

say, composed of five leaves, and are gymnodispermous, that is having two naked seeds after each flower; to this kind belong parsnip, cow-weed, angelica, dropwort, hemlock, saxifrage, smallage, a kind of burnet, thorowax, sanicle, &c.

XII. Stellate plants, so called because their leaves grow on the stalks at certain intervals in form of a star. The flowers are monopetalous but divided into four segments like little leaves each flower is succeeded by two small seeds at the bottom of it; to this kind belong mugwort, madder, Ladies' bedstraw, woodruff, clivers, &c.

XIII. Asperifoliate or rough leaved plants, have their leaves growing alternately or irregularly on the stalks; their flowers are monopetalous, the edges of which, as well as of the calices, are divided into five parts, and after each flower usually succeed four seeds; as the hounds-tongue, wild bugloss, comfrey, mouse-ear, &c.

XIV. Verticillate plants, whose leaves grow by pairs on the stalks; their flowers are monopetalous, labiated and in many galeated; to each flower succeeds four seeds within the perianthum. The common characteristic of this kind is, that the flowers grow in whirls around the stalk, though some of the plants of this kind are not so; to this kind belong dead-nettle, hoarhound, mint, pennyroyal, vervain, motherwort, alehoof, bugle, betony, seltheal, &c.

XV. Polyspermous plants, or such as have many naked seeds succeeding the flower; as marsh-mallow, pie-wort, crowsfoot, avens, strawberries, cinquefoil, tormentil, meadow-sweet, &c.

XVI. Pomiferous plants, which bear large fruit covered with a thick rind, whose flowers are monopetalous, and quinque-partite on the margin, growing on the top of the fruits; to this kind belong pumpkins, gourds, citrons, melons, cucumbers, &c.

XVII. Bacciferous plants, or such as bear berries; as briony, honeysuckle, butchers-broom, solomons-seal, lily of the valley, night shade, asparagus, &c.

XVIII. Multifiliquous plants, which give after each flower many distinct, long, slender and sometimes curved cases (or siliquæ), in which the seed is contained, and which open and let it drop