

both flower and seed, and leaves, and have a vegetation peculiar to themselves.

III. Mosses of all kinds, most of which appear to want flower and seed, for which reason these three classes are called imperfect plants.

IV. Capillary plants, which are all such as want a stalk or consist of leaves only, and whose seed grows like small dust on the back part of the leaves; as maiden hair, spleenwort, polypody, fern, &c.

N. Apetalous plants, which bear apetalous or stameneous flowers, namely: such as consist only of stamina and the perianthum, without any leaves, as hops, hemp, nettles, docks, sorrel, arse-smart, lady's mantle, &c.

VI. Lactiferous plants, which have a compound flower, and which emit a sort of white juice or milk when their stalks or branches are cut or broken off,—as lettuce, sowthistle, dandelion, succory, goatsbeard, nipplewort, &c.

VII. Discoide plants, which have a compound flower of a discoide figure, and the seed pappose or winged with down, but emit no milk, as coltsfoot, fleabane, golden-rod, ragwort, groundsel, cudweed, &c.

VIII. Corymbiferous plants, which have a compound discous flower, but their seeds have no down, as corn marigold, common ox-eye, yarrow, camomile, mugwort, scabious, teasel, &c.

IX. Capitated plants, whose compound flower is composed of many small, long, fistulous flowers, the callices of which crowd together within a scaly coat, and emulate a head or turgid knop on the top of the stalk; as the thistle, burdock, blue bottle, knapweed, saw worth, &c.; these also have a down attached to their seeds.

X. Monospermous plants, which have a perfect flower, and have only one single seed belonging to each single flower; as valerian, corn sallet, agrimony, burnet, meadow-rue, fumitory, &c.

XI. Umbeliferous plants, which produce their flowers in an umbel, on the top of the stalk or branch, resembling in some degree an umbrella; they have a pentapetalous flower, that is to