



PLANTARUM RARIORUM
HORTI CÆSAREI SCHOENBRUNNENSIS

DESCRIPTIONES ET ICONES.

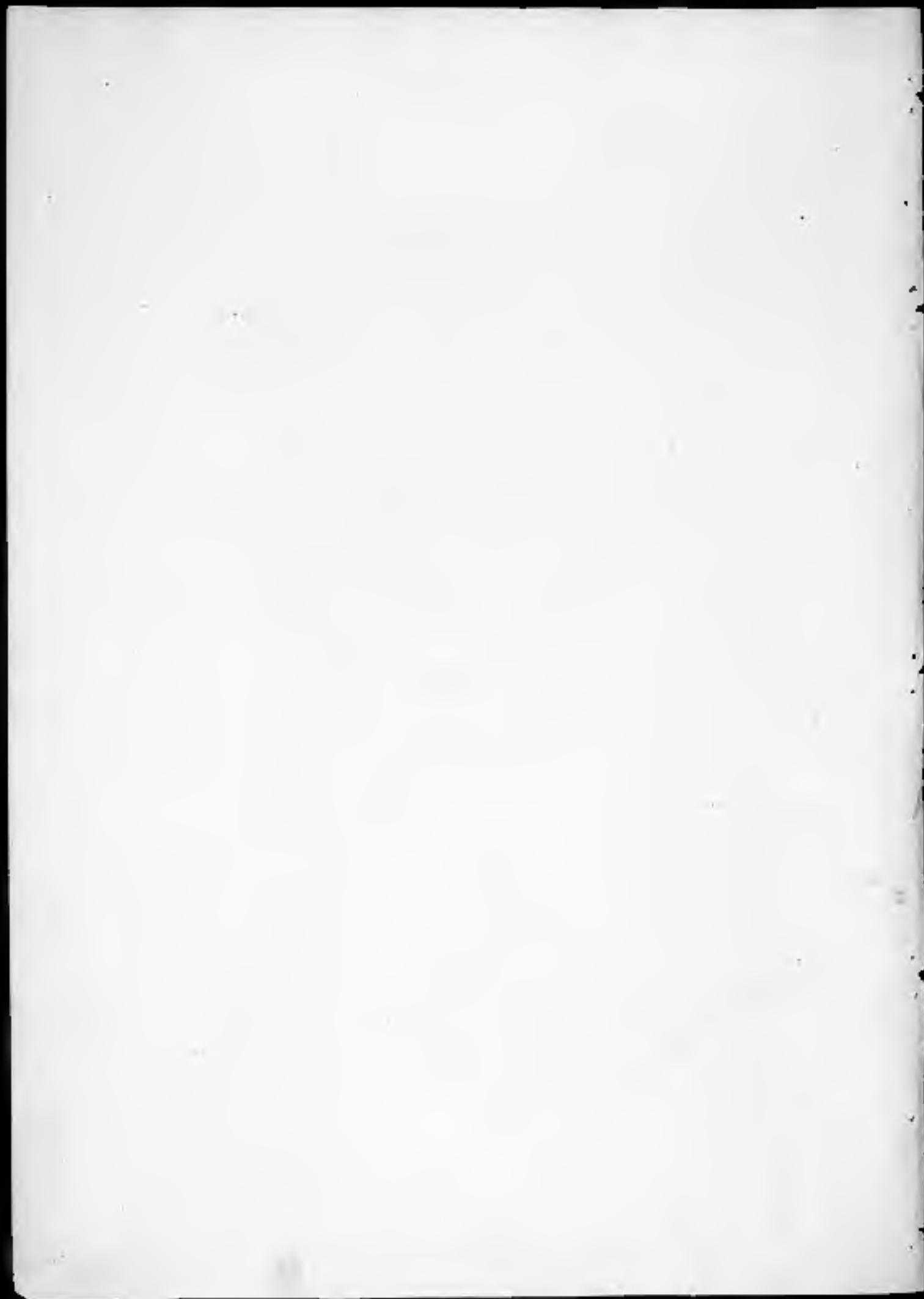
OPERA ET SUMPTIBUS

NICOLAI JOSEPHI JACQUIN.

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OLEA EXASPERATA.

Olea foliis oblongis; paniculis terminalibus; ramis tuberculose exasperatis.

Caulis plures, arborescentes, teretes, pollicem crassi, quinquepedales, erecti, fusci, punctatis exasperati. Rami subvirgati, patuli, similiter punctati. Folia opposita, in quibusdam individuis etiam ternis, omnium brevissime petiolata, oblonga, obtusa cum mucronis reflexulo, integerrima, glabra, coriacea, firma, plana, a fescucia ad quatuor uncias longa. Panicula terminalis, trichotoma, floribus numerosis onusta. Perianthium campanulatum, punctatum, viride; ore quadridentato. Petali albi tubus brevissimus; lacinae ovatae, acutae, patentissimae, magnae. Filamenta duo, opposita, crassa, purpurea, antico margine inaequalia, brevia, patentissima. Antherae didymae, erectae. Germen & stylus purpurea. Stigma viride. Drupa ovalis, obtusa, pili magnitudine, ex purpureo fusca, glabra. Nux ossis, ejusdem figurae, monosperma.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Majo. Fructescit Decembri. Tabula sicut ramum florentem, folia ternis ex alio ramo, paniculam fructescentem, florem auctum utrinque conspectum, auctumque stamen cum anthera integra eademque post pollinis explosionem.

SALVIA HIRSUTA.

Salvia tota hirsuta; foliis oblongo-ovatis, crenatis; floribus spicato-verticillatis; bracteis subrotundis, acutis.

Ex radice annua & ramosa caulis prodit quadrangularis, hirsutus, erectus, totus ramis axillaribus oppositisque ornatus, semipedalis aut paulo altior. Rami quadrangulares, hirsuti, patuli. Folia sunt opposita, petiolata, ex oblongo ovato, crenata, rugosa, utrinque & ad oras villosa, uncialia. Verticilli spicati, erecti, sexflori, terminales. Bractea subrotunda, acuta, concava, erecta, hirsuta, ciliata, virides. Pedicelli brevissimi. Calyx hirsutus, striatus, bilabiatus, compressus, erectus; labio superiori integro mucronato, inferiori bidentato. Corolla calyce duplo longior, erecta; tubo albido; limbi caerulei galea oblonga, obtusa, connivente, labio tripartito in lacinas laterales oblongas breves obtusulas & in mediam semilobata.

Patria sic ignota. Sub die floret aestate. Tabula exhibet totam plantam florentem.

SALVIA PURPUREA.

Salvia foliis cordatis, serratis, cauleque glabris; verticillis spicatis; calycibus tomentosis, coloratis.

Salvia foliis ovato-acutis, serratis, glabris; calycibus tomentosis, coloratis. *Cavan. Icon. vol. 2. pag. 32. tab. 166.*

Ex radice perenni caules attolluntur plures, anni, erecti, tetragoni, ramosi, glabri, virides, basi calanum crassi, tres quatuorve pedes alti. Folia sunt opposita, aequaliter serrata, acuta, venosa, glabra; inferiora cordata, triuncialia, & longe petiolata; summa magis ovata & brevissime petiolata; petiolis glabris, subtus duabus glandulis minutis suffultis. Verticilli terminales, densi, spicati, varie multiflori, erecti, tres quatuorve nactus longi. Bractea minute, acuta, decidua. Calyx tubulosus, violaceus vel in albedinem magis vergens, subtiliter tomentosus, bilabiatus, acutus; labio superiore integro, inferiori bifido. Corolla calyce quadruplo longior, purpurea. Gales oblonga, connexa, emarginata, erecta, foris villosula. Labium inferius patentissimum, superiora versus sensim latefcens in marginem subrotundum & obtuse trilobum. Genitalia generis.

Crescit in Mexico. Floret in caldario hieme. In tabula sistitur pars superior caulis florentia.

SALVIA TILIAEFOLIA.

Salvia foliis subdeltoidibus, crenato-serratis, acutis, rugosis; spicis verticillatis; calycibus ad angulos hirtellis.

Salvia foliis cordatis, rugosis, crenato-aequaliter serratis, acutis; calycibus glabriusculis, acutatis. *Fahl. Synch. 2. pag. 7.*

Planta annua, tota testa foetidula, ad lentem villosula, valde ramosa, tripedalis. Caudis tetragonus, quadrifurcatus, medulla alba faretus, erectus. Folia latissime ovata sive deltoides-ovata, acuta, obtusissime serrata, nonnunquam magis crenata, venosissima, rugosa, opposita, longiora fere quadriuncialia cum petiolo hirtulo biancisi; summa subcordata. Racemi terminales, erecti, approximate verticillati, semipedales & ultra. Verticilli numero inaequo multiflori suffulticulis bracteolis minutissimis. Flores parvi insident pedicellis brevibus & patentissimis. Calyx virens & hirtulus. Corolla cartilaginea calyce superat. Filamenta & stigma caeruleant.

Ignoratur patria. Floret in caldario aestate. Sistuntur pars summa caulis & aucta Bos.

SALVIA AMARA.

Salvia caule suffruticoso, hispido; foliis cordatis, crenatis, acutis, rugosis, viscosis; glandulis duabus infrapetiolariibus; spicis verticillatis.

Ex semine nata primo jam autumno caulis ad sexpedalem altitudinem frutice attollitur, & floret. Subsequis annis caules ex eadem radice exant plures suffruticosi, digi-

tum vel & pollicem crassi, humanæ altitudinis, ramosi, obtuse tetragoni & quadrifolati, scabri, hispidi, seniores fusci, juniores purpurascens. Folia opposita, cordata, acuta, crenata; rugosa, viscosa, villosa, mollia, graveolentia, valde amara, tres quatuorve uncias longa cum petiolo hispido & atropurpureo. Petiolo subjacent glandula gemellæ, subrotundæ & pallide virentes. Pedunculi communes tetragoni, erecti, elongati, terminales inter summa duo folia; dein veluti in dichotomia positi, dum ex dictorum foliorum axillis novi ramuli emittuntur, ipsi serius floriferi. Flores verticillati, breviter pedicellati, utrinque terni. Bractee ad verticillos oppositæ, lanceolatae, cuspidatæ, striatæ, subferrulatæ, ciliatæ, purpurascens, patentissima vel reflexæ. Calyx campanulatus, compressus, fere decemstriatus, hirtus, bilabiatus; labio superiori subrotundo, acutulo, amplo; inferiori bipartito in lacinias semiovatas & acutatas; utroque labio erecto & ejusdem longitudinis. Corollæ foris villosa tubus albus; faux alba & calyce duplo longior; limbus saturate caruleus, ringens. Galea erecta, oblonga, emarginata, connivens. Labium trilobum, patentissimum, galea longius; lacinia media subrotunda, emarginata, amplissima; lateralibus oblongis, obtusis, parvis, medice approximatis. Genitalia galeæ includuntur. Planta primi anni striato habitu suo foliisque majoribus multum differt ab adultiore.

Crescit in Mexico. Floret sub die Augusto & Septembri; hiemem agens in tepidario. Siliat tabula summitatem florentem caulis primi anni; & racemum jam elongatum ac frutescentem.

256.

SPERMACOCE RUBRA.

Spermacocæ hirsuta; foliis ovatis, summis quaternis; capitulis terminalibus.

Radix ramosa, annua. Caulis quadrangularis, ramosus, erectus, pilis albidis deorsumque flexis hirtus, tripedalis, basi digitum minimum crassus. Rami cauli similes, patuli vel magis erecti, oppositi quidem, sed sic ut alter maneat brevissimus, imo saepe vix evolvatur. Folia sunt opposita, ovata, basi saepe angustata, acuminata, integerrima, utrinque hirtula, subtus costata, petiolata, majora fere quadriuncialia cum petiolo unciali. Petioli ad basin connectuntur utrinque stipula late amplexicauli, hirsuta, truncata cum oris fetas erectas hispidasque emittentibus. Folia terminalia quaterna, sessilia & patentissima; plura, si capitula subdividuntur. Capitula terminalia, densa, sessilia, ampla. Flores erecti, faveolentes, fetis albis interlinet. Perianthium quadripartitum, superum, persistens; foliolis linearibus, acutis, erectis, aequalibus, fetose ciliatis. Corollæ rubræ tubus subsiliiformis, longissimus, erectus. Limbi quadrifidi laciniae lanceolatae, acutulae, planæ, æquales, patentissimæ, tubo duplo breviores. Filamenta quatuor, filiformia, patula, longitudine corollæ, ejus faucis innata. Anthera oblongæ, incumbentes, villosæ, violaceæ. Germen inferum, glabrum. Stylus capillaris, erectus, corollæ longior. Stigma bifidum, patens. Calyx in pericarpio integer persistit, & sic abscedit. Semina oblonga, rugosa, fusca.

Patria nobis ignota est. In caldario floret a Septembri ad Decembrem. Tabula exhibet caulis florentis summam partem; suctum germen cum calyce.

IXORA AMERICANA.

Ixora foliis lanceolatis, ternis.

Ixora foliis ternis. lanceolato-ovatis, floribus verticillatis, *Linn. Sp. pag. 153.*

Ixora (ternifolia) foliis ternatis, lanceolatis, subsessilibus, floribus fasciculatis, coccineis *Cavanell. icon. vol. 4. pag. 3. tab. 37.*

Caules plures, suffruticosi, erecti, parvis ramis, teretes, villosuli, sesquipedales, pennam columbinam crassi. Folia ternata, breviter petiolata, lanceolata, acuta, integerrima, utrinque & ad oras villis brevissimis scabra, patentissima vel reflexa, unam alterave unciam longa. Stipula subulata, erectae, ternae, cum foliis alternantes. Pedunculi terminales, plures, erecti, triflori, etiam semel dichotomi, scabri, semunciam vel unciam longi. Flores modici, erecti. Calyx & germen hirta. Corolla coccinea, foris villosula, uncialis. Antherae flavae. Pericarpium apud nos non pervenit ad maturitatem.

Cal. Perianthium tetraphyllum, superum, persistens, foliolis lanceolatis, acuminatis, patentissimis.

Cor. monopetalum. Tubus cylindricus, longissimus, erectus. Lobi quadrifidi & brevissimi lacini ovalis, obtusi, patentissimis.

Stam. Filamenta quatuor, subulata, tota fere quanta tubo corollae adnata.

Pist. Germen inferum, turbipatum cum vertice ultra calycis ortum prominente subfiduo. Stylus subulatus, erectus, tubo corollae brevior. Stigma oblongum, obtusum.

Pra. bucculare.

Sem. sulcata.

Crescit in Mexico. In caldario floret aestate. Tabula sistit caulem florentem, corollam longitudinaliter dissectam cum staminibus, pistillumque cum calyce.

PLANTAGO BIRSUTA

Plantago foliis linearibus, ciliatis. Spica cylindrica, saepe hirsuta. *Thunb. prod. pag. 29.*

Radix perennis, graciliter fusiformis, semipedem longa, fusca, fibris aucta supra terram in speciem canis procumbentis bulbisque foliorum praeteritorum vestigiis prolongatur, candem sic etiam multicipitis. Ex hac sola oritur imbricatum plurimum sublinearis, acuta, integerrima, crassula, nunquam subcanaliculata, hirtula, ciliata, subnervosa, erectiuscula, plus minus semipedem longa, in aliis unam tertiam unciam lata, in alijs duplo angustiora. Scapi teretes, villosi, erecti, foliis saepe longiores. Spica cylindrica, a duabus ad quatuor uncias longa, calumum crassa, erecta. Flores parvi. Stylus longi & pubescentes praecedunt filamentibus multo brevioribus. Stigmata oblonga, fusca.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret totam aetatem. Tabula exhibet totam plantam florentem.

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 Floret Sept. oct. & Oct. ab fructu Decembri & Januario, æstivum sub diō, hiemem agens in tepidario. Tabula hinc ramulum fructuem cum truncis quibus ramulis sterilibus, ramulum fructescentem; ramuli partem cum foliis cucullatis, & æstivam florum & staminum.

263.

MAI ERNIA RUTILA

Maieria rutila — Fructus subglobosus, siccus oblongus, subpinnatifido lobatus scaber, pedunculis subbasilaris

Ex eodem radice caules exeunt plures, toti prostrati, ramosi, teretes, hinc sub scabro prostrati, superne adscendentes. utrum æstivum? nam hincæ apud nos semper tota perit. Folia lineæ altera, breviter petiolata oblonga obtusa subpinnatifida & inaequaliter lobata. Petiolo duplicata utrinque aspera venosi plus minus lobati. Stipulae lanceolatae, acute, nonnunquam serratae, sessiles. Peduncululi ab uno ad tres flores ferentes, oppositifolii, scabri, hirsuti, erecti, nudi. Bractea lanceolata, acuta, hirsuta, parva. Flores pedicellati, nutantes. Perianthium campanulatum, quinquefidum, hirsutum, viride, laciniis lanceolatis, acutis, erectis. Corolla lineæ altera. Petala & sepalia in tubo corollae circumscissa & prolixo longiora. Petala ex ungue connivente viridi obverse ovatis, integerrimis, rotundatis, concavis, medio ad oras incumbentibus, erectis. Filamentum quatuor, basi coacta in unum corpus, nisi quis eadem hoc pro pederitis filamentorum communium habeat. Semina crassa & hirsuta ad altitudinem vero globosa in dimidio tubum lacuarem capientia. Lacuare ab utroque latere appenduntur, hinc subulata & acuta patula, brachia & erecta. Antherae utrinque bilobae & acuminatae, conniventes, hirsutae, fordide flaventes. Germen pedicellatum, obverse ovatum, quinquefuitatum. Styli connexi, inferne plis capitatis hirsuti, superne glabri. Stigmata simplicia, obtusa.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Augusto & Septembri. Differtur ex hinc & æstiva, nuda, arida, sicciora & pallidiora.

264.

ERIOSPERMUM LANUGINOSUM

Eriospherum folio cordato, acuto, utrinque Innuginolo.

Radix est tuber carnosum, dilioris, foris cinereum, intus purpureum, pegni crassitie. Scapus folio proceior, teres, erectus, pennas columbinae crassus, sesquipedalis debilis & hinc sepe flexuosus, inferne hirsutulus, ceterum glaber, superne longe & laxo racemosus, basi inclusis foliis spatheiformi hirsuto. Pedicella ovatorum, parvis patentes. Petala inaequalia, breviter lobulata acuta medioque hirsuta. Petala fordide & pallide flavent cum fasciâ medio utrinque ex purpureo viridi. Antherae intus. Semina fusca cum lana alba. Pollum cordatum, acutum, integerrimum, coriaceum, firmum, erectum, utrinque dense lanuginosum, basi cucullatum, discis concavum, lateribus revolutum, quatuor uncias longum cum petiolo tereti lanuginoso & indiviso.

1. s. nulla.

Cor. Petala sex, ipsâ basi connata, infera, lanceolata, acuta; tria exteriora patula, &

planiore tria interiora erecta cum apicibus ad oras converentibus & paluis omnia post fecundationem in conum erecta.

STAM. Filamenta sex, late lanceolata acuta plana apice interiorum nutantia; petalis breviora. Antherae oblongae, incumbentes.

PIST. Germe superum subrotundum trifidum. Stylus filiformis, erectus, superne appendiculis clavatis muricatum. Stigma trifidum.

PER. Capsula triloba, trilocularis, trivalvis.

SEM. solitaria, lanceolata, acuta, pilis simplicibus papiformibus obfusa.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Septembri & Octobri. Fructescit Novembri & Decembri. Tabula sicut totum bulbum cum folio antice conspecto idem folium ex dorso, idem necdum totum evolutum, scapus florentem cum bulbi parte, capsulam expansam, & aucta pistillum & stamen.

265.

ERIOSPERMUM PUBESCENS.

Eriospermum folio subcordato, acuto, cucullato, pubescente

Radix est tuber carnosum, difforme, saepe minusve subrotundum, fuscum intus rubrum. Ex hoc ante folium scapus egreditur pedalis, penna columbina gracillior, teres, glaber, erectus, nodus, saepe iaxe racemosa. Pedunculi uniflori, graciles, patentes, teretes, uncinati, ad basim suffulta bractea lanceolata, minuta & acuta. Flores inodori, erecti, petalis albidis cum fascia viridi, floribus *Eriospermi* precedentis quoad characterem simillimi. Sic etiam simillima est capsula. Folium post maturam semina unicum erectum totum leviter pubescens subcordato-ovatum acutum, integrum, basi cucullatum fructuum, duas tresve uncias longum maxime petiolo erecto, subpubescente, immixta, inferne rubens, fere calorem crasso. *1721*

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Septembri & Octobri. Fructescit Novembri & Decembri. Tabula sicut bulbum cum folio integram, bulbo portionem cum scapo florente & capsulam cum seminibus expansam.

266

ASPARAGUS CAPENSIS.

Asparagus spinis tubernis spinis aggregatis foliis filiformibus *Taub. prodr. pag. 66.*
Asparagus foliis quatuordecim spinis circinnatis lateralibusque ramulis cernis quaternisque *Lin. f. 1.*

Asparagus spinis lateralibus terminatibusque, ramis aggregatis, foliis fasciculatis *Lin. spec. pag. 432.*

Asparagus spinis quaternis ramis aggregatis, teretibus foliis setaceis. *Lin. f. 1. pag. 37.*

Asparagus aculeatus triplici spinis, succulentus. *Phoen. alm. pag. 54. tab. 78. fig. 3.*

Radix consistit fasciculo tuberni sufformium, dignum minimum crassorem, biuncialis, in situ longum desinentium, primum albidum, dein foris fuscum intus epice simul extra terram coronantur capite denso amplexu stipularum cum interstitiis eorum futurorum rudimentis fuscum. Caulis plurimus, frutescentes, teretes glabri, infra ramos aplylli, inermes & stipulis vagis lanceolatis acutis fascisque orant.

pennam columbinam crassi, a sesquipede ad quinque pedes alto, ramoli, virides vel purpurei, firmiores in basco cinerei, nitidius & hinc a pondere ramorum ad terram usque reclinati. Spinae subaxillares ad ramos & ramulos perunquam teretes, subulatae, graciliores, rectae, acutissimae, fuscae. Ramuli foliosi aggregati, inermes, ad lentem villosi, ab una ad duas uncias longi, filiformes, post fructificationem toti decidui. Haec tamen planta temperata, nam continuae nati ramuli inter decursum ex eadem grama exoruntur. Haec itaque in ramulis seu pedunculis foliorum & unicolori considerari possunt. Folia sunt fasciculata, pinnatimque quatuor sessibus filiformia, acuta, integerrima, ad lentem subulata tres quatuorve uncias longa. Haec in principio ramulis recte decumbunt, nonnunquam se in toto aliquo caule iam boreate, ut post eorundem evolutionem credideretur alia fuisse triaria, tam nunc adspertu diversa. Supula foliis subiacet ovata parva & succrota, similia succrota floret. Flores sessilibus, in ramulis foliosis sere omnibus terminales, solitarii, erecti, suaviscenti. Calyx nullus. Petala haec connata, oblonga, obtusa, aequalia parumper concava, alba potentissima, nulla ad apicem reflexa, periscentia. Filamenta petalorum haibus inserta, potentissima. Antheram oblongam, incumbens flavam. Germen turbinatum, triquetrum, glabrum, viride, trilobulare, proiperrimum. Stylus crassius erectus, brevior filamentibus. Stigma trilobum, patensissimum. Baccis subrotunda, foveole rubens, plicis minor, unilocularis, cum femine gibbosa nigra & unice. Semper cum femina reliqua & ipsa loculatissima in pericarpio uniceconite dispersant. Baccis maturis rubedinem heri perdit, succrota & calcidat, mentiturque tunc capsulam trivalvem, quae caliculae vasis aetia applicat & omnia membranaceo trivalve, cui semen includitur.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret in caldario ab Octobri ad Decembrem, usitato agris sub die. Tabula hinc caulem boreatum totum cum foliis pendens evoluit, cum iisdem evoluit rami partem, boream auctam, boream & semen.

267

COCOLOBA LAURIFOLIA.

Coccoloba foliis oblongis, obtusa, coriaceis.

Tota glabra. Truncus decempedalis, carpum crassus, teres, erectus, ex cinereo fascis, supra medium ramulos & diffusus. Folia alterna, breviter & crasse petiolata, oblonga, obtusa, integerrima coriacea brevula, supra laterata vincta, subtus pallidiora, quatuor vel quinque uncias longa, juniora utrinque angustissima, petalis ex vaginis cylindrica & aetia amplius aut omnia. Nares cylindricae, multilobae, truncatae, erectae, floribus albis, modicis, breviter pedicellatis. Calycis incisim subrotundae, concavae. Filamenta haec connata potentissima, styli filamentum longiora. Stigmata capitata, papillosa. Fructus necdum maturi decidui.

Crescit ad Caracas. In caldario floret Julio. Tabula hinc ramos boreatum, boreamque auctum, utrinque conspectum.

268.

PAULLINIA HISPIDA

Paullinia caule ramisque hispida. Liliis superne pinnatis, inferne bipinnatis, racemis aggregatis.

Caulis fruticosus, scandens duodecempedalis, ramulos angulatus, pilis flavo-

CASSIA CARACASANA

Cassia fruticosa, caulis glaber, sicut et ciceribus, junior cum ramis foliatis viridis, et hirsutus, teris quadrifloris pediculis alteris digitum longis. Folia sunt altera longa et quatuoraginta brachia, altera media. Cassia inter ciceribus hinc gaudet hinc exarata, supra hinc et altera et non habitata grana plantarum, cumque plus minusve longipetala.

Cassia fruticosa, junior teris glaber et ciceribus, junior cum ramis foliatis viridis, et hirsutus, teris quadrifloris pediculis alteris digitum longis. Folia sunt altera longa et quatuoraginta brachia, altera media. Cassia inter ciceribus hinc gaudet hinc exarata, supra hinc et altera et non habitata grana plantarum, cumque plus minusve longipetala. Foliola ovata-obovata, acuta, integerrima, brevissime petiolata, mollia, retorta, exteriora interioribus breviora, ut in longioribus. In quibus lobulata, albidis, vix et mucosa. Pedunculi multiflori, ramuli et per pediculis terminatis, erecti, validi. Cassia foliata et ceteris cum ciceribus plus minusve longipetala, ciceribus ciceribus pariter et ceteris longipetala. Folia sunt altera longa et quatuoraginta brachia, altera media. Cassia inter ciceribus hinc gaudet hinc exarata, supra hinc et altera et non habitata grana plantarum, cumque plus minusve longipetala. Foliola ovata-obovata, acuta, integerrima, brevissime petiolata, mollia, retorta, exteriora interioribus breviora, ut in longioribus. In quibus lobulata, albidis, vix et mucosa. Pedunculi multiflori, ramuli et per pediculis terminatis, erecti, validi.

Crescit ad Caracas. In caldario Boret autumno, et raro fructum ferit maturum. In tabula sequitur caulis primi anni, necnon ramuli, summitas, siliqua et semina.

INANTHUS PROSTRATUS.

Inanthus caulis frutescens, prostratus, caulis multiblis

Totus glaber. Cassia fruticosa, teris, ab ipsa jam hinc ramosis, hinc calanum crassa, ex fusco cinerea, sepe in ramulos pedunculosque paniculatus, tam debilis, ut, nisi sustentetur, in terram projiciatur. Sic sustentatus in tabula figura majore representatur, quando altero et subsequa imprimis annis hinc densum coarctatumque siliam format ramorumque quatuordecim longiorum, ut non crederetur eadem esse planta. Ab ipso principio sibi relicta tota planta humi decumbit, folis ramulis hirsutibus exceptis, qui magis minime eriguntur, sed dein priorum habitum assumunt. Sic planta evadit tripedalis. Folia sunt opposita, coarctata, subnervosa integerrima, acuta, ex glaucis virentia, fuscantia, in cumulis hirsutibus erecta, in ramis et caulis bipalis similia. Pedunculi multiflori, terminales, erecti. Flores pauciperi, solitarii. Squamae epilycinne quaternae, lanceolatae, acuminatae, erectae, duae oppositae exteriores duplo breviores. Calyx cylindricus, longus, saepe fuscantia; demum calyx laccolatus, acuminatus, erectus. Petala ex ungue longo obverso ovata, argute multifida, saepe glabra, modo tota nigra, modo liliata lora purpurea, modo tota carnea. Genitalia gentis.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Fleret ab Augusto ad Novembrem. Tabula hinc eandem primo anni florentem, deinde caulis prostrantibus partem cum ramulis

ex flavo albentes. Laminae obversae orae rotundatae, patensissimae, utrae reflexae, foris ex concavo parte & altero latere villosulae. Filamenta basi in unum corpus cohaerens, interiora denticulata aequata & pila capitata hirsuta cum denticulis glabra, exteriora glabra. Antherae ovales, incumbentes, flavae. Germen ovatum, hirsutum, virens. Styli longissimi, pilis capitatis hirsuti.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Octobri & Novembri. Tabula exhibet totam plantam hircensem, & surta foliolam calycis & genitalia.

274.

OXALIS FERRUGINATA.

Oxalis scapis unilobis, foliis ternatis laevae maculatis foliolo medio cuneiformi, lateralibus oblongis, stylis intermediis; ciliis simplicibus.

Bulbus ovalis, utrinque acutus, semuncialis, tunicis nigricante tectus. Stipes subterraneus, nudi, in umbellam foliosam sociigeramque terminatus. Folia numerosa, ternata erecta aut patula. Petiolus basi articulatus, tertricusulus, antice plurius, dense villosus, purpurascens, plus minus biuncialis. Foliola subciliata, medium cuneiforme lateralibus magis oblonga, emarginata, utrinque punctata, pilis simplicibus ciliata laevae villosa & maculis ferrugineis variegata, dorso immaculata & serme glabra. longiora vix semuncialis. Scapi plures, basi articulati, unilobis, villosi, erecti, cum vixore pubescentes longitudine, cum bracteis circa medium opposita articulatis, minutis & villosis. Calycis foliola lanceolata, acutula, hirsuta, ciliata, interiora reflexa, apice saturate virentia. Corolla campanulata, calycis quintuplo major. Ungues erecti, ex flavo pauciter, Laminae subrotunda, amplae, integerrimae, patensissimae, albae, foris in altero latere punctis rubris utrinque adspersis. Filamenta basi in unum corpus coalita. Interiora denticulata, aequata, pilis paucis capitatis minutissimis & vix ad lentem conspicuis untractis cum denticulis glabra. Exteriora glabra. Antherae ovales, incumbentes, flavae. Germen oblongum, superne hirsutum, patens. Styli intermediis, pilis simplicibus hirsuti.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Octobri & Novembri. In tabula spectantur tota planta hircensis, & surta foliolam calycium ac genitalia.

275.

OXALIS VIRGINEA.

Oxalis scapis foliis ternatis foliolo intermedio cuneiformi lateralibus oblongis, stylis intermediis, filamentis edentulis.

Bulbus oblongus, utrinque acutus, cortice fusco vestitus, uncinis. Stipes exsertus, lutescens, teres, modo simplex modo ex alia litorum ramosus, totus dense hirsutus, erectus, viridis, penam columbinam crassus, a tribus ad sex unguibus longus, in umbellam florum foliosamque terminatus. Folia ternata, caudina alterna, terminalia plura & subumbellata, patula. Petiolus teretes brevissime articulati ad basin, hirsuti virides, plus minus ununciales. Foliola subciliata, utrinque vix ad semunciam & vix ad lentem conspicuis untractis, obtusa, integerrima intermedium cuneiforme, lateralibus oblonga & breviora. Scapi plures, basi ter iter articulati, unilobis teretes dios patens, erecti, longitudine petalorum, cum bracteis superne oppositis, la-

quodam velle... Calyx lobis lobulatis, sep-
ta velle...
Styli intermedii, pili simplicibus hirsuti

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Octobri & Novembel. Tabula sibi
duas plantas herentes; & vena calycis foliorum, genitalis, & pistilli.

FUMIORDIA BRACTEATA

Stylis intermedii, pili simplicibus hirsuti

Caulis frutescens, teres, rotundus, nudus, erectus, ad apicem scabrescens...
vel laterales, crassi, subdichotomi, pallide viridescens, teretes, glabri, lente producti,
tandem quatuor vel quinque uncias longi, potentes vel reclinati. Bractea ad omnes
divisiones gemellae, etiam saepe inter divisiones oppositae, ut vix levitacri non
pedicellatae sunt, sed sessiles, ovales, subrotundae, concavae, sessiles, glabrae, subro-
tundae, totus pallide, foris trichidia cum albida purpura, semineales aut longiores,
perfoliatae. Pedicellus uniflorus, brevis, crassus, erectus, inter quoslibet duas her-
entes solitarius & versatilis, cujus axis aut in utroque latere hoc solo in unico pedice-
lato...
Rarissimi apud nos flores in fructum abeunt; sed plerique una cum pedicella
sua post anthesin perfectam decidunt. Flos viridis pedicello horizontaliter infidet
filamenta pallent. Antherae sunt rufae. Capsula est glabra. Omnes flores sunt herma-
phroditi. Tota planta lacte foetet

Loc. Promontorium bonae Spei...
folia trifidatam, trifidam; incisus duobus superioribus triangularibus, in obtusum
mucronem declinentibus, acuminate, brevibus; lacina tertia magna, antra-
tum porrecta, obtusa, connivens, compressa, apice bifida

Cor. Petala tria, conciformia, obtusa, villosa, calyce breviora, erecta, calycis lac-
ina inferioris superiori fissura accumbentia, lateralia duo calyci adnata, medium
fundo calycis insertum, externum liberum

Stylis intermedii, pili simplicibus hirsuti

Filamenta elicta triginta, subulata, non articulata, haecellive contra calycem
excursa. Antherae subrotundae divites

Pist. Germen ovatum, trifidatam, longe pedicellatum. Stylus unicus, subulatus,
longus. Stigma hirsutum

Fig. Capsula subrotunda, trilocularis, trivalvis.

Sem. solitaria.

Patria huc ignota est. In caldario floret ab Aprili ad Augustum. Tabula IIIK eadem partem summam florentem ante folia, aliam ramulum florentem adhuc cum ramulo novo folioso. Desin. 1. Botem a tergo, 2. botem superne conspectum cum parte laterali, 3. eandem a latere, 4. perianthii laciniam tertiam majorem a latere, aculis prius ejusdem lacinae duabus summis 5., ut latentes sic pateant glandulae & petala, 6. eandem laciniam calycis majorem, in a a pedunculo obliquam, in tergo per b & c discissam, dein sursum elevatam, ut tria petala in conspectum tota prodeant.

277

EUPHORBIA FRUNIFOLIA

Euphorbia dichotoma. Folia subovata, serratis, acuta, subvillosa, caule erecto, glabro; floribus in dichotomus ramorum omnium solitariis, dichotomus superioribus cymose approximatis.

Tota lactesali. Ex radice annua caulis stricte attollitur erectus, teres, glaber, purpurascens cum virore, calamus & ultra crassus, plus minus pedalis & simplicissimus, dein per plures dichotomias subdivisus & sic saepe praeterea sesquipedalis. Folia in caule sunt alterna & ovata ad ramorum divisiones opposita & lanceolata, petiolata, acuta serrata, summa saepe integerrima, utrinque ad lentem villosula, subtus costulata & pallide viridula, supra saturate & sursum virentia, longiora quadruncialia. Flores omnes sunt hermaphroditi, plerique ex dichotomus tripetali reliqui monopetalis, breviter pedunculati, erecti. Dichotomus in ultimis ramulis se coarctantur, ut cyma florum densa evadant sinuata. Perianthium est oblongum, glabrum, semiquaquebium; laciniis lanceolatis, acuta, erectis. Petala aut unicum aut tria, ad dorsum posita, infundibuliformia, ore rotundato & integerrimo, erectis, glabra, viridula. Styli tres, biddi. Capsula glabra. Semina subrotunda, fusca.

Patria nobis ignota est. In caldario floret totam aestatem. Tabula IIII plantam florentem maiorem; auctoresque duos diversos flores, dein semen.

278.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM PARVIFLORUM

Meembryanthemum foliis lanceolato-linearibus, carinatis, impunctatis, distinctis Boabibus pedunculatis, calycis quadrifido laciniis duobus longissimis, alia brevissimis.

Totum glabrum. Caulis fruticosus, diffusus, teres, ab ipsa radice ramosus, calamus crassus, bipetialis distinctis & nisi usque, dejectus cum ramulis ultimis adscendentibus. Folia sunt opposita, sessilia, subamplexicaucis distinctis, impunctata, lanceolato-linearibus, obtuse carinata integerrima carinula, obtusula cum mucrone saepe deficiente, non papulosa patentissima oreque uncinata. Pedunculi in ramulis minoribus terminalia, quibus simplices vix uncinatae. Flores minuti. Perianthii tetraphylli folioli duo oppositi angulata patentissima, petalis longiora, aut duo lanceolata, erecta, brevissima. Petala numerosa, linearia, alba. Antherae flavae. Styli quatuor, subulati, patentes, corolla breviores. Capsula quadrilocularis.

□

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Fiorit Augusto & Septembri. In tabula
libitur pars Bonae caulis Borealis.

279

MESEMERYANTHEMUM PALCENS

Herbaceus, caulibus simplicibus, oppositis, alternis, utrinque latiusculis, ovatis, obtuse cuneatis, papulis minutis. *At. her. bot. 2. pag. 181*

Totum glabrum & fragile. Caulis fruticosus, teres, calicem crassus, erectus, bipedalis, ramosissimus, superne in ramulos simpliciter paniculatus. Folia opposita, amplexicaulis, distincta, cariosa, ad lentem minutissime papulosa, linearia vel magis lanceolata, acutula, obtuse cuneata & canaliculata, ex glauco virentia, perspicillata vel recurva, longiora rescucilla. Pedunculi terminales, solitarii, unilori, erecti, subnatis. Calicem per se & papulis minutis imbricatis utrinque latiusculis, longis totaque virentia, duo interiora circumdata membrana hyalina. Filice numerosissima, filiformis. Filamentis alba. Styli quinque. Capsula quinquevalvis.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Fiorit Augusto & Septembri. Jam ante decem annis temere hinc hinc ex locis hinc inde hinc hinc ex quibus promerunt planta herbaria alba omnia de qua supra jam dictum tabula libitur hinc hinc de quam habeo pro pallente in hinc hinc hinc. Ante decem annos ex alia hinc hinc hinc fuerunt plantae, corollis omnes utriusque carnis praeditae, ex quibus ramulus etiam representatur, & quae non solum a prioribus specie accipere.

280

ROSA MOSCHATA

Rosa germanica, in alio pedunculata, calice ovato, calice petiolisque acutis. *At. her. bot. 2. pag. 107. Hist. bot. par. 1. 2.*

Rosa cal. ovata, truncata, glandulosa, germanica, in alio pedunculata, calice ovato, calice petiolisque acutis, foliis ovatis, acuminatis, glabris, floribus corymbosis. *De Roy. herb. bot. 2. pag. 164.*

Caulis fruticosus, erectus, ramosissimus, glaber, aculeis sparsis validis recurvis recte armatus, octo pedes altus. Rami paniculati formantes glabri & sacros. Folia alterna, pinnata ex trilobis vel duobus paribus cum impari, foliolis ovatis, acuminatis, serratis cum denticulis apice luscis castore, ad minutum in margine crenulas glandula per microscopium conspicua instructis, subtus ad nervum venisque principes villosa, ceterum tota glabra. Petiolus ovatus & glandulosus hinc hinc stipula villosa capitata villosa. Panicula florum haeculescentium amplissima, corymbosa, erecta. Pedunculi, gemina ovata & calyce villosa sunt. Calycis foliola cuspidata, saepe ob usum alteramve lacinulam subpinnatifida. Corolla alba, plana, fructuatae diametri, petalis externis multo majoribus. Fructus ovatus, parvus, natus, glaber, rubens.

Crescit in Oriente? Fiorit sub die ob estate ad hermis adventum usque. Siliqua
que ramulus borens & fructus

ROSA SEMPERFLORENS.

Rosa germibus ovatis glabra, pedunculis hirsutis caule petiolisque aculeatis petalorum lateribus revolutis.

Rosa chinensis. Jacq. obs. part. 3. pag. 7. tab. 55.

Caulis fruticosus, duas tresve pedes altus, ramifusus, diffusus, teres, glaber, aculeis recurvis, sparsis rarisque armatus. Folia alterna inferiora pinnata cum superioribus duobus, superiora ternata. Petioli ad lentem villosi, uno alterove aculeo instructi. Foliola ovata acuminata, serrata cum dentibus apice cartilagineis & fuscescentibus, basi uno alterove villo capitato ciliata ut unque glabra nec o dorsali medio unum alterumve aculeum parvum gerente, extimum multo majus. Stipulae petiolis adnatae, acuminatae aculeo serratae pinnate capitate ciliatae. Ramuli elongati ut pedunculati terminales, foliati, unispori, teretes, hirsuti & duas tresve uncias longos. Calycis foliola lanceolato-acuminata, utriusque & ad oras villosa, plerumque integerrima. Corolla parva odorata, plena, profunde rubra, in varietate quadam carnea, petalis brevi post expansionem latera sua retrorsum volventibus. Germen ovatum, glabrum stylis & filamentis coloris corollae habent. Antherae saepe.

Crescit in China. Sub dio agit aestatem, hiemem vel totum quoque annum in calendario sic semper vivens & a primo vere ad Januariam forma. Tabula sicut ramosam levantem & floribus eorum ex varietate carnea.

CISTUS VAGINATUS

Cistus crispatus totus oblongus pilosis subtus reticulato-rugosis, petioli basi rosatis, vaginatis, sulcatis. All. bot. tab. 2. pag. 191.

Caulis fruticosus, quadripedalis, teres, erectus, ramifusus, ex cinereo fuscus, cortice glabro & lacero. Folia opposita, oblonga, utriusque angustata, acuta, ad lentem obsolete seu crenulata utriusque & ad oras pilosa stipulae subtus rugosa & pallide virentia, facie venosa, duas tresve uncias longa; cum petioli vix semuncialibus, pilosis, supra reticulata & basi in vaginam longiorum pilorum glutinosam magisque quam supra hanc adhaerentem concretis. Stipulae nullae. Pedunculati ut summi foliis nulliores unispori, & praetera terminalis alius ramifusus, erecti, crassi, villosi, aliquot uncias longi. Calycis pentaphylli villosi & perillenta foliola duo exteriora ovata, acuta, parva, tria interiora subrotundo-acuminata, ampla, valde concava. Petala magna, rosea, saepe rugosula, potentissima. Capsula ovata, subpentagona, glabra, quinquevalvis. Semina numerosissima.

Crescit in Teneriffa. Floret Mayo & Junio. Tabula representat ramosam florentem & ramulum frutescentem.

TILIA ALBA

Tilia *Bombus* nectario abductis folijs cordatis subtus tomentosis & uscrata. *Herbar. bot. t. pag. 170. Wild. arb. pag. 359.*

Tilia americana folijs cordatis, acuminatis, serratis, subtus pilosis, floribus nectario instructis. *De Roy herb. t. pag. 267. Virensch. pag. 55.*

Arbor apud nos jam trigintapedalis, densissime comosa, truncis erecto semipedalis diametri, ramis junioribus tomento cinereo & ad strium fortiores secedente obductis. Folia sunt alterna, cordata idque saepe inaequaliter, acuminata, argute dentato-serrata, saepe sublimata, venosa, facie viridia & ad lentem veluti tomento pulverulenta veluta subtus tomentosa albique praevius terribus & induria. Prodeniis axillares, foliatis, petalis longiores, supra octum denari bractea oblonga integerrima usque adnata & longitudine ipsius pedunculis superne cymulae multiflorae. Flores fragrantia Titium europaeam superant. Perianthium pentaphyllum foliis paucis sulphureis vel albidis, ovalis, acutis, concavis, erectisveculis. Petala quinque, oblonga, obtusa, comata, erecta, apice integerrima, calice duplo longiora cuiusque corollariae. Nectarii foliola totidem, ante petala posita, cuius similia, sed minorae. Capsula ex subrotundo ovata, styli parte persistente mucronata, obsolete pentagona, tomentosa.

Crescit in America septentrionali. Sub dio floret apud nos a medio Junio ad medium Julium, fructescit Septembri & Octobri. Tabula sistit ramulum florentem & dorso spectatum, cum bractea semper dorsum rami occupant, deus pedunculatum unicelestem sem & femina.

STACHYS COCCINEA

Stachys verticillis sexfloris; folijs obtusis-ovatis, basi cordatis.

Tota fetidula est. Ex radice perenni cautes herbaceae exsurgunt plures, erecti aut basi adscendentes, una cum nocentis bipedales, ramosi, acute tetragoni, quadrifidati, asperuli, villosi. Folia opposita, petiolata, ex cordata basi oblongo-ovata, crenata, subtus rugulosa, utraque villosa, inferiora obtusa, superiora acuta, plus minus tres uncias longa; floralia sessilia, successive minorae, tandem bracteoformata. Verticillis sexflori, distantes, multi. Procelli brevissimi. Calyx villosus, decemflorus, dentacula quinque, aequalibus mucrone crenulata. Corolla mucronata cum labio toto patentissimo. Filamenta rubella longitudine subaequalia, omnia erecta, nec ulla ad latera flexa. Antherae saepe. Stylus capillaris, albus. Stigma bifidum, rubellum, patens.

Patria hoc ignota est. Floret a Junio ad Augustum. Silitur coacta pars superior

LANTANA SALVIFOLIA

Lantana folijs oppositis, ovatis, rugosis, supra asperis, subtus tomentosis; capitulis oblongis, squarrosis, bracteis ex subrotundo acuminatis, caule aernna.

Frutex plene inermis, quadripedalis, totus ramosus. Caulis tetragonus, cinereus, erectus, digium crassus. Rami tetragoni, oppositi, patuli, juniora scaberr. Po-

lla opposita, breviter petiolata, anguste ovata, serrata, rugosa, supra scaberrima & saturate virentia, subtus subtomentosa & pari idē virentia nec aspera, a leevineia ad tres uncias longa, odore balsamico praedita. Pedunculi axillares solitarii, oppositi & alterni, subte res scabri, foliis plerumque breviores. Fiorum capsula oblonga cylindrica, densa, erecta, tandem uncinata & strobiliformis. Bractee subtricalae, ex subrotundo ovatae, acutae, multinerviae, utrinque ad latera villosulae nec scabrae, longitudine tibi corollae. Petalum roseum cum saepe flavo. Calyx tubulosus, villosus, inaequaliter quadripartitus. Corollae limbus subtilissimus labio superiore emarginato, inferiore trilobato & obtuso. Drupa subrotunda, violacea. Pulpa concolor, dulcis. Nux fusca, bifurcata, apice bifido acuto parvo, hilicularis. Semina solitaria.

Semina sine titulo ex Promontorio bonae Spei transmissa fuerunt. Sub die florēt totum aestatem, fructescit Augusto & Septembri. Hiemem agit in tepidario. In tabula representantur caulis florentis & fructescens pars superior, drupa & nux.

286.

SCROPIULARIA APPENDICULATA.

Scrophularia foliis cordatis inciso-serratis, glabris, infimis varie appendiculatis, racemis terminalibus, compositis.

Tota glabra & foetida est. Radix perennis, ramosa. Caules anni, plures, acule tetragoni, ramosi, erecti, duos treasve pedes alti. Folia sunt opposita, petiolata cordata vel cordato-ovata, serrato-incisa, acuta vel obtusula, nonnunquam lobato-incisa, quaedam inferiora etiam appendiculato-lobata aut rarius sic bijugata, venosa. Racemi terminales, in caulibus saepe pedales, in ramis breviores, erecti, ex pedunculis ramosis, subdivisionibus, mutabilibus, patentissimis, liliis oppositis, reliquis plerumque alternis, bractea lanceolata sustulit. Cujusmodi etiam ad omnia pedicellos occurrunt. Calycis lacinae sunt ovatae, obtusissimae, concavae, pallide virentes cum orbemembranacea albidula. Corolla modo tota quanta utriusque atropurpurea est cum sola lacinula infima reflexa pallide flavente; modo tota ex flavo vires, modo iterum ex flavo rescente purpureoque diverse variegatur. Dissert etiam flos in diversis individuis magnitudine.

Crescit in Africa circa Tunus. Floret a Majo ad Julium. Tabula sistit caulis partem superiorem, folium inferius, & florem varietatem majorem.

287

BIGNONIA GRANDIFOLIA

Bignonia foliis conjugatis, cuneatis, foliolis ovatis, pedunculis ternis terminalibus, trillaris.

Caulis frutescens, teres, cinereus, glaber, ramulosus, debilis, scandens, viginti-pedalis, pollicem crassus. Ramus teretes, punctis ferrugineis extantibus scabri, quales etiam petioli, conamnes & pedunculi. Folia opposita, conjugata, cuneata. Petiolus communis crassus, teres, vix uncialis, firmus, partiales glabri, seminales. Foliola ovata vel ovato-oblongata, integerrima, acuta, venosula, subcoriacea, firmula, laevitudo & saturate virentia, subtus coarsa & pallide viridia, a dimidio ad integrum pe-

dem longa et quatit ad ses unces lata. Cerni simplici longi talis horaria ad apicem petalo sustentata. Petalo ut in ramis pariter videri duo latus oppediti triangulari forma breviter latius quibus ut supra proportionata ut calyx duo tubo et latus interiorum duplo longior et tuberculata cum pedunculo pariter tubo super trifloris. Calyx tubulosus, glaber, vicens cum affusa purpura, ore quinquedentato. Corolla brevissima, truncata, inodora, glabra. Tubus brevissimus, supra calycem contractus in cellam, atque hic interius hirsutus. Faux longissima, valde compressa et pariter hirsuta latera ut inque lobulata lobis superioribus inter se per maculas distinctas ad partem convergens. Lobus in albas percutissimas hirsutas lobis lateribus magnitudine aequalibus lobos inferiores subnotulatis cum interioribus crenatis. Filamentum quatuor, subulata, duo exteriora longiora et petalo duplo breviora, cum redierint brevissimis quibus ad dorsum laminae oris ex humana parte epidermidia. Anthera et gemmae oblongae et latis pallentibus valvulis membranis hirsutis lingua quatuor crenata formis. Germen pedunculatum ore lobulatum, glabrum glandulae ovarii notata per micanti. Stylus biflorus longioribus filamentis. Stigma biflorum latum, patens.

Crescit ad Carnas. In caldario Societ. Augusto et Septembel. Tabula exhibet ramum florentem, Ramina, pistillum, et segmentum transversum laminae corollae.

MAURANDIA SEMPERFLORENS

Ullaria scandens. Cuvier Icon. vol. 2. pag. 15. tab. 226.

Sub hoc titulo semina transmissa fuerunt. Tota glabra. Ex radice ramosa caulis egreditur ab ipsa jam basi ramosus, ut multi caules videantur, teres, ceteris, calumniam crassus, ramosissimus, debilis, per petiolos pedunculosque volubilis scandens. Rami virides, herbacei, tripedales, subdivisi. Folia sunt alterna, sessibus numerosa, cordata, vel hastata, vel hastato-subobovata, acuta, subintegerrima, tri-quinque-vel septemnervis, fuscovirentia, cum petiolo volubili. Pedunculi axillares, solitarii, saeseris, volubiles. Flores saeseris. Calyx triest. Corollae tubus et fauce pallent cum lobis superis proprie a lobis ut inque purpureis et cum lamina glabra utramque adhaerent. Anthera saeseris. Capsula glabra. Semina nigra.

1. Pedunculatus subulatum hirsutis et lobis quinquedentatum persistentis utramque involucris saecolatis, acutus, erectis, subtriquibus.

Cor. monopetala, bilabiata. Tubus calyce brevior. Faux calyce duplo longior, depressula, ampla, utrinque varie lobulata, incurvula. Lobis quinquedentatis et bilabatis lacinae subrotundae, emarginatae, planae, subtriquibus, persistentibus.

Stam. Filamenta quatuor, basi incrassata et villosa, faucem corollae non superantia, quorum duo breviora. Anthera oblongae.

Styl. Intra corollam inclusum utrinque lobis crenatis. Stylus bilobatus longitudine laminae. Stigma simplex.

Per. Capsula utrinque lobis crenatis longitudine calycis bilobulata involucris saecolatis apice quinquedentatis, valvulis semiovatis acutis reflexis; dissipatione medio instructo stylo persistentibus.

Sem. rima subulata bilobata, lobis recipiendis propriis convergens a medio ex utraque parte subquadratis.

Citrus ad Martem. In casibus Martis prima vice ad montem Lavandium usque, quando venter tauri et de maritimis partibus habuit sicut perennitatem. Inducitur in tabula ramos floccos, capsula, semen

MARTYNTA DIANDRA

Martynta floribus diandris. Clus. obs. pag. 24. tab. 1

Martynta diandra. In casibus Martis prima vice ad montem Lavandium usque, quando venter tauri et de maritimis partibus habuit sicut perennitatem. Inducitur in tabula ramos floccos, capsula, semen

Martynta. Reliq. haussl. pag. 5. tab. 20

Martynta diandra. In casibus Martis prima vice ad montem Lavandium usque, quando venter tauri et de maritimis partibus habuit sicut perennitatem. Inducitur in tabula ramos floccos, capsula, semen

Tris capitata. In casibus Martis prima vice ad montem Lavandium usque, quando venter tauri et de maritimis partibus habuit sicut perennitatem. Inducitur in tabula ramos floccos, capsula, semen

Citrus ad Martem. In casibus Martis prima vice ad montem Lavandium usque, quando venter tauri et de maritimis partibus habuit sicut perennitatem. Inducitur in tabula ramos floccos, capsula, semen

BESLERIA SERRATA

Besleria serrata. In casibus Martis prima vice ad montem Lavandium usque, quando venter tauri et de maritimis partibus habuit sicut perennitatem. Inducitur in tabula ramos floccos, capsula, semen

Citrus ad Martem. In casibus Martis prima vice ad montem Lavandium usque, quando venter tauri et de maritimis partibus habuit sicut perennitatem. Inducitur in tabula ramos floccos, capsula, semen

rosas radicatas cum caeteris. Et harum quædam aliter scandentes aut in terra reptantes. Ramis junioribus dense hirsutis. Folioli videri, teretra quidem sed lamina membranula a folio utrinque decurrente angusta veluti accipiter. Folia sunt opposita breviter petiolata elliptica utrinque acuminata, argute serrata, venosa utrinque villosa supra venentia, subtus pulchre violaceo-livida, tres quatuorve uocis longa. Pedunculis axillaribus, foliariis, unifloris, oppositis, villosis, patentibus, longitudine petiolorum. Flores haud grati subodorati, horizontales. Calyx utrinque villosus viret. Corolla flavet, & villosula est. Germen glabrum albet. Fructum nondum deest.

Cat. Petiasthium pentaphyllum, laxum, amplum, foliis lanceolatis, serratis, acutis inaequalibus; quatuor erectis, summo patente, a gibbo corollae retroflexo, hoc & duobus inferioribus.

Cua. monopetala. Tubus brevis horizontaliter receptaculo firmis insidens, basi sua laterali huic in gibbum protuberans durum nitidissimum crassumque, inde ex collo angustato in suocem alvum inflatam compressulam & calycis longitudine. Lacinia b. labiatus, lacinia subrotunda, serrulata, patula, duabus superioribus minoribus.

Stam. Filamenta quatuor, subulata, erecta, brevissima, orta ex summo & crasso tubi corollae ortu, quorum duo paulo longiora. Antherae oblongae, incumbentes.

Fruct. Germen ovatum superum, dorso glandula rotundata tubulosa. Stylus bifurcatus, crassus, suberectus, longitudine faucis corollae. Stigma bifidum, lacinia ovata, orbicula, patula.

Crescit in India occidentali. In caldario floret Majo & Junio. In tabula illustratur ramulus boreus cum tamni frangulae portione corollae parte interiore, calyce avulso generalis ex flore secūm rapulo hinc adhaesum breviora ut flammum hinc naturalis cognoscatur, nam de his multo haec longiora sunt, sed in ipsa corollae expansione mirum contingitur de versus eius fundum secedunt, pinnitum adhaesum, ad caput dorsum glandulae conspicitur.

891.

HERMANNIA ALNIFOLIA

Hermannia foliis utriusque quaeformibus, crenatis, lineatis, subplicatis, racemis masculis.

Hermannia foliis cuneiformibus, lineatis, plicatis, crenato-emarginatis. *Lin. Syst. pag. 610. Berg. cap. pag. 166. Mill. illustr.*

Hermannia caule fruticoso, ramis diffusis foliis cuneiformibus crenatis, emarginatis. *Comm. diff. pag. 330. tab. 179. fig. 1.*

Artus alia una vicia fruticosa de erecta alia fons lateribus & majoribus. *Comm. Hort. bot. a. pag. 135. tab. 73.*

Caulis quinquepedalis, ramosus, diffusus, caule digitum crassa, tereti, glabro, erecto, fusco, ramis junioribus viridibus & per pedos fasciculato-bellatis scabra. Folia alia tria hinc alium petiolata utriusque cuneiformia interne integerrima apertum demum crenata aperta saepe pinnata, tubus rugulata, utrinque plus minusve bellatis scabriuscula, longiora uocialis. Supra lanceolatae, acutae, scabrae, parvae, erectae. Racemi terminales, omisso numerosissimi, horizontales vel reclinati, multiflori, inferioribus saepe ramulosa fasciculata pedice in secundis pendulis brevibus floris parvis, valde odoratis. Bractea lanceolatae, acutae. Calyx campanulatus, pilis bellatis hirsutus, acutus, erectus. Petala calycis duplo longiora hinc. Fructus albus,

plana, summo tantum margine hirsuta. Antheræ didymæ, utrinque bibræ, ad latus hirsutæ. Germen exes quinquefiducatum purè bellatis hirtum. Stylus purè ampucibus totus obfuscus.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonæ Spæ. Floret a Februario ad Aprilim. Tabula Mit rannum florentem, aucta flamen & piliolum.

292.

HERMANNIA HOLOSERICEA.

Hermannia foliis oblongis, superne ferratis, holosericeis, ramulis florentibus subdichis.

Frutex tres quatuorve pedes altus, ab ipsa iam basi ramosus, diffusus, debilis, rante basi digitum crasso ramoque teretibus glabris & fragrantis, ramulis junioribus foliis villosis, cum virore patentiibus. Ramuli florantes expe distincti sunt. Folia sunt alternè brevissime perfoliata oblonga cum basi angustata, obtusa supra medium serrulata, ceterum integerrima, subhis ciliata planiuscula utrinque tomentosa incana & holosericea, a dimidia ad totam unciam longa. Stipulæ lanceolatae, acutæ, integerrimæ, incanae, petiolo longiores. Racemi multiflori, terminales, compositi, patentes, foliis multo longioris. Pedunculi parvuli, paucissimi, penduli, usque ad septem. Flores sui coloris, parvi breves pedicellati, penduli. Bractæ ad pedunculos & pedicellos stipula limbo sed multo minores. Calyx tomentosus, incanus. Petala flava, calyce duplo longiora. Filamenta basi connata, lanceolata, glabra, albida. Antheræ luteæ apice acutæ hirsutæ, ab æta infra medium hirsutæ ceterum glabræ. Germen pedicellatum, ab æta quinquefiducatum, purè fasciculato-fiducatum hirtum. Stylus connatus, bifidus purè simplicibus hirsutus.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonæ Spæ. Floret Maio & Junio. Silitur rannus florentem aucta ramum ac piliolum.

293.

MALVA ABUTILOIDES.

Malva caule frutesco; foliis cordatis, lobatis, tomentosis; pedunculis paucifloris; fructibus globosis, striatis, loculis oligospermibus.

Malva foliis lobatis, villosis, caule erecto; calycibus brevissimis, capsulis globosis, striatis, loculis polyspermibus. *Lin. spec. pl. pag. 171.*

Malva caule malvarum maximo frutescente, foliis angulatis, planis, tomentosis pedunculo axillari, multifloro. *Cavan. diss. pag. 60. tab. 16. fig. 1.*

Abutilon althæoides flore carneo, fructu globoso. *Dill. elth. vol. 1. pag. 1. tab.*

Tota inodora. Causis fruticosus, erectus, vigintipedalis & ultra, teres, pollicem crassus, lenior ex cinereo fuscus & glaber; junior tomentosus, villis albis incanus, & mollis. Tales etiam rami. Folia sunt alternè, cordata, acuta, serrata, tota tomentosa & mollia, septemlobata cum tubo terminali magis producto & tubo utrinque spleno sepe obsoleto, a duabus ad quinque unciis longa, petiolo incano, crassulo & ejusdem longitudinis. Stipulæ subulatae, acutæ, erectæ, tomentosæ, radices. Pedunculi in summis foliis axillares, solitarii, ramosi, crassi, erecti, tomentosi, pauciflori, re-

rius simplices & unisori, ad divisiones bracteoarum mutula instructi. Flores Malvae hirsutissimi. Calyx tomentosus imbricatus. Perianthium exterioris fauce tria subulata, raduca. Interioris persistens & tenuiterquefidi lacinae fere ovatae, acutae, erectae. Petala obliqua, emarginata striata, patentissima, purpurea. Stigmata purpurea. Fructus subrotundus, depressus, tomentosus, motus, constans ex arillis circiter quatuor & viginti, membranaceis, oligospermis. Semina reniformia, nigricantia.

Crescit in insulis Bahamenibus. In caedario floret a Januario ad Aprilium, & frutescit brevi. Tabula exhibet ramum florentem, fractum & semen.

294.

MALVA STRICTA.

Malva caule fruticoso, arieto, foliis trilobis integrisque.

Caulis fruticosus stricte erectus, teres, septempedalis, digitum crassus, totus ramis brevibus ornatus, sensor glaber & fuscus junior & rami hirsuti & scabruscula. Folia alternis, breviter petiolata, subcordata, acuta, serrata, venosa utrinque asperius & ad lentem hirsula, triloba cum lobis lateralibus parvis & nonnunquam vix ulla, ab una ad tres uncias longa. Suprae lineares. Pedunculi unisori axillares, scutari, hirsuti, patuli, unisules. Perianthium exterioris triphylli & ab interiore remota lacina linearis & hirsuta. Interioris profunde quinquefidi & hirsuti lacinae unicolatae, acutae, patulae. Petala obverse ovata emarginata, patentissima, alba vel carnea cum sinus rufis. Arilli circiter decem, nigri, ad lentem muricati, monospermi.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret ab Aprilis ad Julium. Exhibetur summitas caulis florentis.

295.

RUIZIA VARIABILIS.

Ruizia foliis ramorum florentium palmatis, sterilium digitatis.

Ruizia palmata. *Cavan. diff. pag. 1 p. tab. 37 fig. 1*

Ruizia foliis utrinque utraque palmatis, unisulis. *Commerc. manuscr. 2. pag. 59*

Ruizia unisula. *Cavan. diff. pag. 1 p. tab. 37 fig. 2*

Ruizia foliis multipartitis lacinae unisulis tubus ista. *Commerc. manuscr. 2. pag. 56*

Arbor in patria, afferente antopta hortulano Boos, valla, tilia magnitudine. Quam hic uelensio ante decem annos ex leipune enata, iam quidecim pedes altitudine superat, truncu inflexo erecto, arietis, fere uncialis diametro ex cinereo fusco superne rama potentillimus ornato infirne maculis nigra inaequalibus & foetido, uide forte nomen apud uicolas Bois de foveur gauruz originem esse. Folia sparsa, appressata in ramulis junioribus longius petiolata valde varia sic ut ex eadem arbore orta nemo facile, nisi qui uideat, credat, unde non mirum est cet. Cavanues duas fecisse species sed mirum, ipsius Commercium autoptam in hunc errorem incidisse. Folia in uerue prima & alterius anni orbem omnia sua quinque digitata, utrinque glabra & videntia foliis lacinae acutis angustis infirne unisulidis an lacinae lineares & dilatatae, superne interueniens. In medio longiori & plus minus truncata cum petiolo glabra. Atque praetera duo foliola formata & breuissima, quae recta deorsum produuntur, & modo ex petiolo eoumque libera exoruantur modo ex baeos latero

foliorum inferiorum. In adultiore arbore raris hae folia digitata manent sed evadunt lineara magisque de his quorum lobus hinc hinc longe lanceolatus, sempervirens, folia cum lobulis oblongis obtusis paucis, vixis. Infima duo ovata, ceterum etiam ovata & glabra. In arbore decem prima vix apud nos Borace plures erant rami glabri folia hinc folia donata alia: unum ramum unum folium primum anno qui nullus flores tulit. Sed plures alii in eadem arbore rami tomentosi & longiori erant longe aliis foliis vestiti. Hae sunt palmata, quinqueloba, facie obsolete tomentosa & viridula dorso perula alba adnata tomentosa & alba, primum prodeuntia utraque viride tomentosa & alba, lobis lanceolatis lobata-ovatis serratis, extimo multo longiori, cum petiolo tomentoso. Stipulae sunt setaceae & deciduae. Pedunculis multilobis, axillares foliorum ramulis tomentosis inani, crassius & longitudine priorum breviores perditis manus lanceolatis concavis utraque & deciduis. Perianthium tomentolum parvis variet. Petala pallida & viride rubent cum unguibus sanguineis. Filamenta & styli rubent. Antherae breviter & actus dorsi & tubulus parvis utraque. Semina autem fusca.

Cal. Perianthium duplex. Exterius triphyllum, caducum, foliis ovatis, acutis, concavis patensissimis. Interius monophyllum perianthium profunde quinquepartitum; laciniis lanceolatis, acutis, patentissimis, longioribus.

Cor. Petala quinque obtuse ovata, obliqua emarginata, calyce parvis longiora, patentissima, ad basin usque distinctissima.

Styl. Filamenta monota, basi in unum tubum cylindricum erectum brevemque committunt hinc in quinque phalanges cum petalis alternanter divisa, hinc singulas utrumque tubulatas in filamentis sex septemve tubulata patentissima & petalis breviora. Antherae incumbentes.

Styl. Columna styli cum utroque utrumque depresso decemfalcatum. Styli decem, bifurcati, erectiusculi, longitudine filamentum. Stigmata simplicia, obtusa.

Per. Capsulae decem, in fructu tubulatum depresso & decemfalcatum firmius conjunctae, nec committunt, uniloculares, interne univalves.

Sem. duo, ovata, compressa.

Crescit in insula Bourbonna. Floret in calderio Mayo. Tabula exhibet ramulum brevem fructum utrumque & unum unum capsulas cum antheris, semen, folium ex arbore hinc, & aliud ex ramulo non flore in adulta.

296.

HEDYSARUM CORDATUM

Hedysarum foliis simplicibus cordato-lanceolatis pedunculis simplicibus, trifloribus, stipulis divaricatis.

Radix ramosa. Caules suffruticosi plures, ascendentes & erecti, pedales, hirsuti hinc triquetri ramuli. Folia alterna breviter petiolata simplicia ex cordata basi lanceolata, acuminata, integerrima, utraque pilis decumbentibus hirsuta, ad primum intermedium glabra, uncialia. Stipulae geminae, lineari-lanceolatae, acuminatae, hinc divaricate. Pedunculi sessilibus, axillares, sulcatae patentissima, folium parvis breviores superne geminis bracteolatis inflexis. Perianthium monophyllum, utraque ad primum tubulatum tubo caluminae unilobis quinquefidis & tubo longioris lateris lanceolatae, acuminatae, petalis infima reliquis longioribus duabus brevioribus vixulo sub-

pecta. Corolla papilionacea, calyce paulo longior. Vexillum obverse ovatum, integerrimum, planum, patentissimum, purpureum. Ala oblonga, obtusa, concava, vexillo concolora, eadem sepe longitudine erecta. Carina alia paulo brevior, subcuneiformis, obtusa, erecta, dipetala, pallida cum apice atrovirente. Filamenta decem, diadelphis cum simplici capillari, erecta cum apice ascendente. Antherae oblongae, incumbentes, saepe. Germen teres, glabrum, obtusum, viride, pedicello albo insidens. Stylus filiformis, situ & longitudine laminum. Stigma capitatum.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Augusto & Septembri. Tabula representat totam plantam primi anni, auctumque florem

HEDYSAURUM UMBELLATUM.

Hedysarum foliis ternatis, pedunculis subumbelliferis, caule leucocoso. *Lea. Sp. rar. Ind.*

Hedysarum trifoliatum arborescens, floribus ex alis foliorum liquor copiosus gubris *Burm. zeyl. pag. 113. tab. 31*

Folium crocodili. *Rumph. amb. vol. 4. pag. 112. tab. 31*

Caulis arbusculae, ex semine natus & jam sexennis, est pollicem crassus, quinquepedalis, erectus, teres, nudus, rimosulus, fuscescens. Rami seniores truncis similes, sed juniores villosi ac molles. Folia sunt ternata, alterna. Petioli teretes, villosi, plus minus saepeunciales. Foliola petiolata, integerrima, obtusa vel acutula, ad ora villosa ciliata, utrinque ad lentem villosula, saepe tamen minus, ad angulum articulatum ex nervo medio transverse venosa, terminata setula, femula, lateralibus ovata, intermedium late ovatum, majus, trinerviale. Stipulae oppositifoliae, semibifidae, acutae, concavae, appressae, villosae, viridis, folium necdum evolutum amplectens, & jam ante hujus evolutionem decidua, sola remanente ejus cicatrice. Pedunculi communes axillares, brevissimi, erecti, villosi, sustinent flores plus minus quatuor, brevissime pedicellatos, subumbellatos, bracteis villosis & parvis sulcatis, successively expansis, pedicellis patentissimis & villosis. Calyx villosissimus viret. Corolla nivea est. Antherae ochroleucae. Stylus hirsutus. Legumen tomentosum, fascium.

CAL. Perianthium monophyllum, semiquadrifidum, persistens; lacinus innerolatis, acuminatis, patentissimis, tandem reflexis, quarum summa & minima duplo latiores sunt lateralibus.

COR. papilionacea.

Vexillum subrotundum, emarginatum, reflexum, expansum nec compressum

Alae lineares, obtusae, erectae, carinae breviores & triplo anguliores.

Carina longitudinaliter semiovata, obtusa, erecta, longitudine vexilli, ungue dupli brevissimo.

STAM. Filamenta decem, diadelpica (simplex & novemfidum), saepe ad angulum rectum inflexa. Antherae oblongae.

PHT. Germen uncinatè compressum. Stylus robustus, situ laminum. Stigma simplex.

PSA. Legumen oblongum, compresso-planum, mucronatum, articulatum, articulis plusculis, monoispermis, bivalvibus.

SEM. reniformia.

Crescit ad littora maris & ad fontanum lacuumque ripas in insulis Zeylona, Ternatensis & Maurita. In caldaria floret Augusta & Septembri. Tabula sicuti ramosum Rorentem, legumen & semen.

298.

BEDYSARUM UNCINATUM

Herbiferum foliis ternatis, ovatis villosis caule fruticoso, pilis uncinatis scandentibus, racemis terminalibus.

Caulis plures, fruticosi, viginti pedes alti, vix digitum crassi, ramuliferae, teretes, debiles, scandentes inferiores glabri & fuscescentes superiores virides, longissimi, saepe penduli paniculati. Pili alii apice uncinatis dentissime obtusi, & hanc corporibus vicinis firmiter adhaerentes. Folia ternata, alterna. Petiolus compressus, pilis mollioribus nec uncinatis hirsutus, duos tresve uncias longus. Foliola ovata, in acumen angustata, utrinque villosa & mollia, integerrima, subtus pallidissime viridia, supra striata: in a cum disco medio minus pallio maculato intermedio longius a duobus ad tres uncias longa longique pedicellata. Intraxillum petiolis brevibus omnibus bractea lactea & villosa gemella donata. Stipulae cordato-lanceolatae, cuspidatae, hirsutae, ciliatae. Racemi terminales, laxi, penduli, solitarii, hirsuti, semipedales & ultra. Pedunculis uncinatis geminis hirsutis, uno tra. Perianthium monophyllum, campanulatum, tenuaquadrifidum, hirsutum, viride, laciniis acutis, erectis, liliosis angustiore & longiore summae apice bifida. Vexillum unguiculatum integerrimum patentissimum, purpureum cum macula ad basin duobus subrotundis flavis. Alae oblongae, concavae, erectae, obtusae, vexillo paulo breviores, caeruleo-virescentes. Carinae purpureae, alia simili. Stamina unguiculata.

Crescit ad Curaca. In caldaria floret Novembri & Decembri. Tabula ramosum Rorentem habet, calycemque unguiculatum.

299.

HYPERICUM FOLIOSUM

In partibus herbis trigynis, flammulis longioribus petalorum, calycibus lanceolatis acutis, foliis ovali-oblongis, sessilibus, glabris. *Art. bot. vol. 3. pag. 104*

Totum glabrum. Caulis fruticosus, erectus, teres, pollicem crassus, semipedalis, hinc in ramos oppositos subdivisos dense paniculatus, sic tripedalis, ramis junioribus subnatis. Folia opposita, sessilibus, linear-lanceolata, acuta, integerrima, fasciculata, omnino numerosa. Flores brevissime pedunculati, erecti, terminales terni cum medio sessilibus, uncinatis solitarii. Calycis sepalis lanceolatis, mucronatis, viridia, patentissima tam in flore quam in fructu, saepe magnitudine inaequalia. Petala flava, calyce paulo longiora. Stamina lutea, longitudine calycis. Germen ovato-oblongum, trifidum, glabrum. Stylus plerumque unicus, subulatus, crassus, erectus, in fructu persistens, tunc saepe apice trifidus, rarius styli tres distinctissimi. Stigma simplex, obtusum. Capsula oblonga, trifida, membranacea, fusca, trivalvis & semper trilocularis. Semina numerosa, oblonga, minuta.

Crescit in insulis Azoricis. Floret sub die Junio & Julio, hiemem transiens in septuario. Siftuntur ramulas florens, & hujus pars fructiferentis

300.

AGERATUM PUNCTATUM.

Ageratum foliis lineari-lanceolatis, serratis, utrinque punctatis

Totum inodorum & fere insipidum. Radix annua. Caulis teres, ad lentem villosus, totus foliosus, duos treave pedes longus, vix calamus crassus debilis hinc decumbens, superne tantum ramosus & ascendens. Rami numerosi, villosuli, subcorymbose. Folia sparsa numerosa lineari-lanceolata, acuta, serrata in petiolum angustata subtus punctis utropotellis supra iisdem elevatis densis notata, ceterum glabriuscula, sesquialina. Pedunculi terminales, paniculati, unilori, breves, erecti, villosi. Calyx vires. Corolla alba. Antherae flavent. Semina hirtula.

CAL. communis cylindricus, sulcatus, liguamis quinque, oblongis acutis, concavis, erectis.

COR. composito uniformis. Corollula hermaphrodita quinque, aequales, tubulose, calyce duplo longiores.

Propria usundibuliformis, tubo foris villosa, longo, limbo quinquefido, patenti-ultimo, acuto.

STAM. Filamenta quinque capitaria, brevia. Anthera tubulosa, cylindrica, longitudine faucis corollae.

PIST. Germen lineare. Stylus filiformis, longitudine faucis corollae. Stigmata duo, filiformia, patula, corollam superantia.

PER. nullum. Calyx unmutatus.

SEM. foliaria, linearia, angulata. Pappus triaristatus, patulus, cum calyculo proprio alternante acuto.

REC. ruidum.

Crescit in Mexico. Floret in caldario aestate. Siftitur caulis florens, succiusque flox.

301

COLUMELLA BIENNIS.

Non potui ad ullum ex generibus cognitis reducere, unius novum feci in memoriam L. P. M. Columellae, scriptoris de re rustica celeberrimi. Radix ramosa. Caulis biennis, teres, pedalis, calamo gracilior ad lentem minutissime villosus totus foliosus & ramosus, ramis superioribus fastigiatis, inferioribus brevissimis & saepe simplicifloris, quasi planta in tabula representatur integra. Vel in aliis individuis rami superiores fastigiat in virgas elongantur subpedales, ut planta evadat bipedalis. sed tunc ramuli in caulis decursa breviores illi solent plerique desiderari, ex tali planta ramuli pars fructigeri ad usus exlubetur. Folia sunt sparsa, linearia, obtusa, integerrima, carnosula, tomentosa, patentia, esulina usana vel duas uncias longa, ramosa breviora. Flores terminales, subsessiles, solitarii, erecti, paucis odore praediti. Calyx unmutatus videtur. Corolla flavet, ad sinuam tubo partem papillosa.

Cal. communis cylindricus unibracteus squamis nervosis lanceolato-linearibus, acutis, concavis, erectis, interioribus successive longioribus, apice scariosis & patulis
Cor. composita, radiata. Bracteae ut radiis plus minus novem. Hermaphroditae in disco plures.

Feminae propriae ligulatae, lanceolatae, acutae, integerrimae, striatulae, patentissimae.

Hermaphroditae propriae infundibuliformes tubo quinquefolio, acuto, patulo.

Stam. Hermaphroditae funiculae quinque capitatae. Antherae in cylindrum coarctatae.

Pist. Germen lineariter compressum, albicans monophyllum cylindricum & laevigatum, dentato. Stylus filiformis. Stigma bifidum, filiforme, patulum.

Hermaphroditae ut in Lactula.

Per. nullum. Caulis uncinatus, verrucosus cum extrorsum squamarum interiorum in stellam patentibus.

Rad. utriusque foliaria, linearis, tetragona, scaberrima, coronata calyculo proprio erecto & connivente geminis.

Rac. nudum, sublavatum, planum.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Junio & Julio altero aetatis anno. Tabulae exhibent plantam Boerhaavi integram et altera individua maxime evoluta cum calyculo fructificationis, aetia calycem in fructu committentem, florem disci, aliamque ex radio.

302.

MADIA MELLOSA

Madia foliis sessilibus, calycibus decaphyllis, radiis quinquefloris.

Tota viscosissima & valde graveolens. Radix ramosa, annua. Caulis teres, tripedalis, vix calamus crassus, foliosus, pilis simplicibus capitatisque vestitus, superne in ramis paniculatus, erectus. Folia sessilia, lanceolato-linearibus, integerrima, obtusata, utrinque pilis simplicibus hirsuta, ad apicem pilis capitatis simplicibusque ciliata, longiora truncatula inferiora omnia opposita tempore aetatis. Pedunculi terminales in ultimis ramulis, umbelsis & illis erectissimis brevissimis. Laxis oribus, articulatibus, viscosis, villis capitatis hirsutis. Squamae duorum ordinum, in exteriori serie semper octo, acutae, cymbiformes, in interiori duae, prioribus serie similes, ut minus hirsutae. Corollulae in radio quinque, ligulatae, calyce longiores, laevae, seminae, fertiles, tubo hirsuto, limbo sensutrisido, amplo, obtuso, patentissima. Hermaphroditicae corollulae in disco quinque, infundibuliformes, patentiores, laevae, fertiles. Germen utriusque oblongum cum basi acuta, compressum, glabrum, album, stigma bifidum & reflexo-patens. Semina pappo destituta. Calyx in fructu patulus. Receptaculum planum medium. Singulae corollulae tubo suo & germine se squamis calycinis proprie includuntur, ut hae aetia sine illa vix queat, unde dum omnes squamae successive abstrahuntur, nullus remansit in receptaculo locus. Quoque corollulae radii haerent in quinque ex squamis exterioribus, & corollulae quinque disci in reliquis tribus squamis interioribus inque duobus interioribus. Squamae quinque corollulae radii circumstantes, in maturascente fructu una cum feminibus decidunt, quinque reliquae squamae marcescunt & perispermum.

Crescit in Chili. Floret sub die & in caldaria a Julio ad Octobrem. Tabulae exhibent partem in summo caulis, & aetia calycem, hujus squamam unam interam, & calyculum radii aetiamque disci.

ERIGERON CHINENSE.

Erigeron caule paniculato, pediculis axillaribus, subnullis, foliis villosis, acutis, inferioribus obverse ovatis, serratis.

Ex Promontorio bonæ Spei semina transmissa fuerunt sine titulo & solo cum monito, esse ex China. Planta annua, tota villosa, erecta, ex ramis paniculata, sesquipedalis. Caulis teres & stratus. Folia sunt alterna, acuta, venosa. Intersata obverse ovata basi longe angustata subpetiolata, inaequaliter serrata, quaedam inferne utrinque vel in alterutro tantum ore ex dente uno profundius incisa, truncata. Summa sessilia, anguste lanceolata, usqueferrata. Pediculi axillares & terminales, uniflori vel biflori, graciles, erecti, plus minus seminales, omnino numerosi. Flores parvi inodori. Calyx villosus, viridis. Flosculi radii ligulati, filiformes, breves, erecti, pallidi. Discus flavescit. Reliqua ad characterem Lunæanum sunt.

Ex China. Floret sub diæ æstate. Siliquis caulis pars maxima.

304.

SENECIO LANCEUS.

Senecio corollis radiatis, foliis amplexicaulis glabris ad oras argute serratis & scabris, superioribus cordato-lanceolatis, inferioribus lanceolato-oblongis.

Senecio corollis tubulosis, foliis lanceolatis basi cordatis, amplexicaulis. Laxibus, argute serratis, caule frutescente. *At. Ac.* vol. 3. pag. 194.

Caulis ex eadem radice perenni plures, annui, teretes, glabri, lanugine abscedente hinc illic vestiti, tota siliquis erecti modo simplicissimi, modo ramosi a quatuor ad sex pedes alti. castrum & ultra crassi. Folia alterna, amplexicaula, subcoriacea, glabra utrinque glaucescentia cum nervo medio in facie purpureo, acuta ad oras serrata & retinesum scabra, saporis amaricantis & ingrati, summa cordato-lanceolata, reliqua lanceolato-oblonga maxima quinque uncias longa & tres quartas usque partita. Corymbus compositus terminalis, erectus. Corollæ radiantes, patentissime. luteæ.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonæ Spei. Floret a Julio ad Octobrem. In tabula scilicet summa pars caulis floreatis.

305

VERBESINA PINNATIFIDA.

Verbesina foliis oppositis, pinnatifidis, decurrentibus panicula corymbosa. *Corus.* vol. 1. pag. 67. tab. 100.

Ante decem annos semina sub Bidentis sinuato titulo transmissa fuerunt cum etiam Cavendish ad Verbesinas nactus totos posse credo. Ex eadem radice caulis successive atolluntur plures, succrutiosi, a quovis ad octiduum pedes alti, a digito usque unciali diametro crassi, alii duos, alii plures annos perennantes, erecti, teretes, semina emere glabr tandemque cum pauca medulla dure lignosi, punores illius & marginibus humorum decurrentibus quadratis, ut quadrangulares videntur. Folia sunt

capitata sessilis ex basi angustioribus basi fissis punctulata ovata breviter. Glandulae
 ex 2 compressis subrotundis diam. viximque lobatae per marginem de apertis alia fissatis
 & apertis majoribus punctis. Panicleae terminatae de oppositis axillares emittuntur
 densae, erectae, ad divisiones bracteolis lanceolatis minutisque saepe. Flores subsi-
 densae. Calyx oblongus umbellatus ex lacinis pluribus oblongis acutis & hinc,
 vicinibus, canaliculato-cuscaria, erectis, exterioribus paucis brevioribus. Corollula
 flavo, plures hemisphaeridae in disco, seminae plus minus aequo in radio, ligulae,
 oblongae, tridentatae, patentissimae. Antherae fuscae. Germen utriusque compressum,
 fertile, biseriatum, arillis foetaceis & longioribus sub corollae. Stigmata duo re-
 linea. Receptaculum palmaceum.

Crescit in Mexico. In caeteris foret Decembri & Januario. Tabula sicut sum-
 mam partem quae dicitur. In herbis magis partem caeteri elati cum totam truncata,
 totam ligni partem sphy. cum totam ex aquadum autumque Boecobum utriusque

306

ARCTOTIS REPENS

Arctotis bracteata radice & herbis. Receptaculum palmaceum, scapus umbellatus. Folium
 pennatifidum, caulis repens

Radix perennis, teres, calamus crassa, fibris aucta. Folia radicalia plura in or-
 bem de centro & in caeteris. Arctotis pennatifida folia utriusque alterius ex oppositis,
 utriusque & pennatis utriusque hemisphaeridae supra ex caeteris vicinibus tubum
 albis, a tribus ad quinque unciis longa; costa lanata. Ex hujus caeteris foliis lateri-
 bus caules egredientes teretes, calamus crassi, aut terre incumbentes aut in hoc se-
 mesteribus semperque de & a totam qui in caeteris ad hoc et distans totam se-
 dentem totam prostratam. Arctotis perennis totam caetera terra unius aut tantum ex
 putrescent & pereunt, quando totidem novae spectantur plantulae separatae, ac si non-
 quam cohaesissent. Hinc proximo vere novi caules novaeque plantulae exeunt, totidem
 priorum pedum arcum implentes. Scaps teretes, uniflori, erecti, lacini, bracteata una
 alterave subulata & minuta inflexi, quadrangulae. Flores erecti, ante florificationem
 fuscis mutantes, odorati. Calycis viriduli & subulati squamae ovatae, exteriores in ap-
 te utriusque & reflexae. Arctotis perennis a se hinc et distans totam caetera
 supra tota, lobis pallidis cum hinc prostratis. Arctotis perennis prostrata oblonga
 glabra, cum deficientibus calycula propria, pappo, stylo & stigmate. Corollula in
 disco plurae sessilis hemisphaeridae inflexae utriusque utriusque totam quaeque folia
 tenent summa, hinc. Arctotis perennis totam utriusque distans totam glabrae. Arctotis
 distans. Stigmata utriusque cum caeteris apertis hinc. Antherae fuscae. Receptacu-
 lum paucis dentatis & albidis obtusum. Semina nuda, fusca.

Crescit ad Praemontorium bonae Spei. Floret totam vitam. Tabula exhibet
 plantam cum radice altera prostrata altera truncata. Arctotis perennis partem hinc
 pharoditum, scapulumque cum ligula truncata.

ARCTOTIS VIRGATA

Arctotis corollis radiantibus fertilibus, annua, caule ramisque virgatis foliis lanceolato-linearibus, integerrimis vel denticulatis, glabriusculis.

Planta annua, tota in ramos virgatos paniculata, se tripedalis, erectiuscula, debilis, tota ferme glabra. Caulis teres, striatus, pallide virens. Folia lanceolato-linearis, acuta, subcuneifolia, sessilia, alternis, duas creve uncias longa, caulina magis minusve denticulata, reliqua plerumque integerrima & angustiora. Flores terminales, solitarii, erecti, inodori, diametri fere biuncialis. Calycis glabriusculi & virentis squamæ exteriores ovato-subulatae & patentissimæ, interiores oblongæ, erectæ, in appendicem subrotundam concavam flavo-pallentem & scarosam terminatæ. Corollulae radii linearis, sesiles, utrinque sex, vix manifeste tridentate, lanceolata, patentissimæ, cum germine hirsuto & coronato squamis sepius senis albidisque cum suffusa purpura. Corollulae disco steriles, plurimæ etiam calycinatæ, flavæ eorum umbi cordata macula. Stigmata idæ linearis longa truncata. Receptaculum villosum.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonæ Spæ. Floret Maio & Junio. Tabula sistit caulis partem summam & auctum germen cum calyculo proprio.

308.

CINEHARIA LINIFOLIA

Cineharia pedunculis multifloris foliis linearibus, sparsis, caule leucotubo. *Lin.* *h. fl.* pag. 765. *Lin. anac.* vol. 6. pag. 81.

Caulis fruticosus, ramulosus, teres, a cæciculis foliorum deperditorum scabriusculus, erectiusculus, suscescens, basi pollicem crassus, tripedalis. Folia conferta, sessilia, linearis, integerrima, acuta, cuneifolia, depressa, supra sulco exarata, patentissimæ, virentis, uncialis. Pedunculi uniflori, axillares solitarii, filiformes, patentes, laxi, foliis duplo longiores. Calyx glaber, virens, erectus, in septem vel octo laciniis semiovatis acutisque lissis. Corollulae radii totidem, flavæ, patentissimæ. Discus concolor. Receptaculum breviter paleaceum.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonæ Spæ. Floret Aprilis & Maio. Tabula sistit ramum florentem.

309. & 310.

CARICA MICROCARPA.

Carica foliorum lobis integris, trunco urtuo.

Diœca, tota glabra & lactescens. Caulis arboreus, simplex, ab octo ad duodecim pedes altus, basi diametris unguibus & ultra, vix junior totus adultior superne tantum, cinereus & elasticibus magnis albidisque a foliis descriptis squamatis, adultus infente fuscus & epidermale secedente velis. Cuneatus cum cæciculis foliorum cum obsoletis plerisque. Folia versus trunci summam spatia, approximata, patula. Petioli teretes, solidi, ephorum vel & digitum minimum crassi, a dimidio ad integrum

novi a pedunculo emittit, post tres quatuorve annos incedente & distincte ramofam evadit, tunc uncialis & longius, tandem una cum pedunculis ex apice folia protrudit, & non in certum modum mutatur post annum sequentem. In hinc sed calice ovato modo crassum. Flores modici. In maribus directis perianthium quinquepartitum, acutum, patentissimum & minimum est. Corollae rubeae tubus levi suffunditur viscoso, sicut cyllindricus, habet puncta & rugas. Limbus qui in quatuor lobos oblongos, obtusos, lobosque & revolvitur, tubo duplo brevior. Filamenta decem, plana, erecta, summo tubo corollae inserta, quae in quatuor lobos & per lobos alia quatuor obtusissima de quo corollae paulo longiora. Antherae ex sacro pallentes, oblongae, didymae, adhaere parietis interiori filamentorum, in longioribus infra apicem in brevioribus multo demissae. Germen ovale rudimentum quod in lobis & in corollae cavitatibus hinc hinc latet, erecti & corollae tubo triplo brevioris, signato dolo vel simplici. In arboribus ferax ex lenticulis tuberculis, sed nunquam apud nos in ramos transcurrit, per totam tractu longitudinem pedunculi egrediuntur plures, teretes, uncialis, striati, recti, uniflori. Floribus modicis perianthium est minimum & quinquepartitum petala quoque, alba, oblonga, acutula, uncialia, crassius, habet canaliculata & erecta. exteriore plana & revoluta; germen ovatum, superne angustatum, viride, glabrum, obsolete pentagonum; signata quinque, alba, longa, apice bifida & seta. Baccula ovata, acuta, obtuse pentagona, odorata, rava, pugnata ad summam magnitudine, saepe unice, intus alba, unilocularis, pendula. Semina numerosa, undulata, ovata, nigra.

Crescit ad Carnae, incens a vicinitate alvum conspiciat dicta *Tapania*. In calidario floret totam aetatem & autumnum, hinc diverso tempore fructum maturans. Tabula exhibet partem hinc hinc fructum maturans partem hinc hinc fructum maturans hinc hinc ex semina duobus floribus unicum, fructum integrum, tandem longitudinaliter dissectura, aetateque hinc hinc & a latere conspiciat.

312.

DIOSPYROS OBOVATA

Diospyros foliis alternis, obovatis, utrinque glaberrimis

Caulis erectus, teres, tripedalis, pollicem crassus, fuscescens. Folia alterna, breviter petiolata, ex basi acuta obovata, obtusa, integerrima, utrimque subtus venulosa, glabra, firma, patula, plus minusve biuncialia. Pedunculi axillares, solitarii, uniflori, patuli, brevissimi. Flores brevissime pedicellati, modici. Calyx vixit. Corolla & stamina sordidi coloris. Stomachus horridus.

CAL. Perianthium monophyllum, subovatum, erectum, acute & inaequaliter quinque partitum.

COR. monopetalum, connatum. Tubus subovatus, calyce duplo longior, erectus. Limbus quadrifidus, tubo duplo brevior; lacini ovatis, obtusis, patentissimis.

STAM. Filamenta octo, receptaculo saevata, subulata, erecta, tubo corollae breviora alterna longiora. Antherae erectae, longitudine filamentorum saevatae.

PART. Corpus discoideum seu geminis rudimentum. Stylus nullus. Stigma nullum.

Crescit in Domingo. Floret in calidario Maya. Tabula hinc hinc fructum hinc hinc aetate hinc hinc & genitalia

313.

DIOSPYROS DIGYNA.

Diospyros foliis oblongis, venis integerrimis, utrinque glaberrimis coriaceis floribus axillaribus, pedunculatis.

Tota glaberrima, in horti caldario arbor decempedalis, florens a Mayo ad finem Junii, fructum non perficiens. Trunco diametro buncialis, erecto, cortice ex nigro fusco, striatulo, totoque tuberculis densis exasperato; ramis junioribus glabris & virentibus. Rami horizontaliter patent, aut recumbunt. Folia sunt alterna, breviter petiolata, oblonga, acuta, integerrima utrinque glaberrima coriacea, venulosa, firma longiora octouncialis, adulta super atrovirentia & subtus late viridia juniora utrinque ex flavo virentia. Pedunculi uniflori, axillares, solitarii, breves, crassi, recurvati ad dorsum ramorum. Flores nudati, sepe uncinati, hermaphroditi & raris cum quatuor rudimento sine stylo, ceterum hermaphroditi similes. Calyx viret. Corolla albet. Germen & styli villosula sunt. Filamenta hirsuta.

Cal. Perianthium monophyllum, campanulatum, coriaceum, crassum, semiquinquefidum vel semiquadrifidum, apice semiovatis acutis erectis.

Cor. monopetala, coriacea, crassa. Tubus ovatus, calyce duplo longior. Limbus parvus, laciniis semiovatis, acutis, reflexo-patentissimis, numero acutiarum calycis.

Stam. Filamenta ab octo ad octodecim, filiformia, erecta, brevia, qua basi corollae, alia receptaculo floris inserta. Antherae lineares, acutae, erectae.

Pist. Germen ovatum multiloculatum. Styli duo, crassi, erecti, longitudine flammula. Si gnata obtusa.

Crescit in insula Ceibes. Culta in insula Mauriti vocatur *Faux Biagofoa*. Floret in caldario Mayo & Junio. Ramus fistitur; tum pistillum, floe, auctaque pistillum & lignum.

314.

PISONIA OBTUSATA.

Pisonia incana, foliis obtusis.

Frutex totus glaber, sempervirens. Caules septempedales, pollicem crassi, scabresculi, cretiosculi, debiles, teretes, cinereo-fusci. Rami plurimi, propenduli, pauci erecti. Folia brevissima petiolata, opposita, oblonga vel subovata, obtusissima, integerrima, coriacea, nuda, plus minus tres uncias longa, fuscunciam vel duas uncias lata, venulosa. Pedunculi communes terminales, subpaniculati, foliis breviores. Flores sessiles vel brevissime pedicellati, subaggregati. Corolla lutea, viridula. Stamina tota alba. Germen pallide virens glabrum. Stylus & stigma alba.

Cal. nullus, nisi bracteolam unam alternamve minutissimam, corollae subjectam, calycem dicas.

Cor. monopetala, tubulosa, cylindrica, erecta, ore unequaliter quadri-vel pluridentata.

Stam. Filamenta sex, subulata, basi dilatata, brevissima, erecta, octa ex receptaculo communi. Antherae oblongae, erectae.

Pist. Germen ovatum, trifidum, superum Stylus filiformis, erectus, corolla longior. Stigma peneilliforme

Pis. molle, edule }
Sax. unicam. } ex affectione hortulan.

Crescit in insula Providentia. In caldario floret Mayo & Junio. Tabula exhibet ramulum florentem aucta in eadem proportione pilillum solum, genitalia, & florem, magis multum flancu.

315.

FICUS SCABRA.

Ficus foliis obverse ovatis, acutis, serratis. scabris, fructibus globosis hirsutis.

Caulis fruticosus plures, erecti, teretes, digitum aut pollicem & ultra crassi hirsutuli scapules, a litorum praeteritorum cicatricibus inaequales, lactescentes, fusci, non radicales, parum ramosi. Folia opposita, petiolo hirsuto innata, obverse ovata limulque suboblunga, acuta, serrata, utrinque scabra, subtus nigola, longiora sempetalata. Stipulae ex ovato-acuminatae breves. Fructus globosi, infusili umbilico impredata coronati, aeterna paulo majores, pedunculis hirsutis sustentati, ex cicatricibus foliorum ut nunc toto ad ipsa saepe tellure orta fontarii aut aggregati pluculli, apud nos ad maturitatem nondum pervenerunt.

Patria ignota nobis est. in caldario floret Aprili & Mayo Tabula sicut caulis summam partem.

316.

RHAPIS FLABELLIFORMIS

Rhapis frondibus palmatis, plicatis, plicis marginalibusque aculeato-denticulatis. *Act.*

her. vol. 3. pag. 413.

Chamaetrops excelsa. Linn. Syst. pag. 584. Thunb. Jap. pag. 170.

Spreng. & Sodia. Kermf. nov. cat. pag. 898.

Solum possidemus marem. Radix conluta in aggerie fibrarum crassarum longarum albidarumque Truncus, quem ut patria arboreis excelluntque autoptae praedicant, in nostra planta est dumtaxat sesquipedalis, pollice paulo crassior, erectus, minus emittens digulis subaginantibus suscipientibus & longe rigideque ciliis foliorum reticulis velutis. Petioli superius sunt glabri immixtos ve obsolete trigoni, erecti, firmi, immixti, teretes. Folia sunt digitata, lobulis pinnatisque quinque casticeis, plicatis, apice in plures dentes lanceolatos acutosque incisus, ad utras & subtus ad plicam retrosum aculeato-frabris caeterum glabris, sempetalibus Spadix ex gemmate inter folia egreditur paniculatus, ramulus sempetalibus spica unicolorata, acuta complexante fuscaque interne velutis. Spica ex indurata, plus minus huncalca. Flores hinc inde odorati. Bas. in eadem specie immixtis foliis. Calyx campanulatus, brevis scaberrimus viridis, lacinus rotundatus, erectis, margine purpurascens. Corolla bipetalata obverse ovata. Basa, ad unam tertiam calida, erecta, lacinis ovata acuta, apice ad mutuo sefe conveniens & purpureascentibus. Stamina sex, corolla nuda, eademque breviora.

Crescit in Japonia. In caldario floret aetate. Tabula exhibet totam plantam multumque florem.

KAEMPFERIA LONGA

Kampferia caule solido ferili

Radix perennis constat tuberculis pluribus fasciculatis, feretibus, carnosâ, al-
 bus. Exiguâ tuberculis radicalibus solis prodeunt, in summo sphaerâ
 et propriâ gemmis aromaticis exant, circiter duodecim ex eadem successively gem-

plexantibus, erectis, pallida cum apice fuscescente, longitudinis diversis inter sese
 Calyx sagalis floribus duplex. Exterior inferus est spatha triphylla, membranacea,
 hyalina, pallida, erecta; valvula exteriore ovata, acuta, connivente, latissima, et
 fere unciam longa, duabus interioribus oblongis et angustis. Calyx interior est spatha
 supera, scilicet gemmis impedita, monophylla, tubulosa, cornea, longitudine totâ ca-
 rollae superae aetate illâ et patula, dorso in lobellum lanceolatum acutum erectum
 que incurvens. Corolla supera, monophylla. Tubus longus, gracilis, cylindricus

canaliculatus acutus, floccidus, integerrimus, binaclibus, dorsali erecta, laterali-
 bus patulis vel etiam patentissimis. Interior hâc infundibuliformis, deus tripartitus,
 exteriori brevior, aequis duabus dorsaliibus lanceolatus, acutus, erectis, pallentibus
 cum suffusa purpura, ejusdem longitudinis; lacinis antica purpurea, lineata, pat-

la suo pulvis, seminaque plurima, et videtur fore capsula. Postquam omnes flores
 transierint, ex pluribus tuberculis radicalibus solus prodeunt, in summo sphaerâ
 setosa, subtus lineata et livida, supra costata et viridia cum oleo saturatiore,
 pediculis, striata, aromatica, orta ex petiolo canaliculato longo amplexante, qui
 omnes petioli eandem mensurantur bapedalem, foliis alternis, tandem pluribus, vel

Crescit in India orientali. In caldarie floret April. Tabula exhibet plantam flo-
 rantem, floribus a tergo visum, calycem floris, calycem corollae cum gemmis
 solis, nigrae aetate, et prima folia

VALVIA LAMIFOLIA

Salvia polytachya. Carr. bot. ref. 1 pag. 17. tab. 177

Caulis fistulicollis, plures, ramosi, tetragoni, solummodo crassi, ad lentem subpubescentes, ramosi, erecti, quadripedales. Folia sunt opposita, ovata, acuta, serrata, utrinque rugosa & ad lentem subpubescentia, subtus costata & venis raris, levis odorata & rariis quiddam habentia, plus minus tres uoclas longa, cum petiolo vel duplo brevioribus. Spica verticillata, terminalis, ab una ad tres uoclas villosa, striatum, viride, tridentatum, acutum. Corolla caerulea, calyce duplo longior. Galea oblonga, erecta, obtusa, conuexa, foris villosa. Labium planissimum, planiusculum, longitudine galeae, trilobum; lobis rotundatis, intermedio duplo latiori & bilobo. Stigmatis lacunia altera erecta & brevis. Semina glabra. Crescit in Mexico. Floret in tepidario Decembri. Tabula exhibet summam caulem, & aucta perianthium corollamque.

SALVIA REPENS

Sarva tota lanceolato-linearibus, integerrimis, floribus spicatis, oppositis, foliis

repens, tota lanceolato-linearibus, integerrimis, floribus spicatis, oppositis, foliis

Tota odorata est, saporis subamaricantis tandemque aeris, & ad pennam columbinam crassis, albicantes, ad genicula stipulis lanceolatis oppositis velutis, apice novam plantam producturas, sic ut brevis tota illa caulibus plena sit. Folia sunt opposita, lanceolata, acuta, serrata, utrinque rugosa, utrinque subpubescentia, ad oras per lentem pectinato-cristata, venis nonnunquam serrata, utrinque vel sex uoclas longa, saporis subamaricantis tandemque aeris, subcristata. Spica terminalis, erecta, gracilis, triuncialis. Bractea opposita, lanceolata, acuta, erecta, subsillares ad flores cum aliis minuta ad eandem latera. Flores solitarii, oppositi brevissime pedicellati, rarius cum rudimentis foram aliorum lateralium. Calycis tubulosi & lobulati lacunae tres, lanceolatae, acutae, erectae, fere aequales. Corolla caerulea & calyce triplo longioris galea obtusa, conuexa, erecta, foris villosa. Labium planissimum, planiusculum, longitudine galeae, trilobum; lobis rotundatis, intermedio duplo latiori & bilobo. Stigmatis lacunia altera erecta & brevis. Semina glabra. Crescit in Mexico. Floret in caldario Octobri & Novembri. Tabula sistit caulem superiorem, foliolum, uoclaque corollam, stylum, portionemque soli

IUSTICIA CRISTATA

Iusticia spica terescaulis tetragonis; floribus tetrandris; solis crenatis, ovatis

Caulis fruticosus, teres, glaber, erectus, tripedalis, ramis oppositis: Folia opposita crasse petiolata ovata acuta serrata: crenata costata, nec petiolum haud longe decurrentia, firmula, patentissima, ad costas subtus per leotem subvillosa, ceterum glabra, a quatuor ad decem uncias (sive petiolo longa. Spicæ terminales ab unice ad quinque, axillaris nulla, a quatuor ad sex uncias longæ, tetragonæ, erectæ, subsessiles in interstitiis inter bracteas alba lanugine obtusæ, sicut. Bracteæ ovæ ac, concavæ acutæ, coracææ ad ovis & in emittæ, foveæ cute quadrangulæ umbri- catæ, adpressæ, unifloræ. His opponantur ad alteram calycis partem alie duæ bracteolæ ternæ acutæ auriculatæ, carinatæ foveæ ovæ terminatæ ac. Calyx tetragonus est ad unice & superne in dorso parvis ut alius. Cæcæa mutata. Filamenta ad dorsum antherarum pubescent. Hæc pallent. Flores modici ab inferioribus capitæ incipiunt, & in qualibet spica speciosissimas quatuor decussantes crissas lingunt. Characterum genericum subijcio.

Cal. Perianthium pentaphyllum; foliis lanceolatis, acutis, concavis, erectis, uno ante bracteas gemellas posita latiore.

Cor. monopetala bilobata, calyce multoties longior. Tubus huius subrotundus, ciliis in faucem albis longioribus compressis superne immixtis. Lacium superius erectum connivens, apertæ lobis rotatis in acutis alternatis & ovatis. Internus integerrimus, lanceolatus acutis marginibus, dependens, superior longius.

Stam. Filamenta quatuor, distincta, longitudine æqualia, subulata, orta ex basi fauce, petalo paulo breviora. Anthera in quolibet filamento unica, lanceolata, acuta simplex apice filamentum longitudinaliter æquali.

Pist. Germen ovato-oblongum, teres. Stylus filiformis, longitudine fere corollæ. Stigma simplex.

Crescit ad Caracas. In caldario Horti Auculo & Septembri. Lucea planta vix ex Caracas adlata fuit, nunc jam sexpedalis, quæ nondum flores protulit, protuberant autem omnes ex hac specie per tubulos producit ac unguis. Nullantur in tubula formulas carolis Horti is scilicet sicut calicis ex ovatis, pilularum & a superiore de vilura exposita, antheram ex utroque latere conspicitæ, bractea, calyx cum duabus bracteolis interioribus, calyx post hos avulsus.

321.

JASMINUM VOLUBILE

Jasminum foliis simplicibus, oppositis, ovatis, glabris, panicula terminali, ramis volubilibus.

Totum glabrum. Caulis fruticosus, scandens, viscerosus, teres, sexpedalis & ultra, ramis terilibus, volubilibus. Folia opposita, simplicia, petiolata, ovata vel lanceolata, acuta, integerrima, nitida, firmula, sempervirentia, plus minus terripetala. Panicula terminalis, ex pedunculis oppositis ramosis & multifloris. Flores suaveolentissimi, albi. Perianthium parvum, erectum, ore in quatuor, quinque vel sex denticulos extellum. Petali lacuum sex ad octo, oblongæ, patentissime. Anth-

ram oblongam, erectam, sulphuream, in medio corollae tubo. Status superne intellus
& virens

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret in caldario apud nos a Mayo ad
Julium. Nilam ramus borea.

322.

SPERMACEE SUFFRUTESCENS.

Spermacoe anglica, ulifruticosa, diffusis foliis lanceolatis, floribus capitata, Sa-
manibus raris.

Caulis erectus, teres, glaber, digitum tandem crassus, fuscus, mox ramosus;
rami vix ultra dimidium distent ad dimidium & vix pedem perfoliatis
quibusque ramis per basem vertuntur quadrifidatis variisve mutis, ad viti-
nem tamen subpubescentibus. Folia opposita, lanceolata, utrinque acuta, margi-
nes, per lentem ad oras minutissime denticulata & utrinque intella, hincata, innixa
per totum hinc & inde subventi orbem vagina hinc cupula continet amplexu aut ab-
que ore rotata. Folia summa sunt quatuor & late mutua. In capitulis
terminales & nonnunquam in superum. In summo alio alio. Per
bracteam per quadrato distato. Umbra mutua. Flores & alii. Per
tentissimus, apice subrubello revoluto, ciliato, inque facie pilis paucis insatis. Fila-
menta erecta, longitudine corollae.

Patriam ignoto. Jam a viginti annis in caldario colitur, florensestate. Tabula
exhibet ramum, radicem cum caulis parte infima, dein secta stipulam, petalum cum
filamentis, & calycem cum pistillo.

323.

IPOMOEA MURICATA

Ipomoea foliis cordatis, acuminatis, pedunculis multifloris cauleque muricata, pel-
lula verneribus, in caldario colitur a viginti annis.

Convolvulus muricatus. *Lin. Syst. pag. 201. Lam. moll. pag. 44*

Radix annua ramose. Caulis volubilis, teres, ramosus, nitidus, purpurascens,
sexpedalis, basi caudum crassus, modo totus, modo hic illic, spinulis carnosis ser-
pergentibus muricatus. Folia cordatis, emarginatis, lobis acuminatis, utrinque
indistincte emarginatis, supra nitida, infra pubescentibus, per totum
peritostem. Petioli breviter muricati, in perigonio muricati. Pedunculi
axillares muricati. Capitula multiflora, subglobosa, patentia, ab
mutua ad mutua. Flores plures, cum muricata peritostem. Petala
carnosa, lobis emarginatis & muricatis. Calycis lobis muricatis
to, interne albi cum punctis in margine virentibus. Calycis pentaphylli foliola ovato
emarginata, glabra, integerrima, costis virentibus cum oris muricatis. Cor-
ollae tubus bicinctus, angustus, subcylindricus, pallens. Laciniae amplius, patens,
lobus ex violaceo purpureus, foris hinc pallidus, margine in quinque lobos hinc cum
medio acumine laud profundo flecto. Stigma capitatum, subrotundum
papulosum. Capsula subrotunda, styli parte mucronata, glabra, albida, bicoculari

quosdam raris & sicut lacinae breves, ovatae patentes & denses, marginate
 sed cuius marginationis densitas ita accumulata mutatur ut vix videatur arula
 filamenta aut reticulata substantia, et supra ubi similia ora, videtur et res
 fere aliisque medicamentis hic interstantia & barbata densitate a longioribus saevius
 Anthera subrotunda distincta. Germen subrotundum. Stylus bifurcus, simpliciter
 paulo longior. Stigma papillatum obtusum. Bacca oblonga teres nuda nigra
 unilocularis cum pulpa carnea. Semina duo, oblonga late compressa, inde ob
 medianam sulcum concava, fusca.

Crescit in India occidentali. In calidario flores has in anno scilicet Septembri &
 Octobri cum Martio & Aprili. In tabula representatur variis floribus, qui a petalorum
 longitudinalitate diversum purpuratumque, bacca calyce adhaerens, tenuiterque pecturans.

330.

CISTULUM FASTIGIATUM

Leviter stans in edulis, foliis oblongis. Floribus in pedunculis axillaribus & terminatis
 gatis superne aggregatis.

Totum plerumque. Caulis fruticosus teres, erectus, cinereus digitum crassus
 ramis quibusdam sicut in aeterna, breviter petiolata, oblonga ovata, integerrima,
 coriacea, supra subnulla utroque simplici, subtus pallidiora & costata a nervis
 stipula utroque ad petiolum ovata, ovata, sessilis, parva, vix in aeterna ramis
 laevia in aeterna parte deficiens. Pedunculi a pinnis formati, erectissimi, triuncos
 ut a summo e plus a pinnis subfiliis & filis fastigatis dense locatis. In die octava
 que odorati sunt. Calyx aculeatus, albus & parvus nudo. Corolla alba ter
 bus in medio & longus est. Lamina quinquefidia vel sexfolia lineariter obtusa re
 ovata. Filamenta quinque vel sex, ut totum unum per se adhaerens. Superne dum
 laxa ut ab ea, longioribus lamina. Anthera latera. Stylus bifurcus, longitudine fla
 minibus digna caetera, planum. Bacca subrotunda, nuda, quae magnitudine
 nigra, cum pulpa violacea. Semina pauca, oblonga, parva.

Patet in India calidario flores esse. Fructus maturefcunt Decem
 bres & Januarii. Tota aeterna ramis floribus perunculis fructibus semina,
 & aeterna corollam longitudinaliter fissam pinnamque.

331.

CESTRUM ODONTOSPERMUM

Leviter stans in edulis, foliis lanceolatis racemis brevibus axillaribus & ter
 minatis, floribus subfiliis, corollis revolutis.

Totum plerumque. Caulis fruticosus ramosus teres erectus, pollicem crassus
 in pedibus et fusca cinereus. Folia alterna breviter petiolata lanceolata ovata
 angustissima subnulla similia, plana costata tres quatuorve nervis longa un
 dola & ne tribu quidem freta. Stipulae nuda. Pinnulae cernuae & aeterna
 teres, erecta, subnulla. Flores subfiliis vel ore albae pedibus ad pedibus sub
 ovatae, aculeatae densitate. Calyx quinquefidia aculeatus ovata. Corolla nuda
 & aeterna. Tubus corollae, superne vix amplius in medio quinquefidia ut

rius lanceolatis, acutis, totis die noctaque revolutis. Filamenta edentula, longitudine feri tube corollae, cujus ex fundo orta, circumque maximam partem aerea apice solo libera. Antherae subrotundae, didymae. Germen subovatum, stylus filiformis longitudine filamentum. Stigma capitatum, viride. Baccæ subrotunda, pappi magnitudine, nigra. Semina plura, parva, compressa, in uno summo latere dentata. A Cestro diurno, Olfens planta, differt odore florum, satius cutitur non ultrius, & figura seminum.

Patria mihi ignota est. In caldario Boret Septembris & Octobri. Frutescit Januario. Tabula representat ramum florentem, racemulum fructiferum, feminam, & aucta unum lamen, petalum longitudinaliter fissum & pappum.

332.

CESTRUM TINCTORIUM.

Cestrum filamentis edentulis, foliis lanceolato-ovatis, racemis axillaribus & terminalibus; floribus pedicellatis; corollis acutis, reflexis.

Totum glabrum. Caulis creta, erectus, quadrupedalis, ramis a foliis præteritis tuberculatis. Folia alterna, breviter petiolata, ex lanceolata ovata, integerrima, acuta, subcoriacea, plana, nitida, tres plus minus uncias longa, fescuncium lata, lris subrotunda. Stipulae nullae. Racemi axillares & terminales, unicum vel fescuncium longi, erecti. Pedicelli breves. Flores valde parum live noctu live de die odorati. Calyx dentatus. Corollae albae tubus cylindricus, superne parumper ampliatus, erectus, longus. Lobi quinquesidi, nonnunquam sexsidi septensidi vel quadrisidi, lacinae lanceolatae, acutae, primo patentissimae, deus reflexae. Filamenta edentula, fere per totum tubum corollae adnata, in lauce libera, cujus longitudine. Antherae oblongae, erectae. Germen subrotundum, viride. Stylus filiformis, longitudine filamentum, albidus. Stigma capitatum, viride. Baccæ subrotunda, nulli magnitudine, ex vitaceo nigrescens, nitida. Pulpa colore saturate purpureo argenteo & confusite chartam pingit, ut pappi forte in usum trahi. Hinc usque in nullo fructu vel seminis vestigium percipere potui. Hybrida si planta sit, jam in solo natali fuit, quum inde ad nos ipse frutex adlatus fuerit.

Crescit ad Caracas. In caldario flores us infra annum, sub finem veris, & medio autumno. In tabula videntur ramus florens, racemulus fructu annuus.

333.

SOLANUM SCABRUM.

Solanum caule inerme, herbaceo, foliis ovatis, repando-angulatis, scabris; racemis lateralibus, fructibus sulcatis.

Totum plene & semper inerme, tum quoque ob puncta pilosque minutos luctellos scabrum. Caulis teres, erectus, ramosus, virens cum suffula utra purpura, digitum crassus, bipedalis, annuus. Folia sunt alterna, petiolo teretibus suffula, ovata, obtusa, nonnunquam sublobata, crassula, facie venosa & forasde atrovirentia, dorso rugosa & pallide viridis, a tribus ad sex uncias longa cum petiolo ab una ad tres uncias longa. Racemi laterales, multiflori; pappi, plus minus unciales. Calyx scaber,

viridis, campanulatus, semiquinquefidus, laciniis semiovatis, acutus, patentissimis. Corolla alba, subtus leviter rosea, quinquefida, patentissima; laciniis ovatis, acutis. Germen glabrum. Stylus hirtulus, albus. Stigma lateans. Fructus omnino uti in Solano & inopico seu multo minor.

Patriam ignora. Sub dio floret Julio & Augusto. In tabula ramae Rorera & fructus illustratur.

334.

SOLANUM FERRUGINEUM.

Solanum caule aculeato, intruso aculeis glabris foliis lobatis sinuatisve subtus ad nervum petiolisque aculeatis, acutis, tomentosis.

Caules fruticosus, teres, cinerascens, basi pollicem crassus fuscus scaber & inermis, ceterum aculeatus, nanosus, erectus, quadripedalis. Rami seniores digitum crassi cauli que similes, juniores subtomentosi ferruginei & scabri; omnes armati aculeis sparsis, rectis, validis, ex basi lata & crassa subulatis, compressis, totis glabris. Folia alterna, utriusque concavata, ferdide virentia, basi saepius cordata, acuta, sinuato-lobata, facie laevia, dorso subincana & ad nervum medianum aculeata, petiolis in nixa teretibus & saepius aculeatis, majora una cum petiolis semipedalia, minima minus lobata & nonnunquam tantum repanda, primum prodeuntia coloris ferruginei. Racemi cymosi, laterales in ramis, inermes, multiflori, tandem biunciales; flore infimo tantum fructescente. Calyx tomentosus, inermis, acutus, viridis. Petalum album, puerulentum uncinis a medio. Bacca globosa, glabra, nigra pili magnitudine.

Patria nihil ignota est. Sub dio floret aestate, hiemem agens in tepidario. Sitatur ramae florentia.

335.

CAMPANULA LILIFOLIA.

Campanula foliis lanceolatis, apiculis acute serratis. Floribus paniculatis, rotantibus. *Lin. Sp. pag. 306.*

Campanula omni radicebus ex campato ovatis, ramis lanceolatis, saepe serratis, floribus rotantibus. *Lin. Sp. pag. 42 tab. 56.*

Campanula urticae foliis glabris, nervis minoribus pendulis. *Ann. bot. pag. 1. Num. 17.*

Campanula urticae angustioribus foliis glabris rigidisque. *Ann. bot. pag. 10. Num. 15.*

Ex eadem radice perenni caules annuati uttoluntur plures, herbacei, erecti, simplicissimi, tres quatuorve pedes alti teretes linitus, fuside purpurascetes ad lentem subpubescentes. Folia sunt alterna, breviter petiolata, lanceolata acuminata, saepe & inaequaliter serrata, a tribus ad quinque uncias longa sulcus costata & ad costas subpubescentia, ceterum glabra. Panicula terminalis erectioribus semipedalis. Pedunculi ab uncloris ad trifloros, bractea suffulti lanceolata & acuta, ad pedicellos nudata. Flores rotantes. Calycis superi & virentis foliola quinque, linearis, acuta parva. Corolla campanulata quinquefidata ex u. Germen multiloculare. Stigma cavatum, exsertitens, apice trident. Perica puto subrotundum, p.

brum, triloculare. Autumnæ, dum caules emarcescunt, folia super præducunt
la et subrotunda spatulata, longe petiolata, teres, cupamulæ quæ ad totum caulem
adspargitur

Crescit in Sibiria & Tartaria. Floret sub die Mays & Junis

336.

CAMPANULA OBLIQUA

Campanula lacin lanceolata, super glabra lobes hastata. Siliqua rotunda curv
lis campanulato-rotatis, lacinis obliquis.

Ex radice biennis, ramifera & fibrosa capite prostrato caules plures, her-
bacei, angulati, glabriusculi, inferne cicatricibus a foliis dejectis asperi, erecti, tri-
pedales & ultra, calamus vel & digitum minimum crassi, tandem superne ramulis
acumen angustata, ferrata super glabra, subtus ad nervum venasque principes hu-
tula & asperiuscula, venosa, omnia reflexo-pendula, a tribus ad quinque uncias lon-
ga. Superiora scilicet minima evadunt, summa tandem bractæformia & integerrima.
Pedunculi axillares, breves, inferiores triflori vel biflori, reliqui uniflori, simul for-
mantes racemum pedalem. Perianthii foliola lanceolato-linearibus, acuta, glabra, pa-
tentissima vel reflexa, germine longiora. Corolla carulea, campanulato-rotata, ad
nervum longitudine calycis, lacinis lanceolatis, acuta, superne obliqua. Antheræ
flavæ. Germen torbentum, aratum, glabrum. Stylus caruleus, longitudine corollæ.
Stigma trifidum, patens. Capsula turbinata, subpentagona, glabra, semiovialis,
apice lateraliter quinquevalvis. Semina minuta. Lactis odoris virosi fœtid.

Patriam ignoro. Floret sub die apud nos Julio & Augusto. Tabula representat
caulis partem superiorem borealem, radicem cum caulibus truncatis, & capsulam

337.

CAMPANULA PERUVIANA

Campanu...
et, hispida; corollis patulis. Linn. mant. vol. 2. pag. 502. Willd. spec. vol. 1. pag. 506.

Tota fœces lacteo virosi odoris fœtid. Radix biennis, ramosa. Caulis annuus,
dense hispidus, teres & membranulis live cartilagineis veluti angulatus, erectus,
tripedalis, basi digitum crassus, inferne ramis alternis erectisque nuchis. Folia alter-
na utrinque hispida, serrata, rugosa, sessilia, superiora acuta, lanceolata, & a
obverse ovata figura longe versus basin angustata, & semipedalis. Flores in caulis ra-
misque longam densamque spicam referunt, lere sessiles, axillares, basi sepe bractea-
le. Perianthii foliola lanceolata-linearibus, acuta, glabra, patentissima vel reflexa.
Corolla carulea, campanulato-rotata, ad nervum longitudine calycis, lacinis lanceolatis,
acuta, superne obliqua. Antheræ flavæ. Germen torbentum, aratum, glabrum. Stylus
caruleus, longitudine corollæ. Stigma trifidum, patens. Capsula turbinata, subpentagona,
glabra, semiovialis, apice lateraliter quinquevalvis. Semina minuta. Lactis odoris
virosi fœtid.

Crescit in Premontorio bonis Spei T. Apud nos sub die flor. Julia & Augusto
 in Tabula exhibetur pars longior capite illustrata. *Veritas. in eodem subreptis. de fructu*

VOLKMANNIA JAPONICA

Sub hoc titulo in hortis Germanar. colitur, & hic nihil nisi speciosissima, dum
 borei plantae de hominibus atque animalibus potestatis heri dicitur. Proinde hanc
 dem radice caules saepe plures atolluntur fruticosi, erecti, viscosi, inferne teretes,
 superne cum ramis obtuse tetragonis, bipedales, & ultra. Folia sunt opposita,
 ovata, basi cuneata, nervis venisque extantibus transversis articulata, semipedalia, cum petiolo teretibus
 villosulis potentissimis & semipedalibus. Fasciculi florum terminales, multiflori, co-
 voxilli, densissimi, saepe magis. Bracteae subverticillares, lanceolatae, acuminatae
 integerrimae, ad lentem villosulae, bullulae ciliatis in facie donatae, setulae. Perian-
 thium anomoplyllum, semiquinquefidum, purpureum; tubo oblongo; laciniis lanceo-
 latis, acutis, potentissimis, externae ad basin per maculas clareas ab umbra ad tres
 riegatae. Corollae monopetalae foris carnea & intus albae tubae subcylindricae, in
 tubo, longitudine calycis. limbus divisus in lacinias quinque, obverse dentas, totus
 dilatatus, patentissimas. Haec corolla exterior vix cohaeret cum altera corolla interiore,
 etiam tubata, sed cujus limbus in numerosos dispersas lacinias inaequales, rose
 colore, & in parte interna. In parte interna. In parte interna. In parte interna.
 Haec germen observavi oblongum superumque cum stylo tubulato corollaeque super
 longitudine corollae, & umbra donatum incumbente

Crescit in Japonia. Apud nos in calidario flor. aestate. Tabula 338. *Veritas. in eodem subreptis. de fructu*
 enolis florentia partem, & florem singularem

DATURA CIRATOCALVA

Datura pericarpium glabris, inermibus, nutantibus, caule herbaceo, folia saltem

Datura pericarpium nutans, inermis, caule herbaceo, folia saltem
 tis. saltem tomentosis, spale corolliformi. *Orteg. dec. 1. pag. 1.*

Stem erectum, perpendicularis, digitum crassa & brevis librae undique emitti
 semipedales callosaque emittit. Caulis in plurimis nostris individuis constanter
 ens, erectus, pollicem crassus glaber, mans, teres, purpurifera, rose glauco ter-
 tus, modo simpliciter in ramos paucos alternos subdivisus, modo ad semipedalem al-
 titudinem tres quatuorve ramos principes subumbellatis emittens. Ramus similes con-
 sunt, sed magis virentes & successive gracilescetes, tandem tres pedes longi
 do erecti, modo patentissimi, modo ad terram reclinati, planta inconcinnum habi-
 tum conciliantes. Folia sunt alterna, petiolata, ovata vel lanceolata, basi saepe
 p. crumque, pinnatifide lacinata, undulata, acuta, venosa, supra glabra & viridi-
 tomentosa & lacina, a tribus vel quatuorve nervis longa. Pedunculi axillares,

foliis, foliariis, breves, superne serratis, in flore erecti, in fructu cernoi. Flores
erecti, tubo calycis longe, tubo corollae brevioribus. Petala
longioribus, tubo calycis longioribus, lobis quinquefido, laciniatis, viri-
dentatis, limbo albo cum angulis ciliatis violaceis. Germen sessile. Capsula
ovata, obtusa, glabra, laciniis, foetide virens, a pedunculo cernos pendula, nucis
juglandis magnitudinis. Haec immatura subquadricocularis est; nam dissepimentum
transversum petalorum hic absentem semper continet et duobus ovularibus, nec non in alio loco
sed pro parte in haec ut super modo pariter a duobus ovularibus, nec non in alio loco
et inferior pars ad fructum usque corticem porrigitur, cum hoc solum concretum, in
perna autem parte angustior est, haec a cortice libera, ut sic pericarpium inferne
etissime quadriloculare sit, superne biloculare. Hujus lateralis dissepimenti utriusque
opposito parieti versus corticem sive exterius adhaerent longitudinaliter receptaculum et
nec non radicatum album et apice coalitum, sic ut dissepimento hoc videtur utriusque
locum fecari medium. Nuci quatuor in fructu mature observabiles naturam indicant
quatuor ab eodem sed per fructum aliam partem aliam partem aliam partem aliam partem
aliam partem aliam partem aliam partem aliam partem aliam partem aliam partem
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aliam partem aliam partem aliam partem aliam partem aliam partem aliam partem

Crescit in Cuba. Floret hoc die apud nos aestate. In tabula sicut romus borealis, et sesqui fructus, pedunculus post delapsam fructum, et senec.

STATICE PURPURATA

Stalice caule tereti, basi ovato-mucronata, tereti, in superioribus. Folia
foli pag. 301. Lam. mar. pag. 39.
Stalice caule foliata, foliis obovatis, mucronatis. Thunb. prod. pag. 34.
Stalice caule dichotoma, paniculata, tereti, scabro, foliis lanceiformibus, mucronatis.

Limonium frutescens Capiti bonae Spei, vulgari nostrati simile. Roy. Juss. pag. 245.
Caulis suffruticosus, teres, digitum minimum crassus, fuscus, erectus, ramulus etiam ad scabpedalem altitudinem una cum ramorum parte infusa perfluens, in primo alterove utriusque aerea fere nullus, ut caules tunc fere aphylli dici mereantur sicut eum foliis foliis radicealibus. Caulis sive rami florentes pennam columbinam crassi, teretes, inferne glabri, caeterum ad summiores usque punctis asperati, inferne etiam purpureo puncta. Folia alterna, inferne appressata, in medio caule paucis, lanceiformibus, imbricatis, obtusa cum parvo foveone, ex petiolo canaliculato orta triseriata, firmula, modo prope apicem modo prope basem, in medio caule paucis, lanceiformibus, imbricatis, obtusa cum parvo foveone, ex petiolo canaliculato orta triseriata, firmula, modo prope apicem modo prope basem. Folia alterna, inferne appressata, in medio caule paucis, lanceiformibus, imbricatis, obtusa cum parvo foveone, ex petiolo canaliculato orta triseriata, firmula, modo prope apicem modo prope basem. Folia alterna, inferne appressata, in medio caule paucis, lanceiformibus, imbricatis, obtusa cum parvo foveone, ex petiolo canaliculato orta triseriata, firmula, modo prope apicem modo prope basem. Folia alterna, inferne appressata, in medio caule paucis, lanceiformibus, imbricatis, obtusa cum parvo foveone, ex petiolo canaliculato orta triseriata, firmula, modo prope apicem modo prope basem. Folia alterna, inferne appressata, in medio caule paucis, lanceiformibus, imbricatis, obtusa cum parvo foveone, ex petiolo canaliculato orta triseriata, firmula, modo prope apicem modo prope basem.

Crescit ad Presentorium bonae Spei. Sub die floret a Julio ad Septembrium, nemem agens in tepularia. Tabula sicut eadem borealem.

RHUS COPALLINA

Rhus foliis pinnatis; foliis integerrimis; costa alata; alis arenatis

Rhus foliis pinnatis, integerrimis petiolo strabotomato articulata. Lam. Bot. p. 155.

Rhus coccinea foliis impari-pinnatis petiolo strabotomato articulata. Lam. bot. pag. 146.

Rhus obtusifolia similis amara sua primum candidum ferebat, non ferrata hinc-rum rhucho media alata. Plin. alm. pag. 313. tab. 36. fig. 1.

Copall. Quaball. Herb. mex. pag. 43.

Succo lactet glutinoso & balsamico. Radix in subitum reptat, & fibrulam novae prolix producit. Truncus brachium crassius, octopedalis, totus ramosus, teres, molli, ex succo cicutascente, sequabili, sed punctis ferruginea sparsa exasperata. Hinc puncta in ramulis junioribus solas maculas sicut exiguas, quae deinde altissimas & ad lentem bifurcam dichiscentes conspicuntur. Intuerent autem soli epidermidis, quae una cum his a subiecto caetice viridissimo & lieto abstracta potest. Folia sunt ad tres, pinnata cum impari, ut plurimum quinquejuga. Costa semipedalis, villosa, teres, articulato-alata alis acutis nec lineariibus. Foliola infra breviter petiolata, reliqua sessilia, lanceolata, acuta, integerrima, super nitida leviter undata & saturate viridina, subtus multo pallidiora & costata, utriusque ad lentem villosa, doch 7-8 respuccia ad duas uncias longa. Panicula terminalis in omnibus fere ramulis, aut minoris ex summi omni foliorum alia, densa, magna, villosa, erecta. Flores microglossi, omnes hermaphroditi & steriles. Calyx viridis, vix villosus. Petala oblonga, obtusa, cum viride albidis, ad oras ciliolata, calyce triplo longiora, patentissima & ciliolata. Antherae & oblongae circa. Germen tuberculatum, villosum. Styli tres, crassi, erecti. Stigmata capitata.

Crescit in America septentrionali. Apud nos sub dio lucem perfert durissimam, & ferebatur in America septentrionali. Parsula in presentia ramulorum succo lactis & succo ex utraque parte.

RHUS LYUCANTHA

Rhus foliis pinnatis; foliis integerrimis, costa alata; alis linearibus.

Jam a viginti & pluribus forte annis arborecula haec calcatur in horto Schoenbrunnensi in qua quae nunc est quoniam est arborcula, ex qua nunc est una. Tantisper fuit in Rhos copallina & distribuitur hinc hinc varietas de sub duobus eadem ad latus fuerat locata. Sed nullam ex radice procreabat sobolem, nunquam ferebat, quotannis hinc perdebant ramos, deinde etiam partem aliquam trunci, quae omnia diversam speciem sequere videbantur. Sed igitur ante quatuor annos, ut nunc est in Rhos copallina, quae transcribi in septidarium mense Septembri potest. Sic optime habuit, sempervirens, & flores copiosos Octobri produxit, sed fructum nullum. Foliola angustiora, magisque lacte lactida sunt, quam in copallina, tum etiam numero plura.

vel ad decemjugi. Alia in foliorum costa diversissima sunt, scilicet lineares, & in
vel ubi serrata. Panicula minus ampla, sed arque compacta. Petala albatana. Sty-
li tres vel duo.

Patriam ignoro. Floret in tepidario aut calidario mense Octobri. Tabula sicut
ramulum horrentem, nectaque flores utrinque conspectus & pistillum

343

RHUS ATOMARIA.

Rhus foliis ternatis, foliis s. obverse utriusque mucronatis, integerrimis utrinque sub-
villois, mucronato-dentatis, ramulis villosis.

Odor trita subterebinthaceus. Radix infra terram reptat, novamque prolem
generat. Cautes fruticosi, erecti, digitum & tantum carpum crassi, novempedales,
teretes, una cum ramis aditus per unum s. v. alvum druce rasperati. Internodia pa-
uci, ex cinereo fusciscentes. Rami diffusii, debiles, hinc partim erecti, partim re-
clinati, adaltiores punctati, rubelli aut ferruginei, annuini villosissimi. Folia alter-
na ternata. Foliola sessilia, obverse orata, integerrima, acuta & mucrone re-
flexo rigidoque instructa, hinc vultu conspecta obtusa, coriacea, venosa, sa-
cie nitidula & lacto virentia, dorso pallidius, ad lentem utrinque brevissima vil-
losula, & ad ora cartilaginea minutissimisque aculeis mucrona ciliata, fuscocanina.
Petioli teretes, villosi. Panicula ex racemis terminali & axillaribus. Flores com-
muni pallentes, hermaphroditi. Calycis villosuli lacinae ovatae, concavae, acutae,
pallide virentes. Germen glabrum. Styli tres, filiformes, erecti. Stigmata capitata,
obtusa. Fructus siccotandii, glauci, pallentes.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret apud nos Julio. In tabula reprae-
sentatur ramulus horrens, tam mucronato-dentatus, & aucti duo, utrinque conspectus.

344

RHUS VIMINALIS.

Rhus foliis ternatis, foliis lancari-lanceolatis, integerrimis, glabris, basi attenuatis
intermedium subperforatis. In hoc non s. pag. 458.

Tota glabra & trita odore terebinthaceo. Caulis fruticosus, teres, erectus,
punctis asper, totus ramosus, fuscus, octopedalis, & uocialis diametri. Folia alter-
na, petiolata, ternata, rarissime pinata. Foliola lancari-lanceolata, acuta in mucro-
nem integerrima, nitida, basi angustata, subcoriacea, longitudine valde diversa, in-
termedia s. obperforata. Styli tres ad quatuor uno in trago. Internodia breviora &
brevioribus. Panicula terminalis, erecta, laxa, sempedalis vel brevior. Flores in
alio individuali soli maris, in alio omnes hermaphroditi, viriduli. Calyx obtusus
Anthera interea cum filamentis erectis in maribus. In hermaphroditis filamenta brevil-
lana, anthera sulphurea, styli tres crassi & reflexi cum stigmatibus capitatis & subulo-
bis. Bacca fusca, glabra, acida.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Apud nos floret Novembre, in tepidarium
Septembel transito, fructescit Majo sub die. In tabula sicutur ramus horrens, pan-
ticula frutescens, & aucti duo hermaphroditi & maris utrinque conspectus.

RHUS ELONGATA

Rhus foliis ternatis, foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, integerrimis, glabris; ad oras revolutis.

Tota glabra & odoris terobanthiacæ. Caulis fruticosus, teres, fuscus punctatopunctatus, ramosissimus, erectus, septempedalis, pollicem crassus. Folia alterna petiolata, ternata, nitida. Foliola lanceolata, acuta, integerrima, firmula, ad oras revoluta, venulosa, omnia basi longe angustata & subpetiolata. Venulae longae & plus minus sesquialti. Petiolus teres. Panicula terminalis, elongata sive pyramidata erecta, plus minus quadriuncialis, ad lentem villosula. Bracteolæ ad divisiones acute, minutæ. Flores an forte hermaphroditi. Berles Y modori. Calycis virentis villosuli & profunde secti lacinae sunt oblongæ, obtusæ & erectiusculæ. Petala cum flavescine alba, ovata, obtusula, convexa & patentissima. Filamenta subulata, erecta, petalis breviora. Antheræ subrotundæ, divise, flavæ. Germen subrotundum, basi ante petala exsertit in quinque lobulos. Styli brevissimi, erecti. Stigmata simplicia, acuta. Fructum non fert.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonæ Spei. Apud nos floret Septembri & Octobri. Siluntur in tabula ramus florens, & sectus eos.

RHUS UNDELATA

Rhus foliis ternatis, foliolis lanceolatis, subserratis, undulatis.

Odor terobanthiacæ. Caulis fruticosus, ramosus, erectus, teres, fuscus noster scaber nec tuberculatus, quatuor vel quinque pedes altus, digitum crassus. Ramuli novelli subvillosi sunt, cæterum glabri. Folia alterna, petiolata, ternata. Foliola sessilia, lanceolata, basi angustata, acuta, rigidula, undulata, ad oculum modum glabra, ad lentem obsolete tomentosula, ad tactum levi asperitate monata, sæpeque serrata vel crenata, atque modo magis, modo minus, ut videantur sæpe integerrima in Alpibus microphyllis. Petiolus marginato-cannaliculatus. Paniculæ axillares & terminales, erectæ, vix biunciales. Flores glabri, omnes maris & berles, sicuti in non sarpem nondum vidi. Calyx scutulus & patentissimus viret. Petala oblonga & obtusa cum flavescine alba. Filamenta alba, subulata, erecta, petalis breviora. Antheræ flavæ. Germen solum rudimentum, disco quinquelobato circumdatum. Variat quæ maxime foliorum magnitudine.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonæ Spei. Apud nos floret Autumno. In tabula exhibetur tres ramuli variantes, unus florens; tum sectus eos, utrinque spectatus.

RHUS LUCIDA

Rhus foliis ternatis, foliolis sessilibus, cuneiformibus, lucidis. *Lin. Sp. pag.*

Rhus foliis ternatis, foliolis ovatis, retusis, glabris. *Thunb. prod. pag. 31*

Rhus africanum trifoliatum minus, glabrum, splendente folio subrotundum. *ut*

Flux. alt. pag. 319. tab. 219. fig. 9.

ex oblongo lanceolata, integerrima, acuta, coriacea, vix manifesta venosa, biuncialis. Flores aggregati, sessiles, terminales, subsessileculati quos inter & sola bractea videntur plures, lanceolatae, acutae, integerrimae & sessiles involucri adhaerent. Corollae tubus leviter purpurascit. Lobus albus. Stylus vix utilis. Reliqua ad characterem Linnæi. Fructum nondum tulit.

Crescit in Japonia. Apud nos in tepidario sempervirens floret Aprilis & Maji. Nihilur ramus florens.

352.

COCCOLOBA FAG FOLIA

Coccoloba foliis oblongo-ovatis, acutis, undatis; racemis erectisculis, folio duplo longioribus.

Tota glabra. Truncus carpum crassus, erectus, teres, quinquepedalis, ramosus, cortice vestitus ex cinereo fusco. Rami teretes. Folia alterna, petiolata, subovata, acuta, integerrima, subundata, saepe etiam undulata, utrinque nitida, subtus costata, tres uncias longa. Racemi terminales, erectisculi, a quatuor ad sex uncias longi, pediculis brevissimis, numerosi. Flores pallide virent. Filamenta alba, basi connata, patentissima. Antherae sulphureae, didymae, oblongae, erectisculae. Germen subrotundum. Stylus tres, erecti, virides. Stigmata trifida. Fructum non tulit.

Crescit ad Caracas. In caldario floret Aprilis. Tabula exhibet ramum florentem sicutumque florem.

353.

SOPHORA JAPONICA

Sophora foliis pinnatis foliolis pluribus, ovatis glabris caule arborea. *Linn. Syst. pag. 391 Linn. mant. pag. 68. Thunb. Jap. pag. 178. Willd. arb. pag. 362. Bern. Ind. pag. 83.*

Truncus in ipsa sua iam basi in ramos plures seu totidem truncos dividitur, erectos, teretes, brachium & ultra emissos, viginti-pedales, fuscescentes, rarinuimus, in ambitu sic quinquaginta pedes aequantes, dum deula frons ab ipsa tortuosa capiat. Rami juniores glabri virent. Folia sunt alterna, pinnata cum impari quorumque septemque, ad oculum nudum glabra, ad tactum tota vitiosa, hinc autem nitida. Costula semperque basi unica gibbosa. Foliola subopposita, breviter petiolata, oblonga, mucronata, integerrima, facie saturate virentia, dorso pallentia, sessileculis. Stipulae ad costas geminae, subulatae, recurvae. Panicula in omnibus ramulis terminalis, amplissima, erecta, pedalis & ultra, composita ex racemis multifloris, ob inferioribus succellive florentibus. Pedicelli breves, erectisculi, ad sentem villosuli, saepe gemiculati brachiolisque oppositis duabus manu illius instructi. In hinc graculis apud nos flores primo prodeuntes plerique decidere solent in ipsa florentia, ita ad ipsam max. levissimum attactum, dum reliqui deinde flores persunt, fructumque ferunt. Rami, principes pauci & glabri sunt. Flores majores. Calycis pars tubulosa virens glaberrima hinc quinque nervis subarquatis obtusis & rotatis. Petala alba cum tubulosa vix illudine, longitudine aequalia. Vesillum amplum, subrotundum, emarginatum.

patentissimam cum oris inflexis. Carina dipetala, oblonga, obtusa. Alae carinae similes, praeter unguem nulla appendicula instructae. Stamina decem, liberissima. Antherae incumbentes. Legumina ab una ad duas uncias longum, aenare, rollratum, compressum, glabrum polyspermum inter singula semina contractum, luscum. Stamina oblonga. Radix scabra.

Crescit in Japonia, apud nos sub dio florens Julio & Augusto, frutescens Octobri. Tabula 888i tabulata Borentem, plurima regionibus diversimode figurata, & trinita.

334.

ZYGOPHYLLUM RETROFRACTUM

Zygophyllum foliis conjugatis, sessilibus, foliolis obverse ovatis, integerrimis, caulis fruticoso, ramis senloribus retrofractis

Zygophyllum retrofractum. Thunb. prodr. pag. 807

Totum glabrum & rugulatum. Caules fruticosi, plures, quadripedales, basi calicium digitumve crassi, ramosi, distuli, teretes, folia. Rami juniores virides, subangulati, seniores retrofracti. Folia sunt opposita, sessilia, conjugata, ad basin usque divisa, cuneiformia ve. obverse ovata, apice rotundata, integerrima, nitida, carnosula, plus minusve tenuiscula. Stipulae lanceolatae, acutae, parvae. Pedunculis unifloris axillaribus, solitariis, foliis paulo longiores. Perianthium parvum viret. Petala unguiculata & calyce multo longiora flavent. Nectarii flavescens quatuor oblongae & ad oras incilio ciliato filamentis basi quatuor adhaerent. Germen subrotundum & quinque-lobatum viret. Capsula subrotunda, penquinqueloba lobis carinatis, fusca, glabra. Semina ovata, atra, nitida. Liliata Zygophy in sessi folio folio ad marginem minus fructu, petalis ad apicem non erant nec ad basin macula purpurea insignita, & capsula profunde lobata.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae spei. Floret sempervirens in tepidario autumnis. Sit in ramis florens eam aut & g. nitiditas, um ramulus cum fructu, & tener.

335.

ARENARIA GLANDULOSA

Arenaria foliis lanceatis, caulibus diffusis, polyribosque capitato-villosis.

Caules, ramuli, folia, pedunculi & calyces villa capitis dense obsidentur. Ex radice prostrata caulis quatuor superantur herbacei numerosi in uncias usque prostrati, eum ascendentes ramulorum teretes, nodulosi prope virentes, ad basin pennam columbinam crassi. Folia sunt opposita, sessilia, linearia, integerrima, obtusula cum mucrone, subtus convexa, supra plana, viscidula, potentissima, longiora uncialia. Stipulae membranaceae, parvae, pallidae, ex lato & sessili basi acuminatae. Pedunculis unifloris, terminales, erecti, solitarii ad quorum basin ramuli noviproducti, ut tunc evadant axillares. Calycis virentis foliola ovata, obtusula, concava, patentissima. Petala alba, obverse ovata, concava, integra, patentissima, longitudine calycis. Stamina decem, petalis breviora. Stylis tres. Capsula oblonga, glabra, unilocularis,

Crescit in Japonia. Apud nos in caldaris foret a Mayo ad Finem Julii. Tabula
 exhibet ramos florentes, & floribus suam ex alia individua planta maxime plenum

TRICRUM ABUT LODDES

Tenerum caule fruticoso, foliis cordatis, acuminalis, dentatis, racemis axillaribus
 Tenerum foliis cordatis, dentatis, acuminalis, racemis lateralibus, rotantibus. *Ab*

Abut pag. 12

Totum odoratum est. Caules ex eadem radice plures, fruticosi, ramosi, erecti,
 debiles, ex cinerea fuscescentes, villosi, basi teretes digitumque crassi, superne tetra-
 goni, a quatuor ad septem pedes alti, ramulis junioribus viridibus mollioribusque. Fo-
 lia sunt opposita, tota villosa & mollia, cordata, acuta, serrato-dentata, rugosa, lon-
 gius sesquipedalia cum petiolo duas tresve uncias longo. Racemi axillares, solitarii,
 simpliciter, densi, villosi, secundi patuli vel erecti, oppositi, hirsuti, duas tres-
 ve uncias longi. Pedicelli breves, filiformes, villosi, erecti, suffulti bractea lanceola-
 ta imbricata & eaduca. Perianthium oblongum, viride, villosum, quinque-dentatum,
 utriusque lobis trioblongis, & obtusis, & obtusis. Corolla primo al-
 bida, deinde flavescens, rugosa, calyce multo longior. Galea filis cum lamina obtusa
 antrosum porrecta. Labii trioblongi lacina media obtusa, magna, perpendiculari, latera-
 les oblongae, parvae. Genitalia genitalia. Calyx in fructu persistit, rotundatur & con-
 trahit. Semina sunt quatuor, subrotunda, parva, fusca

Crescit in Canaris. Floret apud nos Aprilis & Maio. Exhibetur in tabula ra-
 mus florens, & racemus fructificans

PHLOMIS SALVIAEFOLIA

Phloem foliis lanceolatis, crenulatis, tomentosis; bracteis calycisque tomentosis, ca-
 le fruticoso.

Caules fruticosi plures ramosi, teretes, sic debiles ut sese sponte sustinere ne-
 queant, sexpedales, seniores fusci glabri & digitum pollicemve crassi, juniores sangui-
 gnosi & albi. Folia sunt opposita, petiolata, lanceolata, acuta, crenulata, utrip-
 tomentosa rugosa & mollia, subtus albicans, floralia ad basin angustata & acuta, reli-
 qua longius sesquipedalia cum petiolo duas tresve uncias longo. Racemi axillares, solitarii,
 simpliciter, densi, villosi, secundi patuli vel erecti, oppositi, hirsuti, duas tres-
 ve uncias longi. Pedicelli breves, filiformes, villosi, erecti, suffulti bractea lanceola-
 ta imbricata & eaduca. Perianthium oblongum, viride, villosum, quinque-dentatum,
 utriusque lobis trioblongis, & obtusis, & obtusis. Corolla primo al-
 bida, deinde flavescens, rugosa, calyce multo longior. Galea filis cum lamina obtusa
 antrosum porrecta. Labii trioblongi lacina media obtusa, magna, perpendiculari, latera-
 les oblongae, parvae. Genitalia genitalia. Calyx in fructu persistit, rotundatur & con-
 trahit. Semina sunt quatuor, subrotunda, parva, fusca

Patriam ignoro. Floret ab Aprilis ad Augustum. Tabula representat ramos flo-
 rentes.

LANTANA RECTA

Lantana frutescens opposita, et alibus rugulis quod incerta capitula bipartita bracteis oblongis; pedunculis foliis longioribus. Willd. spec. vol. 3. pag. 33

Est a plurimis annis hic frutex in hortis nostris culta sub hoc titulo fuit, quem non recte, quamvis vacillansem, quem ad illam speciem convenientius amandare ne queam. Caules plures, fruticosi, sexpedales, teretes, asperiusculi, erecti, cinerei, princeps uncialis diametri, laterales digitum crassi, ramis tenuibus rami floribus, junioribus obsolete tetragonis, asperis, ad lentem villosula, & virentibus. Folia sunt opposita, breviter petiolata, lanceolata, acutula, obtuse & minutissime serrulata, utriusque asperiuscula, hinc venis reticulata, dorso rugosa, trita odorata nec grate aromatica, biuncialis. Pedunculi axillares, solitarii, ad lentem villosuli, erecti, foliis modo breviores, modo longiores. Spica subrotunda, depresso. Bractea lanceolata acuta, ut prima bractea unica, cetera multi longiores, tripartita bracteis utriusque bipartita, per se uncinata. In caldario horet totam aestatem, Tabula representat ramum florentem & fructiferaem.

LANTANA LAVANDULACEA

Lantana frutescens opposita, capitula bipartita bracteis lobatis, subrotunda, acuta. Willd. spec. vol. 3. pag. 319

Tota grate odoratissima. Caules ex eadem radice plures, fruticosi, erecti, saltem digitum crassi, sexpedales, teretes, ceteri, scabres inferne glabri, ramis toti. Rami debiles, asperi, juniores obsolete tetragonis. Folia sunt opposita, brevissime petiolata, lanceolata, acutula, serrata, scabra, plus minus biuncialis. Pedunculi axillares, solitarii, oppositi, graciles, scabri, erecti foliis plerumque duplo breviores. Etiam folia plerumque sibi opponantur, sicut tanquam individua plures in quibus toti quidam ramis folia gerunt tera cum pedunculis tera. Florum capitulum subrotunda, depresso, tandem ex productione cylindrica, non f. Bractea ad singulos flores late ovalis, acuta, villosa, concava, virides. Perianthium hirtum, sensibile in laciniis subrotundas & acuta, parvam, albidum. Corolla alba cum limbo quinquefido subbilabato, laciniis alba duplo latiore. Genitalia gracilia. Bacca subrotunda, bifida, bilocularis, sicca, disperma.

Patriam ignoro. In caldario horet totam aestatem. In tabula efficitur ramus florens parva staminibus, capitulum fructifera, bacca, & marta bacca, bractea utriusque lobata & pedunculum.

PENTSTEMON CAMPANULATUS

Pentstemon camp. cal. 5 lobis. In caldario horet totam aestatem. Tabula representat ramum florentem, omnibus argute serratis. Willd. spec. vol. 3. pag. 323

MIMULUS GLUTINOSUS

Mimulus luteus oblongus abundanter viscosus, herbis præbucula Rapp brevior.
 Linn. *Flind. Spic. vol. 3. pag. 361*

Mimulus luteus tenui creta hincque glutinosa luteo appressis campanis lanerata,
 densis, glutinosa, nitida, pedunculis terminalibus, axillaribus, uer-
 buris. *Wendl. obj. 51*

Mimulus luteus erectus, lenticolo tereti, foliis ovato-lanceolatis, obtusiusculis. *Curt.
 mag. 354*

Caulis fruticosus, tripedalis, teres, totus ramosus, basi digitum crassus, raze-
 scit erectus ramosus, ut in herbis dicitur. Folia opposita, ovata, ut
 longa, obtusula, serrulata, glutinosa, ad lentem villulosa, subtus tosatula, lescu-
 clalis. Pedunculi axillares, solitarii, oppositi, villosi, vix semiclaui. Flores sub-
 odorati. Perianthium uncialo, viscido, glutinosum, persistens, monophyllum, tubula-
 tum, in quatuor angulis parvis, nec quibusdam deinde ciliisque cum dentibus sa-
 periori longiore. Corolla lutea, tubus gracilis, cylindricus, calyce brevior. Frons
 compressa, plicatula, calyce longior, amplior. Lacinia bilobis, & patentissimi lobum
 superius semibifidam, obtusum, latius, in utraque ora externa excisum. Labii infe-
 rioris lobus ovatus oblongus & emarginatus, lobus lateralis lobus longior
 lacinia. Antheræ aurantiacæ, didymæ. Germen oblongum, teres, viride, glabrum.
 Stylus capillaris, luteus longior. Stigma huicellatum, orbiculare. Capsula subin-
 cisa, acuminata, tota calyce emarcescente inclusa, subbilobata, biloculari, bivalvia. Se-
 mina numerosa, oblonga, acuta, minima.

Patria mihi ignota est. Tabula filix caulis partem florentis, corollam, capsulam,
 calycemque cum inclusa capsula emarcescentium.

INDIGOFFERA DIVARICATA

Indigofera frutescens foliis pennatis foliis oblongis impari & densis erectis, ramis
 horizontalibus, leguminibus erectis.

Caulis fruticosus, teres, erectus, frutescens, digitum crassus, sesquipedalis
 superne in ramos horizontales vel patulos divilus. Rami seniores tetetes, juniores
 angulati, purpurescentes villosque albo pubescentes. Folia sunt alterna, pinnata cum
 impari, inferiora paucijuga a duobus jugis ad quatuor, dein quinquajuga, extrema in
 ramis sexjuga & septenjuga. Costa ab una ad tres uncias longa, antica foetida pur-
 pureascentia. Foliola oblonga, obtusa, integerrima, breviter petiolata, facie glabra, dor-
 so una vel parvis deinde ad septem vel octo angulis lobatis & serratis
 uncialia. Stipulae lineares, acuminate, hirtulae, frutescentes, gemellæ. Spica axil-
 lares, solitariae, subsessiles, erectæ, densissimæ, tandem trinociales. Flores brevissimæ
 pedicellatæ, anguli bracteola stipulis simili sessili, penduli, rubri. Calycis plus rubris
 hirti & sesquialiquibus dentes lineari-lanceolati, erecti, acuminati, infimo longior.
 Vexillum subrotundum, integerrimum, planum, erectum. Ala obverse ovata, inte-
 gerrima, basi angustata, coarctata, patula. Carina ovata, acuta, patentissima &

cava, inferne utriusque dente notata, longitudine alarum & vexilli. Stamina diadelphica. Legumen arcuatum, teres, subtrigonum, parvo mucrone terminatum, glabrum, fuscum, horizontale. Semina plura, angulata, fusca.

Patria nobis ignota est. Agit aestatem sub dio, biennem in caldario. Floret ab Augusto ad Novembrium. In calidioribus ramis siliis florens & fructificans cum parte terribili deum aucta flor & perianthium.

366.

LISIDIUM SAPIDISSIMUM.

Radix foliis oblongis, acutis, supra glabris, subtus tomentosis, pedunculis unifloris.

Truncus arborescens, teres, glaber, erectus, basi uncialis diametro, ramifolus, quinquepedalis. Rami seniores teretes. Ex his & ex truncis quotannis epidermis altate abscedit uti in betula. Rami juniores foliosi sunt acute tetragoni & tomentosuli. Folia opposita, brevissime petiolata, oblonga, acuta, integerrima, superne glabra & venosa, subtus collata rugosa & incauta, duas tresve uncias longa. Pedunculi axillares, foliariis, oppositi, semper uniflori, teretes, uncinati, erectusculi. Flores inodorati, in odore generis. Perianthii foliola ovata, acuta, reflexa. Petala alba, obtusa. Antherae flavescentes. Bacca subrotunda, rugulosis magnitudine, sordide flavescens, cortice coriaceo, pulpa rubente molli & graffissimi saporis. Odorem saporemque habet Psidii pyriferi, sed multo magis aromaticum gratumque.

Patriam ignoro. Jam per plurimos annos in caldario horti colitur, quotannis florens Aprili & Maio, sicut usque terens maturas seminaque fecunda Augusto & Septembri. Tabula siliis ramulorum florentem, siliolum cum calyce, fructum integrum eundemque transverse sectum.

367.

LACTUCA VILLOSA

Lactuca foliis ovatis, acutis, denticulatis, subtus villosis, petiolo stato, sessis, paucis terminalibus.

Tota lacte statet amaro. Radix biennis consistit fibris pluribus, pennam columbinam crassis, ramosis. Caulis altero anno unicus, erectus, tripedalis, teres, glaber, inferne digitum crassus & purpurascens. Folia alterna, magis minusve ovata, acuta, acute denticulata, subtus villosa & turpida supra dumaxa ad radicem & multo minus basi in pediculum decurrens sessilem, ut infra foliis longissimum & purpurascens animum brevissimum. Paucula terminalia, erecta, amplissima. Flores numerosissimi, glabri, caractere congenerum. Corollis caeruleis.

Patriam ignoro. Floret sub dio aestate. Siliis aut caulibus florentis pars summa.

368.

CHRYSOCOMA DENTICULATA

Chrysocoma frutescens, glabra, foliis subcuneiformibus, denticulatis.

Frutex totus rigidulus, glaber, solifolius, ramifolius, inodorus, bipedalis. Caulis teres, cespitosus & ultra crassus lutescens. Folia sunt alterna succuneifolia, apice & margine argute denticulata, ciliolata utrinque virentia, petioli utrinque numerosi, uncialia. Pedunculi terminales & axillares, uniflori, erecti. Calyx viret. Corolla lutea est, & depressa. Character congenerum.

Patria mihi ignota est. Sub die florēt vilitate, hiemem in tepidario agit. Siliatur planta florens junior.

369

EUPATORIUM DELTOIDEUM

Eupatorium calycibus multilobis, foliis subcordatis, deltoidibus vel hastatis, crenatis, villosulis

Caulis fruticosus, vel ad duorum pedum altitudinem fruticosus, lignosus, digitum crassi, cuneatus, erectus, parum ramifolius, juniores debiles, bipedales, in rugis & nodis, virides. Folia opposita, petiolata, cordato-hastata, vel magis deltoides, acuta crenata, trinnata, subtus impressis ut nervos utrinque virentia, supra & ad oras dumtaxat per lentem subvillosa, majora una cum petiolo villosa semipedalia. Pedunculi multilobis, axillares & terminales, sicut paniculam formantes, erectiusculi, vix ad pedem usque propriis plus minus semuncialibus. Calyx cylindricus & simplicis squamis plurimae, oblongae, acutae, ad lentem villosae, concavae, erectae, pallide virentes. Ad basin una alitrave squama patens subijctur. Corollae lobuli a triginta ad quadraginta, calyce duplo longiores, cum unbo carneo & in quinque locos acutas patulasque diviso. Antherae albae. Germen lineare, leabrum, Stylus signatus bifido, corollam superante. Receptaculum nudum. Semina fusca, angulata, linearia, coronata pappo pappo sessile. Odor totius, immixtus tere, subterebanumterum. Ad Eupatorium incaratum Walteri in Flora californiana, quod non novi, videtur accedere, sed differt numero flosculorum, colore, & foliorum villositate.

Patriam ignoto. In tepidario & calidario florēt Decembri & Januario. Siliatur Juncitas rarij, & ad alius flosculus foetilis, & germen cum pappo.

370

ASTER ANGUSTIFOLIUS.

Aster fruticosus foliis linearibus, impunctatis, subincanis, pedunculis unifloris nudis.

Caulis fruticosus, basi lignosus & tandem calamo crassior, ab ipso jam orta ramifolius, suberectus, debilis, tandem reclinatus & diffusus, bipedalis & ultra, una cum ramis ad septem bisulatus. Folia sunt linearia, numerosa sessilia incana, integerrima, acuta utrinque lanugine decumbente incanata, petioli utrinque uncialia lingua tera subsessilibus, nonnunquam terga quam in depicta planta angustiora. Pedunculi uniflori, terminales, erecti, nudi, villosuli, a tribus ad quinque uncias longi. Radii florum in aliis cespitosi, in aliis violacei, in aliis albi. Discus luteus.

Cal. communis oblongus, compacto imbricatus, squamis numerosis, lanceolatis acutis, exterioribus brevioribus, omnibus erectis

Cor. composita radiata. Corollulae hermaphroditae plurimum tubulose in disco. Femmae ligulatae plurimae in radio. Propria hermaphroditis longe infundibuliformis, limbo quinquelobo, acuto, patente. Propria femineis ligulata, linearis, unguiculata.

STAM. ut in congeneribus.

ST. Hermaphroditis feminisive geminis obverse ovatum, compressum, ad orizontulum. Stylus filiformis, longitudine flammum. Stigmata duo, reflexa.

FR. nullum. Calyx persistens, patentissimus.

SAM. Hermaphroditis feminisque solitaria obverse ovata, compressa. Pappus scissilis, pilosus, dentatus.

REC. convexulum, nudum, punctatum.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret a primo vere ad seram autumnum. Salsae caulis botanis.

371.

ANTHEMIS GLOBOSA.

Anthe. totus bipinnatis pinnis decurrentibus pinnulis multifidis, pedunculis dichotomis, receptaculis globosis. *Orig. decal. pag. 46.*

Tota leviter graveolens, saporis ligri, & pilosa est. Radix consistit fibris pluribus fuscescentibus penamque columbinam crassa. Caulis unus vel plures, sili utriculos terre, foliorum praeteritorum ut iquis iquamose vestitus & scaber, calicium inferre crassius pedalis, modo erectus, modo declinatus. Folia sunt alterna, ex parte amplexicauli atque omnia rigida, alterna unctupto bipinnata, tres quatuorve linearis longa pinnulis subpinnatis ex acinis lanceolatis, acutis, parvis. Costa lateralis, pinnis vixens, ligens planis subtus terra. Pedunculi axillares & terminales, subcorymbosi, erecti, villosi. Calycis haemisphaerici & sphaerici squamae acutae, hirtulae, exteriores ovatae. Corollulae radii a viginti ad triginta, flavae, ligulatae, bidentatae, rarius tridentatae, cum altero dente longiori. Receptaculum globulosum, paleis tubulatis instructum. Semina incurva longius patens breviora.

Crescit in Mexico. Apud nos floret sub die Julio & Augusto, hiemem agent in tepidano. Tabula siliis totam plantam florentem primi anni.

372.

GORTERIA SPINOSA.

Gorteria totus oblongis scissilibus, dentato-spinosis, patentibus, glabris, calycibus ciliato-spinosis, floribus erectis. *Linn. Syst. pag. 764.*

Frutex caespitosa, totus rigidus. Folia alterna, numerosa, subumbriata. Scissilia lanceolato-linearibus, mucronata spinose ciliata glabra parva, semunciam longa totos ramos vestientia. Flores terminales, solitarii scissili. Calyx compositus subovatus, imbricatus, glaber vitreus. Squamae plurimae oblongae cuneatae, incurvatae erectae spinose ciliatae interioribus obsoleteis & marginibus. Corolla variegata tota flava hermaphroditis foribus plurimis in disco cum limbo quinquelobo feminae in radio plus minus duodena scissilibus, quibus geminae parvas sine styli &

figurat. Folia prima est oblongum stylis subformis & superius inflexum ac revolutum
 Receptaculum paleaceum
 Crescit ad Promontorium hauri Spei. Apud nos floret Augusto. Tabula 1818 r
 aum borealem.

373.

COREOPSIS FERULAEFOLIA

Coreopsis foliis bipinnatis pinnulis linear-lanceolatis, pinnarum capsae latitudine
 pinnularum.

Tota glabra est. Ex radice perenni caules quotannis utolluntur plurimi, her-
 bacei, erecti, a quoquo ad septem pedes alti, inferne digitam crassi, teretes, foliosi,
 medulla alba farcta superne abscisite teretibus & in summo erecto-secus pinnulati.
 Nervi opposuntur. Folia sunt opposita, bipinnata, patentissima vel reclinata, ex pe-
 tunis amplexicaulis oris. Costa prima per hinc inde abscisite exsertitur, in foliis
 majoribus tripedali, ceteris pinnarum ut pinnati in foliis minoribus pinnulis linearibus.
 Pedunculi uniflori, oblongi, plus minus hincivates. Flos prolo-
 Calyx communis duplicatus. Squamae exteriores virides, lanceolatae, serratae, revo-
 lute circum decem nervos pinnulatae acutae. Liores et radii ferre-
 p. in 1. et totidem. Corollae radii ut plurimum quinque, lutei, patentissimi tri-
 re quadripentati, idque modo leviter acutae & monente p. unde ferre in lacunas
 lanceolatas & ipsas saepe dentatas. Discus concolor. Et alii generis.

Patriam ignoro. Agit etiam sub dia. Floret in tepidario Novembris & Decem-
 bri. Siliqua para summa caulis borealis.

374.

COREOPSIS PARVIFLORA

Coreopsis foliis bipinnatis, linearibus, oppositis, radice aerea.

Planta aerea. Caulis erectus, ramosus, teres, ferre glaber, tripedalis, cala-
 mum crassus. Folia opposita, breviter petiolata, glabra, patentia, tres quatuorve
 lobata, bipinnata, tota linearia pinnulis linearibus, acuta, nunquam bifida
 dis trifidiae, costis omnibus vix notabiliter alatis. Pedunculi uniflori, erecti, termi-
 nans semper tres de ultra pinnas breviores. Flores solitarii erecti. Corolla
 nona squamae nec nisi disto-accumbente patentissima, virides. Internis
 octo adlonge et acule primis pinnis linearibus alatis, sicut ut
 p. ut alatis. Flos ut in radiis primis plus minus octo alatis linearibus
 In disco hermaphroditii plures, lutei. Antherae fuscae. Et cetera generis.

Sub dicto titulo semina accepi. Patriam ignoro. Floret in tepidario a Septem-
 bri ad Novembrem. Exhibetur para summa borealis.

375.

GELIANTHUS TUBAEFORMIS

in variis foliis corollae per pinnas alatas, ut in 184. et pinnas alatas pedis
 aut s. subaria.

Ex radice annua, subuliforma, digitum crassa atque caulis attollitur erectus, totus ramosus, teres villosus, pollicem & ultra crassus, octo vel novem pedes altus. Folia alterna, petiolata, ex cordata figura basi producta & per petiolum decurrentia serrata acuminata subtus ciliata tripliciter, villosa ad lantum molis, supra novem nervis longis. Pedunculi in ramis divisi terminales. Siliqua, uniloci, erecti, villosi, superiora versus volui se tubera incrassati & fistulosi, tres vel plures uncias longi. Calycis laciniae & virentes siliqua oblonga acuta, & corolla duplo breviora. Hae luteae. Totus flos character ad Linnæum est.

Crescit in Mexico. Sub die floret autumnæ. Representatur ramus boreus cum semine.

OTHONNA RETROFRACTA

Othonna foliis lanceolatis, integerrimis unidentatisque; ramis retrofractis

Tota glabra. Caulis fruticosus, ramosus, diffusus, teres, supra radicem incrassatus, fuscus et pedalis. Rami retrofracti. Folia parva, cuneiformia, obtusata, subsessilia, crassula glaucescentia subviresca plus minus unguis modo sua integerrima & alia utrinque unico denticulo incisâ, modo omnino omnia integerrima. Pedunculi uniloci axillares, solitarii vel aggregati, una cum lina in ramulis junctibus approximati, unciam vel fereunciam longi. Flores subsessiles. Calyx erectus, quinquebilobatus, quinquedentatus. Corollula flavæ. Fertilium in radio paucum, fertile, longitudine calycis, vix in flore conspicendum, quia hæc corollula solo tubo consistit brev. & est ind. no sine alio tubo. Hæc græca est crassula pappo setis & supra basin in parulis esse coronatam. Corollulae hermaphrodite plurimæ occupant diam. infundibuliformes cum tubo quinquefido patitur. Germen nudum longe gracilius cum pappo depauperato, ob stigma truncatum sterile.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonæ Spel. Floret in tepidatio Novembri & Decembri. Tabula sili plantam juniorem, & auctos flocculorum hermaphroditarum sterilem seminecumque fertilem; tandem hujus corollam totam cum parte styli.

OSTEOSPERMUM SPINOSUM.

Osteospermum spinis ramosis. *Lin. Syst. pag. 798.*

Osteospermum integrifolium. *Berg. cap. pag. 339.*

Caulis teres, ramosus, erectus, a duobus ad sex pedes altus, fruticosus, senior glaber & a foliis ad ipsa per articulos caratibus inaequalibus. Rami juniores unati, æquali quorum summatim solentur succulente & lente in pedalis non ramulosi rigidi & sæpe, priusquam flores ex apice protrudant, pungentes, bracteis lanceolatis appressis vestitos, inferne nonnunquam foliis parvis ornatos, lanatos, apice flore solitario terminatos. Flos unilocus, ovula obtuse ovata in petiolum angustata, obtusa cum tubo non pappo crassula nigra & villosa. Germen a seorsum in arabis modo ad centrum. Hæc græca est crassula pappo setis & supra basin in parulis esse coronatam. Corollulae hermaphrodite plurimæ occupant diam. infundibuliformes cum tubo quinquefido patitur. Germen nudum longe gracilius cum pappo depauperato, ob stigma truncatum sterile.

tum; squamis lanceolatis, acutis, concavis, erectis, distinctis. Corolla flava com-
posita, adusta. Corollula hermaphrodita multe in disco. Faminee in radio suboc-
tonae. Propria hermaphrodita tubulosa, tubo quinquefolio, tubo exterioris tubi ca-
lyciae. Propria feminea ligulata, oblonga, obsolete tridentata, patentissima, limbum
reflexa, hermaphroditi germen tenere, pappo longo lanato coronatum. Stylus fi-
siformis, longitudine corollae stigma caputatum. Semina nulla. Pappus orate,
subangulatum, pappo coronatum lanato brevi. Stylus filiformis, longitudine usque,
Stigma tubulum, patens. Semina sulcaria ad maturitatem non pervenerunt. Recepta-
culum planum, lanatum.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Septembri & Octobri. Tabula
repraesentat ramum borentem, & auctum germen ex Lemna & Jacq.

378.

ARCTOTIS GRANDIFLORA.

Arctotis floscula radiantibus latis, caule suffruticoso; folia pinnatis, submen-
tosa, superne recurvatis, pedunculo longissimo.

Caulis suffruticosus, parum ramosus, teres, erectusculus, striatus, villosus, in
pedunculum pedicem trinnatus. Folia alterna, petiolata, subpinnata submentosa,
subincana, superne recurva, inferiora semipinnata, pinnis distantibus, mucosis, seto-
sibus, oblongis, acutis, inaequaliter medio-tercibus. Pedunculi filiformes, caulis, uni-
folii, inaequaliter subodoratus, diametro fere quadruplo usque. Calycis gemmae squamae
extimae in apicem tubulatum, reliquae in ovata rotundatae concavam hyalinam
& susceptissimam deprimunt. Corollulae radii femineae lenticis, acutis, utriusque sulcat
cum basi interna atropurpurea. His germen hermafroditum coronatur calyculo hexaphylo
ex foliis oblongis albidis & inferne rufis. Corollulae duae hermaphroditae. Steriles
sive calyculo germen proprio, cum tubo fusco & lignate sordente. Receptaculum
villosum.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Junio. Siliqua caulis pars supe-
rior, flos scordium a tergo visus, & auctum germen calyculatum.

379.

ARCTOTIS MACULATA.

Arctotis floscula radiantibus latis, caule suffruticoso; folia pinnatis, con-
ferta, subtus tomentosa; corollulae radii interno albidis & ad apicem maculatis.

Caulis suffruticosus, pollicem crassus, duas tresve uncias longus, ramosus, ex
cinereo fuscus, hinc herbaceus & brevi in pedunculos sulcatus pedates, fere calicium
crassos, teretes, striatus, villosulos, erectusculos & unifloros. Folia conferta, longe
petiolata, crassata, inaequaliter pinnatifida, dentata, obtusula, costata, plapiuscula,
subtus tomentosa & parumper incana, supra ad lentem hirsutula, longiora decimim-
cialia; pinnulis oblongis, distantibus. In pedunculis saepe bractea una alterave adesi
linearis & ab una ad tres uncias longa. Flores odorati, diametri triplicialis. Calycis
glabriusculi squamae extimae in apicem tubulatum deprimunt interiores in lamina ovata
tubum, rotundatam, concavam, & hyalinam cum margine purpureo. In radio flosculi

numerosi, ligulati, acuti, feminei, fertiles, supra cum favi suffusa flavedine albidi ad apicem luteo-maculati, ad basin atropurpurei, subtus lutei aut simpliciter aut cum Area purpurea. Horum germina hirsutum calyculo proprio coronantur apte hexaphyllo ex foliis oblongis subintegris & albis. In disco flosculis sunt hermaphroditi steriles & calyculo delibati. Stigmata utrisque intra his clavata, illis bifida. Receptaculum villosam.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Mayo & Junio. Seditur planta borealis cum aucto germine calyculato.

380.

ARCTOTIS PANICULATA.

Arctotis flosculis radiantibus fertilibus, caule suffruticoso, toto paniculato, foliis anguste oblongis, dentata, subtus incana.

Tota villosa est. Caulis suffruticosus, teres, striatus, basi digitum crassus, totus paniculatus in ramos pedunculoque debilissimos & hinc quoquoaversum flexos, atque sic tripedalis. Folia sunt alterna, sessilia, angusta, obtusa vel acutulo, remote dentata, rugosa, nervosa ex incano v. raris, utrimque quinquae nervis longa & supra medium pinnatifide dentata. Pedunculi terminales, unisori. Flores fere buncialis diametri. Calycis glaberrimi squamae exteriores in appendicem sabulatae, interiores in orbiculatam & hyalinam abeunt. Corollulae radii sunt femineae, fertiles, angustae. Germen illud cum mucula ad basin atropurpurea, dorso albo cum fasciis duabus longioribus rubris. His germina hirsutum coronatur calyculo proprio octophyllo ex foliis oblongis aequalibus albis. Hermaphroditae in disco steriles cum limbo nigricante, ligulate ferrugineo, sine calyculo. Receptaculum villosum.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Mayo & Junio. In tabula exhibetur aucto germine & aut uni germine cum calyculo.

381.

ARCTOTIS DECLIBENS.

Arctotis flosculis radiantibus fertilibus, caulis decumbentibus, foliis lanceolatis, dentatis, subtus incanosis.

Caulis suffruticosus, angustus, basi ramosus, totus decumbens cum ramiis floriferis ascendentibus, teres, striatus, rugosus, in partibus distans purpurascens, caudum & alios, sesquipedalis & ultra. Folia sparsa, lanceolata, utrinque acuta, breviter & late serrata, dentato-serrata, nervosa, utrimque quinquae nervis, ut supra tumentior & rugosa in alio modo idem nervosa alba & scabra, supra quadrinervia. Pedunculi terminales, unisori, erecti. Flores ante expansionem patentes drac erecti, diametro duarum lineis diametri. Calycis squamae exteriores lanceolato-acuminatae, subquarrosae, angustae, interiores in appendicem orbiculatam retundatam hyalinamque tenuem. Radius fere seminae apte flavus totus sanguineus cum oris flavo. His germina hirsutum coronatur calyculo proprio hexaphyllo ex foliis oblongis fertilibus & purpureis. Hermaphroditae in disco.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret a Julio ad Septembrem. Tabula representat eandem herentem, herem a dorso conspectam, & auctum germen cum calyculo suo.

382.

ARCTOTIS REPTANS

Arctotis bosculis rasantibus fortibus; radice reptante, caulis sulcatis ascendens, ramis erectis, foliis inferioribus sublyratis.

Radix infra terram reptans caules promit ascendentes, sulcaticos, teretes, rictos, hirtos, inferne purpurascens, calamus crassos, sesquipedales, ramiferos. Folia sunt alterna, sessilia, crassula, rigidula, subtus tomentosa & subincana, supra ferunde virentia & ad sentem anaesosa, dentata, inferiora obtusa sublyrata & cetera quatuorve unciis longa, reliqua acuta & subincolita. Pedunculi terminaliter, umbellati, erecti. Calycis glabri & subrotundi squamae extimae breves & laciniato-subulatae, interiores ovatae & terminatae in appendicem subrotundam concavam obtusam & hyallinam. Corollulae radii inaequaliter, acutae, lacis ex albo superiorem cum haud nigra & deorsum inferam, dorso flavescens cum disco purpureo, feminae, fertiles, quibus germen hirsutum coronatur calyculo proprio octoplo de ex his totis subovatis; obtusis, inferne purpureis, superne albidis. Corollulae disci hermaphroditae, hirtulae, longae minus oblongae & desiccante calyculo. Receptaculum villosum.

Crescit ad Promontorium bonae Spei. Floret Majo & Junio. Tabula exhibet caulis partem cum ramis florentibus, auctumque germen cum calyculo suo.

383.

EPIDENDRUM ALOEFOLIUM

Epidendrum foliis rasantibus oblongis, obtusis, superne latioribus. Lam. Syst. pag. 215. Act. upju. 1790. pag. 76

Orchis abortiva, flore majore rubro, folio aloca. Auct. cl. rot. 2. pag. 222. Kaimijam-maravara. Rhod. mal. vol. 14. pag. 17. tab. 3.

Radix fascis da ea lora longa... (The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a detailed botanical description of the plant's root system and other characteristics.)

antes in locamentis dicti capiteili. Germen inferum, teres, superius crassescens, striatum, longum. Stylus erectus, longitudine nectarii, incurvatus, crassus, antice planus, dorso convexus, atrofanguineus. Signa infundibuliforme, coronatum capitulo flavo carnoso & alicuius biloculato.

Crescit in Malabaræ arboribus parasiticum. In caldario foret æstate. In tabula sistitur planta florens, tum nectarium, & æquetum signa cum sompibus.

384.

PASSIFLORA GLAUCA.

Melitorea foliis cordatis & lobatis, crassis, lobis ovatis, æqualibus petiolo glandulosis, superius involutis. *Act. bot. vol. 3. pag. 308.*

Passiflora stipitata. *Act. bot. vol. 2. pag. 330. tab. 30.*

Tota glabra est. Caulis fruticosus, ramosissimus, laxes, viridis simplicibus axillaribus ferens, decempedalis & ultra. Folia alterna, basi subcordata & brevissimè peltata, basi lobata, integerrima, quinquecostata, separata a caulis ad quatuor aut sex angula, totidemque lata, subtus glauca & venulis reticulata, supra saturate virentia, lobis ovatis & obtusis, petiolo tereti, plus minus fuscum, & ut plurimum inferne biglanduloso. Stipulae geminae, lineato-oblongæ, integerrimæ, obtuse cum cula terminatice, oppositæ, fere uncinatæ. Pedunculi uniflori, axillares, foliariis oppositi, uncinatæ, superius bracteolis duabus oppositis lanceolatis & acutis muniti. Flores odoratissimi, diametri diametri cum dimidia unciarum. Calycis foliola quinque, imbricata, acuta, potentissima, foris virentia, intus pallida. Petala alba, figura longitudine & si a calyce. Nacti in eorum plurimum ordinum. Exteriores paleatillimæ, fere longitudine corollæ sub æquales ad basin utriusque, diam. maxime lineæ stratis alba. Recepti erecti, albi, capitati, brevissimi, numerosi, antium longiores & pertinaciter adhaerent. Filamentum quoque, una cum columnis communi stylo & ligamine pariter immixtae unguine & sulphurea. Anthæ & flavæ. Germen ovate, multum, inde. Fruitum nondum cognitum.

Crescit Cayennæ. In caldario apud nos foret Septembri & Octobri. Tabula sistit ramiu florentem.

385.

ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA

Aristolochia foliis cordato-oblongis, planis, caulis inferis, hexoëis, teretibus pedunculis foliariis, subcordatis. *Leun. syst. pag. 323.*

Aristolochia Pifolochia seu Serpentaria virginiana, caule nodoso. *Catesb. car. vol. 1. pag. 29. tab. 29. Pluk. alm. pag. 50. tab. 148. fig. 3.*

Aristolochia polychiza virginiana, fructu parvo pedunculato. *Alb. hist. vol. 3. pag. 30. tab. 3. fig. 2.*

Radix constat ex fasciculo denso fibrillarum quadriangularium & perennantium, quæ vixit flavæ cum & acribus gratia puram, debentur succulentæ & ingratæ sunt modo. Caulis plures, antea basi nonnuquam sola persistentes, teretes, viridi

Urtica arborescens haccifera. Flin. in pag. 299. tab. 160.

Urtica arborescens haccifera. Flin. in pag. 299. tab. 160. *Urtica haccifera* Linn. in pag. 299. tab. 160. *Urtica arborescens haccifera* Linn. in pag. 299. tab. 160. *Urtica haccifera* Linn. in pag. 299. tab. 160. *Urtica arborescens haccifera* Linn. in pag. 299. tab. 160. *Urtica haccifera* Linn. in pag. 299. tab. 160.

Tota venustissima. Truncus arboris, erectus, supra medium divinus in ramos crassos, teretes, cinerens, aculeis horridus, carpibus crassis, octopodalis. Folia alterna, cordata, ovata, serrata, petiolata, nitida, collata, subtus reticulata, hirsuta. Racemae axillares, solitarii, subhorizontalis, expansi, toti hirsuti, alternati. Flores minuti, in ramis axillaribus. Stigma penicilliforme.

Crescit in Annulla & in Continente vicina in sylvis montana. Apud nos Bercet in calendario primo vere. Tabula hinc ramos horrentem, solium adactum, & auctosorem tandemque decepto signat.

URTICA AESTIVANS

Urtica aestivalis Linn. in pag. 299. tab. 160. *Urtica aestivalis* Linn. in pag. 299. tab. 160. *Urtica aestivalis* Linn. in pag. 299. tab. 160. *Urtica aestivalis* Linn. in pag. 299. tab. 160.

Tota innocua, nec venosa. Radix annua, teres, pollicem crassa, duas traves unguis longa, perpendicularis, fonside pallens, Meris stipata ramosa. Caulis annuus, teres, quadratus, teres, hirsutus, in ramos teretes, angulosos, aculeis horridus, divinus in ramos teretes, angulosos, aculeis horridus. Folia opposita, longe petiolata, hirsuta, subcordata cum baseos lobulis parvis approximatiss, vix ullis, in racemae axillares, solitarii, subhorizontalis, expansi, toti hirsuti, alternati.

Racemae axillares, solitarii, subhorizontalis, expansi, toti hirsuti, alternati. Flores minuti, in ramis axillaribus. Stigma penicilliforme. Filamentum longius, in quorum centro locatur arecolus pallidus. Filamentum longius, in quorum centro locatur arecolus pallidus. Filamentum longius, in quorum centro locatur arecolus pallidus. Filamentum longius, in quorum centro locatur arecolus pallidus.

Videtur omnino esse Urtica aestivalis Linnæ, quaevis trivialis, cum tota nitida sit. Al vero hinc gravia fino esse nequit, cui tribuitur. Quare haec duo synonyma Linnæa.

Crescit Surinami. In caldaria apud nos facit efflate. In tabula monstratur crassis
 Lignum parva ramosa tum omnia ramosa pars tum ablati compactus, ablati ramosi,
 & femina.

389

OPHIOXYLLUM SERPENTINUM. *Ann. fr. pag. 94*

Ophioxylon foliis quaternis. Ann. flor. syl. ann. 398

Lignum foliis ad singula internodia tercio. Burm. syl. pag. 141 tab. 6a

Tajouana - Anac - Podi. Rhed. mal. pag. 81. tab. 47

Radix muselae. Kumph. arch. vol. 7. pag. 29. tab. 16

Rescio, quomodo Botanica venerit in mentem, ex hoc Nipre esse Lignum ser-
 pentinum esse uno de unum primum. Lignum semper primum de unum dicit
 lignum durum de unum laticibus aliquid. Lignum semper primum de unum dicit
 mercurius, quod vel in errorem ducit, possitque Rumphiano nomine aptius dici leti-
 dostruzza, vel & Latinum magis placet, Muselaria. Tota glabra est. Caulis fructi-
 colus, parum ramosus, teres, erectus, bipedalis, calamus vel ad summum crassus
 digitum. Folia alternata, vel crassa petiolata, de quibus utique sunt,
 integerrima, plana vel convexa, subtax costata, semipedata, cum petiolo unciali su-
 pra planis. Inflorescentia terminalis, densa, composita, ex duabus laxis necnon longis,
 compressis, terminalibus, ad eam sicut caulis aut ramus ultra elongatur,
 apertis involucris ex pediculis planis, brevibus, multo de unum. Flos a
 modori, erecti, uncialis, calycis viridi aut rubello, corollae tubo purpureo limbo-
 que albo, antheris luteis. Quotquot per plures annos examinavi heres. Infructus annis
 in ramis. Infructus annis in ramis. Infructus annis in ramis. Infructus annis in ramis.
 Cuius fructus annis in ramis, parum, quotquot per plures annos examinavi heres.
 erectis

Cor. monopetala. Tubus longissimus, cylindricus, circa medium in gibbum subcu-
 lundum amplius, erectus. Limbus quinquefidus, in faucibus villosulus, tubo tri-
 plo brevior, lacinis ovatis, obtusis, patentissimis

Stam. Filamenta quatuor, brevissima. Anthera oblonga, erecta, in gibbo
 tubo corollae

Pist. Germen superius in tubo compressum apertis lobis subrotundis duobus quatuor-
 lobato. Stylus capillaris, erectus, longitudine filamentum. Signis capitatum, ob-
 longum, basi concavum, ore rotundo patens.

Crescit in India orientali, in caldaria facit Asia; tum etiam surinamo. Ta-
 bula representat eandem admodum simplicem florentem, aucta summa in tubo corollae
 gibbo discillo conspicua, perianthium, & pistillum.

390.

MIMOSA FOETIDA

Mimosa incana; foliis bigemina quadrigenisque; specie subgemella

Tota glabra & incana. Caulis arboreus, ramiflorus, erectus, decempedalis,
 basi carpum crassus, cinctus. Folia ad unum pediculae duo bipedales bigemina

alia bigemina cum petiolo ultra elongato aeternam bigemino ipso. Soliola autem ovatis, brevissime petiolatis, obtusis, integerrimis, plus minusve unguiculatis. Folia & raris fere utiaceo intolerabilis. Totam viciniam insciunt. Ipsi etiam flores, sed simul quidam grati habent miasm: Pedunculi ex raculis brevissimis gemelli vel terni, sicut in Linnæo, ut etiam hoc dicitur. Ramus is ex alio exorticum foliorum, ut si tam cylindricam ungualem vel sauciacalem terminati. Flores sessiles, bracteolâ minima calicis anguli fultis hermaphroditi & mares multi. Perianthium parvum, monopetalum, quinque-dentatum, viride. Corolla tubulosa, longa, viridis, villosula ad lenticem, superste quinque-fida, laciniis oblongis, acutis, erectis. Filamenta decem, fultulata, basi levissime monadelphis, erecta, corollam vix superantia, alba. Anthera polude flavescens. In hermaphroditiis praeterea gemmâ oblongam compressam pedunculatam, villosam. Stylus filiformis, flammibus longior. Stigma simplex, acutum. Fructus ignoratus.

Crescit in India occidentali. In caldario floret Junio & Julio. Situat in tabula ramus florens, & aucta flos masculus, pistillumque ex hermaphrodito.

391.

MIMOSA ANGUSTIFOLIA

Mimosa acerosus, foliis simplicibus lanceolato-linearibus.

Missa ab aliquot annis semina lujos arbustulas fuerunt sub duplici nomine Mimosa angustifoliae & linearis. Tota acerosa & glabra est. Caudis arborefcens, tripedalis, digitum effuso, fusus. Cuius una cum ramis ramisque exasperatus tuberculis post foliorum lapsum relicto. Folia in ramulis junioribus sparsa, tantis petiolis terribus brevissimis, lanceolato-linearibus, integerrimis, acutula, arenis, simula, saepe subfalcata, a tribus ad quatuor unguibus longa, & a duabus ad quatuor ungas lata. Racemi axillares, ciliaris supra et mactata erecta. Pediculi breves. Perianthium monopetalum, parvum, quadridentatum, viride. Corolla monopetala, quadripartita, hinc in calycem parumper superante, laciniis oblongis, obtusulis, reflexis, longissimis. Filamenta numerosa, basi leviter coalita, subulata, longitudine corollae, erecta & patula. Anthera flavescens. Gemma ovatum, hirsutum. Stylus filiformis, flammibus longior. Stigma subcupulatum, obtusum. Fructus non tulit. Omnes flores sunt hermaphroditi.

Crescit ad Port Jackson in New Southwales. Floret in caldario aestate in tabula silitur ramus florens, deus aucta flos integer & pistillum.

392.

MIMOSA UNGUIS CATI

Mimosa spinosa; foliis bigeminis, obtusis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. pag. 914.*

Acacia quadrifolia, siliquis circinnatis. *Flum. re. pag. 2. tab. 4.*

Statoei synonymum, ab autoribus hic citatum, omisi, utpote nihil dubium; & propterea etiam Brownel. Tota glabra. Truncus sexpedalis & ultra, diametri unguibus, ferruginea cortice velutis, cicatricibus latis & protuberantibus inaequalis, erectus,

ramis & rectis. Ramis punctatis. Folia alterna, bigemina. Petiolus communis vix un-
guis longus. Petioluli subglobosi, subulato-rotundati, subulato-obovati, subulato-
oblongi, subulato-obovati, subulato-obovati, subulato-obovati, subulato-obovati, subulato-obovati,
nigrae in terminantur in mucronem mucronem brevemque, ad dorsum inter foliola lat-
eralia, basi interiore parumper obliata, ab una ad duas uncias longa. Nectarius ter-
minatus, sessilis, prope dorsum terminatus. Pistilli quatuor, binae in dorsum, pe-
tala & nodosa, ambibus hermaphroditi, sessili, bracteis acutis & mucosis. Pedi-
cellis plus minus quidem. Calyx tubulosus, acute quinquedentatus, ex flavo
corpore, capsularia, erecta, alba, petalo duplo longiora. Antherae flavae. Germen il-
lineo, pedicelatum. Stylus capsularis, erectus, longitudine filamenti. Stigma lam-
inare, acutum. Legumen quatuor vel quinque uncias longum.

Crescit in Guiana, Curacao, Martinica. Floret in calidioribus Junio & Julio. An-
tha tabula ramum florentem & auctum ferunt.

MIMOSA LEUCACANTHA

Arbor. Ramis alternis & rectis. Folia alterna, bigemina, bipinnata, bipinnata,
bis, subtrijugis, partibus a quadrijugis ad decemjuga, costa biglandulosa, fori-
bus poly-

Tota glabra est. Truncus arboreus, decempedalis, caespem crassus, teres, en-
ga, partialis a quadrijugis ad decemjuga, foliis oblongis, obtusis, integerrimis,
brevissime petiolatis, a tribus ad quinque lineas longis. Costa princeps ab una ad
erogem subulatum & rigidulum terminata, quibus glandulis munita planiusculis ex
flavo ferocentibus, altera inter duas terminales, altera infra pinas ultimas modo ad
pinas pinas, modo remote ab eodem la costa. Costae partiales, dorso teretes, mu-
rectoquo terminantur. Spinae bipolares geminae, distinctissimae, divaric-
atae, alae & veluti eburnae, subulatae, compressae, rectae, validae, semper solidae,
aetate lignae & durissimae, modo breves & graciles, modo hunciales & crassae, id-
que in eodem sepe ramis. Flores saepeolentes, in capitulum globosum collecti. Pe-
dunculi communes axillares simpliciter, & terminales racemosi. Alia capitula solos ma-
solos hermaphroditos continent, in receptaculo communi cylindrico & obtu-
sa coactos, singula bracteola lanceolata sessiliter longitudine calycis. Hae est com-
pandatus, pallide viridis, acuta quinquedenta rotundata. Corolla monopetala, infund-
obtusum. Filamenta numerosa, se basi connata, ut sece distincta. Germen oblongum,
obtusum. Solo pistilli defectu mores ab hermaphroditis differunt.

394
 Crescit in Africa. Floret sub die Junio & Julio; hiemem agens in tepidatio. Et
 habet duo ramos surculos, & surculi duo cum bracteis pubescentibus, collaque princip
 utraque tera.

MISGOSA TRICHODES.

Misgosa trichodes in hirsutissimis partibus habet... propriis a longis ad quatuordecim, pinnulis ovatis, capitulis globosis, axillaribus, floribus...

Abrucula tota inermis & glabra, ramosa, decempedalis, cortice fusco punctatoque cinereis asperso. Folia sunt alterna, bipinnata. Costa communis triangulari, tercia de surculo... Pinnae utraque tres vel duae, binariae, oppositae. Pinnulae utraque a duabus ad quinque, oppositae, brevissimo petiolate, ovatae, acutae, setula terminatae, integerrimae, ad laterem in margine villosulae, exteriores succulive majores, ultimae minores. Stipulae utraque a duabus ad quinque, binariae, oppositae, ovatae, acutae, setula terminatae, integerrimae, ad laterem in margine villosulae, exteriores succulive majores, ultimae minores. Rostellum commune clavato & basi ornato foliolis involucri plusculis ovatis minisque Flores sessiles & foetiduli densissime occupant receptaculum, superiores masculi, inferiores feminei. Utrisque perianthium monophyllum & obtuse quinqueidentatum videtur; corolla vera monopetala & quinqueidentata alba, quae in femina profundius locatur & respectu calycis longior est. Filamenta maribus plus minus tredecim, non coaerata, petalo multo longiora. Antherae didymae, flavae, ex faucibus pilosae. Feminae stylus bifidus, petalo brevior, stigma pedicelliforme. Legumen lineare, basi acutum, apice mucronatum, striatum, costatum fuscom, ad femina levissime tonsosum, lera...

Crescit ad Curacas. Floret in jardino... Sicutur in tabula ramulos... legumina, semen, & surculi in diversa proportione hos masculus, receptaculum... flores, non fructus, & stylus.

MI MOSA DIVARICATA

Misgosa divaricata in hirsutissimis partibus... propriis quadrangulis... pinnulis ovatis, capitulis globosis, axillaribus, floribus...

Caulis arborescens, inermis, erectus, basi unciali diametri, glaber, fasciculosus cum maculis transversis carinis, pedalis. Ramus diffusus, divaricatus, tripedatus, glabri, truncus concoloris, lacrimae, ad divisiones saepe nodose incrassati. Folia alterna, glabra, bipinnata... Pinnulae sunt lineares, obtusae, tres lineas longae. Stipulae sunt geminae, longitudinaliter dimidiato-triangularis, ovatae, erectae, virides, caedem. Peduncululi sunt axillares, solitarii vel gemelli, plerumque simplices & uncialis, interdum divisi & tunc varii folioli, graciles, specu globosa denique terminati. Flores hermaphroditi.

æqualis. Calyx monophyllus, oblongus, villosulus, erectus, albidus, superne leviter virefcens apice in quinque denticulos acutos declinans. Corolla albida, calyce duplo longior, acuta, erecta, glabra, quinquedentata. Filamenta plurima, erecta, petalo duplo longiora, basi connata. Germen oblongum, glabrum. Stylus staminibus paulo longior. Stigma simplex.

Crescit in India occidentali. In caldario floret Aprili. In tabula exhibetur ramulus florans cum aucto flore.

396.

MINIOSA TAMARINDIFOLIA.

Miniosa aculeata foliis bipinnatis quinquejugis, parvisilibus decemjugis petiolo intermibus. *Linn. Syst. pag. 917. Linn. mant. pag. 503. Jacq. coll. vol. 2. pag. 300.*

Acacia aculeata, flore albo, foliis tamarindis. *Flam. w. pag. 4. tab. 7.*

Loco citato ante novem annos hujus fruticis descriptionem dedi, quam non repetam. Ab illo tempore autem increvit in viginti-pedalem altitudinem cum truncus carpi emittit, & folia nunc sex plerumque quinquejuga vel sexjuga cum parvisilibus majoribus intermediis sæpe octodecimjugis. Harum cætera supra ortam duas spumas minutissimas oppositas gerunt.

Crescit in insulis Caribæis. In caldario floret æstate quotannis copiose, sed fructum dare negat. Tabula exhibet truncum florentem, partem trunci, & nudum florem collæque partem infimam cum truncatis dactylis inferiorum pygorum costula bipectata & cum glandula flavescente infra infimas, que oculum non armatum fere fugiunt.

397. 398.

ZAMIA MEDIA.

Zamia foliis oblongo-linearibus, subintegerrimis, muticis, rectis, simplici tereti, æqualibus

Zamia hæc cum integrifolia & angustifolia, in Collectaneorum volumine tertio descriptis, tantopere habita convenit, ut discrimen verius ægre exprimalur, licet utilia sciam poterat. Zamia angustifolia semper gaudet angustis vere integrifolia ipsa latius veroque oblongis, hæc illa inter utraque priora latitudine media. Est dioica. Radix tuber pugni crassitie, fuscescens, fibras crassas longasque undique emittens, ætate sæpe multiceps & multo tunc major. Frondes numerosæ, a duobus ad quatuor pedes longæ, glabræ, nitidæ, firmæ, pinnatæ line impari. Stipes teretis, crassus, inermis, rigidulus, ad medietatem usque aphyllus, atrovirens. Foliola numerosa, oblongo-linearia, callosè obtusula, ad lentem superam sæpe obsolete callosè serrulata, cæterum integerrima & omnino rarissime apice acuta hûda, coriacea. Stipites ad folia ex utriusque basi in acumen angustati, villosi & glande fusca. Stipites anatisibus pluresculi, unam duasve uncias longi, axillares, erecti, bracteis spæcia indurata ferreo-potentillæ callosè crassitie maribus digitorum in firmis. Spæcia in natisibus tubis anatisibus, a digitum unicum crassius a duobus ad quatuor uncias longis &

mentosus, rubiginosus. In fernis fascicularis, pollicem crassus, rubiginosus, tomentosus in fructu pugnum crassus quatuor uncias longus, post tomentum spongiaeum fecellum ex viridi fuscus. Genitalia alba. Drupe rubent cum pulpa dulci. Nux alba.

Crescit in India occidentali. In caldaria foret & fructescit omni anni tempore. Tabula 398. marem cum truncatis foliis, & 397. fernam cum videri pterisque abscissis exhibet.

399. 400.

PTERIS LONGIFOLIA.

Pteris frondibus punctatis, pinnis linearibus, repandis, basi cordata. *Linn. Syst. nat. 43.*

Lanthea non ramosa longissima angusta & ad basin auriculatis foliis. *Flum. fil. pag. 42. tab. 64.*

Loucheilla lineata, pinnis longissimis. *Petit. fil. 129. tab. 6. fig. 12.*

Filix non ramosa, longissima angusta & ad basin auriculatis foliis. *Flum. amer. pag. 22. tab. 14.*

Radix fibrosa, oleosa, longa, fusca, perennis. Stipites plures, erecti, paleis piliformibus sibiis nitidisque densissime vestiti. Frondes binaedales & ultra, erectiusculis, pinnate cum impari. Costa ferruginea, iisdem paleis donata, sed superiora versus succellis posterioribus brevioribusque, ut tandem cere nullis. Pinnae inferiores repandae, superiores saepius alternae, plus minus quatuor & viginti utrinque lanceolato-ovoidales, modo falcatae, modo minutae, acutae, subsessiles, planae, saturate virentes, patentissimae, basi duabus auriculis oppositis & divaricatis hastatae, ab infimis brevissimis & auriculibus successive longiores, ut supra medium sint quinquemuciae, tunc versus superiora parumpet decrescentes, terminali longissima ad septem vel octo uncias ad usum revoluta-duplatae, in qua duplicatura vena haec continetur pulvis prolixus fuscus sive semen ad normam congenerum & hic non periturus. In omnium autem pinnarum apicibus haec & harum auriculis duplicatio non marginis desinet, ut & secutura fructificatio, qui marginis hic sunt subulter acutae & rigide serratae. Alii apices inferendi saepe tandem sponte decidunt, unde pinnae tunc evadunt obtusissimae & veluti truncatae. Tales etiam sunt pinnae paucae quaedam tunc quae fructificatione careere solent.

Crescit in Domingo ad Portum principis. Floret aestate. Tabula 399. vna rotundam cum frondibus truncatis, tabula 400. frondis majoris truncatae partem summam, & seorsim pinnam in pollice facie conspectam.

INDEX

STIRPIUM IN HOC VOLUMINE DEPICTARUM

	Fol.		Fol.
<i>Actinanthus parviflorus</i>	330	<i>Carex breviflora</i>	373
<i>A. tenuis</i>	330	" "	374
<i>Anthoxanthum glutinosum</i>	371	<i>C. tenuis</i>	374
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	371	<i>C. straminea</i>	374
" "	372	<i>C. stricta</i>	374
" "	373	<i>C. stricta</i>	374
" "	374	<i>C. stricta</i>	374
" "	375	<i>C. stricta</i>	374
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<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	377	<i>C. stricta</i>	374
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<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	399	<i>C. stricta</i>	374
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	400	<i>C. stricta</i>	374

<i>Koeleria gracilis</i> Benth.	284	<i>Erigeron ferrugineus</i>	334	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	363
<i>Koeleria variabilis</i>	295	" <i>scaberrimus</i>	337	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	358
<i>Koeleria amabilis</i>	298	<i>Zepheria japonica</i>	353	" " <i>baccifera</i>	357
" <i>bulbata</i>	298	" " <i>microphylla</i>	359	" " <i>caucasiaca</i>	366
" <i>lyrata</i>	318	<i>Spermatocoe sibirica</i>	356	<i>Verbeina glauca</i> Sibth.	303
" <i>perparva</i>	323	" <i>fulviflora</i>	321	<i>Volkmannia apocynifolia</i>	335
" " <i>repens</i>	319	<i>Spondias cuneata</i>	372	<i>Nyctophylla elongata</i>	348
" <i>sibirica</i>	324	<i>Suaeda coarctata</i>	384	<i>Zinnia mexicana</i>	397 398
<i>Sampolularia appendiculata</i>	386	<i>Tectaria abutilifolia</i>	365	<i>Zygopetalum atrofucium</i>	354
<i>Scorpioides teretica</i>	304	<i>Tilia alba</i>	383		





Nac corymbosa

the 1990s, the number of children in the population has increased from 1.6 million to 2.4 million.

As a result of the increase in the number of children, the government has to provide more services for children. The government has to provide more kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools, and tertiary institutions for children. The government has to provide more child care services, child health services, child protection services, and child welfare services.

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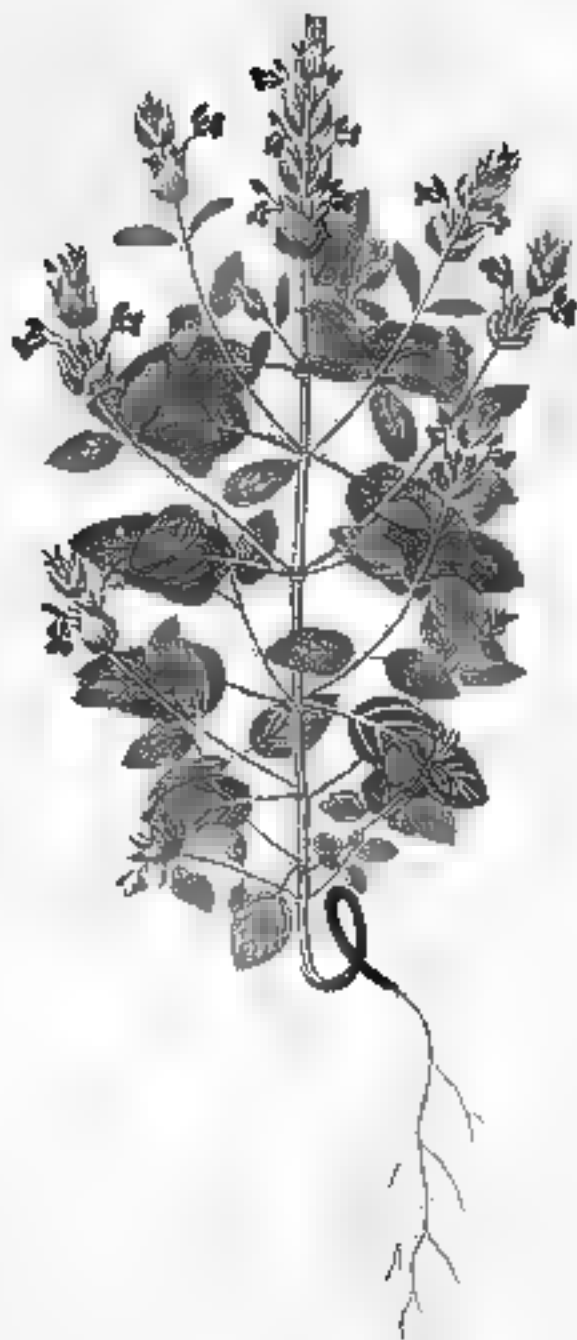
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Salvia humilis

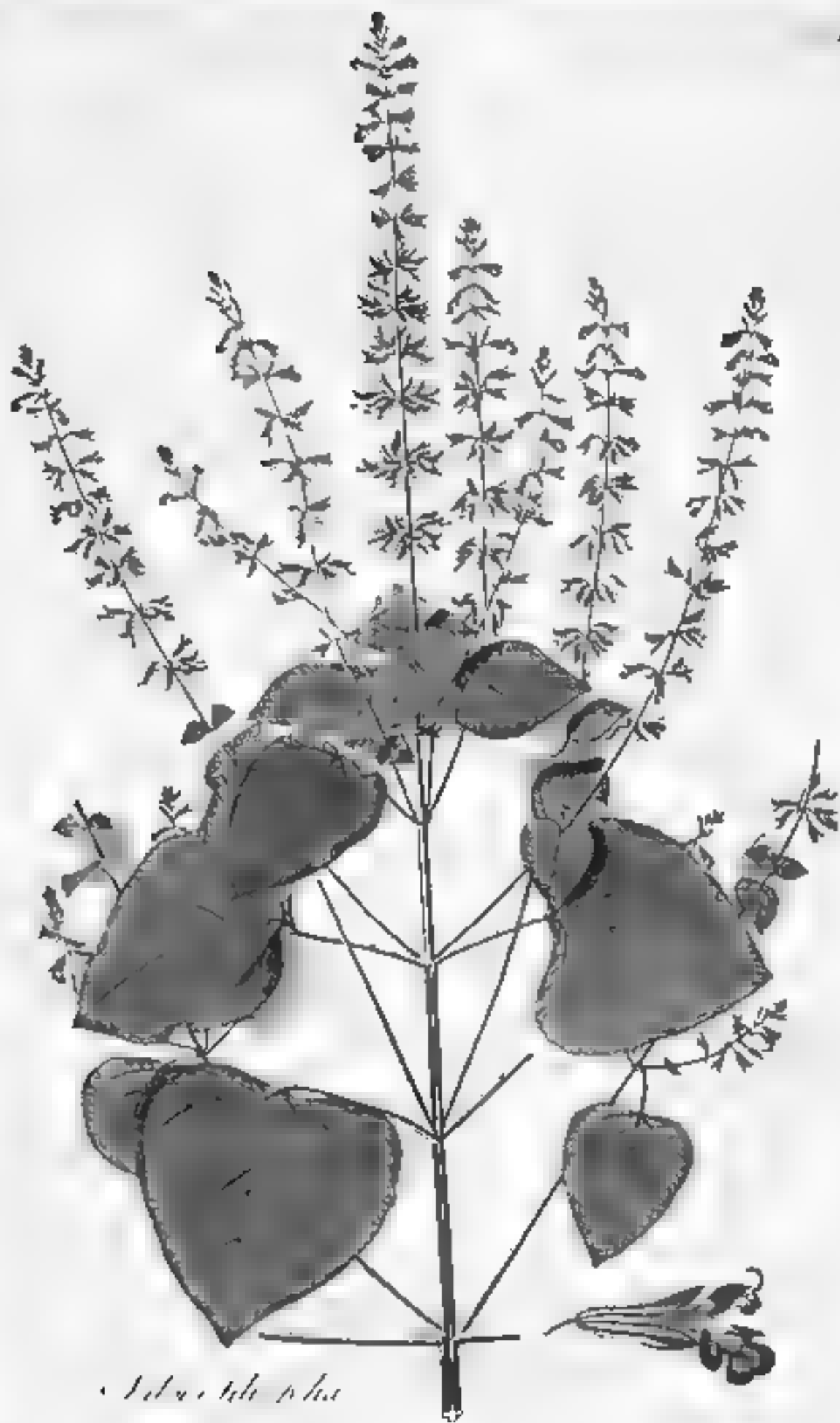
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The second part covers the various methods used to allocate costs to different departments or projects, highlighting the need for a fair and consistent approach. The third part addresses the challenges of budgeting in a dynamic environment and offers strategies to manage these challenges effectively. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of key points and a call to action for continuous improvement in financial management practices.

*Chelidonium purpureum*

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, customer orders, and supplier invoices. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of specific forms and the assignment of responsibilities to different staff members.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It describes various methods for identifying trends and anomalies in the financial records. This includes comparing current performance with historical data and industry benchmarks. The document also discusses the importance of regular audits to verify the accuracy of the records and to detect any potential fraud or errors. It provides a step-by-step guide for conducting these audits, from the selection of samples to the final reporting of findings.

The final part of the document addresses the communication of the results of the financial analysis. It emphasizes the need for clear and concise reporting to management and other stakeholders. The document provides a template for these reports, including sections for a summary of findings, detailed data analysis, and recommendations for future actions. It also discusses the importance of maintaining transparency and accountability in the financial reporting process.

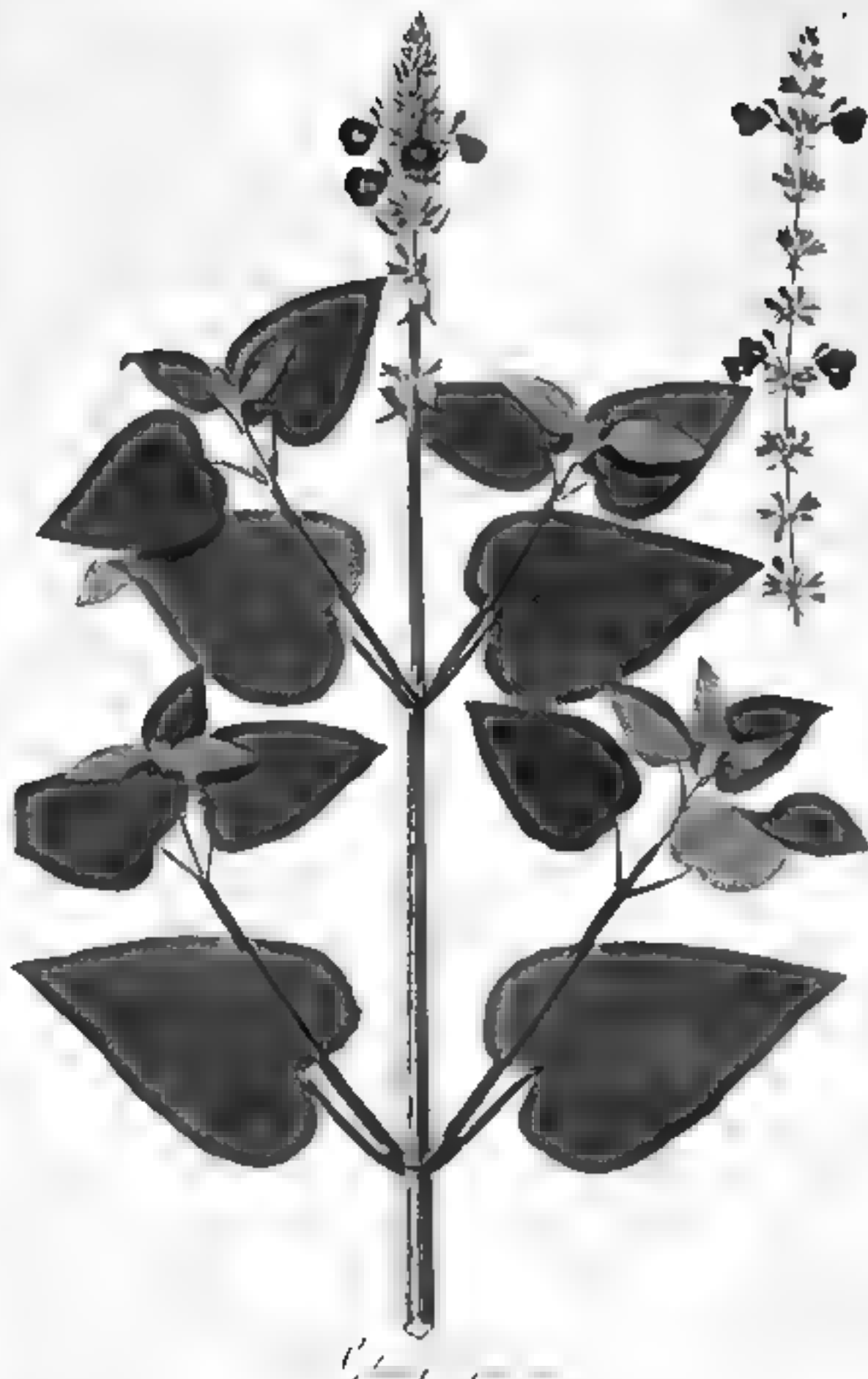


Sida acuta L.

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The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, operating profit margin, and return on investment. These metrics are used to evaluate the company's performance and identify areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance to industry benchmarks and competitors. This helps to provide context and identify trends in the market.

The final part of the document covers the preparation of financial statements. It provides a step-by-step guide to creating the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. It also discusses the importance of auditing the financial statements to ensure their accuracy and reliability. The document concludes by emphasizing the role of financial reporting in decision-making and the overall success of the business.



the same way, the β function of the coupling λ is given by

$$\beta_{\lambda} = -\lambda \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) \right] \quad (2.10)$$

where Z_{λ} , Z_{ψ} and Z_{ϕ} are the renormalization constants of the coupling λ , the fermion field ψ and the scalar field ϕ , respectively.

Using the renormalization constants Z_{λ} , Z_{ψ} and Z_{ϕ} given in eqs. (2.7), (2.8) and (2.9), respectively, the β functions of the couplings λ , λ_1 and λ_2 are given by

$$\beta_{\lambda} = -\lambda \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) \right] \quad (2.11)$$

$$\beta_{\lambda_1} = -\lambda_1 \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_1}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_1}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) \right] \quad (2.12)$$

$$\beta_{\lambda_2} = -\lambda_2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_2}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_2}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) \right] \quad (2.13)$$

where Z_{λ_1} , Z_{λ_2} , Z_{ψ} and Z_{ϕ} are the renormalization constants of the couplings λ_1 , λ_2 , the fermion field ψ and the scalar field ϕ , respectively.

Using the renormalization constants Z_{λ_1} , Z_{λ_2} , Z_{ψ} and Z_{ϕ} given in eqs. (2.7), (2.8) and (2.9), respectively, the β functions of the couplings λ_1 , λ_2 , λ_3 and λ_4 are given by

$$\beta_{\lambda_3} = -\lambda_3 \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_3}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_3}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) \right] \quad (2.14)$$

$$\beta_{\lambda_4} = -\lambda_4 \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_4}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_4}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) \right] \quad (2.15)$$

where Z_{λ_3} , Z_{λ_4} , Z_{ψ} and Z_{ϕ} are the renormalization constants of the couplings λ_3 , λ_4 , the fermion field ψ and the scalar field ϕ , respectively.

Using the renormalization constants Z_{λ_3} , Z_{λ_4} , Z_{ψ} and Z_{ϕ} given in eqs. (2.7), (2.8) and (2.9), respectively, the β functions of the couplings λ_5 , λ_6 and λ_7 are given by

$$\beta_{\lambda_5} = -\lambda_5 \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_5}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_5}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) \right] \quad (2.16)$$

$$\beta_{\lambda_6} = -\lambda_6 \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_6}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_6}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) \right] \quad (2.17)$$

$$\beta_{\lambda_7} = -\lambda_7 \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_7}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_7}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) \right] \quad (2.18)$$

where Z_{λ_5} , Z_{λ_6} , Z_{λ_7} , Z_{ψ} and Z_{ϕ} are the renormalization constants of the couplings λ_5 , λ_6 , λ_7 , the fermion field ψ and the scalar field ϕ , respectively.

Using the renormalization constants Z_{λ_5} , Z_{λ_6} , Z_{λ_7} , Z_{ψ} and Z_{ϕ} given in eqs. (2.7), (2.8) and (2.9), respectively, the β functions of the couplings λ_8 , λ_9 and λ_{10} are given by

$$\beta_{\lambda_8} = -\lambda_8 \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_8}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_8}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) \right] \quad (2.19)$$

$$\beta_{\lambda_9} = -\lambda_9 \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_9}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_9}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) \right] \quad (2.20)$$

$$\beta_{\lambda_{10}} = -\lambda_{10} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_{10}}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_{10}}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) \right] \quad (2.21)$$

where Z_{λ_8} , Z_{λ_9} , $Z_{\lambda_{10}}$, Z_{ψ} and Z_{ϕ} are the renormalization constants of the couplings λ_8 , λ_9 , λ_{10} , the fermion field ψ and the scalar field ϕ , respectively.

Using the renormalization constants Z_{λ_8} , Z_{λ_9} , $Z_{\lambda_{10}}$, Z_{ψ} and Z_{ϕ} given in eqs. (2.7), (2.8) and (2.9), respectively, the β functions of the couplings λ_{11} , λ_{12} and λ_{13} are given by

$$\beta_{\lambda_{11}} = -\lambda_{11} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_{11}}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_{11}}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) \right] \quad (2.22)$$

$$\beta_{\lambda_{12}} = -\lambda_{12} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_{12}}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_{12}}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) \right] \quad (2.23)$$

$$\beta_{\lambda_{13}} = -\lambda_{13} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_{13}}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d\ln\mu} \ln \left(\frac{Z_{\lambda_{13}}}{Z_{\psi} Z_{\phi}} \right) \right] \quad (2.24)$$



Verbena 1 fl.

...the first of these is the fact that the ...

...the second is the fact that the ...

...the third is the fact that the ...

...the fourth is the fact that the ...

...the fifth is the fact that the ...

...the sixth is the fact that the ...

...the seventh is the fact that the ...

...the eighth is the fact that the ...

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...the sixteenth is the fact that the ...

...the seventeenth is the fact that the ...

...the eighteenth is the fact that the ...

...the nineteenth is the fact that the ...



Trichostema (1844) 2011

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of double-entry bookkeeping and the importance of regular reconciliations.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to interpret the various components of the financial statements, such as the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. It provides a step-by-step guide to calculating key financial ratios and indicators, such as the current ratio, debt-to-equity ratio, and return on assets. The document also discusses the implications of these ratios and how they can be used to assess the financial health and performance of the organization.

The final part of the document addresses the reporting requirements and the preparation of financial statements. It outlines the format and content of the financial statements, including the required disclosures and the use of standardized accounting principles. It also provides a checklist of items to be reviewed before the final statements are prepared and submitted to the relevant authorities. The document concludes with a summary of the key points and a final reminder of the importance of accuracy and transparency in financial reporting.



Plantago lanceolata

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for reconciling these accounts and resolving any discrepancies.

The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It explains the different types of statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement, and how they are derived from the underlying data. It provides a step-by-step guide to the calculation of each component, ensuring that the user can accurately prepare their own statements. The document also discusses the importance of comparing these statements to previous periods and to industry benchmarks to assess performance.

The final part of the document addresses the issue of tax compliance. It provides an overview of the current tax laws and regulations that apply to the business, and offers practical advice on how to minimize tax liability while remaining compliant. This includes information on deductions, credits, and the timing of payments. The document also includes a checklist of key tax filing deadlines and a list of resources for further information.



Tranilla utriculata

the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the following principles:

- (i) People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals, with their own needs and wishes.
- (ii) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care.
- (iii) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the following principles:

- (iv) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.
- (v) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.
- (vi) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the following principles:

- (vii) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.
- (viii) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.
- (ix) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the following principles:

- (x) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.
- (xi) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.
- (xii) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the following principles:

- (xiii) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.
- (xiv) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.
- (xv) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.

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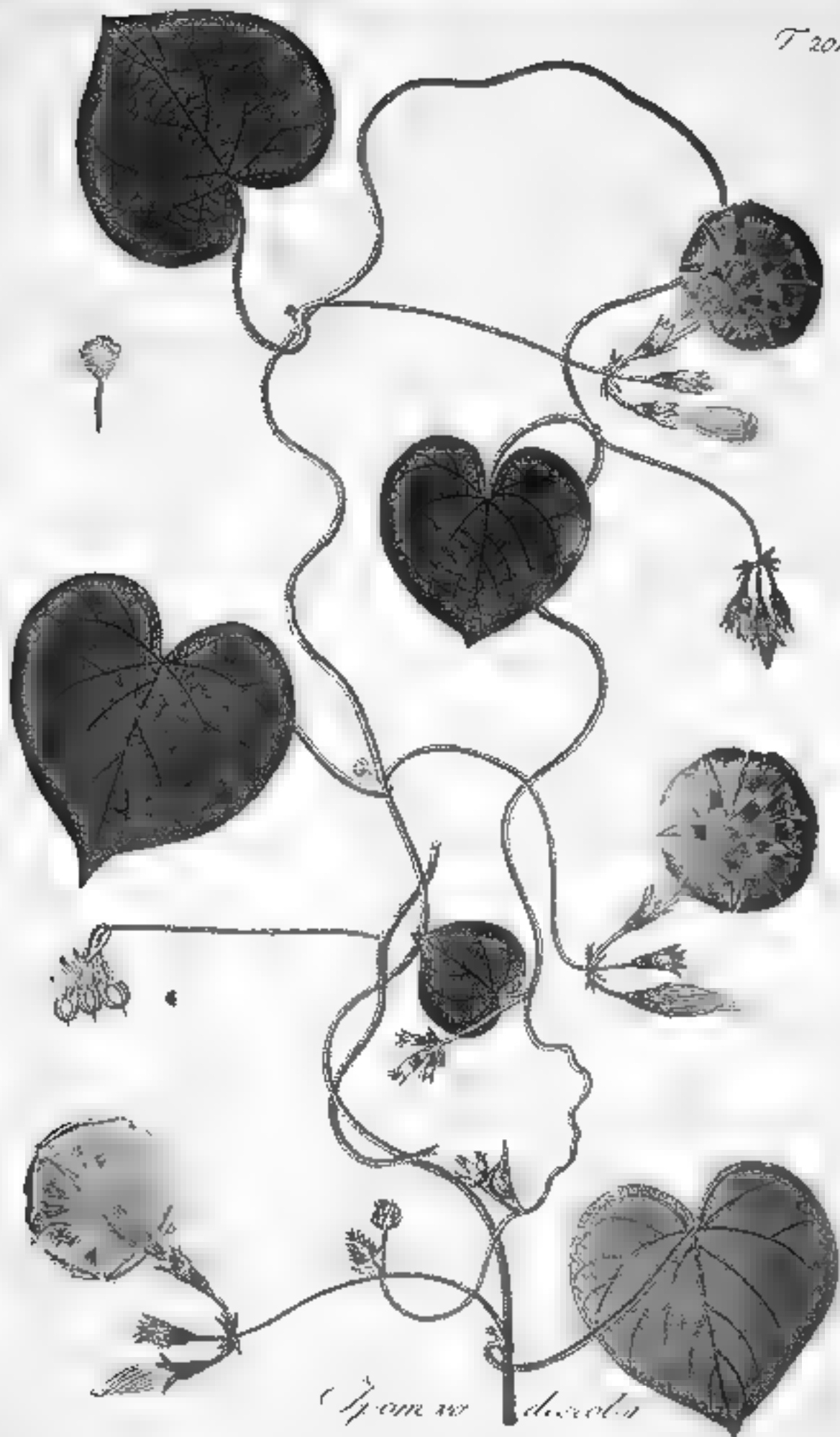
- (xvi) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.
- (xvii) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.
- (xviii) People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.

T 27



Psychotria undata





Ipomoea diversifolia

the first two years of life. The first year of life is the most important period for the development of the brain. The brain is most plastic during this period and is most susceptible to environmental influences. The second year of life is also a period of rapid brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences.

The third year of life is a period of continued brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences. The fourth year of life is a period of continued brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences.

The fifth year of life is a period of continued brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences. The sixth year of life is a period of continued brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences.

The seventh year of life is a period of continued brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences. The eighth year of life is a period of continued brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences.

The ninth year of life is a period of continued brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences. The tenth year of life is a period of continued brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences.

The eleventh year of life is a period of continued brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences. The twelfth year of life is a period of continued brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences.

The thirteenth year of life is a period of continued brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences. The fourteenth year of life is a period of continued brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences.

The fifteenth year of life is a period of continued brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences. The sixteenth year of life is a period of continued brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences.

The seventeenth year of life is a period of continued brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences. The eighteenth year of life is a period of continued brain development. The brain is still very plastic and is still highly susceptible to environmental influences.

T 102



Ulmus parvifolia

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for reconciling these accounts and resolving any discrepancies.

The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It explains the different types of statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement, and how they are prepared. It provides a step-by-step guide to the process, from gathering the necessary data to calculating the final figures. The document also discusses the importance of presenting the information in a clear and concise manner, using appropriate accounting principles and standards.

The third part of the document addresses the issue of auditing. It explains the role of an auditor and the different types of audits, such as internal and external audits. It provides a detailed overview of the audit process, from planning and testing to reporting and follow-up. The document also discusses the importance of maintaining a strong internal control system to prevent errors and fraud.

The final part of the document discusses the importance of financial management. It explains how financial data can be used to make informed decisions about the future of the business. It provides a detailed overview of the different financial ratios and metrics that are used to evaluate a company's performance, such as the current ratio, debt-to-equity ratio, and return on equity. The document also discusses the importance of budgeting and forecasting, and how these tools can be used to plan for the future.



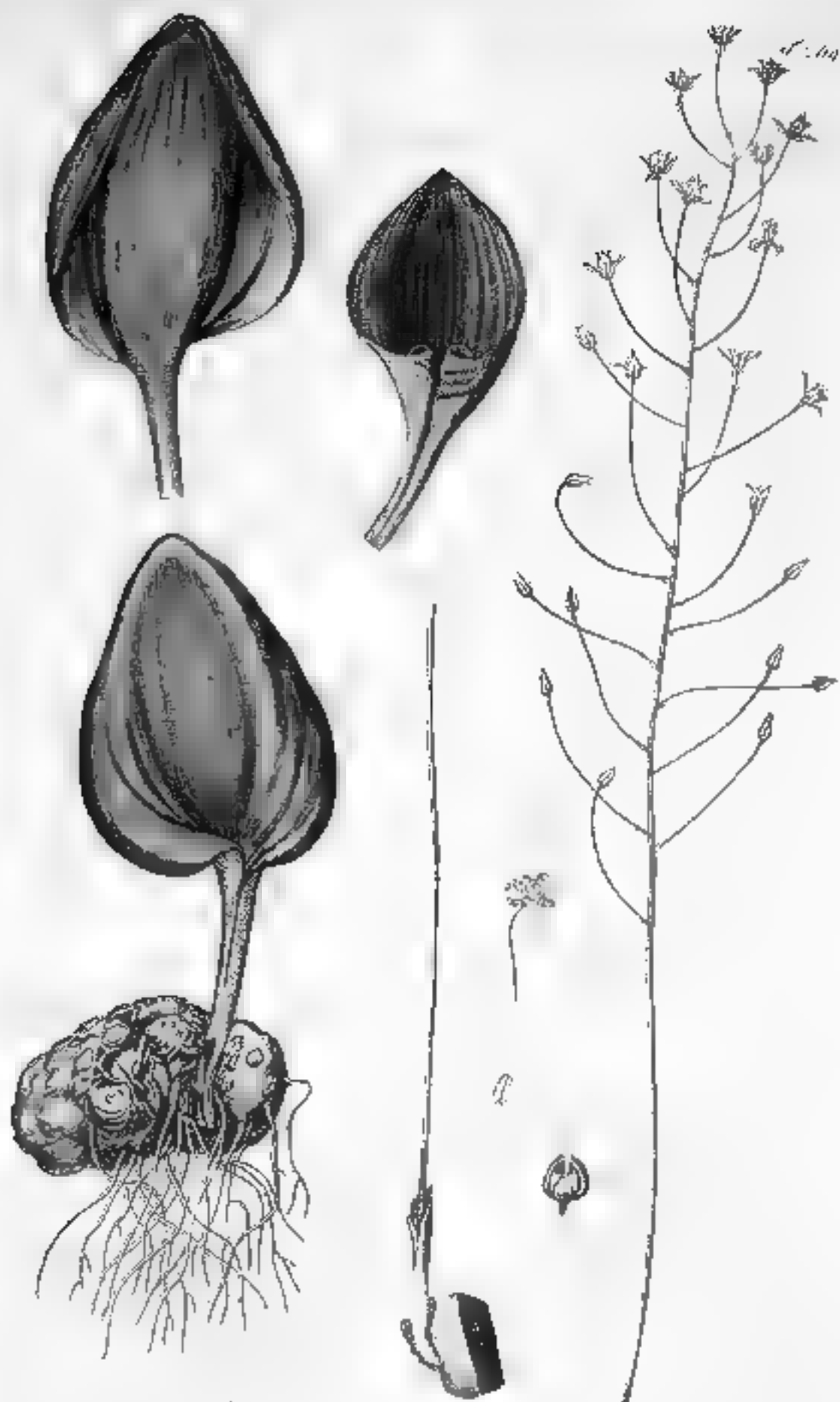
Helianthus scaberrimus

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity that affects the company's balance sheet.

Next, the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes how different types of information are gathered, from direct observations to secondary sources, and how this data is then processed to identify trends and patterns. The goal is to provide a comprehensive overview of the company's performance over time.

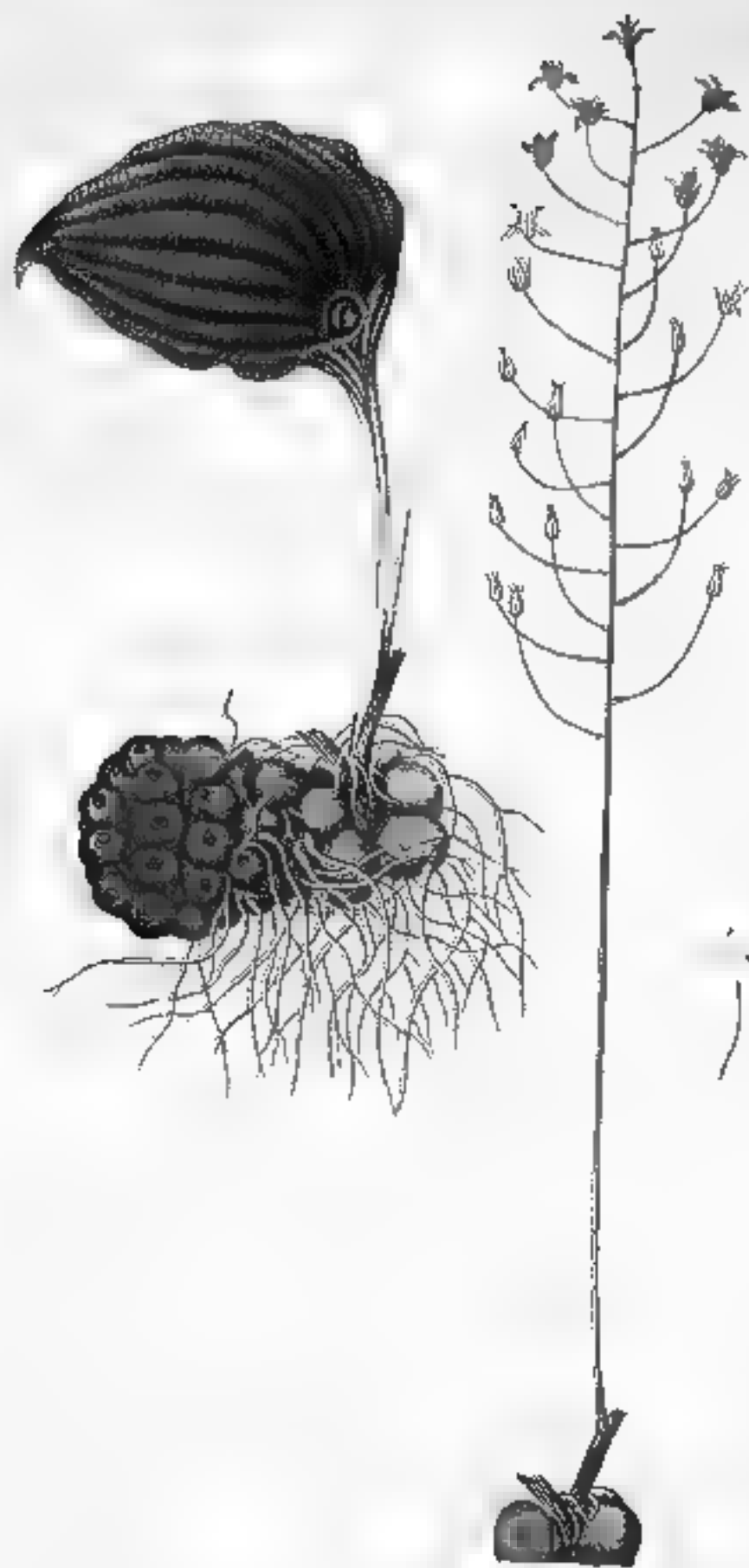
The third section focuses on the interpretation of the data. It explains how the collected information is used to draw conclusions about the company's financial health and operational efficiency. This involves comparing current results with historical data and industry benchmarks to assess performance relative to expectations.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It highlights the areas where the company is performing well and identifies opportunities for improvement. The recommendations are based on the analysis of the data and are designed to help the company achieve its long-term goals.

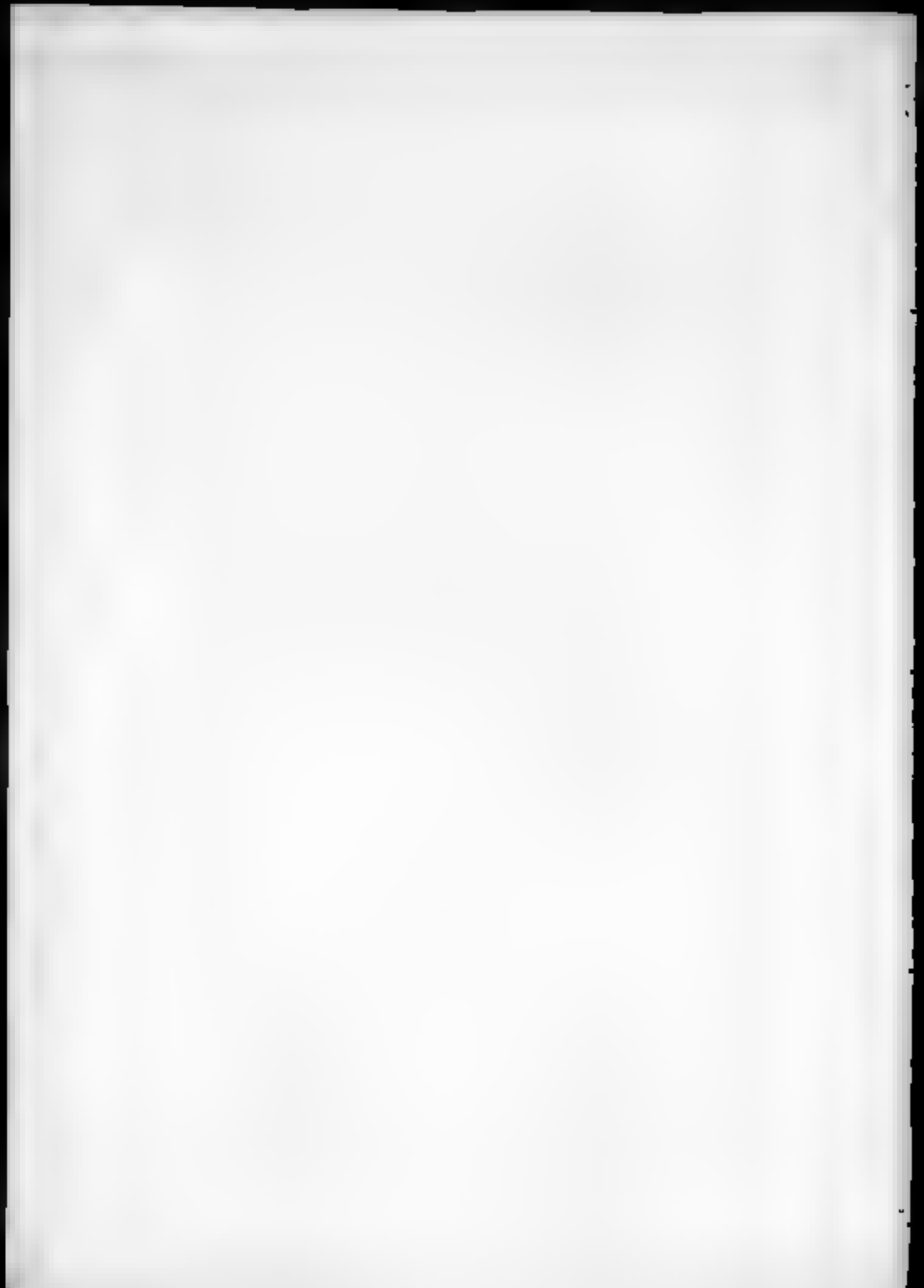


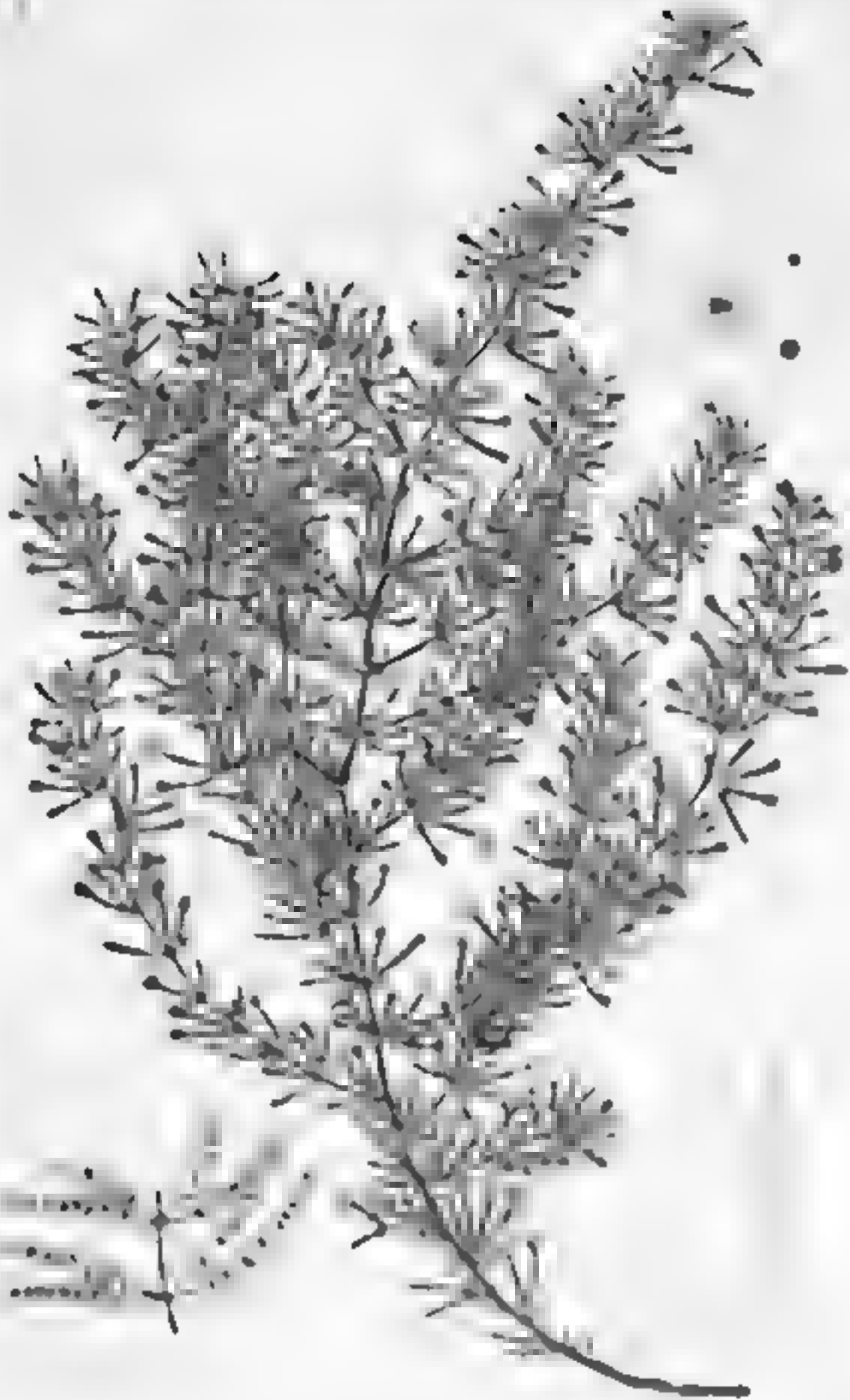
Eriogonum heterophyllum

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Eriogonum puberulum





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In addition, the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting cycle, journalizing, posting, determining debits and credits, preparing a trial balance, adjusting entries, preparing financial statements, and closing the books. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the process. The document also discusses the importance of maintaining proper documentation for all transactions, including invoices, receipts, and contracts.

The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It explains how to calculate net income, gross profit, and operating profit, and how to present these figures in a clear and concise manner. The document also discusses the importance of providing a clear and accurate explanation of the company's financial performance to management and investors. It emphasizes that financial statements should be prepared on a regular basis, typically at the end of each month or quarter, to allow for timely decision-making.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the need for regular reconciliation of bank statements and the company's records. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of bank statements and the company's records to identify any discrepancies early on.



Celastrus scandens



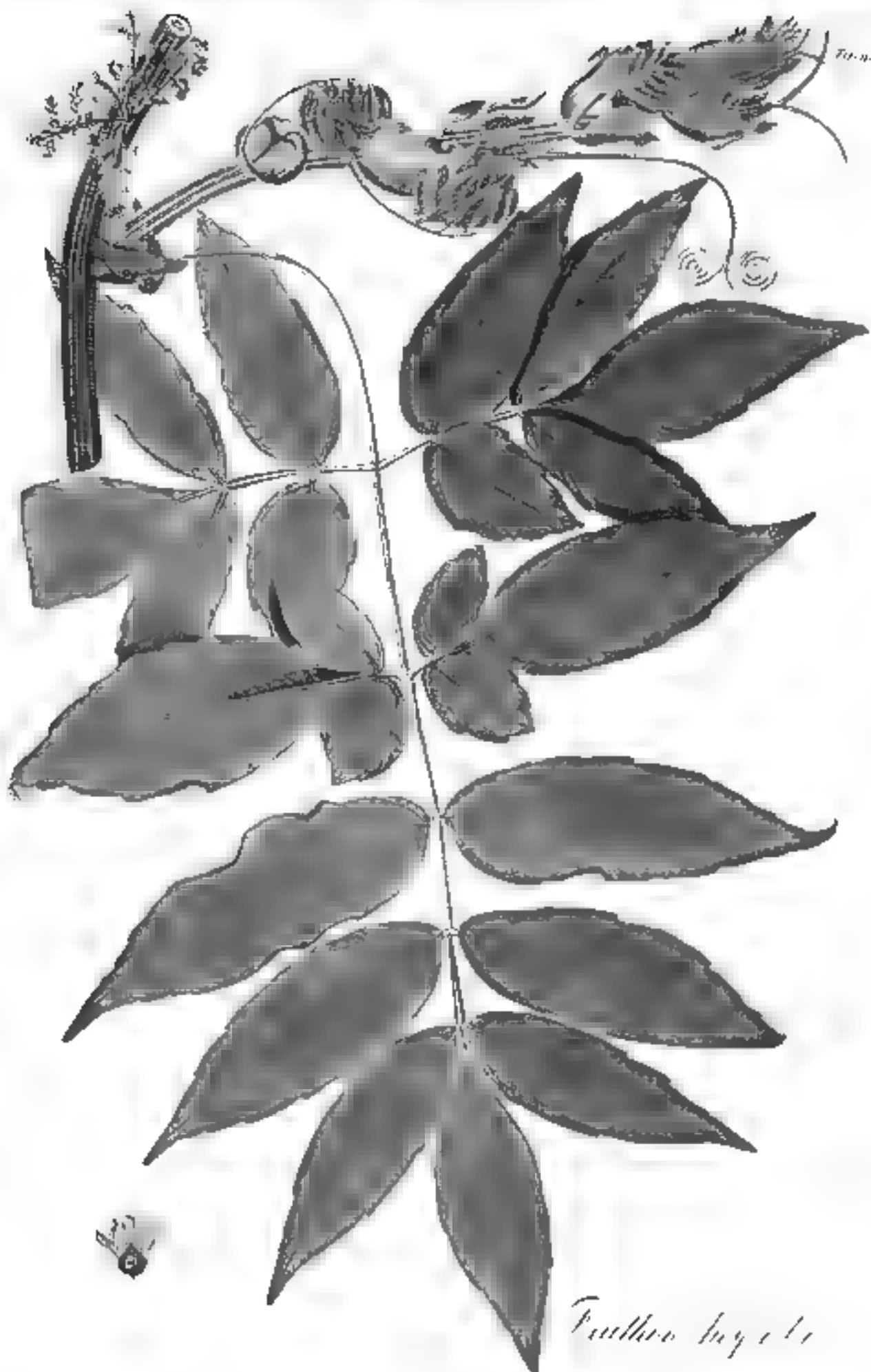


Fig. 11.

Fraxinus bicolor

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 11.5 million to 13.5 million. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the expansion of the public sector, and the growth of the public sector.

The public sector has grown from 11.5 million in 1990 to 13.5 million in 2000. This increase has been driven by a number of factors, including the growth of the public sector, the expansion of the public sector, and the growth of the public sector.

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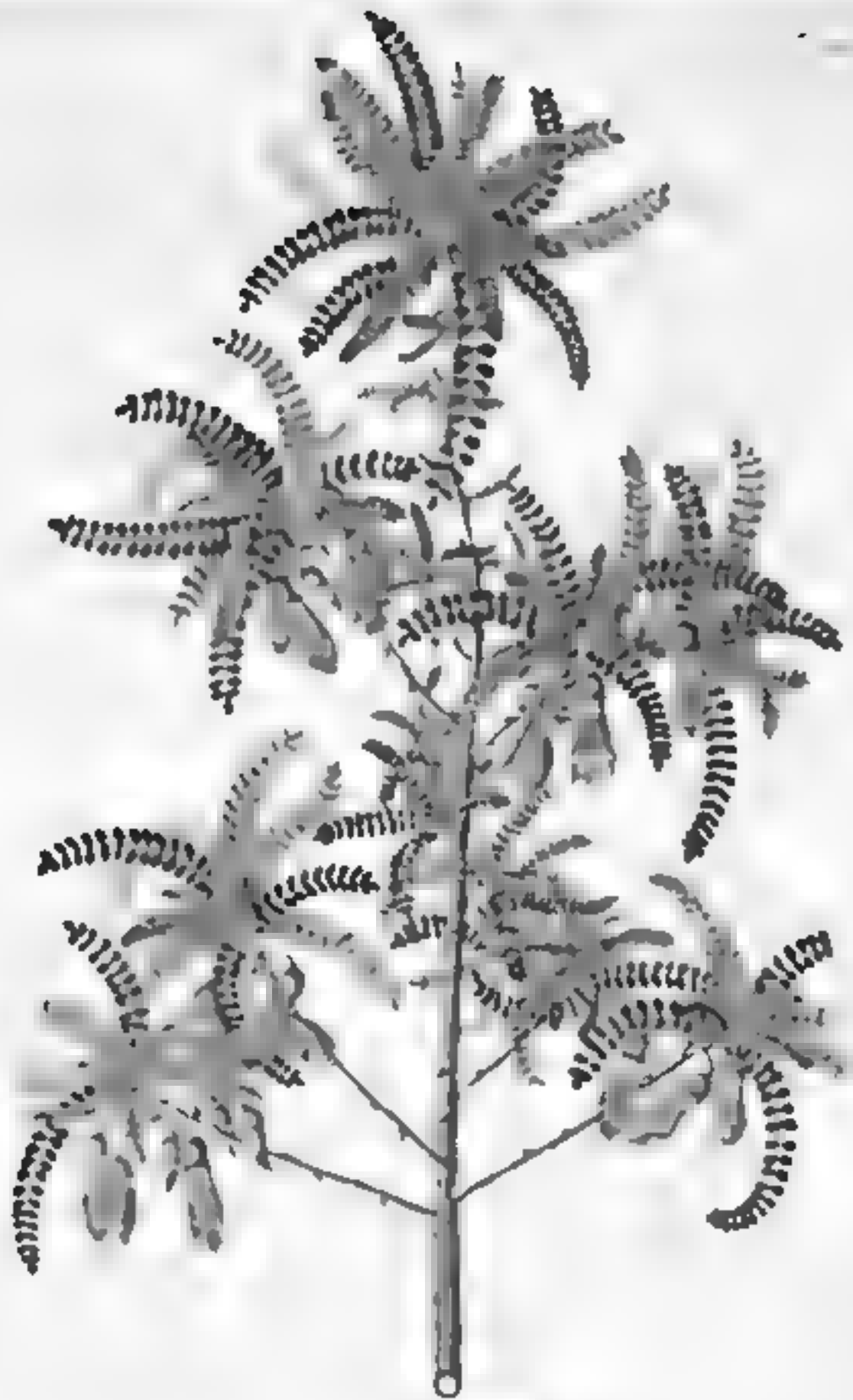
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Siphon n

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The first part of the paper discusses the historical context of the study, tracing the roots of the research back to the early 20th century. It highlights the contributions of various scholars and the evolution of the field over time. The second part of the paper focuses on the methodology used in the study, detailing the data collection process and the analytical techniques employed. The third part presents the results of the study, showing the findings and their implications for the field. Finally, the paper concludes with a discussion of the limitations of the study and suggestions for future research.

The methodology section is particularly detailed, describing the use of both qualitative and quantitative methods. The authors explain how they selected their sample and how they ensured the reliability and validity of their data. They also discuss the challenges they faced during the data collection process and how they overcame them. The results section is presented in a clear and concise manner, with the authors providing a thorough explanation of their findings and their significance.

The discussion section is a key part of the paper, where the authors interpret their findings and relate them to the existing literature. They discuss the implications of their results for the field and provide a critical analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of their study. The conclusion is a brief summary of the main points of the paper, highlighting the key findings and the authors' recommendations for future research.

The paper is well-organized and easy to read, with a clear flow of ideas and a logical structure. The authors have done a great job of presenting their research in a way that is both informative and engaging. The paper is a valuable contribution to the field and is highly recommended for anyone interested in the topic.

The authors have provided a comprehensive overview of the research, covering all the key aspects of the study. The paper is a model of clarity and precision, and it is a pleasure to read. The authors have done a great job of presenting their research in a way that is both informative and engaging. The paper is a valuable contribution to the field and is highly recommended for anyone interested in the topic.

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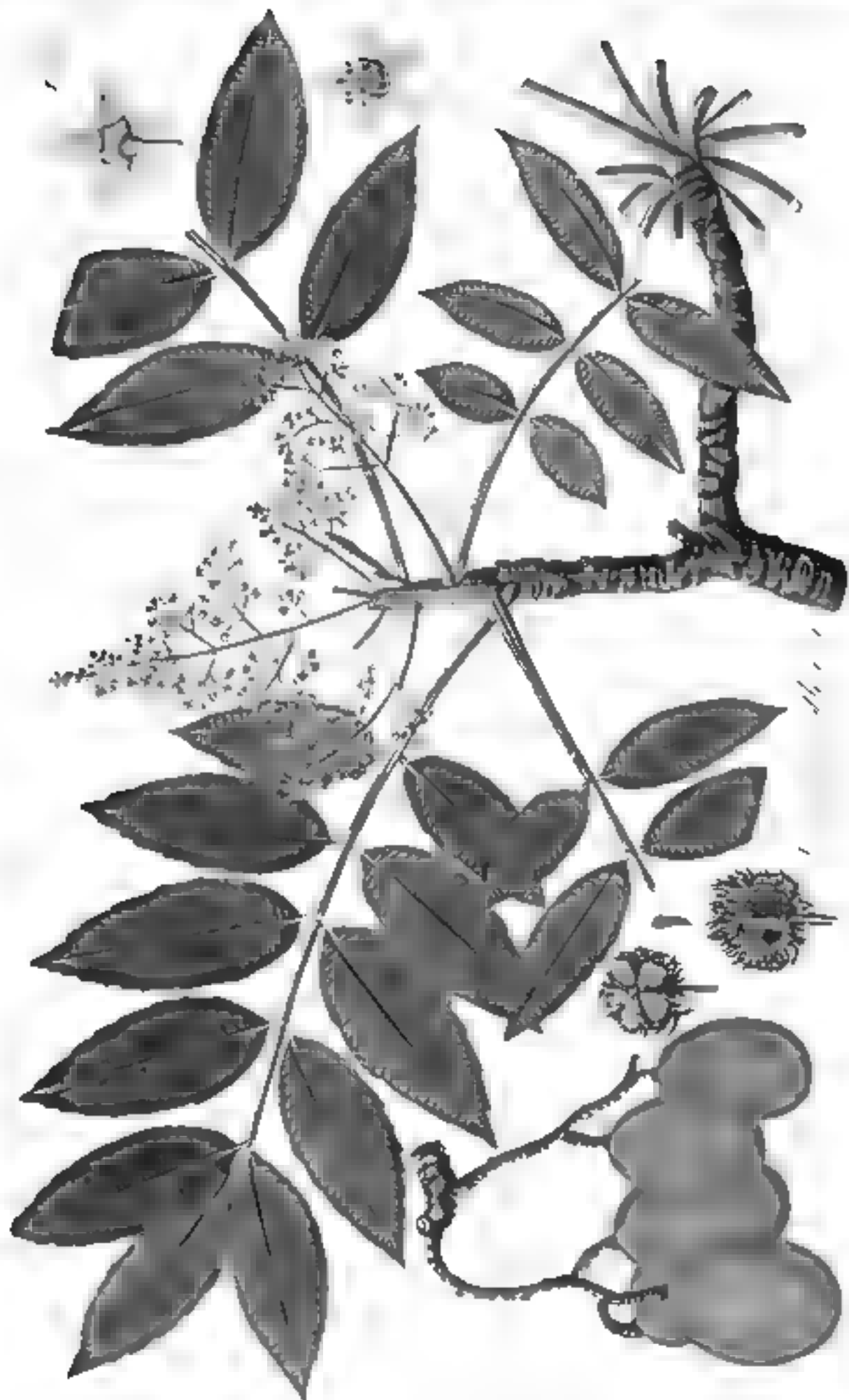


Duncalia prostrata

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In addition, the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting cycle, analyzing and recording the business transactions, adjusting the accounts, and preparing the financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, with examples and practical advice to help the reader understand the process. The document also includes a section on the importance of internal controls and how they can be used to prevent fraud and errors.

Finally, the document discusses the role of the accountant in the business and how they can provide valuable insights and advice to the management. It emphasizes that the accountant is not just a number-cruncher but also a strategic partner who can help the business grow and succeed. The document concludes with a summary of the key points and a call to action for the reader to take the time to learn more about accounting and its role in the business.

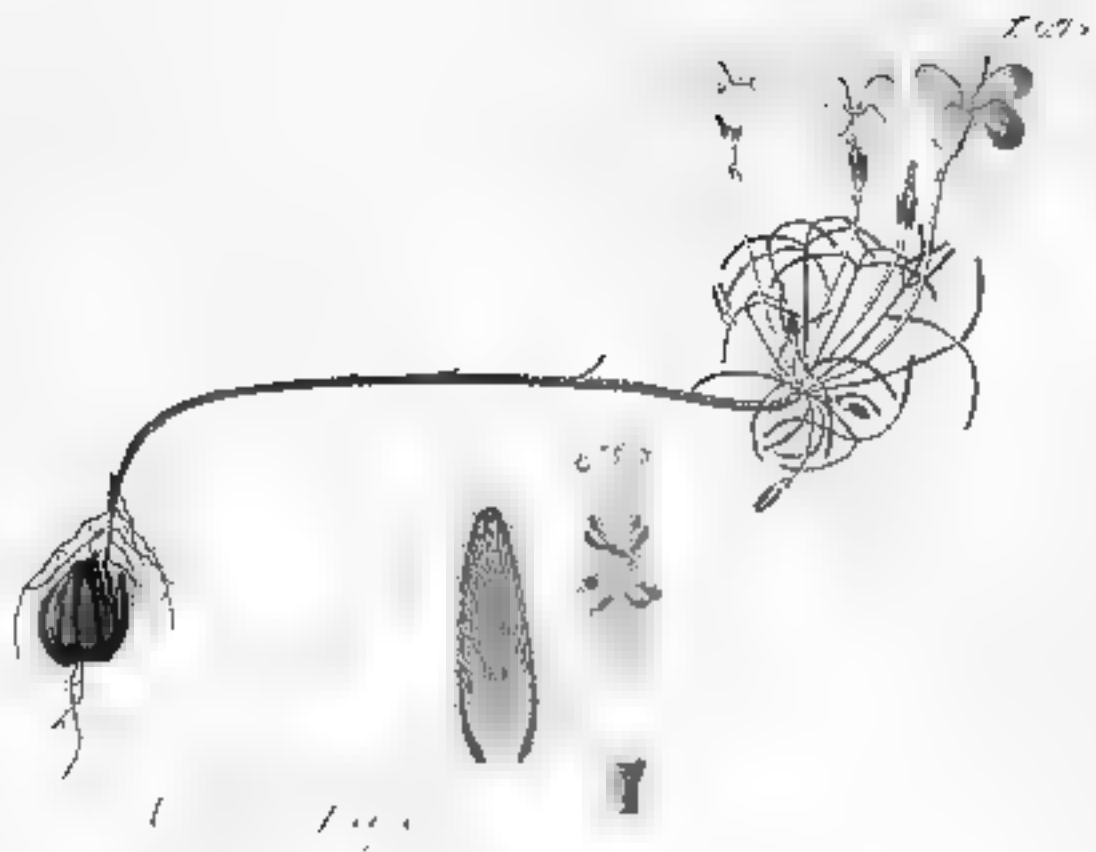


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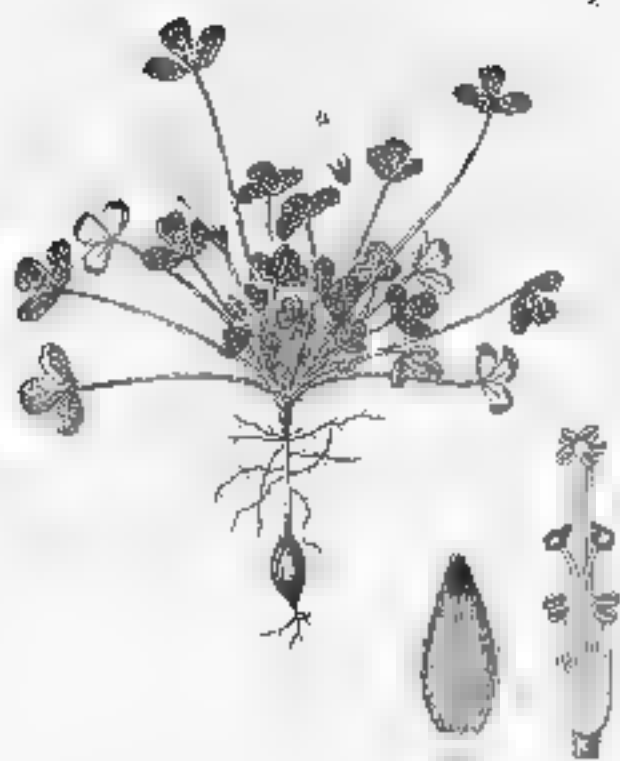
Next, the document addresses the role of internal controls in preventing errors and fraud. It outlines several key components of an effective internal control system, such as segregation of duties, regular reconciliations, and the use of standardized procedures. The author notes that these controls are not just administrative tasks but are critical for protecting the company's assets and ensuring the reliability of its financial reporting. By implementing robust internal controls, management can reduce the risk of misstatements and increase the confidence of investors and creditors.

The third section focuses on the importance of transparency and communication in financial reporting. It argues that clear and concise reporting is vital for making informed decisions. Management should provide timely updates on the company's financial performance and explain any significant changes or risks. The text also highlights the need for transparency in how financial data is collected, processed, and reported, as this helps to build trust and credibility with the market.

Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the long-term benefits of sound financial management. It states that a strong financial foundation is necessary for sustainable growth and success. By prioritizing accurate record-keeping, effective internal controls, and transparent reporting, a company can position itself for long-term profitability and resilience in a competitive market. The author encourages management to view financial management as a strategic imperative, not just a compliance requirement.



T. 214



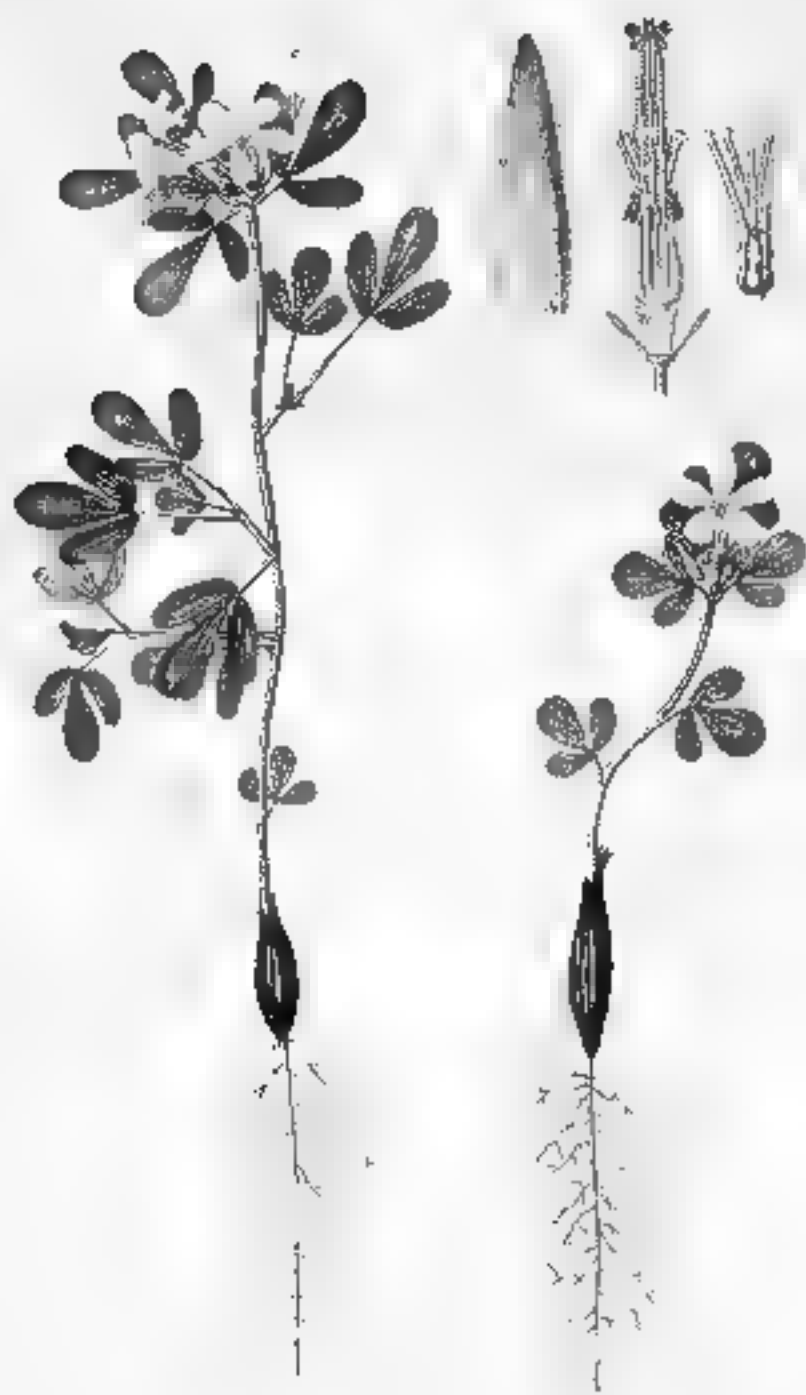
Urtica dioica

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every receipt and invoice should be properly filed and indexed for easy retrieval. This is particularly crucial for businesses that deal with a large volume of transactions, as it helps in identifying discrepancies and ensuring compliance with tax regulations.

Next, the document addresses the issue of inventory management. It suggests implementing a robust system to track stock levels, reorder points, and expiration dates. Regular audits are recommended to ensure that the recorded inventory matches the actual physical stock. This not only prevents losses due to theft or spoilage but also helps in optimizing working capital.

The third section focuses on financial forecasting and budgeting. It outlines the steps involved in creating a realistic budget, including identifying fixed and variable costs, and projecting future revenues. The document stresses the importance of monitoring actual performance against the budget and making adjustments as needed to stay on track.

Finally, the document concludes with a section on risk management. It identifies common risks such as market volatility, credit defaults, and operational inefficiencies. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks, such as diversifying investments, maintaining a strong credit profile, and streamlining operations to reduce costs.



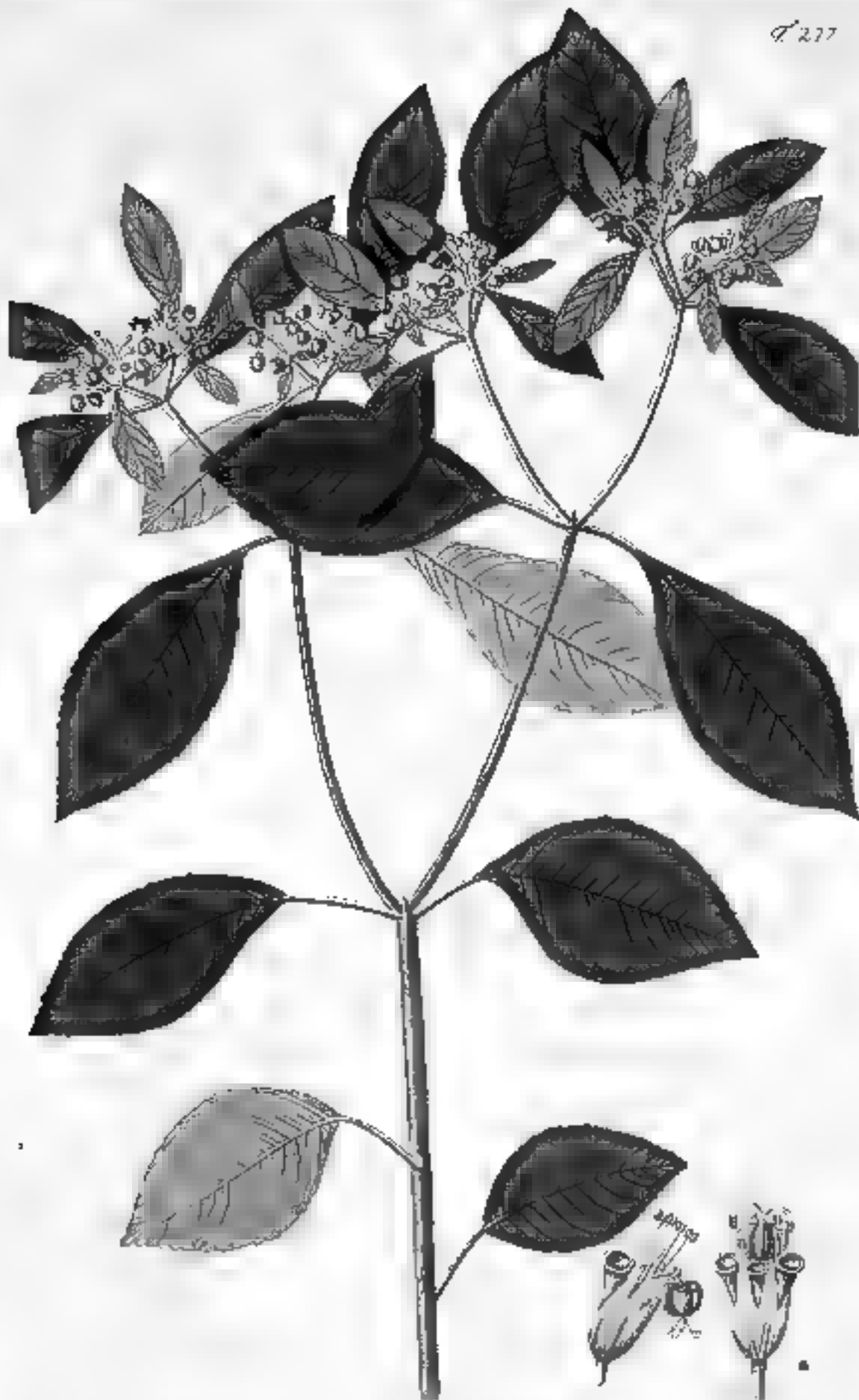
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Euphorbia buxifolia





Euphorbia peruviana

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The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It explains how to interpret the financial statements to identify trends and potential areas of concern. Key indicators such as profit margins, liquidity ratios, and debt-to-equity ratios are discussed in detail. The document provides examples of how to calculate these ratios and how to compare them against industry benchmarks. It also offers guidance on how to use this information to make informed business decisions and to identify opportunities for improvement.

The final part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and communication in financial reporting. It stresses that all stakeholders, including investors, creditors, and management, should have access to accurate and timely financial information. The document provides a checklist of items that should be included in financial reports and offers advice on how to present this information in a clear and concise manner. It also discusses the importance of internal controls and the role of auditors in ensuring the accuracy of the financial statements.



1. *Mosch. in athenicum parviflorum*

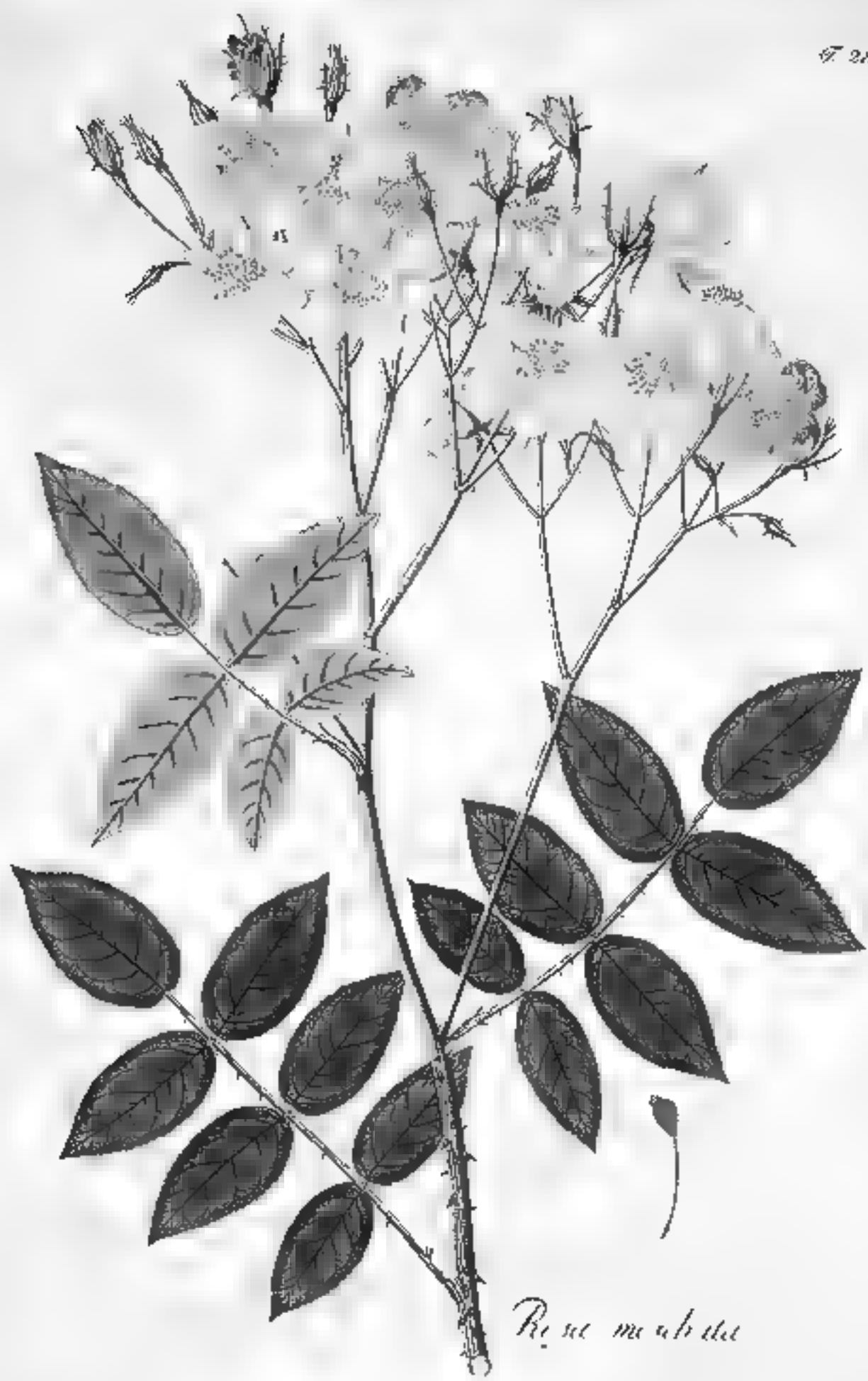
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Mesembryanthemum pulchrum.



Rosa multiflora





Rosa sempervirens

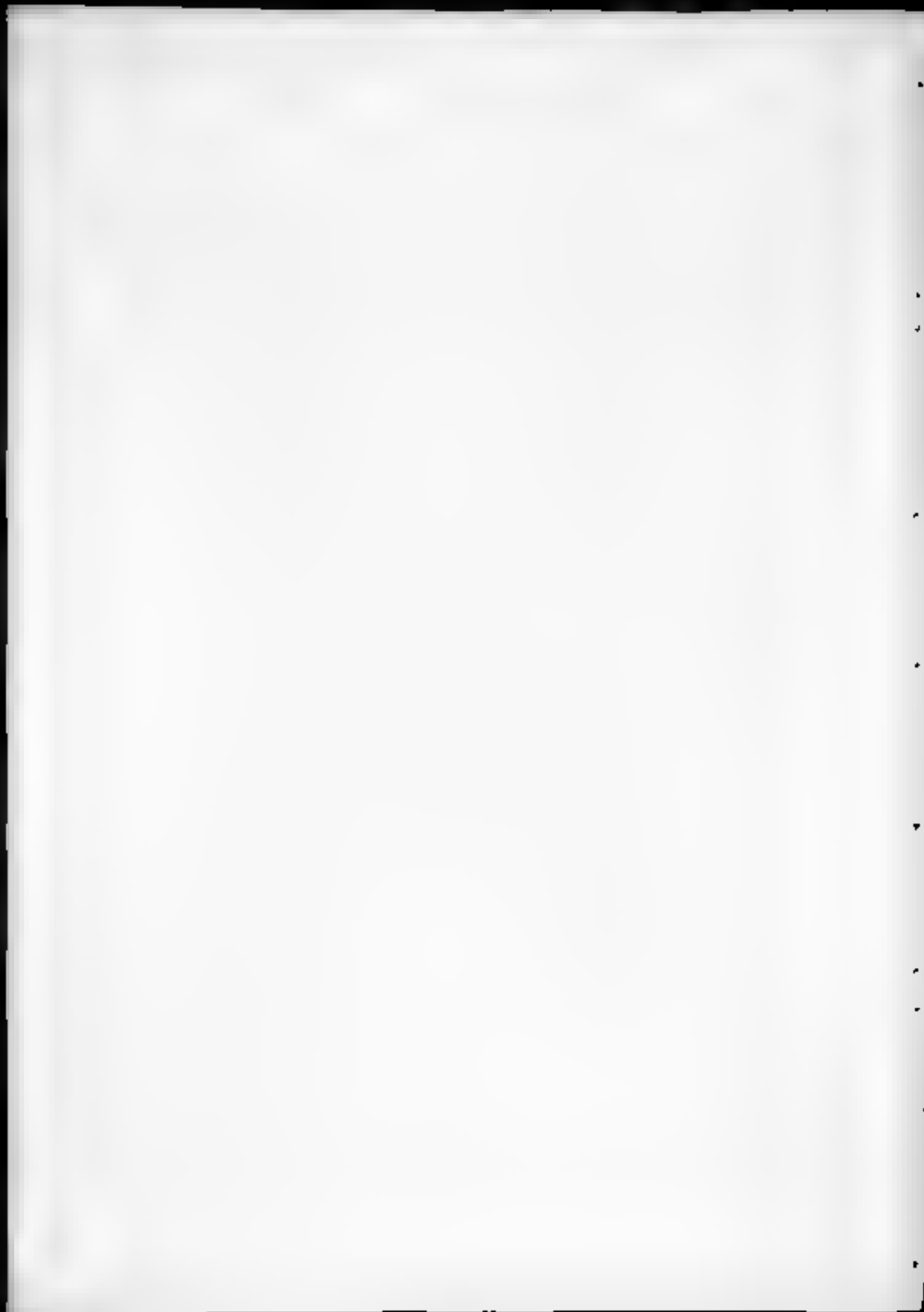
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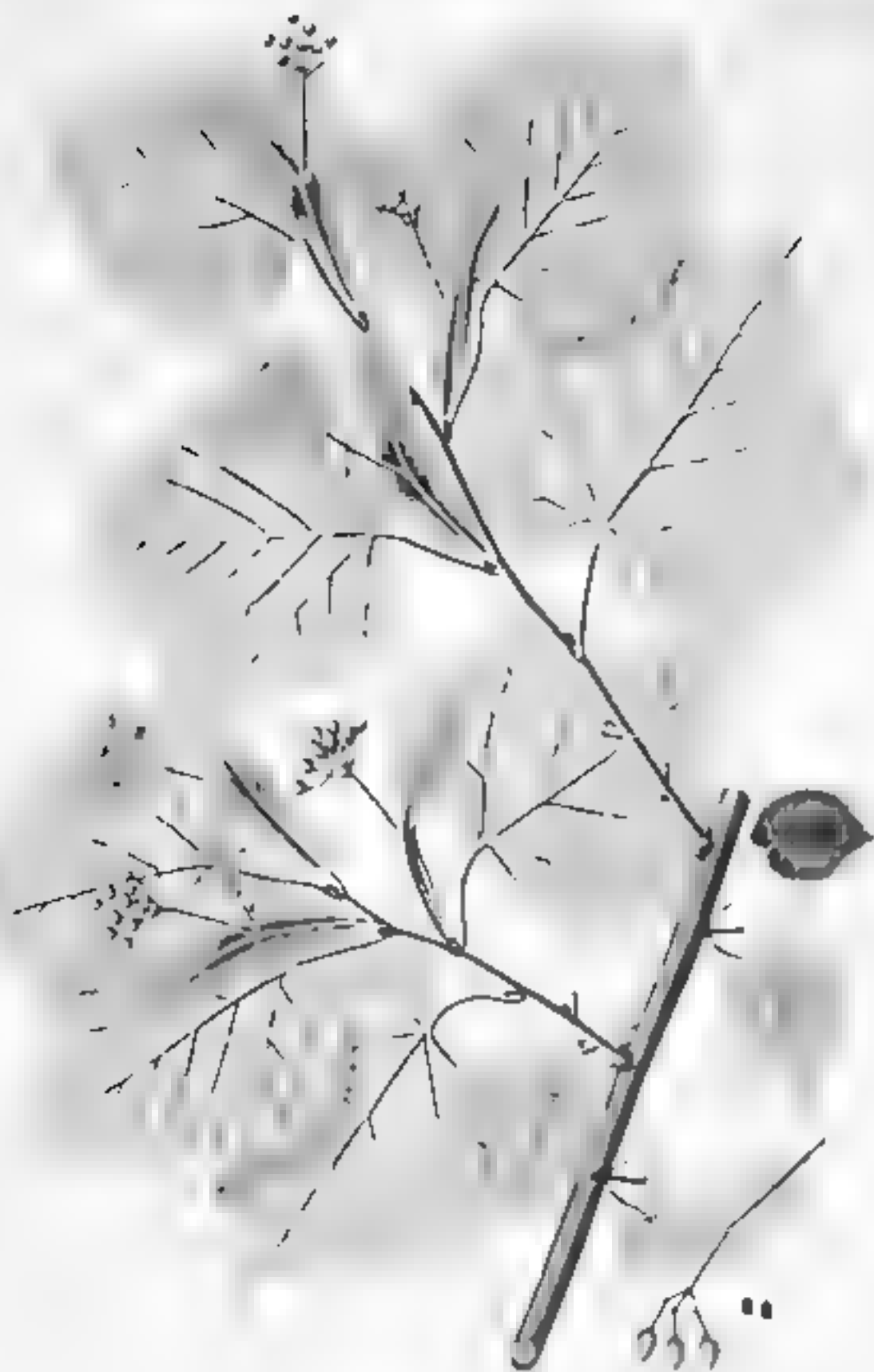
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Cedrus vagans.





Thu. ill.

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Stachys crumena

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to categorize these transactions and how to use a double-entry system to ensure that the books are balanced.

The second part of the document focuses on the process of reconciling the books. It explains how to compare the company's records with bank statements and other external sources to identify any discrepancies. This process is crucial for detecting errors, such as double entries or omissions, and for ensuring that the company's financial records are accurate and reliable. The document provides a step-by-step guide to performing a reconciliation, including how to investigate and resolve any differences.

The third part of the document discusses the importance of regular audits. It explains that audits are necessary to verify the accuracy of the financial records and to ensure that the company is complying with all applicable laws and regulations. The document provides a detailed explanation of the audit process, including how to select an auditor, how to prepare for the audit, and how to respond to any findings. It also discusses the benefits of audits, such as improved financial control and increased transparency.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to categorize these transactions and how to use a double-entry system to ensure that the books are balanced.



Salvia ulmifolia, L.

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The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It explains how to calculate net income, determine the cost of goods sold, and prepare the income statement, balance sheet, and statement of cash flows. The document also discusses the importance of providing a clear and concise explanation of the financial results, including a management discussion and analysis. This section provides a step-by-step guide to the preparation of each financial statement, with examples and formulas provided for each calculation.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of internal controls and the role of the auditor. It explains how to design and implement effective internal controls to prevent fraud and errors, and how to conduct an audit to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the financial statements. The document also discusses the importance of maintaining proper documentation for all transactions and the role of the auditor in providing an independent opinion on the financial statements.



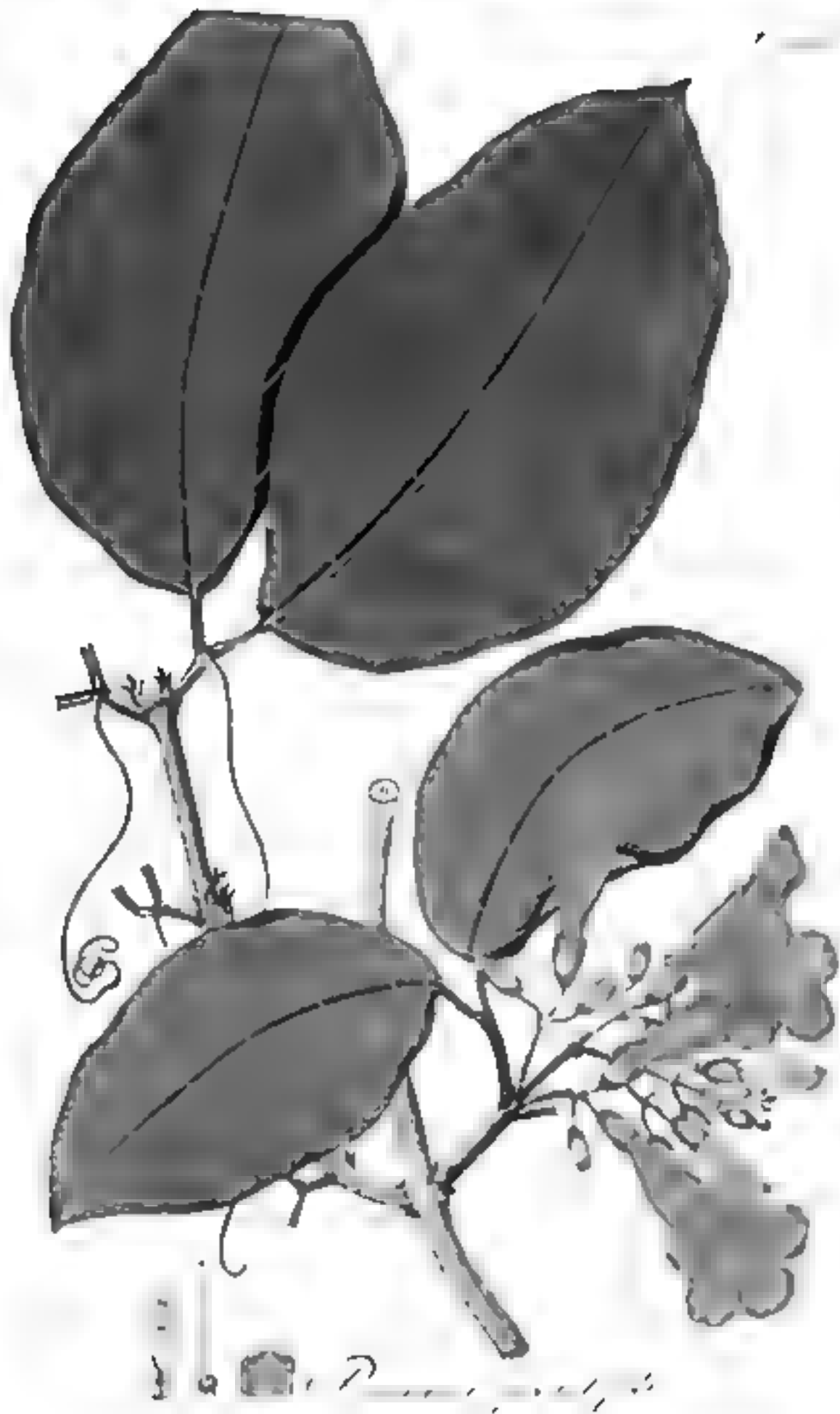
Compositum oppositifolium

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The second part of the document provides a detailed explanation of the double-entry accounting system. It describes how every transaction affects at least two accounts, with the total debits always equaling the total credits. This system helps in identifying errors and ensures that the accounting equation remains balanced at all times.

The third part of the document outlines the steps involved in preparing the financial statements. It starts with the trial balance, which is used to verify the accuracy of the ledger accounts. From there, the income statement, balance sheet, and statement of cash flows are prepared, each providing a different perspective on the company's financial performance and position.

The final part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls and the role of the auditor. It explains how a strong internal control system can help prevent fraud and errors, while an independent audit provides assurance to stakeholders that the financial statements are reliable and free from material misstatements.







Maurandia semperflorans.

T 284



Wortypus & drondo.



T 20



Rubus acutatus

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Alnus incana L.

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Category	Amount
Revenue	\$1,200,000
Cost of Goods Sold	\$750,000
Gross Profit	\$450,000
Operating Expenses	\$300,000
Net Income	\$150,000

The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the company's financial performance and a recommendation for future actions. It suggests that the company should continue to focus on cost reduction and revenue growth to improve its overall profitability.



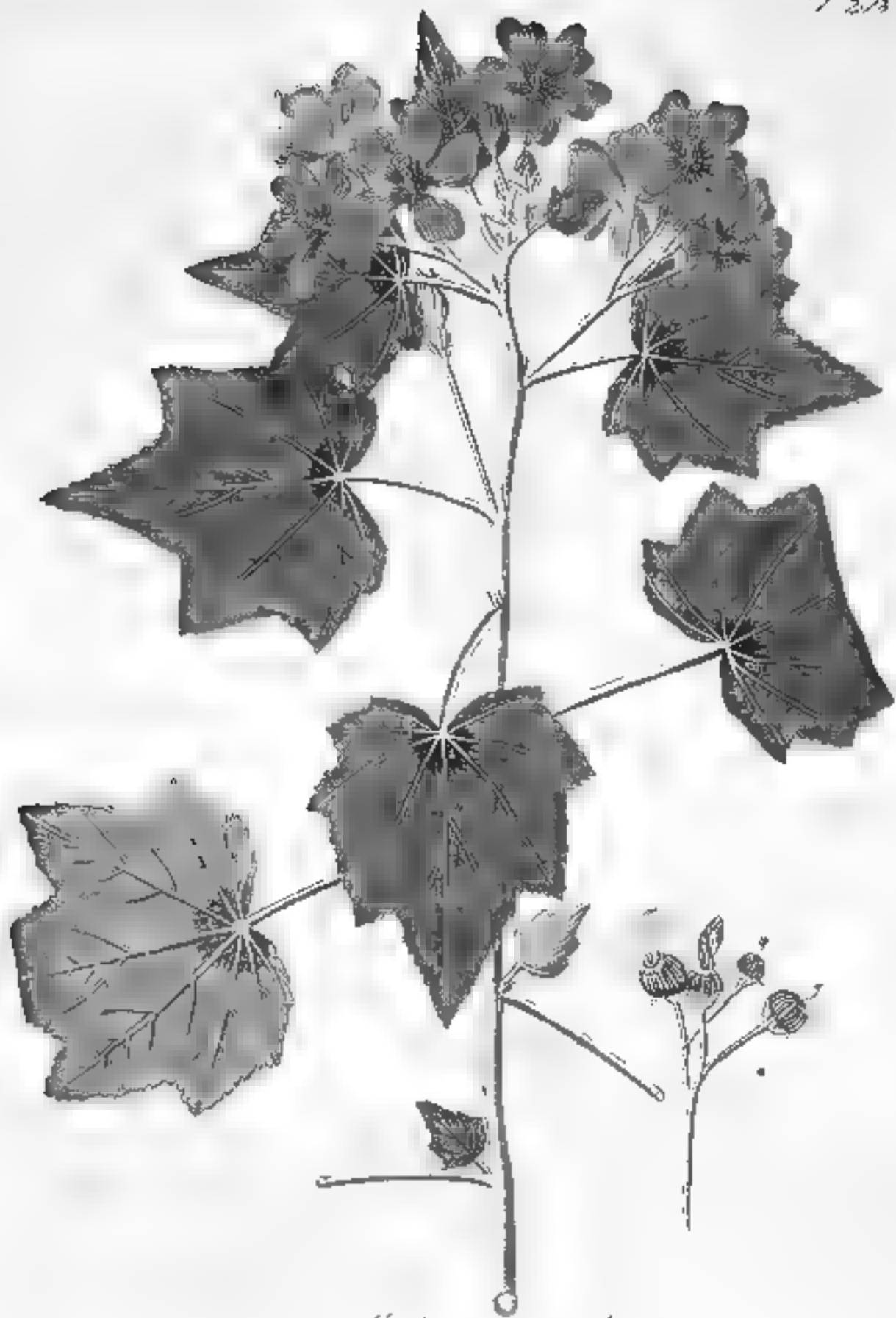
Hamamelis fulva

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In the second section, the author provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle. This process involves ten distinct steps, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate how they are applied in a real-world business context.

The third section focuses on the classification of assets and liabilities. It explains how to distinguish between current and long-term assets, as well as current and long-term liabilities. This classification is crucial for determining the company's financial health and liquidity.

The final part of the document discusses the preparation of the balance sheet and the income statement. It provides a step-by-step guide on how to calculate net income and how to present the information in a clear and concise manner. The author also includes a checklist to ensure that all necessary components are included in the financial statements.



Melva abutiloides

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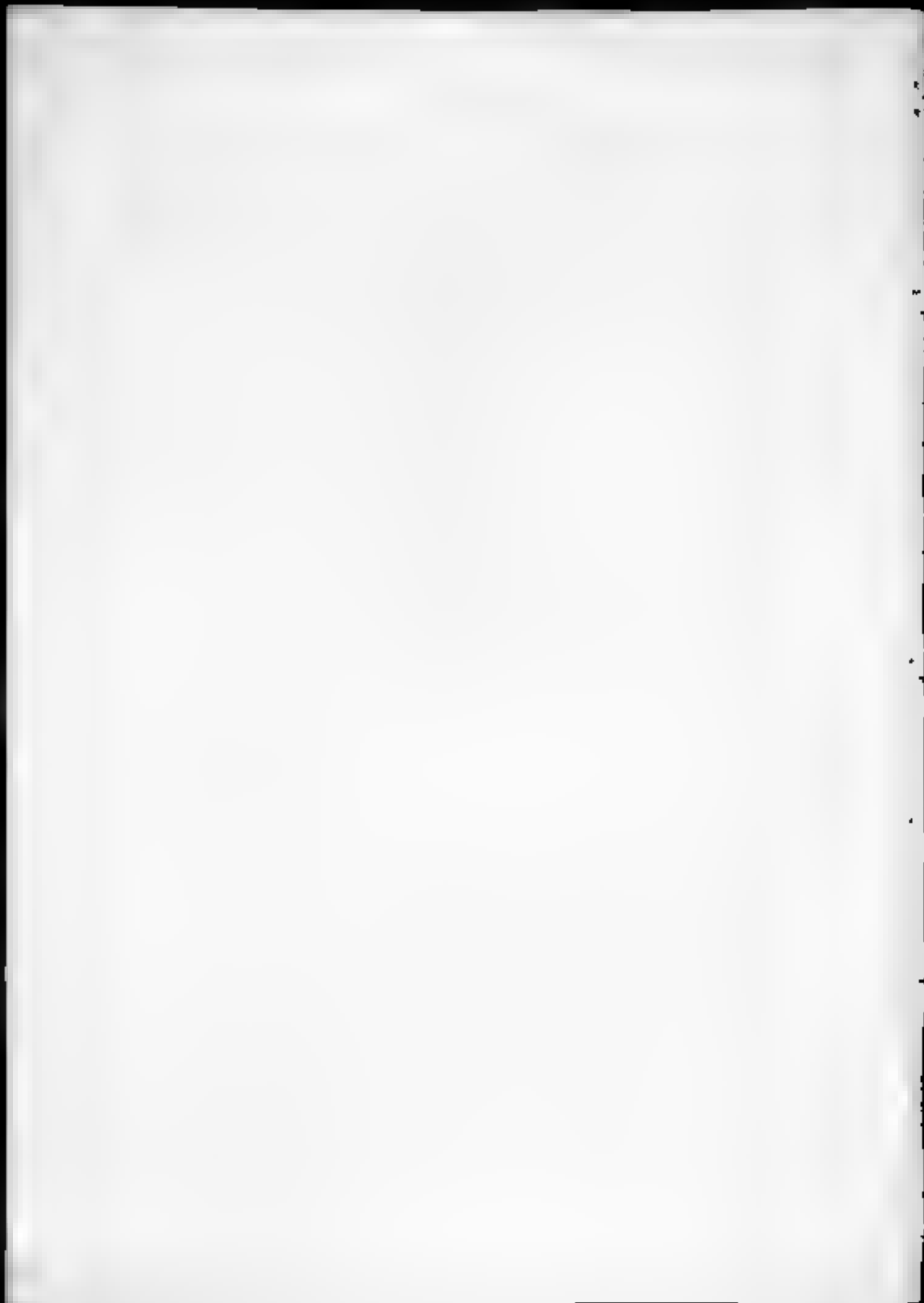
The second part of the document focuses on the classification of expenses. It explains how to distinguish between capital expenditures and operating expenses, and how to allocate costs to different departments or projects. This section includes a table that categorizes various types of expenses, such as salaries, rent, utilities, and depreciation. The document also discusses the importance of proper documentation for all expenses, including receipts and invoices, to support the accounting records.

The third part of the document addresses the issue of asset valuation. It describes the methods used to determine the fair market value of assets, such as property, equipment, and investments. This section includes a discussion of the different valuation techniques, such as the cost method, the market method, and the income method. It also provides examples of how to calculate the value of an asset and how to adjust for depreciation and amortization.

The final part of the document discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews. It explains how to conduct an internal audit to identify any weaknesses in the accounting system and to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The document also discusses the role of external auditors and how to select a reputable firm. Finally, it provides a summary of the key points discussed in the document and offers some concluding thoughts on the importance of sound financial management.



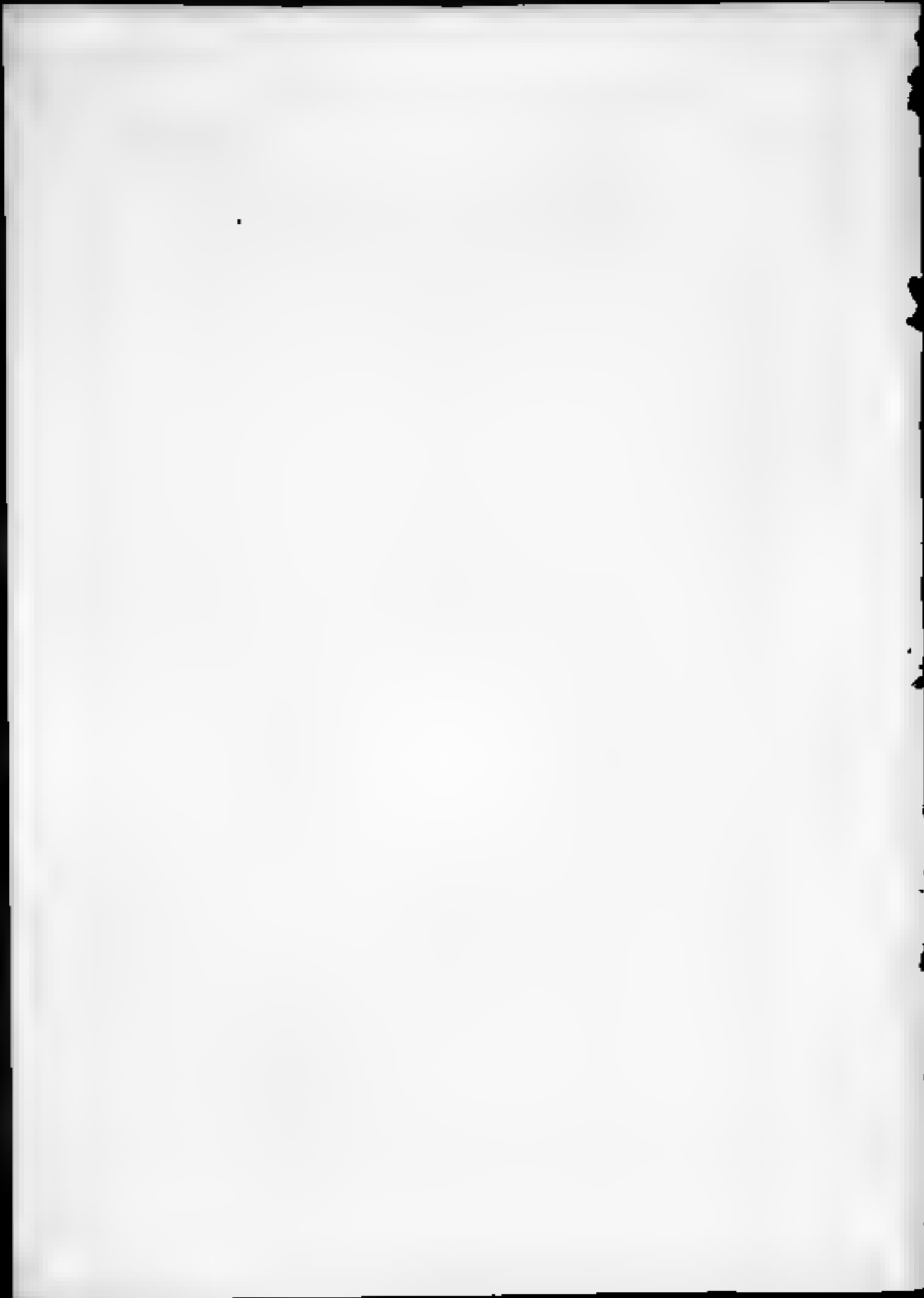
Malva stricta





Rhus typhina

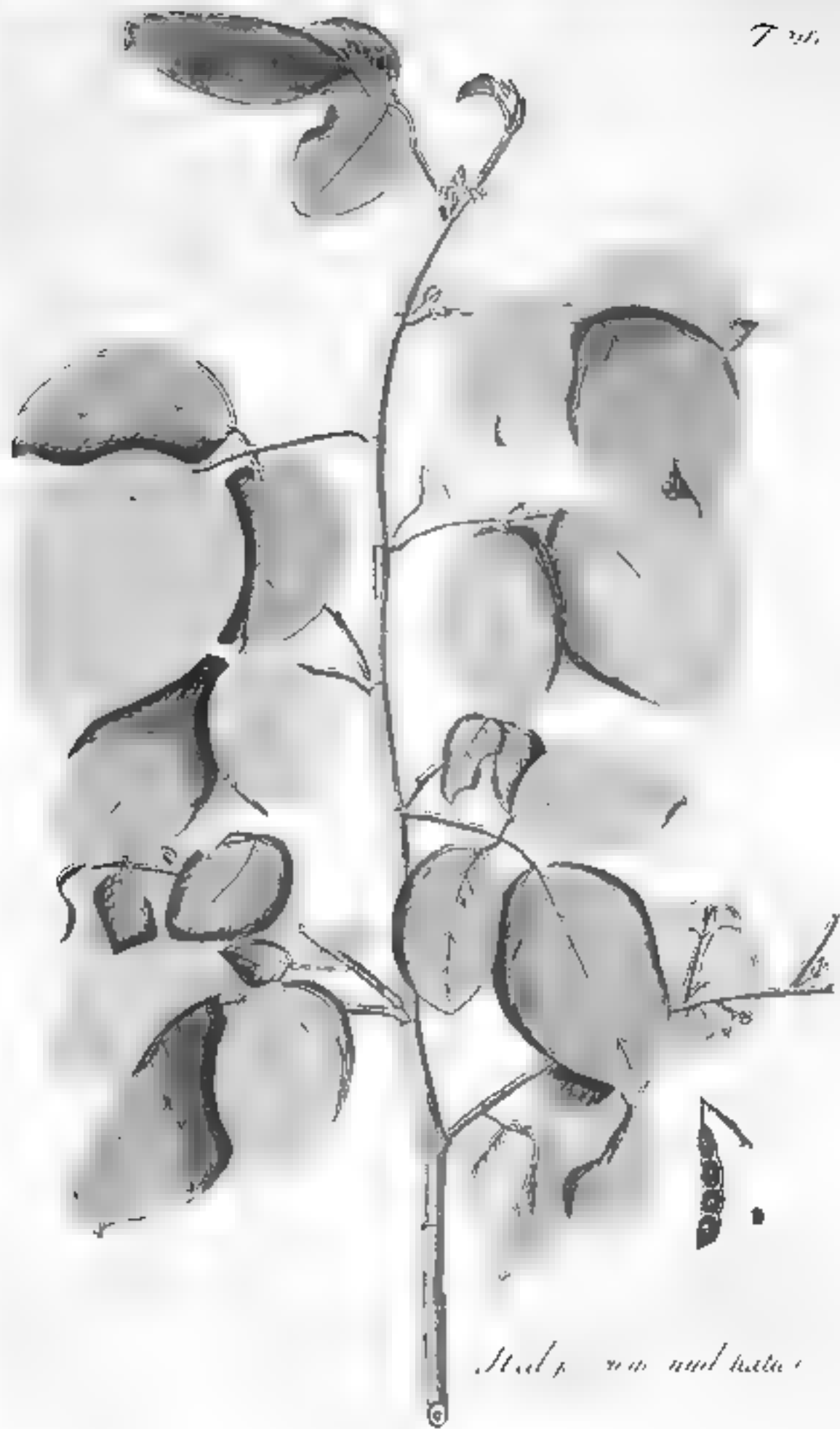






Heliparum aliciae

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Stylis ...

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In addition, the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting cycle, analyzing the source documents, journalizing the transactions, posting to the ledger, preparing a trial balance, adjusting the accounts, preparing financial statements, and closing the books. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the process.

The document also covers the preparation of financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and statement of cash flows. It explains how these statements are derived from the accounting records and how they provide a comprehensive view of the company's financial performance and position. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance to industry benchmarks and historical data.

Finally, the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers some final thoughts on the importance of accurate financial reporting. It concludes by stating that maintaining accurate records and preparing reliable financial statements are essential for the success of any business.



Hesperis matronalis

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts to identify any discrepancies early on.

In addition, the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting cycle, journalizing, posting, determining debits and credits, preparing a trial balance, adjusting entries, preparing financial statements, and closing the books. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the process. The document also discusses the importance of maintaining proper documentation for all transactions, including receipts, invoices, and bank statements.

The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It explains how to calculate net income, determine the cost of goods sold, and prepare the income statement, balance sheet, and statement of cash flows. The document also discusses the importance of providing a clear and concise explanation of the financial results, including a management discussion and analysis. This section provides a step-by-step guide to preparing each of these statements, with examples and formulas provided for each calculation.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and the need for regular reconciliation of accounts. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts to identify any discrepancies early on.

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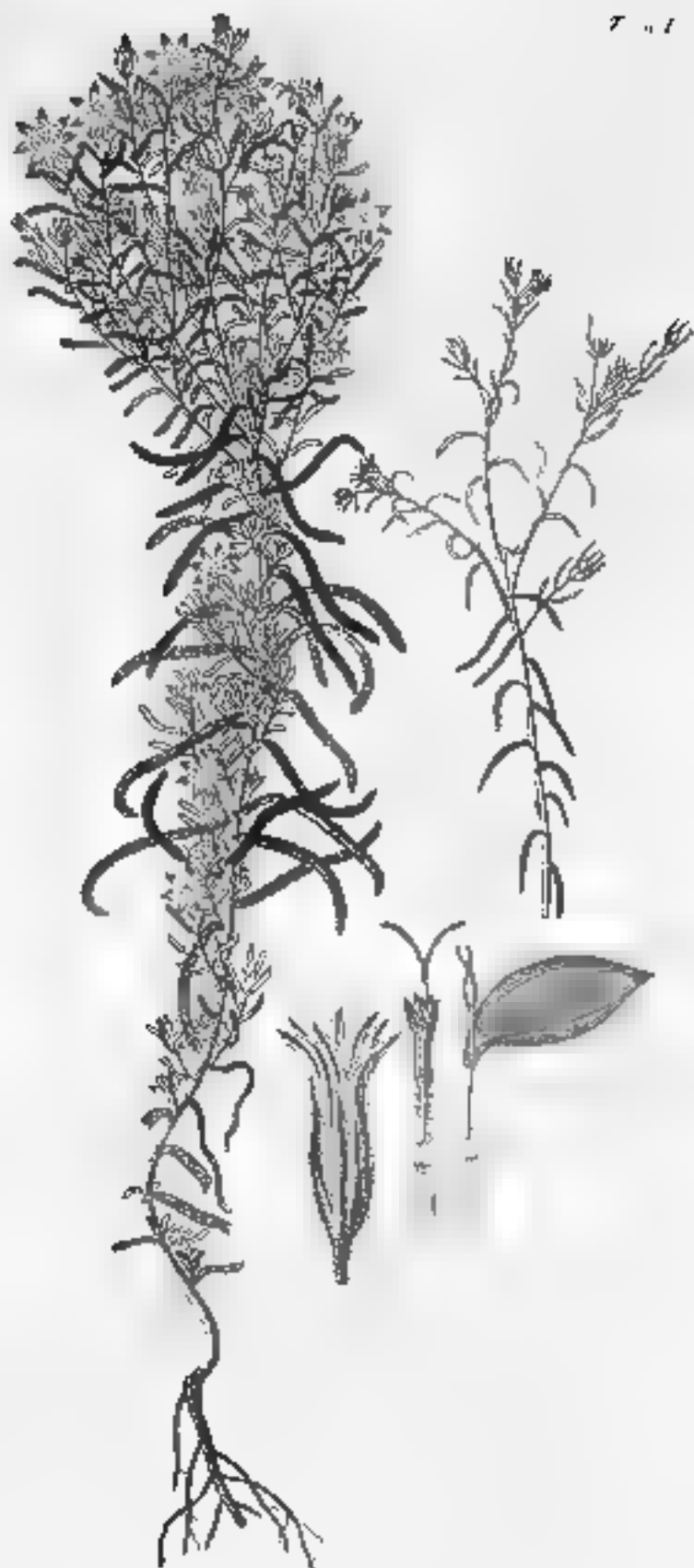
Mimosa pudica L.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The second part details the various methods used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the use of statistical software to identify trends and anomalies. The third part provides a comprehensive overview of the results, including a detailed breakdown of the findings and their implications for the organization. Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations designed to improve the efficiency and accuracy of the reporting process.



Specimen of a plant





C. mollis biennis

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, employee salaries, and utility bills. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of specific accounting software and the importance of double-checking entries for accuracy.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It explains how to use the collected information to identify trends, such as seasonal fluctuations in sales or changes in operating costs. The document provides several examples of how to interpret this data, including the use of ratios and percentages to compare performance over time. It also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance against industry benchmarks to gain a better understanding of its competitive position. The document concludes by emphasizing the need for regular reviews and updates to the financial records to ensure that the company remains financially sound and profitable.



Thalictrum molle

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to categorize these transactions correctly, ensuring they are recorded in the appropriate accounts. It also discusses the importance of regular reconciliations to identify any discrepancies early on and correct them before they become significant.

The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of the financial statements. It outlines the steps involved in calculating the net income, which is a key indicator of the company's profitability. This involves summing up all revenues and subtracting all expenses, including depreciation and amortization. The document also discusses the importance of providing a clear and concise explanation of the results, highlighting any trends or significant changes from the previous period. It provides a template for how to present this information in a professional and easy-to-understand format.

The final part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and communication. It emphasizes that the financial statements should be prepared in a way that is accessible and understandable to all stakeholders, including management, investors, and creditors. This involves providing a clear and concise summary of the key findings, along with any necessary explanations or disclosures. The document also discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions, as this is essential for the preparation of the financial statements and for ensuring the integrity of the financial reporting process.



Erythronium americanum

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts to identify any discrepancies early on.

Next, the document addresses the issue of budgeting. It suggests that a well-defined budget is essential for controlling costs and maximizing efficiency. By setting clear financial goals and monitoring progress against them, organizations can avoid overspending and ensure that resources are allocated effectively. The document provides several tips for creating a realistic budget, such as basing it on historical data and including a contingency fund for unexpected expenses.

The third section focuses on the importance of transparency and communication in financial management. It argues that stakeholders, including investors, creditors, and employees, need to have access to accurate and timely financial information. This not only builds trust but also allows for better decision-making. The document recommends regular financial reporting and open communication channels to address any concerns or questions.

Finally, the document discusses the role of technology in modern financial management. It notes that many traditional tasks, such as data entry and reconciliation, can be automated using software solutions. This not only saves time but also reduces the risk of human error. However, it also stresses the importance of choosing the right technology and ensuring that it is properly implemented and maintained.



Senecio tenuiflorus

of the population, the population is not considered to be at risk of extinction (IUCN 2001).

Extinction risk is a function of the population's ability to recover from disturbance. The ability to recover is a function of the population's demographic characteristics and the nature of the disturbance. The demographic characteristics of a population are those that affect its ability to recover from disturbance. These characteristics include the population's growth rate, its age structure, its sex ratio, its genetic diversity, and its spatial structure.

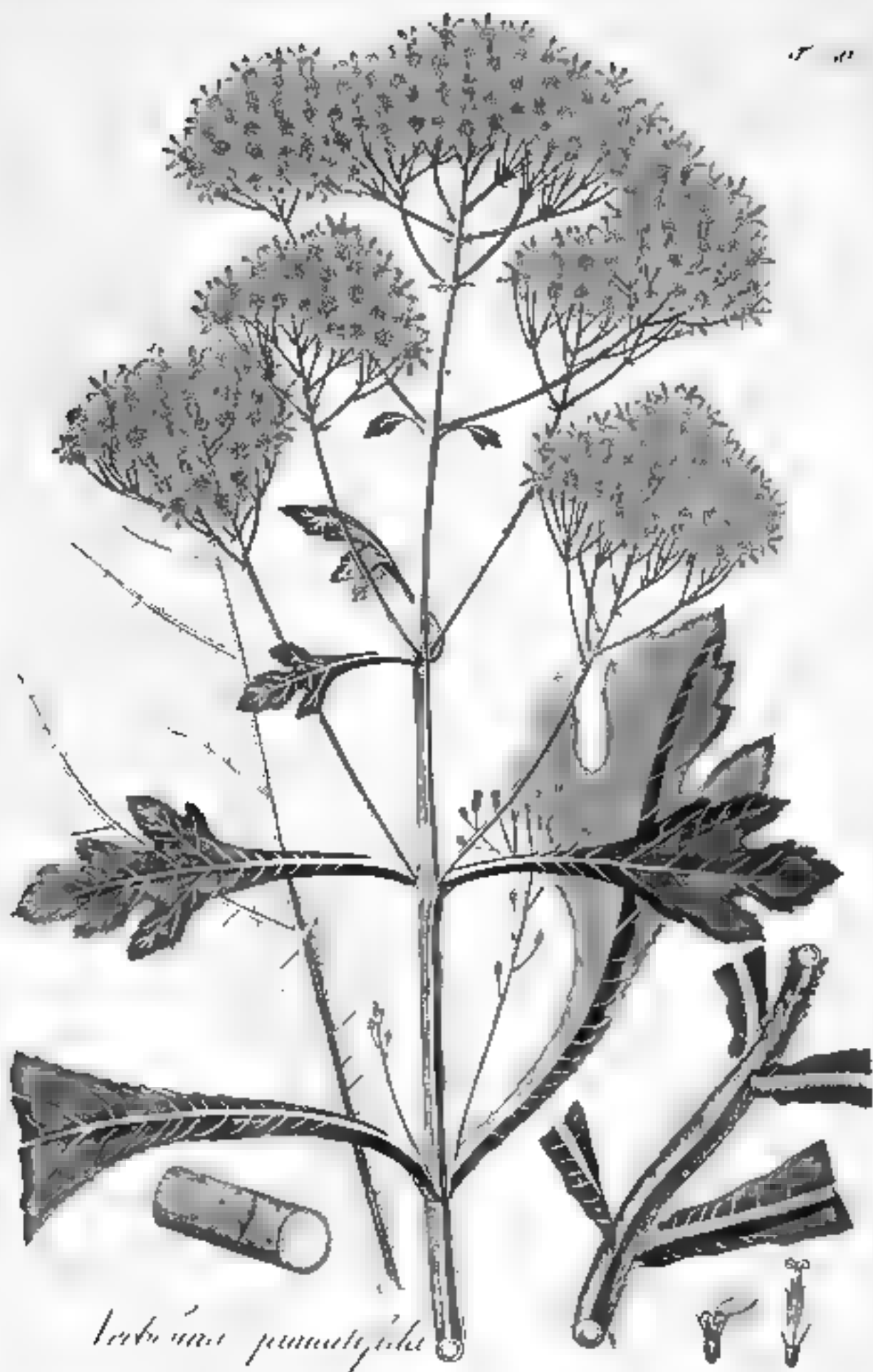
The nature of the disturbance is also important. Disturbances can be either natural or human-induced. Natural disturbances include events such as fires, floods, and droughts. Human-induced disturbances include events such as habitat loss, over-harvesting, and the introduction of non-native species. The nature of the disturbance affects the population's ability to recover because different disturbances have different effects on the population's demographic characteristics.

Extinction risk is also a function of the population's ability to adapt to change. The ability to adapt is a function of the population's genetic diversity and its spatial structure. Genetic diversity is the number of different alleles of a gene in a population. Spatial structure is the way in which individuals are distributed in space. Both genetic diversity and spatial structure affect the population's ability to adapt to change because they affect the population's ability to recover from disturbance.

Extinction risk is a complex phenomenon that is influenced by many factors. The factors listed above are just a few of the factors that can affect extinction risk. Understanding extinction risk is important because it helps us to identify populations that are at risk of extinction and to develop strategies to protect them. The IUCN Red List is a tool that is used to assess the extinction risk of species. It is based on the factors listed above and other factors that affect extinction risk.

The IUCN Red List is a list of species that are at risk of extinction. It is divided into five categories: Extinct, Extinct in the Wild, Critically Endangered, Endangered, and Least Concern. The IUCN Red List is used by scientists, conservationists, and the public to identify species that are at risk of extinction and to develop strategies to protect them. The IUCN Red List is a valuable tool for understanding extinction risk and for protecting species.

Extinction risk is a complex phenomenon that is influenced by many factors. The factors listed above are just a few of the factors that can affect extinction risk. Understanding extinction risk is important because it helps us to identify populations that are at risk of extinction and to develop strategies to protect them. The IUCN Red List is a tool that is used to assess the extinction risk of species. It is based on the factors listed above and other factors that affect extinction risk.



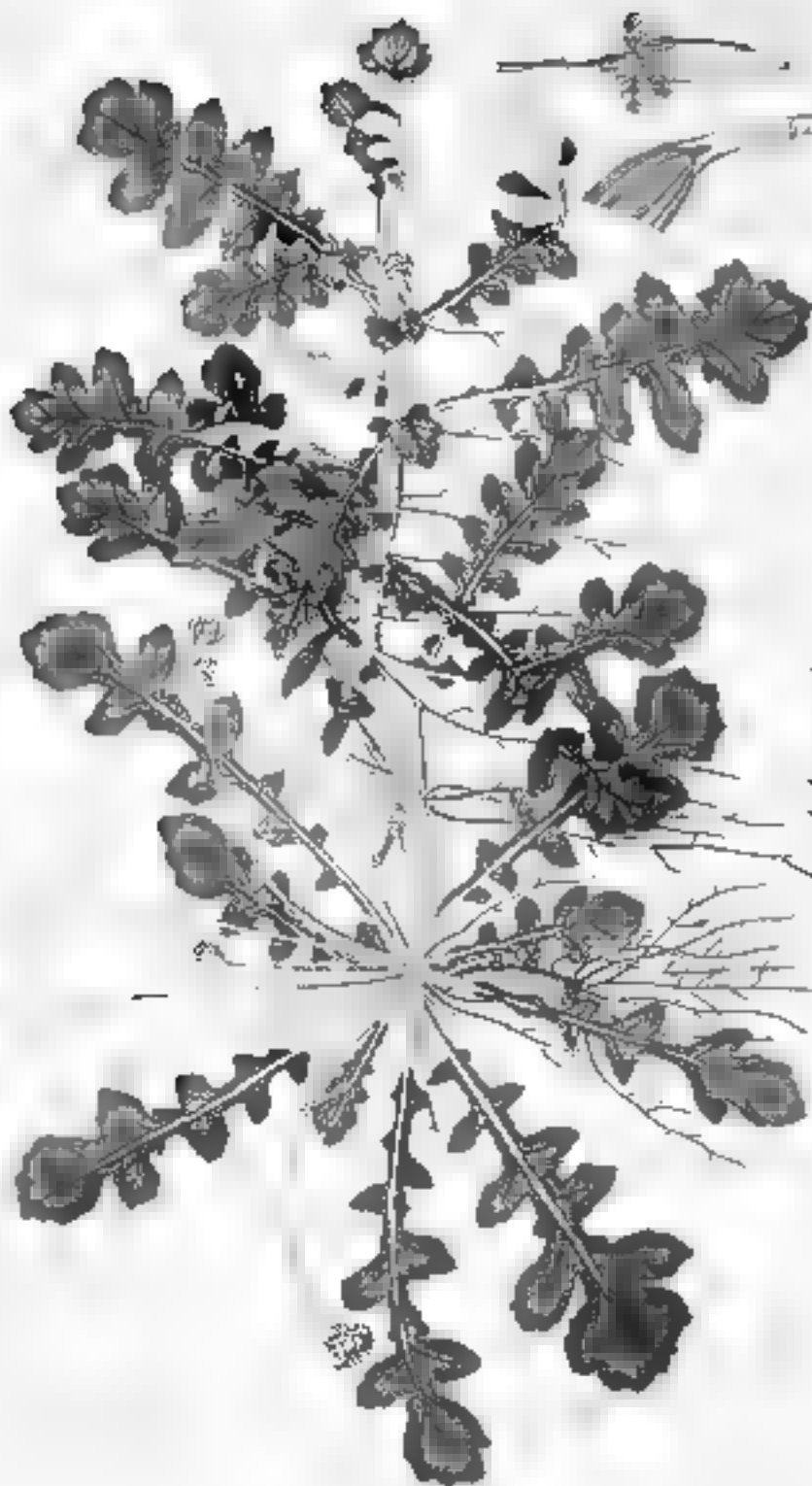
Verbena punctifolia

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The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, operating profit margin, and return on investment. These metrics are used to evaluate the company's performance and identify areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance to industry benchmarks and competitors. This helps to provide context and identify trends in the market.

The final part of the document covers the preparation of financial statements. It details the steps involved in creating the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. It also explains how to interpret these statements and what they tell you about the company's financial health. The document concludes with a summary of the key points and a final note on the importance of regular financial review and reporting.

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Castilleja rigida

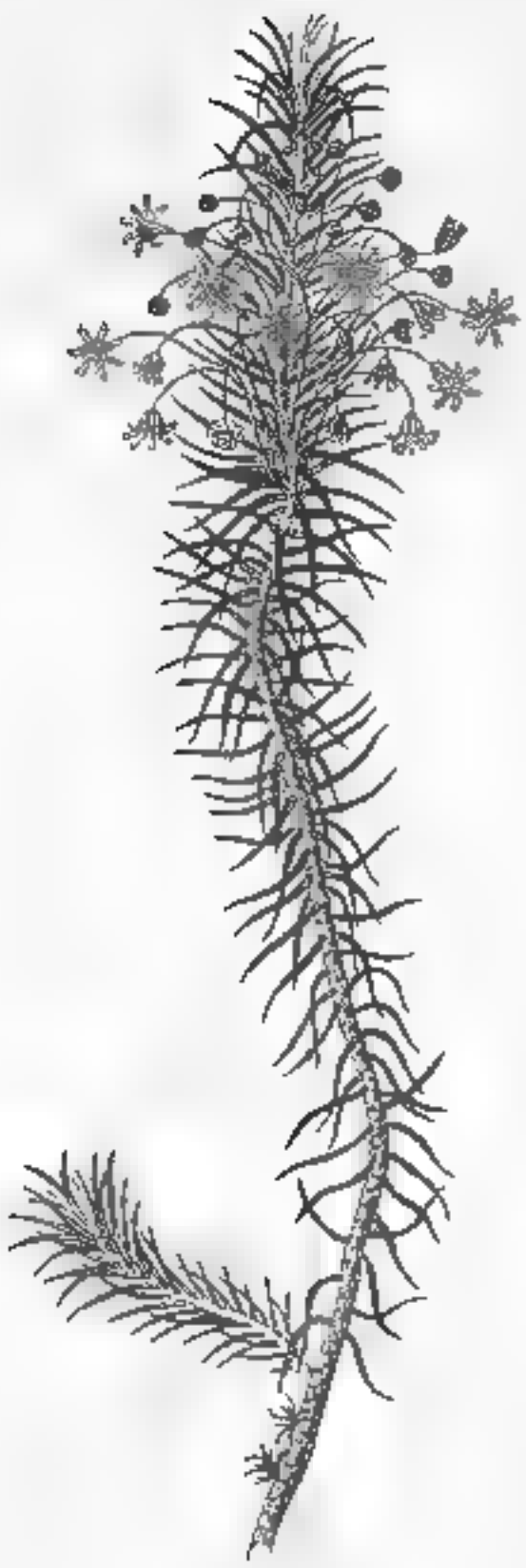




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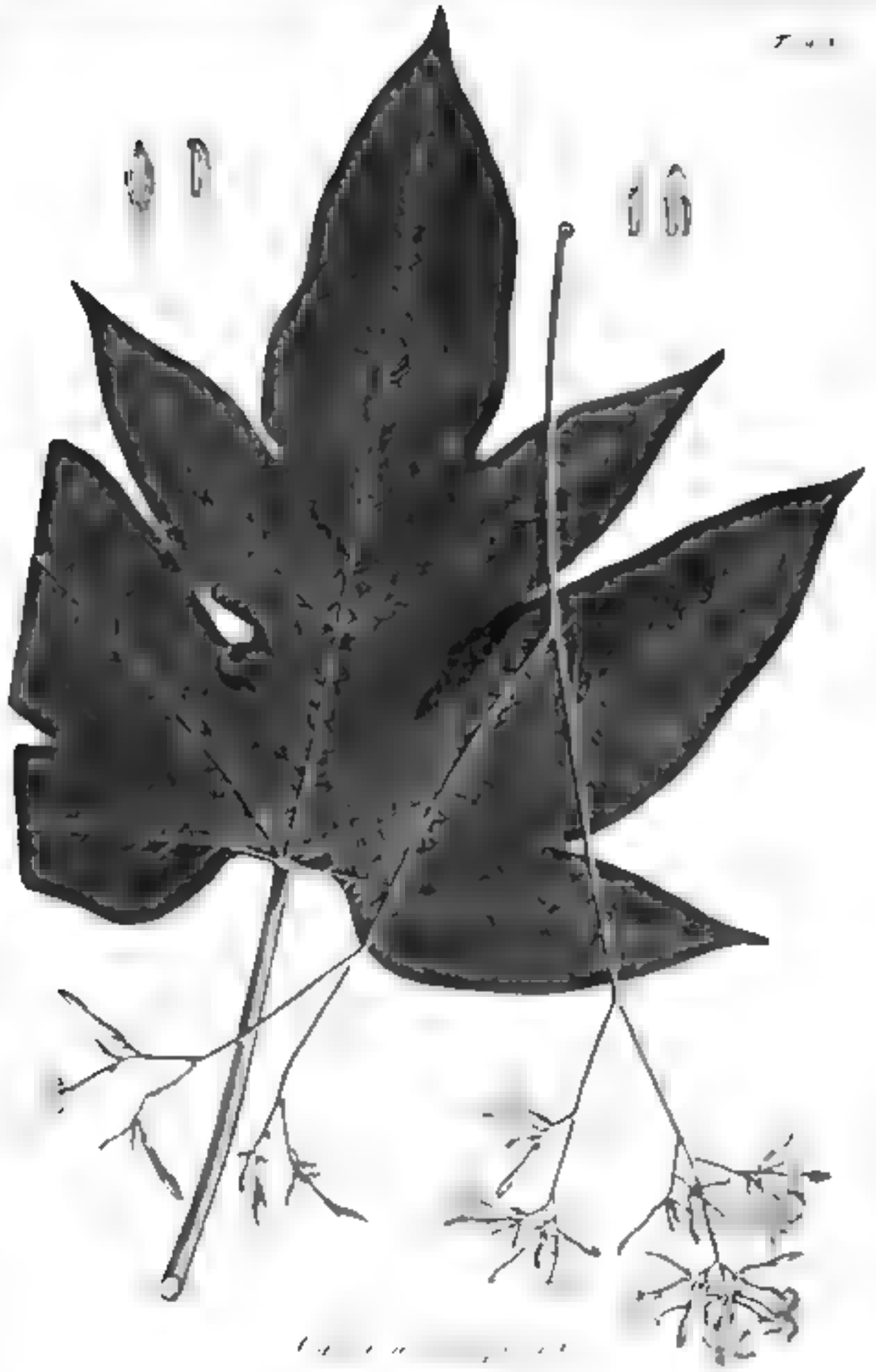
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi





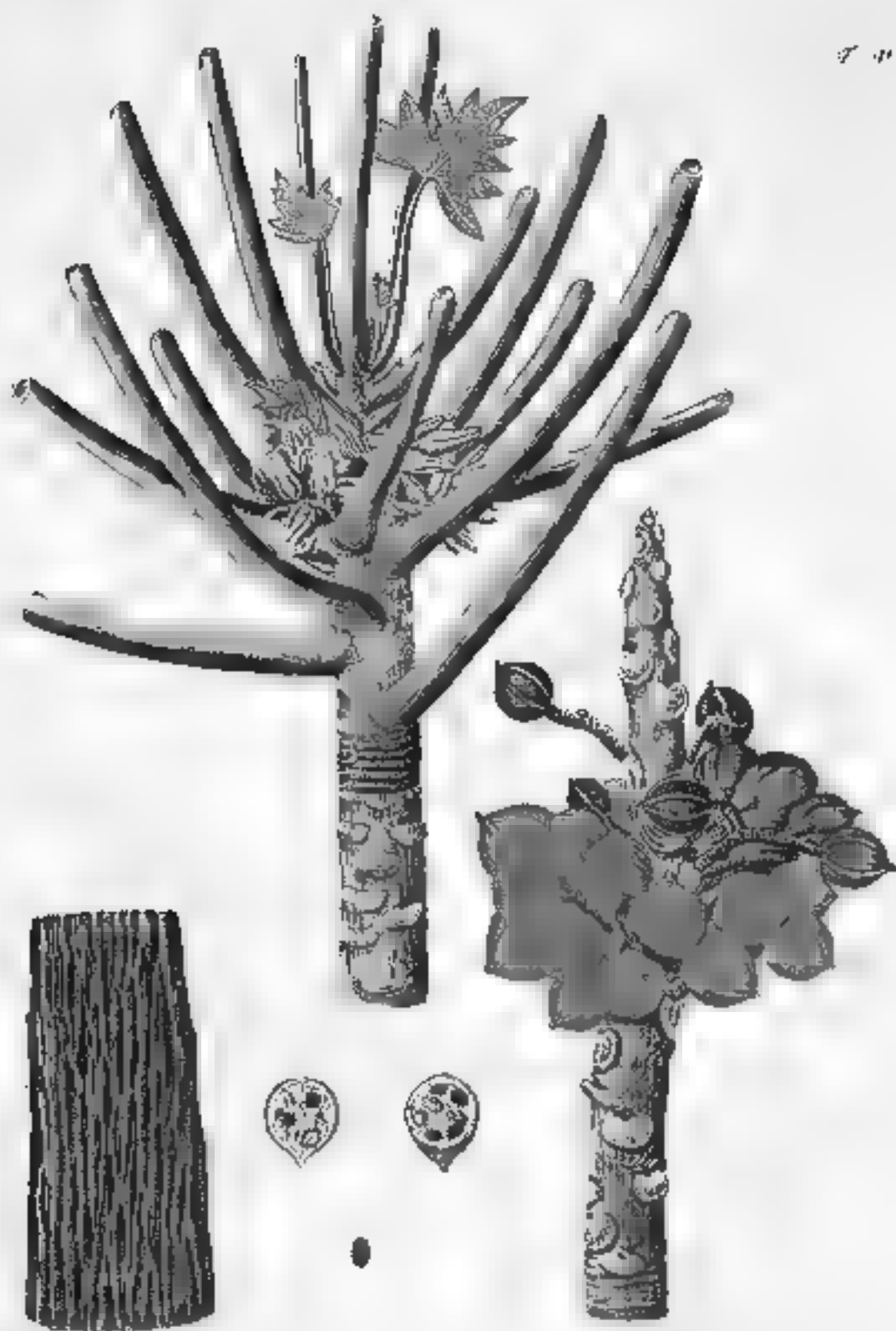
Cinnamomum limpidum



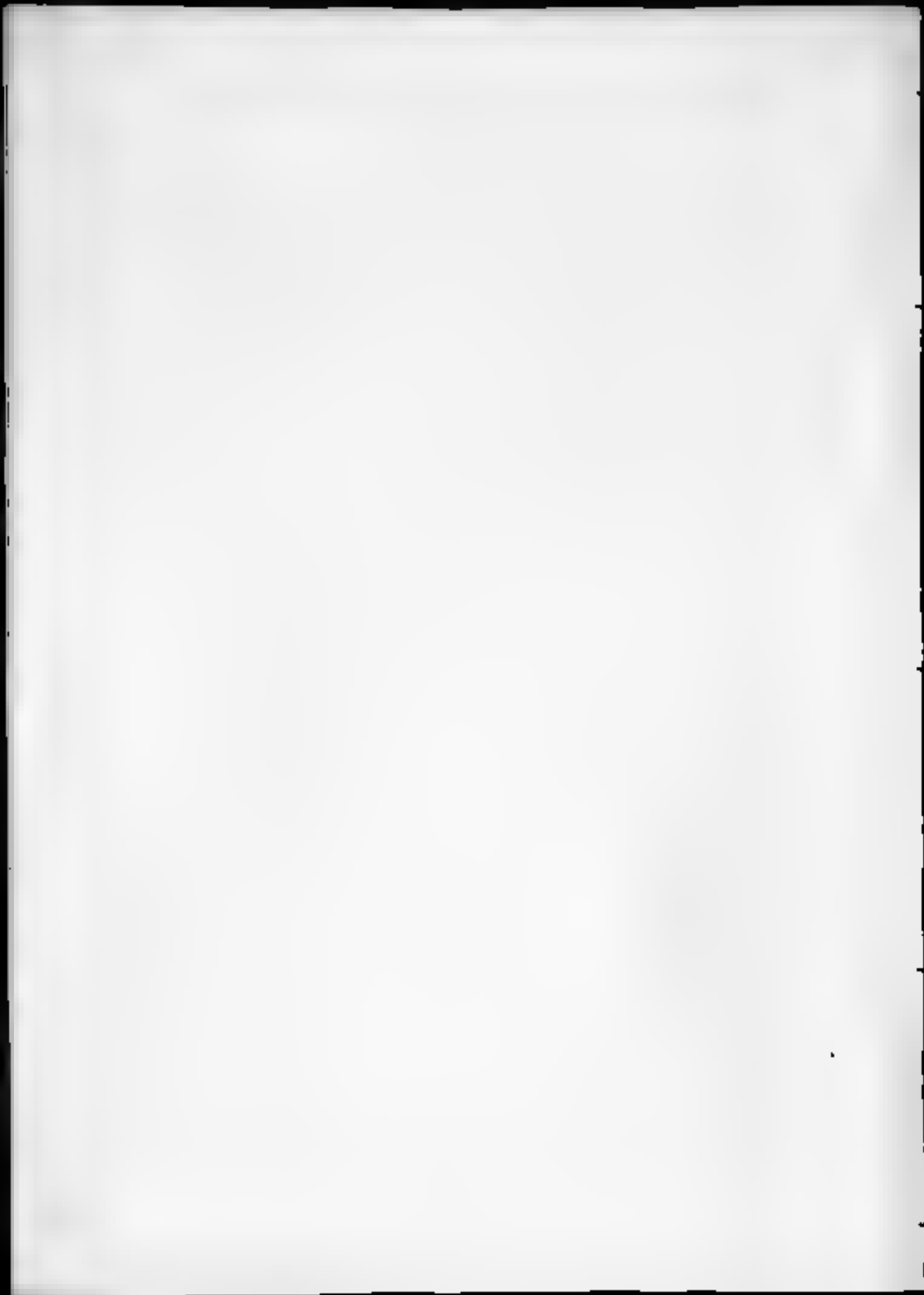


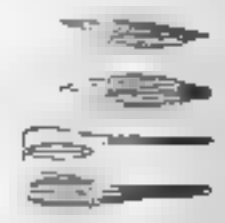
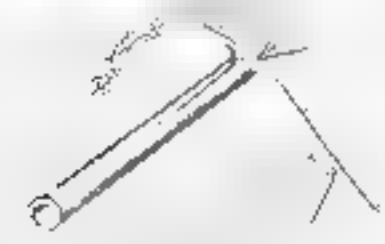
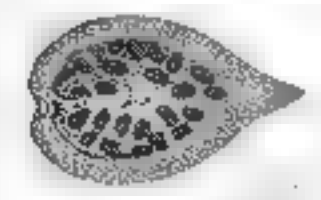
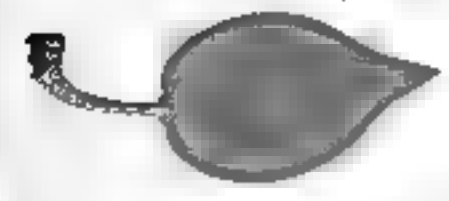
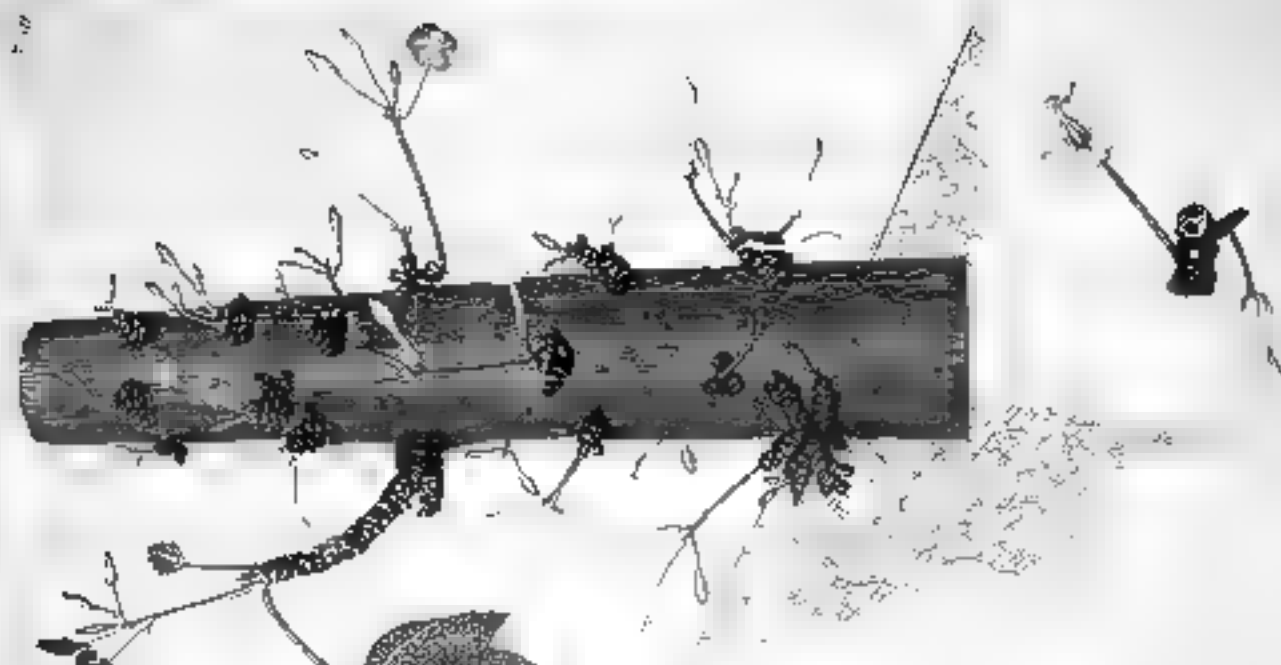
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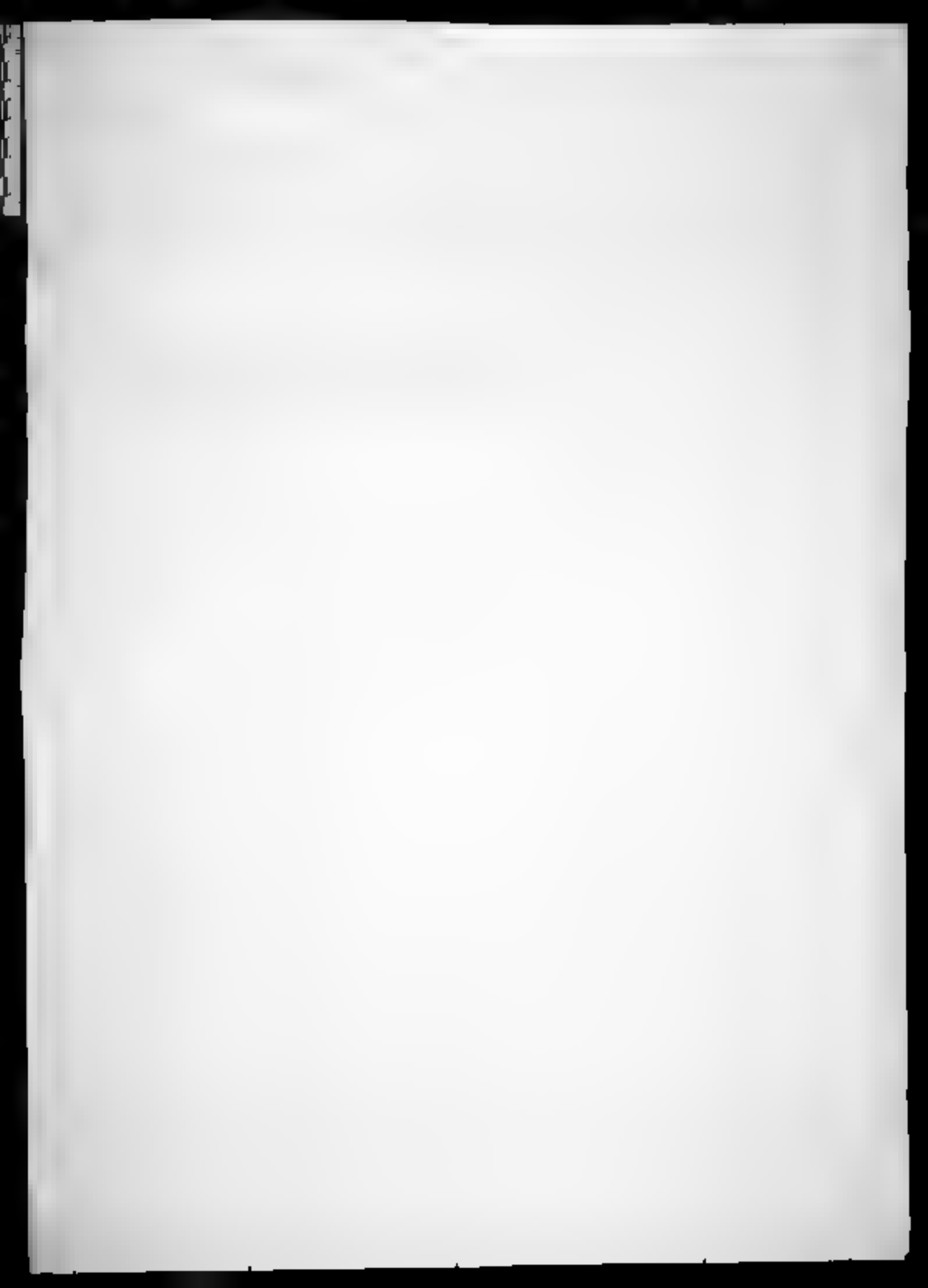


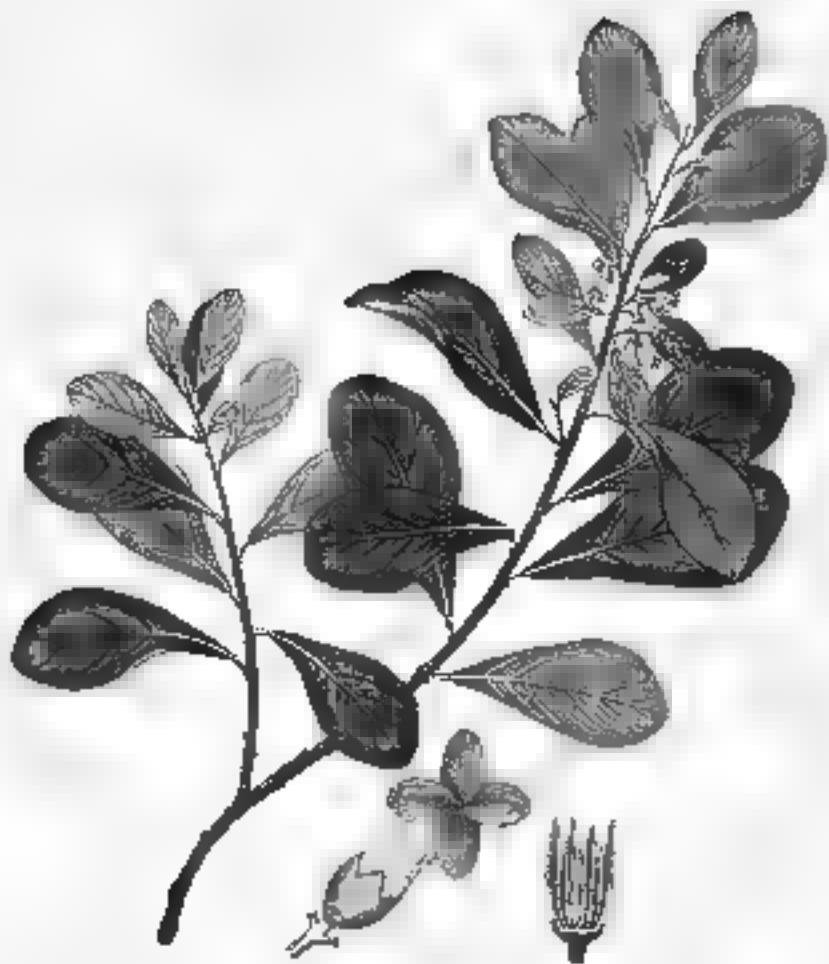
C.





Cornu acculepura





Di sp. aban



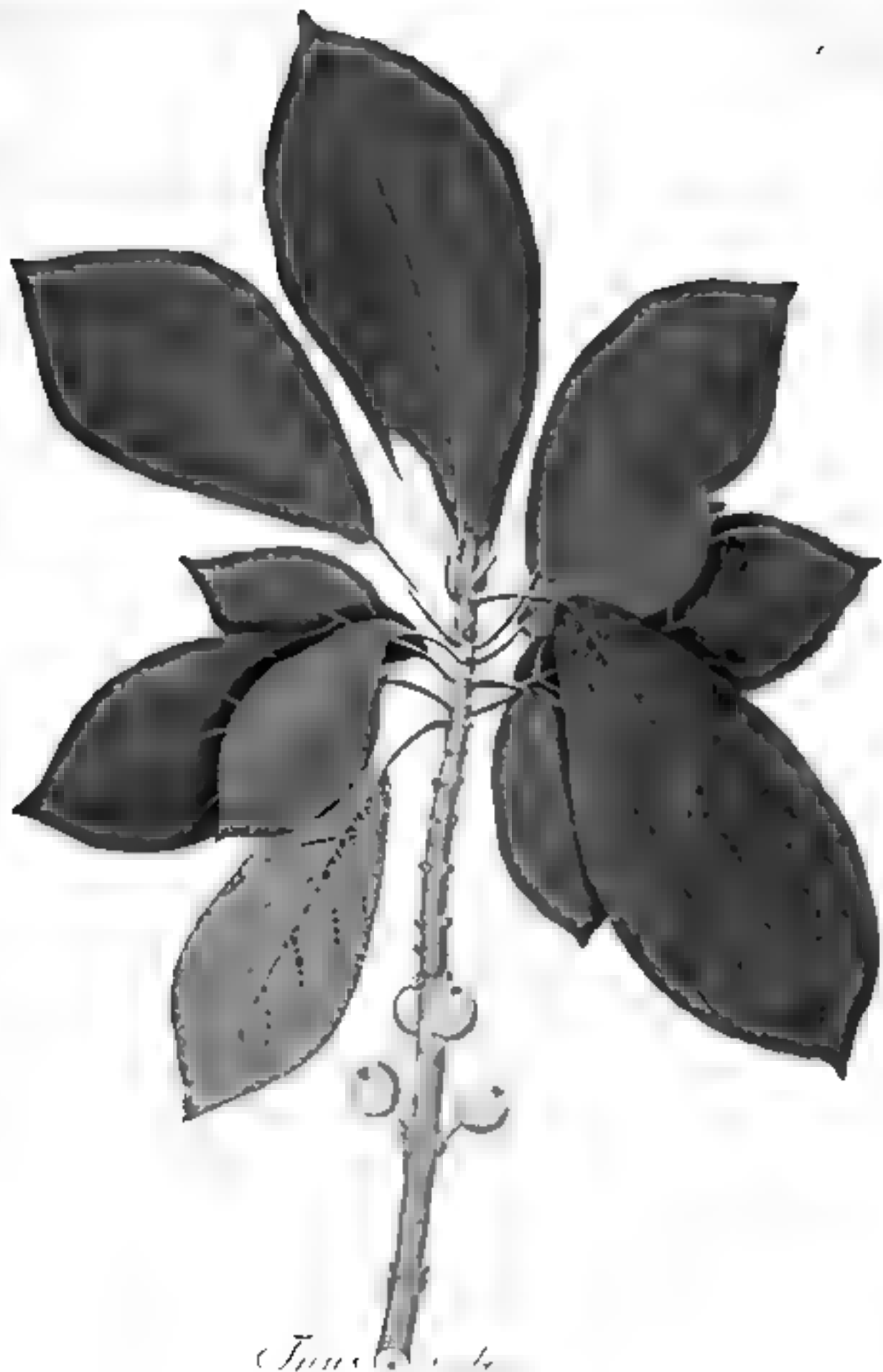






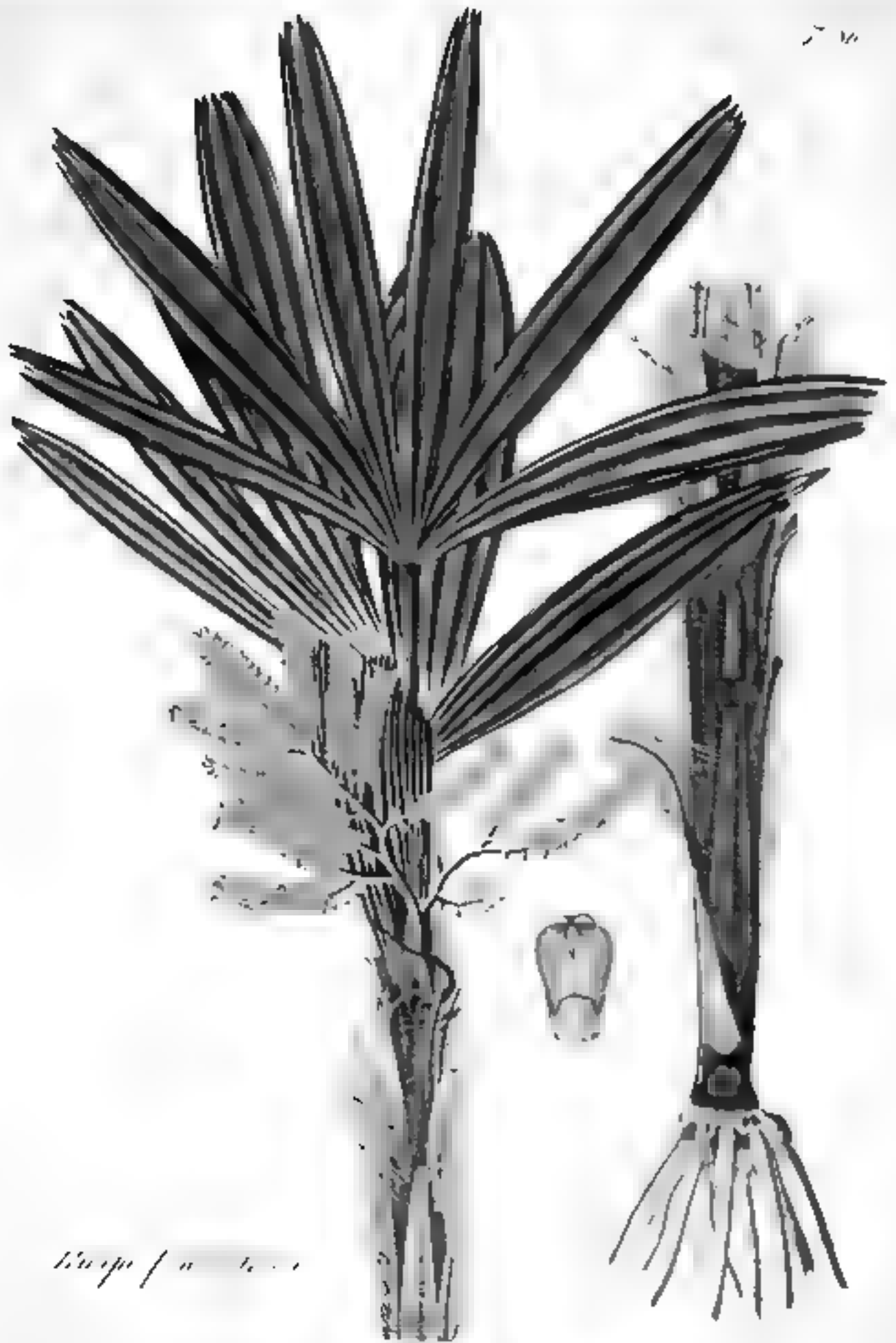
Pisonia obtusata





Juniperus





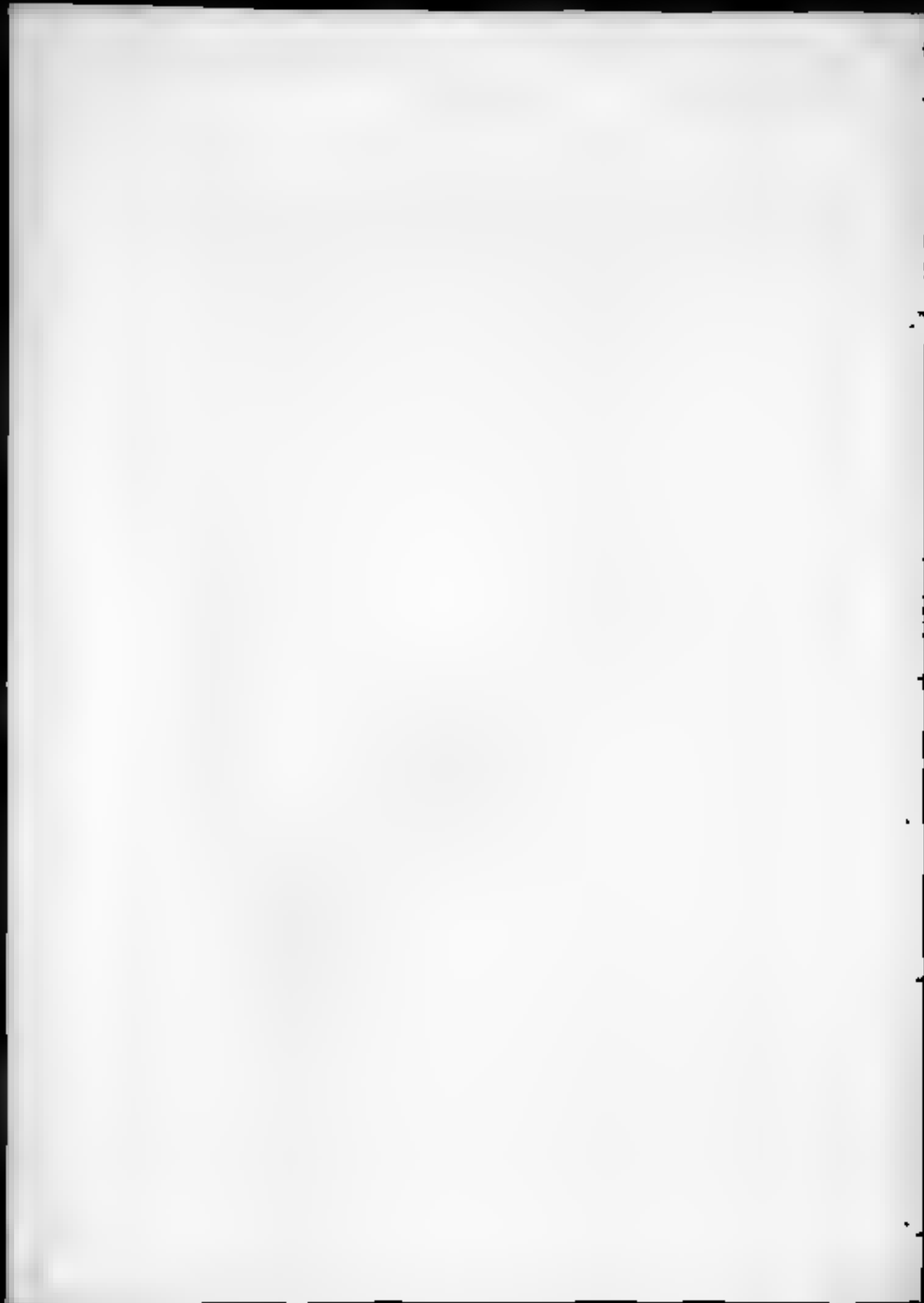
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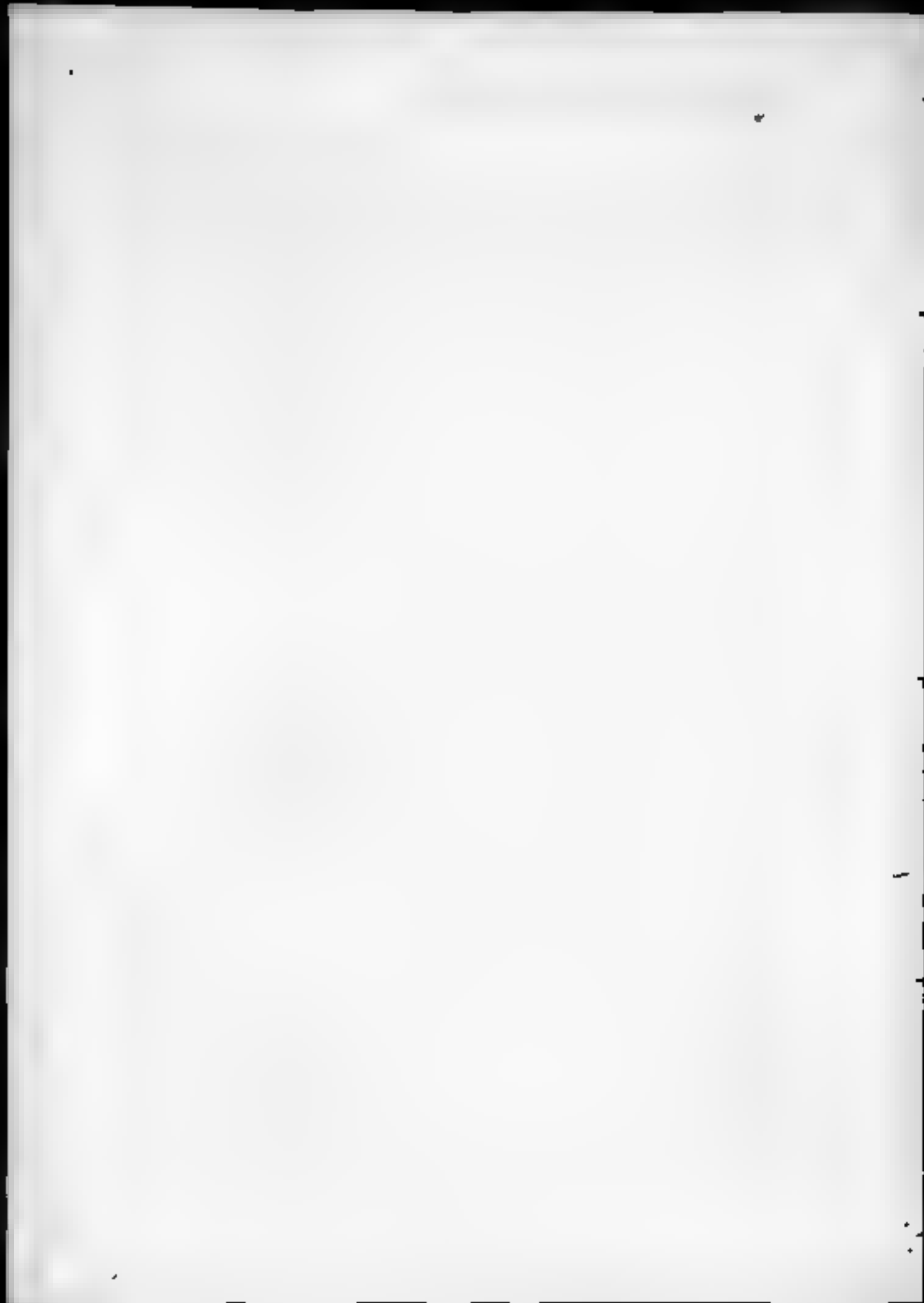


Asplenium platyneuron

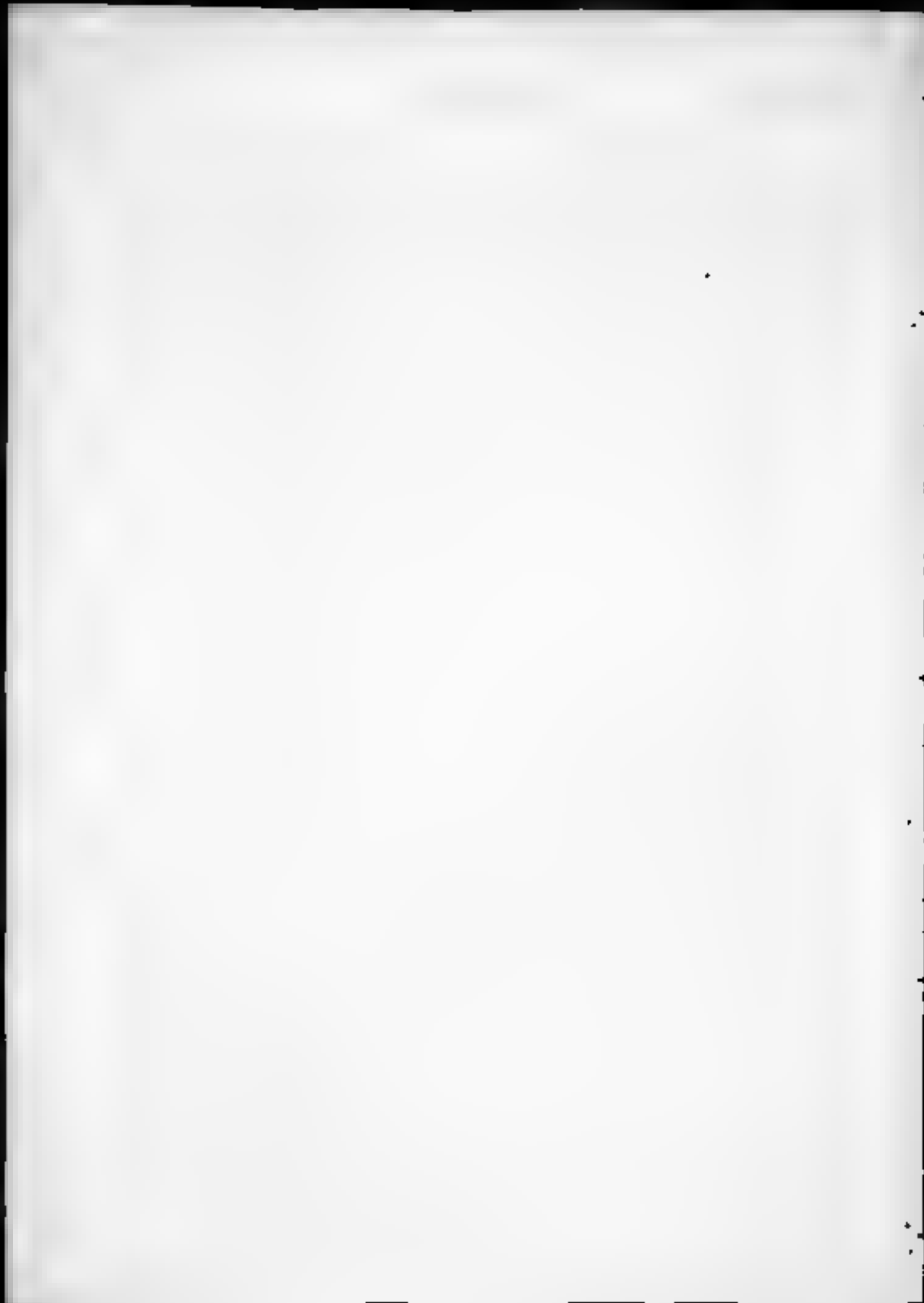




Verbena campfolia



*Calceolaria repens*





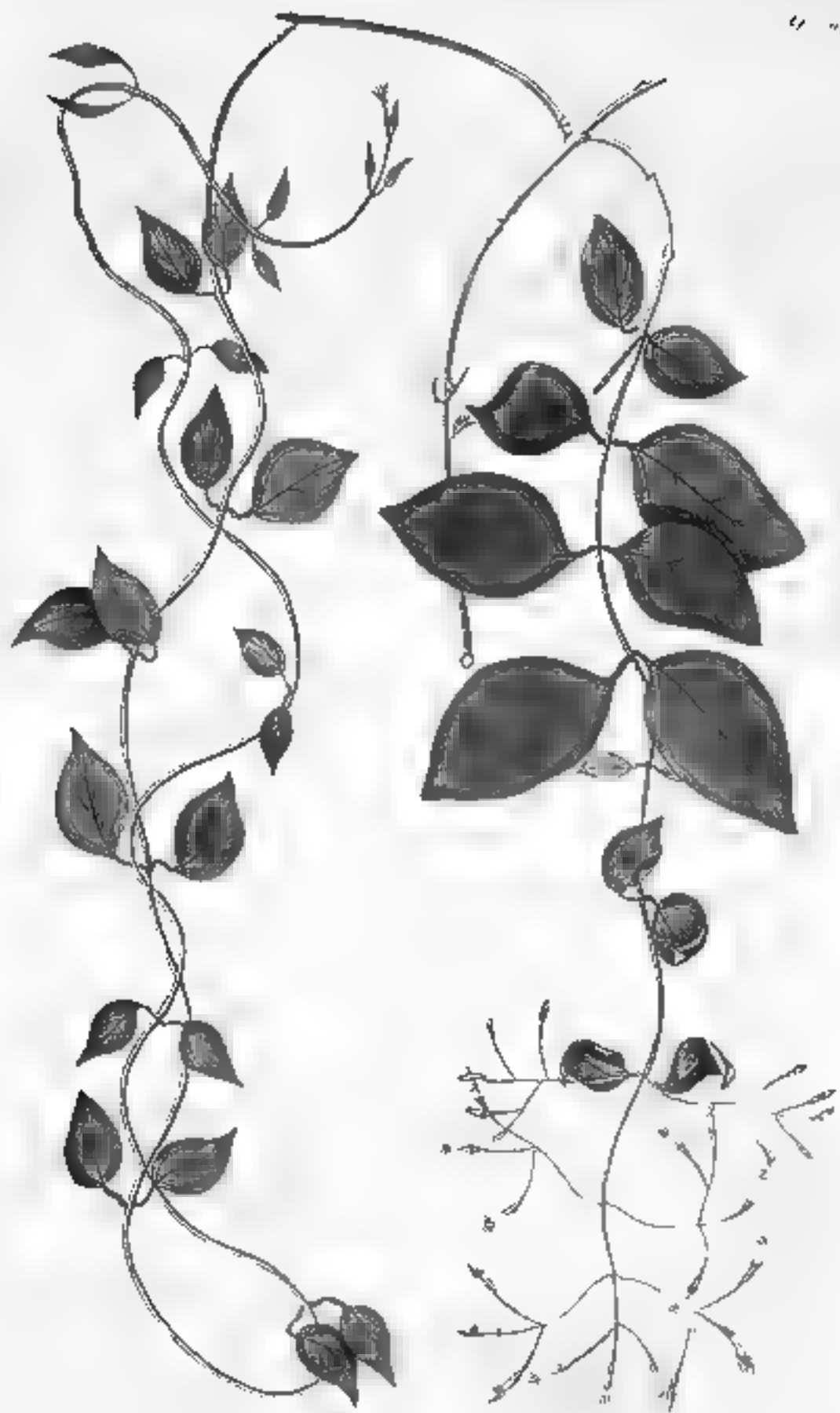
T. n. n. d. v. s.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and transfers between accounts.

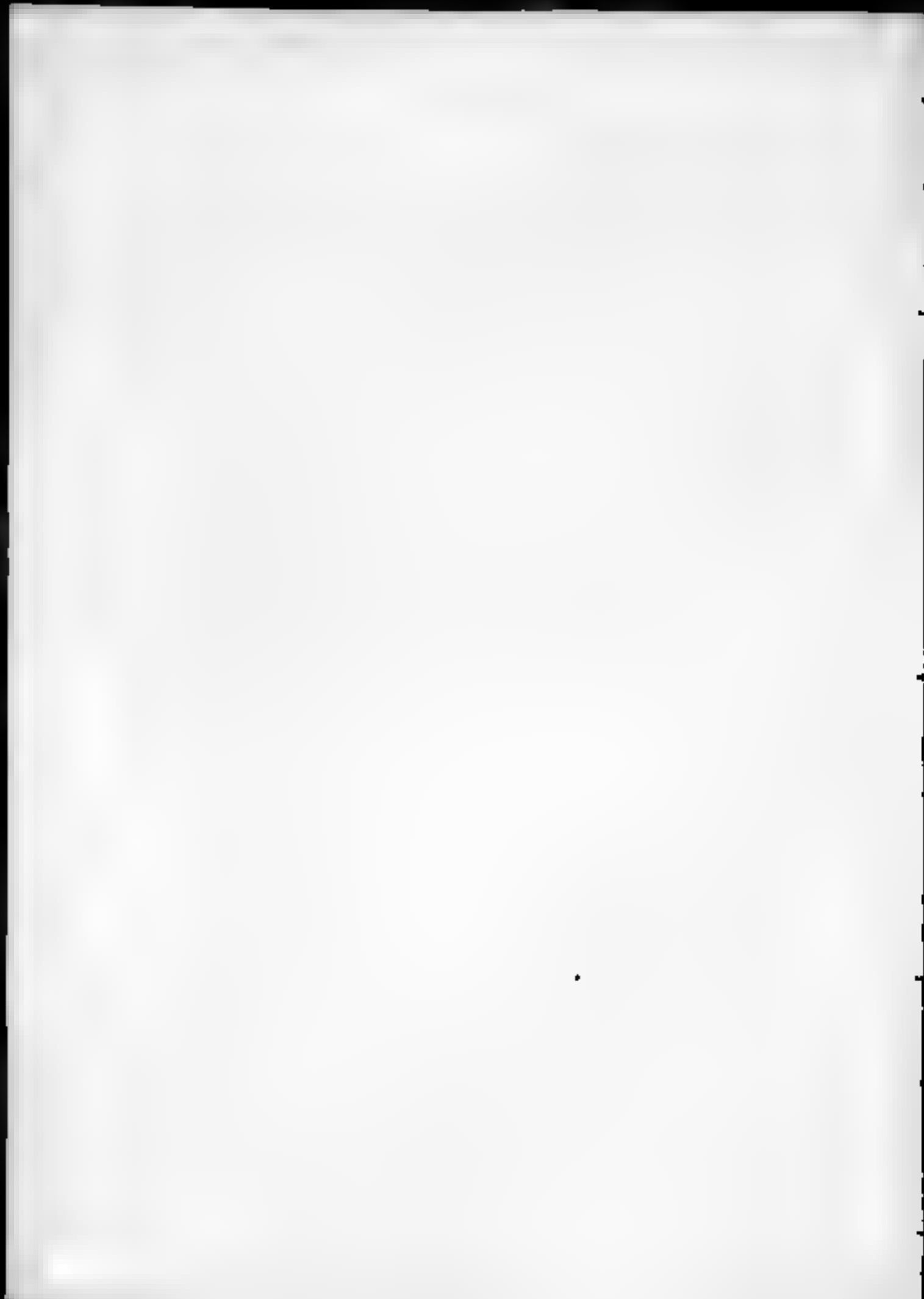
Secondly, the document highlights the need for regular reconciliation. By comparing the company's internal records with bank statements and other external sources, discrepancies can be identified and corrected promptly. This process helps prevent errors from accumulating and ensures that the books are balanced at all times.

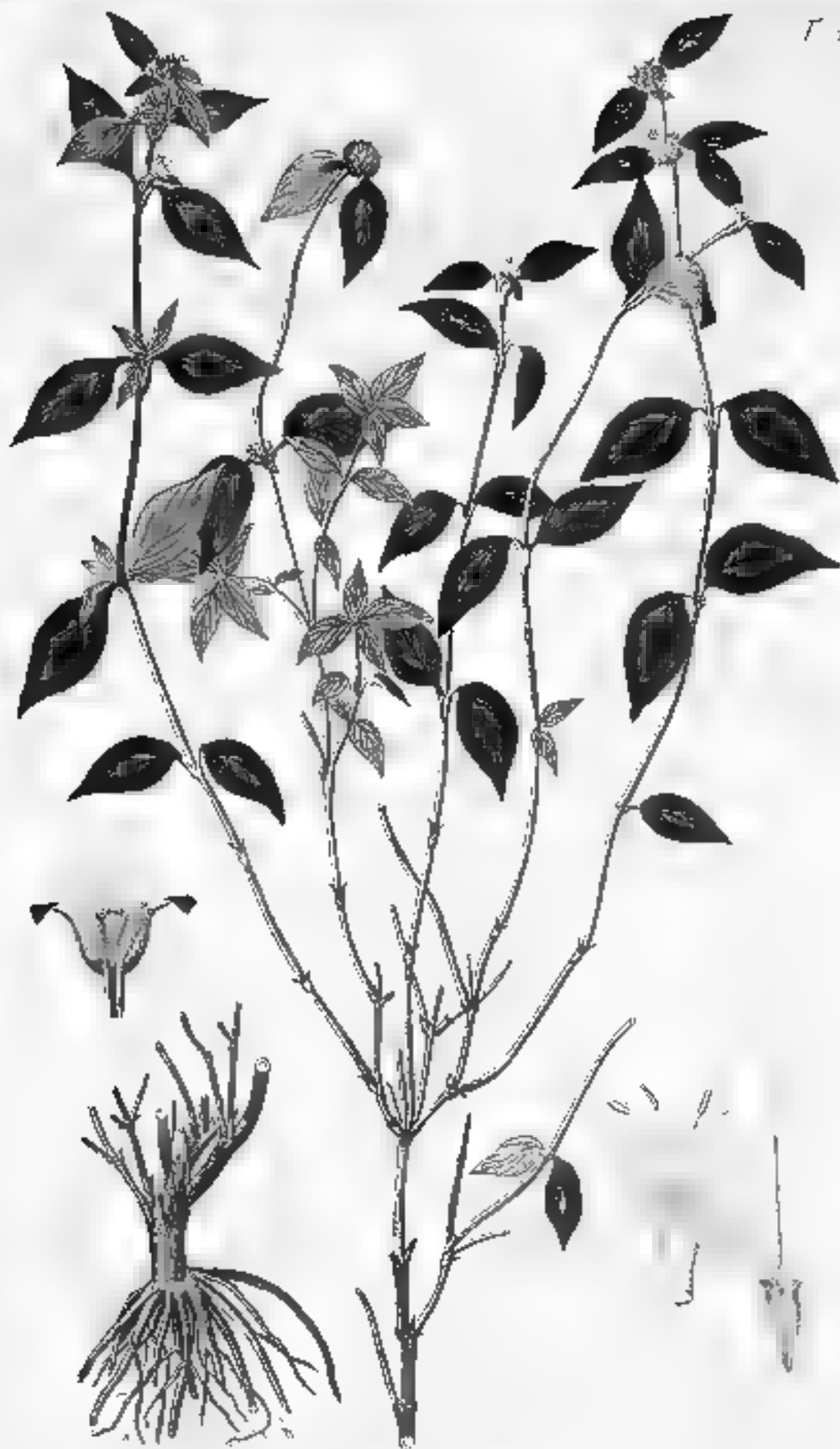
Another key point is the importance of proper classification of transactions. Each entry should be categorized correctly according to the accounting system in use. This allows for more meaningful analysis of the company's performance and helps in identifying trends and areas for improvement.

Finally, the document stresses the importance of transparency and accountability. All transactions should be supported by valid documentation, such as invoices, receipts, and contracts. This not only provides a clear audit trail but also helps in building trust with stakeholders and regulatory authorities.



Ficus munda var. *tubata*



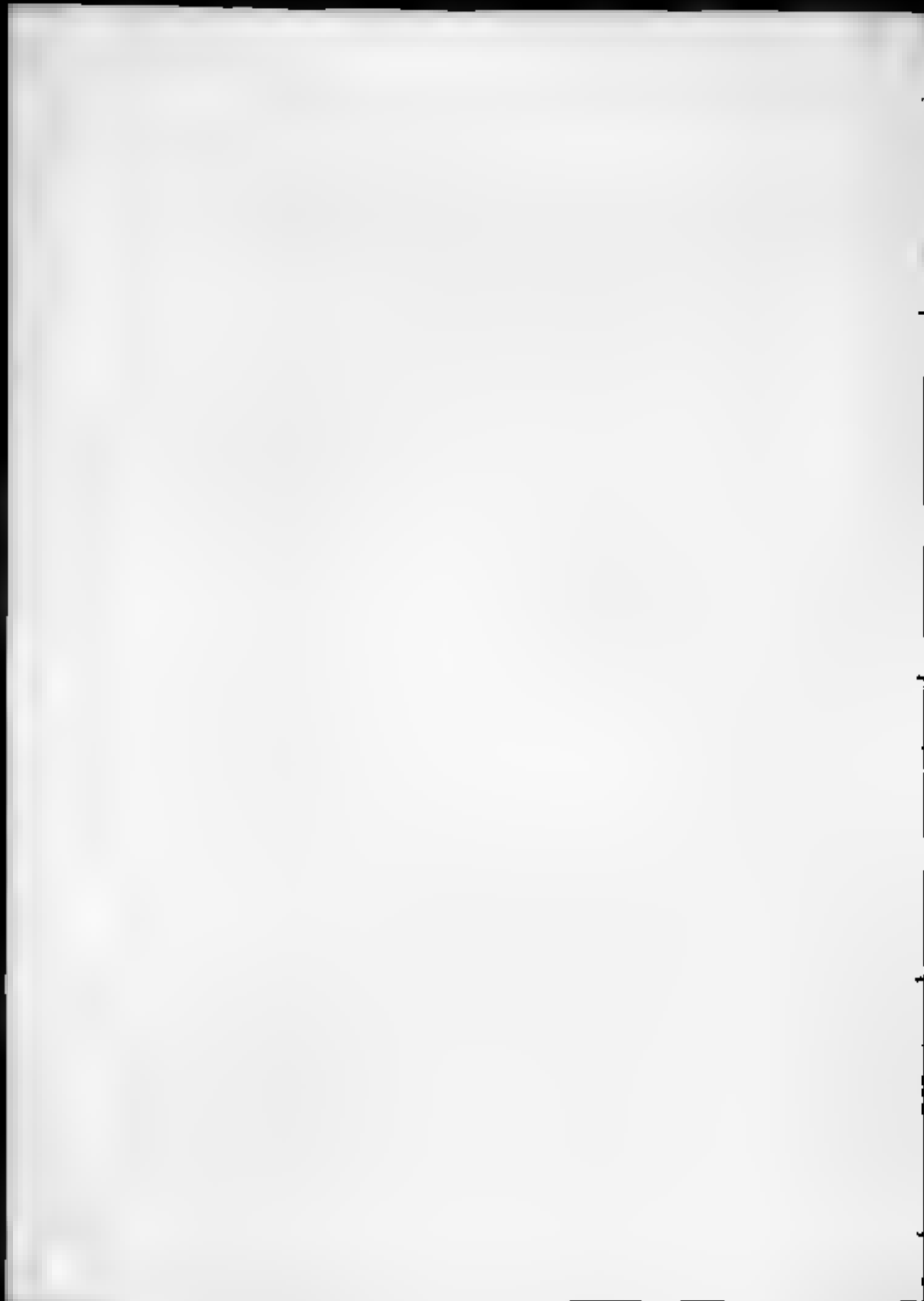


Spermocarpus africana





Ipomoea muricata





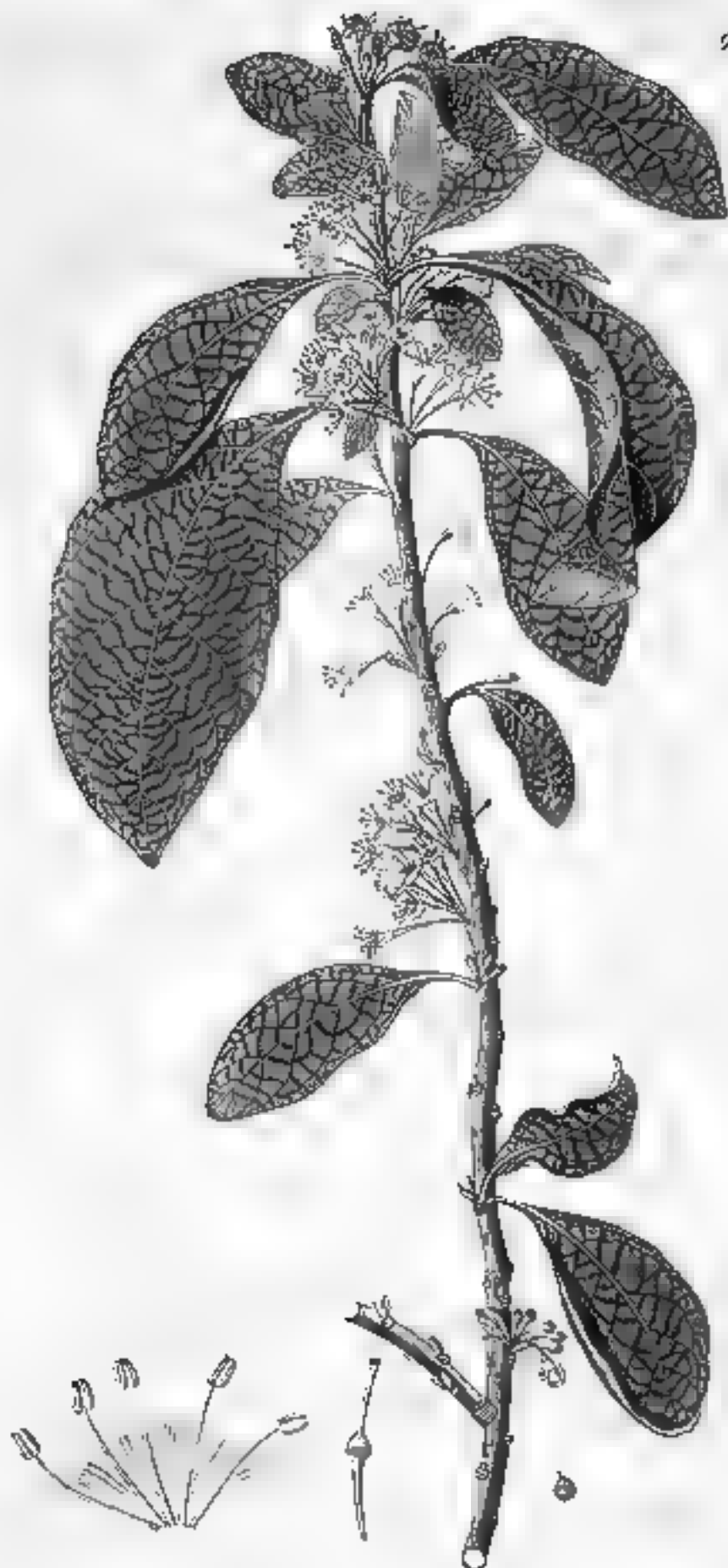
Cestrum lacustre

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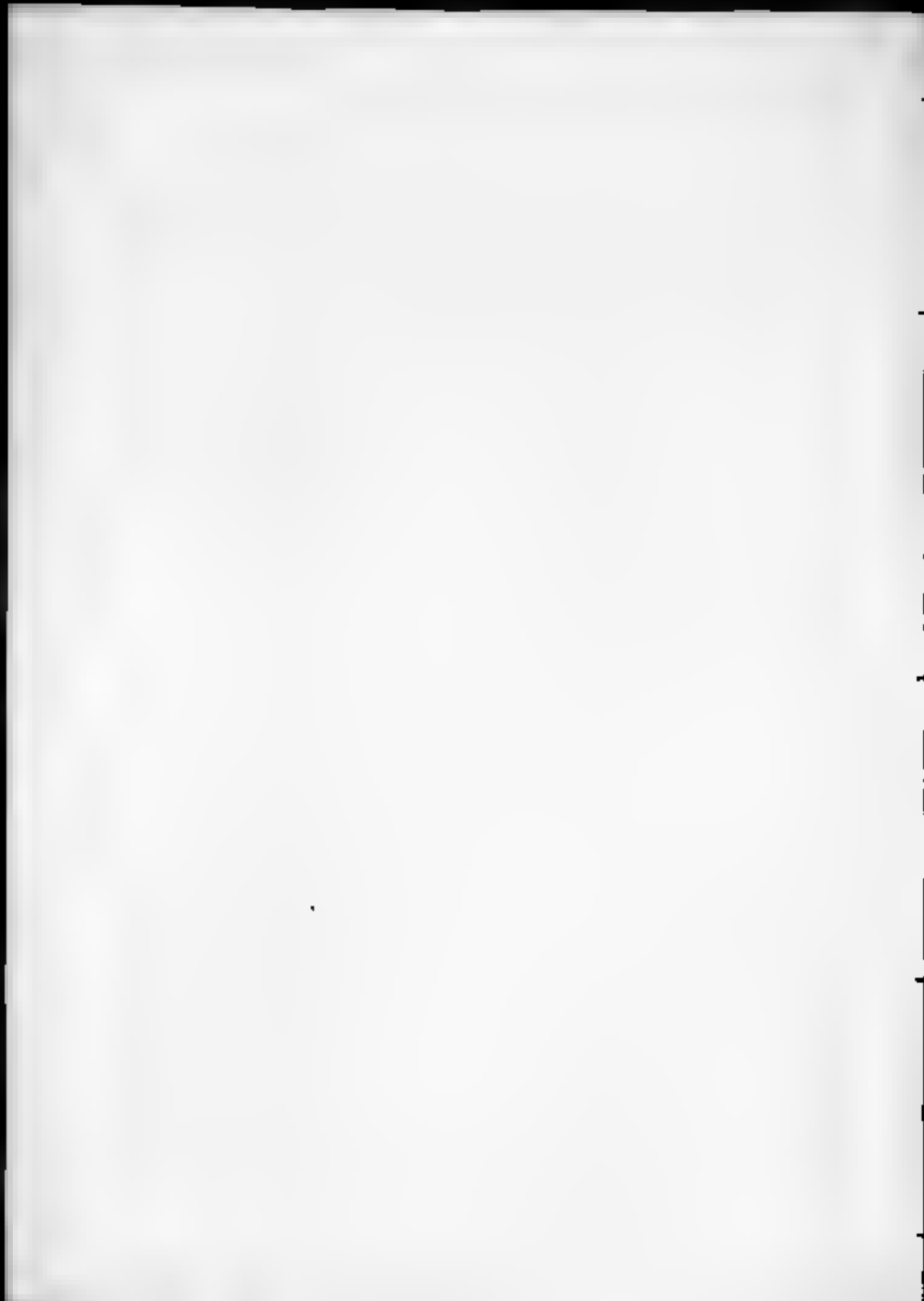
Next, the document outlines the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's records. This involves comparing the bank's record of transactions with the company's ledger to identify any discrepancies. Common reasons for discrepancies include timing differences, such as deposits in transit or outstanding checks, as well as errors in recording or bank charges.

The document then addresses the issue of controlling inventory. It suggests implementing a system of periodic physical counts to verify the accuracy of the inventory records. This helps in identifying shrinkage, theft, or errors in recording. Additionally, it recommends using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method for valuing inventory to ensure that the cost of goods sold reflects the actual cost of the items sold.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of maintaining proper documentation for all financial transactions. This includes retaining receipts, invoices, and other supporting documents for a sufficient period to allow for audits and to provide evidence in the event of a dispute. It also stresses the need for clear communication and collaboration between all departments involved in the financial process to ensure accuracy and efficiency.



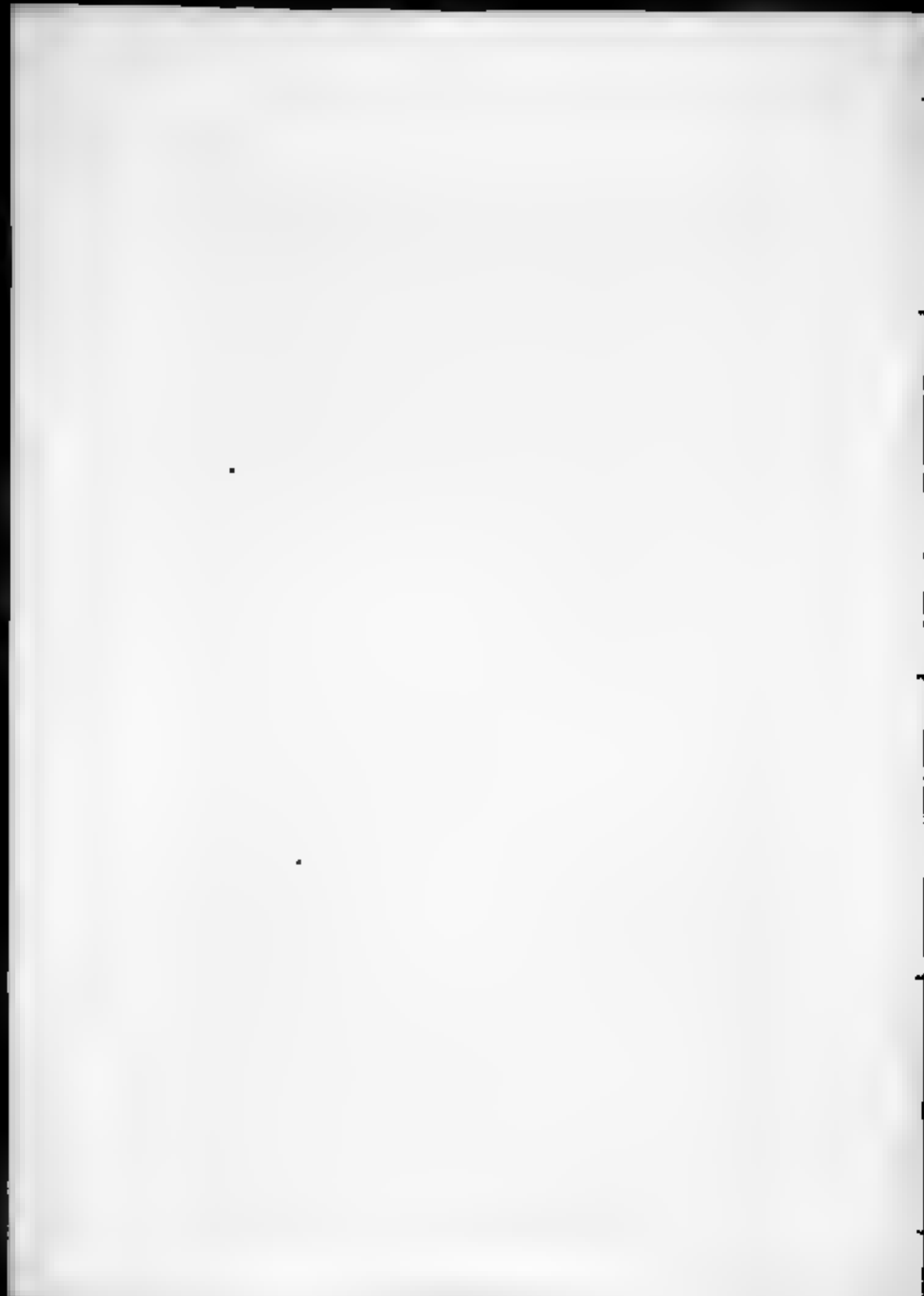
Cestrum cauleflorum

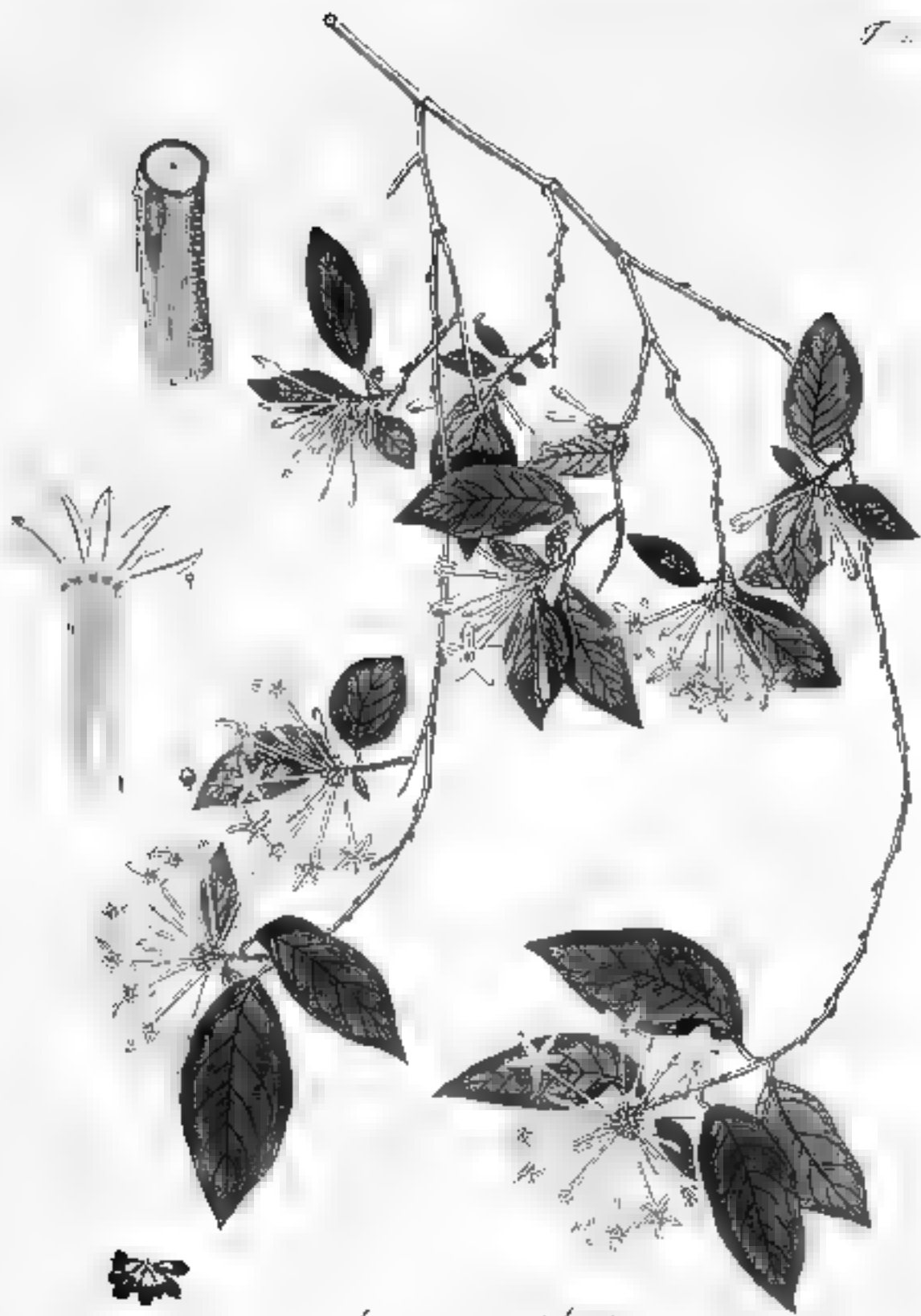


T. vch



Artemisia schimperiana





C. tenuis, var. pubescens

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The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, operating profit margin, and return on investment. These metrics are used to assess the company's performance and identify areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance to industry benchmarks and providing a clear explanation of any variances.

The final part of the document covers the preparation of financial statements. It provides a step-by-step guide to creating the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. It also discusses the importance of auditing the financial statements to ensure their accuracy and reliability. The document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations for the future.



Cedrum depectinatum

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of bank statements and the company's records to identify any discrepancies early on.

In addition, the document provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle, from identifying transactions to preparing financial statements. It explains how each step contributes to the overall accuracy and reliability of the financial data. The document also includes a section on the importance of internal controls, which are designed to prevent errors and fraud within the organization.

The second part of the document focuses on the practical application of these principles. It provides a series of examples and exercises that illustrate how to record and classify transactions in the general ledger. These examples cover a wide range of business activities, from the purchase of inventory to the sale of finished goods. The document also includes a section on the preparation of the trial balance, which is a key step in the accounting process used to verify the accuracy of the ledger accounts.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed and a list of references for further study. It encourages students to continue to practice their accounting skills and to seek out additional resources to deepen their understanding of the subject. The document is intended to serve as a comprehensive guide for students studying accounting and to provide them with the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in their careers.



Cestrum petale cominum

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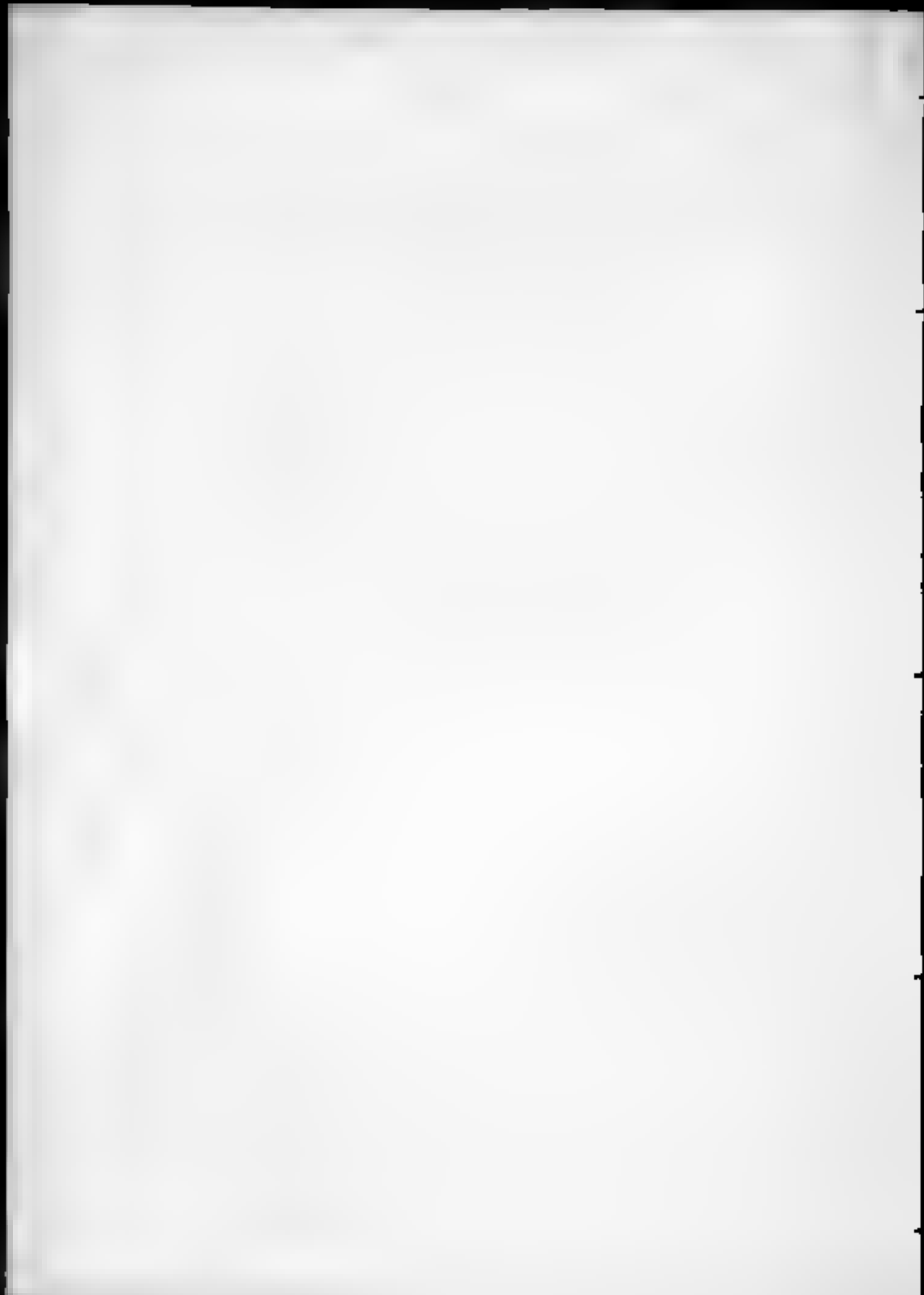
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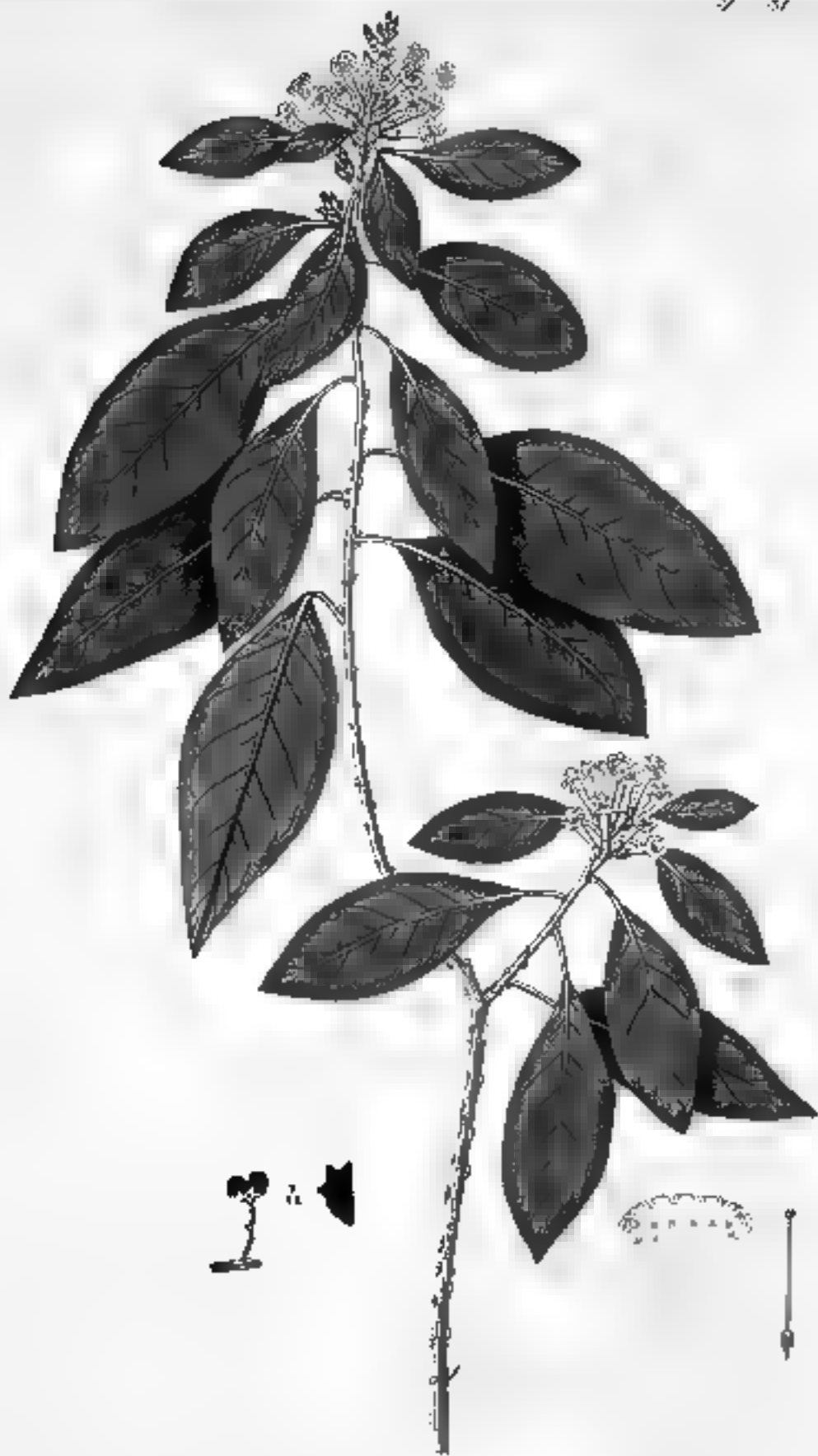
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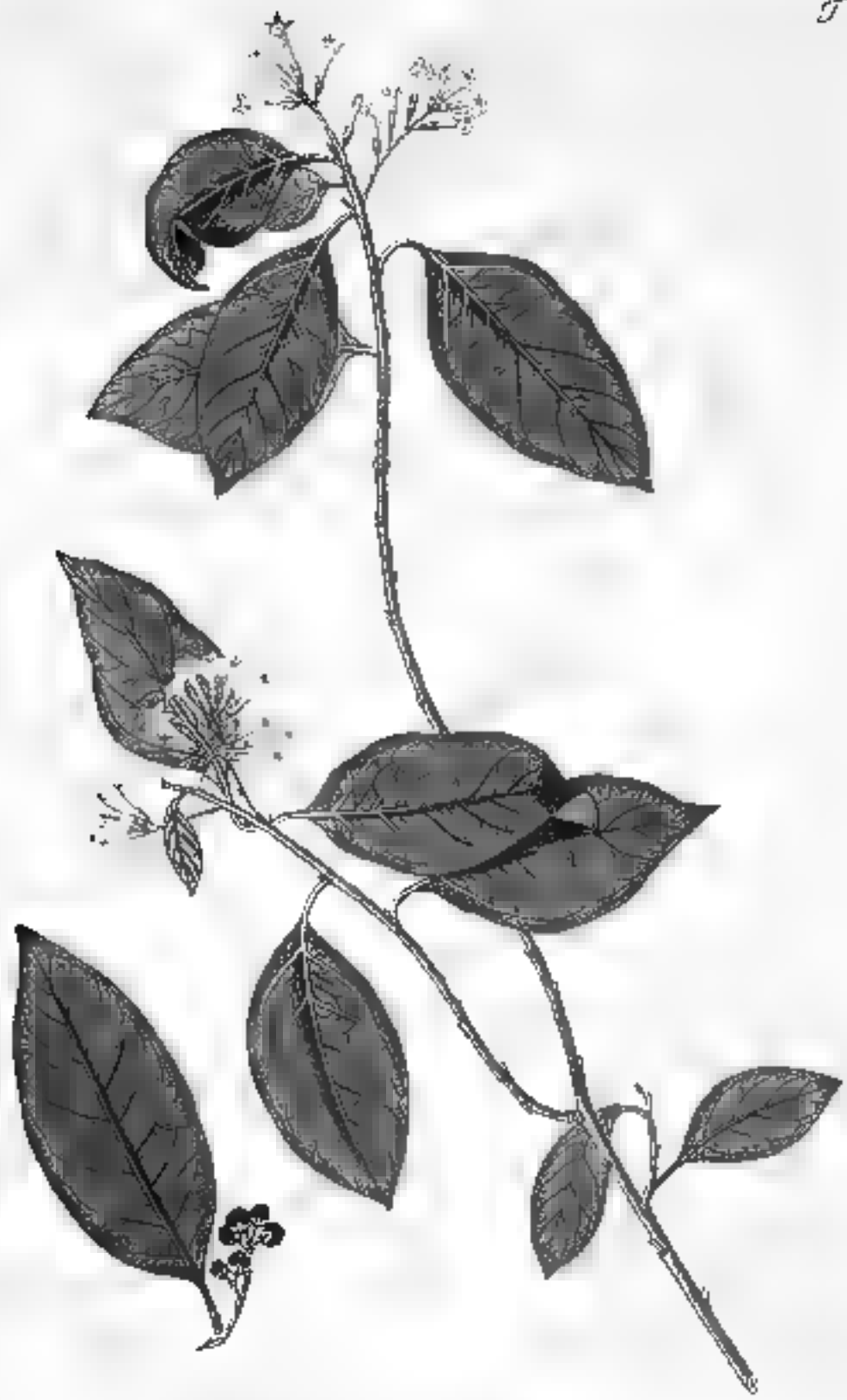
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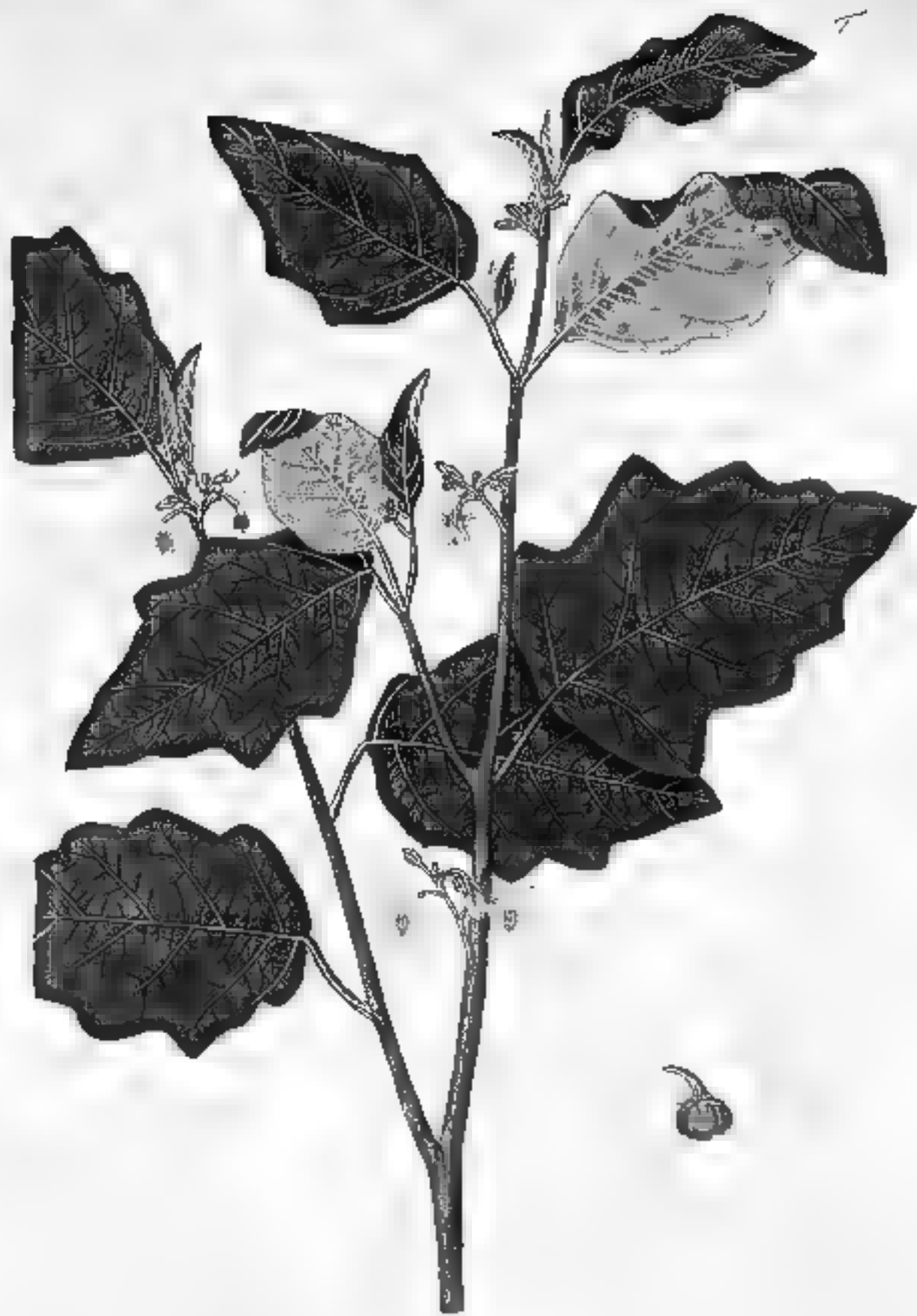
Castanum edentispermum





Artemisia tridentata





Malva sylvestris

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The second part of the document provides a detailed explanation of the double-entry accounting system. It states that every transaction affects at least two accounts, and the total debits must always equal the total credits. This system helps in identifying errors and ensures that the accounting equation remains balanced at all times.

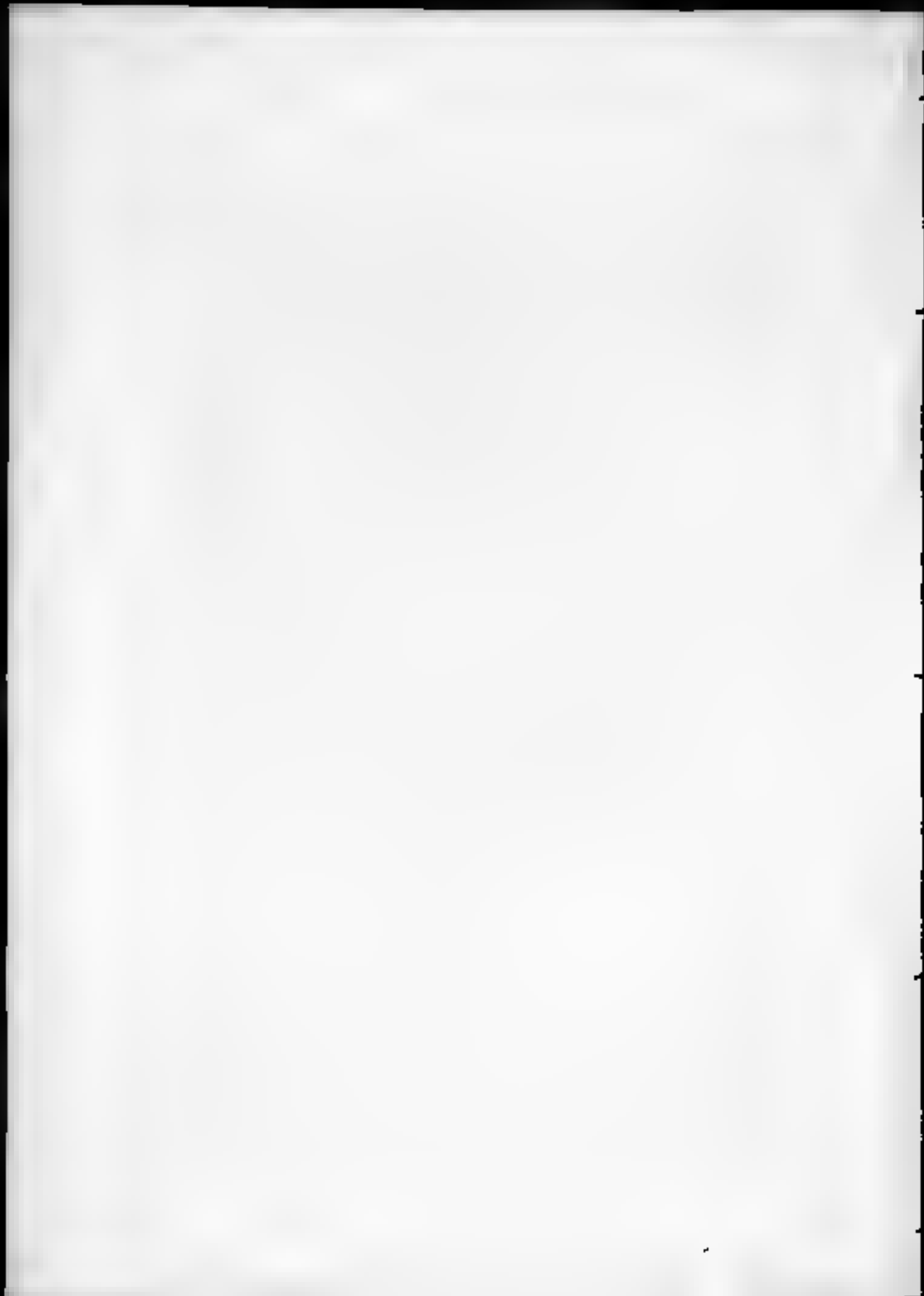
The third part of the document outlines the steps for preparing the financial statements. It begins with the trial balance, which is a summary of all the accounts and their balances. From the trial balance, the income statement is prepared, showing the company's revenues and expenses over a specific period. The next step is to prepare the statement of retained earnings, which shows the changes in the equity account. Finally, the balance sheet is prepared, which provides a snapshot of the company's financial position at a specific point in time.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of closing the books at the end of each accounting period. It explains that closing entries are used to transfer the balances of temporary accounts (revenues, expenses, and dividends) to the permanent accounts (retained earnings and equity). This process resets the temporary accounts to zero, allowing them to be used again in the next period.

The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key concepts and principles of accounting. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, consistency, and transparency in all accounting practices. It also emphasizes the role of the accountant in providing reliable financial information to management and other stakeholders.



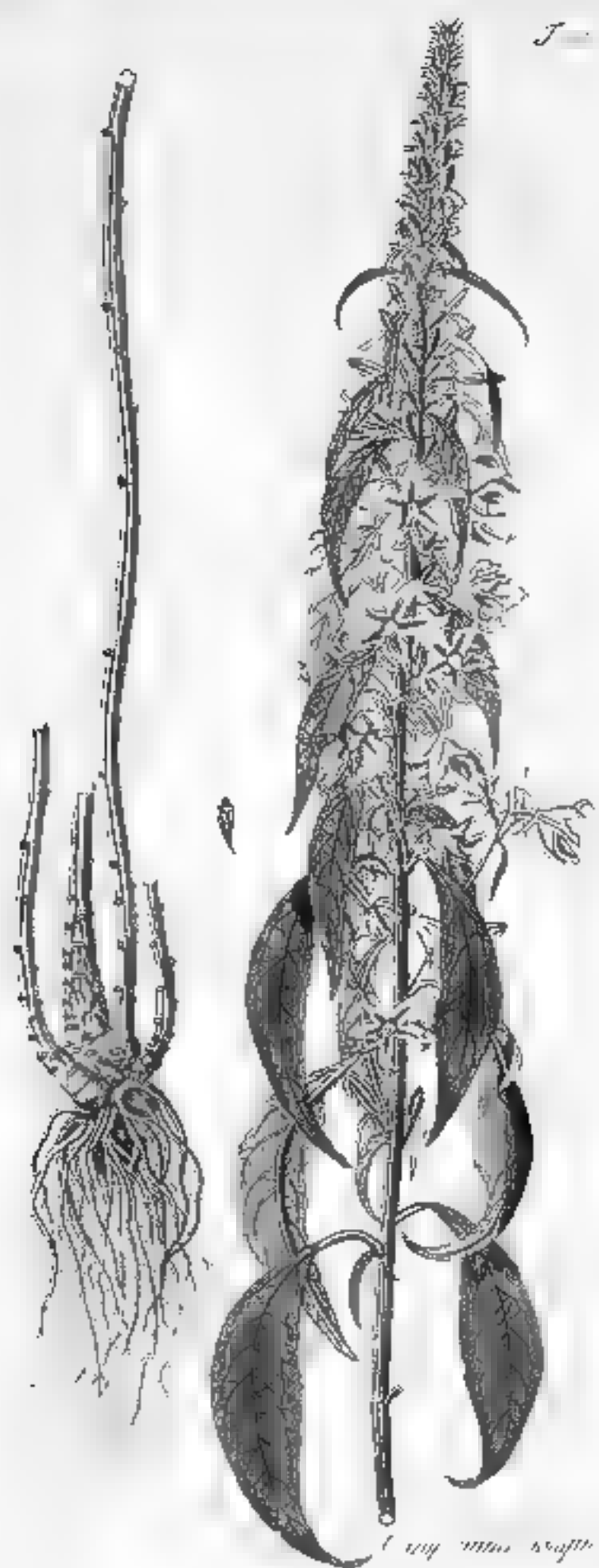
Solanum ferrugineum





Campanula trachelium

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The second part covers the various methods used to allocate costs to different departments or projects, highlighting the need for a fair and consistent approach. The third part addresses the challenges of budgeting in a dynamic environment and offers strategies to manage these challenges effectively. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of key points and a call to action for continuous improvement in financial management practices.



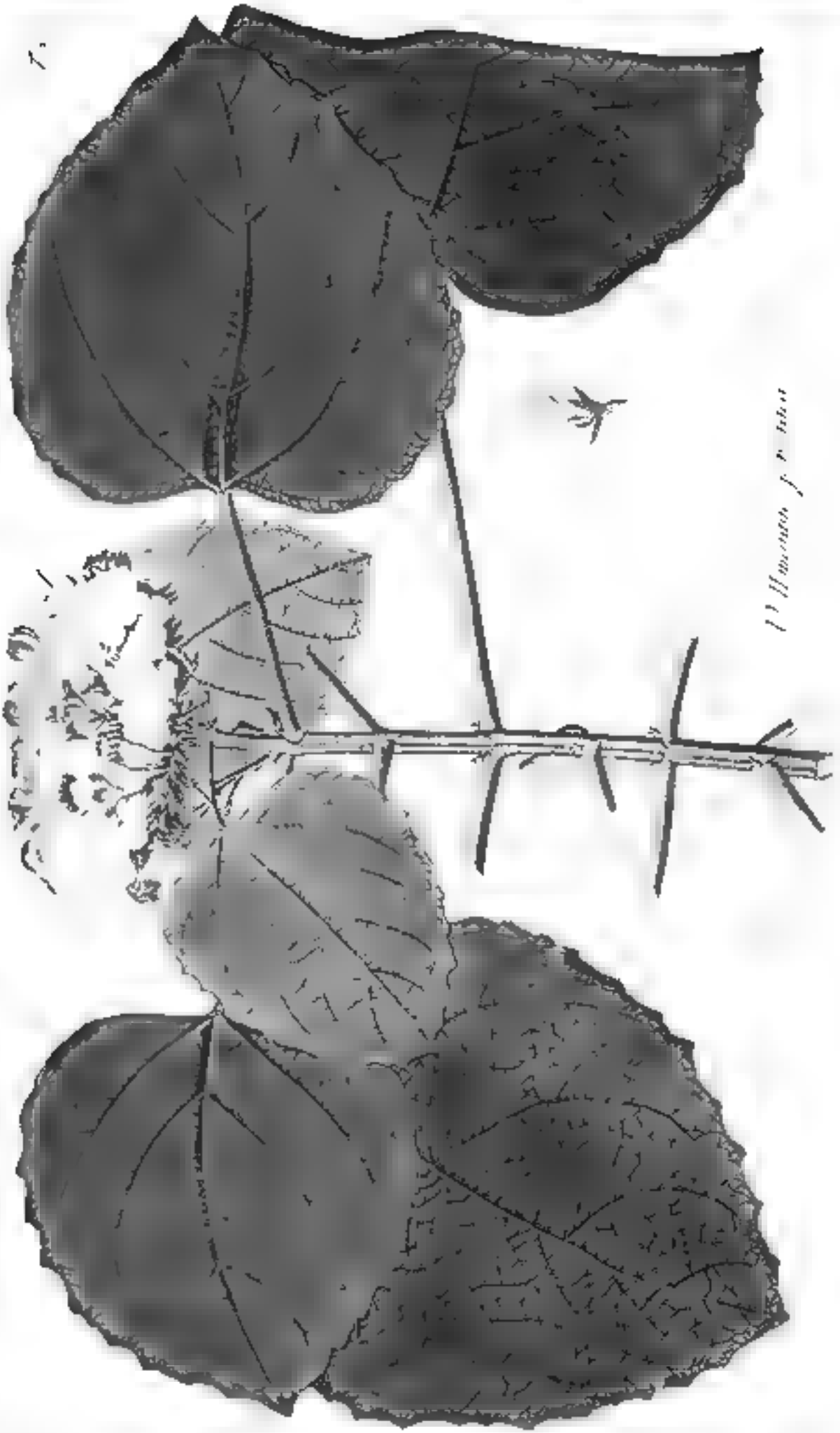
Alnus glutinosa





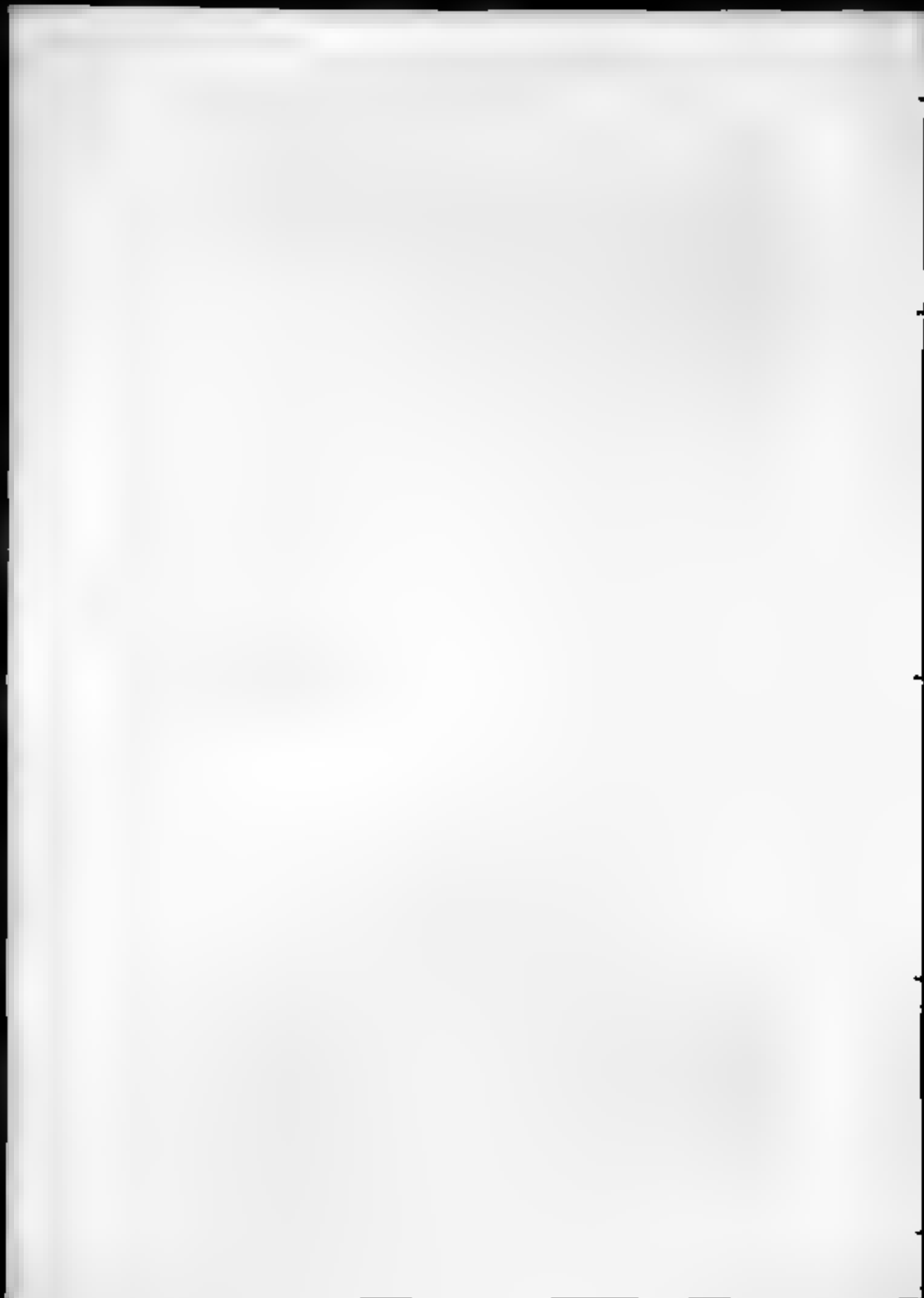
Ampelodesmos maurandifolia





U. maculosa J. P. Howell

7.





N. ...





Habenaria purpurascens

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The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It describes various methods for identifying trends and anomalies in the financial records. This includes comparing current performance with historical data and industry benchmarks. The document also discusses the importance of regular audits to verify the accuracy of the records and to detect any potential fraud or errors. It provides a step-by-step guide for conducting these audits, from the selection of samples to the final reporting of findings.

The final part of the document addresses the communication of the results of the financial analysis. It emphasizes the need for clear and concise reporting to management and other stakeholders. The document provides a template for a financial report, including sections for a summary of findings, detailed data tables, and recommendations for future actions. It also discusses the importance of transparency in financial reporting and the role of the accounting department in providing accurate and timely information to support decision-making.



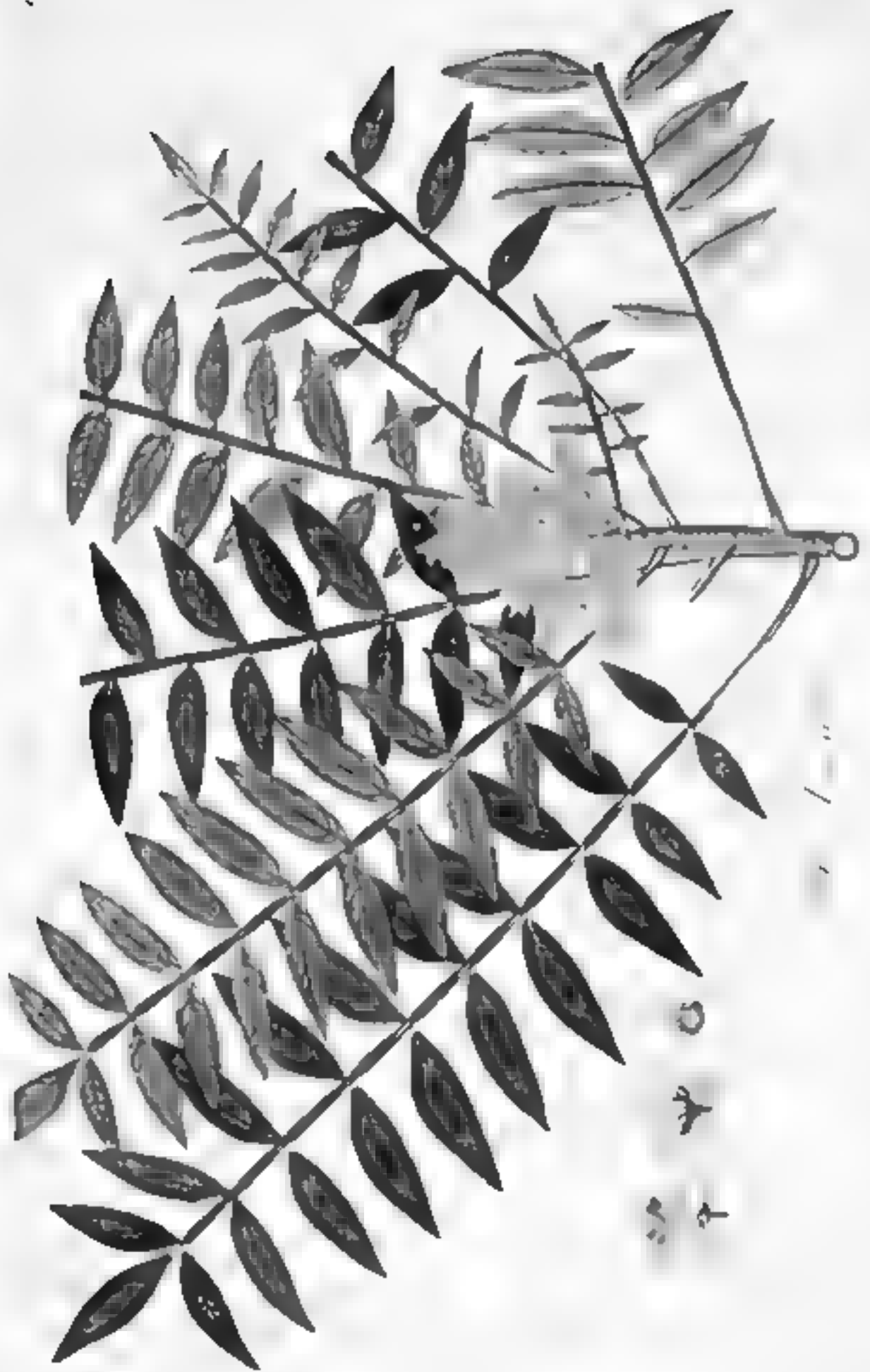
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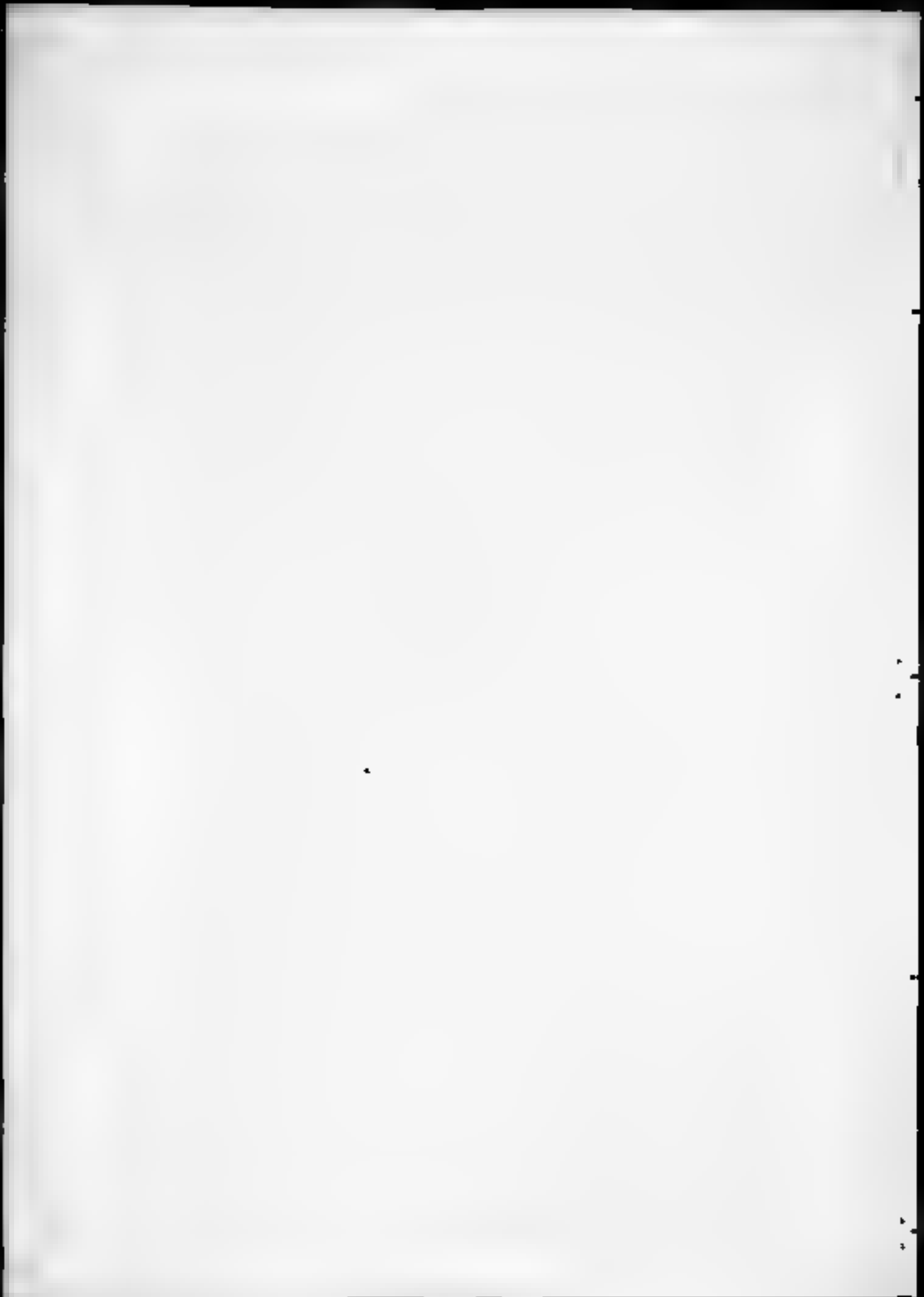
The second part of the document provides a detailed explanation of the accounting cycle. It outlines the ten steps involved in the process, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. Each step is described in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the concepts. The cycle is presented as a continuous loop that repeats every year.

The third part of the document discusses the importance of adjusting entries. It explains that these entries are necessary to ensure that the financial statements reflect the true financial position of the company at the end of the period. Adjusting entries are used to record accruals, deferrals, and other adjustments that are not recorded in the regular entries.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of closing entries. It explains that these entries are used to transfer the balances of the temporary accounts (revenues, expenses, and dividends) to the permanent accounts (retained earnings and dividends). This process is necessary to reset the temporary accounts for the next period and to update the retained earnings account.

The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of preparing financial statements. It explains that these statements provide a summary of the company's financial performance and position. The four main financial statements are the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of retained earnings, and the statement of cash flows. Each statement is described in detail, and examples are provided to illustrate the format and content of each statement.

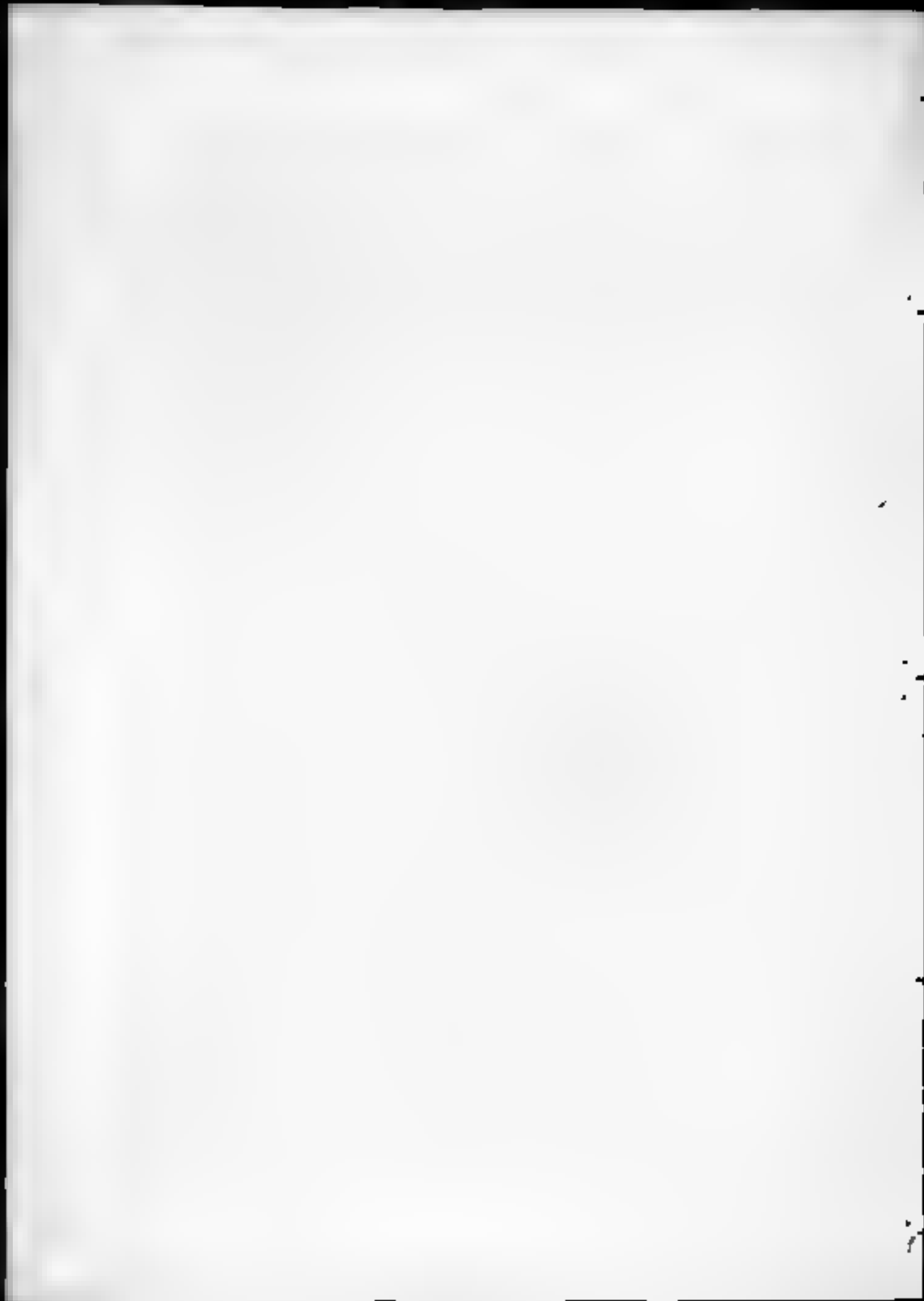


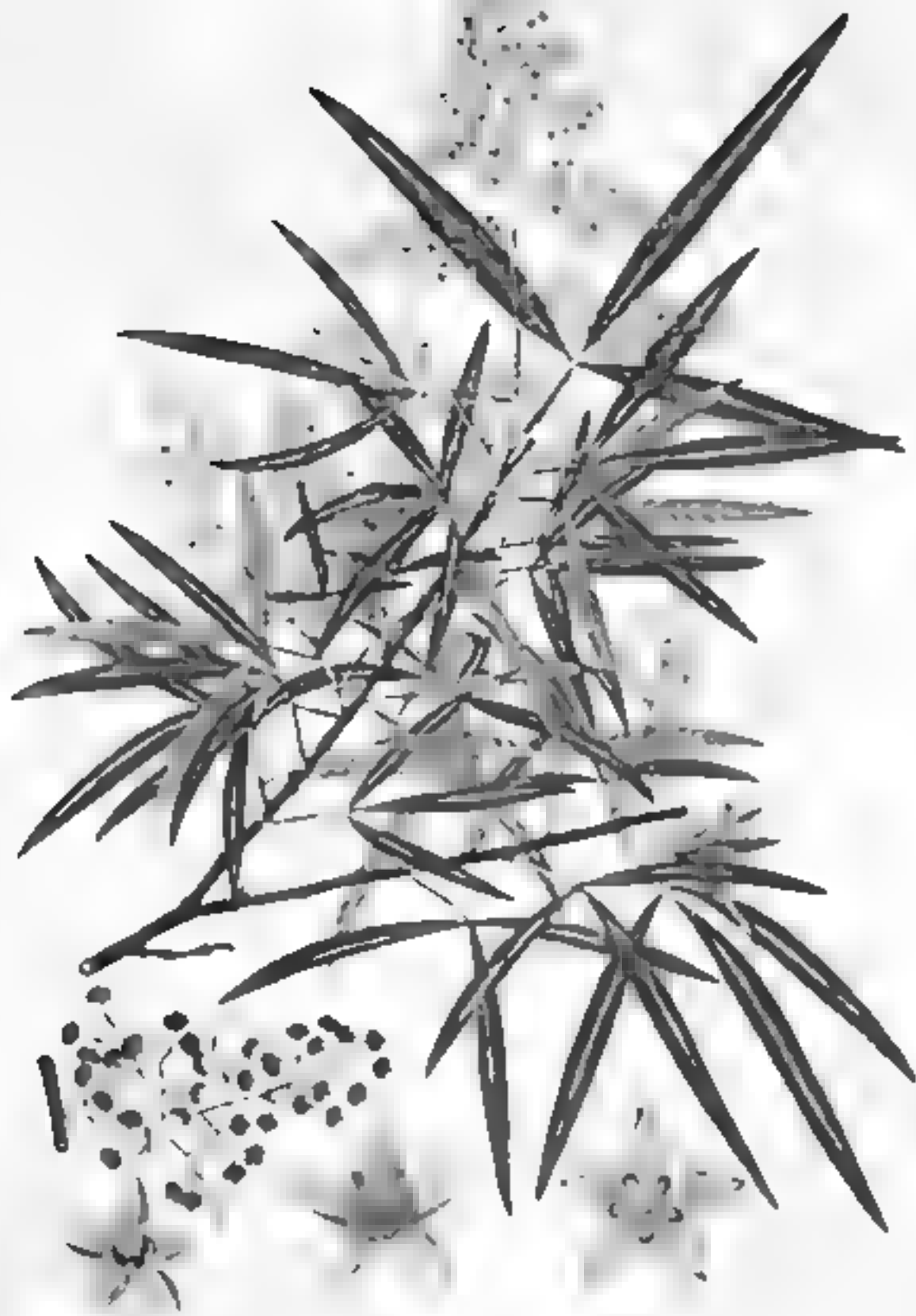


T 343



Rhus atomaria

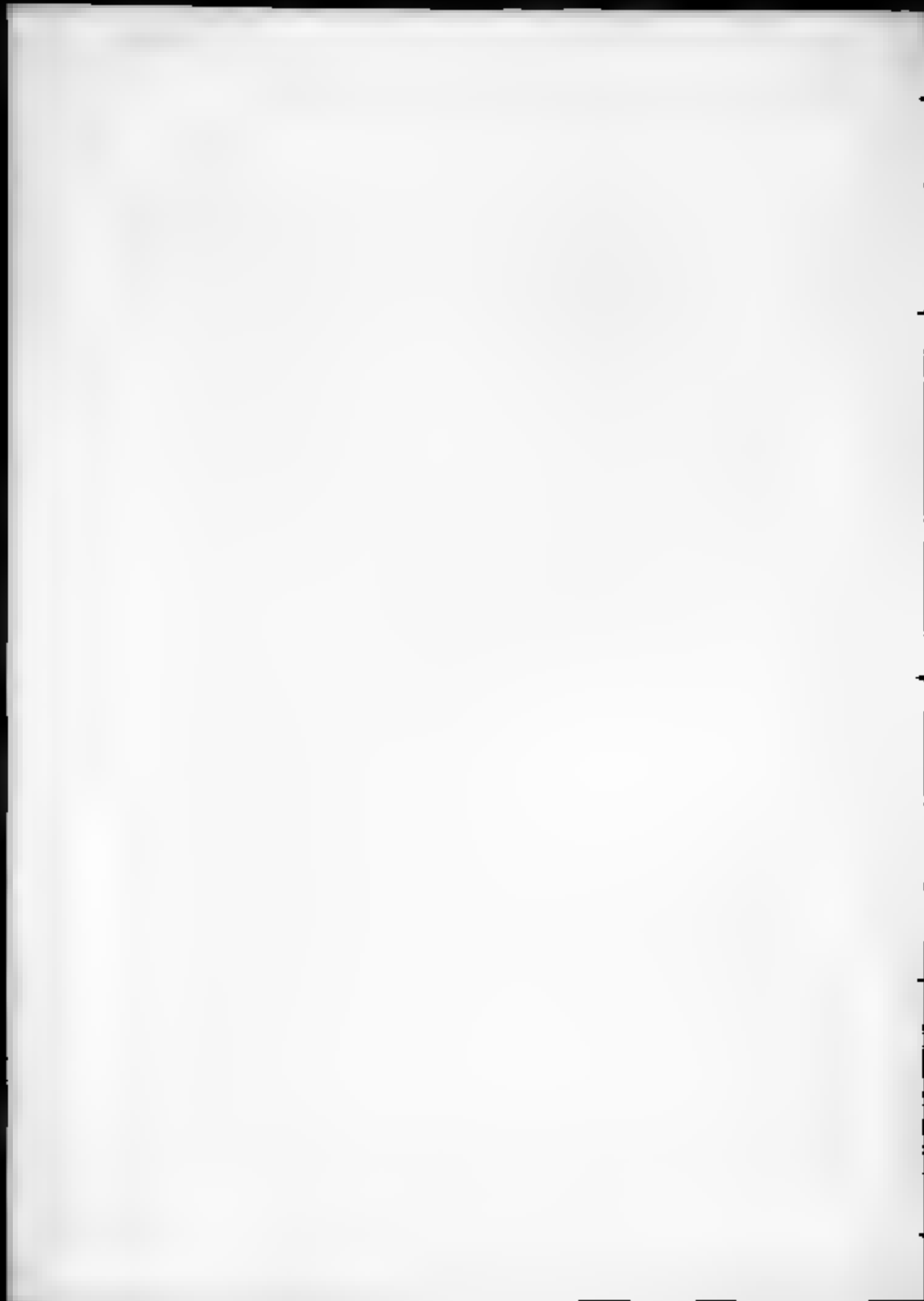




Rhus toxicaria



*Rhus elongata*





T. c.

Tilia cordata





Rhynchospora latifolia

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of double-entry bookkeeping to ensure that the books balance.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, net profit margin, and current ratio. These calculations are essential for understanding the company's financial performance and identifying areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance to industry benchmarks and providing a clear explanation of any significant variances.

The final part of the document covers the preparation of financial statements. It provides a step-by-step guide to creating the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. It emphasizes the need for accuracy and transparency in these reports, as they are critical for decision-making by management and external stakeholders. The document also includes a checklist of items to verify before finalizing the statements, ensuring that all necessary data has been reviewed and approved.



Stylosanthes bifida (L.) Vahl

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations. The document further outlines the steps for recording these transactions, from identifying the nature of the expense to the final entry in the ledger.

Next, the document addresses the process of reconciling bank statements. It explains how to compare the bank's records with the company's books to identify any discrepancies. Common reasons for these differences include timing differences, such as deposits in transit or outstanding checks. The document provides a detailed guide on how to investigate these differences and adjust the books accordingly.

The third section focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It details the process of calculating the net income for the period, starting from the sales revenue and subtracting all expenses, including depreciation and amortization. The document also discusses the importance of reviewing these statements for accuracy and providing them to management for decision-making.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of regular record-keeping, timely reconciliation, and accurate financial reporting. It also offers some practical tips for streamlining the accounting process and ensuring that all data is up-to-date and reliable.

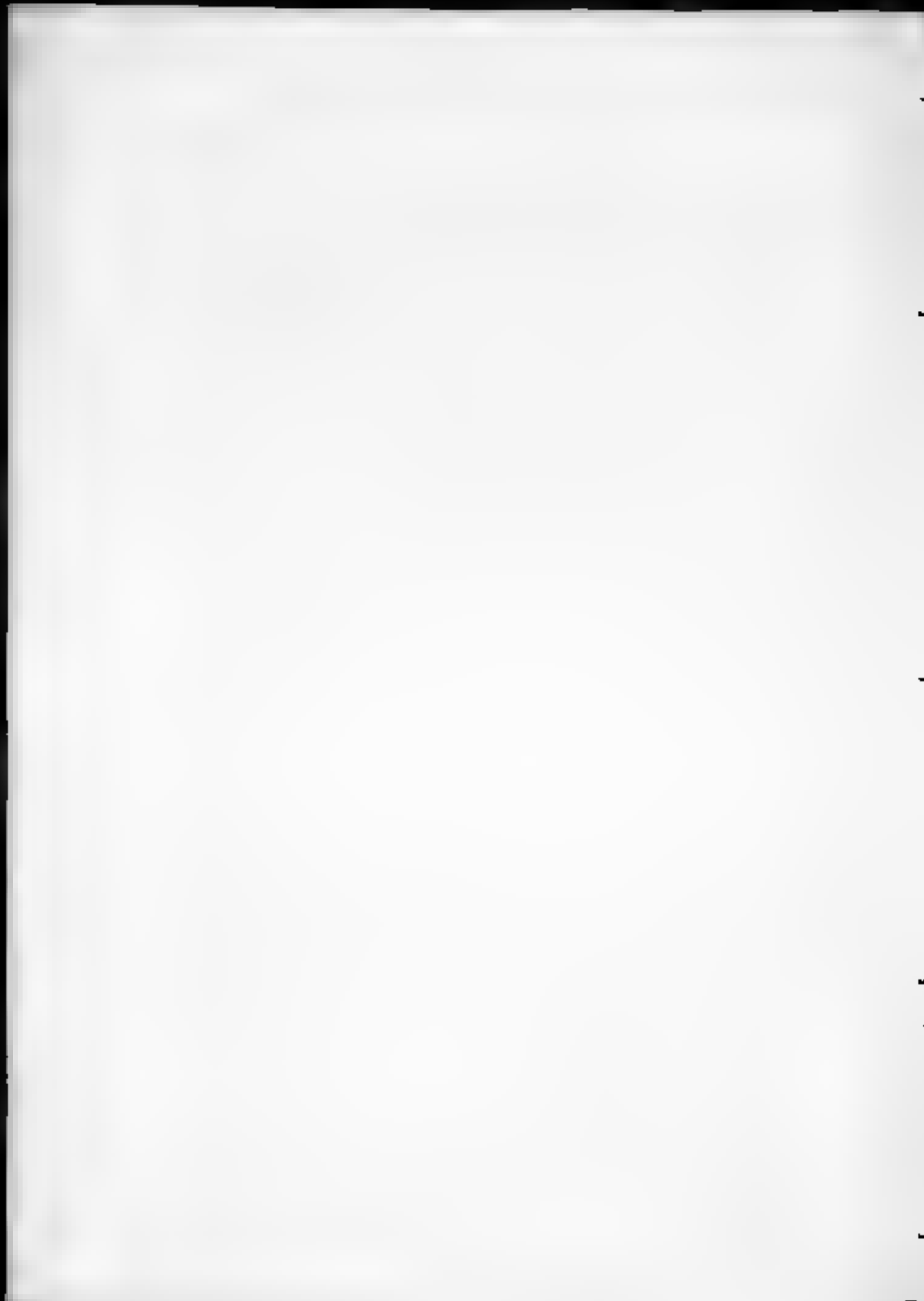


Phormium tenax var. *tenax*

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Actinoptilus porryi



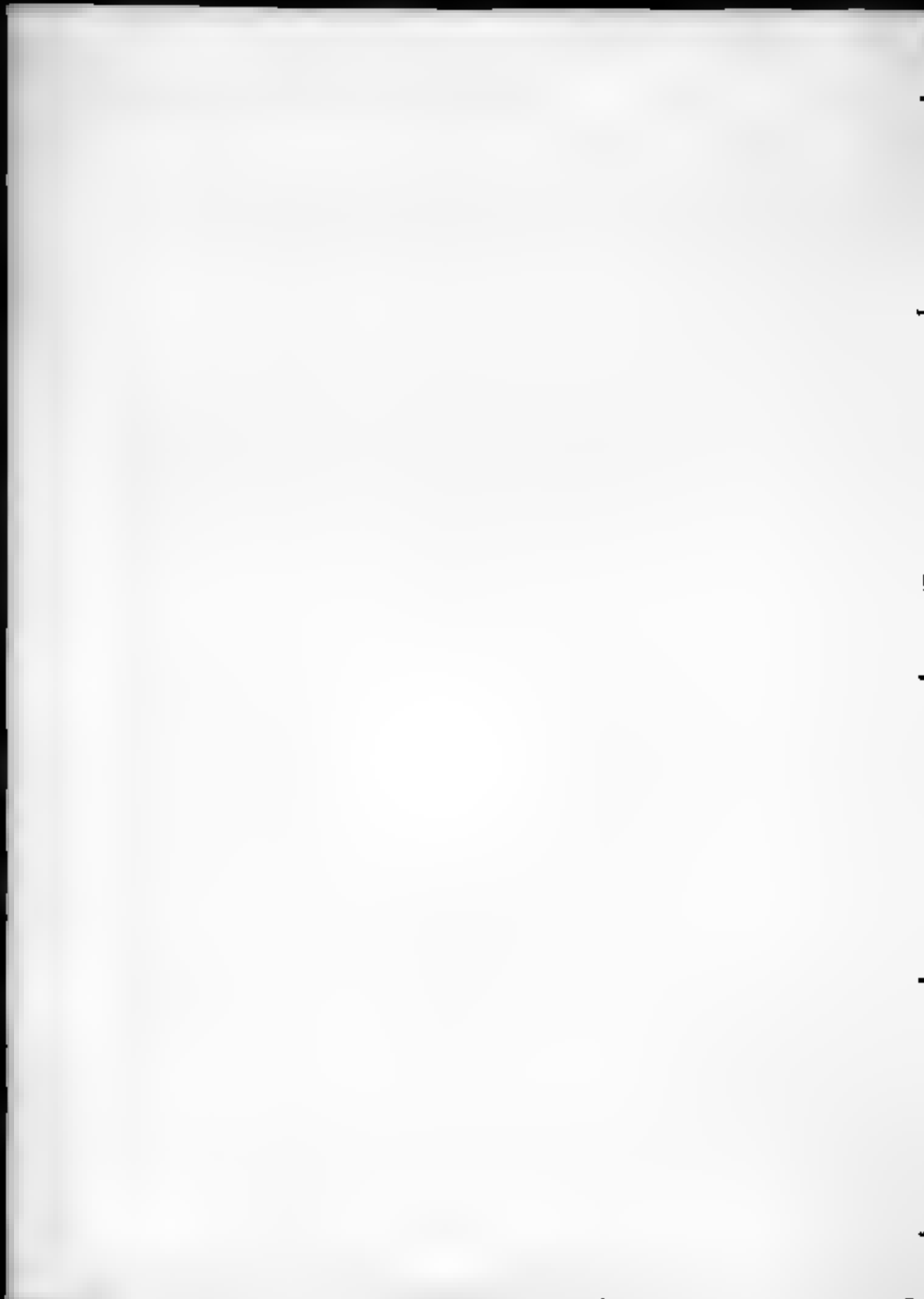


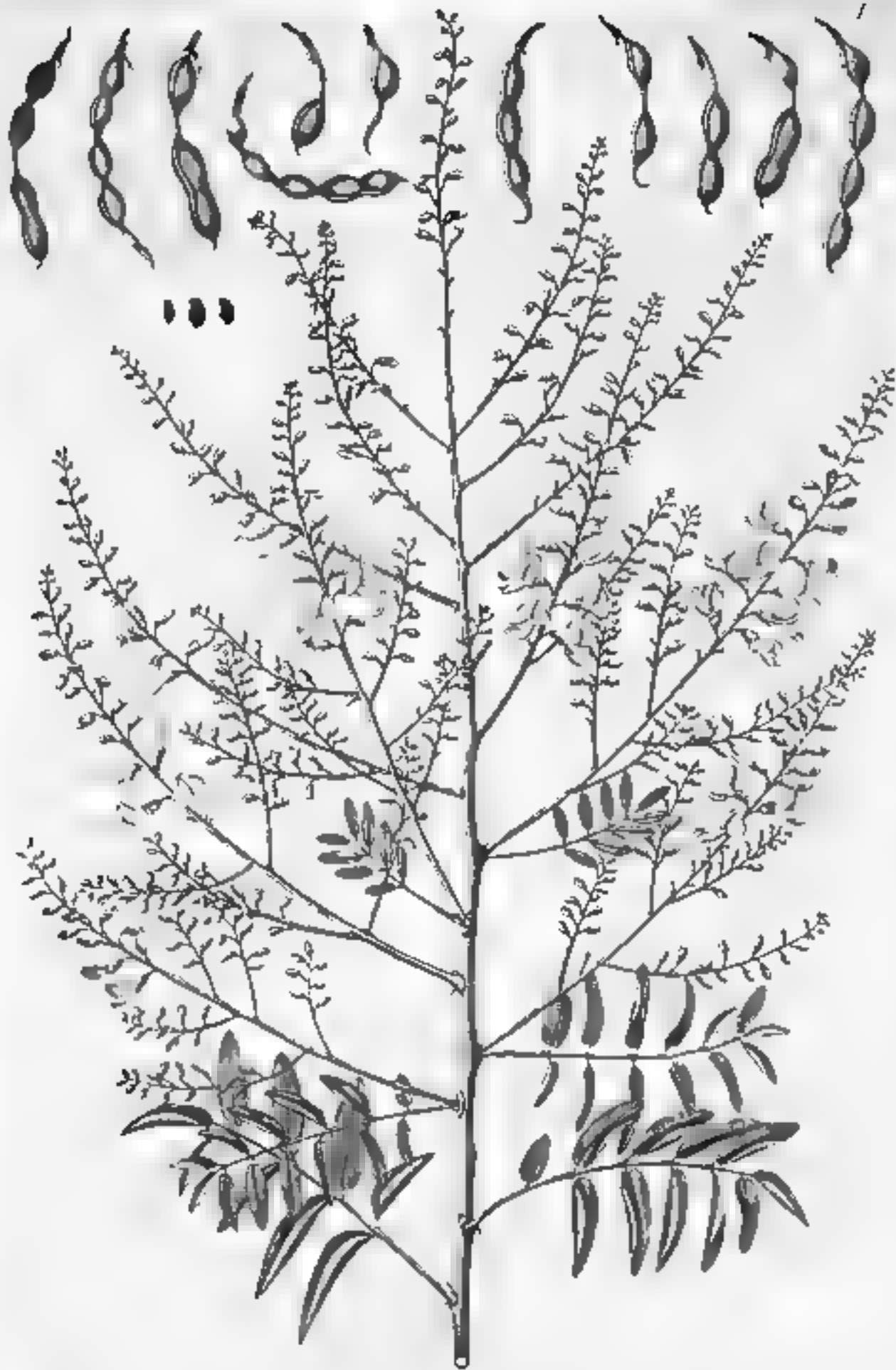
Uyama "





Coccoloba fagifolia





Sphera sp.

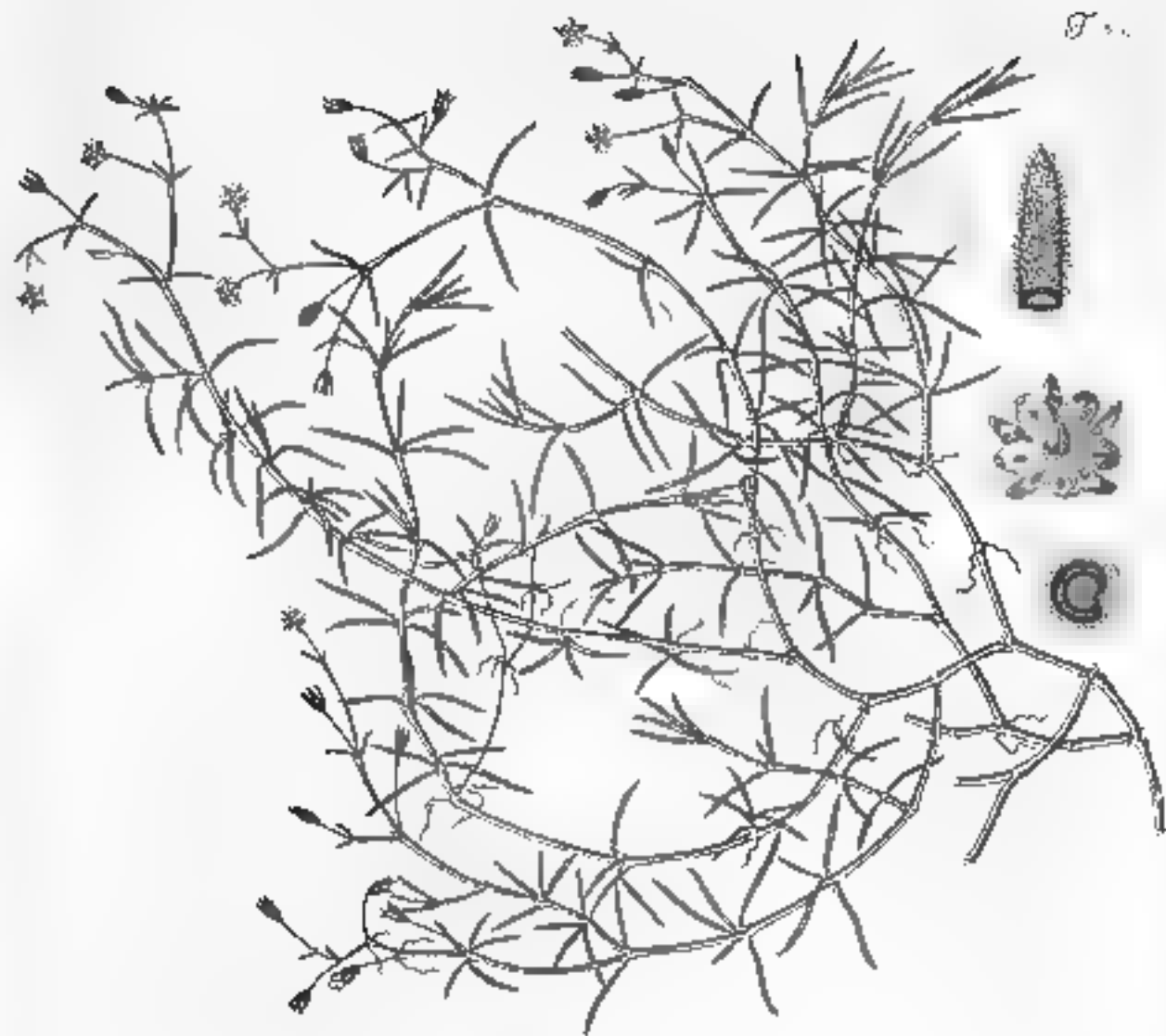


T. 204



Zygophyllum retrofractum





Artemisia gummifera L.

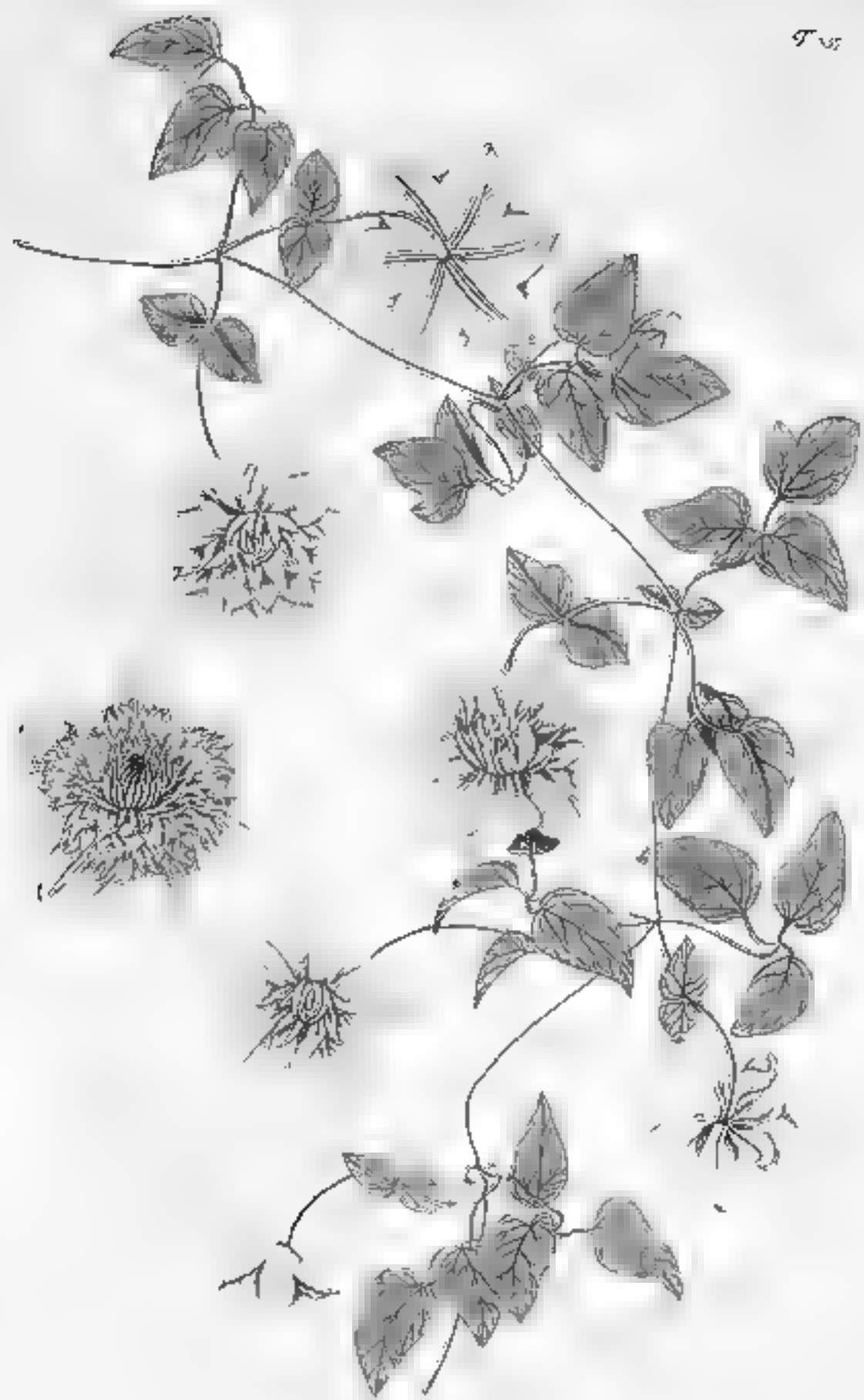


T. 25h

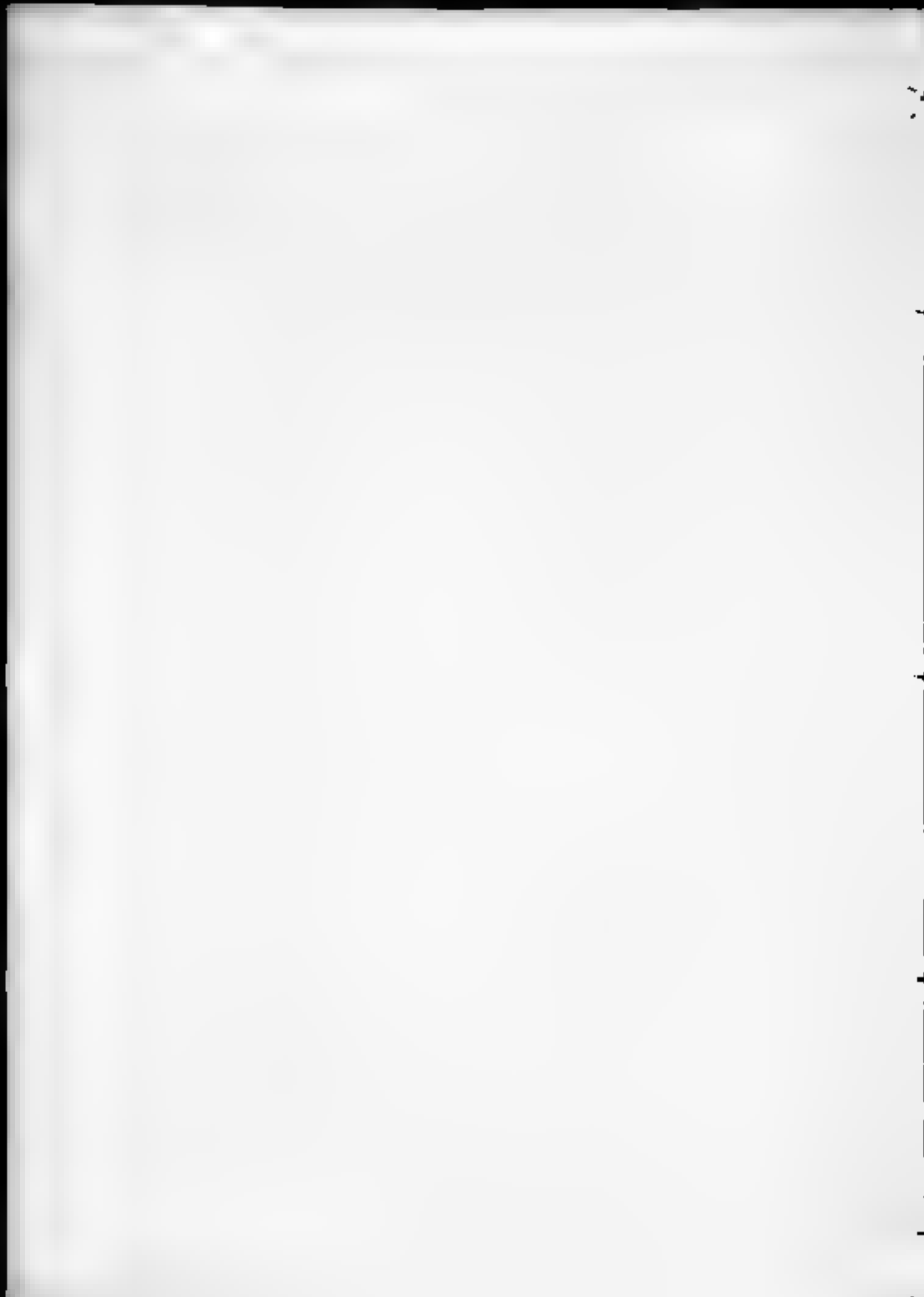


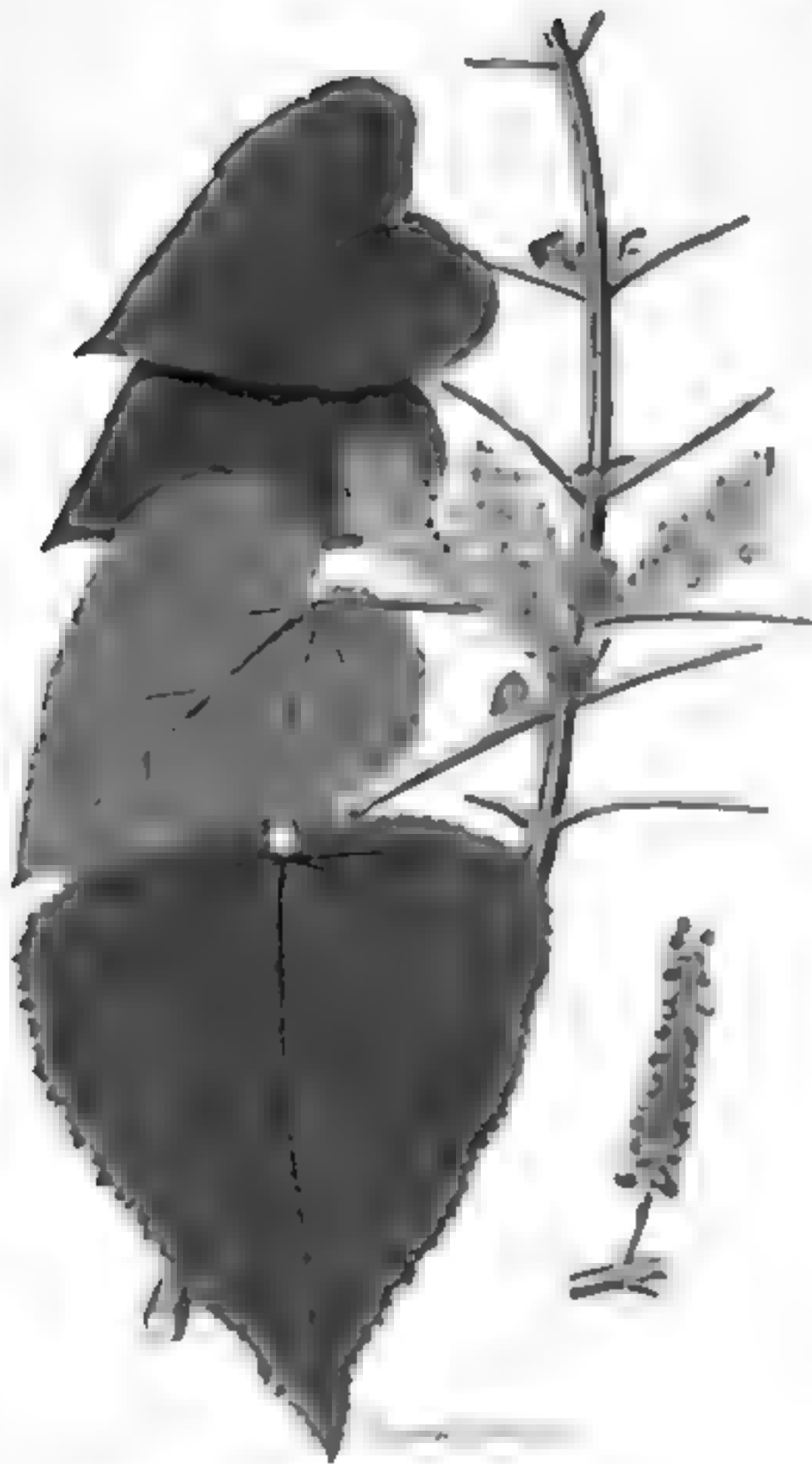
Trifolium purpuraceum





leucatus Steud.



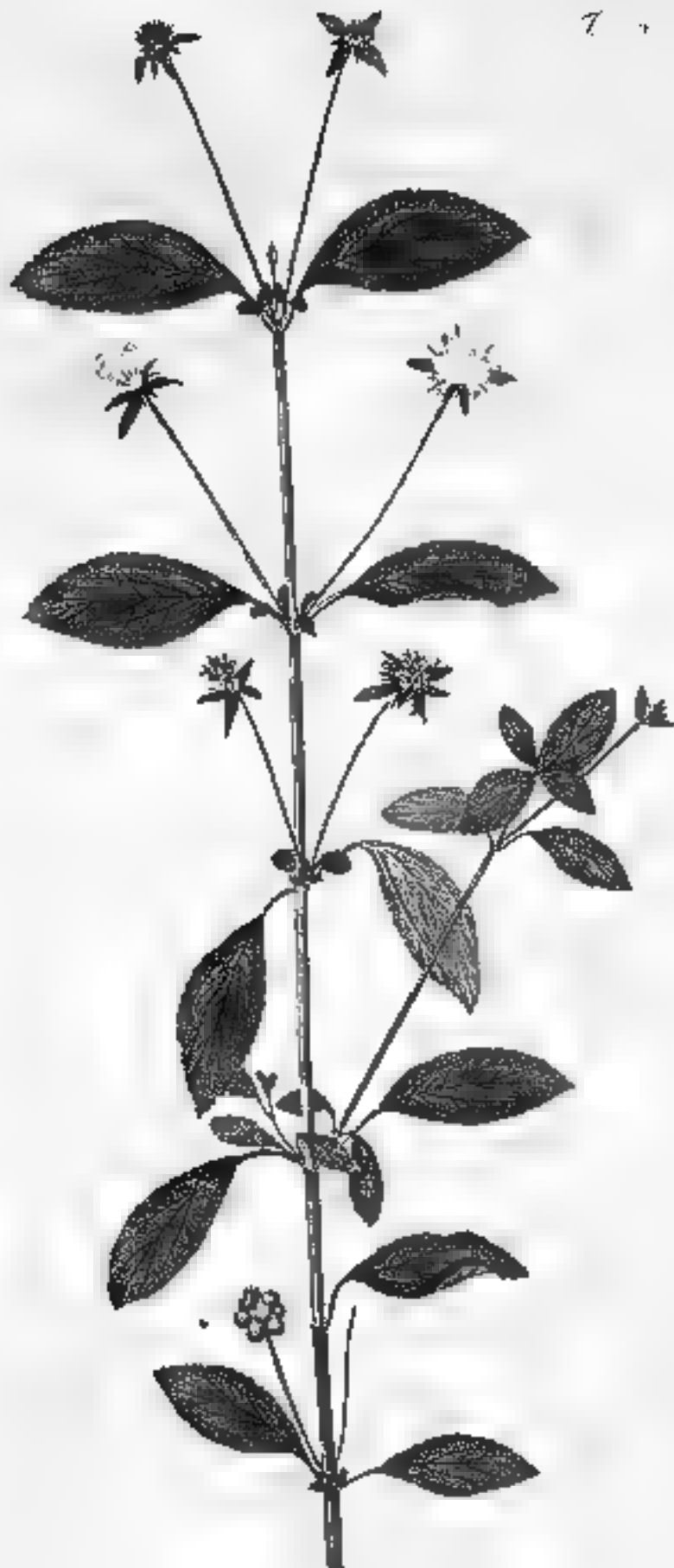




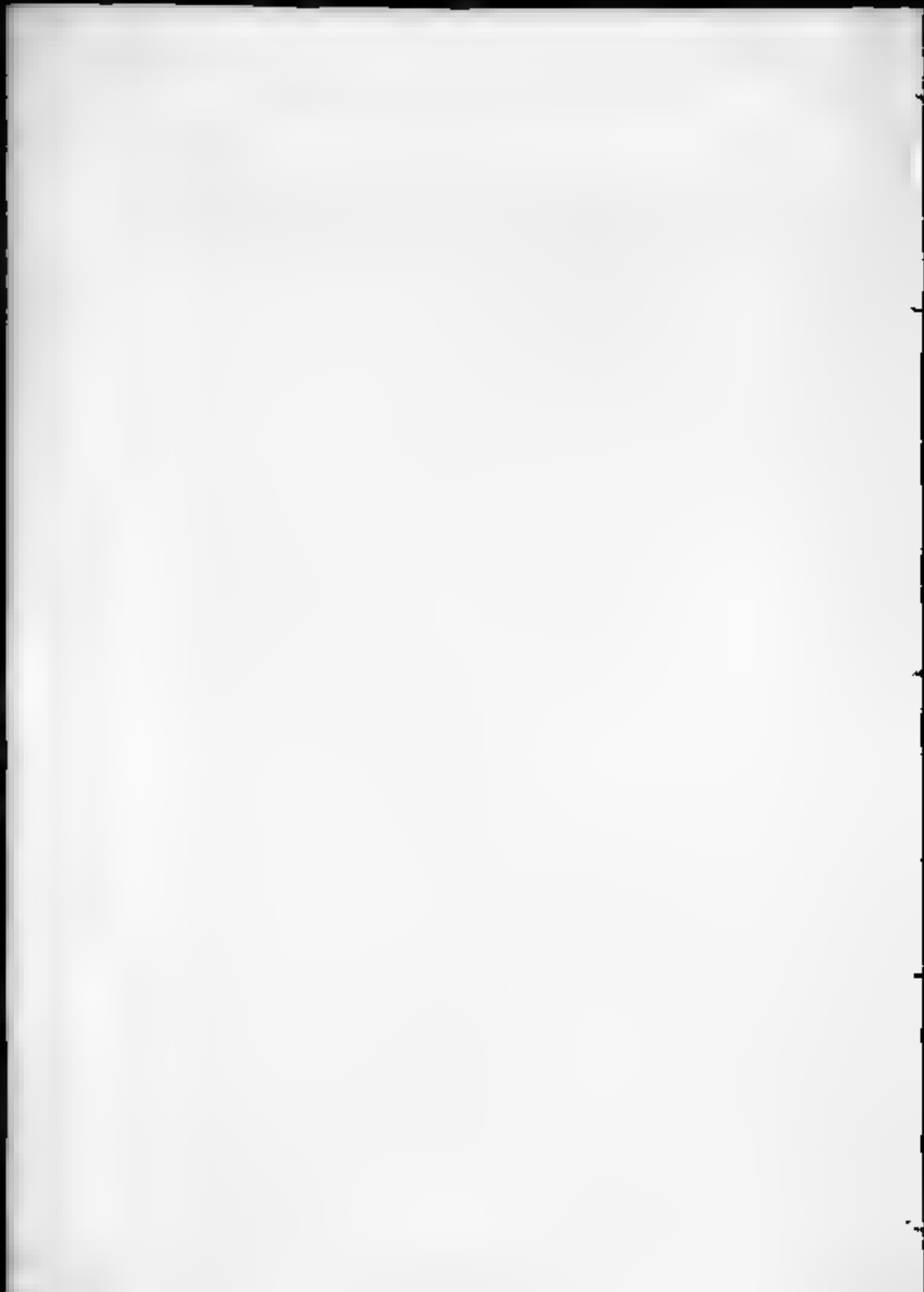


Phlomis elongata





Loquax v. r.



T. 116



Lantana venulata var. *Lantana venulata* var.



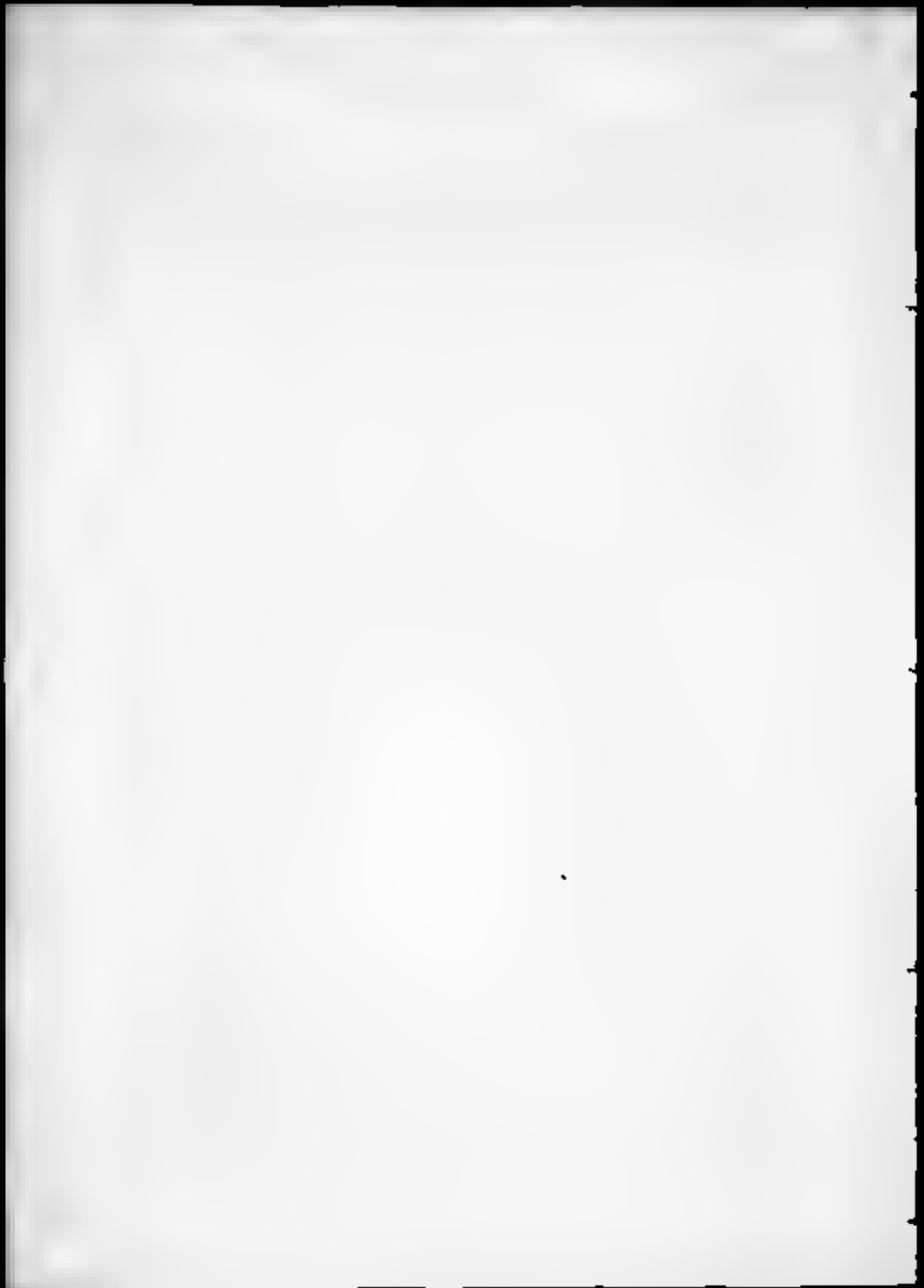


Verbena officinalis





Passiflora ligularis Lam.

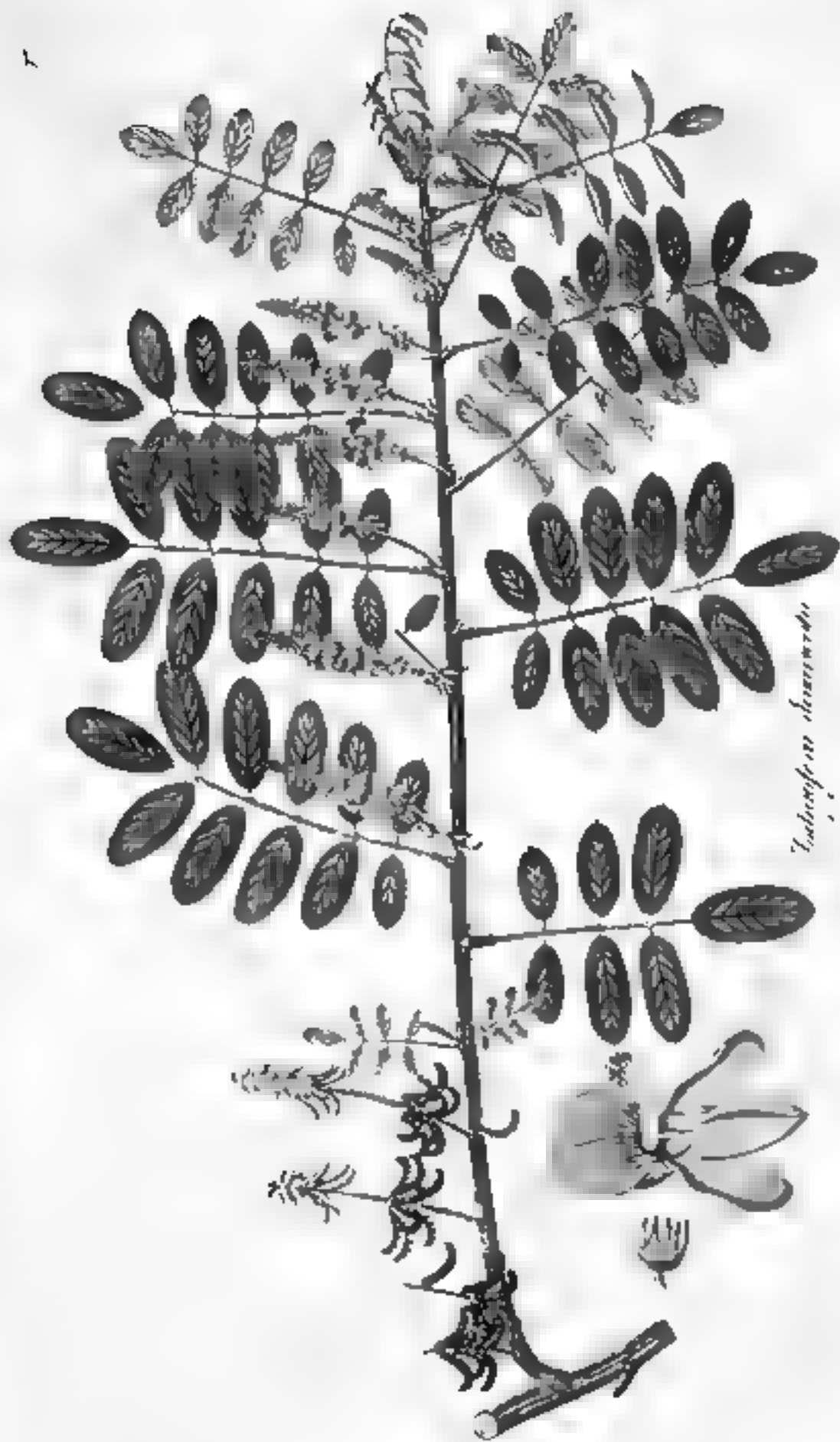


Tubo



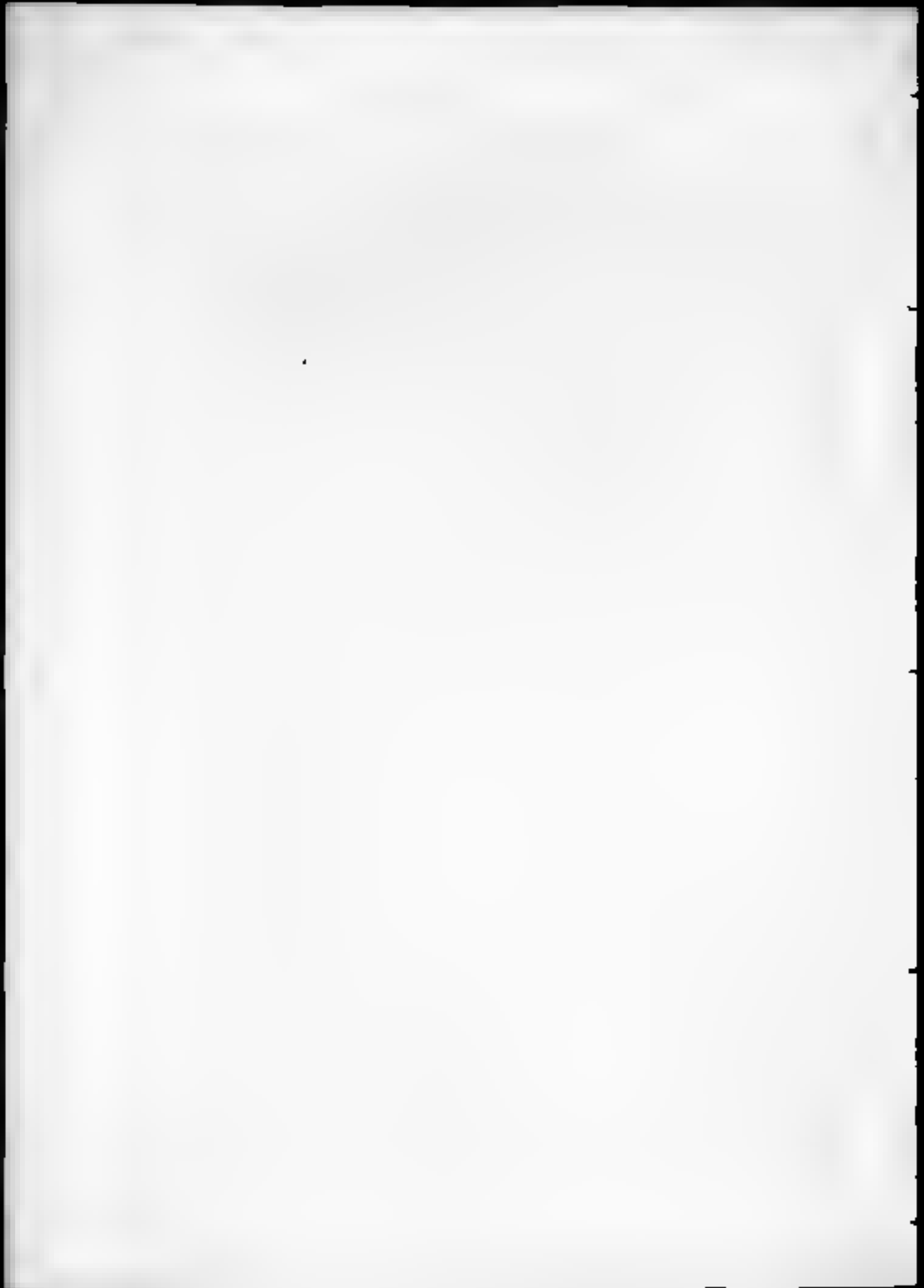
Alouatta glabra W.





Laburnum sibiricum

7





Psidium cattleianum

the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the service sector has increased in every country in the world.

There are a number of reasons why the service sector has become so important in the world economy. One reason is that the service sector has become more important in the world economy because of the increasing importance of services in the world economy. Another reason is that the service sector has become more important in the world economy because of the increasing importance of services in the world economy.

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Centrosema ciliatum

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The second part of the document focuses on the classification of expenses. It explains how to distinguish between capital expenditures and operating expenses, and how to allocate costs to different departments or projects. This section includes a table with columns for expense type, amount, and department, which is used to illustrate the process of cost allocation. The document also discusses the importance of reviewing and approving all expenses to prevent fraud and ensure that funds are used for their intended purpose.

The final part of the document covers the preparation of financial statements. It provides a step-by-step guide to calculating net income, gross profit, and other key financial metrics. It also includes a sample income statement and balance sheet, which are used to demonstrate how the data from the previous sections is used to prepare these statements. The document concludes with a summary of the key points and a reminder to always double-check the accuracy of the data before finalizing any reports.



h. v. m. d. a. n.

the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries. The increase has been particularly rapid in the United States, where the public sector has grown from 10.5% of the total workforce in 1970 to 17.5% in 1995 (see Figure 1).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One reason is that the public sector has become a more attractive place to work. This is because of the higher wages and benefits offered by the public sector, the greater job security, and the more favourable working conditions. Another reason is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. This is because of the increasing size of the public sector and the growing importance of public services.

The increase in public sector employment has had a number of effects on the economy. One effect is that it has increased the demand for public services. This has led to an increase in government spending and a higher level of public debt. Another effect is that it has reduced the demand for private services. This has led to a decline in private sector employment and a lower level of private sector output.

The increase in public sector employment has also had a number of effects on the labour market. One effect is that it has reduced the unemployment rate. This is because the public sector has absorbed a large number of people who would otherwise have been unemployed. Another effect is that it has reduced the wage differential between the public and private sectors. This is because the public sector has offered higher wages and benefits to attract workers.

The increase in public sector employment has also had a number of effects on the social welfare state. One effect is that it has increased the size of the social welfare state. This is because the public sector has provided a number of social services that were previously provided by the private sector. Another effect is that it has reduced the need for private social services. This is because the public sector has provided a number of social services that were previously provided by the private sector.

The increase in public sector employment has also had a number of effects on the political system. One effect is that it has increased the political power of the public sector. This is because the public sector has become a more important part of the economy and has a larger number of people who are employed by it. Another effect is that it has reduced the political power of the private sector. This is because the private sector has become a smaller part of the economy and has a smaller number of people who are employed by it.

The increase in public sector employment has also had a number of effects on the environment. One effect is that it has increased the demand for public services. This has led to an increase in government spending and a higher level of public debt. Another effect is that it has reduced the demand for private services. This has led to a decline in private sector employment and a lower level of private sector output.

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Eupatorium deltoideum



Ades verna f. *...*

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The text also highlights the need for regular audits to detect any discrepancies or errors early on.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. This includes steps such as identifying the accounting entity, choosing the accounting method, and recording transactions. Each step is explained with clear examples to help readers understand the practical application of these principles.

The third part of the document focuses on the classification of assets and liabilities. It explains how to distinguish between current and long-term assets, as well as current and long-term liabilities. This classification is crucial for determining the company's financial health and its ability to meet its obligations.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, regular audits, and proper classification in the accounting process. The author encourages readers to apply these principles consistently to ensure the reliability of their financial reporting.

*Asplenium platyneuron*

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts to identify any discrepancies early on.

In addition, the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting cycle, journalizing, posting, determining debits and credits, preparing a trial balance, adjusting entries, preparing financial statements, and closing the books. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the process. The document also discusses the importance of maintaining proper documentation for all transactions, including receipts, invoices, and bank statements.

Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the importance of accuracy and honesty in financial reporting. It states that the primary responsibility of an accountant is to provide a true and fair view of the financial position of the business. This requires a high level of integrity and a commitment to ethical standards. The document also provides a list of resources for further information, including books, articles, and websites.

T. 572



A. nana

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 101

LECTURE NOTES

PROFESSOR [Name]

WINTER 2024

LECTURE 1

THE PHENOMENON OF CONSCIOUSNESS

1.1 THE HARD PROBLEM

1.2 THE EASY PROBLEM

1.3 THE MEASUREMENT PROBLEM

1.4 THE INFORMATION INTEGRATION PROBLEM

1.5 THE COMPLEXITY PROBLEM

1.6 THE HOMOGENEOUS PROBLEM

1.7 THE HETEROGENEOUS PROBLEM

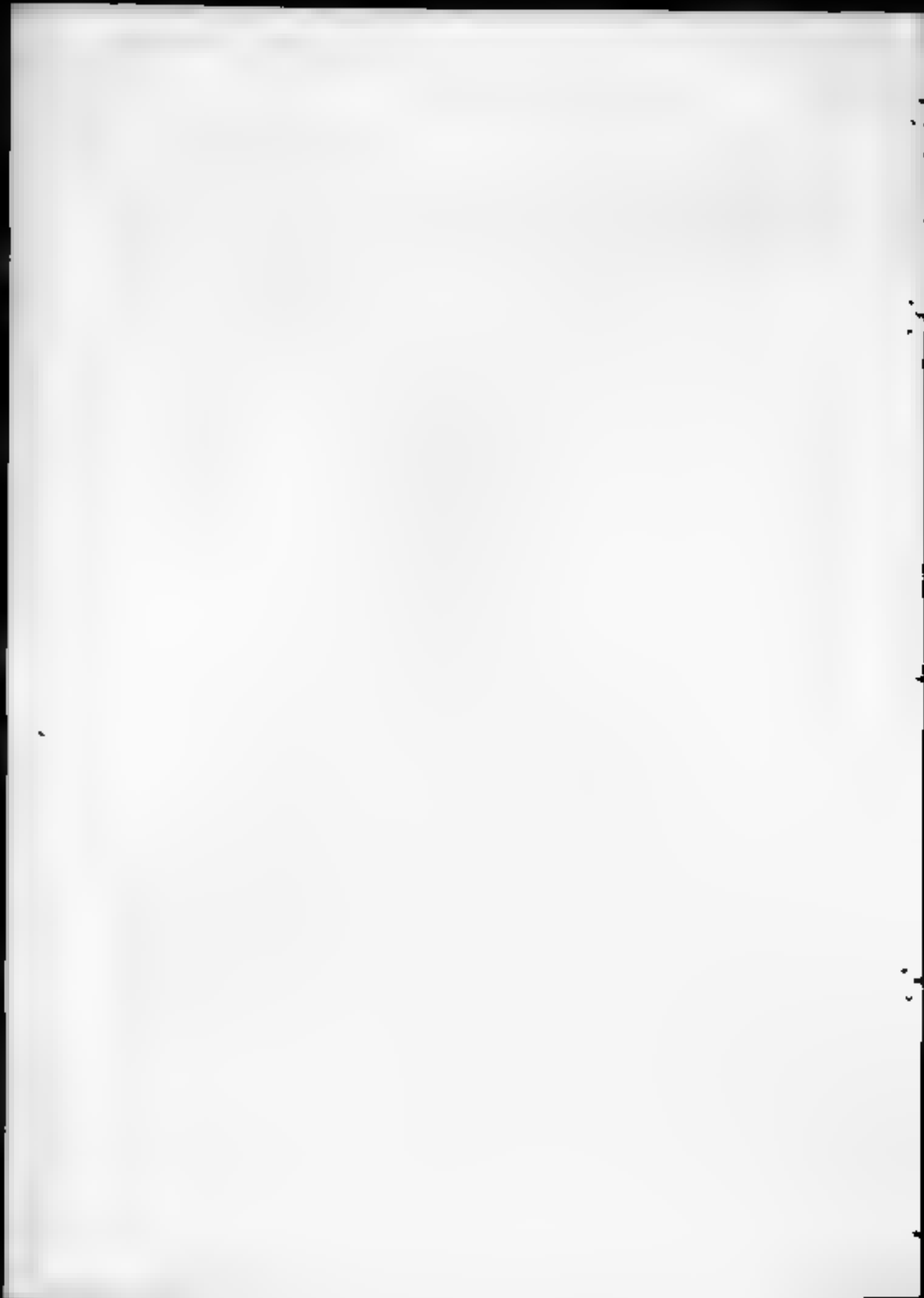
1.8 THE UNIFIED PROBLEM

1.9 THE DIVISIBILITY PROBLEM

1.10 THE INTEGRATION PROBLEM



Verbena peruviana





Caryophyllus affinis

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The second part covers the various methods used to allocate costs to different departments or projects, highlighting the need for a fair and consistent approach. The third part addresses the challenges of budgeting in a dynamic environment and offers strategies to manage these challenges effectively. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of key points and a call to action for continuous improvement in financial management practices.



Helianthus tuberosus

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In addition, the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, from identifying transactions to preparing financial statements. It explains how each step in the cycle contributes to the overall accuracy and reliability of the financial data. The document also includes a section on the importance of internal controls, which are designed to prevent errors and fraud within the organization.

Finally, the document discusses the role of the accounting department in providing valuable insights into the company's financial performance. It explains how financial statements can be used to identify trends, assess risks, and make informed decisions about the future of the business. The document concludes by emphasizing the importance of transparency and accountability in all financial reporting.

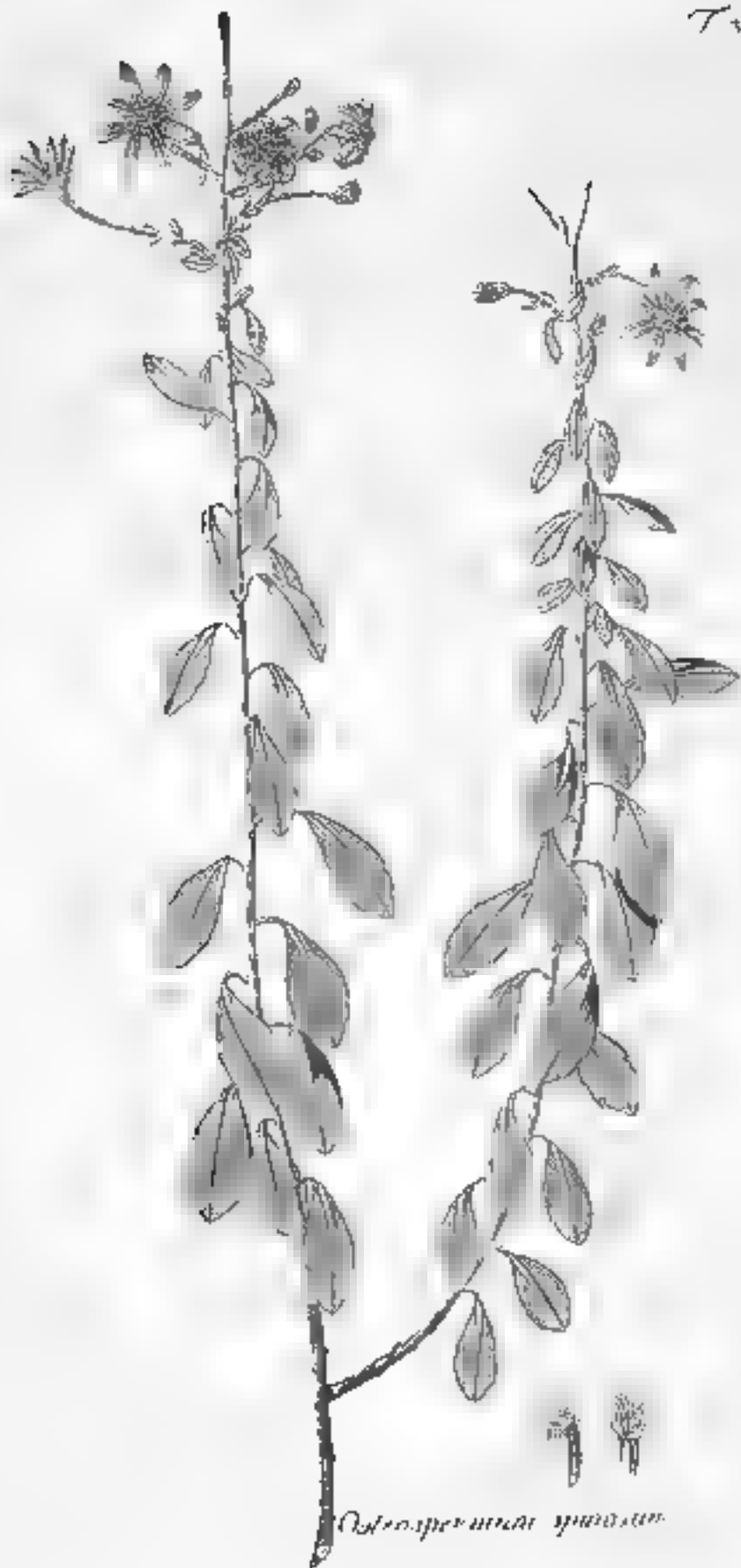


Utricularia reticulata

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The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It explains how to calculate net income, gross profit, and operating profit, and how to present these figures in a clear and concise manner. The document also discusses the importance of providing a clear and accurate explanation of the company's financial performance to management and other stakeholders. Finally, the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers some final thoughts on the importance of maintaining accurate financial records.



Asterosperma sp.

Intergenerational Support and Well-Being of Older Adults

Barbara A. Hanrahan, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

John W. Kim, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

John W. Kim, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

John W. Kim, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

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John W. Kim, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

John W. Kim, University of North Carolina at Charlotte



Arctostaphylos uva-ursi





Arctostaphylos maculata

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million.

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is that the world population has increased from 5 billion in 1987 to 6 billion in 2000, and is projected to reach 9 billion by 2050.

Another reason is that the world's food production has not kept pace with the increase in population. In 1987, the world produced 1.8 billion tonnes of food, but in 2000, it only produced 2.1 billion tonnes.

There are a number of reasons for this. One of the main reasons is that the world's agricultural land is being degraded. In 1987, 1.8 billion hectares of land were used for agriculture, but in 2000, only 1.6 billion hectares were used.

Another reason is that the world's agricultural production has become more dependent on fertilizers and pesticides. In 1987, the world used 1.8 million tonnes of fertilizers and pesticides, but in 2000, it used 2.1 million tonnes.

There are a number of reasons for this. One of the main reasons is that the world's agricultural production has become more dependent on fossil fuels. In 1987, the world used 1.8 billion tonnes of fossil fuels, but in 2000, it used 2.1 billion tonnes.

Another reason is that the world's agricultural production has become more dependent on water. In 1987, the world used 1.8 billion tonnes of water, but in 2000, it used 2.1 billion tonnes.

There are a number of reasons for this. One of the main reasons is that the world's agricultural production has become more dependent on irrigation. In 1987, the world used 1.8 billion hectares of irrigated land, but in 2000, it used 2.1 billion hectares.

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Arctostaphylos

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The final part of the document covers the preparation of financial statements. It provides a step-by-step guide to calculating net income, gross profit, and other key financial metrics. It also includes a sample income statement and balance sheet to show how the data is presented. The document concludes with a summary of the key points and a reminder to always double-check the accuracy of the data before finalizing the reports.



Aster decumbens.

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Arctostaphylos

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are malnourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million.

There are a number of reasons for this. One is that the population of the world has increased by 2 billion since 1990. Another is that the number of people who are malnourished has increased in many of the world's poorest countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. This is because of a number of factors, including drought, war, and economic crisis.

One of the main reasons for the increase in malnutrition is the increase in the number of people who are poor. This is because people who are poor are more likely to be malnourished. This is because they cannot afford to buy enough food, and they often live in areas where there is a shortage of food.

Another reason for the increase in malnutrition is the increase in the number of people who are ill. This is because people who are ill are more likely to be malnourished. This is because they are unable to absorb the nutrients that they eat, and they often lose weight as a result of their illness.

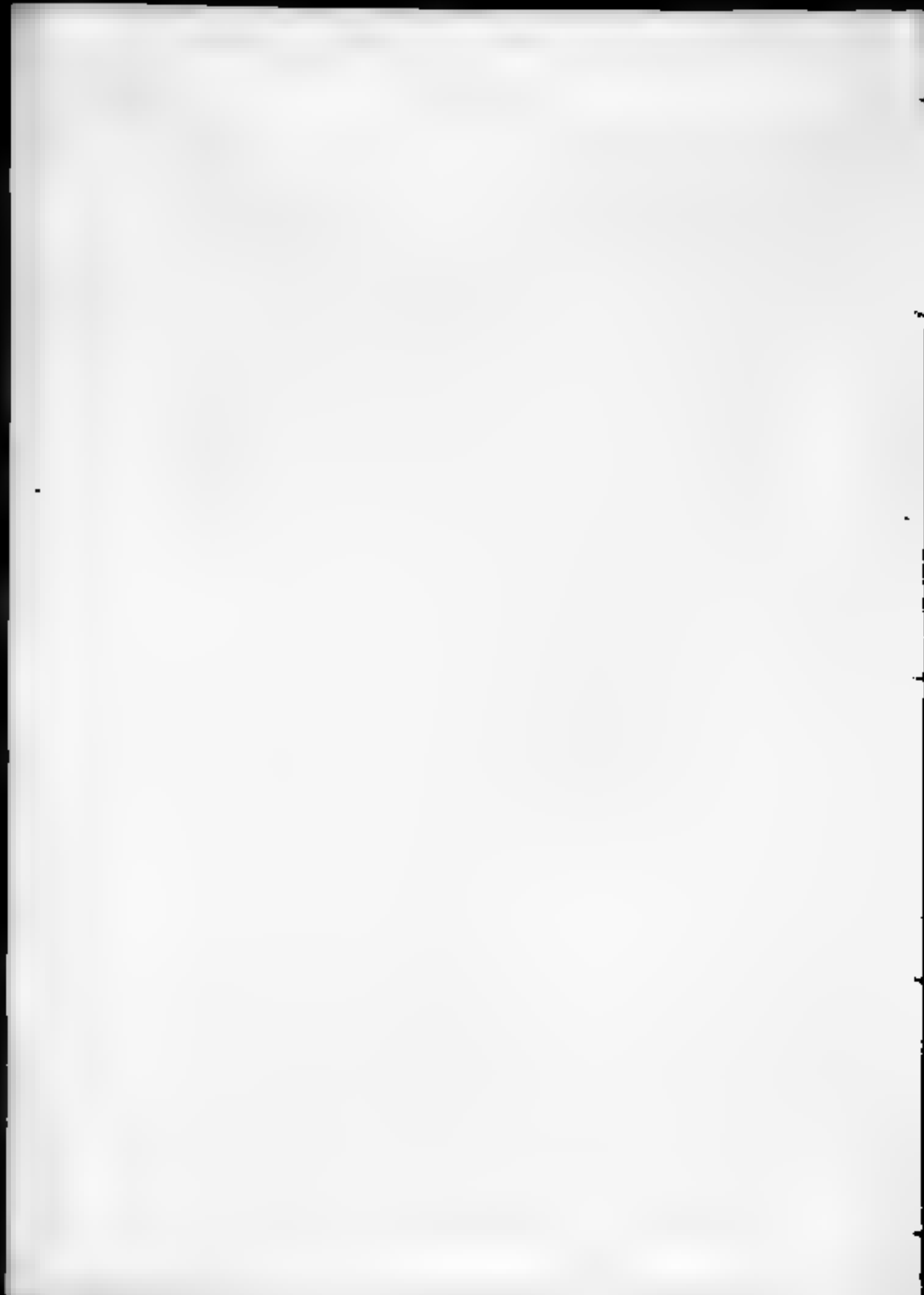
There are a number of things that can be done to reduce the number of people who are malnourished. One is to increase the production of food. This can be done by increasing the amount of land that is used for agriculture, and by using more efficient farming techniques. Another is to improve the distribution of food. This can be done by building roads and bridges, and by improving the infrastructure of the food supply chain.

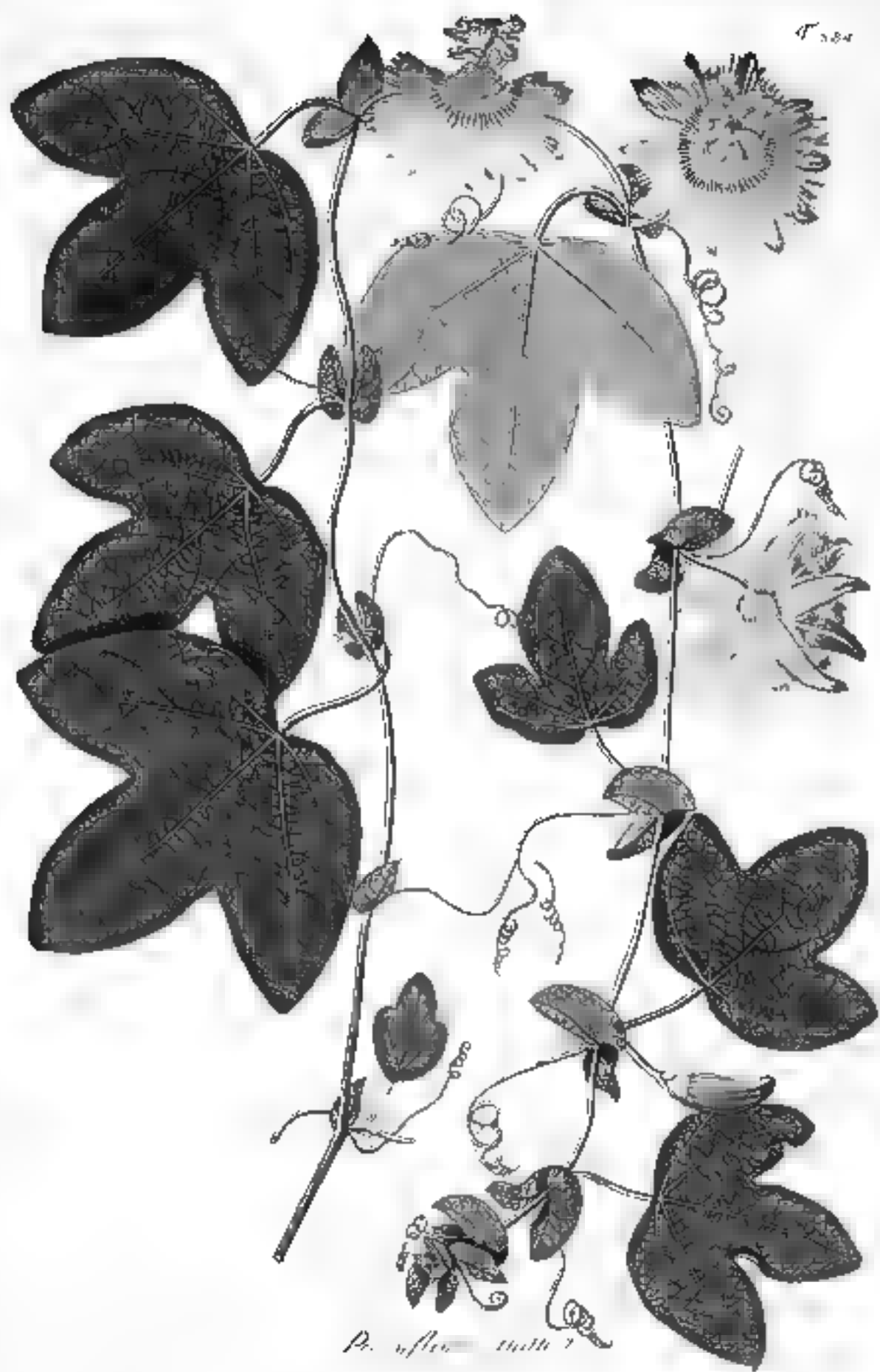
Another way to reduce the number of people who are malnourished is to improve the health care system. This can be done by training more health care workers, and by providing more health care services. This is important because people who are ill are more likely to be malnourished, and improving their health can help them to absorb the nutrients that they eat.

There are a number of other things that can be done to reduce the number of people who are malnourished. One is to provide more education to people in poor countries. This is important because people who are educated are more likely to be able to find work, and they are more likely to be able to afford to buy food. Another is to provide more social services to people in poor countries. This can be done by providing housing, and by providing other services that are needed in poor communities.



Eupatorium decipulum





P. nifera Nutt. ?

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In addition, the document provides guidelines on how to handle cash transactions. It stresses the importance of having a clear system for recording cash receipts and payments, and for ensuring that all cash is accounted for. The document also discusses the use of petty cash and how to manage it effectively.

The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It explains the different types of statements, such as the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement, and how they are prepared. It also provides a step-by-step guide to the process, from gathering the necessary data to reviewing the final statements for accuracy and completeness.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of auditing the financial records. It explains the role of an auditor and how an audit can help to ensure that the financial statements are fair and accurate. It also provides some tips on how to prepare for an audit and how to respond to any findings.



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In the second part, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. It starts with identifying the accounts affected by a transaction and then moves through the steps of journalizing, posting, and balancing. The document explains how each step contributes to the overall accuracy of the accounting system and how it helps in the preparation of financial statements.

The third part of the document focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It discusses the different types of statements, such as the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement, and how they are derived from the accounting records. The author provides examples of how to calculate and present the data in these statements, ensuring that they are clear and easy to understand.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion on the importance of internal controls. It explains how a strong system of internal controls can help prevent errors and fraud, and how it can be used to improve the efficiency of the accounting process. The author provides several practical tips for implementing effective internal controls, such as separating duties and maintaining proper documentation.



|| *Hesperis matronalis*

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In addition, the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting cycle, journalizing, posting, determining debits and credits, preparing a trial balance, adjusting entries, preparing financial statements, and closing the books. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the process. The document also discusses the importance of maintaining proper documentation for all transactions, including receipts, invoices, and bank statements.

The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It explains how to calculate net income, determine the cost of goods sold, and prepare the income statement, balance sheet, and statement of cash flows. The document also discusses the importance of providing a clear and concise explanation of the financial results, including a management discussion and analysis. This section provides a step-by-step guide to the preparation of each financial statement, with examples and formulas provided for each calculation.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of internal controls and the role of the auditor. It explains how to design and implement effective internal controls to prevent fraud and errors, and how to conduct an audit to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the financial statements. The document also discusses the importance of maintaining proper documentation for all transactions and the role of the auditor in providing an independent opinion on the financial statements.

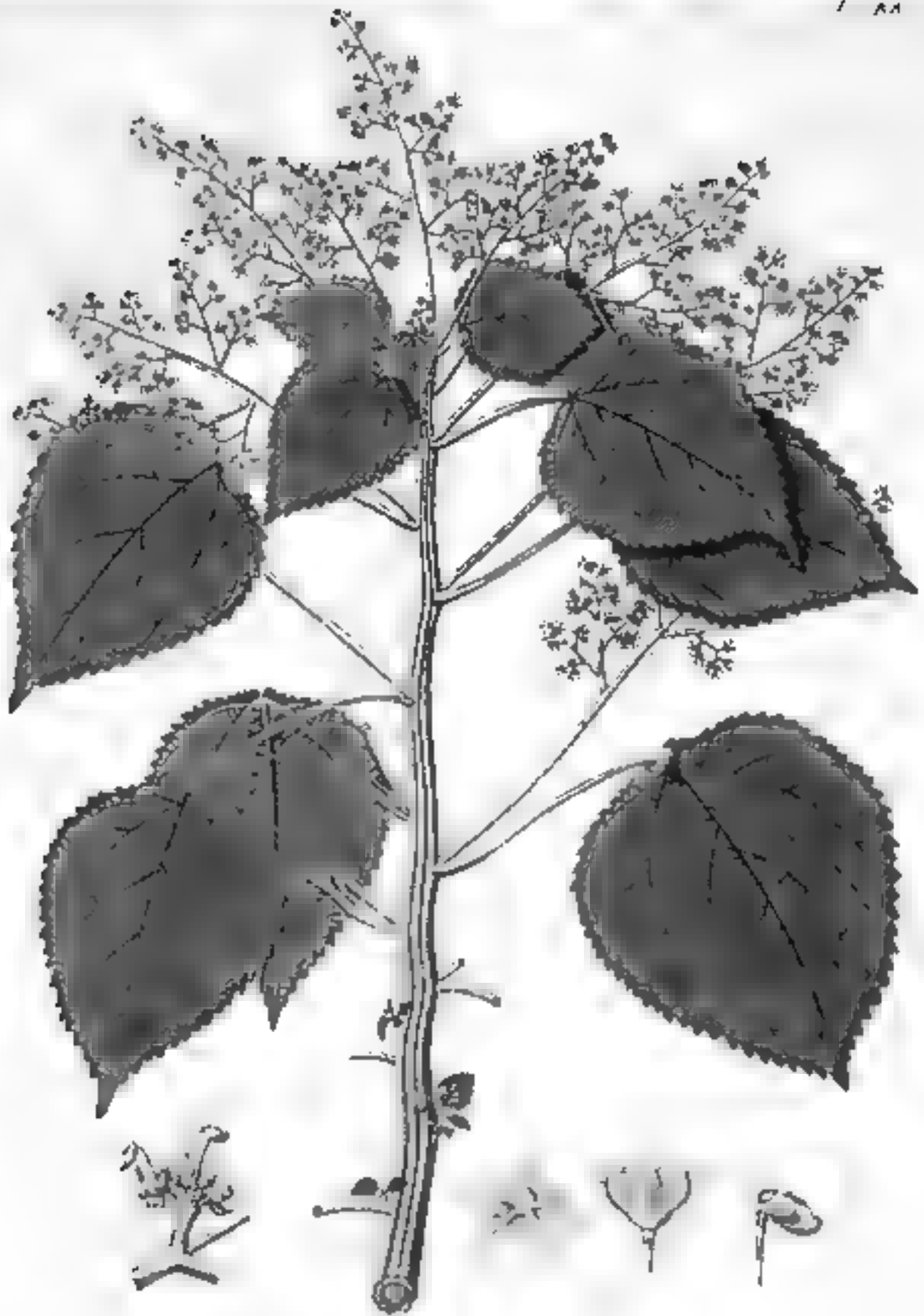


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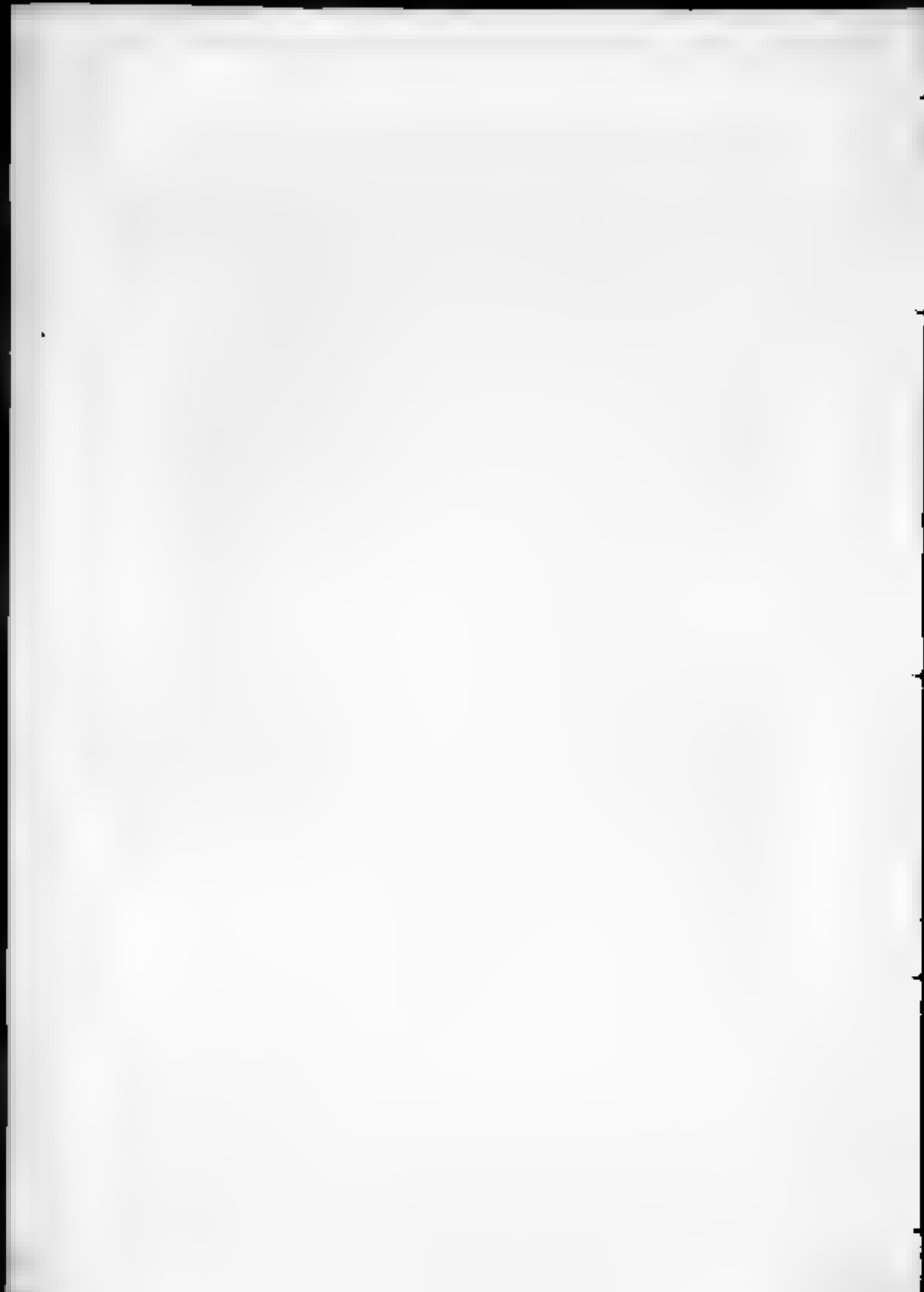
In the second part, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. It outlines the ten steps involved in the process, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the concepts. The document also discusses the importance of using the correct accounting methods and the impact of different accounting treatments on the financial results.

The third part of the document focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It explains how to calculate net income, determine the cost of goods sold, and prepare the income statement, balance sheet, and statement of cash flows. The document also discusses the importance of providing clear and concise explanations for the figures reported in the statements.

Finally, the document concludes with a discussion on the ethical responsibilities of accountants. It emphasizes that accountants have a duty to provide accurate and unbiased information to their clients and the public. It also discusses the consequences of unethical behavior and the importance of maintaining high standards of professional conduct.



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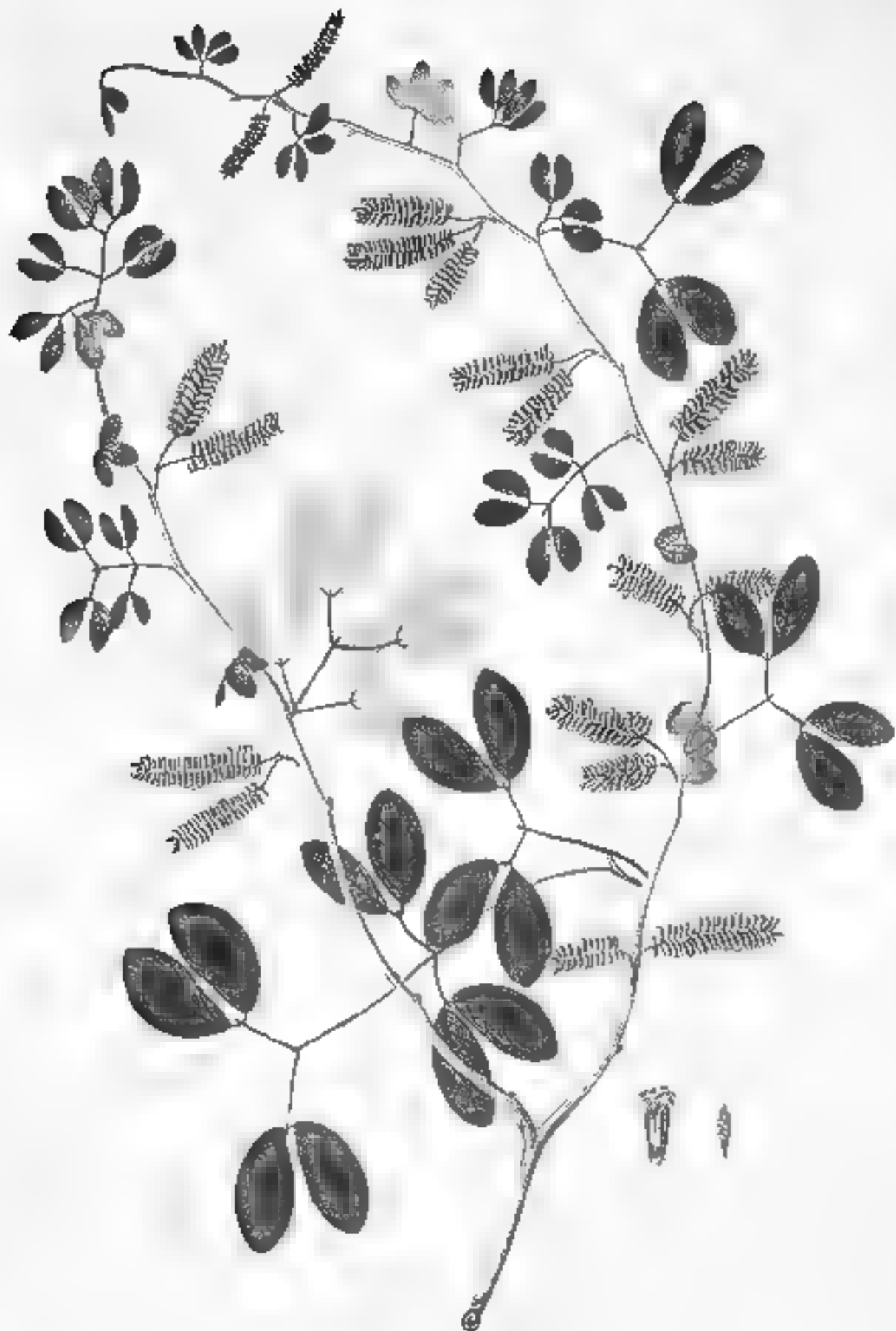
Symplocos dum recpetumum

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed explanation of how to categorize these transactions and how to use a double-entry system to ensure that the books balance.

The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of the financial statements. It outlines the steps involved in calculating the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, and the cash flow statement. It provides a clear and concise explanation of the various components of these statements and how they are derived from the underlying transactions. The document also includes a number of examples and exercises to help the reader understand the practical application of these concepts.

The third part of the document discusses the importance of internal controls and the role of the auditor. It explains how a well-designed internal control system can help to prevent and detect errors and fraud. It also discusses the role of the auditor in providing an independent opinion on the financial statements and the importance of maintaining a high level of professional integrity and objectivity.

The document concludes with a summary of the key points and a list of references. It is a comprehensive and well-written text that provides a clear and concise explanation of the principles and practice of accounting. It is an essential resource for anyone studying accounting or working in a financial role.



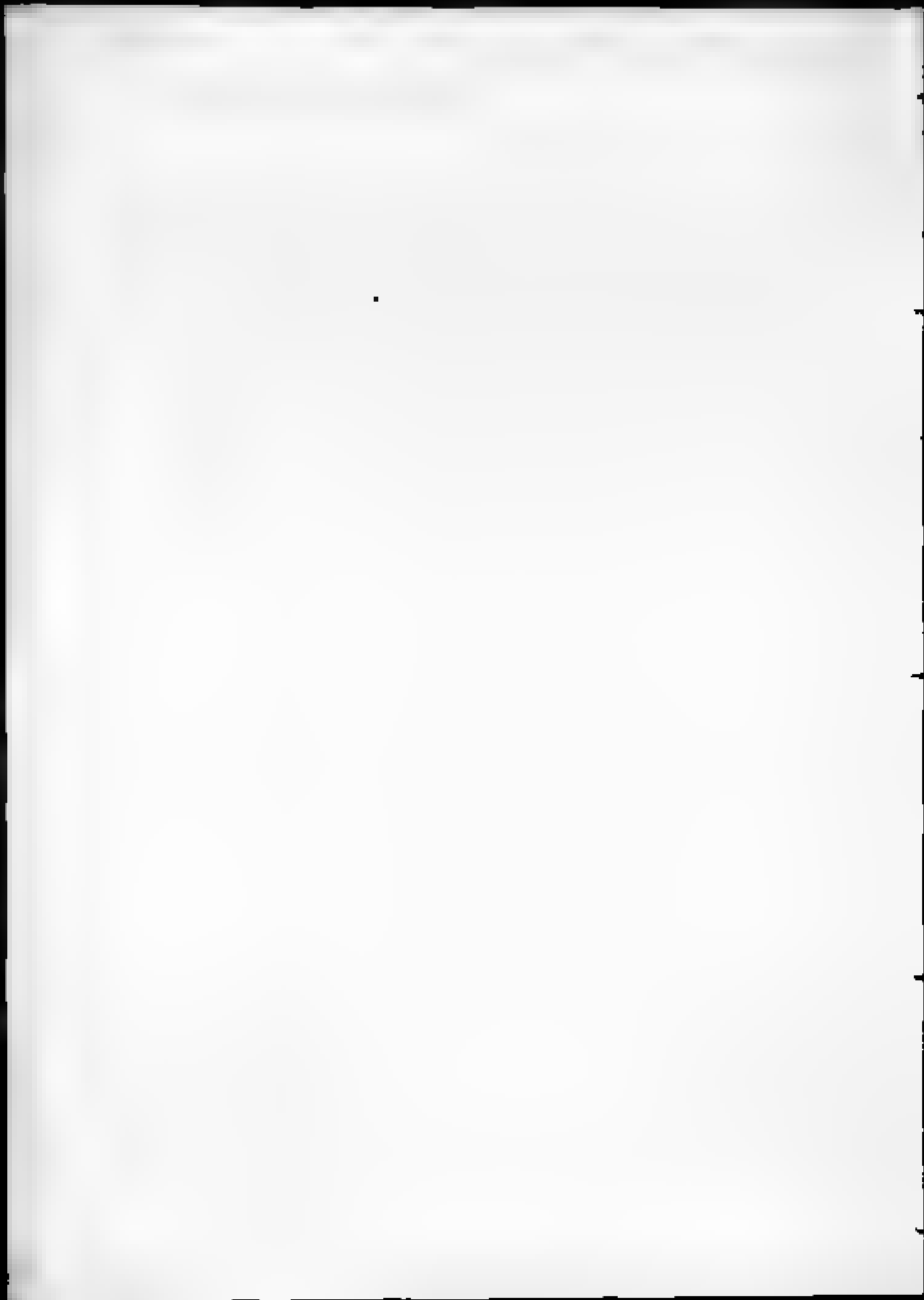
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The second part of the document focuses on the classification of expenses. It explains how to distinguish between capital expenditures and operating expenses, and how to allocate costs to different departments or projects. This section includes a table with columns for expense type, amount, and department, which is used to organize and analyze the data. The document also discusses the importance of reviewing and approving all expenses to prevent fraud and ensure that funds are used for their intended purpose.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It highlights the areas where the most significant improvements can be made and offers practical advice on how to implement these changes. The document concludes by emphasizing the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the financial system remains effective and efficient over time.

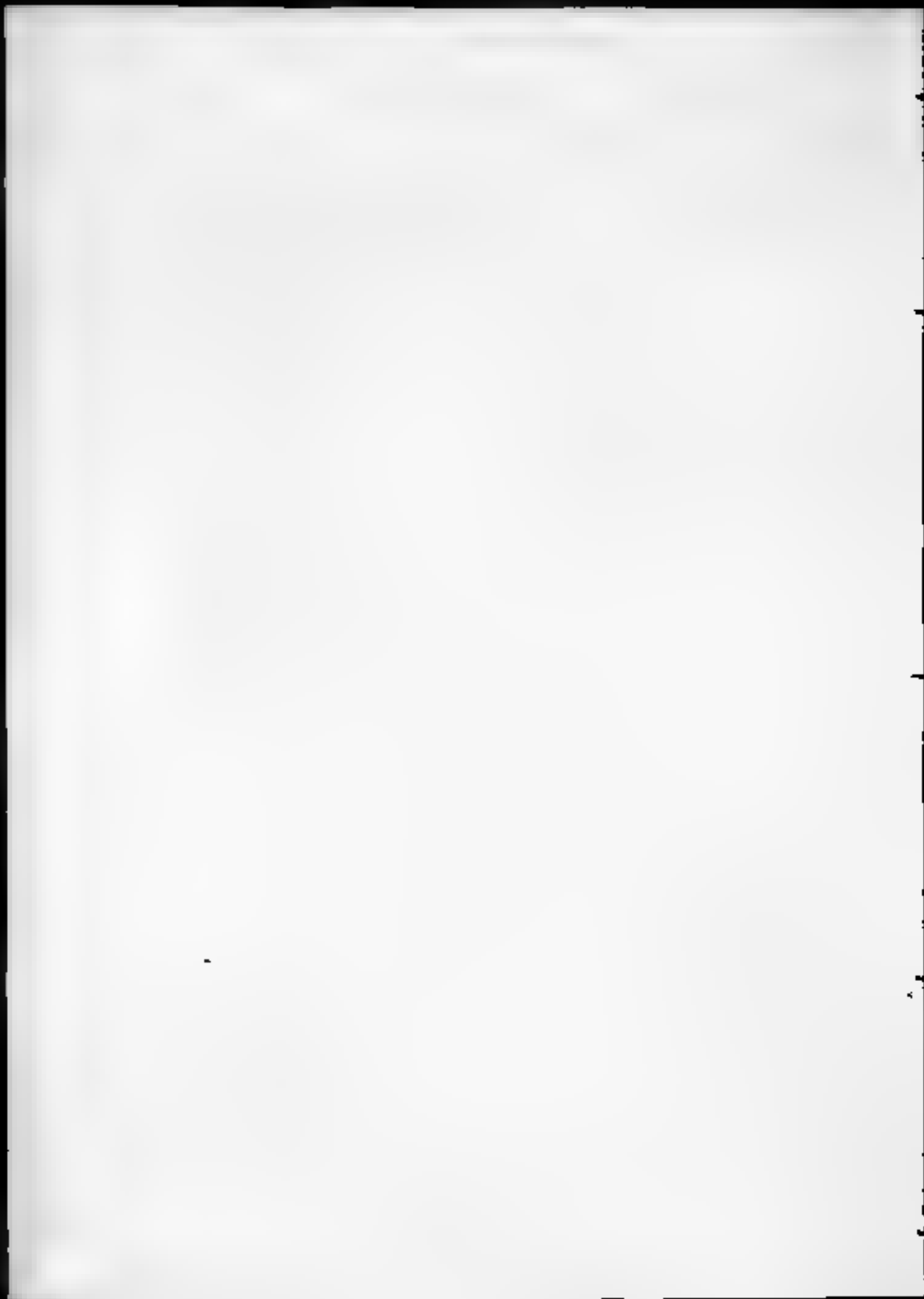


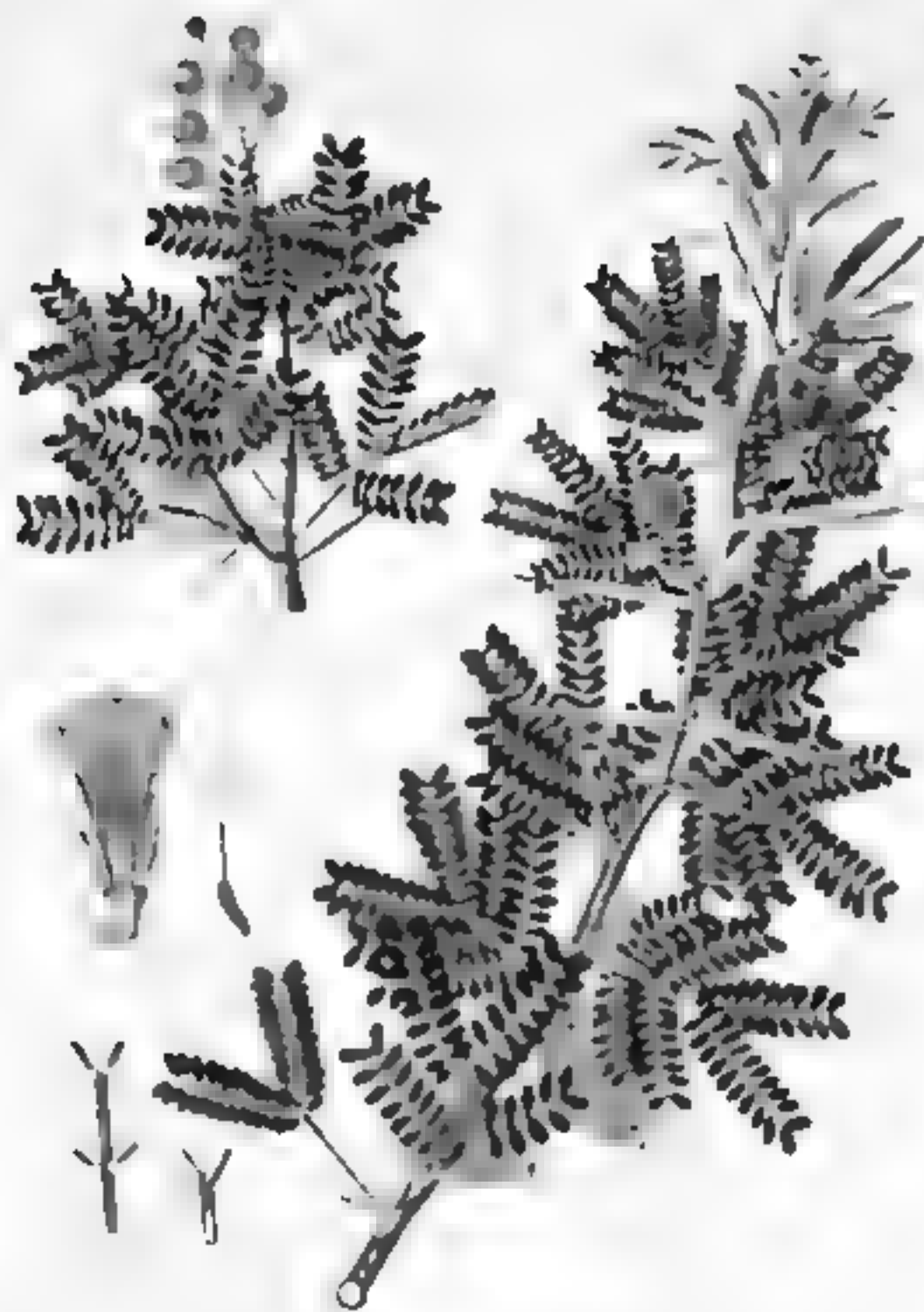
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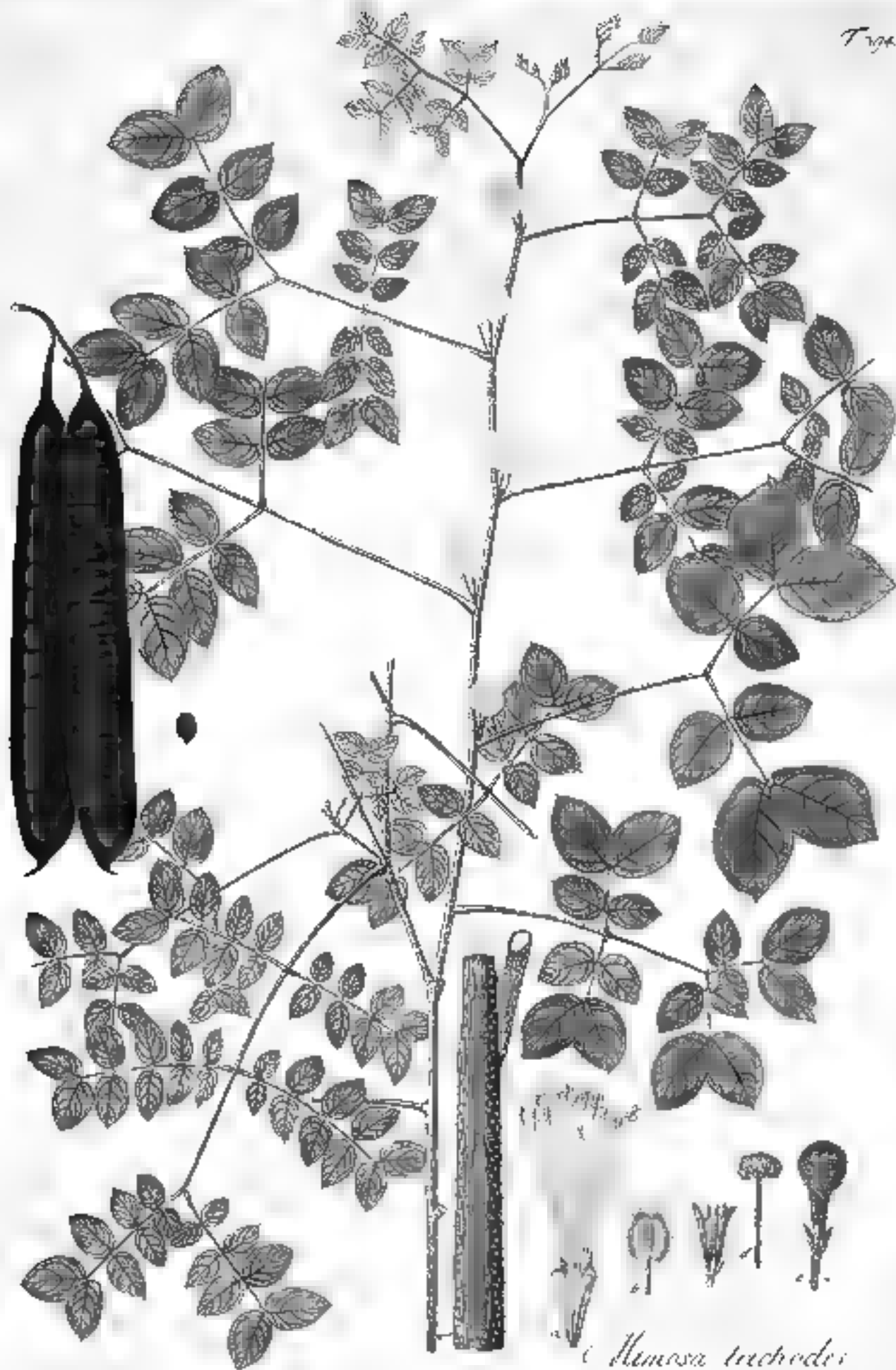
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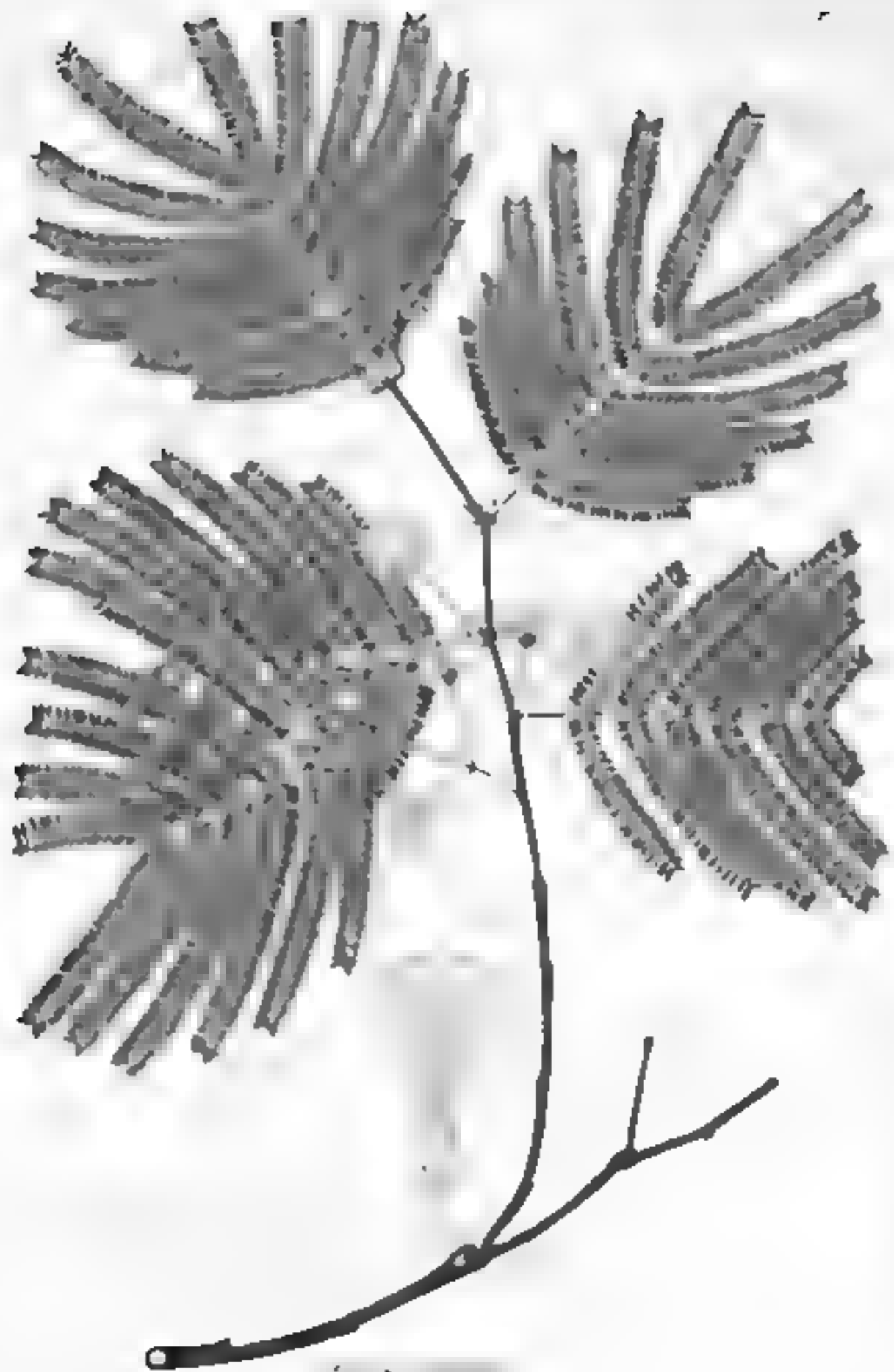
Mimosa pudica

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts to identify any discrepancies early on.

In the second part, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle. It starts with identifying the accounting period and ends with the preparation of financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, including the necessary journal entries and the use of T-accounts to organize the data. The document also includes a list of common accounting errors and how to avoid them, such as double-posting or forgetting to debit and credit the same amount.

The third part of the document focuses on the preparation of the balance sheet and the income statement. It provides a step-by-step guide on how to calculate the ending balances for each account and how to transfer these amounts to the respective financial statements. The document also includes a sample balance sheet and income statement to illustrate the format and layout of these statements.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed and a reminder to always double-check the work for accuracy. It encourages the reader to practice the concepts discussed and to seek help if needed. The document is intended to be a helpful resource for anyone looking to improve their accounting skills and ensure the accuracy of their financial records.



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of double-entry bookkeeping to ensure that the books balance.

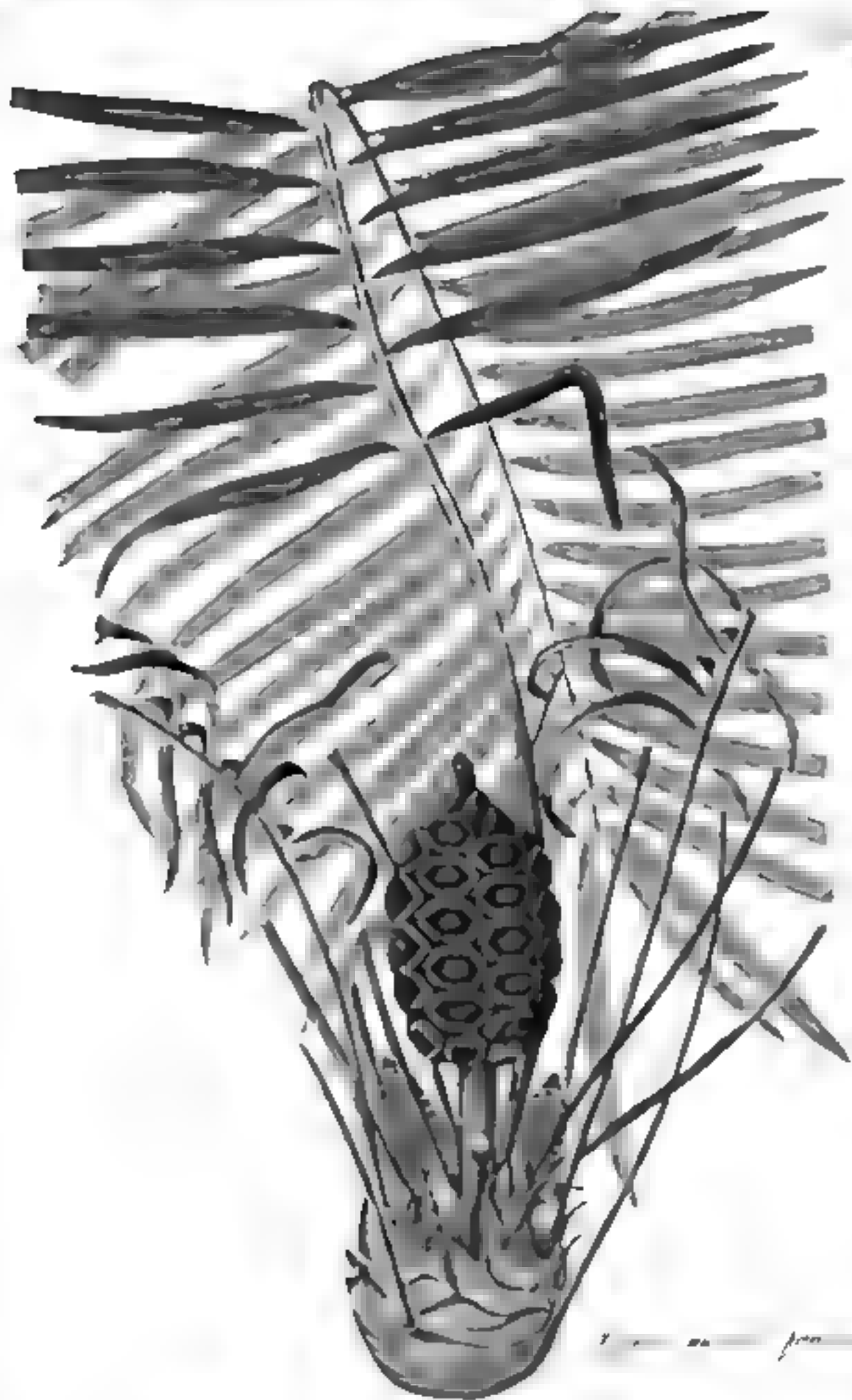
The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, operating profit margin, and return on investment. These metrics are used to evaluate the company's performance and identify areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance to industry benchmarks and competitors. This helps to provide context and identify trends in the market.

The final part of the document covers the preparation of financial statements. It describes the process of generating the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. It provides a step-by-step guide to ensure that all necessary data is included and that the statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The document also discusses the importance of reviewing and auditing the financial statements to ensure their accuracy and reliability.



Mimosa tenuiflora (L.) Benth.





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Next, the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It mentions the use of spreadsheets, databases, and specialized software to manage large volumes of information. The goal is to identify trends, anomalies, and areas that require further investigation.

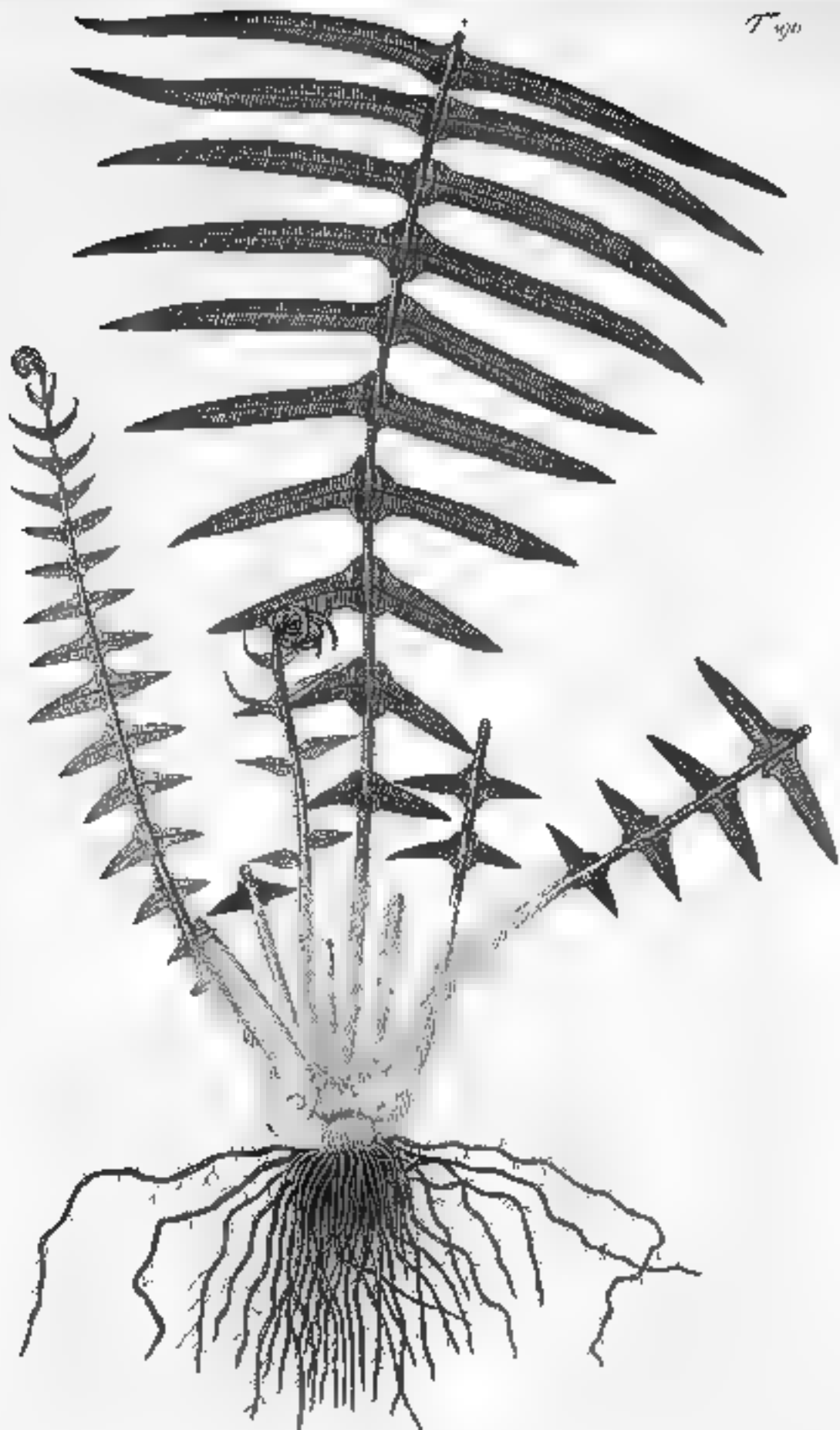
The third section focuses on the process of auditing and verifying the data. It describes the steps involved in selecting samples, performing tests, and comparing results against established standards. This process is crucial for ensuring that the financial information is reliable and free from errors or fraud.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and recommendations. It highlights the areas where the system is performing well and suggests improvements for future cycles. The overall message is that a robust and transparent financial reporting system is essential for the success of any organization.



Scilla maritima

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the company's revenue streams, including sales from various product lines and services. It also outlines the company's expenses, such as salaries, rent, and marketing costs, and explains how these are allocated across different departments. The final part of the document summarizes the overall financial performance of the company for the period, highlighting key trends and areas for improvement.



Adiantum longifolium

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The final part of the document covers the preparation of financial statements. It provides a step-by-step guide to creating the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement. It also discusses the importance of auditing the financial statements to ensure their accuracy and reliability. The document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations for the future.

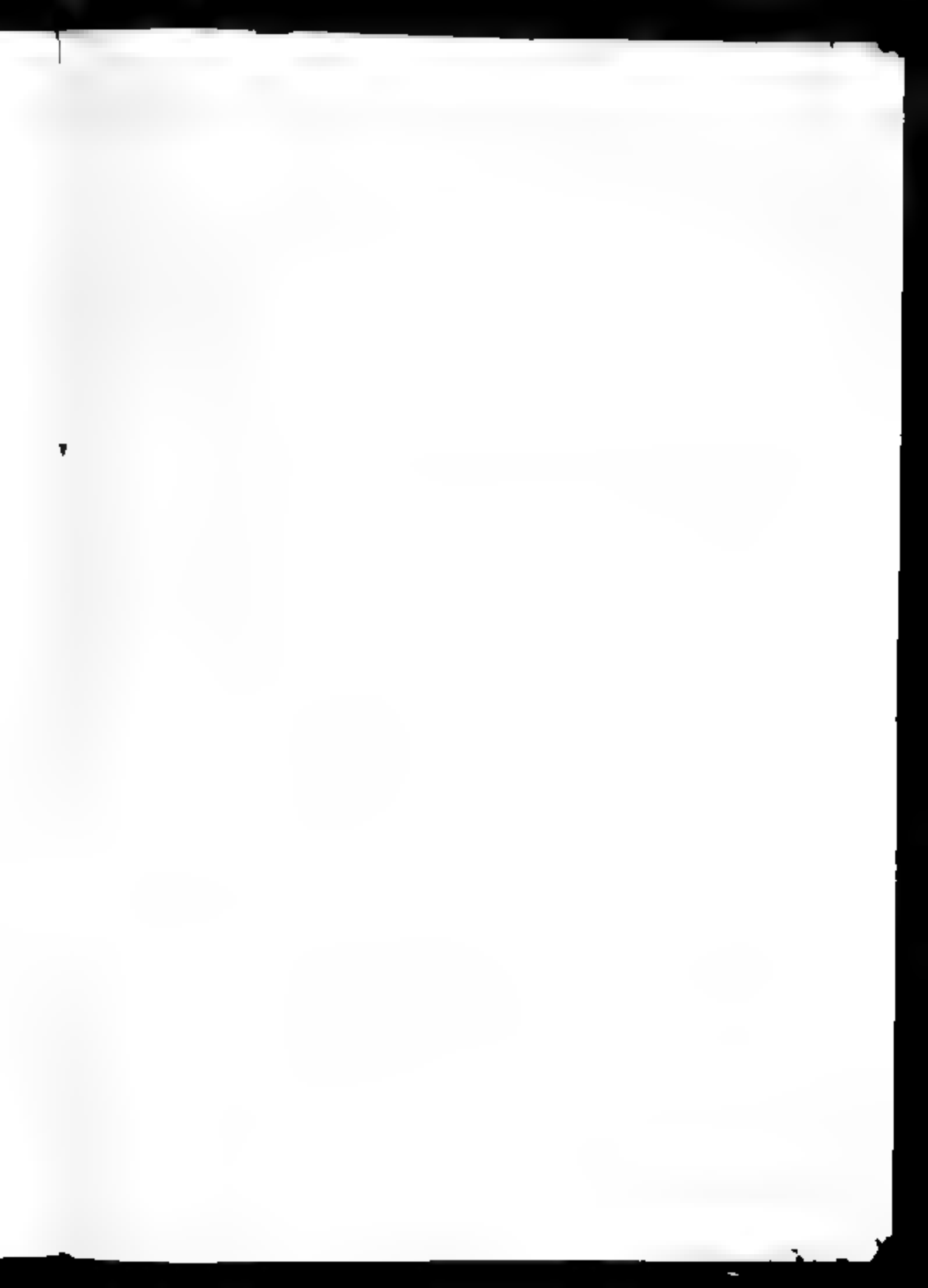


Pteris longifolia



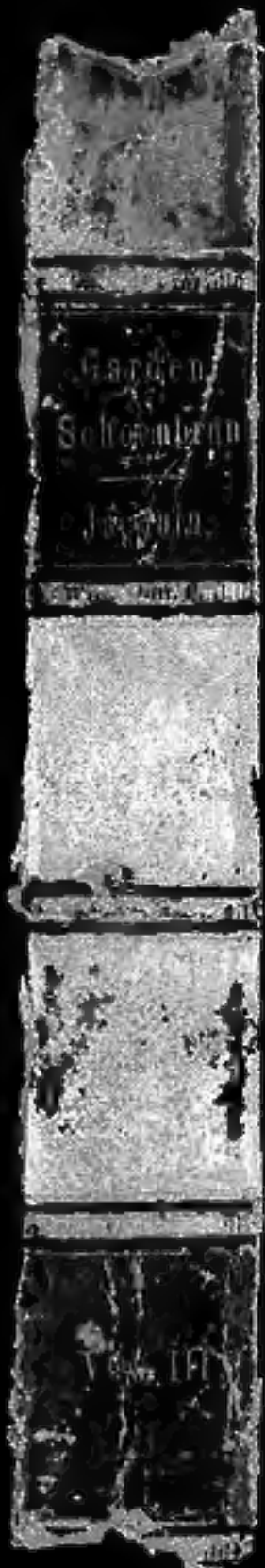








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