berberis** (*ber-be-ris*).—This word is of Arabic origin.

**Beta** (*bē-tah*).—The Latin name for the plant.

**Betonica** (*bě-ton-e-kah*).—‘This name has been altered from *bentonic* in Celtic, *ben* meaning head; *ton*, good or tonic.’—Sir J. HOOKER. Or else from *vettonica*, the plant of the Vettones. [STACHYS.]

**Betula** (*bē-teu-lah*).—The Latin name for the tree.

**Bidens** (*bīd-ens*).—Lat., *bis*, twice; *dens*, a tooth. The structure of the fruit of this plant is like a double tooth.

**Biennis** (*bē-en-nis*).—Lat., *bis*, two, twice; *annus*, a year: of two years’ continuance. [CENOTHERA.]

**Bifida** (*bě-fī-dah*).—Lat., *bifidus*, cleft; divided into two parts. [GALEOPSIS TETRAHIT, var. *Bifida*.]

**Biflorus** (*bi-florus*).—Lat., *bis*, two; *flos, floris*, a flower: two-flowered. [NARCISSUS.]

**Billietii**.—Named after M. Billiet. [ROSA SEPTUM, var. *Billietii*.]

**Binervosa** (*bě-nervo-sah*).—Lat., *bis*, two; *nervosus*, nerved: two-nerved. [STATICE.]

**Biserrata** (*bi-ser-ray-tah*).—Lat., *bis*, two; *serratus*, sawed; from the doubly serrated leaves. [ROSA CANINA, var. *Biserrata*.]

**Bistorta** (*bis-tor-tah*).—Lat., *bis*, two, twice; *tortus*, twisted: twice twisted; expressing the appearance of the root. [POLYGONUM.]

**Blattaria** (*blat-tare-re-ah*).—Lat., *blatta*, a moth; from the down on the leaves, which resembles a moth’s wings. [VERBASCUM.]

**Bloxamii**.—Named after a Mr. Bloxam. [RUBUS.]

**Blysmus** (*blis-mus*).—From a Gr. word signifying a spring, near which these plants are found growing.

**Bobartii**.—Named in honour of a Mr. Bobart. [VICIA ANGUSTIFOLIA, var. *Bobartii*.]

**Bocconi**.—Named after Signor Boccone. [TRIFOLIUM.]

**Boehmeri**.—Named after a M. Boehmer. [PHLEUM.]

**Boeninghausenia**.—From Herr Boeninghausen. [CAREX.]

**Borago** (*bōr-ray-gō*).—A corruption of the Lat. *cor*, a heart; and *ago*, I bung; from the use made of it in stimulating drinks.

**Borealis** (*bō-rē-a-lis*).—Lat., *boreas*, the north wind; northern, from the cold northern places of growth. [HIERACTIUM.]



**Borreri.**—Named in honour of a Mr. Borrer. [RUBUS SPRENGELII, var. *Borreri*.]

**Botrychium** (*bŏ-try-key-um*).—From Gr. *botrus* (βότρυς), a bunch of grapes.

**Botryoides** (*bŏ-try-oides*).—Gr., *botrus* (βότρυς), a bunch of grapes; *ides*, like: like a bunch of grapes. [CHENOPODIUM.]

**Botrys** (*bŏt-try-s*).—Gr., *botrus* (βότρυς), a bunch of grapes: the flowers are arranged in a cluster. [TEUCRIUM BOTRYS.]

**Brachypodium** (*bray-key-po-de-um*).—Gr., *brachus* (βραχυς), short; *pous* (πους), a foot: short-footed.

**Brassica** (*bras-se-kah*).—Celtic *bresic*, a cabbage.

**Breweri.**—Named after Dr. Brewer. [HELIANTHEMUM GULTATUM, var. *Breweri*.]

**Briggsi.**—Named after a Mr. Briggs. [RUBUS FUSCO-ATER, var. *Briggsi*.]

**Briza** (*bris-za*).—Gr., *brizo* (βρίζω), I tremble: trembling and quaking.

**Bromus** (*brō-mus*).—Gr., *broma* (βρωμα), food; from the use made of this grass.

**Bryonia** (*bry-o-ne-ah*).—Gr., *bryo* (βρίω), I bud. The rapid and luxuriant growth of the gourd tribe is proverbial.

**Bufo** (*bŏŏ-foe-ne-us*).—Lat., *bufo* (*bufonis*), a toad; toad-rush, because it is small, and grows in toad-haunts. [JUNCUS.]

**Bulbifera** (*bŭl-bi-ferah*).—Lat., *bulbus*, a bulb; *fero*, I bear: bulb-bearing. [DENTARIA.]

**Bulbocastanum** (*bŭlbŏ-cās-tay-num*).—Lat., *bulbus*, a bulb; *castanea*, a chestnut: having a bulb like a chestnut; tuberous. [CARUM.]

**Bulbosus** (*bul-bŏ-sus*).—Lat., *bulbus*, a bulb: bulb-bearing. [RANUNCULUS.]

**Banium** (*bu-ne-um*).—Gr., *bounos* (βοῦνος), a hill; or from the same word as bunion, from the nut-like root. These plants delight in hilly places.

**Bupleurum** (*beu-pleurum*).—Gr., *bous* (βοῦς), an ox; *pleuron* (πλεύρον), a rib; from the thick ribs on the leaves of some of the species bearing this name.

**Bursa-pastoris** (*bur-sah-past-or-ris*).—Lat., *bursa*, a purse;

*pastor*, a shepherd ; shepherd's-purse, from the fanciful resemblance of the seed-vessel to a small purse. [CAPSELLA.]

**Butomus** (*beu-toe-mus*).—Gr., *bous* (βους), an ox ; *temno* (τέμνω), I cut. The plants are so called because cattle, when feeding on them, are apt to cut their mouths with the sharp leaves.

**Buxbaumii**.—Named after Mr. Buxbaum. [VERONICA.]

**Buxus** (*bux-sus*).—The Latin name for the tree.

## C.

*Cærulea* (*see-rÿ-le-ah*).—Lat., *cæruleus*, dark blue, azure ; also dark-coloured.

*Cæsius* (*sees-ë-us*).—Lat., *cæsius*, of a bluish-grey colour. [RUBUS.]

*Cæspitosa* (*sees-pë-toe-sah*).—Lat., *cæspes* (gen. *cæspitis*), a tuft : growing in a tuft. [SAXIFRAGA.]

*Cakile* (*cac-kë-lë*).—From the Arabic.

*Calamus* (*käl-am-us*).—Lat., *calamus*, a reed : reed-like. [ACORUS.]

*Calamagrostis* (*käl-am-ägrôs-tis*).—Gr., *kalamos* (καλαμος), a reed ; *agrostis* (ἀγρωστis), grass : reed-grass.

*Calamintha* (*käl-lah-mÿn-thah*).—The Greek name for mint.

*Calcarea* (*käl-care-ree-ah*).—Lat., *calcar*, a spur : spurred. [VIOLA HIRTA, var. *Calcarea*.]

*Calceolus* (*käl-see-ö-lus*).—The Latin for a small shoe or slipper. [CYPRIPEDIUM.]

*Calcitrapa* (*kal-see-tray-pah*).—Probably from Latin *calx* (*calcis*), lime : growing on limestone. [VIOLA.]

*Calenduliflorum* (*kal-en-dew-lë-florum*).—Lat., *calendæ*, the kalends ; *flos* (*floris*), a flower : flowering monthly. [HIERACIUM.]

*Callitriche* (*kal-lit-trik-kee*).—Gr., *kalli-* (κάλλι-), in compound words gives the idea of beauty ; and *thrix* (θρίξ, gen. τρίχος), hair. The water-starworts have long, silvery, hair-like roots proceeding from the joints of the stems, from which the name is derived.

*Calluna* (*kal-lü-nah*).—Gr., *kalluno* (καλλύνω), I cleanse. The twigs of *Calluna* are frequently used for making brooms.

*Caltha* (*kal-thah*).—Lat., *calathus*, a wicker basket ; from the resemblance of the flower to this article. This plant bears basket-like blossoms, widening at the top.

*Calycinum* (*kä-lie-sin-um*).—Gr., *kalux* (καλυξ, καλυκος), a flower-bud ; probably on account of the showy flowers. [HYPERICUM.]

*Calystegia* (*kā-lē-stĕgĕ-ah*).—Gr., *kalux* (κάλυξ), the flower cup (calyx); *stegos* (στέγος), a covering.

*Cambrica* (*kam-brĭk-cah*).—A name for Wales, where this plant is found. Welsh Poppy. [MECONOPSIS.]

*Camelina* (*cam-mĕ-lie-nah*).—Gr., *chamai* (χαμάι), on the ground; *linon* (λινον), flax: ground-flax.

*Campanula* (*kam-pan-u-lah*).—Lat., *campana*, a bell; a little bell; from its resemblance to such.

*Campestre* (*kam-pĕs-tree*).—Lat., *campester*, pertaining to a plain: growing in plains. [LEPIDIUM.]

*Canadensis*.—Introduced from Canada. [ERIGERON.]

*Canariensis*.—Introduced from the Canary Islands. [PHALARIS.]

*Candicans* (*kan-dī-canſ*).—Lat., *candescō*, I become white, hoary: of a white colour. [CHENOPODIUM ALBUM.]

*Canescens* (*kan-es-cens*).—Lat., *canescō*, I grow hoary. [CORYNEPHORUS.]

*Canina* (*kan-ī-nah*).—Lat., *caninus*, pertaining to a dog: canine, opposed to cultivated. Cf. Dog-rose. [VIOLA.]

*Cannabinum* (*kan-nay-bi-num*).—Lat., *cannabis*, hemp. [EUPATORIUM.]

*Canum* (*kay-num*).—Lat., *canus*, white, hoary. [HELIANTHEMUM.]

*Capillus-Veneris* (*kā-pĭl-lus-vĕnĕris*).—Lat., *capillus*, hair; *Veneris*, of Venus: the maiden-hair fern. [ADIANTUM.]

*Capitatus* (*căp-e-tay-tus*).—Lat., *caput*, a head: furnished with a globose head. [JUNCUS.]

*Caprea* (*kay-pree-ah*).—Probably from Latin *caper*, a goat: goat-willow; or else Caprean, willow, from the place Caprea. [SALIX.]

*Caprifolium* (*cap-rĕ-fō-leum*).—Lat., *caper*, a goat; *folium*, a leaf. Goats are fond of eating the leaves of LONICERA CAPRIFOLIUM.

*Capsella* (*cap-sel-lah*).—The Latin diminutive of *capsa*, a box, a little box; relating to the purse-shaped seed-vessel.

*Cardamine* (*car-day-mĭn-ee*).—Gr., *cardia* (καρδία), the heart; *damao* (δαμάω), I fortify; from the supposed strengthening properties.

**Cardiaca** (*car-de-a-kah*).—Lat., *cardiacus*, pertaining to the heart; from the supposed medicinal properties. [LEONURUS.]

**Carduus** (*car-dew-us*).—The Latin name for the plant.

**Carex** (*care-rex*).—The Latin name for the plant. Virgil speaks of a *Carex acuta*; but this seems to be a rush rather than a sedge.

**Caricina** (*care-ris-e-nah*).—From *carex*, a sedge: sedge-like. [KOBRESIA.]

**Carinata** (*care-ri-nay-tah*).—Lat., *carina*, a keel. The lower petals have a keel-shaped appearance. [VALERIANELLA.]

**Carlina** (*car-li-nah*).—This name is the same as *Carolina*. The tradition is, that the root of *Carlina acaulis* was shown by an angel to Charlemagne as being a remedy for the plague which was prevailing in his army.

**Carota** (*kare-rō-tah*).—The Latin name; French, *carotte*; English, *carrot*. [DAUCUS.]

**Carpinus** (*car-pī-nus*).—The Latin name for the tree.

**Carpinifolius** (*car-pīe-ně-fō-leus*).—Lat., *carpinus*; *folius*, a leaf: having a leaf like that of the *Carpinus*. [RUBUS.]

**Carum** (*care-rum*).—From Caria, a country of Asia Minor.

**Caryophyllus** (*carry-ō-phil-lus*).—Gr., *karuon* (καρυον), a nut; *phullon* (φυλλον), a leaf: nut-leaf. The Greek equals *healve quarauful*, a clove.

**Caspia**.—From Caspia. [STATICE.]

**Castanea** (*kas-tay-ně-ah*).—The Latin name for the tree, and Greek *kastanon* (καστανον).

**Catabrosa** (*kat-ah-brō-sah*).—Gr., *katabrosis* (καταβρωσις), a gnawing; so called from the jagged extremity of the glume.

**Cataria** (*cat-tare-re-ah*).—GERARDE, giving the meaning of the name, says, 'The later herbalists doe cal it *Herba cattasiar*, or *Herba cattii*, because the cats are very much delighted herewith.' [NEPETA.]

**Catharticum** (*kath-thar-tī-kum*).—Gr., *kathartikos* (καθαριτικός), purgative; from the purging and cleansing qualities. [LINUM.]

**Caucalis** (*cor-kay-lis*).—The Greek name for the plant.

**Caulescens** (*korl-es-cens*).—Lat., *caulescens*, growing up into a stem. [PRIMULA VULGARIS, var. *Caulescens*.]

*Celerata* (cĕ-lĕ-ray-tah).—Probably from celery, from the likeness of the leaves; celery-like. Cf. *Citrata*. [ROSA CANINA, var. *Celerata*.]

*Centaurea* (sen-tor-re-ah).—From Chiron the centaur, who is said to have healed his patients with these plants.

*Centaureum* (sen-tor-re-um).—See *Chironia* and *Centaurea*. [ERYTHRÆA.]

*Centranthus* (sen-tran-thus).—Gr., *kentron* (κεντρον), a spur; *anthus* (ανθος), a flower: spurred-flowered.

*Centunculus* (sen-tun-q-lus).—Lat., *centunculus*, patchwork. This plant is one of the smallest among our British flora, being usually only one inch in height. It has six or eight leaves, and as many crimson blossoms, which are axillary and sessile, making the little plant look like a piece of patchwork.

*Cephalanthera* (ceph-al-lan-thĕ-rah).—Gr., *kephalee* (κεφαλη), a head; *anthos* (ανθος), a flower: having the flowers arranged in heads.

*Cerastium* (sĕ-ras-te-um).—Gr., *keras* (κερας), a horn: from the shape of the capsule in some species.

*Cerasus* (cĕră-sus).—Latin for a cherry. The tree was brought from Cerasus into Pontus. [PRUNUS.]

*Ceratophyllum* (cĕrătŏ-phil-lum).—Gr., *keras* (κερας, gen. *kéρατος*), a horn; *phullon* (φύλλον), a leaf: horn-leaved. These plants grow in streams, and the leaves appear like horns.

*Cernua* (sir-new-ah).—Lat., *cernuus*, looking towards the earth; drooping. [SAXIFRAGA.]

*Ceterach* (setter-rack).—A modification of *Cetherak*, a term applied to this plant by Arabian and Persian physicians.

*Chærophyllum* (kĕ-rŏ-phil-lum).—Gr., *chairō* (χαίρω), I please; *phullon* (φυλλον), a leaf. The leaves of some of the species bearing this name have a very agreeable perfume.

*Chamagrostis* (kam-a-grŏ-stis).—Gr., *chamai* (χαμαι), on the ground; *agrostis* (ἀγρωστις), a field; a small, lowly species growing in fields, near the ground.

*Chamædrys* (kam-ee-drĭs).—Gr., *chamai* (χαμαι), on the ground; *drus* (δρυς), a tree: ground-tree, from the shape of the leaves and plant. [VERONICA.]

*Chamæmorus* (kam-ee-mŏ-rus).—Gr., *chamai* (χαμαι), on

the ground; *moron* (μορον), a mulberry: ground-mulberry.  
[RUBUS.]

*Chamæpitys* (*cam-ē-pit-is*).—Gr., *chamai* (χαμαι), on the ground; *pitus* (πιτυς), a pine: ground-pine. *Ajuga chamæpitys* is a prostrate, low annual.

*Chamomilla* (*kam-oh-mil-lah*).—Gr., *chamai* (χαμαι), on the ground; *melon* (μηλον), an apple: ground-apple, from the odour of the flowers.

*Chara* (*care-rah*).—Supposed to be from the Greek, *chairō* (χαίρω), I rejoice; because these plants delight in water.

*Cheiranthus* (*kire-răn-thās*).—Derived from an Arabic word.  
[BRASSICA.]

*Cheiranthoides* (*kire-ran-thoi-dees*).—*Cheiranthus*; *oides*, like: resembling the *Cheiranthus*. [ERYSIMUM.]

*Chelidonium* (*kěl-ī-doe-ne-um*).—Gr., *chelidon* (χελιδων), a swallow. The fable is, that the yellow juice of this plant was used by the swallows for curing the blindness of their young.

*Chenopodium* (*kee-no-po-de-um*).—Gr., *chen* (χηνη), a goose; *pous* (πους), a foot: goose-foot, from the similarity of the leaves.

*Cherleria*.—Named in honour of a Mr. J. H. Cherler, a great botanist.

*Chironia* (*kī-roe-ne-ah*).—This was the former name of the genus *Erythraea*, and was called so after Chiron the centaur. One species is still called *Centaurium*.

*Chlora* (*klōr-rah*).—Gr., *chloros* (χλωρος), yellow; from the colour of the flowers.

*Chloranthus* (*klōr-ran-thus*).—Gr., *chloros* (χλωρος), yellow; *anthos* (άνθος), a flower: yellow-flowered. [HABENARIA.]

*Chrysanthemum* (*krī-san-them-um*).—Gr., *chrysos* (χρυσος), gold; *anthemon* (άνθεμον), a flower: golden-flowered.

*Chrysocoma* (*krī-sōkō-mah*).—Gr., *chrysos* (χρυσος), gold; *kome* (κόμη), hair: goldilocks, from the bright yellow flowers

*Chrysosplenium* (*krī-so-splee-ne-um*).—Gr., *chrysos* (χρυσος), gold; *splen* (σπλην), the spleen; from the supposed medicinal properties belonging to the plants.

*Cicendia* (*sī-sen-de-ah*).—The origin of this word is doubtful.



HOOKEE and ARNOTT say it is from the Latin *cicimna*, curled. If this is the case, it is very inappropriate, as our English specimens are very upright.

*Cicuta* (*sĭ-q-tah*).—The Latin name for hemlock. This plant is said to be so called because it destroyed the sight.

*Cichorium* (*sĭ-cor-ri-um*).—Supposed to be from the Arabic *chikouryeh*, Lat., *cichorium*.

*Ciliaris* (*sĭ-lĕ-air-ris*).—Lat., *cilium*, an eyelash : fringed with hairs. [ERICA.]

*Ciliata* (*sĭ-lĕ-ā-tah*). See *Ciliaris*. [SAGINA.]

*Cinerea* (*si-near-re-ah*).—Lat., *cinereus*, ash-coloured. [ERICA.]

*Circæa* (*sir-sea-ah*).—After Circe, the enchantress.

*Circinatus* (*sir-si-nay-tus*).—Lat., *circino*, I turn round, curled ; e.g., the young fronds of ferns. [RANUNCULUS.]

*Citrata* (*sit-tray-tah*).—Lat., *citrus*, a lemon : lemon-like. Cf. *Celerata*, etc. [MENTHA.]

*Citrina* (*sit-rye-nah*).—Lat., *citrus*, a lemon ; of a yellow-green colour. [IRIS FÆTIDISSIMA, var. *Citrina*.]

*Cladium* (*clay-de-um*).—Gr., *klados* (κλαδος), a twig : twig-rush.

*Clarkei*.—Named after a Mr. Clarke, a botanist. [CARDUS HYBRIDI, var. *Clarkei*.]

*Claviculata* (*clay-vik-q-lay-tah*).—Lat., *clavícula*, a tendril : having tendrils. [CORYDALIS.]

*Claytonia*.—After Dr. Clayton.

*Clematis* (*clĕ-mat-is*).—Gr., *klema* (κλημα), a vine-shoot. A plant of this name is mentioned by Dioscorides.

*Clinopodium* (*cli-nō-pō-de-um*).—Gr., *klino* (κλινω), I am bent, I recline ; *pous* (πους), a foot. [CALAMINTHA.]

*Cnicus* (*sny-cus*).—Gr., *knizo* (κνίζω), I prick ; from the number of thorns these plants are provided with.

*Cochlearia* (*coke-lee-air-re-ah*).—Lat., *cochlearis*, a spoon ; from the spoon-shaped leaves.

*Colchicum* (*col-chĭ-cum*).—From Colchis, a country famous for medicinal herbs.

*Colemani*.—After Mr. Coleman. [RUBUS.]

*Collina* (*col-lie-nah*).—Lat., *collis*, a hill ; pertaining to hilly districts. [MYOSOTIS.]



**Columbaria** (*cō-lum-bear-re-ah*).—Lat., *columbar*, a kind of collar like a pigeon-hole. [SCABIOSA.]

**Columbinum** (*cō-lum-by-num*).—Lat., *columba*, a dove. The leaves resemble a dove's foot. [GERANIUM.]

**Columnæ** (*cō-lum-nee*).—Lat., *columna*, a column. The stamens and styles are consolidated. [IRIS.]

**Comarum** (*cō-mare-rum*).—Gr., *komaros* (κώμαρος), the name of a plant, quite distinct from our representative.

**Communis** (*cōm-mew-nis*).—Lat., *communis*, common; ordinary, general. [PYRUS.]

**Commutatus** (*cōm-mew-tay-tus*).—Latin for changed. [BROMUS.]

**Compactum** (*com-păk-tum*).—Lat., *compactus*, compact, strongly built. [CERASTIUM LATIFOLIUM, var. *Compactum*.]

**Compositæ** (*com-pōs-it-tea*).—Lat., *compositus*, compound, composite; the tribe of compound flowers.

**Compressus** (*com-press-us*).—Lat., *compressus*, pressed together: flattened laterally. [BLYSMUS.]

**Concinna** (*con-sin-nah*).—Lat., *concinus*, neat, pretty. [ROSA CANINA, var. *Concinna*.]

**Confusus** (*con-few-sus*).—Lat., *confusus*, confused, mixed up. [RANUNCULUS BAUDOTII, var. *Confusus*.]

**Conglomeratus** (*con-glom-err-ray-tus*).—The Latin for heaped together, clustered. [RUMEX.]

**Congesta** (*con-jess-tah*).—Lat., *congestus*, heaped up, heaped together. [LUZULA MULTIFLORA, var. *Conglomeratus*.]

**Conica** (*cō-nik-ah*).—Lat., *conus*, a cone: the calyx having the form of a geometric cone. [SILENE.]

**Coniferæ** (*cō-nif-fēr-ree*).—Lat., *conus*, a cone; *fero*, I bear: cone-bearing.

**Conium** (*cō-nī-um*).—The Greek word for hemlock.

**Conjungens** (*con-jun-gens*).—Lat., *conjungo*, I connect: joined together. [RUBUS CORYLIFOLIUS, var. *Conjungens*.]

**Conopsea** (*cō-nōpe-see-ah*).—Gr., *konops* (κωνωψ), a gnat; from the shape of the flower. Cf. *Apifera*, etc. [GYMNADENIA (ORCHIS).]

**Conspersus** (*con-spur-sus*).—The Latin for scattered, dispersed. [RUMEX.]

*Convallaria* (*con-val-lair-re-ah*).—Lat., *convallis*, a valley ; from the usual place of growth.

*Convolvulus* (*con-vol-view-lus*).—Lat., *convolvo*, I entwine ; from the twisting habit of many of the species.

*Conyza* (*cō-nigh-sah*).—The Greek name for fleabane. [INULA.]

*Corallorhiza* (*cōr-ral-lō-rhīds-zah*).—Gr., *korallion* (κοράλλιον), coral ; *rhiza* (ρίζα), a root : coral-rooted. This plant has curiously toothed roots, which resemble branched coral.

*Cordata* (*cor-day-tah*).—Lat., *cor*, the heart : having heart-shaped leaves. [LISTERA.]

*Cordifolia* (*cor-de-foe-le-ah*).—Lat., *cor*, the heart ; *folium*, a leaf : having heart-shaped leaves. [ROSA HIBERNICA, var. *Cordifolia*.]

*Coriander* (*cōr-re-an-der*).—The Greek name for the plant. In Greek meaning a bug, from the odour.

*Coriifolia* (*cōr-ee-e-foe-le-ah*).—Lat., *corium*, leather ; *folium*, a leaf : having coriaceous or leathery leaves. [ROSA CANINA, var. *Coriifolia*.]

*Corniculata* (*cor-nik-q-lay-tah*).—Lat., *cornicula*, a little horn : horn-shaped. [LOTUS.]

*Cornubiense* (*cor-new-bc-cn-see*).—Cornish. [PHYSOSPERMUM.]

*Cornus* (*cor-nus*).—From the shrub so called by the Latins, from the horn-like nature of the wood.

*Coronopus* (*cō-rō-no-pus*).—Gr., *korone* (κορωνη), a crow ; *pous* (πους), a foot ; the leaves resemble a crow's foot. [SENEBIERA.]

*Corrigiola* (*cor-ridge-e-o-lah*).—Lat., *corrigia*, a strap ; from the shape of the leaves.

*Corydalis* (*corrie-dă-lis*).—The Greek name for fumitory ; meaning a helmet, from the form of the flower.

*Corylifolia* (*corrie-lī-foe-le-ah*).—*Corylus* ; and Latin *folium*, a leaf : having a leaf like that of the *Corylus*. [RUBUS.]

*Corylus* (*corrie-lus*).—The Latin name for the tree.

*Cotoneaster* (*cō-toe-ne-as-ter*).—Lat., *cotonea* = Gr., *kudonios* (κυδωνιος), Cydonian. The Cydonian apple is the quince.

*Cotonifolia* (*cō-toe-nī-fo-le-ah*).—Having leaves like those of *Cotonea*. [SALIX NIGRICANS, var. *Cotonifolia*.]

*Cotula* (*cot-tue-lah*).—Etymology uncertain. The May-weed was thus called by the old herbalists. [ANTHEMIS.]

*Cotyledon* (*cō-tie-lē-don*).—Gr., *kotule* (κοτύλη), a cup; from the shape of the leaves.

*Cracca* (*crack-kah*).—Probably named after the discoverer. [VICIA.]

*Crambe* (*cram-be*).—The Latin and Greek word for a cabbage.

*Cratægus* (*crag-tea-gus*).—Gr., *kratos* (κρατος), strength; alluding to the hardness of the wood.

*Crenata* (*cree-nay-tah*).—Lat., *crena*, a notch; the leaves have convex teeth. [SAXIFRAGA GEUM, var. *Crenata*.]

*Crepis* (*cre-pis*).—Gr., *krepis* (κηπις), a slipper or boot. It is not known why this name has been given to these plants.

*Crinita* (*cry-nigh-tah*).—Lat., *crinis*, hair: bearded. [CHARA.]

*Crispus* (*cris-pus*).—Lat., *crispus*, curled; crisped, irregularly curled. [RUMEX.]

*Crista-galli* (*cris-tah-gal-lie*).—Lat., *crista*, a plume, comb; *galli*, of a cock: cockscomb. [RHINANTHUS.]

*Cristatum* (*cris-tay-tum*).—Lat., *cristatus*, tufted, crested. [MELAMPYRUM.]

*Crithmoides* (*crith-moi-dees*).—*Crithmum*; *oides* = like: resembling *Crithmum*. [INULA.]

*Crithmum* (*crith-mum*).—Gr., *krithe* (κριθη), barley. The fruit of this plant somewhat resembles a grain of barley.

*Crocata* (*crō-kay-tah*).—Crocus-like. Cf. *Citrata*. [CENANTHE.]

*Crocus* (*crow-cus*).—Gr., *krokos* (κροκος), saffron.

*Croweana*.—After a Mr. Crowe. [SALIX PHYLICIFOLIA, var. *Croweana*.]

*Cruciatum* (*cru-see-a-tum*).—Lat., *crux*, a cross. The leaves of *Galium cruciatum* are arranged in the form of a cross.

*Cruciferæ* (*cru-sē-fer-ree*).—Lat., *crux*, a cross; *fero*, I bear: cross-bearing. The flowers in this tribe have their four petals arranged in the form of a cross.

*Cryptogramme* (*crip-toe-gram-me*).—Gr., *kruptos* (κρυπτος), hidden; *gramma* (γραμμα), a line; referring to the hidden sori.

**Cryptopoda** (*crip-toe-pö-dah*).—Gr., *kruptos* (κρυπτος), hidden; *pous* (πους, ποδος), a foot. [ROSA SEPIUM, var. *Cryptopoda*.]

**Curta** (*cur-tah*).—Lat., *curtus*, short. [CAREX.]

**Cuscuta** (*kews-kew-tah*).—From an Arabic word.

**Cyanus** (*sigh-ā-nus*).—Gr., *kuanos* (κυανος), a cornflower; [CENTAUREA.]

**Cyclamen** (*sick-lă-men*).—Gr., *kuklos* (κυκλος), a circle. When in fruit the peduncles move in a circle towards the earth.

**Cymosum** (*sigh-mow-sum*).—Lat., *cyma*, a sprout. The inflorescence is developed in a centripetal manner. [CHENOPodium POLYSPERMUM, var. *Cymosum*.]

**Cynanchica** (*sigh-nan-chick-kah*).—Gr., *kunanx* (κυναγχ), quinsy, for which complaint this plant was formerly thought a specific. [ASPERULA.]

**Cynapium** (*sigh-nay-pe-um*).—Gr., *kuon* (κυων, κυνος), a dog; Lat., *apium*, celery: dog-celery, from its resembling, but not being, the true celery. [CENANTHE.]

**Cynodon** (*sigh-nö-don*).—Gr., *kuon* (κυων, κυνος), a dog; *odous* (όδους), a tooth: dog's tooth. See *Cynapium*.

**Cynoglossum** (*sigh-nō-glōse-sum*).—Gr., *kunos* (κυνος), of a dog; *glossa* (γλωσσα), a tongue: hound's tongue, from the size and shape of the leaves.

**Cynosurus** (*sigh-nō-sure-us*).—Gr., *kunos* (κυνος), of a dog; *oura* (ουρα), a tail: the dog-tail grass.

**Cyperus** (*sigh-pë-rus*).—The Greek and Latin name for the plant. English name, according to MEYRICK, galingale.

**Cypripedium** (*sip-rë-pëd-e-um*).—Gr., *kypris* (κυπρις), Venus; *pedion* (πεδιον), a slipper: Venus' slipper, from the resemblance of the flower to a shoe.

**Cystopteris** (*sis-top-te-ris*).—Gr., *kustos* (κυστος), a bladder; *pteris* (πτερις), a fern; alluding to the peculiar form of the indusium.

## D.

**Dactylis** (*dăk-te-lis*).—Gr., *dactule* (δακτυλη), a finger. The spikes grow in the form of a finger.

**Dactylon** (*dact-ti-lon*).—Gr., *dactule* (δακτυλη), a finger. The spikelets of this grass all proceed from nearly the same point, so as to appear digitate. [CYNODON.]

**Daphne** (*daph-nee*).—The Greek name for a laurel, the foliage of which resembles that of this plant.

**Dasyphyllum** (*day-sigh-phil-lum*).—Gr., *dasus* (δασυς), thick with hair; *phullon* (φυλλον), a leaf: downy-leaved. [SEDUM.]

**Daucoides** (*daw-co-idees*).—*Daucus*; and *oides*, like: resembling the plant called *Daucus*. [CAUCALIS.]

**Daucus** (*daw-cus*).—The Greek name for the plant.

**Decumbens** (*dee-cum-bens*).—Lat., *decumbo*, I lie down: lying on the ground. [TRIODIA.]

**Delphinium** (*del-phi-ne-um*).—Lat., *delphis*, a dolphin. The upper sepal of the flower bears a fanciful resemblance to this fish.

**Deltoides** (*delt-o-idees*).—The Greek letter delta ( $\Delta$ ); *oides*, like: resembling the Greek D, being triangular in section. [DIANTHUS.]

**Demersum** (*dee-mer-sum*).—Lat., *demersi*, I dipped, I sunk into: growing one half in the water, and the other half out. [CERATOPHYLLUM AQUATICUM, var. *Demersum*.]

**Dens-leonis** (*dens-lee-oh-nis*).—Lat., *dens*, a tooth; *leonis*, of a lion; from the tooth-like lobes of the leaves. [TARAXACUM.]

**Densus** (*den-sus*).—Lat., *densus*, thick with foliage, crowded, dense. [POTAMOGETON.]

**Dentaria** (*den-tare-re-ah*).—Lat., *dens*, a tooth; from the tooth-like protuberances on the root.

**Dentata** (*den-tay-tah*).—Lat., *dentatus*, toothed: having toothed leaves. [SAXIFRAGA GEUM, var. *Dentata*.]

**Depauperata** (*de-por-per-ray-tah*).—Lat., *depauperatus*, impoverished: imperfectly developed. [CAREX.]

**Depressa** (*dee-press-ah*).—Lat., *depressus*, lying low, depressed. [DRYAS OCTOPETALA, var. *Depressa*.]

*Derasus* (*de-ray-sus*).—Lat., *de*, down; *rasus*, stripped: cut down. [RUBUS VILICAULIS, var. *Derasus*.]

*Desvauxii*.—Named in honour of a M. Desveaux. [ROSA STYLOSA, var. *Desvauxii*.]

*Dianthus* (*die-an-thus*).—Gr., *Dios* (Διος), Jupiter; *anthos* (ἄνθος), a flower: the flower of Jupiter; from the fragrance and beauty of the species belonging to this genus, the flowers have been dedicated to Jupiter.

*Dicksoniana*.—Named after a Mr. Dickson. [SALIX PHYLICIFOLIA, var. *Dicksoniana*.]

*Diffusa* (*dif-few-sah*).—Lat., *diffusus*, spread out. [PARIETARIA.]

*Digitalis* (*didg-it-tay-lis*).—Lat., *digitale*, the finger of a glove, which the spikelets resemble.

*Digitata* (*didg-it-tay-tah*).—Lat., *digitatus*, having fingers; with several leaflets radiating from a common point. [CAREX.]

*Digraphis* (*die-graph-phis*).—Gr., *dia* (δια), across; *grapho* (γραφω), I write: written across, from the curious markings.

*Dioica* (*die-oi-kah*).—Gr., *dis* (δισ), two; *oikos* (οἶκος), a house: two-housed, meaning that the stamens and pistils are on different plants: dioecious. [URTICA.]

*Diotis* (*die-oh-tis*).—Gr., *dis* (δισ), two; *ous* (οὖς, gen. ὠτος), an ear: two-eared, alluding to the structure of the fruit.

*Diploaxis* (*dip-low-tax-is*).—Gr., *diplos* (διπλος), twice; *taxis* (ταξίς), order, or in a row. The seeds are placed in two rows.

*Dipsacus* (*dip-say-cus*).—Gr., *dipsao* (διψάω), I thirst. The leaves of these plants are united at the base, so as to form a sort of reservoir, in which the water collects; from this fact, the plant was named *Dipsacus*, meaning thirsty.

*Dissectum* (*dis-sek-tum*).—Lat., *dissectus*, cut, dissected; referring to the leaves. [GERANIUM.]

*Distans* (*dis-tans*).—Distant. The spikelets of *Carex distans* are few and far between.

*Disticha* (*dis-tie-kah*).—Gr., *dis* (δισ), twice; *stichos* (στίχος), a rank: being in two rows, opposed to each other.

*Diurna* (*die-ur-nah*).—Lat., *diurnus*, by day: flowering in the daytime. [LYCHNIS.]



**Diversifolius** (*die-ver-si-foe-le-us*).—Lat., *diversus*, opposite; *folius*, a leaf : opposite-leaved. [RANUNCULUS.]

**Divisa** (*die-vie-sah*).—Lat., *divisus*, divided. [CAREX.]

**Divulsa** (*die-vul-sah*).—Lat., *divulsus*, divided, separated. [CAREX.]

**Doronicum** (*dor-roe-nikum*).—The origin of this name is uncertain, but PHILLIPS says it is from the Arabic *doronigi* or *durugi* ('Flor. Hist.,' i. 382).

**Dortmanna**.—Named after a Mr. Dortmann. [LOBELIA.]

**Draba** (*dra-bah*).—Gr., *drabe* (δραβη), acrid ; from the bitter taste which some of the species have.

**Drosera** (*dro-se-rah*).—Gr., *droseros* (δρσοερος), dewy. The leaves of the *Droseros* are covered with tentacles, which exude viscid drops, to enable them to capture insects, which they digest. These drops look like dew, especially when the sun is shining on them.

**Drouetii**.—Named in honour of a M. Drouet. [RANUNCULUS.]

**Dryas** (*dry-as*).—Gr., *drus* (δρυς), an oak ; from a fanciful resemblance of the leaves to an oak.

**Dryopteris** (*dry-op-të-ris*).—Gr., *drus* (δρυς), an oak ; *pteris* (πτερις), a fern : the oak-fern.

**Dubium** (*dew-be-um*).—Lat., *dubius*, doubtful. [PAPAVER.]

**Dulcamara** (*dull-sah-mare-rah*).—Lat., *dulcis*, sweet ; *amarus*, bitter : bittersweet. [SOLANUM.]

**Duriuscula** (*dure-re-us-q-lah*).—Lat., *duriuscula*, somewhat hard. [FESTUCA RUBRA, var. *Duriuscula*.]

**Dysenterica** (*dis-en-tër-ikah*).—Gr., *dusenteria* (δυσεντερια), dysentery ; denoting that this plant is a remedy for that illness. [INULA.]

## E.

**Ebracteatus** (*e-brak-te-a-tus*).—Lat., *e*, without; *bractea*, a bract: without bracts. [ORNITHOPUS.]

**Echinatus** (*ec-kī-nay-tus*).—Lat., *echinatus*, set with bristles: furnished with prickles. [CYNOSURUS.]

**Echinochloa** (*ek-kie-nō-chlo-ah*).—Gr., *echinos* (εχινος), a bristle; *chloa* (χλοα), a blade of grass: bristle-grass.

**Echioides** (*ec-key-oidees*).—*Echium*; *oides*, like: resembling the plant called *Echium*. [HELMINTHA.]

**Echium** (*ek-key-um*).—Gr., *echis* (εχις), a viper. The foliage of this plant was supposed to be an antidote against the bite of the viper.

**Effusum** (*ef-few-sum*).—Lat., *effusus*, spread out: bearing many seeds. [MILIUM.]

**Ehrharti**.—Named after a German botanist, M. Ehrhart. [SCROPHULARIA.]

**Elatine** (*ē-lay-tī-nee*).—See next. [LINARIA.]

**Elatior** (*ē-lay-te-or*).—The comparative of Latin *elatus*, elevated, raised. [PRIMULA.]

**Elatum** (*e-lay-tum*).—Lat., *elatus*, high, elevated, erect. [GALIUM MOLLUGO, var. *Elatum*.]

**Elegans** (*eë-lë-gans*).—Lat., *elegans*, neat, pretty, elegant. [SAXIFRAGA GEUM, var. *Elegans*.]

**Elodes** (*ē-lō-des*).—This name is wrongly spelt, being derived from Greek *helos* (ήλος), a marsh. [HYPERICUM.]

**Elongatus** (*ee-lōn-gay-tus*).—Lat., *elongo*, I lengthen: elongated. [RANUNCULUS PELTATUS, var. *Elongatus*.]

**Empetrum** (*em-pet-rum*).—Gr., *en* (έν, spelt εμ in compounds), on; *petron* (πετρον), a rock; signifying the place of growth.

**Ensifolia** (*en-sī-foe-le-ah*).—Lat., *ensis*, a sword; *folium*, a leaf: having leaves with the shape of a broad sword. [CEPHALANTHERA.]

**Epilobium** (*ěp-pě-lō-be-um*).—Gr., *epi* (έπι), upon; *lobos* (λόβος), a pod. The flowers are placed on the summits of pod-like seed-vessels.



**Epimedium** (*ep-pë-mee-de-um*).—The etymology of this word is uncertain.

**Epipactis** (*ep-pÿ-pak-tis*).—Gr., *epi* (ἐπι), upon ; *pactis* (πακτις), a pipe.

**Epithymum** (*ep-pe-tÿ-mum*).—Gr., *epi* (ἐπι), upon ; *thymos* (θυμος), thyme : growing parasitically on thyme. [CUSCUTA.]

**Erectum** (*e-rec-tum*).—Lat., *erectus*, upright. [MÆNCHIA.]

**Erica** (*ë-rÿ-kah*).—Gr., *ereika* (ἔρεια), heather : heath.

**Ericetorum** (*ë-rÿ-së-tor-rum*).—See above ; growing on heaths and commons. [MELAMPYRUM PRATENSE, var. *Ericetorum*.]

**Erigeron** (*ë-rÿ-jë-ron*).—Greek, meaning to grow old at an early season. The seed-down appears early in the year.

**Eriocaulon** (*erry-o-kau-lon*).—Gr., *erion* (εριον), wool ; *kaulis* (καυλις), a stem : possessing a woolly stem.

**Eriophorus** (*erry-ô-phô-rus*).—Gr., *erion* (εριον), wool ; *phero* (φέρω), I bear : wool-bearing.

**Erodium** (*ë-rô-de-um*).—Gr., *erodion* (ἐρώδιον), a heron. The fruit of this plant resembles a heron's beak.

**Erucifolius** (*ë-rue-sÿ-fo-le-us*).—*Eruca*, and Lat. *folium*, a leaf : bearing leaves resembling those of *Eruca*, a species of colewort. [SENECIO.]

**Eryngium** (*e-ring-ge-um*).—Gr., *erungano* (ερυνγανω), I vomit ; probably formerly used as an emetic.

**Erysimum** (*er-ri-sim-um*).—Gr., *eruo* (ἐρύω), I cure ; from the supposed healing properties belonging to the plant.

**Erythræa** (*ë-rÿ-three-ah*).—Gr., *eruthros* (ἐρυθρος), red ; from the colour of the flowers.

**Erythrospermum** (*ë-rÿ-throw-spur-mum*).—Gr., *eruthros* (ἐρυθρος), red ; *sperma* (σπερμα), a seed : red-seeded. [TARAXACUM OFFICINALE, var. *Erythrospermum*.]

**Euonymus** (*you-own-ÿ-mus*).—Gr., *Euonyme* (Ευωνύμη), the mother of the Furies ; alluding to the poisonous properties of the fruit.

**Eupatorium** (*you-pat-or-re-um*).—Mithridates Eupator is supposed to have brought this plant into use.

**Euphorbia** (*you-phor-be-ah*).—From Euphorbus, a physician to Juba, king of Mauritania, who is supposed to have discovered the value of this plant for use in medicine.

**Euphrasia** (*you-phray-se-ah*).—From the Greek *euphrosune* (*ευφροσύνη*), gladness ; from the valuable properties attributed to the plant.

**Europæus** (*your-ro-pē-us*).—From Europe. The plants so named are indigenous only to Europe. [TROLLIUS.]

**Excelsior** (*ex-cel-se-or*).—The comparative of Latin *excelsus*, high : growing to a fair height. [FRAXINUS.]

**Exigua** (*ex-ig-u-ah*).—Lat., *exiguus*, small, pretty. [EUPHORBIA.]

**Eximium** (*ex-im-e-um*).—Lat., *eximius*, select, distinguished. [HIERACIUM.]

**Extensa** (*ex-ten-sah*).—Lat., *extensus*, prolonged, extended ; referring to the long leafy bracts of CAREX.

## F.

**Fagus** (*fay-gus*).—The Latin name for the beech tree.

**Falcata** (*fal-kay-tah*).—Lat., *falcatus*, hooked: sickle-shaped, from the shape of the pod in **MEDICAGO FALCATA**.

**Fallax** (*fal-lax*).—Latin for deceptive; fallacious, deceiving. [**PARIETARIA DIFFUSA**, var. *Fallax*.]

**Farfara** (*far-far-rah*).—Said to be from the Greek name for the white poplar, which this plant somewhat resembles. [**TUSSILAGO**.]

**Farinosa** (*fā-rī-nō-sah*).—Lat., *farina*, meal, flour: having the leaves covered with a soft, mealy down. [**PRIMULA**.]

**Fatua** (*fat-u-ah*).—Lat., *fatuus*, insipid: tasteless. [**AVENA**.]

**Fedia** (*fee-de-ah*).—The origin of this name is uncertain.

**Fennica** (*fen-nī-kah*).—Derivation unknown; probably named after some botanist. [**PYRUS PINNATIFIDA**, var. *Fennica*.]

**Ficaria** (*fik-care-re-ah*).—Lat., *ficus*, a fig. Fig-wort = pilewort, on account of the roots. [**RANUNCULUS**.]

**Ficifolium** (*fie-sē-foç-le-um*).—Lat., *ficus*, a fig; *folium*, a leaf: having leaves like those of the *Ficus*. [**CHENOPODIUM**.]

**Filago** (*fie-lay-go*).—Lat., *filum*, a thread. This name is given to these plants on account of the white, thread-like hairs that cover them.

**Filifolius** (*fi-li-foe-le-us*).—Lat., *filum*, a thread; *folium*, a leaf: having very narrow, thread-like leaves. [**HIERACIUM UMBELLATUM**, var. *Filifolius*.]

**Filiformes** (*fi-lī-for-mes*).—Lat., *filum*, a thread; *formis*, a form, shape: being as slender as thread. [**TRIFOLIUM**.]

**Filix-femina** (*fi-lix-fee-mīn-ah*).—Lat., *filix*, a fern; *femina*, a woman: the lady-fern. [**ATHYLIUM**.]

**Filix-mas** (*fi-lix-mass*).—Lat., *filix*, a fern; *mas*, a male: the male fern. [**NEPHRODIUM**.]

**Flammula** (*flam-meu-lah*).—Diminutive of Latin *flamma*, a flame; from the appearance of the flowers. [**RANUNCULUS**.]

**Flava** (*flay-vah*).—Lat., *flavus*, yellow, golden-coloured. [**CAREX**.]

*Flavescens* (*flay-uess-cens*).—Lat., *flavescere*, I become yellow : of a yellowish hue. [AVENA.]

*Flavicornis* (*flay-vi-cor-nis*).—Lat., *flavus*, yellow ; *cornu*, a horn ; referring to the yellow spur. [VIOLA CANINA, var. *Flavicornis*.]

*Flexilis* (*flex-il-is*).—Lat., *flexilis*, supple, pliant. [NAJAS.]

*Flexuosum* (*flex-u-o-sum*).—Latin for tortuous, twisting, wavy. [THALICTERUM MINUS, var. *Flexuosum*.]

*Flocculosum* (*flock-u-lō-sum*).—Lat., *floccus*, a lock of wool ; covered with tufts of hair. [HIERACIUM.]

*Floribundus* (*flor-ri-bun-dus*).—Lat., *flos* (gen. *floris*), a flower ; *bundus*, a suffix, signifying plenty : having numerous blossoms.

*Flos-cuculi* (*floss-cū-cu-lie*).—Lat., *flos*, a flower ; *cuculus*, the cuckoo : flowering at the season when the cuckoo first makes its appearance. [LYCHNIS.]

*Fluitans* (*flue-it-ans*).—Lat., *fluito*, I float : floating. [RANUNCULUS.]

*Fluviatile* (*flue-ve-at-il-ē*).—Lat., *fluvialis*, belonging to a river : growing in rivers. [EQUISETUM LIMOSUM, var. *Fluviatile*.]

*Fœniculum* (*fee-nik-u-lum*).—Lat., *fœnum*, hay. The smell of these plants resembles the odour of hay.

*Fœtidus* (*fee-tid-us*).—Lat., *fœtidus*, having a disagreeable scent. [HELLEBORUS.]

*Foliosus* (*foe-le-oh-sus*).—Lat., *folium*, a leaf : having a dense foliage. [RUBUS.]

*Fontana* (*fon-tay-nah*).—Lat., *fontanus*, belonging to a spring : growing in springs. [MONTIA.]

*Forsteri*.—Named in honour of a Mr. Forster. [VIOLA CURTISII, var. *Forsteri*.]

*Fragaria* (*fray-gare-re-ah*).—Lat., *fraga*, a strawberry.

*Fragariastrum* (*fray-gare-re-as-trum*).—From *Fragaria*, which this flower very much resembles. [POTENTILLA.]

*Fragiferum* (*fray-jif-fe-rum*).—Lat., *fraga*, a strawberry ; *fero*, I bear : strawberry-bearing. The flower-head of this plant very much resembles a strawberry. [TRIFOLIUM.]

*Fragilis* (*fradg-il-is*).—Lat., *fragilis*, slender, fragile [SALIX.]

*Frangula* (*fran-gu-lah*).—Lat., *frangere*, to break. This plant is very slender, and easily broken. [RHAMNUS.]

*Frankenia*.—Named in honour of John Franken, a Swedish botanist.

*Fraxinus* (*frax-in-us*).—The Latin name for the ash tree.

*Fritillaria* (*frit-till-lair-re-ah*).—Lat., *fritillus*, a dice box, which is the usual accompaniment of the chequer-board, which the markings of this flower resemble.

*Fruticosa* (*fruit-e-cō-sah*).—Lat., *frutex*, a shrub : shrub-like. [POTENTILLA.]

*Fucifera* (*few-sī-ferah*).—Lat., *fucus*, a disguise; *fero*, I bear. [OPHRYS ARANIFERA, var. *Fucifera*.]

*Fulva* (*fūl-vah*).—Lat., *fulvus*, tawny-coloured. [ALOPECURUS.]

*Fumaria* (*few-mare-re-ah*).—Lat., *fumus*, smoke. In the days of exorcism, the smoke of these plants was said to have the power of expelling evil spirits.

*Fusco-ater* (*fuss-cō-ā-ter*).—Lat., *fuscus*, tawny, dark brown; *ater*, black : of a brownish-black colour. [RUBUS.]

*Fuscus* (*fuss-cus*).—Lat., *fuscus*, of a dark-brown colour, tawny. [CYPERUS.]

## G.

*Gagea*.—Named in honour of Sir Thomas Gage.

*Galanthus* (*gal-an-thus*).—Gr., *gala* (γαλα), milk; *anthos* (ἄνθος), a flower: milk-flower; from its whiteness.

*Gale* (*gay-lee*).—Etymology doubtful. This was formerly a generic name for some plant. [MYRICA.]

*Galeobdolon* (*gal-e-ob-dō-lon*).—From two Greek words, meaning that the plant has the smell of a weasel.

*Galeopsis* (*gal-e-op-sis*).—Gr., *galea* (γαλεα), a weasel; *opsis* (ὄψις), appearance: this flower resembles a weasel.

*Galium* (*gal-e-um*).—Gr., *gala* (γαλα), milk. Some of the species in this genus were used for curdling milk.

*Gallica* (*gal-lī-kah*).—Coming from Gaul (France); Gallic. [FILAGO.]

*Gallii* (*gal-lī-i*).—Coming from Gaul (France); Gallic. [ULEX.]

*Gastridium* (*gas-tri-de-um*).—Gr., *gaster* (γαστήρ), a belly: belly-like; so named from the swollen ventricose glumes.

*Geniculatus* (*jen-ik-q-lay-tus*).—Lat., *geniculatus*, jointed knotty. [ALOPECURUS.]

*Genista* (*jen-is-tah*).—From the Celtic *gen*, a shrub.

*Gentiana* (*jen-te-ā-nah*).—Named in honour of Gentius, king of Illyria, who is said to have been the first to discover the medicinal properties of these plants.

*Geranium* (*jě-ray-ne-um*).—Gr., *geranos* (γέρανος), a crane. The fruit of these plants bears a resemblance to the beak of a crane.

*Gerardi*.—Named after Mr. Gerard. [ALSINE VERNA, var. *Gerardi*.]

*Germanica* (*jer-man-ī-kah*).—Lat., *Germanicus*, belonging to Germany. [FILAGO.]

*Geum* (*gee-um*).—Gr., *geuo* (γεύω), I taste.

*Gibba* (*gib-bah*).—Lat., *gibbus*, a swelling: having convex swellings on the underside of the fronds. [LEMNA.]

*Gibsoni*.—Named after a Mr. Gibson. [CARDUS HYBRIDUS, var. *Gibsoni*]

*Gigantea* (*ji-gan-te-ah*).—Lat., *giganteus*, gigantic, huge. [BROMUS.]

*Githago* (*gith-a-gō*).—Etymology doubtful; formerly a generic name. [LYCHNIS.]

*Glabrescens* (*glay-bress-cens*).—Lat., *glabresco*, I grow smooth: getting smooth. [BROMUS MOLLIS, var. *Glabrescens*.]

*Glabrum* (*glay-brum*).—Lat., *glaber*, smooth. [PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, var. *Glabrum*.]

*Glabratus* (*glay-bray-tus*).—Lat., *glaber*, smooth. [RUBUS MACROPHYLLUS, var. *Glabratus*.]

*Gladiolus* (*glad-i-δ-lus*).—Lat., *gladiolus*, a sword; from the shape of the leaves.

*Glandulosum* (*glan-dew-lō-sum*).—Lat., *glandula*, a gland: having gland-like swellings. [NEPHRODIUM DILATATUM, var. *Glandulosum*.]

*Glaucescens* (*glaw-kes-cens*).—Lat., *glaucus*, sea-green; being of a bluish-green colour. [SEDUM FOSTERIANUM, var. *Glaucescens*.]

*Glaucium* (*glaw-ci-um*).—Lat., *glaucus*, sea-green; from the bluish-green hue of the foliage.

*Glaucus* (*glaw-cus*).—Lat., *glaucus*, sea-green; referring to the colour of the leaves. [STELLARIA.]

*Glaux* (*glawx*).—Lat., *glaucus*, sea-green; alluding to the colour of the leaves.

*Glechoma* (*glee-kō-mah*).—Gr., *glechoma* (γλιχωμα), penny-royal. [NEPETA.]

*Globosum* (*glō-bō-sum*)—Lat., *globosus*, nearly spherical. [HIERACIUM.]

*Globulifera* (*glō-bew-lī-fērah*).—Lat., *globulus*, a globule, pill; *fero*, I bear. The involucre of *Pilularia globulifera* are like little pills.

*Glomerata* (*glom-er-ray-ta*).—Lat., *glomero*, I heap up: the flowers being collected into a close head. [CAMPANULA.]

*Glutinosa* (*glue-tin-oh-sah*).—Lat., *gluten*, glue; being covered with a viscid substance [BETULA ALBA, var. *Glutinosa*.]

*Glycyphyllus* (*glī cī-phil-lus*).—Gr., *glukos* (γλυκος), sweet to the taste; *phyllon* (φυλλον), a leaf; having sweet-tasting leaves. [ASTRAGALUS.]



**Gnaphalium** (*nāphā-le-um*).—Gr., *γναφαλίον* (*γναφαλίον*), soft down, with which the leaves of these plants are covered.

**Goodyera**.—Named in honour of Mr. Goodyer

**Gothicum** (*Goth-thick-kum*).—Gothic. [HIERACIUM.]

**Gracilis** (*gră-cī-lis*).—Lat., *gracilis*, thin, slender. [VICIA.]

**Graminea** (*gray-min-e-ah*).—Lat. *gramen* (gen. *graminis*), grass : grass-like. [STELLARIA.]

**Grandiflora** (*gran-dě-flō-rah*).—Lat., *grandis*, large, great ; *flos*, *floris*, a flower : having large flowers. [POLYGALA VULGARIS, var. *Grandiflora*.]

**Grandifolia** (*gran-dě-fo-le-ah*).—Lat., *grandis*, large, great ; *folia* (plural), leaves : having large leaves. [FILIA.]

**Granulata** (*gray-new-lay-tah*).—Lat., *granum*, a grain of corn : having granules ; being rough on the surface. [SAXIFRAGA.]

**Graveolens** (*gră-ve-o-lens*).—Lat., *graveolens*, strong smelling, noisome. [APIUM.]

**Gummifer** (*gum-mī-fer*).—Lat., *gunmi*, gum ; *fero*, I bear : having gum. [DAUCUS CAROTA, var. *Gummifer*.]

**Guntheri**.—Named after a M. Gunther. [RUBUS.]

**Guttatum** (*gut-tay-tum*).—Lat., *guttæ*, spots, speckles. The petals of *Helianthemum guttatum* have a dark spot at their base.

**Gymnadenia** (*jim-nah-dee-ne-ah*).—Gr., *gymnos* (*γυμνος*), naked, open ; *aden* (*αδην*), a gland : having uncovered glands, it is doubtful why the plant is so called.

**Gymnogramme** (*jim-nō-gram-me*).—Gr., *gymnos* (*γυμνος*), naked ; *gramme* (*γραμμη*), a line : alluding to the naked and linear sori.

## H.

**Habenaria** (*hab-be-nair-re-ah*).—I have been unable to trace the etymology of this name; but I think probably it has been taken from a proper name.

**Hailstoni**.—After a Mr. Hailston. [ROSA CANINA, var. *Hailstoni*.]

**Halleri**.—Named in honour of a Mr. Haller. [OXYTRŌPIS.]

**Hamulata** (*hay-mew-lay-tah*).—Lat., *hamulus*, a little hook: covered with little hooks. [CALLITRICHE.]

**Hedera** (*heeder-rah*).—The Latin name for the plant.

**Hederaceus** (*heeder-ray-se-us*).—Lat., *hederaceus*, of ivy: ivy-leaved. [RANUNCULUS.]

**Hederifolia** (*heeder-rĭ-foe-le-ah*).—Lat., *hedera*, ivy: *folium*, a leaf: ivy-leaved. [VERONICA.]

**Helenium** (*hel-lĕ-ne-um*).—Tradition says that this plant sprang up from the tears of Helen, wife of Menelaus. [INULA.]

**Helianthemum** (*hĕ-le-an-thee-mum*).—Gr., *helios* (ἥλιος), the sun; *anthemos* (ἄνθεμος), a flower: sunflower; so called because these plants expand their flowers at sunrise.

**Helioscopia** (*hĕ-li-os-eō-pĕ-ah*).—Gr., *helios* (ἥλιος), the sun; *skopos* (σκοπος), a looker-on: looking towards the sun. [EUPHORBIA.]

**Helminthia** (*hell-min-thĭ-ah*).—Gr., *hēlmis* (ἕλμις), a worm; from the shape of the fruit.

**Helosciadum** (*hellos-ke-a-dum*).—Gr., *helos* (ἕλος), a marsh; *skiadon* (σκιαδόν), an umbel. The marsh-worts grow in marshy places.

**Helleborus** (*hellie-boar-rus*).—Gr., *helein* (ἔλειν), to injure; *bora* (βορα), food; from the poisonous properties belonging to the plants so named.

**Helix** (*hĕ-lĭx*).—Gr., *helix* (ἑλιξ), a coil; from the twisting habits of the plant. [HEDERA.]

**Heracleum** (*here-rak-lee-um*).—From Hercules, who is said to have brought these plants into use.

**Herbacea** (*her-bay-se-ah*).—Lat., *herbaceus*, belonging to

herbs. Producing an annual stem from a perennial root.  
[SALICORNIA.]

**Herminium** (*her-min-ne-um*).—Either named after *Hermis*, or from Greek *hermen* (ἑρμην), a prop, support.

**Herniaria**. (*her-ne-air-re-ah*).—(Rupture-wort.) From the name of the disease for which the plant was supposed to be a remedy.

**Heterophyllum** (*hētēr-rō-phīl-lum*).—Gr., *heteros* (ἕτερος), another; *phullon* (φυλλον), a leaf: having variation of leaves.  
[CARDUUS.]

**Hibernici** (*high-ber-nī-sigh*).—Lat., *Hibernia*, Ireland: Irish.  
[ERICA.]

**Hieracioides** (*higher-ray-see-oides*).—*Hieracium*, and *ides* = like: resembling the *Hieracium*. [PIERIS.]

**Hieracium** (*higher-ray-see-um*).—Gr., *hierax* (ἱεραξ), a hawk. This bird was supposed to use these plants for strengthening its sight.

**Hierochloa** (*hi;er-rō-chlo-ah*).—Gr., *hieros* (ἱερος), holy; *chloa* (χλοα), grass: holy grass. In Prussia this grass is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is strewed in the churches.

**Hippocrepis** (*hip-rō-cree-pis*).—Gr., *hippos* (ἵππος), a horse; *krepis* (κρηπις), a shoe: horseshoe-shaped.

**Hippophae** (*hip-rō-phay-ee*).—Of doubtful etymology.

**Hippuris** (*hip-pure-ris*).—Gr., *hippos* (ἵππος), a horse; *oura* (οὔρα), a tail: mare's-tail; from the resemblance.

**Hircina** (*her-sigh-nah*).—Lat., *hircinus*, a goat; from the rough hairs on the leaves. [MENTHA PUBESCENS, var. *Hircina*.]

**Hirculus** (*her-q-lus*).—Diminutive of Latin *hircus*, a he-goat; though why so named I do not know; perhaps from the smell. [SAXIFRAGA.]

**Hirta** (*her-tah*).—Lat., *hirtus*, hairy: rough with hairs.  
[VIOLA.]

**Hirsuta** (*her-sue-tah*).—Lat., *hirsutus*, hairy. [RANUNCULUS.]

**Hispidum** (*his-pid-dum*).—Lat., *hispidus*, *hispid*, rough, hairy. [PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, var. *Hispidum*.]

**Holcus** (*hol-kus*).—Gr., *holkos* (ὄλκος), a strap.

**Holostea** (*hollos-te-ah*).—Gr., *holos* (ὅλος), all; *osteon* (ὄστειον),

a bone: 'all bone'; but why this name has been given to these plants is unknown.

**Holosteoides** (*hollos-te-oidees*).—*Holostea*, and *ides*=like. Resembling the *Holostea*. [CERASTIUM TRIVIALE, var. *Holosteoides*.]

**Holosericeum** (*hollō-sē-rī-ce-um*).—Gr., *holos* (ὅλος), all. Lat., *sericus*, silky: covered over with silky hairs. [HIERACIUM.]

**Honckeneya**.—Named after M. Honckeney, a German botanist.

**Hordeum** (*hor-de-um*).—The Latin name for barley.

**Hottonia**.—Named after Professor Hotton, of Leyden.

**Humifusum** (*hew-mī-few-sum*).—Lat., *humi*, on the ground; *fusus*, spread out: spreading out on the ground. [HYPERICUM.]

**Humilis** (*hew-mī-lis*).—Lat., *humilis*, on the ground: prostrate. [CAREX.]

**Humulus** (*hew-mu-lus*).—Lat., *humus*, rich soil; in which this plant grows.

**Hutchinsia**.—Named in honour of Miss Hutchins, of Bantry, Ireland; a great botanist.

**Hyacinthus** (*hī-ah-sin-thus*).—Named after Hyacinth, who was changed by Apollo into this plant.

**Hybridum** (*high-brid-um*).—Lat., *hybridus*, a mongrel. A plant obtained by the pollen of one species being applied to the stigma of another. [PAPAVER.]

**Hydrocharis** (*high-drō-care-ris*).—Gr., *hudor* (ὑδωρ), water; *charis* (χαρις), elegance. These plants are pretty aquatics.

**Hydrocotyle** (*high-drō-cō-tī-lee*).—Gr., *hudor* (ὑδωρ), water; *kotule* (κοτυλή), a platter: so named from the place of growth, and also from the shape of the leaves.

**Hydrolapathum** (*high-drō-lā-pay-thum*).—Gr., *hudor* (ὑδωρ), water; Lat., *lapathum*, sorrel: water-sorrel. [RUMEX.]

**Hydropiper** (*high-drō-pie-per*).—Gr., *hudor* (ὑδωρ), water; Lat., *piper*, pepper: water-pepper. [POLYGONUM.]

**Hiemale** (*hiem-may-lee*).—Lat., *hiemalis*, winter: flowering in the winter. [EQUISETUM.]

**Hymenophyllum** (*high-mean-ōphil-lum*).—Gr., *hymen* (ὑμην),

a membrane; *phullon* (φυλλον), a leaf: from the membranous texture of the fronds.

*Hyoscyamus* (*high-ös-cī-a-mus*).—Gr., *huos* (ῥος), of a hog; *kuamos* (κυμαος), a bean: hog's bean.

*Hypericum* (*high-perry-cum*).—The Greek name for the plant.

*Hypnoides* (*hip-noi-dees*).—Lat., *hypnum*, a moss; *ides* = like: resembling moss, mossy. [SAXIFRAGA.]

*Hypochæris* (*high-pö-keer-ris*).—From two Greek words, meaning that these plants are fit only for hogs.

*Hypoglottis* (*high-po-glōat-tis*).—Gr., *hupo* (ὑπο), under; *glotta* (γλωττα), a tongue: probably referring to the hairs on the calyx. [ASTRAGALUS.]

*Hypopitys* (*high-pō-pit-ees*).—Gr., *hupo* (ὑπο), on; *pitus* (πίτυς), a pine-tree: growing on pine-trees. [MONOTROPA.]

*Hyssopifolia* (*hiss-sö-pi-fo-le-ah*).—Hyssop, and Latin *folia*, leaves: bearing hyssop-leaves. [LYTHRUM.]

*Hystrix* (*high-strix*).—The Greek and Latin name for a porcupine, referring to the quantity of prickles. [RUBUS.]

## I.

*Iberis* (*i-beer-is*).—Introduced from Iberia (Spain).

*Idæus* (*i-dee-us*).—So called from the plant being found abundantly on Mount Ida. [RUBUS.]

*Ilex* (*i-lex*).—This name was applied by the Latins to some tree similar to our holly.

*Illecebrum* (*il-lee-ceb-rum*).—Lat., *illecebra*, an attraction: attractive.

*Illyricus* (*il-lirĭ-cus*).—Lat., *Illyricus*, Illyrian; coming from Illyria. [GLADIOLUS.]

*Ilvensis* (*ill-ven-sis*).—Introduced from Ilva. [WOODSIA.]

*Imbricatus* (*imbre-cay-tus*).—Lat., *imbricatus*, overlapped: the flowers overlapping each other, as in the tiles of a house. [RUBUS.]

*Impatiens* (*im-pay-te-ens*).—Lat., *impatiens*, impatient. When the seeds are nearly ripe, the capsule, if touched, will instantly curl up into a spiral form, and spring from the plant, scattering the seeds.

*Implexa* (*im-plex-ah*).—Lat., *implexus*, twisted, entwined. [ROSA CANINA, var. *Implexa*.]

*Incana* (*in-cay-nah*).—Lat., *incanus*, grey, hoary. [SINAPIS.]

*Incarnata* (*in-car-nay-tah*).—Lat., *incarnis*, of flesh: flesh-coloured. [ORCHIS.]

*Incisum* (*in-sigh-sum*).—Lat., *incisus*, cut, dissected; referring to the cut leaves. [LAMIMUM.]

*Incurvatus* (*in-cur-vay-tus*).—Lat., *incurvo*, I bend: curved. [RUBUS.]

*Inflata* (*in-flay-tah*).—Lat., *inflatus*, inflated, swollen: puffed out. [SILENE.]

*Inodora* (*in-ō-door-rah*).—Lat., *inodorus*, without any smell. [MATRICARIA.]

*Intermedius* (*in-ter-mee-de-us*).—Lat., *intermedius*, intermediate: coming between one species and another. [RANUNCULUS.]

*Interrupta* (*in-ter-rup-tah*).—Lat., *inter*, between; *ruptus*, broken: the regular continuity being broken.

*Intricata* (*in-tre-cay-tah*).—Lat., *intrico*, I entangle: entwined, entangled. [SALIX VIMINALIS, var. *Intricata*.]

*Intybus* (*in-tie-bus*).—The Latin name for chicory. [CHICORIUM.]

*Inula* (*i-new-lah*).—The Latin name for elecampane.

*Inundatum* (*in-un-day-tum*).—Lat., *inundo*, I inundate. This plant is often half immersed in water. [HELOSCIADIUM.]

*Involuta* (*in-vō-lew-tah*).—Lat., *involutus*, wrapped up, turned in: having the edges of either the petals or the leaves rolled inwards. [ROSA.]

*Iris* (*ire-ris*).—From *iris*, the rainbow, on account of the beautiful colouring of the flowers.

*Irigua* (*e-rig-gu-ah*).—Lat., *irriguus*, marshy, swampy; alluding to the place of growth. [CAREX.]

*Isnardia* (*is-nar-de-ah*).—Named after Antoine d'Isnard, who lived in the eighteenth century.

*Isoetes* (*i-sō-e-tees*).—Probably from Greek *isos* (ἴσος), equal; *etes* (ἕτης), a kinsman.



## J.

**Jasione** (*jay-sigh-ð-nee*). — Of doubtful etymology; the name is used by Theophrastus.

**Juncus** (*jun-cus*).—The Latin for a rush.

**Juniperus** (*jew-nĭp-pĕ-rus*).—Celtic *juniperus*, rough.

## K.

**Kali** (*kay-lie*).—Lat., *caulis*, a stalk. It is a corruption.  
English names : kale, kail, cole. [SALSOLA.]

**Knautia**.—Named in honour of Christopher Knaut, a Saxon botanist.

**Kobresia**.—Named after Mr. Kobres.

**Kochii**.—Named after M. Koch. [THALICTRUM MAJUS, var. *Kochii*.]

**Koehleri**.—Named in honour of M. Koehler.

## L.

**Labiatae** (*lay-be-ā-tee*).—Lat., *labium*, a lip. The flowers in this tribe have a monopetalous corolla, with two unequal divisions resembling a pair of lips.

**Laciniatum** (*lay-sin-e-ā-tum*).—Lat., *lacinia*, a fringe: fringed. [CHELIDONIUM MAJUS, var. *Laciniatum*.]

**Lactea** (*lak-te-ah*).—Lat., *lacteus*, of a milky colour: milk-white. [VIOLA.]

**Lactuca** (*lak-tew-kah*).—Lat., *lac*, milk, the colour of which the juice of these plants resembles.

**Lacustris** (*lay-cus-tris*).—Lat., *lacus*, a lake, pond: growing in ponds. [LITTORELLA.]

**Ladanum** (*lay-da-num*).—Named from Ladas, a renowned runner; formerly a generic name. [GALEOPSIS.]

**Lævigatum** (*lee-vī-gay-tum*).—Lat., *lævigo*, I smooth: being smooth, not rough with hairs. [TARAXACUM OFFICINALE, var. *Lævigatum*.]

**Lævis** (*lee-vis*).—Lat., *lævis*, smooth. [FRANKENIA.]

**Lagurus** (*lay-geur-rus*).—Gr., *lagos* (λαγος), a hare: *oura* (οὐρα), a tail: hare's-tail.

**Lanium** (*lay-me-um*).—Gr., *laimos* (λαιμος), the throat; from the shape of the flowers.

**Lamprocarpus** (*lam-pro-car-pus*).—Gr., *lampros* (λαμπρος), manifest, clear; *karpos* (καρπος), a fruit. The fruit is very clearly seen. [JUNCUS.]

**Lanatum** (*lay-nay-tum*).—Lat., *lanatus*, woolly: provided with wool. [CERASTIUM ALPINUM, var. *Lanatum*.]

**Lancastriense** (*lan-cas-tre-en-se*).—Growing only in Lancashire. [GEUM SANGUINEUM, var. *Lancastriense*.]

**Lanceolatum** (*lan-se-o-lay-tum*).—Lat., *lancea*, a lance: having lance-shaped or elliptical leaves; tapering at both ends. [EPILOBIUM.]

**Lantana** (*lan-tay-nah*).—Probably from the name of a place on the Continent. [VIBURNUM.]

**Lapathifolium** (*lä-pä-thī-foe-le-um*).—Lat., *lapathum*, sorrel; *folium*, a leaf: sorrel-leaved. [POLYGONUM.]

*Lapsana* (*lap-say-nah*).—Of Grecian origin.

*Lasiophyllum* (*lay-sī-o-phil-lum*).—Gr, *lasios* (λασιος), shaggy with wool or hair; *phullon* (φυλλον), a leaf: having woolly leaves. [HIERACIUM.]

*Lathræa* (*lä-three-ah*).—Gr., *lathros* (λαθρος), hidden, concealed; from the humble place of growth, among dead leaves.

*Lathyroides* (*lä-thī-roi-dees*).—*Lathyrus*, and *ides*, like: resembling a *Lathyrus*. [VICIA.]

*Lathyrus* (*lä-thī-rus*).—From *la*, to add to; and *thouros*, an irritant: to increase excitement; so named from the supposed qualities of the seeds.

*Latifolium* (*lay-ti-foe-le-um*).—Lat., *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf: broad-leaved. [LEPIDIUM.]

*Laureola* (*law-reo-lah*).—Lat., *laureola*, a laurel crown: spurge-laurel. [DAPHNE.]

*Laurinia* (*lau-rī-ne-ah*).—Lat., *laurus*, a laurel: having leaves like those of the laurel. [SALIX.]

*Lavatera*.—Named in honour of the brothers Lavater, who were great friends of Tournefort.

*Laxa* (*lax-ah*).—Lat., *laxus*, loose, wavy. [POA.]

*Laxiflora* (*lax-i-florah*).—Lat., *laxus*, loose, wavy; *flor*, *floris*, a flower: loose-flowered. [ORCHIS.]

*Leersia*.—Named after a Mr. Leers.

*Lemna* (*lem-nah*).—Probably connected with the island Lemnos.

*Lentiginosus* (*len-tī-jin-osus*).—Lat., *lentiginosus*, covered with freckles: being covered with dots, as if dusted. [RUBUS AFFINIS, var. *Lentiginosus*.]

*Leontodon* (*le-on-toe-don*).—Gr., *leon* (λεων), a lion; *odous* (ὄδους, gen. ὄδοντος), a tooth: lion's tooth, from the tooth-like lobes of the leaves. Cf. *Dens leonis*.

*Leonurus* (*le-own-new-rus*).—Gr., *leon* (λεων), a lion; *oura* (οὔρα), a tail: lion's tail, from some fancied resemblance to the plant.

*Lepidocarpo* (*lē-pī-doe-car-pō*).—Gr., *lepis* (λεπις, gen. λεπιδος), a husk; *karpos* (καρπος), a seed: denoting that the seeds are contained in a husk. [CAREX FLAVA, var. *Lepidocarpo*.]

**Lepidium** (*lě-pě-de-um*).—Gr., *lepis* (λεπις, gen. λεπιδος), a scale; from the shape of the pouches.

**Leptocladus** (*lep-to-clă-dos*).—Gr., *leptos* (λεπτος), fine, slender; *klados* (κλαδος), a shoot: having slender shoots. [ARENARIA SERPYLLIFOLIA, var. *Leptocladus*.]

**Lepturus** (*lep-teur-rus*).—Gr., *leptos* (λεπτος), slender; *oura* (ουρα), a tail: slender-tail, from the slender spikes.

**Leucanthemum** (*lew-can-the-mum*).—Gr., *leucos* (λευκος), white; *anthemon* (ανθεμον), a flower: white-flowered. [CHRYSANTHEMUM.]

**Leucojum** (*lew-cō-jum*).—Gr., *leukoion* (λευκοιον), a white violet.

**Leucostachys** (*lew-cō-stay-kis*).—Gr., *leucos* (λευκος), white; *stachys* (σταχυς), a plant: being of a whitish colour. [RUBUS.]

**Libanotis** (*lie-ban-nō-tis*).—Gr., *libanotis* (λιβανωτις), frankincense. [SESELL.]

**Ligusticum** (*lie-gus-tě-kum*).—Named from Liguria, where the cultivated species is so abundant.

**Ligustrum** (*lie-gus-trum*).—Lat., *ligo*, I bind; from the use made of the twigs.

**Limnanthemum** (*lim-nan-the-mum*).—Gr., *limne* (λιμνη), a pond; *anthemon* (ανθεμον), a flower: pond-flower.

**Limonium**.—From the name of a city in Gaul, now called Poidlars. [STATICE.]

**Limosa** (*lie-mō-sah*).—Lat., *limosus*, muddy; denoting that the plant grows in muddy bogs. [CAREX.]

**Limosella** (*lie-mō-sel-lah*).—Lat., *limus*, mud; alluding to the place of growth.

**Linaria** (*lie-nare-re-ah*).—From *linum*, flax, which the leaves of some of the species resemble.

**Linariifolium** (*lie-nare-rě-foe-le-um*).—*Linaria*, and *folium*, a leaf: having leaves resembling those of the *Linaria*. [HYPERICUM.]

**Lindliceanus**.—Named after Prof. Lindley. [RUBUS.]

**Lingua** (*lin-gua*).—Lat., *lingua*, a tongue; referring to the shape of the leaves. [RANUNCULUS.]

**Lingulatum** (*lin-geu-lay-tum*).—Lat., *lingua*, a tongue; alluding to the shape of the leaves. [HIERACIUM.]

**Linnaea.**—Named after the great Linnæus.

**Linum** (*lie-num*).—Celtic *lin*, thread ; also Latin *linum*, flax.

**Liparis.**—Named after the island Lipari.

**Listera.**—Probably named after a Mr. Lister.

**Lithospermum** (*lithō-spur-mum*).—Gr., *lithos* (λίθος), a stone ; *sperma* (σπέρμα), a seed ; alluding to the hardness of the seeds.

**Litigiosus** (*lit-i-jō-osus*).—Lat., *litigiosus*, disputed. [CARDUS CRISPUS, var. *Litigiosus*.]

**Littoralis** (*lit-tor-ray-lis*).—Lat., *littoralis*, pertaining to the sea-shore. [COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS, var. *Littoralis*.]

**Littorella** (*lit-to-rel-lah*).—Lat., *littoralis*, growing on the sea-shore : shore-weed.

**Lloydia.**—Named after a Mr. Lloyd.

**Lobelia.**—Named in honour of Matthias Lobel, a Flemish botanist.

**Loeselii.**—Named after M. Loesel, a botanist. [LIPARIS.]

**Loiseleuria.**—Named probably after some botanist or place.

**Lolium** (*lō-le-um*).—The Latin for darnel.

**Longifolius** (*lon-jī-foe-le-us*).—Lat., *longus*, long ; *folium*, a leaf : having long leaves. [POTAMOGETON.]

**Lonicera.**—Named in honour of Adam Lonicer, a German botanist.

**Lotus** (*lō-tus*).—The Greek name for a kind of trefoil.

**Lucens** (*lew-sens*).—Lat., *luceo*, I shine : shining. [POTAMOGETON.]

**Lucidum** (*lew-st-dum*).—Lat., *lucidus*, shining, lincid. [GERANIUM.]

**Lunaria** (*loo-nare-re-ah*).—Lat., *luna*, the moon : moon-wort. The pinnæ of this fern are lunate or moon-shaped. [BOTRYCHIUM.]

**Lupulina** (*leu-peu-liē-nah*).—The diminutive of *lupulus*, see next ; so named from the similarity of the plant to the hop.

**Lupulus** (*leu-peu-lus*).—Lat., *lupus*, a wolf. PLINY says : 'The hop destroys plants as the wolf destroys sheep.' [HUMULUS.]

**Lusitanica.**—Introduced from Lusitania, the western part of Spain. [PINGUICULA.]

*Lutea* (*loo-te-ah*).—Lat., *luteus*, golden, yellow. [VIOLA.]

*Luteola* (*loo-teo-lah*).—Lat., *luteolus*, of a yellowish colour. [RESEDA.]

*Lutetiana*.—Introduced from Lutetia; Lutetia is the ancient name for Paris. [ROSA CANINA, var. *Lutetiana*.]

*Luzula* (*leuts-su-lah*).—Supposed to be from the Italian *lucciola*, a glow-worm, on account of the sparkling appearance of the flowers when wet.

*Lychnis* (*lik-nis*).—Gr., *lychnos* (λυχνος), a lamp. 'The thick cottony substance on the leaves of some species, or of some similar plant, having been employed as wicks to lamps.' —HOOKER.

*Lycopsis* (*lie-cop-sis*).—Gr., *lukos* (λυκος), a wolf; *opsis* (ὄψις), appearance; from some fancied resemblance between the flower and a wolf's head.

*Lycopus* (*lie-cōpus*).—Gr., *lukos* (λυκος), a wolf; *πους* (πους), a foot. The leaves of this species are supposed to resemble a wolf's foot.

*Lysimachia* (*lie-sī-may-kī-ah*).—Gr., *lisis* (λυσις), a loosing; *mache* (μαχη), a fight: loosestrife.

*Lythrum* (*lī-thrum*).—Gr., *lythron* (λυθρον), blood; from the colour of the flowers.



## M.

**Macrocephalus** (*mă-crō-kĕ-phă-lus*).—Gr., *makros* (μακρος), great; *kephale* (κεφαλη), a head: having large heads of flowers. [HIERACIUM VULGATUM, var. *Macrocephalus*.]

**Macrophyllus** (*mă-crō-phil-lus*).—Gr., *makros* (μακρος), great; *phullon* (φυλλον), a leaf: having large leaves. [RUBUS.]

**Maculatum** (*măc-u-lay-tum*).—Lat., *maculo*, I spot: speckled, spotted. [HYPERICUM DUBIUM, var. *Maculatum*.]

**Magna** (*mag-nah*).—Lat., *magnus*, large, great. [PIMPINELLA.]

**Majalis** (*may-jay-lis*).—Lat., *majalis*, a hog; or probably from *majalis* (of the month of May), since the *Convallaria* flowers in this month.

**Majus** (*may-jus*).—Lat., *majus*, greater, larger, comparing the size of two species. [THALICTRUM.]

**Malachium** (*mă-lăk-e-um*).—Gr., *malakos* (μαλακος), feeble; from the weak nature of the plant so named.

**Malaxis** (*may-lax-sis*).—Gr., *malaxis* (μαλαξις), delicate.

**Malus** (*may-lus*).—Lat., *malus*, an apple-tree. [PYRUS.]

**Malva** (*mal-vah*).—Gr., *malake* (μαλακη), soft. The mucilage which these plants contain possess the property of softening substances.

**Marginata** (*mah-ji-nay-tah*).—Lat., *margino*, I provide with an edge: having an edge of a different colour. [SPERGULARIA.]

**Marinus** (*mă-rī-nus*).—Lat., *marinus*, pertaining to the sea: growing on sea-shores. [RANUNCULUS BAUDOTII, var. *Marinus*.]

**Mariscus** (*mare-ris-cus*).—It is doubtful why this plant is so called. The name is that of a large fig. [CLADIUM.]

**Maritimum** (*mă-rī-ti-mum*).—Lat., *maritimus*, pertaining to the sea: growing by the sea. [THALICTRUM MINUS, var. *Maritimum*.]

**Marrubium** (*mă-rue-be-um*).—Of doubtful etymology.

**Mascula** (*măs-cu-lah*).—Lat., *masculus*, male, masculine;

probably in reference to the tubers and their peculiar virtues. [ORCHIS.]

*Matricaria* (*mat-rĭ-care-re-ah*).—This name is derived from some supposed medicinal virtue.

*Matthiola*.—Named in honour of Dr. Matthiolas, an Italian botanist.

*Meconopsis* (*mec-cŏ-nŏp-sis*).—Gr., *mekon* (*μηκων*), a poppy ; *opsis* (*ὄψις*), appearance : resembling a poppy.

*Medicago* (*mee-dĭ-kay-go*).—From a Greek word, denoting that the plant to which the name was originally given came from Media.

*Media* (*me-de-ah*).—Lat., *medius*, undecided, neutral : bearing a resemblance to two species. [STELLARIA.]

*Melampyrum* (*mĕ-lam-pi-rum*).—Gr., *melas* (*μελας*), black ; *pyros* (*πυρος*), wheat. The seeds of these plants, when ground and mixed with flour, are said to turn it black.

*Melanocephalum* (*mĕ-lă-no-kĕ-phă-lum*).—Gr., *melas* (*μελας*, *μελανος*), black ; *kephale* (*κεφαλη*), a head : having dark-coloured flower-heads. [HIERACIUM.]

*Meleagris* (*me-le-ă-gris*).—The name of a son of King Æneas, to whom this plant was dedicated. [FRITILLARIA.]

*Melica* (*mel-lĭ-kah*).—Lat., *mel*, honey.

*Melissa* (*mĕ-lis-sah*).—Gr., *melissa* (*μελισσα*), a bee, from the large quantity of honey contained in the flowers.

*Melissophyllum* (*mĕ-lis-sŏ-phil-lum*).—*Melissa*, and *phyllon* (*φυλλον*), a leaf : having leaves like those of *Melissa*. [MELITTIS.]

*Melilotus* (*mĕ-li-lŏ-tus*).—Lat., *mel*, honey ; and *lotus* : honey-lotus.

*Melittis* (*mĕ-lit-tis*).—Gr., *melitta* (*μελιττα*), a bee, from the quantity of honey contained in the flowers.

*Mentha* (*men-thah*).—The Latin name for the plant.

*Menthifolia* (*men-thi-fo-le-ah*).—*Mentha*, and Latin *folium*, a leaf : having leaves like those of *Mentha*. [CALAMINTHA.]

*Menyanthes* (*mĕ-ni-an-thes*).—The etymology of this word is unknown.

*Menziesia*.—Named in honour of Archibald Menzies, a Scotch botanist.

**Mercurialis.**—Named after the god Mercury.

**Mertensia.**—Named in honour of a German botanist, M. Mertens.

**Meum** (*mee-um*).—The Greek name for the plant.

**Mezereum** (*med-zeer-re-um*).—RICHARDSON says that the Persians call the Daphne, *mâdzaryoûn*, whence this name. [DAPHNE.]

**Microcephalum** (*mī-crō-ke-phǎ-lum*).—Gr., *mikros* (μικρος), small; *kephale* (κεφαλή), a head: having small heads of flowers. [HIERACIUM CHRYSANTHEMUM, var. *Microcephalum*.]

**Mikrospermum** (*mī-cro-sper-mum*).—Gr., *mikros* (μικρος), small; *sperma* (σπέρμα), a seed: having small seeds. [POLYGONUM AVICULARE, var. *Mikrospermum*.]

**Micrantha** (*mī-cran-thah*).—Gr., *mikros* (μικρος), small; *anthos* (ἄνθος), a flower: small-flowered. [FUMARIA OFFICINALIS, var. *Micrantha*.]

**Militaris** (*mī-lī-tare-ris*).—Lat., *militaris*, soldier-like. The blossom of an orchis, which resembles the form of a man. [ORCHIS.]

**Milium** (*mī-le-um*).—Latin for millet, the English name of the grass.

**Millefolium** (*mīl-lē-fo-le-um*).—Lat., *mille*, a thousand; *folium*, a leaf: thousand-leaved; referring to the great quantities of leaves. [ACHILLEA.]

**Millegrana** (*mīl-lē-gray-nah*).—Lat., *mille*, a thousand; *granum*, a seed: having a great many seeds. [RADIOLA.]

**Miniatum** (*mī-nī-ā-tum*).—Lat., *miniatus*, cinnabar-coloured. [SOLANUM.]

**Minimus** (*mī-nī-mus*).—The superlative of the Latin *parrus*, small: of a very minute size. [MYOSURUS.]

**Minor** (*mī-nor*).—Comparative of the Latin *parrus*, small: of a small size. [CALTHA PALUSTRIS, var. *Minor*.]

**Minus** (*mī-nus*).—Lat., *minus*, less: of a smaller size, comparing the two species. [THALICTRUM.]

**Mitis** (*mī-tis*).—Lat., *mitis*, soft with down: downy. [PYRUS MALUS, var. *Mitis*.]

**Mixta** (*mīx-tah*).—Lat., *mixtus*, blended, intermingled. [VALERIANELLA DENTATA, var. *Mixta*.]

**Modestum** (*mō-des-tum*). — Lat., *modestus*, unassuming, modest. [GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM, var. *Modestum*.]

**Mœnchia**. — Named after Prof. Moench, of Hesse-Cassel University.

**Molinia**. — Named in honour of Molina, a famous Spanish botanist.

**Molles** (*mol-les*). — Lat., *mollis*, soft: downy with soft hairs. [GERANIUM.]

**Mollugo** (*mol-leu-go*). — Etymology unknown; perhaps from some proper name. [GALIUM.]

**Monensis** (*mon-en-sis*). — Found in the Isle of Man. [BRASSICA.]

**Monogyna** (*mo-no-gy-nah*). — Gr., *monos* (μονος), one; *gune* (γυνή), a female: having only one style or female organ. [CRATÆGUS OXYACANTHA, var. *Monogyna*.]

**Monorchis** (*mon-or-kis*). — Gr., *monos* (μονος), one; *orchis* (ορχίς), a bulb: one-bulbed. [HERMINIUM.]

**Monotropa** (*mo-no-tro-pah*). — Gr., *mono* (μονος), one; *trepo* (τρεπο), I turn. The flowers of this plant all turn in one direction.

**Montanum** (*mon-tay-num*). — Lat., *montanus*, pertaining to mountains: growing in mountainous places. [HYPERICUM.]

**Montia** (*mon-te-ah*). — Probably named in honour of some botanist.

**Monticola** (*mon-ti-co-lah*). — Lat., *monticola*, dwelling on mountainous places. [SERRATULA TINCTORIA, var. *Monticola*.]

**Montpeltier** (*mont-pel-ti-ay*). — Very likely so named in honour of some botanist. [POLYPOGON.]

**Morio** (*mor-rī-oh*). — A buffoon. [ORCHIS.]

**Moschata** (*mos-kay-tah*). — Having an odour of musk; Persian, *musk*, *misk*. [MALVA.]

**Moschatellina** (*mos-kat-tell-ti-nah*). — Diminutive of *moschata*, see last. [ADOXA.]

**Morsus-ranæ** (*mor-sus-ray-nee*). — Lat., *morsus*, a bit; *rana*, a frog: frog-bit. [HYDROCHARIS.]

**Mucronatus** (*mew-cro-nay-tus*). — Lat., *mucronatus*, pointed; ending in a sharp point. [POTAMOGETON.]

**Multicaulis** (*mul-ti-cau-lis*).—Lat., *multus*, many; *caulis*, a stalk : having many stems on one plant. [SCIEPUS.]

**Multiflora** (*mul-ti-flor-ah*).—Lat., *multus*, many; *flos, floris*, a flower : having many blossoms. [LUZULA.]

**Muralis** (*mew-ray-lis*).—Lat., *muralis*, pertaining to a wall : growing on walls. [LACTUCA.]

**Muricata** (*mure-rĭ-kay-tah*).—Lat., *muricatus*, full of sharp points : prickly. [CAREX.]

**Murinum** (*mew-rĭ-num*).—Lat., *murus*, a wall : growing on walls. [HORDEUM.]

**Murorum** (*mew-ror-rum*).—Lat., *murus*, a wall : growing on walls. [HIERACIUM.]

**Muscari** (*mus-care-rie*).—Lat., *muscarius*, smelling of musk.

**Muscifera** (*mus-sci-fer-rah*).—Lat., *musca*, a fly; *fero*, I bear : fly-bearing. The flower of *Orchis muscifera* resembles a fly.

**Muscosa** (*mus-ko-sah*). Lat., *muscosus*, full of moss, mossy. [TILLÆA.]

**Myosotis** (*my-ō-sō-tis*).—Gr., *mus* (μυς), a mouse; *ous* (οὔς, ὠτος), an ear : mouse-ear; so named from the shape of the leaves.

**Myosurus** (*mĭy-ō-sure-rus*).—Gr., *mus* (μυς), a mouse; *oura* (οὐρα), a tail : mouse-tail; from the shape of the spike.

**Myrica** (*mĭ-rĭ-kah*).—The Greek name for the shrub.

**Myriophyllum** (*my-ri-ō-phil-lum*).—Gr., *murioi* (μυριοι), ten thousand; *phullon* (φυλλον), a leaf : ten-thousand-leaved; so called from the great number of leaves borne by these plants.

**Myrrhis** (*mĭ-rhis*).—Gr., *murra* (μυρρα), myrrh; so called from the fragrant leaves.

**Myrtillus** (*mur-til-lus*).—Lat., *myrtum*, myrtle. [VACCINIUM.]

## N.

- Nanus** (*nay-nus*).—Lat., *nanus*, a dwarf: dwarfed. [ULEX.]
- Napellus** (*nay-pel-lus*).—Etymology doubtful. [ACONITUM.]
- Narcissus** (*nar-eis-sus*).—Named after a fabulous youth, Narcissus, who is said to have been changed into this flower.
- Nardus** (*nar-dus*).—The Latin name for the plant.
- Narthecium** (*nar-the-ce-um*).—Gr., *narthex* (*ναρθηξ*), a rod, to which our British species bears but slight resemblance.
- Nasturtium** (*nay-stur-she-um*).—Lat., *nasus*, a nose; *tortus*, contorted. This plant has most pungent properties, which causes one to make a grimace when tasting it.
- Natans** (*nay-tans*).—Lat., *nato*, I float: floating. [POTAMOGETON.]
- Neglecta** (*ně-glec-tah*).—Lat., *neglectus*, neglected, slighted. [STELLARIA MEDIA, var. *Neglecta*.]
- Nemoralis** (*ně-mř-ray-lis*).—Lat., *nemoralis*, growing in groves or woods. [POA.]
- Nemorosa** (*ně-mř-roc-sah*).—Lat., *nemorosus*, growing in woods. [ANEMONE.]
- Nemorum** (*ně-mř-rum*).—Lat., *nemus*, a wood: growing in woods. [STELLARIA.]
- Neottia** (*ne-ot-tě-ah*).—Gr., *neottia* (*νεοττία*), a nest of young birds; bird's-nest orchis, so called from the shape of the roots.
- Neottinea** (*ne-ot-tie-ne-ah*).—Diminutive of *neottia*; see above.
- Nepeta** (*ně-pee-tah*).—After Nepet, a town in Tuscany.
- Nephrodium** (*ně-phrō-de-um*).—Gr., *nephron* (*νεφρον*), the kidney; from the kidney-shaped indusia on the pinnae.
- Nidus avis** (*nigh-dus-ā-vis*).—Lat., *nidus*, a nest; *avis*, a bird: bird's-nest orchis, so called from the shape of the roots. [NEOTTIA.]
- Nigra** (*nigh-grah*).—Lat., *niger*, black. [HELLEBORUS.]
- Nigrescens** (*nigh-gres-seens*).—Lat., *nigresco*, I become black. [CERASTIUM LATIFOLIUM, var. *Nigrescens*.]



**Nissolia.**—Named in honour of a botanist of the name of Nissoli. [LATHYRUS.]

**Nitens** (*nigh-tens*).—Lat., *niteo*, I shine : shining. [POTAMOGETON.]

**Nitidulum** (*nigh-ti-dew-lum*).—Lat., *nitidus*, shining. [RUBUS SYLVESTRIS, var. *Nitidulum*.]

**Nivalis** (*nigh-vay-lis*).—Lat., *nivalis*, growing in the snow. [SAGINA.]

**Nobilis** (*nō-bi-lis*).—Lat., *nobilis*, well known, easily distinguished. [ANTHEMIS.]

**Nodiflorum** (*nō-dī-flōrum*).—Lat., *nodus*, a knot ; *flos*, *floris*, a flower : knotted-flowered. [HELOSCIADUM.]

**Nodosā** (*nō-doe-sah*).—Lat., *nodosus*, knotted. [SAGINA.]

**Norvegica** (*nor-vee-ji-cah*).—Norwegian. [ARENARIA.]

**Nudicaulis** (*new-dī-cor-lis*).—Lat., *nudus*, naked ; *caulis*, a stalk : naked-stalked. [TEESDALIA.]

**Nummularia** (*num-new-lair-re-ah*).—Lat., *nummularius*, pertaining to money : moneywort. [LYSIMACHIA.]

**Nuphar** (*new-phar*).—Of Grecian origin.

**Nutans** (*new-tans*).—Lat., *nuto*, I nod, nodding : having pendulous flowers. [SILENE.]

**Nymphæa** (*nim-phæ-ah*).—This plant grows in places where nymphs were supposed to live, whence the name.

**Nymphæoides** (*nim-phæ-oidees*).—*Nymphæa*, and *ides*, like : resembling the *Nymphæa*. [LIMNANTHEMUM.]



## O.

**Obliquus** (*o-bli-qu-us*).—Lat., *obliquus*, oblique : having unequal sides. [RUBUS KOEHLERIA, var. *Obliquus*.]

**Obovata** (*ob-ō-vay-tah*).—Lat., *ob*, inversely ; *ovatus*, egg-shaped : inversely egg-shaped, obovate. [DROSERA ANGLICA, var. *Obovata*.]

**Obscurum** (*ob-scure-rum*).—Lat., *obscurus*, dark, obscure. [EPILOBIUM.]

**Obtusifolium** (*ob-teu-sī-fo-le-um*).—Lat., *obtusus*, blunt, rounded ; *folium*, a leaf : having rounded leaves. [HIERACIUM.]

**Occidentalis** (*ok-si-den-tay-lis*).—Lat., *occidens*, the west : growing in western countries. [ROSA INVOLUTA, var. *Occidentalis*.]

**Ochroleucum** (*ok-crow-lew-cum*).—Lat., *ochra*, ochre ; Gr., *leukos* (λευκος), white : being of a pale ochre colour. [TRIFOLIUM.]

**Octopetala** (*ok-toe-pě-tă-lah*).—Gr., *octo* (ὄκτω), eight ; *petalon* (πεταλον), a petal : having eight petals. [DRYAS.]

**Odontites** (*ō-don-tie-tees*).—Gr., *odous* (ὀδους, ὀδοντος), a tooth : toothed, dentate. [BARTSIA.]

**Odorata** (*o-dor-ray-tah*).—Lat., *odoratus*, scented : having a sweet smell. [VIOLA.]

**Enanthe** (*ee-nan-thee*).—Gr., *oinos* (οἶνος), wine ; *anthos* (ἄνθος), a flower. The flowers of this species have a scent like that of wine.

**Enothra** (*ee-nō-thee-rah*).—Gr., *oinos* (οἶνος), wine ; *therao* (θηραω), I catch : catching a flavour of wine.

**Officinalis** (*of-fī-cī-nay-lis*).—Lat., *officinalis*, officinal : kept in shops. [FUMARIA.]

**Oleifolia** (*ō-lě-ě-fo-le-ah*).—Lat., *oleum*, oil ; *folium*, a leaf : having oily leaves. [SALIX CINEREA, var. *Oleifolia*.]

**Oleracea** (*ō-lě-ray-cě-ah*).—From *Latinolus* (*oleris*), a pot-herb. [BRASSICA.]

**Olidum** (*ō-lī-dum*).—Lat., *olidus*, smelling : having a fetid smell. [CHENOPODIUM.]

**Olitoria** (*ol-lit-tor-re-ah*).—Lat., *olitorius*, pertaining to a garden : growing among vegetables. [VALERIANELLA.]

**Olusatrum** (*ō-lew-să-trum*).—Lat., *olus*, a pot-herb; *ater*, black. The seeds of this plant are quite black. [SMYERNIUM.]

**Onobrychis** (*on-o-brī-kis*).—Gr., *onos* (ὄνος), an ass; *bruchos* (βρυχω), I bray. The smell of this plant is supposed to excite braying.

**Ononis** (*on-o-nis*).—Gr., *onos* (ὄνος), an ass. This animal is fond of these plants as food.

**Onopordium** (*on-o-por-dium*).—Gr., *onos* (ὄνος), an ass; *porde* (πορδη), the *Crepitus ventris*.

**Opaca** (*o-pay-kah*).—Lat., *opacus*, dark : being of a dark colour. [ROSA STYLOSA, var. *Opaca*.]

**Ophioglossifolius** (*ō-phī-o-glō-sī-fo-le-us*).—Gr., *ophios* (ὄφιος), a snake; *glossa* (γλωσσα), a tongue; Lat., *folium*, a leaf : having leaves shaped like a snake's tongue. [RANUNCULUS.]

**Ophioglossum** (*ō-phī-o-glō-sum*).—Gr., *ophios* (ὄφιος), a snake; *glossa* (γλωσσα), a tongue : adder's tongue.

**Ophrys** (*oph-ris*).—Gr., *ophrus* (ὄφρις), the eyebrows; in reference to the fringed sepals.

**Oppositifolius** (*op-pŏ-sī-tī-fo-le-us*).—Lat., *oppositus*, opposite; *folium*, a leaf : opposite-leaved. [CHRYSOPLENIUM.]

**Opulus** (*op-peu-lus*).—Probably derived from the name of a town on the Continent. Cf. *Lantana*. [VIBURNUM.]

**Orbiculare** (*or-bic-q-lair-ree*).—Lat., *orbiculus*, a little ball : having the flowers arranged in a circular head. [PHYTEUMA.]

**Orchis** (*or-kis*).—Gr., *orchis* (ὄρχις), a testicle. These plants have testicular-shaped roots.

**Oreopteris** (*ō-rĕ-op-tĕ-ris*).—Gr., *oros* (ὄρος), a mountain; *pteris* (πτέρις), a fern. The mountain fern is found in hilly places. [NEPHRODIUM.]

**Origanum** (*ō-rī-gă-num*).—Gr., *oros* (ὄρος), a mountain; *ganos* (γανος), joy : mountain-joy; so named from the favourite situation of the family.

**Ornithogalum** (*or-nī-thō-gă-lum*).—Gr., *ornis* (ὄρνις, gen. ὄρνιθος), a bird; *gala* (γαλά), milk. LINNÆUS had an idea that this plant was the 'dove's dung' mentioned in 2 Kings vi. 25.

**Ornithopioides** (*or-nĭ-thō-pĭ-oīdes*).—*Ornithopus*, and *ides*, like : resembling the plant called *Ornithopus*. [TRIGONELLA.]

**Ornithopus** (*or-nĭ-thō-pus*).—Gr., *ornis* (ὄρνις, gen. ὄρνιθος), a bird ; *pous* (πούς), a foot : bird's foot, to which the seed-vessels bear a remarkable resemblance.

**Orobanche** (ō-rō-ban-kee).—Gr., *orobos* (ὄροβος), vetch ; *ancho* (ἄρχω), I strangle. These plants grow injuriously as parasites on other plants, the vetch included.

**Orobus** (ō-rō-bus).—Gr., *orobos* (ὄροβος), vetch.

**Orontium** (o-ron-tĭ-um).—Introduced from the Orontes, the chief river of Syria. [ANTIRRHINUM.]

**Oryzoides** (ō-ryd-zoi-dees).—*Oryza*, and *ides*, like : resembling the *Oryza* (rice). [LEERSIA.]

**Osmunda** (os-mun-dah).—Probably so named after 'Osmund the waterman' of Celtic tradition, as this fern delights in watery places.

**Ossifragum** (ōs-sĭ-frā-gum).—Lat., *ossifraga*, bone-breaking. This plant is supposed to possess the power of softening the bones of the cattle feeding on it. [NARTHECIUM.]

**Ovalis** (ō-vay-lis).—Lat., *ovalis*, egg-shaped : oval. [CAREX.]

**Ovata** (ō-vay-tah).—Lat., *ovatus*, egg-shaped : having ovate leaves. [LISTERA.]

**Ovina** (ō-vĭ-nah).—Lat., *ovis*, a sheep : sheep's-fescue. [FESTUCA.]

**Oxalis** (ox-ă-lis).—Gr., *oxus* (ὄξυς), sharp, acid. The leaves of this species have a very sharp taste.

**Oxyacantha** (ox-ě-ă-can-thah).—Gr., *oxus* (ὄξυς), sharp, acid ; *akantha* (ἄκανθα), a thorn : having sharp thorns. [CRATÆGUS.]

**Oxyptera** (ox-ip-tě-rah).—Gr., *oxus* (ὄξυς), pointed ; *pteron* (πτερον) figuratively, a leaf : having pointed leaves. [POLYGALA.]

**Oxyria** (oxy-rě-ah).—Gr., *oxus* (ὄξυς), sharp. The stem and leaves of this plant have a very sharp or acid taste.

**Oxytropis** (oxy-trō-pis).—Gr., *oxus* (ὄξυς), pointed ; *tropis* (τροπις), a keel : having a sharp, pointed keel.

## P.

*Padus* (*pay-dus*).—Named after the river Padus (the Po), in Italy. [PRUNUS.]

*Paganum* (*pay-gay-num*).—Lat., *paganus*, pertaining to a village : growing near habitations. [CHENOPODIUM ALBUM, var. *Paganum*.]

*Paleaceum* (*pă-lě-a-ce-um*).—Lat., *palea*, chaff : covered with chaffy scales. [EQUISETUM HYEMALE, var. *Paleaceum*.]

*Pallescens* (*pal-lěs-cens*).—Lat., *pallesco*, I become pale : growing pale. [CAREX.]

*Pallidiflora* (*pal-li-dī-flor-rah*).—Lat., *pallidus*, pale ; *flor, floris*, a flower : having pale-coloured flowers. [FUMARIA.]

*Pallidus* (*pal-li-dus*).—Lat., *pallidus*, pale : of a pale colour. [RUBUS KOEHLERI, var. *Pallidus*.]

*Paludosum* (*pă-leu-doe-sum*).—Lat., *paludosus*, marshy, boggy : growing in marshy places. [SENECIO.]

*Palustris* (*pă-lus-tris*).—Lat., *palustris*, marshy : growing in marshy places. [CARDUS.]

*Panicum* (*pay-nī-see-ah*).—Lat., *panicum*, a kind of grass. [CAREX.]

*Paniculata* (*pay-nik-q-lay-tah*).—Lat., *panicula*, a panicle : having a branched raceme. [CAREX.]

*Papaver* (*pap-pay-vah*).—‘Named because it is administered with pap (*papa* in Celtic) to induce sleep.’—Sir W. J. HOOKER.

*Paralias* (*pă-ră-lī-as*).—Gr., *paralia* (παράλια), the sea-coast : growing on the sea-coast. [EUPHORBIA.]

*Parietaria* (*parry-ě-tare-re-ah*).—Lat., *paries*, a wall, denoting the usual place of growth.

*Parietariifolia* (*parry-ě-tare-rī-ī-fo-le-ah*).—*Parietaria*, and Lat. *folium*, a leaf : having leaves like those of the *Parietaria*. [MENTHA ARVENSIS, var. *Parietariifolia*.]

*Paris* (*pa-ris*).—Lat., *par*, equal ; probably so called from the number of the leaves being nearly always four, and from the regularity of the appendages of the flower-cup. Specimens are very often found with five or seven leaves.

*Parnassia* (*par-nas-se-ah*).—This plant is named after the Mount Parnassus, where it is said to have first sprung up.

**Parviflorus** (*par-vi-flo-rus*).—Lat., *parvus*, small; *flos, floris*, a flower : having small flowers. [RANUNCULUS.]

**Parvulus** (*par-vũ-lus*).—Lat., *parvulus*, small, petty. [RANUNCULUS HIRSUTUS, var. *Parvulus*.]

**Fastinaca** (*pas-ti-nay-kah*).—Lat., *pastus*, pasture, where this plant is usually found growing.

**Patula** (*pat-u-lah*).—Lat., *patulus*, extended, spreading. [CAMPANULA.]

**Pauciflora** (*paw-ci-flor-rah*).—Lat., *paucus*, few; *flos, floris*, a flower : having few flowers. [CAREX.]

**Pecten-veneris** (*pek-teen-vee-ně-ris*).—Lat., *pecten*, a comb; *Veneris*, of Venus : Venus' comb, so called from the resemblance of the mature seed-vessels to the teeth of a comb. [SCANDIX.]

**Pectinatum** (*pek-ti-nay-tum*).—Lat., *pecten*, a comb : pinnatifid, having narrow segments like the teeth of a comb. [MYRIOPHYLLUM VERTICILLATUM, var. *Pectinatum*.]

**Pedicularis** (*pe-dik-q-lair-ris*).—So called from the name of the disease to which sheep feeding on these plants are subject.

**Pedunculata** (*pě-dun-q-lay-tah*).—Lat., *pes, pedis*, a foot; having a stalk or peduncle. [CALLITRICHE HAMULATA, var. *Pedunculata*.]

**Peltatus** (*pel-tay-tus*).—Lat., *pelta*, a target, from the shape of the leaves, which are round, and have the petiole attached in the centre. [RANUNCULUS.]

**Pendula** (*pen-dũ-lah*).—Lat., *pendeo*, I hang : hanging down, pendulous. [CAREX.]

**Penicillatus** (*pee-ně-cil-lay-tus*).—Lat., *penicillum*, a painter's brush : having borders of pencil-like hairs. [RANUNCULUS PELTATUS, var. *Penicillatus*.]

**Pentandrum** (*pen-tan-drum*).—Gr., *pente* (πεντε), five; *aner* (άνηρ), a man : having five stamens or male parts of a flower. [CERASTIUM TRIVIALE, var. *Pentandrum*.]

**Peplis** (*pep-lis*).—Of Grecian etymology; the name was, however, originally given to another plant.

**Peploides** (*pep-loi-dees*).—*Peplis*, and *ides*, like : resembling the *Peplis*. [HONKENEYA.]

**Peplus** (*pep-lus*).—Perhaps from the Greek *peplos* (πέπλος), a curtain, robe. [EUPHORBIA.]

**Peregrina** (*perry-grī-nah*).—Lat., *peregrinus*, foreign, exotic. [RUBIA.]

**Perennis** (*pe-ren-nis*).—Lat., *perennis*, lasting for several years : perpetual, perennial. [MERCURIALIS.]

**Perfoliata** (*per-fo-lī-a-tah*).—Lat., *per*, through ; *folium*, a leaf. The stems of these plants appear as if they went through the middle of the leaves. [CHLORA.]

**Perforatum** (*per-for-ray-tum*).—Lat., *perforo*, I perforate : perforated ; so called from the pellucid dots on the leaves. [HYPERICUM.]

**Periclymenum** (*perry-clī-men-um*).—Gr., *peri* (περι), in composition, very ; *klumenos* (κλυμενος), famous : very illustrious. [LONICERA.]

**Permixta** (*per-mix-tah*).—Lat., *permixtus*, confused. [VIOLA.]

**Perpusillus** (*per-pu-sil-lus*).—Lat., *perpusillus*, very small. [ORNITHOPUS.]

**Persicaria** (*per-sick-care-re-ah*).—Lat., *persicum*, a peach : peach-leaved. The peach is so called from growing on the Persian tree (*Persica arbor*). [POLYGONUM.]

**Petræa** (*pě-tree-ah*).—Lat., *petra*, a rock, crag : growing on rocks. [HUTCHINSIA.]

**Petasites** (*pě-tă-sigh-tees*).—Gr., *petasos* (πετασος), a covering for the head ; so called from the very large size of the leaves. [TUSSILAGO.]

**Petroselinum** (*pě-trō-sē-liē-num*).—Gr., *petra* (πετρα), a rock ; *selinon* (σελινον), parsley : rock-parsley.

**Peucedanum** (*pew-sě-dă-num*).—Gr., *peucedanos* (πεικεδανος), keen, piercing, though it is difficult to trace the reason why these plants are so named.

**Phegopteris** (*phē-gop-tě-ris*).—Gr., *phēgos* (φηγος), beech ; *pteris* (περις), a fern : beech-fern. [POLYPODIUM.]

**Phellandrium** (*phel-lan-dre-um*).—Gr., *phellos* (φελλος), cork ; *aner* (άνηρ, άνδρος), a male : having corky stamens. [CENANTHE.]

**Phleum** (*phlec-um*).—Etymology doubtful.



*Phragmites* (*phrag-mī-tees*).—Gr., *phragma* (φραγμα), a shutting-up, fencing. This reed has been used for thatching and fences.

*Phyllifolia* (*phi-lī-sī-fo-le-ah*).—*Phyllis*, an almond; Lat. *folium*, a leaf: having leaves like those of the almond. [SALIX.]

*Physospermum* (*phi-so-sper-mum*).—Gr., *phusao* (φυσω), I blow out; *sperma* (σπέρμα), a seed. The seeds of this plant resemble small, blown-out bladders.

*Phyteuma* (*phī-teu-mah*).—Gr., *phuton* (φυτον), a plant.

*Picrides* (*pik-rī-dis*).—From *Picris*, the plant on which *Orobanche picridis* grows parasitically.

*Picris* (*pik-ris*).—Gr., *pikros* (πικρος), bitter; referring to the taste.

*Pilosa* (*pī-lō-sah*).—Lat., *pilosus*, hairy. [LUZULA.]

*Pilulare* (*pill-u-lair-ree*).—Lat., *pilula*, a little globule: having small globular heads of flowers. [GNAPHALIUM ULIGINOSUM, var. *Pilulare*.]

*Pilularia* (*pill-u-lair-re-ah*).—Lat., *pilula*, a little globule; referring to the pill-like involucre.

*Pilulifera* (*pill-u-lī-fer-rah*).—Lat., *pilula*, a little globule; *fero*, I bear: pill-bearing, referring to the pill-like fruits. [CAREX.]

*Pimpinella* (*pim-pie-nel-lah*).—Of uncertain etymology.

*Pimpinelloides* (*pim-pie-nel-loi-dees*).—*Pimpinella*, and *ides*, like: resembling the *Pimpinella*. [CENANTHE.]

*Pinguicula* (*pin-gwik-q-lah*).—Lat., *pinguis*, fat; from the greasy feeling of the leaves.

*Pinnatifida* (*pin-năt-tī-fī-dah*).—Lat., *pinna*, a feather; *fidi*, I cleft: having leaves divided into segments like a feather. [PYRUS.]

*Pinus* (*pie-nus*).—The Latin name for the tree.

*Piperita* (*pī-pě-rī-tah*).—Lat., *piper*, pepper; referring to the peppery taste of the leaves. [MENTHA.]

*Plantago* (*plan-tay-gō*).—The etymology of this word is unknown.

*Platycarpon* (*plă-tī-kar-pon*).—Gr., *platus* (πλατος), broad; *karpos* (καρπος), a fruit: bearing broad fruits. [CALLITRICHE STAGNALIS, var. *Platycarpon*.]



**Platyphylla** (*plă-ti-phil-lah*).—Gr., *platus* (πλάτυς), broad; *phullon* (φυλλον), a leaf : broad-leaved. [EUPHORBIA.]

**Plicatus** (*ply-kay-tus*).—Lat., *plica*, a plait : plaited in folds like a fan. [ROSA.]

**Pneumonanthe** (*pnēu-moan-an-thee*).—Gr., *pneumon* (πνευμων), a lung; *anthos* (άνθος), a flower : lung-flower; but whether this plant is efficacious in lung disease, or whether it means wind-flower, is doubtful. [GENTIANA.]

**Poa** (*po-ah*).—Gr., *poa* (ποα), grass.

**Podagraria** (*pod-ah-grare-re-ah*):—Gr., *podagra* (ποδαγρα), the gout, for which complaint a concoction of this plant was used formerly as a remedy. [ÆGROPODIUM.]

**Polemonium** (*pol-lě-moe-ne-um*).—Gr., *polemos* (πόλεμος), war. PLINY tells us that the discovery of this flower led to warfare.

**Polifolium** (*pol-li-fo-le-um*).—Gr., *polios* (πολιος), white; Lat., *folium*, a leaf : white-leaved. [HELIANTHEMUM.]

**Polita** (*po-lie-tah*).—Lat., *politus*, polished, shining. [VERONICA.]

**Polyanthes** (*pol-li-an-thě-mos*).—Gr., *polus* (πολυς), many; *anthes* (άνθεμον), a flower : bearing many flowers. [CARDUS CRISPUS, var. *Polyanthes*.]

**Polycarpon** (*pol-li-kar-pon*).—Gr., *polus* (πολυς), many; *karpos* (καρπος), a fruit : having many carpels to each flower.

**Polygala** (*pol-li-găl-lah*).—Gr., *polus* (πολυς), much; *gala* (γαλα), milk. The juice of these plants is very milky.

**Polygonatum** (*pol-li-gě-nay-tum*).—Gr., *polus* (πολυς), many; *gonē* (γονη), a joint. The stems of these plants are very angular.

**Polygonifolius** (*pol-li-gě-ně-fo-le-us*).—*Polygonum*, and Lat. *folium*, a leaf : having leaves resembling those of *Polygonum*. [POTAMOGETON.]

**Polygonum** (*pol-li-go-num*).—Gr., *polus* (πολυς), many; *gonē* (γονη), a joint. The stems of these plants are very much jointed.

**Polypodium** (*po-lě-po-de-um*).—Gr., *polus* (πολυς), many; *rous* (πους, ποδος), a foot; referring to the many foot-like partitions of the caudex.

**Polypogon** (*pol-li-pō-gōn*).—Gr., *polus* (πολυς), much ; *pogon* (πωγων), a beard ; referring to the numerous awns.

**Polyspermum** (*pol-li-sper-mum*).—Gr., *polus* (πολυς), many ; *sperma* (σπερμα), a seed : bearing many seeds. [CHENOPODIUM.]

**Polyrhiza** (*pol-li-rhīde-zah*). — Gr., *polus* (πολυς), many ; *rhiza* (ρίζα), a root : having many roots to one plant. [LEMNA.]

**Populus** (*pō-pu-lus*).—The Latin name for the tree.

**Portlandica** (*port-lan-dik-kah*).—From Portland, where this plant grows. [EUPHORBIA.]

**Portula** (*por-teu-lah*).—Probably named after some place. [PEPLIS.]

**Portulacoides** (*por-teu-lak-oi-dees*). — *Portula* ; and *ides*, like : resembling the plant called *Portulaca*. [CHENOPODIUM.]

**Potamogeton** (*pot-am-o-jee-ton*).—Gr., *potamos* (ποταμος), a river ; *geiton* (γειτων), a neighbour : pond-weed, water-neighbour.

**Potentilla** (*pō-ten-til-lah*).—Lat., *potens*, powerful ; from the potent medicinal properties supposed to reside in some of the species.

**Poterium** (*pō-teer-re-um*).—Gr., *poterion* (ποτηριον), a wine-cup. This plant was formerly much used in the preparation of cool-tankard.

**Præcox** (*pree-cox*).—Lat., *præcox*, ripening early in the year. [MENTHA ARVENSIS, var. *Præcox*.]

**Prælongus** (*pree-lon-gus*). — Lat., *prælongus*, very long : being of a lengthy size. [POTAMOGETON.]

**Pratensis** (*pray-ten-sis*).—Lat., *pratium*, a meadow : growing in fields. [CARDAMINE.]

**Primula** (*prim-u-lah*).—Lat., *primus*, first ; denoting the early period of flowering.

**Procumbens** (*prō-cum-bens*).—Lat., *procumbens*, bending downwards, lying flat on the ground. [SAGINA.]

**Prolifer** (*prō-li-fer*).—Lat., *proles*, a race ; *fero*, I bear : bearing a great many seeds. [DIANTHUS.]

**Propinqua** (*pro-pin-quah*).—Lat., *propinquus*, near, similar : resembling another species. [SALIX PHYLICIFOLIA var. *Propinqua*.]

**Prostratum** (*pros-tray-tum*).—Lat., *prostratus*, spread out on the ground: prostrate. [GERANIUM SANGUINEUM, var. *Prostratum*.]

**Pruinosa** (*pru-î-nō-sah*).—Lat., *pruina*, rime, frost: appearing as if covered with frost. [ROSA CANINA, var. *Pruinosa*.]

**Prunella** (*pru-nel-lah*).—From the German *bräune*, meaning quinsy. This plant was formerly used to cure this complaint.

**Prunus** (*pru-nus*).—Gr., *proune* (προυνή), a plum.

**Psamma** (*p-sam-ṇah*).—Gr., *psammos* (ψαμμος), sand. This grass is found growing on maritime sands.

**Pseudo** (*pseu-do*).—This word is used in compounds, meaning false, and implies that the plant bearing the name is similar to quite a different species; e.g., *Iris pseudacorus*, false reed: appearing to be a reed, though not so in reality; deceiving.

**Ptarmica** (*ptah-mī-kah*).—Gr., *ptarmis* (πταρμις), a sneeze. The leaves of this plant were formerly pounded and used as snuff, whence the specific name. [ACHILLEA.]

**Pteris** (*ptě-ris*):—Gr., *ptēris* (πτερίς), a fern, which is derived from Gr. *pteron* (πτερον), a feather, from the resemblance of a frond of a fern to a feather.

**Pubescens** (*peu-bess-cens*).—Lat., *pubesco*, I become hairy: downy. [CERASTIUM ALPINUM, var. *Pubescens*.]

**Pulchella** (*pul-kel-lah*).—Lat., *pulchella*, a beautiful little thing: small and beautiful. [ERYTHRÆA.]

**Pulchrum** (*pul-chrum*).—Lat., *pulcher*, beautiful. [HYPERICUM.]

**Pulegium** (*peu-lee-gĭ-um*).—Lat., *pulegium*, penny-royal; the English name for the plant. [MENTHA.]

**Pulicaria** (*peu-lĭ-care-re-ah*).—Lat., *pulex*, a flea. The smell of this plant was supposed to drive away fleas. [INULA.]

**Pulmonaria** (*pul-mō-nair-re-ah*).—Lat., *pulmo*, a lung, which the spotted leaves were thought to resemble.

**Pulsatilla** (*pul-sat-til-lah*).—Perhaps diminutive of Latin *puls*, a sort of pottage made of pulse, used at sacrifices, etc. [ANEMONE.]

**Pulverulenta** (*pul-vě-ru-len-tah*).—Lat., *pulverulentus*, dusty: covered with a dusty powder. [ROSA SEPIUM, var. *Pulverulenta*.]

**Pumila** (*peu-mi-lah*).—Lat., *pumilus*, dwarfish, minute.  
[NUPHAR.]

**Punctata** (*punk-tay-tah*).—Lat., *punctatus*, pointed : dotted.  
[SAXIFRAGA UMBROSA, var. *Punctata*.]

**Purpurascens** (*per-purc-rass-cens*).—Lat., *purpurasco*, I grow purple : growing to a purplish colour. [SEDUM TELEPHIUM, var. *Purpurascens*.]

**Purpureum** (*per-pure-re-um*).—Lat., *purpureus*, purple : being of a purple colour. [GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM, var. *Purpureum*.]

**Pusillum** (*peu-sil-lum*).—Lat., *pusillus*, small : of a minute size. [GERANIUM.]

**Pygmæus** (*pig-me-us*).—Lat., *pygmæi*, the tribe of pigmies, a fabulous race of very dwarfish people : very small in size.  
[RUBUS.]

**Pyramidalis** (*pie-ră-mi-day-lis*).—Gr., *pyramis* (*πυραμῖς*), a pyramid : pyramid-shaped. [ORCHIS.]

**Pyrenaicum** (*pî-ren-nay-î-kum*).—Introduced from the Pyrennees : Pyrenean. [GERANIUM.]

**Pyrola** (*pie-roe-lah*).—Diminutive of Latin *pyrus*, a pear : a little pear, from the resemblance between the leaves of the two species.

**Pyrus** (*pie-rus*).—Lat., *pyrus*, a pear.

## Q.

**Quadrifolius** (*quad-rî-fo-le-us*).—Lat., *quatuor*, four : *folium*, a leaf : having four leaves. [PARIS.]

**Quercus** (*quer-cus*).—Celtic, *quer* fine; *cucz*, a tree : a handsome tree.

## R.

**Racemosum** (*ră-see-moe-sum*).—Lat., *racemus*, a bunch : having the flowers arranged in a raceme. [MUSCARI.]

**Radians** (*ray-dī-ans*).—Lat., *radio*, I gleam : radiant, shining. [RANUNCULUS DIVERSIFOLIUS, var. *Radians*.]

**Radicans** (*ray-dī-kans*).—Lat., *radix*, a root : springing up from the root. [CALTHA.]

**Radicata** (*ray-dī-kay-tah*).—See *Radicans*.

**Radiola** (*ray-dī-ō-lah*).—‘Named from Lat. *radius*, a ray ; I presume in consequence of the ray-like segments of the calyx.’—Sir W. J. HOOKER.

**Ramosum** (*ray-moe-sum*).—Lat., *ramosus*, having branches : branched. [SPARGANIUM.]

**Ranunculoides** (*ray-nun-cu-loi-dees*).—*Ranunculus*, and *ides*, like : resembling the *Ranunculus*. [ALISMA.]

**Ranunculus** (*ray-nun-q-lus*).—Lat., *rana*, a frog ; so named from the places in which these plants grow being frequently the habitat of frogs.

**Raphanus** (*ray-phă-nus*).—The Greek name for radish.

**Rapunculoides** (*ray-pun-cu-loi-dees*).—*Rapunculus* and *ides*, like : resembling the species called *Rapunculus*. [CAMPANULA.]

**Rapunculus** (*ray-pun-cu-lus*).—Diminutive of Lat. *rapum*, a turnip. [CAMPANULA.]

**Rariflora** (*rare-rī-flor-rah*).—Lat., *rarus*, loose ; *flos*, *floris*, a flower : loose-flowered. [CAREX.]

**Reclinata** (*ree-clī-nay-tah*).—Lat., *reclino*, I bend back : reclined. [ONONIS.]

**Regalis** (*ree-gay-lis*).—Lat., *regalis*, royal, regal ; alluding to the stateliness pertaining to this species. [OSMUNDA.]

**Remota** (*re-mō-tah*).—Lat., *remotus*, distant ; referring to the distance of the spikelets from each other. [CAREX.]

**Reniformis** (*ree-nī-for-mis*).—Lat., *ren*, the kidney ; *forma*, a shape : having kidney-shaped leaves. [OXYRIA.]

**Repens** (*ree-pens*).—Lat., *repens*, creeping. [RANUNCULUS.]

**Reptans** (*rep-tans*).—Lat., *repto*, I creep: creeping. [POTENTILLA.]

**Reseda** (*rě-see-dah*).—Lat., *resedo*, I calm. These plants were formerly thought to possess potent sedative qualities.

**Reticulata** (*rě-tik-u-lay-tah*).—Lat., *reticulatus*, made like a net: having the appearance of a net. [SALIX.]

**Rhamnoides** (*rham-noi-dees*).—*Rhamnus*, and *ides*, like: resembling the *Rhamnus*. [HIPPOPIAE.]

**Rhamnus** (*rham-nus*).—Gr., *rhamnos* (ῥαμνος), a branch; also the name of a town in Attica.

**Rhinanthus** (*rhī-nan-thus*).—Gr., *rhis* (ῥις), a nose; *anthos* (άνθος), a flower: nose-flower, from the resemblance of the blossom to a nose.

**Rhœas** (*rhee-as*).—Gr., *rhoia* (ῥοια), the pomegranate; but why so called is doubtful. [PAPAVER.]

**Rhynchospora** (*rhine-co-spor-rah*).—Gr., *rhunchos* (ῥυνχος), a snout, beak; *spora* (σπορα), a seed. The nuts of this grass taper into a two-cleft style.

**Ribes** (*rie-bees*).—This name was originally given to a species of rhubarb; it is an Arabic word.

**Rigidum** (*rī-jī-dum*).—Lat., *rigidus*, stiff: inflexible. [HIERACIUM.]

**Riparia** (*rie-pair-re-ah*).—Lat., *ripa*, a stream, river: growing on river sides. [CAREX.]

**Rivale** (*rie-vay-le*).—Lat., *rivalis*, pertaining to a river: growing on the sides of ponds and rivers. [GEUM.]

**Rivularis** (*rie-vu-lair-ris*).—Lat., *rivulus*, a brook: growing by the side of streams. [MONTIA FONTANA, var. *Rivularis*.]

**Robertianum**.—Named after St. Robert, a Benedictine abbot; the time of flowering for this plant is about April 29, which day is dedicated to this abbot. [GERANIUM.]

**Robur** (*roe-bur*).—Lat., *robur*, hardness. This name has also been given to the oak, on account of the hardness and durability of the wood. [QUERCUS.]

**Rosa** (*roe-sah*).—The Latin name for the plant, which is borrowed from the Greek *rhodon* (ῥόδον), a rose.

**Rosaceus** (*roe-zay-cc-us*).—Lat., *rosaceus* (*roseus*), rose-coloured. [RUBUS.]



**Rosmarinifolia** (*rosc-mă-rî-nî-fo-le-ah*).—Lat., *rosmarinus*, rosemary; *folium*, a leaf having leaves resembling those of the rosemary. [SALIX.]

**Rostellata** (*rös-tel-lay-tah*).—Lat., *rostellum*, a little beak: having an elongated neck; referring to the seeds, which are raised on pedicels. [RUPPIA.]

**Rotundata** (*rö-tun-day-tah*).—Lat., *rotundo*, I make round: rounded. [BARTSIA ODONTITES, var. *Rotundata*.]

**Rotundifolia** (*rö-tun-dî-fo-le-ah*).—Lat., *rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf: having round leaves. [PYROLA.]

**Rubella** (*ru-bel-lah*).—Lat., *rubellus*, reddish: being of a reddish tint. [ALSINA.]

**Rubescens** (*ru-bess-cens*).—Lat., *rubesco*, I become red: growing to a red colour. [HIERACIUM VULGATUM, var. *Rubescens*.]

**Rubia** (*ruc-be-ah*).—Lat., *ruber*, red. A red dye is extracted from some of the species bearing this name.

**Rubiginosa** (*ruc-bî-jî-noe-sah*).—Lat., *rubiginosus*, rusty: being of a reddish tint. [ROSA.]

**Rufescens** (*ruc-fess-cens*).—Lat., *rufesco*, I grow red: growing to a rufous colour. [POTAMOGETON.]

**Rugosa** (*ruc-gö-sah*).—Lat., *rugosus*, wrinkled: rough. [SALIX FERRUGINEA, var. *Rugosa*.]

**Rumex** (*ruc-mex*).—The Latin name for these plants.

**Rupestris** (*ruc-pes-tris*).—Lat., *rupes*, a rock: growing on rocks. [DRABA.]

**Rupicola** (*ruc-pî-cö-lah*).—Lat., *rupes*, a rock; *colo*, I inhabit: dwelling on rocks. [PYRUS.]

**Ruppia** (*rüp-pe-ah*).—Named after a celebrated botanist, Mr. Ruppia, who lived in the eighteenth century.

**Ruscus** (*rus-cus*).—‘Name, anciently *bruscus*, from *buskelem*, in Celtic, box-holly.’—Sir W. J. HOOKER. In Italian this plant is *brusco*; in French, *brusc*.

**Ruta-muraria** (*ruc-tah-meu-rarc-re-ah*).—Lat., *ruta*, rue; *murus*, a wall: wall-rue. [ASPENIUM.]



## S.

*Sagina* (sä-jie-nah).—Lat., *saginus*, fattening; so named because they possess nourishing qualities for sheep.

*Sagittaria* (sä-jī-tare-re-ah).—Lat., *sagitta*, an arrow; referring to the sagittate or arrow-shaped leaves.

*Sagittifolia* (sä-jit-tī-fo-le-ah).—Lat., *sagitta*, an arrow; *folium*, a leaf: having arrow-shaped leaves. [SAGITTA.]

*Salicaria* (say-lī-care-re-ah).—Lat., *salix*, a willow; from the resemblance of the leaves of the two plants. [LYTHRUM.]

*Salicornia* (sal-lī-kor-ne-ah).—Lat., *sal*, salt; *cornu*, a horn. These plants possess horn-shaped branches, and are found growing in salt marshes, whence the name.

*Saligna* (sa-lig-nah).—Lat., *salignus*, willow-wood: willow. [LACTUCA.]

*Salix* (sā-lix).—Celtic, *sal*, near; *lis*, water; from the place of growth.

*Salsola* (sal-sō-lah).—Lat., *sal*, salt; *solus*, alone; from the salt marshes in which the plant grows.

*Salvia* (sal-ve-ah).—Lat., *salveo*, I am well. These plants were formerly thought to possess potent healing properties.

*Sambucus* (sam-beu-kus).—Gr., *sambuke* (σαμβύκη), a wind instrument. In former times this plant was used for making musical instruments.

*Samolus* (say-mo-lus).—Named after the Isle of Samos, where the plant was first discovered, by Valerand, in the sixteenth century.

*Sanguineum* (san-gwin-e-um).—Lat., *sanguineus*, consisting of blood: blood-coloured. [GERANIUM.]

*Sanguisorba* (san-gwis-sor-bah).—Lat., *sanguis*, blood; *sorbeo*, I staunch; from the staunching virtues belonging to the plant.

*Sanicula* (say-nik-cu-lah).—Lat., *sano*, I heal; from the supposed healing properties belonging to the plants.

*Saponaria* (say-po-nare-re-ah).—Lat., *sapo*, soap. A soapy fluid is found in the stem of this plant.

*Sarothamnus* (sair-rō-tham-nus).—Gr., *saros* (σαρος), a

besom, broom ; *thamnos* (θαμνος), a bush. This plant is very extensively used in making brooms.

**Sativa** (sä-tie-vah).—Lat., *satum*, a pasture. [ONOBRYCHIS.]

**Saussurea**.—Named after the Saussures, two brothers, who were eminent botanists.

**Saxatile** (sax-ä-ti-lee).—Lat., *saxatilis*, growing among stones. [GALIUM.]

**Saxifraga** (sax-i-frä-gah).—Lat., *saxum*, a stone ; *frango*, I break : stone-breaking, pushing up through stones.

**Scabiosa** (scä-bi-oh-sah).—Lat., *scabies*, leprosy. Some of the plants in this tribe were formerly supposed to possess remedies for this disease.

**Scabrum** (scä-brum).—Lat., *scaber*, rough : having a rough surface. [TRIFOLIUM.]

**Scandix** (scan-dix).—The Greek name for chervil.

**Sceleratus** (se-lē-ray-tus).—Lat., *sceleratus*, bad, impious. The juice of the plants so named is very poisonous, and used by impostors to raise ulcers, so as to obtain money. [RANUNCULUS.]

**Scheuchzeria**.—Named after M. Scheuchzer, a German botanist.

**Schœnoprasum** (skee-nō-pray-sum).—Gr., *schoinos* (σχοινος), rush ; *prason* (πρασον), a leek : rush-leek. [ALLIUM.]

**Scilla** (sil-lah).—The Greek name for the squill.

**Scirpus** (skur-pus).—The Latin name for a rush.

**Scleranthus** (sclē-ran-thus).—Gr., *skleros* (σκληρος), hard ; *anthos* (άνθος), a flower ; referring to the hard calyx.

**Scrophularia** (scrō-pheu-lair-re-ah).—From *scrophula*, for which disease the plant was formerly thought a remedy.

**Scolopendrium** (scō-lō-pen-dre-um).—From scolopendra, a genus of myriapods. The fructification of these plants is thought to resemble the feet of these insects.

**Scoparius** (scō-pair-re-us).—Lat., *scopa*, a besom : used for making brooms. [SAROTHAMNUS.]

**Scorodonia** (scō-roe-doe-ne-ah).—Gr., *skorodon* (σκοροδον), garlic. [SCROPHULARIA.]

**Scorodoprasum** (skō-roe-doe-pray-sum).—Gr., *skorodon*

(σκοροδον), garlic; *prason* (πρασον), a leek: garlic-leek. [ALLIUM.]

*Scoticum* (*scō-tī-kum*).—Scotch; growing in Scotland. [LIGUSTICUM.]

*Scutellaria* (*skeu-tel-lair-re-ah*).—Lat., *scutella*, a little cup. The calyx of the flower of this plant resembles a small cup.

*Scutellata* (*skeu-tel-lay-tah*).—Lat., *scutella*, a salver, waiter: salver-shaped. [VERONICA.]

*Secunda* (*sě-kun-dah*).—Lat., *secundus*, second: next in value. [PYROLA.]

*Sedoides* (*sě-doi-dees*).—*Sedum*, and *ides*, like: resembling the *Sedum*. [CHERLERIA.]

*Sedum* (*sě-dum*).—Lat., *sedeo*, I sit, denoting the humble growth of these plants.

*Segetum* (*sě-jě-tum*).—Lat., *seges*, corn: growing among the corn. [PETROSELINUM.]

*Selaginella* (*sě-lay-jī-nel-lah*).—Diminutive of *Selago*.

*Selago* (*sě-lay-gō*).—Gr., *selageo* (σελαγειω), I shine. These plants were much thought of in olden times, and held sacred.

*Semidecandrum* (*see-mī-dě-kan-drum*).—Lat., *semi*, half; Gr., *deka* (δεκα), ten; *aner* (άνηρ, gen. άνδρος), a man: having five stamens or male parts of a flower. [CERASTIUM.]

*Senebiera*.—Named after M. Senebier, a botanist of Genoa.

*Senecio* (*sě-nee-cī-oh*).—Lat., *senex*, an old man; referring to the grey down of the seed.

*Senescens* (*sě-nes-scens*).—Lat., *senesco*, I grow hoary: being of a whitish colour. [HIERACIUM.]

*Sepium* (*see-pe-um*).—Lat., genitive plural of *sepes*, a hedge: [VICIA.]

*Septangulare* (*sep-tan-gew-lair-ree*).—Lat., *septem*, seven; *angulus*, an angle: possessing a stem with seven angles. [ERIOCAULON.]

*Septentrionale* (*sep-ten-trī-oh-nay-lee*).—Lat., *septentrionalis*, northern: growing in the north. [ASPENIUM.]

*Serotina* (*sě-ro-tī-nah*).—From Latin *sero*, I scatter, probably because the plants so named are widely scattered. [LLOYDIA.]

*Serpyllifolia* (*sur-pil-lī-fo-le-ah*).—*Serpyllum*, and Latin

*folium*, a leaf: having leaves resembling those of *Serpyllum*.  
[ARENARIA.]

*Serpyllum* (*ser-pil-lum*).—The Latin name for wild thyme.  
[THYMUS.]

*Serrata* (*ser-ray-tah*).—Lat., *serratus*, saw-shaped: having toothed leaves. [SAXIFRAGA UMBROSA, var. *Serrata*.]

*Serratula* (*ser-ray-teu-lah*).—Lat., *serrula*, a little saw; referring to the very finely serrated leaves.

*Seseli* (*sě-sě-lie*).—Lat., *seselis*, the hartwort plant.

*Sessiliflora* (*sess-si-li-flor-rah*).—Lat., *sessilis*, sitting; *flor*, *floris*, a flower: having flowers with no pedicels. [QUERCUS ROBUR, var. *Sessiliflora*.]

*Setaceus* (*see-tay-sea-us*).—Lat., *seta*, a bristle. The subulate points of the outer bracts of the flower of this plant are continued above the flower, appearing like a stiff bristle.  
[SCIRPUS.]

*Setaria* (*see-tare-re-ah*).—Lat., *seta*, a bristle. The spikelets of the flower are intermixed with long bristles.

*Sherardia*.—Named after James Sherard, a famous English botanist.

*Sibbaldia*.—Named in honour of Robert Sibbald, a Scotch naturalist, who lived in the sixteenth century.

*Sibthorpia*.—Named after Dr. Sibthorp, for some time Professor of Botany at Oxford University.

*Siifolium* (*sigh-i-fo-le-um*).—*Sium*, and Latin *folium*, a leaf: having leaves resembling those of the *Sium*. [NASTURTIUM OFFICINALE, var. *Siifolium*.]

*Silaus* (*sigh-lay-us*).—This was the name the Romans gave to some allied species.

*Silene* (*sigh-lee-nee*).—Gr., *sialon* (σιαλον), saliva; from the secretion on the leaves.

*Simia* (*sigh-me-ah*).—Lat., *simia*, an ape; from the resemblance of the flower to this animal. [ORCHIS.]

*Simplex* (*sim-plex*).—Lat., *simplex*, simple; referring to the simple inflorescence. [SPARGANIUM.]

*Sinapis* (*si-nay-pis*).—Gr., *sinēpi* (σινηπι), mustard.

*Sinuata* (*sin-u-ā-tah*).—Lat., *sinuo*, I curve; curved, bent.  
[MATHIOLA.]

**Sison** (*sigh-son*).—The Greek name for some allied species.

**Sisymbrium** (*sī-sim-bre-um*).—The Greek name for the plant.

**Sium** (*sigh-um*).—‘Name, according to THEIS, from the Celtic word *siw*, meaning water.’—Sir J. W. HOOKER. The plants grow in wet places.

**Smyrnum** (*smur-ne-um*).—Gr., *smurna* (σμυρνα), myrrh. The scent of some of the species so called resembles that of the myrrh.

**Solanum** (*sō-lay-num*).—From *solor*, to soothe, calm.

**Soldanella** (*sol-dan-nel-lah*).—Probably derived from the name of some foreign place. [CONVOLVULUS.]

**Solidago** (*sō-ŭ-day-go*).—Lat., *solido*, I unite. Potent healing qualities were formerly ascribed to these plants.

**Sonchus** (*son-keus*).—A Greek word for the sow-thistle. [SONCHUS OLERACEUS OR MARITIMUS.]

**Sophia** (*so-phi-ah*).—From a proper name. [SISYMBRIUM.]

**Sordida** (*sor-did-dah*).—Lat., *sordidus*, sordid, squalid. [RHYNCHOSPORA ALBA, var. *Sordida*.]

**Sparganifolius** (*spah-gă-nĭ-fo-le-us*).—*Sparganium*, and Latin *folium*, a leaf: having leaves like those of the *Sparganium*. [POTAMOGETON.]

**Sparganium** (*spah-gă-ne-um*).—Gr., *sparganon* (σπαργανον), a swathing band; from the ribbon-like leaves.

**Spathulata** (*spath-u-lay-tah*).—Lat., *spathula*, a spoon: bearing spoon-shaped or spathulate leaves. [SALIX AMBIGUA, var. *Spathulata*.]

**Specularia** (*spek-q-lair-re-ah*).—Lat., *speculum*, a mirror. The seeds of this plant are very bright and shining.

**Spergula** (*spur-gew-lah*).—Lat., *spargo*, I scatter. The species of this genus are widely diffused over the world.

**Spergularia** (*spur-gew-lair-re-ah*).—From *Spergula*, to which genus this one bears a strong resemblance.

**Sphærocarpum** (*sphere-rō-kar-pum*).—Gr., *sphaira* (σφαῖρα), a sphere; *karpos* (καρπος), a fruit: having spherical fruits. [THALICTRUM FLAVUM, var. *Sphærocarpum*.]

**Sphærocephalum** (*sphere-rō-sĕ-phă-lum*).—Gr., *sphaira* (σφαῖρα), a sphere; *kephale* (κεφαλή), a head: having a spherical head of flowers. [ALLIUM.]

**Sphærica** (*sphee-rĭ-kah*).—Gr., *sphairikos* (σφαιρικός), like a ball : spherical. [ROSA CANINA, var. *Sphærica*.]

**Sphondylius** (*sphon-die-le-us*).—Gr., *sphondule* (σφονδύλη), a vertebra, but I cannot say why the plant is so called [HERACLEUM.]

**Spicata** (*spĭ-kay-tah*).—Lat., *spica*, a head, tuft. The flowers of this plant are arranged in a spike. [ACTÆA.]

**Spinosa** (*spĭ-nō-sah*).—Lat., *spinus*, full of thorns : prickly. [ONONIS.]

**Spiræa** (*spĭ-rĕe-ah*).—Gr., *speira* (σπειρα), a wreath : used in making up garlands.

**Spiralis** (*spĭ-ray-lis*).—Lat., *spiro*, I twist ; referring to the spiral arrangement of the flowers. [RUPPIA.]

**Spiranthes** (*spĭ-ran-thees*).—Lat., *spira*, a coil ; from the twisted arrangement of the flowers.

**Spuria** (*speu-re-ah*).—Lat., *spurius*, spurious : a bastard. [LINARIA.]

**Squamaria** (*squay-mare-re-ah*).—Lat., *squama*, a scale ; referring to the scaly roots. [LATHRÆA.]

**Stachys** (*stack-kiss*).—Gr., *stachos* (σταχος), a bunch ; so named from the flowers being arranged in a bunch.

**Stagnina** (*stag-nigh-nah*).—Lat., *stagnum*, a fen, swamp ; denoting the usual place of growth. [VIOLA.]

**Statice** (*stă-tĭ-cĕ*).—Gr., *statizo* (στατιζω), I stop ; denoting the supposed medicinal properties.

**Stellaria** (*stell-lair-re-ah*).—Lat., *stella*, a star, which the flowers of these plants when in full expansion resemble.

**Stellaris** (*stell-lair-ris*).—Lat., *stella*, a star : starlike. [SAXIFRAGA.]

**Stellulata** (*stell-u-lay-tah*).—Lat., *stella*, a star : starlike. [CAREX.]

**Sterilis** (*stĕ-rĭ-lis*).—Lat., *sterilis*, barren : unfruitful. [BROMUS.]

**Stolonifera** (*stō-lō-nĕ-fĕ-rah*).—Lat., *stolo*, a shoot ; *fero*, I bear : shoot (*stolon*) bearing. [AGROSTIS ALBA, var. *Stolonifera*.]

**Stratiotes** (*strattĕ-oh-tees*).—Gr., *stratiotes* (στρατιωτης), a soldier. This plant bears a strong resemblance to a soldier standing in a sentry-box.



**Striatum** (*strī-ā-tum*).—Lat., *striatus*, channelled : furrowed, striate. [TRIFOLIUM.]

**Stricta** (*stri-k-tah*).—Lat., *strictus*, close : drawn together, dense. [ARABIS.]

**Strigosum** (*strī-gō-sum*).—Lat., *strigosus*, meagre, poor. [PAPAVER RHEAS, var. *Strigosum*.]

**Stylosa** (*stī-lō-sah*).—Lat., *stylus*, a column : having numerous pistils. [ROSA.]

**Suæda** (*swee-dah*).—Name from *sued*, soda, in which these plants grow extensively.

**Sub**, in composition, means near to, almost; e.g., *subglobosa*, almost globose.

**Suberosa** (*seu-bě-roe-sah*).—Lat., *suber*, cork : corky. [ALNUS.]

**Subterraneum** (*sub-tě-r-ray-ne-um*).—Lat., *sub*, under; *terra*, the ground : growing underground. [TRIFOLIUM.]

**Subularia** (*sue-bu-lair-re-ah*).—Lat., *subula*, an awl; from the awl-shaped leaves.

**Subulata** (*sue-bu-lay-tah*).—Lat., *subula*, an awl : awl-shaped. [SAGINA.]

**Succisa** (*suck-sigh-sah*).—Lat., *succisus*, cut off, cut abruptly; referring to the end of the root, which looks as if it had been bitten off. [SCABIOSA.]

**Suffocatum** (*suff-foe-kay-tum*).—Lat., *suffoco*, I choke, suffocated; from the fact that this plant is frequently found entirely buried in sand. [TRIFOLIUM.]

**Supinum** (*su-pie-num*).—Lat., *supinus*, reclined, lying down : prostrate. [GNAPHALIUM.]

**Surculosa** (*sur-q-lō-sah*).—Lat., *surculus*, a shoot : branched. [ROSA CANINA, var. *Surculosa*.]

**Sylvatica** (*sill-văt-ĭ-kah*).—Lat., *silva*, a wood : growing in woods. [CARDAMINE.]

**Sylvestris** (*sill-ves-tris*).—Lat., *sylva*, a wood : growing in woods. [BRASSICA RAPA, var. *Sylvestris*.]

**Symphytum** (*sim-phĭ-tum*).—Gr., *sumphuo* (*συμφυω*), I unite; so named from the healing properties belonging to the plants.

**Systyla** (*sis-tie-lah*).—From the Latin, meaning close-styled; having the styles united into a prominent column. [ROSA STYLOSA, var. *Systyla*.]



## T.

**Tabernæmontani** (*tay-ber-nee-mon-tay-nah*).—Named after Table Mountain, where this plant abounds. [SCIRPUS.]

**Tamarix** (*tă-mă-riă*).—Named after the Tamarisci, a tribe of people living on the banks of the Tambre, in Spain, where the plant abounds.

**Tamus** (*tay-mus*).—The Latin name for the plant.

**Tanacetum** (*tan-ă-see-tum*).—Altered from the Greek *athanalon* (*ἀθανάρον*), eternal: everlasting.

**Taraxacum** (*tă-rax-ac-kum*).—Gr., *taraxis* (*ταραξίς*), a tumult; *tarasso* (*ταράσσω*), to move the bowels; from the purgative properties.

**Taraxacifolia** (*tă-rax-say-să-fo-le-ah*).—*Taraxacum*, and Latin *folium*, a leaf: having leaves resembling those of *Taraxacum*. [CREPIS.]

**Taxus** (*tax-us*).—The Latin name for the tree.

**Teesdalia**.—Named after Mr. Teesdale, a well-known English botanist.

**Temulentum** (*tee-meu-len-tum*).—Lat., *temulentus*, intoxicated. An intoxicating drink is made from the plants so named. [LOLIUM.]

**Tenella** (*tě-nel-lah*).—Lat., *tenellus*, delicate. [ANAGALLIS.]

**Tenuifolia** (*ten-u-e-fo-le-ah*).—Lat., *tenuis*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf: narrow-leaved. [DIPLLOTAXIS.]

**Tenuis** (*ten-u-is*).—Lat., *tenuis*, narrow, slender. [LOTUS.]

**Terrestre** (*tě-res-tree*).—Lat., *terrestris*, pertaining to the land: growing on land. [POLYGONUM AMPHIBIUM, var. *Terrestre*.]

**Tetragonum** (*tet-ray-gō-num*).—Gr., *tetra* (*τετρα*), four; *gonos* (*γωνος*), a joint, an angle: having four joints. [EPILOBIUM.]

**Tetrahit** (*te-tray-it*).—I have been unable to trace this meaning of this name. [GALEOPSIS.]

**Tetralix** (*te-tray-lix*).—Gr., *tetra* (*τετρα*), four; *helix* (*ἑλιξ*), a whirl. The plants so named have whorls of four leaves. [ERICA.]

**Tetrandrum** (*te-tran-drum*).—Gr., *tessares* (*τεσσαρες*), four;

*aner* (άνηρ, gen. άνδρος), a man : possessing four stamens or male parts of a flower. [CERASTIUM.]

*Tetraphyllum* (*te-tray-phil-lum*).—Gr., *tessares* (τεσσαρες), four; *phullon* (φυλλον), a leaf : bearing four leaves. [POLYCARPON.]

*Tetrapterum* (*te-trap-tě-rum*).—Gr., *tetra* (τετρα), four; *pteron* (πτερον), a wing ; possessing four wings. [HYPERICUM.]

*Tetrasperma* (*te-trā-spur-mah*).—Gr., *tetra* (τετρα), four; *sperma* (σπερμα), a seed : bearing four seeds. [VICIA.]

*Teucrium* (*teu-cre-um*).—Named in honour of Teucer, who is said to have been the first to discover the medicinal virtues of these plants.

*Thalictrum* (*thă-lik-trum*).—Said to be from the Greek *thallo* (θαλλω), I flourish.

*Thapsus* (*thap-sus*).—Gr., *thapsos* (θαψος), a plant used for dyeing yellow. [VERBASCUM.]

*Thelypteris* (*thee-lip-tě-ris*).—Gr., *thelus* (θηλυς), fruitful ; *pteron* (πτερον), a fern : fertile fern. [NERIODIUM.]

*Thesium* (*thee-si-um*).—The etymology of this word is unknown.

*Thlaspi* (*thlass-pie*).—Gr., *thlao* (θλαω), I flatten ; from the shape of the fruit.

*Thymus* (*tie-mus*).—The Latin name for this flower.

*Tilia* (*tie-le-ah*).—I fancy that this tree was so named after some great friend of Linnaeus.

*Tillæa*.—Named after M. Tilli, a well-known Italian botanist.

*Tinctoria* (*tink-tor-re-ah*).—Lat., *tinctum*, dyed, coloured. This plant is used for dyeing yarn yellow. [GENISTA.]

*Tofieldia*.—Named in honour of Mr. Tofield, an English botanist.

*Tomentosa* (*toe-men-toe-sah*).—Lat., *tomentum*, down : downy. [ROSA.]

*Torilis* (*tor-rě-lis*).—The etymology of this word is unknown.

*Tormentilla* (*tor-men-till-ah*).—Lat., *tormina*, dysentery, for which complaint this plant was formerly thought a remedy. [POTENTILLA.]

*Tormalis* (*tor-min-nay-lis*).—Lat., *tormina*, dysentery, for which illness this tree was thought to be a remedy. [PYRUS.]

*Trachelium* (*tră-kē-le-um*).—This name is possibly from the Greek *trachelia* (τραχηλία), gristle, on account of the roughness of the plant. [CAMPANULA.]

*Tragopogon* (*tra-go-po-gōn*).—Gr., *tragos* (τραγος), a goat; *pogon* (πωγων), a beard: goat's-beard.

*Translucens* (*trans-loo-sens*).—Lat., *transluceo*, I am transparent. [CHARA.]

*Triangularis* (*trī-an-gew-lair-ris*).—Lat., *triangulus*, having three angles; referring to the triangular shape of the leaves. [ATRIPLEX.]

*Trichoides* (*trick-koi-dees*).—Gr., *thrix* (θριξ, gen. τριχος), hair; *ides*, like: resembling hair. [POTAMOGETON.]

*Trichomanes* (*trick-o-ma-nees*).—Gr., *thrix* (θριξ, gen. τριχος), hair; *manos* (μανος), soft; from the fine, hairlike stems.

*Trichonema* (*trick-oh-nee-mah*).—Gr., *thrix* (θριξ, gen. τριχος), hair; *nema* (νημα), a thread: hair-thread; referring to the very fine leaves.

*Trichophyllus* (*trick-o-phīl-lus*).—Gr., *thrix* (θριξ, gen. τριχος), hair; *phyllon* (φυλλον), a leaf: hair-leaved; referring to the fine leaves. [RANUNCULUS.]

*Tricolor* (*trī-cō-lor*).—Lat., *tres*, three; *color*, colour: being of three colours. [VIOLA.]

*Tridactylites* (*trī-dak-tīl-lie-tees*).—Gr., *tris* (τρις), three; *daktule* (δακτυλη), a finger: three-fingered; having three-cleft leaves. [SAXIFRAGA.]

*Tridentatum* (*tri-den-tay-tum*).—Lat., *tres*, three; *dentatus*, toothed: having three teeth. [HIERACIUM.]

*Trientalis* (*trī-en-tay-lis*).—Lat., *triens*, one-third; from the lowly growth.

*Trifidus* (*trī-fī-dus*).—Lat., *tres*, three; *fidus*, cleft: three-cleft. [JUNCUS.]

*Trifolium* (*trī-fo-le-um*).—Lat., *tres*, three; *folium*, a leaf: three-leaved. Each leaf of the plants in this genus consists of three leaflets.

*Triglochis* (*trī-glō-kin*).—Gr., *tris* (τρις), three; *glochis* (γλωχίς), a point: having three points; referring to the points of the capsules.

*Triglumis* (*trī-gloo-mis*).—Lat., *tres*, three; *gluma*, chaff: having three scales or glumes. [JUNCUS.]

**Trigonella** (*tri-go-nel-lah*).—Gr., *tris* (τρις), three; *gonos* (γωνος), an angle: three-angled; from the shape of the corolla.

**Trigynum** (*tri-gie-num*).—Gr., *tris* (τρις), three; *gune* (γυνή), a woman: having three pistils or female parts of a flower. [CERASTIUM.]

**Trinervis** (*tri-ner-vis*).—Lat., *tres*, three; *nervus*, a nerve. Three nerve-like veins may be seen in each leaf of this plant. [ARENARIA.]

**Triodia** (*tri-oh-de-ah*).—Gr., *tris* (τρις), three; *odous* (ὀδους), a tooth; from the three minute teeth at the summit of the flowering glumes.

**Tripartita** (*tri-pah-tie-tah*).—Lat., *tres*, three; *partitus*, divided: three-cleft; referring to the leaves, which have three segments. [BIDENS.]

**Tripodium**.—Introduced from Tripoli, where the plant is abundant. [ASTER.]

**Triqueter** (*tri-quē-ter*).—Lat., *triquetrus*, three-cornered: bearing reference to the triangular stem. [SCIRPUS.]

**Trisulca** (*trī-sul-kah*).—Lat., *trisulcus*, three-furrowed. *Lemna trisulca* has usually three fronds on a stem, one old frond and two young ones growing out from either side.

**Triticum** (*trī-tī-kum*).—Lat., *triticum*, wheat.

**Triviale** (*trī-vī-ā-lee*).—Lat., *trivialis*, common: found everywhere. [CERASTIUM.]

**Trollius** (*trole-le-us*).—From an ancient German word meaning globe, referring to the form of the corolla.

**Truncatus** (*trun-kay-tus*).—Lat., *trunco*, I cut off: abruptly terminated. [RANUNCULUS PELTATUS, var. *Truncatus*.]

**Tuberosus** (*teu-bē-roe-sus*).—Lat., *tuber*, a term for a root: bearing tubers. [OROBUS.]

**Tulipa** (*teu-lī-pah*).—Pers., *tolibban*, a turban; from the shape of the flower.

**Tunbridgense** (*tun-bridge-jen-see*).—Named after Tunbridge Wells, where this plant grows abundantly. [HYMENOPHYLLUM.]

**Turritis** (*tūr-rī-tis*).—Lat., *turris*, a tower; so named probably from the towering form of the plant.

**Tussilago** (*tus-sī-lay-go*).—Lat., *tussis*, a cough, for which a decoction of this plant is frequently used as a remedy.

**Typha** (*tie-phah*).—Gr., *tuphos* (τυφος), a marsh, where these plants grow.

## U.

**Ulex** (*yew-lex*).—Probably from the Celtic *ec*, a prickle.

**Uliginosum** (*yew-lie-jī-nō-sum*).—Lat., *uligo*, gen. *uliginis*, moisture : requiring a moist soil. [GNAPHALIUM.]

**Ulmaria** (*ul-mare-re-ah*).—Lat., *ulmus*, elm ; from the fancied resemblance. [SPIRÆA.]

**Ulmifolium** (*ul-mī-fo-le-um*).—*Ulmus*, and Latin *folium*, a leaf : having leaves resembling those of the *Ulmus*. [RUBUS CÆSIUS, var. *Ulmifolius*.]

**Ulmus** (*ul-mus*).—The Latin name for the tree.

**Umbellatum** (*umbell-lay-tum*).—Lat., *umbella*, a little shadow : having the flowers arranged in the shape of a sunshade. [HOLOSTEUM.]

**Umbilicus** (*um-bī-lie-kus*).—Lat., *umbilicus*, the centre. The leaves of this plant are attached to the pedicels at the centre. [COTYLEDON.]

**Umbrosa** (*umbrō-sah*).—Lat., *umbrosus*, shady. The leaves are placed on the ground, quite covering it, in a rosette. [SAXIFRAGA.]

**Unedo** (*un-ě-doe*).—Lat., *unus*, one ; *edo*, I eat : one I eat, meaning that if you taste one of the fruits, you are not likely to eat another, because of the very disagreeable taste. [ARBUTUS.]

**Uniflora** (*yew-nī-flor-rah*).—Lat., *unus*, one ; *flos*, a flower : bearing only one flower. [PYROLA.]

**Uniglumis** (*yew-nī-gloo-mis*).—Lat., *unus*, one ; *gluma*, a glume : having only one glume. [SCIRPUS.]

**Urbanum** (*ur-bay-num*).—Lat., *urbannus*, belonging to a city, polite, choice. [GEUM.]

**Urbicum** (*ur-by-kum*).—Lat., *urbicus*, pertaining to a town : growing near habitations. [CHENOPODIUM.]

**Urens** (*yew-reus*).—Lat., *uro*, I burn : having a hot, burning taste. [LOBELIA.]

**Ursinum** (*ur-sigh-num*).—Lat., *ursus*, a bear : bear-garlic. [ALLIUM.]

*Urtica* (*ur-tie-kah*).—Lat., *uro*, I burn; referring to the stinging properties possessed by these plants.

*Ustulati* (*us-teu-lay-ti*).—Lat., *ustulatus*, burnt: having a hot, burning taste. [ORCHIS].

*Utricularia* (*yeu-tri-q-lair-re-ah*).—Lat., *utriculus*, a little bladder. These plants possess small bladders growing among the leaves.

*Uva-ursa* (*u-vah-ur-sah*).—Lat., *uva*, a grape, berry; *ursus*, a bear: bear-berry. [ARCTOSTAPHYLOS.]

## V.

**Vacciniifolia** (*vak-si-ni-i-fo-le-ah*). — *Vaccinium*, and Latin *folium*, a leaf: having leaves resembling those of the *Vaccinium*. [SALIX ARBUSCULA, var. *Vacciniifolia*.]

**Vaccinium** (*vak-si-ni-um*).—The etymology of this name is unknown.

**Vagans** (*vay-gans*).—Lat., *vago*, I wander, ramble: spreading. [ERICA.]

**Vaginatam** (*vay-ji-nay-tum*). — Lat., *vagina*, a sheath: having a sheath enclosing the stem. [ERIOPHORUM.]

**Valerandi**.—Named in honour of Mr. Valerandus, a botanist, who lived in the sixteenth century; who first found this plant in the island of Samos. [SAMOLUS.]

**Valeriana** (*vay-leer-ri-ā-nah*).—Lat., *valeo*, I am powerful. These plants have potent medicinal qualities.

**Valerianella** (*vay-leer-ri-a-nel-lah*).—Diminutive of *Valeriana*, little Valerian.

**Verbascum** (*ver-bas-cum*).—Lat., *barba*, a beard; from the hairy leaves possessed by some of the species.

**Verbena** (*ver-bee-nah*).—The Latin name for the plant.

**Verna** (*ver-nah*).—Lat., *vernus*, pertaining to the spring: flowering in the spring. [GENTIANA.]

**Veronica** (*vě-rö-ni-kah*).—Dedicated to St. Veronica, a saint of the Romish Church.

**Verrucosa** (*věr-rue-kō-sah*).—Lat., *verrucosus*, full of warts: covered with wart-like excrescences. [BETULA ALBA, var. *Verrucosa*.]

**Vesca** (*vess-kah*).—Lat., *vescus*, eatable. [FRAGARIA.]

**Vesicaria** (*vee-si-care-re-ah*).—Lat., *vesica*, a bladder; referring to the inflated fruits. [CAREX.]

**Vespertina** (*vess-per-tie-nah*).—Lat., *vespertinus*, pertaining to evening: flowering in the evening. [LYCHNIS.]

**Vicia** (*vī-ci-ah*).—Lat., *vicia*, vetch, literally twiner; referring to the tendrils.

**Viburnum** (*vie-bur-num*).—Lat., *vieo*, I tie; from the use made of the shoots.



**Villicaulis** (*vil-li-cau-lis*).—Lat., *villus*, shaggy; *caulis*, a stem : having a hairy stem. [RUBUS.]

**Villosa** (*vil-lō-sah*).—Lat., *villosus*, hairy, shaggy. [POPULUS TREMULA, var. *Villosa*.]

**Viminalis** (*vī-mī-nay-lis*).—Lat., *vimen*, an osier. [SALIX.]

**Vinca** (*vin-kah*).—Lat., *vincio*, I bind; from the cord-like stems.

**Vineale** (*vī-ne-ā-lee*).—Lat., *vinea*, a vineyard : growing in vineyards. [ALLIUM.]

**Viola** (*viē-o-lah*).—The Latin name for the species.

**Violaceus** (*vī-o-lay-ce-us*).—Lat., *violaceus*, violet in colour. [EPIPACTIS.]

**Virens** (*viē-reus*).—Lat., *vireo*, I am green : green in colour. [THLASPI ALPESTRE, var. *Virens*.]

**Virescens** (*viē-rcs-cens*).—Lat., *viresco*, I grow green : growing to be green in colour. [SEDUM FOSTERIANUM, var. *Virescens*.]

**Virgatum** (*ver-gay-tum*).—Lat., *virgatus*, full of twigs : twiggy. [VERBASCUM.]

**Viridis** (*vī-rī-dis*).—Lat., *viridis*, green : green in colour. [HABENARIA.]

**Virosa** (*vī-rō-sah*).—Lat., *virosus*, stinking : having a fetid odour. [CICUTA.]

**Viscosus** (*vis-cō-sus*).—Lat., *viscosus*, viscid : covered with viscid fluid. [SENECIO.]

**Viscum** (*vis-cum*).—The Latin name for the plant.

**Viviparum** (*vī-vī-pā-rum*).—Lat., *vivus*, alive; *pario*, I produce : producing young plants and no seeds. [POLYGONUM.]

**Vulgaris** (*vul-gare-ris*).—Lat., *vulgaris*, common, usual. [AQUILEGIA.]

**Vulneraria** (*vul-ner-rare-re-ah*).—Lat., *vulnus*, a wound. Perhaps this plant is so called from the yellow flowers being spotted with a blood-red colour. [ANTHYLLIS.]

**Vulpina** (*vul-pie-nah*).—Lat., *vulpes*, a fox : fox-sedge. [CAREX.]

## W.

**Wahlenbergia.**—Named after Dr. Wahlenberg.

**Wolffia.**—Named in honour of Mr. Wolff.

**Woodsia.**—Named in honour of Mr. J. Woods, author of a 'Book of English Roses' and of the 'Tourist's Flora.'

## Z.

**Zannichella.**—Named after M. Zannichello, a Venetian botanist.

**Zostera** (*zō-stee-rah*).—Gr., *zoster* (ζωστήρ), a girdle; from the resemblance of the leaves to that article.

**Zosterifolius** (*zō-stee-rī-fo-le-us*).—*Zostera*, and Latin *folium*, a leaf: having leaves resembling those of the *Zostera*.













