## GENUS VI.-NELUMBO, Tournefort.

Tournefort, Inst. Rei. Herb., p. 261. Adanson, Familles des Plantes, II, p. 76. Gært. Poir. Lamarck. Persoon, Synops. Pl., II, p. 92. Greene, l.e. Nymphæa, Linn., in part. Nelumbium, Jussieu, Gen, Pl., p. 76, (1790). Benth. & Hook., I, p. 47. Cyamus, Smith, Exotic Botany, (1804). Salisb. Ann. Bot., l.c., (1805.) Bentham & Hooker recognised two species.

## List of Species :-

1. N. speciosa.

2. N. intea.

1.—N. SPECIOSA.

Nelumbium speciosum, Willd., Sp. Pl., II, p. 1258. Bot. Mag., r. 203.

Nymphaa Nelumbo, Linn., Sp. Pl.

Cyamus Nelumbo, Smith, Exot. Bot., I, p. 59, t. 31, 32.

C. mysticus, Salisbury, Ann. Bot., II, p. 75.

Nelumbo Indica, Persoon, I.e.

India, Ceylon, Java, China, Egypt, &c.

2.—N. LUTEA, *Persoon*, l.e., (1807) "Bailton, Hist. Pl. III, p. 79, (1872)." Greene, Torrey Bulletiu, Oct., 1887, p. 215.

Nelumbiam luteum, Michaux, Fl. B.-A.,, I, p. 317. Willd., Sp. Pl., l.c. Grisebach, Fl. W. I., p. 12.

Cyamus flavicomus, Salisbury, Ann. Bot., 1.e.

Nymphaa Nelumbo var. \( \beta\_{\text{.}}, \text{Linn.}, \text{Sp. Pl., l.e.} \)

Jamaica, Carolina, Florida etc., extending north to the southern side of Cape Cod, its most easterly point, and to Lake Ontario in the west.

Smith remarks, in Rees's Cyclopædia, in reference to the name Nelumbo: "The name given by the natives of Ceylon to the sacred bean of India. Adanson, who first, with unquestionable propriety, separated this plant from Nymphow, having no objection to barbarons names, retained Nelumbo for a generic appellation, and he is followed by Gentner. It is not easy to say why they preferred a very confined and local appeliation, for a plant known throughout India by the name of Tamara, by which it is distinguished in the Hortus Malabaricus, and celebrated in Hindoo poetry and mythology. Jussien intended as an improvement the alteration into *Nelumbium*. We wish to adhere, as much as possible, to the Linnæan rejection of barbarous generic names, and have no desire to establish either Nelumbo or Tumarà, greatly preferring Cyanus. It is much to be wished that botanists not totally illiterate and tasteless, would advert a little to the propriety of keeping their nomenclature under some regulations of sense and uniformity, which those who read the writings of Linnæus, will find already established, and abundantly supported by reason and convenience." Smith and Salisbury adopted the generic term Cyamus, which was also used by Pursh and Nuttall; but in Persoon's Synopsis, pars secunda, published two years later than Salisbury's paper, (1807), the original name of Tournefort was reverted to, and in its original form, Netumbo; it had been so retained earlier in Lamarck's Dictionary, Vol. IV, published six years after Jussieu's proposed modification

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