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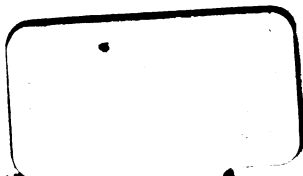
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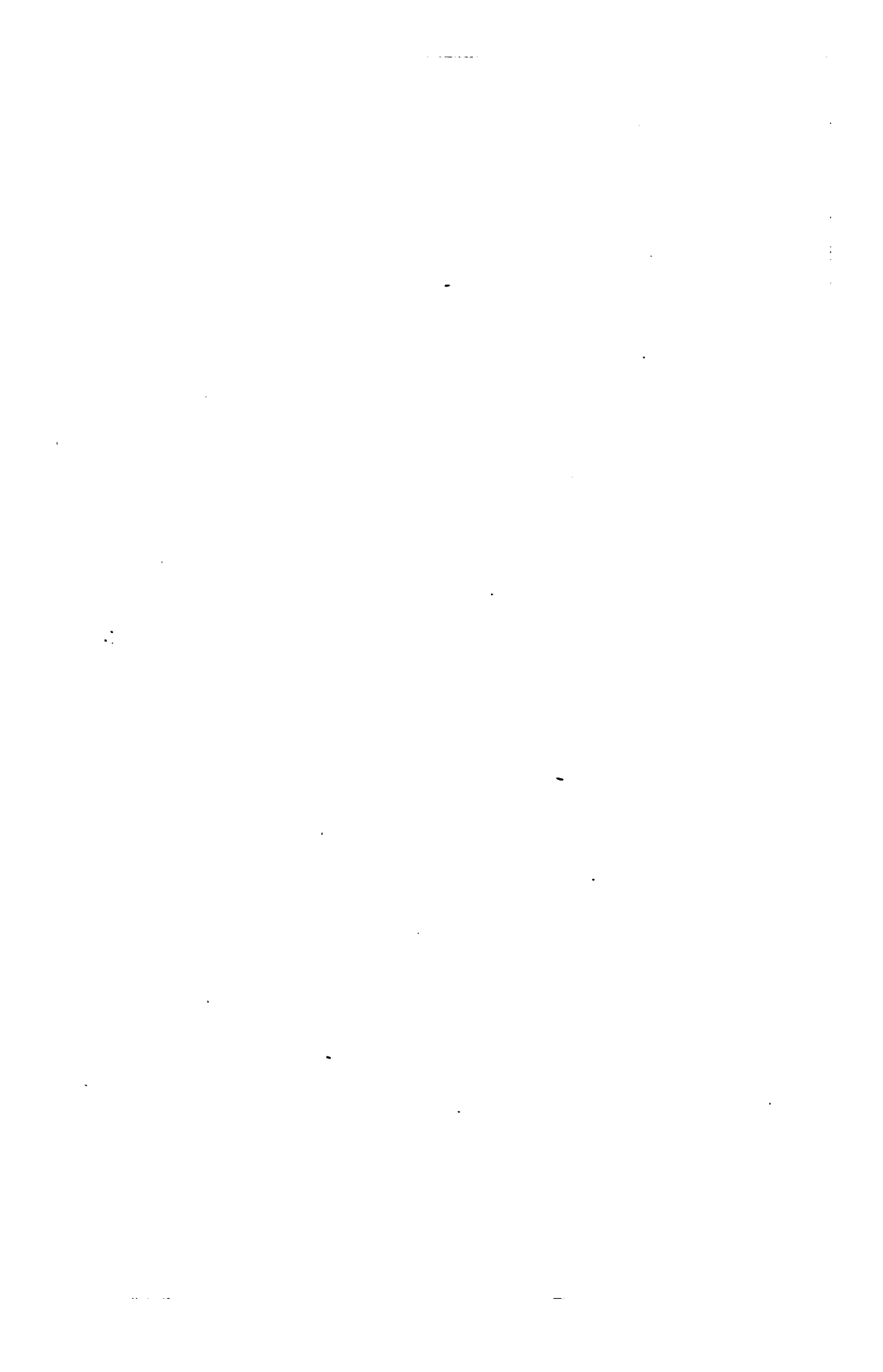
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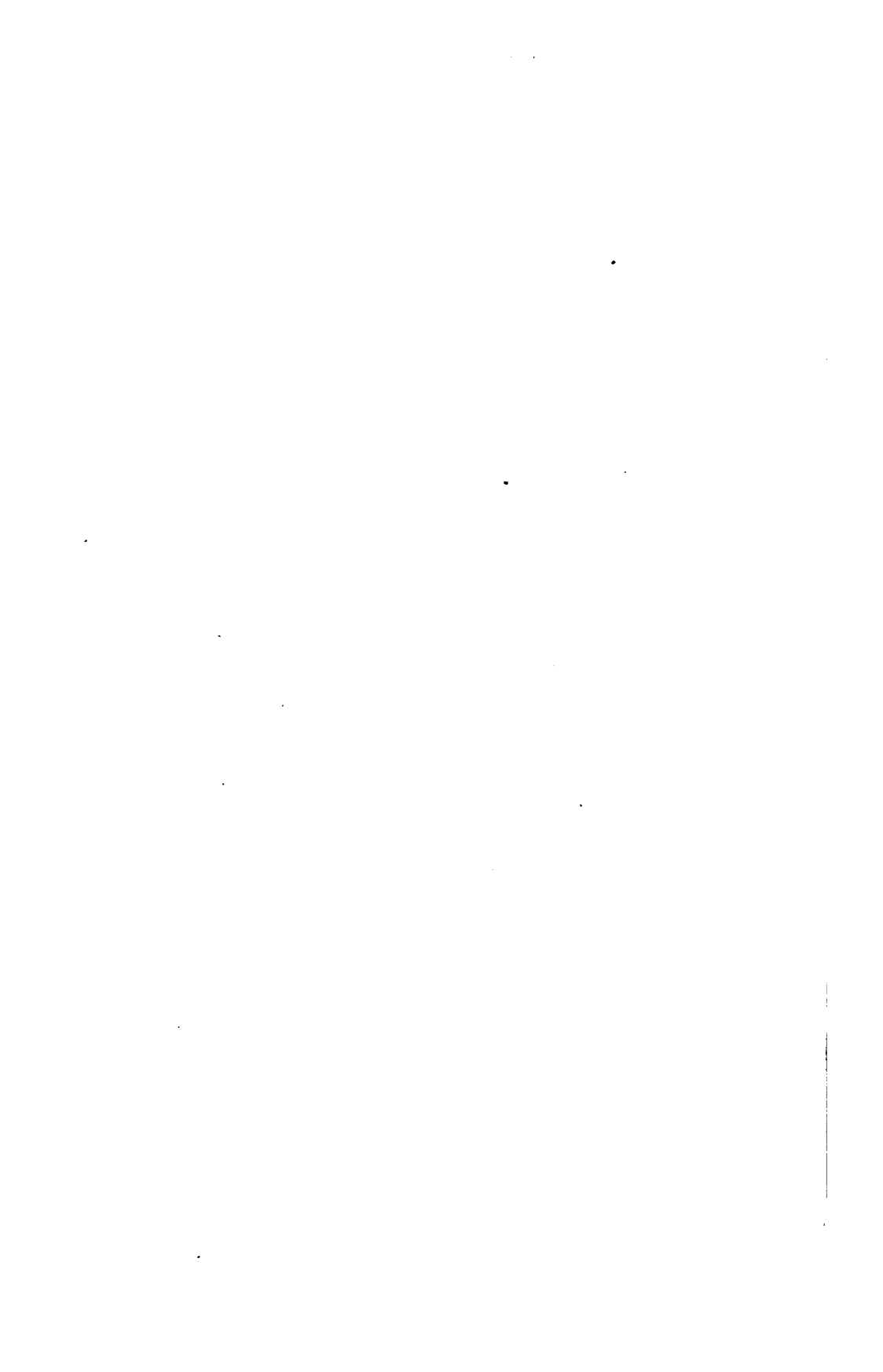
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NIXUS PLANTARUM.

AUCTORE

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LONDINI:

APUD RIDGWAY ET FILIOS.

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LONDINI :

TYPIS J. MOYES, CASTLE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE.

ORDINATIONEM plantarum naturalem dictam magna parte artificiosam esse omnibus notissimum est.

Classes equidem primarii characteribus physiologicis freti, vere naturales evadunt basesque immutabiles systematis constituunt. Ordines etiam, specierum structuræ congruentia strictissime limitati, maxima pro parte naturales sunt, nec ansam præbent censori.

Sed omnes reliquæ subdivisiones, quæ medium tenent inter classes et ordines, his superiores, illis inferiores, omnino veris affinitatibus repugnant; genera proxima sejungunt, et diversissima in eadem vicinia male collocant.

Nec sunt sententiæ Botanicorum magis inter se conformes quoad classium subdivisiones. Altera parte Jussiei habemus methodum antiquiorem simplicissimam, Candollii mutationes, nostramque analyticam, quæ omnes ex professo artificiales sunt; ab altera Agardhii opera æstumatissima Bartlingiique, qui viam ad meliores res aperuere; necnon Reichenbachii conspectum Schultziique ordinationem, quorum iste pessime hic melius affinitates veras plantarum perspexit; ut taceam de aliis.

Re ita se habita, talique Botanicæ Systematicæ statu, longe majoris videtur momenti systema naturale perficere, divisiones intermedias quæ haud minus naturales erint quam primariæ et ultimæ instituendo, quam novos ordines proponere, de quorum dignitate, systemate ipso imperfecto, vix judicandum est. De die in diem numerus ordinum adeo augetur, ut novum chaos oriturum vix dubito, si longius aciem disponere cunctemur.

Non ille sum profecto qui tale officium libenter susciperem; nec si quis esset inter illos scientiæ magistros qui nostris diebus tanta luce inclaruere, qui sedulo animum in hoc studium convertisset, unquam suscepissem; fama enim vix speranda est, vituperatio potius timenda, in incepto quo tot tantique viri jam succubere. Sed periculum imminet, tota scientia mole ruit sua; nec video ullam aliam esse spem salutis, quam omnes partes systematis artificiosas rejiciendo, novamque ordinum distributionem vere naturalem substituendo. Si nullum in systema naturale perficiendum conamen hucusque feliciter evenit,

persuasum mihi habeo in eo est, quod sæpius proposita quædam Jussieana de characterum valore pro certissimis habita fuerunt, quæ nihilominus inter fallacissima habenda sunt. Talia præsertim sunt *perigygnesis* et *hypogygnesis*; characteres equidem utiles, et pro generibus vel etiam ordinibus stabiliendis graves, sed vix affinitatum ulteriorum indicia, nec nisi rarissime ad subdivisiones classium idonei.

Characteres hujusmodi, scilicet hypogygnesis et perigygnesis, inter Jussieanos fundamentales, meo sensu sunt quam maxime lubrici, ut non dicam dolosi. *E. g.* Mimosas habemus hypogygnas inter Leguminosas sæpius perigygnas, tot Saxifragearum hypogygnas quot perigygnas, Caryophyllearum genus *Larbream* perigygnam medio turbæ hypogygnarum, plurimaque alia cuique Botanico cognita; nec intelligendum est quare adhesio filamentorum cum tubo calycis, sæpius vix detegenda, tanti sit momenti ut formas dirimet aliter simillimas.

Nec minus gravis est error millies repetitus, characterem dare sectionem, nec sectionem characterem. Num dogma illud recipiendum sit omnino ex natura characteris pendere videtur; character si fundamentalis, absolutus est, et sectionem definit; si levioris sit ponderis, ad sectiones limitandas parum est idoneus, et rejiciendus. *E. g.* endogeneitas est character Endogearum; quis *Smilacem* *Dioscoream*ve his expelleret, quia facies earum est *Menispermi* vel *Euphorbiaceæ* cujusdam? Præterea *affinitas*, methodi naturalis fundamentum, nihil est nisi characterum congruentia essentialium, ut *analogia* accidentalium.

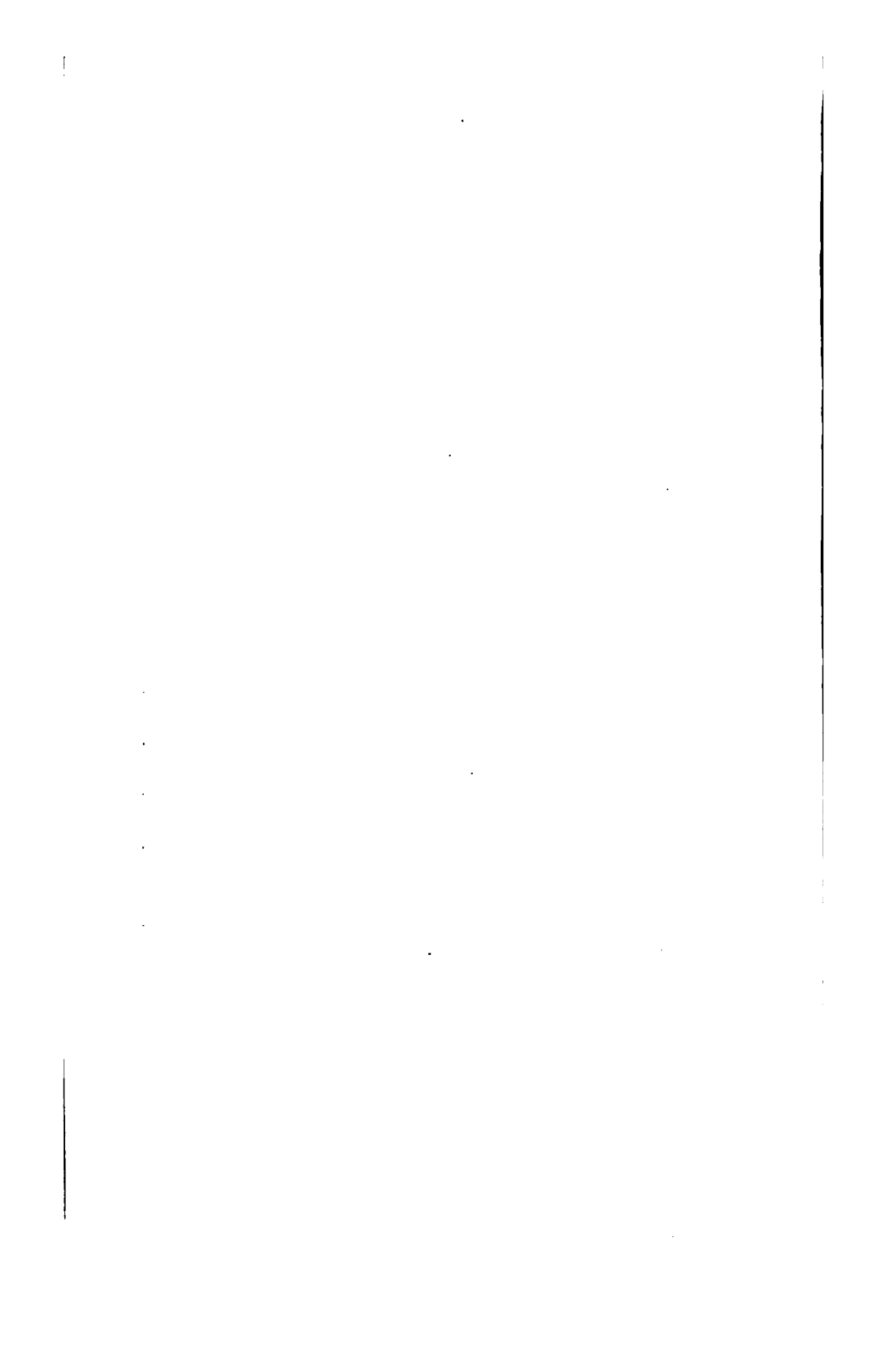
Quid igitur essenziale? et quomodo inter diversos gradus characterum distinguamus? Ecce difficultas; non verbis, sed experientia sola solvenda. Dictis eorum minime assentio qui characterum valorem a priore determinandum putant, et gradum dignitatis gradui evolutionis parem statuunt. E contrario, hoc solum pro certo habemus, characteres physiologicos nullis postponendos, ut sexus præsentia vel absentia, germinationis vel crescendi modus, et anatomia interna truncorum; omnesque alios, sive e floribus structura, sive fructus, sive seminum aliorumve partium, nunc graves nunc leviores esse in diversis regni vegetabilis regionibus, ob causas hucusque omnino ignotas. Verbi causa, epigygnesis florum inter *Compositas* absoluta est et omnino illis plantis essentialis, *Ericis* minoris est momenti *Vaccinio* teste, *Saxifrageis* nihili est; albuminis magna copia embryone minimo comitata, divisionem primariam *Dicotyledonearum* *polypetalarum* constituere videtur, sed inter *Monopetalas* mere est accidentalis, ut *Orobancheis* *Pyrolaceisque* probatur.

His præmissis, verba paucissima dicam de systemate.

Nullam existere sectionem limitibus certis et absolutis circumscriptam plurimis auctoribus visum est; speciebus solis characteres limitatos pertinere asseritur; vix autem recte. Notæ physiologicæ omnes videntur absolutæ, v. gr. sexualitas et esexualitas, endogenesis et exogenesis, gymnospermesis, etc.; characteres e structura derivati soli sunt qui vacillant. Hi, physiologicis inferiores, nixus varios plantarum tantum expriment, nunc in unam speciem evolutionis tendentium, nunc in alteram; talium quidem definitiones nullæ, diagnoses solæ adhibendæ. Horum nixuum characteres ita dicti nihil sunt nisi indicia formarum prævalentium quæ in typis inveniuntur: exceptionibus abundant, “ad characteres autem,” ut bene dixit Agardhius, “non ad affinitatem pertinentibus.” Plantæ quæ ideâ nixus maxime sunt conformes characteribus sectionis omnino respondebunt, quæ maxime aberrant minus, imo minime; sic Onagrales quæ polypetalæ sunt Halorageas comprehendunt apetalas, Ericalesque hypogynæ Vaccinia epigyna. Talium ordinum characterem maxime essentialem latere possibile est; sed usque dum melior detegatur, solus est quo utamur. Hoc autem mihi maxime persuasum habeo, eum laborem Danaideum tentare qui Naturam in externis immutabilem deprehendere molitur.

Dispositionem dichotomam omnium naturalissimam esse, et unicam veram posuit Friesius; ex hac quaternariam derivari apud omnes constat; quinariæ autem, quam vindicavit acutissimus Macleay, necessitas minus manifesta est, existentia imo ejus diu me effugit. Fatendum autem est, series affinitatum quas in systemate nostro maxime sunt naturales, sæpius in ordinem quinarium, me invito, collocari.

Circulos magis minusve clausos veras affinitates plantarum exprimere, ut bene exposuit Friesius, sæpissime inveni, nec dubito quin revera sit hæc lex affinitatis lapis lydius. Nihilominus circuli plurimi adsunt adhuc imperfectissimi, quorum forte quidam semper incompleti erint, ex ipsa rerum natura; alii, et maxima pars, mox perficiendi, ut experientia quotidiana docuit. Studium sit Botanicorum saltus hos, vel si mavis hiatus, perite replere; sic enim labores in punctum unicum directi ad scientiæ perfectionem pertinebunt; sic vera sectionum dignitas, sic veræ nixuum relationes patefactæ erint, et Regni Vegetabilis Systema nomen *Naturale* jure sibi vindicabit.



NIXUS PLANTARUM.

SINGULA sphaera (sectio) ideam quandam exponit, indeque ejus character notione simplici optime exprimitur. *Fries.*

CLASSES.

Sexuales	{	vasculares	{	I. EXOGENÆ angiospermæ.
		evasculares	 II. GYMNOSPERMÆ.
				III. ENDOGENÆ.
				IV. RHIZANTHÆÆ.

V. ESEXUALES.

Hi circulum formant, cujus centrum sunt Exogenæ et Endogenæ, et punctum commune Esexuales. Ordinatio hujusmodi:

Exogenæ, Endogenæ,
Gymnospermæ, Rhizanthææ,
Esexuales.

Exogenæ in Endogenas abeunt per Smilales, in Gymnospermas per Piperales; Gymnospermæ in Esexuales per Equisetum et Cycadem; Esexuales in Rhizanthæas per Fungos; Rhizanthææ in Endogenas per Aroideas: sic circulus completus.

CLASSIS I. EXOGENÆ.

Subclasses sunt

- { Completæ; calyce corollaque perfectis; v. saltem calyce altius
 evoluto si petala desint; abeunt in
 1. POLYPETALAS.
 3. MONOPETALAS.
 2. INCOMPLETEÆ; corolla nulla; calyce sæpius parum
 evoluto v. omnino deficiente.

Exogenarum nulla inventa est divisio magis naturæ consentanea quam illa quæ e floris evolutione diversa pendet: revera characteres haud semper constant, et difficultas oritur e generibus alioquin omnino ordinibus polypetalis pertinentibus in quibus nihilominus petala deficiunt, et similibus. Coordinatio tamen his principiis fundata omnino naturalis est, si rite perspiciantur.

Meo sensu omnes ordines quibus sunt organa floralia herbacea depauperatave *Incompletis* pertinent, non obstante duplici horum organorum serie—quales sunt Menispermeæ; nec a polypetalis repellendi alii, quales Euphorbiaceæ, quibus petala colorata sæpissime adsunt, quamvis genera quædam Europæa usitiora petalis carent. Genera polypetala, quæ ob petalorum cohesionem monopetala simulant, ægre equidem distinguenda nisi affinitate et eo quod petalorum *bases* parum adhærent; hoc autem, si rite observetur, difficultatem diminuit—in veris monopetalis styli rarissime dividuntur, et pistilla raro apocarpa sunt; dum fere omnes polypetalæ quorum petala cohærent sunt apocarpa; v. g. Meliaceæ, Diosmeæ, Malvaceæ, Crasulaceæ, Anonaceæ, Leguminosæ, &c.

SUBCLASSIS I. POLYPETALÆ.

Cohortes sunt

1. ALBUMINOSÆ; embryo albumine multoties minore.
2. GYNOBASICÆ; carpellis circa axin elevatum perductum ordinatis.
3. EPIGYNÆ; ovario infero, sæpius disco epigyno. (N.B. Huc pertinent genera quædam hypogyna* diplostemonea, calyce longe tubuloso: laciniis depauperatis.)
4. PARIETALES; placentis parietalibus.
5. CALYCOSÆ; calyce incomplete verticillato: sepalis 2 exterioribus.
6. SYNCARPÆ; characteribus nullis præcedentium; sed carpellis conferruminatis.
7. APOCARPÆ; characteribus nullis præcedentium; sed carpellis distinctis, v. facie separabilibus, v. solitariis.

* Hoc libello omnia genera hypogyna dicuntur quibus ovarium superum, et epigyna quibus inferum; ergo hypogynesis nostra = perigynesis et hypogynesis aliorum.

Seu

APOCARPÆ (<i>rosales</i>) (<i>ranales</i>)	ALBUMINOSÆ
(<i>saxales</i>)	(<i>ranales</i>)
(<i>onagrales</i>)	(<i>malvales</i>)
EPIGYNÆ	SYNCARPÆ
(<i>cucurbitales</i>)	(<i>silinales</i>)
(<i>passionales</i>)	(<i>cistales</i>)
PARIETALES	CALYCOSÆ
(<i>violales</i>)	(<i>guttales</i>)
(<i>geraniales</i>)	GYNOBASICÆ (<i>rutales</i>)

—◆—

COHORS I. ALBUMINOSÆ.

Nixus 1. *Ranales*. Apocarpæ, herbaceæ, v. placentis sæpe parietalibus.

Tri-pentameræ, aquosæ	1. Ranunculaceæ.
	1. § Sarraceniæ.
Di-tetrameræ, sæpius lactifluæ	2. Papaveraceæ.
	2. § Fumariaceæ.
Vitellosæ	3. Nymphæaceæ.
	3. § Podophylleæ.
	3. § Hydropeltideæ.
Cryptocarpæ	4. Nelumboneæ.
Perigynæ	5. Cephaloteæ <i>R.Br.</i>

Nixus 2. *Anonales*. Apocarpæ, lignosæ.

Unisexuales, trilobæ	6. Myristicæ.
Stipulatæ, impunctatæ	7. Magnoliaceæ.
Stipulatæ, punctatæ	8. Winteræ.
Exstipulatæ, tripetalæ	9. Anonaceæ.
	9. § Schizandreæ <i>Bl.</i>
Exstipulatæ, pentapetalæ	10. Dilleniaceæ.

Nixus 3. *Umbellales*. Epigynæ, umbellatæ.

Dicarpæ	11. Umbelliferæ.
Pleiocarpæ	12. Araliaceæ.

Nixus 4. *Grossales*. Epigynæ, racemosæ.

Parietales	13. Grossulaceæ.
Centrales,* polyspermæ	14. Escalloniæ.
Centrales, oligospermæ	15. Bruniaceæ.

* *i. e.* placentis centralibus.

Nixus 5. *Pittosporales*. Hypogynæ, centrales.

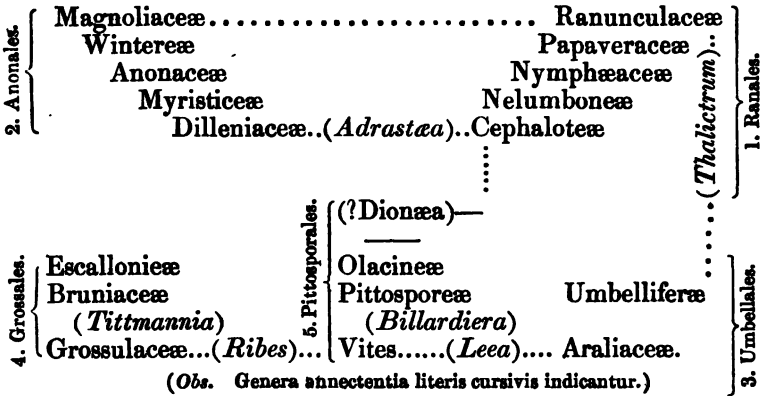
- Oligospermæ, biloculares 16. Vites.
- Polyspermæ, pluriloculares 17. Pittosporeæ.
- Schistopetalæ, asymmetricæ 18. Olacineæ.

Polysperma, 1-locularis 19. ? Dionæa.

Cohors verosimiliter omnino naturalis; etiam characteri essentiali conformis, si Nelumbium exalbuminosum excipias. Dionæa sola alienigena videtur; forsitan punctum commune Pittosporalium adhuc incompletarum, inter quas omnino analoga est cum Cephaloto in Ranalibus, Adrastæa? in Anonalibus.

Non obstantibus ordinibus quibusdam deficientibus, cohors circulum fere clausum efficit. Ranales in Umbellales abeunt per Thalictum; Umbellales in Pittosporales per Leeam; Pittosporales in Grossales per Vitim et Billardieram; Ranales in Anonales per plurima genera.

Series affinitatum fortasse sequenti modo exponenda est;



COHORTS II. GYNOBASICÆ.

Nixus 1. *Rutales*. Monostylæ (v. punctatæ).

- Gynobasis carnosæ, carpella distincta 20. Ochnaceæ.
- Alternifoliæ, staminibus squamis insertis 21. Simarubaceæ.
- Exstipulatæ, capsulares 22. Rutaceæ.
- 22. § Diosmeæ.
- Stipulatæ, oppositifoliæ 23. Zygophyllæ.
- Unisexuales 24. Xanthoxyleæ.

Nixus 2. *Geraniales*. Polystylæ, syncarpæ.

- Indehiscentes, symmetricæ 25. Hydrocereæ.
- Indehiscentes, asymmetricæ 26. Tropæoleæ.
- Pentacocceæ, rostratæ 27. Geraniaceæ.
- Polyspermæ, symmetricæ 28. Oxalideæ.
- Polyspermæ, asymmetricæ 29. Balsamineæ.

Nixus 3. *Coriales*. Polystylæ, apocarpæ.

30. Coriariæ.

Nixus 4. *Flörkeales*. Monostylæ, schistocarpæ.

31. Limnanthæ *R. Br.*

Cohors ab Agardhio primum stabilita, procul dubio naturalissima, quamvis adhuc turmis plurimis orbata. Brunonius stationem Flörkealium melius quam ego perspexit.

COHORS III. EPIGYNÆ.

Nixus 1. *Onagrales*. Oligandræ, centrales.

Tetrameræ	32. Onagrarïæ.
	32. § Circæacææ.
	32. § Halorageææ.
Monocarpæ, platypetalæ	33. Combretacææ.
Monocarpæ, stenopetalæ	34. Alangiææ.
Interstipulares	35. Rhizophoreææ.
! Hypogynæ	36. Salicariææ.

Nixus 2. *Myrtales*. Polyandræ, centrales.

Unicostatæ, staminibus inflexis	37. Memecyleææ.
Punctatæ	38. Myrtacææ.
Multicostatæ, staminibus inflexis	39. Melastomacææ.
Alternifoliæ, irregulares	40. Lecythideææ.
Impunctatæ, staminibus rectis	41. Philadelphæææ.

Nixus 3. *Cornales*. Valvatæ.

Stipulatæ	42. Hamamelideææ.
Exstipulatæ	43. Corneææ.
Parasiticæ, petalis antheriferis	44. Lorantheææ.

Nixus 4. *Cucurbitales*. Parietales.

Unisexuales, apetalæ	45. Cucurbitacææ.
Coronatæ*	46. Loaseææ.
Pleistopetalæ	47. Cactææ.
Glanduliferæ, petalis sepalisque similibus	48. Homalineææ.

Nixus 5. *Begoniales*. Unisexuales, centrales.

49. Begoniacææ.

Characteri cohortis hujus repugnant equidem omnes Salicariæ pluresque Melastomacææ; an igitur verus? Naturali tamen nexu omnes colligi videntur, et locum optime indicari Begoniæ adhuc incerto sitæ. Cucurbitacææ revera apetalæ sunt, sed earum calyx maxime evolutus corollæ procul dubio fungitur officio.

* *i. e.* staminibus abortivis coronam Passifloræ simulantibus.

COHORS IV. PARIETALES.

Nixus 1. *Cruciales*. Curvembriæ, exalbuminosæ.

Tetradynamæ	50. Cruciferæ.
Polyandræ	51. Capparideæ.
Tricarpæ	52. Resedaceæ.

Nixus 2. *Violales*. Oligandræ, corona nulla.

Stipulatæ	53. Violaceæ.
Punctatæ	54. Samydeæ.
Siliquosæ	55. Moringeæ.
Circinatæ	56. Droseraceæ.
Calyce costato	57. Frankeniaceæ.

Nixus 3. *Passionales*. Coronatæ, petiolis sæpius glandulosis.

Stipulatæ	58. Passifloreæ.
Unisexuales	59. Papayaceæ.
Placentæ per omnem parietem effusæ	60. Flacourtiaceæ.
Exstipulatæ, ovario stipitato . . .	61. Malesherbiaceæ.
Exstipulatæ, ovario sessili (corona 0)	62. Turneraceæ.

Nixus 4. *Bixales*. Polyandræ, punctatæ.

63. Bixineæ

Passionalium character certe latet, ob Turneraceas; cæterum cohors affinitates bene colligit. Resedaceas Capparideis conterminas esse olim negavi, mox Brunonius asseruit, nuper Henslovius probavit. In hoc quoque pessime judicavi quod Datisceas Resedaceis appropinquavi, non obstante Brunonii sagacissimi monitu.

COHORS V. CALYCOSÆ.

Nixus 1. *Guttales*. Polyandræ, exalbuminosæ, isopetalæ.*

Oligospermæ, simplicifoliæ	64. Guttiferæ.
Oligospermæ, compositifoliæ . . .	65. Rhizoboleæ.
Polyspermæ, asymmetricæ, alternifoliæ.	66. Marcgraaviaceæ.
Polyspermæ, polystylæ	67. Hypericineæ.

Nixus 2. *Theales*. Polyandræ, exalbuminosæ, anisopetalæ. 68. Ternströmiaceæ.Nixus 3. *Acerales*. Asymmetricæ, oligandræ.

Gymnopetalæ, fructu dimero clauso alato	69. Acerineæ.
Discoideæ, petalis appendiculatis, fructu trimero	70. Sapindaceæ.
Gymnopetalæ, fructu dehiscente . .	71. Hippocastaneæ.
Papilionaceæ	72. Polygalæ.
Calcaratæ	73. Vochyaceæ.

* *i. e.* petalis sepalis æqualibus.

Nixus 4. *Cistales*. Albuminosæ, regulares.

Decandræ	74. Lineæ.
Polyandræ, involucratæ	75. Chlenaceæ.
Polyandræ, monostylæ, radícula hilo remota	76. Cistineæ.
Polyandræ, polystylæ, trichospermæ	77. Reaumurieæ.

Nixus 5. *Berberales*. Monocarpæ, antherarum val-
vulis recurvis. 78. Berberideæ.

Hujus cohortis characteres caute distinguendi. Gynobasicæ plurimæ calyces habent pariter imbricatos, sed gynobasei amoventur. Imbricatio in eo constat quod verticillus foliorum floralium frangitur, unde unum vel 2 foliola calycis cæteris omnino sunt externa.

COHORTS VI. SYNCARPÆ.

Nixus 1. *Malvales*. Valvatæ, carpellis 4 v. pluribus.

Synandræ, antheris bilocularibus	79. Sterculiaceæ.
Synandræ, antheris unilocularibus	80. Malvaceæ.
Porandræ, schistopetalæ	81. Elæocarpeæ.
Eleutherandræ, hypogynæ	82. Tiliaceæ.
Synandræ, calyce in fructu aucto irre- gulari	83. Dipterocarpeæ.

Nixus 2. *Meliales*. Imbricatæ, carpellis 4 v. pluribus.

Tubiferæ, seminibus apteris	84. Meliaceæ.
Submonadelphæ, seminibus alatis	85. Cedreleæ.
Monadelphæ, connectivis dilatatis	86. Humiriaceæ.
Punctatæ, fructu succulento	87. Aurantiaceæ.
Perigynæ, disco maximo	88. Spondiaceæ.

Nixus 3. *Rhamnales*. Valvatæ, carpellis 4 paucioribus.

Stamina petalis opposita	89. Rhamneæ.
Stamina petalis alterna	90. Chaillieticeæ.
Porandræ, carunculatæ	91. Tremandræ.
Subpolyandræ, succulentæ	92. Nitrariaceæ.
Balsamifluæ	93. Burseraceæ.

Nixus 4. *Euphorbiales*. Imbricatæ, carpellis 4 pauci-
oribus.

Unisexuales, tricocceæ	*94. Euphorbiaceæ.
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* Euphorbiaceæ apetalis semper referuntur; nescio quo jure, cum inter genera 61 cl. Jussieo illustrata, 32 sunt corollata; ordinis evolutio versus petala et statum completum manifeste tendit.

Hermaphroditæ, synpetalæ . . .	95. Stackhouseæ.
Polyspermæ, synpetalæ . . .	96. Fouquieraceæ.
Hermaphroditæ, apopetalæ . . .	97. Celastrineæ.
	97. § Hippocrateaceæ.
	97. § Staphyleaceæ.
Unguiculatæ, pterocarpæ . . .	98. Malpighiaceæ.
	98. § Erythroxyloæ.

Nixus 5. *Silenales*. Embryo circa albumen farinaceum arcuatus.

Disepalæ	99. Portulacææ.
Tetra-penta-sepalæ, sepalis concretis.	100. Silenææ.
Tetra-penta-sepalæ, sepalis distinctis.	101. Alsineææ.
Loculicidæ, trichospermæ . . .	102. Tamariscineææ.
Stipulatæ	103. Illecebreææ.

COHORS VII. APOCARPÆ.

Nixus 1. *Rosales*. Exalbuminosæ.

Regulares	104. Rosaceææ.
	104. § Pomaceææ.
	104. § Sanguisorbeææ.
	104. § Amygdaleææ.
Leguminiferæ, radícula hilo proxima.	105. Leguminosææ.
	105. § Swartzieææ.
	105. § Cæsalpinieææ.
	105. § Mimoseææ.
Leguminiferæ, radícula hilo remota.	106. Connaraceææ.
Stylus a basi carpellorum . . .	107. Chrysobalanææ.
Pleistopetalæ	108. Calycantheææ.

Nixus 2. *Saxales*. Dicarpeæ, polyspermæ, albuminosæ.

Porandræ, polyandræ	109. Baueraceææ.
Oppositifoliæ, stipulis interpetiolaribus	110. Cunoniaceææ.
Alternifoliæ	111. Saxifrageææ.

Nixus 3. *Ficoidales*. Curvembriæ, albuminosæ.

112. Ficoideææ.

Nixus 4. *Crassales*. Pleiocarpeæ, polyspermæ, albuminosæ.

Carpella sepalis alterna	113. Crassulaceææ.
Staminum dimidia sterilis . . .	114. Galacineææ.

Nixus 5. *Balsamales*. Balsamifluæ.

Punctatæ, monocarpeæ	115. Amyrideææ.
Impunctatæ	116. Anacardiaceææ.

SUBCLASSIS II. INCOMPLETÆ.

Cohortes sunt

1. TUBIFERÆ; calyce tubuloso, sæpe corollam simulante; (nec characteribus sequentium).
2. CURVEMBRIÆ; embryone circa albumen arcuato, v. hippocrepico, v. spirali; (calyce raro tubuloso).
3. RECTEMBRIÆ; calyce valde imperfecto, embryone recto.
4. ACHLAMYDEÆ; calyce corollaque omnino deficientibus.
5. COLUMNIFERÆ; staminibus monadelphis.

Seu

CURVEMBRIÆ (<i>sclerales</i>)	(<i>daphnales</i>)	TUBIFERÆ.
(cocculales)		(? proteales)
(piperales)		(aristolochiales)
ACHLAMYDEÆ		COLUMNIFERÆ
(salicales)		(? nepenthales)
(amentales)	RECTEMBRIÆ	(? urticales)

Nyctagineæ ideæ subclassis in quibusdam speciebus repugnant, calyx enim petaloideus omnino plantas polypetalas refert. Thymelæarum glandulæ fauciales stamina abortiva videntur nec petala, quia nec marcescunt nec unquam in statu petaloideo augentur.

COHORS I. TUBIFERÆ.

- Nixus 1. *Santalales*. Epigynæ. . 117. Santalaceæ.
- Nixus 2. *Daphnales*. Imbricatæ, monocarpæ.
 Eleutherandræ, lepidotæ 118. Elæagneæ.
 Eleutherandræ, glabræ 119. Thymelææ.
 Unisexuales, cotyledonibus lobatis 120. Hernandiæ.
 Monadelphæ 121. Aquilarinæ.
- Nixus 3. *Proteales*. Valvatæ. . 122. Proteaceæ.
- Nixus 4. *Laureales*. Antherarum valvulis recurvis.
 Foliosæ, arborescentes, aromaticæ . . 123. Laurinæ.
 Aphyllæ, herbaceæ, insipidæ . . . 124. Cassytheæ.
Bartl.
- Nixus 5. *Penæales*. Polycarpæ. . 125. Penæaceæ.

COHORS II. CURVEMBRIÆ.

- Nixus 1. *Chenopodales*. Albuminosæ, radícula hilo proxima.
 Xeranthæ, multibracteata 126. Amarantaceæ.
 Chloranthæ, monocarpæ 127. Chenopodeæ.
 Chromanthæ, polycarpæ 128. Phytolacceæ.

- Nixus 2. *Polygonales*. Albuminosæ, radícula hilo
aversa. 129. Polygonææ.
- Nixus 3. *Petivales*. Exalbuminosæ, cotyledonibus
spiralibus. 130. Petiveracææ.
- Nixus 4. *Sclerales*. Albuminosæ, tubo calycis in-
durato.
Limbo calycis herbaceo 131. Scleranthææ.
Limbo calycis petaloideo 132. Nyctagineææ.
- Nixus 5. *Cocculales*. Exalbuminosæ, cotyledonibus
planis. 133. Menispermeææ.

Menispermeas revera incompletas esse, non obstantibus verticillis du-
plicibus perianthii, vix dubitandum; nec ulla est ratio quare ad polypetalas
relegendur nisi numerus partium ternarius, character sane levissimus. Medium
quasi tenent inter Exogenas et Endogenas.

COHORS III. RECTEMBRIÆ.

- Nixus 1. *Amentales*. Pleiocarpæ, amentiferæ.
Flores foeminei cupula cincti 134. Cupuliferææ.
Flores foeminei amentis squamatis
ordinati 135. Betulineææ.
- Nixus 2. *Urticales*. Monocarpæ v. polycarpæ, con-
tinuæ (evaginatae).
Scabridæ, antheris long. dehiscentibus 136. Urticeææ.
136. § Ceratophylleææ.
136. § Artocarpeææ.
Antheræ transverse dehiscentibus 137. Stilagineææ.
Inspidæ, hypogynæ 138. Empetreeæ.*
Aromaticæ, hypogynæ 139. Myriceææ.
Balsamifluæ, epigynæ 140. Juglandææ.
- Nixus 3. *Casuarales*. Monocarpæ, articulatae (vagi-
natae). 141. Casuarineææ.
- Nixus 4. *Ulmales*. Dicarpeæ, scabræ. 142. Ulmaceææ.
- Nixus 5. *Datiscales*. Polyspermææ.
Epigynæ 143. Datisceææ.
Hypogynæ 144. Lacistemeææ.

* Stigma squamæque hypogynæ inter alia veram affinitatem Empetrearum cum
Myricæis demonstrare videntur.

COHORTS IV. ACHLAMYDEÆ.

Nixus 1. *Piperales*. Spicatae, monocarpae.

- Oppositifoliae, stipulis interpetiolaribus. 145. Chloranthae.
 Alternifoliae, polycarpae 146. Saurureae.
 Alternifoliae, monocarpae 147. Piperaceae.

Nixus 2. *Salicinales*. Amentaceae, monocarpae v. apocarpae.

- Polyspermæ, seminibus comosis . . 148. Salicineae.
 Monospermæ 149. Platanæ.
 Polyspermæ seminibus calvis . . 150. Balsamifluæ *Bl.*

Nixus 3. *Monimiales*. Involucratae.

- Antherae longitudinaliter dehiscentes 151. Monimieae.
 Antherarum valvulae recurvae . . 152. Atherospermeae.

Nixus 4. *Podostemales*. Dicarpace, polyspermæ.

153. Podostemeae.

Nixus 5. *Callitriales*. Polycarpae. 154. Callitrichineae.

COHORTS V. COLUMNIFERÆ.

Nixus 1. *Nepenthales*. Hypogynae. 155. Nepentheae.Nixus 2. *Aristolochiales*. Epigynae. 156. Aristolochiae.

SUBCLASSIS III. MONOPETALÆ.

Cohortes sunt

1. POLYCARPÆ; hypogynæ (raro epigynæ) ovario polycarpo.
2. EPIGYNÆ; epigynæ, ovario 2-00-carpo.
3. DICARPÆ; hypogynæ regulares, ovario dicarpo.
4. PERSONATÆ; hypogynæ irregulares, ovario dicarpo.
5. AGGREGATÆ; ovario monocarpo.

Seu

AGGREGATÆ (<i>asterales</i>) (<i>campanales</i>) (<i>dipsales</i>) <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> (<i>labiales</i>) PERSONATÆ (<i>scrophulales</i>) <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> (<i>solanales</i>)	EPIGYNÆ (<i>cinchonales</i>) <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> (<i>primulales</i>) POLYCARPÆ (<i>nolanales</i>) <hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> (..... DICARPÆ (<i>echiales</i>))
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COHOR I. POLYCARPÆ.

- Nixus 1. *Breviales*. Exalbuminosæ, carpellis 5.
157. Brexiaceæ.
- Nixus 2. *Ericales*. Porandræ, carpellis 4-5.
Semina alata 158. Pyrolaceæ.
Antheræ biloculares, semina aptera . 159. Ericææ.
Antheræ biloculares, ovarium inferum 160. Vacciniææ.
Antheræ uniloculares 161. Epacrideææ.
- Nixus 3. *Primulales*. Schistandræ, albuminosæ, carpellis 4-5.
Herbæ, petalis staminibus oppositis . 162. Primulaceææ.
Lignosæ, petalis staminibus oppositis 163. Myrsinææ.
Lactescentes, calyce corollaque duplicibus 164. Sapoteææ.
Aquosæ, staminibus sepalis duplis . 165. Ebenaceææ.
165. § Styraceææ.
Aquosæ, staminibus sepalis æqualibus 166. Ilicinæææ.
- Nixus 4. *Nolanales*. Schistocarpæ, carpellis 5 plibusve. 167. Nolanaceæ m.
- Nixus 5. *Volvales*. Carpellis 2-4.
Aphyllæ, embryo spirali 168. Cuscutææ m.
Volubiles, æstivatione plicata . . . 169. Convolvulaceææ.
Rectæ, æstivatione imbricata, carpellis 3. 170. Polemoniaceææ.
Polystylæ, polyspermæ 171. Hydroleaceææ.

COHOR II. EPIGYNÆ.

- Nixus 1. *Campanales*. Exstipulatæ, polyspermæ.
Synandræ 172. Lobeliaceææ.
Eleutherandræ 173. Campanulaceææ.
! Polyandræ ?? 174. Belvisiææ.
Diandræ 175. Columelliaceææ.
- Nixus 2. *Goodenales*. Stigma indusiatum.
Gynandræ 176. Stylidiææ.
Polyspermæ 177. Goodenoviææ.
Oligospermæ 178. Scævoleææ.
- Nixus 3. *Cinchonales*. Stipulæ interfoliaceææ.
Albuminosæ 179. Cinchonaceææ.
Exalbuminosæ 180. Lygodysodeaceææ
Bartl.

- Nixus 4. *Capriales*. Exstipulatæ, oligospermæ.
181. Caprifoliaceæ.
- Nixus 5. *Stellales*. Didymocarpæ, foliis verticillatis
exstipulatis. 182. Stellatæ.

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Cohors III. DICARPÆ.

- Nixus 1. *Gentianales*. Symmetricæ, carpellis accum-
bentibus ().
- Induviatæ, imbricatæ 183. Gentianeæ.
Valvatæ 184. Spigeliaceæ.
Contortæ, eleutherandræ 185. Apocynææ.
Gynandræ 186. Asclepiadeæ.
- Nixus 2. *Oleales*. Diandræ.
- Valvatæ 187. Oleaceæ.
Imbricatæ 188. Jasmineæ.
- Nixus 3. *Loganiales*. Asymmetricæ, pleiandræ.
- Stipulatæ 189. Loganiaceæ.
Subpentandræ 190. Potaliaceæ.
- Nixus 4. *Echiales*. Inflorescentia gyrata.
- Schistocarpæ 191. Boragineæ.
Syncarpæ, stylo bifido 192. Ehretiaceæ.
192. § Heliotropiceæ.
Syncarpæ, stylo dichotomo 193. Cordiaceæ.
Uniloculares, placentis parietalibus 194. Hydrophyllææ.
- Nixus 5. *Solanales*. Symmetricæ, carpellis incum-
bentibus ().
- Curvembriæ, cotyledonibus cylindricis 195. Solaneæ.
Rectembriæ, cotyledonibus foliaceis 196. Cestrineæ
Schlecht.

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Cohors IV. PERSONATÆ.

- Nixus 1. *Labiales*. Bi-quadri-ovuliferæ.
- Schistocarpæ 197. Labiatæ.
Sub-4-loculares, radícula infera 198. Verbenaceæ.
Sub-4-loculares, radícula supera 199. Myoporineæ.
Biloculares, ovulis pendulis, anth. 1-loc. 200. Selagineæ.
Biloculares, ovulis erectis, anth. 2-loc. 201. Stilbineæ *Kth.*
- Nixus 2. *Bignoniales*. Exalbuminosæ, retinaculis
nullis.
- Pterospermæ 202. Bignoniaceæ.

- Nucamentaceæ 203. Pedalineæ.
 Quadriplacentatæ, seminibus apteris 204. Cyrtandraceæ.
- Nixus 3. *Scrophulales*. Polyspermæ, albuminosæ.
 Foliosæ, ovario supero 205. Scrophularineæ.
 Aphyllæ, embryo minuto 206. Orobancheæ.
 Foliosæ, ovario subinfero 1-loculari 207. Gesnereæ.
- Nixus 4. *Acanthales*. Exalbuminosæ, retinaculatæ.
 208. Acanthaceæ.
- Nixus 4. *Lentibales*. Placenta centrali libera.
 209. Lentibulariæ.

COHOR V. AGGREGATÆ.

- Nixus 1. *Asterales*. Syngenesistæ.
 Albuminosæ 210. Calycereæ.
 Exalbuminosæ 211. Compositæ.
- N.B. Circulus verosimiliter clausus, si Compositas e 4 ordinibus, nempe Cynarocephalis, Corymbiferis, Cichoraceis, Bilabiatisque habeas.
- Nixus 2. *Dipsales*. Eleutherandræ, epigynæ.
 Monocarpæ 212. Dipsaceæ.
 Tricarpæ, carpellis 2 abortientibus . 213. Valerianeæ.
- Nixus 3. *Brunoniales*. Monostylæ, indusiataæ.
 214. Brunoniaceæ.
- Nixus 4. *Plantales*. Monostylæ stigmatè nudo.
 Spuriæ* pluriloculares 215. Plantagineæ.
 Asymmetricæ 216. Globularineæ.
- Nixus 5. *Plumbales*. Pentastylæ, pentameræ.
 217. Plumbagineæ.

CLASSIS II. GYMNOSPERMÆ.

- Unigemmatæ, vernatione gyrata . . 218. Cycadeæ.
 Multigemmatæ, strobiliferæ . . . 219. Coniferæ.
 Multigemmatæ, monanthæ 220. Taxineæ.
 Acotyledoneæ 221. Equisetaceæ.

* Septorum situs loculos esse omnino abnormales pistillumque simplicissimum optime robat.

Seu

Cycadeæ Coniferæ
 (*zamia*)
 Equisetaceæ (*ephedra*) Taxineæ

Equiseta verosimiliter sunt Sexualium infimus gradus; inflorescentia, systemate vasculari, sexu (nempe filamentis clavatis=antheras, nucleo=ovulum), habitu, denique rudimentis lamellarum lignearum in trunco, sexualibus congruunt, e contrario esexualibus ovulo imperfecto tantum conveniunt,—characterē ut videtur minoris ponderis si ovula Rhizanthearum rite perpendas.

CLASSIS III. ENDOGENÆ.

Cohortes sunt

1. EPIGYNÆ; eleutherandræ, ovario infero.
2. GYNANDRÆ; synandræ, ovario infero.
3. HYPOGYNÆ; flore trimero colorato, ovario supero.
4. IMPERFECTÆ; flore herbaceo, v. imperfecto, v. nullo, v. denique dimero colorato, ovario supero.
5. GLUMACEÆ; bracteis squamaceis perianthii loco.

Seu

GYNANDRÆ (<i>orchideæ</i>) (<i>ixiales</i>)	EPIGYNÆ
(<i>apostasiæ</i>)	(<i>bromeliales</i>)
(<u><i>liliales</i></u>)	(<u><i>pandales</i></u>)
HYPOGYNÆ	IMPERFECTÆ
(<i>juncuales</i>)	(<i>typhales</i>)
(<u><i>restiaceæ</i></u>)	GLUMACEÆ (<u><i>cyperaceæ</i></u>)

COHORTS I. EPIGYNÆ.

Nixus 1. *Amomales*. Penniveniæ.

Monandræ, anthera 2-loculari . . .	222. Scitamineæ.
Monandræ, anthera 1-loculari . . .	223. Marantaceæ.
Pleiandræ	224. Musaceæ.

Nixus 2. *Narcissales*. Hexapetaloidæ, hexandræ.

Parvifloræ, testa crustacea . . .	225. Hypoxidæ.
Grandifloræ, planifoliæ . . .	226. Amaryllidæ.
Equitantes, lanigeræ . . .	227. Hæmodoraceæ.
Equitantes, pterocarpæ . . .	228. Burmanniæ.
Uniloculares, placentis parietalibus .	229. Taceæ <i>Presl.</i>

Nixus 3. *Ixiales*. Triandræ. . . . 230. Iridæ.Nixus 4. *Bromeliales*. Tripetaloidæ, lepidotæ (albuminosæ). 231. Bromeliaceæ.

Nixus 5. *Hydrales*. Tripetaloideæ, glabræ (exalbuminosæ). 232. Hydrocharideæ.

COHORS II. GYNANDRÆ.

Monandræ 233. Orchideæ.
 Diandræ, ovario 1-loculari 234. Cyripediæ *m*.
 Diandræ, ovario 3-loculari 235. Apostasiæ *m*.

COHORS III. HYPOGYNÆ.

Nixus 1. *Palmales*. Hexapetaloideæ, embryo vago.
 236. Palmæ.

Nixus 2. *Liliales*. Hexapetaloideæ, embryo axili.
 Petala post anthesin involuta . . . 237. Pontedereæ.
 Hexandræ, antheris posticis 238. Melanthaceæ.
 Irregulares, extra florem appendiculatæ 239. Gilliesiæ.
 Hexandræ (parvifloræ) testa crustacea 240. Asphodeleæ.
 Hexandræ (grandifloræ) testa molli . 241. Liliaceæ.

Nixus 3. *Commelales*. Tripetaloideæ, syncarpæ.
 242. Commelineæ.

Nixus 4. *Alismales*. Tripetaloideæ, polycarpæ.
 Placentis diffusis 243. Butomeæ.
 Placentis marginibus 244. Alismaceæ.

Nixus 5. *Juncales*. Subglumaceæ.
 Regulares 245. Junceæ.
 Irregulares, calyce diphylo 246. Philydreæ
R. Br.

COHORS IV. IMPERFECTÆ.

Nixus 1. *Pandales*. Spadiceæ, drupaceæ.
 Flores spirales, spiris vicissim ♂ et ♀ . 247. Cyclantheæ.
 Achlamydeæ, apocarpæ 248. Pandaneæ.

Nixus 2. *Arales*. Spadiceæ, baccatæ aut capsulares.
 Unisexuales, syncarpæ 249. Aroideæ.
 Hermaphroditæ, apocarpæ 250. Acoroideæ *Link.*

Nixus 3. *Typhales*. Spadiceæ, trisepalæ, antheris
 clavatis. 251. Typhaceæ.

Nixus 4. *Smilales*. Racemosæ, laxifloræ.

Unisexuales, ovario infero	252.	Dioscoreæ.
Hermaphroditæ, ovario supero	253.	Smilacææ.
Dimeræ, perianthio evoluto	254.	Roxburghiaceæ <i>Wall.</i>

Nixus 5. *Fluviales*. Spicatæ v. unifloræ.

Fluitantes, ovulis pendulis	255.	Fluviales.
Terrestres, ovulis erectis	256.	Juncagineæ.
Fluitantes, axi subnullo	257.	Pistiaceæ.

Cohors V. GLUMACEÆ.

Fistulosæ	258.	Gramineæ.
Monocarpæ, solidæ	259.	Cyperaceæ.
Polycarpæ, nudæ	260.	Desvauxiæ <i>m.</i>
Calycatæ, oligospermæ	261.	Restiaceæ.
		261. § Eriocauloneæ.
Corollatæ, polyspermæ	262.	Xyrideæ.

CLASSIS IV. RHIZANTHEÆ.

Polysepalæ, placentis parietalibus	263.	Rafflesiaceæ.
Tetrasepalæ, placentis parietalibus	264.	Cytineæ.
Asepalæ, synandræ, placenta centrali	265.	Balanophoreæ.
Asepalæ, eleutherandræ, placenta centrali	266.	Cynomorieæ <i>Endl.</i>

CLASSIS V. ESEXUALES.

Nixus 1. *Filicales*. Vasculares, phyllocarpæ, fistulosæ.

Annulo verticali	267.	Polypodiaceæ.
Annulo transverso	268.	Gleichenææ.
		268. § Parkeriaceæ.
Exannulatæ, thecis 1-ocularibus re- ticulatis	269.	Osmundaceæ.
Exannulatæ, thecis quasi multilocu- laribus	270.	Danæaceæ.
Exannulatæ, thecis 1-loc. aveniis	271.	Ophioglosseæ.

Nixus 2. *Lycopodales*. Vasculares, caulocarpæ, solidæ.

Gymnothecæ	272. Lycopodiaceæ.
Cryptothecæ, involucris uniformibus	273. Marsileaceæ.
Cryptothecæ, involucris biformibus .	274. Salviniæ.

Nixus 3. *Muscales*. Evasculares, heteronemeæ, theciferæ.

Operculatæ, thecis evalvibus . . .	275. Musci.
Operculatæ, thecis valvatis . . .	276. Andræaceæ <i>m.</i>
Deoperculatæ, thecis valvatis . . .	277. Jungermanniaceæ <i>m.</i>
Deoperculatæ, thecis evalvibus . .	278. Hepaticæ.

Nixus 4. *Charales*. Evasculares, heteronemeæ, globuliferæ. 279. Characeæ.

Nixus 5. *Fungales*. Evasculares, homonemeæ.

Velatæ	280. Fungi.
Nudæ, aëreæ	281. Lichenes.
Nudæ, aquaticæ	282. Algæ.

INDEX ORDINUM.

ACANTHACEÆ, 208
Acerinæ, 69
Acoroidæ, 250
Alangiæ, 34
Algæ, 282
Alismacæ, 244
Alsinæ, 101
Amarantacæ, 126
Amaryllidæ, 226
§ Amygdalæ, 104
Amyridæ, 115
Anacardiæ, 116
Andræacæ, 276
Anonacæ, 9
Apocynæ, 185
Apostasiæ, 235
Aquilarinæ, 121
Araliacæ, 12
Aristolochiæ, 156
Aroidæ, 249
§ Artocarpæ, 136
Asclepiadæ, 186
Asphodelæ, 240
Atherospermæ, 152
Aurantiacæ, 87

Balanophoræ, 265
Balsaminæ, 29
Balsamiflæ, 150
Baueracæ, 109
Begoniacæ, 49
?? Belvisiæ, 174
Berberidæ, 78
Betulinæ, 135
Bignoniacæ, 202
Bixinæ, 63
Boraginæ, 191
Brexiacæ, 157

Bromeliacæ, 231
Bruniacæ, 15
Brunoniacæ, 214
Burmanniæ, 228
Bursaceræ, 93.
Butomæ, 243

Cactæ, 47
§ Cæsalpinicæ, 105
Callitrichinæ, 154
Calycanthæ, 108
Calyceræ, 208
Campanulacæ, 173
Capparidæ, 51
Caprifoliacæ, 181
Cassythæ, 124
Casuarinæ, 141
Cedreæ, 85
Celastrinæ, 97
Cephalotæ, 5
§ Ceratophyllæ, 136
Cestrinæ, 196
Chailletiacæ, 90
Characæ, 279
Chenopodæ, 127
Chlenacæ, 75
Chloranthæ, 145
Chrysobalanæ, 107
Cinchonacæ, 179
§ Circæacæ, 32
Cistinæ, 76
Columelliacæ, 175
Combretacæ, 33
Commelinæ, 241
Compositæ, 211
Coniferæ, 219
Connaracæ, 106
Convolvulacæ, 169

Cordiaceæ, 193
Coriariæ, 30
Cornæ, 43
Crassulaceæ, 112
Cruciferae, 50
Cucurbitaceæ, 45
Cunoniaceæ, 110
Cupuliferæ, 134
Cuscutæ, 168
Cycadæ, 218
Cyclantheæ, 247
Cynomoriæ, 266
Cyperaceæ, 259
Cypripediæ, 234
Cyrtandraceæ, 204
Cytinæ, 264

Danæaceæ, 270
Datisceæ, 143
Desvauxiæ, 260
Dilleniaceæ, 10
Dioscoreæ, 252
? Dionæa, 19
§ Diosmeæ, 22
Dipsaceæ, 212
Dipterocarpeæ, 83
Droseraceæ, 56

Ebenaceæ, 165
Ehretiaceæ, 192
Elæagneæ, 118
Elæocarpeæ, 81
Empetreæ, 138
Epacridæ, 161
Equisetaceæ, 221
Ericæ, 159
§ Eriocauloneæ, 261
§ Erythroxyloæ, 98
Escalloniæ, 14
Euphorbiaceæ, 94

Ficoideæ, 112
Flacourtiaceæ, 60
Fluviales, 255
Fouquieraceæ, 96
Frankeniaceæ, 57
§ Fumariaceæ, 2
Fungi, 280

Galacineæ, 114
Gentianeæ, 183
Geraniaceæ, 27
Gesneræ, 207
Gilliesiæ, 239
Gleichenæ, 268
Globularineæ, 216
Goodenoviæ, 177
Gramineæ, 258
Grossulaceæ, 13
Guttiferæ, 64

Hæmodoraceæ, 227
§ Halorageæ, 32
Hamamelidæ, 42
§ Heliotropiceæ, 192
Hepaticæ, 278
Hernandiæ, 120
§ Hippocrateaceæ, 97
Hippocastaneæ, 71
Homalinæ, 48
Humiriaceæ, 86
Hydrocereæ, 25
Hydrocharidæ, 232
Hydroleaceæ, 171
§ Hydropeltidæ, 3
Hydrophyllæ, 194
Hypericinæ, 67
Hypoxidæ, 225

Ilicinæ, 166
Illecebreæ, 103
Iridæ, 230

Jasminæ, 188
Juglandæ, 140
Juncagineæ, 256
Junceæ, 245
Jungermanniaceæ, 277

Labiatae, 197
Lacistemæ, 144
Laurinæ, 126
Lecythidæ, 40
Leguminosæ, 105
Lentibulariæ, 209
Lichenes, 281
Liliaceæ, 241

Limnanthææ, 31
 Lineæ, 74
 Loasææ, 46
 Lobeliacææ, 172
 Loganiacææ, 189
 Loranthææ, 44
 Lycopodiaceææ, 272
 Lygodsodeaceææ, 180

Magnoliacææ, 7
 Melanthacææ, 238
 Melastomacææ, 40
 Malesherbiacææ, 61
 Malpighiacææ, 98
 Malvacææ, 80
 Marantacææ, 223
 Marcgraaviacææ, 65
 Marsileacææ, 273
 Meliacææ, 84
 Memecyleæ, 37
 Menispermææ, 133
 § Mimoseæ, 105
 Monimiææ, 151
 Moringææ, 55
 Musacææ, 224
 Musci, 275
 Myoporinææ, 199
 Myricææ, 139
 Myristicææ, 6
 Myrsinææ, 163
 Myrtacææ, 38

Nelumboneæ, 4
 Nepentheæ, 155
 Nitrariacææ, 92
 Nolanacææ, 167
 Nyctaginææ, 132
 Nymphæacææ, 3

Ochnacææ, 20
 Olacinææ, 18
 Oleacææ, 187
 Onagrariæ, 32
 Ophioglosseæ, 271
 Orchidææ, 233
 Orobanchææ, 206
 Osmundacææ, 269
 Oxalidææ, 29

Palmæ, 236

Pandanææ, 248
 Papaveracææ, 2
 Papayacææ, 59
 § Parkeriacææ, 263
 Passifloreæ, 59
 Pedalinææ, 203
 Petiveracææ, 130
 Penæacææ, 125
 Philadelphææ, 41
 Philydrææ, 246
 Phytolaccææ, 128
 Pistiacææ, 257
 Pittosporeæ, 17
 Piperacææ, 147
 Platanææ, 149
 Plantaginææ, 215
 Plumbaginææ, 217
 § Podophylleæ, 3
 Podostemeæ, 153
 Polemoniaceææ, 3. 170
 Polygalææ, 72
 Polygonææ, 129
 Polypodiaceææ, 267
 § Pomacææ, 104
 Pontederææ, 237
 Portulacææ, 99
 Potaliacææ, 190
 Primulacææ, 162
 Proteacææ, 122
 Pyrolacææ, 158

Rafflesiaceææ, 263
 Ranunculacææ, 1
 Reaumuriææ, 77
 Resedacææ, 52
 Restiacææ, 261
 Rhamnææ, 89
 Rhizoboleæ, 65
 Rhizophoreæ, 35
 Rosacææ, 104
 Roxburghiacææ, 254
 Rutacææ, 22

Salicariæ, 36
 Salicinææ, 148
 Salviniææ, 274
 Samydeæ, 54
 § Sanguisorbeæ, 104
 Santalacææ, 117
 Sapindacææ, 70

- Sapotæ, 164
 § Sarraceniæ, 1
 Saururæ, 146
 Saxifragæ, 111
 Scævoleæ, 178
 § Schizandree, 9
 Scitamineæ, 222
 Scleranthæ, 131
 Scrophularinæ, 205
 Selagineæ, 200
 Silenæ, 100
 Simarubaceæ, 21
 Smilacæ, 253
 Solanæ, 195
 Spigeliacæ, 184
 Spondiacæ, 88
 Stackhouseæ, 95
 § Staphyleacæ, 97
 Stellatæ, 182
 Sterculiacæ, 79
 Stilagineæ, 137
 Stilbinæ, 201
 Stylidiæ, 176
 § Styracæ, 165
 § Swartzicæ, 105
 Tacceæ, 229
 Tamariscinæ, 102
 Taxinæ, 220
 Ternströmiacæ, 68
 Thymelææ, 119
 Tiliacæ, 82
 Tremandreæ, 91
 Tropæoleæ, 26
 Turneracæ, 62
 Typhacæ, 251
 Ulmacæ, 142
 Umbelliferæ, 11
 Urticæ, 136
 Vacciniæ, 160
 Valerianæ, 213
 Verbenacæ, 198
 Violacæ, 53
 Vites, 16
 Vochyacæ, 73
 Winteræ, 9
 Xanthoxyleæ, 24
 Xyridæ, 262
 Zygophylleæ, 23.

FINIS.

