

in Genera Plantarum. In the Systema (1821), A. P. DeCandolle set aside *Cyanus*, because Latreille had occupied that name for a genus of Crustaceans, and adopted Jussieu's *Nelumbium*, which has been in general use since then, until Baillon again revived *Nelumbo*, (1872), which was enforced by Greene, and acquiesced in by Asa Gray.

GENUS VII.—BRASENIA, Schreber.

"Schreb. Gen. Pl., 372." (1789.) Benth. & Hook., Gen. Pl., p. 46.

BRASENIA PELTATA, Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept., p. 389. Wats., Bibl., Index, p. 36.

1784. *Menguanthes nymphoides*, Thunb., Fl. Jap., p. 82.

*M. peltata*, Thunb., "Act. Upsalensis, VII, p. 142, t. 14. f. 2."

1803. *Hydropeltis purpurea*, Michaux, Fl. B.-A., p. 323, t. 29.

1805. *H. pulla*, Salisb., Ann. Bot., II, p. 74.

1813. *Brasenia Hydropeltis*, Muhlenberg, Cat., 55.

1814. *B. peltata*, Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept., p. 389.

1819. *Villarsia peltata*, Roem. et. Schultes, Syst., IV, p. 178.

1821. *Hydropeltis purpurea*, DC., Syst., II, p. 37.

1845. *Limnanthemum peltatum*, Griesb., DC. Prod., IX, p. 141.

*Brasenia nymphoides*, "Baillon, Hist. Pl., III, p. 82."

This exceptionally curious plant, was first found in "Upper Canada" by F. Masson at the beginning of the century, but is now known to be widely distributed in our Canadian waters, and throughout those of North America generally, as well as in Eastern Asia and Australia. It has had a chequered literary career. The first term applied to it was not an inappropriate beginning: *Anonyma* of Plukenet's *Almagestum*, (DC., Syst.) In *Flora Japonica*, Thunberg named it by mistake *Menguanthes nymphoides*, supposing it to be the plant so named in the *Species Plantarum*, which is now known as *Limnanthemum peltatum*, S. P. Gmelin, belongs to the *Gentianaceae*, and is not an American plant. In *Nova Acta Upsalensis*, Thunberg gave it another specific name, *peltata*, but still kept it in the same genus. Michaux (1803) described and figured it as *Hydropeltis purpurea*. Salisbury (1805) retained the generic name of Michaux, but, as was his wont, changed the specific term, calling the plant *H. pulla*. Muhlenberg (1813) adopted the generic name of Schreber, and used Michaux's generic as a specific term. The plant thus became *Brasenia Hydropeltis*. Pursh (1814) followed Schreber and Muhlenberg in the generic term, and brought back one of Thunberg's specific names, calling it *C. peltata*. Roemer & Schultes (1819) returned it, probably in course of literary editing, and not from examination of the plant, to the Gentianaceous genus, naming it *Villarsia peltata*, (the plant with which Thunberg first confounded it having meantime become *Villarsia nymphoides*). DeCandolle (1821) restored the name of Michaux, *Hydropeltis purpurea*. Grisebach (1845), in DeCandolle's *Prodrromus*, inserts, among his "species minus notæ," *Limnanthemum peltatum*,—"in Japoniâ," giving as synonyms *Meng. peltata et nymphoides*, Thunb. Finally, Baillon (*Hist. Pl.*, III, p. 82), adopts the first mistaken