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Manuscrit de l'histoire
de la Faculté de Médecine
de Paris et de la
de l'Université de Paris
Lect. 117.

Manuscrit de l'histoire
de la Faculté de Médecine
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The SOUTH-SEA Herbal.

Containing the Names, Figures, Use, &c. of divers Medicinal Plants, lately discovered by Pere L. Feuillée, one of the King of France's Herbalists.

To which are ADDED,

The Figures, &c. of divers American Gum-Trees, Dying Woods, Drugs, as the Jesuits Bark-Tree and others, much desired and very necessary to be known by all such as now Traffick to the South-Seas, or reside in those Parts.

T A B. I. Medicinal PERU Plants.

F I G. 1. Peru Chilca or Long Fleabane.
Conyza frut. fol. angust. nervosis L. Feuillée p. 750.
Conyza Afric. humilis, fol. angustioribus nervosis, Floribus umbellatis Inst. Rei Herb. 455.
 It has a pleasant Smell, the Indians make a Tea of it, to strengthen their Stomach.

2. Manga Paki or Round Peru Fleabane
Conyza fol. subrotundo utrinque acuto F. p. 749.
 This is a sweetning Herb, Astringent and Vulnerary, the Natives drink a Tea of it in Cholick Pains, Dysenteries, and other Fluxes. Grows 4 Feet high with blewish Flowers, in the Valleys about Lima the Capital City of Peru.

3. Paica Jullo. *Bidens Mercurialis* folio, fl. radiato F. 744.
 Its Flower-rim white. Grows about Lima and Callao.

4. Cuiez-bane. *Bidens* fol. trinervi lanceato, fl. singulari & radiato F. 766.
 The Flower-rim composed of 6 yellow Petals. Grows in the stoney Valleys of Lima. It's a purging Plant, but rarely used by reason of its Violence, they also think it a Poison, because it kills a Houfe Animal call'd Cuiez in Peru and Chili.

5. White, Mugwort Bident. *Bidens Arthemisia* folio, fl. albo radiato F. 745.
 Found in the Plains about Lima.

6. Heart-leaved Maracoc.
Granadilla pomifera, Tilia folio F. 720.
 Its Rays crimson with a white Circle in the middle. Grows in the Vallies about Lima in divers Places, it's also nursed in their Gardens.

7. Trifid, Spotted Maracoc.
Granadilla fol. tricuspidi, obtuso & oculato F. 718.
 Observed in a Garden at Malambo, in the Suburbs North of Lima.

8. Caigua or striped Melon.
Momordica fructu striato lævi.
 The Natives eat its Fruit in their Broths which much refreshes and cools them, the Heats there being very excessive. A. and B. are 2 small Beetles which feed on the Leaves of this Plant.

9. Lima Pumkin.
Melongena Laurifolia, fr. turbinato variegato F. 735.
 Its Flower white with a purple Star, the Fruit much eaten at Lima but apt to cause Fevers, which are there difficult to cure. C. its Fr. Slit.

10. Purple Bladder Nightshade
Alkakengi amplo flore violaceo F. 724.
 They boil 3 or 4 of these Berries in White-wine or Water, and drink it with wonderful Success in Stoppage of Urine or Gravel.

11. Ancoacha or yellow Mallow.
Malva lutea, calyce simplici, obruso *Carpini* folio, pediculis florum prælongis F. 750.
 Its Flower yellow with a purple fringed bottom and cordated Petals. A Tea of this is wonderful in Ails of the Stomach, the Indians pick and make a Poults of it, which they apply to ripen Swellings and use it as an Universal Remedy. Grows in moist Ground and by River-sides North of Lima.

12. Lima Tea.
Capraria Peruviana *Agerati* foliis, absque pediculis F. 764.
 Pere Feuillée says, the Virtues of this Herb (which are the same with the China Tea) was not known in Peru till 1709.

N. B. This seems to be the same or little different from Dr. Sloan's West-India Tea, which he has described in his Nat. Hist. of Jamaica p. 209. pl. 25. who says it's call'd in Curassow *Cavritta* and *Capraria* because the Goats there feed on it, which last Name our Author here calls it by. J. Petiver.
 T A B. II. Medicinal Peru and Chili Plants.

Fig. 1. **L** Ima Tobacco.
Nicotiana minor, fol. cordiformi, tubo Floris prælongo F. 717. Its Flower of a greenish yellow. Grows in Valleys.

2. Ray-leaved Bignon.
Bignonia fl. luteo, foliis radiatis, & elegantissimè dissectis F. 731.
 Found in a very dry Place at the Foot of high Mountains about Arica.

3. Broad Clove-strife.
Onagra Laurifolia fl. amplo pentapetalo. F. 716.
 * Small Female Clove-strife.
Onagra minor, fl. luteo pentapetalo.
 The Flower yellow and L. like the last, but both smaller. The Indians highly esteem these 2 Shrubs, making a Poults of the L. pickt, which sweetens, mollifies and dissolves, fit therefore to dissipate inveterate Tumors and Buboes which are very common in those Parts. These grow by River sides.

4. Log-rooted yellow Wood-sorrel.
Oxys luteo flore, rad. crassissima F. 734.
 Grows on the Mountains of Peru, &c.

5. Spotted Mountain Pelegrina.
Hemerocallis fl. purpurascens maculatis F. 711.
 The Beauty of this Flower is, in having 3 of its Petals spotted, the rest plain, and therefore the Spaniards call'd it Pelegrina or Curious.

6. Ylo Hounds-tongue.
Cynoglossum fol. nervosis acutissimis F. 765.
 Grows in the Valley of Ilo near Arica about a Foot and an half high, with blewish Flowers.

7. Malla or Peru Cress-Violet.
Cardaminum quinquifido folio F. 756.
 This elegant Plant the Spaniards call Paxarito because its Flower is composed of 2 particular large yellow L. extended like the Wings of a Bird. Grows about Lima.

8. Lima Flower fence or Tara.
Poinciana spinosa Feuillée. 572.
 The Dyers use the Husks of this Fruit to dye black, they soke some of the Pods all Night in Water, mix a little Allum with it, and boil it to a due Thickness, which makes a very fine Black and strong Ink.

Medicinal Chili Plants.

9. Dasie Ragwort or Nillque.
Jacobea *Leucanthemi* vulg. folio F. 759.
 Its Flowers yellow. They drink a Tea of this after the cold Fit, which abates the hot in intermitting Fevers. Grows on the ragged Sea Banks of Chili, &c.

10. Chili Durnoa or Floripondio.
Stramonoides arboreum oblongo & integro folio, fructu lævi F. 761.
 Grows in Chili about a Yard high, with a white Flower so very sweet, that a single Plant is enough to perfume a whole Garden. They apply the L. to hasten the Suppuration of Tumors which it does effectually. N. B. This Plant bears the Flower of a Stramonium or Thorn apple, but differs in its Fruit being smooth, there is a sort of this in the Hort. Malabaricus Vol. 2. Tab. 29.

11. Chili Nightshade

Solanum Chenopodioides, acinis albescentibus F. 721.

The Natives were ignorant of the Virtue of this Plant until the Negroes came amongst them who were subject to a certain Disease which kill'd them in their Prime, it was an extraordinary Extension of the Anus attended with a Fever, which was so mortal, that many of them dy'd before they discover'd this Remedy. They juice the tops of this Plant, mixing it with Rose-water and a little Alum, which taken cures their Ail, stops the Fever, and they become very well. With this Juice they also bathe their Eyes, which takes away all Pains and Dimness in them. This Sovereign Plant grows about a Yard high, on the Mountains of Valparaiso, &c.

12. Oak-leaved Bittersweet.

Solanum foliis Quercinis. F. 722. Its Flower purple, found with the last, and grows near 2 Yards high.

T A B. III. Medicinal Chili Plants.

Fig. 1. Scarlet Avena or Quellgon.

Caryophyllata fol. alatis, fl. amplo coccineo F. 726.

Its an Aperitive Herb, which the Natives make a Tea of to keep their Bodies in order. Grows about half a Yard high on the sides of Mountains.

2. Purple Septfoil.

Pentaphylloides Alcea minori folio, fl. purp. F. 763.

Grows about a Foot high, with a purple Flower, on the Banks of the River Plata.

3. Panama Centaury.

Centaureium minus purp. patulum F. 747.

This Plant is very bitter. They make a Tea of it which is Aperitive and Sudorifick, it fortifies the Stomach, kills Worms, cures intermitting Fevers and the Jaundice, it's also given with very good Succels in Rheumatism, &c. They take it as hot as may be in Bed, covering themselves close, to provoke Sweat. N.B. The History of the Academy Royal des Sciences A. D. 1707. p. 65. 8°. gives great Encomiums to this Plant, which they say has a fragrant Smell like Natural Balsam, and is so great a Sweetner of the Blood, that it's a specifick in Pleurisy, and in Fevers they use it instead of the Jesuits Bark. Its found plentifully about Panama and divers other Places, that which grows on the Mountains is esteem'd the best. J. P.

4. Upright Purple Wood-sorrel.

Oxys roleo flore erectior F. 733.

They make a Tisan or Broath of this Herb, which is opening its L. are tart and refreshing, they abate Cholera and cool the Heat of the Blood, Grows on the vast Plains along the River Plata.

6. Light or Purple striped Day-Lilly.

Hemerocallis flor. purpurascens striatis F. 710. Grows by River sides.

7. Salsilla or Purple climbing Lilly.

Hemerocallis scandens, flor. purpureis F. 713.

The Natives use the Root of this and attribute the same Virtues to it as Sarsaparilla, they infuse it all Night in cold Water, and drink it for Pains in the Stomach also, and find great Relief by it.

8. Ilieu or Chili Spiderwort.

Bermudiana cærulea, Phalangii ramosi facie F. 715.

Grows on Mountains.

9. Yellow Star-leaved Salsa.

Salsa fol. radiatis, floribus subluteis F. 716.

The Author says this Plant is very well known in Europe for its Use in Venereal Diseases.

10. Nuil or Gland-flag.

Epipactis flor. uno versu dispositis F. 727.

Its Flowers all white. The Natives drink a Tea of it in Stoppage of Urine proceeding from the Gravel, it's also good to expel Wind. Grows on Mountains and dry Places.

11. White Gavilu with a yellow Lip.

Epipactis fl. albo F. 727.

Grows 3 Foot high, in the same places with the last, and has the like Virtues.

12. Piquicken with a greenish Flower.

Epipactis fl. virecente & variegato F. 727.

Grows on the sides of Mountains a Yard high.

13. Gavilu with a large yellow Flower.

Epipactis amplo flore luteo F. 729.

The Indian Women newly laid in, mix the Juice of this Plant with their Broths to cause their Milk to return, which it does in plenty.

T A B. IV. Medicinal Chili Plants.

Fig. 1. Yellow Hedge Hyssope. *Gratiola* fol. subrot. nervosis fl. luteis F. 745.

The Indians eat this Herb in their Soops to refresh them. Grows in moist Ground and by River sides.

2. Bloody, streakt Rampion.

Rapuntii facie, fol. sinuatis, flore amplissimo sanguineo & striato F. 729.

Grows near Rivers and in moist places 2 Foot high.

3. Tupa or Chili Cardinal Flower.

Rapuntium spicatum foliis acutis F. 739.

Its Flower red. Grows on Mountains. The Root and Bark yields a venemous Milk, which will endanger the Eyes like Spurge, the very Smell of the Flower causes Vomiting, and the whole Plant is reckoned a violent Poison.

4. Tall Chili Violet.

Viola arborescens, *Origani acuto folio* F. 738.

A Tea of this is opening, its Flower blew and without Scent. Grows by River sides a Foot and an half high.

5. Blew Chili Milkwort.

Polygala cærulea, angustis & densifloribus foliis F. 721.

The Natives make a cold Infusion of this Herb all Night in Water and drank in the Morning proves a strong Diuretick and eases Pleuritic Pains. Grows on Mountains.

6. Chili Panke.

Panke Anapodophylli folio F. 741.

They eat the raw Stalks peeled, which are of a sweetish agreeable Taste, they also drink a Tea of its Leaves, which very much refreshes them in violent Heats. The Tanners boil the Roots of this with their Skins which very much thickens them, it also yields a black Dye. Grows in moist boggy Places and by River sides.

7. Chili Llau-panke.

Llau-panke amplissimo Sonchi folio F. 741.

They apply the Juice of this Plant to ease the Pain and stop the immoderate Flux of the Piles, they use also the Grounds of it Poultice-wise. The Dyers mix it in their Compositions to stain Black. Grows about a Yard high.

8. Pichua with Purslain Leaves.

Tithymalus perennis *Portulaca* folio F. 707.

The Inhabitants of Chili, &c. mix some Drops of the Milk of this Spurge in a large Glass of Water or Broth, which moderately and kindly purges them, for which Cause they call it the weak or Female Pichua. Grows commonly on the Sea Coasts in stoney and dry Places.

9. Veiny heart-leaved Spurge.

Tithymalus fol. trinerviis & cordatis F. 709.

Grows with the last and purges like it.

10. Male Pichua Spurge.

So call'd because it works more violently both upwards and downwards. It differs from the others, but grows in the same Places.

11. Chili Ortiga.

Ortiga urens, *Acanthii* folio F. 757.

Grows in Valleys about a Cubit high. N.B. Of this Species is the *Frutex pungens & urens* Marq. 79. Fig. or the stinging Palma Christi of Wafer 27. p. 237.

11. Dyers Itiu.

Perclymenum fol. acutis, flor. profundè dissectis F. 760. Grows about 4 Yards high, with Scarlet Flowers on the sides of Mountains. They use the Chips of this Wood with the Roots of Panke at Fig. 6. mixt with a black Earth call'd Robbo, these they boil in Water to a just height, with which they dye their Stuffs of a fine Black, which fades not like those of Europe.

12. Pillabileum or Chili Polypody.

Polypodium rad. squamosa F. 755. *Filix Dactyloides perelegana* Mus. Petiver 215. Ray Vol. 3. p. 72.

A Tea of this opens Obstructions and the Natives drink of it, when their Stomachs are overcharged. Found on the side of a Mountain near Pincho in Chili. It also grows about Mount Serado on the Coast of Africa.

13. Chili Guilno or Purging Oat-grass.

Gramen Bromoides Catharticum F. 705.

They make a Tea of its Roots which they drink hot in a Morning which purges them; its Taste like its Operation little different from Sena. Grows in marshy and wet Places.

T A B. V. American Gum-trees and others very desirable.

Fig. 1. **B** Delium. Is said to flow from the Trunk of a Thorney Tree, call'd *Bdelia* growing in Arabia and India, its Leaves are like the Oak, the Fruit resembles a Fig and of a pretty good Relish. The Gum of a bitterish Taste and turns yellow upon the Tongue, the best comes in oval Drops, is fragrant, reddish and transparent, it's used both externally and internally, being aperitive, sudorifick, digestive and discussive, it hastens Birth, provokes Terms and relists Poison.

2. *Cancamum*. Resembles several sorts of Gums or Rosins of different Colours clotted or sticking together, it's said to come from Arabia, Pomet says it was brought him from America A. D. 1686. by Dr. Brisot of 4 different Colours clinging together, issuing from a Tree of a moderate height, Lemery says it strengthens the Stomach and Bowels, kills Worms and opens Obstructions of the Spleen, &c.

3. *Balsam Copaiba*, by some *Colocai* and by the Portuguese *Gamemolo*. Margrave says the Wood is very red, which they saw into Boards for divers Uses, its L. 4 or 5 Inches long and

oval, bears a midling 5 leaved Flower, its Pods roundish, thin shell'd, with a Filbert-kernel, which bruised smell like Pease. Piso adds that the Fruit ripens in April which the Brasilians eat, by sucking the Juice and spitting out the Skin; the Monkeys also are very greedy of them.

This Balm is yellower than Turpentine, and of a different Smell and Taste. It comforts the Stomach and Bowels, sweats the whole Mass of Blood and is an admirable Vulnerary, provokes Urine powerfully and stops Fluxes of all kinds, it's sudorifick and cures most Diseases where Sweating is proper and equal, if not excels all other Natural Balsams. It's said the Natives learnt the vulnerary Virtue of this Balm by observing the Hogs to repair to it when wounded.

4. Caranna. Flows from the Trunk of a Tree like a Palm, which grows plentifully in New Spain. Mr. Lemery says it's so call'd from Carthage in the Spanish West Indies where it grows in plenty. It's so famed a Cephalick, Arthritick and Vulnerary, that it's usually said what Tacamahac cannot cure, Caranna can. Hernandez says it's a large Tree with longish L. growing Star-wise.

5. Copal. It's brought from New Spain and other Parts of America. Pomert says this Gum flows from the Trunks and Branches of several large Trees growing on the Mountains with Fruit like our Cucumbers but of a dark grey, in which is a mealy Flower of a very good Taste.

6. Elemi. This Gum, says Pomert, flows from the Cut Trunk and Branches of a midling Tree with long and narrow silvery L. and red Flowers, the Fruit of the Colour and Shape of Olives, and therefore by some named wild Olives. It's of singular Use in all Wounds and Fractures in the Head and Scull.

7. New Balsam. In Colour and Shape like Tolu, but of a less agreeable Smell, its boild from small red cluster'd Fruit, whole L. are very large and broad. Grows in St. Domingo and the other Isles.

8. Balsam Peru or Natural Balsam. This Pomert asserts, is made by boiling its Bark, Branches and Leaves in Water, scumming off the Fat which is this black Balm. It's used as a great Pectoral, particularly in Astma's.

9. Sarcocol or Flesh-glu. Is a granulated Gum said to flow from a little prickly Shrub growing in Arabia, Persia, &c. It agglutinates Flesh, heals spongy Wounds, and stops Hemorrhages, it's also a very good Ophthalmick, taking away Spots, Specks, &c. hindring Defluxions into those Parts.

10. Liquid Amber. Comes by Incision from the Bark of a large Tree with Ivy Leaves growing in Virginia and Mexico. where it's call'd Ococolt or Ococol: It's very fragrant, consolidates and mollifies the Hardness of the Womb, is good in Sciatica, Rheumatism and Weakness of the Nerves.

11. Tacamahac. Flows from the Bodies of large thick Trees

like our Poplars, growing plentifully in New Spain and Madagascar where they are call'd Harame. The L. small and dented, the Fruit red of the Size of a large Nut, with a Peach-like Stone, odoriferous and Resinose. It's said to ease all manner of Pains in the Head, Nerves, Joynts or Womb and very good in Vapours. It's so famous amongst the Indians, that they use it in all Pains whatever.

12. Balsam Tolu. It being brought from that Province in New Spain seated between Carthage and Nombre de Dios. It's of a grateful fragrant Smell, a great Pectoral, particularly in Pthysicks, Catarrhs and Defluxions. Outwardly it also eases old Aches and Pains in the Head and Joynts.

13. Brasil Wood or Fernambuck. Being the Place from whence it comes, where it is called by the Brasilians Ibirapitanga It's a thick large Tree with a reddish and thorny Bark, the L. small and blunt of a fine shining green. Its Flower little, sweet and of a beautiful red, with Pods flat and prickly. This Wood is used amongst the Dyers, and the Stationers make a red Ink of it.

14. Campechy, Logwood or Brasiletto. In the Bay of Campechy it grows plentifully and thither our English go to cut it, it's also found in other Parts of New Spain as at Santa Cruce where there are whole Forrests of it. Pomert and Lemery are both mistaken in making this Tree the same with our Jamaica Pepper, or All Spice, which we much better know than the Logwood, whole Flowers and Fruit we are as yet Strangers to.

15. Nephritick Wood. By reason it's a Sovereign Remedy for the Stone, Gravel, and Difficulty of Urine, it's also good in Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen. Grows in New Spain and chiefly about Mexico. Hernandez says it's a large Shrub with little roundish Leaves, its Flower yellow, long and little, growing in Spikes. The Mexicans call this Tree Coatli and Tlapalz patli.

16. Jesuits Bark or Quinquina. This Figure is copied from Pomert, who says it grows on the Mountains near the City Loxa in the Province of Quito in Peru; its Size about that of a Cherry-tree; the L. round and indented, its Flower reddish, with a Pod including an Almond-like Kernel, covered with a thin Skin. Its Bark is much better known to us than either its Leaves, Flowers or Fruit. N. B. It is therefore highly to be wish'd, that the Physicians or other curious Persons who correspond to, or reside in those Parts where this Tree or any of the foregoing grow, would be pleas'd to procure Branches of their Leaves, with its Flowers and Fruit on them, which Favour shou'd be acknowledged and more accurate Figures given of each, if communicated to your humble Servant,

James Petiver, F. R. S. Lond.

Aldersgate-street, London.
May 21. 1715.

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N. B. Divers of these Tracts are now so very scarce, that of some of them, there are not 20 left.

Plantae Medicinales e PERU. Medicinall PERU Plants. TAB. I.



Fig. 1.

*Chilca
Peru*



*Manga
Paki.
Vallibus*

2



*Paica
hullo.
Fl. albo*

3



*Vallibus
saxosis.
Fl. luteo*

4



*Campis.
Fl. albo.*

5



*Campis &
Hortis Fl.
coccin.*

6



*Hortis
Fl. cerul.*

7



*Caiqua
Fl. albic.*

Hortis &c

8



Hortis &c.

9



Fl. cerul.

10



*Ancoa-
cha.
Ripis
Fl. luteo*

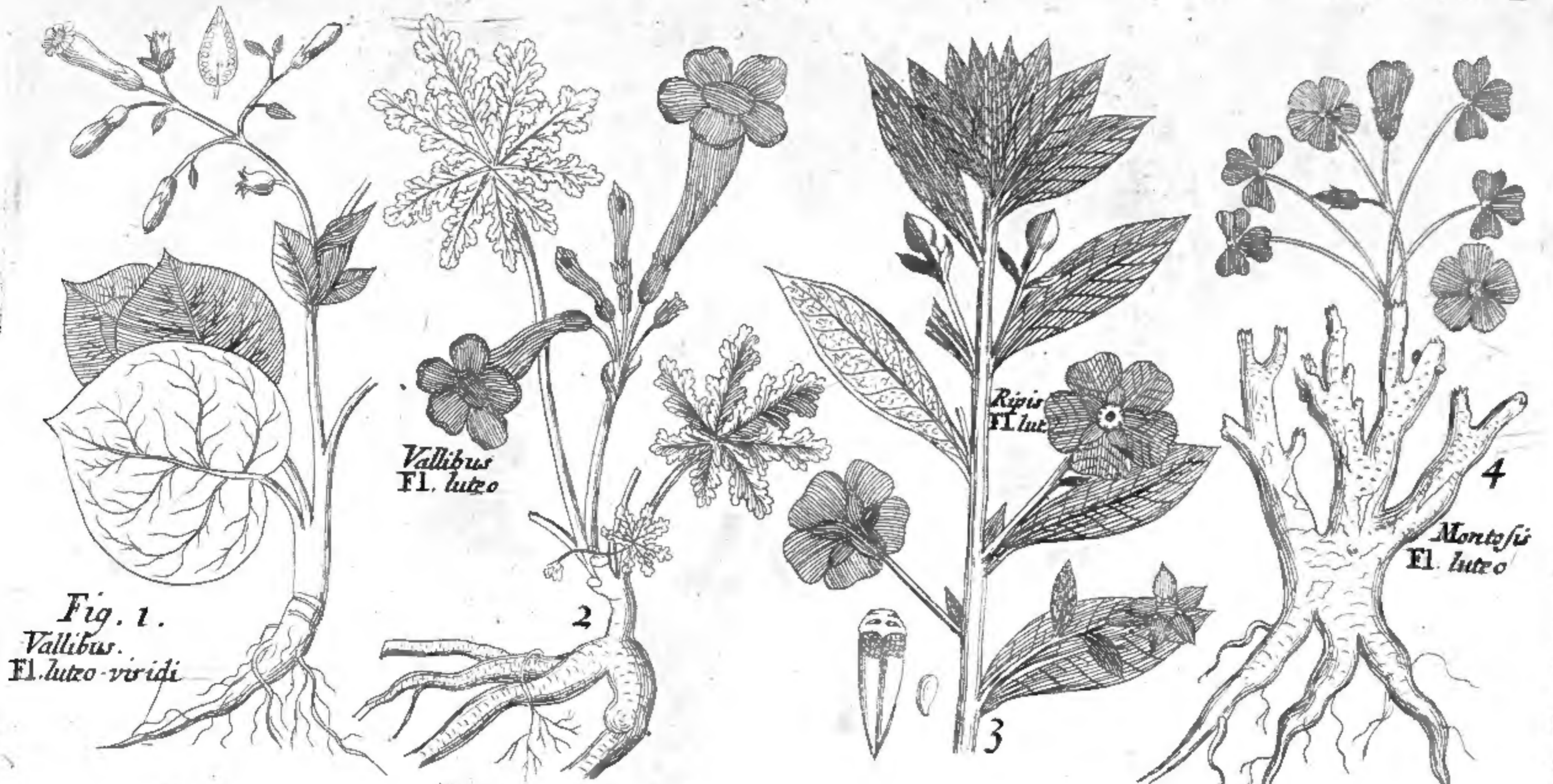
11



Fl. albo

12

Plantæ Medicinales e PERU &c. Medicinall PERU Plants. TAB. II.



CHILI Plants





Quell gon

Cullen Humida Fl. Roseo.

Fl. luteo Campis.

Fl. coctum Montofis

Ripis Fl. purp

Montofis Fl. Purp.

Cachen

Fig 1

Ligur

Ripis Fl. purp. striato

Illeu Montofis. Fl. cerul.

Salsa Montos Fl. luteo pallid.

Salsilla Fl. purpur. Montofis.

8

9

6

7

Nuil Montofis siccis. Fl. albo

Gavilu Fl. alb.

Montos. siccis.

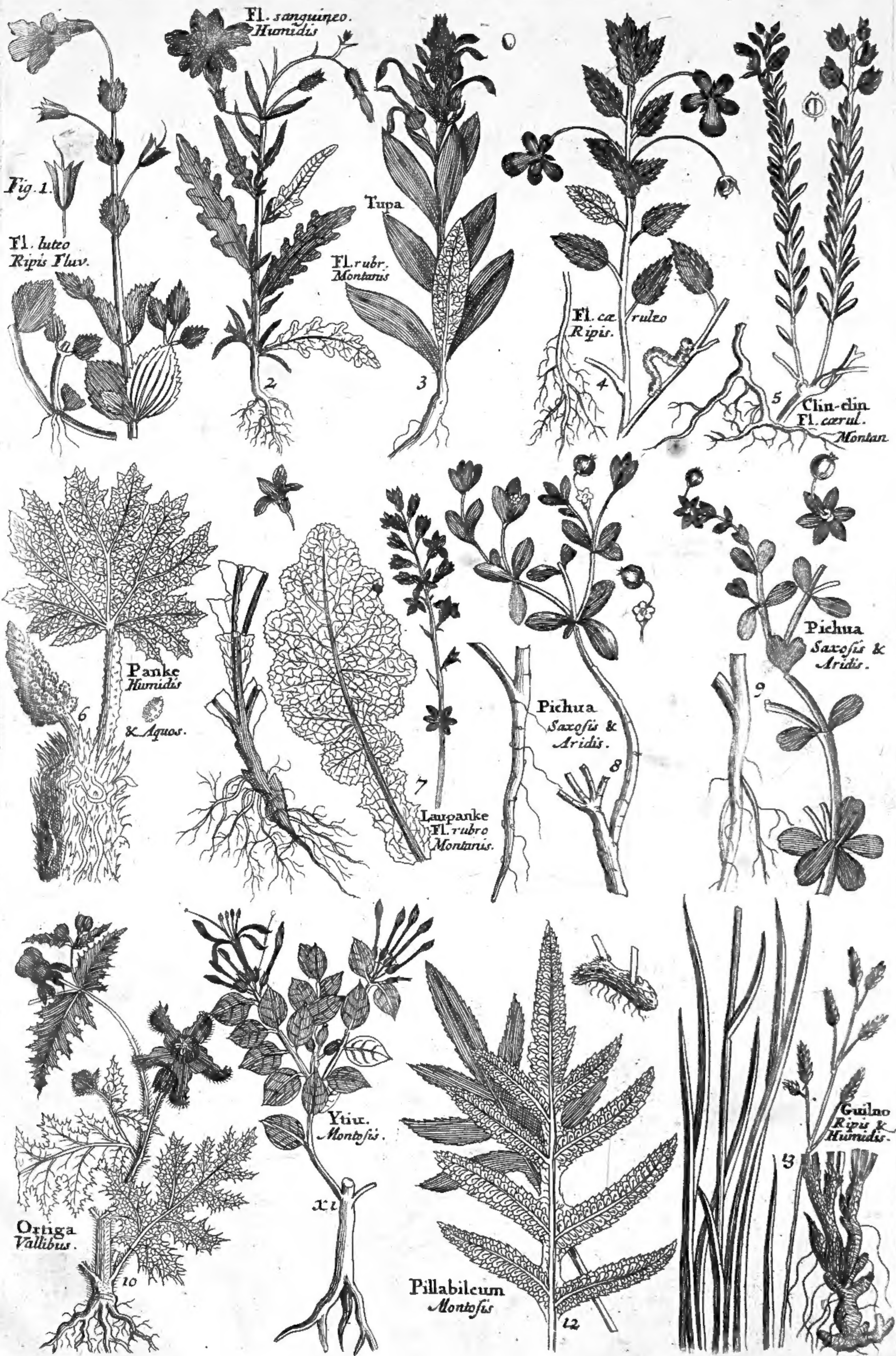
Piquichien Montofis Fl. viridi striato

Fl. luteo Gavilu Humidis.

10

xi

12



AMERICAN GUM Trees & others very desirable



1. GUM
BDELLIUM
RAY. 1844. 6.



2. CANCAMUM
R. 1846. 8.



3. Balsam
COPAIBA
OR
CAPIVA
R. 1759. 4.



4. GUM
CARANNA
R. 1847. 12.



5. GUM
COPAL
R. 1846. 10.



6. GUM
ELEMI
R. 1847
14.



7. New
BALSAM
P. 281. 53.
Dr. 208. 53.



8
Natural
BALSAM
R. 1757. 2.



9. GUM
SARCOCOL
R. 1847. 13.



10.
Liquid
AMBAR
RAY
1681.



11. GUM
TACAMAHAC
R. 1846. 21.



12.
Balsam
TOLU
R. 1758. 3.



13.
BRASIL
WOOD
R. 1736. c. 2.



14.
CAMPECH
WOOD



15.
NEPHRITICK
WOOD
R. 1804. 4.



16.
QUINQUINA
OR
JESUIT'S BARK
R. 1796. c. 9.