

<i>Nymphaea</i> , <i>Linnaeus</i> , 1732	=	<i>Nelumbo</i> , <i>Tournefort</i> , 1700 = (<i>Cyamus</i> ,
<i>Thunberg</i> , 1784	=	<i>Salisbury</i>)
		<i>Castalia</i> , <i>Salisbury</i> , 1805.
		<i>Nymphaea</i> , " "
<i>Nymphaea</i> , <i>Smith</i> , 1808-9	=	<i>Castalia</i> , <i>Salisbury</i> , 1805.
<i>Benth. & Hook.</i> , 1862		
<i>Nymphaea</i> , <i>Salisbury</i> , 1805	=	<i>Nuphar</i> , <i>Smith</i> , 1808 9.
<i>Britten</i> , 1888		

Of plants that come within the genus *Castalia*, *Salisbury*, only two nominal species were described by Linnaeus, in his genus *Nymphaea*, in the second edition of the "Species Plantarum" (Vol. I, published in 1762). We have seen that the genus itself, as defined and furnished with species by Linnaeus, was a composite one, including plants that, both before and after his time, were referred to separate genera. In like manner, the two Linnaean species of *Nymphaea* that are now referred to *Castalia* were both composite species, as we glean from the cited references to authors and the indications given of geographical range. The first, *N. alba*, included not only the White Water Lily of Europe—*Nymphaea alba*, *Camerarius* (1586)—but also, as indicated by the phrase "habitat in Europâ et Amerîca," at least one other plant, which we assume to have been the common White Water Lily of the American continent, now known as *odorata*. The second species, *N. Lotus*, included the *Lotus Ægyptia* of Pliny, a name adopted by Alpinus (1672), and also the Jamaica species of Brown and Sloane,— "habitat in calidis Indic, Africæ, Americae." The two original Linnaean species of the genus, then, were:—

1. *Nymphaea alba*, }
Linnaeus, Species Plantarum, 1762.
2. *N. Lotus*, }

In the first edition of Aiton's "Hortus Kewensis" (1789), Dryander described, under name of *N. odorata*, a North American species that had been introduced to England by William Hamilton in 1786, and was identified with the *N. alba flore pleno odorata* of Clayton, in "Gronovii Flora Virginica" (1762):—

3. *N. odorata*, Dryander, Hortus Kewensis, 1789.

J. F. Gmelin, in the third edition of the *Systema Naturae* of Linnaeus (Leipzig, 1791), inserted the *N. reniformis* of Walter's *Flora Carolina*. Willdenow, in his amplified edition of the *Species Plantarum*, (1799), without recognising Walter's plant (then unknown in Europe except by the description in his work), increased the number of species to five by describing, (1) under name of *N. stellata*, the plant called Citambel in Van Rheede's *Hortus Malabaricus*; (2) as *N. pubescens*, another East Indian species, with large toothed leaves, hairy beneath, characterised by Plukenet in the "Almagestum" as "*N. India*," etc.:—

4. *N. stellata*, }
Willdenow, Sp. Plantarum, 1799.
5. *N. pubescens*, }