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Popular Names
OF
Flowers, Fruits, &c.,

*As used in the County of Somerset and the
adjacent parts of Devon, Dorset and Wilts.*

Compiled by A. S. Macmillan.

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PREFACE.

A few months ago the following question appeared in the Notes and Queries Column of the *Somerset County Herald*:—

LOCAL FLOWER NAMES are often very apt and expressive. I recently heard the Michaelmas Daisy called "Farewell Summer." Can any reader of the Notes and Queries Column kindly tell me whether a collection of local flower names has been published in Somerset?
—L.N.

I hope it is no breach of confidence to say that the gentleman who made this enquiry is one who takes very great interest in all matters relating to the county of Somerset. I do not pretend to know what was his purpose in asking this question, but I have a suspicion that one of his objects, at any rate, was to elicit and to emphasise the fact that no such list of flower names has ever been published for this county, and possibly he had a faint hope that by thus calling attention to the matter in the columns of this paper, somebody might be stimulated to take up the work. If he had any such hope the querist can congratulate himself upon having attained his object, in so far as the list of local names of flowers which I have compiled and of which I print the first instalment to-day can be regarded as carrying out his ideas. In spite of its many shortcomings (of which I am only too conscious), I believe this list is by far the most complete of its kind that has ever been attempted in this part of England, and its compilation is a direct result of the insertion of the question quoted above.

It is only fair to myself and to others that I should confess at once that my own knowledge of these local names as well as of botany, etymology, and every other subject that is necessary for the intelligent compiling of such a list is very limited, and in undertaking this work I have been almost entirely dependent upon the help of others, the total number of persons who have assisted in compiling this list amounting to many hundreds, both old and young. The foundation of the list was a very fine collection of replies to popular competitions received at different times over a period of 12 or 15 years

from readers of the four papers owned by the proprietors of the *Somerset County Herald*, in which prizes were offered for the best lists of the most interesting local names of flowers used in the district in which the competitor resided. All the lists received in each of these competitions were carefully pigeon-holed, but no attempt was made to use them in any way until the question quoted above induced me to start getting the many hundreds of names they contained into something like order. An appeal for help and the offer of further prizes through the columns of the Company's four newspapers in November last brought in some hundreds of new names to be added to the list, and at the same time made it very evident that there were hundreds of other local names still to be obtained if one could only find the means of getting them. I thereupon approached a large number of schoolmasters and mistresses in different parts of the county with a view to securing their interest and help in collecting such local names from their scholars, and although by far the greater part of those to whom I appealed ignored my letters entirely, a number of masters and mistresses were kind enough to bring my request before their boys and girls, from many of whom I received exceedingly interesting and useful lists of names. Unfortunately my helpers, both old and young alike, were not always absolutely reliable in the information they gave, and my own knowledge of the plants and of their local names—particularly those in distant parts of the county to which I was a stranger—has in many cases not been sufficient for me to be quite sure of my ground in including some of these local names in my list and in attaching to them the scientific names of the plants which I believe were intended by the senders. I have thought it well, however, after exercising every possible care, to include for the present a number of names which I cannot myself guarantee, but which are given upon the authority of correspondents in the districts which I have named; and I hope that many readers of this paper who are interested in the subject may be able to confirm—or, if necessary, to correct—some of these names, with regard to which my present information is not as complete or as satisfactory as I would wish. Several of the best botanists in the county have very kindly promised to look through proofs of my list before it appears in the paper, and I have no doubt that their greater knowledge of the subject and the fact that they are familiar with the local names used in the different parts of the county in which they reside will not only add considerably to the length of my original list, but will save me from making any serious mistakes into which without their assistance I might possibly have fallen.

Some critics may complain that my list includes many names which are of a general rather than of a local character. My answer is that in compiling this list I have tried to serve a double purpose—not simply to collect and to preserve some of the most interesting of our purely Somerset folk-names, but also to assist as far as I am able the proverbial “man in the street” and the boys and girls in our village schools to learn the correct names of many of the flowers in which they are interested, but which at present are only known to them under some popular name either local or general. As a rule I have included in this list only names which have acquired a certain local interest through having been sent me by correspondents living in the district I am attempting to cover, or which I have obtained from local glossaries. I know that our larger dictionaries and botanical works contain many hundreds of popular names of flowers which are in more or less general use, and of old English names which are now more or less obsolete, which would have enormously increased the length of my list if I had thought fit to include them, but broadly speaking I have left all such names alone, except in those cases in which local readers have apparently been familiar with—and sufficiently interested in—any such name to insert it in the lists they have sent me.

I had several reasons for including a number of names from the adjacent parts of Devon, Dorset, and Wilts. In the first place I had collected some hundreds of names from readers living in those border districts, and thought it a pity not to make any use of them, especially having regard to the fact that some of them had never before been published, and in many cases they supplement or throw additional light upon the names used in Somerset. Further, the best and most useful lists of local flower names that I could trace as having been published in this part of England were the Rev. Hilderic Friend's “Devonshire Plant Names” and those given in the “Glossary of Wiltshire Words” by Mr. G. E. Dartnell and the Rev. E. H. Goddard. Both these works have been a great help to me in preparing my own list. Mr. Edward Vivian, of Trowbridge, who lives within two or three miles of the Somerset border, kindly sent me a carefully-compiled list of about 500 names used in that district, a large percentage of them being in use over a fairly wide area extending well into the county of Somerset. Residents in the neighbourhood of Frome and throughout East Somerset generally would probably find that they had far more names in common with Mr. Vivian than with any list of equal length which might be compiled at, say, Wellington or Dulverton, which, although in this county, would have much more in common with the names of East Devon.

I have myself lived for over 35 years within a mile of the Dorset border, but more than 50 miles away from Minehead or Portishead in my own county, and the names given by the Rev. Wm. Barnes and Mr. J. C. Mansell-Pleydell and others in Dorset lists are much more familiar to me and to many other people in South and East Somerset than many of the names given by Mr. F. T. Elworthy in his masterly "Word-book of West Somerset."

Readers who are in any way interested in these local flower names are strongly advised to cut out the columns week by week as they appear in the paper and to preserve them for future reference. The Glossary which commences this week will extend over several months, and as soon as it is complete I hope to publish an Index to it in which all the *scientific* names quoted in the Glossary will be arranged in alphabetical order. Opposite each *scientific* name will be given the whole of the *local* names for that particular plant which have appeared in the Glossary, and this arrangement should prove both interesting and helpful to the learner and the expert alike. For instance, a reader knows a flower by no other name than "Adam and Eve." A reference to the Glossary will show him that this name is given to five different plants, amongst them being *Arum maculatum* and *Orchis mascula*. If he turns to the Index he will find under the heading *Arum maculatum* probably at least 50 or 60 other local names for this one plant, and by going back to as many as he pleases of these other local names in the Glossary he will learn much more about the plant to which they are applied. Similarly under the heading *Orchis mascula* he would probably find a dozen local names given for this plant, and by referring to these names in the Glossary he would acquire additional information.

Acting upon the advice of several of the best known botanists in the county, I have adopted as my standard for the scientific names of our British wild flowers the latest (10th) edition of the London Catalogue of British Plants (1908), which I have followed as closely as possible.

Before the type is distributed a limited number of reprints will be made, and as soon as publication is complete in the columns of the newspaper, the Proprietors, I hope, will issue the full Glossary and Index in book form at a price not exceeding 5s, and possibly less. May I add that in any case I myself shall not profit by it in any way. The work I have done in this connection has been a labour of love for which I have not received and do not wish to receive any reward whatever beyond the satisfaction of having done this little for my native county in the hope of interesting other Somerset people in its beautiful flowers and in its folk-names for them. So far as the Company are concerned, the cost of collecting and publishing this vast amount of material

will greatly exceed any sum they may hope to receive from the sale of the book, and I trust, therefore, that any reader who is able to add in any way to the completeness or correctness of this list will not refrain from doing so through fear that by so doing he may be contributing to the Proprietors' or to my own gain.

"For Somerset's sake" I appeal to readers who are interested in this subject to be good enough to send me from time to time additions, corrections, or suggestions which may occur to them. The list I am hoping to print will be very far from being a perfect list, and I claim for it nothing more than that it is a contribution towards a more worthy Glossary for our county, which I hope may some day be compiled by an abler man, with a wider knowledge of the subject and other sources of information besides those upon which I have been able to draw. But Somerset is a large county, and (as my list shows) these local names differ very widely in different parts of it, and it is impossible for any one man to compile a complete list without generous help from correspondents in every corner in the county. I claim to have made *my* contribution towards the formation of a Somerset Glossary of plant names, and I hope that many of our readers who take any interest in the subject—and who amongst them does not?—will assist in the work by making such additions as they may be able.

MAY 21st, 1921.

A. S. MACMILLAN.

POPULAR NAMES

OF

FLOWERS, FRUITS, &c.,

As used in the County of Somerset and the adjacent parts of Devon, Dorset and Wilts.

「 AARON'S BEARD. (1) The large flowered St. John's Wort, *Hypericum calycinum*; so named from the bundles of stamens, which have a very beard-like appearance. Commonly called "Rose of Sharon."

(2) A white-flowered plant of Chinese origin, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, largely grown in the West of England in pots, and known by a variety of names, including Spider-plant and Strawberry plant, from the way in which the young plants hang on their runners over the sides of the flower pot. Other local names are Mother of the Wands, Creeping Sailor, Old Man's Beard, and Wandering Jew.

(3) In N.W. Wilts the heads of the Crow Garlic *Allium vineale*, with the stiff young leaves growing out of the bulbils.

(4) A correspondent at Compton (between Yeovil and Sherborne) informs me that the name is given in that district to the Monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

AARON'S FLANNEL. Great Mulleir, *Verbascum Thapsus* (Melpash, Dorset).

AARON'S PRIDE. London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*. I have this name only from the Headmaster of Sexey's School, who received it from a Clevedon lad.

AARON'S ROD. Fairly general name for (1) Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*

(2) Common Golden Rod, *Solidago Virgaurea*.

(3) The various garden varieties of *Tritoma* or *Kniphofia*, more commonly known as Red Hot Poker or Flame flower.

(4) Several correspondents give the name as being applied to Common Agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.

ABBEY. A Somerset name for the Great White Poplar, *Populus alba*. A corruption of the Dutch name *Abeel*, which was introduced with the tree from Holland in Evelyn's time.

ABELE or ABLE TREE. The White Poplar as above.

ABRICOCK. A very common Somerset form of Apricot, *Armeniaca vulgaris*. Gerard (1636) said "The fruit is named in England Abrecoke, Aprecock, and Aprecox." Miller in his Kalendar 1733, calls it APRICOCK.

ACORN TREE. A number of correspondents at Paulton give me this as the local name for the Oak, *Quercus Robur*.

ADAM AND EVE. A fairly general name for (1) One of our commonest English orchises, the Early Purple, *Orchis mascula*; and

(2) also for the Spotted Orchis, *Orchis maculata*. According to Craven the name is given to the two tubers of the plant, which to the fanciful were held, singly, to resemble the human figure, and, together, to suggest the first parents of our race.

(3) The name is also frequently applied to the Wild Arum or Cuckoo pint, *Arum maculatum*.

(4) Mr. Edward Vivian, of Trowbridge, and a correspondent at Ilton inform me that in those districts the name is given to the Monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

(5) My Ilton correspondent says the name is also given to the Common Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

ADAM AND EVE IN THE BOWER. A correspondent at Winsham gives me this as one of the local names for the Dead Nettle.

ADAM'S FLANNEL. Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

ADAM'S NEEDLE. (1) The popular name of the genus *Yucca*, particularly *Y. filamentosa*, which is sometimes called ADAM'S NEEDLE AND THREAD on account of the leaves bearing threadlike fibres on their margins.

(2) Shepherd's Needle or Venus' Comb, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*.

ADDER'S FLOWERS. Several correspondents, mostly in the Chard and East Devon districts, give this as a local name for

(1) The Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

(2) Spotted Orchis, *Orchis maculata*.

(3) Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta*.

(4) Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*.

ADDER'S FOOD. A name given to the red berries of a number of plants, which are poisonous or supposed to be so, particularly to those of the Wild Arum, the Iris, Bryony, &c. The word Adder in this and most of the following names has nothing to do with snakes and reptiles at all. It is neither more nor less than the Anglo-Saxon word *attor*, which means "poison." Attor-berries, meaning Poison-berries (the very name is still used in Sussex) was changed first to Adder Berries, then to Adder's Food or Adder's Meat, and finally in many cases to Snake's Food.

ADDER'S GRASS. Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

ADDER'S MEAT. In addition to being commonly applied to the red berries mentioned under **ADDER'S FOOD**, this is a very general name for

(1) The Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; Dr. Downes informs me that in Cornwall children think they are sure to be bitten by an adder if they gather the Stitchwort.

(2) Also for the Wild Arum, *Arum maculatum*;

(3) Mr. Wevell, of Stogursey, tells me in that district the name is applied to the Wild Parsley. (Probably *Anthriscus sylvestris* or *Caucalis Anthriscus*.)

ADDER'S MOUTHS. (1) Several correspondents give this as a local name for the Wild Blue (or Stinking) Iris, *Iris foetidissima*.

(2) A correspondent at Chard gives this as a local name for the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

ADDER'S TONGUE. (1) The general English name for the fern *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, so called "Because out of every leaf it sendeth forth a kind of pestal, like unto an adder's tongue; it cureth [on the doctrine of signatures] the biting of serpents." Coles, *Adam in Eden*, p. 558. The scientific name *Ophioglossum* is a compound of two Greek words meaning "Serpent's tongue."

(2) In West Somerset the name is frequently applied to the Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*. I also have this name from a correspondent at Uplyme

(3) In Devon and parts of Dorset the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

(4) The common Hart's Tongue fern, *Phyllitis Scolopendrium*.

(5) In South-West Wilts the Twayblade, *Listera ovata*.

(6) The Rev. Hilderic Friend says in Devonshire the name is given to the Arrowhead, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, and that the old people say that a cupful of tea every day made of *nine* leaves of this plant to a pint of water boiled together is a good strengthening medicine if taken in spring and autumn.

ADDERWORT. The Snakeweed or Bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, from its writhed roots.

AEROPLANES. The winged fruit of the Sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*. I have had this name sent me by school boys from a great many different parts of Somerset, and I regard it as a rather remarkable illustration of the ready way in which they apply up-to-date and appropriate names to natural objects.

AFTER GRASS. The grass which grows after the hay is gone. It is not a second crop to be mown, but to be fed.—F. T. ELWORTHY.

Commonly called **EE-GRASS** in East Somerset and Wilts.

AGGERMONY. A West Somerset corruption of "Agrimony," *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.

AGLEAF. Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

AGLET. The haw or fruit of the Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*.

The catkins of the Hazel, *Corylus Avellana*, are called Aglets in Gerard's Herbal.

AILS. The beard of barley when broken off from the grain. The individual husks of any corn are also called Ails. The term is only applied to the separated spear or husk—never when still attached to the grain.—F. T. ELWORTHY. Hollyband has "the EILES or beard upon the care of corne."

ALDERDRAUGHT or ALDERDROTS. Correspondents at Horton and South Petherton give this as local name of the Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, more commonly called Eltro or Hogweed.

ALE-COST or ALECOAST. An old English name for the common Costmary, *Tanacetum vulgare* or *Balsamita*. The name was given because the plant was formerly put into ale.

ALE-HOOF. A fairly general name for the Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea*, given to the plant because it was formerly used in making ale.

ALEXANDERS or ALISANDERS. The Horse Parsley, *Smyrniolum Olusatrum*. It has been suggested that the name "Alexanders" is probably due to the fact that one of the earlier names of the plant was "Parsley of Macedon," which was Alexander's country. Another suggestion is that it is a corruption of its scientific name *Olusatrum*, which is Latin for "black pot herb." The plant was formerly cultivated instead of celery.

ALISON or ALYSSON. An English form of *Alyssum*. The name is said to be derived from two Greek words meaning "no dog madness," because the ancients used the plant as a remedy for the bite of a mad dog.

ALL-BONES. Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*. "All-bones" is a free and easy translation of the scientific name *Holostea*, which is taken from the Greek. The name is given to the Stitchwort on account of the brittleness of its stalks. In Cheshire it is called Break-bones, from their snapping off at the joints.

ALLELUIA. The Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. From its blossoming between Easter and Whitsuntide, the season at which the Psalms were sung which end with that word, viz those from the 113th to the 117th inclusive. It bears the same name in German, French, Italian, and Spanish for the same reason. The name is met with in 15th century manuscripts in the Bodleian.

ALLER. The Alder tree, *Alnus rotundifolia*, is nearly always so called in West Somerset. Dr. Prior says this local form is the original and more proper form of the name, which comes from the Anglo-Saxon; the "d" has been inserted for euphony.

ALL-GOOD. Mercury Goosefoot, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. An old name given to the "Good King Henry" Goosefoot (sometimes called "English Mercury") on account of its excellent qualities as a remedy and an esculent. Its Dutch, German, and French names have the same meaning. See GOOD KING HENRY.

ALL-HEAL. (1) Great Wild (or Cat's) Valerian; *Valeriana officinalis*. It owes its popular name to the fact that until comparatively recent years country people commonly used the leaves as an application to wounds.

(2) Perhaps the name ALL-HEAL or CLOWN'S ALL-HEAL is more generally given to the Marsh Woundwort, *Stachys palustris*, which Gerarde praised as healing "grievous and mortal wounds." He says he derived his knowledge of its powers from a clown, who cured a wound with it in a week, which would have required forty days with balsam itself; hence he called the plant "Clown's All-heal" or "Clown's Woundwort."

(3) An old name for the Mistletoe, *Viscum album*. Dr. Downes informs me that in the neighbourhood of Ilminster the Mistletoe is sometimes called "Churchman's Greeting," and he raises the question whether the old name for the Mistletoe was not therefore ALL HAIL rather than ALL HEAL.

(4) The name is sometimes given to the Common Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*, which is still known also by some of its old names of Carpenter's Herb, Sickwort, Hookweed, &c., which allude to its uses as a vulnerary; and many cases are recorded by old herbalists in which wounds inflicted by sickles, scythes, and other sharp instruments were healed by its use.

(5) A correspondent at Stoke-under-Ham gives me this as a local name for the Dead Nettle, *Lamium*.

ALL ROT. Mr. H. A. Bending, of Shoscombe (near Bath) informs me that this is one of the names given in that district to the Cow Parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, in other parts of Somerset called Eltrot (of which the above name is a corruption) or Limperscrimp.

ALL SEED. A name given to a variety of small weeds bearing a large number of seeds. Probably most commonly given to

(1) The Four leaved All-seed, *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*, of which the scientific name comes from the Greek and means "Four-leaved many-fruit."

(2) The Thyme-leaved Flax-seed, *Radiola Linoides*.

(3) A plant that formerly bore this name was the Common Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

(4) The Many-seeded Goosefoot, *Chenopodium polyspermum*.

ALSIKE CLOVER. Swedish Clover, *Trifolium hybridum*. So called from its growing abundantly in the parish of Alsike, near Upsala, in Sweden.

ALTROT. Cow-parsnip, or Hogweed, *Heracleum Sphondylium*. Perhaps more commonly called Eltrot in East Somerset, and Limperscrimp in West Somerset.

AMERICAN CREEPER. *Tropæolum peregrinum*. In his Devonshire Plant Names the Rev. Hilderic Friend says "There is some confusion in the use of the trivial name of this plant. In Somersetshire this handsome climber is called CANARY CREEPER, as though it belonged to the Canary Isles." But the term "Canary" surely refers to the bright yellow colour of the flowers and not to any supposed origin of the plant! Mr. T. W. Cowan informs me that it is also called CANARY BIRD FLOWER, and that it comes from Peru and Mexico.

AMERICAN LILAC. The Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber*, is so called in Devon. In many parts of Somerset, Dorset, and Wilts it is known by no other name than KISS-ME-QUICK.

ANGEL FLOWER. A correspondent at Stoke-under-Ham gives me this as a local name for the Common Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*.

ANGEL GABRIEL. Several correspondents at South Petherton inform me that this name is there given to the Tiger Lily, *Lilium tigrinum*.

ANGELS. (1) Correspondents at Symondsburly and Monkton Wyld, near Charmouth, inform me that this name is there given to the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

(2) Winged seeds of the Sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus* (Melk).

ANGELS AND DEVILS. A general name in this part of England for the Wild Arum or Cuckoopint, *Arum maculatum*. Mrs. Day, of North Petherton, tells me the light parts of the flowers are the Angels and the dark part the Devils.

ANGELS' EYES. A name given in some parts of this district to the Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*, more commonly called BIRDS' EYES.

ANGLER'S FLOWER. A correspondent at Ilminster gives me this as a local name for the Water Figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

ASS'S FOOT. Several correspondents send me this old name for the Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*. Its popular name in France has the same meaning.

ANGEL'S TEARS. A South Petherton correspondent gives this as a local name for the Star of Bethlehem, by which I presume she means *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, although in Somerset the name "Star of Bethlehem" is applied to several other flowers.

ANGEL'S TRUMPET. (1) The Common Thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*.

(2) Also to the flowers of *Brugmansia suaveolens*—a cultivated plant of the Nightshade family.

ANISE. (1) The real Anise is *Pimpinella anisum*. The fruits (aniseed) are used for flavouring, &c.

(2) This is one of several names given in this part of England to the favourite rockery plant, *Alyssum maritimum*, frequently called SWEET ALICE. The change from "l" to "n" and *vice-versa* is not uncommon in Somerset, where we say "chimley" for "chimney" and "snag" for "slag" (a sloe).

(3) The name is also given to the Myrrh, *Myrrhis odorata*, an aromatic garden plant.

APOSTLES. Several correspondents at Thorne St. Margaret give me this as a local name for the Star of Bethlehem. I presume they refer to *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, although the name "Star of Bethlehem" is given in Somerset to several other flowers, particularly to the Greater Stitchwort.

APPLE BLOSSOM. See "Apple Shrub."

APPLE PIE. A very common name for the flowers of the Willow Herb, both the Great Hairy, *Epilobium hirsutum*, and the Rose Bay, *E. angustifolium*.

APPLE SHRUB. The *Weigelia rosea*, no doubt so called from the likeness of its flowers to apple blossom. The plant has soon become naturalised, for Dr. Prior says it was only introduced from China in 1855. It is now one of our commonest flowering shrubs. F. T. ELWORTHY (written in 1888). Mr. T. W. Cowan kindly informs me that the generic name has since been changed to *Diervilla*, and that the plant was introduced into England in the year 1844.

APSE. A name general throughout the South and West of England for the Aspen, *Populus tremula*. The late Mr. F. T. Elworthy says "Here is a good example of corruption by the literary dialect, while the much-abused Hodge has retained the true form." There is a tradition that the Cross was made of the wood of this tree, but the same story is attached to many other plants.

ABBALE. Mr. F. T. Elworthy says this is the only name in West Somerset for the White Poplar, *Populus alba*. See ABBEY.

ARB RABBITS or ARBROBERT. A corruption of the name Herb Robert, the common Wild Geranium, *Geranium Robertianum*. The late Mr. F. T. Elworthy quotes a man as saying "We calls em sparrow-birds, but the proper name's ARB RABBITS."

ARCHANGEL. (1) The Yellow Dead Nettle or Weasel Snout, *Lamium Galeobdolon*. Also applied to

(2) The White Dead Nettle, *Lamium album*; and

(3) The Red Dead Nettle, *Lamium purpureum*.

(4) The garden Angelica, *Archangelica officinalis*.

ARRISH. A stubble of any kind after the crop is gone.

ARROW ROT. Mr. H. A. Bending, of Shoscombe (near Bath) gives this as one of the names applied in that district to the Cow-parsnip or Eltrot, *Heracleum Sphondylium*. It is obviously a corruption of ALDERTROT, which see.

ARROW ROOT. The Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*. So called from the fact that Portland sago or arrowroot was made from the tubers of this plant.

ARSE-SMART. Water Pepper, *Polygonum hydropiper*. The plant owes its local name to the irritating effect of its leaves.

ARTS. A name used in South-West Wilts and some parts of East Somerset for the Whortleberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, known in West Somerset as "Worts." A correspondent at Donhead writes: "The Semley end of Donhead Cliff grows 'arts' in abundance, and is called 'A-t Hill.' The Ordnance Survey map has corrected (?) this into 'Hart Hill,' but 'Art Hill' is its proper name. A local industry is to go 'arting' in the proper season of the year."

ASS-SMART. See ARSE-SMART.

ASH CANDLES or ASH KEYS. The seed vessels of the Ash Tree, *Fraxinus excelsior*.

ASH-WEED or ACH-WEED. An old, but still fairly general name for the common Goutweed, *Aegopodium Podagaria*, of which Culpepper says "Neither is it to be supposed Goutweed hath its name for nothing; but upon experiment to heal the gout and sciatica; as also joint-aches and other cold griefs. The very bearing of which about one easeth the pain of the gout, and defends him that bears it from the disease."

ASHY POKER. A Tisbury correspondent gives this as a local name for the Hoary Plantain, *Plantago media*.

AUNT BETSY. A Watchet correspondent tells me that the "Crane's bill"—he does not say which of the Crane's bills—is called by this name

in that district. Mr. T. W. Cowan kindly suggests probably *Geranium columbinum*, which is plentiful at Watchet.

AUNTIE POLLY. A play upon the name *Polyanthus*. Used by young people in many parts of the county.

AUSTRALIAN GRASS. A Somersetshire name for Pampas Grass, *Gynerium argenteum*.

AUTUMN CROCUS. The Meadow Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*.

AV EN AV (= Half-and-Half). A correspondent at Stoke-under-Ham gives me this as a local name for Haws or fruit of the Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna*

BAA LAMBS. (1) Several young people at Evershot tell me that in that district this name is given to the White Clover, *Trifolium repens*.

(2) The name is more generally given to the catkins of the hazel, *Corylus Avellana*.

BAA LAMBS' TAILS. Same as "Baa Lambs." (2)

BABE AND CANDLE. A correspondent at Dunster gives this as a local name for the Fumitory *Fumaria officinalis*, but I think there is possibly some confusion between this name and "Babe in the Cradle," by which the flower is known in other districts.

BABE IN THE CRADLE. (1) Common Fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*.

(2) Wild Arum or Cuckoo - pint, *Arum maculatum*.

BABES IN THE CRADLE. Water Figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

BABES IN THE WOOD. A correspondent at Hawkechurch (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the Lesser Stitchwort, *Stellaria graminea*.

BABIES IN THE CRADLE. Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*—from one correspondent only at Monkton Wyld.

BABY CAKES. Correspondents in the Ottery St. Mary district give me this as a local name for the Shining Crane's-hill, *Geranium lucidum*.

BABY IN THE CRADLE. See **BABE** in the **CRADLE** (2).

BABY'S BONNET. The Sweet Pea, *Lathyrus odoratus* (Aller).

BABY'S BREATH. The Gauze flower, *Gypsophila paniculata*.

BABY'S CRADLES. Sainfoin, *Onobrychis sativa* (Leigh, Dorset).

BABY'S PET. Common Daisy, *Bellis perennis* (Machelney and Aller districts).

BABY'S PINAFORE. A correspondent near Axminster gives this as a local name for the Herb

Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*. A number of correspondents in the Chard and S.E. Devon districts give the somewhat similar name DOLLY'S APRON for the same plant.

BABY'S RATTLE. (1) Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

(2) Common Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*.

(3) A correspondent at Axminster gives this as a local name for the crested Cow-wheat, *Melampyrum cristatum*, but I think it possible there is some confusion in that district between this plant and the Yellow Rattle (see 1 above), as I gather both names are given rather freely to either of the two plants.

BABY'S SHOES. (1) Common Bugle, *Ajuga reptans* (S.W. Wilts).

(2) Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Mucheiney).

BACCY. Plantain, *Plantago*. The stringy leaves are supposed to bear some resemblance to tobacco (Keinton Mandeville).

BACCY LAMBS. The catkins of the Hazel, *Corylus Avellana* (Mells). See BAA LAMBS' TAILS.

BACCY PLANT. Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*. This name has been sent me by one South Pether-ton correspondent only, but the name is probably not uncommon in view of the facts that for nearly 2,000 years the plant has been smoked through a reed to relieve pain, and the leaves are said to form the basis of the British herb tobacco.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. A name which has been applied to a large number of flowers chiefly on account of their button-like shape and appearance. Dr. Prior says the name is given to several flowers "from their similitude to the jagged cloathe buttons, antiently worn in this kingdom" according to Johnson's Gerarde, p. 472, but ascribed by other writers to "a habit of country fellows to carry them in their pockets to divine their success with their sweethearts." Britten gave a list of 17 plants so named, but he did not by any means exhaust their number. Rev. Hilderic Friend gives eight plants to which the name is applied in Devon, but he does not include either of the two plants to which I have found it most frequently given in Somerset, viz:—

(1) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

(2) Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

(3) Mr. Friend includes Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*, in his Devon list, but says the name is given more frequently to this plant in Somerset than in Devon.

(4) Perhaps the plant to which the name is most frequently applied in the West of England is the Common Feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*.

(5) From several parts of Somerset correspondents tell me the name is given to the Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*.

(6) From several districts in North Somerset I hear the name is given to the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; and the Rev. Hilderic Friend says the name is given to this flower in Devon, although not commonly so; but it is the only name for the plant in some parts of Sussex.

(7) Several young people at Thorne St. Margaret tell me that in that district the Periwinkle, *Vinca major* or *V. minor*, is known by this name.

(8) The Wall Pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus-Veneris*.

(9) Meadow Crowfoot, *Ranunculus acris*, and other Buttercups.

(10) The burrs of the Burdock, *Arctium majus*.

(11) The Corn Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

(12) Several correspondents at Bradford-on-Tone tell me the name is in that district applied to the common Tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*.

(13) The Japanese shrub *Kerria* (or *Corchorus*), *japonica*, popularly known in the West of England as the Yellow Rose.

(14). The Chrysanthemum. The old-fashioned variety (now seldom seen), bearing bunches of small button-shaped, dark red or yellow flowers. Name in general use in neighbourhood of Wellington.

BACHELOR'S PILLAR, given me by a young person at Otterhampton as a local name for the Ice plant *Mesembryanthemum*, but probably there is some confusion between this and the following name:—

BACHELOR'S PILLOW, given me by a correspondent at Wambrook as the local name for the prickly Cactus.

BACON. A correspondent at Leigh-on-Mendip informs me that this name is given in that district to the young shoots of the Wild Rose, *Rosa canina*.

BACON AND EGGS. (1) The Jonquil, *Narcissus Jonquilla*, and also other kinds of *Narcissus*.

(2) The Water Crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*.

(3) Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris* (N.W. and S.W. Wilts).

BACON-WEED. White Goosefoot, *Chenopodium album* (Dorset).

BACK TO BACK. Several young people at Axbridge give me this name for the Pansy, *Viola tricolor*.

BAD LUCK BERRIES. Elder Berries, *Sambucus nigra*. I have this name only from one young person at Draycott. I know no reason for the name except possibly the tradition that it was upon an Elder tree that Judas hanged himself.

BADGER'S FLOWER. Broad-leaved Garlic, *Allium ursinum* (N.W. Wilts).

BALDMONEY, BAWDMONEY, or BADMONEY. The Spignel Mew, *Meum Athamanticum*, one of the umbelliferous plants. Dr. Prior gives the derivation of the name as a corruption of the Latin *valde bona*—"exceedingly good"; but Sir Wm. Hooker considers it a corruption of Balder, the Apollo of the North, to whom the plant was dedicated.

BALLAMS. Correspondents at Bridgwater give me this as a local name for the Sloe or fruit of *Prunus insititia*.

BALM OF GILEAD. Wild Balm, *Melittis Melisophyllum* (Wilts).

BALM OF THE WARRIOR'S WOUND. Perforated St. John's Wort, *Hypericum perforatum*. The name is due to the fact that the flowers of this plant were very extensively used for many years in the preparation of an ointment remarkable for its healing properties.

BAME. The West Somerset pronunciation of Balm, *Melissa officinalis*.

BANEWORT. The Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

BANJO LEAVES. Leaves of Plantain, *Plantago* (Yeovil).

BAN-NUT. The Walnut, *Juglans regia*. I believe this word is more particularly used in the North of Somerset and in Gloucester, but the Rev. W. P. Williams, of Bishop's Hull, included it without comment in his glossary in 1873, and added the couplet:—

A woman, a spaunel, and a bannut tree,
The mooar you bate 'em the better they be.

BARBED ARROWS AND FISH-HOOKS. A Taunton lady gives me this name for (presumably the seeds of) the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

BARBER'S BRUSH. A fairly common name in Somerset, Dorset, and Wilts for the Wild Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

BARREN STRAWBERRY. The Strawberry-leaved Cinquefoil, *Potentilla sterilis*, of which the leaf and flower are almost exactly like those of the Woodland Strawberry, but which is not a strawberry, and bears no fruit in the popular sense. Children in some parts of Somerset give its blossoms the appropriate name of **STORY-TELLERS**.

BASE ROCKET. Wild Mignonette, *Reseda Luteola*, so called from its rocket-like leaves, and its being used as a *base* in dyeing woollen cloths. Also called **DYER'S WEED** and **WELD**.

BASSINET (*i.e.*, "little basin"). An old name for the Meadow Crowfoot, *Ranunculus acris*.

BASKETS. Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata* (Little Langford, Wilts).

BASTARD BALM. A number of correspondents send me this name, which is the usual English name for the Wild Balm, *Melittis Melissophyllum*, and is given to mark the distinction between this and the true Balm, *Melissa officinalis*, which belongs to another genus.

BASTARD KILLER. The plant Savin, *Juniperus Sabina* (F. T. Elworthy). Dr. Downes tells me it should be *J. communis*.

BATH ASPARAGUS. The Spiked Star of Beth-lehem, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*. Rev. R. P. Murray says "The young spikes are sold in Bath as a substitute for asparagus, and are said by some to be little inferior in flavour."

BAYZURE. A correspondent at Babcary gives me this as a local name for the *Primula Auricula*, which Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me is also called **BAZIERS**. Both forms are probably a corruption of **BEAR'S EARS**, which see.

BEACON WEED. White Goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*. A Dorset pronunciation of **BACON WEED**.

BEADS. Procumbent Pearlwort, *Sagina procumbens* (N.W. Wilts).

BEAM TREE. A species of wild Service, of which the general English name is White Beam Tree, *Pyrus Aria*. Closely allied to the Mountain Ash.

BEAR BIND. Field Convolvulus, *Convolvulus arvensis*; so called from its binding together the stalks of bear or barley.

BEARDED PINK. Sweet William, *Dianthus barbatus*.

BEAR'S BREECH. (1) The English name of the genus *Acanthus*.

(2) The Cow Parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*. Dr. Prior says the name has been transferred by some mistake from the *Acanthus* to the Cow Parsnip, and that it is given owing to the roughness of the plant.

BEAR'S EARS. The Auricula, *Primula Auricula*. The name "Bear's ears" is from the former Latin name of the plant, *ursi auricula*, in allusion to the shape of its leaf.

BEAR'S MOUTH. Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

BEAR'S FOOT. (1) The Foetid or Stinking Hellebore, *Helleborus foetidus*, from the shape of its leaf. Also the Green Hellebore, *H. viridis*.

(2) Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*, because its much divided leaves are supposed to bear some resemblance to the paw of a bear.

BEATY EYES. The Pansy, either cultivated, *Viola tricolor* or wild *V. arvensis*. See **BIDDY'S EYES**.

BEDSTRAW.—A correspondent at Stockland (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the Tufted Vetch, *Vicia Cracca*.

BEDWIND or **BEDWINE.** Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba* (Dorset and Wilts).

BEE BREAD. A name given to several flowers which provide honey, particularly

(1) White Clover, *Trifolium repens*, and

(2) Common Borage, *Borago officinalis*, which is frequently grown for the purpose.

BEE CATCHERS. Common Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. I am indebted for this name to Mr. A. Stenning, of Batcombe, who tells me that when the bee is in the flower boys close the entrance to be amused by the insect's struggles.

BEDDY'S EYES. See **BEATY EYES** and **BIDDY'S EYES**.

BEE FLOWER. The Bee Orchis, *Ophrys apifera*. Also any flowers purposely grown near an apiary as sources of honey. A correspondent at Chard mentions *Arabis alpina*. Mrs. Lansdowne, of Over Slowey, gives *Anchusa*.

BEE HIVES. Mr. A. Matthews, of Camerton, gives me this as a local name for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

BEE NETTLE. (1) White Dead Nettle, *Lamium album*.

(2) A correspondent at North Petherton gives the Red Dead Nettle, *L. purpureum*.

BEE'S NEST. (1) The Wild Carrot, *Daucus Carota*; from the nest-like compact growth of its inflorescence: called also **BIRD'S NEST** for the same reason.

(2) A Queen Camel correspondent gives this name for the Cow Parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, commonly known in East Somerset as Eltrot.

BEE'S REST. Several correspondents at South Petherton gives this as a local name for the Water Lily. I presume they mean the Common Yellow Water Lily, *Nymphaea lutea*.

BEGGAR'S BASKET. Common Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

BEGGAR'S BLANKET. Great Mullein, *Verbascum thapsus*.

BEGGARS' BUTTONS; The flowerheads or burrs of the Burdock, *Arctium majus*.

BEGGARS' LICE. (1) A vulgar name given on the Gloucester border of Wilts to common grass seeds, particularly *Gastridium lendigerum*.

(2) Given more generally to the seed burrs of the Goosegrass or Cleavers, *Galium aparine*. Also to other plants having burrs with hooked prickles.

BEGGAR'S NEEDLE. Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*.

BEGGAR WEED. (1) The Clover Dodder, *Cuscuta Trijolia*, from its destructiveness to Clover, &c. Also

(2) Greater Dodder, *Cuscuta europæa*.

BELLA DONNA. The Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*. This name is Italian, and means "fair lady"; it is said to have been given to this plant owing to its berries being used by the Italian ladies as a cosmetic.

BELL-BIND. (1) Field Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

(2) Hedge Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium*.

BELL-FLOWER. (1) A common name for the Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*, from its shape.

(2) For the same reason any plant of the genus *Campanula*, including the popular Harebell, *C. rotundifolia*, which is known as the Bellflower in many parts of Somerset, Dorset, and Devon.

BELL HEATHER. The large flowering pink or white Heather, *Erica Tetralix*.

BELLOWS FLOWER. *Dicentra spectabilis*, which has a great variety of popular names, including Bleeding Heart, Lady's Locket, Lyre Flower, Dutchman's Breeches, &c.

BELL ROPE. Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*. I have only heard this name from Mr. W. C. Baker (a gardener). I asked him if he was not confusing it with "Bell Rose," but he was very emphatic that he had heard the flowers called Bell Ropes.

BELL-ROSE. One of the commonest names for the Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.

BELLUMS. A Watchet correspondent gives me this as the local name for the Bullace, the fruit of *Prunus insititia*.

BENNETS. Long Coarse Grass; long stems of various Grasses, particularly *Agrostis*; used both of withered stalks of coarse grasses and of growing heads of Cat's Tail, &c. Also long Plantain Stalks and Seedheads. I am indebted to Mr. T. W. Cowan for the couplet

Pigeons never know no woe
Till they A-BENNETTING do go.

BENT-GRASS. Any wiry grass, such as usually grows upon a common or other neglected broken ground.

BENTS. See BENNETS.

BERGAMERS. Mr. Edward Vivian, of Trowbridge, gives me this as the local name of a small, sweet, green pear; probably a corruption of BERGAMOT.

BERRY HOLLY. Holly with berries, *Ilex Aquifolium* (East Somerset, and Wilts). Mr. Vivian tells me that in the Trowbridge district this is the usual name for Holly.

BERRY HOLM. Holly with berries (Wiveliscombe).

BESOM. The Broom plant, often called Green Besom, *Cytisus scoparius*. An infusion of the leaves of this plant is held to be the great specific in dropsical cases.

BETHLEHEM STAR. (1) Correspondents in various parts of Somerset, Dorset, and Wilts give me this as a local name for the *Cineraria*.

(2) A correspondent at Brompton Regis gives it as a local name for the St. John's Wort, *Hypericum*.

BIBLE LEAF. (1) A correspondent at Stockland (Devon) gives this as a local name for the St. John's Wort, *Hypericum*.

(2) Another Devonshire correspondent at Buckerell, near Honiton, gives it as a local name for the Wood Spurge, *Euphorbia amygdaloides*.

BIDDYS-EYES. A very general name in Somerset for the small Wild Pansy or Heartsease, *Viola arvensis*. "Bidly" means a chick.

BIGGOTY LADY. A correspondent at Evercech gives me this as a local name for the Balsam or Touch-me-not, *Impatiens Noli-metangere*. Both the popular and the scientific names of the plant have reference to the remarkable way in which its ripe seed pods burst with great violence on the slightest touch and scatter the seeds to quite a long distance.

BIGOLD. A correspondent at Watchet gives me this as a local name for the Corn Marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. The name is an old English one, and generally obsolete. It is very interesting if it still survives to any extent in West Somerset.

BILBERRY. Quite a general name for the Whortleberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

BILL BUTTON. The Water Avens, *Geum rivale* (S.W. Wilts).

BILLERS. A name given in Devonshire to the flowers of any large umbelliferous plant, such as Cow-parsnip, Chervil, &c. Known as **BULERS** in West Somerset.

BILLY BUSTERS. Mr. H. A. Bending, of Shoscombe (near Bath) gives me this as a local name for the Bladder Campion, *Silene Cucubalus*.

BILLY BUTTONS. This name is given to a variety of plants in different districts.

(1) In Devon it is applied to the flower-heads of the Burdock, *Arctium majus*, from the way in which they adhere to the clothing, and boys often stick them down the front of their coat or throw them lightly against the clothing of other persons, to which they cling.

(2) In Somerset and Wilts the name is frequently given to the common Daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

(3) A correspondent at Bridgwater tells me that in that district the Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*, is known by this name as well as BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.

(4) Several correspondents at Wembdon tell me the name is in that district given to the Hollyhock, *Althea rosea*.

(5) Correspondents at Bridgwater and Axminster give it as a local name for the Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*.

(6) The Headmaster of Pensford Schools tells me it is applied in that district to the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

(7) A correspondent at Bishopswood gives it as a local name for the White Campion, *Lychnis alba*.

(8) Buttercup, *Ranunculus acris* (North Cadbury).

(9) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Iwerne Minster).

BILLY-O'-BUTTONS. A correspondent at Leigh-on-Mendip gives this as a local name for the Marsh Marigold. *Caltha palustris*.

BILLY'S BUTTON. The Water Aven, *Geum rivale* (Durrington, Wilts).

BINE LILIES. A name given in some parts of Dorset to the flowers of the Hedge Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium*, and of the Field Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*. See BELL-BIND.

BIRD CAGES. A name given by young people to Capsicums, because it is possible to strip off the red skin covering of the seed vessel and leave a net-work of fibre surrounding the seed. Dr. Downes suggests this name and practice apply rather to the Chinese Lantern Plant, *Physalis*.

BIRD KNOT GRASS. Common Knot Grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

BIRDS. The winged seeds of the Sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*, from the way in which they fly through the air.

BIRDS' BREAD. Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*. The reason for the name is unknown. Dr. Prior says "Apparently from no better reason than its appearance in blossom when young birds are hatched." The popular name in France has precisely the same meaning.

BIRDS' BREAD AND CHEESE. Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (Devon).

BIRDS' CHERRIES. A correspondent at Queen Camel tells me the Haws or fruits of the Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna*, are so called in that district.

BIRDS' CLAWS. Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Axminster).

BIRDSEED. (1) The heads of the Greater Plantain, *Plantago major*, which are gathered when ripe and dried for putting in the cages of tame birds as winter food.

(2) Common Groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris*, for the same reason.

BIRDS' EYE. A name given to a large number of different flowers.

(1) Most generally to the Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*. Children frequently say that if you pick **BIRDS' EYES** the birds will come and pick your eyes out.

(2) In several parts of Somerset the small Wild Pansy or Heartsease, *Viola arvensis*, is known as the **BIRDS' EYE**. Also the cultivated Pansy, *V. tricolor*. Rev. Hilderic Friend says "In Somersetshire . . . a large yellow Pansy, for example, will be pointed out by the expression, 'Look at this yellow Bird's Eye!'"

(3) In West Somerset the name is sometimes given to the Eye-green Alkanet, *Anchusa sempervirens*, which is also known in that part of the county as the **WATER FORGET-ME-NOT**.

(4) Correspondents at Thurlbear and Winscombe give it as a local name for the Chickweed, *Stellaria media*.

(5) The Rev. R. P. Murray gives it as being applied in the neighbourhood of Wells to the Birds'-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*, more generally known as **FINGERS AND THUMBS**.

(6) Several correspondents at Aller inform me that the name is there given to the Forget-me-not, *Myosotis scorpioides*.

(7) Several correspondents at Chew Magna tell me the name is there given to the Eyebright, *Euphrasia*.

(8) In some parts of Somerset and Dorset the name is given to the Brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga*.

(9) In South-West Wilts the Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*, is often called the Birds' Eye. This flower is generally known in Somerset as the **POOR MAN'S WEATHER-GLASS**.

In Devonshire the name Bird's Eye is given (amongst other flowers) to

(10) The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

(11) The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*.

(12) London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

BIRDS' MEAT. Berries, either of Thorn, Holly, or Ivy. The name is often applied to Hips and Haws.

BIRDS' NEST. (1) The Wild Carrot, *Daucus Carota*, from the nest-like shape of its inflorescence.

(2) The Yellow Birds' Nest, *Monotropa Hypopitys*, from its leafless stalks resembling a nest of sticks, such as crows make. This is a very rare plant in Somerset.

(3) A Dunster correspondent gives the name as being applied in that district to the Tway-blade, *Listera ovata*.

(4) The Bird's -nest Orchis, *Neottia Nidus-avis*, so called from the shape of its roots.

BIRDS OF PARADISE. A correspondent at South Petherton gives me this as a local name for the Monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

BIRDS' PEARS. A name commonly given to both Hips and Haws, the fruits of the Wild Rose, *Rosa canina*, and the Hawthorn, *Cratægus monogyna*, respectively. Mr. W. S. Price, of Wellington, says:—"In West Somerset applied to fruit of Hawthorn only. The fruits of the Wild Rose are called Tom Tickleis."

BIRDS' PEAS. A name applied to most of our Vetches, *Vicia*, whose seeds, contained in pea-like pods, furnish food for various wild birds.

BIRD'S TONGUE. Common (or Bird's) Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

BIRDS' WINGS. Winged Seeds of the Sycamore. See **BIRDS**.

BIRRY-HOLLY. See **BERRY-HOLLY**.

BISCUIT FLOWER. A correspondent at Sampford Brett tells me this name is given in that district to the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

BISCUIT LEAVES. A correspondent at Staple Fitzpaine says the leaves of the Beech, *Fagus sylvatica*, are so called in that district.

BISHOP'S LEAVES. Water Figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*. Dr. Prior says "from being known in French as *l'herbe du siège*, in reference to its remedial powers in hemorrhoidal affections, and this word *siège* being understood as of a Bishop's see."

BISHOP'S THUMB. A well-known variety of pear. (F. T. Elworthy.)

BISHOP'S TONGUES. Mr. Edward Vivian, of Trowbridge, gives me this as a common corruption of **BISHOP'S THUMB**.

BISHOP'S WEED. Common Goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*.

BISHOPWORT. (1) Mr. T. W. Cowan gives me this as a name for the Woundwort, *Stachys Betonica*.

(2) Hairy Mint, *Mentha aquatica* (S.W. Wilts: Hants border).

BISSOM. (1) In West Somerset, the Common Broom, *Cytisus scoparius*, from its use in making brooms or besoms.

(2) Common Ling or Heather, *Calluna vulgaris*. Largely used in the manufacture of besoms in various parts of the country.

BISTORT. The general English name for *Polygonum Bistorta*, from its writhed roots, Latin *bis*, twice, *torta*, twisted. Often known as Snake-weed.

BITTER FLOWER. Elder, *Sambucus nigra* (Axminster).

BITTER MEDICINE. A Bridgwater school-master gives me this as a local name for the flower of the Elder, *Sambucus nigra*.

BITTERS GALL. The Crab Apple, *Pyrus Malus var. acerba*, meaning, of course, "as bitter as gall." Pulman says "It is often said of a soft, silly person:—'He was born where th' bittersgalls da grow, and one o'm vall'd upon his head and made a zaate (soft) place there.'"

BITTER-SWEET. (1) A general name for the Woody Nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*, because the rind of its stalk when it is first tasted is bitter and afterwards sweet.

(2) A very common and prolific apple; uneatable, but excellent for cider.

BLACK ALLER. The late Mr. F. T. Elworthy, in his "West Somerset Word Book," says "The usual name for Buck-thorn, *Rhamnus Frangula*. 'Buckthorn' is never used." The name Black Aller or Alder is given to the shrub from its supposed resemblance to the Alder.

BLACKAMORE. Great Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*, more commonly known as the Bulrush or Cat-tails.

BLACK-A-MOOR'S BEAUTY. (1) A favourite name in Somerset for several varieties of Scabious, particularly the cultivated Sweet Scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, and the Field Scabious (or Knautia), *S. arvensis*. Another popular name for both flowers is MOURNFUL WIDOW. See also **BLACK SOAP**.

(2) According to Jennings the name is also given to the Musk-flower.

BLACK-BEETLE POISON. A Taunton lady gives me this as a local name for the White Dead Nettle, *Lamium album*.

BLACK BENT. The Slender Fox-tail Grass, *Alopecurus agrestis*. Dr. Watson tells me the **BLACK BENT** is really *Agrostis nigra*.

BLACK BINDWEED. The Black Bryony, *Tamus communis*.

BLACK BOYS. (1) A Wiltshire name for the Great Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*, more commonly known as the Bulrush.

(2) In North West Wilts, the flower-heads of the Plantain, *Plantago*.

BLACK CAP. A Queen Camel correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Great Reed-

mace, *Typha latifolia*, more commonly called Bulrush.

BLACKERS. A West Somerset term for Oats infested with "smuts."

BLACK EYED SUSAN. (1) Correspondents at Over Stowey, Wells, and Muchelney give this as a local name for the *Hibiscus*—of which several species are cultivated in this country, perhaps the best known being *H. Syriacus*.

(2) Several young people at Aller inform me that the name is there applied to the Michaelmas Daisy, which is the popular name for several species of Aster, particularly *A. Tradescanti*.

BLACK GIPSIES. Plantain, *Plantago* (Ubley).

BLACKHEADED PINS. Miss Shute, late of Oare, gives me this as the local name for a Liver-wort. Several of our county botanists have been good enough to give me the names of particular species to which the name is applied :

(1) Mr. T. A. Cowan gives the Brook or Common Liver-wort, *Marchantia polymorpha*.

(2) Dr. Watson gives *Conocephalum conicum*.

(3) Dr. Downes gives *Pellia epiphylla*, whose capsules strongly resemble the black heads of pins.

BLACKHEADS. Spikes of the Great Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*, more commonly called Bulrushes.

BLACKIE TOPPERS. Same as Black-heads (Bridgwater).

BLACKIE TOPS. Plantains generally (East Somerset).

BLACKLEAD BRUSH. A correspondent at Thurlbeare gives me this as a local name for the seed of the Periwinkle, *Vinca*.

BLACK MAN. Hoary Plantain, *Plantago media*, often called LAMB'S TONGUE.

BLACK POT-HERB. Horse Parsley, *Smyrniium Olusatrum*. The last of these names is Latin for "black pot-herb." See ALEXANDERS.

BLACK PUDDINGS. Great Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia* ; more commonly called BULRUSH.

BLACK SALLY. The Great Round-leaved Sallow, *Salix caprea*, from its dark bark (North-West Wilts).

BLACKSMITHS. Plantain, *Plantago* (Batcombe).

BLACK SOAP. The Rev. Hilderic Friend says that in South Devon this name is given to

(1) The Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis* ; and

(2) The Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

BLACK STICKS. Great Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*, more commonly known as Bulrush (Mells).

BLACK THISTLE. Marsh Thistle, *Carduus palustris*.

BLACKTOPS. The Rev. R. P. Murray, in his "Flora of Somerset," gives this name as being applied, but very seldom, to the Privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*, in the neighbourhood of Wells.

BLACKY-MORE. Great Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*, more commonly called Bulrush.

BLADDER BOTTLE. Bladder Campion, *Silene Cucubalus* (Evercreech).

BLADDERS OF LARD. (1) Bladder Campion, *Silene Cucubalus* (East Somerset).

(2) Wax Myrtle, *Myrica cerifera* (Over Stowey).

BLANKET FLOWER. The general English name for the *Gaillardia*.

BLANKET LEAF. (1) Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*, so called on account of the woolly texture of the leaf. The common name in Somerset.

(2) A small garden plant, the Woolly Woundwort, *Stachys lanata*, commonly known in Somerset as Mouse's Ear or Donkey's Ear. It has woolly leaves, and is somewhat similar to the Mullein, but smaller.

BLARNTISE. A correspondent at Camerton gives me this as a local name for the Wild Cress. I have endeavoured to obtain further information, but without success, and shall be glad to hear from any reader who knows the name.

BLAZING STARS. Several correspondents send this as the popular name of the genus *Liatris*—tropical and sub-tropical plants of American origin belonging to the Composite order—known also by the name of **BUTTON SNAKE-ROOT**.

BLEEDING HEART. (1) *Dicentra spectabilis* known also as Dutchman's Breeches, Lyre-flower, Lady's Locket, Duck's Bill, Locks and Keys, and by many other names.

(2) Also the Common Red Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.

(3) A correspondent at Wambrook gives the name to the Fuchsia.

BLEEDING WARRIOR.—A number of young people at Bradford-on-Tone send me this as a local name for the Wallflower, which is known throughout the greater part of the district as **BLOODY WARRIOR**.

BLEEDY WARRIOR. Several correspondents in East Devon give me this as the local name for the Wallflower. See **BLEEDING** and **BLOODY WARRIOR**.

BLESSED HERB. The Common Avens or Herb Bennett, *Geum urbanum*. "Bennett" is said to be a contraction of the Latin *benedictus*,

meaning "blessed," and the plant owes this name to the fact that Platearius tells us that "where the root is in the house the devil can do nothing, and flies from it: wherefore it is blessed above all other herbs." He also says that if a man carries this root about him no venomous beast can harm him.

BLESSED THISTLE. *Carduus benedictus*. It is said to owe its name "Blessed" to its supposed power of counteracting the effect of poison. The name is also given to *Carduus marianus*.

BLETHER WEED. The Bladder Campion, *Silene Cucubalus* (Dorset).

BLIDDY WIRES. A corruption of BLOODY WARRIORS. A very general name in Somerset for all varieties of Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, but particularly the dark red ones.

BLIND MAN. A name given in South-West Wilts to the common Red Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, which is locally supposed to cause blindness if looked at too long.

BLIND MAN'S BUFF. A correspondent at Axbridge gives me this as a local name for the Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*, more commonly known as Old Man's Beard.

BLIND NETTLE. A name given to most of the Dead Nettles and Hemp Nettles, but perhaps more particularly to

(1) The White Dead-nettle, *Lamium album*. Dr. Prior says that in consequence of the leaves of the White Dead-nettle not harming or seeming to notice anybody, the plant bears in most languages a name that implies that it is dead, deaf, or blind.

(2) The Common Hemp-nettle, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*.

BLINKS or WATER-BLINKS. *Montia fontana*. So called from its half-closed little white flowers peering from the axils of the upper leaves, as if afraid of the light.

BLISTER PLANT. The Meadow Crowfoot or Buttercup, *Ranunculus acris*, which, as its name suggests, is very acrid. It blisters the mouths of cattle if they eat it, and the hands of children who gather it. It is stated that tramps sometimes rub its juice on their hands to raise blisters as evidence of their having done hard work.

BLOBS. (1) A fairly general name in Somerset and the adjacent counties for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

(2) In Wilts the name is given to the Yellow Water Lily, *Nymphaea lutea*.

BLOOD CUP. (1) A correspondent at Chelborough (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Woodruff, *Asperula odorata*.

(2) The Scarlet Elf-cup Fungus, *Peziza coccinea*, commonly known in Somerset as Soldier's Caps.

BLOOD FLOWER. Any red-flowering plant of the genus *Hemanthus*, of the *Amaryllis* family.

BLOOD HEART. A correspondent at Staple Fitzpaine gives me this as a local name for the Pentstemon.

BLOOD WALLS. Mr. Edward Vivian, of Trowbridge, gives me this as a local name for the Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, which is also known in that district, as well as throughout the greater part of Somerset, as **BLOODY WARRIORS**.

BLOOD WORT. (1) The Bloody-veined Dock, *Rumex sanguineus*. One of our old writers remarks "All Docks being boiled with meat make it boil the sooner"; and with regard to this particular species, he says that it is "exceeding strengthening to the liver, and procures good blood, being as wholesome a pot-herb as any grows in a garden; yet such is the nicety of our times (forsooth) that women will not put it into a pot, because it makes the pottage black; pride and ignorance (a couple of monsters in the creation) preferring nicety before health!"

(2) The name is sometimes given to the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

BLOODY BONES. (1) The Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

(2) The Wild Hyacinth, *Scilla non-scripta* (Dorset).

This is only one instance out of several in which I find a striking name given to one of these flowers being applied also to the other—in fact in many districts the Early Purple Orchis is known as the **WILD HYACINTH**, and a correspondent at Symondsburry (Dorset) tells me that in that district it is called **BLUEBELL**.

BLOODY BUTCHER. (1) The Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber*.

(2) The name of a small red Apple.

BLOODY DOCK. The Bloody-veined Dock, *Rumex sanguineus*, from its red veins and stems See **BLOODWORT**.

BLOODY FINGERS. A very common name in Somerset for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

BLOODY MAN'S FINGER. The Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*, from its lurid purple spadix.

BLOODY TRIUMPH. Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Crimson Clover, *Trifolium incarnatum*, and informs me that the name is due to a tradition which says that a battle was once fought in that neighbourhood in which the victors decked themselves with these flowers. It was a great massacre, and hence the name "bloody."

BLOODY WARRIORS. The usual name throughout Somerset for all kinds of Wallflower, *Cheir-*

anthus Cheiri, but more particularly for the dark flowered variety. "Warrior" is said to be a corruption of Wall-yer, and Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that the plant is sometimes called BLOODY-WALLIER.

BLOODY WIRES. The latter portion of the name is simply a corruption of "Warriors." See above.

BLOOMY-DOWN. A fairly general name in Somerset for the Sweet-William, *Dianthus barbatus*.

BLOSSOM. The flower of the Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna*—a very usual name in West Somerset. Mr. F. T. E. worthy quotes a question asked by a School Inspector in May, 1883:—"What do you mean by May?" (Several hands up)—"Blossom."

BLOW BALL. The head of the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*, in seed, from children trying to tell the time or read their fortunes by blowing away the seeds.

BLOW-FLOWER. A correspondent at Rodney Stoke gives this as a local name for the Corn Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*. Query, a corruption of "Blue-flower."

BLOW ME DOWN. The Sweet William. See BLOOMY-DOWN.

BLOW-PUFFS. The seed head of the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (Stoke-under-Ham).

BLUE BASINS. The Meadow Crane's-bill, *Geranium pratense* (Stratton-on-the-Fosse).

BLUE BEARD. (1) Correspondents at Over Stowey, Machelney, and Camerton give me this as a local name for the Clary or Wild Sage, *Salvia Verbenaca*.

(2) A correspondent at West Buckland applies the name to *Nigella damascena*, commonly known as Love in a Mist or Devil in the Bush.

BLUEBELL. In Somerset this name is most generally given to

(1) The Wild Hyacinth, *Scilla non-scripta*, but in Devonshire and in the parts of Somerset bordering on that county it is given to

(2) The Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*, which is also the "Blue-bells of Scotland."

(3) In several parts of Somerset and also in Devon, the Periwinkle, both *Vinca major* and *V. minor*, is known as the "Blue-bell."

(4) A correspondent at Symondsburry (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*. See BLOODY BONES.

BLUE-BELLS OF SCOTLAND. (1) The Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*.

(2) A correspondent at Sampford Arundel gives this as a local name for Love in a Mist or Devil in the Bush, *Nigella damascena*.

BLUE BETSY. The Periwinkle, both *Vinca major* and *V. minor* (Dunster).

BLUE BLOW. A correspondent at Wimborne gives this as a local name for the Corn Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

BLUE BONNETS. (1) The Cornflower or Corn Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

(2) The Devil's-bit Scabious, *Scabiosa Succisa*.

(3) A correspondent at Hatch Beauchamp gives it as one of the local names for the Wild Hyacinth, *Scilla non-scripta*.

(4) Several correspondents at Chew Magna give this as the local name for the Star Thistle, but there would appear to be some confusion here, as Mr. W. D. Miller informs me that the plant generally known as the Star Thistle, *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, is not recorded from anywhere near Chew Magna, and is extremely unlikely ever to have occurred there.

BLUE BOTTLE. (1) This is the general English name for the Corn Bluebottle, more commonly known in Somerset as the Cornflower, *Centaurea Cyanus*, from the bottle shape of the involucre and its brilliant blue flower.

(2) Often given to the Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

(3) In some parts of Somerset and Dorset and in S.W. Wilts the Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta*.

(4) Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset) informs me that in her district the name is given to the Monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

(5) The Periwinkle, *Vinca* (Dowlish Wake).

BLUE BUTCHER. (1) The Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula* (Yeovil, South Pether-ton, &c.).

(2) A number of correspondents at Aller give this as a local name for the Bee Orchis, *Ophrys apifera*.

BLUE BUTTERFLY. A correspondent at Muchelney gives this as a local name for the Larkspur, *Delphinium Ajacis*.

BLUE BUTTONS. A name which is given to various blue flowers which have round heads.

(1) In Somerset perhaps most commonly to the Cornflower or Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

(2) Field Scabious or Knautia, *Scabiosa arvensis*.

(3) The Devil's-bit Scabious, *Scabiosa Succisa*.

(4) Sheep's-bit Scabious, *Jasione montana*.

(5) Small Scabious, *Scabiosa Columbaria*.

(6) In some parts of Somerset, but more generally in Devon, the Periwinkle, both *Vinca major* and *V. minor*.

(7) A correspondent at Camerton tells me in that district the name is given to the Meadow Crane's-bill, *Geranium pratense*.

BLUE CAPS. (1) Devil's-bit Scabious, *Scabiosa Succisa*.

(2) Field Scabious or Knautia, *Scabiosa arvensis*.

(3) Cornflower or Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*, from their tufts of blue flowers.

BLUE CHAINS. The Common Wistaria, *Wistaria sinensis*.

BLUE CURLS. Common Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris* (Shute, Devon, and Stalbridge, Dorset).

BLUE DEVIL. (1) The Blue (or Stinking) Iris, *Iris fœtidissima* (Stoke-under-Ham).

(2) Viper's Bugloss, *Echium vulgare* (Allerford).

BLUE ENDIVE. Wild Succory, *Cichorium Intybus*.

BLUE-EYED BEAUTY. The Periwinkle, *Vinca* (Aller).

BLUE-EYED MARY. The Periwinkle, *Vinca* (Combe St. Nicholas).

BLUE EYES. Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*, more commonly known as BIRD'S-EYE; but I have had the name BLUE-EYES sent me from each of the four counties.

BLUE GOGGLES. A South-West Wilts name for the Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta*. A correspondent at Donhead writes "When viewed from a distance Bluebells, growing in sufficient quantities, resemble a blue haze. The flower gets this name from its effect in bulk, the mass of blue giving an idea of looking through blue glass."

BLUE GOLDEN CHAIN. The common Wistaria, *Wistaria sinensis*.

BLUE GRAMFER GRIGGLES. The Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta*. The adjective "Blue" is used to mark the distinction between this flower and the Early Purple Orchis, which is also known as Gramfer Griggles over a great part of the area covered by this list.

BLUE JACK. (1) The Periwinkle, *Vinca major* and *V. minor*.

(2) A name given in the Over Stowey district to one or more species of *Centaurea*, which I cannot definitely determine; probably *C. Scabiosa*, or either of the plants given under BLUE-BOTTLE 1 and 2.

BLUE JACKETS. A correspondent at Camerton gives this as a local name for the Violet, *Viola*.

BLUE JACOB'S LADDER. Greek Valerian, *Polemonium cœruleum*.

BLUE MICE. The Dog Violet, *Viola canina* (Curry Mallet).

BLUE ON THE MOUNTAIN. A correspondent at Stratton on the Fosse informs me that this is a name given by the children in that district to a

flower which she believes to be the Verbena. Dr. Watson tells me that "Snow on the Mountain" has a blue form as well as a white, and he believes he has heard this called BLUE SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN in Somerset.

BLUE POISON. A correspondent at Watchet gives me this as a local name for the Privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*.

BLUE POPPY. Correspondents at Martock and North Petherton give this as a local name for the Cornflower or Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

BLUE ROBINS. Borage, *Borago officinalis* (Evercreech).

BLUE ROCKET. Monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

BLUE SHIRTS. Periwinkle, *Vinca* (Over Stowey).

BLUE SMOCK. Periwinkle, *Vinca* (Martock, Wiveliscombe, and High Ham).

BLUE STAR. Periwinkle, *Vinca* (Winsham and East Devon).

BLUE THISTLE. Viper's Bugloss, *Echium vulgare* (Allerford).

BLUE TRUMPETS. Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell *Scilla non-scripta* (Hatch Beauchamp).

BLUE WARRIOR. Meadow Crane's-bill, *Geranium pratense* (Dunkerton).

BLUE WEED. Viper's Bugloss, *Echium vulgare*

BLUNDER-BUSS. Double Pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus* (Sampford Arundel).

BOAR-DISTLE (or THISTLE). Spear Piumo Thistle, *Cnicus lanceolatus*. Mr. Elworthy says "Probably this is a corruption of Bur-thistle, induced by the coarse rank growth of this variety—hence no doubt having become *boar*, it has developed into bull-thistle." Holloway says the plant owes its popular name to the fact that it has very strong prickles, and is so called in opposition to the Sow-thistle, *Sonchus arvensis*, which has weaker prickles.

BOATS. (1) Sweet Pea, *Lathyrus odoratus* (Taunton).

(2) Seeds of the Maple, *Acer campestre* (Stalbridge).

BOBBIES. (1) Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata* (Puddletown, Dorset).

(2) Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Stalbridge).

BOBBINS. Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata* (Milborne St. Andrew, Dorset).

BOBBY BUTTONS. A correspondent at Watchet gives me this as the local name for

(1) Goosegrass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine*.

(2) The Burdock, *Arctium majus*.

BOBBY HOOD. Red Champion, *Lychnis dioica*, more commonly called **ROBIN HOOD** in Somerset.

BOBBY'S BUTTONS. (1) Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* (Chard and East Devon).

(2) Cornflower or Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus* (Churchstanton).

(3) A correspondent at Buckland St. Mary gives it as a local name for the Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

(4) Fruits of the Burdock, *Arctium majus* (Bridgwater).

BOBBY'S EYES. Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*, more commonly called **BIRD'S-EYES**.

BOB-GRASS. Soft Brome-grass, *Bromus hordaceus* (Dorset and S.W. Wilts).

BOB-ROBERT. Herb Robert or Wild Geranium, *Geranium Robertianum* (Melplash, Dorset).

BOB ROBIN. The Red Champion, *Lychnis dioica* (South Petherton and Ilminster district and West Wilts).

BOG-BEAN. The Buck-bean or Marsh Trefoil, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

BOG BELL. The Marsh Andromeda, *Andromeda Polifolia*, a very rare plant found on the Somerset peat moors.

BOG RHUBARB. A Martock correspondent gives this as a local name for the Butterbur *Petasites ovatus*.

BOG VIOLET. The Butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, a rare plant found on the peat moors.

BOLLOMS. Blackthorn blossom, *Prunus spinosa* (Kimmeridge, Dorset).

BONNET. The long grass which always appears in pasture fields when not mown for hay. The cattle do not eat it unless it is mown. The seed-stems of the blade grasses which the cattle will not eat. Called **BENT**, **BENNET**, in other places.—**F. T. ELWORTHY.**

BONNETS. A correspondent at Bradford-on-Tone gives me this as a local name for the Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*. See **GRANNY'S BONNETS**.

BONNET STRINGS. Long Grass or Bents. See **BONNET**.

BOOK-LEAF. (1) Tutsan, *Hypericum Androsaemum*. I have this name from several correspondents in South and West Dorset. Mr. F. W. Mathews tells me that in the Western Blackdowns it is called **TIPSY-LEAF** ("Topsy," like "Titsum," is no doubt a corruption of "Tutsan") or **BIBLE-LEAF** for the reason that the leaves are often placed in Bibles, on account of the pleasant perfume given off by the dried sprays.

(2) Correspondents at Wambrook give this as a local name for the St. John's Wort, by which may be intended the Tutsan as mentioned above, or one of the other species of *Hypericum*.

(3) A correspondent at Furley gives it as a local name for the Hare's-ear or Thorow-wax, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*.

BOOT BUTTONS. Berries of the Privet, *Ligustrum vulgare* (Over Stowey).

BOOTES. Mr. T. W. Cowan gives me this as an old name for the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

BOOT POLISH. Cherry Blossom, *Prunus avium*, an interesting instance of school-boy humour and of the value of advertising (Evercreech).

BOOTS AND SHOES. A name given to several different flowers, but apparently in Somerset most generally to

(1) The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

(2) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (also in Devon).

(3) A Bridgwater correspondent gives it as a local name for the Vetch, *Vicia*, but does not indicate the species. Mr. T. W. Cowan suggests possibly *Lathyrus Aphaca*, which is found near Bridgwater.

(4) In East Somerset the winged seeds of the Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*, and of the

(5) Sycamore, *Acer campestre*.

(6) The Rev. Hilderic Friend gives it as a Devonshire name for the Lady's Slipper, *Cypripedium Calceolus*, but Mr. W. D. Miller points out that this plant is excessively rare, and is not found nearer than Yorkshire, and suggests there has been some confusion with another plant.

(7) A correspondent at Broadwindsor (Dorset) gives this as a local name for the Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

(8) A correspondent at Membury (Devon) gives it as a local name for the Monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*; and also for the

(9) Double Polyanthus.

BOOTS AND STOCKINGS. Hoary Plantain, *Plantago media* (Ilminster).

BOSSELL. The Corn Marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum* (West Wilts).

BOTHERUM. Corn Marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum* (Dorset).

BOTTLES OF WINE. *Dicentra spectabilis*, known by a variety of names, amongst others Bleeding Heart, Lady's Locket, Lyre Flower, Dutchman's Breeches.

BOUNCING BESS. This is one of the names given in North Devon, and also in Dorset, to the Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber*, known

throughout a great part of Somerset as "Kiss-me-quick."

BOUNCING BETSY. Another Dorset form of **BOUNCING BESS.**

BOUNCING BETT. (1) The Pansy, *Viola tricolor* (Ilton and North Petherton).

(2) Common Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis* (Dorset).

BOUR. A Martock correspondent gives this as a local name for the Elder, *Sambucus nigra*.

BOXING GLOVES. Mr. J. Woodward, of Bridgewater, gives me this as a local name for the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

BOX OF MATCHES. The leaf of the Maple, *Acer campestre* (Shoscombe).

BOX THORN. *Lycium chinense* (White's Bristo Flora).

BOYS. (1) The long pistilled or "pin-eyed" flowers of the Primrose, *Primula vulgaris*. The short-pistilled or "thrum-eyed" or "rose-eyed" flowers are called **GIRLS**.

(2) Dr. R. C. Knight informs me that in Dorset the name is also given to the long-pistilled flowers of the Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

BOYS AND GIRLS. Primroses, and (in Dorset) Cowslips. See **BOYS**.

BOY'S LOVE. Southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*. Mr. Elworthy says:—"A very great favourite with the village belles. In the summer nearly all carry a spray of it half wrapped in the white handkerchief in their hand to church. In fact a village church on a hot Sunday afternoon quite reeks with it." It is said that the plant owes this name to the fact that its ashes were formerly made into an ointment and used by young men to promote the growth of the beard,

BOY'S LOVE AND MAIDEN'S RUIN. Same as **BOY'S LOVE**. The Southernwood is also known in Devon as **MAIDEN'S RUIN**, and in some parts of the county the above combined name is given to it.

BOZZELL. Corn Marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum* (West Wilts).

BRANDY BOTTLE. A very common name for the Yellow Water-lily, *Nymphaea lutea*, probably from the shape of the seed-vessel, although it is frequently said to be due to the odour of the flower.

BRANDY BOTTLES. (1) Hips; fruit of the Dog Rose, *Rosa canina* (Shoscombe).

(2) Broad-leaved Garlic, *Allium ursinum* (Dorset).

BRANK. Common Buckwheat, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*.

BREAD AND BACON. Several young people at Aller give me this as a local name for the Narcissus.

BREAD AND BUTTER. (1) A correspondent at Staple Fitzpaine gives this as a local name for the Silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina*.

(2) A correspondent at Lottisham gives it as a local name for the Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

BREAD AND CHEESE. Another name which is applied to a number of different plants, the most common in this part of the country being

(1) The young leaves of the Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna*, which children are very fond of eating. This name is common nearly all over England.

(2) The Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*, frequently called (erroneously) Marsh Mallow. The round flat seeds of this plant are eaten by children all over England, and are called "Cheeses."

(3) The Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*, of which the leaves and flowers are freely eaten, and are pleasant and refreshing.

(4) In South-West Wilts the Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

(5) A correspondent at Chilton Polden gives this as a local name for the Valerian (? *Kentranthus ruber*).

(6) A correspondent at Wellow gives this as a local name for the Silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina*.

(7) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Wisham).

BREAD AND CHEESE AND CIDER. Same as "Bread and Cheese, 1, 2, and 3.

(4) Correspondents at Forton and Stoke Abbott (Dorset) give this as a local name for the Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*.

BREAD AND CHEESE AND KISSES. Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* (Stockland, Bridgwater).

BREAD AND CHEESE-CAKES. A variation of the last name sent me from Wincanton, Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*.

BREAD AND CHEESE TREE. The Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna*.

BREAD AND CIDER. The young leaves of the Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna* (Mells). See BREAD AND CHEESE (1).

BREAD AND MARMALADE. Mr. F. K. Summerhayes, of Milborne Port, gives me this as a local name for the Charlock or Wild Mustard, *Brassica arvensis*.

BREAD AND MILK. A Taunton correspondent gives this as a local name for the Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

BREAK BASIN. A number of correspondents in the Chard and East Devon districts give this as a local name for the Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*, more generally known as BIRD'S-EYES. The name is probably due to the petals all falling off together very quickly after the flower is picked, thus breaking the basin. See SPEEDWELL.

BREAK JACK. Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset), gives me this as a local name for the Lesser Stitchwort, *Stellaria graminea*. Compare SNAP-JACK.

BREAKSTONE. Any plant of the Saxifrage family, *Saxifraga*. An old Latin name used by Pliny, derived from *saxum*, a rock, and *frango*, to break, so called because it was supposed to break stones in the bladder.

BRIDAL WREATH. (1) *Francoa ramosa*, a plant bearing long racemes of small white flowers.

(2) The name is sometimes given in South Somerset to *Campanula pyramidalis*.

BRIDE CAKE. A correspondent at Stratton-on-the-Fosse sends me this as the local name for a flower which she believes to be an *Arabis*.

BRIGHT EYE. Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*, more commonly called BIRD'S-EYE (Mells and Brompton Regis).

BRIMBLE or BRIMMLE. Bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*. Here again the despised dialect remains true, while the literary dialect is the corrupt (from Anglo-Saxon, *Bremel*).

BRISTOL ROCK CRESS. The usual English name of the rare plant *Arabis stricta*, only found near Bristol, but Mr. W. D. Miller tells me it has been introduced at Wembdon and elsewhere. A correspondent at Leigh-on-Mendip tells me this name is applied in that district to the common rockery plant, generally known as "Snow on the Mountain"—by which is probably meant *Arabis scabra* or *A. albida*, or *Kæniga* (formerly *Alyssum maritima*).

BROAD GRASS. Common Red Clover, *Trifolium pratense* (Dorset).

BROAD WEED. The Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium* (Dorset).

BROCKLO. A very common pronunciation of BROCCOLI in East and West Somerset and West Wilts.

BROOK LIME. This is the general English name for *Veronica Beccabunga*. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me it is a corruption of the older names, *Broklembe*, *Broklempe*, *Broclemppe*, as if it was so called from growing in the *lime* or mud (Lat. *limus*) of brooks. Markham (1637) spells the word *Brockelhempe*, as if it equalled "brittle-hemp."

The name BROOK LIME is frequently given in Somerset (in error) to

(1) The Water Pimpernel or Brookweed, *Samolus Valerandi*.

(2) The Rev. R. P. Murray says that in the Wincanton district the name is given to the Procumbent Marshwort, *Apium nodiflorum*, often called Fool's Watercress or Cow-cress. I am indebted to Dr. Watson for the following note:—
 "Some of the names are undoubted misnomers, which one must be careful not to perpetuate, e.g., Brook Lime for Brook Weed is a local error almost certainly due to similarity of sound, and I should expect that the name when given to Marshwort is due to a mistake. Brook Lime, Marshwort, and Water-cress are almost invariable associates in ditches, and I have often heard the Marshwort miscalled Brook Lime, but when the mistake was pointed out the observer realised the mistake. The mistake was probably originally due to the real plant being pointed out as Brook Lime, but as the other was mixed with it the observer confused the two."

BROOM. (1) The real Broom, with its masses of golden pea-shaped flowers, is *Cytisus scoparius*; but a correspondent at Axminster gives "Broom" as a local name for the Heather, *Calluna vulgaris*. The explanation of the name is no doubt that given under BISSOM.

(2) Mrs. Day, of North Petherton, and correspondents at Brompton Regis tell me that this name is given in those districts to the common Furze or Gorse, *Ulex europæus*. Dr. Watson writes, "The application of Broom to Ling and Furze is also due to confusion, and so far as I know is very local."

BROOMS AND BRUSHES. A correspondent at Evershot (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Wild Cornflower (? *Centaurea nigra*. or *Centaurea Cyanus*).

BROOZE OR BROUSSE. Brushwood. (Bradford-on-Tone).

BROWN BACK. The Common Ceterach or Scaly Spleenwort (fern) of our walls, *Ceterach officinarum*; more often called RUSTYBACK in Somerset from the brown scales on the under surface of its fronds.

BROWNET. A contraction of BROWN-WORT, which see.

BROWN SUGAR. Given me by a correspondent at Chew Magna as a local name for the common Sorrel or Sour-dock, *Rumex Acetosus*.

BROWN-WORT. (1) Water Figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

(2) Knotted Figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

(3) The name is often given to the Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*. Dr. Prior says "from its

being supposed to cure the disease called in German *die braune*, a kind of quinsy."

BROWSE. Mr. W. S. Price, of Wellington, gives me this as a local name for under-growth in a coppice or plantation. See BROOZE.

BRUISEWORT. (1) Common Daisy, *Bellis perennis*

(2) Common Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*, from their supposed efficacy in bruises.

BRUMBLE. Bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*.—Rev. W. P. WILLIAMS.

BRUSCUS. The Butcher's Broom. *Ruscus aculeatus*.

BRUSHES. (1) A common name for the Wild Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

(2) Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset), gives it as a local name for the Broom, *Cytisus scoparius*; and also for

(3) The Common Mare's Tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*.

(4) A correspondent at Leigh (Dorset) gives it as a local name for the Small Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

BRUSHES AND COMBS. (1) A name fairly general throughout the district for the Wild Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

(2) A correspondent at East Harptree gives it as a local name for green twigs of fir (2 young leaves of Larch).

BRUSHWOOD. A correspondent at Bradford-on-Tone gives this as a local name for Pine-needles.

BRYONY. A correspondent at Hawkchurch (Devon) gives this as a local name for the Greater Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium*.

BUCK-BEAN. Marsh Trefoil, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

BUCKSHORN. Common Buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus* (Wincanton). Dr. Prior thinks the popular name originated in a blunder, the German *Bux-dorn* being mistaken for *Bocks-dorn*, i.e., "Box-thorn" for "Buck's-thorn."

BUGLE BLOOMS. A correspondent at Shaftesbury (Dorset) gives this as a local name for the Common Honeysuckle or Woodbine, *Lonicera Periclymenum*.

BUGLOSS. (1) This name is properly applied to the Small Bugloss, *Lycopsis arvensis*, and to the Viper's Bugloss, *Echium vulgare*, but it is sometimes given to the Common and the Evergreen Alkanet, *Anchusa officinalis* and *A. sempervirens*; In France the latter is called *La Buglosse*.

The name Bugloss is derived from two Greek words, meaning "Ox-tongue," and is given to the

plant on account of the shape and the rough surface of its leaves.

(2) The Rev. Hilderic Friend says that in Devon the Forget-me-not, *Myosotis scorpioides*, is called BUG-LOSS.

BUGS AND FLEAS. A correspondent at Bradford-on-Tone gives this as a local name for the Wild Dock.

BULLACE. A Wild Plum, the fruit of *Prunus insititia*, very akin to the Sloe, but botanists make slight distinctions between the two. In Turner's Herball (1562) we read "I never saw in all my lyfe more plenty of . . . bulles trees than in Sommersetshyre." See CHRISTIANS. Mr. F. W. Mathews, of Bradford-on-Tone, writes "The Bullace, or Kestin, is twice as large as a Sloe, and makes good eating, which a wild Sloe most decidedly never does."

BULL CUP. The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* (Thorne St. Margaret).

BULL-DISTLE. The Spear Plume Thistle, *Cnicus lanceolatus* (West Somerset).

BULL DOGS. Mrs. H. Day, of North Petherton, gives me this as a name for the Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

BULLEN. Large Black Sloes; Bullace-plum, *Prunus insititia*.—Rev. W. P. WILLIAMS.

BULLERS. The flowers of any umbelliferous plants, such as Chervil, Cow Parsnip, &c. Pronounced BILLERS in Devonshire.

BULL-FLOWER. The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*. It has been suggested that the name is a corruption of "Pool-flower."

BULL HEADS. A Taunton correspondent gives this as a local name for the Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

BULLINS. A kind of Wild Plum (Holloway); Large Black Sloes (Jennings). The fruit of *Prunus insititia*. Also called BULLIES.

BULLISON. Miss Audrey Vivian, of Trowbridge, gives this as a common local name for the Bullace, *Prunus insititia*, or Sloe, *P. spinosa*.

BULLOCKS. The Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (Stoke-under-Ham).

BULLOCK'S EYE. A correspondent at Dunster gives this as a local name for the Houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. I know this name is given to the plant in the North of England, but I am not aware that it is used in Somerset.

BULL RUSH. (1) A number of young people at Muchelney tell me this name is given in that district to the Reed (? *Phragmites communis*). See BULRUSH.

(2) A correspondent at East Harptree gives this as a local name for the Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

BULLS AND COWS. The Wild Arum or Cuckoo Pint, *Arum maculatum* (Furley, Wells, and Meils).

BULL'S EYES. (1) Throughout a large part of Somerset, Dorset, and Devon this is a very general name for the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

(2) In some parts of Somerset and South Devon this name is given to the Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*, but it is not so often used in the latter county as "Pocr Robin" or "Bird's-eye."

(3) Yellow Water Lily, *Nymphaea lutea* (Wells and Leigh, Dorset).

(4) Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Castle Cary).

(5) Mr. W. C. Baker (late of Maunsel) gives this as a local name for the St. John's Wort, *Hypericum*.

(6) Several young people at Aller give it as a local name for the Common Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*.

(7) A correspondent at Shute (Devon) gives it as a local name for the Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*.

BULL'S FOOT. Correspondents at North Petherton and Hawkchurch (Devon) give me this as a local name for the Colt's foot, *Tussilago Farfara*. Rev. Hilderic Friend quotes the name, but implies it is not commonly used.

BULL'S PARSLEY. A correspondent at Combe St. Nicholas gives me this as a local name for the "Wild Parsley." (Probably *Caucalis Anthriscus*).

BULL THISTLE. (1) This name is apparently applied to different thistles in different parts of the county, but most generally to the Spear Plum Thistle, *Cnicus lanceolatus*. See BOARDISTLE.

(2) The Marsh Plum Thistle, *Cnicus palustris*.

(3) Mrs. Day, of North Petherton, gives me this as a local name for the Black Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

BULLUM. Wild Plum or Bullace, fruit of *Prunus insititia* (Devon).

BULLY HEADS. Common Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra* (Stogursey).

BULROSE. Britten and Holland say that J. R. Palman gives this as the pronunciation of BELL-ROSE, which see.

BULRUSH. The Bulrush of the botanist is *Scirpus lacustris*, but the name is probably not often applied to that plant by the ordinary inhabitants of Somerset. The name is far more generally given to:—

(1) The Great Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*, which owes its English name to the fact that it is this reed which appears in the "Ecce homo" pictures and familiar statues of Jesus as His mace or sceptre.

(2) In some parts of Somerset and Devon the name "Bulrush" is given to the Common Rush, *Juncus conglomeratus*; and it has been suggested that in this latter case the name is probably a corruption of *pool-rush*, whilst in the former case the name would probably be more correctly written "Bull-rush," in the sense that the *Typha* is large, and the descriptive prefix, "Bull" (like that of "Horse"), implies something larger than the ordinary.

(3) A correspondent at Culmhead gives "Bulrush" as a local name for the Marsh Marigold, *Calltha palustris*. I learn from the Wilts Glossary that the Marsh Marigold is occasionally called BULRUSHES in S.W. Wilts from some nursery legend that Moses was hidden among its large leaves.

BUMBLE-BEE FLOWER. A correspondent at Luxborough gives this as a local name for the Red Dead Nettle, *Lamium purpureum*. See BEE NETTLE (2).

BUMBLE-BEES. The Bee Orchis, *Ophrys apifera* (North Somerset and East Devon).

BUMBLE-BERRY. (1) In North-West Wilts the Hip or fruit of the Dog-rose, *Rosa canina*.

(2) More generally the Blackberry, the fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*.

A corruption of Bramble-berry.

BUMBLE-KITES. A popular name in some parts of England for the Blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*; mentioned by the Rev. Hilderic Friend, but I am not aware that it is used in Somerset, although it is sent me by a correspondent at North Petherton.

BUNCH O' DAISIES. Yarrow or Milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium* (Leigh, Dorset).

BUNCH OF GRAPES. (1) A correspondent at Ilminster gives this as a local name for the Fox-glove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

(2) Dr. R. C. Knight tells me the name is also applied to the unopened inflorescence of *Ampelopsis Veitchii*.

BUNCH OF KEYS. (1) The Cowslip, *Primula veris* (Ilminster district). In East Devon sometimes called KEYS OF HEAVEN. An old name for the Cowslip is "Herb of St. Peter," and this latter name was probably suggested by the resemblance of its flower-heads to a bunch of keys.

(2) Furze or Gorse, *Ulex europæus* (Shoscombe).

(3) The Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior* (Bradford-on-Lone), doubtless on account of its clusters of winged seeds, which are commonly called KEYS.

BUNCHY. The Banksia Rose—always.—F. T. ELWORTHY.

BUNNY RABBITS. (1) A very general name throughout the district for the Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*. Used much less frequently for

(2) Yellow Toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

(3) Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria* (East Somerset).

(4) Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Martock and Stoke-under-Ham).

BUNNY RABBIT'S EARS. Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Bridgwater).

BUNNY RABBITS' MOUTHS. (1) Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Ilminster).

(2) Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus* (Ilminster).

(3) Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria* (Ilminster).

BUNNY'S EARS. Greater Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus* (Iwerne Minster, Dorset).

BUNNY'S MOUTHS. Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

BUR. The little round seed-pod of *Galium Aparine*. Also the seed of the Burdock, *Arctium majus*, and of the Boar Thistle, *Cnicus lanceolatus*.

BURNET ROSE. A very general name for the Burnet-leaved Rose, *Rosa spinosissima*. Correspondents at Wambrook give it as a local name for the Sweet-briar, *Rosa Eglanteria*—possibly through some confusion of the two species.

BURNING BUSH. A name given to several garden plants, but more particularly to

(1) *Dictamnus Fraxinella*, which is said to give off so much essential oil that in warm weather if a light be brought near it it will ignite.

(2) Several correspondents give *Kochia trichophylla* or *K. scoparia*.

BURNING FIRE. Head of Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (Bridgwater).

BURST BELLIES or **BURST-BELLY PINKS.** Double Pinks or Carnations, *Dianthus plumarius* or *D. Caryophyllus* (Hatch Beauchamp and Mark).

BUSHY-BEARD. Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba* (Axminster).

BUSTERS. Double Pinks (Camerton). See **BURST BELLIES**.

BUTCHER BOYS. (1) Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula* (Thorncombe).

(2) Mr. F. R. Summerhayes, of Milborne Port, gives it as being applied in that district to the Pyramid Orchis, *Orchis pyramidalis*, the local name for the Early Purple Orchis being **GRANFER GRIGGLES**.

BUTCHER FLOWERS. Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula* (Axbridge).

BUTCHERS. (1) Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula* (South Petherton).

(2) Spotted Orchis, *Orchis maculata* (Wiveliscombe).

BUTCHER'S BLOOD. Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*. The Headmaster of Sexey's School gives me this name from a Shepton Mallet boy.

BUTCHER'S KNIVES. Leaves of the Iris (Bridgewater).

BUTTER. Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria* (Sexey's School).

BUTTER AND CHEESE. (1) The Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (from several correspondents at Bradford-on-Tone, Winsham, and Hawkchurch).

(2) Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria* (Winsham and Hatch Beauchamp).

(3) Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* (Stogursey and Leigh, Dorset).

(4) Creeping Buttercup, *Ranunculus repens* (South Petherton).

BUTTER AND EGGS. A name given to a variety of flowers, but perhaps most generally throughout the district to

(1) Yellow Toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

(2) The garden Narcissus of almost every variety, including Jonquils and Daffodils, but particularly those bearing white flowers with yellow centres.

(3) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

(4) Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (Bradford-on-Tone).

(5) A variety of the Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*) having a double calyx growing one out of the other. Not uncommon in the Hill district.—F. T. ELWORTHY.

(6) Rev. Hilderic Friend gives it as a name for the Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*.

(7) Mr. J. C. Mansell-Pleydell gives it as a West Dorset name for the rare Spring Snowflake, *Leucojum vernalis*.

BUTTER AND SUGAR. A Tisbury correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Yellow Toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

BUTTER CHOPS. Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria* (Evercreech).

BUTTERCUP. In addition to the various kinds of *Ranunculus* which usually bear this name it is frequently applied to

(1) The Lesser Celandine (*Ranunculus Ficaria*, and

(2) The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*, sometimes called "Water Buttercup."

Dr. Prior thinks that the name Buttercup is a corruption of *Button-cop*, i.e., Button-head.

BUTTER DAISY. Ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Dorset and Devon).

BUTTERED EGGS. (1) Double Narcissus (Stoke-under-Ham).

(2) A Tisbury correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Golden Saxifrage, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*.

BUTTER FINGERS. Kidney-Vetch, *Anthyllis Vulneraria* (Aller).

BUTTERFLIES. (1) Sweet Peas, *Lathyrus odoratus* (Chard and Camerton).

(2) Seeds of the Sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus* (Stoke-under-Ham).

BUTTER FLOWERS. A name given, but less frequently, to all the flowers named under the heading of BUTTERCUP.

BUTTERFLY FLOWER. A common name for the Schizanthus family from the shape of the flowers.

BUTTERFLY LADIES. A correspondent at Cerne Abbas gives me this as a local name for the Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*.

BUTTER-JAGS.—The bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*. Dr. Prior describes it as "an obscure name, perhaps in the first place BOTTLE-JACKS or BUTTER'D EGGS."

BUTTER PUMPS. The seed vessels of the Yellow Water Lily, *Nymphaea lutea* (Dorset).

BUTTER ROSE. (1) The Primrose, *Primula vulgaris* (North Devon).

(2) The Rev. Hilderic Friend says Buttercups are so called in South Devon.

BUTTERY EGGS. The Jonquil, *Narcissus Jonquilla* (Breamore, Wilts).

BUTTONS. (1) The flowers of the Feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium* (West Somerset).

(2) Mrs. H. Day, of North Petherton, gives it as a local name for the Musk Mallow, *Malva moschata*.

(3) A correspondent at Thorncombe gives it as a local name for the Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

(4) The Burdock, *Arctium majus* (Evercreech).

(5) The burrs of various plants such as Goosegrass, Burdock, Thistles, &c.

(6) Young Mushrooms.

BUTTON SNAKE-ROOT. See BLAZING STARS.

BY-THE-WIND. Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba* (Farley, Wilts).

CABBAGE FLOWERS or CABBAGE SEED. Several correspondents at South Petherton give me this as a local name for the Charlock, *Brassica arvensis*.

CABBAGE ROSE. Several young people at Dunster tell me that this name (which is generally given to the Hundred-leaved or Provins Rose, *Rosa centifolia*) is in that district applied to the Peony, *Paeonia officinalis*; I presume in reference to the size and shape of its flowers.

CADDELL. Cow-parsnip or Hogweed, *Heracleum Sphondylium* (Devon).

CADLEY WOBBLER. A correspondent at East Harptree gives me this as local name for Fir cones.

CADWEED. Same as CADDELL.

CAINS AND ABELS. (1) Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (S.W. Wilts).

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that in other parts of the country the name Cain and Abel is applied to the tubers of *Orchis latifolia*.

CAKERS. Cow-parsnip or Hogweed, *Heracleum Sphondylium* (Luxborough).

CAKE SEED (1) Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium* (Charmouth, Upottery, and Colyton districts).

(2) Hemlock, *Conium maculatum* (Upottery). See KEX.

CAKEZIE. Hemlock, *Conium maculatum* (Bradford-on-Tone). Often called Kex or Kexie in other parts of the county.

CALL ME TO YOU. Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis*.

CALTROP. Several correspondents at Horton give this as a local name for the Crowfoot, *Ranunculus* (? *acris*). Mr. T. W. Cowan writes me, "I do not know what *Ranunculus* this can be, but the name is applied to *Centaurea Calcitrapa* in other parts of the country. The specific name *Calcitrapa* suggests it to be a corruption of this."

CALVARY. False Hop, called Calvary from the spots of blood on the leaf (Wilts). "Diogenes' Sandals," p. 85.

CALVES-FOOT. (1) Wild Arum or Cuckoo Pint, *Arum maculatum*, from the shape of the leaf. It bears a similar name in France and Flanders.

(2) Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*.

CALVES' SNOUT. Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

CAMMICK or CAMMOCK. (1) A common name for the Rest Harrow, *Ononis repens*.

(2) Also applied in Devon to the Common Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*.

CAMPANELLE. Hedge Convolvulus, *Calystegia sepium*.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER. See AMERICAN CREEPER.

CANARY CREEPER. *Tropæolum peregrinum*, frequently called "Canariensis." See AMERICAN CREEPER.

CANARY FLOWER. Greater Plantain, *Plantago major*, of which Anne Pratt says "Its tall spikes of greenish flowers, or the brown ripened seeds which succeed them, invite the possessor of the captive bird to carry the plant away for the meal of the songster."

CANARY FOOD. A common name throughout the district for (1) the Plantain, as above.

(2) Common Groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris*.

CANARY GRASS. *Phalaris Canariensis*, a grass of the Canary Islands cultivated for its seeds.

CANARY SEED. Plantain and Groundsel, as above.

CANDLE BERRIES. (1) Wax Myrtle, or Common Candleberry Myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, a native of Canada, introduced in 1699, and since grown in English gardens. Its round bony nuts are covered with white wax, and are often gathered and used for making candles.

(2) Sweet Gale or Bog Myrtle, *Myrica Gale*, which grows freely on our Somerset peat moors; its catkins produce a quantity of wax, though not nearly so much as the species mentioned above.

CANDLEMAS BELLS. Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis* (N.W. Wilts and Glos.).

CANDLEMAS CAPS. The Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*.

CANDLE PLANT. A correspondent gives me this as a local name for "a variety of cactus, having long cylindrical leaves, resembling small candles in shape, formerly often grown in cottage windows in West Somerset." I fancy he must mean the succulent plant, *Kleinia articulata*, which I have grown myself, and have frequently heard called the Candle Plant. It has cylindrical stalks, which very easily break off at the curious joints, to which it owes its specific name. The leaves are not unlike small ivy leaves in shape.

CANDLES. (1) Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

(2) Flowers of Horse Chestnut, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*. See CHRISTMAS CANDLES.

(3) A correspondent at Melbury Osmond gives me this as a local name for the Meadow Sage, *Salvia pratensis*, which is a very rare plant, not found in this part of England. It is probable the plant she really meant was the Wild Sage, *S. Verbenaca*.

CANDLE-STICKS. (1) A name frequently given in Dorset to the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

(2) Biting Stone-crop, *Sedum acre* (Leigh-on-Mendip).

(3) The Iris (Pawlett).

(4) Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Kimmeridge, Dorset).

CANDLEWICK. Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus* (Wimborne).

CANDOCK. (1) Miss Audrey Vivian, of Trowbridge, tells me this is a common name in that district for the Dog-grass. Exactly what is

meant by "Dog-grass" is doubtful, but probably *Cynosurus cristatus*.

(2) The name is sometimes applied to the Water-lily, both white, *Castalia alba*, and yellow, *Nymphaea lutea*.

CANKER. The Dog-rose, *Rosa canina*. Also the galls which grow upon it. See below.

CANKER-BALL. The mossy or hairy gall or "bedeguar," often of a bright scarlet colour, found upon the Wild Rose, caused by an attack on a leaf bud in spring by the gall insect, *Rhodites* (or *Cynips*) *Rosæ*. The growth is popularly known as Robin's Pincushion, and is often carried in the pocket as a charm against rheumatism.

CANKER BERRIES. Hips, fruit of the Wild Rose, *Rosa canina*.

CANKER ROSE. (1) Same as Canker.

(2) Same as Canker-ball.

(3) Dr. Prior gives it also as a name for the Field Poppy, *Papaver Rhæas*, in consequence of its red colour and its detriment to arable land. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that this name for the Poppy is quite common in the Eastern counties.

CAPRIFOY. Several correspondents at Shute (Devon) give me this as a local name for the Woodbine or Honeysuckle, *Lonicera Caprifolium*. One of the old names of the plant was Caprifoly or Caprifole (derived from two Latin words meaning Goat's leaf), of which the Shute name is a variation.

CARAVAUN-BEG. Mr. T. W. Cowan gives me this as a Somerset name for the Common Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*.

CARDINAL FLOWER. A garden perennial of North American origin, having large deep red flowers, *Lobelia cardinalis*.

CARLICUPS. Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* (Frome).

CARLIES. Fircones (Sexey's School, Bruton).

CARLINE THISTLE. The usual English name for *Carlina vulgaris* from *Carolinus*—pertain to Charles. So named after Charlemagne, of whom the legend relates "A horrible pestilence broke out in his army and carried off many thousand men, which greatly troubled the pious Emperor. Wherefore he prayed earnestly to God, and in his sleep there appeared to him an angel, who shot an arrow from a cross-bow, telling him to mark the plant upon which it fell, for that with that plant he might cure his army of the pestilence. And so it really happened." The herb thus miraculously indicated was this thistle.

CARNATION GRASS. (1) Mr. F. T. Elworthy says this name is given in West Somerset to the Hairy Sedge, a common dwarf sedge found in

undrained meadow land, which is by some believed to be the cause of the *coe* in sheep: *Carex hirta*. Dr. Watson tells me the species can scarcely be called "dwarf," as he recently picked some nearly a foot in height.

(2) The name is also given to certain other sedges, from the resemblance of their leaves to those of the Carnation, more especially to *Carex flacca* and less commonly to *C. panicea*.

(3) In Gloucestershire the Tufted Hair-grass, *Deschampsia cespitosa* (Holloway).

CARPENTER'S GRASS. Self-heal, as below.

CARPENTER'S HERB. (1) Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*. Dr. Prior says "from its corolla seen in profile being shaped like a bill-hook, and on the doctrine of signatures, supposed to heal wounds from edged tools."

(2) Common Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*.

CARROT PLANT. A correspondent at Wells gives me this as a local name for the *Eschscholtzia*.

CART-WHEEL. A correspondent at Shepton Mallet gives me this as a local name for the Hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.

CASE-WEED. Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, so called from its little purse-like capsules, from Fr. *caisse*, Lat. *capsa*, a money-box.

CASE-WORT. Same as CASE-WEED.

CASSOCKS. Couch-grass, *Triticum repens* (S.W. Wilts, Somerset border).

CASS-WEED. Same as CASE-WEED.

CASTINGS. A correspondent at Luppitt (Devon) gives this as a local name for SNAGS—the fruit of a Blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*. Called in West Somerset KESTENS or CHRISTIANS.

CAST THE SPEAR. Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Golden Rod, *Solidago virgaurea*.

CATCHFLY. A name originally given by Gerard to *Silene armeria*, but now applied to the genera *Silene* and *Lychnis*, including the Bladder Champion, White Champion, Ragged Robin, and others. The name is, however, chiefly given to species having sticky hairs, and Dr. Watson says it ought not be applied to any of the three species I have named. It is also given to other plants of which the stems or leaves are sticky, and particularly to the Sundew family, *Drosera*.

CATCH WEED. (1) The Goose Grass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine*, from its habit of catching the passer by.

(2) Several correspondents at Dunster give this as a local name for Madwort, which I think must be a mistake for Wild Madder, *Rubia*

peregrina. The Madwort, *Asperugo procumbens*, is an alien, generally rare, but found near Bath, though not elsewhere in Somerset. The Wild Madder is very common in the neighbourhood of Dunster, and in an early stage much resembles the Goose-grass mentioned above. It is very spiny, with short curved prickles, which would amply account for the local name.

CAT HIPS. A correspondent at Stockland (Devon) gives this as a local name for the fruit of the Dog-rose, *Rosa canina*.

CAT NEP. Cat-mint or Cat-nip, *Nepeta Cataria*, from the fact that cats are very fond of it, and seem almost intoxicated by the smell of it.

CAT O' NINE TAILS. (1) Rev. Hilderic Friend gives this as a Devonshire name for the catkins of the Hazel, *Corylus Avellana*.

(2) The name is also given to the Great Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*. See **CAT'S TAIL** (1).

CAT POSIES. A correspondent at Rodden (near Frome) gives this as a local name for the Daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

CATS AND DOGS. Mr. Edward Vivian, of Trowbridge, gives me this as a local name for the blossom of the Willow, *Salix*.

CATS AND KEYS. Fruit of the Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*, and Maple, *Acer campestre*. Rev. Hilderic Friend says "In Somersetshire the people speak of **CATS AND KEYS**."

CAT'S CLAWS. (1) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

(2) Kidney Vetch, *Anthyllis Vulneraria*.

(3) Bramble, *Rubus fruticosus* (Shoscombe).

CAT'S EAR. The usual English name for several plants allied to the Hawkbits, particularly *Hypochaeris radicata* and *H. maculata*, from the shape of their leaves.

CAT'S EARS. Corn Cockle, *Lychnis Githago* (Stour Provost, Dorset).

CAT'S EYES. (1) A fairly general name for the Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*, more often called **BIRD'S EYES**.

(2) Water Violet, *Hottonia palustris* (Long Load).

(3) Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Chettle, Dorset).

CAT'S FACE. The Pansy, both wild and cultivated, *Viola arvensis* and *V. tricolor*.

CAT'S FOOT. (1) The Mountain Everlasting *Gnaphalium dioica*, from its soft flower heads.

(2) Also the Ground Ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*, from the shape of its leaves.

CAT'S FUR. A correspondent at Babcary gives me this as a local name for the Bedstraw, *Galium* (? *verum*).

CAT'S HEAD. A very large kind of apple, sweet and juicy, excellent for cider.—F. T. ELWORTHY.

CAT'S LOVE. Garden Valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*, on which cats like to roll (S:W. Wilts).

CAT'S MILK. Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, from its milky juice oozing in drops, as milk from the small teats of a cat. This milk is used for curing warts, and hence the plant and other Spurges are also known as **WARTWEED** or **WARTWORT**.

CATS' PAWS. (1) A correspondent at Stratton-on-the-Fosse gives me this as a local name for the Meadow Vetchling, but I think it possible that she has named this plant in mistake for the Birds-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*—an error which is very frequently made.

(2) Catkins of Willow, *Salix*, while still young and downy (Deverill, Wilts).

CAT'S TAIL. (1) A common name for the Great Reedmace, *Typha latifolia*, more often called **BULRUSH**.

(2) The Cornfield Horsetail, *Equisetum arvense*, a troublesome weed to farmers and gardeners.

(3) The common Mare's Tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*; called by the Dutch *Kattestail*.

(4) The Crack Willow, *Salix fragilis* (West Somerset).

(5) The Rev. Hilderic Friend gives this as a Devonshire name for *Amaranthus caudatus*, popularly known as **LOVE LIES BLEEDING** or **PRINCE'S FEATHER**.

(6) Viper's Bugloss, *Echium vulgare*. See **CAT'S TAILS**.

CAT'S TAIL GRASS. Timothy Grass, *Phleum pratense*.

CAT'S TAILS. (1) Catkins of Hazel, Willow, Alder, &c.

(2) Leaves of the Silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina* (Batcombe).

(3) A correspondent at Wambrook gives it as a local name for the Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*. See **CAT'S TAIL**.

CAT'S WHIN. Rest Harrow, *Ononis repens*.

CATTIKEYNS. Fruit of the Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior* (North-West Wilts).

CAULIFLOWERS. A Taunton correspondent gives me this as a local name for the flowers of the Elder, *Sambucus nigra*.

CAX. Wild Carrot, *Daucus Carota* (Dorset). Such names as Caxes, Keeks, Kex, Gicksy, &c., are given to the dry hollow stalks of various umbelliferous plants, and are also applied to the plants themselves.

CAXLIES. Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium* (Otterford). See above.

CENTAURY. The true Centaury is the genus *Centaureum* (formerly named *Erythraea*) of the Gentian family, and bears rose-coloured flowers, but the name is very frequently applied to various Knapweeds, the Corn Bluebottle, and other flowers of the genus *Centaurea*.

CENTRY. Bog Pimpernel, *Anagallis tenella*. I have this name from Barford (Wilts), and Mr. W. S. Price, of Wellington, tells me that a field in Henyock in which this plant is found is known as "Centry Meadow."

CHAIRS AND TABLES. Seed of the Box, *Buxus sempervirens* (Muchelney).

CHALK PLANT. *Gypsophila paniculata*, often called the GAUZE-FLOWER.

CHANGEABLES. The Hydrangea, *H. hortensis*

CHANGE OF THE WEATHER. A correspondent at Babeary gives me this as a local name for the Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.

CHARIOT AND HORSES. Monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

CHARITY. (1) A correspondent at West Bradley gives this as a local name for Honesty or Lunary, *Lunaria biennis*.

(2) A correspondent at Bloxworth (Dorset) gives it as a local name for Jacob's Ladder, *Polemonium ceruleum*.

CHARLOCK. (1) A general name for Wild Mustard, *Brassica olerensis*.

(2) The Wild Radish, *Raphanus Raphanistrum* (Dorset).

(3) Many other weeds of arable land are locally and erroneously called "Charlock."

CHATTERBOXES. A correspondent at Hammoon (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

CHEAT. A very common name in Dorset for the Darnel, *Lolium temulentum*, or for the Wild Oat, *Avena fatua*, or Oats which from lack of soil or food or from other causes have degenerated into the wild form.

CHEDDAR PINK. *Dianthus glaucus*, from the place of its growth on the cliffs of the famous Cheddar gorge.

CHEDDIES. Potatoes (East Somerset).

CHEESE AND BUTTER. A correspondent at Winsham gives me this as a local name for the Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*. See BUTTER AND CHEESE (2).

CHEESE-BOWLS. An old name apparently still used in many districts for the Field Poppy,

Papaver Rhæas. Dr. Prior says "from the shape of the ripe capsule resembling that of round cheeses."

CHEESE-CAKES. (1) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

(2) A correspondent at Leigh-on-Mendip gives it as a local name for the Kidney Vetch, *Anthyllis Vulneraria*.

CHEESE CUPS. A correspondent at Hatch Beauchamp gives this as a local name for the Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

CHEESE-FLOWER. Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*. See CHEESES.

CHEESE RENNET. Yellow Bedstraw, *Galium verum*, from the fact that it was formerly used to curdle milk for making cheese.

CHEESES. The round flat seeds of the Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*. Children are fond of eating them when green and soft.

CHEMISES. Hedge Convolvulus or Greater Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium*.

CHEQUERED LILY. The Snake's-head Fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*.

CHERRY BAY. (1) Several young people at Paulton give this as a local name for the Laurel, *Laurus nobilis*.

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me the name is usually applied to the Portugal Laurel, *Cerasus lusitanica*.

CHERRY ODDS. Cherry stones, always.—F.T. ELWORTHY.

CHERRY PIE. (1) A very general name for the Heliotrope, *Heliotropium peruvianum*; so called from its scent.

(2) Great Hairy Willow Herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*.

(3) All-heal, *Valeriana officinalis* (S.W. Wilts).

CHIBBAL, CHIBBLE, or CHIPPLE. A young onion with the green stalk attached. From the French *Ciboule*, derived from the Latin *Cepula*—a small onion. Mr. F. W. Mathews says the name "appears by tacit consent to be reserved for the immature spring-sown onion."

CHICK-CHACK. A South Somerset form of **SHICK-SHACK**—a name given to the leaves and "Apples" of the oak, worn on Royal Oak Day, May 29th.

CHICKENS.—Rev. Hilderic Friend gives this as one of the Devonshire names for London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*; probably a contraction of "Hen and Chickens."

CHICKWEED. (1) The usual English name for *Stellaria media*, whose bright green egg-shaped leaves and tiny white star-like flowers abound

in neglected gardens practically all the year through. One of the names by which our fathers called it was HEN'S INHERITANCE.

(2) Mr. W. D. Miller tells me that the name is common to all the *Cerastiums* and *Stellarias*, and is applied more loosely still.

(3) A considerable number of my correspondents give the name to the common Groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris*, well known as a valuable food for birds.

(4) A correspondent at Axbridge gives it as a local name—(Dr. Watson says a misnomer)—for the Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. Rev. Hilderic Friend says the Chickweed has in some cases been confused with the Pimpernel.

CHICORY. A very general name for the beautiful blue Wild Succory, *Cichorium Intybus*.

CHILBLAIN BERRIES. The scarlet egg-shaped berries of the Black Bryony, *Tamus communis*.

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL. (1) A common name for the Virginia Stock, *Malcolmia maritima*, on account of its numerous small flowers.

(2) In Wilts the name is given to a small garden variety of *Campanula* for the same reason.

(3) Mr. Edward Vivian, of Trowbridge, tells me that a large number of people in that district give the name to the London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

CHILDREN'S CLOCK. Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*. This plant is very commonly known by the name of "Clocks" from the fact that children pretend to tell the time by counting the number of puffs of breath required to blow away all the downy seeds from the ripe seed-head. I have only had the prefix "Children's" from Dunkerton.

CHIMNEY BELL-FLOWER. Correspondents at Machelney and Stoke St. Gregory give me this as a local name for a *Campanula*, which I believe to be *Campanula pyramidalis*.

CHIMNEY SMOCK. The Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*.

CHIMNEY SWEEP. (1) The Black-head Grass or Field Wood-rush, *Luzula campestris*.

(2) Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata* (East Somerset).

(3) Hoary Plantain, *P. media* (Oakhill and South Petherton).

(4) Small Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra* (Mudford).

(5) Several correspondents at South Petherton give this as the local name for Timothy grass, *Phleum pratense*.

(6) Great Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*, more commonly called BULRUSH (Mells).

(7) Mr. H. A. Bending, of Shoscombe, gives it as a local name for the Sweet-scented Vernal-grass, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.

CHIMNEY SWEEPERS. Field Woodrush, *Luzula campestris* (N.W. Wilts).

CHIMNEY SWEEPER'S BRUSH. Great Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*, more commonly called BULRUSH.

CHIMNEY SWEEP'S BRUSH. (1) Hoary Plantain or Lamb's Tongue, *Plantago media* (Batcombe).

(2) Black Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra* (Mudford).

CHINAMAN'S BREECHES. *Dicentra spectabilis*, popularly known as the Bleeding Heart, Lady's Locket, Lyre-flower, Locks and Keys, and by many other names.

CHINESE LANTERN. (1) A very general name for the Winter Cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*; sometimes called Cape Gooseberry.

(2) A correspondent at Minehead gives this as a local name for the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

CHINY (or CHINNY) OYSTER. A very common local corruption of the name China Aster.

CHIPPLE-EYE. Mr. F. W. Mathews, of Bradford-on-Tone, writes me: "By confusion, the Tripoli Onion is often called CHIPPLE-EYE."

CHIPPLES. Same as CHIBBLES.

CHIT CHAT. The Mountain Ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia* (S.W. Wilts).

CHOOKY-PIG. (1) A fairly general name in North and East Somerset for the Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

(2) Correspondents at Winscombe tell me the name is there given to the Spotted Orchis, *Orchis maculata*, the Snapdragon being known as the "Garden Chooky-pig."

CHOPPED EGGS. A correspondent at Rodden (near Frome) gives this as a local name for the Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

CHRIST AND THE APOSTLES. A correspondent at Stockland (Devon) gives this as a local name for the Passion-flower, *Passiflora cærulea*.

CHRISTEN. His Honour J. S. Udal gives this as a Dorset name for "a small kind of plum." Compare the two following names.

CHRISTIANS. Mr. F. W. Mathews, of Bradford-on-Tone, gives this as a local name for the Bullace, *Prunus insititia*. See above and below.

CHRISTLINGS. Rev. Hilderic Friend gives this as a Devonshire name for "a small sort of plum." Compare the two preceding names and CRISLING.

CHRISTMAS. Holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*, particularly when used for decorative purposes; but also applied to any evergreen used for Christmas or other decoration, whether holly, mistletoe, or others.

CHRISTMAS ANTHEMS. A very common play upon the name Chrysanthemums, sent me from many parts of the county.

CHRISTMAS BERRY. Holly (West Somerset and Devon). See CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS CANDLES. The flowers of the Horse Chestnut, *Æsculus Hippocastanum* (Oakhill). See also CANDLES and CHRISTMAS TREE.

CHRISTMAS ROSE. (1) Black Hellebore, *Helleborus niger*.

(2) A correspondent at Camerton gives it as a local name for the Wild Aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis*.

CHRISTMAS-TREE. (1) Mr. F. R. Summerhayes, of Milborne Port, gives this as a local name for the flower-spike of the Horse Chestnut, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*. See CHRISTMAS CANDLES.

(2) The name is also applied to the *Auracaria imbricata* (often grown as a pot plant).

CHUCKY CHEESE. The Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*. See CHEESES.

CHUCKY FIG. (1) Same as CHOOKY-PIG (1).

(2) A correspondent at Cross (near Axbridge) gives it as a local name for the Grape Hyacinth, *Muscari*.

CHURCH BELLS. (1) Common Comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*.

(2) Canterbury Bells, *Campanula Medium*.

(3) A correspondent at Leigh (Dorset) applies the name to the Ivy-leaved Bell-flower, *Campanula hederacea*.

CHURCH BROOMS. The Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

CHURCH STEEPLES. A name sometimes given to the Common Agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.

CHURCH-WORT. An old name for the Pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium*.

CHURCHYARD ELDER. A Dunster correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

CHURCHMAN'S GREETING. Dr. Downes informs me that in the neighbourhood of Ilminster, the Mistletoe, *Viscum album*, is sometimes called by this name.

CIGAR FLOWER.—The general English name of a Mexican plant of the Loosestrife family cultivated in English gardens, *Cuphea platycentra*. It has a scarlet tubular corolla tipped with white and black.

CLADEN. A name very common in Dorset for the Goosegrass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine*, which is known by a large number of different names, of which about 20 commence with the letters CL. Mr. Mansell Pleydell spells the name CLAITON.

CLAPPEDE OR CLAPPEDE-POUCH. Several young people at Alier give me this as a local name for the Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*. If the name is still used in that neighbourhood it is most interesting. Dr. Prior gives the following particulars with regard to it:—"A nick-name from the Dutch, which alludes to the licensed begging of lepers, who stood at the cross-ways with a bell and clapper." Hoffman von Fallersleben, in his *Niederländische Volkslieder*, says of them (p. 97):—"Separated from all the world, without house or home, the lepers were obliged to dwell in a solitary wretched hut by the roadside; their clothing so scanty that they often had nothing to wear but a hat and a cloak and a begging wallet. They would call the attention of the passers-by with a bell or a clapper, and receive their alms in a cup or a bason at the end of a long pole. The bell was usually of brass. The clapper is described as an instrument made of two or three boards, by rattling which they excited people to relieve them. The lepers would get the name of Rattle-pouches, and this be extended to the plant in allusion to the little purses which it hangs out by the wayside."

CLARY. A very general name for the Wild Sage, *Salvia Verbenaca*. The usual English name for *S. Sclarea*. See **CLEAR EYE**.

CLATON. See **CLADEN**.

CLAUT. The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* (N.W. Wilts).

CLAVERS. A Dorset form of the name Cleavers (given by Rev. W. BARNES and others). See **CLADEN**.

CLAY. A correspondent at Washford gives me this as a local name for the Goosegrass or Cleavers. See **CLADEN**.

CLAYTON. See **CLADEN**.

CLEAR EYE. (1) Wild Sage, *Salvia Verbenaca*. The old herbalists considered this one of the most efficacious of herbs in any complaint of the eye. Its seeds when put into water yield a mucilage which, placed within the eyelid for a few minutes, envelops any particle of dust which may pain the eye. Hence the name of the plant Clear Eye or Clary.

(2) I am indebted to Mr. T. W. Cowan for the following interesting notes:—**CLEAR-EYE** or **SEE-BRIGHT** are old popular names for the plant *Salvia Sclarea*, and are corruptions of the word *Clary*, otherwise called *Godes-eie* or *Oculus Christi*. On the strength of these names it was regarded, Prior says, as a proper ingredient for eye-salves. Gerard says in his *Herbal* it is called *Clarie* or *Cleere-eie*. See also **GOODY'S-EYE**, Somerset name for *Salvia Sclarea*, a corruption of a popular name **GOD'S-EYE** (Britten & Holland).

GODES-EIE, CHRIST'S-EYE, and CLEAR-EYE seem free renderings of its Low Latin name *Sclarea* (from *clarus*)."

CLEAVERS (1) Goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*. See CLADEN. The name is, of course, due to the way in which the hooked seeds and leaves of the plant cling to the clothes of persons or to the coats of animals coming into contact with them.

(2) Correspondents at Oakhill apply the name for the same reason to the Burdock, *Arctium majus*, and

(3) For reasons which are not so obvious to the Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*. Dr. Watson tells me that the flower heads of the Fuller's Teasel are hooked as in the Burdock. Those of the Wild Teasel are sharply pointed. In his opinion the name ought to be restricted to the Goose-grass.

CLEEVE-PINK or CLIFF-PINK. A species of pink which grows wild in the cannies of Cheddar Cliffs, having a fine scent, more generally known as Cheddar Pink, *Dianthus glaucus*. *Cleve* for *cliff* is common in early English.

CLETHEREN. Goosegrass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine* (East Somerset).

CLIDDEN, CLIDE, CLIDER, OR CLIDONS. Goosegrass, as above. See CLADEN.

CLIFF-ROSE. Thrift or Sea-Pink, *Armeria maritima*, on account of its love for our seaside cliffs and rocks and its rose-coloured flowers.

CLIMBING JACKS. Nasturtium; *Tropaeolum majus* (Evercreech).

CLIME. Goosegrass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine* (Paulton).

CLINGING SWEETHEARTS. Goosegrass, as above (Shrewton, Wilts).

CLING RASCAL. Rev. Hilderic Friend gives this as a Devonshire name for the Goosegrass, on the authority of Britten, p. 107.

CLITCH BUTTON. Rev. Hilderic Friend also gives this as a Devonshire name for the Goosegrass.

CLITE or CLITHE. Mr. T. W. Cowan gives me this as an old name for the Burdock, *Arctium majus*.

CLITES. A Wiltshire name for the Goosegrass.

CLIVERS. A Somerset and Dorset name for the Goosegrass.

CLOCK-FLOWER. The Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*. See CLOCKS.

CLOCKS. (1) A very general name for the light seed heads of the Dandelion, which the children blow upon, to tell the hour by the number of puffs required to blow off all the seeds.

(2) The seed-heads of other relatives of the Dandelion, e.g., Groundsel, Coltsfoot, &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES. Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (Wells).

CLOG WEED. Mr. T. W. Cowan gives me this as a Somersetshire name for the Cow-Parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, and tells me that it is a shortened form of *Keyc-logge*, i.e., *Keck-lock* (A.S. *leac*) or *Kex-plant* (Prior).

CLOT BUR. (1) Burdock, *Arctium mryus*.

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan gives me this as a local name for the Agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. See **COCKLE-BUR**.

CLOTE. Yellow Water Lily, *Nymphaea lutea*. (East Somerset and Dorset.)

CLOTHES BRUSH. Wild Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris* (S.W. Wilts).

CLOTHES PEGS. (1) Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula* (Bradford-on-Tone and Ashcott).

(2) A correspondent at Netherbury (Dorset) gives it as a local name for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

CLOUD BERRY. (1) A general name for the Mountain Raspberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*, so called, Gerard says, because they grow on the summits of mountains, "where the *cloudes* are lower then the tops of the same all winter long, whereupon the people of the countrie haue called them *Cloud-berries*." Mr. T. W. Cowan suggests that possibly they get their name from old English *clud*=a cliff. This plant does not grow in Somerset, and the name is given in some parts of that county and of Dorset, to

(2) the Dewberry, *Rubus cæsius*, which Dr. Watson says has no right to the name.

CLOVE GILAWFUR (or GILLIFLOWER). Clove pink, Carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*. See **GILAWFER** and **GILLIFLOWER**.

CLOVER DEVIL. The Dodder, *Cuscuta*.

CLUTCH. Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare* known also in West Somerset as **TACKER-GRASS** **TUCKER-GRASS**, and **MAN-TIE**.

CLY, or CLYDE. Goose-grass or Cleavers. *Galium Aparine* (West Somerset and Devon).

CLY-BURS. The little hooked seed pods of the Goosegrass, as above.

CLYDER, CLYDERN, or CLYHER. A name used, throughout a great part of the four counties, for the Goosegrass, as above.

COACH AND HORSES. Monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus* (Sherborne). Compare **CHARIOT AND HORSES**.

COACH HORSES. Mr. F. T. Elworthy gives this as a West Somerset name for the common Pansy, *Viola tricolor* (cultivated) or *V. arvensis* (wild).

COACHMAN'S BUTTONS. The Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis* (Queen Camel).

COBBLER'S WAX. Several correspondents at Donhead (Wilts) give me this as a local name for the Sumach, *Rhus*.

COB-WEB. A correspondent at Broadstone (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. The name is probably due in some measure to the fact that there is a closely related plant, grown in gardens, known as the Cobweb House-leek, *Sempervivum arachnoideum*, on account of the long white hairs at the tips of the leaves, which cross and present the appearance of a plant over which a spider has trailed its net.

COCKAGEE (*g* hard). A kind of small hard sou. cider apple, in use in the West of England (JENNINGS, and Wilts.)

COCK GRASS. (1) Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*. Mr. Elworthy says: "The only name used by farmers for this, the commonest variety of the Plantains" (West Somerset).

(2) Perennial Rye-grass or Red Darnel, *Lolium perenne*. Children, taking a blade in one hand, run up the sprouts on each side with the finger and thumb of the other hand, and boys say, "What shall I be?" and girls "Who shall I marry?"

A tinker? a tailor?

A soldier? a sailor?

A rich man? a poor man?

A 'pothecary? a thief?

(PULMAN).

Many other questions are asked and answered by Somerset boys and girls in the same way. I do not think it necessary to set out all the forms in detail in this list, but the following selection, kindly sent me by Dr. Watson, will give a fair idea of the lines on which they run:—The usual rendering is "Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, rich man, poor-man, beggar-man, thief." About Culmhead the last two are replaced by "gentleman, farmer." Other renderings are to live in a "big-house, little-house, pig-sty, barn," to be married in "silk, satin, cotton, rag"; to go to church in a "coach, carriage, wheelbarrow, mud-cart"; to be married "this year, next year, sometime, never."

COCKLE BUTTONS. The seed-head of the Burdock, *Arctium majus*. One of our Somerset names for the Burdock is "Cuckold," of which "Cockle" is a corruption.

COCKLE-BUR or **CLOT-BUR.** Mr. T. W. Cowan gives me this as a local name for the Agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. See also **CLOT-BUR**.

COCKLES. (1) Periwinkle, *Vinca major* (and *V. minor*). Rev. Hilderic Friend attempts to

explain this name by suggesting a confusion between two kinds of shell-fish on the part of people living far from the sea and not knowing the difference between the two. I have had this name sent me from several different parts of South Somerset.

(2) A general name throughout the district for the seed-heads or burrs of the Burdock, *Arctium majus*.

(3) A correspondent at Watchet gives this as a local name for the flowers of the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*, and also for

(4) The seeds of the Furze, *Ulex europæus*.

(5) The Corn Cockle, *Lychnis Githago*.

(6) Fircones (Leigh, Dorset).

COCKLE SHELLS. Several correspondents at South Petherton give me this as a local name for the Periwinkle, *Vinca*.

COCK ROBIN. (1) The common name for the Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*, in North Somerset.

(2) Several correspondents at Mells give this as a local name for the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

COCKS AND HENS. A common name for the Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*.

COCK'S COMB. A name given to several different flowers, but most generally to the (1) Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*. The latter name is Latin for Cock's Comb, and is given on account of the shape of the calyx. The plant bears an equivalent name in many of the countries of Europe.

(2) The Lousewort, or Red Rattle, *Pedicularis sylvatica*.

(3) Several correspondents at Puddletown (Dorset) give it as a local name for the Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

(4) The Cock's Comb of the gardeners is *Celosia cristata*, of the Amaranth family.

(5) Often given to another member of the same family—Love Lies Bleeding, *Amaranthus caudatus* A. *ruber* or A. *melancholicus*.

(6) A correspondent at Compton (between Yeovil and Sherborne) gives it as a local name for the Calceolaria.

COCK'S HEAD. The Sainfoin, *Onobrychis viciifolia*, from the shape of the legume.

COCKS' HEADS. The heads of the Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*, which contain the seeds. Holloway says:—"In West Sussex boys play with these heads; one holds a stalk in his hand while another with a similar stalk strikes his opponent's, and which ever loses the head first is conquered. It is called 'Fighting Cocks.'" "

COCKSPUR (1) An English name for the Virginia Hawthorn, *Crataegus virginica*.

(2) Several correspondents at Bradford-on-Tone give this as a local name for Crow's-foot ?

COCK THISTLE. A correspondent at Hammoon (Dorset) gives this as a local name for the Scotch (or Cotton) Thistle, *Onopordum Acanthium*.

COCK UPON PERCH. A correspondent at West Bradley gives this as a local name for "Eggs and Bacon." I believe the name is applied both to the Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*, and the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

COCKWEED. Several correspondents in the neighbourhood of Axminster give this as a local name for the Pepperwort, *Lepidium*.

COCOA BUTTONS. The Burdock, *Arctium majus* (Queen Camel). Evidently a corruption of "Cuckold."

CODLINS AND CREAM. (1) A very general name for the Great Hairy Willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*; from the odour of its flowers or of its fresh shoots, when crushed in the hand.

(2) A well-informed correspondent at Martock gives this as a local name for the Narcissus.

COE GRASS. *Juncus bufonius*, the grass which is said to be the cause of the *coe* in sheep and cattle. By some this disease is said to come from the Goosegrass—*Carex hirta*—but both are generally found growing either together or in similar wet land. (F. T. ELWORTHY.)

COFFEE FLOWERS. A correspondent at Ilminster gives this as a local name for the Comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*.

COG WEED. A correspondent at Curry Mallet gives this as the local name for a yellow flower, very common in that district, having its fruit in spiral cogs. From this description several botanical friends have recognised the plant as the Spotted Medick, *Medicago maculata*, or the Toothed Medick, *M. denticulata*.

COLEWORT. (1) Several correspondents give this as a name for Avens, *Geum urbanum*.

(2) It is also applied to the Sea Cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*.

COLT'S TAIL. Rev. Hilderic Friend gives this as a Devonshire name for (1) The Cornfield Horsetail, *Equisetum arvense*; and

(2) Common Mare's tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*.

COMB AND BRUSH. Wild Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris* (S.W. Wilts).

COMB FERN. The Hard Fern, *Blechnum Spicant* (Dulverton).

COMBS AND HAIRPINS. A Taunton correspondent gives this as a local name for the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

CONFETTI. A correspondent at Watchet gives this as a local name for (1) White Goosefoot or Fat-hen, *Chenopodium album*; and

(2) The seeds of the Dock, probably applied to more than one species, but particularly to the Great Water Dock, *Rumex Hydrolapathum*; very common on banks of streams and rivers and on peat moors.

CONKER BERRIES. The ripe fruit or "hips" of the Wild Rose, *Rosa canina* (East Somerset and Dorset).

CONKERS. (1) The fruit of the Horse Chestnut, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*; from a game played by boys who string the horse-chestnuts on cord and take it in turn to strike at each other's nut in order to "conquer" by cracking it.

(2) A Watchet correspondent gives this as a local name for the Ribwort or Lamb's Tongue Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*, for a reason which will be found under COCK'S HEADS.

(3) The ripe fruit or "hip" of the Wild Rose.

(4) The bedeguar, or gall known as the "Robin's Pincushion" often found on the Wild Rose. See CANKER.

CONQUER MOORS. The Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (Beaminster district).

CONQUEROR FLOWERS. See CONKERS.

CONVICT GRASS. Mr. Harry Pouncy tells me that at Portland the Red Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber* is known by this name.

COP-ROSE or COPPER ROSE. The Field Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, from its red rose-like flower and the cop or button-shape of its capsule. Dr. Downes kindly reminds me that *Cop* is A.S. for Head, c.f. modern German *Kopf*.

CORN BOTTLE. A Devonshire form of the name Cornflower or Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

CORN COCKLE. Several correspondents at Winsham give this as a local name for the Black Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*. The true Corn Cockle is *Lychnis Githago*, and the application of the name to the Knapweed is due to a double confusion.

CORNETS. A correspondent at Whitchurch Canonisorum (Dorset) gives this as a local name for the Rest Harrow, *Ononis repens*.

CORN FLAG (1) Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*.
(2) Any plant of the genus *Gladiolus*.

CORNFLOWER. (1) A very general name for the Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

(2) Applied almost as freely to the Greater Knapweed, *Centaurea Scabiosa*.

(3) Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*.

(4) A correspondent at Widworthy (Devon) gives it as a local name for the Common Red Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*.

CORN POP. Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia* (N.W. Wilts).

CORN ROSE. A fairly general name for the Common Red Poppy, *Papaver Rhæas*.

CORNWOOD. Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset), gives me this as a local name for the Cornel or Dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*.

COTTON FLOWER. Several correspondents at Horton and Wellington give this as a local name for the Plantain—probably *Plantago media*, from the general cottony appearance of its spike.

COTTON WEED. (1) An old name for the Highland Gudweed, *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*, from its soft white pubescence.

(2) Mountain Everlasting, or Cat's-foot, *Antennaria dioica*.

COUCH (1) The local form of Couch-grass or Couch-wheat, *Triticum repens*; a very troublesome weed. Mr. T. W. Cowan writes:—"A corruption of *Quitch*—or *Quick-grass*. A. Sax. *cwice*, *quice*, i.e. the *quick* or vivacious plant. In Lincolnshire *Wicks* (from *wick*—alive), it being very tenacious of life, and to its habit of growth *lying on the ground*. Dorset *Cooch* to lie, French *coucher*." See TWITCH.

(2) Other troublesome weeds (e.g. the Field Convolvulus) are often known as COUCH or COOCH.

COUGH WORT. The Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*, from its medicinal use for the cure of coughs.

COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY. Meadowsweet, *Spiræa Ulmaria*.

COVENTRY BELLS. (1) Any of the cultivated "Canterbury Bells," particularly *Campanula Medium*.

(2) A correspondent at Sherborne gives this as a local name for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

COWBANE. A general name for the Water Hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*, from its injurious effect upon cows. Dr. Downes writes me:—"Cicuta virosa is a very rare plant in Somerset; more probably the plant referred to is *Ænanthe crocata*, the Hemlock Water-Dropwort. I am told that cows have died from eating the roots of this plant after ditches have been cleaned out and the roots left on the ground. The stems and leaves do not seem to be so injurious."

COWBELL. A well-informed correspondent at Allerford gives me this as a local name for the Bladder Campion, *Silene Cucubalus*.

COW BELLY. Several correspondents at Muchelney give me this as a local name for Cowparsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*. "Belly" is possibly a corruption of "Billers," which see.

COWBERRY. (1) The Red Whortleberry, *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*. Dr. Prior says "apparently

a blunder between *Vaccinium*, the fruit of the Whortle, and *Vaccinus*, what belongs to a cow." Although this name has been sent me by a number of correspondents I understand this particular Whortleberry is very rare in Somerset, and is only found wild on the Quantocks, near Quantoxhead.

(2) Mr. F. W. Mathews tells me that near Dunster the common Whortleberry, *Vaccinium Myrtellus*, is called Comberry. He adds that cows are very fond of the fruit and bush, but that it does not agree with them if eaten in any quantity.

COW BUMBLE. The Cow-parsnip or Hogweed, *Heracleum Sphondylium* (Otterford).

COW CHERVIL. Wild Beaked Parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*. Called "Rat's bane" in West Somerset; a favourite food of pet rabbits. It grows three or four feet in height, and is the first of our umbelliferous plants to flower in the spring.

COW-FLOP. (1) A common name in West Somerset and Devon for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

(2) Several correspondents at Dunster give it as a local name for the Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

(3) Rev. Hilderic Friend says the name is given by farmers to a species of wide spreading oat to distinguish it from the Tartarian oat.

COW GRASS. (1) The Zig-zag Clover, *Trifolium medium*.

(2) The perennial form of Red Clover, *Trifolium pratense*.

COW PARSLEY. (1) Fool's Parsley, *Æthusa Cynapium* (East Somerset). Anne Pratt records: "Some years ago two ladies in Somersetshire, who ate it in salad, suffered very seriously, though both ultimately recovered."

(2) Dr. Watson tells me that in the Taunton district this name is given to the Wild Beaked Parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, and probably to other similar-looking members of the Parsley family.

COW QUAKES. A correspondent at Compton (between Yeovil and Sherborne) gives me this as a local name for the Quaking Grass, *Briza media*.

COWS AND BULLS. The Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint. See COWS AND CALVES.

COWS AND CALVES. (1) A very general name for the Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*. Those flowers in which the spadix is very light in colour are called "Calves"; those in which it is medium coloured are "Cows"; and those in which it is very dark "Bulls."

(2) A correspondent at Leigh (Dorset) tells me in that district the name is given to Pink and White Clover.

COWS, CALVES, AND BULLS. A form of the name COWS AND CALVES, sent me from Paulton.

COW'S EYES. The Ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Sexey's School).

COWSLIP. (1) This is the general English name for *Primula veris*, but the Rev. Hilderic Friend gives it as a Devonshire name for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*; and also for

(2) Battercup, in the neighbourhood of Teignmouth.

Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that the name Cowslip is considered to be a corruption of *Keslop* or *Kestip*, A. Sax. *ceselib*, *cyselib*, i.e. the prepared stomach of a calf (which the plant was supposed to resemble) used as rennet for making cheese.

COWSLIP OF BEDLAM. A name given by Mr. F. T. Elworthy in his West Somerset Word Book to the Common Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, much used as a herb, and known also as Jerusalem Cowslip or Jerusalem Seeds. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that in other places the plant is known as BEDLAM COWSLIP, and that this name is also given to the Paigle or larger Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

COW'S PARSLEY. A correspondent at Batcombe gives me this as a local name for the Valerian. He does not indicate the species, but Dr. Downes suggests it is probably *Valeriana Sambucifolia*. See also COW PARSLEY.

COW'S PARSNIP. This was sent me from Oakhill as a local name for the Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*, but the name seemed to me so improbable that I wrote for further information to the Schoolmaster, Mr. R. A. Colville, who kindly replied that the plant is actually known by this name in that district.

COW'S THISTLE. A correspondent at Watchet gives me this as a local name for the Creeping Thistle, *Cnicus arvensis*; sometimes known as the Horse Thistle.

COW THISTLE. A correspondent at Batcombe gives this form of the name for the plant referred to in the previous paragraph.

COW WEED. (1) Several correspondents in the neighbourhood of Axminster give me this as a local name for the Chervil, *Chærophyllum temulum*.

(2) Same as COW WHEAT, which see.

COW WHEAT. (1) In the Axminster district this name would appear to be frequently given to the Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, and the name YELLOW RATTLE to be frequently given to the true Cow Wheat, *Melampyrum cristatum* and *M. pratense*.

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that in some

places this name is given to the Horse-flower or Lesser-flowered Yellow Cow-wheat, *Melampyrum sylvaticum*.

CRAB'S CLAW. (1) The Water-Soldier, *Stratiotes Aloides*.

(2) Spotted Persicaria or Red-legs, *Polygonum Persicaria*.

CRACK NUT. Rev. Hilderic Friend gives this as a Devonshire name for the fruit of the Hazel, *Corylus Avellana*.

CRAMMICK. Rest Harrow, *Ononis repens* (East and Mid-Somerset).

CRANE BILL. A correspondent at Hatch Beauchamp gives me this as a local name for the Iris—also known in the same locality, as DUCK'S-BILL.

CRANNOCK. A correspondent at Keinton Mandeville gives me this as a local name for the Furze or Gorse, *Ulex europæus*.

CRAWLERS. A correspondent at Stalbridge gives me this as a local name for Scurvy Grass, *Cochlearia officinalis*. Dr. Downes points out that this is a maritime plant, very rarely found inland, and it is improbable that it grows at Stalbridge.

CRAZY. (1) A name applied in North Somerset and Wilts to Buttercups in general. A correspondent at Donhead (Wilts) tells me that certain fields in that district are said to be "smothered in Crazies."

(2) The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

(3) A correspondent at Frome gives it as a name for the Yellow Water Lily, *Nymphæa lutea*. Dr. Prior says "Apparently a corruption of CHRIST'S EYE, Lat. *oculus Christi* the medieval name of the Marigold, which, through the confusion among old writers between *Caltha* and *Calendula*, has been transferred to the Marsh Marigold and thence to other *Ranunculaceæ*."

CRAZY BETT. (1) The general name all over Wilts for the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

(2) Applied also in S.W. Wilts to various Buttercups and to the Lesser Celadine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

(3) Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Hampworth, Wilts).

(4) A correspondent at Tatworth gives it as a local name for the Water Lily, *Nymphæa lutea*.

CRAZY BETSEY. Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* (Little Largford, Wilts).

CRAZY CUP. A correspondent at Chew Magna gives me this as a local name for the Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

CRAZY LILIES. A correspondent at Batcombe (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

- CRAZY MAR. Any kind of Buttercup (N.W. Wilts).

CRAZY MOIR. Creeping Buttercup, *Ranunculus repens* (N.W. Wilts).

CREAM AND BUTTER. A correspondent at Upottery gives this as a local name for the Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

CREED. Lesser Duckweed, *Lemna minor* (N.W. Wilts).

CREEPER. A correspondent at Watchet gives me this as a local name for Meadow Barley, *Hordeum nodosum*.

CREEPING CHARLIE. A Devonshire name for the Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

CREEPING GRASS. (1) Meadow Barley, *Hordeum nodosum* (Bradford-on-Tone).

(2) Barren Brome-grass, *Bromus sterilis* (South Petherton).

CREEPING JACK. Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

CREEPING JENNIE. A name given to a variety of plants, but most commonly in Somerset to

(1) Moneywort, *Lysimachia Nummularia*, known also as the Creeping Loosestrife or Herb Twopence; often cultivated as a rockery plant for its trailing branches, covered with shining deep green leaves and handsome flowers of bright yellow.

(2) Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

(3) Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea* (South Petherton and Combe St. Nicholas).

(4) Ivy-leaved Toadflax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*.

(5) The name is also given to the Common Yellow Loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris*.

(6) Creeping Cinquefoil, *Potentilla reptans* (Westonzoyland).

(7) A correspondent at Winsham tells me the name is sometimes given in that district to the Bindweed, *Convolvulus*.

(8) A correspondent at Wincanton gives it as a local name for the Yellow Bedstraw, *Galium verum*.

(9) A number of correspondents in the neighbourhood of Axminster give it as a local name for the Virginia Creeper, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

CREEPING SAILOR. (1) Ivy-leaved Toadflax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*.

(2) Same as AARON'S BEARD (2).

CREEPING SAXIFRAGE. Same as AARON'S BEARD (2).

CREESE. A very common name for Water Cress, *Nasturtium aquaticum*.

CREWEL. A very general name throughout a great part of the district for the Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

CREWKERNE BOYS. Several correspondents at Winsham apply this name to various kinds of Thistles, naming particularly the Marsh Plume, *Cnicus palustris*, and the Scotch, *Onopordum Acanthium*, the latter of which does not, however, grow wild in the neighbourhood.

CREWKERNE WARRIORS. A Taunton correspondent gives me this name for Thistles, as above.

CRIBBLES. Onions grown from bulbs (S.W. Wilts, Somerset border).

CRIMSON LADY. A correspondent at Evercreech gives this as a local name for the Carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.

CRIMSONS. Mr. Edward Vivian, of Trowbridge, gives me this as a local name for Ten-week Stocks, *Matthiola annua*, no matter of what colour. The name is used indiscriminately, just as we say "Pinks," even of white ones.

CRINCHLING. Holloway, in his Dictionary of Provincialisms, gives this as a Gloucestershire name for "A small apple such as can be easily scranched between the teeth."

CRINOLINE. A correspondent at Martock gives me this as a local name for the Fuchsia.

CRISLING. (1) A small, black, very sour wild plum (F. T. Elworthy).

(2) A small shrivelled immature apple (F. T. Elworthy).

CRISTEN. A small kind of plum (Barnes). See CHRISTEN.

CROCKS AND KETTLES. The seeds of the Box, *Buxus sempervirens* (South Petherton and Ever-shot). I understand a game is played with these seeds in some of our villages, but do not know what form the game takes.

CROCODILE. Rev. Hilderic Friend says the small variety of Holly which grows in hedgerows, and is exceedingly brittle, chiefly bears this name, which is common in Somerset, *Ilex Aquifolium*.

CROCUS JAPONICA. A Somersetshire corruption of *Corchorus japonica*, now known as *Kerria japonica*, a shrub which bears orange-coloured blossoms; also known as Summer Roses.

CROSS FLOWER. (1) Milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris* (West Somerset). Dr. Prior says "from its flowering in Cross-week."

(2) A correspondent at Hatch Beauchamp gives this as a local name for the Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, which may owe the name to the fact that (being one of the *Cruciferae*) its four petals are arranged in the form of a cross.

CROW BELLS. Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta* (S.W. Wilts, Hants border).

CROWDY KIT. Water Figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*. "Crowdy" is an old name for a fiddle, and this plant is frequently called "Fiddles" or "Fiddlestrings" in Somerset, for the reason that children strip the stems of their leaves and scrape them across each other, fiddle-fashion, when they produce a squeaking noise. Dr. Watson tells me the same name is used in the North.

CROWDY KIT' O' THE WALL. An old Devonshire name for *Sedum acre* and other varieties of Stonecrop.

CROWFEET. A Watchet correspondent gives this as a local name for the Lesser Spearwort, *Ranunculus Flammula*, which is, of course, one of the Crowfoot tribe.

CROW FLOWER. Same as CROW BELL.

CROWFOOT. (1) A general name for any flower of the Buttercup family.

(2) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

(3) A Martock correspondent gives this as a local name for the Musk, *Mimulus moschatus*.

CROW NEEDLE. A correspondent at Leigh (Dorset) gives this as a local name for the Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*. See CROW'S NEEDLE.

CROWN OF THE FIELD. Corn Cockle, *Lychnis Githago*.

CROWN OF THORNS. (1) A correspondent at Babcary gives this as local name for the Medick (? Hedgehog Medick, *Medicago intertexta*, frequently grown in gardens). Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that *Medicago Echinus*, or Calvary Clover, is called Crown of Thorns, but is not a native plant.

(2) A correspondent at Bloxworth (Dorset) gives it as a local name for the Passion Flower, *Passiflora cærulea*.

(3) A correspondent at Stour Provost (Dorset) gives it as a local name for *Nigella damascena*, generally known as "Love in a Mist."

CROWPECK. (1) Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*.

(2) Corn Crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis* (N.W Wilts).

CROWS. A correspondent at Furley gives me this as a local name for the Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

CROW'S FLOWER. Spotted Orchis, *Orchis maculata* (Sampford Arundel).

CROW'S FOOT. (1) Several correspondents at Chew Magna give this as a local name for the Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*.

(2) A correspondent at Charlton Horethorne gives it as a local name for the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

CROW'S LEGS. Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta* (Zeals, Wilts).

CROW'S NEEDLE. A correspondent at Sampford Arundel gives this as a local name for the Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*. See CROW NEEDLE.

CROW'S TOES. Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

CRUCIFIX FLOWER. A correspondent at Hawkchurch (Devon) gives this as a local name for the Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*. See CROSS FLOWER (2).

CRUEL. See CREWEL.

CRUMPLE LILY. A Devonshire name for *Lilium Martagon* and *L. tigrinum*, on account of their pretty habit of turning back the petals.

CRUMPLING. A general West of England name for a small stunted apple; one which shrivels on the tree.

CRY BABY. (1) A common name in the Taunton district and in East Devon for the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

(2) Several correspondents at Sampford Arundel give this as a local name for the Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.

(3) Mrs. Day, of North Petherton, gives it as a local name for the Rose Bay Willow Herbs *Epilobium angustifolium*.

CRY BABY CRAB. A correspondent at Culmhead gives this as the local form of Cry Baby (1).

CUCKLE BUTTONS. A Devonshire name for the fruits or burrs of the Burdock, *Arctium majus*.

CUCKLES. The East Somerset and Dorset name for the fruits of the Burdock, as above.

CUCKOLD. The Burdock, *Arctium majus*.

CUCKOLD BUTTONS. The burrs of the Burdock, as above.

CUCKOLD DOCK. The Burdock, as above. (West Somerset).

CUCKOO or CUCKOOS. Used in many cases as a contraction of CUCKOO FLOWER, which see.

(1) I have this shortened form from several districts as a local name for the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

(2) Correspondents at Oa' hill and in several parts of Wilts give it as a local name for the Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*.

(3) Correspondents at Paulton give it as a local name for the Lady's Smock or Bitter-cress (generally known as the Cuckoo Flower), and in connection with this name it is interesting to note that the authors of the Wiltshire Glossary state that about Salisbury *Saxifraga granulata* is known as DRY (or DRYLAND) CUCKOO, and *Cardamine pratensis* as WATER CUCKOO, from their respective habitats.

(4) Correspondents at Wiveliscombe and Withypool give it as a local name for the Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*.

(5) A lady at Iwerne Minster (Dorset) tells me the name is given in that district to the Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*.

(6) In Devon the name is given to the Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*.

CUCKOO BOOTS. A correspondent at West Moors (Dorset) gives this as a local name for the Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta*.

CUCKOO BREAD. (1) Several Taunton correspondents give this as a local name for the Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. See CUCKOO'S BREAD AND CHEESE.

(2) It is also an old country name for the Cuckoo Flower or Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

CUCKOO BUDS. A name applied in several parts of the district to various kinds of Buttercup (*Ranunculus*).

CUCKOO BUTTONS. The adhesive seed pods of the Boar-thistle, *Cnicus lanceolatus*, and of the Burdock, *Arctium majus*.

CUCKOO FLOWER. A name applied to a variety of plants which flower about the time of the arrival of the cuckoo, but most generally to

(1) The Lady's Smock or Bitter-cress, *Cardamine pratensis*.

(2) A fairly general name throughout the district for the Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*.

(3) The name is still frequently given to the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, which was once generally so called. The specific name *Flos-cuculi* is Latin for Cuckoo's Flower.

(4) In West Somerset and East Devon the name is frequently given to the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*. Also to the

(5) Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta*.

(6) Correspondents at Oakhill apply the name both to the Red and the White Campion, *Lychnis dioica* and *L. alba*.

(7) A correspondent at Watchet gives it as a local name for the Water Violet, *Hottonia palustris*.

(8) In Wilts the name is given to the Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

CUCKOO MEAT. Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (Sexey's School). W. Turner says "*Oxys* (i.e. *Oxalis*) is called in English Allelua, Cockowe's Meate, and Wod Sorel." A.D. 1543 "The Names of Herbs."

CUCKOO PINT. (1) One of the most general names for the Wild Arum, *Arum maculatum*.

(2) A correspondent at Dunkerton gives this as a local name for the Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*.

CUCKOO ROSES. Daffodils, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*. Mr. Elworthy quotes one as saying, "The proper name o'm's Lent Lilies, but we always calls 'em Guckoo Roses."

CUCKOOS. See CUCKOO.

CUCKOO'S BOOTS. A name given in some parts of Somerset to the Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell. See CUCKOO BOOTS.

CUCKOO'S BREAD. Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

CUCKOO'S BREAD AND CHEESE. (1) A name fairly general throughout the district for the Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

(2) In N.W. Wilts the name is given to the young shoots of the Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna*. See BREAD AND CHEESE in each case.

CUCKOO'S BUTTONS. See CUCKOO BUTTONS.

CUCKOO'S MEAT. Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (Taunton and Burnham).

CUCKOO'S SHOES AND STOCKINGS. (1) An old country name for the Cuckoo Flower or Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*, sent by several correspondents.

(2) A correspondent at Stogursey gives it as a local name for the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

CUCKOO'S SORREL. Same as CUCKOO'S MEAT.

CUCKOO SPIT. Same as CUCKOO'S SHOES AND STOCKINGS.

CUCKOO'S STOCKINGS. Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

CUCKOO'S VICTUALS. A Dorset form of CUCKOO'S MEAT.

CUCUMBERS. The seed vessels of *Iris Pseud-acorus*, which in their green state bear a close resemblance to small cucumbers. (Rev. H. Friend.)

CUDDLE ME. An old country name for the Pansy, both wild (*Viola arvensis*) and cultivated (*V. tricolor*).

CULLENBEAM. A common corruption in East Somerset and Wilts of the name "Columbine."

CULRAGE or CURAGE. Several correspondents send this old name for the Water Pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, of which Dr. Prior says: The old popular name comes to us through the French from the Latin *culirabies*, a plant so named, says Gerarde (p. 361) "from his operation and effect when it is used in those parts."

CULVERFOOT. The Dove's-foot Cranesbill, *Geranium molle*.

CULVERKEYS. Is an interesting old Somerset name for some blue flower which many authorities have endeavoured to identify, but without success. Isaac Walton uses the name in his "Compleat Angler." Mr. J. W. White, F.L.S., in his "Flora of Bristol," says: "The word Culverkeys has long been a puzzle to writers on the subject of plant names. It first appears in some rather ridiculous lines upon Angling by John Dennys, of Pucklechurch in this district," and he favours the view that "Culverkey" was probably Meadow Cranesbill (*Geranium pratense*). The author of "A Mendip Valley" considered it to be the Columbine (*Aquilegia*). The Century, The Encyclopædic, and The Oxford English Dictionary all indicate the Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell (*Scilla nonscripta*) as likely to be the true plant, and the last named work says the Bluebell is still known in Somerset as "Culverkey." W. Miller in "English Names of Plants" gives this name to *Scilla nutans*, the Oxlip, *Primula variabilis*, and the fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, the Common Ash. In Kent the firm *Covey-keys* is applied to the Oxlip, *Primula elatior*. It is also an old popular name (Rev. A. S. Palmer says) for *Orchis morio*, and is apparently a corruption of *culverkins*, i.e., little culvers or pigeons (A. Sax. *culpe*), to which its flowers were fancifully resembled.

CULVERWORT. The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, from the resemblance of its flowers to little heads of pigeons (culvers) feeding together. Compare DOVES ROUND A DISH.

CUP AND SAUCER PLANT. A Taunton correspondent gives this as a popular name for *Cobaea scandens variegata*, a climbing plant of the *Polemonium* order, a native of Mexico, cultivated in this country.

CUPID'S DART. A popular name for plants of the Catananche family.

CUP OF WINE. A correspondent at Hatch Beauchamp gives this as a local name for the Yew, *Taxus baccata*.

CUPS. (1) This name is given by several correspondents at Paulton to *single* varieties of the Canterbury Bell, *Campanula*, as distinguished from the *double* varieties, which they call CUPS AND SAUCERS.

(2) A correspondent at Crewkerne gives this as a local name for the Hedge Convolvulus, *Calystegia sepium*.

CUPS AND SAUCERS. A name given to several different plants, but most generally in this district to

(1) The cultivated variety of Canterbury Bell, *Campanula medium*.

(2) Wall Pennywort or Navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus-Veneris*.

(3) Several correspondents at Otterhampton give this as a local name for the single Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.

(4) Mrs. Lansdowne, of Over Stowey, gives it as a local name for the double Polyanthus.

(5) Several correspondents at Evereccech give it as a local name for the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

(6) A correspondent at Mells gives it as a local name for the Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

(7) Acorns.

(8) Mexican Ivy Plant, *Cobæa scandens*.

CURDLY GREENS. Curly greens; curled Kale, *Brassica fimbriata*.

CURDS AND CREAM.—London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

CURSE. Cress (Rev. W. P. Williams).

CURSHINS. Thrift, *Statice vulgaris* (West Somerset).

CUSHION PINK. Sea Pink or Thrift, *Statice maritima*, from the dense tufted growth of the leaves, and the resemblance of its flowers in their general appearance to pinks.

CUSHIONS. (1) Same as CUSHION PINK.

(2) Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*.

CUSTIN. A kind of small wild plum (Rev. W. P. Williams).

CUT AND COME AGAIN. A very prolific variety of kale or winter greens, much grown in cottage gardens (F. T. Elworthy).

CUT FINGER. (1) A correspondent at Bloxworth (Dorset) gives this as a local name for the Periwinkle, *Vinca major*.

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that in other parts of the country this name is given to the Capon's-tail Grass, *Valeriana pyrenaica*.

CUT-HEAL. Dr. Prior gives this as a popular name for the Valerian, and thinks it may be from Dutch *Kutte*.

CUT FINGER LEAF. The Wilts Glossary gives this as a N.W. Wilts name for All-heal, *Valeriana*, and says: "The leaves are good for application to sluggish sores, whitlows, &c. Mr. Cunnington quotes it as *V. dioica*."

DADDY-MAN'S BEARD. A correspondent at Dunster gives me this as a local name for the Wild Clematis, or Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*, more generally known throughout the district as **OLD MAN'S BEARD**, from the grey whisker-like tufts of seeds which follow the flowers and remain on the plant for months.

DADDY'S BEARD OR DADDY'S WHISKERS. Variations of the above name received from other parts of the district.

DADDY WHITE-SHIRT. A correspondent at Chaffcombe gives me this as a local name for the Hedge Bindweed or Convolvulus, *Calystegia sepium*.

DAFFY AND DAFFY-DOWN-DILLY. Names very generally used by children for the Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.

DAFT BERRIES. The fruit of the Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*, which is highly poisonous.

DAGGER FLOWER. The Iris, both the Yellow, *Iris Pseudacorus*, and the Blue, or Stinking, *I. foetidissima*.

DAGGERS. (1) The broad straight leaves of the common Iris or Flag.

(2) Correspondents at Over Stowey give this as a local name for the Wild Crocus (? *Colchicum autumnale*).

(3) Rev. Hilderic Friend says "In Somerset to a coarse wide-leaved grass usually known as 'sword-grass' or 'withers'—*Poa aquatica*" (*Glyceria aquatica* of the London catalogue).

DAISIES. A correspondent at Furley gives this as a local name for the Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*.

DALE CUP. (1) Buttercups of various species.

(2) Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*. Compare DILL CUP.

DAMSEL. (1) Damson. Mr. Elworthy says: "Very common; by some individuals always so called."

(2) Rev. Hilderic Friend spells it DAMZEL and says the name is "Vaguely applied to the fruit of *Prunus spinosa* and other large species both black and yellow."

DANCING LADY. The Fuchsia.

DANDELION. This name is frequently given erroneously to the Hawkbit, Coltsfoot, and other yellow flowers of the Dandelion family.

DANDY GOSLINGS. (1) Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula* (N.W. Wilts).

(2) Green-Winged Orchis, *O. morio* (S.W. Wilts).

DANDY GUSSET. This is sent me by a correspondent at Dowlish Wake as a local name for the Marsh Orchis, *Orchis latifolia*.

DANE BALL. Dwarf Elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*

DANE'S BLOOD. (1) The Dwarf Elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*. In Aubrey's Wilts, M.S., Royal Soc. p 120 we read:—DANE'S BLOOD (*Ebulus*) about Slaughtonford, is plenty. There was heretofore a great fight with the Danes, which made

the inhabitants give it that name." Dr. Downes tells me that a similar legend is current at St. Erth, Cornwall, where Dan wort flourishes in abundance. It is said that the wounded Danes were carried in litters made of bundles of spears, and from these spears the Daneworts sprang. The probability of this derivation being the true one, however, is discounted by the fact that the plant is known as DANEWORT or DANESWEED (which see) in other parts of England. The whole plant turns the most brilliant reds and crimsons in autumn.

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that in some places this name is given to the Pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*, and to

(3) The Clustered Bell-flower, *Campanula glomerata*.

DANESWEED OR DANEWORT. (1) Dwarf Elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*. Rev. H. N. Ellacombe, vicar of Bitton (1870), says:—It is not uncommon in our Bath flora, but is most abundant at Slaughterford, near Chippenham, a place where there was once a great victory gained over the Danes. The plant is called Danewort, and is an evil-smelling and noxious plant, and the legend tells us that it derived its evil qualities of all kinds from the Danes, on whose graves it grew so luxuriantly. See DANE'S BLOOD.

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that in some counties the Field Eryngo, *Eryngium campestre*, is called DANES'-WEED. I believe this plant is very rare in Somerset, extinct in Devon, and not recorded as having been found in Dorset, Wilts, or Glos.

DANGLE (OR DANGLING) BELL. Several correspondents at Paulton give me this as a local name for the Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria majalis*.

DARLING OF APRIL. A number of young people at Aller give me this as a local name for the Primrose, *Primula vulgaris*.

DASHEL. (1) A very common name in West Somerset and East Devon for the Thistle. There are several forms of pronunciation, differing slightly and about equally common, but Mr. Elworthy says "in none is *th* ever sounded." I have the name also from other parts of the county.

(2) Mr. Harry Poancy tells me that in Dorset this name is sometimes given to the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*. It is also used in Devon. See DAZZLE-FLOWER.

DATCHES. Vetches (West Somerset). Over the greater part of my district Vetches are known as THATCHES, and in West Somerset the *th* becomes *d*; compare DASHEL (1).

DAVID'S HARP. Solomon's Seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

DAVISON. A species of wild plum, superior to the Bullace (Holloway).

DAY-BERRY. Mr. T. W. Cowan says that in Cornwall this name is given to the Wild Gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia*. It is a corruption of its popular name THAPE or THEABE plus BERRY, the "p" or "b" being merged in the ensuing "b," so that the word became THA'-BERRY and then DAY-BERRY. See DEBERRIES.

DAY LILY. A correspondent at Babcary gives me this as a local name for the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

DAY'S EYE. I have this from all over the district as a popular name for the Daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

DAZZLE. *Cnicus arvensis* and thistles generally (Devon). See DASHEL (1).

DAZZLE-FLOWER. A correspondent at Bradford-on-Tone sends me this as a local name for the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*. Compare DASHEL (2).

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE. (1) The real Deadly Nightshade is *Atropa Belladonna*, but the name is very frequently given to the Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*.

(2) Mr. F. W. Mathews tells me that in East Dorset the name is given to the Common Nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*.

DEAD MAN. A correspondent at Durrington (Wilts) gives me this as a local name for the Broom-rape, *Orobanche minor*.

DEAD MAN'S BELLS. A correspondent at Broadwindsor (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

DEAD MAN'S HAND. Same as DEAD MEN'S FINGERS, but less commonly used.

DEAD MEN'S BELLOWS. Mrs. Day, of North Petherton, gives me this as a name for the Lousewort, *Pedicularis sylvatica*, often known as the RED RATTLE.

DEAD MEN'S FINGERS. A fairly general name throughout the district for the Early Purple Orchis, *O. mascula*, and the Spotted Orchis, *O. maculata*. Speaking of the latter Dr. Prior says the name is given on account of the pale colour and hand-like shape of the palmate tubers.

DEAD MEN'S THIMBLES. Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

DEAD NETTLE. A name given to three plants which have nettle-like leaves, but which do not sting, and from their apparent insensibility are generally called dead, deaf, blind, or "dunch":—

- (1) White-flowered, *Lamium album*.
- (2) Red-flowered, *L. purpureum*.

(3) Yellow-flowered, *L. Galeobdolon*.

(4) The name is also sometimes given to the Hedge Woundwort, *Stachys sylvatica*, frequently called Hedge-nettle.

DEAF AND DUMB. Several correspondents at Horton give me this as a local name for the Yellow Dead-nettle, *Lamium Galeobdolon*.

DEAF NETTLE. See DEAD NETTLE.

DEATH'S FLOWER. Several correspondents at Brompton Regis give me this as a local name for the Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*.

DEATH WARRANT. Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset), gives me this as a local name for the White Bryony, *Bryonia dioica*.

DEBERRIES. The fruit thus named in the "Devon Courtship" is the Gooseberry. It is said that Shakespeare probably referred to the Gooseberry when he used the name Dewberries in his "Midsummer Night's Dream."

DECEIVER. Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea*. Several young people send me this name, which I imagine is given to the plant on account of its blue flowers frequently being mistaken in the early spring for Violets.

DEER'S HAIR. A Dunster correspondent gives me this as a local name for a Club-rush. Botanical friends tell me that the name is most frequently applied to the Tufted Club-rush, *Scirpus cæspitosus*, which grows on the hills about Dunster, but is not common there. A larger plant, the Salt Marsh Club-rush, *S. maritimus*, is very common between Dunster and Minehead, and is probably also known in the neighbourhood as Deer's Hair. Both plants have tufts of slender stems, looking like coarse hair.

DELICATE BESS. The white variety of *Valeriana celtica* (Devon).

DELL CUPS. Buttercups of various species. Compare DALE-CUPS and DILL-CUPS.

DELTICUPS. Creeping Crowfoot, *Ranunculus repens* (Shrewton, Wilts).

DEVIL AMONG THE TAILORS. Fennel-flower, *Nigella damascena*, more often called LOVE-IN-A-MIST or DEVIL IN A BUSH.

DEVIL DAISY. (1) Common Feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*; and

(2) Stinking Chamomile, *Anthemis Cotula*, from their daisy-like flowers and unpleasant odour (S.W. Wilts).

DEVILDUMS. A correspondent at Puddletown (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*.

DEVIL AND ANGELS. A correspondent at Stratton-on-the-Fosse gives me this as a local name for the Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*.

DEVIL IN A BUSH (or in a DEN or a HEDGE). Fennel-flower, *Nigella damascena*, more commonly known as LOVE-IN-A-MIST.

DEVIL IN CHURCH. A correspondent at Lytchett Matravers (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for Borage, *Borago officinalis*.

DEVIL MAY CARE. Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset), gives me this as a local name for the Dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*.

DEVILS AND ANGELS. (1) Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

(2) A correspondent at Tisbury (Wilts) gives it as a local name for the Wild Orchis (? *Orchis mascula*).

DEVIL'S BANE. A correspondent at Martock gives me this as a local name for the Hairy St. John's Wort, *Hypericum hirsutum*.

DEVIL'S BERRIES. The fruit of the Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*. Dr. R. C. Knight writes :—" It is interesting to note the number of times the word 'Devil' is associated with poisonous plants. This must have served as a protection to children on numerous occasions."

DEVIL'S BIT. (1) The common plant *Scabiosa Succisa*, found growing in pastures. It bears a mauve-coloured flower on a long stem, and blooms in August and September. Gerard says " It is commonly called *Morsus Diaboli* or *Divelsbit*, of the root (as it seems) that is bittea off; for the superstitious people hold opinion, that the divell, for eny that he beareth to mankinde, bit it off, because it would be otherwise good for many uses."

(2) A number of correspondents in the neighbourhood of Taunton give the name to the Small Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*, doubtless through a confusion of the two plants.

DEVIL'S BLANKET. A Salisbury correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

DEVIL'S BLOSSOM. A correspondent at Exmouth gives me this as a local name for the Hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.

DEVIL'S CANDLESTICK. (1) Correspondents in the Axminster district give me this as a local name for the Purple Medick or Lucerne, *Medicago sativa*.

(2) A correspondent at Rodden (Frome) gives it as a local name for the Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea*.

DEVIL'S CHERRIES. (1) The poisonous fruits of the Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

(2) The berries of the Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*—a common mistake through confusing this plant with No. 1.

DEVIL'S CLAWS. (1) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

(2) Corn-field Crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*.

DEVIL'S CUPS AND SAUCERS. The Wood Spurge, *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, of which the flower suggests two little green cups standing in a green saucer.

DEVIL'S CUT. Pulman says "The wood of the Wild Clematis, dried and used by naughty boys for smoking." See DEVIL'S GUTS (1).

DEVIL'S DARNING NEEDLES. A name given in some districts to the Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Peecten-Veneris*.

DEVIL'S DENS. A correspondent at Camerton gives me this as a local name for the Fennel Flower. See DEVIL IN A BUSH.

DEVIL'S EYE. (1) Correspondents at Wedmore and Kimmeridge (Dorset) give me this as a local name for the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

(2) Another correspondent at Kimmeridge gives it as a local name for the Henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger*.

DEVIL'S FIERY POKER. A correspondent at West Pennard gives me this as a local name for the Flame Flower or Red Hot Poker, *Tritoma Uvaria*.

DEVIL'S FINGERS. Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

DEVIL'S FLOWER. (1) A correspondent at South Petherton gives me this as a local name for the Hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.

(2) Mr. C. J. Tomkins, of Misterton, gives it as a local name for the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

DEVIL'S GARTERS. A correspondent at Ilton gives me this as a local name for the small Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

DEVIL'S GILLOFFER. A correspondent at Barrington gives me this as a local name for the red Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.

DEVIL'S GUTS. (1) Wild Clematis or Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*. Called in Germany "Devil's Band." See DEVIL'S CUT.

(2) The name is also given to the Dodder, *Cuscuta*, from the resemblance of its stems to catgut and the mischief it causes.

(3) Small Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*, from its roots running down deeply into the ground and spreading rapidly abroad, defying the skill of the farmer or gardener to eradicate them.

DEVIL'S LEAF. Several correspondents at Aller and Martock give this as a local name for the Great Nettle, *Urtica dioica*.

DEVIL'S MILKPAIL.—A correspondent at Draycott tells me that this name is commonly given in that district to the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

DEVIL'S NIGHTCAP. Correspondents at Wimborne give me this as a local name for

(1) Hedge Bindweed or Convolvulus, *Calyptegia sepium*.

(2) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

DEVIL'S PAINT BRUSH. A correspondent at Allerford gives me this as a local name for the Hawkweed, *Hieracium*, but does not name the species. Dr. Watson tells me that the Mouse-ear Hawkweed, *H. pilosella* is the only *Hieracium* at all common in the district.

DEVIL'S PINCHES. A correspondent at Rampisham (Dorset) tells me this name is sometimes, but not commonly, given in that district to the Spotted Persicaria, *Polygonum Persicaria*.

DEVIL'S PINCUSHION. A correspondent at Otterhampton gives me this as a local name for the Prickly Cactus, *Echinopsis*.

DEVIL'S PLAYTHING. The common stinging Nettle, *Urtica dioica*; frequently called NAUGHTY MAN'S PLAYTHING.

DEVIL'S POKER. (1) Several correspondents at Bradford-on-Tone give me this as a local name for the Great Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*, more commonly called BULRUSH.

(2) The Flame-flower, or Torch Lily. See DEVIL'S FIERY POKER.

DEVIL'S RHUBARB. (1) Several correspondents at Paulton give me this as a local name for the Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

(2) A correspondent at East Harptree gives it as a local name for "Wild Rhubarb," by which she probably means either the Bardock, *Arctium*, or the Butterbur, *Petasites officinalis*.

DEVIL'S SHIRT BUTTONS. Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

DEVIL'S SNUFF-BOX. A Puff-ball fungus, *Lycoperdon*, when fully ripe and giving off its spores when touched.

DEVIL'S SPIT. Several correspondents at Bradford-on-Tone give me this as a local name for the Snapweed. See DEVIL'S BIT (2).

DEVIL'S TORCH. Flame-flower or Red Ho Poker, *Tritoma Uvaria* (Otterhampton).

DEVIL'S WAND. Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset), gives me this as a local name for the Fool's Parsley, *Æthusa Cynapium*.

DEVIL'S WORT. A correspondent at Bradford-on-Tone gives me this as a local name for the Winter Aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis*.

DEVON EAVER OR EVVER. Ry Grass, *Lolium perenne*. A name in use more especially amongst Somerset farmers.

DEVON PRIDE. A correspondent gives me this name for the Red Spur Valerian, *Kenranthus ruber*.

DEW-BERRY. A large kind of Blackberry, having fewer fruitlets and a more acid taste, and more juicy than the ordinary kind, growing on a low bramble, *Rubus cæsius*. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me the name should properly be DOVE-BERRY, from the colour of its fruit; and it is known by the equivalent of this name in Germany and other countries. Mr. W. S. Price says "The berries always appear cloudy instead of bright as in the Blackberry, as if they were covered with mist or dew—hence the name."

Dr. R. G. Knight writes:—"The genus *Rubus* has, of course, ever been a snare and a delusion, and I was pleasantly surprised recently to find in conversation on the roadside near Axminster that even local people realise this. The large juicy fruits of one of the *Rubi* (I know not which, but I know it well by its leaves, large drupes and early ripening) were described to me as "... not hardly blackberries, more of a dewberry—growing in covers." This, of course, is very sound observation. The blackberries are not found in covers—rather on hedges, whilst the dewberry end of the berries grows on low bushes in rough land, e.g., a recently coppiced cover.

DEW-CUP. A Shaftesbury correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Buttercup. Possibly a corruption of DILL-CUP.

DEW-DROPS. A correspondent at Muchelney gives me this as a local name for the Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*.

DEW OF THE SEA. Mrs. Lansdowne, of Over Stowey, gives me this as a local name for the Rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

DEW-PLANT. A number of young people at Paulton give me this as a local name for the Ice-plant, by which I assume they mean *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, which is frequently called DEW-PLANT. It is a diffusely procumbent herbaceous plant of the Fig-marigold family, popular on account of its curious large ovate wavy leaves, covered with large glittering papillae on every part, which glisten like ice in the sunshine, and account for its popular names.

DICKY BIRDS. (1) Seeds of the Sycamore *Acer Pseudo-platanus*.

(2) Common Fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis* (S.W. Wilts).

DICKY BIRD'S BILL. Cranesbill, *Geranium* (Paulton).

DICKY DILVER. A correspondent at West Coker gives me this as a local name for the Lesser Periwinkle, *Vinca minor*.

DILL-CUP (1) Bulbous Buttercup, *Ranunculus bulbosus* (Dorset and Wilts).

(2) Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria* (Dorset and Wilts).

(3) Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* (Dorset).

DILLY DAFFS. A correspondent at Winsham gives me this as a local name for the Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.

DILLY DALLY. A correspondent at Evercreech gives this as a local name for the Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.

DIMPLEWORT. Correspondents at Shute (Devon) give me this as a local name for the Penny wort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus-Veneris*.

DING DONGS. Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia* (Melbury Osmond, Dorset).

DINGLE BELL. Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis* (Paulton).

DIRT-ABED. Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

DIRT-WEED. White Goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*.

DIRTY DICK. A Wiltshire correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Goosefoot, as above.

DITTANDER. Broad-leaved Pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium*. Very rare in Somerset, and not found in Devon, Dorset, or Wilts. Lyte (1578) says "It is fondly and unlearnedly called in English Dittany. It were better in following the Douchemen to call it Pepperwart."

DOBBIN IN THE ARK. A correspondent at Muchelney gives me this as a local name for the Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

DOCK CRESS. A correspondent at Evershot (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Common Nipplewort, *Lapsana communis*.

DOCKERY STICK. Phosphorescent Wood (Rev. W. P. Williams).

DOCK-FLOWER. (1) Several correspondents at Horton give me this as a local name for the White Goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*.

(2) A correspondent at Watchet gives it as a local name for the Amphibious Persicaria, *Polygonum amphibium*.

DOCK-SEED. A correspondent at Axminster gives this as a local name for the Common Sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*.

DOCTOR SHARP. A correspondent at Chideock (Dorset) gives this as a local name for the Crane's-bill, *Geranium*, but does not indicate the species

DOCTOR'S LOVE. A Bridgwater schoolmaster gives me this as a local name for the Goosegrass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine*.

DOCTOR'S MEDICINE. (1) A Taunton correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*.

(2) A correspondent at West Coker gives it as a local name for the leaves of the Dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*.

DOES MY MOTHER WANT ME? A correspondent at Shoscombe, near Bath, gives me this as a local name for the Rye-grass or Eaver, *Lolium perenne*, sometimes called TINKER TAILOR GRASS, because girls seek to discover the occupations of their future husbands, and to answer many other questions by the number of spikelets.

DOGBANE. The general English name of the genus *Apocynum* (from *apo*=away, and *kyon*=a dog; adopted by Dioscorides because the plant was supposed to be poisonous to dogs), but a correspondent at Compton (between Yeovil and Sherborne) gives it as a local name for the Henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger*.

DOG BERRY or DOG CHERRY. The fruit of the Dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*.

DOG COCKS. Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (N.W. Wilts).

DOG DAISY. (1) A fairly general name for the Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

(2) A Watchet correspondent gives it as a local name for the Chamomile, by which he probably means *Matricaria Chamomilla*.

DOG DRAKE. A correspondent at Kimmeridge (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Privet, *Ligustrum vulgare*.

DOG FLOWER. A correspondent at Glastonbury gives me this as a local name for the Dog's Mercury, *Mercurialis perennis*.

DOG POISON. A correspondent at Axminster gives me this as a local name for the Fool's Parsley, *Æthusa Cynapium*.

DOG'S CHERRIES. The brilliantly coloured fruits of the Red-berried (or White) Bryony, *Bryonia dioica*. See DOG BERRY.

DOG'S COLE. Dog's Mercury, *Mercurialis perennis*.

DOG ROSE. A correspondent at Babecary tells me that this name (which is almost everywhere given to the Wild Rose) is given in that district to the Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

DOGS D' BARK. Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus* (Keinton Mandeville).

DOG'S DIBBLE. Wild Arum or Cuckoo Pint, *Arum maculatum* (North Devon).

DOG'S FENNEL. A correspondent at Axminster gives me this as a local name for the Corn Chamomile, *Anthemis arvensis*.

DOG'S GRASS. (1) A name frequently given to the Couch-grass, *Agropyron repens*. Mr. F. W. Mathews tells me this is the real dogs' emetic; and Mr. W. D. Miller writes: "It is the case that a dog will select with unerring instinct from a variety of grasses the leaves of *Agropyron repens* as medicine."

(2) Several correspondents at Chew Magna tell me the name is given in that district to the Soft Rush, *Juncus effusus*.

(3) Holloway and others give it as applied to the Crested Dog's-tail, *Cynosurus cristatus*, "because dogs eat the tops of it to act as a vomit. Dr. Watson says "Some other grasses act similarly. The name is applied to any grass which dogs eat."

DOG'S LICHEN. Several correspondents in the Axminster district give me this as a local name for the Ground Lichen, *Peltigera canina*.

DOG'S MEDICINE. A correspondent at Sampford Brett gives me this as a local name for the Dog's Mercury, *Mercurialis perennis*.

DOG'S MOUTHS. (1) A fairly general name for the Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

(2) Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

DOG'S NOSE. Several correspondents at Otterhampton give me this as a local name for the Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

DOG'S OATS. A correspondent at Widworthy (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the Wild Oats, *Avena fatua*.

DOG-SPEARS. The wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*. Mr. F. T. Elworthy quotes an under-gardener as saying "They've a-got differ'nt names like, but we most times calls 'em DOG-SPEARS."

DOG STONES. Several correspondents send me this as the name of an Orchis, but they do not indicate the species. Dr. Downes writes:—*O. mascula* and *O. morio*, which have bi-lobed tubers, in contradistinction to *O. maculata*, whose tubers are hand-like. Compare DEAD MAN'S FINGERS."

DOG'S-TAIL GRASS. The usual English name for *Cynosurus cristatus*. See DOG'S GRASS (3).

DOG'S TASSEL. The Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (West Somerset).

DOG'S TEETH. A correspondent at Hatch Beauchamp gives me this as a local name for the flower of the Broad Bean. See DOG TEETH.

DOG'S THISTLE. Common Sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus* (Dunster).

DOG'S TIMBER. (1) Dogwood or Wild Cornel, *Cornus sanguinea*. Mr. T. W. Cowan writes:—"Dogwood was undoubtedly originally *dag*-wood, the wood that skewers were made of; Old English *dagge*. Prior calls it *Prick-wood* ("prick" being an old word for a butcher's skewer), *Skewer-wood*, and *Gad-rise* (*i.e.*, A. S. *gad*=a goad, and *hris*=a rod).

(2) A correspondent at Smallridge (Devon) gives it as a local name for the Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus*. See **DOG TIMBER**.

DOG'S TONGUE. Common Hound's Tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale*.

DOG TEETH. A correspondent at Stoke St. Gregory gives me this as a local name for the Coralwort, *Dentaria bulbifera*, which Mr. W. D. Miller tells me is not now found wild in Somerset, nor is it recorded from the West of England.

DOG TIMBER. (1) A Taunton correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus*. See **DOG'S TIMBER** and **DOG-WOOD**.

(2) Rev. Hilderic Friend gives it as a Devonshire name for the Mealy Guelder Rose or Wayfaring Tree, *Viburnum Lantana*.

DOG VIOLET. This is, of course, the common English name for the scentless blue Violet, *Viola canina*, but a correspondent at Stalbridge (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis*.

DOG-WOOD. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that this name (which is the usual English name for *Cornus sanguinea*) is also given to

(1) The Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus*.

(2) The Black Alder, *Rhamnus Frangula*.

(3) The Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

(4) Mr. W. S. Price tells me that in the Wellington district the Wayfaring Tree, *Viburnum Lantana*, is always known by this name. He has never heard it called **DOG TIMBER**.

DOLEFUL BELLS. Mrs. Montagu, of Charmouth, gives me this as a local name for the Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

DOLL'S SHOES. A Castle Cary correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*. See **DOLLY'S SHOES**.

DOLLY MOUNTER. A fircone. Mr. Geo. Sweetman says "A Castle Cary word—not general," but I have heard the name many times in Yeovil, and have had it sent me by several correspondents.

DOLLY'S APRON. A common name in the Chard and East Devon district for the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

DOLLY'S BONNETS. A correspondent at Sampford Brett gives me this as a local name for the

Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, more often called GRANNY'S BONNETS.

DOLLY'S NIGHTCAP. Correspondents in the Axminster district give me this as a local name for the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

DOLLY'S PINAFORE. A variation of DOLLY'S APRON, from Axminster.

DOLLY'S SHOES. (1) Correspondents at Muchelney and Creech give me this as a local name for the Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

(2) Several correspondents in the Axminster district give it as a local name for the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

DOLLY SOLDIERS. A correspondent at Combe St. Nicholas gives me this as a local name for the Dove's foot Crane's-bill, *Geranium molle*.

DONG BELL. A correspondent at West Coker gives me this as a local name for the Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.

DONKEYS. A correspondent at East Harptree gives me this as a local name for

- (1) Goosegrass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine*.
- (2) Burdock, *Arctium*.

DONKEY'S BREAKFAST. Thistle (Taunton).

DONKEY'S EAR. (1) The Woolly Woundwort, *Stachys lanata*; also called MOUSE'S EAR, from the shape and hairy nature of the leaf. (Devon).

(2) Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus* (Dorset).

DONKEY'S EARS. A number of young people at Winsham give me this as a local name for the Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*.

DONKEY'S OATS. The flowers and seeds of the Dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*, and the Sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa* (Devon).

DONKEY'S TAILS. Several correspondents at Thorne St. Margaret give me this as a local name for OLD MAN'S BEARD, by which I presume they mean Mare's-tails or Jointweed, *Equisetum arvense*.

DONKEY'S TONGUE. A correspondent at Smallridge (Devon) gives me this as a local name for Love Lies Bleeding, *Amaranthus caudatus*.

DONKEY'S THISTLE. Several young people at Oakhill give me this as a local name for the Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

DOTS AND DASHES. A correspondent at Camerton gives me this as a local name for London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

DOUGH-FIG. A Turkey fig, *Ficus Carica*, so called most probably from being soft as dough. The name is used to prevent confusion arising between it and the ordinary raisin, which is called a "fig."

DOVES AT THE FOUNTAIN. A Watchet correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

DOVE'S FOOT. The Dove's-foot Crane's-bill, *Geranium molle*, from the shape of the leaf.

DOVES IN THE ARK. Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

DOVES ROUND A DISH. Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

DOWN. A name given in Somerset to certain thistles which I cannot definitely identify. Several correspondents name the Common Cotton Thistle, *Onopordum Acanthium*, but this is a rare plant in Somerset, and Dr. Watson suggests there is probably some confusion between this and the Spear Thistle.

DOWNSCWOBS. A correspondent at Dorchester gives me this as a local name for the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

DRAGON FLIES. (1) A Yeovil correspondent gives me this as a name for the Lobelia.

(2) From Evershot I have it as a local name for seeds of the Sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*.

DRAGON FLOWER. A Devonshire name for the Yellow Iris, *I. Pseudacorus*, and the Blue (or Stinking) Iris, *I. foetidissima*. Possibly a corruption of "Dagger-flower," but several other possible derivations have been suggested.

DRAGON'S BLOOD. Correspondents at North Petherton and Fiddleford (Dorset) give me this as a local name for the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

DRAGON'S FEMALE. Mr. T. W. Cowan gives me this as an old name for *Arum Dracunculus*.

DRAGON'S HEAD. Mrs. Day, of North Petherton, gives me this as a local name for the Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*. Mr. T. W. Cowan reminds me that it is the general English name for the genus *Dracocephalum*.

DRAGON'S MOUTH. Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus* (North Petherton, Martock, and Ilton).

DRAGON (OR DRAGON'S) WORT. (1) An old name for the Snake-weed or Bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, sent by several correspondents.

(2) Holland & Britten give Dragonwort as a popular name for *Arum Dracunculus*. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that Pliny calls it "Dragon," and says that its root "is somewhat red, and the same wrythed and folded round in manner of a Dragon, whereupon it took that name."

DROMEDARY. Knapweed, both *Centaurea nigra* and *C. Scabiosa* (Barford St. Martin, Wilts).

DROOPING BELL. Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis* (Paulton).

DROOPING BELL OF SODOM. His Honour J. S. Udal gives this as a Dorset name for the Snake-lily, *Fritillaria Meleagris*.

DROOPING HEADS. Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis* (Thorne St. Margaret and Sampford Arundel).

DROOPING LILY. Snowdrop, as above (Castle Cary).

DROOPING WILLOW. (1) The Weeping Willow *Salix babylonica* (Devon).

(2) Also the "Golden Chain," *Cytisus Laburnum*, on account of its long elegant chains of gold hanging down like the branches of the Weeping Willow (Devon).

DROPS OF BLOOD. Mr. Edward Vivian, of Trowbridge, gives me this as a local name for the Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*, more generally called the POOR MAN'S WEATHER-GLASS.

DROPWORT. A number of correspondents send me this as a local name for the Meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*. The true Dropwort (*Spiraea Filipendula*) and the Meadow-sweet are closely allied, but the latter grows mostly beside streams or in damp woods or meadows, and the former favours drier situations, where the soil is chalk or gravel.

DRUID'S HAIR. Halliwell gives this as a Wiltshire name for long moss.

DRUMMER BOYS. A correspondent at Chatham gives me this as a local name for the Small Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

DRUMMER DAISY. Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Martock and Muchelney).

DRUMMER HEADS. Same as DRUMMER BOYS'

DRUMSTICKS. (1) Small Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra* (West Coker).

(2) A Tisbury correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Burnet, *Poterium officinale*. (Mr. W. D. Miller suggests that the Salad Burnet, *P. sanguisorba* is probably intended).

DRUNKARDS. This name is given to a number of plants; in this district perhaps most generally to

(1) The Marsh Marigold, *Calltha palustris*, on account of its fondness for water. The children say if you gather them you will get drunk; or if you look long at them you will take to drink.

(2) Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber*, commonly known throughout a great part of the district as KISS-ME-QUICK.

(3) Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*, throughout a great part of Somerset, particularly in the West.

(4) Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi* (West Somerset).

(5) Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (North Petherton and Horton).

DRUNKARD'S NOSE. A Minehead correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber*. See DRUNKARDS (2).

DRUNKEN WILLY. A common name in West Somerset and East Devon for the Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber*.

DRUNKEN SAILOR. A Devon name for the Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber*, more particularly used in the Plymouth district, but sent me by several correspondents in East Devon as being used locally.

DRUNKITS. Mr. F. W. Mathews tells me that in the Wellington district this name is given to the Red Spur Valerian. See DRUNKARDS (2).

DRY (or DRYLAND) CUCKOO. White Meadow Saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata* (S.W. Wilts). See CUCKOO.

DUCKS AND DRAKES. Early Purple Orchist *Orchis mascula* (Hammoon, Dorset).

DUCK'S BILLS. (1) The Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*.

(2) Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*; from the shape of the flowers (Devon).

(3) One of the many popular names given to *Dicentra spectabilis*; frequently known as Bleeding Heart, Lady's Locketts, Chinaman's Breeches, The Lyre Flower, &c.

DUCK'S MOUTH. A Taunton correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

DUMB CAMMOCK. Rest-harrow, *Ononis repens* (Wincanton).

DUMB NETTLE. (1) Most frequently the White Dead Nettle, *Lamium album*.

(2) In some districts applied also to the Red Dead Nettle, *Lamium purpureum*. See BLIND NETTLE.

DUMMY NETTLE Same as DUMB NETTLE (1),

DUNCH. White Dead Nettle, *Lamium album* (Wilts).

DUNCH NETTLE. (1) White Dead Nettle, *Lamium album* (East Somerset and Dorset).

(2) Red Dead Nettle, *Lamium purpureum* (S.W. Wilts).

DUN DAISY. Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. Probably a contraction of Dunder Daisy (which see) although it has been suggested that the name is possibly derived from "Dun," meaning a hill.

DUNDER DAISY. Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Le canthemum*. Doubtless a corruption of "Thunder Daisy." Mr. G. Clarke Nuttall says: "In Somersetshire there is an old tradition connecting it in some way with the Thunder God."

DUNDLE DAISY. A variation of the last name, sent me from Hatch Beauchamp.

DUSTY BOB. The Cineraria (Otterhampton).

DUSTY MILLER. (1) A fairly general name for the Auricula, *Primula Auricula*.

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me the name is also given to Sea-side Ragweed, *Senecio Cineraria*.

DUTCH. White Clover, *Trifolium repens*.

DUTCH ELDER. Goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria* (S.W. Wilts).

DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that the true "Dutchman's Breeches" is *Dicentra cucullaria*, but the name is frequently applied to *D. spectabilis*, which is also known by a large number of other names, including CHINAMAN'S BREECHES and the LYRE FLOWER, which see.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. A climbing shrub, a native of the Mississippi Valley, *Aristolochia Sipo*, introduced in 1763; sometimes called PIPE-VINE.

DUTCH MYRTLE. Sweet Gale or Bog Myrtle *Myrica Gale*; from its abounding in Dutch bogs

DWALE. Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*. In the 14th century this name was given to a drink composed of different herbs to stupify the patient when undergoing an operation. Once a general term for a sleeping draught, it has now been appropriated to this particular plant. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that a sleeping potion made of Hemlock and other materials is alluded to by Chaucer under this name:

Whenne Joseph had tolde this tale
Thei fel as thei had dronken dwale
Grovelyng down on erthe plat.

DWINKLE. Periwinkle, *Vinca* (Brompton Regis).

DYER'S GREEN WEED. Woad-waxen or Dyer's Whin, *Genista tinctoria*; so called from the fact that its young tops were formerly used by dyers to give a yellow colour to yarn.

DYER'S ROCKET. A general English name for the Yellow-weed or Weld, *Reseda Luteola*, formerly much used by dyers. It is to the juices of this yellow weed that the artist owes the colour called Dutch pink.

DYER'S WEED. *Reseda Luteola*. Same as DYER'S ROCKET.

EA-GRASS. See EAR-GRASS and EE-GRASS.

EAR-BOBS. The Fuchsia (Ilton). See EAR-DROPS.

EAR-DROPS. (1) A common name in Somerset and Devon for the Fuchsia.

(2) *Dicentra spectabilis*; see BLEEDING HEART and CHINAMAN'S BREECHES.

EAR-GRASS. Young grass; the annual or biennial grasses sown upon arable land. Mr. Elworthy considered it should be "year-grass, *i.e.*, annual. Rev. W. P. Williams defines it as "grass after mowing." See EE-GRASS.

EARLY MUSHROOM. Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash, Dorset, gives me this as a local name for the Butter-bur, *Petasites ovatus*.

EARLY ROSE. Several young people at Oak-hill give me this as a local name for the Primrose, *Primula vulgaris*. See FIRST ROSE.

EAR-RINGS. The Fuchsia (Axbridge). See EAR-DROPS.

EARTH GALL. Common Centaury, *Centaureium umbellatum*, the leaves of which are intensely bitter, but possess valuable tonic properties. See GALL OF THE EARTH.

EARTH NUT. The general English name for the Common Hog-nut, *Conopodium majus*.

EARTH SMOKE. An old English name given to several species of Fumitory, *Fumaria*, (particularly to *F. officinalis*), which in France bear the equivalent name of *Fumeterre*. The English and most of the continental names of the plant, as well as the scientific name, indicate its connection with smoke; some say because it covers the earth like smoke; others because it affects the eyes like smoke; but probably the true reason is that given by the Rev. C. A. Johns, who says the name was given because the smoke of this plant was said by the ancient exorcists to have the power of expelling evil spirits.

EARWIG. Mr. H. A. Bending, of Shoscombe, gives me this as a local name for the Lesser Convolvulus or Field Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

EASTER BELL. Rev. Hilderic Friend gives this as a Devonshire name for the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*, from the time of its flowering, and the shape of the half-expanded blossoms.

EASTER FLOWER. Several correspondents in Dorset and Devon give me this as a local name for the Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*. Compare PASQUE-FLOWER.

EASTER LILY. The Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.

EASTERN STAR. Several correspondents at

ANbridge give me this as a local name for the Passion-flower, *Passiflora caerulea*.

EASTER ROSE. (1) The Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.

(2) Mr. F. W. Mathews tells me that around West Buckland *Corchorus japonica* is always known by this name.

(3) A correspondent at Dunkerton gives it as a local name for the Primrose, *Primula vulgaris*.

EAVER. Common Rye-grass, Darnel, or Ray-grass, *Lolium perenne*; usually called DEVON EAVER by Somerset farmers; in Dorset called EVERY.

EE-GRASS. Aftermath or second crop; sometimes applied to Lammas grass also.

EGG-CUPS. The Tulip, *Tulipa Gesneriana*; so called from the shape of the flowers, which are sometimes known as WINE-GLASSES for the same reason.

EGG IN THE PAN. Mr. W. C. Baker, late of Maunsel, gives me this as a local name for the Yellow Alyssum.

EGG PLANT. A herb of the Nightshade family, *Solanum Melongena* (or *esculentum*), extensively cultivated and often seen in cottage windows. It bears large egg-shaped edible fruit, white, yellow, or dark purple.

EGGS AND BACON. A name given to a number of different flowers, particularly those which contain two shades of yellow or yellow and rose-colour. Most frequently given in this district to

(1) *Narcissus* of all kinds, including the Jonquil and Daffodil.

(2) Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

(3) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

(4) Water Crowfoot, *Ranunculus heterophyllus*.

(5) The stalks of the Dewberry, *Rubus caesius*.

(6) A well-informed correspondent at Watchet gives me this as a local name for the Grass of Parnassus, but as our only native species (*Parnassia palustris*) is exceedingly rare in this part of the country, I presume the name refers to some cultivated variety. Mr. W. D. Miller adds "Parnassia has not been seen in Somerset for 100 years, and I know of no cultivated variety."

(7) Several correspondents at Paulton give it as a local name for the flower of the garden Potato, *Solanum tuberosum*. See BACON AND EGGS.

EGGS AND BUTTER. (1) *Narcissus* of almost every kind, including Daffodils and Jonquils.

(2) Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

(3) Meadow Buttercup, *Ranunculus acris*. Probably most of these flowers are more frequently called BUTTER AND EGGS, which see.

EGGS AND COLLOPS. Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris* (Rodden, near Frome).

EGGS EGGS. Fruit of the Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna* (S.W. Wilts). Probably connected with *A.S. haga*, Dutch *heg* = a hedge. Mr. G. T. Onions writes me "EGG must be an unspirated form of *heg*, a by-form of *hay* (you have the diminutive in *aglet*). *Hag* is again a parallel form of *Haw*, which is the widespread name for the berry of the Hawthorn." It has also been suggested that the name is perhaps derived from a perversion of HEDGE-PEGS, although this latter name is usually applied to the Sloe.

EGLANTINE. An old English name for the Sweetbriar, *Rosa Eglanteria*; frequently used by the older poets or the Wild Rose.

EGLET. The Haw; fruit of the Whitethorn, *Crataegus monogyna* (Devon). See AGLET.

EGLET-BLOOM. Hawthorn blossom (see above).

ELDER TROT OR ELDROT. Cow parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.

ELDROOT. Rev. Wm. Barnes (Dorset) define this as "the stalk and umbel of the Wild Parsley." See ELTROT (2).

ELEPHANT'S EAR. (1) A common name for the genus *Begonia*.

(2) Miss Ida Roper informs me that the name is also given to a shrubby species of Ivy.

ELEM OR ELLUM. A very common pronunciation in Somerset, Dorset, and Devon of the name Elm, *Ulmus campestris*, from which we have the adjective ELEMEN—made of elm. Dr. R. C. Knight quotes a native of East Somerset as saying "The ELUM idden a tree, he's a weed, because if you d' stick a elum pwoost in groun' he d' sprout an' grow."

ELEVEN O'CLOCK LADY. Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. The French call it by the equivalent name of *Dame d'onze heures*, from its waking up and opening its eyes so late in the day.

ELF-CUP. Any cup-shaped fungus of the former genus *Peziza* (now split up); probably the best known being *Geopyxis coccinea*, the Scarlet Elf-cup, commonly called in Somerset SOLDIERS' CAPS OR JERUSALEM STARS. See FAIRY CUPS (3).

ELTROT. (1) The usual name in East Somerset, Dorset, and West Wilts for the Cow-parsnip *Heracleum Sphondylium*, generally known in West Somerset as LIMPERSCRIMP.

(2) Rev. Hilderic Friend says: "A stalk of Wild Parsley is in the Western Counties called ELTROT."

(3) Dr. R. C. Knight informs me that in at least one village in North Dorset the name **ELTROT** is applied to garden Rhubarb, *Rheum Rhaponticum*. It is a local saying that "Ansty Randy (= fair) d' come the second month (!) of Maäy an' you d' always have **ELTROT-pi**."

EMMETS' STALK. Several correspondents at South Petherton give me this as a local name for the Purple Loosetrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*.

EMONY OR ENEMY. Corruptions of the name "Anemone," very frequently heard in the district. Mr. Elworthy says the former is a common gardener's name. "The common people call them **EMONES**." Coles, "Adam in Eden," 1657.

ENGLISH FLY-TRAP. Round-leaved Sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

ENEVERING CLOSE. Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset), gives me this as a local name for the White Campion, *Lychnis alba*.

EVENING PRIDE. (1) Several correspondents in the Axminster district give me this as a local name for the Honeysuckle or Woodbine, *Lonicera Periclymenum*.

(2) One correspondent in the same district gives it as a local name for the Evening Primrose.

EVENING PRIMROSE. This is the genera, English name for *Oenothera biennis*, from its pale yellow colour and its opening at sunset. The name is sometimes given—I believe in mistake—to the Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*!

EVENING TWILIGHT. Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset), gives me this as a local name for

(1) The Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

(2) The Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*,

EVER-GRASS. Common Rye-grass, Ray-grass, or Darnel, *Lolium perenne*. Mr. T. W. Cowan writes:—**EVER**, **EVER-GRASS**, and **EVERY** are corruptions of the French *ivraie*, so called from its power to inebriate or make drunk (*ivre*). The first part of the name **RAY-GRASS** also represents the French *ivraie*=drunkenness, from the supposed intoxicating quality of some species (Prior). In the North of England it is named **DRUNK**. See **EAVER**.

EVERLASTING. Any flower which retains its colour and shape when dried, as the species of *Gnaphalium*, *Helichrysum*, *Rhodanthe*, *Antennarias* &c.

EVERLASTING PEA. Perennial Sweet Pea, both Broad-leaved, *Lathyrus latifolius*; and Narrow-leaved, *L. sylvestris*.

EVERY. A Dorset form of **EVER-GRASS**, which see.

EVE'S APRON. A correspondent at Bruton gives me this as a local name for the large-leaved Saxifrage, but Dr. Watson writes me "There is no Saxifrage except *Saxifraga tridactylites* native at Bruton. Unless Saxifrage itself is a mistake it must refer to a cultivated plant. London Pride (*S. umbrosa*) is the only one I have seen cultivated there." It may possibly refer to the Golden Saxifrage, which is a *Chrysosplenium*.

EVE'S CUSHION. Mr. Edward Vivian gives me this as a name for the Mossy Saxifrage, *Saxifraga hypnoides*.

EVE'S TEAR. A correspondent at Stoke-under-Ham gives me this as a local name for the Snow-drop, *Galanthus nivalis*.

EW E BRIMBLE. The Common Bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*. Mr. F. T. Elworthy says: "The term is generally applied to an individual specimen and mostly when of a coarse rank growth. Brooms made of heath are always bound round with a EWE BRIMBLE." See HEW-MACK

EYEBRIGHT. This is another name which is applied to a number of different plants.

(1) It is the general English name of *Euphrasia officinalis*, formerly in great repute for diseases of the eye, in consequence of an old legend which says that the linnet uses this plant to clear its sight.

(2) Mr. Elworthy says that in West Somerset the name is most commonly applied to the Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*, generally known in Somerset as BIRD'S-EYES.

(3) It is also applied in West Somerset to the Common Alkanet, *Achusa officinalis*, and to the

(4) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

(5) Several young people at Mark tell me the name is given in that district to the Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*.

(6) Several young people at Brompton Regis give it as a local name for the Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis*.

(7) Rev. Hilderic Friend gives it as both a Somersetshire and a Devonshire name for the Rose-bay Willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*, called CATS'-EYES in some parts of England.

EYE GLASSES. A correspondent at Chard gives me this as a local name for the Scotch Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, but it is not easy to see the connection.

EYE OF DAY. A number of young people in different parts of the county send me this as a local name for the Daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

FACE IN HOOD. Monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

FAIRIES. Mr. F. R. Summerhayes, of Milborne Port, tells me that this name is given in that

district to the staminate, carpellate, and neuter florets of the Wild Arum, *Arum maculatum*.

FAIRIES' BASINS. (1) A correspondent at Evercreech gives me this as a local name for the Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

(2) Several correspondents in the Axminster district give it as a local name for Buttercups, *Ranunculus*.

FAIRIES' BATH. Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset), gives me this as a local name for the Water Avens, *Geum rivale*.

FAIRIES' BEDS. The same correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Figwort, *Scrophularia*.

FAIRIES' BELLS. (1) The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

(2) A correspondent at South Petherton gives it as a local name for the Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria majalis*.

(3) A correspondent at Mells gives it as a local name for the Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta*. See FAIRY BELLS.

FAIRIES' BROOM. The Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris* (Thorne St. Margaret and North Cheriton).

FAIRIES' CUPS. The Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia* (Trowbridge).

FAIRIES' CLOCK. A correspondent at Musbury (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the Moschatel, *Adoxa Moschatellina*.

FAIRIES' CUPS. Several young people at Paulton give me this as a local name for the Arum Lily.

FAIRIES' FIRE. A correspondent at Paulton gives me this as a local name for the Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

FAIRIES' FLOWER. The Cowslip, *Primula veris* (Stogursey).

FAIRIES' GLOVES. The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* Also called FAIRY GLOVES.

FAIRIES' KEYS. A correspondent at Dalwood (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the Oxlip, by which is no doubt intended the hybrid between the Cowslip and the Primrose.

FAIRIES' LANTERNS. A correspondent at Dunkerton gives this as a local name for the Yellow Toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

FAIRIES' PAINT-BRUSHES. The Periwinkle, *Vinca* (South Petherton and Ilminster district).

FAIRIES' PETTICOATS. Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Odcombe and Taunton).

FAIRIES' THIMBLES. (1) The Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia* (Dunster and Brompton Regis). Dr. Watson, however, tells me the Harebell is extremely rare in these districts.

(2) The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

FAIRIES' UMBRELLA. A correspondent at Combe St. Nicholas gives this as a local name for the Field Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*. See also FAIRY UMBRELLA.

FAIRIES' WAND. (1) Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset), gives this as a local name for the Agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.

(2) A correspondent at Nettlecombe gives it as a local name for the Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

FAIRIES' WINDFLOWER. A correspondent at Chideock (Dorset) gives this as a local name for the Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*.

FAIRIES' WINE-CUPS.—The small Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis* (North Cheriton).

FAIR MAIDS OF FEBRUARY. (1) A very general name for the Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*.

(2) Several correspondents at Dunster give it as a local name for the Narcissus.

FAIR MAIDS OF FRANCE. (1) Mrs. Lansdowne, of Over Stowey, gives me this as a local name for the Marguerite Daisy or Ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that the name is also given to

(2) *Ranunculus aconitifolius*.

(3) The White Mountain Saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata*.

(4) The Sneeze-wort Yarrow, *Achillea Ptarmica*.

FAIRY BELLS. (1) A number of correspondents at South Petherton and in other districts give this as a local name for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

(2) The Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*.

(3) The Cowslip, *Primula veris* (Bradford-on-Tone).

(4) Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta* (Evercreech and Camerton).

(5) A correspondent at Cerne Abbas gives it as a local name for the Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.

(6) A correspondent at Stockland (Devon) gives it as a local name for the Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. See FAIRIES' BELLS.

FAIRY BOATS. A Taunton correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Water Lily, *Nymphaea lutea*.

FAIRY BUD. A school-boy at West Coker gives me this as a local name for the "Deadly Nightshade," by which he probably means the Woody Nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*.

FAIRY CAP. (1) The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Taunton, Over Stowey, Dowlish Wake, and other districts).

(2) The Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia* (Trowbridge).

FAIRY CHEESE. Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* (Stalbridge). See CHEESES.

FAIRY CHEESECAKE. Mr. Edward Vivian (Trowbridge) gives me this as a local name for a Medick—I presume *Medicago lupulina*.

FAIRY CLOCKS. Seed-heads of Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (Milborne Port and Mark).

FAIRY CUPS. (1) The Cowslip, *Primula veris* (Bradford-on-Tone, North Petherton, West Coker, and other districts).

(2) A correspondent at Chetnole (Dorset) gives it as a local name for the Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*.

(3) Any cup-shaped fungus of the genus *Peziza*, particularly *P. coccinea*. See ELF-CUP.

FAIRY DELL. Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset), gives me this as a local name for

- (1) The Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*.
- (2) The Petty Spurge, *E. Peplus*.

FAIRY FINGERS. The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Ilminster and Combe St. Nicholas).

FAIRY FLAX. (1) Cathartic Flax or Mill Mountain, *Linum catharticum*. The Rev. H. N. Ellacombe, lecturing at Bath over 40 years ago, spoke of "the little Fairy Flax which you will find on your downs round Bath." Dr. Downes points out that the flowers of this plant are white, so that our "Fairy Flax" cannot be that of Longfellow, who wrote in his "Wreck of the Hesperus,"

Blue were her eyes as the Fairy Flax.

(2) Several young people at Wembdon apply the name to a plant of the genus *Ipomœa*.

(3) A correspondent at Wincanton gives it as a local name for the Scabious, ? *Scabiosa arvensis*.

FAIRY GLOVES. The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. Also called FAIRIES' GLOVES.

FAIRY HAT. A correspondent at Charmouth (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

FAIRY POPS. (Pops=sweets). The School Mistress at Beaminster gives me this as a local name for the Red Clover, *Trifolium pratense*, known throughout a great part of the district as HONEYSUCKLE. Both names refer to the sweetness which children extract by sucking the flowers.

FAIRY QUEENS. A correspondent at Hatch Beauchamp gives me this as a local name for the Pansy, *Viola*.

FAIRY RINGERS. The Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia* (Hammocn, Dorset).

FAIRY RINGS. Circles or parts of circles in pastures of a darker green and more luxuriant growth than the adjoining parts, most observ-

able when the grass is short. They were formerly believed to mark the dancing places of fairies, and Mr. E. W. Swanton says they are to this day a puzzle to many of the old shepherds in Wilts and Dorset (why not in Somerset?), who vouchsafe the explanation "Zome do say they do come by lightnen when do thunder." The Rev. M. J. Berkeley, in his "Outlines of British Fungology," says:—"It is believed that they originate from a single fungus, whose growth renders the soil immediately beneath unfit for its production. The spawn, however, spreads all around, and in the second year produces a crop, whose spawn spreads again, the soil behind forbidding its return in that direction. Thus the circle is continually increased and extends indefinitely till some cause intervenes to destroy it. The manure arising from the dead fungi of the former years makes the grass peculiarly vigorous round, so as to render the circle visible even when there is no external appearance of the fungus, and the contrast is often the stronger from that behind being killed by the old spawn." Mr. E. W. Swanton, in his "Fungi and How to Know Them" (1909), says: "Later writers hold that a single fungus does not usually give rise to the circle in pastures, but that anything which may kill a small patch of grass—*e.g.*, a heap of rotten manure—and thus provide a suitable matrix, may be a cause." The best known of these circle-forming fungi are the Fairy Ring Champignon, *Marasmius orcadis* and *M. urens*, but Dr. Watson tells me that the St. George's Mushroom, *Tricholoma gambosum*, seems to be more noticeable in Somerset.

FAIRY STOOLS. Toadstools (Long Sutton).

FAIRY TABLES. A correspondent at Muchelney gives me this as a local name for Mushrooms

FAIRY THIMBLES. The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. Called also FAIRIES' THIMBLES.

FAIRY TRUMPETS. (1) A number of correspondents at South Petherton give me this as a local name for the Honeysuckle or Woodbine, *Lonicera periclymenum*.

(2) A correspondent at Evershot gives it as a local name for the Hedge Convolvulus, *Calystegia sepium*.

FAIRY UMBRELLA. A correspondent at Sherborne gives this as a local name for the Field Bindweed. See FAIRIES' UMBRELLA.

FALSE BLOSSOM. The male flower of Melon or Cucumber (always). Said also of any blossom which fails to set. (F. T. Elworthy).

FAREWELL SUMMER. (1) A fairly general name for several species of *Aster*, popularly known as the Michaelmas Daisy.

(2) Several correspondents in Dorset give it as a local name for Phlox.

Both plants are also known as SUMMER FAREWELL, which see.

FARMERS' CLOCKS. A Taunton correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

FARMER'S WEATHER-GLASS. Mr. W. S. Price gives me this as a local name for the Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* in the Wellington and Milverton district. More generally known as POOR MAN'S or SHEPHERD'S WEATHER-GLASS.

FAT BELLES. Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia* (Nettlecombe).

FAT HEN. (1) A fairly general name for the White Goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*.

(2) A Taunton correspondent gives it as a local name for *Polygonum Persicaria*. Dr. Watson tells me this is due to confusion between the two plants which often grow together.

FATHER BIG-FACE. A correspondent at Evercreech gives me this as a local name for the Nodding (or Musk) Thistle, *Carduus nutans*.

FATHER TIME. Wild Clematis or Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*, in seed; generally called in East Somerset and Dorset OLD MAN'S BEARD.

FATHERY HAM. In Chap. 16 of "Clara Vaughan," Mr. R. D. Blackmore applies this name to the Valerian.

FEATHER FERN. *Spiraea Japonica*, on account of its graceful feathery bunches of flowers (Rev. H. Fried).

FEATHER FEW, FOE, or FOLD. Common Feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*. This name—written and pronounced in an almost endless variety of ways—is really a corruption of Febrifuge (Lat. *febris fuga* = what puts fever to flight); or possibly, as Dr. Prior suggests, from confusion with the name FEATHER-FOIL, which see. Dr. Watson writes me:—"No doubt confusion has occurred. No doubt Febrifuge (= fever fly-away) is the origin of Feverfew, but probably the name of Featherfoil (= feathery leaves) has really been applied to the plant, and is so still in the north in places where the Water Violet is unknown."

FEATHER-FOIL. (1) The Water Violet, *Hottonia palustris*. The popular name means feathery leaf, in reference to the finely divided leaves of the plant.

(2) Miss M. J. Shute tells me that in Devon this name is given to a Common Chamomile, very aromatic.

FEATHERS. (1) Pampas Grass, *Gynerium argenteum*.

(2) A correspondent at Stalbridge gives this as a local name for the Amaranth, known as Love Lies Bleeding, *Amaranthus caudatus*.

FEATHERY PLUME. Pampas Grass, *Gynerium argenteum* (Winstan).

FEATHERY SHAMROCK. Several young people at Aller give me this as a local name for the Clover, *Trifolium*.

FEBRUARY FAIR-MAID (OR MAIDEN). The Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*.

FELON-WORT. The Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet, *Solanum dulcamara*. From its use in curing whitlows, called in Latin *furunculi*, little thieves, that is, felons.

FENNEL-FLOWER. The general English name for *Nigella damascena*, popularly called Lov. in a Mist, or Devil in the Bush.

FERN BUTT-R-CUP. Silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina* (S.W. Wilts).

FERN-LEAVED DAISY. A correspondent at Paulton gives me this as a local name for the Scantless Mayweed, *Matricaria inodora*.

FEVERTORY. A Wiltshire name for the Fumitory, *Fumaria*, from which a cosmetic for removing freckles used to be distilled. A Wiltshire rhyme says:—

If you wish to be pure and holy,
Wash your face with fevertory.

FIDDLES. (1) Water Figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*, so called because if two of the stalks are drawn across each other as a bow is drawn across the strings they make a noise like a fiddle. See CROWDY KIT.

(2) Dr. Watson tells me this name is also given to the Knotted Figwort, *S. nodosa*.

FIDDESTICK. An alternative Devonshire name for the Figwort, as above.

FIDDLE STRINGS. (1) The Water Figwort. See FIDDLES.

(2) The ribs of the Plantain leaf when pulled out (Castle Cary and N.W. Wilts).

FIELD DAISY. A correspondent at Watchet gives this as a local name for the Feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*.

FIELD LILIES. A correspondent at South Petherton gives this as a local name for the Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*. Probably some confusion. Dr. Watson writes:—"FIELD is scarcely right as qualifying LILIES in regard to the Flag. It would be more suitable for the Foetid Iris, which actually grows in fields and not only in wet places. I suppose LILIES is used because of the leaf being like a Lily, and not in reference to the flower."

FIGHTING COCKS. Various Plantains, particularly the Ribwort or Cock-grass, *Plantago lanceolata*, and the Heary or Lamb's Tongue, *P. media*. Children fight them head against head. See **COCK'S HEADS** and **SOLDIERS**.

FIGS. The common name in Somerset and Devon for raisins. Some years ago a correspondent asked in the Western Antiquary why people in this part of England called raisins *figs*, and a plum pudding *figgy* pudding; and he was met with the counter question, "Why do you speak of *plum* pudding when you mean *raisin*-pudding?"

FINGER CAP. Mrs. Day, of North Petherton, gives me this as a local name for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

FINGER HUT. Two correspondents at Stockland (Devon) give this as a local name for the Foxglove; see above. Dr. R. C. Knight writes:—"This is worthy of remark. Presumably HUT is the same word as the Somerset *hud*, i.e. a finger-stall, derived from *hood*."

FINGERS. The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (West Somerset and Stowey, near Clutton).

FINGERS AND THUMBS. This name is applied to a number of different flowers, but most generally in this district to the

(1) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

Correspondents in various parts of the district give me the same as being applied to the following flowers, but whether they are botanically correct in naming the species in every case I am unable to say.

(2) Tuffed Vetch, *Vicia Cracca* (Sampford Brett, Melplash, Iwerne Minster).

(3) Meadow Vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis* (Weston Zoyland, Brompton Regis, Donhead).

(4) Yellow Vetchling, *Lathyrus Aphaca* (Luxborough, Bradford-on-Tone). Dr. Watson writes "Very questionable, as *L. Aphaca* is not known to me from either of these localities."

(5) Kidney Vetch, *Anthyllis Vulneraria* (Steckland, Charmouth, Widworthy).

(6) Horse shoe Vetch, *Hippocrepis comosa* (Queen Camel).

(7) Purple Vetch, *Vicia sepium* (Sexey's School).

(8) Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (Sexey's School).

(9) Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris* (Nettlecombe, Sampford Arundel).

(10) Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Oakhill).

(11) Yellow Corydalis, *Corydalis lutea* (Stoke Abbott).

(12) In East Somerset and Wilts the name is frequently given to the flowers of the Furze, *Ulex europaeus*.

(13) Rev. Hilderic Friend gives it as a Devonshire name for the Lady's Slipper, *Cypripedium Calceolus*. Mr. W. D. Miller writes: "Not one person in 10,000 in Devon can ever have seen the *Cypripedium*. Undoubtedly *Lotus corniculatus* is meant."

FINGERS AND TOES. Two correspondents at Axminster give me this as a local name for the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

FINGER TIPS. A correspondent at Donhead (Wilts) gives me this as a local name for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

FIR BOB. A fir-cone (West Somerset).

FIR COG. A fir-cone (Bridgwater).

FIRE FLOUT. An old country name for the Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*.

FIRE GRASS. A Yarlington school boy gives me this as a local name for the Plantain. See FIRE LEAF.

FIRE LEAF. A correspondent at Muchelney gives me this as a local name for the Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*. See FIRE GRASS. Miss Ida Roper adds "See 'Gardener's Chronicle,' 1860, p. 738, quoted Flora of Bristol, p. 501."

FIRE LILY. A correspondent at Buckerell (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the Tiger Lily, *Lilium tigrinum*.

FIRE SCREEN. A correspondent at Broadstone (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Flame Nasturtium, *Tropæolum speciosum*.

FIR GOG. A fir-cone (Wellington district). Mr. F. W. Mathews quotes a woman saying "I always picks up a lot o' they vur-gogs; they be better'n fire-lighters."

FIRLEY GOG. A fir-cone (Sampford Arundel).

FIRST FLOWER OF SPRING. A correspondent at Evercreech gives me this as a local name for the Crocus.

FIRST ROSE. From all parts of the district I have had this sent me as a popular name for the Primrose, *Primula vulgaris*. See EARLY ROSE.

FISH BONES. (1) A correspondent at Ilton gives me this as a local name for the Silver Weed, *Potentilla Anserina*.

(2) Several correspondents at Bridgwater tell me that this name is there given to the leaves of the Horse Chestnut, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*. Mr. Woodward adds: "After the green portion has been removed."

(3) A correspondent at Wells gives me this as a local name for Thistles. See below.

FISH BONE THISTLE. A correspondent at Muchelney gives me this as a local name for a

species of the genus *Chamaepeuce*, natives of the Mediterranean region, allied both to the Plume Thistles and the true Thistles. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that it is the common name for *Chamaepeuce Casabona*. See FISH BONES.

FISHERMAN'S BASKET. A fairly general name for the Calceolaria.

FISHWIVES' BASKET. A correspondent at Colyford (Devon) gives this variation of the above name for the Calceolaria.

FIVE - FINGER - GRASS. Creeping Cinquefoil, *Potentilla reptans*, so called from its five leaflets.

FIVE FINGERS. Cinquefoil, *Potentilla*.

FLAG. A name given to a number of different plants having sword-shaped leaves, and particularly to the Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*, and the Stinking Iris, *I. foetidissima*. Dr. Watson says "Generally and truly applied to *Iris Pseudacorus*."

FLAGGERS. A correspondent at Stalbridge gives me this as a local variation of the above name.

FLAG LILY. Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*.

FLAG SEDGE. A correspondent at Hawkchurch (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*. Dr. Watson writes "I doubt this. It seems more probable to be given to a sedge, *Carex riparia*, often associated with Flags."

FLAME CLIMBER. A correspondent at Bloxworth (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Nasturtium, *Tropaeolum speciosum*.

FLAME FLOWER. (1) The Torch-lily or Red Hot Poker, *Tritoma uvaria*.

(2) Correspondents at Yeovil and at Ansty (Dorset) give it as a local name for the Phlox.

(3) Rev. H. N. Ellacombe gives it as an old name for the Pansy, *Viola tricolor*.

FLAMING SWORD. A correspondent at Plush (Dorset) gives this as a local name for the **FLAME FLOWER**.

FLANNEL, FLANNEL FLOWER (or LEAF). Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

FLANNEL PETTICOATS. A correspondent at Winsham gives this as a local name for the Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See above.

FLAP DICK, FLAP DOCK, OR FLAPPY DOCK. The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. Mr. F. T. Elworthy says "Like a dum'dary in a flappy-dock" is a common simile to describe a busy, bustling, fussy, noisy person.

FLAX MOUNTAIN. (1) Mr. J. C. Mansell Pleydell

gives this as a Dorset name for the Corn Spurrey. *Spergula arvensis*.

(2) The usual English name for the Dwarf, Fairy, Mountain, or Purgings Flax, *Linum catharticum*.

FLAXWEED. Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

FLEABANE. A general English name for various species of *Pulicaria*, *Inula*, *Erigeron*, and *Conyza*, the powerful smell of which is supposed to drive away fleas. Dr. Watson tells me that the name FLEABANE used by itself is more definitely used for *Pulicaria dysenterica*.

FLEAS AND LICE. A Bruton correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*.

FLESH AND BLOOD. The name of a certain kind of apple (Devon).

FLEUR DE LUCE (OR LYS). Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacor* s. Probably the Stinking Iris, *I. foetidissima*, also, but I have no record of this. See FLOWER DE LUCE; both names are, of course, a corruption of *Fleur de Lis*, a French name for the Iris.

FLIBBERTY GIBBET. A correspondent at Wells gives me this as a local name for the Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*.

FLIRTWEED. Feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*. Rev. Hilderic Friend says "A name which has apparently nearly died out, but which was common in South Devon some years ago as the designation of the Feverfew."

FLOCK. A very common corruption of Phlox.

FLOP-A-DOCK, FLOPS, or FLOP TOP. The Fox-glove, *Digitalis purpurea* (West Somerset and Devon).

FLORA'S PAINT-BRUSH. A Dorset correspondent gives me this as a name for certain cultivated species of the genus *Cacalia*, plants belonging to the Aster family, and natives of America and Asia. Mr. T. W. Cowan writes me "I do not know any *Cacalia* called by this name unless it is meant for *C. coccinea*, commonly called Scarlet Tassel Flower. A Californian plant, *Castilleja parviflora*, goes by the name of Indian Paint-brush and Scarlet Paint-brush, but this belongs to the Figwort family."

FLOWER DE LUCE. An old English name for the Iris, both the Yellow (*Iris Pseudacorus*) and the Stinking (*I. foetidissima*). See FLEUR DE LUCE.

FLOWER FLAMES. A Taunton correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Nasturtium, *Tropaeolum speciosum*.

FLOWER OF AN HOUR. Several correspondents send me this as a name for the Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*. This would appear to be due to confusion. Rev. H. Friend says:—"Another species of Hibiscus is the Venice Mallow, which is a native of Italy and Austria, bears a purple and yellow flower, and has long been known in our English gardens as Mallow of an Hour or Good Night at Moon."

FLOWER OF BRISTOWE (*i.e.* Bristol). An old name for the cultivated Scarlet Lychnis or "Nonesuch," *Lychnis chalconica*. The Bristol Naturalists' Society's Proceedings for the year 1909 (pub. 1910) contained a most interesting paper with regard to this plant and the origin of its local name by Miss Ida M. Roper, F.L.S. I understand that shortly after the publication of this paper the then new University of Bristol adopted this flower as its emblem.

FLOWER OF SPRING. (1) Several young people in different parts of Somerset send me this as a popular name for the Daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

(2) In view of the above it is perhaps worth recording that the Primrose has the honour of being called the "Flower of Spring" in nearly a dozen different languages.

FLOWER OF THE AXE. The Rev. Hilderic Friend gives this as a name applied by the country people about Axminster to the rare *Lobelia urens*, which, he stated, is found in Britain only near that town, but several correspondents tell me it is found also in Dorset and Cornwall.

FLOWER OF THE SUN. A correspondent at Camerton gives me this as a local name for the Myrtle, *Myrtus communis*.

FLUE BRUSHES. A correspondent at Mells gives me this as a local name for the Great Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*, more often called BULRUSH.

FLUFF WEED. Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus* (Stalbridge).

FLUFFY BUTTONS. A Taunton boy, attending Sexey's School, gives me this as a Taunton name for the Sallow. Dr. Watson says "Both *Salix caprea* and *S. cinerea* are almost certainly meant."

FLUFFY PUFFY. Mrs. Lansdowne, of Over Stowey, gives me this as a local name for the seed-head of the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

FLY ANGELS or FLY-AWAYS. A Yeovil school-boy gives me these as local names for the seeds of the Sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*. See FLYING ANGELS.

FLY CATCHER. (1) A number of young people in the Axminster district give me this as a local name for the Sundew, *Drosera*.

(2) Correspondents in several different parts of Somerset give this as a local name for the Campion. See CATCH FLY.

(3) Miss Audrey Vivian, of Trowbridge, gives it as a name commonly used in that district for the Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

(4) Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset) gives this as a local name for the Butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

(5) A correspondent at Dunkerton gives it as a local name for the Orchis, without indicating the species: probably the Fly Orchis, *Ophrys muscifera*, whilst two correspondents at Uplyme inform me the name is in that district given to the Bee Orchis, *Ophrys apifera*. Dr. Watson writes:—Some confusion here probably. I suspect that the Fly Orchid is intended in both cases. The likeness of the flower to a fly has caused the name to be mis-applied.

FLYING ANGELS. Mr. F. R. Summerhayes, of Milborne Port, gives me this as a North Somerset name for the seeds of the Sycamore. See FLY ANGELS.

FLYING DUTCHMEN. The winged seeds of the Ash, Maple, and Sycamore (Stowey, near Clutton).

FLY TRAP. Sundew, *Drosera* (Horton).

FOAL'S FOOT. An old country name for the Colt's-foot, *Tussilago Farfara*.

FOG. The long grass in pastures which the cattle refuse. This is FOG while green, and BENT or BONNET when dry (F. T. Elworthy). Old, withered, or spoilt grass (Rev. W. P. Williams).

FOG GRASS. Coarse, sedgy grass such as grows in wet places. The distinction is kept between FOG and FOG GRASS (F. T. Elworthy).

FOG WORT. Correspondents at Wambrook and Wimborne give me this as a name for the Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

FOLK'S GLOVE. This is sent me from all parts of the district as a popular name for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. It is generally stated that the original form of the name was FOLK'S GLOVE, *i.e.* Fairies' Glove, but not all etymologists are prepared to accept this as the derivation.

FOLLY'S FLOWER. Several correspondents at Stalbridge and Stoke Wake (Dorset) send me this as a local name for the Columbine, *Aquilegia*.

FOOL'S CAP. A correspondent at Evercreech gives me this as a local name for the Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*. Probably owing to the kind of peak formed by the more or less conjoint stamens.

FOOL'S CRESS. A well-informed correspondent at Leigh (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Watercress, *Radicula nasturtium*, but I think there must be some confusion. See **BROOK-LIME** (2). Mr. W. S. Price (Wellington) tells me he has frequently heard this name applied to Brooklime in order to *distinguish* it from the edible Water-cress.

FOOL'S PARSLEY. This is the general English name for *Æthusa Cynapium*, sometimes called the Lesser Hemlock. In "Flowering Plants," by Anne Pratt, revised by Edward Step, it is recorded that some years ago two ladies in Somersetshire, who ate of it in salad, suffered very seriously, though both ultimately recovered. Several correspondents give this name as being applied to Hemlock, Wild Beaked Parsley, Cow Parsley, Hedge Parsley, and other Umbelliferæ, but probably in most cases they really mean the plant mentioned above, and I have not thought it necessary to set out the names of other plants separately.

FOOL'S WATERCRESS. Procumbent Marshwort, *Apium nodiflorum*. See **BROOK LIME** (2).

FORGET-ME-NOT. (1) Any species of Scorpion grass, *Myosotis*; but more particularly the Water Scorpion-grass, *M. scorpioides*, which grows on the banks of streams. I believe it was less than 100 years ago that this name was first given to this genus of plants in England, although it was the popular name for them in Germany and Denmark. It was in consequence of the remarkable popularity gained by the now well-known German legend of a knight and his lady love, published about a century ago by Mills in his "Origin of Chivalry," that this name was given to the *Myosotis* in England.

(2) Dr. Prior tells us that for more than 200 years previous to the introduction of this German legend, the plant which had borne in England the name of Forget-me-not was the Ground Pine, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, which also bore in France and the Netherland; a popular name having the same meaning, which was said to have been given in consequence of the nauseous taste which it leaves in the mouth.

(3) Correspondents in different parts of each of the four counties apply the name to the Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*, more generally known as **BIRD'S EYES**. Dr. Prior says this is owing to a confusion originating in the blue colour of the flowers, but what appears to me to be a much more probable explanation is that given under the name **SPEEDWELL**.

FOUR-LEAVED GRASS. Herb Paris, *Paris quadrifolia*.

FOUR O'CLOCK. Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (Stoke-under-Ham and Axminster). Called also **TWELVE O'CLOCK** and **ONE O'CLOCK**.

FOX FLOPS. A West Somerset name for the Foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*.

FOX'S BRUSH. A correspondent at South Petherton gives this as a local name for the Valerian but does not indicate the species. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me it is *Kentranthus ruber*.

FOX'S MOUTH. A correspondent at Ilminster gives this as a local name for the Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

FOX STONES. Correspondents at Chewton Mendip and Wimborne give this as a name for the Orchis, but do not indicate the species. See **DOG STONES**.

FOX TAILS. (1) A correspondent at Thurlbear gives me this as a local name for the catkins of the Hazel, *Corylus Avellana*.

(2) In S.W. Wilts the name is given to the catkins of the Willow, *Salix*.

(3) A correspondent at Evershot gives it as a local name for the Chickweed, *Stellaria media*.

FOX WORT. A Martock school boy gives me this as a local name for the Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

FRAMBOISE, or FRAMBOYS. Mr. J. C. Mansell Pleyden gives this as a Dorset name for the Raspberry, *Rubus idaeus*, and quotes "My Lord of Salisbury told me that in Cranborne Chase there grew raspes commonly, and in great plenty, and that the country people called them *framboises*, which is the French word for them." (Written about 1638, and quoted in Notes and Queries Ser. iv., vol. 1, p. 532).

FRECKLED FACE. A correspondent at Dowlish Wake gives me this as a local name for the Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

FRENCH. A correspondent at Wellow gives me this as a local name for the Sunfain, *Onobrychis viciifolia*. See **FRENCH GRASS**. (1).

FRENCH BEANS. Mr. Elworthy says: "Applied by cottagers to the dwarf varieties only. The climbing runners are always Kidney Beans, from the colour and shape of the seed." Dr. Watson writes "So far as my experience goes applied indiscriminately to any Kidney Bean. In some parts where Kidney Beans or Scarlet Runners are grown the former is used when grown for the kitchen, the latter when grown as a flower. I do not think this discrimination applies to the South of England at all, but only to districts where the climate is not usually suitable for growing Kidney Beans for eating."

FRENCH GOAT'S BEARD. A correspondent at Stockland (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the Hawkweed, *Hieracium*.

FRENCH GRASS. (1) Saintoin, *Onobrychis viciifolia*.

(2) The garden striped Ribbon-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea variegata*.

☐ FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE. (1) The plant that is usually known by this name is *Hedysarum coronarium*.

(2) Mr. W. S. Price tells me the name is applied to a cultivated variety of Honeysuckle bearing numerous clusters of deep orange coloured flowers. The florets are smaller, and each cluster contains more than the common wild variety.

(3) Several young people at Sampford Arundel give me this as a local name for the Lupine, *Lupinus*.

FRENCHMAN'S DARLING. A correspondent at Martock gives me this as a local name for the Mignonette, *Reseda odorata*.

FRENCH NUT. A name very commonly used in Somerset and Devon for the Walnut, *Juglans regia*. Holloway adds, "great numbers of this fruit being imported from France."

FRENCH PINK. (1) Same as Indian Pink, *Dianthus chinensis*.

(2) Sea Pink or Thrift, *Statice maritima* (Devon).

FRENCH POPPY. A correspondent at Widworthy (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

FRENCH POPS. Mr. F. T. Elworthy says: "The small purple Gladiolus. The flowers are in shape much like Pops, i.e., Foxgloves. They are very common in cottage flower knots."

FRENCH PRIMROSE. A correspondent at Holiditch (near Crard) gives me this as a local name for the Polyanthus.

FRENCH SPARROW GRASS. According to Dr. Prior this is the name under which are sold in the Bath market, to be eaten as Asparagus, the sprouts of the spiked Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*.

FRENCH VIOLETS. A correspondent at Watchet gives me this as a local name for the "Mi'get Campanula, but Dr. Watson tells me that *Wahlenbergia hederacea* does not occur at Watchet.

FRENCH WILLOW. Rose-bay (Willow-herb), *Epilobium angustifolium*.

FRIAR'S CAPS. Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*, from its upper sepals resembling a friar's cowl.

FRIED CANDLESTICKS. This curious name for a wild Orchis, most probably the Early Purple, *Orchis mascula*, is sent me by a couple of correspondents at Winsham. See CANDLESTICKS (1).

Mr. G. T. Onions writes me :—“ What the FRIED is I can't guess, but the CANDLESTICKS has, I think, come out of KANDLEGOSTES or some such form which is in Gerarde's Appendix (according to Britten & Holland), together with GANDER-GOSSES, of which it may be a further corruption.” See GANDER GAUZE.

FRIED EGGS. I wonder that so appropriate a name is not more commonly given to the Ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. I have received it only from a correspondent at Chilton Polden and Mr. Edward Vivian, of Trowbridge.

FRITH. Brushwood (Rev. W. Barnes, Dorset).

FROG BITES. The Frog Bit, *Hydrocharis Morsus-ranae* (Chew Magna).

FROG'S FOOT. Correspondents at Yeovil and Rodney Stoke give me this as a local name for a species of Crowfoot, *Ranunculus*.

FROG'S MEAT. (1) Toadstools (Wilts).

(2) Leaves of the Arum, *Arum maculatum* (Dorset).

FROG'S MOUTH. (1) Mrs. Day, of North Petherton, gives me this as a Somerset name for the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

(2) A correspondent at Sherborne gives it as a local name for the Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

FULLER'S THISTLE. The Fuller's Teasel, *Dipsacus fullonum*, which is grown in some parts of Somerset.

FUNNY FACES. A correspondent at Evercreech gives me this as a local name for

(1) The Pansy, *Viola tricolor*.

(2) The Nasturtium, *Tropaeolum speciosum*.

FURNITURE. Several correspondents at South Petherton give me this as a local name for the Box, *Buxus sempervirens*. Compare CHAIRS AND TABLES.

FUZZ or FUZZEN. Furze, Gorse or Whin, *Ulex europæus*.

When the FUZZ is out o' blossom

Kissing's out of fashion.

Dr. Watson writes:—“ It is not generally known that there is more than one species of *Ulex*. *U. europæus* is the common large Gorse and flowers most profusely from January to April. Other species Western Gorse (*U. Gallii*) and Dwarf Furze (*U. minor*) come into flower much later on, and flower most profusely about September and October. It is a curious coincidence that Gorse is always in bloom during the months with an R in their names. From January to April flowers are plentiful. From May to August late flowers of the Common Gorse and early flowers of the other species may be found.”

FUZZ BALL. A puff ball, *Lycoperdon bovista* and other species of *Lycoperdon* (Dorset and Wilts).

GALL OF THE EARTH. A correspondent at Oake sends me this as a local name for the Common Centaury, *Centaureum umbellatum*. See **EARTH GALL**.

GALLOW GRASS. Cant name for hemp—also called Neckweed—as furnishing halters for the gibbet. *Cannabis sativa*.

GALLOWS FRUIT. A correspondent at Dowlish Wake gives me this as a local name for the Fuchsia.

GANDER GAUZE. A Wiltshire name for the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*. Mr. Edward Vivian tells me that in the Trowbridge district the use of this name is almost always used. The plant is often called **GOOSE AND GOSLINGS**—from a fancied resemblance of the flowers to the shape of little goslings. See **FRIED CANDLESTICKS** and **GANDERGOSSSES**.

GANDERGOSSSES.—Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that this and **GOOSE AND GOSLINGS** are old names for the Green-winged Orchis, *O. morio*, and he has not known them applied to *O. mascula*, although this may be the case in Wiltshire, as stated in the paragraph above.

GANDER GRASS. An old name for the Silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina*, the silvery white leaves of which may be found on almost every road side. Sometimes called **GOOSEWEED**. The specific name is from Latin *Anser* = a goose, and was given in consequence of that bird being fond of the plant.

GANDI GOSLINGS. Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula* (N.W. Wilts).

GANG FLOWER or **GANG WEED.** The Milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris*, from its blossoming in Gangweek, three days before the Ascension, and being employed to make garlands used in the Rogation processions; for the same reason it was formerly called Cross, Rogation, or Procession Flower.

GAPE MOUTH. A much less general form of **GAP MOUTH**, which see.

GAPING JACK. Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris* (North Cheriton).

GAP MOUTH. (1) A common name for the Snappedragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

(2) Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

(3) The Yellow Monkey Flower, *Mimulus Langsdorffii*; also the cultivated species of *Mimulus*, including the Musk.

(4) Several young people at Sampford Arundel give it as a local name for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

GARDENER'S GARTERS. The garden striped Ribbon Grass, sometimes called FRENCH GRASS. *Phalaris arundinacea variegata*.

GARDEN GATES. London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*. The old name used to be "Kiss me Love at the Garden Gate"; this was contracted to "Garden Gate." Such names are, perhaps, more frequently given to the Pansy or Heartsease, *Viola tricolor*.

GARDEN MAY. The School Mistress at Beaminster gives me this as a local name for the *Laurustinus*.

GARDEN PATIENCE. A correspondent at Winscombe gives me this as a local name for the Monk's Rhubarb, *Rumex alpinus*, formerly used for medicinal purposes. It has been wittily suggested that the name "Patience" was doubtless given to this Dock on account of the length of time required for it to effect a cure of the malady for which it was prescribed. Dr. Watson writes "I think there is often confusion here with Butterburr; I know of a few cases. The plant mentioned is obviously a garden one, and is probably the true plant. Bistort is often known in the North as PAYSHUN or PATIENCE DOCK, derived from PASSION DOCK, since the leaves of the plant appear about Passion week."

GASKINS or GASCOIGNES. A correspondent at West Coker gives me this as a local name for the Wild Cherry, *Prunus avium*. It bears a similar name in Kent, and probably in other parts of the country.

GAUZE FLOWER. The "fern-saver" of the gardeners, *Gypsophila paniculata*; also known as CHALK PLANT.

GEAN. A general English name for *Prunus avium*. Lady Francis Cecil tells me GEAN is a Scots name supposed to be derived from Elinor of Guienne, who brought this Cherry from France.

GELL ALFRED. This is an interesting example of the way in which names get corrupted. A correspondent sends it as a local name for the Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*. The name is obviously a corruption of GILAWFEE, which see.

GELLIFORS. A correspondent at Winsham gives this as a local name for Whitsuntide Stocks, but I am in some doubt whether this means a species of *Matthiola* or the White Double Rocket, *Hesperis matronalis*. See GILAWFEE and also under WHITSUNTIDE.

GENTLEMAN'S BUTTONS. Several correspondents at Paulton give me this as a local name for the garden Double Daisy, *Bellis*.

GENTLEMAN'S CAP AND FRILLS. A school girl at Paulton gives me this as a local name for the Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

GENTLEMAN'S FINGER. Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (N.W. Wilts).

GENTLEMAN'S PINCUSHION. A Somerton correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*.

GENTLEMAN'S PURSE. Quite a number of young people at Paulton give me this as a local name for the Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

GENTLEMAN TAILORS. A correspondent at East Lulworth (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Pansy, *Viola tricolor*.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES. (1) A Crewkerne lady gives me this as a local name for the Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis*.

(2) Dr. Watson tells me that this name is occasionally used instead of LORDS AND LADIES for *Arum maculatum*.

GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' FINGERS. Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (S.W. Wilts).

GENTLEMEN'S CAPS. Several correspondents at Long Sutton give me this as a local name for the Tulip, *Tulipa Gesneriana*.

GERMANS AND ENGLISH. A correspondent at Watchet gives me this as a local name for the Celery-leaved Crowfoot, *Ranunculus sceleratus*.

GHOST GRASS. Mr. W. C. Baker, late of Mansel, gives me this as a local name for Pampas Grass, *Gynerium argenteum*.

GHOST POPPY. A correspondent at Stockland (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the Shirley Poppy.

GIBBLES. Onions grown from bulbs (Wilts). Jennings and Holloway spell the name GIBBOL, and define it as a sprout of an onion the second year. Compare CHIBBLES.

GICKSY. A dried nettle (East Somerset). A simile frequently heard in that part of the country is 'Zoo light's a gicksy.' Also the stalk of the Wild Parsley, out of which primitive pipes were made. See KEX and KECKSY.

GIDDY GANDER. The Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*, and the Green-winged Meadow Orchis, *Orchis morio*, and other common species of Orchis, are so called in the Vale of Blackmore., See GOOSEY GANDER.

GIGGARY. Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus* (Devon). Edward Capern, the poet-writing in the *Western Times*, March 29th, 1879, quoted one as saying: "Don't bring they GIGGARYS into the house: vor if 'ee du, es shaant ha' a single chick."

GILAWFER. It would be easy to write a column on this name, which is spelt and pronounced in

a great variety of ways, from GELL ALFRED and GELLIFORS (see above) to JELLY FLOWER or JULY FLOWER. The form GILAWFER is adopted by Jennings, F. T. Elworthy, and Rev. W. P. Williams. The name is derived from the French *giroflé*, which, with the Italian *garofilo*, goes back to *Caryophyllum*, a clove, and refers to the spicy odour of the flower so named (the Clove Pink), which seems to have been used in flavouring wines. Dr. Prior tells us "The name was originally given, in Italy, to plants of the Pink tribe, especially the Carnation, but has of late years, in England been transferred to several cruciferous plants, such as the Wallflower and Stock. The Gilliflower of Spenser and Shakespeare was, as in Italy, *Dianthus Caryophyllum*; that of later writers and gardeners, *Matthiola* and *Cheiranthus*" (Britten & Holland). Holloway says the name GILAWFER is corrupted from Gilly Flower, which is corrupted from July Flower—in which, I believe, he is quite wrong—and he describes it as a general name in Somerset for plants of the *Dianthus* tribe, many of which flower in July. Scores of correspondents have sent me this name in one form or another, and have applied it to a number of different flowers which I do not consider it necessary to set out in detail, but speaking broadly, the great majority of those who spell the name GILLIFLOWER apply it to the Wallflower (except in Dorset), whilst the majority of those who give some such form as GILAWFER or JILLOFFER apply it to one or other of the Stocks.

GIL CUP or GILL CUP. A common name for Buttercups generally, on account of their cup-like shape and the gilt-like gloss of their petals. Judging from the lists sent me from all parts of the district, the name is most frequently applied to

- (1) The Bulbous-rooted Buttercup, *Ranunculus bulbosus* (particularly in Dorset).
- (2) Meadow Crowfoot or Buttercup, *Ranunculus acris*.
- (3) Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.
- (4) Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

GILD, GILDED, or GILDING CUP. Same as GIL CUP.

GILL. A correspondent at Rodden (near Frome) gives this as a local name for the Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea*.

GILL-ALE. Halliwell gives this as a Devonshire name for the Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea*. It is also known as ALEHOOF, and according to Gerard it was formerly used in the making of Ale.

GILLAWFER. See GILAWFER.

GILL CREEP BY THE GROUND. An old Somerset name for the Ground Ivy (see GILL), given me by a Yeovil correspondent.

GILL CUP. See GIL CUP.

GILL GO ON (OR OVER) THE GROUND. An old English name for the Ground Ivy (see GILL) sent me by several correspondents as being still in use.

GILLFLOWER. See also GILAWFER.

(1) Most generally the Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri* (particularly in Somerset and in the North).

(2) Various species of Stock, *Matthiola* (particularly in Dorset). Dr. Watson tells me the name is not applied to the Ten-week Stock, but to those which stand the winter.

(3) Clove Pink, Carnation, Sweet William, and other species of *Dianthus*.

(4) Dr. Watson tells me the name is sometimes given to the Cuckoo Flower, or Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*, probably owing to confusion.

(5) In Devon, *Polemium caeruleum* and *P. album*, commonly known as JACOB'S LADDER.

(6) Several young people at Long Sutton give this as a local name for the Garden Anemone.

GILL RUN ALONG THE GROUND. An old English name for the Ground Ivy (see GILL); sent me by several correspondents as being still in use.

GILLY. A correspondent at Doulting gives me this as a local name for the Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*. See GILAWFER and GILLFLOWER.

GILOFFER. See GILAWFER and GILLFLOWER. Rev. Hilderic Friend says: "In Somersetshire the word GILOFFER is still used in speaking of the Ten-week Stock, while in North Devon the Wallflower is so called."

GILT, GILTED, GILTEN, GILTING, OR GILTY CUP. Same as GIL CUP, which see.

GINGER. Mrs. H. Day, of North Petherton, gives this as a name for the Biting Stoncrop, *Sedum acre*, often called WALL PEPPER.

GINGER FLOWER. An Evercreech school boy gives me this as a local name for the Stock, *Matthiola*.

GIPSIES. (1) Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*. See GIPSY FLOWER (1).

(2) Mr. J. Woodward, of Bridgwater, gives me this as a local name for the Hedge Mustard; *Sisymbrium officinale*.

GIPSY. (1) Several correspondents at Nettlecombe give me this as a local name for the Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*.

(2) Another correspondent at Nettlecombe gives it as a local name for the Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*.

(3) Carnation grass, *Carex panicea*, "because it turns so brown" (N.W. Wilts).

(4) Field Woodrush, *Luzula campestris* (West Wilts).

GIPSY BEANS. Seeds of the Vetch, *Vicia* (Draycott).

GIPSY CURTAINS. Wild Parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris* (Ilminster).

GIPSY DAISY. (1) The Ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Barrington and Beaminster).

(2) The Scentless Mayweed, *Matricaria inodora* (Bridgwater).

(3) A Muchelney school boy gives it as a local name for the Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*, more commonly called GIPSY ROSE.

GIPSY FLOWER. (1) The plant most commonly called by this name in the area covered by this list is the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

(2) Wild Parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

(3) Hound's Tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale*.

(4) Correspondents at Lydford-on-the-Fosse and Washford apply this name to the Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*.

(5) A correspondent at Babcary gives it as a local name for the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

(6) A correspondent at Martock applies it to the Hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.

(7) A correspondent at Keinton Mandeville gives it as a local name for the Field Thistle, *Cnicus arvensis*.

(8) A correspondent at Leigh (Dorset) gives it as a local name for the "Deadly Nightshade," which is probably a mistake for the Woody Nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*.

(9) In N.W. Wilts the name is given to the Meadow Crane's-bill, *Geranium pratense*.

GIPSY LACE. Correspondents at South Pether-ton give me this as a local name for

(1) Wild Parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

(2) Water Bedstraw, *Galium palustre*.

GIPSY MAIDS. A correspondent at Martock gives me this as a local name for the Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber*, more commonly known in that part of the county as KISS-ME-QUICK.

GIPSY PEAS. Common Vetch, *Vicia sativa*.

GIPSY PINK. A correspondent at Creech St-Michael gives me this as a local name for the Striped Carnation—a variety of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.

GIPSY PRIMROSE. Red Polyanthus, *Primula* (Wookey).

GIPSY ROSE. (1) The Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*.

(2) The Devil's Bit, *Scabiosa Succisa*.

(3) The Garden Scabious, *Scabiosa atropurea*.

GIPSY VIOLET. (1) Correspondents at Long Sutton and Stalbridge give me this as a local

name for the pink variety of Violet.

(2) An Evercreech school-boy tells me the name is given in that district to the Dog Violet, *Viola canina*.

GIPSY'S BACCY. (1) Two school-boys at Evercreech give me this as a local name for the Common Sorrel or Sour-dock, *Rumex Acetosa*.

(2) A correspondent at Corfe Mullen (Dorset) gives it as a local name for the Wood Sage, *Teucrium Scorodonia*.

GIPSY'S BRIDE. A correspondent at Winsham gives me this as a local name for the Fuchsia.

GIPSY'S CURTAINS. Common Hemlock, *Conium maculatum* (Ilminster).

GIPSY'S FLOWER. Several young people at Oakhill give me this as a local name for the "Wild Sweet Pea," by which they probably mean the Wild Everlasting Pea, *Lathyrus sylvestris*.

GIPSY'S GIBBLES. Garlic, *Allium ursinum* (Doulting). "Gibbles" or "Chipples" is a well-known Somerset name for young onions, and is here applied to the Garlic on account of its onion-like smell.

GIPSY'S HAT. Lesser Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis* (Stoke-under-Ham).

GIPSY'S LACE(or LACES). Cow-parsnip or Hogweed, *Heracleum Sphondylium* (Yeovil).

GIPSY'S MONEY. The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* (Thurlbear).

GIPSY'S ONIONS. Garlic, *Allium ursinum*.

GIPSY'S PARSLEY. (1) A correspondent at Thurlbear gives this as a local name for the Wild Beaked Parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

(2) A correspondent at Hatch Beauchamp gives it as a local name for the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

GIPSY'S RHUBARB. (1) The Burdock, *Arctium majus*.

(2) The Butter-bur, *Petasites ovatus*.

GIPSY'S SAGE. Wood Sage, *Teucrium Scorodonia* (Melplash, Dorset).

GIPSY'S SOAP. A correspondent at Chelborough (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Knotted Figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*. Dr. Downes writes "More probably the Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*, the leaves of which were formerly used as a substitute for soap." See SOAP-LEAVES.

GIPSY'S TOBACCO. (1) A Dorchester lady gives me this as a local name for the Wild Clematis or Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*, of which the dried stems are smoked by school-boys. Murray, in his "Flora of Somerset," states that

the leaves of the Clematis are sometimes used as a substitute for tobacco.

(2) Two Evercreech school-boys give it as a local name for the Common Sorrel, *Rumex Acetosus*. See GIPSY'S BACCY.

GIPSY'S UMBRELLA. Several correspondents at Wembdon give this as a local name for the Wild Parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

GIRLS. The short-styled (thrum- or rose-eyed) Primroses, *Primula vulgaris*. The long-styled or pin-eyed flowers are called BOYS.

GIRLS' DELIGHT. Southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, more generally known as BOY'S LOVE, which see.

GIRLS' LOVE. Rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

GIX or GIXY. Britten gives this as an East Somerset and Wilts name for the Kex of Hemlock, and adds "Kex, Keck, Kecks, Kiks, Kecksey, &c., are all applied to different members of the Carrot family." See also GICKSY.

GLADDON, GLADWYN, GLADIN, GLADER, or GLADDY. The Stinking Iris, *Iris foetidissima*. Although Fenning says that this is a general name for plants with a broad blade, from Lat. *Gladius*, a sword, it appears at the present time in this district to be confined to the Iris. Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., tells me that in Norfolk the name GLADDON is given to the Cat's-tail, *Equisetum*.

GLASTONBURY THORN. Mr. Elworthy describes this as "a variety of Whitethorn, which puts out rather a sickly-looking white blossom in winter, and is said to blossom on Christmas Day. Its name is from the legend of Joseph of Arimathæa, who planted his staff on Wearall Hill at Glastonbury, whence sprung the famous thorn." The botanical name is *Crataegus Oxyacantha præcox*.

GLEAMING STAR. Quite a number of young people at Paulton give me this as a local name for London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

GLOBES. The Common Globe-flower, *Trollius europæus*; rarely found wild (never in the area covered by this list), but sometimes seen in cottage gardens. Dr. Watson writes "I think the 'Globe-flower' of cottage gardens is often a double-flowered *Ranunculus*." s."

GLORIESS. The Moschatel, *Adoxa Moschatellina*; this popular name is the English equivalent of the Greek generic name *Adoxa*.

GNAT-FLOWER. A correspondent at Merriott gives me this as a local name for the Knapweed, both *Centaurea Scabiosa* and *C. nigra*.

GOAT LEAF. A correspondent at Long Load gives me this as a local name for the Honeysuckle

or Woodbine, *Lonicera Periclymenum*. See GOAT'S LEAF.

GOAT'S BEARD. (1) This is the general name for the Salsify group, and is the English equivalent of the generic name *Tragopogon*. It would not be included in this list but for the fact that several correspondents in Devon and Dorset give it as a local name for

(2) The Meadow-Sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*.

(3) A correspondent at Queen Camel gives it as a local name for the Endive, *Cichorium Endivia*.

GOAT'S FOOT. (1) The Schoolmaster at Batcombe gives me this as a local name for the Common Rock-rose, *Helianthemum Chamæcistus*.

(2) A correspondent at Draycott gives it as a local name for the Yellow Goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratense*.

(3) A correspondent at Axminster gives it as a local name for the Gout-weed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*.

Dr. Watson considers that 2 and 3 are both mis-applications, due to a similarity in sound of the first part of the name.

GOAT'S LEAF. Correspondents at Evershot and Stockland (Devon) give me this as a local name for the Woodbine or Honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*. This plant is placed by botanists in the order *Caprifoliaceæ*—a Latin name which means "Goat's leaves."

GOAT WEED. (1) Goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*.

(2) Black Bindweed, *Polygonum Convolvulus* (N.W. Wilts).

GO-CUPS (*i.e.*, GOLD-CUPS). (1) Buttercups in general, but perhaps more particularly the Meadow Crowfoot, *Ranunculus acris*.

(2) The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

(3) The Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

GOD ALMIGHTY'S BREAD AND CHEESE. A common name in West Somerset and other parts covered by this list for the Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

GOD ALMIGHTY'S FLOWERS. A correspondent living near Axminster gives me this as a local name for the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*. See GOD'S FINGERS AND THUMBS.

GODFATHERS AND GODMOTHERS. Mrs. H. Day, of North Petherton, gives me this as a local name for the Pansy, *Viola tricolor*. Compare STEPMOTHER.

GOD'S FINGERS AND THUMBS. Correspondents at Bradford-on-Tone, Culmhead, and elsewhere send me this as a local name for the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*. See GOD ALMIGHTY'S FLOWER.

GOLD. (1) The Bog Myrtle or Sweet Willow, *Myrica Gale*; abundant in the boggy moors of

Somerset. Called *gaule* by the old herbalists.

(2) Also applied to the Corn Marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

(3) Dr. Watson writes "GOLD is a fairly general name for various Marigolds, including the garden *Calendula officinalis*."

GOLD BALLS. Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., gives me this as another name for Buttercups, *Ranunculus*.

GOLD BELLS. Daffodils, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus* (Trowbridge district).

GOLD CUPS. Buttercups generally. Holloway gives the Meadow Ranunculus, *R. acris*, and Jennings *R. bulbosus*. See GO-CUPS.

GOLD DUST. (1) Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

(2) Yellow Alyssum, *Alyssum saxatile*.

GOLDEN BALLS. (1) A name commonly used in West Somerset for the Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

(2) A correspondent at Bloxworth (Dorset) gives it as a local name for the Globe Flower, *Trollius europæus*. Dr. Watson tells me it is so used in the North of England. See GLOBES.

(3) A variety of apple.

GOLDEN BELLS. A Martock school-boy gives me this as a local name for the Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

GOLDEN BLOSSOM. Rev. Hilderic Friend gives this as a Devonshire name for the Creeping Cinquefoil, *Potentilla reptans*.

GOLDEN BUTTER. A correspondent at Leigh (Dorset) gives me this a local name for the Lesser Spearwort, *Ranunculus Flammula*.

GOLDEN BUTTERCUP. A correspondent at Axbridge gives me this as a local name for the Marsh Marigold, *Calltha palustris*.

GOLDEN BUTTONS. Common Tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare* (Axminster).

GOLDEN CAP AND FRILL. A correspondent at Paulton gives this as a local name for the Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

GOLDEN CARPET. A correspondent at Radstock gives me this as a local name for the Yellow Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

GOLDEN CHAIN. (1) A very general name for the Laburnum, *Laburnum vulgare*.

(2) A number of correspondents at South Petherton and Mells and one at Leigh (Dorset) give it as a local name for the Broom, *Cytisus scoparius*, which belongs to the same genus as the Laburnum.

(3) Mr. F. T. Elworthy gives it as a common name in West Somerset for *Ranunculus globosa*.

Several botanical friends tell me this name is unknown to them, and suggest that Mr. Elworthy referred to the Common Buttercup, *R. bulbosus*.

(4) In S.W. Wilts the name is sometimes given to the Meadow Vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis*.

GOLDEN CORNFLOWER. The Corn Marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

GOLDEN CUPS. (1) A name given to Buttercups generally; Rev. Hilderic Friend names *Ranunculus acris* in particular, and Mr. F. T. Elworthy says *R. globosa* is commonly so-called in West Somerset.

(2) The usual name in West Somerset for the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*. I have it also from Bridgwater and other districts.

(3) The Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria* (Wembdon). See GO-CUPS.

GOLDEN DAISY. A correspondent at Babcary gives me this as a local name for the Wild Marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. It is also given to the garden Marigold, *Calendula officinalis*.

GOLDEN DRAP. A well-known variety of plum (F. T. Elworthy).

GOLDEN DRINKING CUP. A Yeovil school-boy gives me this as a local name for the Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

GOLDEN DROPS. A correspondent at Camerton gives me this as a local name for the Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

GOLDEN DUST. (1) Yellow Alyssum, *Alyssum saxatile*.

(2) Yellow Bedstraw, *Galium verum* (Wookey).

(3) A Martock school-boy gives this as a local name for the Golden Rod—probably a cultivated variety, as the Wild Golden Rod, *Solidago Virgaurea*, is rather local in its occurrence, and is very rare in this district, even if it is found here at all.

GOLDEN FEATHER. A very general name for the *Pyrethrum*.

GOLDEN FLOWER. (1) A fairly general name for the Corn Marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

(2) A correspondent at Wookey gives it as a local name for the Silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina*.

GOLDEN GLOW. A correspondent at Babcary gives this as a local name for the Golden Rod. See note to GOLDEN DUST (3).

GOLDEN GRAIN. Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus* (Devon).

GOLDEN KING-CUPS. The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

GOLDEN KNOB. The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

GOLDEN LOCKS. (1) Several young people at Brompton Regis give me this as a local name for Buttercups of various kinds. See **GOLD-LOCKS** (1).

(2) A correspondent at Membury (Devon) gives it as a local name for the Laburnum, *Laburnum vulgare*.

GOLDEN MIDNIGHTS. A school-girl at Otterhampton gives me this as a local name for "Fingers and Thumbs" *Lotus corniculatus*.

GOLDEN MOSS. A correspondent at Queen Camel gives me this as a local name for the Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

GOLDEN NIGGER. A school-girl at Otterhampton gives me this as a local name for the Sunflower, *Helianthus annuus*.

GOLDEN NOB. A variety of apple; a kind of golden pippin (F. T. Elworthy).

GOLDEN PUSSIES (OR **PUSSY PALM**). Goat Willow or "Palm," *Salix caprea*.

GOLDEN RAIN. A correspondent at Thorncombe gives me this as a local name for the Laburnum, *Laburnum vulgare*.

GOLDEN ROD. (1) The general English name for *Solidago Virgaurea*.

(2) Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

(3) A number of young people at Chew Magna give me this as a local name for the St. John's Wort, *Hypericum*; a correspondent at Bradford-on-Tone definitely names the Square-stalked species, *H. quadrangulum*.

(4) Several correspondents at Stour Provost (Dorset) give this as a local name for the Agrimony *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.

(5) A correspondent at Stalbridge gives it as a local name for the Broom, *Cytisus scoparius*.

GOLDEN ROSE. A school-boy at Evercreech gives me this as a local name for the Primrose, *Primula vulgaris*.

GOLDEN SEAL. A correspondent at Cutcombe gives me this as a local name for a flower "like the Dandelion, but branched and smaller flowers." Probably the Hawksbeard, *Crepis*.

GOLDEN SLIPPERS. A school-girl at Charlton Horethorne gives me this as a local name for the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

GOLDEN SOVEREIGNS. A correspondent at Camerton gives me this as a local name for the Silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina*.

GOLDEN STANDS. A correspondent at Doultling gives me this as a local name for the Buttercup (? *Ranunculus acris*).

GOLDEN STARS. (1) I have this from many parts of the district as a local name for the Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

(2) Quite a number of young people at Brompton Regis give it as a local name for the Primrose, *Primula vulgaris*.

GOLDEN SUN. Several correspondents at Dunster give this as a local name for the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

GOLDEN TRUMPETS. The Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus* (South Petherton).

GOLDEN WATCH-CHAINS. A correspondent near Ilminster gives me this as a local name for the Laburnum, *Laburnum vulgare*.

GOLDEN WATER-LILY. Correspondents at Staple Fitzpaine and in several parts of Dorset give me this as a local name for the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

GOLDEN WINGS. Golden Rod, *Solidago Virgaurea* (Wembdon).

GOLDBLOCKS. (1) A fairly general name for the Wood Crowfoot, *Ranunculus auricomus*; often given to other Buttercups also.

(2) *Aster Linosyris*, which is a very rare plant in Somerset. Linnaeus gave it the generic name of *Chrysocoma*, which is derived from two Greek words, meaning "Golden locks," hence the popular name.

(3) An Evercreech school-boy tells me the name is given in that district to the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

GOLD KNOBS. A name given to more than one species of Buttercup; a correspondent at Thorncombe gives it as the local name for the Creeping Buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*.

GOLDBLOCK. Charlock, *Brassica arvensis* (Zeals, Wilts).

GOLD LOCKET AND CHAIN. Several young people at Paulton give me this as a local name for the Laburnum, *Laburnum vulgare*.

GOLD OF PLEASURE. The English name for *Camelina sativa*, a plant of the Mustard family cultivated for the oil of its seeds. Sometimes called FALSE FLAX and OIL-SEED PLANT.

GOLD SEED. Several young people at Dunster give me this as a local name for the Dog's-tail Grass, *Cynosurus cristatus*.

GOLD STAR. Common Avens, *Geum urbanum* (Evershot).

GOLD WATCH. A correspondent at Frome gives me this as a local name for the Large-flowered St. John's Wort, *Hypericum calycinum*, more commonly called in this district ROSE OF SHARON.

GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN. Laburnum, *Laburnum vulgare*. See WATCH AND CHAIN.

GOLDY. Mrs. Day, of North Petherton, gives me this as a name for the Meadow Buttercup, *Ranunculus acris*.

GOLLIWOGS. Common Red Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas* (Hatch Beauchamp and Camerton).

GOLLIWOGS' HEADS. The seed case of the Poppy, see above (Paulton).

GOOD FRIDAY FLOWER. (1) The Moschatel, *Adoxa Moschatellina*, because it flowers at Easter. For many years I never heard this plant called by any other name (Castle Cary).

(2) The Schoolmistress at Barrington tells me that the Passion Flower, *Passiflora carulea*, is so called in that neighbourhood.

GOOD FRIDAY PLANT. A correspondent at Ilton gives me this as a local name for the Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

GOOD KING HENRY. (1) Mercury Goosefoot, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. Col. J. S. F. Mackenzie says "It is a good example of the pitfalls in finding out how plants have come by their names. Its second botanical name is *Bonus-Henricus*. The 'Bonus' (good) was given to distinguish it from a poisonous ('Malus') *Henricus* plant. Linnaeus evidently took the plant-name from the Germans, who called it *Heinrich*, and Latinized it into *Henricus*. This, when translated into English, became *Henry*, as if it were a Christian name. Grimm says 'Heinrich' is not a Christian name. It is a German word for what we in English call goblin. To make confusion worse confounded, someone has put in a 'King,' and the Good Goblin becomes Good King Henry."

(2) A number of correspondents at South Petherton give me this as a local name for the leaves of the Dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*.

GOOD LUCK. A correspondent at Wells gives me this as a local name for the Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD. (1) Mercury Goosefoot or Good King Henry, *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus* (Devizes).

(2) Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber* (Devizes).

GOOD NEIGHBOURS. A name commonly used in West Somerset for the Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber*. Mr. Edward Vivian tells me it is also used in the Trowbridge district.

GOOD NIGHT AT NOON. Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*.

GOODY'S EYE. See CLEAR EYE (2).

GOOKOO BUTTONS. Mr. W. S. Price (Wellington) gives me this as a local name for the burs of the Common Burdock, *Arctium minus*. See CUCKOO BUTTONS.

GOOKOO FLOWER. See CUCKOO FLOWER.

GOOSE AND GANDER. (1) Common Vetch, *Vicia cracca* (Wells).

(2) Mr. W. C. Baker, late of Maunsel, gives me this as a local name for the Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*. Mr. W. D. Miller points out that the name *dioica* implies that the stamens and pistils are borne on different flowers, and generally (as in this case) on different plants, and this method of guarding against self-fertilisation on the part of the Campion may perhaps account for this local name.

GOOSE AND GOSLINGS. (1) A correspondent at Rodden (near Frome) gives me this as a local name for several species of Orchis, particularly *O. morio*. It is also applied to the Early Purple Orchis, *O. mascula*. See GANDER GAUZE and GANDERGOSSSES.

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., tells me that in other places the name is applied to catkins of the Willow, especially of *Salix caprea*.

GOOSEBERRY PIE. (1) Great Hairy Willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*; more often called APPLE PIE.

(2) Rest Harrow, *Ononis* (Wells).

(3) A correspondent at Bridgwater gives me this as a local name for the White Campion, *Lychnis alba*.

GOOSEBERRY PUDDING. Several correspondents at Donhead (Wilts) give this as a local name for one or other of the species of Mallow, *Malva*.

GOOSE BILL. (1) A common name for *Galium Aparine*; more often called GOOSE-GRASS, which see.

(.) A correspondent at Broadwindsor gives it a local name for the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

GOOSE CHICKEN. A correspondent at Sidbury (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the catkins of Willow or Sallow. See GOSLINGS (1).

GOOSE-FLOPS. (1) The Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*; a very common name in West Somerset.

(2) Britten and Holland in their Dictionary of English Plant Names give this as a name of the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, in Devonshire.

GOOSE-GANDER. Same as GOOSEY-GANDER.

GOOSE-GOG. A very general name for a Gooseberry; in Wilts a green Gooseberry.

GOOSE-GRASS. (1) A very general name for the Bedstraw, commonly called CLEAVERS, *Galium Aparine*, from the fact of its being used as a food for young geese.

(2) A number of correspondents give it as a name for the Silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina*. See GANDER-GRASS.

(3) Several correspondents at Nettlecombe give it as a local name for the Snakeweed, or Bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, of which Anne Pratt says the seeds are peculiarly nutritive to poultry.

(4) A correspondent at Donhead (Wilts) gives it as a local name for the Common Tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*.

(5) A dwarf Sedge, *Carex hirta* (F. T. Elworthy). Miss Ida Roper, F.L.S., points out that *C. hirta* grows from one to two feet high, but that *C. humilis* is a dwarf sedge.

GOOSE SHARE. Same as GOOSE-GRASS (1). Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., writes me "GOOSE-SHARE or GOOSE-SHARETH is a corruption of its old name, *Goose-heiriffe*, A. Sax., *gos-hegerife* = goose hedge-reeve, i.e., the reeve that guards the hedge and prevents geese passing through (Turner's *Herball Grateron*).

GOOSE TONGUE. (1) Same as GOOSE-GRASS (1).

(2) Several young people at Dunster give me this as a local name for the Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*.

GOOSE-WEED. Same as GANDER-GRASS.

GOOSEWORT. A correspondent at Stockland (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the Silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina*. See GANDER-GRASS.

GOOSEY GANDER. (1) A very common name throughout the district for the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

(2) Several correspondents in Dorset and Devon give it as a local name for the Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta*. A name given to one of these plants is frequently applied also to the other. Compare BLOODY BONES, GRANFER GRIGGLES, and WILD HYACINTH.

GOOSEY-GOOSEY GANDER. A variation of the last name (1) sent me by correspondents at Wells and Long Sutton.

GOSLINGS. (1) The large yellow catkins of the Sallow, *Salix caprea* (Warminster).

(2) Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula* (N.W. Wilts).

GOSS. In most districts GORSE or GOES is the Furze, *Ulex europaeus*, but in N.W. Wilts this name is given to the Rest Harrow, *Ononis repens*. The compilers of the Wiltshire Glossary add that in this district "Gorse," *Ulex*, is always "Fuzz."

GOSSIPS. Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

GO TO BED AT NOON. Yellow Goatsbeard, *Tragopogon pratense*, from the fact of its flowers closing at mid-day. More generally called JOHN (or JACK) GO TO BED AT NOON.

GO TO SLEEP AT NOON. Mr. W. C. Baker, late of Maunsel, gives me this as a local name for the Meadow Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*.

GOWERNS. It would be interesting to know the extent to which this name (evidently a corruption of Gowan) or anything like it is used in Somerset for the Daisy, *Bellis perennis*. I have the name only from a school-girl at Long Sutton, who has evidently heard it used in that district, but I imagine it is not frequently used, as a number of other correspondents in the same village do not give it.

GRAB. A wild or crab Apple; a Seedling Apple-tree, *Pyrus malus*.

GRACE OF GOD. (1) A correspondent at East Grinstead (Wilts) gives this as a local name for the St. John's Wort, *Hypericum*. Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., tells me that this old name for the St. John's Wort is common in many places, and is not confined to Wilts. He adds that the name is also given in some places to

(2) The Hart's-horn or Buck's-horn Plantain, *Plantago Coronopus*.

GRACY DAISIES. Daffodils, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus* (West Somerset and Devon).

GRACY DAY. A Devonshire form of the above.

GRAMFER GREGGLE. The Bluebell or Wild Hyacinth; *Scilla non-scripta* (G. P. R. Pulman).

GRAMFER (OR GRAMPHY) GRIGGLES. (1) A very common name, particularly in Dorset, for the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

(2) Applied, less generally, in the same districts, to the Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta*.

GRAMFER (OR GRAMPHY) GRIGGLE-STICKS. (1) Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula* (Yeovil and Evercreech).

(2) Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta* (Winsham).

(3) Dr. Downes tells me that in the Ilminster district this name is given to the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

GRAMFER JAN. Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (Trowbridge and Lyme Regis).

GRAMMER GREYGLE. His Honour J. S. Udal gives this as a Dorset name for the Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta*, and it is also sent me by a correspondent at Chetnole.

GRAMOPHONE HORNS. (1) Honeysuckle or Woodbine, *Lonicera Periclymenum* (Evercreech).

(2) Salpiglossis (Muchelney).

GRAMOPHONES. (1) Honeysuckle; see above (1).

(2) Nasturtium, *Tropaeolum maj s* (Ilminster).

(3) A correspondent at Timberscombe tells me the name is there given to the Convolvulus, which may mean the Hedge Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium*, or the Field Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*, or both.

GRAMPHA-GRIDDLE-GOOSEY-GANDER. Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*. A name from Zeals (Wilt) recorded in the "Sarum Diocesan Gazette."

GRAMPY GRIGGLES. Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta* (Milborne St. Andrew).

GRANDFATHER GRIGGLES. (1) Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula* (Yeovil, Horton, and Hawkchurch).

(2) Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta* (South Pether-ton).

(3) A correspondent at Combe St. Nicholas gives it as a local name for the Spotted Orchis, *Orchis maculata*.

GRANDFATHER'S BEARD. (1) Clematis or Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*, more often called OLD MAN'S BEARD.

(2) Correspondents at Hawkchurch (Devon) give it as a local name for a species of Horsetail, *Equisetum* (probably *arvense*).

(3) The gall or bedeguar on the Wild Rose, more often called ROBIN'S PINCUSHION (Draycott).

(4) Dr. Watson writes "This and other similar names, as OLD MAN'S BEARD, are often applied to a Lichen, *Usnea*, which hangs from the tree."

GRANDFATHER'S BUTTONS. Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* (district from Otterhampton to Nettlecombe).

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK. A correspondent at Dorchester gives this as a local name for the Thistle.

GRANDFATHER'S WEATHER-GLASS. Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (Axminster district).

GRANDFATHER'S WHISKERS. A variation of GRANDFATHER'S BEARD (1) sent me from Yetminster.

GRANDMA'S DAISIES. Red Double Daisies, *Bellis perennis* (Horton).

GRANDMA'S NIGHTCAP. (1) The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

(2) Hedge Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium* (Stockland, Devon).

(3) A correspondent at North Cadbury gives this as a local name for the White Campion, *Lychnis alba*.

GRANDMOTHER'S BONNET. A name far less frequently used than GRANNY'S BONNET for

(1) The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

(2) The Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

GRANDMOTHER'S NIGHT-CAP. The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, more generally called GRANNY'S NIGHT-CAP.

GRANDMOTHER'S SPECTACLES. I wonder this appropriate name is not more generally given to the Honesty or Money in both pockets, *Lunaria biennis*. I have it from several young people at East Mark, but from nowhere else.

GRANDMOTHER'S TOE-NAILS. Correspondents at Uplyme give me this as a local name for "Fingers and Thumbs," by which I presume is meant the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

GRANFER GIGGLES. The Rev. Jas. Coleman, rector of Allerton, gave this form in Notes and Queries November, 1877, as a Somerset name for the Orchis (? *Orchis mascula*). See also under GRAMFER.

GRANFER GRIGG. (1) A correspondent at Bruton gives me this as a local name for the Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta*.

(2) A correspondent at Tisbury gives it as a local name for the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*. See also under GRAMFER.

GRANFER (OR GRANFY) GRIGGLES (OR GREYGLES).

(1) Most frequently the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*, especially in Dorset; but very often the

(2) Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta*.

(3) The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (Dorset). Mr. F. R. Summerhayes, of Milborne Port, gives GRANFER GRIGGLES as a local name for the Early Purple Orchis (as in 1) and GRANNY GRIGGLES for the Bluebell. A correspondent at Chilmark (Wilts) tells me in that district the name GRANFER GRIGGLES is given to the Early Purple Orchis (as in 1) and GRANMER GRIGGLES to the Bluebell. Mr. J. C. Mansell-Pleydell says that in Dorset Nos. 2 and 3 are sometimes distinguished by being called BLUE and RED GRANFER GREYGLES respectively.

GRANFER GRIGGLE-STICKS. Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula* (Yeovil and some parts of Dorset). See also under GRAMFER.

GRANFER GRIZZLE. Mr. H. A. Bending, of Shoscombe, gives me this as a local name for the Lady's-fingers or Kidney Vetch, *Anthyllis Vulneraria*.

GRANFER JAN. The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (Odcombe). See also under GRAMFER.

GRANFY'S BEARD. A number of young people at Long Sutton give me this as a local name for the Clematis or Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*.

GRANMER GRIGGLES. The Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta* (Chilmark, Wilts). See note under GRANFER GRIGGLES.

GRANNY BONNETS. See GRANNY'S BONNETS

GRANNY GRIGGLES. The Bluebell, *Scilla non-*

scripta (Milborne Port and Child Okeford). See note under GRANFER GRIGGLES.

GRANNY JUMP OUT OF BED. Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus* (Deverill, Wilts).

GRANNY'S (or GRANNY) BONNETS. (1) A very general name for the Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*. Applied far less frequently to

(2) Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

(3) Quite a number of young people at Paul-ton and one at Evercreech give it as a local name for the Meadow Crane's-bill, *Geranium pratense*.

(4) The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Sexey's School).

(5) The School-mistress at Pawlett gives me this as a local name for the Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

(6) A correspondent at Winsham gives it as a local name for the Dead Nettle, *Lamium*.

(7) A correspondent at Rampisham (Dorset) gives it as a local name for the Water Avens, *Geum rivale*.

(8) Miss Whittaker, of Ruishton, tells me that this name is also given to the Winter Cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*.

(9) Correspondents in Wilts and Dorset give it as a local name for the Larkspur, *Delphinium Ajacis*.

GRANNY'S CAP. (1) The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Iwerne Minster, Dorset).

(2) The Water Avens, *Geum rivale* (N.W. Wilts).

GRANNY'S EYE-GLASSES. A correspondent at Bruton gives me this as a local name for the Anemone (? *Anemone nemorosa*).

GRANNY'S FACES. Pansies, *Viola tricolor* (Furley).

GRANNY'S GLOVES. The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Dunkerton).

GRANNY'S NEEDLES. The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Castle Cary).

GRANNY'S NIGHT-BONNET. An Evercreech school-boy gives me this as a local name for the Hedge Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium*.

GRANNY'S NIGHTCAP. (1) A very popular name throughout the district for the Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

(2) Applied less frequently, but still very commonly, to the Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

(3) A number of correspondents in Dorset only give this as a local name for the Lesser Stitchwort, *Stellaria graminea*.

(4) The Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*.

(5) The Hedge Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium*.

(6) The Field Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis* (N.W. Wilts).

(7) Several correspondents in the Axminster district give it as a local name for the "Deadly Nightshade," by which they probably mean the Woody Nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*—this confusion of the two plants being very common.

Other correspondents apply the name to the following plants in the districts shown, but I gather it is far less generally given to these plants than to the seven set out above:—

(8) Borage, *Borago officinalis* (Furley).

(9) Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus* (Wam-brook).

(10) Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Axminster).

(11) Larkspur, *Delphinium Ajacis* (Gittisham).

(12) Day-lily, *Heemerocallis* (East Lulworth).

(13) White Campanula (Mr. W. C. Baker).

GRANNY'S SHOES. The Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus* (Puddletown, Dorset).

GRANNY'S SLIPPER. The Monk's-hood, as above (Symonds-bury, Dorset).

GRANNY'S TEARS. A correspondent at Crewkerne gives me this as a local name for the Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*.

GRANNY'S THIMBLES. The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Mr. W. C. Baker, late of Maunsel).

GRANNY'S TOE-NAILS. Same as GRAND-MOTHER'S TOE-NAILS (Axminster district).

GRANNY THREAD THE NEEDLE. (1) A Yeovil lady gives me this as a local name for the Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*, but I have never heard it so used myself. I have heard the name given to

(2) The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*, as sent me by a correspondent at Stalbridge.

GRAPES. The Schoolmaster at Batcombe gives me this as a local name for the Biting Stone-crop, *Sedum acre*.

GRASS FLOWER. (1) I have this name only from two school-girls at Wincanton, who tell me it is given in that neighbourhood to the Chickweed—I presume *Stellaria graminea*, as suggested by the specific name.

(2) Dr. Watson tells me that he has never heard this name used in the West of England, but has occasionally heard it used elsewhere for the Crimson Vetching, *Lathyrus Nissolia*; sometimes called the GRASS VETCH.

GRASS POLLY (or POLY). (1) An old name for the Purple Loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*, given me by correspondents at Crewkerne and Rodney Stoke.

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., tells me it is also applied to the Hyssop-leaved Loosestrife, *Lythrum Hyssopifolia*.

GRASS WAVES. A school-girl at Paulton gives me this as a local name for the Dog's Mercury, *Mercurialis perennis*, but ten other young people in the same school give it as GREEN WAVES.

GRASSY DAISIES. Mr. W. S. Price (Wellington) gives me this as a local name for the common Daffodil. See GRACY DAISIES.

GRAZIES. A Yeovil school-boy gives me this as a local name for the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*. See CRAZIES.

GREATER CELANDINE. This is the usual English name of *Chelidonium majus*, of the Poppy family, and would not appear in this list but for the fact that a number of young people at Mells tell me that the name is there given to the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

GREAT MOREL (or MORELLE). Several correspondents give me this as a local name for the Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*. It is a fairly well-known name, and is given on account of the dark purple berries.

GREAT THUNDERBOLT. An Evershot school-boy gives me this as a local name for the Great Water Plantain, *Alisma Plantago-aquatica*.

GREENS. The comprehensive name for any kind of Kale or Turnip tops, but never applied to Cabbage or Cauliflower.

GREEN BESOM. Broom, *Cytisus scoparius* (West Somerset). See BESOM.

GREEN EYES. Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset), gives me this as a local name for the Annual Knawel, *Scleranthus annuus*, a small plant bearing green flowers found in cornfields, but noticed by few except the botanist.

GREEN GROWER. An Axminster correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Wood Spurge, *Euphorbia amygdaloides*.

GREEN LILY. Green Hellebore, *Helleborus viridis* (N.W. Wilts).

GREEN SAUCE. (1) The Common Sorrel or Sour-dock, *Rumex Acetosella* (Devon). Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., tells me that in the North "Green Sauce" means Sour-dock or Sorrel mixed with vinegar and sugar.

(2) The Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (Taunton and Devon).

GREEN WAVES. Dog's Mercury, *Mercurialis perennis* (Paulton). See GRASS WAVES.

GREEN-WOOD. A correspondent at Furley gives me this as a local name for the Broom, *Cytisus scoparius*. Dr. Watson writes "Green-weed is the name of a Broom-like herb. I suggest there has here been a corruption of Green-weed to Green-wood (this has occurred) and then an extension."

GREY-BEARD. Wild Clematis or Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*, in seed (N.W. Wilts).

GREYGLE, or GREYGOLE. The Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta* (Wilts and Dorset).

GREY MILLET. A number of correspondents in various parts of the district send me this name for the Common Gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale*.

GRIBBLE. (1) A Wild Apple-tree, or one raised from seed. The fruit of the Wild or Seedling Apple-tree, *Pyrus Malus*.

(2) Mr. W. S. Price tells me this is also the name of a cultivated variety of apple—a sweet, soft fruit, with a slightly bitter flavour.

(3) A young Blackthorn, or a Knobby Walking-stick made of it (Dorset).

(4) Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., tells me that a former gardener of his (a Devonshire man) always called a shoot from a tree or a short cutting from one a "Gribble."

GRIGGLES. (1) The Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta* (East Somerset and Dorset). See GREYGLE.

(2) The Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*, or Spotted Orchis, *O. maculata* (East Somerset and Dorset).

(3) Small Worthless Apples, remaining on the tree after the crop has been gathered in (N.W. Wilts). In some cider counties the boys who collect these apples after the principal ones are gathered call it GRIGGLING.

GRIM THE COLLIER. The Orange Hawkweed, *Hieracium aurantiacum*. Dr. Prior says from the name of a humorous comedy popular in Queen Elizabeth's reign, "Grimm the Collier of Croydon"; given to the plant from its black smutty involucre.

GRINDSTONE APPLE. The Crab Apple; used to sharpen reap-hooks, its acid biting into the steel (Wilts).

GRINSEL. Groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris* (Trow-bridge).

GROUND ASH. (1) An Ash Stick growing from the ground, and much tougher than a branch of the tree.

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., gives me this as a local name for the Common Goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*, and tells me that he had a gardener (a Devonshire man) who always called it POTASH.

GROUND FURZE. Mrs. Day, of North Petherton, gives me this as a name for the Rest Harrow, *Ononis repens*.

GROUND IVY. This is the general English name for *Nepeta hederacea*, and would not appear in this list but for the fact that Miss Shute, late

of Oare, gives it to me as a local name for the Field Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

GROUND NUT. Common Earth Nut, *Conopodium majus*.

GROUND PINE. A general English name for the Yellow Bugle, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, sent me by a number of correspondents. Dr. Prior says this plant was the Forget-me-not of all the authors up to the beginning of the last century.

GROUND-SWELL OR GROUND-WILL. Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., gives me this as an old name for the Groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris*, and tells me that his gardener from Devon always called the plant **GROUND-SWELL**. See note under **GRUNDY SWALLOW**.

GROVES. Duckweed, *Lemna* (Rev. W. P. Williams).

GROZEN OR GROZENS. This name for the Duckweed, *Lemna*, is given both by Jennings and the Rev. W. P. Williams. It was sent me a few months ago by the Schoolmistress at Pawlett as a name still used in that neighbourhood.

GRUMSELL. Rev. Hilderic Friend gives this as a Devonshire name for the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

GRUNDY SWALLOW. A Taunton lady gives me this as a local name for the Groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris*. Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., writes me "Groundsel assimilated to *groundsil* = the threshold of a door (Bailey) was originally *ground-swallow*. A. Sax. *grund-swelge*, from *swelgan* = to swallow or devour. Dr. Prior says it is still called in Scotch and Prov. Eng. *grundy-swallow*. An old form of the word is *groundswell*, as if that wherewith the earth teems. 'This *groundswell* is an hearbe much like in shape vnto Germander.' P. Holland, Plinie's Nat. Hist. (1634), vol. ii., p. 238."

GUILLS. A lady at Compton (between Yeovil and Sherborne) gives me this as a local name for the Corn Marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

GUILT OR GUILTY-CUP. See **GIL-CUP**.

GUINEA-HEN FLOWER. A correspondent at Dunster gives me this as a local name for the Snake's-head, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, but I believe the plant is very rare in Somerset, and is not found wild anywhere in the Dunster district.

GULTY-CUPS. A Devonshire name given to several species of Buttercups. Rev. Hilderic Friend particularly names *Ranunculus acris*, and G. P. R. Pulman *R. bulbosus*.

GUNS. A correspondent at Donyatt gives me this as a local name for the Shepherd's Purse

Capsella Bursa-pastoris—no doubt owing to the explosive dispersal of the seeds. The name is sometimes given to other plants with explosive fruits.

GUSSIPS. Mr. F. W. Mathews, of Bradford-on-Tone, gives me this as a local name for the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*. See GOSSIPS.

GUZZLE-BERRY. Gooseberry (Wilts).

HAAVS. Fruit of the Hawthorn (Pulman).

HAB-NABS. Fruit of the Hawthorn (Stoke-under-Ham). A corruption of HALF-AND-HALF, which see.

HACKYMORE. Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra* or *C. Scabiosa* (North Cadbury).

HAG-ROPE. Wild clematis, *Clematis Vitalba*, whose tangled growth is much like cordage (West Somerset). *Hag* is probably a survival of the A.S. *heg*, *haga*, hedge. Dutch *haag*.

HAG-THORN. Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna* (West Somerset and Devon). Mr. Elworthy says: "In this, there can be no doubt, we have the older form *haga*, than the *haw* of Lit. Eng."

HAILS or **HALES.** Fruit of the Hawthorn (East Somerset and Dorset).

HAIR-BELL. See HARE-BELL.

HAIR-BRUSH. The Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

HAIRY HEAD. A correspondent at Stalbridge gives me this as a local name for the Knapweed '*Centaurea nigra*.'

HAIVS. Haws. Berries of the Hawthorn (West Somerset). Mr. Elworthy quotes, the popular belief: "We be gwain to have a hard winter, the *hais* be so plenty."

HALF-AND-HALF. The fruit of the Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* (Stoke-under-Ham).

HALF-PENNIES AND **PENNIES.** This is sent me from the neighbourhood of Honiton as a local name for the Wall Pennywort, *Calydon Umbilicus-Veneris*.

HALLELUJAH. Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. See ALLELULIA.

HALSE. Hazel, *Corylus Avellana*. Mr. Elworthy says: "A hazel rod is always a *halsen* stick." It is from this that the village of Halse takes its name.

HALVES. Haws; fruit of the Hawthorn.

HANDS IN POCKETS. Several correspondents in Mid and East Somerset, particularly a-Sexey's School and Muchelney, give me this as a local name for the Virginia Creeper, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. Dr. R. C. Knight gives me the interesting explanation "the petioles of

large leaves of *Ampelopsis quinquefo lia* are so called because in autumn they are used by children to whip the knuckles of others with the admonition 'Hands-in-pockets.'"

HANG-DOWNS. Mrs. H. Day tells me that Crab Apples are known by this name at North Petherton.

HANGING GERANIUM. *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, from the way in which it is usually suspended in a cottage window; also known as the Strawberry Geranium, from its strawberry-like runners (Wilts). See AARON'S BEARD (2).

HARCHERS. A correspondent at Ibberton (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.

HARD HACK. (1) Mr. Edward Vivian and other correspondents in the Trowbridge district give me this as a local name for the Greater Knapweed, *Centaurea Scabiosa*, and the Black Knapweed, *C. nigra*.

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., tells me that the name is also given to the Tomentose Spiraea, *Spiraea tomentosa*, an American plant grown in many gardens.

HARD HEADS. (1) A very general name throughout the district for the Knapweeds mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

(2) The flower-heads of the Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*, used as "soldiers" or "fighting cocks" by children everywhere (Devon).

(3) Several young people at Chew Magna give me this as a local name for the Darnel, *Lolium perenne*.

HARD IRONS. (1) A correspondent at Leigh (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for a species of *Centaurea*, which, from her description, I believe to be *C. Scabiosa*. Both this species and *C. nigra* are frequently known as HARD HEADS or IRONWEED, and the above name appears to be a local combination of the two.

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., tells me that in the north this name is given to the Corn Crow-foot, *Ranunculus arvensis*.

HARE BELL. This is the general English name for *Campanula rotundifolia*, and would not be included in this list but for the fact that correspondents in Somerset, Dorset, and Devon give it as a local name for the Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta*.

HARE'S BEARD. An old country name for the Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*, which I gather from correspondents is still used in the Wimborne and Shute (Devon) districts. The plant was also formerly called BEAR'S BEARD. Dr Prior says it is perhaps a mistaken translation of the Italian name *tasso barbasso*, as if

bearded badger, which is itself a manifest corruption of the Latin *Thapsus Verbascum*.

HARE'S EAR. (1) The general English name for *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, often called Thorow-wax.

(2) The Hedge Mustard or Treacle Mustard, *Erysimum orientale*.

HARE'S FOOT CLOVER. Hare's foot Trefoil is the general English name for *Trifolium arvense*, so called from its soft downy heads of flowers; but both Mr. F. T. Elworthy and Rev. R. P. Murray give this as a West Somerset name.

HARE'S LETTUCE. A correspondent at Axminster gives me this as a local name for the Sow-Thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*. Anne Pratt says "The timid wild hare will creep through garden hedge before its owner has waked up to the dawn, and will there take a breakfast on the Sow-Thistle."

HARE'S MEAT. Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (Wells).

HARE'S PALACE. The Sow-Thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*. See HARE'S LETTUCE.

HARE'S PARSLEY. A school-girl at Draycott gives me this as a local name for the Hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.

HARE'S TAIL. The Hare's Tail Cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*.

HARRY DOBS. Several young people at Thorne St. Margaret give me this as a local name for the Pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.

HARRY NETTLE. A correspondent at Leigh (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Betony, *Stachys Betonica*. Probably a corruption of "Hairy Nettle," from the hairy or downy leaves.

HART BERRY. The Whortle-berry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus* (East Somerset and Dorset). See ARTS.

HART'S HORN. A correspondent at Stoke St. Gregory gives me this as a local name for "Herb Ivy," which is an old name for the Yellow Bugle (see GROUND PINE) and also for the Buck's-horn Plantain, *Plantago Coronopus*.

HART'S SKULL. A correspondent at Chideock (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for "Blue Buttons," which may (or may not) be any one of the plants I have named under that heading.

HART'S TONGUE. The Common Smooth-leaved Fern, *Phyllites Scolopendrium*. In West Somerset more generally called LAMB TONGUE.

HARVEST DAISY. A correspondent at Symonds-bury (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

HARVEST FLOWER. A correspondent at Chard gives me this as a local name for the Corn Marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

HASKETTS. His Honour J. S. Udal gives this as a Dorset name for Hazel and Maple bushes.

HASTY ROGER. Miss Ida Roper, F.L.S., gives me this as a Devonshire name for the Nipplewort; see below.

HASTY SARGEANT. The Nipplewort, *Lapsana communis* (East Somerset and North Dorset).

HAVES. Haws. The fruit of the Hawthorn (Dorset).

HAW. A very general name for the fruit of the Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna*. This name arose from the supposition, Prior says, that *Hawthorn* was the plant which bears haws, whereas its name really implies the thorn which grows in the *haw, hay, or hedge*. A. Sax *haga, hege*.

HAY-MAIDS (or MAIDENS). Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea*. "Hay" means hedge, and the "hay-maidens" are the plants which grow in the hedges. Used for making a medicinal liquor, known as "Hay-maiden tea."

HAYRIFF. (1) An old name for the Goose-grass or Cleavers; *Galium Aparine*. Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., tells me that in Glos. this plant is called **HAIREVE**, and in the north **HAIRUP**, **HAIROUGH**, or **HAY-ROUGH**, which are corrupt forms of *harif*. O. Eng. *hayryf*, A Sax *hegerife*, = hedge-reaver or robber from its habit of laying hold of anything that touches it. Gerard says it was called "of som *Philanthropos*, as though he should say, a man's friend, because it taketh hold of mens garments." Herbal p. 964.

(2) Rev. Hilderic Friend says that although in all his works of reference this name is given to the Goose-grass, when he has held up the Meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*, and asked its name, he has sometimes been told it is **HAYRIFF**.

(3) Dr. Prior says the name was originally given to the Burdock, *Arctium minus*, but in his day to the Goose-grass. It comes from the A.S. *hege* = hedge, and *reafa*, which means both a tax-gatherer and a robber, and was given to the Burdock on account of its habit of plucking wool from passing sheep.

(4) A correspondent informs me that in Dorset the name is given to the Black Bindweed, *Polygonum Convulvulus*.

HAY-SHACKLE. Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

HEADACHE or HEADACHE FLOWER. (1) The Field Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*; from the effect of its odour. The poet Clare wrote

Corn poppies that in crimson dwell,
Called "Headaches" from their sickly smell.

(2) The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Stoke-under-Ham and Closworth).

HEADS AND TAILS. This is sent me from the Honiton district as a local name for the Plantain.

HEARE-NUT. This is given as a Dorset name for the common Earth-nut, *Conopodium majus*, by His Honor J. S. Udal, who says hares are fond of its green leaves.

HEART OF OAK. The inner solid portion of the trunk of an oak tree (Mr. W. S. Price).

HEART OF THE EARTH. A correspondent at Stalbridge gives me this as a local name for the Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*.

HEART-PANSY. Rev. Hilderic Friend says "The shape of the Pansy leads the Devonshire folk frequently to call it Heart-Pansy, as well as Heart's-ease, or, as I have heard it pronounced, Heart-seed." Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., tells me that the corruption "Heart-seed" is used in Buckinghamshire as a name for the Pansy, *Viola tricolor*.

HEARTS. Whortleberries, *Vaccinium Myrtillus* (East Somerset and Dorset).

HEART'S EASE. A very general name for the Pansy, particularly the small wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis*. The name was given to the plant because the old herbalists thought it a good cordial.

HEARTS ON STRINGS. *Dicentra spectabilis*, known also as Bleeding Heart, Locks and Keys, Lady's Locket, Lyre Flower, and by many other names.

HEATH. Mr. Elworthy says: "The only name for *Calluna* and *Erica* of all varieties. In this (Wellington) district (the word) HEATHER is unknown. We have the well-known Long-heath and Small-heath as described by Britten ex Lyte."

HEATH-URTS (or HEATH-HURTS). Dr. Watson tells me that this name was given to him by a woman at Horner to whom he showed a piece of Crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*, he had picked near Dunkery. She added that in her young days children were told not to pick the berries as they were poison.

HEATHER. Common Ling, *Calluna vulgaris*.

HEATHER-BELL. The Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia* (Kimmeridge, Dorset).

HEATH-URTS. Dr. Watson tells me that a woman at Horner, near Dunkery, gave him this as the name of the Crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*, and said she had always been told to leave them alone as they were poison, which is not the case. Dr. Watson says he has eaten lots of them, and that they form good food for grouse on the

Pennines. I believe in some parts of England they are called HEALTH-BERRIES.

HEATHER FUE. A correspondent at East Harptree gives me this as a local name for the Cotton-grass, *Eriophorum*.

HEDGE BELL. The greater Convolvulus or Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium*.

HEDGE-HOGS. (1) Correspondents at Odcombe and Lyme Regis give me this as a local name for the Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*.

(2) Goose-grass, *Galium Aparine* (Ilton).

(3) The seeds of the Burdock, *Arctium minus* (Curry Mallet).

(4) The prickly seed-vessel of the Corn Buttercup, *Ranunculus arvensis* (N.W. Wilts).

HEDGE HYSSOP. (1) Common Milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris*.

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., tells me this name is also given to the Lesser Skullcap, *Scutellaria minor*.

HEDGE LILY. Same as HEDGE-BELL.

HEDGE LOVERS. A correspondent at Stockland (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

HEDGE PEG (or PICK). The fruit of the Sloe, *Prunus spinosa* (N.W. Wilts, also in Hants).

HEDGE POPPY. Correspondents at Winsham and Axminster give me this as a local name for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. See **POPPY**.

HEDGE-SPECKS. (1) Mr. Edward Vivian (Trowbridge) gives me this as a local name for the berries of the Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna*.

(2) In North West Wilts the name is given to the Sloe. See **HEDGE PEG**.

HEDGE TAPER OR HAG TAPER. An old name for the Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See also **HIG TAPER**.

HE-GRASS. Grass before mowing (Pulman). In East Somerset the same as **EE-GRASS**, *i.e.*, grass after mowing.

HELLUM OR HAULM. The dead stalks of peas, beans, potatoes, &c. Not applied to straw of any kind (Mr. W. S. Price).

HELMET-FLOWER. (1) Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

(2) Dead Nettle, *Lamium* (Glastonbury).

(3) The genus *Scutellaria*.

HELRUT. His Honour J. S. Udal gives this as a Portland name for the Herb Alexander, *Smyrniium Olusatrum* (possibly a corruption of Heal-root).

HEN AND CHICKENS. A name given to a number of different plants, but most generally

in this district to

- (1) London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.
- (2) The large double Daisy, *Bellis perennis*, garden variety; and *B. perennis prolifera*.
- (3) The Houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.
- (4) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.
- (5) The old-fashioned pot-plant, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, often called Strawberry Plant or Mother of Thousands.
- (6) Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris* (Wells).
- (7) Miss M. J. Shute, late of Oare, gives it as a local name for the Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.
- (8) Correspondents at Dunster and Widworthy give it as a local name for the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.
- (9) In Devon, the Narcissus.

HENBIT. (1) The Henbit Dead-nettle, *Lamium amplexicaule*.

(2) A correspondent at Rodney Stoke gives it as a local name for the Black Horehound, *Ballota nigra*.

HEN CHICKEN. A correspondent at Bloxworth (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

HEN PENNY, or HEN PENNY GRASS. The Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

HEPS. Hips; the fruit of the Dog-rose (Dorset).

HERB BENNETT. (1) Common Avens, *Geum urbanum*. The name is said to be a corruption of *Herba benedicta*, i.e., the blessed herb, because, according to an ancient writer, "where the root is in the house the devil can do nothing, and flies from it; wherefore it is blessed above all other herbs."

I am indebted to Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., for the information that in some places this name is also given to the three following plants:—

- (2) Common Hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.
- (3) All-heal, *Valeriana officinalis*.
- (4) Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*.

HERB CARPENTER. An old name for the Common Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*, sent me by several correspondents. The plant owes this name to the fact that it was formerly greatly valued as an application to cuts and wounds.

HERB CHRISTOPHER. (1) Several correspondents send me this old name for the Baneberry, *Actæa spicata*, but I believe the plant is not found in the counties with which I am dealing.

(2) The name is frequently given to the Royal Fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

HERB EVE. Another from of **HERB IVY**, which see.

HERB GRASS. Rue, *Ruta graveolens*; evidently a corruption of **HERB OF GRACE**, which see.

HERB IVY. (1) An old name for the Yellow Bugle, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, sent me by several correspondents, although I believe the plant does not occur in this district.

(2) The Buck's-horn Plantain, *Plantago Coronopus*. See **HART'S-HORN**.

HERB OF GRACE OR HERB OF REPENTANCE. Rue, *Ruta graveolens*. Dr. Prior says this name is from the word *rue*, having also the meaning of repentance, which is needful to obtain God's grace; a frequent subject of puns in the old dramatists.

He must avoid the crimes he lived in;
His Physicke must be Rue (ev'n Rue for sinne)
Of **HERB OF GRACE**, a cordial he must make;
The bitter cup of true repentance take.

J. WITHER, *Britain's Remembrance*, 1628.

HERB PETER. The Cowslip, *Primula veris*; said to be from its resemblance to a bunch of keys, which is the badge of St. Peter.

HERB ROBERT. (1) The usual English name of the Stinking Crane's-bill, *Geranium Robertianum*.

(2) Rev. H. Friend says: "In Somersetshire the name of Herb Robert is often applied to a member of the Sage tribe, *Salvia coccinea*, which bears very handsome scarlet flowers, and looks very much like a Foxglove or Gladiolus at the distance, as far as its shape and formation are concerned."

HERBS. A term applied to any plant having a reputed medicinal value.

HERB TRINITY. (1) The Pansy, *Viola tricolor* from having three colours combined in one flower.

(2) The same name is also given to the Anemone and to the Clover on account of their having three leaflets combined in one leaf.

HERB TRUE-LOVE. The Herb Paris, *Paris quadrifolia*, sometimes called Four-leaved Grass, or True-love Knot.

HERB TWOPENCE. (1) A common name for the Moneywort, *Lysimachia Nummularia*, from its pairs of round leaves.

(2) A correspondent at Stockland (Devon) gives it as a local name for the Purple Loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*.

HETHURTS, *i.e.*, **HEATH-WORTS** OR **WHORTLE**. Mr. W. D. Miller gives me this as a name used in the neighbourhood of Dunkery Beacon for the Crowberry. See **HEATH-URTS**.

HEW-MACK. The stock or stem of the Wild Rose, *Rosa canina*, used for budding or grafting upon. Mr. W. D. Miller tells me that when he has been partridge driving he has been pointed to his stand by a beater as "behind thicce gurt

OOMACK," indicating a single rank bramble stem. See EWE BRIMBLE.

HICKYMORE. Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra* or *C. Scabiosa* (North Cadbury).

HIDDGY PIDDGY. A correspondent at Dalwood (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the Stinging Nettle, *Urtica dioica*. See HOKY POKY.

HIG (or HIGH) TAPER. The Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*. Probably from A.S. *hege* or *hega* = a hedge, and *taper*, its stalks when dipped in grease being formerly used for burning (Prior). See HEDGE-TAPER and CANDLEWICK.

HIGH TAPER. The Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

HILL POPPY. The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Nettlecombe and Stogursey districts).

HILL-TROT (apparently a corruption of ELTROT). (1) Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.

(2) Water Hemlock, *Ceanothe crocata* (S.W. Wilts, Charlton, and Barford).

(3) Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., tells me that in the New Forest this name is given to the Wild Carrot, *Daucus Carota*.

HILP. The fruit of the Sloe, *Prunus spinosa* (N.W. Wilts).

HIP. The fruit of the Dog-rose, *Rosa canina*.

HOBBLY FLOWER. A correspondent at Mells gives me this as a local name for the Horse Chestnut, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*. See below.

HOBBLY HONKER. The Horse Chestnut (Frome). See above.

HOCK-HOLLER. Hollyhock, *Althæa rosea*. This is also the name of a hamlet in the parish of West Buckland, near Wellington.

HOG'S BEAN. A correspondent at Bishop's Lydeard sends me this old name for the Henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger*. According to Anne Pratt, the seed-capsule is shaped like a bean, and pigs are said to eat the plant.

HOGWEED. Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; from the fondness of hogs for its roots.

HOKY-POKY. A correspondent at Axminster gives this as a local name for the Stinging Nettle, *Urtica dioica*. See HIDDGY PIDDGY.

HOLLAND SMOCKS. Greater Convolvulus or Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium*.

HOLLY ANDERS. A school girl at Long Sutton gives me this as a local name for the Holly-hock, *Althæa rosea*.

HOLLY-HOCK. (1) This is the usual English name for the Rose Mallow, *Althæa rosea*. Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., writes: "The old form of

the word was *Holy-hocke*, apparently so called because it was introduced from the Holy Land. 'Holly' has nothing to do with the tree so called. 'Hock' is evidently A. Sax. *hoc* = the mallow, which is also called *Hock-herb*."

(2) A correspondent at Hawkchurch (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

HOLM. Mr. F. T. Elworthy says "The Common Holly is always so called—not applied to any kind of oak." Rev. Wm. Barnes says "especially low and more prickly holly, in distinction from taller and smoother leaved."

HOLM OAK or HOLLY OAK. Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., writes "*Quercus Ilex* or Evergreen Oak, as if connected with *holm*, a water-side plant, from O. Eng. *holme* = the Holly, which is a corrupt form of *holin*, A. Sax. *holen* = Holly. Gerard says 'Ilex is named of some in English *Holme*, which signifieth Holly or Huluer.'"

HOLROD. His Honour J. S. Udall gives this as a name for the Cowslip, *Primula veris*, in the Swanage district.

HOLY HERB. Common Vervain, *Verbena officinalis*.

HOLY INNOCENTS. A correspondent at Trowbridge gives me this as a local name for the Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna*.

HOLY POKERS. This is given me as a Devonshire name for the Great Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*, more commonly known as the BULRUSH.

HOLY THORN. See Glastonbury Thorn.

HOMÉ-BUSH. Holly. See HOLM.

HONESTY. (1) Lunary, *Lunaria biennis*; the general name for the plant which is frequently known as MONEY-IN-BOTH-POCKETS.

(2) This name is sometimes given in N.W. Wilts to the Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*.

HONEY BALL. *Buddleia globosa*.

HONEY BEE. A correspondent at Axminster gives me this as a local name for the White Dead Nettle, *Lamium album*. See BEE-NETTLE and HONEY-FLOWER (1).

HONEY-BELL. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lansdowne (Over Stowey) give me this as a local name for the Canterbury Bell, *Campanula Media*.

HONEY-BOTTLE. (1) The Cross-leaved Heath, *Erica Tetralix*. In Wiltshire the name is given to

(2) The Heather, *Calluna vulgaris*, and

(3) The Furze, *Ulex europæus*.

HONEY DEW. A correspondent at Hillfarrance gives me this as a local name for the Stephanotis.

HONEY-FLOWER. (1) White Dead Nettle, *Lamium album*, South Petherton.

(2) A correspondent at Colyton gives this as a local name for the Meadow-sweet, *Spiræa Ulmaria*; often called HONEY-SWEET.

(3) The general English name for the genus *Melianthus*.

HONEY PLANTAIN. Hoary Plantain, *Plantago media* (White's Bristol Flora).

HONEY STALKS. Several correspondents in the Yeovil and Martock district give me this name as being used locally for the common Red Clover, *Trifolium pratense*. It is used by Shakespeare, who speaks of

Words more sweet and yet more dangerous
Than baits to fish or Honeystalks to sheep.

HONEY-SUCK. See HONEY-SUCKLE (1) and (2).

HONEY-SUCKERS. See HONEY-SUCKLE (2).

HONEY-SUCKLE. (1) The general English name for the Woodbine, *Lonicera Periclymenum*.

(2) A common name in East Somerset and other parts of the district for the Red Clover, *Trifolium pratense*.

The flowers of both the above plants contain a good deal of honey, which is sucked out by the bees; and the florets of the latter are often pulled out and sucked by children for the sweet taste they yield.

(3) Rev. Hilderic Friend gives it as a Devonshire name for the Hedge Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium*.

(4) In S.W. Wilts the name is given to the White Dead Nettle, *Lamium album*, the flowers of which are sucked by the children for the honey they contain.

(5) A correspondent at Stour Provost (Dorset) gives it as a local name for the Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*.

HONEY-SWEET. The Meadow Sweet, *Spiræa Ulmaria*.

HONITON LACE. (1) A number of correspondents in the Chard and East Devon district give me this as the local name for the Upright Hedge Parsley, *Caucalis Anthriscus*.

(2) Wild Chervil, *Charophyllum temulum* (Winsham).

(3) Common Hemlock, *Conium maculatum* (Winsham).

HOOD (or HOOP) PETTICOAT. Several young people at Stockland (Devon) give me this as a local name for the Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.

HOOK-HEAL. An old name for the Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*, which would appear to be still used in many places, judging from the number of correspondents who have sent the name to me.

The plant was very largely used by the old herbalists for the healing of wounds inflicted by sickles, scythes, and other sharp instruments—hence the name.

HOOKS AND HATCHETS. Mr. H. A. Bending, of Shoscombe, gives me this as a local name for the seeds of the Maple, *Acer campestre*.

HOP CLOVER. Black Medick, *Medicago lupulina*. Probably due to confusing this plant with the Hop Trefoil, *Trifolium procumbens*. The two plants are very similar, except when in fruit, although the flowering heads of the Medick contain only about one-third the number of flowers of the Hop Trefoil.

HOP O' MY THUMB. (1) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Yeovil).

(2) Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Ilton).

HOPTOPS. Mr. Edward Vivian (Trowbridge) gives me this as a very common local name for the tops of young nettles, formerly gathered and boiled by country people. Dr. Watson tells me that the tops of Hops are used in the same way and make an excellent vegetable.

HORNBEAM. This is the general English name for *Carpinus Betulus*, sometimes called the Horse-beech; but in West Somerset the name is commonly given to the Wych Elm, *Ulmus glabra*.

HORSE AND HOUNDS. Miss Ella Ford, of Melpash (Dorset), gives me this as a local name for the common Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*.

HORSE-BANE. The Fine-leaved Water Dropwort, *Enanthe Phellandrium*.

HORSE-BUCKLE. A Salisbury correspondent gives me this as a Wiltshire name for the Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

HORSE BUTTERCUP. A common name in West Somerset and Devon for the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*; so called because it is "like a buttercup, only a large pattern." The prefix "Horse" in local names of flowers is frequently used to designate a larger or coarser kind, as distinguished from smaller species or varieties which also exist.

HORSE DAISY. (1) A very common name throughout the district for the Oxeye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

(2) A Taunton correspondent gives it as a local name for the Scentless Mayweed, *Matricaria inodora*.

(3) Most, if not all, of the Chamomiles; Dr. Watson suggests chiefly to *Matricaria Chamomilla* and *Anthemis Cotula*.

HORSE DASHEL. Spear Plume Thistle, *Cnicus lanceolatus* (Devon).

HORSE HARDHEAD. The Black Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

HORSE HOOF. The Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*

HORSE KNOBS (OR KNOPS). The Black Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra* (Dorset).

HORSE MINT. The usual name for the Wild Mint, common in marshy places, *Mentha aquatica*.

HORSE MUSHROOM. *Agaricus arvensis*, a larger and coarser variety than the common Mushroom, *A. campestris*. Mr. Worthington G. Smith says that the mushrooms cultivated by gardeners are a variety of the Horse Mushroom, and not of *A. campestris*, as is usually supposed.

HORSE-NUT TREE. Mr. W. S. Price (Wellington) gives me this as a local name for the Horse Chestnut.

HORSE PARSLEY. (1) A correspondent at Stoke St. Gregory gives me this as a local name for the Alexanders, *Smyrniium Olusatrum*. Dr. Watson suggests probably a mistake, as this is nearly always a seaside plant and is very rarely found inland.

(2) A school-girl at Oakhill gives it as a local name for the Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.

HORSE PEPPERMINT. This name is sometimes given in N.W. Wilts to the Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*.

HORSE RADISH. (1) This is the usual English name for *Cochlearia Armoracia*, which is not a native plant, but is frequently found wild in ditches and elsewhere, having escaped from cultivation.

(2) Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash (Dorset), tells me the name is in that district given to the Wild Radish, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*.

(3) The roots and leaves of the Monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*, have often been mistaken for Horse Radish, and a number of deaths have occurred in consequence of its having been eaten.

HORSE RHUBU'B. Mr. Edward Vivian (Trowbridge) gives me this as a local name for large, coarse Rhubarb.

HORSES AND CHARIOTS. (1) Mr. F. R. Summerhayes, of Milborne Port, gives me this as a local name for the Quaking Grass, *Briza media*.

(2) A school-girl at Oakhill gives it as a local name for the Lupin, *Lupinus* (? *albus*).

HORSE'S BREATH. A country name for the Rest Harrow, *Ononis repens*, sometimes called **STAY-PLOUGH**. It has been suggested that this name is due to the harder breathing of the horses as they endeavour to plough through the plant. ;

HORSE-SHOE. The Sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus* (Barford St. Martin and S.W. Wilts).

HORSE-SHOE FLOWER. (or LEAF). A correspondent at Bloxworth (Dorset) gives me the former as a local name for one of the Crane's-bills, and a school-girl at Sampford Arundell gives the latter as a local name for a Geranium.

HORSE'S MOUTH. A school-girl at Long Sutton gives me this as a local name for the Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

HORSE'S TAILS. Several school-children at East Mark give me this as a local name for the common Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, but I fancy there must be some confusion here.

HORSE THISTLE. Spear Plume Thistle, *Cnicus lanceolatus* (West Coker). See HORSE DASHEL.

HORSE (or HOSS) TONGUE. The Hart's Tongue Fern, *Phyllitis Scolopendrium* (Dorset).

HORSE VIOLET. (1) A name sent me by several school-children at Long Sutton and by correspondents in several parts of Dorset for the red or pink variety of the Violet, *Viola odorata*.

(2) The Dog Violet, *Viola canina*.

(3) The Wood Violet, *V. Riviniana* and *V. sylvestris*.

(4) Rev. Hilderic Friend says: "Horse Violet is the local name in Somersetshire for the Pansy or Heart's-ease." *Viola tricolor*, on account of the flower being a large kind of violet.

HOSS. See HORSE and its compounds.

HOT CROSS BUN. A correspondent at Bloxworth (Dorset) gives this as a local name for the Spindle-tree, *Evonymus europæus*—probably from the shape and divisions of the berries.

HOUND'S TOOTH. Couch Grass, *Agropyron repens* (Compton, near Yeovil).

HOUSE LEEK. This is the general English name for *Sempervivum tectorum*, and would not be included in this list but for the fact that Mrs. Day, of North Petherton, gives it as a local name for the Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*, in connection with which Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., kindly sends me the following interesting extract from Turner:—"Sedum is called in greke Aeizoon, and the fyrst kynde and moste spoke of, of writers, is called in englishe *Housteke* or syngrene. The second kynde is called in English thryit or stoncroppe. The thyrd kinde is called in Englishe Mouse tayle or litle stoncroppe, and in duche Maur pfeffer. Al these kyndes growe on walles and houses."

HUD. The shell of peas or beans.

HUF CAP. A plant; or rather a weed, found in fields, and with difficulty eradicated; given by Jennings, who does not further identify it. An East Somerset correspondent applies the word to tough clumps of grass roots and leaves occurring on marshy ground. Holloway also gives Huff Cap

as used in Somerset, Norfolk, and Suffolk to describe a blustering, swaggering fellow. Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., tells me it is the name of a species of Pear used in making perry, and that in Herefordshire the name HUFF CAP is given to Couch-grass.

HUGGY ME CLOSE. A correspondent gives me this as a Dorset name for the Goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*. According to Holloway, the name is used in Somerset for a fowl's merry-thought.

HULM. Holly, *Ilex Aquifolium* (Odcombe). See **HOLM**.

HULVER. An old name for Holly. *Hulfere*, A.S. for Holly, occurs in Chaucer.

HUMACKS. Wild-briar stocks, on which to graff Roses (Rev. W. P. Williams). See **HEWMACK**.

HUMBLE-BEE FLOWER. Bee Orchis, *Ophrys apifera* (Chetnole).

HUMP-BACKS. A Hatch Beauchamp name for the Violet—presumably from the way the stalk bends near the flower.

HUMPY-SCRUMPLES. Cow-parshnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium* (Devon).

HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS. (1) Ivy-leaved Toadflax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*.

(2) House-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

(3) Virginian Stock, *Malcolmia maritima*.

(4) London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

(5) Peruvian Heliotrope, *Heliotropium peruvianum* (Camerton).

(6) The seeds of the common Sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*.

HUNTERS. Seeds of the common Sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa* (Stoke-under-Ham). ? A corruption of "Hundreds."

HURR BURR. The Burdock, *Arctium minus*.

HURTLBERRY. The Whortleberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

HURTS. A contracted form of **HURTLBERRY** (see above); apparently a corruption of the A.S. *heorotberige*, the "hartberry," from *heorot* or *heort* = a heart. T. Fuller, in his Worthies, Devonshire, says "*Hurlberries*, in Latine *Vaccinia*, most wholesome to the stomach, but of a very astringent nature; so plentiful in this Shire that it is a kind of Harvest to poor people."

HURT SICKLE. The Cornflower or Blue-bottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*, "because," says Culpepper, "with its hard wiry stem it turneth the edge of the sickle that reapeth the corn."

HYACINTH. A well-informed correspondent at Watchet gives me this as a local name for the Yellow Flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*, but it is not easy to understand.

HYPOCRITES. This is sent me from Combe St. Nicholas as a local name for Dog Violets. Compare **DECEIVER**.

ICE-PLANT. (1) The common name for all varieties of *Mesembryanthemum*, especially *M. crystallinum*.

(2) Applied also to other plants with fleshy leaves, especially to such as are glossy or look as though they had hoar-frost on them, such as Houseleeks, Stonecrops, &c. From several parts of Somerset I have had this sent me as a local name for the Stonecrop, *Sedum*.

(3) The Pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus-Veneris* (Awliscombe).

INDIAN CRESS. A general English name for the *Nasturtium*.

INDIAN PINK. *Dianthus chinensis*; sometimes called **FRENCH PINK** and **CHINESE PINK**.

INDIAN POPPY. My Watchet correspondent gives me this as a local name for the

(1) Mountain Poppy, *Meconopsis cambrica*, and the

(2) Yellow Horned Poppy, *Glaucium flavum*.

INDIAN SHOT. The general English name for the genus *Canna*.

INGUN. Onion (F. T. Elworthy).

ININ. Onion (Jennings).

INING (pronounced Eye-ning). Onion (West Pennard).

INNION. Onion.

The late G. P. R. Pulman says: "The countryman illustrates the diversity of mental and moral characteristics in this way:—

Def'erence in taste as in opinion,

Zum lik' a apple an' zum a innion.

INNOCENT. (1) Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria majalis* (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

(2) Daisy, *Bellis perennis* (from a school-girl at Castle Cary).

Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., tells me that in Northamptonshire this term applied to flowers means small and pretty.

IRON FLOWER. A school-boy at Winscombe gives me this as a local name for the Broad-leaved Garlic, *Allium ursinum*.

IRON PEAR. White Beam, *Pyrus Aria*. Iron Pear Tree Farm, near Devizes, is said to take its name from this tree. (N.W. Wilts).

IRON WEED. Greater Knapweed, *Centaurea Scabiosa*, and Lesser (or Black) Knapweed, *C. nigra*. Iron-hard, *Ironhard* (Gerarde), old Eng. *Isenhearde*, name for *Centaurea nigra*, corruption of *Iron-head*, another popular name for the same (Prior). Gerarde gives *Ironhard* for Knapweed,

i.e., Knobweed, the same plant which has "a saucy head or *klop* beset with most sharpe prickles" (Herball).

ISRAELITES. Mr. Edward Vivian, of Trowbridge, gives me this as a local name for the Virginian Stock, *Malcolmia maritima*. Compare CHILDREN OF ISRAEL (1).

IVY BELLS. Several young people at Bathelton give me this as a local name for the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

IVY FLOWER. The Spindle, *Euonymus europæus* (from a school-girl at Chewton Mendip).

JACK ABED AT NOON. A variation of JACK-GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON (Allerford).

JACK AND JOAN. Double Polyanthus (Axminster).

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. Common Milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris* (Ilton).

JACK BY THE HEDGE. (1) A very general name for the Garlic Treacle-mustard, *Sisymbrium Alliaria*.

(2) Miss Parkin tells me that some of the school-children at Brompton Regis give this name to the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

JACK FLOWER. Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Tarrant Gunville).

JACK GO TO BED. Yellow Goat's-beard (Thorncombe). See below.

JACK GO TO BED AT NOON. (1) A very general name for the Yellow Goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratense*.

(2) The Common Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*.

JACK HORNER. Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Chardstock).

JACK IN A LANTERN. Cape Gooseberry, *Physalis edulis* or *P. peruviana*; a tropical plant of the Nightshade family, bearing edible berries (Over Stowey).

JACK IN THE BOX. (1) Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

(2) A correspondent at Plush (Dorset) gives it as a local name for the Figwort, *Scrophularia*.

(3) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Evershot).

(4) Double Polyanthus (Muchelney).

JACK IN THE BUTTERY. Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*. See JACK OF THE BUTTERY.

JACK IN THE GREEN. (1) Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (Bradford-on-Tone).

(2) The Polyanthus, particularly the "hose-in-hose" variety.

(3) The Pheasant's-eye, *Adonis annua* (S.W. Wilts).

JACK IN THE HEDGE. (1) Garlic Treacle-mustard or Sauce-alone, *Sisymbrium Alliaria*.

(2) The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (Evercreech).

(3) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Ilminster).

JACK IN THE LANTERN. (1) The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (South Dorset).

(2) A correspondent at Fivehead gives me this as a local name for the "Star of Bethlehem," by which she may either mean *Ornithogalum umbellatum* or possibly the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*, which is frequently called the "Star of Bethlehem" in Somerset.

JACK IN THE PULPIT. (1) A common name throughout the district for the Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*; called also PARSON (or PRIEST) IN THE PULPIT.

(2) A well-informed correspondent at Cameiton gives this as a local name for the Anemone (? *Anemone nemorosa*).

JACK JUMP ABOUT. An old country name for the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

JACK JUMP UP AND KISS ME. An old name for the Pansy, *Viola arvensis*.

JACK OF THE BUTTERY. Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*. Dr. Prior says: "A ridiculous name that seems to be a corruption of *Bottheriacque* to *Buttery Jack*, the plant having been used as a theriac or anthelmintic, and called *Vermicularis*, from its supposed virtue in destroying bots and other intestinal worms."

JACK O' LANTERN (or LANTHORN). (1) The Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa* (Ubley and Fiddleford, Dorset).

(2) Hemp Agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum* (Miss Ella Ford, Meplash).

JACK RUN ALONG BY THE HEDGE. Garlic Treacle-mustard or Sauce-alone, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (Wilts).

JACK RUN IN THE COUNTRY. Lesser Bindweed *Convolvulus arvensis*.

JACK RUN IN THE HEDGE. Greater Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium* (King's Brompton).

JACK'S CHEESES. Seeds of the Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*. See CHEESES.

JACK'S LADDER. The Scarlet Runner, *Phaseolus multiflorus* (Dowlsh Wake).

JACK SNAPS. The Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (South Petheiton and King's Brompton). See SNAP-JACKS.

JACK SPRAT. The Greater Stitchwort, as above (Barrington).

JACKY (or JACKY'S) CHEESES. See JACK'S CHEESES.

JACOB AND FAMILY. Several young people at Cutcombe give me this as the local name of a flower which they can only describe as white and having 12 leaves.

JACOB'S CHARIOT. An old country name for the Monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

JACOB'S LADDER. A name given to a number of different plants, but apparently most generally to

(1) The Greek Valerian, *Polemium caruleum* or *P. album*; usually supposed to be so called from its successive pairs of leaflets.

(2) The Gladiolus, both cultivated and wild.

(3) The Larkspur, *Delphinium Ajacis*.

(4) Solomon's Seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

(5) The Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus* (Watchet).

(6) The Hollyhock, *Althea rosea* (South Petherton).

(7) The Lupin, *Lupinus* (Sampford Brett).

(8) The Balsam, *Impatiens Noli-tangere* (Chetnole).

(9) A correspondent at Stalbridge gives it as a local name for the "Spurge," *Euphorbia* (? species).

JAM TARTS. (1) Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; and

(2) Dove's-foot Crane's-bill, *Geranium molle*. Both plants appear to be so named in the Crewkerne and Chard district.

(3) Common Fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis* (Corfe Mullen).

JAN GRAMFER. Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (from correspondents at Taunton and Trowbridge).

JAPANESE LANTERN. (1) Cape Gooseberry. See JACK IN A LANTERN.

(2) Canterbury Bell, *Campanula medium* (Bradford-on-Tone).

JAPANESE ROSE. A correspondent at Compton (near Yeovil) gives me this as a local name for the Jew's Mallow, *Corchorus olitorius*, or *C. capsularis*, the Jute Plant; an Asiatic plant of the Linden family.

JAPANESE TEA PARTY. Miss Audrey Vivian, of Trowbridge, gives me this as a common name in that district for an Anemone, *Anemone japonica*, which grows in a semi-wild, or at least uncultivated condition, in her own and other gardens.

JAUNDERS TREE. The common Barbary, *Berberis vulgaris*—from the yellow colour of the wood (West Somerset).

JAUNDICE BERRY. Same as JAUNDERS TREE.

JELLY-FLOWER. (1) The common Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*. See GILLIFLOWER.
 (2) The Stock, *Matthiola incana* (Dorset). Often called the STOCK GILLY-FLOWER.

JELLY STOCK. A school-boy at Muchelney gives me this as a local name for the Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.

JENNET, JENNETING. The name of a well-known Early Apple, commonly said to mean *June-eating*. Known also as LAMMAS APPLE (F. T. Elworthy). Mentioned by Tennyson in "The Blackbird":—

" Yet, tho' I spared thee all the spring,
 Thy sole delight is sitting still,
 With that gold dagger of thy bill,
 To fret the summer *jenneting*."

JENNY CREEPER. Moneywort, *Lysimachia Nummularia*. See CREEPING JENNIE (1).

JENNY FLOWER. Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Furley). See JENNY WREN.

JENNY GREEN-TEETH. A Watchet correspondent gives me this as a local name for a water-plant closely resembling hair. Dr. Watson suggests probably an Alga, *Cladophora glomerata*. Dr. R. C. Knight says: "Appears to be one of the Water Milfoils, *Myriophyllum* species, if it is floating."

JENNY HOOD. Herb Robert (East Devon). See JENNY WREN and JOHN HOOD.

JENNY PLANT. A Taunton correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Saxifrage (?).

JENNY WREN. The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*; a very common name in Taunton Deane.

JERSEY LILY. *Vallota purpurea* (F. T. Elworthy).

JERUSALEM COWSLIP. Common Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. See COWSLIP OF BEDLAM.

JERUSALEM CROSS. *Lychnis chalcedonica*.

JERUSALEM SEEDS. Common Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. Mr. Elworthy quotes one as saying: "My mother used to be ter'ble over they JERUSALEM SEEDS vor a arb."

JERUSALEM STARS. (1) The Scarlet Elf-cup Fungus, *Geopyxis coccinea* (East Somerset).

(2) The Cineraria (Zeals, Wilts).

JESUS' FINGERS AND THUMBS. A school-girl at Furley gives me this as a local name for the Kidney Vetch, by which she probably means the Bird's-foot Trefoil. See GOD'S FINGERS AND THUMBS.

JEW-BERRY. A common mis-pronunciation of DEW-BERRY, which see.

JEW'S EAR. (1) A general name for a tough but gelatinous fungus, *Hirneola Auricula-Judæ*, which grows on elder and elm trees, and was formerly used as an ingredient in gargles and as a cure for dropsy. A corruption of Judas-ear.

“For the coughe take *Judas eare*,
With the parynge of a peare.”

(Bale, “Three Laws of Nature, 1562).

(2) The Scarlet Elf-cup, *Geopyxis coccinea* (Wincanton district).

JEW'S EARS. A correspondent at Pilton gives me this as a local name for *Dicentra spectabilis*; often known as Bleeding Heart, Lyre-flower, Locks and Keys, &c.

JIBBLES. Young Onions. See **CHIBBLE**.

JILAFFER. (The syllable *aff* sounded as in *laugh*). The Wallflower is known by this name in North Devon. See **GILLIFLOWER**.

JILLIFLOWER. See **GILLIFLOWER**:

JILL-OFFER. (1) Stocks, Carnations, &c. (Pulman). See **GILAWFER**.

(2) Rev. Hilderic Friend says: “In Somerset the Ten-week Stock (*Matthiola annua*) is called **JILOFFER**.”

(3) The Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri* (Somerset and Dorset).

JILOFFER STOCK. Ten-week Stock (Ilminster)

JILLY OFFERS. The Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri* (East Mark).

JOB'S TEARS. (1) A fairly general name for the Flea-bane, *Pulicaria dysenterica*, from a tradition that the patriarch Job applied the plant to his boils and obtained relief.

(2) The usual English name for the hard bony seeds of a Grass, *Coix tachryma*, from a fancied resemblance to tear-drops.

JOE STANLEY. The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (from a correspondent at East Lulworth).

JOHN GO TO BED AT NOON. (1) A very general form in Dorset for the Yellow Goatsbeard, *Tragopogon pratense*. See **JACK-GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON**.

(2) Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (Miss Masey, Taunton).

JOHN HOOD. The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Wells).

JOHNNY COCKS. This is given me from Thurlbeare and from several parts of Dorset as a local name for the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

JOHNNY MOUNTAIN. When I was a boy at Castle Cary I frequently heard this name applied to Fircones. See **DOLLY MOUNTER**.

JOHNNY PRICK-FINGER. Common Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris* (Leigh, Dorset).

JOHNNY RUN THE STREET. A school-girl at East Mark gives me this as a local name for "Bitty's Eyes," i.e., the Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis*.

JOHNNY WOODS. Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (Netherbury, Dorset).

JOHN'S FLOWER. A correspondent at Wam-brook gives me this as a local name for the Shining Crane's-bill, *Geranium lucidum*.

JOHN'S WORT. Mr. Elworthy gives this as a common West Somerset name for the Dwarf Hypericum, *H. perforatum*, more generally known as the Perforated St. John's Wort. Most species of Hypericum are known by the general English name of St. John's Wort. Several botanists question the correctness of Mr. Elworthy's use of the term "Dwarf," and suggest instead "Common" or "Dotted-leaved."

JOINT WEED. Cornfield Horse-tail, *Equisetum arvense* (West Somerset). Mr. Elworthy says: "This is the name used by 'ginlvokes.' 'Mares' tails,' 'Old man's beard,' are the common names."

JOLLY SOLDIERS. Early Purple Orchis, *O. mascula* (Colyford, Devon).

JOSEPH AND MARY. (1) A fairly general name for the Common Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, the flowers being of two colours, red and blue.

(2) A school-girl at Bradford-on-Tone gives it as a local name for "Spotted Ferns," by which I believe she means the common Hart's-tongue.

JOSEPH'S COAT OF MANY COLOURS. Common Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, probably for the reason given under JOSEPH AND MARY (1).

JOSEPH'S FLOWER. A name for the Yellow Goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratense*, sent me from Wembdon and other districts. Rev. H. Friend says the name seems to owe its origin to pictures in which the husband of Mary was represented as a long-bearded old man.

JOVE'S NUTS. Acorns. Rev. Hilderic Friend says: "In Somersetshire the Horse-daisy or Ox-eye is devoted to the Thunder god, a curious circumstance when considered in connection with another fact, viz., that Acorns are there called Jove's Nuts. Now we all know that the Oak is emphatically Jove's tree, but how is it that in Somersetshire these two names, not to mention others bearing on ancient religion and mythology, live on when they have died out, or never existed, in other parts of England?"

JOY. Common Eyebright, *Euphrasia officinalis* (Dunster).

JOY OF THE MOUNTAIN. Mrs. Day, of North Petherton, gives me this as a local name for the Marjoram, *Origanum vulgare*.

JUBILEE HUNTER. The Dewberry, *Rubus caesius* (N.W. Wilts),

JUDAS TREE. (1) The usual English name for *Cercis siliquastrum*. Mr. Elworthy says: "This tree, and not the elder, seems most widely traditional, as that on which Judas hanged himself. Elders, in this country at least, would hardly be suitable in size or strength for the purpose.

(2) A correspondent at Martock gives it as a local name for the Tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*. Probably due to a confusion of names.

JUNE FLOWER. Wild Beaked Parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris* (Brompton Regis).

JUNETIN. See JENNET. I am indebted to Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., for the following interesting note:—Junetin (*i.e.*, Apple of June) seems to be corrupted from *geniting*, given by Bailey as "a sort of apple." Kettner, *Book of the Table*, spells it *joanneting*. The name reminds us of the old custom of naming fruits and flowers from the festivals of the Church nearest to which they ripened or bloomed. *June-eating* or *St. John's apple* makes its appearance about Midsummer Day, or the feast of St. John Baptist.

JUPITER'S BEARD. (1) The Houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

(2) Rev. Hilderic Friend says "The Anthyllis or Silver-bush, is commonly called Jupiter's Beard, both in England and Germany." It is also known as JOVE'S BEARD; the botanical name is *Anthyllis Barba-Jovis*.

JUPITER'S STAFF. An old name for the Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

KAMICS or KAMMICK. The Rest-harrow, *Ononis repens*.

KEARN. Seed that is beginning to form or set. Also used as a verb. "The wheat is kearning up airy" (Mr. F. W. Mathews).

KECKER, KECKS, or KECKSY. The dried hollow stalk of the Cow Parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*. Also applied to any dried hollow stalks as Hemlock, Chervil, &c. See GIX.

KEDLACK, KEDLOCK, or KETLOCK. Charlock or Wild Mustard, *Brassica arvensis*. Dr. Watson writes me:—"Ketlock is a fairly general name. In the N. of England, where the old practice of rush-carts (a survival of the time when rushes were carried for carpeting the unflagged floors of the church) is kept up, the body of the rush structure is filled in with ketlocks, chiefly *Senecio Jacobaea*."

KEET LEGS. A Sherborne correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*. I have never known this as a local name, but Dr. R. C. Knight tells me it is given to this Orchis in Kent. It is also applied in that county to *O. morio*. Sometimes used in the form **SKREET-LEGS**.

KELP. Seaweed. Always so called—after a storm great quantities are often washed ashore; this is gathered up and used for manure (F. T. Elworthy).

KEMMICK. The Rest-harrow, *Ononis repens*. See **CAMMICK** and **KAMICS**.

Mr. F. T. Elworthy gives this as a West Somerset word meaning a flax-field, and says it is rather a common name of a field.

KERS. Several correspondents send this as a local pronunciation of Cress, in connection with which Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., kindly points out that *Kerse* was the Anglo-Saxon name for Water-cress, and quotes:—

“Men witen welle whiche hath the werse,
And so to me nis worth a *Kerse*.”

(Gower, M.S., Soc. Antiq.).

KERSLING. White Bullace (Devon).

KERSLINS. Small Wild Plums; called also **CRISLINGS** (West Somerset).

KESTIN. A Wild Plum, *Prunus insititia* (West Somerset). See **BULLACE**.

KETTLE CASES. The Spotted Orchis, *O. maculata* (Sturminster Newton).

KETTLES AND CROCKS. The seeds of the Box, *Buxus sempervirens* (East Mark).

KETTLE SMOCKS. (1) Mr. Edward Vivian (Trowbridge) gives me this as a common local name for the small Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

(2) A Stogursey correspondent applies it to the Periwinkle, *Vinca*, to which I have also heard it applied in other districts.

(3) Mr. W. C. Baker, late of Maunsel, gives it as a local name for the Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*.

(4) A correspondent at Chilton Polden applies the name to the Woodbine, *Lonicera Periclymenum*.

KEX. (1) The dried hollow stalks of certain plants, especially Cow-Parsnip and Hemlock. See **GIX** and **KECKS**.

(2) The Wild Carrot, *Daucus Carota* (Dorset). See **CAN**.

KEXIES. Hemlock, *Conium maculatum* (Wells). See **KEX**. (1).

KEYBALL. A Fircone.

KEY FLOWER. (1) The Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

(2) Correspondents at Taunton and Tatworth give it as a local name for the Primrose, *Primula vulgaris*.

KEYS. The winged seeds of the Ash, Maple, Sycamore, and Lime.

KEYS OF HEAVEN. The Cowslip, *Primula veris*, from the resemblance of its cluster of flowers to a bunch of keys.

KICKS. Stalks of Wild Parsley (G. Sweetman) See KECKS.

KIDNEY WEED (or WORT). Wall Pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus-Veneris*, from a distant resemblance of its leaves to the outline of a kidney.

KIDS. Pods. Also used as a verb. "Beäns be kiddin' well," *i.e.*, the pods are filling (Mr. F. W. Mathews).

KILK. A number of school-children at Aller give me this as a local name for the Charlock or Wild Mustard, *Brassica arvensis*.

KING CHARLES' OAK. This name is frequently given by school-children to the Brake or Bracken, *Pteris aquilina*, for the reason that if the portion of the stem which grows just below the surface of the earth is cut across with a sharp knife the figure of an oak tree may be seen.

KING CUP. (1) A very general name for Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

(2) Also given to several species of Buttercup, particularly to the Meadow Crowfoot, *Ranunculus acris*.

(3) The Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

(4) The European Globe-flower, *Trollius europaeus* (F. T. Elworthy).

Probably 2, 3, and 4 are all due to confusion with No. 1.

KING KONGS. Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* (Oakhill and Crewkerne).

KINGS AND QUEENS. Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (Sexey's School and Stockland, Devon). More frequently called LORDS AND LADIES.

KING'S CLAVER OR CLOVER. Common Yellow Melilot, *Melilotus altissima*.

KING'S CROSS. The Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri* (from an Ilminster school-girl).

KING'S CROWN. (1) Red Clover, *Trifolium pratense* (Wiveliscombe).

(2) The Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus* (Cotswolds).

(3) Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., tells me that in some parts the Melilot, *Melilotus*, is known by this name.

KING'S EVIL. Mrs. Day, of North Petherton, gives me this as a local name for the Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

KING'S KNOBS. The Bulbous Buttercup, *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

KING'S SPEAR. (1) The Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.

(2) The Yellow Asphodel, *Asphodelus luteus*.

KING'S TAPER. Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

KING'S WINE-GLASS. The Tulip, *Tulipa Gesneriana*.

KISS AND GO. The Mistletoe, *Viscum album* (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

KISS BEHIND THE GARDEN GATE. London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa* (S.W. Wilts, Somerset border).

KISS BEHIND THE PANTRY DOOR. Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber* (a correspondent at Wells).

KISSES. (1) The Goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*.

(2) The Burdock, *Arctium minus*, and particularly to the sticky seeds in each case.

KISSING KIND. Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber* (Portland).

KISS ME. Rev. Hilderic Friend says he has heard the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*, so called in Devon, and quotes Mr. Britten, who stated that in South Bucks this flower is known by the name of **KISS ME LOVE AT THE GARDEN GATE**.

KISS ME AND GO. The Southernwood or Boy's-love, *Artemisia Abrotonum*.

KISS ME BEHIND THE GARDEN GATE. Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis* (Devon).

KISS ME LOVE AT THE GARDEN GATE. (1) London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa* (Devon). The name is frequently reduced to **GARDEN GATE**, which see.

(2) Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis* (Devon).

KISS ME NOT. A correspondent at Dunster gives me this as a local name for the London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

KISS ME QUICK. This name is given to a large number of flowers, but most generally throughout Somerset, Dorset, and Wilts to

(1) The Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber*.

(2) In Devon and West Somerset most generally to the London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

(3) The Pansy, both wild and cultivated, *Viola arvensis* and *V. tricolor* (Taunton and West Somerset).

(4) Sweet Woodruff, *Asperula odorata* (North Somerset and Dorset).

(5) Meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria* (Odecombe and Bradford-on-Tone).

(6) White Forget-me-not, *Myosotis dissitiflora alba* (Chew Magna).

(7) The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Camerton, and Dorset and Devon).

(8) Goose-grass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine* (Sexey's School and Curry Mallet).

(9) The Burdock, *Arctium minus* (Sexey's School).

(10) The Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia* (Over Stowey).

(11) Love-lies-bleeding, *Amaranthus caudatus* (Odecombe and Broadstone).

(12) Southernwood or Boy's-love, *Artemisia Abrotonum* (Taunton).

KISS ME QUICK AND GO. Southernwood or Boy's-love, *Artemisia Abrotonum* (Devon).

KISS THE GARDEN DOOR. Mr. F. W. Mathews tells me that in Mid-Dorset this name is given to the Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber*, more commonly known as KISS-ME-QUICK.

KITE'S PAN. Spotted Orchis, *Orchis maculata* (S.W. Wilts, Farley).

KIT RUN THE FIELDS. An old name for the Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis*.

KITTENS' TAILS. Catkins of Hazel, *Corylus Avellana* (Charmouth).

KITTY KEYS. The red bunches of fruit of the Mountain Ash or Quickbeam, *Pyrus Aucuparia* (West Somerset).

KITTY RUN THE STREET. Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis* (Chilmark, Wilts).

KITTY TWO-SHOES. Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Sherborne).

KNEE HOLLY, HOLM, or HULVER. Old popular names for the Butcher's Broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*.

KNIFE AND FORK (or KNIVES AND FORKS). A fairly common name for the Herb Robert *Geranium Robertianum*, particularly in the Taunton and West Somerset district.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES. A correspondent at Cerne Abbas gives me this as a local name for the Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*, more generally known as LORDS AND LADIES.

KNOBBED STICK. A schoolgirl at Paulton gives this as a local name for the single Tulip.

KNOBS (or NOBS). Apples (Thorne St. Margaret).

KNOB-WEED (or KNOP-WEED). Another form of the name Knapweed, *Centaurea*.

KNOT-GRASS. The genteel name for *Polygonum aviculare*; more commonly known as **MAN-TIE** or **TACKER-GRASS** (F. T. Elworthy).

KNOT-WEED. Common Knot-grass, as above. In some counties *Centaurea nigra* *C. Cyanus* and *C. Scabiosa* are called **KNOT-WEED**.

KRAMICS. The Rest Harrow, *Ononis repens*. See **CAMMICK** and **KAMMICK**.

LACE. (1) Wild Parsley (Bruton district). (2) Chervil (Axminster district).

LACE CURTAINS. Fool's Parsley, *Aethusa Cynapium* (a school-girl at Ilminster).

LACE FLOWER. (1) "Pig's Parsley," *Caucalic Anthriscus* (Fivehead).

(2) Hemlock, *Conium maculatum* (Horton).

LADDER LOVE. A correspondent at Ditcheat gives me this as a local name for the "Cornflower Knapweed," *Centaurea Cyanus*.

LADDER TO HEAVEN. An old country name for the Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria majalis*.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. (1) Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*, more often called **LORDS AND LADIES**.

(2) Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis* (particularly Crewkerne district).

LADIES IN A SHIP. Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus* (Brompton Regis).

LADIES IN THE HAY. Woodruff, *Asperula odorata* (Donhead, Wilts).

LADIES IN THE SHADE. The Fennel Flower, *Nigella damascena*, more commonly called **LOVE IN A MIST** (Martock).

LADIES IN WHITE. London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa* (Wilts).

LAD'S LOVE. Southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, more commonly called **BOY'S-LOVE**.

LADY'S. When this word forms part of a plant's name it may be assumed that it refers to "Our Lady"—the Virgin Mary. In days of old, Monks and Nuns were fond of dedicating all sorts of flowers to her, but it is not always easy to see how the second part of the name applies.

LADY BETTY. Laurustinus (Lovington). *Viburnum Tinus*.

LADY-BIRD. Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (Culmhead).

LADY-BIRD'S REST. A school-boy at Evercreech gives me this as a local name for the "Meadow Sage" but as this plant is extremely rare and does not grow anywhere near Evercreech there is apparently some confusion of

name. Probably he means the Wood Sage, *Teucrium Scorodonia*, which is common in that district.

LADY ELEVEN O'CLOCK. The Star of Bathlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. See "ELEVEN O'CLOCK LADY."

LADY IN STOCKINGS. White "Hose in Hose" Polyanthus (Maunsel).

LADY IN THE BOAT. *Dicentra spectabilis*, more commonly known as LADY'S LOCKETS, BLEEDING HEART, LYRE FLOWER, and many other names (Maunsel).

LADY JANES. Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Charmouth district).

LADY LAVINIA'S DOVE CARRIAGES. Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus* (Rampisham, Dorset).

LADY MARY'S TEARS. Miss Ida Roper, F.L.S., tells me that the Common Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, is known by this name in Dorset.

LADY NUT. Spanish Chestnut, *Castanea vesca* (East Somerset).

LADY OF SPRING. Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

LADY OF THE LAKE. White Water Lily, *Nymphæa alba*.

LADY OF THE MEADOW. Meadow-sweet, *Spiræa Ulmaria*. More often called QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

LADY OF THE WOODS. White Birch, *Betula alba*.

LADY RUFFLES. A school-girl at East Mark gives me this as a local name for the "Campanula" (?)

LADY'S BAGS. The Calceolaria (Chard). More often called LADY'S POCKETS.

LADY'S BALLS. Black Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra* (S.W. Wilts, Charlton).

LADY'S BED. A correspondent at Axminster gives me this as a local name for the Lady's Bedstraw, which see.

LADY'S BEDSTRAW. The general English name for *Galium verum*. Dr. Prior says: "From its soft puffy flocculent stems and golden flowers—a name that refers to straw having formerly been used for bedding, even by ladies of rank."

LADY'S BONNETS. The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (West Pennard), more generally called GRANNY'S (or GRANDMOTHER'S) BONNETS.

LADY'S BOOTS. Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Rev. H. Friend).

LADY'S BOWER. Wild Clematis or Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*; more often called VIRGIN'S BOWER.

LADY'S BRUSH AND COMB. Common Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris* (Bradford-on-Tone).

LADY'S BRUSHES. Teasel, as above (East Mark).

LADY'S BUTTONS. Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

LADY'S BUNCH OF KEYS. The Cowslip, *Primula veris* (Wiveliscombe).

LADY'S CANDLE. Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See HIG TAPER.

LADY'S CHAIN. Laburnum (particularly Dorset and Devon). More generally called GOLDEN CHAIN.

LADY'S CHEMISE. (1) Greater Convolvulus or Hedge Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium*.

(2) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Bruton and Wincanton).

(3) Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa* (Wincanton).

LADY'S CLOAK. Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis* (Sexey's School). More generally called LADY'S SMOCK.

LADY'S CUSHION. (1) The Sea-pink or Thrift, *Statice maritima*.

(2) Kidney Vetch, *Anthyllis Vulneraria* (S.W. Wilts).

(3) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Wilts and Devon).

LADY'S EAR-DROPS. (1) A very general name for the Fuchsia.

(2) A correspondent at Pilton gives it as a local name for *Dicentra spectabilis*.

LADY'S FINGER (or FINGERS). A name given to a number of different flowers, but most generally to

(1) The Kidney-vetch, *Anthyllis Vulneraria*;

(2) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

(3) The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

(4) Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

(5) Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

(6) Common Groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris* (Trow-bridge).

(7) A school-girl at Bradford-on-Tone gives it as a local name for the Cinquefoil.

(8) Tufted Horse-shoe Vetch, *Hippocrepis comosa* (N. and S.W. Wilts).

(9) Meadow Vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis* (N. and S.W. Wilts occasionally).

(10) Slow's Glossary of Wiltshire Words gives it as a local name for the "Wild Calceolaria" (?)

LADY'S FINGERS AND THUMBS. Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

LADY'S GARTERS. The common garden striped Ribbon Grass, *Digraphis* or *Phalaris arundinacea*. KNOWN also as LADY'S LACES and LADY'S RIBANDS.

LADY'S GLOVES. (1) Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash, gives me this as a local name for the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*, and it is given in the Wiltshire Glossary as a name in S.W. Wilts for the "Greater Bird's-foot," *Lotus uliginosus*.

(2) The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Dorset).

(3) In some places the name is given to the Canterbury Bell, *Campanula media*; also to

(4) Ploughman's Spikenard, *Inula squarrosa*.

LADY'S GRASS. (1) Same as LADY'S GARTERS.

(2) A Maize, *Zea japonica* (Rev. H. Friend).

LADY'S HAIR. (1) Quaking Grass, *Briza media* (Watchet, Bradford-on-Tone, and Queen Camel).

(2) Wall-rue, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria* (Rodney Stoke).

LADY'S HAT-PINS. Several young people in the Axminster district give me this as a local name for the Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*.

LADY'S HEART. *Dicentra spectabilis*, known also as BLEEDING HEART, LADY'S LOCKETS, and by many other names.

LADY'S KEYS. (1) The Cowslip, *Primula veris* (Sampford Brett). The Cowslip is also known by this name in Germany.

(2) The fruit of the Sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanis* (Chilmark, Wilts).

LADY'S KNIVES AND FORKS. Common Club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. Very common on Dunkery and Porlock Hill. KNOWN also as STAG'S-HORN MOSS.

LADY'S LACE. (1) Fool's Parsley, *Aethusa Cynapium* (Sexey's School).

(2) Hedge Parsley, *Cauculis Anthriscus* (Yoxford).

(3) Hemlock, *Conium maculatum* (South Somerset).

LADY'S LACES. (1) The Dodder, *Cuscuta Epithymum*.

(2) Same as LADY'S GARTERS.

LADY'S LINT. The Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*. Britten says "probably from the white threads in the centre of the stalks"; but others consider it more probably from the whiteness of the flowers, like a patch of lint ready for a wound.

LADY'S LOCKETS. (1) *Dicentra spectabilis*. Known also as the LYRE-FLOWER and BLEEDING HEART.

(2) Solomon's Seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum* (Compton, near Yeovil).

(3) Honesty or Lunary, *Lunaria biennis* (West Bradley). More generally called MONEY-IN-BOTH-POCKETS.

(4) Seeds of the Maple, *Acer campestre* (Curry Mallet).

(5) Common Fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis* (Barrington).

LADY'S MANTLE. (1) The general English name for *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

(2) Bitter-cress or Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis* (Sexey's School).

(3) A correspondent at Wellington gives it as a local name for the Moschatel, *Adoxa Moschatellina*.

(4) A school-boy at Evershot gives it as a local name for the Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*.

LADY'S MILK-CANS. Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa* (Stalbridge).

LADY'S MILKING-STOOLS. A school-boy at Stalbridge gives this as a local name for the Lesser Stitchwort, *Stellaria graminea*.

LADY'S NAVEL. The Wall Peanywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus-Veneris*.

LADY'S NEEDLEWORK. (1) Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber*.

(2) Snow on the Mountain, *Alyssum maritimum*.

(3) Woodruff, *Asperula odorata*.

(4) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Bridgwater and Ilton).

(5) Mr. W. S. Price, of Wellington, gives it as a local name for the Garden Scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*.

(6) Hemlock, *Conium maculatum* (Martock).

(7) Garlic Treacle-mustard or Jack-by-the-Hedge, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (Milborne Port).

LADY'S NIGHTCAP. Greater Bindweed, *Calyptegia sepium*.

LADY'S PETTICOAT. (1) Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa* (Mere, Wilts).

(2) The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Evershot).

LADY'S PINCUSHION. (1) Garden Scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea* (Mr. W. S. Price, Wellington).

(2) Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis* (Curry Mallet).

(3) Kidney Vetch, *Anthyllis Vulneraria* (Wilts).

(4) Yellow Fumitory, *Corydalis lutea* (Devon).

LADY'S POCKETS. The *Calceolaria*.

LADY'S POSIES. Red Clover, *Trifolium pratense* (Cur'y Mallet).

LADY'S PRIDE. A school-girl at Churchstanton gives me this as a local name for the Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*.

LADY'S PURSE. (1) The *Calceolaria* (East Lydford).

(2) The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Gerne Abbas).

(3) *Dicentra spectabilis* (Bridgwater).

LADY'S REST. Another school-boy at Evercreech gives me this as a local name for the Sage "Meadow." See LADY-BIRD'S REST.

LADY'S RIBANDS. See LADY'S GRASS.

LADY'S ROSES. A Taunton lady gives me this as a local name for the small Yellow Chrysanthemum.

LADY'S RUFFLES. The double White Narcissus (N.W. Wilts).

LADY'S SCENT-BOTTLE. The Stock, *Matthiola* (Aller school-boys).

LADY'S SEAL. (1) Solomon's Seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

(2) Black Bryony, *Tamus communis*.

LADY'S SHIMMIES. See LADY'S CHEMISE (1).

LADY'S SHOE. (1) Common Fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis* (S.W. Wilts).

(2) A Wincanton school-girl gives this as a local name for the Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

LADY'S SHOES. The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Nettlecombe and East Mark).

LADY'S SHOES AND STOCKINGS. Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

LADY'S SLIPPER. A name given to a number of different plants, but most generally in this district to the

(1) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

(2) Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

(3) The Meadow Vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis* (Wells, Castle Cary, and Wilts).

(4) Meadow Buttercup, *Ranunculus acris* (sent me by a correspondent at Otterford, and also recorded from Wells by Rev. R. P. Murray).

(5) Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (correspondents at Yeovil and Axbridge).

(6) Tufted Horse-shoe Vetch, *Hippocrepis comosa* (Wilts).

(7) Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Chilton Polden and Trowbridge).

(8) Broom, *Cytisus scoparius* (Ubley).

(9) *Calceolaria* (Wellington)

- (10) Lupins, *Lupinus* (Martock).
 (11) Icis (Wiveliscombe).
 (12) Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris* (Martock).
 (13) Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus* (Gillingham).

LADY'S SMOCK. Another name which is applied to several different plants, but most generally to

(1) The Common Bitter-cress or Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*.

(2) A number of correspondents, chiefly in Dorset, but including one at Bradford-on-Tone, give this as a local name for the Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*. Holloway gives the name as being applied to this flower in Hants.

(3) Greater Convolvulus or Hedge Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium* (fairly general).

(4) Lesser Convolvulus or Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis* (Melbury Osmond).

(5) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Leigh, Dorset).

LADY'S SUNSHADES. Lesser Convolvulus, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

LADY'S TAPER. Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

LADY'S TEARS. Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria majalis* (two correspondents in the Axminster district).

LADY'S THIMBLE. (1) The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

(2) The pretty blue Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia* (West Somerset). Rev. H. Friend says: "The flowers of the Campanula are called LADY'S THIMBLES around Martock and Yeovil," and again "The Virgin is expected to repair her own clothes, for in Somersetshire my friends told me that they found her in thimbles in the shape of the flowers of the Campanula." Mr. W. D. Miller suggests that the *Campanula* to which Mr. Friend refers must be some other than *C. rotundifolia*, which he tells me occurs very sparingly on Ham Hill, and is not recorded elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Martock or Yeovil. He adds, "It is far too rare a plant to have a pet name."

(3) A school-girl at Otterford gives this as a local name for the Canterbury Bell, *Campanula media*.

(4) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Leigh, Dorset).

LADY'S THISTLE. The Milk Thistle or Virgin Mary's Thistle, *Silybum Marianum*, from a superstitious belief that the numerous white spots with which the leaves are beautifully marked were caused by the falling of some drops of the Virgin Mary's milk upon them.

LADY'S THUMBS AND FINGERS. Correspondents at Stalbridge and Okeford Fitzpaine give this as the local name of the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*. More generally called **FINGERS AND THUMBS**.

LADY'S TRESSES. (1) The general English name for the *Orenia* group, *Spiranthes*, from the flowers on the spike being like braided hair.

(2) A lady at Clifton several years ago gave me this as a local name for the Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*. It is difficult to see the reason, but she gave a number of other names correctly.

(3) A lady at Stalbridge gave me this as a local name for the Yellow Bedstraw, *Galium verum*.

LADY'S UMBRELLAS. (1) Greater Convolvulus *Calystegia sepium* (Aller school-boys).

(2) Lesser or Field Convolvulus, *Convolvulus arvensis* (Leigh, Dorset).

(3) Woody Night-shade, *Solanum Dulcamara* (Curry Mallet).

LADY WHIN. An old country name for the Rest Harrow, *Ononis repens*.

LADY WHIT-SMOCK. White Brompton Stock (Maunsel).

LAMB IN A PULPIT. Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*. Given by Rev. H. Friend on the authority of Britten. A lady at East Grimstead, Wilts, gives me **LAMB IN THE PULPIT** as being used in that district.

LAMBKINS. Hazel Catkins (Barford St. Martin, Wilts).

LAMB'S EARS. (1) A school-girl at Queen Camel gives me this as a local name for the Red Dead Nettle, *Lanum purpureum*.

(2) A correspondent at Wellington gives it as a local name for the Silver-weed, *Potentilla Anserina*.

LAMB'S FOOT. Kidney Vetch, *Anthyllis Vulneraria* (Evershot).

LAMB'S GRASS. Spring grass; early grass, as distinguished from ee-grass (Dorset).

LAMB'S LETTUCE. (1) An old name for the Common Corn Salad, *Valerianella olitoria*.

(2) A school-girl at Queen Camel gives it as a local name for the Nipplewort, *Lapsana communis*.

(3) A school-girl at Oake gives it as a local name for the Salad Burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba*.

LAMB'S QUARTERS. (1) Common Goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*.

(2) The Common Orache, *Atriplex patula*. Dr. Prior thinks this is perhaps only *Lammas quarter*, called so from its blossoming about the 1st of August, the season when the clergy used to get in their tithes.

LAMB'S TAILS. Catkins of almost every kind, but more particularly those of the

- (1) Hazel, *Corylus Avellana*.
- (2) Those of various kinds of Willow, *Salix*.
- (3) Those of the Alder, *Alnus rotundifolia* (Sampford Arundel).
- (4) Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata* (East Somerset).
- (5) In some places this name is given to the Kidney Vetch, *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, more often called LADY'S FINGERS.

LAMB'S TOE. (1) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

(2) Correspondents at Taunton and Sampford Arundel give it as a local name for the Kidney Vetch, *Anthyllis Vulneraria*, and Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me this is a well-known name for the plant in many places.

LAMB'S TONGUE. (1) The Hoary Plantain; *Plantago media*, from the shape of the leaf.

- (2) The Ribwort Plantain, *P. lanceolata*.
- (3) Common Goosefoot, *Chenopodium album*.
- (4) The woolly-leaved garden plant, *Stachys lanata*, often called DONKEY'S-EAR and MOUSE'S-EAR.

(5) The Hart's-Tongue Fern, *Phyllitis Scolopendrium* (West Somerset).

(6) A school-girl at Bradford-on-Tone gives it as a local name for the Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

(7) Several school-girls at Horton give it as a local name for "Rabbits' ears" (?) Is this the same as No. 4?

LAMB TONGUE. (1) The usual name in West Somerset for the common Hart's-tongue Fern (F. T. Elworthy). See LAMB'S TONGUE (5).

(2) "A very common weed, *Chenopodium urticum*. Always" (F. T. Elworthy). The Rev. W. P. Murray suggests that this is a mistake for the Red Goosefoot, *C. rubrum*, as *C. urticum* is very rare. Dr. Watson considers it most probable that *C. album* is the plant referred to.

LAMMAS APPLE. A well-known early apple, so called from its ripening about Lammas Day, August 1st. Known also as JENNETING.

LAMMINT. (1) A contraction of Lamb Mint, *Mentha viridis* (Rev. H. Friend).

(2) Frequently applied to the Peppermint, *Mentha piperita*.

LAMPS OF SCENT. A Taunton lady gives me this as a local name for the Woodbine or Honey-suckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*.

LAND CRESS. (1) Several correspondents in Somerset and Devon give me this as a local name for the Common Winter Cress or Yellow Rocket, *Barbarea vulgaris*.

(2) Dr. Watson gives it as a local name for the Hairy Bitter-cress, *Cardamine hirsuta*.

LAND ROBBER. "Butterdock (called by the country people the land robber)." Diogenes' Sandals, p. 135 (Wilts Glossary). Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me this no doubt refers to *Rumex obtusifolius*, of which one of the common names is BUTTER DOCK or BATTER DOCK. Dr. Watson suggests it may refer to the Butterburr.

LANTERN LEAVES. The late G. P. R. Pulman gives this as a local name for the Ram's-claw Buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*.

LARGER SUNSHADE. Hedge Convolvulus, *Calystegia sepium* (Staple Fitzpaine).

LARK-HEEL. A lady at Compton (near Yeovil) gives me this as a local name for the Nasturtium. In other places the Larkspur, *Delphinium*, is sometimes called LARK'S-HEEL and LARK'S-CLAW.

LARK'S-SEED. Greater Plantain, *Plantago major* (Charlton, Wilts).

LARK'S-EYES. (1) Correspondents at Bradford-on-Tone and Winscombe give me this as a local name for the Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis*.

(2) Mr. W. C. Baker, late of Maunsel, gives it as a local name for the Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*, more generally called BIRD'S-EYES.

LAST FLOWER OF SUMMER. Michaelmas Daisy, *Aster Tradescanti* (Cameriton). Compare FAREWELL SUMMER and SUMMER'S FAREWELL.

LAST ROSE OF SUMMER. Michaelmas Daisy, as above (Compton, near Yeovil).

LAUGHTER BRINGER. Two Taunton ladies give me this as a local name for the Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.

LAUREL TINY. A correspondent at Glastonbury gives me this as a local name for the Spurge Laurel, *Daphne Laureola*. Dr. Watson suggests there may be some confusion here, and that the Laurustinus, *Viburnum Tinus*, is intended.

LAURISTINA. Mrs. H. Day, of North Petherton, gives me this as a "Petherton" name for the Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

LAVENDER. Several school-boys at Evercreech give me this as a local name for the "Pink Persicaria," no doubt *Polygonum Persicaria*; often known as RED LEGS.

LAYER. The fronds of certain marine algæ (seaweeds), used as food and for making a sauce called Laver Sauce. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that GREEN LAYER is *Ulva latissima*, and PURPLE LAYER is *Porphyra vulgaris*. He has seen both exposed for sale in Torquay and other places.

LAVERS. The Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus* (Dorset). See LEVVERS.

LAWYER WEED. This strange name for the common Buttercup is given me by a school-boy at Draycott.

LAY-A-BED. The Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (Evercreech). See **LIE-A-BED**.

LAYLOCK. A very general corruption of Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that the words "Sweet LAYLOCKS bloomed" occur in the Scotch ballad, "'Twas within a mile of Edinboro toon."

LAZARUS BELL. In some parts of Devonshire the Snake's Head Fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, is known by this name, and also as **LEOPARD'S LILY** (which see). It is probable that both names come down to us from the days when leprosy was a common disease in this country and the leper or "lazar" had to carry a warning bell with him. The shape of the flower somewhat resembles that of a bell.

LAZY-BONES. The "Barren Strawberry" (Strawberry-leaved Cinquefoil), *Potentilla sterilis* (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

LEATHERS. A Taunton lady gives me this as a local name for the Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*. See **LEVVERS**.

LEGWORT. A correspondent at Wambrook gives me this as a local name for the Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

LEMONADE. Mr. F. R. Summerhayes, of Milborne Port, gives me this as a local name for the Agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, no doubt in consequence of the lemon-like perfume given off by the plant.

LEMON FLOWER. The Agrimony, as above (South Petherton).

LEMON PLANT. The sweet-scented Verbena, *Aloysia citriodora*.

LENT COCKS. An old name for the Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*. "In allusion, it seems, to the barbarous custom of cock-throwing, which was prescribed by our forefathers for Lent, or rather for Shrove Tuesday. The boys, in the absence of live cocks to throw sticks at, practised the art of decapitation on the flower."

LENTEN LILY. A less common form of **LENT LILY**.

LENT LILY. A very general name for the Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.

LENT PITCHER. The Daffodil as above (West Somerset and Devon).

LENT ROSE. (1) The Daffodil. See **LENT LILY**.

(2) Also *Narcissus biflorus*.

(3) Two school-girls at Stockland (Devon) give me this as a local name for the Primrose, *Primula vulgaris*.

LENTY CUPS. The Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus* (Bishop's Lydeard).

LEOPARD'S BANE. (1) The general English name for the genus *Doronicum*, particularly for *D. Pardalianches*.

(2) This name is sometimes given to the Herb Paris, *Paris quadrifolia*.

LEOPARD'S LILY. The Snake's Head Fritillary *Fritillaria Meleagris*. Mr. R. J. King, in *Trans. Devon Assocn.*, IX., 101-2, suggests the name is a corruption of Leper's Lily, and that Lazarus Bell is "Lazar's Bell," from its likeness to the small bell which the lazar was bound to wear on his person so that its tinkling might give warning of his approach.

LEOPARD'S TONGUE. A school-girl at Chewton Mendip gives me this as a local name for the Hart's Tongue Fern, *Phyllitis Scolopendrium*.

LEST WE FORGET. A school-girl at Bradford-on-Tone gives me this as a local name for the Mignonette, *Reseda odorata*.

LEVER BLOSSOM. This is sent me by a school-girl at East Mark as a local name for the Yellow Flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*.

LEVERS. (1) Halliwell's Dictionary gives this as a South of England name for the Yellow Flag. See above. It is sent me from several parts of Dorset.

(2) A species of rush or sedge (Rev. W. P. Williams). Dr. Watson says, "Probably *Carex acutiformis* and *C. riparia*," and adds, "The name seems to refer really to the Yellow Flag, and to have been extended to other marsh plants having similar leaves."

LEVVERS. (1) The Great Yellow Flag, *Iris Pseudacorus* (Somerset and Dorset).

(2) A name given in some parts of Somerset to the Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*, more commonly called Bulrush. Rev. Hilderic Friend says "Since the name of Bulrush has been given to the *Juncus* by the people of Somersetshire, it was necessary that they should designate the Reed-mace by some other name; and they accordingly used the word LEVVERS."

(3) A coarse marsh grass, *Poa aquatica*, often called SWORD-GRASS or WITHERS (Somerset Marshes).

LICK. A mispronunciation of Leek, common in Somerset and Devon.

LIE-ABED. (1) A number of young people at Paulton give me this as a local name for the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*. See LAY-ABED.

(2) An equal number of Paulton correspondents give the name to the Hawkbit, *Leontodon*.

LIFE OF MAN. His Honour J. S. Udal gives this as a Dorset name for the Spiderwort, *Tradescantia virginica*.

LIGHTNING FLOWER. An old country name for the Scarlet Field Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, from a curious superstition among children that if they pick it and the petals fall off, as they are apt to do, the children are then liable to be struck by lightning.

LILAC FLOWER. Two school-girls at Ilminster give me this as a local name for the Water Mint, *Mentha aquatica*.

LILY (OR LILIES). (1) An Ilminster school-girl gives me this as a local name for the Purple Iris.

(2) In S.W. Wilts the name is given to the Hedge Convolvulus, *Calytstegia sepium*. Compare BINE-LILIES.

(3) Wild Arum or Cuckoo-Pint, *Arum maculatum* (Barford, Wilts).

LILY CONFANCY. A Martock school-boy gives me this as a local name for the Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria majalis*.

LIMPERN-SCRIMP, LIMPER-SCRIMP, and LIMPET-SCRIMP. Three of the commonest forms of the most general name in West Somerset for the Cow-parsnip or Hogweed, *Heracleum Sphondylium*. See LUMPER-SCRUMP.

LIMPETS-CRIMP. A lady at Kilton gives me this as a local name for the common Duckweed, *Lemna minor*.

LINEN BUTTONS. The Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria majalis* (a school-girl at Ilminster).

LION'S FOOT. Common Lady's Mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

LION'S MOUTH. (1) A fairly general name for the Snap-dragon, *Antirrhinum majus*, which is also called in some parts of the country LION'S LEAF.

(2) Yellow Toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris* (Axminster district).

LION'S PAW. Same as LION'S FOOT.

LION'S SNAP. Two school-girls at Queen Camel give me this as a local name for the Yellow Dead Nettle, *Lamium Galeobdolon*.

LION'S TEETH (OR TOOTH). (1) The Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*. The generic name of this plant was formerly *Leontodon*, which is now reserved for the Hawkbit group, and which means Lion's Tooth. The English name, Dandelion, comes from the French *dent de lion*, and means the same. It is said that the plant bears an equivalent name in nearly every country in Europe.

(2) A school-girl at Chewton Mendip gives it as a local name for the Wild Lettuce, *Lactuca muralis*.

LION'S TONGUES. (1) Two school-girls at Upottery give this as a local name for the Yellow Toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*. See LION'S MOUTH (2).

(2) A school-girl at Paulton gives it as a local name for the Hart's Tongue Fern, *Phyllitis Scolopendrium*.

LIQUORICE PLANT. A correspondent at Dunster gives me this as a local name for the Common Rest-harrow, *Ononis repens*, which is frequently known as Wild Liquorice. Anne Pratt says: "The long roots have the sweet flavour of liquorice, and are sucked both by children and country labourers to quench thirst."

LITTLE AND PRETTY. (1) A common name in many parts of Somerset, particularly in the Eastern portion of the county, for the Virginian Stock, *Malcolmia maritima*. I also have the name from Dorset, Devon, and Wilts, but to nothing like the same extent as from East Somerset.

(2) London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa* (chiefly in Dorset, but the Rev. H. Friend gives it as used in Devon).

(3) A Yeovil school-boy gives me this as a local name for the Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*, more commonly called BIRD'S-EYE.

(4) An Evershot school-boy gives it as a local name for the Corn Cockle, *Lychnis Githago*.

LITTLE BRUSHES. The Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris* (two Bradford-on-Tone school-girls).

LITTLE CHICKWEED. This is sent me from several districts as a local name for the Pearlwort, *Sagina procumbens*.

LITTLE CRANE'S-BILL. Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (two Paulton school-girls).

LITTLE DARLING. Mignonette, both wild, *Reseda lutea*, and cultivated, *R. odorata*. The name "Mignonette" is a French word meaning "little darling."

LITTLE FAIR ONE. Common Broom, *Cytisus scoparius* (a school-girl at Hawkchurch, Devon).

LITTLE FORGET-ME-NOTS. A Taunton lady gives me this as a local name for the Field Scorpion-grass, *Myosotis arvensis*.

LITTLE GOSSIPS. A school-girl at South Petheron gives me this as a local name for "Blue Butchers," *i.e.*, the Early Purple Orchis, *O. mascula*. See also GOSSIPS.

LITTLE HONEYSUCKLE. Red Clover, *Trifolium pratense* (Midsomer Norton). For the explanation of this name see HONEYSUCKLE (2).

LITTLE JACK. The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Hawkchurch, Devon).

LITTLE JAN. The Herb Robert, as above (Chardstock).

LITTLE JANE. The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (Colyton).

LITTLE JEN. The Herb Robert (Axminster). See LITTLE JAN.

LITTLE JOHN. Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Wincanton).

LITTLE KNOCK-A-NIDLES. Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis* (a school-girl at Chewton Mendip).

LITTLE LIE-A-BED. Common Groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris* (a school-girl at Paulton). Apparently to distinguish it from the larger flowers of Dandelion and Hawkbit mentioned under LIE-ABED.

LITTLE OPEN STAR. Common Daisy, *Bellis perennis* (several school-girls at Paulton). See LITTLE STAR.

LITTLE PEEP-BO (or LITTLE PEEPER). The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (Dowlish Wake). No doubt from the way in which it opens or closes its petals according to the state of the weather, from which it has also earned the popular name of the POOR MAN'S WEATHER GLASS or SHEPHERD'S BAROMETER.

LITTLE PINKS. London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa* (from a school-girl at Chewton Mendip).

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD. (1) The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (East Mark and Axminster).

(2) Another school-girl at East Mark gives this name as being applied to the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

LITTLE RED ROBIN. The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

LITTLE ROBIN. The Herb Robert, as above (Devon).

LITTLE ROSE OF SHARON or LITTLE SHARON'S ROSE. Several school-girls at Paulton give me this as a local name for one of the St. John's Worts, *Hypericum*. Dr. Watson says the name would probably be given to any of the St. John's Worts, but usually to the common one, *H. perforatum*.

LITTLE SHOE-FLOWER. The Calceolaria (a Bradford-on-Tone school-girl).

LITTLE STAR. (1) Common Daisy, *Bellis perennis* (several school-girls at Oakhill). Compare LITTLE OPEN STAR.

(2) Lesser Periwinkle, *Vinca minor* (a school-girl at Merriott).

LITTLE WHITE BELLS. Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria majalis* (several school-girls at Paulton).

LIVE FOR EVER. A Taunton gentleman gives me this as a local name for the Cudweed, *Gnaphalium uliginosum*.

LIVE-LONG. A general English name for the Orpine, *Sedum Telephium*.

LIVE LONG AND LOVE LONG. A school-girl at Sampford Arundel gives me this as a local name for the Orpine, as above.

LIVERS. (1) The great Yellow Flag, *Iris Pseudacorus* (Dorset). See **LEVERS**.

(2) The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* (Rampisham, Dorset).

LOAVES OF BREAD. Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* (East Somerset and North Dorset).

LOB-GRASS. Soft Brome-grass, *Bromus hordaceus* (West Somerset).

LOB-LOLLIES. A school-girl at Furley gives me this as a local name for "Love lies Bleeding," *Amaranthus caudatus*.

LOCKETS AND CHAINS. *Dicentra spectabilis* (West Pennard).

LOCKS AND KEYS. A very common name for the winged seeds of certain trees, particularly

(1) The Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*.

(2) The Maple, *Acer campestre*.

(3) The Sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*.

(4) The Lime, *Tilia vulgaris* (Combe St. Nicholas).

(5) The Early Purple Orchis, *O. mascula* (Bridgwater and Dulverton).

(6) The Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta* (Wiveliscombe, Bradford, and Maunsel).

(7) "Hips," the fruit of the Dog-rose, *Rosa canina* (Stogursey).

(8) *Dicentra spectabilis*. The Wilts Glossary says this is the usual cottager's name for this plant throughout Somerset.

(9) The Common Laburnum, *Laburnum vulgare* (Wimborne).

LOGGERHEADS. Black Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*. Dr. Prior says: "From the resemblance of its knobbed involucre to an ancient weapon so called, consisting of a ball of iron at the end of a stick."

LOGGERUMS. The North Wilts form of Loggerheads, as above.

LONDON BELLS. Hedge Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium* (Upottery).

LONDON DAISY. Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Crewkerne district and Dorset).

LONDON PRETTY. London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa* (Leigh, Dorset).

LONDON PRIDE. (1) The general English name for *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

(2) In West Somerset the Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

(3) Enchanter's Nightshade, *Circaea lutetiana* (Bridgwater and Taunton district).

(4) Southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotonum* (Trowbridge district).

(5) Round-leaved Sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia* (Childe Okeford).

LONESOME LADY. Bittercress or Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis* (East Devon).

LONG BEAKS. Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris* (Leigh, Dorset).

LONG-LEGS. The Cowslip, *Primula veris* (school-boys at Aller).

LONG PURPLES. (1) Most commonly the Purple Loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria*.

(2) The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (West Somerset).

(3) Early Purple Orchis, *O. mascula* (West Somerset and Devon; rarely used). This is believed to be the Long Purples of Shakespeare's Hamlet (iv. 7).

(4) The compilers of the Wilts Glossary state that Tennyson's "Long Purples of the Dale" are the Tufted Vetch, *Vicia cracca*.

LONG TAILS. This is given me as a local name for the Watercress, *Radicula Nasturtium-aquaticum*, at Leigh, Dorset.

LOOKING-GLASS. Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Hammoon, Dorset).

LOOK UP AND KISS ME. (1) London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa* (Devon).

(2) The Wild Pansy or Heartsease, *Viola arvensis*.

LOPPY MAJOR. The Burdock, *Arctium minus*.

LORDS AND LADIES. (1) A very general name for the Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

(2) Mr. and Mrs. Lansdowne, of Over Stowey, give me this as a local name for Irises.

(3) Early Purple Orchis, *O. mascula* (Poole).

LOVE. Goose-grass, *Galium Aparine* (Doulting).

LOVE-A-LI-DO. Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis*. (Wilts). See LOVE IN IDLENESS.

LOVE AND IDOLS. Wild Pansy, as above. Occasionally applied to the garden Pansy also.

LOVE ENTANGLED. (1) Yellow Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

(2) The Fennel-flower, *Nigella arvensis*, more often called LOVE-IN-A-MIST.

LOVE-GRASS. *Eragrostis elegans*.

LOVE IN A MIST (or IN A PUZZLE). Fennel-flower, *Nigella damascena*; often called DEVIL IN A BUSH. Dr. R. C. Knight tells me he has heard this plant called LOVE IN A MIST when in flower, and DEVIL IN A BUSH when in fruit.

LOVE IN IDLENESS. An old name for the Pansy or Heartsease, *Viola arvensis*. Mr. James Britten kindly points out that this name does not mean what a present-day reader would naturally take it to mean, but it is equivalent to "Love in Vain," by which old name the Pansy is still sometimes known. Shakespeare refers to it in his *Midsummer Night's Dream* (Act 2, Scene 2):

Yet marked I where the bolt of Cupid fell,
It fell upon a little western flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with love's
wound.

And maidens call it Love-in-idleness.

LOVE IN THE MIDST. Another form of LOVE IN A MIST, which see.

LOVE IN VAIN. The Wild Pansy or Heartsease, *Viola arvensis*.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING. (1) The general English name for *Amarantus caudatus*. Mr. F. T. Elworthy says: "No other plant is known by this name among the peasantry, but some varieties of *Celosia* are beginning to be so called in gardens."

(2) Frequently applied to *Dicentra spectabilis*, more often known as the BLEEDING HEART.

(3) In Dorset the name is sometimes given to the Lunary or Money in both Pockets, *Lunaria biennis*.

LOVE-MAN. An old English name for the Goose-grass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine*, from its habit of clinging to the garments with which it comes into contact.

LOVE ME, LOVE ME NOT. (1) A Taunton lady gives me this as a local name for the common Daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

(2) Dr. Watson writes, "The spikelets of the Rye Grass, *Lolium perenne*, are pulled off whilst saying 'Loves me, loves me not,' and this name is sometimes applied to the plant." See DOES MY MOTHER WANT ME?

LOVENIDOLDS. Mr. Slow gives this form as the Wiltshire name for the Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis*; a corruption of LOVE IN IDLENESS.

LOVERS. Forget-me-nots, *Myosotis* (a Thorne St. Margaret school-girl).

LOVERS' BUTTON-HOLES. Forget-me-nots, *Myosotis* (Camerton).

LOVERS' JOY. Forget-me-nots, *Myosotis* (Staple Fitzpaine).

LOVERS' KISSES. Goose-grass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine* (Camerton).

LOVERS' KNOTS. Goose-grass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine* (Trowbridge).

LOVERS' THOUGHTS. Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis*.

LOVING ANDREWS. Richard Jefferies in his "Village Miners" applies this name to the Meadow Cranesbill, *Geranium pratense*.

LOVING IDOLS. The Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis* (Wilts). See LOVE IN IDLENESS.

LOVING LYDLES. Pansies, more especially the smaller varieties (Mr. Edward Vivian, Trowbridge).

LUMPER-SCRUMP or LUMPERN-SCRUMP. Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium* (Taunton and West Somerset).

LUMPRUM SCRUMP. A Withiel Flory form of the name given above.

LUNGWORT. Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus* (Stalbridge).

LYRE FLOWER. A name frequently given to *Dicentra spectabilis*, known also as the BLEEDING HEART, LADY'S LOCKET, and by many other popular names.

LYVER. The late G. P. R. Pulman, of Crewkerne, gave this as a local name for the Bulrush, *Typha latifolia*, and asked: "May this word have anything to do with the origin of 'Liverpool'?" The arms of that town are a pool with rushes (lyvers) around it." See LEVVERS (2). Miss Ida M. Roper writes, "Liver is an imaginary bird, similar to the Phoenix, and as such is used in the arms of Liverpool. The city is more likely named from the Welsh *Ller pell*, signifying 'place of the pool,' which became in the Middle Ages 'Litherpool'!"

MACE. Mast. Acorns. Beech nuts are called BEECH-MACE.

MACEYS. Acorns (Wellington district).

MACEY-TREE. The Oak (Sampford Arundel).

MADARIN. The Scentless Mayweed, *Matricaria inodora* (Hammoon, Dorset).

MADDER. Sweet Woodruff, *Asperula odorata* (N.W. Wilts). Our Wild Madder, *Rubia perigrina*, is a relative of the Woodruff, and as a consequence the name may sometimes be given to the latter in error.

MADDER or MADDERS. The Stinking Chamomile, *Anthemis Cotula*.

MADNEP. Mr. T. W. Cowan gives me this as a name for the Cow-Parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, used by a gardener of his who came from Devonshire.

MADRON. The Corn Feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium* (Shaftesbury).

MADWORT. (1) *Asperugo procumbens*, generally known as German Madwort.

(2) Any species of the genus *Alyssum*. The Rev. H. Friend says: "The Alyssum of the ancients was supposed to have the power of moderating and appeasing anger, and from this it seems to have derived its name. Some have, however, taken the word to indicate that the plant cured hydrophobia and similar raging complaints; on which account we hear of it under the name of Madwort.

(3) Probably sometimes applied in error to the Wild Madder, *Rubia peregrina*. See CATCHWEED (2).

MAESH. Moss (Wincanton district). See MESH.

MAIDEN. The Stinking Chamomile, *Anthemis Cotula* (Dorset).

MAIDEN PINK. The general English name for *Dianthus deltoides*. Dr. Prior says: "A mistake for mead-pink . . . a pink that grows in meadows." The plant is very rare in Somerset, and is not found in Dorset or Wilts."

MAIDENS' DELIGHT. Southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotonum*; more often called BOYS' LOVE.

MAIDENS' RUIN. Southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotonum*. Sometimes called by the double name "Boys' Love and Maidens' Ruin" (Devon).

MAID IN THE MEADOW. A school-girl at Childe Okeford gives me this as a local name for the Bulbous Crowfoot, *Ranunculus bulbosus*.

MAID OF THE MEADOW. The Meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*. More generally called QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

MAIDS. The "rose-eyed" flowers of the Primrose, *Primula vulgaris* (Sampford Arundel). See BOYS and GIRLS.

MAID'S HAIR. An old name for the Lady's Bedstraw, *Galium verum*.

MAISH MALLOW. A corruption of Marsh Mallow, but often applied to the Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* (East Somerset and Wilts). Cf. MESH MELLISH.

MALE. Mr. J. C. Mansell-Pleydell gives this as a Dorset name for the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

MALE LILY. Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria majalis* (a school-girl at Rodney Stoke). Evidently a corruption of MAY LILY.

MALICE or MALLISH. Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*.

MALLOW-HOCK. Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* (Wincanton district).

MALLOW-ROCK. The Houseleek, *Sempervivum ectorum* (Compton, near Yeovil).

MANDRAKE. The Red-berried (or White) Bryony, *Bryonia dioica*. The fables and superstitions connected with this plant would fill several columns. It was said to shriek when pulled out of the ground.

MAN IN THE PULPIT. Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (a school-girl at Otterhampton), more often called **PARSON IN THE PULPIT**.

MAN ORCHIS. A common name in Somerset for the Twayblade, *Listera ovata*, probably due to confusion with the true Man Orchis, *Aceras anthropophora*.

MAN'S WHITE HAT. A number of school-children at Otterhampton give me this as a local name for the Garden Lily.

MAN-TIE. Common Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare* (Devon and West Somerset, but in the latter district more often called **TACKER-GRASS**).

MARE-BLOBS. The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*. Dr. Prior gives the derivation as *mere* = a marsh, and *blob* = a bladder.

MARE'S TAIL. (1) The general English name for *Hippuris vulgaris*.

(2) In West Somerset, the Cornfield Horsetail, *Equisetum arvense*; more often called in that part of the county **OLD MAN'S BEARD** or **JOINT-WEED**.

MARGRET or **MARGUERITE.** Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

MARRAM. The Common Sea-reed, or Mat-weed, *Ammophila arenaria*, whose many long roots serve to hold down and to bind together the sand of our dunes.

MARSH ELDER. Common Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

MARSH LILIES. Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* (Bath district).

MARSH MALLOW. Dr. Downes tells me that the Tree Mallow, *Lavatera arborea*, is always known by this name about Ilminster, where it is often seen in cottage gardens, the leaves being used for poultices, &c., for bruises.

MARSHWEED. The Marsh Horsetail, *Equisetum palustre*. Referred to under this name in Blackmore's "Lorna Doone."

MARTHA or **MARTHUS.** The Corn Chamomile, *Anthemis arvensis*.

MARY AT THE COTTAGE GATE. Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (a school-girl at Oakhill).

MARY BUDS. (1) An old name for the Marigold, *Calendula officinalis*. It was probably to this plant that Shakespeare referred when he said :

And winking Mary-buds begin to ope their golden eyes.

(2) Various kinds of Buttercup, *Ranunculus*.

MARY GOLD. Marigold, *Calendula officinalis*. Rev. H. Friend says : " This pronunciation and spelling still linger among the common people, and in fact many people of position and intelligence employ it."

MARY JANES. (1) Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (Thorne St. Margaret).

(2) The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (East Devon).

MARY'S GOLD. The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

MARY'S TEARS. A Dorset name for the Common Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

MASH MALLICE. (1) Marsh Mallow, *Athæa officinalis*.

(2) Often applied to the Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*, some authorities say " in error," but Mr. James Britten tells me that others maintain the name is correctly given, because this plant was, and still is, used in making *mashes* in poultices. See MARSH MALLOW.

MASS or MAST. Acorns.

MATHER, MATHERN, or MATHERS. Stinking Chamomile or Mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula* (Dorset). Mr. T. W. Coway gives me the following as some of the names applied to this plant in other parts of the country :—Mathes, Maithes, Mavin, Maythig, Mawthen, Mawther, Maise, Meäden, Mayes, and Mothern.

MATHERN or MAUTHERN. Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Wilts).

MAWL-SCRAWL. A small shrivelled apple (F. T. Elworthy). The word is generally used in West Somerset as a local name for a Caterpillar.

MAY. (1) Hawthorn, *Cratægus monogyna*.

(2) In Devon more frequently applied to the Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris* (also Brompton Regis).

(3) In some parts of Devon the Laurustinus, *Viburnum Tinus*.

(4) Rev. H. Friend also gives *Arabis alpina* " in Somerset especially," but there is evidently some mistake here, as the plant named is only found in the Island of Skye.

MAY BALLS. A common name in Somerset and Dorset for the Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*, particularly for the cultivated double variety.

MAY BLOBS. The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*. Dr. Watson writes me:—"Since the Marsh Marigold flowers chiefly in April in the South, the references to May suggest northern origins for these names. The plant has usually finished flowering in Somerset before May, except on the moors, which have been under water till late in the spring."

MAY BLOSSOM. See MAY (1) and (2).

MAY BLOSSOMS. Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria majalis* (Devon).

MAY BUBBLES. The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

MAY BUDS. Buttercup, *Ranunculus* (Martock).

MAY FLOWER. (1) Hawthorn, *Cratægus monogyna*.

(2) The Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris* (West Somerset and Devon).

MAYFLOWERS. (1) The Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis* (Sexey's School).

(2) Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* (Tisbury, Wilts).

MAY LILY. The Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria majalis*.

MAY PINK. The Common white garden Pink *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

MAY-POLE. A school-girl at Gittisham, near Honiton, gives me this as a local name for the Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; more often called MAY-ROSE.

MAY ROSE. The Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

MAY TASSELS. The Guelder Rose, as above (Axbridge).

MAY TOSSELS. The Guelder Rose, as above (Barrington).

MAY TOSTY. The Guelder Rose, as above (Somerset).

MAYWORT. The Cross-wort Bedstraw, *Galium Cruciatum*.

MAZEARTS. A school-girl at Colyton gives me this as a local name for the Wild Cherry, *Prunus avium*. See MAZZARD.

MAZZARD. The Wild Cherry, *Prunus avium*; also a kind of black cherry extensively cultivated in North Devon. Mr. Elworthy says: It is a common saying that to gather them you must hold on with your nose and pick with both hands. Hence the usual remark upon a hooked nose 'He've agot a nose fit for a MAZZARD-PICKER.'

MEADEN. Stinking Chamomile, *Anthemis Cotula* (Dorset). See MATHER.

MEADOW PARSNIP. Cow Parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.

MEADOW PINK. (1) Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi* (Martock and Shute, Devon).

(2) Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis* (Stockland, Devon).

MEADWORT. The Meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*.

MEASLE-FLOWER. The garden Marigold, *Calendula officinalis*, dried flowers of which have some reputation in Wilts as a remedy. Children, however, have an idea that they may catch the complaint from handling the plant.

MEATNUT.—"Chestnuts are also called Meanuts, because they are used for food" (Rev. H. Friend, Devon).

MEET HER (or ME) IN THE ENTRY. An old name for the Wild Pansy or Heartsease, *Viola arvensis*.

MEET ME LOVE. In North Devon this name is given to the London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, as a contraction of "Meet me, Love, behind the garden door"; but the name is usually applied elsewhere to the Pansy.

MEN AND WOMEN. Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (Sexey's School).

MEN OF WAR. The Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata* (Durstun). See **COCK'S HEADS** and **SOLDIERS**.

MEN'S FACES. The Pansy, *Viola tricolor* (Evercreech).

MERRY. The Wild Cherry, *Prunus avium*.

MERRY-GOES. A school-girl at Membury (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the Periwinkle, *Vinca*. Mr. Jas. Britten suggests that this may be a corruption of Marigold, applied to the Periwinkle in error.

MERRY-GO-ROUNDS. A Sherborne lady gives me this as a local name for the Marigold, *Calendula officinalis*.

MESH (from A.S. *meos*=moss). (1) Moss.

(2) Lichens, *Usnea*, *Ramalina*, and *Evernia*, which grow plentifully on apple trees.

MESH-MELLISH. Rev. H. Friend gives this as a Devonshire pronunciation of Marsh Mallow, *Althæa officinalis*. Cf. **MAISH MALLOW**.

MESLIN or MESLIN-CORN. A mixture of wheat, barley, and oats—often sown upon odd corners for poultry or game (F. T. Elworthy). From the Latin *miscellanea*. "Take thee, therefore, all kinds of grain, wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentiles, and fitches, and put them all together, and make bread of this *mesline*." *Bp. Hall: Hard Texts*; Ezekiel iv., 9.

MESS-ABED. The Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*. Dr. Downes writes:—"A curious superstition prevails in western countries, even into Cornwall, that children who pick Dandelions will 'wet their beds.' This is no doubt connected with the old herbalists' view that the root 'makes an excellent decoction to promote urine.'" See PISS-ABED.

MEWS. Moss. Mr. Elworthy tells us "Whit-droats' nestes bain't never a builded way MEWS; they always be a-builded way motes o' haylike. Cuddlies now d'always make theirs way MEWS."

MEZARD. Wild Cherry, *Prunus avium* (Chard-stock). See MAZZARD.

MICE'S MOUTHS. The Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris* (S.W. Wilts).

MICHAELMAS CROCUS. Meadow Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*.

MICHAELMAS DAISY. (1) The general English name for the cultivated *Aster Tradescanti* and other species of Aster.

(2) The Sea Aster or Starwort, *Aster Tripolium*; common in mud-banks along the coast and the salt marshes of Somerset.

(3) The name is erroneously applied to other flowers as well, at an earlier season of the year, including the Feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*. See MIDSUMMER DAISY (2).

MIDDLE COMFREY. An old country name for the Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*.

MIDSUMMER DAISY. (1) The Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

(2) The Feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*, in flower at this time of the year, but sometimes called MICHAELMAS DAISY through confusion.

MIDSUMMER FAIR-MAID. A lady at Compton (near Yeovil) gives me this as a local name for the Thrift, *Statice maritima*.

MIDSUMMER LILY. The White Lily, *Lilium candidum* (Mr. W. C. Baker).

MIDSUMMER MAN. A lady at Chilmark (Wilts) gives me this as a local name for the Broom-rape, *Orobanche*.

MIDSUMMER MEN. (1) The Orpine or Livelong, *Sedum Telephium*, from an ancient custom of girls to try their lovers' fidelity with it on Midsummer-eve, as described in Brand's Popular Antiquities. Hannah More relates of a young country girl, that she would never go to bed on Midsummer-eve without putting up in her room a piece of the plant called Midsummer-men, as the bending of the leaves to the right or to the left would indicate the constancy or faithlessness of the object of her thoughts.

(2) In Wilts the name is given to a variety of the Red Orpine, *Sedum Fabaria*. Dr. Watson writes:—*Sedum Telephium* and *S. Fabaria* are critical species only distinguished by botanists (and there are differences of opinion even amongst them). They both usually have purple flowers. The Red Orpine is merely the plant with the usual coloured petals. The name is doubtless given indiscriminately to *Sedum Telephium* and *S. Fabaria* in both counties.

(3) A correspondent near Martock gives it as a local name for the Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber*.

MIGWORT. Common Wormwood or Mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris* (Hammoon, Dorset).

MILK CANS. Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Trowbridge).

MILK-FLOWER. Evening Campion, *Lychnis alba* (Charlton All Saints, Wilts).

MILKIES. Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis* (Exmouth).

MILKING MAIDS. Cuckoo-flower, as above (Brompton Regis).

MILK-MAIDS. A name applied to a number of different flowers, but most generally throughout this district to

(1) The Cuckoo-flower or Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

(2) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

(3) The Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*.

(4) The White Campion, *Lychnis alba*.

(5) Several correspondents give this as a local name (Dorset) for Meadow Saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata*. Mr. W. C. Baker applies the name to *Saxifraga media*, which is a native of the Pyrenees, sometimes grown in English gardens.

(6) A lady at Colyton gives it as a local name for the Milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris*.

MILK STOOLS. Flowers of the Box, *Buxus sempervirens* (Plush, Dorset).

MILK THISTLE. (1) The general English name for *Silybum Marianum*; rare in Somerset.

(2) Very commonly applied to the Sow Thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*.

MILK WEED. Common Sow Thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus* (West Somerset).

MILK WORT. (1) Various species of Spurge, particularly the Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, and the Petty Spurge, *E. Peplus*.

(2) The Sow Thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus* (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

MILKY DASH. Common Sow Thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus* (West Somerset and Devon). Also the Sharp Fringed Sow Thistle, *S. asper*, both species being common and not usually distinguished except by botanists.

MILKY DICEL. Sow Thistle, as above (Sto-
gursey).

MILKY DISLE. Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*
(Rev. H. Friend, Devon).

MILKYMAIDS. Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pra-
tensis* (Devon).

MILLER'S DELIGHT. A correspondent at Cerne
Abbas gives me this as a local name for the Corn
Blue-bottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

MILLER'S STAR. Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria
Holostea* (two school-girls at Queen Camel).

MILL MOUNTAIN. Ground (or Purging) Flax,
Linum catharticum.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS. This appears to
be the usual name in the Yeovil and Mudford
district for a small spreading plant which Dr.
Watson tells me is *Helxine Solierolii*. He knows
no common English name for the plant, but has
heard it called Artillery-plant in mistake for the
true Artillery-plant, *Pilea*. A gardener living
near Yeovil told me he knew the plant only by
the name of OLIVER CROMWELL'S CREEPING
COMPANION. Mr. W. D. Miller describes it as an
intolerable weed.

MISCHIEVOUS JACK. Common Chickweed, *Stel-
laria media* (Ilton).

MISS MODESTY. (1) Common Daisy, *Bellis
perennis* (a Yeovil school-boy).

(2) The Violet, *Viola odorata* (a school-girl
at Shaftesbury).

MISS SCENTY. The Violet, as above (a school-
boy at Evercreech).

MOCK. A tuft of grass. Mr. Elworthy says.
"In pasture land the cattle usually leave tufts
or patches of the ranker herbage; these are always
called MOCKS." Rev. Wm. Barnes (Dorset)
defines it as "a tuft of sedge or a root or stump
of a cut-off bush." Mr. F. W. Mathews writes:
"In soggy commons one steps from tussock to
tussock of grass; these are always named
MOCKS."

MOCK ORANGE. The general English name
of *Philadelphus coronarius*, a plant with large
creamy white flowers, with a powerful odour,
somewhat resembling that of Orange-blossoms,
cultivated in shrubberies and cottage gardens.,
Very generally called *Syringa*.

MODEST MAIDEN. The Violet, *Viola odorata*
(two Ilminster school-girls).

MOGVURD. The usual name in West Somerset
for the Common Mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*.

MOLL O' THE WOODS. Wood Anemone
Anemone nemorosa (Fiddleford, Dorset).

MOLY. Correspondents at Compton (near Yeovil) and Stockland (Devon) give me this as a local name for the Wild Garlic or Ramsons, *Allium ursinum*. The common name in some parts for *Allium Moly*.

Dr. Prior says **MOLY** is the name of a plant in Homer's *Odyssey*, and occasionally introduced into modern poetry as in Milton's *Comus*. p. 636, but not identified with any known species; the *Encyclopædic Dictionary*, however, states Homer's **MOLY** is *Allium magicum*.

MONEY. (1) Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (Shoscombe).

(2) Honesty, *Lunaria biennis* (West Somerset and East Devon).

MONEY BAGS. Common Shepherd's Purse. *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, of which Anne Pratt says: "Its numerous flat seed-pouches characterise the plant; and they are sufficiently like a rustic flat leather purse to have obtained for it not only its English name, but the synonyms by which it is known in country places almost throughout Europe." The mediæval purse, which hung from the girdle, was shaped just like the fruit of this plant.

MONEY BOX. Two school-girls at Horton give me this as a local name for the Figwort, *Scrophularia*.

MONEY FLOWER. Honesty, *Lunaria biennis*

MONEY IN BOTH POCKETS. (1) A very general name for Honesty or Lunary, *Lunaria biennis*, from the transparent, purse-like seed-pods, which contain the seed on both sides of a dividing membrane.

(2) Several correspondents in both Somerset and Dorset give this as a local name for Phlox,

(3) Seeds of the Maple, *Acer campestre* (Curry Mallet).

(4) Common Agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria* (Leigh, Dorset).

MONEY IN EVERY POCKET. Honesty. More generally called **MONEY IN BOTH POCKETS**.

MONEY PLANT. (1) Honesty, as above; particularly in Devon.

(2) Penny Cress, *Thlapsi arvensis*. This plant owes its general English name to the fact that its seed vessels are about the size of the old English silver pennies; when these coins were in common use the name was expressive, but it is scarcely understood now. Doubtless the name **MONEY PLANT**, which is sent me from Durston and other places, is due to the same reason. See **MONEY TREE**.

MONEY POCKETS. Honesty or Lunary, *Lunaria biennis* (Ilminster district).

MONEY TREE. A school-girl at Widworthy

(near Honiton) gives me this as a local name for the Penny Cress. See MONEY PLANT (2).

MONEY WORT. A very general name for the Creeping Loosestrife, *Lysimachia Nummularia*

MONKEY BELLS. A school-girl at South Petherton gives me this as a local name for the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

MONKEY CHOPS. (1) Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus* (Mid. and East Somerset).

(2) Two Evercreech school-boys give me this as a local name for the Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea*.

(3) From Evercreech also I have the name as being applied to the "Musk," by which is probably meant *Mimulus Langsdorffii*, but possibly *M. moschatus*.

MONKEY CUPS. "Wild Musk," *Mimulus Langsdorffii* (Leigh, Dorset).

MONKEY FACES. (1) Garden Pansy, *Viola tricolor*.

(2) Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris* (Milborne Port).

(3) The Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus* (Westbury, Wilts).

MONKEY FLOWER. (1) A very general name for various species of *Mimulus*, and particularly for the handsome Yellow *Mimulus Langsdorffii*, which is now found in many of our streams and ditches, but is a comparatively recent arrival from North America.

(2) The Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus* (Shepton Mallet and Oakhill).

(3) Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea* (Stoke-under-Ham).

MONKEY JACKS. Same as MONKEY FLOWER (1) (Beaminster).

MONKEY JAWS. Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria* (Stratton-on-the-Fosse).

MONKEY MOUTHS. (1) The Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

(2) Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria* (High Ham).

MONKEY MUSK. (1) Same as MONKEY FLOWER.

(2) The Wilts Glossary says: "The large garden varieties of *Mimulus*, which resemble the true Musk, but are scentless, and therefore merely *Monkey* (i.e. mock, spurious) musk" (N.W. Wilts). Dr. Watson points out that this suggested derivation is an error. The name *Mimulus* means "little ape," and refers to the shape of the corolla.

(3) Rev. H. Friend gives it as a Devonshire name for the Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*, and I also have the name in this connection from a school-girl at Oakhill.

MONKEY NOSES. The Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus* (Chideock, Dorset).

MONKEY NUT. Meadow Grass, *Poa annua*, eaten by boys for its nut-like flavour (S.W. Wilts).

MONKEY PLANT. (1) Same as **MONKEY FLOWER.**

(2) The garden *Mimulus* (Wilts Glossary).

(3) Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (Dorset).

MONKEY PUZZLE. A very general name for the Cailian Pine, *Araucaria imbricata*. The tree is often grown in shrubberies and gardens, and owes its popular name to the fact that its crowded and twisted branches make it practically impossible for a monkey to climb them.

MONKEY'S HOOD. The Monks-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*, is sometimes so-called in Devon, and it has been suggested that this is due to the retention of the old possessive "Monkeshood."

MONKEY STICKS. Two school-girls at Oakhill give me this as a local name for the Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

MONKEY TREE. (1) Same as **MONKEY PUZZLE.**

(2) The Sumach, *Rhus* (Harnham, Wilts).

(3) Mr. Edward Vivian (Trowbridge) tells me that in that district the name is frequently given to several species of Cactus, or any prickly foreign tree.

MONK'S HEAD. The Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (Taunton and Trowbridge).

MONK'S RHUBARB. A general English name for the Alpine Dock, *Rumex alpinus*. See **GARDEN PATIENCE.**

MONNIES. Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Stogursey).

MONTHLY ROSE. A general name for any one of the many varieties of China Rose which bloom continuously throughout the season. Rev. H. Friend gives it as being applied in Devon more particularly to *Rosa indica*.

MOOCHER. The fruit of the Blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus* (Wilts).

MOON DAISY. A very general name throughout the district for the Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

MOON-FLOWER. (1) Mr. and Mrs. Lansdowne, of Over Stowey, give me this as a local name for the Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna*.

(2) Honesty or Lunary, *Lunaria biennis* (Beaminster). See **MOON-WORT.**

(3) Same as **MOON-DAISY** (a Dunster school-girl).

MOON'S EYE. Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (a Minehead school-girl).

MOON-WORT. (1) The general English name for the Fern, *Botrychium Lunaria*.

(2) Honesty, *Lunaria biennis*. See MOON-FLOWER (2).

MOOR. The several branching roots and rootlets of a tree which grow out from the MOOT. Mr. Elworthy quotes one as saying "We've a chopped off the MOORS, but we shant never beat thick there MOOT abroad 'thout we puts a bit o' powder in un." See MORE.

MOOT. The entire root of a tree, including all MOORS or branching rootlets. When a tree is felled all that remains in the ground is called the MOOT.

MOP. A tuft of grass (Rev. W. P. Williams).

MOPS. A Thorncombe correspondent gives me this as a Devonshire name for the Greater Knapweed, *Centaurea Scabiosa*.

MORE. The root of a flower or of a small plant; a single root of a tree (Rev. Wm. Barnes). Dr. Downes writes "MORES is a general term for roots in the West of England, even roots of a tooth!" See MOOR.

MORNING GLORY. (1) Hedge Convolvulus or Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium*.

(2) Field Convolvulus or Lesser Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis* (much less frequently).

(3) A very general name for the cultivated climbing Convolvulus, *Ipomœa purpurea*.

MORNING STARS. (1) Several young people at Dunster and others at Cutcombe and Hatch Beauchamp give me this as a local name for Chrysanthemums.

(2) A school-girl at Ilminster gives me this as a local name for the Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*. Dr. Downes suggests probably in confusion with the Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum*.

(3) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Shaftesbury).

MOSES' BLANKET. Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus* (Ubley).

MOSES IN THE BULRUSHES. (1) Several school-boys at Evercreech give me this as a local name for the Arrowhead, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*.

(2) His Honour J. S. Udal gives this as a Dorset name for the Spiderwort, *Tradescantia virginica*.

(3) A Dorset lady tells me this is a Dorset name for a kind of Iris.

MOSS ROSES. A school-girl at Doulting gives me this as a local name for the Scarlet Elf-cup Fungus, *Geopyxis coccinea*, often growing on mossy twigs. See ELF-CUP.

MOTE. A single Straw or single stalk of Hay.

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN. A lady living near Taunton gives me this as a local name for the Double Daisy. See HEN and CHICKENS (2).

MOTHER DAISY. As a boy in East Somerset I seldom or never heard the Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, called by any other name than this.

MOTHER DIE. A Bridgwater school-mistress gives me this as a local name for the "Wild Parsley" (?); known also by the school-children in that district as PICKPOCKET.

MOTHER MARY'S MILK. A Martock lady gives me this as a local name for the Common Milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris*.

MOTHER OF MILLIONS. The Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*. See below.

MOTHER OF THOUSANDS. (1) The Ivy-leaved Toadflax. See above.

(2) Yellow Corydalis, *Corydalis lutea*. The Rev. H. Friend gives this as a Somerset name, and it is sent me from Bradford-on-Tone and other places.

(3) Mr. F. T. Elworthy gives this as a West Somerset name for the "Creeping Campanula" (?), and a correspondent at Hatch Beauchamp gives it as a local name for the "Campanula." Dr. Watson writes me that Mr. Elworthy's *Campanula* is not a British species, but is a pot-plant often grown in company with *Saxifraga sarmen-tosa* (6), and the name MOTHER OF THOUSANDS, which is usually given to the latter, has been applied to the former through confusion. Mr. W. D. Miller suggests that Mr. Elworthy's plant is *Wahlenbergia hederacea*.

(4) Two school-girls at Stover Provost (Dorset) give it as a local name for the Common Yarrow or Milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*.

(5) The Virginian Stock, *Malcolmia maritima* (Wilts and Dorset).

(6) The rambling pot plant, *Saxifraga sarmen-tosa*; known also as SPIDER-PLANT, STRAW-BERRY PLANT, AARON'S BEARD, POOR MAN'S GERANIUM, &c.

(7) Mr. Edward Vivian (Trowbridge) gives it as one of several local names for London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

MOTHER SHIMBLES' SNICK NEEDLES. Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*, a name recorded in the Sarum Diocesan Gazette as used at Zeals.

MOTHER'S NIGHT-CAPS. Greater Convolvulus, *Calystegia sepium* (a school-girl at Stockland, Devon).

MOTHER THREAD MY NEEDLE. Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Ditcheat).

MOTHER THYME. Wild Thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*. One of the old English names for this plant was "Mother of Thyme."

MOTHERWORT. (1) The usual English name for *Leonurus Cardiaca*, which is, however, rare in Somerset.

(2) Correspondents at Stoke St. Gregory and Rodney Stoke give me this as a local name for "Wild Arrach," by which I presume they mean the Wild Orache, *Atriplex patula*.

MOTH PLANT. A Taunton lady gives me this as a local name for the Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

MOUNTAIN ASH. The general English name for *Pyrus Aucuparia*. Mr. Elworthy says: "Very common tree in the district, thus called by the people of the better class. Among the labouring class it is always QUICK-BEAM." Mr. W. S. Price tells me it is also called BUG-BEAM in West Somerset.

MOUNTAIN MINT. Common Calamint, *Calamintha montana*.

MOUNTAIN MIST. A school-girl at Axbridge gives me this as a local name for Heather, *Calluna vulgaris*.

MOUNTEBANKS. A Taunton correspondent writing in our "Notes and Queries" columns in 1902 gave this name and JOHNNY MOUNTAINS, as the two names by which he had most frequently heard Fircones called in Taunton and other parts of Somerset. See DOLLY MOUNTER and JOHNNY MOUNTAIN.

MOURNFUL BELL OF SODOM. A lady at Martock gives me this as a local name for the Fritillary or Snake Lily, *Fritillaria Meleagris*. See DROOPING BELL OF SODOM.

MOURNFUL WIDOW. A fairly general name throughout the district for the Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*. Also the garden variety, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*.

MOURNING BRIDE. A lady at Damerham (Wilts) gives me this as a local name for the Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*. See MOURNFUL WIDOW.

MOURNING WIDOW. (1) His Honour J. S. Udal gives this as a Dorset form of the above name for the cultivated Scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*.

(2) A lady at East Grimstead (Wilts) gives me this as a local name for the Meadow Crane's-bill, *Geranium pratense*, but Mr. James Britten tells me the plant to which the name is usually given is the Dusky Crane's-bill, *G. phœnum*. This, however, is very rare as a wild plant, and when found wild it is almost invariably an escape from some garden.

MOUSE-EAR. (1) The old English name of the *Myosotis*, now known as the FORGET-ME-NOT. The latter name was not applied to this plant until 90 or 100 years ago. The name FORGET-ME-NOT was previously given to the little Blue Speedwell (now known as BIRD'S-EYES, and to the Ground Pine, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, because of its unpleasant taste which was long-enduring. MOUSE-EAR is an exact translation of the Greek *Myosotis*, which was given to the plant 1,850 years ago by Dioscorides, and which it still bears as its botanical name.

(2) Several species of Chickweed, the genus *Cerastium*, are generally known by the name of MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED.

(3) The Common Mouse-ear Hawkweed, *Hieracium Pilosella*.

MOUSER-WITHY. A kind of willow, which grows in hedges or dry places. It makes capital *binds* from its toughness, and is much sought after by thatchers (F. T. Elworthy). Mr. F. W. Mathews tells me the rind is grey mouse colour.

MOUSE'S EARS. (1) Same as MOUSE-EAR (1).

(2) The white-leaved garden variety of *Stachys lanata*. See DONKEY'S EAR (1).

MOUSE-TAIL. (1) The general English name of *Myosurus minimus*. The generic name derived from the Greek, means "mouse-tail," and the plant is known by an equivalent name in many of the countries of Europe.

(2) Various species of Plantain, *Plantago* (Yeovil and South Somerset).

(3) In some places the Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre* is known by this name.

MOWING DAISY. Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Sexey's School and Queen Camel).

MUGGET-ROSE or MUGGETS. The Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus* (Somerset and East Devon), Mr. W. S. Price tells me that the latter form is the general name for the Guelder Rose in West Somerset.

MUGS WITHOUT HANDLES. An Evercreech school-boy gives me this as a local name for the Canterbury Bell, *Campanula media*.

MUGWORT. The general English name for *Artemisia vulgaris*, and sometimes given to *A. abrotanum*, commonly known as BOY'S-LOVE.

MUMS. A common contraction for "Chrysanthemums."

MUNCORN. Various kinds of grain sown together. See MESLIN.

MUSHEROON. Mushroom. Always pronounced as three syllables, with the final "n" distinct, proving how much more conservative of imported

words the dialect is than the literary language. Old French *mouscheron*. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me "Musheron" occurs in Palsgrave, 1530.

MUSTARD TIPS. A Yeovil school-boy gave me this as a local name for the Black Medick, *Medicago lupulina*, or the Hop Trefoil, *Trifolium procumbens*. It is probable that the name is applied to both plants.

MUTTON CHOPS. The young tops or shoots of the Goosefoot, *Chenopodium*, sometimes boiled in the spring for food (Rev. W. Barnes, Dorset).

MUTTON DOCK. Mercury Goosefoot or Good King Henry, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus* (Bourton, Dorset).

MUTTON TOPS. White Goosefoot, *Chenopodium album* (Allerford and Dorset). See **MUTTON CHOPS**.

MY LADY'S EAR-DROPS. The Fuchsia (South Petherton). See **EAR-DROPS** and **LADY'S EAR-DROPS**.

MY LADY'S GRASS. Striped Ribbon Grass, *Phalaris arundinacea* form *variegata*.

MY LADY'S LACE. Miss Ida Roper gives me this as a Dorset name for the Caervil, formerly known to botanists as *Chærophyllum sylvestre*, but now as *Anthriscus sylvestris*.

MY LADY'S SMOCK. A lady at Lyme Regis gives me this as a local name for the Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*; more generally called **LADY'S SMOCK**.

NAILS. Common Daisy, *Bellis perennis* (Mere, Wilts).

NAILWORT. An o'd English name for Whitlow-grass, *Erophila*. Anne Pratt says: "The name of Whitlow-grass, as well as that of Nailwort, points to the opinion of our old herbalists, that the acrid juice of these plants, mingled with milk, cured whitlows; though, probably, the efficacy of the remedy belonged to the milk only, hot milk being still used in cases of whitlow."

NAKED (or NAKEY) BOYS. (1) Meadow Saffron or Autumn Crocus, *Colchicum autumnale*.

(2) A correspondent at Dorchester gives me this as a local name for the "Water Anemone" by which Dr. Watson tells me is almost certainly meant *Ranunculus fluitans*, a large-flowered Water Crowfoot, which is plentiful in the Dorchester streams.

NAKED JACKS. Autumn Crocus, as above (1).

NAKED LADIES. (1) One of the commonest names for the Meadow Saffron or Autumn Crocus, *Colchicum autumnale*, due to the flowers springing up on long slender stems, with an apparently

entire absence of leaves.

(2) The Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis* Over Stowey).

NAKED MAIDEN. Two Ilminster school-girls give me this as a local name for the Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*.

NAKED MEN. A Dorset form of the name NAKED LADIES (1).

NAKED NANNIES. Several young people at Oakhill give me this as a local name for the Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

NAKED NANNY. The autumn Crocus. See NAKED LADIES (S. W. Wilts).

NANCY. (1) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (East Somerset).

(2) The Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa* (Sherborne).

NANCY PRETTY. (1) Probably a corruption of "None so pretty." Virginian Stock, *Malcolmia maritima*.

(2) In Dorset and Devon, London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me this name is also used in Scotland and in East Yorkshire.

NANNY GOATS' MOUTHS. Ivy-leaved Toadflax, *Linaria Cymbalaria* (Shute, Devon).

NASTY URCHINS. A school-children's play upon the name Nasturtium; sent me from Dunster and other places.

NATION GRASS. A name given on the Somerset border of S.W. Wilts to the Tufted Hair-grass, *Deschampsia cespitosa*; probably an abbreviation of CARNATION-GRASS, which see (3).

NAUGHTY MAN'S CHERRIES. The poisonous fruits of the Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*. See DEVIL'S CHERRIES.

NAUGHTY MAN'S PLAY-THING. The Common Stinging Nettle, *Urtica dioica*. Called also DEVIL'S PLAY-THING.

NAVEL-WORT. (1) The Wall Pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus-Veneris*.

(2) Mr. Edward Vivian (Trowbridge) tells me this name is also given to the Hound's-tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale*.

NECK-WEED. A cant name for the Hemp, *Cannabis sativa*, as furnishing halters for the gibbet. See GALLOW-GRASS.

NEEDLE CASES. A correspondent at Hammoon (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*.

NEEDLE CHERVIL. Miss Audrey Vivian (Trowbridge) gives me this as a common local name for the Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*.

NEEDLE FURZE or WHIN. Petty-Whin, *Genista anglica*

NEEDLE GREENWEED (or GREENWOOD). Petty-whin, as above.

NEEDLES AND PINS. (1) Common Furze, *Ulex europæus* (a school-girl at Oakhill).

(2) Wild Pansy or Heartsease, *Viola arvensis* (Leigh, Dorset).

NELSON'S BUGLE. A school-girl at East Harp-tree gives me this as a local name for the Common Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*.

NEMINY or NENEMY. A very frequent form of the name Anemone.

NEP. Cat-mint, *Nepeta Cataria*. See CAT-NEP.

NEW-MOWN HAY. (1) Sweet Woodruff, *Asperula odorata* (Thurlbear and Stoke St. Mary).

(2) Meadow Sweet, *Spiræa Ulmaria* (Shepton Mallet).

(3) Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (a Crewkerne school-girl).

Dr. Watson tells me this term is also applied to a number of other plants, and he advised the omission of the three examples I have given.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT. Winter Aconite, *Eranthis hÿemalis*.

NIGGER-HEADS. Black Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra* (Forton).

NIGGERS. Hoary Plantain or Lamb's Tongue, *Plantago media* (Wellow).

NIGGER'S HEADS. Hoary Plantain, *Plantago media* (Alfington, Devon).

NIGHT BONNETS. Red-berried Bryony, *Bryonia dioica* (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

NIGHT CAPS. (1) Greater Bindweed, *Caly-stegia sepium*.

(2) The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*. See GRANNY'S NIGHTCAP (1).

NIGHTINGALE. Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (S.W. Wilts, Hants Border).

NIGHT-SHADE. A correspondent at Broad-winsor gives me this as a local name for the Periwinkle, *Vinca*. Dr. Watson thinks this is an error due to confusion.

NIGHT-SHIRTS. Greater Convolvulus, *Caly-stegia sepium* (Yeovil and Ilminster).

NIGHT VIOLET. Butterfly Orchis, *Habenaria virescens* (N.W. Wilts; Sarum Diocesan Gazette).

NIMBLE TAILOR. A well-known and prolific variety of field-pea (F. T. Elworthy).

NIP. Catmint; see NEP.

NIPPER-NUT. A school-girl at Sampford Arundel gives me this as a local name for the Tuberosas

Pea, *Lathyrus montanus*, the nut-like tuberous roots of which are nutritious and palatable, and are often eaten by children.

NIT CLICKERS. Several young people at Mells give me this as a local name for the Greater Convolvulus, *Calystegia sepium*.

NITS. Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Leigh-on-Mendip).

NOAH'S ARK. (1) In this district most generally applied to the Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

Other correspondents apply the name to

(2) Various species of *Campanula* (Camerton).

(3) The Lupin, *Lupinus* (Hatch Beauchamp).

(4) The Larkspur, *Delphinium* (Chetnole, Dorset).

(5) The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Winfrith).

NOBODY'S FLOWER. A correspondent at Salisbury gives me this as a local name for the Marigold, *Calendula officinalis*.

NOBS (or KNOBS). Apples (Thorne St. Margaret and Sampford Arundel).

NONE SO PRETTY. (1) Virginian Stock, *Malcolmia maritima*.

(2) London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

NONESUCH. The cultivated Scarlet Lychnis, *Lychnis chalconica*. See FLOWER OF BRISTOWE.

NON-SUCH. (1) A general name for Black Medick, *Medicago lupulina*. Mr. F. T. Elworthy said: "A kind of green fodder, but I am unable to identify it clearly. I have heard 'Lucerne' (*Medicago sativa*) so named, but Prior gives *Medicago lupulina*, and Britten accepts his authority."

(2) Also a variety of table apple.

NOON PEEPERS. A correspondent at Breamore (Wilts) gives me this as a local name for the Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. See TWELVE O'CLOCKS.

NOON-TIDE. Yellow Goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratense* (Brompton Regis and Evershot). More often called JACK (or JOHN)-GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON.

NOSE-BLEED (1). Common Yarrow or Milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*, so called because "the leaves being put into the nose do cause it to bleed" (Gerarde, *Herball*, p.915).

(2) A correspondent at Thorncombe gives it as a local name for the Hemlock, *Conium maculatum*.

NOSE-SMART. The Nasturtium (Compton, near Yeovil).

NOSE-TICKLER. The Nasturtium (Stratton-on-the-Fosse).

NOSE-TWITCHER. The Nasturtium (Dorset).

NUFFIN-IDOLS. A N.W. Wilts corruption of LOVE-IN-IDLENESS; the Wild Pansy, *Viola arvensis*.

NUMPER NELL. Mr. Edward Vivian (Trowbridge) gives me this as a local name for an old-fashioned, if not obsolete, variety of apple, growing to a large size.

NUMPINOLE. The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (N.W. Wilts). Mr. C. T. Onions writes "No doubt due to progressive corruption of Pimpernel, through some form like *pimpernowl*, which is apparently a Yorkshire form."

NUN OF THE FIELDS. This is the French name for a white variety of the Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*. It has been sent me by several correspondents as a local name for the Harebell, without reference to colour, but if the name is used in this district at all I imagine it has been taken from the French.

NUTMEG GRATER. A Martock lady gives me this as a local name for a variety of the scented Geranium.

OAK. The Rev. Hilderic Friend says he has been astonished to find how frequently the Maple, *Acer campestre*, is called "Oak" in Devonshire. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that DOG OAK is a common name for *Acer campestre*, which I find is also called "Oak" in West Somerset.

OAK-FERN. This is the general English name for *Phegopteris Dryopteris*, but in many parts of Somerset it is applied to the common Bracken, *Pteris aquilina*, for the reason that if the stalk is cut across near the root there are dark markings on the section, which strongly resemble a very symmetrical oak tree.

OAK MACEYS. Acorns (Wellington district).

OAK NUTS. Acorns (Draycott).

OAKY-MARBLES. Dry gall-nuts of oak, frequently used by children as substitutes for stone marbles.

OAT-GRASS. Narrow-leaved perennial Oat, *Avena pratensis* (West Somerset). This local name for this grass is given by the Rev. R. P. Murray, and has been sent me by several correspondents in West Somerset, but Dr. Watson writes me that he has never seen *Avena pratensis* in that part of the county, and there is only one record for it, and even that is a doubtful one. He says *Trisetum flavescens* and *Arrhenatherum elatius*, which might be confused with it, are common.

OIL-SEED PLANT. Mr. T. W. Cowan gives me this as a popular name for Gold of Pleasure, *Camelina sativa*. Sometimes called FALSE FLAX.

OLD GRANNY'S SLIPPER SLOPPERS. Meadow Vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis* (East Dorset).

OLD LADY'S BONNET. The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (an Ilminster school-girl).

OLD LADY'S LACE. Wild Parsley or Chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris* (Yeovil). See MY LADY'S LACE.

OLD LADY'S NIGHT-CAP. The Canterbury Bell, *Campanula media* (Aller).

OLD LADY'S SMOCKS. Greater Convolvulus or Hedge Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium* (Zeals Wilts).

OLD MAID. The Wall-flower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri* (Bishopswood).

OLD MAID'S BASKET. The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Glastonbury).

OLD MAID'S FLOWER. The Pansy, *Viola tricolor* (South Petherton and Stalbridge).

OLD MAID'S LAST FRIEND. The Pansy, as above (Axminster).

OLD MAID'S SCENT. A school-boy at West Coker gives me this as a local name for the "Wild Pyrethrum," by which is almost certainly meant the Feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*.

OLD MAN. (1) A general name throughout the district for the Southernwood or Boy's-love, *Artemisia Abrotanum*.

(2) Several correspondents in the Stockland and Kilton district give it as being used in that neighbourhood for the Rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

(3) The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (S.W. Wilts).

(4) In some places this name is given to the Wild Clematis or Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*, more often called in this district OLD MAN'S BEARD.

OLD MAN'S BACCY. A correspondent at East Harptree gives me this as a local name for Dock leaves, but it appears to me more appropriate to Burdock or Coltsfoot.

OLD MAN'S BEARD. (1) A name given throughout the greater part of Somerset and Dorset, as well as other parts, to the Wild Clematis or Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*, on account of the long feathery awns which follow the flowers and remain on the rambling stems for months. Mr. Elworthy said he had never heard the Clematis so called in West Somerset.

(2) The Cornfield Horse-tail, *Equisetum arvense* (West Somerset); called also in the same district MARE'S-TAIL and JOINTWEED.

(3) A fairly general name for the bushy bedeguar or "Robin's Pincushion," frequently found on the Dog-rose.

(4) Southernwood or Boy's-love, *Artemisia Abrotanum* (Dorset and Wilts).

(5) A number of young people at Thorne St. Margaret give me this as a local name for "Water-grass." Probably either *Phalaris arundinacea* or *Phragmites communis* when in seed.

(7) One of the many popular names for *Saxifraga sarmentosa*. See AARON'S BEARD (2).

(6) Meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria* (a school-girl at Otterhampton).

(8) See GRANDFATHER'S BEARD (4).

OLD MAN'S BREAD AND CHEESE. Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* (Ubley). See BREAD AND CHEESE (2).

OLD MAN'S BUTTONS. (1) The Marsh Mari-gold, *Caltha palustris* (South and East Somerset and Dorset).

(2) Applied also to several species of Butter-cup, *Ranunculus*.

(3) Burrs of the Burdock, *Arctium minus* (Membury, Devon).

OLD MAN'S CLOCK. Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (Stour Provost, Dorset).

OLD MAN'S FACE. (1) The Pansy, *Viola tricolor*.

(2) The Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus* (Stockland, Devon).

OLD MAN'S FLANNEL. Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

OLD MAN'S FLOWERS. A correspondent at Barrington gives me this as a local name for flowers something like the Eltrot, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, having long, hollow, hairy stems, and growing with buttercups.

OLD MAN'S FRIEND. Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (a school-girl at Muchelney).

OLD MAN'S GLASS EYE. Scarlet Pimpernel, as above (Staple Fitzpaine).

OLD MAN'S HAT. The Garden Lily (a school-girl at Otterhampton).

OLD MAN'S LOOKING-GLASS. A number of young people at Paulton give me this as a local name for the Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*; no doubt through confusion with OLD (OR POOR) MAN'S WEATHER-GLASS.

OLD MAN'S NIGHT-CAP. (1) Greater Convolvulus or Hedge Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium*.

(2) Lesser Convolvulus or Field Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

OLD MAN'S PEPPER. (1) Common Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*.

(2) Several young people at Evershot give me this as a local name for the Salad Burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba*.

OLD MAN'S PEPPER-BOX. Sneeze-wort Yarrow, *Achillea Ptarmica* (Wambrook).

OLD MAN'S PULPIT. Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (Combe St. Nicholas).

OLD MAN'S SHIRTS. Greater Convolvulus, *Calystegia sepium* (Yetminster).

OLD MAN'S SNUFF-BOX. A puffball fungus, *Lycoperdon*. See DEVIL'S SNUFF-BOX.

OLD MAN'S WEATHER-GLASS. A fairly general name throughout the district for the Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.

OLD MAN'S WHISKERS. Several correspondents in the Ilminster district give me this as a local name for the Wood Horsetail, but as this plant, *Equisetum sylvaticum*, is very rare in the county I imagine there is some confusion of the species. Dr. Downes suggests the plant intended is *E. maximum*.

OLD MEN'S BEARD. Same as OLD MAN'S BEARD (2).

OLD MEN'S BUTTONS. Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

OLD MEN'S MATCHES. A correspondent at Coombe Bissett (Wilts) gives me this as a local name for the "Scarlet Cup lichen," *Cladonia coccifera*.

OLD MEN'S TROUSERS. A correspondent at Pawlett gives me this as a local name for the Iris.

OLD MOTHER THYME. Wild Thyme (Dunster). See MOTHER THYME.

OLD ROCK. A corruption of OLD ROT (which see), sent me from Pawlett and other places.

OLD ROOT or OLD ROT. Rev. Wm. Barnes gives this as the Somerset form of ELTROT, which he defines as "The stalk and umbel of the Wild Parsley." But ELTROT is the usual name in East Somerset for the Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.

OLD ROT. A number of correspondents in the northern part of Somerset give me this as a local name for the Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*. Probably another form of ELTROT, which see.

OLD SOW. The Wilts Glossary gives this as being used rarely in N. and S.W. Wilts for *Melilotus cœrulea*, from its peculiar odour. It is not easy to understand this, as Mr. T. W. Cowan points out the common name of *Melilotus cœrulea* is Sweet Trefoil, for which OLD SOW is hardly appropriate.

OLD UNCLE HARRY. Mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris* (Winsham).

OLD WOMAN'S BONNET. (1) The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*. More often called GRANNY'S BONNET.

(2) Greater Convolvulus or Hedge Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium* (Martock and East Devon).

(3) Canterbury Bells, *Campanula media* (Chewton Mendip).

(4) Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris* (Winsham).

(5) Water Avena, *Geum rivale* (Mere, Wilts).

OLD WOMAN'S EYE. The Periwinkle, *Vinca* (Fontmell Parva, Dorset).

OLD WOMAN'S NEEDLE-WORK. Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber* (Taunton). See LADY'S NEEDLEWORK (1).

OLD WOMAN'S NIGHT-CAP. (1) Greater Convolvulus, *Calystegia sepium*.

(2) The Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus* (Brompton Regis).

(3) Canterbury Bells, *Campanula media* (Aller).

(4) A school-girl at Buckland St. Mary gives it as a local name for the Deadly Nightshade, which I have no doubt is an error for the Woody Nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*. See GRANNY'S NIGHTCAP (7).

(5) The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (East Devon).

OLD WOMAN'S PENNY. Honesty or Lunary, *Lunaria biennis* (a correspondent at Wincanton).

OLD WOMAN'S PETTICOATS. The Poppy, *Papaver Rhoeas* (Long Sutton).

OLD WOMAN'S PIN-CUSHION. The Spotted Orchis, *Orchis maculata* (S. W. Wilts).

OLD WOMAN'S PURSE. The Calceolaria.

OLD WOMAN'S TOE-NAILS. Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Axminster).

OLD WOMAN THREADING HER NEEDLE. The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (East Somerset).

OLIVER CROMWELL'S CREEPING COMPANION. A name given me by a Yeovil gardener for the small spreading plant *Helxine Solierolii*, which Dr. Watson tells me is sometimes called (in error) Artillery-plant, and which Dr. R. C. Knight tells me is also called Australian Moss. See MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

OLLER. The Alder, *Alnus rotundifolia*.

ONE BERRY. An old country name for the Herb Paris, *Paris quadrifolia*.

ONE I EAT. A gentleman living in Yeovil gives me this as a popular name for the Strawberry Tree, *Arbutus Unedo*. Obviously a translation of the specific name *Unedo*.

ONE O'CLOCK. (1) A very common name throughout the district for the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

(2) The Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*.

(3) The Yellow Goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratense* (Bradford-on-Tone).

(4) The Cot's-foot, *Tussilago Farfara* (Lydford-on-the-Fosse).

(5) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Membury, Devon).

ONE O'CLOCK, TWO O'CLOCK. Seed-head of Dandelion (Clapton-in-Gordano).

ONE, TWO, THREE. Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (Wambrook). No doubt from counting the number of puffs required to blow away all the seeds.

ONION COUCH. Dr. Watson writes:—"This is a name given at Staplegrove to a kind of grass with little underground bulbs. I have not yet had the grass brought for examination, but it may be a form of *Arrhenatherum elatius* or *Phleum pratense*."

ONION FLOWER. The Broad-leaved Garlic, *Allium ursinum*.

ONION STINKERS. Broad-leaved Garlic, as above (a school-boy at Evercreech).

OPEN AND SHUT. The Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum* (Martin, Wilts).

OPEN-ASS. A common name throughout the district for the Medlar, *Mespilus germanica*. Mr. Elworthy says: "The common and usual name among the working-class, and it appears to be a survival, not perhaps of the fittest according to modern taste, but of a very early period."

OPEN-EYE. Common Daisy, *Bellis perennis* (Dowlish Wake).

OPEN JAWS. The Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus* (Camerton).

OPEN MOUTHS. Snapdragon, as above (Long Sutton).

OPEN STAR. The Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (school-children at Paulton). See LITTLE OPEN STAR.

ORANGE BLOSSOM. (1) Same as MOCK ORANGE.

(2) A school-girl at Ilminster gives me this as a local name for the Lesser St. John's Wort (?).

ORGAN, ORGIN, or ORGANY. (1) Penny-royal, *Mentha Pulegium*. Mr. Elworthy says: "Usual name of this herb, which is much grown as a flavouring. The name Penny-royal is unknown. It is chopped small and put into a mess called 'Tea kettle broth,' which is also often called 'ORGAN BROTH.'" Rev. H. Friend

says : " It is perhaps as well here to observe that though Origane, Orgaine, Organy, or Organ, as the word is variously spelt and pronounced, comes from the classical languages (Lat. *origanum*) and refers to the plant Marjoram, yet in Devonshire, where the people speak of Organs, Organtea, Organ-broth, they mean Penny-royal. Mrs. Palmer, in " Devonshire Courtship," says " I'd make it treason to drink ort but *organ* tey."

(2) Marjoram, *Origanum vulgare*.

ORL. The late G. P. R. Pulman gives this a local name in the Crewkerne and Axminster district for the Alder, *Alnus rotundifolia*.

OSTRICH PLUMES. A school-girl at Dunster gives me this as a local name for the Aster. Mr. W. S. Price tells me it is a gardener's name for a special variety of Aster.

OUR LADY'S BASIN. An old country name for the Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris*, from the way in which the leaves unite round the stem to form basins, which are generally found to contain water and drowned insects, on which the plant feeds.

OUR LADY'S CANDLE. The Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

OUR LADY'S FLANNEL. The Great Mullein, as above.

OUR LADY'S HEART. One of the many popular names for *Dicentra spectabilis* (Martock). Often called BLEEDING HEART, LOCKS AND KEYS, LADY'S LOCKET, CHINAMAN'S BREECHES, LYRE FLOWER, &c.

OUR LADY'S NIGHT-CAP. The Greater Convolvulus, *Calystegia sepium*.

OUR LADY'S SMOCK. The Greater Convolvulus, as above.

OUR LADY'S THIMBLE. The Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*. See LADY'S THIMBLE (2).

OWLER. Miss Audrey Vivian (Trowbridge) gives me this as a local name for the Poplar or Aspen. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me the name is quite common in the North for the Alder tree.

OWLS' EYES. A correspondent at Bradford-on-Tone gives me this as a local name for the Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*, more often called POOR MAN'S WEATHER-GLASS. In Herts it is known as " Adder's Eyes."

OYSTERS. (1) Rev. Hilderic Friend says fircones are known by this name in Devon, because the scales with the seeds nearly enough resemble oyster-shells to suggest the name.

(2) Lilac blossom, *Syringa vulgaris*, is called " Oysters " in the neighbourhood of South Molton.

(3) From several parts of Wilts, Dorset, and West Somerset this is sent me as a local name for the Aster; no doubt a corruption.

PAIGLE. The Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

PAINT BRUSHES. (1) The Periwinkle, *Vinca* (School children at Horton and Hatch Beauchamp).

(2) Fruits of the Goat's beard, *Tragopogon pratense* (Curry Mallet).

(3) The Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra* (East Devon).

(4) The Creeping Spike-rush, *Eleocharis palustris* (Charlton All Saints, Wilts).

PAINTED LADIES. Pink and White Sweet Peas (Wilts).

PAINTED LADY. (1) London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa* (a school-girl at Oake). See PRETTY LADY.

(2) The Striped Crane's-bill, *Geranium versicolor* (Devon). This is an escape from gardens, found in several districts in West Somerset.

PALM. (1) This name was given by our rustics to almost any species of Willow or Sallow, *Salix*, when bearing catkins, which were formerly gathered by them and used as "Palm" on Palm Sunday.

(2) In addition the late G. P. R. Pulman gives it as being applied to the catkins of the Hazel, *Corylus Avellana*, in the Crewkerne and Axminster district, and the Rev. H. Friend as being applied to the Yew, *Taxus baccata* in Devon.

PALMER. A North Dorset form of the name Palm, applied to the Sallow (Leigh).

PALSY-WORT. An old country name for the Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

PANCAKE-PLANT. Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* (Stalbridge and East Devon). See PANS AND CAKES.

PANS AND CAKES.

PANCAKES. The Wall Pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus-Veneris*, from the shape of its leaves.

PANE. His Honour J. S. Udal gives this as a Dorset name for the Parsnip.

PANS AND CAKES. A school-girl at Queen Camel gives this as a local name for the Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*. See PANCAKE-PLANT.

PAPER BEECH. Common Birch, *Betula alba* (N.W. Wilts).

PARACHUTES. (1) A name applied in many parts of the district to the seeds of the Thistle or Dandelion on account of the parachute-like pappus which is attached to them.

(2) The Periwinkle, *Vinca* (Camerton).

(3) Canterbury Bells, *Campanula media* (Furley).

PARADISE LILY. A school-girl at Draycott gives me this as a local name for the Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*.

PARADISE PLANT. Common Mezereon, *Daphne Mezereum*. Rev. H. N. Ellacombe, rector of Bitton, said (1869) "the usual name for the shrub in these parts is the 'Paradise Plant.'"

PARASOLS. (1) Lesser Convolvulus or Field Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

(2) The Salad Burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba* (Little Langford, Wilts).

PARK LEAVES. Common Tutsan, *Hypericum Androsæmum*. Dr. Prior thinks this, as well as its French synonym *parcœur* (= by heart) are no doubt corruptions, with reference perhaps to its *perked* (or prickled) leaves.

PARROT'S BEAK (or BILL). A popular English name for a New Zealand plant, *Clianthus puniceus*; so called from its curved upper petal.

PARSLEY FERN. (1) The general English name for the fern *Cryptogramme crispa*, which Dr. Watson tells me does not occur in Somerset, but is found in N. Devon. It was found near Simonsbath in 1872, but is probably extinct there now.

(2) The Tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*, from the resemblance of its leaves to parsley.

PARSON AND CLERK. The Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*. More often called PARSON IN THE PULPIT.

PARSON IN THE PULPIT. (1) A common name throughout the district for the Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

(2) The Rev. H. Friend says the name is also given to the Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

(3) A correspondent at Plush (Dorset) gives it as a local name for the Polyanthus.

PASMENT. Parsnip (G. P. R. Pulman). See PASSMENT.

PASMET. Parsnip (Wilts).

PA'SON IN THE PULPIT. See PARSON.

PASQUE-FLOWER. A name popularly given to almost any species of *Anemone* blossoming about Easter, but more particularly to the Dane-flower, *A. Pulsatilla*, of which this is the general English name.

PASSMENT. Mr. F. T. Elworthy gives this as a very common corruption of Parsnip in West Somerset. See PASMENT.

PASSION FLOWER. (1) The general English name for the Brazilian plant, *Passiflora cærulea*, said to have been first found by Jesuit missionaries. The whole plant was emblematical to them, and was thus explained:—"The leaves represented the spear which pierced our Saviour's side; the tendrils, the cords which bound His hands, or the stripes with which He was scourged; the ten petals, the ten apostles who deserted Him; the pillar in the

centre of the flower, the cross or the pillar to which He was bound ; the stamens, the hammers ; the styles, the nails ; the inner circle around the central pillar, the crown of thorns ; the radius round it, the nimbus of glory ; the white in the flower is an emblem of purity ; the blue, a type of Heaven."

(2) Miss Ella Ford (Melplash) gives this as a local name for the Anemone. See PASQUE-FLOWER.

PATIENCE. (1) Monk's Rhubarb, *Rumex alpinus*. See GARDEN PATIENCE.

(2) The Patience Dock, *Rumex Patientia*, so called from the slowness of its operation as a medicine.

Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that this name is probably derived from the French *lapace* (Latin, *lapathium*) = sorrel ; misunderstood as *la patience*. He quotes from Cotgrave, who gives *Lapace*, as a name for "the ordinary or sharp-pointed dock," and *Lapas* or *Patience* for "Monk's Rhewbarb."

PATTENS AND CLOGS. (1) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

(2) Less frequently, the Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

PATTY CAREY. A Wiltshire corruption of the name *Hepatica*.

PAUL'S BETONY. Miss Ella Ford (Melplash) gives me this as a local name for the Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamaedrys* ; this is apparently due to confusion with the Common Speedwell, *V. officinalis*, to which the name was formerly applied.

PEACE AND PLENTY.—Miss Masey, of Taunton, gives me this as a Somerset name for the London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*. The compilers of the Wiltshire Glossary give it as being applied in S.W. Wilts to a "kind of small double white garden Saxifrage."

PEACH BELLS. The Peach-leaved Bell-flower, *Campanula persicifolia* (Rev. H. Friend).

PEAGLES. A form of the name PAIGLES, used in many parts of Somerset and Dorset for the Cowslip, *Primula veris*.

PEA THATCHES. Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Wells).

PECKSINS. Dr. R. C. Knight writes :—"The few apples left in an orchard after the picking is completed. It is used in two ways :—(i) Ther's a vew PECKSINS left. (ii) Oh ! lef' they vur PECKSINS. I feel convinced that the derivation of this word is to be found in this latter rendering = 'Leave them for the pixies,' which would be only a particular case of the very general belief of other days that the pixies must be provided for." See PIXY HOARDING and PIXY-WORD.

PEDLAR'S BASKET. The Ivy-leaved Toadflax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*.

PEE-ABED. The Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*. See **PISS-ABED**.

PEEP O' DAY. A Martock lady gives me this as a local name for an early Spring flower, yellow and white, having smooth leaves.

PEG-WOOD. The Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus* (Stockland, Devon). See **SKIVER TIMBER**.

PELLA MOUNTAIN. An old English name for the Wild Thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*.

PENNIES AND HALF-PENNIES. (1) Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (Shoscombe).

(2) A school-boy at Bradford-on-Tone gives me this as a local name for the Moneywort, *Lysimachia Nummularia*.

PENNY FLOWER. The Wall Pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus-Veneris*.

PENNY GRASS. Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

PENNY HATS AND PENNY LEAF are both Devonshire names for the Wall Pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus-Veneris*.

PENNY PIES. A fairly general name throughout the district for the Wall Pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus-Veneris*.

PENNY RATTLE. Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (Tatworth).

PENNY WINKLE OR PENNY WINKS. A common corruption of Periwinkle.

PENNY-WORT. (1) The Wall Pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus-Veneris*, from the shape of its leaves.

(2) The Common White-rot, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, sometimes called **MARSH PENNYWORT**.

PEPPER BOX. Mr. F. W. Mathews, of Bradford-on-Tone, gives me this as a local name for the Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

PEPPER BOXES. Common Red Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas* (Hatch Beauchamp); no doubt from the way in which the ripe seeds are shaken out from capsule.

PEPPER POTS. Puff-balls; any fungus of the genus, *Lycoperdon* (Sexey's School). More generally called **SNUFF-BOXES**.

PERIWINKLE. A correspondent at Charmouth gives me this as a local name for the Blue-bell, *Scilla non-scripta*.

PETER'S PENCE. Honesty or Lunary, *Lunaria biennis* (Bloxworth, Dorset).

PEWTERWORT. Miss Audy Vivian, of Trowbridge, gives me this as a local name for the Horse-tail. I find that both this name and that of SCOURING-RUSH were formerly given to any species of *Equisetum*, but particularly to *E. hyemale* (the Rough Horse-tail), owing to their being much used for polishing pewter dishes and scrubbing wood. The stems contain silica.

PHEASANT'S EYE (1). The general English name for the genus *Adonis*.

(2) In West Somerset, the Evergreen Alkanet, *Anchusa sempervirens*. Often called also WATER FORGET-ME-NOT.

(3) The "Pheasant's Eye" Narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*.

(4) The garden Pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.

(5) A correspondent at Ubley gives this as a local name for the Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.

PICK. The fruit of the Sloe, *Prunus insititia* (Wilts).

PICK-POCKET. A name applied to a large number of different plants, but most commonly throughout this district to

(1) The Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*. It has been suggested that "pick" is a corruption of "pix" or "pixie," but Mr. Jas. Britten writes me "Oh no!! it relates to a well-known 'game' or see below" for another suggestion under PICK-PURSE. See also a note under MONEY-BAGS.

(2) Several correspondents give this as a local name for the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*, and the Rev. H. Friend suggests that in Somerset the name is frequently given to this plant.

(3) From all parts of the district I have had sent me the names of different members of the Parsley family to which this name is given. It appears to be applied almost indiscriminately to plants of this class.

(4) The Hemlock, *Conium maculatum* (Watchet and Martock).

(5) Garlic Treacle-mustard or Jack-by-the-Hedge, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (East Devon).

(6) Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria* (Sexey's School).

(7) The Schoolmaster at Batcombe gives me this (and BIRD'S-EYE) as a local name for Buxbaum's Speedwell, *Veronica Tournefortii*; no doubt applied also to the Germander Speedwell, *V. Chamædrys*.

(8) Yellow Stone-crop, *Sedum acre* (Kimmeridge, Dorset).

PICK-PURSE. The Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*. Dr. Prior says: "From its robbing the farmer by stealing the goodness of his land." See PICK-POCKET (1).

PIE CRESS. Marshwort, *Apium nodiflorum* (Devon). See PIGS' CRESS (2).

PIE DISHES. A correspondent at Charmouth gives me this as a local name for the "Ice Plant," by which I presume is intended some species of *Mesembryanthemum*.

PIERCE-SNOW. The Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis* (Stalbridge). See SNOW-PIERCER.

PIFFERIDGE BUSH. A lady at Compton (near Yeovil) gives me this as a local name for the Barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*.

PIG ALES or PIG ALLS. The fruit of the Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna*.

PIG BERRIES. The fruit of the Hawthorn, as above (East Somerset and Wilts).

PIG DAISY. Common Fleabane, *Pulicaria dysenterica* (Leigh, Dorset).

PIG DOCK. Fool's Parsley, *Æthusa Cynapium* (Durstun).

PIGEONS. The winged fruit of the Sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus* (Sexey's School).

PIGEON'S FOOT. A Bridgwater schoolmistress gives me this as a local name for the *Ranunculus*. Mr. T. W. Cowan writes me: "*Geranium columbarium* is the name for Pigeon's-foot. *Crowfoot* is a common name for many species of *Ranunculus*." But I gather from Mr. F. W. Mathews that in West Somerset the name Pigeon's-foot is sometimes applied to the Upright Meadow Crowfoot, *Ranunculus acris*.

PIGGLES. Another (but much less common) form of PAIGLES, which see.

PIGGY-WIGGY. The Snap-dragon, *Antirrhinum majus* (Litton).

PIG-LILIES. Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (Sampford Arundel).

PIG NUT. The Earth Nut or Hog Nut, *Conopodium majus*.

PIG O' THE WALL. The Snap-dragon, *Antirrhinum majus* (Bruton).

PIGS' AILES. See PIG ALES.

PIGS' BERRIES. See PIG BERRIES.

PIGS' BUBBLE. A common name in West Somerset and East Devon for the Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.

PIGS' CHOPS. (1) A fairly common name for the Snap-dragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

(2) The Yellow Toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris* (Mid-Somerset).

PIGS' COLE. Cow-parsnip or Hogweed, *Heracleum Sphondylium* (Devon).

PIGS' CRESS. (1) Stinking Chamomile or Mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula* (Winsham).

(2) Several young people at Stockland (Devon) give me this as a local name for "Brook-lime," but in view of the confusion to which reference is made under that heading I cannot pretend to identify the plant. Dr. Watson writes me: "Brooklime, Marshwort, and Water-cress are often associated. The reference is probably to Marshwort, *Apium nodiflorum*, which is sometimes called PIE-CRESS in Devon, because it is pried with Water-cress.

(3) The Nipplewort, *Lapsana communis* (A school-boy at Evershot).

PIGS' DAISIES. The Stinking Chamomile, *Anthemis Cotula* (North Dorset).

PIGS' EARS. *Sedum acre* and other species of Stonecrop; on account of the thick fleshy spikes which serve for leaves.

PIGS' FLOP. Cow-parsnip or Hog-weed, *Heracleum Sphondylium* (East Devon). See PIGS' BUBBLES.

PIGS' FLOWER. The Stinking Chamomile, *Anthemis Cotula* (North Dorset).

PIGS' FOOD. Cow-parsnip or Hog-weed, *Heracleum Sphondylium* (Dorset).

PIGS' HALES, HAWS, HEELS, HELLS, or ISLES. The fruit of the Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna*.

PIGS' MOUTHS. (1) The Snap-dragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

(2) Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

PIGS' NUTS. (1) The Common Earth-nut or Hog-nut, *Conopodium majus*, for which pigs are fond of grubbing.

(2) The Horse Chestnut, *Æsculus Hippocastanum* (East Somerset).

(3) Acorns (Martock).

PIGS' PARSLEY. (1) This name is applied somewhat loosely to various members of the Parsley family, but most commonly to the Upright Hedge Parsley, *Caucalis Anthriscus*.

(2) In Dorset the name is sometimes given to the Wild Carrot, *Daucus Carota*.

PIGS' PARSNIP. Cow-parsnip or Hog-weed, *Heracleum Sphondylium* (West Somerset).

PIGS' PEARS. Fruit of the Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna* (Stogursey). See PIGSY and PIXIE PEARS.

PIGS' RHUBARB. Greater Burdock, *Arctium majus* (Hammoon, Dorset). Dr. Watson writes: "Is not this more likely to be the Butterburr, *Petasites ovatus*, which is often called, or rather mis-called, "Wild Rhubarb." The plant mentioned, *Arctium majus*, is not likely to be differentiated by your correspondent from *A. minus*, and is very much rarer."

PIGS' SNOUTS. The Snap-dragon, *Antirrhinum majus* (Chilton Polden).

PIGSY PEARS. Fruit of the Hawthorn (Kilton and Pawlett district). See **PIGS' PEARS** and **PIXY PEARS**.

PIG-WEED. (1) White Goosefoot, *Chenopodium album* (Allerford).

(2) The Comfrey, *Symphytum officinale* (N.W. Wilts).

PILEWORT. A very general name for the Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*, from an old belief, based on the doctrine of signatures, that a decoction prepared from this plant would cure hæmorrhoids.

PIMROSE. A very common mis-pronunciation of Primrose, throughout a great part of the district.

PINCH ME TIGHT. A school-girl at Dunster gives me this as a local name for the Orchis (? *Orchis mascula*).

PINCUSHION. A name given to a number of different plants, but most generally throughout this district to

(1) The Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*, and

(2) The Garden Scabious, *S. atropurpurea*, the white stamens of which have much the appearance of the heads of pins sticking out of a velvety cushion.

(3) The Devil's-bit Scabious, *S. Succisa* (Bradford-on-Tone).

(4) The Sea-pink or Thrift, *Statice maritima*.

(5) The Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris* (Shoscombe).

(6) A school-girl at South Petherton gives it as a local name for the Anemone.

(7) Pink Persicaria, *Polygonum Persicaria* (a school-boy at Evercreech).

(8) The Double Red Daisy (several school-girls at Paulton).

(9) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Dorset).

(10) The Kidney Vetch, *Anthyllis Vulneraria* (S.W. Wilts).

(11) Yellow Fumitory, *Corydalis lutea* (Devon).

PINCUSHION FLOWER. The Scabious. See **PINCUSHION** (1) and (2).

PINEY. A mis-pronunciation of Peony, common throughout the district.

PINK AND WHITE SILK. Half-a-dozen Paulton school-girls give me this as a local name for Apple blossom, *Pyrus Malus*.

PINK BEAUTY. Sweet William, *Dianthus barbatus* (many school-children at Wembdon and Axbridge).

PINK BIRD'S-EYE. Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (a school-girl at Lottisham).

PINKIES. Red Clover, *Trifolium pratense* (Leigh, Dorset).

PINK MORE. A rough kind of grass in the meadows which cattle refuse; probably some kind of *Carex* (Wilts Glossary).

PINK PINAFORES. The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Stoke Abbott, Dorset). Compare **DOLLY'S APRON** and **PRINT PINAFORE**.

PINK WEED. Common Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare* (Leigh, Dorset).

PINS AND NEEDLES. (1) Various species of Thistle.

(2) Common Furze, *Ulex europæus* (East Harptre).

(3) Fruit of Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris* (Curry Mallet).

(4) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Shoscombe).

(5) Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis* (Bradford-on-Tone).

(6) London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa* (Stalbridge).

PINS' HEADS. Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber* (Stoke-under-Ham).

PIPES. Acorns (Hatch Beauchamp). No doubt in consequence of the cups with stalks attached being used as imitation pipes.

PIPE-TREE. Correspondents in Dorset and Devon send me this name for the Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris*.

PIPLAR. A mis-pronunciation of Poplar, at one time very frequently heard in Somerset.

PIPSY PEARS (= PIXY PEARS). In the Watchet district applied to both Hips and Haws, *i.e.*, the fruits of the Wild Rose and of the Hawthorn. Several correspondents in the Bridgwater district give it as a local name for the latter only.

PISS-A-BED. A very general name for the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*. The plant is said to have a name equivalent to this in every language in Europe. Also in most languages a popular name meaning "lion's tooth." Our English name Dandelion is a corruption of the French *dent de lion*. See **MESS-A-BED**.

PITCHER. A Willow Plant (Rev. Wm. Barnes). Mr. T. W. Cowan says "a pollard willow."

PIXIES. Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Devon). In some parts of that county the children believe they will be pixy-led if they gather this flower.

PIXY HOARDINGS. The small apples left on the trees after the "heard fruit" has been

gathered. Some apples are sure to be overlooked in the picking, but these must be left untouched, for ill-luck would surely follow any person who was so greedy as to leave no fruit at all for the pixies or fairies. Many old-fashioned folk in West Somerset make a point of leaving a few apples on every tree in the orchard for the "little folk." See PECKSINS.

PIXY PEARS. Applied to both Hips and Haws. See PIPSY PEARS.

PIXY RINGS. The green rings so often seen in pastures are supposed to be pixy rings, round which the little people dance on moonlight nights. See FAIRY RINGS.

PIXY STOOLS. Toad-stools.

PIXY'S UMBRELLAS. Toad-stools.

PIXY WORD. A West Somerset form of Pixy-board. See PIXY HOARDINGS.

PLENTY. Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre* (Melplash, Dorset).

PLOUGHMAN'S WEATHER-GLASS. Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (S.W. Wilts). More generally called POOR MAN'S (or SHEPHERD'S) WEATHER-GLASS.

PLUME FEATHERS. Pampas Grass, *Gynerium argenteum* (Sampford Arundel).

PLUM PUDDING. Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (A Crewkerne school-girl). See PUDDENS.

POISON BERRIES. Fruits of various plants, usually of a bright colour, such as

(1) Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

(2) Black Bryony, *Tamus communis*.

(3) Stinking Iris, *Iris foetidissima*.

(4) Mountain Ash, or Rowan, *Pyrus aucuparia*.

POISON DAISY. Stinking Chamomile or Mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula* (Yeovil).

POISON FINGERS. Wild Arum or Cuckoo pint, *Arum maculatum* (Dorchester).

POISON ROOT. Wild Arum, as above (N.W. Wilts).

POKERS. (1) The Great Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*; commonly called BULRUSH.

(2) Wild Arum or Cuckoo pint, *Arum maculatum* (North Petherton).

(3) Red Hot Poker, *Tritoma* or *Kniphofia*.

POKEWEED. Chickweed, *Stellaria media* (Compton, near Yeovil).

POLE REED. The Common Reed, *Phragmites communis* (West Somerset). These long stout reeds are sometimes used instead of laths for making ceilings. The local name may be a

corruption of Pool-reed, just as Bull-rush is said to be of Pool-rush.

POLICEMAN'S BUTTONS. The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

POLICEMAN'S HELMET. The Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus* (A Martock school-boy).

POLLARD FLOWERS. Common Lime or Linden, *Tilia vulgaris* (Stoke Abbot, Dorset).

POLLY ANDERS or ANDREWS. A play upon the name Polyanthus; in some parts of Somerset applied also to the Auricula.

POLLY BAKER. Several school children at Aller give me this as a local name for the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

POLLY NUT. The Sweet Chestnut, *Castanea vesca* (Queen Camel).

POLLY PODS. Honesty, *Lunaria biennis* (A school-girl at Little Toller, Dorset).

POND LILY. The Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus* (East Devon).

PONIES' TAILS. The Greater Plantain, *Plantago major* (Devon).

POOR HEADS. A number of school-children at Otterhampton give me this as a local name for the Reed. (? species.)

POOR JANE. (1) The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Sampford Arundel).

(2) The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (Thorne St. Margaret).

(3) The White Campion, *Lychnis alba* (Wellington district).

POOR JAN'S LEAF. The Houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. Rev. Hilderic Friend made enquiries with regard to this plant through the Western Antiquary, and received a reply from Edward Capern, who said that a lady, a native of Ashford, North Devon, informed him that she had often heard the Houseleek called "Poor Jan's Leaf." The people have great faith in the healing properties of the plant, whence its peculiar designation.

POOR MAN'S BACCY. Mr. F. W. Mathews tells me that the Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*, is often known by this name from its frequent use in the old countryman's pipe.

POOR MAN'S BEER. Common Hop, *Humulus Lupulus* (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

POOR MAN'S BRUSH. The Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris* (Furley).

POOR MAN'S FLANNEL. Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

POOR MAN'S FRIEND. Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba* (Yeovil), more often known in that part of the county as **OLD MAN'S BEARD**.

POOR MAN'S GERANIUM. One of the many names given to the pot-plant *Saxifraga sarmantosa*. See AARON'S BEARD (2).

POOR MAN'S ORCHID. (1) A name commonly applied to the Spanish Iris, but extended also to other species, both cultivated and wild.

(2) Flowers of the genus *Schizanthus*.

POOR MAN'S PARMACETTY. The Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*. Parmacetty is a corruption of the Latin *sperma ceti*, = whale's sperm, "the sovereignst remedy for bruises." The name is said to be a joke upon the Latin name *bursa*, = a purse, which to a poor man is always the best remedy for his bruises. See MONEY-BAGS.

POOR MAN'S PEPPER. (1) Salad Burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba* (Melplash, Dorset).

(2) Marsh Valerian, *Valeriana dioica* (Tisbury).

POOR MAN'S PURSE. Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris* (Watchet).

POOR MAN'S TOBACCO. Colt's-foot, *Tussilago Farfara* (South Petherton). Cf. POOR MAN'S BACCY.

POOR MAN'S WEATHER-GLASS. The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*, from its habit of closing its flowers before rain.

POOR OATS. Wild Oats, *Avena fatua* (West Somerset).

POOR ROBERT. The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (East Devon and Evershot).

POOR ROBIN. (1) The Herb Robert, as above.

(2) A Devonshire name for the Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*, commonly known in Somerset as ROBIN HOOD.

POP-BELL. The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Winsham).

POP-BLADDERS. The Foxglove, as above (Melplash, Dorset).

POP CORNS. The Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus* (Bradford-on-Tone).

POP DOCK. The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (West Somerset).

POPE'S HOOD (or ODE). An old English name for the Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

POP GUNS. (1) The Foxglove, as above.

(2) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Clapton-in-Gordano), more commonly called in this district SNAP-JACKS.

(3) The Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia* (Milborne Port).

(4) Seeds of the Plantain, *Plantago* (Bridgwater).

POP-JACK. Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Bridgwater). See SNAP-JACK.

POPPERS, POPPIES, or POPS. (1) The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, so called because children "pop" the flowers in the same way they would pop a blown-out paper bag. Dr. Downes tells me that the first of these names is given in the Herbal of Turner, Dean of Wells, in the 16th century.

(2) The Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia* (N.E. Somerset and S.W. Wilts). Also "popped" by children as described above.

(3) The Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (West Wilts).

POPPY DOCK. The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (West Somerset).

POPS. See POPPERS.

POP SHELLS. A number of school-children at Paulton give me this as a local name for the berries of the Ivy, *Hedera Helix*.

POPS UPS. A school-girl at Chardstock gives me this as a local name for the Crocus. (? The Meadow Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*, frequently called UPSTARTS.)

POSY. The garden Peony, from its size (Wilts Glossary).

POTASH. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me he formerly had a gardener from Devonshire who always called the Common Goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*, by this name.

POTATOES IN THE DISH. This name is sent me by two correspondents at Marshwood (near Charmouth), one of whom applies it to the Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, and the other to the Wood Spurge, *E. amygdaloides*.

POTS AND KETTLES. Fruit of the Box, *Buxus sempervirens* (Barford St. Martin, Wilts).

POVERTY. (1) The Rest Harrow, *Ononis repens*, from the fact that the plant grows on poor soil and the farmer who has a good crop of Rest Harrow will always remain poor.

(2) Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (Combe St. Nicholas). This plant is a partial parasite, and obtains some portion of its nourishment by fastening its suckers on the roots of grass and other plants growing near and robbing them of their sap.

POVERTY GRASS. A school-girl at Bishopswood gives me this as a local name for the Plantain.

POVERTY WEED. Yellow Rattle (Chard district). See POVERTY (2).

POWER-WORT. Several correspondents send me this as a name for the Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

PREACHER IN THE PULPIT. Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

PRETTY AND LITTLE. A Devonshire name for the Virginian Stock, *Malcolmia maritima*; more generally called **LITTLE AND PRETTY**.

PRETTY BETSY. A name given in many parts of Dorset to the Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber* (Dr. Watson).

PRETTY BETTY. London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa* (Beaminster).

PRETTY LADY. London Pride, as above (Trowbridge).

PRETTY NANCY. (1) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*. See **NANCY**.

(2) London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa* (Rodden, near Frome).

PRETTY WILLIE. Sweet William, *Dianthus barbatus* (Pawlett).

PRICKLY BEE-HIVES. The Common Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris* (A school-girl at Alington, Devon).

PRICKLY COATS. The Spear Plume Thistle, *Cnicus lanceolatus* (Leigh, Dorset).

PRICKLY GHOST. Common Furze, *Ulex europæus* (Leigh, Dorset). "Ghost" is a further corruption of *goss* = gorse.

PRICK MADAM. (1) An old country name for the Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; said to be a corruption of the French name, *Trique Madame*, for *Triacque à madame*, as it were "Lady's-treacle."

(2) A well-informed correspondent at Compton (near Yeovil) gives this as a local name for the Houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*, but if the name is so used in that district it would appear to be due to confusion with No. 1.

PRICK-WOOD. (1) The Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus*, in consequence of its wood being used for making skewers. Also for the same reason

(2) The Dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*.

PRIDE. A correspondent at Stalbridge gives me this as a local name for the Sunflower, *Helianthus annuus*.

PRIDE OF THE EVENING. Honeysuckle or Woodbine, *Lonicera Periclymenum* (Axminster and Uplyme district).

PRIDE OF THE MEADOW. Meadow-sweet, *Spiræa Ulmaria* (A school-girl at Oake), more often called **QUEEN OF THE MEADOW**.

PRIDE OF THE THAMES. This is sent me from several places in Somerset and Dorset as a name for the Flowering Rush, *Butomus umbellatus*.

PRIDE OF THE WOODS. The Wild Hyaciath or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta* (Camerton).

PRIEST AND PULPIT. A number of young people at Oakhill send this as a local name for

the Wild Arum; obviously a corruption of the following name.

PRIEST IN THE PULPIT. A fairly common name for the Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*, but less common than **PARSON IN THE PULPIT**.

PRIMPRINT. Privet, *Ligustrum vulgare* (Ever-shot).

PRIMROSE PEARLS. The White Narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*. This name is sent me from several districts, and particularly from Paulton. Mr. Edward Vivian (Trowbridge) writes: "In some localities it would be difficult to find a person knowing the Narcissus by any other name."

PRIMROSE PRUSHES. A correspondent of Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries in 1893 gave this as an old name at Hinton St. George for the White Narcissus, as above.

PRIMROSE SOLDIERS. Garden Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (N.W. Wilts).

PRINCE OF WALES' FEATHER. (1) The Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris* (Devon).

(2) Golden Feather, *Pyrethrum* (Muchelney).

(3) The Iris (Castle Cary).

(4) Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber* (Dorset).

PRINCE'S (or PRINCESS) FEATHER. (1) The Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris* (West Somerset and Devon).

(2) Love lies Bleeding, *Amaranthus* (several species).

(3) London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa* (Devon).

(4) The Silver-Weed, *Potentilla Anserina* (various parts of Somerset).

(5) Golden Feather, *Pyrethrum*.

(6) Pampas Grass, *Gynerium argenteum*.

PRINCESS' ROBE. The Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus* (Otterford).

PRINT PINAFORES. The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Marshwood, Charmouth). Cf. **PINK PINAFORES** and **DOLLY'S APRON**.

PRIPET. Mr. W. S. Price (Wellington) gives me this as a common local mispronunciation of Privet.

PROCESSION FLOWER. An old English name for the Common Milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris*. Mrs. Day gives it as a "North Petherton" name still. See **GANG-FLOWER**.

PROPELLERS. It is remarkable how generally this name and others of a similar character have been adopted within the past few years for the winged seeds of the Maple, Sycamore, &c. See **AEROPLANES**.

PUBLICANS AND SINNERS. A name sometimes given to Buttercups and Marsh Marigolds because they are often found growing together (Rev. H. Friend).

PUDDENS. Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (Ubley).

PUFF BALLS. (1) The general English name for fungi of the genus *Lycoperdon*.

(2) A name given by school-children in various parts of the district to the seed heads of the Dandelion, Thistle, &c.

PUFF CLOCKS. The Seed head of the Dandelion (Otterhampton). See above.

PUMPERNAL. The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (Stogursey).

PURPLE BERRIES. A number of young people at Paulton give me this as a local name for the berries of the Elder, *Sambucus nigra*.

PURPLE BUTTONS. Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis* (Winscombe).

PURPLE GRASS. An old country name for the Purple Loose-strife, *Lythrum Salicaria*.

PURPLE HYACINTH. Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula* (Chilton Cantelo). See note under BLOODY BONES.

PURSE-FLOWER. Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris* (Sampford Arundel).

PURSES. Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (Bradford-on-Tone). See MONEY-BAGS.

PUSSIES. Great Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia* (Mid-Somerset).

PUSS-TAIL. Meadow Fox-tail Grass, *Alopecurus pratensis* (High Ham).

PUSSY CATS. (1) Catkins of Willow, Sallow Hazel, &c.

(2) Several correspondents in Bridgwater and the district apply this name to various grasses—Couch-grass, Rye-grass, Wild Barley, Foxtail, and Timothy.

PUSSY CATS' TAILS. (1) Same as PUSSY CATS (1).

(2) Miss Ida M. Roper tells me that the Prickly Twig-rush, *Cladium Mariscus*, is known by this name at Shapwick (Somerset).

PUSSY FACE. The Pansy, both cultivated, *Viola tricolor*, and wild, *V. arvensis*.

PUSSY FOOT. White or Dutch Clover, *Trifolium repens* (Watchet).

PUSSY (or PUSSY'S) FUR. Catkins of Willow and Sallow (Wiveliscombe and Evercreech).

PUSSY PALM. Catkins of Willow and Sallow

PUSSY'S TAILS. (1) Catkins of Willow, Sallow Hazel, &c.

(2) Great Reed-mace or Cat's-tail, *Typha latifolia*; commonly called Bulrush (Muchelney).

PUSSY WILLOW. The Catkins of Willow and Sallow.

PUZZLE MONKEY. The Chilian Pine, *Araucaria imbricata*; more often called **MONKEY PUZZLE**, which see.

QUAKER GRASS OR QUAKERS. Quaking Grass, *Briza media*.

QUARANTINE, QUARENDEEN, OR QUARRENER. A deep red early kind of apple; a common favourite in Somerset and Devon.

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE. Wild Beaked Parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris* (Dorset). See **MY LADY'S LACE**.

QUEEN ANNE'S NEEDLE-WORK. Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber* (Bruton). See **LADY'S NEEDLE-WORK** (1).

QUEEN ANNE'S PLUMES. Pampas Grass, *Gyncrium argenteum* (Maunsel).

QUEEN ELIZABETH IN HER BATH. Another of the many popular names given to *Dicentra spectabilis*; known as the **LYRE-FLOWER**, **LADY'S LOCKET**, **BLEEDING HEART**, **CHINAMEN'S BREECHES**, &c.

QUEEN (OR QUEEN'S) FEATHER. The Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris* (more particularly in Devon).

QUEEN FLOWERS. The Lilac, as above (Char-mouth).

QUEEN OF HEARTS. Large-flowering St. John's Wort, *Hypericum calycinum*; often called **ROSE OF SHARON** (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

QUEEN OF THE MARSHES. Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus* (Evercreech).

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW. A very general name throughout the district for the Meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*.

QUEEN OF THE MIST. London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa* (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

QUEEN OF THE RIVER. Yellow Water-Lily, *Nymphaea lutea* (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

QUEEN'S FEATHER. (1) The Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris* (Devon).

(2) The Meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria* (Perry Street, Cherú).

QUICK. The Hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna*, particularly young plants used for making hedges.

QUICK BEAM. The Mountain Ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia* (West Somerset and Devon).

QUICK GRASS. Couch-grass, *Agropyron* (formerly *Triticum*) *repens*. See **QUITCH**.

QUICK IN HAND. A Devonshire name for the Balsam or Touch-me-not, *Impatiens Noli-tangere*,

QUIET NEIGHBOURS. Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber* (Longbridge Deverill, Wilts).

QUINANCY-WORT or QUINSEY-WORT. The Small Woodruff or Squinancy-wort, *Asperula cynanchica*; referring to its former use in disorders of the throat.

QUITCH. Couch-grass, *Agropyron* (formerly *Triticum*) *repens*. See COUCH.

RABBIT FLOWER. (1) Yellow Toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris* (Devon). See RABBITS (1).

(2) Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria* (Devon).

(3) A name occasionally given in S.W. Wilts to *Dicentra spectabilis*, on account of the flowers, when pulled apart, forming two little pink rabbits.

RABBITS. (1) Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*, because the flowers of the Toadflax open and shut when pressed, exactly as the mouth of a rabbit does. See RABBITS' MOUTHS.

(2) For the same reason, *Antirrhinum majus* and other varieties of Snapdragon.

RABBITS' BEEF. Plantain (Martock).

RABBITS' CHOPS. Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris* (Milborne Port). See RABBITS' MOUTHS (2).

RABBITS' EARS. (1) The woolly-leaved garden plant, *Stachys lanata*; called also DONKEY'S-EAR and MOUSE'S-EAR (Horton and Pawlett).

(2) Plantain (a school-girl at Hawkchurch).

RABBITS' MEAT. A name applied to a number of plants on which rabbits feed; most frequently in this district to

(1) The Sow Thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*.

(2) Cow-parsnip or Hog-weed, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.

(3) Leaves of the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

(4) The Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (Pilton).

RABBITS' MOUTHS. (1) A general name throughout the district for the Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

(2) Yellow Toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

(3) Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*.

(4) The Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea* (a school-girl at Awliscombe, Devon).

RABBITS' PUDDING. Leaves of Plantain (Bridgewater).

RABBITS' VIDDLES (or VITTLES). (1) Sow Thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*. See RABBITS' MEAT (1 and 2).

(2) Cow-parsnip or Hog-weed, *Heracleum Sphondylium*.

RACKLISS. A very common corruption of the name *Auricula*.

RACKZEN or RAXEN. Mr. F. W. Mathews, of Bradford-on-Tone, gives me this as a local name for

(1) The Flowering Rush, *Butomus umbellatus*; and

(2) The "small" Rush, by which is probably meant the Toad-rush, *Juncus bufonius*. The term is probably applied, more or less, to all Rushes. See **REXEN**.

RAGGED JACK. (1) The plant to which this name is most commonly given in this district is the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

(2) Greater Knapweed, *Centaurea Scabiosa* (Batcombe).

(3) The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (Melbary Osmond).

(4) The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (a school-girl at Combe St. Nicholas).

(5) The Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobææ* (a school-girl at Stockland, Devon).

Nos. 3 and 4 are evidently misapplications, due to confusion.

RAGGED JACKETS. A young man living near Charmouth gives me this as a local name for the "Robin Hood," by which is usually understood the Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*, but I think he means the Ragged Robin, *L. Flos-cuculi*, which is often miscalled "Robin Hood" in Dorset and other places.

RAGGED ROBIN. (1) The general English name for *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

(2) Frequently misapplied through confusion to the Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*, more often known in this district as **ROBIN HOOD**. Also to

(3) The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

(4) The Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia* (Somerton).

(5) Great Hairy Willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum* (Keinton Mandeville).

(6) Purple Loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria* (Tisbury).

RAGGED SHIRT. Field Convolvulus, *Convolvulus arvensis* (a school-girl at Ilminster).

RAGGED URCHIN. Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi* (a school-girl at Stockland, Devon).

RAGS AND TATTERS. (1) The Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* (Somerset and Dorset).

(2) The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Cameron).

RAG-WEED. Common Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobææ* (Martock).

RAINBOW FLOWER. The Iris (Yeovil).

RAMBLING (or ROVING) SAILOR. The Ivy-leaved Toadflax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*.

RAMP. Broad-leaved Garlic, *Allium ursinum* (Winsham, and Leigh, Dorset).

RAMS' CLAWS. (1) The Creeping Buttercup, *Ranunculus repens*, and more particularly the stalks. Mr. Elworthy says: "The stalks of the common buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) when overgrown. In some seasons, especially wet ones, the buttercup attains a rank growth, and the cattle refuse to eat it, so that the meadow, if not mown for hay, becomes covered with coarse stalks without leaves, but still bearing the yellow flowers on the top—these are called RAMS' CLAWS. The name is analagous to BENT or BONNET applied to grasses." Mr. Onions suggests the name is a corruption of *Ranunculus*.

(2) Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara* (Yarlington).

(3) Chickweed, *Stellaria media* (a school-boy at Babcary, who gives a large number of other names quite correctly).

RAMSEY OR RAMSIES. The Broad-leaved Garlic, *Allium ursinum*. See RAMSONS.

RAM'S-FOOT ROOT. The root of the Avens or Herb Bennet, *Geum urbanum*, which is said to be exactly like a hare's foot, but very little like a ram's (Devon, Rev. H. Friend).

RAMS' GLASS. The Acid Buttercup, *Ranunculus acris* (Allerford). No doubt a corruption of RAMS' CLAWS, which see (1).

RAMSONS. The Broad-leaved Garlic, *Allium ursinum*. See RAMSEY and RANSOMS.

"*Ramsons* tast like garlick: they grow much in Cranbourne-chase: A proverb,

Eate leekes in Lide, and *ramsins* in May,

And all the yeare after physicians may play."

Aubrey's Wilts M.S., p. 124.

RANSOMS. A common corruption of RAMSONS.

RANTIPOLE. The Wild Carrot, *Daucus Carota* (N.W. Wilts, English Plant Names).

RAPHONTIC. Several correspondents in various parts of Somerset and Dorset send me this as a name for Rhubarb. I cannot trace the name, and assume it has been copied from some book. Dr. Watson tells me that the garden Rheubarbs are *Rheum raphonticum* and *R. undulatum*.

RAPPERS. Flowers of the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Wilts). See POPPERS.

RATHE PRIMROSE. Miss Audrey Vivian (Trowbridge) tells me this term is commonly used in that neighbourhood for an early Primrose.

RATHE-RIPE. (1) An early kind of apple: yellow codling with pinkish streaks. See RETHER-RIPE.

(2) An early kind of pea (Wilts).

RATS AND MICE. Common Hound's-tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale* (Tisbury).

RAT'S BANE. Wild Beaked Parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, a common wild umbelliferous plant, in appearance something like Hemlock—probably mistaken for it (West Somerset).

RAT'S FOOT. A school-girl near Axminster gives me this as a local name for the Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea*. See RATS' MOUTHS (1).

RATS' MOUTHS. (1) A number of young people in East Devon give me this as a local name for the Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea*.

(2) A boy and girl at Sector, near Axminster, give it as a local name for both the White and Red Dead Nettle, *Lamium album* and *L. purpureum*.

RATS' TAILS. (1) The seed-stalks of various species of Plantain.

(2) Common Agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria* (Tisbury).

RATTLE BAGS. Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (Dorset). More often called RATTLE BASKETS.

RATTLE BASKETS. (1) The Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

(2) The Lousewort or Red Rattle, *Pedicularis sylvatica* (Winsham).

(3) A Martock school-boy gives me this as a local name for the Soft Rush, *Juncus effusus*. I gather from Dr. Watson that this rush is used for making little baskets, inside which are placed small peas or similar bodies to make a rattle.

(4) A Muchelney school-boy gives it for the Quaking Grass, *Briza media*.

RATTLE GRASS. The Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (White's Bristol Flora).

RATTLE PODS. The Red Rattle or Lousewort, *Pedicularis sylvestris* (several school-children at Chew Magna).

RATTLE TRAPS. The Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (Marshwood, Dorset).

RATTLE WEED. The Bladder Campion, *Œilene latifolia* (N.W. Wilts).

RAXEN. Rushes. See RACKZEN and REXEN.

RAY-GRASS. Common Rye-grass or Darnel, *Lolium perenne*. See EVER-GRASS. Prior says the first part of the word represents French *ivraie* = drunkenness, from the supposed intoxicating quality of some species. In the north of England it is named DRUNK or Drunken Darnel.

RECKLESS. A common corruption of "Auriculas."

RECTIONS. Rushes (East Devon). See REXEN.

RED APPLE BLOSSOM. *Pyrus japonica* (a school-girl at Wellington).

RED BIRD'S EYE. Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (a school-girl at Hawkchurch).

RED BOBBY'S EYE. Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Redlynch, Wilts).

REDBREAST. A lady at Wookey gives me this as a local name for the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*, but it is more generally applied to the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

RED BUTCHERS. The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (West Glos.).

RED CAP. Common Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*.

RED CLEMATIS. One of the Virginia Creepers, *Ampelopsis hederacea*; frequently called "Five-leaved Ivy."

RED CUP. Common Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas* (Otterhampton).

RED CUSHIONS. Common Red Clover, *Trifolium pratense* (Evercreech).

RED DOLLY. Common Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas* (Long Sutton).

RED FINGERS. The cultivated Crimson Clover, *Trifolium incarnatum* (a school-girl at South Petherton).

RED HOT POKER. (1) A very general name for the Flame-flower or Torch-lily, *Kniphofia aloides* (formerly *Tritoma Uvaria*), sometimes called DEVIL'S POKER.

(2) The Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

(3) Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata* (a school-girl at South Petherton).

(4) Sumach, *Rhus* (Wiveliscombe).

(5) The Gladiolus.

RED HUNTSMAN. Common Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas* (a school-girl at Minehead).

RED IVY. One of the Virginia Creepers, *Ampelopsis hederacea* (Chewton Mendip). See RED CLEMATIS.

RED JANE. The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (Mr. W. S. Price, Wellington).

RED JOINTS. Pink Persicaria, *Polygonum Persicaria* (Leigh, Dorset).

RED LEGS. Pink Persicaria, as above (Wellington and Barton St. David).

RED MONEY. Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber* (Pensford).

RED NAP. Common Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas* (Wiveliscombe).

RED PRIMROSE. A common name for a red form of the garden Polyanthus.

RED RAGS. Common Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas* (Wimborne).

RED RATTLE. Lousewort, *Pedicularis sylvatica*.

RED RIDING HOOD. A very general name for the Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*, commonly known also as **ROBIN HOOD**. A few correspondents in Dorset give me the name as being applied to the Ragged Robin and the Herb Robert, but this is almost certainly due to confusion.

RED ROBIN. (1) The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*.

(2) The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

(3) The Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi* (Willow and Mells).

(4) Bird Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare* (Rev. H. Friend).

RED ROBIN-HOOD. The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (Zeals, Wilts).

RED ROT. Round-leaved Sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

RED ROUGHS. His Honour J. S. Udal gives this as a Dorset name for the Scarlet Runner. I am indebted to Dr. Watson for the following note:—" *Phaseolus multiflorus* is the Scarlet Runner, but I am uncertain whether this is the species meant. The name is quite likely to be applied also to *P. vulgaris*."

RED SOLDIERS. Common Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*.

REDWEED. (1) Common Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*. This is the only name for the Poppy in many parts of Wiltshire, where the name "Poppy" is applied only to the Foxglove.

(2) Bird Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

(3) Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (Hammoon, Dorset).

RED WOLF. A Bridgwater school-mistress gives me this as a local name for the Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*. This flower is very commonly called **RED RIDING-HOOD**, and this is possibly the explanation of the "Wolf."

REED. (1) A general name for *Phragmites communis*.

(2) Often applied to any plant having long and erect leaves and fringing ditches and streams.

(3) A Somerset and Devon word for unbroken wheaten straw, combed and straightened for thatching, hence to "reed" or thatch a house.

REED-MACE. The general English name for *Typha latifolia*. More popularly called **BULRUSH**. According to Dr. Prior the plant owes its name of **REED-MACE** to the "Ecce Homo" pictures, and familiar statues of Jesus in His crown of thorns, with this reed-like plant in His hand as a mace or sceptre.

REED MOTE. A single stalk of Wheat Straw.

RENT DAISIES. A correspondent at Melbury Osmond (Dorset) gives me this as a local name for the Michaelmas Daisy, which covers several species of *Aster*. I presume the name has reference to the fact that rent is due at Michaelmas.

REST HAVEN. The Evening Primrose, *Oenothera biennis* (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

RETHE-RIPE. The West Somerset form of **RATHE-RIPE**; an early kind of apple. Mr. W. S. Price (Wellington) writes "RETHE-RIPE (three syllables) is always used in this neighbourhood, and I doubt if farmers would recognize the name **RATHE-RIPE** (two syllables)."

REX-BUSH. A clump of Rushes (always, in West Somerset). A very old saying is "The Barle and the Exe do both urn out o' the same **REX-BUSH**." The meaning is that the two rivers with such different courses rise very close together (F. T. Elworthy). From A.S. *resce*.

REXEN. Rushes. One of the very few words which retain the *en* plural; even this is now becoming "improved" into **REXENS**. (Compare, chickens). Mr. W. S. Price tells me that **REXIES** is a more common form than **REXEN** in the Wellington district.

RHUBARB. The young shoots of the Common Bramble or Blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*, which I presume are eaten by children (a school-girl at Bradford-on-Tone). Compare **SUGAR-CANDY**.

RIB-GRASS or **RIBWORT.** The Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*.

RICE. Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash, gives me this as a local name for

- (1) The Crosswort Bedstraw, *Galium Cruciatum*.
- (2) The Water Bedstraw, *Galium palustre*.
- (3) The Woodruff, *Asperula odorata*. See **RICE FLOWER**.

(4) Rev. Wm. Barnes gives this as a Dorset word for brushwood.

(5) Mr. T. W. Cowan writes me:—**RICE** is a Sussex word for underwood cut sufficiently young to bear winding into hedger or hurdles. It is the modern form of A. Sax. *hris*, a thin branch (Parish).

RICE FLOWER. Woodruff, *Asperula odorata* (Brompton Regis and Melbury Osmond).

RIGGLERS. A common corruption of "Auricularas."

RISHES. Mr. W. S. Price gives me this as a West Somerset pronunciation of "Rushes."

RISING SUN. The Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Camerton).

ROAD TO HEAVEN. Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash, gives me this as a local name for Jacob's Ladder or Greek Valerian, *Polemonium caeruleum*.

ROAST BEEF. The Stinking Iris, *Iris foetidissima*; from the smell of the bruised leaf.

ROBBERS' LANTERNS. A correspondent at Cerne Abbas gives me this as a local name for the flowers of the Horse Chestnut, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*.

ROBERT THE HERBIST. A school-boy at Dunkerton gives me this as a local name for the Geranium. It looks very much like a curious corruption of the name Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

ROBIN or ROBIN FLOWER. (1) Rev. Hilderic Friend gives both these forms as Devonshire names for the Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*, and also for Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan writes:—ROBIN or ROBIN-RUN-IN-THE-HEDGE, is given in some counties as the name for the common Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium*.

ROBIN HOOD. (1) A name generally used throughout the district for the Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*.

(2) Used in many parts of the district for the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

The Rev. H. Friend says "The people living a few miles from Taunton call the Herb Robert and the Campion both Robin Hood."

(3) In Dorset, and occasionally in Somerset, this name is given also to the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

The name is also given occasionally to the three following flowers, no doubt owing to their resemblance to the Red Campion.

(4) The White Campion, *Lychnis alba*,

(5) The Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia*,

(6) The Corn Cockle, *Lychnis Githago* (given by a school-boy at Wootton Fitzpaine, Dorset).

ROBIN HOOD AND HIS MERRY MEN. The Scarlet Elf-cup Fungus, *Geopyxis coccinea* (Ram-pisham, Dorset).

ROBIN REDBREAST. The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*.

ROBIN RUN IN THE FIELD. Lesser Convolvulus, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

ROBIN RUN IN THE HEDGE. (1) Greater Convolvulus, *Calystegia sepium*.

(2) Goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*; commonly called CLYDER or SWEETHEARTS.

(3) Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea* (Over Stowey).

(4) Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (Leigh, Dorset).

ROBINS. Red Campion, as above (Taunton). More often called ROBIN HOOD.

ROBIN'S CUSHION. See ROBIN'S PINCUSHION (1).

ROBIN'S EYE. (1) The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

(2) The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*.

ROBIN'S FLOWERS. The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Cheddar Valley).

ROBIN'S PINCUSHION. (1) The bedeguar or mossy gall found on the Wild Rose; often called OLD MAN'S BEARD.

(2) Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis* (Cerne Abbas). See PINCUSHION (1).

ROB ROYS. The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (Combe St. Nicholas).

ROE-BRIAR. The large Dog-rose briar (Rev. W. P. Williams).

ROGATION FLOWER. Common Milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris*. See GANG-FLOWER.

ROGUERY. Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber*.

ROMAN CANDLES. (1) The Horse Chestnut, *Æsculus Hippocastanum* (Draycott). See CHRISTMAS CANDLES.

(2) The "Red-hot Poker" or Flame-flower, *Kniphofia aloides*.

(3) A school-girl at Furley gives me this as a local name for the Iris.

ROMAN JASMINE. His Honour J. S. Udal gives this as a Dorset name for the Mock Orange, *Philadelphus coronarius*.

ROOK'S FLOWER. Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta* (Luppitt, Devon).

ROPEWIND. Field Convolvulus or Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

ROSE AMONG THE THORNS. The Fennel-flower, *Nigella damascena* (Maunsel). More commonly called LOVE-IN-A-MIST or DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH.

ROSE BAY. (1) The Rose-bay Willow Herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*; sometimes called FRENCH WILLOW.

(2) A lady at Compton, near Yeovil, gives me this as a local name for the Rhododendron.

ROSE MALLOW. The Hollyhock, *Althæa rosea*.

ROSE OF HEAVEN. Several correspondents send me this as the popular name of a species of *Agrostemma*. I believe the particular plant is *Agrostemma Cœli-rosa*, or the Smooth-leaved Rose-Campion, and that it comes from the Levant.

ROSE OF SHARON. Large-flowered St. John's Wort, *Hypericum calycinum*.

ROSETTES. Dahlias (Camerton).

ROSY DANDRUM. A common corruption of the name *Rhododendron*.

ROSY HEART. Another of the many names for *Dicentra spectabilis*; see BLEEDING HEART and LADY'S HEART. This name is sent me from Trowbridge.

ROSY MORN. Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Chewton Mendip).

ROTTLE PENNY. The Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (Dorset).

ROUND-DOCK. The Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*, so called from the roundness of its leaves.

According to Jennings the leaves of this plant were used in his day as a supposed remedy or charm for the sting of a nettle, by being rubbed on the stung part, with the words:

In dock, out nettle,
Nettle have a-sting'd me.

ROUND ROBIN. The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica*, to distinguish it from the Ragged Robin (Devon).

ROUND TOWERS. Purple Loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria* (a school-girl at Alington, Devon).

ROVING SAILOR. (1) Ivy-leaved Toadflax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*.

(2) The once-popular pot-plant. *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, often called MOTHER OF THOUSANDS, STRAWBERRY-PLANT, SPIDER-PLANT, POOR MAN'S GERANIUM, &c. See AARON'S BEARD (2).

ROWBERRY. This is given me by several school-children in the Chard district as a local name for the "Mandrake" or (and) the "Deadly Nightshade." I assume the plants intended are the Red-berried or White Bryony, *Bryonia dioica* or (ard) the Woody Nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*.

ROWET or ROWETS. Rough coarse grass; particularly that growing up among furze or brushwood. Rough tufts of grass.

ROYAL PENNY. Wall Pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus-Veneris* (Brompton Regis).

RUE-FERN (or WALL-RUE). Rue-leaved Spleenwort, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*.

RUE-WEED. Common Meadow Rue, *Thalictrum flavum*.

RUMPET SCRUMPS. A school-girl at Ilminster gives me this as a local name for the Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*. See LUMPER-SCRUMP.

RUN-AWAY JACK. The Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea*.

RUNNING JACOB. The Nasturtium, *Tropæolum* (Leigh, Dorset).

RUSTY BACK. Scaly Spleenwort, *Ceterach officinarum*.

RUSTY COATS. Russet Apples.

SAILOR'S BUTTONS. Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*, and Devil's-bit Scabious, *S. Succisa* (Hawkchurch, Devon).

ST. ANTHONY'S NUT. The Pig-nut (*Conopodium majus*) is often called St. Anthony's Nut, because that saint was the patron of pigs, and for a similar reason the Ranunculus, whose tubers are a favourite food for those creatures, was called St. Anthony's Turnip or Rape (Rev. H. Friend).

ST. BARBARA'S CRESS (OR HERB). Common Winter-cress, *Barbarea vulgaris*. Often called YELLOW ROCKET.

ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON. Two school-girls at South Petherton give me this as a local name for the Petunia. A school-girl at Cutcombe gives me ST. GEORGE'S DRAGON as the local name of a flower of which I have been unable to get from her the proper name or any satisfactory description.

ST. JAMES'S WORT. (1) Common Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*.

(2) Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST FLOWER. Large-flowered St. John's Wort, *Hypericum calycinum*; often called ROSE OF SHARON (Stowey, near Clutton).

ST. PATRICK'S CABBAGE. London Pride, *Saxifraga umbrosa*.

ST. PETER'S KEYS. The Cowslip, *Primula veris*, is commonly called by this name in the neighbourhood of North Cheriton.

SALARY. A very common mispronunciation of Celery, *Apium graveolens*.

SALET. Any plant used for salad, but most commonly applied in West Somerset to Mustard and Cress.

SALT CELLAR. The Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (Bourton, Dorset), from its acid flavour when eaten by children.

SAMMY GUSSETS. The Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula* (Kilton). Compare GOSSIPS and SINGLE GUS.

SAND FLOWERS. Sea Pink or Thrift, *Statice maritima* (Portland).

SARAH JANES. The Red Campion, *Lychnis dioica* (Colyton).

SASS APPLES (*i.e.*, Sauce Apples). A kind of sharp apple (Trowbridge).

SATIN BALLS. A number of young people at Paulton give me this as a local name for the Heather, *Calluna vulgaris*.

SATIN FLOWER. (1) The Greater Stitchwort *Stellaria Holostea*.

(2) Lunary or Honesty, *Lunaria biennis*, from the satiny dissepiments of its seed vessel.

SATURDAY'S PEPPER. Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia* (Wilts: Eng. Plant Names).

SATURDAY NIGHT'S PEPPER. Sun Spurge, as above (Wilts: "Village Miners").

SAUCE ALONE. A very general name for the Garlic Treacle-mustard or Jack-by-the-hedge, *Sisymbrium Alliaria*. Mr. T. W. Cowan kindly writes me: "Dr. Prior thinks it likely that the latter part of the compound represents Italian *aglione*, French *alloignon* = garlic; so the word would mean 'garlic sauce.' Gerarde in his Herbal (1597, page 650) says: '*Sauce alone* is joined with Garlick in name, not because it is like unto it in forme, but in smell; for if it be brused or stamped it smelleth altogether like Garlicke.'"

SCABBY HANDS. (1) The Cow-parsnip or Hogweed, *Heracleum Sphondylium* (Yeovil and Ubley).

(2) The Hemlock, *Conium maculatum* (Cameron and Keynsham).

(3) Several correspondents give me this as a local name for the "Hare's Parsley" or "Hair Parsley," by which may be meant *Anthriscus sylvestris*, or the Hemlock, as above. See HARE'S PARSLEY.

SCAB FLOWERS. A school-girl at Gittisham (Devon) gives me this as a local name for the Angelica.

SCABS. (1) Wild Parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris* (Winscombe).

(2) Garlic Treacle-mustard or Jack-by-the-hedge, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (Melksham).

SCARLET LIGHTNING. (1) A corruption of Scarlet Lychnis, *Lychnis chalcidonica*. See FLOWER OF BRISTOWE.

(2) Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber* (Shute, Devon).

SCARYBAEUS. The compilers of the Wiltshire Glossary say: "At Yatton Keynell the Figwort, *Scrophularia*, is so called by the old women. It is pounded up with lard and made into eye-lotion. Our informant considers that the name is from some fanciful resemblance between the flower and the Scarabæus beetle. But it is more probably a variant of SQUARRIB (Square-rib, from the shape of the stem), which is the name in use among old people round Chippenham."

SCENT BOTTLES. The Head-master of Shoscombe Schools gives me this as a local name for the Hoary Plantain, *Plantago media*, and the Head-mistress of one of the Bridgwater Schools gives it as a local name for the fruits of the Plantain.

SCENTED BUSH. The cultivated Lavender, *Lavandula* (Paulton).

SCENTED BUTTERCUP. Several young people in the Axminster district give me this as a local name for the Silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina*.

SCENTED DAISIES. School-girls at South Petherton give me this as a local name for the Tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*, and the Camomile. By the latter name is probably meant the Stinking Camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*, although Dr. Watson tells me that during the past 20 years this plant has to a great extent been displaced in Somerset by *Matricaria Chamomilla*. The former plant is now much rarer than the latter, which is now the commonest Camomile in the county.

SCENTED FERN. The Tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare* (West Somerset and Devon).

SCHOOL BELL. The Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia* (N.-W. Wilts).

SCHOOL-BOY'S CLOCK. A fairly general name for the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

SCOTCH GRAMFER GRIGGLES. The Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris* (Leigh, Dorset).

SCOTCHMEN. Thistles of almost every kind.

SCOTCH THISTLE. A Watchet correspondent tells me that this name is given in that district to the Dwarf Thistle, *Cnicus acaulis*.

SCRUMPLING. A small apple which never arrives at perfection (West Somerset).

SEA BOTTLE. Different species of the Seawrack or *Fucus* are called Sea-bottles, in consequence of the stalks having round or oval vesicles or pods in them. The pod itself. (Jennings.) Dr. Watson tells me that all the species of *Fucus* have the fertile pod-like branches. Bladders (for floating purposes) are present in *Fucus vesiculosus* and *Ascophyllum nodosum*.

SEA DAISY, SEA GILLIFLOWER, or SEA PINK. The Thrift or Sea Pink, *Statice maritima*.

SEARCH-LIGHT. Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris* (Luxborough).

SEA-SPRAY. Rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

SEAVES. In certain parts of England rushes are called Seaves, and this name was also given to the pith of rushes dipped in fat and used as candles. Holloway says in Hampshire young onions are called Sives, probably from the stalks resembling those of rushes. Mr. Onions tells me SIVES is an old form of CHIVES dating back to the 15th century.

SEGS. Holloway gives this as a Gloucestershire name for Sedge or Rushes. It is sometimes applied to the Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*. The name comes from the A.S. *secg* = a small sword, and has reference to the shape of the leaves.

SELF-HEAL. This is the general English name for *Prunella vulgaris*, but a number of school-children at Brompton Regis apply it to the Common Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*.

SELGREEN. The House-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. "Sel" is a corruption of "sīa," the Anglo-Saxon word for "ever"; hence SELGREEN means "evergreen."

SENGREEN. (1) Same as SELGREEN.

(2) This name is sometimes applied to the Lesser Periwinkle, *Vinca minor*.

SENNA PODS. Common Centaury, *Centaureum umbellatum*; a plant very largely used in the past for its medicinal properties (Melbury Osmond).

SEVEN SISTERS. A common name for the old-fashioned clustered small white roses.

SEVEN YEARS' LOVE. This is usually described as "a variety of everlasting flower." Mrs. Bray, in her "Borders of the Tamar and Tavy," speaks of "Seven Years' Love" as the name of a common flower in the West of England, but the Rev. H. Friend, who made a special study of the flower names of Devonshire, was unable to identify the plant. The Rev. H. N. Ellacombe (vicar of Bitton, 1870), said that he had often seen the country bridesmaids in Gloucestershire and other parts bringing the double-flowered Yarrow (*Achillea ptarmica*) to the hymeneal altar under this name.

SHACKLE BACKLE. Several school-girls at South Petherton give me this as a local name for the Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia*.

SHACKLE BAGS. The Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

SHACKLE BASKETS. (1) Yellow Rattle, as above.

(2) Quaking Grass, *Briza media*, commonly called WAG-WANTS.

SHACKLE BOXES. (1) Quaking Grass, *Briza media*.

(2) The Lousewort or Red Rattle, *Pedicularis sylvatica* (Stockland, Devon).

SHACKLE CAPS. Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (East Harptree).

SHACKLE GRASS. Quaking Grass, *Briza media*.

SHACKLERS. (1) Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

(2) The fruits of the Ash and Maple (Devon).

SHADES OF EVENING. The White Campion, *Lychnis alba* (North Petherton).

SHAGGY JACKS. The Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi* (South Somerset and Devon).

SHAKE A BASKET. Doubtless a corruption of SHACKLE BASKET. Sent me by several Wincanton school-girls as a local name for the Quaking Grass, *Briza media*.

SHAKERS. A Wiltshire name for the Quaking Grass, as above.

SHAKING GRASS. A common name in West Somerset and Devon for the Quaking Grass, *Briza media*.

SHALDER. (1) A broad, flat rush growing in ditches (Jennings). Rush, sedge, growing in ditches (Rev. W. P. Williams).

(2) Great Pendulous Sedge, *Carex pendula* (Butleigh : Rev. R. P. Murray).

(3) The Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus* (Lottisham).

SHAME-FACED MAIDEN. (1) Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*. Recorded in "Sarum Diocesan Gazette" as used at Farley.

(2) The Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum* (Shrewton, Wilts).

SHAME-FACES. The Pansy, *Viola tricolor* (a Martock school-boy).

SHAM HONEY FLOWER. Ladies at Martock and North Petherton give me this as a local name for the Pyramid Orchis, *Orchis pyramidalis*.

SHAMROCK. Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*, or White Clover, *Trifolium repens*. The name is from the Irish *seanrog*, a diminutive of *seamar*=Trefoil. Considerable difference of opinion has long existed as to the particular plant to which the name rightly belongs. Dr. Watson writes me: "The name is given in Ireland to a number of plants with leaves divided into three leaflets. My experience indicated that it was most frequently given to *Trifolium dubium*, probably because this is the most abundant plant with trifoliate leaves in most districts. In England the name is more commonly given to species of *Oxalis*." Mr. James Britten tells me he has gone into the matter very carefully, and it is quite certain that the Lesser Yellow Trefoil, *Trifolium minus*, is the true Shamrock. I believe *T. dubium* and *T. minus* are really one and the same plant. Dr. Watson therefore confirms Mr. Britten. In the particular district with which I am dealing the name appears to be given most frequently to the Wood Sorrel.

SHAN'T BE LONG. A number of school-girls at South Petherton give me this as a local name for the Deadly Nightshade, by which they probably mean the Woody Nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*.

SHEEPS' BELLS. The Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia* (Uplyme).

SHEEP'S BIT. A general English name for the Annual Scabious, *Jasione montana*.

SHEEPS' EARS. The Woolly Woundwort, *Stachys lanata* (Over Stowey). More often called DONKEY'S EAR or MOUSE'S EAR.

SHEEP'S FAVOURITE MORSEL. A Martock lady gives me this as a local name for the Plantain.

SHEEP-SHEARING FLOWER. (1) The Iris (Brompton Regis).

(2) The Gladiolus (Bridgwater).

SHEEP SHEARS. The Iris (Rodney Stoke and Litton). See above (1).

SHEEPS' TAILS. (1) Catkins of the Hazel, *Corylus Avellana*; more often called LAMB'S TAILS or PUSSY CATS' TAILS.

(2) Great Drooping Sedge, *Carex pendula* (Wincanton).

SHEEP'S THISTLE. Creeping Plume Thistle, *Cnicus arvensis* (Wincanton).

SHEEP'S THYME. Wild Thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum* (Stoke Abbot, Dorset). See SHEPHERD'S THYME (1).

SHEE SHACK. A form of SHICK SHACK (which see), used at Stoke-under-Ham.

SHEKEL BASKET. The Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli* (Leigh, Dorset). See SHACKLE BASKET.

SHEKEL BOX. Yellow Rattle, as above (Melplash, Dorset). See SHACKLE BOX.

SHEMSHA. The Shumac Tree (Pulman).

SHEPHERD'S BAROMETER. The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*; more often called POOR MAN'S WEATHER-GLASS.

SHEPHERD'S CLOCK. (1) Scarlet Pimpernel, as above.

(2) The Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (Minehead).

SHEPHERD'S CLUB. An old country name for the Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

SHEPHERD'S DELIGHT. (1) The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.

Mr. Elworthy says it is uncertain from the pronunciation whether *delight* or *daylight* is intended. See SHEPHERD'S JOY.

(2) The Mealy Gueider Rose or Wayfaring Tree, *Viburnum Lantana* (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

(3) Wild Clematis or Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba* (a school-girl at Cnideock).

SHEPHERD'S FLOCK. White Arabis (Shepton Mallet).

SHEPHERD'S FRIEND. The Mountain Ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia* (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

SHEPHERD'S JOY. The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (Bridgwater). See SHEPHERD'S DELIGHT (1).

SHEPHERD'S POUCH. Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

SHEPHERD'S PURSE. (1) The general English name for *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*. It is some-

times mis-applied to other plants, as for instance :—

(2) The Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Cristagalli* (Winscombe and Dalwood).

(3) Bird's-foot Trefol, *Lotus corniculatus* (Over Stowey).

(4) The Calceolaria (South Petherton and Luppitt).

(5) Lunary or Honesty, *Lunaria biennis* (Wells).

SHEPHERD'S ROD (OR STAFF). The Teasel, both the Common and the Small Species, *Dipsacus sylvestris* and *D. pilosus*.

SHEPHERD'S SCRIP. A Wincanton school-girl gives me this as a local name for the Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa pastoris*.

SHEPHERD'S THYME. (1) Wild Thyme *Thymus Serpyllum*. See SHEEP'S THYME.

(2) In Wiltshire the Chalk Milkwort, *Polygala calcarea*. This plant is fairly common on the Wilts chalk downs, but is not likely to be distinguished from other Milkworts except by botanists.

SHEPHERD'S WARNING. The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.

SHEPHERD'S WEATHER-GLASS. The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*, from its habit of closing its flowers before rain.

SHICKLE SHACKLES. Quaking Grass, *Briza media* (Stoke-under-Ham).

SHICK SHACK OR SHIG SHAG. The leaves and "apple" of the oak, worn by school-children and others of a larger growth, on May 29th, known throughout the district as "Oak-apple Day" or "Shick Shack Day"—this being supposed to be the day on which King Charles hid in the oak.

SHILLINGS. Lunary or Honesty, *Lunaria biennis* (Broadstone, Dorset).

SHIMMIES, SHIMMY-SHIRTS, OR SHIMMIES AND SHIRTS. (1) One or other of these names is used throughout a great part of Somerset, Dorset, and Wilts for the Greater Convolvulus or Hedge Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium*. See SHIRTS.

(2) In the neighbourhood of North Cheriton these names are given to the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

SHIRT BUTTONS. (1) Flowers of the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

(2) A school-girl at Oakhill gives this as a local name for the White Champion, *Lychnis alba*.

SHIRTS OR SHIRTS AND SHIMMIES. Lesser Convolvulus or Field Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*. See SHIMMIES.

SHIT-ABED. The Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (Wiltshire).

SHITSACK. A Wincanton form of SHICK SHACK.
SHIVERING GRASS. Quaking Grass, *Briza media*.

SHIVER SHAKES. Quaking Grass, *Briza media* (a South Petherton school-girl).

SHIVERY SHAKES (or SHAKERIES). Quaking Grass, *Briza media* (North Somerset and Wilts).

SHOE NUT. When I was a boy this was a very common name for the Brazil nut, *Bertholetia excelsa*, on account of its shape and appearance.

SHOES AND SLIPPERS. The Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa* (Pawlett).

SHOES AND SOCKS. The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

SHOES AND STOCKINGS. (1) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

(2) The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

(3) The White Dead Nettle, *Lamium album* (Frome).

(4) The Polyanthus.

(5) The Wild Pansy or Heartsease, *Viola arvensis* (Merriott).

(6) A school-girl at Higher Horton gives me this as a local name for the Lamb's Tongue Plantain, *Plantago media*.

SICKLE WORT. (1) Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*, from the shape of its flowers, which seen in profile resemble a sickle.

(2) Common Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*. See CARPENTER'S HERB.

SILGREEN. The House-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. See SELGREEN.

SILKS AND SATINS. Honesty, *Lunaria biennis*.

SILKY FLOSSY. A Wells lady gives me this as a local name for the Salpiglossis; apparently a corruption of, or play upon, the true name.

SILKY FLOWER. The blossom of the Pear, *Pyrus communis* (school-girls at Paulton).

SILVER BALL. Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus* (Clevedon).

SILVER BELLS. (1) The double Guelder Rose of gardens (Cherhill, Wilts). More commonly called SNOWBALLS.

(2) A school-girl at Paulton gives me this as a local name for the Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*.

SILVER DOCK. Miss M. J. Shute, late of Oare, gives me this as a local name for the Bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*.

SILVER LEAVES. (1) The Silver Weed, *Potentilla Anserina*.

(2) The Woolly Woundwort, *Stachys lanata* (a school-girl at Wellington).

(3) Lunary or Honesty, *Lunaria biennis* (Wimborne).

SILVER PENNIES. Lunary or Honesty, *Lunaria biennis*.

SILVER SHEKELS. Quaking Grass, *Briza media* (Weston Zoyland).

SILVER FERN. The Silver-weed, *Potentilla Anserina*, from its silvery fern-like foliage.

SILVER KNEW NOTHING. The Head-Master of Shoscombe Schools gives me this as the commonest local name for the Scarlet Elf-cup Fungus, *Geopyxis coccinea*; and Miss Ida Roper tells me the same name is used at Clutton. This Fungus is often called in Somerset SOLDIERS' CAPS or JERUSALEM STARS. See SILVER SIXPENCES.

SILVER-LEAVED TREE. (1] The Silver Birch *Betula alba* (school-children at Paulton).

(2) The Abele or White Poplar, *Populus alba*, (West Somerset).

SILVER SIXPENCES. The Scarlet Elf-cup Fungus, *Geopyxis coccinea* (school-children at Mells). See SILVER KNEW NOTHING.

SILVER SLIPPERS. *Nigella damascena*, commonly known as LOVE-IN-A-MIST or DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH (Litton).

SIMPLER'S JOY. An old name for the Vervain, *Verbena officinalis*, which I gather from a school-boy at Martock is still sometimes used in that district.

SINGLE CASTLE. His Honour J. S. Udal gives this as a local name at Portland for both the Early Purple Orchis, *O. mascula*, and the Green-winged Orchis, *O. morio*.

SINGLE GHOST. The Early Purple Orchis, *O. mascula* (Crewkerne, East Lambrook, and Trowbridge).

SINGLE-GUSS. The Early Purple Orchis, *O. mascula* (Jennings, Rev. W. P. Williams, and Rev. J. Coleman).

SINGLE GUSSIES. A correspondent of Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries in 1893 gave this as an old name at Hinton St. George for the Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta*.

SINGREEN. The House-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. See SELGREEN.

SINNEGAR. A common name in Mid and East Somerset for the Stock, *Matthiola incana*.

SITHES or SIVES. Chives; a kind of Garlic, *Allium Schönoprasum*, used as a pot herb. Mr. F. W. Mathews describes it as a cultivated bulbous perennial with slender rush-like leaves, much less "tasty" than the ordinary Garlic, *A. sativum*. See SEAVES.

SKEGG.—An old English name for the Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*.

SKEWER-TIMBER (TREE or WOOD). (1) The Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus*, from the fact that it is from the wood of this tree that butchers' skewers are made.

(2) The Dogwood, or Wild Cornel, *Cornus sanguinea*. See note under **SKIVER-TIMBER**.

SKIPPING ROPES. Main stems and large branches of Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba* (Bishopstone, Wilts).

SKIVER or SKIVVER. The Wilts Glossary gives the latter form as the local name for the Dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*, and states that it is so called because the wood of this tree is used for making skewers. See note under **SKIVER-TIMBER**.

SKIVER BERRIES. Fruit of the Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus* (Stalbridge).

SKIVER-TIMBER (or WOOD). (1) The Spindle-tree, *Euonymus europæus*, from the fact that butchers' skewers (called in Somerset "skivers") are made from the wood of this tree. Mr. F. T. Elworthy, referring to the statement that skewers are made from Dogwood, says: "I cannot admit it. The exact contrary is the fact. Butchers all say 'Dog-timber stinks wo'se-n a dog—tidn fit vor skivers: t'll spwoil the mate.' Butchers' skewers are made of **SKIVER-TIMBER**, *Euonymus europæus*, and when buying them of gypsies or others, they are careful to smell them, because the appearance of the wood is alike." I learn from Mr. T. W. Cowan that *Cornus sanguinea*, *Euonymus europæus*, *Rhamnus Frangula*, and *Viburnum Opulus* are all called **DOGWOOD**.

(2) Notwithstanding Mr. Elworthy's opinion quoted above, this name is frequently applied to the Dogwood or Wild Cornel, *Cornus sanguinea*, from which skewers are apparently frequently made. See **SKIVER**.

SKY SCRAPER. A Yeovil school-boy gives me this as a local name for the Sunflower, *Helianthus annuus*.

SLEEPING BEAUTY. A Dorset name for the Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

SLEEPY CLOVER. The Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (Puddletown, Dorset).

SLEEPY-HEAD. (1) Common Red Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas* (Dowlish Wake).

(2) Yellow Goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratense* (Bradford-on-Tone). Often called **JACK-GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON**, from its habit of closing up its flowers about mid-day.

SLIPPER-FLOWER. The *Calceolaria*.

SLIPPER SLOPPERS. Meadow Vetchling,
Lathyrus pratensis (East Dorset).

SLOE BUSH. Mr. W. S. Price, of Wellington['] writes me:—"In this neighbourhood it is curious that in autumn the Black-thorn is always referred to as a Sloe-bush, and I believe many young people for this reason fail to identify the two as the same plant."

SLOES, SLONES, or SLOOS. The fruit of the Black-thorn, *Prunus spinosa*. Dr. R. C. Knight writes me: "My father was always emphatic on the point that the SLOE was the large variety and the SNAG the small. As a matter of fact, there is probably every gradation of fruit, from the size of a wren's egg to that of a blackbird's egg—all within *Prunus spinosa*. The fruit expert here (Research Station, East Malling, Kent) informs me that in Kent the larger ones are called SLOES and the smaller SCADS. Hampshire people call the smaller HEDGEPICKS." This view is confirmed by the compilers of the Wiltshire Glossary, who say that in South Wilts, about Salisbury, the large fruit is known as SLOES or SLUES, and the small as SNAGS. See also SLOOM. Dr. Downes writes "There is probably some confusion between the Sloe and the Bullace, *Prunus insititia*, the latter being common in Somerset, and bearing much larger fruit."

SLOO. See SLOES.

SLOOM. The School-mistress at Barrington gives me "Sloom-blossom" as the local name for the flowers of the "Wild Plum," which bears a sweet fruit, and "Snag-blossom" for the "Wild Damson," which bears a bitter fruit. See SLOES. Dr. Watson suggests that the "Wild Plum" here referred to may be *Prunus domestica*, which occurs wild in many places.

SLONE-BLOOM. Blossom of the Black-thorn, *Prunus spinosa*.

SMALLAGE or SMALLEDGE. A general English name for the Wild Celery, *Apium graveolens*.

SMALL AND PRETTIES. Virginia Stock, *Malcolmia maritima* (Compton, near Yeovil). More generally called LITTLE AND PRETTY.

SMALL CLOVER. Several school-children at Brompton Regis give me this as a local name for the Black Medick, *Medicago lupulina*, but Dr. Watson tells me it is more likely that the Small Yellow Trefoil, *Trifolium dubium*, is intended. Most people would confuse the two plants, and in fact even botanists sometimes do so.

SMART-ASS (or ARSE). A very common name in West Somerset for the Water Pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*. See ARSE-SMART.

SMELL FOXES. A school-girl at Oakhill gives

me this curious name for the Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*.

SMOCKS. Greater Convolvulus or Hedge Bind-weed, *Calystegia sepium*.

SMOKING CANE. The dried porous stalks of the Traveller's Joy or "Old Man's Beard," *Clematis Vitalba*, which boys use for smoking. The dried rootlets of the elm serve the same purpose.

SMUT. A pernicious black fungus which attacks the ears and stalks of corn, mostly wheat, after a cold spring. Very common (F. T. Elworthy). Dr. Watson gives me as the scientific name of Smut, *Ustilago carbo*, which is an aggregate name for the several species (*U. Tritici*, *U. Hordei*, *U. Avenæ*, &c.) infesting corn.

SNAG. (1) The fruit of the Black-thorn, *Prunus spinosa*; a corruption of Anglo-Saxon *Slag*. Rev. Wm. Barnes (Dorset) defines it as "the fruit of a species of Black-thorn, smaller than Sloes." See SLOES.

(2) The stump of a tree when cut off above the ground or hedge. The word does not apply to the root, but only to the part above ground (F. T. Elworthy). Commonly applied to any tree stump or other obstacle preventing progress of a boat.

SNAG-BLOOTH or BLOWTH. The blossom of the Black-thorn, *Prunus spinosa*.

SNAGGS. A number of school-children at Paulton give me this as a local name for the Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia*.

SNAKE (OR SNAKE'S) BERRIES. A name applied to the bright red berries of a number of plants which are poisonous (or supposed to be so), particularly to those of the Wild Arum, Iris, Woody Nightshade, Bryony, &c. See ADDER'S FOOD and SNAKE'S FOOD.

SNAKE FERN. (1) The Common Hart's-tongue, *Phyllitis Scolopendrium* (Somerset).

(2) The Bracken, *Pteris aquilina* (Sherborne and Deverill, Wilts).

SNAKE (OR SNAKE'S) FLOWER. A name applied in various parts of the district to a large number of different flowers, amongst them being the following:—

(1) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*. I have heard children in the neighbourhood of Yeovil say that if you pick these flowers a snake will run (!) after you, and Dr. Downes tells me the same idea prevails about Ilminster, and in fact as far away as Cornwall.

(2) Several correspondents in Dorset apply the name to the Lesser Stitchwort, *Stellaria graminea*.

(3) The Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa* (South Somerset and Dorset).

(4) Both the Spotted Orchis, *O. maculata*, and the Early Purple Orchis, *O. mascula*.

(5) Broad-leaved Garlic, *Allium ursinum* (Somerset and Dorset).

(6) Several correspondents in different parts of Somerset apply this name to the Bittersweet, and others to the Deadly Nightshade; probably all of them mean the Woody Nightshade (or Bittersweet), *Solanum Dulcamara*.

(7) Dog's Mercury, *Mercurialis perennis* (Brompton Regis and Milborne St. Andrew).

(8) The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Fivehead and Butleigh).

(9) Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta* (Babery and Dalwood).

(10) Meadow Saffron or Autumn Crocus, *Colchicum autumnale* (Shepton Mallet).

(11) Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis* (Barrington).

(12) Greater Convolvulus or Hedge Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium* (school-girls at Paulton).

(13) The Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi* (a school-girl at Axbridge).

(14) Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris* (Lydford-on-the-Fosse).

(15) In Wilts, the Black Mullein, *Verbascum nigrum*. In parts of S.W. Wilts children are cautioned not to gather this plant, because a snake may be hiding under the leaves.

SNAKE LEAVES. Ferns (Rev. W. P. Williams). More especially the Hart's-tongue, *Phyllitis Scolopendrium*.

SNAKE PIPE. The Great Horse-tail, *Equisetum maximum* (North Somerset; White's Bristol Flora). Since this list has been in type a farmer stated in the Wells Bankruptcy Court that he had lost a number of cows through their eating Snake-pipe, which brought on "screw."

SNAKE PLANT. Broad-leaved Garlic, *Allium ursinum* (Ilminster).

SNAKE VIOLET. Several correspondents in Dorset give me this as a local name for the Dog Violet, *Viola canina*, and the Wood Violet, *V. sylvestris*.

SNAKES AND ADDERS. (1) The Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa* (a school-girl at Winsham).

(2) The Bee Orchis, *Ophrys apifera* (a school-girl at Chidecock).

SNAKES AND LADDERS. The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (a school-girl at Castle Cary).

SNAKE'S CHERRIES. Fruits of the Dogwood or Wild Cornel, *Cornus sanguinea* (Staple Fitzpaine.)

SNAKE'S FOOD. The red berries of a number of

plants which are poisonous, or supposed to be poisonous; particularly those of:—

(1) The Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

(2) The Stinking Iris, *Iris foetidissima*.

(3) The Black Bryony, *Tamus communis*.

(4) Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*. "Snake's Food" is a variation of ADDER'S FOOD (which see), which is a corruption of the Anglo Saxon *attar*-poison.

(5) Broad-leaved Garlic, *Allium ursinum* (Stratton-on-the-Fosse).

(6) The Butterbur, *Petasites ovatus* (school-boys at Axbridge).

(7) Comfrey, *Symphytum officinale* (a school-girl at Wincanton).

(8) Dog's Mercury, *Mercurialis perennis* (Okeford Fitzpaine, Dorset).

(9) Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris* (Stickland, Dorset).

SNAKE'S FOOT. The School-mistress at Bab-cary gives me this as a local name for the "Dragon-wort," which is an old name for the Bistort or Snake-weed, *Polygonum Bistorta*.

SNAKE'S GRASS. Common Yarrow or Milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium* (Iverne Minster, Dorset).

SNAKE'S HEAD. (1) A general name for the Common Fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*.

(2) The Common Tormentil, *Potentilla erecta* (S.W. Wilts).

SNAKES' MEAT. (1) Mr. W. S. Price (Welling-ton) writes: "SNAKES' MEAT is more often used in this locality than ADDERS' FOOD to designate *poisonous* berries, and is specially used for the berries of the Bryony or the seeds of the Arum." It is also applied to the other berries mentioned under SNAKE'S FOOD.

(2) A correspondent at South Molton gives me this as a local name for the Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*.

(3) Cow-parsnip or Hog-weed, *Heracleum Sphondylium* (school-children at Alington, Devon).

SNAKE'S RHUBARB. A Dorset name for

(1) The Butterbur, *Petasites ovatus*.

(2) The Burdock, *Arctium minus*.

SNAKE'S VICTUALS. Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (Evershot, and Wilts: "Great Estate," ch. 2).

SNAKE TONGUE. The Hart's-tongue Fern, *Phyllitis Scolopendrium* (Upottery, Devon).

SNAKE-WEED. (1) A general English name for the Common Bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*.

(2) Common Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare* (Allerford).

(3) The Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Wincanton).

(4) Goose-grass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine* (Nettlecombe).

(5) Black Bryony, *Tamus communis* (Stockland, Devon).

SNAPDRAGON. (1) The usual English name for *Antirrhinum majus*.

(2) Frequently misapplied to the Yellow Toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

(3) Less often applied to the Ivy-leaved Toadflax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*.

(4) The Rev. H. Friend gives this as a Devonshire name for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, for which it is also sent me from Stoke St. Gregory, Wincanton, and Oakhill.

(5) In North Devon the Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, is known by many people only under the name of SNAPDRAGON.

SNAP-JACKS. (1) A very common name throughout the greater part of the district for the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*, in consequence, I believe, of the way in which children "snap" the seed capsules, but the name may also have reference to the brittleness of the stalks, which "snap" very quickly if the plant is roughly handled, and earned for it the old name of ALL-BONES, which is practically the English equivalent of the specific name *Holostea*.

(2) The name is less frequently applied to the Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

(3) From Yeovil and Minehead I have this sent me as a local name for the Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

(4) My Watchet correspondent, in whom I have confidence, gives this as a local name for both the White Campion, *Lychnis alba*, and the Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia*. The former is confirmed by a school-girl at Misterton.

(5) The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Wiveliscombe).

(6) The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Bridgewater).

(7) A Crewkerne school girl gives it as a local name for the Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.

SNAPS. (1) A common name in West Somerset for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

(2) The Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (S.W. Wilts).

SNEEZE WORT. The Sneeze-wort Yarrow, *Achillea Ptarmica*. When dried the plant excites sneezing, and it is said that the Highlanders use it as a substitute for snuff.

SNITCH-BACKS. The school-mistress at Beaminster gives me this as a local name for the Cyclamen.

SNOTS. The berries of the Yew, *Taxus baccata*; doubtless from their slimy pulp. As a boy in East Somerset I never heard the Yew-berry called by any other name.

SNOTTER-BERRIES. (1) Yew-berries (Shoscombe).
 (2) Mr. W. S. Price (Wellington) tells me the name is also given in that district to the Snow-berry, *Symphoricarpus racemosus*.

SNOTTER GALLS. Yew-berries (Wilts).

SNOTTY GOBBLES. Yew-berries (Yeovil and Stoke-under-Ham).

SNOTTY GOGS. Yew-berries (Donhead, Wilts).

SNOW BALLS. (1) A very common name throughout the district for the Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*, particularly the double variety.

(2) The Snow-berry, *Symphoricarpus racemosus*.

SNOW-BELLS. The Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*.

SNOW CARPET. Sweet Alyssum, *Alyssum maritimum* (Evercreech and Beaminster). Mr. Jas. Britten suggests that probably *Arabis alpina* was meant.

SNOWFLAKE. (1) The general English name for *Leucojum æstivum*, the Summer Snowflake, and *L. vernum*, the Spring Snowflake. They are rarely found wild, but the former species has escaped and spread in certain localities near Taunton and Wellington.

(2) The flower of the Hawthorn or May, *Crataegus monogyna* (South Petherton).

(3) The Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*.

(4) Mr. Edward Vivian, of Trowbridge, gives this as a local name for the Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

SNOW IN HARVEST (OR IN SUMMER). (1) The garden plant, *Arabis alpina*; more often called SNOW ON THE MOUNTAIN.

(2) *Cerastium tomentosum*. A garden species of Mouse-ear Chickweed. Both 1 and 2 are sometimes called WHITE ROCK.

(3) Less frequently applied to the White (or Sweet) Alyssum, *Alyssum maritimum*.

(4) "Snow in Harvest" is an old country name for the Wild Clematis or Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*; a lady at Martock sends it to me as being still used in that district.

SNOW ON THE MOUNTAIN. (1) Most generally applied to the garden plant *Arabis alpina*.

(2) A garden species of Mouse-ear Chickweed, *Cerastium tomentosum*.

(3) White (or Sweet) Alyssum, *Alyssum maritimum*.

(4) White Meadow Saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata* (S.W. Wilts).

(5) A correspondent at Shrewton (Wilts) gives me this as a local name for the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

SNOW PIERCER. The Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis* (Chard and Ilminster district).

SNOW TOSS. The Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

SNUFF-BOX. A Puff-ball fungus, *Lycoperdon*, when fully ripe and giving off its spores when touched.

SNUFF CANDLE. Yellow Dead-Nettle, *Lamium Galeobdolon* (Calne, Wilts).

SOAPLEAVES. A correspondent at Batcombe gives me this as a local name for the Water Figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*, and says that if rubbed between the hands the leaves produce a lather not unlike that of soap, but Dr. Watson tells me the soapiness of the Figwort is *very* slight, and suggests my correspondent has possibly confused the plant with the Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*. See GIPSY'S SOAP.

SOD-APPLE. Great Hairy Willow Herb *Epilobium hirsutum*, from its apple-like smell when crushed (N.W. Wilts).

SOJER. His Honour J. S. Udal gives this as a Dorset name for the Military Orchis, *Orchis militaris*. See SOLDIER.

SOLDIER BOYS. Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber* (Mr. W. C. Baker, late of Maunsel).

SOLDIERS. A name given to a number of different plants, but apparently most commonly in this district to

(1) The stems and seed-heads of the Lamb's-tongue Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*. Children gather these and make them fight until the head of one or the other is knocked off. See COCK'S HEADS and FIGHTING COCKS.

(2) A fairly common name for the Red Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*. A Wiltshire correspondent wrote me some years ago: "A field of these is supposed to resemble an army of 'Red-coats.' The name survives in spite of a khaki army."

(3) The name is given, particularly in Dorset, to several species of Orchis. (See SOJER.) A number of my Dorset correspondents apply it to the Early Purple Orchis, *O. mascula*; a few to the Spotted Orchis, *O. maculata* (including one at Winsham), and a correspondent at Charmouth applies it to the Bee Orchis, *Ophrys apifera*.

(4) The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Dorset).

(5) Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (Wincanton).

(6) The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Devon).

(7) Common Sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa* (Martock), doubtless from the reddish colour of its stems, petals, and sepals.

(8) Crimson Clover, *Trifolium incarnatum* (Taunton).

(9) A school-boy at Furley gives this as a local name for the Mat-grass, *Nardus stricta*.

SOLDIERS AND ANGELS. A school-girl at Dalwood (Devon) gives this as a local name for the Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*, possibly through confusion with **DEVILS AND ANGELS** or **SOLDIERS AND SAILORS**.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. (1) The Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (Milborne Port, Oakhill, and Muchelney).

(2) Common Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, on account of its red and blue flowers.

(3) Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus* (Wimborne district).

(4) A school-boy at Farley gives this as a local name for the Sundew, *Drosera*, but it is not easy to see the reason.

SOLDIERS' BUTTONS. A name given to a number of different plants, but most generally throughout this district to

(1) The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

(2) The burs of the Burdock, *Arctium minus*.

(3) Buttercups of various kinds, particularly the Acrid Crowfoot, *Ranunculus acris*.

(4) The Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis*.

(5) Correspondents at Hatch Beauchamp and Nettlecombe give this as a local name for the Yellow Water Lily, *Nymphaea lutea*.

(6) From several different parts of Wiltshire this is sent me as a local name for the Water Avens, *Geum rivale*.

(7) The Scarlet Elf-cup Fungus, *Geopyxis coccinea*; more often called **SOLDIER'S CAP**.

(8) The Hawkbit, *Leontodon hispidum*, or *L. autumnale* (Sexey's School).

(9) The Rock-rose, *Helianthemum Chamæcistus* (Shoscombe).

(10) The Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa* (Timberscombe).

(11) A school-girl at Winsham, who sends an excellent list of local names, includes this as a local name for the Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*.

(12) Wild Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Tisbury).

SOLDIER'S CAP. (1) The Scarlet Elf-cup Fungus, *Geopyxis coccinea*

(2) The Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula* (Yarcombe).

SOLDIER'S CROSS. The Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri* (Ilminster).

SOLDIER'S FEATHERS. Love - lies - bleeding, *Amaranthus caudatus* or *A. melancholicus*.

SOLDIER'S HAT. The Scarlet Elf-cup Fungus (East Somerset), more often called **SOLDIER'S CAP**.

SOLDIERS' JACKETS. Miss Ida Roper gives me this as a Dorset name for the Early Purple Orchis, *O. mascula*.

SOLDIERS-SAILORS-TINKER-TAILORS. Common

Rye-grass, *Lolium perenne* (S.W. Wilts). See DOES MY MOTHER WANT ME? and LOVE ME, LOVE ME NOT (2).

SOLEMN BELLS OF SODOM. Common Fritillary or Snake's Head, *Fritillaria Meleagris* (Rampisham, Dorset). See DROOPING and MOURNFUL BELL OF SODOM.

SOLOMON'S SEAL. The general English name for *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

SON BEFORE THE FATHER. An old country name for the Great Hairy Willow Herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*, because as Lyte explained long ago, "The long husks in which the seede is contained do come forthe and waxe great before that the floure openeth." The only correspondent who has sent me this name as still being used in the district is Mrs. Day, of North Petherton.

SOPS IN WINE. The Clove Pink or Carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, from its flowers being used to flavour wine. Chaucer wrote:—

"And many a clove gilofre
And note muge to put in ale,
Whether it be moist or stale."

The name was also given to a smaller kind of single Gilliflower or Pink. A Bradford-on-Tone school-boy gives it as a local name for the Pink, and several correspondents in different parts of the county as a local name for "Jiloffers."

SORCERER'S VIOLET. An old country name for the Lesser Periwinkle, *Vinca minor*.

SOUR DOCK, DOG, or DUCK. Common Sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*. Eaten by children.

SOUR GRABS. (1) Common Sorrel, as above.
(2) The Crab Apple, *Pyrus malus*.

SOUR LEAVES. Common Sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa* (Shoscombe).

SOUR SALLY. The Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (Muchelney).

SOUR SAP. Wood Sorrel, as above (Shute, Devon).

SOUR TREFOIL. A Taunton correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

SOW-BANE. Mr. J. W. White, in his "Bristol Flora," gives this as a local name for the Nettle-leaved Goosefoot, *Chenopodium murale*.

SOW FLOWER. Sow Thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus* (N.W. Wilts).

SOW'S EARS. Broad-leaved Saxifrage (? *Saxifraga crassifolia* or *umbrosa*) (Ilton).

SPALLIARD. An espalier-trained fruit tree.

SPAR (or SPARROW) GRASS. Asparagus.

SPARKED GRASS. Variegated Grass, also called **LADY'S GARTERS**, *Phalaris arundinacea* (S.W. Wilts, Somerset border). Dr. Watson suggests the grass intended is much more likely to be *P. canariensis*.

SPARKED HOLM. A variegated form of Holly, *Ilex aquifolium*.

SPARKED LAUREL. Variegated Laurel, *Aucuba japonica*.

SPARROW BIRDS. The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (West Somerset). The late Mr. F. T. Elworthy quotes a man as saying: "We calls 'em Sparrow-birds, but the proper name's Arb Rabbits."

SPARROW GRASS. A corruption of Asparagus. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that in his "Book about Roses" Dean Hole states that upon one occasion being asked to adjudicate at a rustic flower show on the merits of certain classes of wild ferns and grasses, amongst the latter he observed three cases of Asparagus being exhibited. Upon his saying to the exhibitors that this was not contemplated by the schedule, his ignorance was at once enlightened—"Please, sir, it says ferns and grasses, and this is *sparrow grass*."

SPEAK, SPEEK, or SPEKE. (1) Lavender, *Lavandula Spica*.

(2) Several correspondents apply the name to the Rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

SPEAR. (1) A kind of thick rush (G. Sweetman).

(2) Pampas Grass, *Gynerium argenteum* (a Crewkerne school-girl).

SPEARS. The stems of the Reed, *Arundo Phragmites*, sometimes employed instead of laths to hold plaster (Rev. W. Barnes). The name of this Reed in the London Catalogue is *Phragmites communis*.

SPEAR THISTLE. Spear Plume Thistle, *Cnicus lanceolatus*.

SPEEDWELL. The general English name for the genus *Veronica*, of which the best known and most popular is probably the Germander Speedwell or **BIRD'S-EYE**, *V. Chamædryas*. Dr. Prior attributes the name to the way in which the corolla falls off and flies away as soon as it is gathered; "Speedwell" being equivalent to "Fare-well," "Good-bye," and a common form of valediction in old times. "Forget-me-not," a name that has since passed to a *Myosotis*, appears to have first been given to this plant and addressed to its fleeting flowers. Compare **BREAK-BASIN**.

SPICK. (1) Lavender, *Lavandula Spica*.

(2) A Reed (*Phragmites communis*), formerly used instead of laths for plastering (Geo. Sweetman).

SPIDER IN HIS WEB. The Fennel-flower or Love in a Mist, *Nigella damascena* (Hatch Beauchamp). See SPIDER'S WEB. (1).

SPIDER PLANT. The pot plant, *Saxifraga sarmenosa*, known also as MOTHER OF THOUSANDS, AARON'S BEARD, STRAWBERRY PLANT, and by many other popular names. The young plants as they hang on their runners over the sides of the flower-pot have a sufficient resemblance to spiders on their web to suggest this homely name.

SPIDER'S WEB. (1) The Fennel-flower or Love-in-a-Mist, *Nigella damascena* (Winfrith, Dorset). See SPIDER IN HIS WEB.

(2) A lady at Barrington gives me this as the local name for a plant "like a thistle-bush, bearing yellow flowers, something like Golden Chain." Is it possible she means the Common Furze? Dr. Watson knows no other plant found in the neighbourhood of Barrington to which her description applies.

SPIDERWORT. (1) Any species of *Tradescantia*.

(2) The Fennel-flower, *Nigella damascena* (Ilton). See SPIDER'S WEB (1).

SPIKE. Lavender, *Lavandula Spica*.

SPIKENARD. (1) Mr. F. W. Mathews, of Bradford-on-Tone, gives me this as a local name for the Common Centaury, *Centaurium umbellatum*.

(2) Sweet Vernal-grass, *Anthoxanthum odoratum* (N.W. Wilts).

(3) Lavender, *Lavandula Spica* (N.W. Wilts occasionally).

SPIKY FLOWERS. A number of school-children at Paulton give me this as a local name for the Bittercress, *Cardamine hirsuta*.

SPINE.—Turf grass taken up in slabs for re-laying.

SPINNING JENNY. The Maple, *Acer campestre* (a school-boy at Bradford-on-Tone), presumably from the way in which its winged seeds spin in their flight through the air.

SPOTTED DOG. Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula* (Hatch Beauchamp).

SPRING CALLER. The Crocus (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

SPRING FLOWER. (1) A fairly general name throughout the district for the Polyanthus.

(2) A correspondent at Chettle (Dorset) gives this as a local name for the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

SPRING MESSENGER. The Lesser Celandine *Ranunculus Ficaria* (Shaftesbury district).

SPUDS. A name frequently applied to Potatoes, possibly first introduced by Irish harvesters.

SQUARRIB. The Figwort, *Scrophularia* (Wilts).
See SCARYBAEUS.

SQUEAKERS. Water Figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica* (Axminster district). See FIDDLES.

SQUEEZE-JAWS. Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris* (Kilton).

SQUINANCY-WORT. A common English name for the Small Woodruff *Asperula cynanchica*; common in the northern part of Somerset. Sometimes called QUINSY WORT in consequence of its former use in disorders of the throat.

SQUIRTERS. The Snow-berry, *Symphoricarpus racemosus* (a Long Sutton school-girl).

SQUITCH. Couch-grass, *Agropyron repens* (Edington). See QUITCH.

STAGGER WORT or **STAYER-WORT.** The Common Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. I am indebted to Mr. T. W. Cowan for the following quotation from Gerard's Herball, p219 (1579):—"This plant is called in Latine *Herba S. Jacobi*, or *S. Jacobi flor*, and *Jacobea*; in French *Fleur de S. Jacque*; in English *S. James his woort*; the country people do call it *Stagger woort* and *Stauerwoort*, and also *Ragwoorte*."

STAG'S HORN MOSS. Common Club Moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. It grows plentifully on Dunkery and many other of our hills.

STAINLESS BAY. Several school-girls at South Petherton give me this as a local name for the Laurel, *Laurus nobilis*.

STANDING GUSSETS. Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula* (Axbridge).

STAR. (1) Several school-children at Otterhampton give me this as a local name for the Daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

(2) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (N.W. Wilts).

STARCH-WORT. Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*, from its tubers yielding the finest starch for the large collars worn in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

STAR-FLOWER. A name applied to a number of different flowers which have their petals arranged more or less in the shape of the conventional "star."

(1) Frequently applied to members of the Stitchwort and Chickweed family, the genus *Stellaria*, of which the scientific name means "starlike."

(2) To members of the *Aster* family, including the Michaelmas Daisy. The generic name *Aster* means "a star," and members of the family are often called STARWORDS.

(3) Several of my correspondents apply the name to the Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*.

(4) Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre* (Staple Fitzpaine).

(5) Common Tormentil, *Potentilla erecta* (Barford, Wilts).

(6) Wood Loosestrife, *Lysimachia nemorum* (Barford, Wilts).

STARLIGHT. (1) Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria* (Crewkerne).

(2) I have heard this name applied to the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*, by children in Yeovil and Mudford.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM. (1) The usual English name for *Ornithogalum umbellatum*; the name is said to be due to the resemblance of the white star-like flowers to the pictures of the star that announced the birth of Christ.

(2) A common name throughout a great part of the district for the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

(3) Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa* (East Somerset).

(4) Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (a Wincanton school-girl).

(5) Correspondents at Carnerton and Willand (Devon) apply the name to the St. John's Wort, *Hypericum*.

(6) Frequently applied to the greenhouse *Cineraria*.

(7) A Taunton correspondent gives this as a local name for the Passion-flower, *Passiflora cærulea*.

STAR OF THE WOOD. Correspondents at Dunster and Stockland (Devon) give me this as a local name for the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

STARRY EYES. The Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum* (Stalbridge).

STARS. (1) The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (school-girls at South Petherton). See STAR-LIGHT.

(2) Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris* (a school-boy at Thorne St. Margaret).

(3) Clustered Bell-flower, *Campanula glomerata* (N.W. Wilts).

(4) The *Cineraria* (South Petherton).

STAR THISTLE. (1) The true Star Thistle is *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, which is very rare in Somerset.

(2) The name is commonly applied in the Wincanton district to the Marsh Plume Thistle, *Cnicus palustris*.

(3) Several school-children at Dunster give it as a local name for the Knapweed, *Centaurea*.

STARWORT. (1) Any plant of the genus *Aster*, which include the Michaelmas Daisy.

(2) Any plant of the genus *Stellaria*, which includes the Stitchworts and Chickweeds.

STATIONS. Mr. F. W. Mathews gives me this as an "approximate abbreviation" of the name *Nasturtium*, as used in West Somerset. Very frequently pronounced STURTIONS.

STAVESACRE. An old English name for a tall Larkspur of Southern Europe, *Delphinium Staphysagria*. Dr. Prior (1870) speaks of it as "a plant that was once in great use for destroying lice, but which with the gradual increase of cleanly habits is become scarce in our gardens." "Stavesacre" is generally said to be a corruption of the Latin name *Staphysagria*, which in its turn is a corruption of the Greek name, which meant "a wild raisin."

STAY-PLOUGH. The Rest-harrow, *Ononis repens*.

STEP-MOTHERS. (1) The Wild Pansy or Heartsease, *Viola arvensis*.

(2) A correspondent, who I believe was formerly a school-mistress somewhere in the neighbourhood of Stogursey, gives this as a local name for the Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

STERCHEN or STERSHEN. A common corruption of the name *Nasturtium*.

STEWED GOOSEBERRIES. A correspondent at Okeford Fitzpaine gives me this as a local name for the Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*. (? Is this a mistake due to confusion with the Willow Herb? See GOOSEBERRY PIE.)

STICK BUTTONS. (1) Goose-grass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine* (Watchet).

(2) The Burdock, *Arctium minus* (Watchet).

STICK DONKEY. Goose-grass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine* (North Somerset).

STICKERS. Burs of the Burdock, *Arctium minus* (Thorncombe).

STICKY BACKS. (1) Dr. R. C. Knight gives me this as a local name for the fruits of the Goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*. Also of

(2) The Burdock, *Arctium minus*; I have this also from school-children at Axbridge and Widworthy (Devon).

(3) Several school-children at Axbridge apply the name to the Sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

STICKY (or STICKING) BALLS. (1) The fruits of the Burdock, *Arctium minus* (South Petherton and Upottery).

(2) Fruits of the Goose-grass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine* (Paulton).

STICKY BUDS. Common Hound's-tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale* (Symondsburry and Wootton Fitzpaine, Dorset).

STICKY BUTTONS. Fruits of the Burdock, *Arctium minus* (Devon).

STICKY JACKS. Fruits of the Burdock, as above (Evercreech).

STICKY TREE. A dozen school-children at Paulton give me this as a local name for the Fir, by which I assume they mean the Scots Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*.

STING NETTLE. A common name for the Great Nettle, *Urtica dioica*; frequently applied also to the Small Nettle, *U. urens*.

STING-NETTLE FLOWER. Several school-children at Bradford-on-Tone give me this as a local name for the Bugle, *Ajuga reptans*. Dr. Watson describes this as "a very bad case of confusion worse confounded."

STINGY-WINGIES. Yellow Dead Nettle, *Lamium Galeobdolon* (Leigh, Dorset).

STINK DAISIES. Common Fever-few, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium* (Stoke-under-Ham).

STINKER BOBS. The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Evercreech).

STINK FLOWERS. (1) The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Stoke-under-Ham).

(2) Common Hemlock, *Conium maculatum* (a Taunton correspondent).

STINK-HORN OR STINKING POLECAT. A common fungus, *Phallus impudicus*, growing in old hedgerows and elsewhere, resembling a horn in shape and emitting a foetid smell like carrion. Also *Phallus fatidus*.

STINKING BOBS. The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

STINKING JENNY. (1) The Herb Robert, as above.

(2) A school-boy at Bradford-on-Tone gives this as a local name for the Garlic, *Allium ursinum*.

STINKING LILIES. Garlic, *Allium ursinum* (Dunster).

STINK LILIES. A Stalbridge correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Crown Imperial, *Fritillaria imperialis*.

STOCK GILLY-FLOWER. The Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri* (Queen Camel).

STOCKINGS AND SHOES. (1) The Birds-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*; more often called SHOES AND STOCKINGS.

(2) The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (a Muchelney school-boy).

STONE WEED. (1) Mr. F. W. Mathews (Bradford-on-Tone) and Mr. Edward Vivian (Trowbridge) give me this as a local name for the Persicaria, *Polygonum Persicaria*.

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that in Suffolk the name **STONE-WEED** is given to the Knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*, and he thinks it probable that it is really to this plant, and not to the *Persicaria*, that the name is applied in this district.

STORKS. The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* (Leigh, Dorset). See **STORK'S BILL**.

STORK'S BILL. This is the general English name for plants of the genus *Erodium*, but correspondents in several parts of the district give it as a local name for the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*, which is a Crane's-bill. See **STORKS**.

STORY OF THE CROSS. The Passion-flower, *Passiflora cærulea* (Camerton).

STORY-TELLERS. The Barren Strawberry, *Potentilla sterilis* (school-children at Thorne St. Margaret).

STRANGLE-WEED. (1) Any plant of the Dodder family, *Cuscuta*.

(2) Any plant of the Broomrape family, *Orobanche*.

(3) The Greater Convolvulus, *Calystegia sepium* (Dowlish Wake).

STRAP-GRASS. Couch-grass, *Agropyron repens* (Wareham).

STRAWBERRY GERANIUM. The old-fashioned pot-plant *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, because its runners and shoots are like those of a strawberry; it was formerly so commonly grown in cottage windows as to be called the **POOR MAN'S GERANIUM**. See **AARON'S BEARD** (2).

STRAWBERRY PLANT. (1) The Wild Strawberry, *Fragaria vesca*.

(2) The Barren Strawberry, *Potentilla sterilis* (Devon).

(3) Same as **STRAWBERRY GERANIUM**.

STRAWBERRY SAXIFRAGE. Same as **STRAWBERRY GERANIUM**.

STRAWBERRY TREE. *Arbutus Unedo*; so called from the colour and shape of its fruit.

STRAW-MOTE. A stalk of grass (Rev. Wm. Barnes).

STRIAL. Couch-grass, *Agropyron repens* (Wareham). See **STROLL**.

STRIKE. Yellow Toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris* (Miss Ella Ford, Melpash).

STRING FOY. "Wild Clover" (Minchhead school-girls).

STRIP FOR STRIP. Wild Succory or Chicory, *Cichorium Intybus* (a South Petherton school-girl).

STRIP JACK NAKED. Autumn Crocus or Meadow Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*. (A school-girl at Dalwood, Devon).

STROIL. Couch-grass, *Agropyron repens*. The late Mr. F. T. Elworthy says "particularly applied to the white tube-like roots which are turned up by the plough. See STRAIL.

STUBBARD. An early codling apple; one of the commonest of favourite eating apples.

STUBWORT. An old name for the Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*, having reference to its growth about the stubs of trees; sent me by correspondents at Watchet and Taunton as still being used locally.

STURTION. A very common corruption of the name Nasturtium, *Tropæolum majus*.

SUCK APPLE.—A well-known variety of Apple; red, hard, and crisp-eating. Sometimes called **QUARRENER**, **QUARRENDEN**, or **QUARANTINE** (Mr. W. S. Price, Wellington).

SUCK BOTTLE. White Dead Nettle, *Lamium album*. See **HONEY-SUCKLE** (4).

SUCKERS. Common Comfrey, *Symphytum officinale* (Shoscombe). See **SWEET SUCKERS**.

SUCKIE SUE. White Dead Nettle, *Lamium album*.

SUCKLES. A contracted form of the name Honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*, sent me by school-children at Winsham.

SUCKY CALVES. Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (school-children at Sampford Arundel).

SUGAR. A correspondent at Stowey (near Clutton) gives me this as a local name for "Green Dock," and **TEA** as a local name for "Red Dock."

SUGAR BASINS. (1) Two school-girls at Ilminster give me this as a local name for the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*.

(2) School-children in several districts give this as a local name for **Buttereups**.

SUGAR BUSSES. The Red Clover, *Trifolium pratense* (school-children at Otterhampton). See **HONEY-SUCKLE** (2).

SUGAR CANDY. Both the tender shoots and the fruits (hips) of the Wild Rose, *Rosa canina* (Donhead, Wilts). I have heard this name given to the young shoots of the Wild Rose, by school-children in East Somerset.

SUGAR-CODLINS. Great Hairy Willow Herb, *Epilobium hirsutum* (N.W. Wilts). More generally called **CODLINS AND CREAM**.

SUGAR LEAVES. Young leaves of the Elm, *Ulmus campestris* (Bridgwater).

SUMMER (or **SUMMER'S**) **FAREWELL**. (1) A name generally given to several species of *Aster*, popularly known as the Michaelmas Daisy. See **FAREWELL SUMMER** (1).

(2) Several correspondents in West Somerset, and still more in East Devon, apply this name to the Phlox. See **FAREWELL SUMMER** (2).

(3) Several school-children in the neighbourhood of Axminster and Uplyme give me this as a local name for the Meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*.

SUMMER-HATS. The Pansy, *Viola tricolor* (school-children at Bathealton).

SUMMER POPPY. Common Red Poppy, *Papaver Rhæas* (Watchet).

SUMMER ROSE. The Rev. H. Friend gives this as a Somerset name for the *Corchorus* (or *Kerria*) *japonica*; a shrub which bears orange-coloured blossoms.

SUMMER SAUCERS. White Champion, *Lychnis alba* (a school-boy at Evercreech).

SUN BONNETS. The Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.

SUNFLOWER. (1) The general English name for *Helianthus annuus*.

(2) A name often given to the Common Rock-rose, *Helianthemum vulgare*.

(3) A school-girl at Thorne St. Margaret gives it as a local name for the Marigold, *Calendula officinalis*, and Mr. W. S. Price, of Wellington, confirms this use of the name. This is interesting in view of Shakespeare's reference in his "Winter's Tale" (iv., 3) to

"The Marigold that goes to bed with the sun
And with him rises weeping."

(4) The Rev. H. Friend gives this as a Devonshire name for the Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*.

SUNGREEN. A Wiltshire form of **SENGREEN** or **SILGREEN**, an old name for the Houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

SUNSETS. A correspondent at Camerton gives me this as a local name for the Tree Mallow, *Lavatera*.

SUN'S EYE. The Sunflower, *Helianthus annuus* (school-girls at Nettlecombe).

SUN-SHADES. (1) A common name for the Lesser Convolvulus or Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

(2) The Wall Pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus-Veneris* (a school-girl at Dunster).

(3) The School-Mistress at Beaminster gives me this as a local name for the Sunflower, *Helianthus annuus*.

SUN'S RAYS. The Sunflower, *Helianthus annuus* (a school-girl at Chilson, Chard).

SWALLOW PEARS. Services : Sorb Apples, the fruit of *Pyrus torminalis*.

SWALLOW-WORT. (1) The Greater Celandine, *Chelidonium majus*. Dr. Prior says : "The scientific name *Chelidonium* is from the Greek word for a swallow, and the plant may get its name of Swallow-wort either from the fact that it blossoms at the season of the swallows' arrival and withers at its departure, or from the old belief recorded by Aristotle and others that the swallows used this plant to restore the eyesight of their young ones, even if their eyes were put out."

(2) The Lesser Celandine, *Ranunculus Ficaria*. The name is also applied to a number of other plants, but I have no further records of its use locally.

SWAMP'S COMPANION. A Hardington Mandeville school-boy gives me this as a local name for the Cuckoo-flower or Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

SWAN AMONGST THE FLOWERS. Correspondents at Trowbridge and Charmiaster (Dorset) give me this as a local name for the White Water-Lily, *Castalia alba*.

SWAN-BILL. The Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus* (Hatch Beauchamp). See DUCK'S BILLS.

SWEEPS. (1) The Fanel-flower or Love-in-a-Mist, *Nigella damascena* (Yeovil).

(2) The Great Reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*, more often called Bulrush (a school-boy at Mells).

(3) The Large-flowered St. John's Wort, *Hypericum calycinum* (Farley, Wilts).

SWEEP'S BRUSH. (1) Hoary Plantain, *Plantago media* (East Somerset).

(2) Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata* (East Somerset).

(3) The Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara* (Mells).

(4) A correspondent at Donhead (Wilts) gives me this as a local name for the "Cornflower," by which I think she probably means the Black (or Lesser) Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*. See CHIMNEY SWEEP (4) and CHIMNEY SWEEP'S BRUSH (2).

(5) Common Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris* (Rev. H. Friend).

SWEET ALICE (OR ALISON). *Alyssum maritimum*, a plant with the smell of honey ; "Alice" or "Alison" is a corruption of the name *Alyssum*, and is not the name of a pretty lady.

SWEET BETSIES. (1) A double form of the White Saxifrage, *Saxifraga hypnoides*.

(2) The late Mr. F. T. Elworthy says this name is occasionally used in West Somerset for *Dicentra spectabilis*.

SWEET BETSY (or BETTY). Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber* (Axbridge and Chettle, Dorset).

SWEET CHESTNUT. The usual name for *Castanea vesca*, to distinguish it from the Horse-chestnut, *Aesculus Hippocastanum*, which is very bitter.

SWEET HAY. Meadow Sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria* (Chettle, Dorset). See NEW MOWN HAY (2).

SWEET SUCKERS. Comfrey, *Symphytum officinale* (Horton). See SUCKERS.

SWEETHEARTS. (1) Burs of the Goose-grass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine*, from the way in which they stick to one's clothes. Names 2, 3, and 4 are all given for the same reason.

(2) Burs of the Burdock, *Arctium minus*.

(3) The Woodruff, *Asperula odorata*.

(4) Agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria* (Mid and East Somerset).

(5) The Twayblade, *Listera ovata* (Staple Fitzpaine).

(6) Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus* (Culmhead).

(7) The Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (Stogursey).

(8) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (school-children at Oakhill).

SWEET NANCY. (1) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Castle Cary district).

(2) Narcissus (Crewkerne district). Mr. T. W. Cowan gives me the name of the particular species as *Narcissus biflorus fl. pl.*

SWEET NUT. See SWEET CHESTNUT.

SWEET NUTS. Common Yarrow or Milfoil, *Achillea Millefolium* (Leigh, Dorset).

SWEET SUCKLE. Honey-suckle or Woodbine, *Lonicera Periclymenum* (Stoke-under-Ham).

SWEET SULTAN. The general English name for the garden plant *Centaurea moschata*.

SWEET THOMAS. The Narcissus (Luxborough).

SWINE'S CRESS. (1) A general English name for *Coronopus procumbens*. Known also as Wart-cress, but Dr. Watson tells me the latter name is better restricted to the other British species of *Coronopus*, *C. didymus*.

(2) Common Nipplewort, *Lapsana communis*.

SWINE'S GRASS. Common Knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

SWINE'S SNOUT. The Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*, from the form of its receptacle.

SWORD GRASS. (1) A coarse Marsh Grass, *Glyceria aquatica*, often called DAGGERS or WITHERS.

(2) Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me this is a common name for the Striped Ribbon Grass, *Phalaris*

arundinacea. Sometimes called LADY'S (or GARDENER'S) GARTERS.

SWORD LILY. (1) The Gladiolus.

(2) The Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*.

SWORD OF SPRING. The garden Crocus (Hatch Beauchamp).

SWORDS. The Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*; in some districts applied more particularly to the leaves.

SWORDS AND SPEARS. The Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata* (Parkstone).

TAACHY. Fungus on trees (Wincanton).

TABLES AND CHAIRS. Seeds of the Box, *Buxus sempervirens* (Stoke-under-Ham and Muchelney). See CHAIRS AND TABLES.

TACKER GRASS. Common Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*. It is said to owe its name to its toughness having suggested a likeness to a "tacker" or shoemaker's wax-end.

TACKER WEED. Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris* (school-children at Corbe St. Nicholas).

TAGETS. A school-girl at Bradford-on-Tone gives me this as a local name for Marigolds. This may possibly be a corruption of *Tagetes*, the generic name of the French and African Marigolds, particularly in view of the fact that Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that he once had as gardener a Devonshire man who called the Dwarf Marigold (*Tagetes signata pumila*) TAGES, while all others he designated as "Marigolds." On the other hand, Mr. F. W. Mathews tells me he has heard the Marigold called TARGETS, and he attributed the name to an evident similarity to the targets of archery practice.

TARE. (1) The Hairy Vetch, *Vicia hirsuta*.

(2) Greater Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium* (Wilts).

(3) Lesser Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis* (Wilts).

TARGETS.—The Marigold (Bradford-on-Tone). See TAGETS.

TARE VETCH (*i.e.*, Tare Vetch). (1) Common Vetch, *Vicia cracca* (Wincanton). See TARE (1).

(2) A species of Tare, *Ervum*, that occurs among the corn, and in wet weather weighs it down (His Honour J. S. Udal, Dorset).

TASSEL-FLOWER. The usual English name for an ornamental garden annual of the Aster family, *Cacalia coccinea* or *Emilia flamma*.

TASSELS. (1) The flowers of the Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior* (a school-girl at Chilson).

(2) Dr. Watson gives me this as a corrupted form of Teazel.

TATEY. A common contraction of the name Potato.

TEA. The flower of the Sorrel or Sour-dock, *Rumex Acetosa* (Bridgwater and Stowey, near Clutton). See SUGAR.

TEA-CUPS. Buttercups, *Ranunculus* (Hatch Beauchamp).

TEA-FLOWER. (1) The Meadow Sweet, *Spiræa Ulmaria* (Stoke-under-Ham).

(2) Elder Blossom, *Sambucus nigra* (South Petherton and Fivehead).

(3) Broad-leaved Willow-herb, *Epilobium montanum* (Leigh, Dorset).

TEA PLANT. (1) An old lady living at Mudford tells me that she has always known the Common Agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*, by this name and by no other. In her younger days all the tea she drank was made from it. Anne Pratt says "The Agrimony is an ingredient in most of the herb-teas which have from time to time been recommended to public notice." Mr. F. W. Mathews tells me that an old resident of Blackmore, West Buckland, would never take any other "tea," and attributed her long life and great vigour to the use of this her favourite beverage.

(2) *Lycium chinense*; often cultivated in cottage gardens as a hedge plant; well established in Somerset. Dr. Downes tells me that the name is due to the fact that the plant was sent to the Duke of Argyll in mistake for the real Tea Plant, owing to the labels having got accidentally changed.

TEAR YOUR MOTHER'S EYES OUT. A lady at Exmouth gives me this as a local name for the Germander Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*. See BIRD'S EYE (1).

TEASER. The Nodding (or Musk) Thistle *Carduus nutans* (Batcombe).

TEDDIES. Potatoes; a corruption of the contraction TATIES.

TEDDY BUTTONS. The Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis* (Stoke-under-Ham).

TELL (THE) TIME. The Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

TEN O'CLOCK. The Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum* (a school-girl at Draycott). See ELEVEN O'CLOCK LADY.

TENS O' THOUSANDS. Virginian Stock, *Malcolmia maritima* (Trowbridge).

TETTER BERRIES. The fruits of the White (or Red-berryed) Bryony, *Bryonia dioica*. An old English name for the plant was TETTERWORT.

THATCH. A Vetch of almost any species. Cultivated Vetches are almost invariably spoken of as THATCHES.

THE APOSTLES. The Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum* (Thorne St. Margaret).

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS. The Passion-flower, *Passiflora cærulea* (Puddletown, Dorset).

THE TWELVE DISCIPLES. The Passion-flower, as above (Staple Fitzpaine).

THE VIRGIN'S MILK. Several school-children at Thorne St. Margaret give me this as a local name for the "Milk Thistle," by which they probably mean one of the Sow Thistles, *Sonchus*, as the true Milk Thistle or Virgin Mary's Thistle, *Silybum Marianum*, is exceedingly rare in Somerset.

THIMBLE - FLOWER. (1) The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, particularly in South Somerset and Dorset.

(2) Several species of Bell-flower, *Campanula*.

THIMBLES. (1) The flowers of the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

(2) The Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*.

(3) The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Pilton).

(4) A Yeovil school-boy applies this name to the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

THINK OF ME ALWAYS. Forget-me-not, *Myosotis* (school children at Thorne St. Margaret)

THOROUGH-WAX. An old name for the Common Hare's-ear, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*. Dr. Prior says the name of Thorow-wax or Throw-wax was given to the plant by Turner (1548) because "the stalke waxeth throwe the leaues." Mr. Onions tells me Turner copied the German *durchwachs* (= through grow).

THOUSAND LEAF. Common Yarrow or Milfoil *Achillea Millefolium*. The names Milfoil and *Millefolium* both mean "thousand leaf." Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that in many places this plant is called **THOUSAND SEAL**.

THOUSAND STARS. A Martock school-boy gives me this as a local name for the Michaelmas Daisy.

THREAD FLOWERS. The Hemp Agrimony, *Eupatorium cannabinum* (an Ilminster school-girl).

THREE FACES UNDER A HOOD. The Pansy, both cultivated, *Viola tricolor*, and wild, *V. arvensis*.

THREE-FINGERED JACK. The Ruc-leaved Saxifrage, *Saxifraga tridactylites* (White's Bristol Flora). The name *tridactylites* means "three-fingered."

THROAT WORT. A name given to a number of different plants which were formerly believed from the throat-like shape of their flowers to cure diseases of the throat. The name is sent me by several correspondents for

- (1) The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.
- (2) The Figwort, *Scrophularia*.
- (3) Several species of Bell-flower, *Campanula*.
- (4) Blue Throat-wort, *Trachelium cœruleum*.

THUMBS AND FINGERS. (1) Common Furze, *Ulex europæus* (Wells).

(2) Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Dorset); more generally called FINGERS AND THUMBS.

THUNDER-BOLT. The Rev. H. Friend gives this as a Devonshire name for the Red Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*. See THUNDER-FLOWER (1).

THUNDER DAISY. Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. The Rev. Hilderic Friend says: "In Somersetshire the Horse-daisy or Ox-eye is devoted to the Thunder god, a curious circumstance when considered in connection with another fact—viz., that acorns are there called Jove's Nuts. Now we all know that the Oak is emphatically Jove's tree, but how is it that in Somersetshire these two names, not to mention others bearing on ancient religion and mythology, live on when they have died out, or never existed, in other parts of England?"

THUNDER FLOWER. (1) The Red Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas* (Ilton and Wiltshire). Cassell's "Wild Flowers as they Grow," speaking of the Poppy, says: "Sometimes it has been known as 'Thunder Flower' or 'Lightning Flower,' from a very curious superstition among children that if they pick it and the petals fall off, as they are apt to do, the children are then liable to be struck by lightning."

(2) Several correspondents in the neighbourhood of Blandford give me this as a local name for the Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, more commonly called THUNDER DAISY.

THUNDER PLANT. The Houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*, from an old belief that if planted upon the roof it would protect the house from lightning.

TICKLERS (OR TICKLING TOMMIES). The rough seeds contained in the Hips or fruit of the Dog-rose. The name is due to the use made of them by boys, who take out the seeds which the fruit contains and put them down the back of another boy, where they tickle intolerably. Dr. Watson writes: "These so-called *seeds* are really the true fruits. The red portion of the Hip is formed from the Calyx-tube, which encloses the true fruits."

TIGER'S MOUTH. The Snap-dragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

TIME-FLOWER (OR TIME-TELLER). The Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

TIMOTHY. The Common Cat's-tail Grass, *Phleum pratense*.

TINKER-TAILOR GRASS. (1) Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*. So called from a game which girls of the better class play with it, striking the heads together and at each blow saying in succession, "Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, gentleman, apothecary, ploughboy, thief." The blow which knocks the head off marks the one of these professions which is to be that of the future husband. See **COCK-GRASS** and **SOLDIERS**.

(2) Perennial Rye-grass or Eaver, *Lolium perenne*, also used by girls to discover the occupations of their future husbands. See **COCK-GRASS** and **DOES MY MOTHER WANT ME**.

(3) Fescue-grass, *Festuca*, used for the same purpose (*Watchet*).

TIPSY, TIPSY LEAVES, OR TIPSY PLANT. Common Tutsan (St. John's Wort), *Hypericum Androsæmum* (West Somerset and East Devon). Writing me some months ago with regard to my note under Bible Leaf (1), Mr. F. W. Mathews said: "The **BIBLE LEAF** of the list recently is designated **TIPSY LEAVES** in the western Black-downs; the name being evidently a corruption of Tutsan (S. John's Wort). Children thereabout place the leaves in their Bibles on account of the pleasing perfume of the dried sprays."

TISTY-TOSTY. (1) The ball-shaped flower of the Guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

(2) A ball made by stringing together the flowers of the Cowslips to amuse children; hence sometimes given to the Cowslip itself.

(3) The name is sometimes given to the flowers of the "Yellow Rose," *Corchorus* (or *Kerria*) *japonica*, because of their fancied resemblance to a "tisty-tosty" of cowslips.

TITSUM. Tutsan (St. John's Wort), *Hypericum Androsæmum*. The popular name is said to be a corruption of the French *toute saine*, meaning "All-heal," in consequence of the plant having been formerly largely used as a healing balm for wounds.

TITTY-BOTTLES. The Hips or fruits of the Wild Rose, *Rosa canina* (Shoscombe).

TOADS' CHEESE. Toadstools (Ackerman, Wilts).

TOADS' HEADS. Snake's-head Fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris* (N.W. Wilts, *English Plant Names*).

TOADS' MEAT. Toadstools.

TOADS' MOUTH. Snake's Head, *Fritillaria Meleagris* (N.W. Wilts).

TOM POT (PUTT or PUD). The name of a well-known apple, excellent for dumplings.

TOM THUMBS. (1) A very general name in this district for the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

(2) Several school-children at Bradford-on-

Tone and Sampford Arundel give this as a local name for the Hop Trefoil, *Trifolium procumbens*.

TOM THUMB'S FINGERS AND THUMBS. Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*.

TOM THUMB'S HONEYSUCKLE. Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (S.W. Wilts *Sarum Diocesan Gazette*).

TOM (or TOMMY) TICKLERS. The Hips or fruit of the Wild Rose. See TICKLERS.

TOP KNOT. The Black Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra* (Winsham).

TOSSY BALLS. Dr. Downes tells me that the cultivated double variety of the Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*, is always known by this name in Ilminster. It has also been sent me by a number of young people living in that district.

TOTTER-GRASS. Quaking grass, *Briza media* (Stoke-under-Ham).

TOUCH ME NOT. (1) The Yellow Balsam, *Impatiens Noli-tangere*, and the Garden Balsam, *I. Balsamina*, from the well-known way in which their seed-vessels curl up their valves spirally at the slightest touch, jerking their contents into the face of the person bending over them.

(2) Mr. F. W. Mathews (Bradford-on-Tone) gives me this as a local name for the Thale-cress or Wall-cress, *Sisymbrium Thalianum*.

(3) The Burdock, *Arctium minus* (school-boys at Muchelney).

TOWERS. The Spotted Orchis, *Orchis maculata* (an Evercreech school-boy).

TOWN WEED. Dog's Mercury, *Mercurialis perennis* (West Moors, Dorset). Dr. Watson writes: "*M. annua* may perhaps be the species meant. The name fits it much better as it often occupies cleared spaces in urban districts. *M. perennis* is a much more rural plant."

TRAVELLER'S COMFORT. Goose-grass, *Galium Aparine* (Deverill, Wilts).

TRAVELLER'S EASE. Common Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium* (Little Langford, Wilts).

TRAVELLER'S JOY. A very general name for the Wild Clematis, *Clematis Vitalba*, first given to it by John Gerard (1597). Mr. T. W. Cowan writes me:—"This presents a curious instance of a word originating in a mistaken etymology. Lat. *viburnum*: shortened in the French name to *viorne*. This Latinized into *viorna* was taken by Gerard to mean *vi(am)*—*ornaus*, the plant which decks the road with its flowers, and so cheers the traveller on his way, and Englished "Traveller's Joy." He says "is called commonly *Viorna quasi vias ornaus*, of decking and adorning waies and hedges, where people traueell, and thereupon I have named it the *Traueilers Joie*." Gerard, *Herball* p. 739.

TRAVELLER'S REST. Tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*. The leaves are supposed to cure blistered feet (Wilts, *Diogenes' Sandals*, p. 98).

TREACLE DABS. Dr. Watson tells me that he has heard this name applied in Somerset to the Field Wood-rush, *Luzula campestris*, but only by north-country people. It is sometimes called CHIMNEY SWEEPS in Somerset, and when I was a boy at Castle Cary I often heard it called ZULU-FLOWER—a corruption of the generic name.

TREE. A well-informed correspondent at Watchet gives me this as a local name for the Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*.

TREE MOSS. Lichens, especially *Usneas*.

TREFOY or TREE-FOY. *Trifolium*. The variety of Clover which is sown annually.

TRIVET. A common mis-pronunciation of the name Privet, in the Barrington district.

TRUCKLES OF CHEESE. The Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* (Sexey's School). See CHEESES.

TRUE-LOVE or TRUE-LOVE-KNOT. The Herb Paris, *Paris quadrifolia*. Mr. T. W. Cowan kindly sends me the following quotation from Gerard's Herball, p. 328 :—"Herbe Paris riseth up with one small tender stalke two handes high, at the very top whereof come forth fower leaues directly set one against another, in maner of a Burgunnion crosse or a true love knot; for which cause among the auncients it hath bene called herbe Trueloue."

TRUMPET CUPS. The Monkey Flower, *Mimulus Langsdorfii* (a school-girl at Thorne St. Margaret)

TRUMPET FLOWERS. The Greater Convolvulus or Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium* (Wellington district).

TRUMPET LILY. The Arum Lily (Wembdon).

TRUMPETS. (1) The Greater Convolvulus or Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium*.

(2) The Indian Cress, *Tropæolum*, commonly called Nasturtium (Paulton and Symondsburly).

(3) The Fuchsia (Camerton).

(4) The Daffodil (Evershot).

TUCKER-GRASS. Common Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare* (West Somerset). See TACKER-GRASS.

TULIP TREE. The Sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus*; the smell or taste of the young shoots is supposed by children to resemble that of the Tulip (S.W. Wilts).

TUNFOOT. Several school-girls in the neighbourhood of Chard give me this as a local name for the Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea*. See TUNHOOF.

TUNHOOF. An old English name for the Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea*.

TURBAN. A school-girl at East Mark gives me this as a local name for the Tulip. If she is correct, it is very interesting, as our dictionaries trace the name Tulip through the French, Italian, and Turkish to the Persian *dulband*—a turban, and state that the Tulip is so named because the gay colours and the form of its flower suggest those of some turbans. Gerarde says: "After it hath beene some fewe days flowred the points and brims of the flower turne backward, like a Dalmatian or Turkes cap, called *Tulipan*, *Tolipan*, *Turban*, and *Turfan*, whereof it took his name." Herball, p. 117.

TURBAN BELL. A correspondent living near Sherborne gives me this as a local name for the Fennel-flower, or Devil-in-the-bush, *Nigella damascena*.

TURKEY RHUBARB. (1) The Burdock, *Arctium*.

(2) The Butter-bur, *Petasites ovatus*.

TURKEY'S FOOD. Goose-grass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine* (Winsham district).

TURKEY'S SNOUT. Love-lies-bleeding, *Amarantus caudatus*.

TURK'S CAP. The Martagon Lily, *Lilium Martagon*.

TURK'S HEAD. A correspondent at Burnham gives this as a local name for the Tiger Lily, *Lilium tigrinum*.

TURMUT. A mis-pronunciation of Turnip; very common throughout the district.

TURNSOLE. A name applied to several plants which are supposed to turn their flowers towards the sun; particularly the Heliotrope, the Sun-flower, and the Sun-spurge.

TURTLE DOVES. (1) The Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus* (Sampford Arundel and Horton).

(2) The Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (a school-girl at Thorne St. Margaret).

TUSHEROONS. Mr. Edward Vivian, of Trowbridge, gives me this as a local name for non-edible fungi. He writes: "I have never seen the word printed and do not know its derivation, but it is very common colloquially."

TUTSAN. The general English name for a shrubby species of St. John's Wort, *Hypericum Androsæmum*. The name is derived from the French *tout saine*, meaning All-heal, in consequence of the esteem in which it was formerly held as a cure for wounds.

TUTTIES. The flowers of the Morello Cherry, *Prunus Cerasus* (Dorset).

TUTTY PEAS. Several school children at East Mark give me this as a local name for the Sweet Pea, *Lathyrus odoratus*. "Tutty" is used in the Somerset and Dorset dialect for a nosegay.

TUZZY MUZZY. Fruit of the Burdock, *Arctium minus* (Wilts). Miss M. J. Shute tells me the name is also used in Devon.

TWELVE DISCIPLES. The Daisy, *Bellis perennis* (a school-girl at Chewton Mendip).

TWELVE O'CLOCKS. (1) A common name for the Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. See ELEVEN O'CLOCK LADY.

(2) The seed heads of the Dandelion, by which children pretend to tell the time by counting the puffs of breath required to blow all the seeds away.

(3) The Yellow Goat's-beard or Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon, *Tragopogon pratense*.

(4) The Convolvulus (? *Calystegia sepium*) (Donyatt).

(5) The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (a school-boy at Winscombe).

TWINKLING (OR TWINKLE) STAR. The Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*. (school-children at Paulton).

TWINY LEGS. The Rev. H. Friend gives this as a Devonshire name for the Red Bartsia, *Bartsia Odontites*.

TWITCH. Couch-grass, *Agropyron repens* (West Somerset).

ULLUM. (1) A mis-pronunciation of Elm, common over a great part of the district. Mr. T. W. Cowan writes:—Ulm-tree, an elm, in Wycliffe Isaiah xli., 19, is an assimilation to the Latin *Ulmus*.

(2) The stalks of Peas, Beans, &c., after the crop has been picked. A mispronunciation of Haulm.

UMBRELLA-PLANT. The Butter-bur, *Petasites ovatus*.

UMBRELLAS. (1) The Greater Convolvulus, *Calystegia sepium*.

(2) The Wall Pennywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus-Veneris*.

(5) The Periwinkle, *Vinca* (Camerton).

(4) Flowers of the Elder, *Sambucus nigra* (school-children at Paulton).

(3) The Butter-bur, *Petasites ovatus*.

(6) The Water Plantain, *Alisma Plantago, aquatica* (a school-girl at Ilminster).

UMPLESCRUMP. Cow-parshnip or Hogweed-*Heracleum Sphondylium* (West Somerset). See LIMPERS-CRUMP.

UNDER-GROUND IVY. (1) Ivy-leaved Toad, flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria* (Curry Mallet).

(2) Ground Ivy, *Nepeta hederacea* (Draycott).

UNDER-GROUND NUT. Earth-nut, *Conopodium majus*.

UNDER-GROUND ROSES. His Honour J. S. Udal gives this as a Dorset name for the Double Pink *Hepatica triloba*.

UPSTART. The Meadow Saffron or Autumn Crocus, *Colchicum autumnale*, from the way in which its flowers start up suddenly from the ground without any sign of leaves.

VARIEGATED NETTLES. Mr. Edward Vivian gives me this as a name for "Cultivated indoor plants with a nettle-like leaf. They are quite stingless. Their leaves are found in a hundred shades of reds, browns, yellows, and greens, irregularly and beautifully blotched." I presume he refers to the *Coleus*.

VASES. The Dove's-foot Crane's-bill, *Geranium molle* (a school-girl at Tatworth).

VEARNS. Several correspondents send me this as a local name for Ferns generally, and for the Bracken, *Pteris aquilina* in particular. Mr. F. W. Mathews writes: "The word VEARN (not pluralized but used generically) means only bracken cut for stock-bedding."

VELVET DOCK. A school-girl at Brompton Regis gives me this as a local name for what she believe to be the Greater Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

VENUS' BASIN. The Teasel, *Dipsacus sylvestris* (a school-boy at Bradford-on-Tone). Other old English names for the plant are VENUS' BATH and VENUS CUP. Dr. Downes writes me: "The leaves are connate, *i.e.*, united at their bases and surrounding the stem, so as to form a basin. The plant feeds on the insects which are drowned in the water which collects in this basin—an example of an insectivorous plant."

VENUS' CHARIOT DRAWN BY TWO DOVES. An old English name for the Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

VENUS' COMB. An old name, still frequently used, for the Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*.

VENUS' FLY-TRAP. The true Venus' Fly-trap is *Dionaea muscipula*, a Sundew found in the sandy bogs of North and South Carolina; but I gather from several school-children at Wembdon that the name is incorrectly used in that district for our English Sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

VENUS IN HER CAR. The school-children at North Cheriton and Helton give this name to the

Water Figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*, and also to one or more of the Dead-Nettles, *Lamium*.

VENUS' LOOKING-GLASS. (1) A general name for the Corn Bellflower, *Leqonsia hybrida*.

(2) Honesty, *Lunaria biennis* (a school-boy at Martock).

VETHER-VO. Common Feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*. See FEATHER-FEW.

VIERNIS. Ferns. Mr. Elworthy says "Always. In speaking of VIERNIS, generally the common Bracken is meant, of which great quantities are cut for bedding."

VIOLIN STRINGS. Leaves of the Ribwort Plantain, *Plantago lanceolata* (Bridgwater). See FIDDLE STRINGS (2).

VIRGIN MARY'S MILK DROPS. Mr. Edward Vivian (Trowbridge) gives me this as a local name for a plant unknown to him personally, but said to have a white spotted leaf. He no doubt refers to the Common Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, or to one of the cultivated species in which the white spots on the leaves are more pronounced than in our native species.

VIRGIN MARY'S NIPPLE. Rev. Hilderic Friend, writes in his "Flowers and Flower Lore":—"During a recent visit to the West of England I found that the name of Virgin Mary's Nipple was applied by the people in some parts of Somerset to a certain plant noted for the milk-white sap which flows from it on being gathered. It is not a little curious that this plant, which belongs to the Spurge family, should in some places be consecrated to the devil; but so it is." Mr. James Britten suggests that the particular plant referred to is probably the Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*.

VIRGIN MARY'S TEARS. Common Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis* (Weymouth). See MARY'S TEARS.

VIRGIN'S BOWER. A general name for the Wild Clematis or Traveller's Joy, *Clematis Vitalba*.

VIRGIN'S FINGERS. Correspondents at East Coker and Stockland (Devon) give me this as a local name for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

VIRGIN'S MILK. Several school-children at Thorne St. Margaret give me this as a local name for the "Milk Thistle," by which they probably mean the common Sow Thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*.

VLEX. Flax (West Somerset).

VOILET. A common mis-pronunciation of Violet.

VREX or VREXEN. Rushes, *Juncus bufonius* (West Somerset). See REX-BUSH and REXEN.

VUZ. Gorse; Whin; Furze, *Ulex europæus*.

VUZZEN. A Dorset and East Somerset form of VUZ.

WAG-A-WAMS (or WANDS). Quaking-grass, *Briza media* (East Somerset).

WAGGIN'-GRASS. Quaking-grass, as above (Pulman).

WAG-WAFERS. Quaking-grass (Charmouth).

WAG-WAMS (WANDS, WANTS, or WANTONS). Quaking-grass, *Briza media*.

WAG-WINDS. Quaking-grass (Muchelney).

WAITE-WEED (*i.e.*, Wet-weed). The Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (Donhead, Wilts). See WET-ABED.

WAKE AT NOON. The Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum* (North-West Wilts).

WAKE ROBIN. An old name, still frequently used, for the Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

WALKING-GRASS. An Ilminster school-girl gives me this as a local name for the Wild Oat, *Avena fatua*.

WALLET. Brushwood; bramble-wood (Rev. W. P. Williams).

WALL GINGER. Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; more often called WALL PEPPER.

WALL GRASS. Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre* (Devon; Rev. H. Friend).

WALL LILAC. Red Spur Valerian, *Kentranthus ruber* (a school-boy at Axbridge).

WALL PEPPER. Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

WANDERING JACK. The Ivy-leaved Toad-flax, *Linaria Cymbalaria* (Watchet). More often called WANDERING (or ROVING) SAILOR.

WANDERING JEW. The old-fashioned pot plant, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*. See AARON'S BEARD (2).

WANDERING SAILOR. (1) The Ivy-leaved Toadflax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*.

(2) The name is also sometimes given in Devon to the Moneywort or "Creeping Jenny," *Lysimachia Nummularia*.

WANDERING WILLIE. (1) School-children at Dunster, Brompton Regis, and Stockland (Devon) give this name to the Convulvulus—I do not know whether Greater or Lesser.

(2) Miss Parkin tells me that some of the school-children at Brompton Regis give this name to the Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

WARRIORS. Wallflowers, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*. See BLOODY WARRIORS.

WART-CRESS. The general English name for *Coronopus didymus*; also used for the Swine's Cress, *Coronopus procumbens*.

WART CURER (OR PLANT). Greater Celandine, *Chelidonium majus* (West Somerset).

WART FLOWER. The Rev. H. Friend says "In Devonshire the Ranunculus is still called WART-FLOWER, on account of its milky juice being employed for painting those unsightly protuberances." Dr. Watson writes me: "There is no juice which can be called milky in *Ranunculus*. I expect that the Greater Celandine is the plant referred to. Its yellow juice, if regularly applied, cures warts. Confusion has perhaps arisen with the Lesser Celandine, and thence to other species of *Ranunculus*."

WART-WEED. The Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, from its juice being used to cure warts.

WART-WORT. (1) The Greater Celandine, *Chelidonium majus*, the juice of which is used to cure warts (Wilts).

(2) The Petty Spurge, *Euphorbia Peplus* (Wilt.).

WATCH CHAINS (OR WATCH AND CHAINS). The Laburnum, *Laburnum vulgare*; more often called GOLDEN CHAIN.

WATCHES. (1) A number of school-girls at South Petherton give me this as a local name for a St. John's Wort, but do not indicate the species.

(2) The Greater Celandine, *Stellaria Holostea* (Stickland, Dorset).

WATCHES AND CLOCKS. The Dandelion: *Taraxacum officinale* (a Yeovil school-boy). More, often called CLOCKS.

WATER ANEMONE. The Ivy-leaved Crowfoot, *Ranunculus hederaceus* (Zeals, Wilts). Dr. Watson tells me the name is used more particularly for the larger-flowered Water Crowfoots.

WATER BABIES. The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* (a Machelney school-boy).

WATER BEETNEY (OR BETONY). Water Figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*; a popular remedy for inflammations.

WATER BIRD'S-EYE. Brooklime, *Veronica Beccabunga* (Arlington, Devon).

WATER BLOBS. (1) The Marsh Marigold *Caltha palustris*. See MAY BLOBS.

(2) The Yellow Water Lily, *Nymphaea lutea* (Wilts).

WATER BUBBLES. The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* (Bruton and Thorncombe).

WATER BUTTERCUP. (1) The Marsh Marigold *Caltha palustris* (Devon; Rev. H. Friend).

(2) The Lesser Spearwort, *Ranunculus Flammula* (Zeals, Wilts).

WATER CAN. The Yellow Water Lily, *Nymphaea lutea*.

WATER CUCKOO. Lady's Smock or Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis* (S.W. Wilts).

WATER CUPS. The Yellow Water Lily, *Nymphaea lutea* (Bridgwater).

WATER ELDER. The Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

WATER FLAG. The Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*.

WATER FORGET-ME-NOT. The Evergreen Alkanet, *Anchusa sempervirens* (West Somerset). Dr. Watson writes me that this must be an error, as the Evergreen Alkanet is not a water plant, but several correspondents in West Somerset assure me the name is so used.

WATER GEORGIES. The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* (Sexey's School and Mells).

WATER GRASS. See OLD MAN'S BEARD (5).

WATER LEEK. Broad-leaved Garlic or Ramsons, *Allium ursinum* (Staple Fitzpaine).

WATER LILY. (1) The Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*. It will be easy to account for the Iris being locally called a lily when we remember that this flower is generally supposed to be the lily of France, and that one of our greatest writers speaks of

"Lilies of all kinds,
The flower-de-luce being one."

(2) The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*; almost as commonly used as No. 1.

(3) The Water Crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis* (Charlton, Wilts, and West Somerset).

WATER PEPPER. The Biting Persicaria, *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

WATER POPLAR. The Black Poplar, *Populus nigra*. The name is applied also to *Populus fastigata*.

WATER ROSE. The White Water Lily, *Castalia alba* (North Petherton).

WATER SQUIRT. The Wild Angelica, *Angelica sylvestris* (Shoscombe).

WAX DOLLS. Correspondents at Taunton, Chard, and Evershot send me this as a local name for the Common Fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*.

WAXWORKS. Common Milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris* (Farley, Wilts).

WAYBREAD. An old English name for the Greater Plantain, *Plantago major*.

WAYFARING TREE. A general name for the Mealy Guelder-rose, *Viburnum Lantana*.

WAYSIDE BEAUTY. The Blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa* (a school-boy at Hardington Mandeville).

WAYSIDE BREAD. The Greater Plantain, *Plantago major* (Wilts; Eng. Plant Names).

WEASEL'S NOSE. A variation of **WEASEL-SNOUT** sent me from Kimmeridge, Dorset.

WEASEL-SNOUT. A general English name for the Yellow Dead-nettle, *Lamium Galeobdolon*.

WEATHER CLOCKS. The Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (school-boy at Long Sutton).

WEATHER FLOWER. The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis* (Milborne Port).

WEATHER TELLER. The Scarlet Pimpernel, as above (West Somerset).

WEATHER GLASS. The Scarlet Pimpernel, as above (East Somerset and Wilts).

WEDDING FLOWERS. Anemones (? *Anemone nemorosa*) (Camerton).

WEeping GOLDEN BELLS. A lady at Wells gives me this as a local name for a species of *Forsythia*—a genus of slender shrubs of the Olive family, natives of China and Japan, of which two species are cultivated in parks under the name of **GOLDEN RAIN**. Mr. T. W. Cowan suggests the particular species would probably be *F. suspensa*.

WEeping WILLOW. In some parts of North Devon this name is given to the Laburnum, *Laburnum vulgare*, from its drooping clusters of golden blossoms, and its leaf being somewhat like that of the willow. The true Weeping Willow is *Salix babylonica*.

WEEPS. Dr. R. C. Knight gives me this as an East Somerset word for long brushwood, bound into small bundles with three bonds (instead of one as an ordinary faggot), used for shelter, e.g. lambing yards, open cow-stalls, &c. He tells me he has never heard it used in the singular.

WELCOME HOME, HUSBAND, THOUGH NEVER SO DRUNK. This very curious local name for the Yellow Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*, is sent me by a lady at Hammoon (Dorset).

WELD. A general English name for the Dyer's Rocket or Yellow Weed, *Reseda Luteola*; sometimes called **DYER'S MIGNONETTE**.

WELSH NUT. The Walnut, *Juglans regia*.

WET-ABED (or WET THE BED). The Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

WHAT (or WHAT'S) o'CLOCK. The Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*. See CLOCKS (1).

WHIP TOP. The Mealy Guelder Rose or Way-faring Tree, *Viburnum Lantana* (Rampisham, Dorset).

WHISKERS. The Moschatel, *Adoxa Moschatelina* (many school-children at Paulton).

WHISKERS ON THE EARTH. Grass (school-children at Thorne St. Margaret and Oare).

WHIT ALLER. A West Somerset name for the Elder, *Sambucus nigra*.

WHITE AND RED. Wild Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (Leigh, Dorset).

WHITE ANGEL ORCHID. Miss Ida Roper tells me that this name is given in the Bristol district to the Great Butterfly Orchis, *Habenaria chlorantha*.

WHITE ARCHANGEL. The White Dead-nettle, *Lamium album*.

WHITE ASH. The Common Goatweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*. See ASHWEED.

WHITE BELLS. (1) The Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis* (Paulton).

(2) Lily of the Valley, *Convallaria majalis*.

(3) Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Bathealton).

WHITE BETTY. "Snow on the Mountain," *Arabis alpina* (Aller).

WHITE BLUEBELL. A white variety of the Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta*.

WHITE BOTTLES. A fairly general name throughout the district for the Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia*.

WHITE COCK-ROBIN. Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia* (East Harptree).

WHITE CUPS. The Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis* (an Evercreech school-boy).

WHITE EASTER. "Snow on the Mountain" (?*Arabis alpina*) (Chaffcombe).

WHITE-FLOWER. The Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Wilts).

WHITE-FLOWERED GRASS. Mr. Edward Vivian (Trowbridge) gives me this as a local name for the Stitchwort, as above.

WHITE FLOWER OF HELL. Miss Ella Ford, of Melplash, gives me this as a local name for the Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia*, in consequence of the poison supposed to be contained in its leaves and "bladders." This, I think, must be entirely due to a misconception. The young leaves are frequently eaten by children, and are

supposed to have a flavour of green peas; they have also been used as a substitute for Asparagus, and I believe are quite harmless. Mr. F. Edward Hulme, in his "Familiar Wild Flowers," writes:—"The plant was once called the Cucubalus, a word derived from the Greek words, signifying a bad or noxious growth. It is evident that the name, first employed by Pliny, has been diverted from the plant to which he applied it, and to which it may have been most appropriate, and has by some mediæval misconception been given to a plant altogether innocuous."

WHITE FRILLS. The Daisy, *Bellis perennis* (Camerton).

WHITEHEADS. Spikes of the Great Reed Mace or Bulrush, *Typha latifolia*, when the downy matter has ripened and lost the colour which gave them the name of Blackheads (D. von).

WHITE HELL-FLOWER. See WHITE FLOWER OF HELL.

WHITE HOOD. Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia* (Dunster).

WHITE LACEY. (1) White Stonecrop, *Sedum album* (Odcombe).

(2) "Snow on the Mountain," *Arabis alpina* (a Yeovil school-boy).

WHITE LADY. The school-children at Hatch Beauchamp give me this as a local name for the Mallow, but it is not easy to see the reason.

WHITE QUEEN. The Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis* (school-children at Otterhampton).

WHITE RIDING HOOD. (1) The White (or Evening) Campion, *Lychnis alba* (Membury, Devon).

(2) The Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia* (Alfington, Devon).

WHITE ROBIN. The White Campion, *Lychnis alba* (Dorset).

WHITE ROBIN HOOD. (1) The White Campion, *Lychnis alba*.

(2) The Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia* (Zeals, Wilts).

WHITE ROCK. (1) *Arabis alpina*.

(2) *Cerastium tomentosum*. Both plants are more often called SNOW ON THE MOUNTAIN or SNOW IN HARVEST.

WHITE ROCKET. Common Rocket or Dame's Violet, *Hesperis matronalis*; common single white variety.

WHITE SHIRTS. Greater Convolvulus or Hedge Bindweed, *Calystegia sepium* (Martock school-boys).

WHITE SMOCK. The Greater Convolvulus, *Calystegia sepium* (Membury, Devon).

WHITE SMOCK-FROCK. The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Fivehead).

WHITE SNAP-JACKS. The Sea Campion, *Silene maritima* (Minehead). So called from the fact its "bladders" are frequently snapped by children on the backs of their hands, with a sharp noise.

WHITE STING NETTLE. The White Dead-nettle, *Lamium album* (Devon).

WHITE (OR WHIT) SUNDAYS. (1) The Rev. H. Friend says: "In both North and South Devon this name is given to the *Narcissus biflorus*." Several school-children at Hawkechurch send me WHITE SUNDAYS as a local name for Narcissi.

(2) The Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea* (Devon).

(3) Several school-children at Brompton Regis give me this as a local name for "Whitsuntide Balls" by which I imagine they mean the Guelder Rose.

WHITESUN GILAWFERS. (1) The Double White Rocket, Double-flowering *Hesperis matronalis* (F. T. Elworthy).

(2) Other correspondents in West Somerset and elsewhere apply the name to the Stock, *Matthiola*.

WHITE WATCH AND CHAIN. The Acacia (school-children at Ilminster).

WHITE WEED (OR WOOD). The Mealy Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Lantana* (Wilts).

WHITSUN BALLS. (1) The Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus*.

(2) The Red Peony, *Pæonia officinalis* (Stockland Bristol).

WHIT SUNDAY. See WHITE SUNDAY.

WHITSUN FLOWER. (1) The Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus* (North Petherton).

(2) The Wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (Dorset).

WHITSUN GILAFFER, GILAWFER, OR GILOFFER. (1) A number of correspondents in West Somerset and other parts of the county give me this as a local name for the Bromuton Stock, *Matthiola incana*.

(2) The Rev. W. P. Williams gives it as a Somersetshire name for Carnations, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, and also

(3) Wallflowers, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.

WHITSUN GILLY-FLOWER. A Bridgwater correspondent gives me this as a local name for White Rocket, *Hesperis matronalis*.

WHITSUN ROSE. The Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus* (Axbridge).

WHITSUN TASSELS. The Guelder Rose, as above (Bradford-on-Tone). See MAY TASSELS.

WHITSUNTIDE. The Lilac, *Syringa vulgaris* (Mr. F. W. Mathews, Bradford-on-Tone).

WHITSUNTIDE BOSSES. The Guelder Rose, *Viburnum Opulus* (Thorncombe and Charmouth). Applied in some districts to the garden variety only.

WHITSUNTIDE GILLY (or JELLY) FLOWER. (1). A correspondent at Broadstone gives me this as a local name for the Sweet Rocket, *Hesperis matronalis*.

(2) The Rev. H. N. Ellacombe, vicar of Bitton in 1870, writing of the Pink, said it is not so named for its colour; it comes by an easy and well-ascertained course from "Pentecost," and is in fact the WHITSUNTIDE GILLY-FLOWER of our ancestors.

WHITTY-TREE. The Mealy Guelder-rose, *Viburnum Lantana* (S.W. Wilts).

WHO STOLE THE DONKEY? The Goose-grass or Cleavers, *Galium Aparine* (North Somerset).

WICKED TREE. The Lesser Dodder, *Cuscuta Epithymum* (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

WICKEN TREE. The Mountain Ash, *Pyrus Aucuparia* (Compton, near Yeovil). Dr. Watson tells me that WICKEN-BERRY is a common name in some parts of the Pennines.

WIDOW'S CAP. The Calceolaria (Bruton).

WIDOW'S WEEDS. The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris* (Trowbridge).

WID-WIND (Chewton Mendip) and

WIDDY WINE (Chilton Polden). See WITHY-WIND.

WIGGER-WAGGERS. Quaking Grass, *Briza media* (Bradford-on-Tone).

WIGGLE WAGGLES. Quaking Grass, as above (East Somerset, and Bradford-on-Tone).

WIGGLE WANTOMS. Quaking Grass (Chewton Mendip).

WIGGLE WANTS. Quaking Grass (S.W. Wilts).

WIGGLE WOGGLES. Quaking Grass (Dorset).

WIGGY WANTONS. Quaking Grass (Chewton Mendip).

WIG WAMS. A common name for the Quaking Grass, *Briza media*, over the Eastern half of Somerset and parts of Dorset and Wilts.

WIG WANDS. Quaking Grass, as above (Dorset).

WILD ASPARAGUS. Spiked Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum* (Somerset and S.W. Wilts). See BATH ASPARAGUS.

WILD ASTER. The Field Scabious, *Scabiosa arvensis* (Ubley).

WILD BULLS' EYES. Mr. W. C. Baker, late of Maunsel, gives me this as a local name for a species of St. John's Wort, *Hypericum*.

WILD BUNNY RABBITS. Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris* (Stalbridge).

WILD CABBAGE. (1) The Sea Cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*; very rare in Somerset, but abundant on the banks of the Yeo between Ilchester and Mudford, where it can only be considered as an escape from cultivation (Rev. R. P. Murray).

(2) The Schoolmaster at Batcombe gives me this as a local name for the Yellow Rocket, but I fancy there must be some confusion here.

WILD CALCEOLARIA. A young lady at Wellington gives me this as a local name for the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

WILD CHRISTMAS ROSE. The Green Hellebore, *Helleborus viridis*.

WILD CHRYSANTHEMUM. Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa* (Alington, Devon).

WILD CORNFLOWER. (1) The Corn Bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

(2) The Greater Knapweed *Centaurea Scabiosa*.

(3) The Black Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

WILD CROCUS. The Meadow Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*; more often called AUTUMN CROCUS.

WILD FORGET-ME-NOT. (1) The Field Scorpion-grass, *Myosotis arvensis*. Other species of *Myosotis* are called Forget-me-not but the prefix "Wild" appears to be limited to this particular plant.

(2) Mrs. H. Day gives me this as a North Petherton name for the Woodruff. *Asperula odorata*.

WILD GAPMOUTH. The Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris* (Bradford-on-Tone).

WILD GERANIUM. (1) The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*.

(2) Common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris* (Staple Fitzpaine).

(3) A dozen school-children at Paulton give me this as a local name for the Ivy-leaved Toadflax, *Linaria Cymbalaria*. This, of course, is a mistake—I cannot say how wide-spread it may be in that district—but it would probably be traceable to a single source.

WILD GOLDEN CHAIN. Yellow Melilot, *Melilotus altissima* (Shoscombe).

WILD HOPS. A school-girl at Stogursey gives

me this as a local name for the Meadow-sweet, *Spiraea Ulmaria*. There appears to be some confusion here.

WILD HYACINTH. (1) This name rightly belongs to the Bluebell, *Scilla non-scripta*, but a number of correspondents in South and West Somerset and in Devon apply it to

(2) The Early Purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*.

WILD LILY. Common Arum or Cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum* (Devon).

WILD LIQUORICE. (1) The Rest-harrow, *Ononis repens*.

(2) The Sweet Milk-vetch, *Astragalus glycyphyllos* (White's Bristol Flora).

WILD LOBELIA. Common Milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris* (Puddletown).

WILD LONDON PRIDE. (1) Mr. F. W. Mathews, of Bradford-on-Tone, gives me this as a local name for the Enchanter's Nightshade, *Circœa lutetiana*.

(2) The Wood Sanicle, *Sanicula europœa* (Staple Fitzpaine).

WILD ONIONS. Broad-leaved Garlic, *Allium ursinum*.

WILD PHLOX. The Willow-herb, *Epilobium* (Wellington).

WILD POTATO FLOWER. The Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*. Dr. Watson adds: "And probably is much more likely to be applied to the Black Nightshade, *S. nigrum*."

WILD PURSES. Shepherd's Purse, *Capsella Bursa pastoris* (Camerton).

WILD RHUBARB. (1) The Burdock, *Arctium*.

(2) The Butter-bur, *Petasites ovatus*.

(3) The Colt's-foot, *Tussilago Farfara* (Watchet).

WILD ROSEMARY. (1) An old name for the Lady's Bed-straw, *Galium verum*.

(2) The Marsh Andromeda, *Andromeda polifolia* (White's Bristol Flora).

WILD SHAMROCK. (1) The Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

(2) The Tuberous Moschatel, *Adoxa Moschatellina* (Watchet).

(3) Black Medick or Nonsuch, *Medicago lupulina* (school-children at Thorne St. Margaret).

WILD SNAPDRAGON. (1) Yellow Toadflax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

(2) Also, and more properly, to the Weasel-snout, *Antirrhinum Orontium* (Dr. Watson).

WILD SPINACH. Mercury Goosefoot or Good King Henry, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus* (White's Bristol Flora).

WILD SWEET PEA. (1) This name appears to be given to several different species of Vetch; many correspondents do not indicate any particular species, but others name the Tufted Vetch, *Vicia Cracca*, the Bush Vetch, *V. sepium*, the Common Vetch, *V. sativa*. Miss Roper adds the Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea, *Lathyrus sylvestris*.

(2) The Rest-harrow, *Ononis repens*.

WILD TANSY. The Silverweed, *Potentilla Anserina*.

WILD THYME. Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Wells, Rev. R. P. Murray).

WILD TOBACCO. (1) The Burdock, *Arctium* (Bradford-on-Tone).

(2) Plantain, *Plantago* (Yeovil school-boys).

WILD TOMATO. (1) Mr. F. W. Mathews (Bradford-on-Tone) tells me that the common Nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*, is sometimes known by this name.

(2) A correspondent at Wimborne gives it as a local name for the Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*. This is probably a mistake due to confusion with the Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*.

WILD VINE. The White (or Red-berried) Bryony, *Bryonia dioica*.

WILD WILLIAM. A school-girl at Oake gives me this as a local name for the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*. Mr. T. W. Cowan tells me that in some parts of England it is an old name for the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*.

WILD WILLOW. The Great Hairy Willow herb, *Epilobium hirsutum* (Wilts: Great Estate, chap. 2).

WILLIAM AND MARY. The Virginian Stock, *Malcolmia maritima* (school-girls at Ilminster).

WILLOW BLOSSOM. The Rev. H. Friend gives this as a Devonshire name for the Phlox, and suggests that it is possibly due to some confusion with the Willow-herb. See **WILD PHLOX**.

WILLOW-HERB. This is the general English name for the genus *Epilobium*, but it is sometimes applied to the Great Yellow Loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris*, and several correspondents send me the name in this connection. Mr. W. S. Price tells me it is generally given to this plant in the Wellington district.

WILLOW-STRIFE. The Purple Loosestrife, *Lythrum Salicaria* (Dunster and Compton, near Yeovil).

WILLOW-WORT. Mrs. H. Day gives me this as a North Petherton name for the Yellow Loosestrife, *Lysimachia vulgaris*.

WILTSHIRE WEED. The common Elm, *Ulmus campestris*. The compilers of the Wiltshire Glossary say: "This is a term frequently occurring in books and articles on Wilts, but it would not be understood by the ordinary Wiltshire folk." See ELEM.

WIM-WAMS. The Quaking-grass, *Briza media* (Axbridge school-children).

WIND FLOWER. A very common name for the Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*. The name Anemone is derived from the Greek *anemos*—the wind, because the plant is said to love the wind.

WIND-GRASS. *Apera* (White's Bristol Flora).

WIND-MILLS. The Blue Iris (school-children at Oakhill).

WINE GLASSES. Canterbury Bells, *Campanula medium* (Boroughbridge).

WIND-PIPE. A correspondent at Compton, near Yeovil, gives me this curious name for the Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. It may possibly be a corruption of WINK-A-PEEP or WINK-AND-PEEP given by Britten & Holland as a country name for this plant, from the way in which its flowers close or wink on damp days, and open or peep again when the weather becomes fine.

WINGS. (1) The winged seeds of the Sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-platanus* (Wellington).

(2) The winged seeds of the Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior* (Chewton Mendip).

WING-WONGS. Quaking-grass, *Briza media* (North Curry, Stoke St. Gregory, and Wilts).

WINTER DAISY and WINTER GERANIUM. The Rev. H. Friend says:—"In Somerset a small Chrysanthemum is called Winter Daisy, while the large varieties are known as Winter Geraniums."

WINTER GILLY-FLOWER. The Wall-flower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.

WINTER GREENS. Curled Kale, *Brassica fimbriata* (F. T. Elworthy).

WINTER-PICK. His Honour J. S. Udal gives this as a Dorset name for a large kind of Sloe.

WINTER ROSE. (1) The Hellebore (Devon).
(2) The Peony (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

WINTER STRAWBERRY. The Strawberry tree, *Arbutus Unedo*.

WIRRAL (WORRAL or WURRAL). Black Horehound, *Ballota nigra*. (S.W. Wilts, Somerset border).

WISHES. A correspondent at Chilmark (Wilts) gives me this as a local name for the Dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale*.

WITCHES' ARMS. The Common Hemp-nettle, *Galeopsis Tetrahit* (Miss Ella Ford, Melpash).

WITCHES' CAP. The Sunflower, *Helianthus annuus* (a school-girl at Smalridge, Axminster).

WITCHES' GOWAN. Cultivated species of the Globe-flower, *Trollius*.

WITCHES' THIMBLE. (1) The Harebell, *Campanula rotundifolia*.

(2) A Taunton lady applies the name to the Ivy-leaved Bell-flower, *Wahlenbergia hederacea*.

WITCH FLOWER. (1) The Woody Nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara* (Shoscombe).

(2) The Enchanter's Nightshade, *Circaea luteiana* (Shoscombe).

WITCH HALSE. The Wych Elm, *Ulmus glabra* (West Somerset).

WITCH TREE. The Wych Elm, as above.

WITHERS. A coarse grass growing in marshy places; commonly called Sword-grass, because the blades are broad and sharp, *Glyceria aquatica*.

WITH-VINE (WIND OR WINE). (1) The Field Convolvulus or Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*.

(2) Less frequently the Hedge Convolvulus, *Calystegia sepium*.

(3) Couch-grass, *Agropyron repens*.

WITHY. The Willow or Osier, *Salix*. All species are known by this name.

WITHY-BIND. Field Convolvulus or Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis* (Evershot).

WITHY-WEED. Field Convolvulus, as above (Ilminster and Horton).

WITHY-VINE (WIND OR WINE). (1) The commonest name for the Field Convolvulus or Bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*. Mr. F. T. Elworthy says this name for the troublesome weed has remained unchanged for a thousand years.

(2) Mr. Edward Vivian tells me that in the Trowbridge district this name is also applied to the Wild Clematis, *Clematis Vitalba*. Dr. R. C. Knight tells me he has heard the name so used at Castle Cary.

WITHY-WINNY (OR WINY). The Common (or Black) Bryony, *Tamus communis* (school-girls at Stockland, Devon).

WOAD WAX (OR WAXEN). Dyer's Green-weed or Dyer's Wain, *Genista tinctoria*.

WOLD MAN'S BEARD. A Dorset form of OLD MAN'S BEARD, which see.

WOLEWORT. A Wincanton school-girl gives me this as a local name for the Lesser Willow-herb, *Epilobium parviflorum*.

WOLF'S-BANE. The Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

WOLF'S EYE. A school-girl at Evershot sends me this as a local name for the Small Bugloss, *Lycopsis arvensis*. Anne Pratt says the Dutch call this plant *Wolfs-chyn*, and this, as well as the scientific name, has a reference to the fancied resemblance of this flower to the face or eye of a wolf; but he must have had a very active fancy to whose mind the resemblance was first suggested.

WOMAN'S NIGHT-CAP. The Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (a school-girl at Brompton Regis).

WOOD ALONE. The Moschatel, *Adoxa Moschatellina* (Miss Ella Ford, Melplash).

WOOD ASH. The Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (a school-girl at Chewton Mendip).

WOOD ELDER. Dr. R. C. Knight gives me this as a Somerset name for the Wood Sanicle, *Sanicula europæa*.

WOOD LAUREL. The Common Spurge Laurel, *Daphne Laureola*.

WOOD PEA. The Tuberos Bitter Vetch, *Lathyrus montanus*.

WOOD WAX. (1) Dyer's Greenweed, *Genista tinctoria* (Wilts and Dorset).

(2) Needle Whin, *Genista anglica* (Farley, Wilts).

(3) The Broom, *Cytisus scoparius* (school-girls at Sockland, Devon).

WOOD WEX. A Dorset form of WOOD-WAX (1).

WOOLLY HEADS. The Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa* (Downish Wake).

WORD (or WOARD) APPLES (*i.e.*, hoard apples). Mr. F. W. Mathews, of Bradford-on-Tone, gives me this as a local term applied to dessert fruit as distinguished from cider fruit, the latter being used fresh and juicy, but the former being stored or *hoarded* to mature and mellow.

WORM-SEED. The Worm-seed Treacle-mustard, *Erysimum cheiranthoides*. The name owes its origin to the seeds of the plant being used as a vermifuge.

WORMWOOD. (1) The true Wormwood is *Artemisia Absinthium*, but through confusion the name is sometimes applied to the Mugwort, *A. vulgaris*, and also to the Southernwood or Boy's Love, *A. abrotanum*.

(2) The Nipplewort, *Lapsana communis* (Watchet).

WORDS. The Whortleberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*; more particularly applied to the fruit.

WOUNDWORT. (1) This is the general English name for plants of the genus *Stachys*.

(2) A lady at Martock gives me this as a local name for the Common Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*, which was formerly used as a vulnerary. One of its old English names was Souldier's Wound-wort, and one of its present popular names is Nose-bleed.

(3) Several correspondents apply the name to the Common Golden-rod, *Solidago Virgaurea*; formerly greatly esteemed as "a sovereign wound-herb, inferior to none, both for inward and outward hurts."

WREN FLOWER. The Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*. See JENNY WREN.

WUK. A Somerset pronunciation of Oak.

WUTS. A Somerset pronunciation of Oats.

YALLERS. The Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa* (Brean).

YAP-MOUTH. A Taunton correspondent gives me this as a local name for the Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

YARD DAISIES. The Feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium* (Queen Camel). Dr. Watson writes:—"Much more likely to be applied to *Matricaria Chamomilla*, or *M. inodora*, or *Anthemis Cotula*. These daisy-like plants are more commonly found in yards than the Feverfew."

YELLOW BELLS. The Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus* (Paulton school-children).

YELLOW BUTTONS. (1) The Common Tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*.

(2) Buttercups, *Ranunculus* (Camerton).

YELLOW CLOVER. Hop Trefoil, *Trifolium procumbens*.

YELLOW CUPS. Buttercups in general (Zeals, Wilts).

YELLOW DEVILS. One of my Somerset correspondents sent me this as a local name for the Yellow Iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*, but I unfortunately omitted to make a note of the particular part of the county from which it came.

YELLOW HEADS. Common Groundsel, *Senecio vulgaris* (a school-girl at Chewton Mendip).

YELLOW HOLLY. Mr. F. W. Mathews, of Bradford-on-Tone, gives me this as a name sometimes applied in that district to the Barberry, *Berberis vulgaris*, from the colour of the flower and the prickliness of the leaves. Several correspondents point out that the leaves of the Common Barberry are *not* prickly. Miss Roper suggests the species referred to may be *B. aquifolium*, which is often planted as cover for pheasants.

Mr. Britten suggests *Mahonia*, which I believe is another name for the species mentioned by Miss Roper.

YELLOW LADIES. The double form of the Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus* (Muchelney)

YELLOW MAIDENS. The Daffodil (Ilminster school-girls).

YELLOW OX-EYE. The Corn Marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

YELLOW PIMPERNEL. A general English name for the Wood Loosestrife, *Lysimachia nemorum*.

YELLOW PRINCE. Yellow Wallflowers, *Cheiranthus Cheiri* (Axbridge school-children).

YELLOW ROCKET. Common Winter-cress, *Barbarea vulgaris*.

YELLOW ROSE. The Japanese shrub, *Kerria* (or *Corchorus japonica*).

YELLOW STARS. The Colt's-foot, *Tussilago Farfara* (Aller).

YELLOW STRAWBERRY. Common Avens or Herb Bennet, *Geum urbanum* (Ditcheat).

YELLOW THATCH. Meadow Vetchling, *Lathyrus pratensis* (Zeals, Wilts).

YELLOW TRUMPETS. The Daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus* (Hatch Beauchamp and Paulton school-children).

YELLOW WATER LILY. This is, of course, the usual English name for *Nymphaea lutea*, but Mrs. H. Day tells me that in the North Petherton district the name is frequently applied (in error) to the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*, and Miss Roper tells me the name is so used in the Chew Magna district also.

YELLOW WEED. A general English name for the Dyer's Rocket, *Reseda Luteola*.

YEO BRIMBLE. See YOE BRIMBLE.

YES OR NO. The Rye-grass, or Eaver, *Lolium perenne* (South Petherton school-girls). See DOES MY MOTHER WANT ME? LOVE ME, LOVE ME NOT, and TINKER TAILOR GRASS.

YETH. Very commonly used in West Somerset and in parts of the Quantock country for various kinds of Heath and Heather.

YEW BRIM'LE. G. P. R. Pulman gives this as a local name for the Dog Rose, *Rosa canina*, in the Crewkerne and Axminster district. See YOE BRIMBLE.

YOE BRIMBLE. The Common Bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*. Mr. F. T. Elworthy says: "The term is specially applied to one of the long rank rope-like runners which are so obstructive to the beaters in a covert, and which are much sought after by broom squires for binds or tyers."

YORKSHIRE FOG. Soft Meadow-grass, *Holcus lanatus*.

YOUNG MAN'S BUTTON. The cultivated double variety of the Daisy, *Bellis perennis* (Closworth).

ZAMIGUSETS. A school-girl at Nettlecombe (correct in a number of other names) gives me this as a local name for the Bladder Campion, *Silene latifolia*. At Kilton (not many miles distant) the name SAMMY GUSSETS is given to the Early Purple Orchis.

ZENVY. Wild Mustard or Charlock, *Brassica arvensis*. It was formerly known as *Sinapis arvensis*, and is said to take its local name of Zenvy from *Sénévé*, a French derivative of the Græco-Latin *sinapi*.

ZEPHYR FLOWER. The Wood Anemone, *Anemone nemorosa*. See WIND-FLOWER.

ZIG-ZAG. (1) The Zig-zag Clover, *Trifolium medium*.

(2) A lady at Stocland Bristol gives me this as a local name for the Maple (*Acer campestre*) and Sycamore (*A. Pseudo-platanus*).

ZILGREEN or **ZINGREEN.** The House-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. See SELGREEN.

ZINEGAR. The Stock, *Matthiola incana*. See SINEGAR.

ZINVY. See ZENVY.

ZOG. A Stink-horn; a very bad-smelling fungus, *Phallus impudicus*.

ZULU FLOWER. As a boy at Castle Cary I often heard the Field Wood-rush, *Luzula campestris*, called by this name, which I assumed to be a corruption of *Luzula*.

In bringing to a close this list of Popular Names of Flowers, &c., which has been appearing in this paper every week for the past 18 months, I wish once more to express my indebtedness to the hundreds of the helpers, both old and young, without whose assistance this collection of names could never have been compiled. It is literally true to say that several hundred readers of the four papers owned by the proprietors of the *Herald*, and also several hundred boys and girls in the schools of Somerset and the bordering counties, have each contributed a longer or shorter list of names; and my share of the work has been simply to arrange these many names in alphabetical order and to note the districts from which they have come. From the first I fully realised the handicaps under which I should be working in attempting to compile a list of this kind with my very limited knowledge of the subject, and before venturing upon

publication I determined to secure, if possible, the interest and help of a few of the best botanists I knew, and of experts in this branch of folk-speech. The response was most encouraging; I received ready promises of help from everyone whom I approached, and I am more than grateful for the generous way in which those promises have been fulfilled. I feel particularly indebted to the following ladies and gentlemen for the kind and valuable help they have been good enough to give me in the final preparation of the list for publication:—

Mr. James Britten, K.C.S.G., F.L.S., Brentford, Editor of "The Journal of Botany," and Joint Compiler with Mr. R. Holland of the "Dictionary of English Plant Names."

Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., D.Sc., Ph.D., Clevedon.

Dr. Harold Downes, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S., Ilminster.

Dr. R. C. Knight, D.Sc., D.I.C., Imperial College, South Kensington.

Mr. W. D. Miller, Cheddon, Taunton.

Mr. C. T. Onions, Old Ashmolean, Oxford, one of the Editors of the "Oxford English Dictionary."

Miss Ida M. Roper, F.L.S., Bristol.

Dr. W. Watson, D.Sc., A.L.S., Taunton School.

I am also grateful to Miss M. J. Shute (late of Oare), Mr. F. W. Mathews (Bradford-on-Tone), and Mr. W. S. Price (Wellington) for a considerable amount of help in this direction, particularly in connection with names used in their own districts.

All these have done me the favour of going carefully through advance proofs of my list as I have put it into type, and they have not only made many useful and interesting additions to it, but they have also corrected many errors which, but for their kind services, I should either have made or allowed to pass undetected.

I wish to make it quite clear that those who have kindly helped me in this direction must not be considered in any way responsible for any faults which may be found in the list as I have printed it. Most of them have been good enough on more than one occasion to make valuable suggestions which I have not seen my way to adopt, and some of them have criticised quite frankly both my method of arrangement and the inclusion of some of the names, particularly of those which I have inserted as coming only from a school-boy or school-girl in some village. In this matter I have followed throughout the policy which I laid down in my preface,

in which I tried to make it clear that in thus printing the names which it had been my privilege to collect, I was merely offering a contribution towards a more worthy glossary for our county, which I hope may some day be compiled by an abler man, who will probably find no difficulty in deciding how many of these names may be worth preserving. In the meantime, everyone into whose hands a copy of my list happens to come must decide for himself the value which he will place upon names which I have allowed to appear, upon what he may consider doubtful authority.

My original intention was to follow this glossary with an index, in which all the scientific names of the plants mentioned would be arranged in alphabetical order, and under each would be given the whole of the local names for that particular plant which had appeared in the glossary. I am afraid this idea must be abandoned. The list of names has already extended over many more months than I anticipated, and such an index as I contemplated would occupy a column of this paper every week for many months yet to come. I cannot believe that it would be of sufficient interest or value to justify the large amount of time, money, and space which would be necessary to compile and print it. One of the chief purposes of such an index has to a great extent already been met by the many cross references which have been given all the way through the glossary.

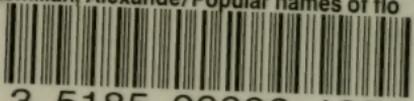
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