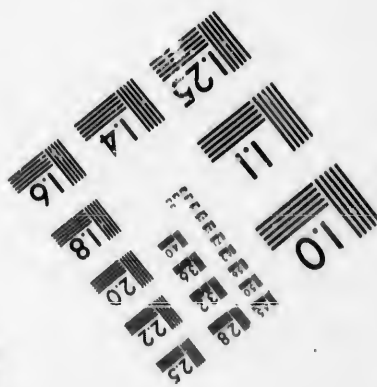
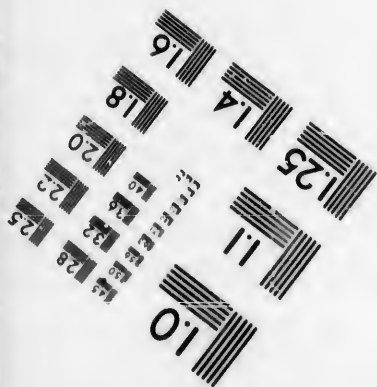
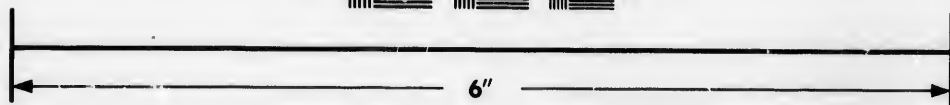
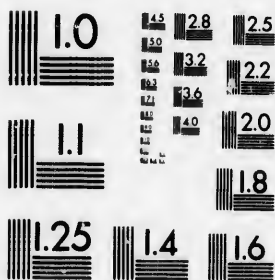


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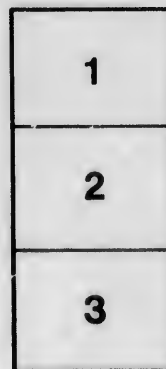
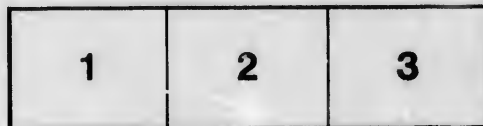
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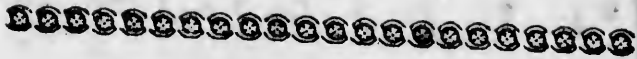
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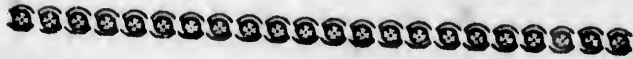




T R A V E L S

Vol. THROUGH *Cockshull.*

L O U I S I A N A.



1850

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Printed

T R A V E L S
THROUGH THAT PART OF
NORTH AMERICA
FORMERLY CALLED
LOUISIANA.

BY MR. BOSSU, CAPTAIN IN THE
FRENCH MARINES.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,
BY JOHN REINHOLD FORSTER, F.A.S.
ILLUSTRATED WITH NOTES RELATIVE CHIEFLY TO
NATURAL HISTORY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED BY THE TRANSLATOR
A SYSTEMATIC CATALOGUE OF ALL THE
KNOWN PLANTS OF ENGLISH NORTH-AMERICA,
OR, A
FLORA AMERICÆ SEPTENTRIONALIS.

TOGETHER WITH
AN ABSTRACT OF THE MOST USEFUL AND
NECESSARY ARTICLES CONTAINED IN
PETER LOEFLING'S TRAVELS
THROUGH SPAIN AND CUMANA IN SOUTH AMERICA.
Referred to the Pages of the original Swedish Edition.

V O L. II.

Ornari res ipsa negat, contenta doceri. *Horat.*

L O N D O N :
Printed for T. DAVIES in Ruffel-Street, Covent-Garden.
M D C C L X X I.

T R A V E L S

THRO' THE PART OF

NORTH AMERICA

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED

LOUISIANA

BY M. LEVEQUE, ESQ.

AND

THE NEW YORK

AND NEW JERSEY

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

NEW YORK

AND NEW JERSEY

TO WHICH IS ADDED

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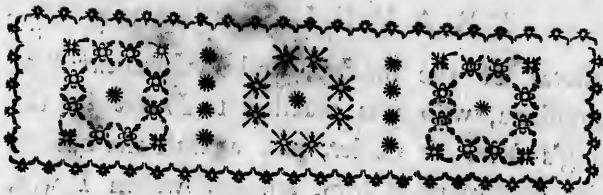
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T R A V E L S
T H R O U G H
L O U I S I A N A.

L E T T E R XXII.

To the MARQUIS de l'ESTRADE.

The Author returns to France. Dangers he runs at the Cape of Florida. Origin of a pretended Fountain, which has the Quality of making young again. The Ship on which he was on board, escapes from the English: Fight with one of their Privateers; the Ship is in Danger of being burnt; project of making a Descent upon the Coasts of New England; taking of an English Vessel. The Author arrives at Corunna.

S I R,

W H E N I arrived at *Corunna* the first of November 1762, I heard that M. de Kerlerec had sent a Spanish vessel to *France*, in order to prejudice the Premier against M. de Rochemore, commissary

VOL. II.

B

general

general of the marine, and *Ordonnateur* † of Louisiana, who was recalled to *France* by the king's *lettre de Cachet*, and against the officers who accompanied him, amongst whom I was, without knowing of it. Already in the preceding month of June, that governor of *Louisiana*, notified to *M. de Belle-Isle*, whose history I have related to you, and to *M. le Chevalier d'Erneville*, commander of the troops of the marine in *Louisiana*, the disagreeable news of their recall in these terms :

“ I give you this notice, that I have received
 “ a letter from the *Duc de Choiseul*, dated the
 “ first of January last, which informs me, that
 “ the king, displeas'd with your services, has
 “ broke you, and deprived you of your places.”

You may guess how great the astonishment of these two officers was, who had served their king and country with so much honour and dignity. This catastrophe has affected *M. de Belle-Isle* more than his unhappy situation when he was among the cannibals. This worthy officer, who has done great services to the colony of *Louisiana* where he hoped to die in peace, has not hesitated, notwithstanding his advanced age, to expose himself to the dangers of the sea and

* Overseer of the customs and of the provisions in *Louisiana*.

and of war, and to embark with us, in order to lay his complaints before the sovereign. He arrived here very ill, and his misfortunes afflict him to such a degree, that I fear very much, he will not be able to come to the throne of the best of kings, but sink under this unexpected reverse of fortune, at the latter end of his life *; you will perceive by the following account, that without the experience of this old officer, we should have perished, being one hundred and fifty of us in the ship *Medea* of twelve guns, commanded by Captain *Cochon*. The English fleet which had taken *Martinique*, was attacking the *Havannah* in *Cuba*. It is known, that in order to sail from *Louisiana* to *France*, the ship must get sight of that island.

This brings on a very natural reflection. It is not just, that the governor of *Louisiana* should communicate to Captain *Cochon* those advices, which he had received, that he might not venture imprudently, as he afterwards did, to touch

B 2

at

* *M. de Belle-Isle*, being overwhelmed with grief and fatigue died at *Paris*, the fourth of May 1763, regretted by many good men. His kindness gained him the esteem and friendship of every officer. He never discontinued the pious exercises in his family and gave the best example to the whole colony. His wife and daughter soon followed him to the grave

at the *Havannah*? he ought to have paid a very serious attention to give such advices.

We sailed from *Balise* the tenth of August 1762; and as we intended to avoid *Cuba*, we went towards the isles of *Tortugas* or of *Turtles**, we had a fair wind which blew very hard; but our pilot being little acquainted with these shores, missed the entrance of the channel of *Bahama*, in the dusk, and sailed into the bay which the cape of *Florida* forms, having taken the height, and found the latitude the same on this side the cape as it ought to be on the other, he believed he had doubled it; and we should have been lost, if *M. de Belle-Isle*, who in forty-five years had acquired a perfect knowledge of the coasts of *North America*, and had some doubts about the pilot's abilities, had not watched to avoid the danger. In reality, this experienced major seeing in the morning that the colour of the water was changed, went to wake the captain, who thought he was in the open sea and slept with security. Having taken the soundings he found his mistake, and was much surpris'd to find only about five fathoms
of

* They have got this name, because the turtles hatch their eggs in the sands thereon; they are all very low, and not visible till you come very near them.

of water, we veered about and happily got clear of these shores by the help of frequent soundings.

Before I proceed, I must be allowed to make a digression upon *Florida*, and on that fountain which had the power of making old people young again, which has made so great a noise in *Europe*, and has occasioned almost as many voyages in order to obtain it, as the insatiable desire of riches. The Spaniards wished to get possession of it, as they had of the rich mines of *Peru*: I hope, that these details will not prove disagreeable to you, and that hope alone is sufficient to authorise the abstract I am going to present you with.

The Spaniards call the cape of *Florida Cabo de los Corrientes*, because the water has so strong a current there, as to resist the wind, and hinder the ships from advancing, though they should croud all their sails; which occasions their being sometimes thrown against some rocks, which we were very near experiencing against some little isles which *Christopher Columbus* called *Los Martyres*, because, having perceived the tops of the rocks at a distance, he imagined he saw a likeness in them to men that were tortured. These isles are eleven in number. *Los Tortugas*, or the Turtles, were so called by the Spaniards, who caught six thousand tortoises upon these isles.

The *Bahama* islands are so low as to appear overflowed, by which means a great channel is formed with a current, which in the narrowest place is twenty leagues broad from *Albana* to *Los Martyres*, and fourteen from *Los Martyres* to *Florida*. All these isles are situated in twenty-five degrees fifteen minutes north latitude. We have cruized for twenty-seven days together in these parts, from whence we escaped by a kind of miracle.

It is known, that Don *Juan Ponce de Leon* discovered *Florida*, as he was in search of *Bimini*: this is the isle which has been so much talked of, containing the river *Jordan*, and the fountain so renowned by the Indians of *Cuba*, who asserted that its waters had the quality of making men young again. Don *Juan Ponce de Leon* believed this fable, and went in search of the fountain without finding it. He sent Captain *Perez de Ortubia* and the pilot *Antonio de Almiros* upon this discovery: he touched at the bay of *Puerto Rico*, where he found *Bimini*, but neither the river *Jordan* nor the fountain. Don *Juan* died some time after, unsuccessfully searching for this famous fountain.

The inhabitants of *Cuba*, who were plagued by the Spaniards to discover the gold mines, being

ing desirous of getting rid of these importunate guests, told them, that besides the gold which they would find in the isle of *Bimini*, there was likewise a river and a fountain which made old men young by bathing in it. This account was immediately transmitted to the court of *Madrid*, where it engaged many *Spaniards* to embark at *Cadiz*, in order to go to the *West Indies* to see this wonder, which, if it had really existed, would have been worth more than all the gold in the world.

When these *Spaniards* returned to *Cadiz*, every one found that they had been deceived; instead of being young, they were grown older, and the people laughed at their long and troublesome voyage; but in seeking for this imaginary fountain, they discovered *Cape Corrientes*. At that time all those who came to the isle of *Bimini*, tried all the rivers, fountains, lakes, and even the marshes in it, bathed in them, and drank their waters, in order to try whether they would make them young again; this wonder has but lately been sought for as the philosopher's stone was in *Europe*.

We agreed amongst ourselves, that if we were taken by *English* privateers, and carried to this isle, we would bathe in all the rivers and foun-

tains of *Bimini*. This isle now belongs to the *English*, and is called the *Isle of Providence*; it formerly was a retreat for the pirates who have infested the American seas for a considerable time.

The first thing that gave rise to this fable about the fountain is this: the air of *Florida* is so temperate, that it is said there have been men of two hundred and fifty years of age. It is likewise asserted, that the handsomest women in *North America* lived at *Bimini*; and all the men of the continent, even the old ones, retired to that isle to soften the miseries of their life; but all these innocent pleasures ended at the arrival of the *Europeans*, who dispossessed these poor people. All the isles have been settled by people who came from *Cuba*. The accounts inform us of the brave resistance which the *Indians* of *Florida* made against the *Spaniards*; when the latter arrived in their country, they met them in eleven *canoes* or *piraguas* armed with bows and arrows; they were bold enough to come and cut the cables of *Don Juan Ponce de Leon's* vessel, who was forced to make peace with them: these people are governed by *Parauftis* or *Caciques*.

I shall add here, being upon the article of this pretended fountain, that the *Indians* of *Darien*
endea-

endeavouring, as those of *Cuba* had, to get rid of the *Spaniards*, on account of the inquiry they made after gold, persuaded them, by way of joke, that since they were so fond of this metal, they should go to the southward, where it was so common that they fished it with nets; *Vasco Nunez de Balboa* inserted this account in a memoir which he sent to court; this piece of news pleased the *Spaniards*; about this time *Nunez* discovered the South Sea and *Peru*; but the gold fishery proved abortive.

You know, that, in the time of the famous system of *John Law*, who was near overturning the whole kingdom, there was a representation at Paris of an Indian upon the river *Mississippi*, giving a *Frenchman* an ingot of gold for a knife, and every one had then the madness of bringing his real money, in order to have a share in the bonds of a pretended *Dorado*; it is certain that if some *Indians* of the neighbourhood of *New Orleans* had been at *Paris* at that time, they would have said with good reason, that the French had lost their wits, or rather they would have taken them for jugglers; it is said those pretended mines were the ruin of *M. de la Salle* in 1684, when he missed the mouth of the *Mississippi*. He did not take notice, that the interior parts of this vast continent had more precious

cious treasures: they were to be found by cultivation, which is the mother and nurse of all mankind, and the riches of countries.

We were obliged to keep along the coast of *Florida*, and on the thirty-seventh day of our voyage we were near *Louisiana*. Unhappily for us; a violent storm exposed us to the danger of perishing, and obliged us to go towards *Cuba*, where, not finding the squadron, we imagined the English had raised the siege; but we were going to deliver ourselves up into their hands, as shall appear from the sequel.

We resolved to touch at the *Havannah* in order to take in provisions, which we were in want of, and likewise a coasting pilot. We came to the road on the eighth of September 1762, hoisted a flag, and fired several cannons to call assistance, but were surpris'd to see nobody come; however, approaching more and more, and just as we were entering into the port, we saw *Castle Moro* almost demolished, which made us take a resolution to launch our boat with some officers, to go upon discovery; our canoe luckily met with a Spanish *balandra*, or small vessel, going out of the harbour, having some families of that nation on board, with a passport from the *English* governor, Lord *Albemarle*;

marle; the master of this vessel informed us, that the town and fort surrendered to the *English* on the 12th of August 1762.

We instantly veered about; an English frigate went to chase us; but Providence, attentive to our preservation, sent a very thick fog, by means of which we got off, and entered the channel of *Bahama* at night.

Some days after, we saw a ship preceded by two boats. We soon saw that she was a privateer from the isle of *Providence*, and that the two boats were prizes taken from our countrymen; she came to attack us, and we received her well, though inferior by four guns*; then, not relying on our mercantile cannoneers and officers, every one of us exerted himself to the utmost, and employed all his knowledge of artillery; our cannon was served so well, that, after a brisk fire during about three hours, the rigging of the English ship being almost entirely destroyed, and the ship itself not able to withstand

* I must observe here, that before we left *New Orleans* *M. de Kerlerec* took away two of our cannon, and this vessel, which had brought the staff-officers of the regiment of *Angoumois* to *Louisiana*, had fourteen guns; it is certain, that if we had had the same number, the privateer and her prizes must have struck to us.

stand our fire, she was obliged to retire, and we were lucky enough to have nobody killed or wounded on board; our ship was shot through, and our sails and rigging so much damaged, that we were obliged to put up new ones in their stead.

During the fight, we were exposed to a great danger, the wind sending back some burning oakum into our ship, it set fire to a box of cartridges on the quarter-deck; but happily it did not communicate to the powder-room, which would have blown us up.

The wind continued contrary to us, and we were in the open sea, without knowing when we should be able to touch any where. Every day the danger of starving to death became more and more visible, being already reduced to the fourth part of our allowance. We held a council, in which we resolved to attack the first ship of the enemy which we should meet with, or to make a descent upon the coast of *New England*, we being just opposite that province, in order to get provisions, or die sword in hand. The undertaking was bold, and I may say desperate, but our proverb says, Hunger drives the wolf out of the wood*; we were come to that extremity, when,

* *La faim chasse le loup hors du bois.*

when, by an effect of Providence, we got sight of a great ship: we bore down upon her immediately, being determined to grapple, because she appeared to be stronger in the number of her cannon; we hoisted English colours, but she crowded her sails to get off; however, as we had gained upon her, she prepared for the fight so boldly, that it would have kept off any but hungry people; we hoisted our colours according to custom, by firing a gun; and having brought our ship to the proper distance, we gave her a broadside, upon which she struck to us immediately. Her cargo was very rich; we took away her cannon, and many chests full of muskets, pistols, and sabres, which served to arm us; but we found few provisions in her, as she was near the place of her destination. After having ransomed her, we left her just provisions sufficient to reach *Carolina* with, whither she was bound, and from whence she was not above seventy leagues distant.

We now thought we might venture to sail for *Europe* with the provisions we had got, hoping that, as we were well armed, we might take another prize, or touch at the *Azores* *; but we were disappointed in these expectations,

the

* Isles between *Europe* and *North America* in the Atlantic ocean.

the contrary winds always prevented our landing, and having met no vessel on our passage, we were during fifty days reduced to extreme misery, having no more than three ounces of biscuit, and half a bottle of water every day*.

This poor subsistence would soon have been consumed, if a violent storm had not, after numberless dangers, happily brought us to *Spain* on the ninety-fourth day of our passage, after having escaped from perishing by the waves, the sword, fire, hunger, thirst, &c.

Our first care on arriving in the port was to thank the Supreme Being by a *Te Deum*, during a general discharge of our artillery.

We found the Chevalier *de Ternay* here, who commanded the French squadron, coming from the glorious *Newfoundland* expedition. This brave officer was surpris'd to see so many soldiers sent back in our ship, in time of war, who could be useful in *Louisiana*. Part of them he took into his own ships, to serve there during the rest
of

* We had found in the *English* vessel thirty quarts of barley groats, which were of great use to us; we boiled them in water with mouldy biscuit; and this mixture made a dish which we found excellent; so true it is, that hunger is the best sauce.

of the campaign; the others, who had got their leave, signed *de Kerlerec* and *Foucaut*, disembarked, and took service among the Spaniards, in the army which was destined for *Portugal*.

We went on shore the first of November 1762, in a body, to pay a visit to the Marquis *de Croix*, captain-general in the kingdom *Gallicia*. This nobleman received us very graciously; from thence we went to M. *David*, consul-general of the *French* nation in *Gallicia*, resident at *Corunna*. We begged he would advance us what we were most in want of, as we were without money to live upon the road in Spain; he answered, that he had no orders to do it, but that when he found an opportunity of obliging a set of worthy persons, he took every thing upon himself: we thanked him for his goodness.

After this, having rested a little, to recover from the fatigue of our voyage, we are preparing to go to *France* by land, and hope to arrive at court in the beginning of January 1763.

I hope I have omitted nothing worthy of observation during our correspondence, in which I have endeavoured to be as exact as possible, and to imitate at the same time the bee which works for others. I do not speak of my success

to you; you must have observed from my letters, what disagreeable situations I have been in, for disapproving of the immense abuse of authority, and for striving to go against the current. I asked leave to return to *Europe* in neutral vessels, which the governor always refused to grant under various pretences, forcing me afterwards to go in a merchant-ship, in which I have been exposed to perish as you have seen above.

As to rewards, is it not enough for a citizen to have been faithful to his king, and useful to his country? It is merely from this consideration, that I will hope that our equitable and wise prime-minister, will have the kindness to acquaint the best of kings with the zeal of an officer, who has had the honour and satisfaction to serve him well both in *Europe* and in *America*; I shall, with a respectful confidence, expect the honourable rewards due to military merit: and these compensations from the hand of our monarch, will be a thousand times more precious to me than all the riches of the *Indies*. I expect to have the honour of seeing you soon, and am, SIR, &c.

At Corunna, the 10th of

November 1762.

END of the TRAVELS.

OLEA
CHION
CIRC
VOL.



A

C A T A L O G U E

O F T H E

Known PLANTS, SHRUBS, and TREES
in NORTH AMERICA.

Collected from the various WRITERS on that Subject.



C L A S S I S I.

M O N A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

<i>Linnean Names.</i>	<i>English Names.</i>	<i>Places.</i>	<i>Authors & Observations.</i>
C ANNA glauca	Indian shot	Carolina	Dill. elth. t. 59. f. 69.
CINNA arun- dinacea	Canada grafs	Canada	
SALICORNIA Virgin.	Kelp, or jointed gla[s]- [wort]	Virginia	
CALLITRICHE verna	Star-grafs	Ibid.	Gron. Fl. Virg. 143.

C L A S S I S II.

D I A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

OLEA Americana	American olive	Car. Flor. Catesb. i. 61.	purple- berried bay
CHIONANTHUS Virg.	Fringe-tree	N. Amer. Cat. i. 68.	
CIRCEA Canadensis	Enchanters nightshade	N. Amer.	

Vol. II.

C

VERONICA

18 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

VERONICA	Virginia	Speedwell	Virginian	Virginia	
	serpyllifolia		thymeleav'd	N. Amer.	
	beccabunga		brooklime	Ibid.	
	arvensis		field	Ibid.	
	Mariandica		Maryland	Ibid.	
DIANTHERA	Americ.	Bastard	hedge-hyssop	Virg. Flor.	Pluk. amalth. t. 423. f. 5
GRATIOLA	Virginian.	Hedge-hyssop	Virgin.	Virginia	
UTRICULARIA	vulg.	Water-milfoil,	comm.	Ibid.	
	subulata		subulated	N. Amer.	
	gibba		gibbous	N. Amer.	
VERBENA	orubica	Vervain,	orubian	Isle of A-	
				rabua or	
				Cruba	
	nodiflora		jointed	Virginia	
	hastata		hastated	N. Amer.	
	Carolina		Carolina	N. Amer.	
	urticifolia		nettle-leav'd	N. Amer.	
	spuria		spurious	N. Amer.	
LYCOPUS	Virginicus	Water-horehound	Vir.	Virginia	
CUNILA	mariana	Penny-royal,	Virgin.	Virginia	
	pulegioides		officinal	N. Amer.	Kalm's Travels, vol. i. p. 194: affords a good pectoral and sudorific medicine when infused like tea.
MONARDA	fistulosa			Canada	
	didyma			N. York & Pensylv.	
	clinopodia			Virginia	
	punctata			Virginia	
	ciliata			Virginia	
SALVIA	lyrata	Sage,	lyrated	Virginia	
	urticifolia		nettle-leav'd	S. of No. Amer.	
	verbenaca		sinuated	Virginia	
COLLINSOXIA	Canadensis	Can.	Horse-weed	Pensyl. & Virginia	Kalm's Travels, vol. i. p. 197. is strong scented, used as a cure for rheumatic disorders; by an Indian against the bite of the rattlesnake.

CLASSIS III.

TRIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

VALERIANA locusta: Valerian, corn-salad Maryland
 MELOTHRIA pendula Small creeping cucum- N. Amer.
 ber

IRIS versicolor Flower de luce, mottled Penf. & Vir
 Virginica Virginian Virginia
 verna verna Virginia

COMMELINA commu- Day-flower, common N. Amer.
 nis

erecta upright Virginia
 Virginica Virginian Virginia

XYRIS indica N. Amer. Raj. hist. pl. 2. p. 1318.
 Its juice cures tetters
 and other cutaneous
 disorders.

SCHOENUS coloratus Cyperus rush, spotted Virginia
 glomeratus globose Virginia

CYPERUS odoratus Cyperus, sweet-scented N. Amer.
 compressus compressed N. Amer.
 strigosus strigose Virginia
 alternifolius tall Virginia

Linn. Sp. plant. p. 65.
 n. 4. Schoenus spa-
 thaceus.
 Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 23.

SCIRPUS palustris Rush-grass, marsh Canada
 capitatus globose Virginia
 capillaris dwarf Virginia
 mucronatus mucronated Virginia
 echinatus echinated N. Amer.
 retrofractus Virginia
 spadiceus brown Virginia

ERIOPHORUM Virgin. Cotton grass, Virgin. Virginia
 cyperinum yellow N. Amer.

DIGYNIA.

PHALARIS oryzoides Canary grass, Americ. Virginia

PANICUM glaucum Panic grass, rough- N. Amer.
 seeded

Italicum hirsute Virginia
 crus galli Virginia

amalth. t. 423. f. 5

's Travels, vol. i.
 4. affords a good
 oral and sudorific
 icine when infu-
 like tea.

Travels, vol. i.
 is strong scent-
 ed as a cure for
 atic disorders;
 Indian against
 ce of the rattle-

20 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

PANICUM sanguinale	Panic grafs, purple	N. Amer.	
filiforme	flender	N. Amer.	Kalm.
dichotomum	dichotomous	Virginia	
clandestin.	sheathed	Penfy. va.	Kalm.
capillare	capillaceous	Virginia	
latifolium	broad leaved	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 11. ? Panicum panicula- tum, floribus muticis. Pluk. alm. 176. t. 92. f. 7.
virgatum	virgated	Virginia	
AGROSTIS Virginica	Bent grafs, Virginian	Virginia	An eadem cum <i>Uniola</i> <i>spicata</i> , Linn. ?
MELICA altissima	Melic grafs, tall	N. Amer.	
POA angustifolia	Meadow grafs, narrow leaved	Canada	Kalm's Travels, vol. iii. p. 156.
compressa	compressed	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 13. Poa panicula diffusa an- gulis rectis, spiculis obtusis culmo obli- quo compresso.
capillaris	capillaceous	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 66.
BRIZA eragrostis	Quaking grafs	Virginia	
UNIOLA paniculata	Spike grafs, panicula- ted	Carolina	Sea-side oats. Catesb. i. p. 32. t. 32.
spicata	eared	N. Amer.	Confer. <i>Agrostis Vir-</i> <i>ginica</i> , Linn.
[des			
DACTYLIS cynosuroides	Cock's foot grafs	N. Amer.	
CYNOSURUS Aegyptius	Dog's tail grafs	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 14.
BROMUS purgans	Brome grafs, purging	Canada	Kalm.
ciliatus	ciliated	Ibid.	Kalm.
STIPA avenacea	Feather-grafs	Virginia	
AVENA Pensylvanica	Oats, Pensylvanian	Pensylv.	Kalm.
spicata	eared	Ibid.	
ARUNDO phragmitis	Reed, common	Virginia	
arenaria	sand	N. Amer.	Kalm's Travels, vol. iii. p. 210.
ELYMUS arenarius	Lyme grafs, sea	Canada	Kalm's Trav. vol. iii. p. 210.
Philadelph.	Pensylvanian	Pensylv.	
Canadensis	Canadian	Canada	Kalm.
Virginicus	Virginian	Virginia	Gron. flor. virg. 15. Grænen spicatum se- calinum.
hystrix	bearded	Virginia	
HORDEUM jubatum	Barley, Canada	Canada	Kalm.

TRIGYNIA.

ff. virg. II. ?
m panicula-
ribus muticis.
lm. 176.t.92.

- ERIOCAULON decan- N. Amer. Phil. Transf. vol.lvii. t.
gulare
- PROSERPINACA palu- Virginia
stris
- HOLOSTEUM succu- American chick-weed, N. York
lentum succulent
- MOLLUGO verticillata Indian chick - weed, Virginia
verticillated
- QUERIA Canadensis N. Amer.
- LECHEA minor Canada
major Ibid.

m cum Uniola
Linn. ?

ravels, vol.iii.

virg. 13. Poa
a diffusa an-
ectis, spiculis
culmo obli-
presso.
rav. iii. p. 66.

CLASSIS IV.

TETRANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

oats. Catesb.
t. 32.
Agrostis Vir-
Linn.

- CEPHALANTHUS oc-Button wood N. Amer.
cidentalis
- DIPSACUS fullonum Teazel, Fuller's Virginia
- SPERMACOCE tenuior Button weed, annual Carolina
- DIODIA Virginiana Virginia
- HOUSTONIA cœrulea Ibid.
purpurea Ibid.
- GALIUM bermudense Lady's bedstraw Ber- Ibid.
mudian Virg. Ber.
trifidum trifid Canada Kalm
tinctorium dyers N. Amer. Kalm's Trav. III. p. 14.
uliginosum marshy North A- Gron. fl. virg 18 ? A-
merica ? parine floribus albis,
caule quadrato infir-
mo, foliis ad singu-
la genicula quatuor,
fructu rotundo gla-
bro lucido ?

virg. 14.

ravels, vol.iii.

rav. vol. iii.

. virg. 15.
spicatum fe-

- CATESBÆA spinosa Lilly thorn Bahama Catesb. II. † 100.
Islands
- MITCHELLA repens N. Amer. Catesb. I. 20
- CALLICARPA Ame- S.Provin- Catesb. II. 47
ricana ces of N.
America

TRI-

POLYPRE-

CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

POLYPREMUM pro-	Carolina flax	Virg. Car.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 19.
cumbens			<i>Polypremum</i>
PLANTAGO major	Plaintain, greater	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 19.
Virginica	Virginian	Virginia	Plantago foliis ovatis.
lanceolata β	lanceolated	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 19.
			Plantago, angustifolia glabra, cauliculis longis infirmis, spicis brevibus, staminibus plurimis extantibus?
SANGUISORBA media	Wild burnet, cylindric	Canada	
Canadensis	Canadian	Canada	
CORNUS Florida	Dogwood, florid	Virginia	Catesb. I. t. 27.
sanguinea	swamp	N. Amer.	An Gron. fl. virg. 20?
			Cornus foemina floribus candidissimis umbellatim dispositis, baccis coeruleo viridibus, officulo duro, compresso biloculari?
alba	white	Canada	
Canadensis	herbaceous	Canada	
PTELEA trifoliata	Shrub trefoil	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 20.
viscosa	Bermudian broom	Berm. Iles	Pluk. alm. 43. t. 141. f. 1
LUDWIGIA alternifolia	Bastard loose strife, virginian	Virginia	
repens? N. S.	creeping	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 20.
			Ludwigia caule repente, foliis obverse ovatis petiolatis. Clayt. n. 775. Ludwigia parva aquatica repens: caule succulento glabro rubent. : floribus ex alis foliorum egressis, dilute luteis, tetrapetalis, fugacissimis, vix conspicuis; foliis rubentibus, venosis, glabris lucidis, ad finem rotundis, exadverso binis: vasculo folioso in quatuor loculamenta diviso.
OLDENLANDIA uniflora		Virginia	
AMMANIA ramosior		Virginia	
ISNARDIA palustris		Virginia	

fl. virg. p. 19.
premum

fl. virg. p. 19.
 tago foliis ovatis.

fl. virg. p. 19.
 tago, angustifo-
 labra, cauliculis
 is infirmis, spicis
 bus, staminibus
 mis extantibus?

I. t. 27.
 on. fl. virg. 20?
 is foemina flori-
 andidissimis um-
 m dispositis,
 coeruleo vi-
 s, officulo duro,
 effo biloculari?

l. virg. 20.
 m. 43. t. 141. f. 1

fl. virg. 20.
 gia caule re-
 foliis obver-
 tis petiolatis.
 n. 775. Lud-
 arva aquatica
 caule succu-
 abruberent. :
 ex alis foli-
 gressis, dilute
 tetrapetalis,
 mis, vix con-
 foliis ruben-
 nosis, glabris
 ad finem ro-
 exadverso bi-
 sculo folioso
 tuor locula-
 vivifo.

IN NORTH AMERICA.

23

DORSTENIA contray-Contrayerva
 erva

Louisia...?
 N. Spain

MENANDRA Gronovii
 N. S.

Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 20.
 Menandra, ramis al-
 ternis.

ternata N. S.

Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 21.
 Menandra ramis ter-
 nis.

D I G Y N I A.

APHANES arvensis Parsley Piert

Virginia

HAMAMELIS Virgi- Witch hazel
 nica

Virginia Catesb. app. t. 2.

CUSCUTA Americana Dodder, American

Virginia

T E T R A G N I A.

Ilex Aquifolium Holly, common
 Caffine Dahoon

Virginia

Carolina Catesb. I. t. 31. an.
 Gron. fl. virg. p.
 222. Ilex maritima
 ramosa, foliis non si-
 nuatis.

POTAMOGETON na-Pondweed, floating
 tans, β

Virginia

lucens
 pectinatum?

shining
 pectinated

Virginia

Gron. fl. virg. 23.
 Gron. fl. virg. 23. Po-
 tamogeton foliis lon-
 gissimis gramineis.

rotundifoli-
 um N. S.

round leaved

Virginia

Gron. fl. virg. 23. Po-
 tamogeton foliis sub-
 rotundis.

oblongifoli-
 um N. S.

fœtid

Virginia

Gron fl. virg. 23 Po-
 tamogeton foliis ob-
 longis.

RUPPIA maritima

Virginia

SAGINA procumbens Spring chick - weed,

Virginia

Gron. fl. virg. 23.
 Gron. fl. virg. 23.

Virginica

creeping
 Virginian

Virginia

IN NORTH AMERICA. 25

AZALEA nudiflora	Upright honey-suckle	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. II. p. 169.
viscosa	viscid	Virginia	Cateb. I. p. 57. t. 57.
PHLOX paniculata	Bastard Lychnis, paniculated	N. Amer.	P. Collinson.
maculata	spotted	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. II. 222.
		N. York	
pilosa	hairy	Virginia	Pluk. alm. 133.
Carolina	Caroline	Carolina	
glaberrima	smooth	Virg. New York	Kalm's Trav. II. 222.
divaricata	divaricated	Virginia	
ovata	oval leaved	Ibid.	
subulata	subulated	Ibid.	
setacea	setaceous	Ibid.	
CONVOLVULUS arvensis	Bindweed, field	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 27.
panduratus	pandurated	Ibid.	
Carolinus	Caroline	Carolina	
purpureus	purple	N. Amer.	
Batatas	potatoe	Carolina	Cateb. II. t. 60.
repens	creeping	N. Amer.	
spithameus	dwarf	N. Amer.	
Jalapa	True jalap	Louisianna	M. Boffa Mill. dict. n. 32.
IPOMOEA Carolina	Jasminebindweed, purple	Carolina	Cateb. II. t. 91.
lacunosa		Virg. Car.	
tamnifolia		Carolina	
POLEMONIUM reptans	Jacob's ladder, creeping	Virginia	
rubrum	red	Carolina	Jussieu.
dubium	dubious	Virginia	
CAMPANULA Americana	Bellflower, American	Pensylv.	
cana			
perfoliata	perfoliated	Virginia	
SAMOLUS valerandi	Water Pimpernel, round leaved	N. Amer.	
LONICERA sempervirens	Honeysuckle evergreen	South of N. Amer.	
Symphoricarpos	St. Peter's	Car. Virg.	Its root pounded and taken in a moderate dose is an infallible remedy against intermittent fevers. Clayt.
Dieryilla	Dierville's	N. York	
		Nov. Sco.	
TRIOSTEUM perfoliatum	Fever-root, Cinque tum	N. Amer.	In Pennsylvania it is called <i>Gentian</i> . Clayt.

&c.

virg. 24. Its cal wounds, the dyfen-

ca, mountain Gron. Its the quality g wounds.

p. t. 1.

l medicine hening the d mitigates ous fits in

Marilandica, Nat. Ed. II. p. 166. 249. 78. Indi- decoction ft worms.

AZALEA

26 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

TRIOSTEUM angustifolium	narrow leaved	Virginia	
CONOCARPUS erecta	Button tree	Berm. Isl.	Catefb. II. t. 33.
KUHNIA eupatorioides		Penfylv.	
ELLISIA Nyctelea	Ellisia	Virginia	Polemonium Nyctelea Sp. l. p. 231.
VERBASCUM Thapsus	Mullein, great yellow	Ibid.	
Blattaria	annual	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 31. Verbasum fol. incanis maximum odoratum, floribus luteis & albis a recte cauli adhærentibus & foliis multis angustis inter flores emanantibus. Morif. hist. 2. p. 485.
DATURA stramonium	Thorn apple, common	N. Amer.	
varietas flore cœruleo		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 32.
NICOTIANA Tabacum	Tobacco, sessile	N. Amer.	
rufica	petiolated	Ibid.	
PHYSALIS viscosa	Winter cherry viscid	Virginia	
Penfylvanica	Penfylvania	Penfylv.	
Pruinosa		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 32. Physalis foliis ovatis amplis mollibus acute sinuatis nonnihil viscosis odoratis Clayt. n. 787. Dill. elth. p. 10. t. 9. f. 9.
SOLANUM nigrum	Night shade, black	Virginia	
mammosum		Ibid.	
Virginianum	Virginian	N. Amer.	
Indicum ?	Indian	New Sp.	Pluk. alm. 350. t. 225. f. 6.
Carolinense	Caroline	Carolina	
Bahamense	Bahama	Ile of Providence,	Gron. fl. virg. p. 32. Clayt. n. 862.
		one of the Bahamas, and in Virginia	
CHIRONIA campanulata		Canada	Kalm
angularis		Virginia	Kalm
CORDIA Sebestena	Sebesten	Carolina	Catefb. II. t. 91.

SIDEROXYLON	lyci- odes	Ironwood lanceolated	Canada	
	decandrum	elliptic	N. Amer.	
	tenax	tough	Carolina	D. Garden
RHAMNUS	volubilis,	Buckthorn	Sup. Jack.	N. Amer. This species has lately been described and found to be a <i>Rhamnus</i> ; it is not yet in Linnæus's works. The practice of making sticks of this tree; is so well known, that it is scarce worth mentioning.
	N. S.			
CEANOTHUS	Ameri-	New Jerfey Tea,	com-	N. Amer.
	canus			mon.
CELASTRUS	ballatus	Staff tree,	elegant	Virginia
	scandens		twining	Ca. Virg.
	myrtifolius		myrtle leav-	Virginia
			ed	
EVONYMUS	Ameri-	Spindle tree,	Ameri-	Virginia
	canus		can	
CYRILLA	racemiflora.			Carolina D. Garden.
ITEA	Virginica			Virginia
GALAX	aphylla			Virginia
RIBES	Grossularia	Gooseberry,	common	Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 34.
	nigrum	β	Currant, black	Penfylv.
	oxyacantho-		Gooseberry, hawthorn	Canada
	ides		like	
	Cynofhati		Canadian	Canada Kalm
HEDERA	quinquefolia	Ivy,	American	Can. Virg
VITIS	vinifera?	Vine,	Noah's	Virginia? Linn.?
	labrusca		woolly	N. Amer. Gron. fl. virg. 34.
	vulpina		fox-grape	Ibid. Gron. fl. virg. 34.
	arborea		arborescent	Virg. Car. Gron. fl. virg. 35.
CLAYTONIA	virginica			Virginia
ACHYRANTHES	di-			Ibid.
	chotoma			Linn. Mantiff. pl. p. 51.
CELOSIA	paniculata?	Cock's-comb,	panicu-	Ibid.?
			lated	Gron. fl. virg. 35.?
				<i>Celosia foliis lanceolato ovatis panicula diffusa filiformi?</i>
GLAUX	maritima	Sea milkwort		Canada Kalm's Trav. iii. 201.
THESIUM	umbellatum			Penf. Virg Kalm.
VINCA	lutea	Periwinkle,	yellow	Carolina Catesb. ii. t. 53.
PLUMERIA	obtusifolia	Tree-jasmine,	obtusifolia	Baha. Isles Catesb. ii. t. 93.
	rubra?		red	Ibid.?
ECHITES	umbellata			Catesb. ii. t. 92.
TABERNÆMONTANA	ambrosioides			Baha. Isles Catesb. i. t. 58.
				Virginia

t. 33.
m Nyctelea
231.

virg. 31.
m fol. inca-
num odora-
ribus luteis
rctè cauli
bus & foliis
gustis inter
manantibus.
t. 2. p. 485.

virg. 32.

g. 32. Phy-
ovatis am-
us acute fi-
nihil visco-
Clayt. n.
lth. p. 10.

so. t. 225.

g. p. 32.
62.

91.
SIDE-

DIGYNIA.

CYNANCHUM suberosum	Bastard dog's-bane	Virginia	
APOCYNUM androsaemifolium	Dog's-bane, oval	Canada, N. York	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 26.
	cannabinum	Pensylv. & Virginia	i. p. 13. & ii. p. 131. Used instead of hemp.
ASCLEPIAS variegata	Swallow-wort, spotted	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 38. ? Asclepias caule erecto simplici maculato fol. lanceolato --- oblongis, glabris, subtus pallidis
fyriaca	fyrian	Vir. Can.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 28.
purpurascens	purple	Carolina	Gron. fl. virg. 38. ? Asclepias caule erecto ramoso, fol. lanceolatis integerrimis oppositis, umbella erecta terminali.
amena	beautiful	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 37. ? Asclepias erecta non ramosa, fol. oblongis glabris acuminatis.
nivea	white	Virginia	
incarnata	bloody	Ibid.	
tuberosa	orange	N. Amer.	
decumbens	decumbent	Virginia	
verticillata	verticillated	Ibid.	
rubra	red	Ibid.	
CHENOPODIUM Bo-nus	Goose-foot, sagittated	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 38.
Henricus			
album	white	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 118.
rubrum ?	red	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 39. Chenopodium caule rubente, striato foliis amplis triangularibus ferratis.
ambrosioides	sweet-scented	S. of N. Amer.	Linn.
anthelminticum	worm	Pensylva.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 163. & Gron. fl. virg. 39. Botrys præalta frutescens foliis longis laciniatis. Its seeds kill the worms. Kalm. Clay.
aristatum	bristly	Virginia	

av. iii. p. 26.

p. 13. & ii. p.
fed instead of

virg. 38. ?
s caule ere-
lici maculato
colato ---ob-
abris, subtus

av. iii. p. 28.
virg. 38. ?
caule ere-
to, fol. lan-
integerrimis
umbella e-
ninali.

virg. 37. ?
erecta non
ol. oblongis
uminatis.

rg. 38.

v. i. p. 118.

g. 39. Che-
caule ru-
iato foliis
angularibus

y. i. p. 63.

virg. 39.
alta frute-
longis la-
s seeds kill
Kalm. Clay.

SALSOLA Tragus rofacea ?	Glass-wort rofaceous	Virginia Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 38. Gron. fl. virg. 38. Kali spinosum, foliis brevioribus caulibus rubris ? Clayt.
	Soda Soda	E. Florida N. Amer.	Stork's Florida. Kalm's Trav. i. 67. & ii. 298.
ULMUS Americana	Elm, American		Clayt. Gron. fl. virg. 39. varietas præce- dentis ?
	procerior fo- liis angu- stioribus	Virginia	
HEUCHERA american.			A specific against the bite of a mad dog.
SWERTIA difformis	Nectar-gentian, virg.	Ibid.	
	corniculata	Canada	Kalm.
GENTIANA saponaria	Gentian, soapwort	Virginia	Catesb. i. t. 70.
	villosa	Ibid.	
	centaurium		Gron. fl. virg. 40.
	quinquefolia	Pensylv.	Kalm.
	lutea	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
	ciliata	Canada	
ERYNGIUM foetidum	Sea-holly, foetid	Virginia	
	aquaticum	Ibid.	
HYDROCOTYLE vulg.	Water-navelwort, com.	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 41.
	umbellata	Ibid.	
	americana	American	
SANICULA , Europea?	Sanicle, common	N. Amer.	Linn. Sp. pl. p. 339.
	Canadensis	Canada	
	Marilandica	Virgin. & Maryland	
TORDYLIUM anthrif-	Hodge-parfley	Virginia?	Gron. fl. virg. 42. ?
	cus		
DAUCUS carota	Carrot, common	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 42.
FERULA Canadensis	Belly-ach root ?	Virginia, Canada	Gron. fl. virg. 43. An- gelica foliis æquali- bus ovatis inciso-fer- ratis.
LIGUSTICUM Scoti-	Lovage	Ibid.	
	cum		
ANGELICA atropurp.	Angelica, purple	Canada	
	sylvestris	Virginia	
	lucida	Canada	Gron. fl. virg. 43. Angelica foliis æqua- libus ovatis inciso- ferratis. This seems to be entirely the same with the <i>Ferula Cana-</i> <i>densis</i> , Linn.

30 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

<i>Sium rigidius</i>	Water-parfnep, Amer.	Virginia	
<i>Sison Canadense</i>		Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. 27.
<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>	Water-hemlock, bulb.	Canada,	Gron. fl. virg. 42. Am-
		Virginia	mi.
	<i>maculata</i>	spotted	Virginia
<i>Scandix procumbens</i>	Wild chervil,	Virgin.	Ibid.
<i>Cherophyllum ar-</i>	Chervil, shrubby		Ibid.
	<i>borefcens</i>		
<i>Thapsia trifoliata</i>		Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 43.
			<i>Sium folio infimo cor-</i>
<i>Smyrniun aureum</i>	Alexanders, golden	N. Amer.	<i>dato, caulinis terna-</i>
<i>integerrimum</i>	columbine-	Virginia	<i>tis omnibus crenatis.</i>
	leaved		

TRIGYNIA

<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Sumach, smooth	N. Amer.	Catesb. app. t. 4.
<i>vernix</i>	poison-wood	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 77.
<i>copallinum</i>	copal tree	Virg. Flo.	
<i>radicans</i>	poison-oak	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 177.
<i>toxicodendron</i>	ivy-leaved	Ibid.	
<i>typhina</i>	virginian	Virginia	
<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	Viburnum, naked	Ibid.	
<i>prunifolium</i>	prune-leaved	Ib. & Can.	
<i>dentatum</i>	denticulated	Vir. Can.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 162.
<i>acerifolium</i>	maple leaved	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 47. fo-
			liis trilobis dentatis.
<i>lentago</i>	marginated	Canada	Kalm.
<i>caffinoides</i>	bastard caf-	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 46. Caf-
	fine		fine.
<i>lantana?</i>	mealy	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 46. ? Vi-
			burnum fol. cordato-
			orbiculatis, glabris
			ferrato plicatis ?
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elder, american	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66.
			& ii. p. 283.
<i>nigra</i>	black	N. Amer.	Gron. fl. virg. 47.
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	Bladder-wort, americ.	Virginia	
<i>Sarothra gentian-</i>	Bastard gentian	Virgin. & Kalm's Trav.	i. 126.
<i>oides</i>		Penfylv	Ground-pine. Clayt.
			Is a good traumatic.

PENTAGYNIA.

<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Bastard angelica,	Virginia	Prickly ash---in Ame-
	prickly		rica. Clayt.
<i>racemosa</i>	racemose	Canada	
<i>nudicaulis</i>	naked	Virginia	

STATICE

S, &c.

Trav. iii. 27.
virg. 42. Am-

fl. virg. 43.
folio infimo cor-
caulinis ternar-
ibus crenatis.

pp. t. 4.
rav. i. p. 77.
rav. i. p. 177.

av. iii. p. 162.
virg. 47. fo-
lis dentatis.

virg. 46. Caf-
virg. 46. ? Vi-
fol. cordato-
is, glabris
icatis ?
av. i. p. 66.
83.
virg. 47.

av. i. 126.
ine. Ciayt.
traumatic.

---in Ame-

STATICE

IN NORTH AMERICA.

- STATICE armeria Sea-pink, capitated N. Amer.
- limonium smooth leaved Virginia
- LINUM virginianum Flax, virginian N. Amer.
- DROSER rotundifolia Sundew, common Ibid.

CLASSIS VI.

HEXANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

- TILLANDSIA usneoides Virginia Of the inner fibres of this plant the Baltimore-birds (orioli) make their nests.
- BURMANNIA biflora Ibid.
- TRADESCANTIA virginica Spider-wort, virginian Ibid.
- PONTEDERIA cordata Virginia
- PANCRATIUM carolinianum Sea-daffodil, american Carolina Catefb. app. t. 5.
- AMARYLLIS atamasco Attamusco lily Virginia Catefb. app. t. 12.
- ALLIUM canadense Garlic, canadian Canada, Penfylv. Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 133. Gron. fl. virg. 50. ? Allium radice laterali, cordata solida, capite bulbifero ?
- LILIUM superbum wild Ibid. Virg. Gron. fl. virg. 50.
- LILIUM canadense Canada Canada Catefb. i. 50. Lilium f. Martagon floribus aureis.
- LILIUM philadelphicum Canada Catefb. app. t. 11.
- LILIUM canschatense Penf. Can. Catefb. ii. t. 58.
- UVULARIA perfoliata Vir. Can.
- UVULARIA sessilifolia Canada - Kalm.
- ERYTHRONIUM dens canis ? Dogs-tooth-violet Virginia
- HYPOXIS erecta Bastard star-flower, up-right Ibid.
- HYPOXIS sessilis fessile Carolina
- ANTHERICUM calyculatum Spiderwort, trigynous Virginia
- LEONTICE thalictroides Lion's leaf, virginian Ibid.
- CONVALLARIA polygonatum Convallary, Solomon's seal Ibid.

CON-

32 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

- CONVALLARIA race- Convallary, racemose Can. Vir.
 moia
 stellata stellated Canada
 ALETRIS farinosa N. Amer.
 YUCCA filamentosa Silkgrafs - plant, fila- Virginia
 mentose
 AGAVE virginica Bastard aloe, virginian Virginia
 ACORUS calamus Sweet flag, common Ibid.
 ORONTIUM aquati- Tawkeearum, floating Can. Vir. Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 101.
 cum
 JUNCUS effusus Rush, smooth Virginia
 filiformis filiform Ibid.
 nodosus jointed N. Amer. Gron. fl. virg. 54. Jun-
 culcus foliis articulosis,
 floribus umbellatis ca-
 pfulistriangulis. Clay.
 bulbosus bulbous Virginia Gron. fl. virg. p. 53.
 ACHRAS fapota Sapadillo tree. Baha. Isles Catesb. ii. t. 87.
 PRINOS verticillatus Winterberry, verticil. Virginia
 glaber cassine Canada, Catesby, ii. 57. Kalm.
 Carolina. A decoction of it is
 Florida, drank by the Indians
 in West Florida, and
 called the liquor of
 valour: it is a strong
 diuretic. Bossu.
 BURSERA gummifera Gum elemy-tree Baha. Isles Catesb. i. t. 30.
- T R I G Y N I A.
- RUMEX sanguineus Dock, red Virginia
 verticillatus verticillated Ibid.
 Britannica paniculated Ibid.
 perficarioides Ibid.
 acetosella sorrel Ibid.
 TRIGLOCHIN mariti- Arrow-headed grafs Canad. N. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
 mum York
 MELANTHIUM virgi- Virginia
 nicum Ibid.
 MEDEOL. virginica
 TRILLIUM cernuum Three-leaved night- Carol. N. Catesb. i. t. 45.
 shade, hanging York?
 erectum upright Can. Vir.
 sessile sessile Ibid.
 Catesb. i. t. 50.
 Trillium foliis ternis
 subovatis obtusis, flo-
 re sessili erecto unico;
 Gron. fl. virg. 56.
 seems to be a variety
 of this.

HELONIAS bullata
asphodeloides
Pensylva.
Ibid.

POLYGYNIA.

ALISMA cordifolia Water-plaintain, cor- Virginia
dated
subulata subulated Ibid.

CLASSIS VII.
HEPTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

TRIENTALIS Euro- Virginia Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
pæa Cat's hills
AESCULUS pavia Buck's eye. Carolina.

TRIGYNIA.

SAURURUS cernuus Lizards-tail. Virginia

CLASSIS VIII.

OCTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

RHEXIA virginica Sosp-wood, ferrated Virginia
mariana ciliated Maryland
OENOTHERA biennis Night-willowherb, bi- Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 294.
ennial Can. Vir.
parviflora small flowering N. Amer.
octovalvis great Ibid.
mollissima soft Virginia
fruticosa frutescent Ibid.
pumila dwarf N. Amer.
GAURA biennis Yellow loofestribe, vir- ginian Virginia,
EPILOBIUM hirsutum Podded loose - strife, Pensylv.
rough Virginia

34 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

AMYRIS	elemifera	Balfam-tree, gum-ele-	Crolina	Catefb. ii. t. 33.
	toxifera	my poifonous	Ibid.	Catefb. i. t. 40.
CHLORA	dodecandra		Virginia	Chironia dodecandra, <i>Linn. Sp. pl. p. 273.</i>
VACCINIUM	flami- neum	Whortleberry	N. Amer.	Called gooseberry in North America.
	album	white	Pensylva.	Kalm.
	mucronatum	mucronated	N. Amer.	Kalm.
	corymbosum	corymbose	Ibid.	Kalm.
	frondosum	shady	Virginia	
	ligustrinum	privet	Pensylva.	
	Oxyococos	mos	N. Amer.	
	hispidulum	prickly	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 79. 80. American cran- berries.
DIRCA	palustris	Leather-bark, marsh	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 148. <i>Moufe-wood.</i>

TRIGYNIA.

POLYGONUM	virgini- anum	Knotweed, virginian	Virginia	
	perficaria	arfe-smart	Ibid.	
	penfylvan.	penfylvanian	Pensylv.	
	maritimum	maritime	Virginia	
	aviculare	bird's	Ibid.	
	erectum	upright	Pensylv.	
	articulatum	jointed	Canada	
	fagittatum	fagittated	Vir. Mary	<i>Conv tongue. Clayt.</i>
	arifolium	haltated	Flor. Virg	Gron. fl. virg. 62.
	convolvulus	brank	Virginia	
COCCOLOBA	uvifera	Mangrove grape-tree, finooth	Baha. Ifles	Catefb. ii. 96.
SAPINDUS	faponaria?	Soap-berry	Ibid.	Catefb. i. 98?

TETRAGYNIA.

ELATINE	hydropiper	Water-pepper	Virginia	
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CLASSIS IX.

ENNEANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

LAURUS	indica	Bay, virginian	Virginia	
--------	--------	----------------	----------	--

T S, &c.

fb. ii. t. 33.

fb. i. t. 40.
onia dodecandra,
n. Sp. pl. p. 273.
ed gooseberry in
rth America.

n.
n.
n.

n's Trav. ii. p. 79.
American cran-
ries.
n's Trav. ii. p. 148.
use-wood.

tongue. Clayt.
n. fl. virg. 62.

fb. ii. 96.

fb. i. 98?

A.

LAV

IN NORTH AMERICA.

LAURUS borbonia	Bay,	red	Flor. Car. Catesb. i. t. 63.	Its wood is equal in goodness to the best mahogany. Bartram. Flor.
Persea		avogato	N. Spain, Louisiana	
æstivalis		spice-wood	Virginia	Catesb. ii. 28. Kalm's Trav. i. 68.
benzoin		wild pimento	Ibid.	
sassafras		sassafras	all N. Am.	Catesb. i. 55. Kalm's Trav. i. 68. 146. 340.

CLASSIS X.

DECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

SOPHORA tinctoria	Wild indigo,	dyers	Virginia	
alba		white	Carolina	Linn. Sp. pl. p. 1006. <i>Crotalaria alba.</i>
CERCIS canadensis	Sallad. tree		Virginia	Kalm's Trav. i. 69.
HYMENÆA courbaril	Locust-tree		Mosk. sho.	Ellis's Directions, p. 29.
CASSIA ligustrina	Cassia,	privet-like	Virginia	
marilandica		maryland	Maryl. Vir	
chamæcrista		sensitive	Pensylv.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 121. Its leaves shrink at the touch, like those of the <i>mimosa</i> , or sensitive plant.
nictitans		triflorous	Virginia	
procumbens		procumbent	Ibid.	
GUILANDINA dioica	Nickar nut		Flor. Can.	Bartram's Journ.
SWIETENIA mahogani	Mahogany-tree		Florida	
CÆSALPINIA brasiliensis	Brasiletto,	Caroliua	Carolina	Catesb. ii. t. 51.
MONOTROPA hypophytis			Canada	
uniflora			Virginia	
JUSSIÆA erecta			Ibid. ?	
KALMIA latifolia	Dwarf-laurel,	broad-leaved	Maryland	Kalm's Trav. i. 336. <i>Spoon-tree</i> , Catesb. ii. t. 98. Its leaves lethal to cattle, but eaten without inconvenience by the deer.
			Pensylv.	
			Virgin. N. York.	

362 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

- KALMIA angustifolia* Dwarf-laurel, narrow-leaved ^{Pensylv.} N.York *Kalm's Trav. ii. 215.*
Catesb. app. t. 17.
 f. 1. Its leaves have the same quality with those of the preceding species.
- RHODODENDRON maximum* Rose-bay ^{Virginia} *Catesb. app. t. 17. f. 2.*
- DIONÆA muscipula* Venus's fly-trap ^{Carolina} *Ellis's Dissertation.*
- ANDROMEDA mariana* Wild rosemary, Maryland ^{Vir. Mary} *Catesb. ii. t. 43.*
paniculata paniculated ^{Ibid.}
racemosa racemose ^{Pensylv.}
arborea forrel-tree ^{Virg. Car.} *Catesb. i. t. 71.*
calyculata calyculated, ^{Can. Vir.}
- EPIGÆA repens* Creeping ground-lau- ^{N. Amer.} *Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 130.*
 rel
- GAULTHERIA procumbens* ^{Canada} *Kalm.*
- ARBUTUS uva ursi* Bear-berry ^{Canada,}
^{N. York}
- CLETHRA alnifolia* ^{Car. Virg.} *Catesb. i. t. 66.*
^{& Pensyl.}
- PYROLA rotundifolia* Winter-green, round-leaved ^{Virginia}
umbellata umbellated ^{N. Amer.}
maculata spotted ^{Virginia}

DIGYNIA.

- HYDRANGEA arborea* ^{Virginia}
cens
- CHRYSOSPLENIUM oppositifolium* Golden saxifrage ^{Canada}
- SAXIFRAGA pensylvanica* Saxifrage, capitated ^{Can. Vir.}
nivalis snow ^{Ibid.}
- TIARELLA cordifolia* Mitre-wort, cordated ^{N. Amer.}
- MITELLA diphylla* Bastard American fanicle ^{Ibid.}
- SAPONARIA officinalis* Soap-wort, officinal ^{Virginia}
- DIANTHUS plumarius* Pink, feather ^{Canada}

TRIGYNIA.

- CUCUBALUS stellatus* Lychnis campion ^{Vir. Can.}
- SILENE nocturna* Viscous campion, night flowering ^{Pensylv.}

Trav. iii. 215.
 app. t. 17.
 its leaves have
 the quality with
 of the preceding
 app. t. 17. f. 2.

Dissertation.
 i. t. 43.
 t. 71.
 Trav. ii. p. 130.

t. 66.

IN NORTH AMERICA.

- SILENE virginica* Viscous campion, virginian
antirrhina trifold
ARENARIA ferpylli Sandwort, thyme-leaved
folia red
rubra β Ibid.

PENTAGYNIA.

- SEDUM rubens*? House-leek, red Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 71. Sedum.
 Ibid.
PENTHORUM sedoides Ibid.
OXALIS acetosella Wood sorrel, common Canada Kalm's Trav. iii. 161.
longiflora long-flowered Virginia
violacea violet Vir. Can.
corniculata yellow Pennsylv. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 201.
stricta branched Virginia
CERASTIUM femide-candrum Mouse-ear chick-weed, emarginated Ibid.
arvense rough Ibid. Gron. fl. virg. 71.

DECAGYNIA.

- PHYTOLACCA decandra* Poke, virginian N. Amer. Kalm's Trav. i. 196.

CLASSIS XI.

DODECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

- ASARUM canadense* Afarabacca, canadian Canada
virginicum virginian Virg. Car.
RHIZOPHORA mangle Mangrove-tree Baha. Isles Catefb. ii. t. 63.
HALESIA tetraptera Carolina Catefb. i. t. 64.
diptera Ibid. Ellis. Philof. Transf. vol. li.
WINTERANIA canel-la White cinnamom Baha. Isles Catefb. ii. t. 50. Winter's bark.
 Florida,
 Virginia
HUDSONIA ericoides N. York
PORTULACA oleracea Purslain, common Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 284.
LYTHRUM verticillatum Willow-herb, verticillated Virginia

SILENE

LYTHRUM

38 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

LYTHRUM petiolatum Willow-herb, petiola-
 linear linear ted Ibid.

DIGYNIA.

AGRIMONIA eupatoria Agrimony, common Virginia

TRIGYNIA.

EUPHORBIA maculata Spurge, spotted	N. Amer.	
polygonifolia	procumbent	Vir. Can.
Ipecacuanhæ	vomitiva	Ibid.
		Is used internally by some of the northern planters as a vomit.
portulacoides	purflain-like	Pensylv.
corollata	corollated	Vir. Can.
hypericifolia	divaricated	Ibid.
characias	perfoliated	Ibid.
		Gron. fl. virg. 74.

OCTOGYNIA.

ILLICIVM anisatum Badian or Star-anise Floridas
 f. floridanum

William Clifton, Esq;
 chief-justice of West
 Florida found it near
 Pensacola. John Bar-
 tram found it in East
 Florida. It grows in
 Japan, and there is
 called *Shimmi* or *So-
 mo*. Vide Kæmpfer's
 amœn. ex. p. 880.
 Its seed is a good
 spice, known abroad
 by the name of Star-
 anise or Badian. El-
 lis. Phil. Transf. vol.
 lx.

CLASSIS XII.
ICOSANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Table listing botanical species under Monogynia, including CACTUS Opuntia, PHILADELPHUS inodorus, PUNICA granatum, and PRUNUS virginica, with their respective common names and geographical locations.

internally by
of the northern
as a vomit.
virg. 74.

DIGYNIA.

Table listing botanical species under Digynia, including CRATEGUS coccinea and SORBUS aucuparia, with their common names and locations.

Clifton, Esq;
office of West
found it near
la. John Bar-
and it in East
It grows in
and there is
kimmii or So-
le Kämpfer's
ex. p. 880.
is a good
nown abroad
ame of Star-
Badian. El-
Transf. vol.

PENTAGYNIA.

Table listing botanical species under Pentagynia, including MESPILUS arbutifolia, PYRUS coronaria, and SPIRÆA tomentosa, with their common names and locations.

POLYGYNIA.

Table listing botanical species under Polygynia, including ROSA carolina and RUBUS, with their common names and locations.

400 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

RUBUS idæus?	Rasp-berry, common	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 78.
occidentalis	american	Can. Penf.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66.
hispidus	hispid	Ibid.	
fruticosus	Black-berry, common	Virginia	
canadensis	canada	Canada	
odoratus	odoriferous	Ibid.	
arcticus	northern	Ibid.	
Dalibarda	Dalibard's	Ibid.	
FRAGARIA vesca	Strawberry, common	Can. Vir.	
POTENTILLA fruti-	Cinquefoil, frutescent	N. York	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
cosa			
canadensis	canadian	Canada	
optans	creeping	Virginia	
norvegica	northern	Canada	
GEUM virginianum	Herb-bennet, virgi-	Virginia	
	nian		
COMARUM palustre	Marsh cinquefoil	N. Jersey	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
CALYCANTHUS flo-		Carolina	Catesb. i. t. 46.
ridus			

C L A S S I S XIII.

P O L Y A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

ACTÆA spicata, alba	Herb Christopher, ber-	N. Amer.	
	ry-bearing		
racemosa	capular	Flor. Can.	
SANGUINARIA cana-	Blood-root, Puccoon	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 130.
densis			Catesb. i. t. 24. The
PODOPHYLLUM pella-	May-apple, pellated	Ibid.	root is an emetic.
tum			
diphyllum	cordated	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 81.
CHELIDONIUM glau-	Celandine, smooth	Ibid.	
cum			
SARRACENIA flava	Side-saddle flower, yel-	Virginia, low N. Carol.	Trumpet-flower. Clay.
			Catesb. i. 69.
purpurea	purple	Ibid.	Catesb. ii. t. 70.
NYMPHÆA lutea	Water-lilly, yellow	Canada	
alba	white	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 81.
lotus	dentated	Virginia	
SLOANEA emarginata		Carolina	Catesb. ii. t. 87.?
TILIA americana	American Lime-tree	Vir. Can.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 69,
CISTUS canadensis	Rock-rose, Canada	Canada	

IN NORTH AMERICA.

TRIGYNIA.

- DELPHINIUM** *staphisagria* Larkspur, flavefacre Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 82.
ACONITUM *uncinatum* Wolf's-bane, uncinatum Pensylv. monk's hood Virginia
napellus

PENTAGYNIA.

- AQUILEGIA** *canadensis* Columbine, canadian] Canada

POLYGYNIA.

- LIRIODENDRON** *tulipifera* Tulip-tree N. Amer. Catesb. i. 48. Kalm's Trav. i. 66. 202.
MAGNOLIA *grandiflora* Magnolia, great swamp Flor. Car. Catesb. ii. t. 61.
glauca swamp Vir. Pens. Catesb. i. t. 39.
acuminata acuminated Pensylv. Catesb. app. t. 15.
tripetala umbrella Car. Virg. Catesb. ii. t. 80.
ANNONA *muricata* Custard apple, muricated Pens. Virg. Kalm's Trav. i. 69.
reticulata reticulated Baha. Isles
glabra smooth Carolina Catesb. ii. 64.
triloba trilobated Ibid. t. 85.
ANEMONE *hepatica* Anemone, liver-wort Virginia Kalm's Trav. ii. 104.
canadensis canada Pensylv. Dr. Hope.
virginica virginian Ibid.
dichotoma dichotomous Canada
quinquefolia five-leaved Can. Vir.
thalictroides columbine Canada
CLEMATIS *viorna* Virgin's bower, violet Virg. Car.
crispa crisped Carolina
virginiana odoriferous N. Amer.
vitalba broad-leaved Virginia
THALICTRUM *cornutum* Meadow Rue, Canada Canada
dioicum dwarf Ibid.
purpurascens purple Ibid.
RANUNCULUS *abortivus* Crowfoot, trillorous Vir. Can. Gron. fl. virg. 85.
sceleratus corrosive Ibid.
bulbosus bulbous Ibid.
repens creeping Ibid.

RANUN.

42 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

ANUNCULUS	muri-	Crow-foot, muricated	Vir. Can.
	catus		
	aquatilis	aquatic	Ibid.
HELLEBORUS	foetidus	Hellebore, foetid	Virginia
	trifolius	ternated	Canada Kalm's Trav. iii. 160.
CALTHA	palustris	Marsh Marygold	Virginia
HYDRASTIS	canaden-		Canada Ellis.
	sis		

C L A S S I S XIV.

D I D Y N A M I A:

G Y M N O S P E R M I A.

TEUCRIUM	chamæ-	Germander, ground-	Virginia
	pithys	pine	
	canadense	canadian	Canada
	virginicum	virginian	Virginia
SATUR	virginica	Savory, virginian	Ibid.
HYSSOPUS	nepetoides	Hyssop, quadrangular	Ib. & Can.
NEPETA	Cataria	Cat-mint, common	Ibid.
	virginica	virginian	Ibid.
MENTHA	viridis?	Mint, green	Ibid. Gron. fl. virg. p. 89. ?
	canadensis	canada	Canada
LAMIUM	plexicaule	Dead nettle	Virginia
STACHYS	annua	Base Horehound, an-	Ibid.
		nual	
MARRUBIUM	vulgare	Horehound, common	Ibid.
LEONURUS	cardiaca	Lion's tail, motherwort	Ibid. Gron. fl. virg. p. 90.
CLINOPODIUM	vulg.	Field-Basil, common	Canada
	incanum	tomentose	N. Amer.
	rugosum	rugose	Carolina
ORIGANUM	vulgare	Wild marjoram, com-	Can. Virg
		mon	
MELISSA	nepeta	Baulm, cat	Virginia
DRACOCEPHALUM	virginianum	Dragon's-head	Ibid.
			Ibid.
HORMINUM	virgini-	Virginian Clary	
	cum		
TRICHOSTEMA	di-		Vir. Pens.
	chotomum		
	brachiatum		Ibid.
SCUTELLARIA	late-	Skull-cap, lateral	Can. Vir.
	riflora		
	integrifolia	entire	Ibid.

S, &c.

Trav. iii. 160.

virg. p. 89. ?

virg. p. 90.

Scu-

IN NORTH AMERICA.

- SCUTELLARIA *hyssopifolia* hyssopleaved Canada Virginia
- PRUNELLA *vulgaris* Self-heal, common Ibid.
- grandiflora*? great? Ibid.
- PHRYMA *Leptostachya* Ibid.

A good traumatic
Gron. fl. virg. p. 91.
Prunella sylvestris au-
tumnalis, floribus di-
lute purpureis, capi-
tulis dense stipatis?

ANGIOSPERMIA.

- BARTSIA *coccinea* Virg. New Kalm's Trav. II. 222. York
- RHINANTHUS *Virgi-nianus* Elephant's head Virgi-nian Ibid.
- SCHWALBEA *Americana* Ibid.
- PEDICULARIS *Sceptri Carolini* varietas Ibid.

Gron. fl. virg. p. 93 ?
P. caule simplici flor.
capitatis, foliis pin-
natifidis crenulatis ?

- GERARDIA *purpurea* Virginia Canada
- flava* Ibid.
- pedicularia* Ibid.
- CHELONE *glabra* Humming-bird tree, smooth Ibid.
- hirsuta* rough Ibid.
- Pentstemon* dichotomous Virginia
- ANTIRRHINUM *melanine* Snapdragon, Fluellin Ibid.
- triornitho-phorum canadense* Canada Canada

- SCROPHULARIA *Ma-rylandica* Ma-Figwort Maryland Virginia
- DIGITALIS *purpurea* Foxglove common Canada Kalm's Trav. I. 201.
- BIGNONIA *Catalpa* Trumpet flower Ca-Carolina Catesb. I. t. 49.
- sempervirens* yellow Virginia Catesb. I. t. 53. Yel-low Jessamine.
- crucigera* crossed Ibid.
- pentaphylla?* five leaved Bahamas Catesb. I. t. 37.
- radicans* radicant Virginia The juice of this plant is said to be poison-ous.
- caerulea* blue Carolina Catesb. I. t. 42.

CAPRA

44 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

CAPRARIA gratioli-	Sweetweed	Virginian	Virginia	
	des			
ERINUS Africanus			Virginia	I place this plant here merely on Dr. Gronovius's authority, who positively corrects <i>Africa</i> in Linnaeus's species pl. and puts <i>Virginia</i> and <i>Pennsylvania</i> as the native country of this plant.
			Pensyl.	
	Canadensis		Canada	Linn. Mantifs. 88.
LINNÆA borealis			Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. I. p. 138.
OBOLARIA Virginica			Virginia	
OROBANCHE Virgini-	Broom rape	Virginian	Ibid.	
	ca			
	uniflora	single	Ibid.	
MIMULUS ringens.	Dog's snout	upright	Canada	
			Virginia	
RUPELLIA strepens			Virginia	
	biflora		Carolina	
VITEX Agnus Castus	Chaste tree		Ibid.	

C L A S S I S XV.

T E T R A D Y N A M I A.

S I L I C U L O S A.

DRABA verna			Virginia	
	alpina		Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. 98. Draba caule nudo, foliis hispida.
LEPIDIUM Virgini-	Dittander	Virginian	Virginia	
	cum			
THLASPI Bursa pasto-	Shepherd's purse		Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 98.
	ris			
COCHLEARIA Coro-	Scurvy grass	pinnatifid	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 98.
	nopus			

S I L I Q U O S A.

CARDAMINE hirsuta	Lady's smock, rough	Virginia	
	Virginica	Virginian	Ibid.

S, &c.

IN NORTH AMERICA.

SISYMERIUM Nastur- Water Crefs, common Virginia
 um
 Sophia Surgeons Ibid. Gron. fl. virg. p. 100.
 ERYSIMUM officinale Hedge mustard official Ibid.
 ARABIS alpina Bastard Tower mustard
 thaliana entire Ibid.
 lyrata lyrated Canada
 Canadensis smooth Ibid.
 BUNIAS Cakile Mountain Cale Virginia Kalm's Trav. III. p.
 Canada 211.

Mantifs. 88.
Trav. I. p. 138.

CLASSIS XVI.

MONADELPHIA.

DECANDRIA.

GERANIUM macula-Crane's bill, spotted Virg. Car.
 tum
 Carolina Carolina Car. Virg.
 num

POLYANDRIA.

SIDA rhombifolia Indian Mallow rhom- Ibid.
 boid
 Abutilon two horned Ibid.
 crispa crisped Carolina,
 the Ba-
 hamas
 Virginia

NAPAEA hermaphro-
 dita Ibid.
 dioica
 MALVA Caroliniana Malow, Carolina Carolina
 rotundifolia round leaved Virginia
 Abutiloides abutiloid Bahamas

HIBISCUS Moscheu- Hibiscus, petiolated Canada
 tos Virginia
 palustris marsh Ibid.
 Virginicus Virginian Ibid.

Omitted in the last edition of the Systema Naturæ Linn. The root is a paregoric.

GORDONIA

46 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

GORDONIA Lasianthus Loblolly bay Virg. Car. Ellis Phil. Transf. vol. LX. Catesb. I. t. 44.
 thus
Hypericum Lasianthus
 Linn. Syst. ed. XII.
 p. 509.
 STEWARTIA Malacodendron Virginia Catesb. app. t. 13.

CLASSIS XVII.

DIADELPHIA.

HEXANDRIA.

FUMARIA Cucullaria Fumitory, naked Virginia
 sempervirens evergreen Ibid.

OCTANDRIA.

POLYGALA incarnata Milkwort, flesh co-Virginia
 loured Canada

Senega Rattle snake root Canada
 Penfylv.
 Virginia

This root is an excellent specific against the bite of the rattle snake, and used as such, by the Indians who call it Senega. See Linn. Amoen. Acad. 2. p. 139. t. 2. and Kalm's Trav. III. p. 5.

lutea yellow Virginia
 viridescens greenish Ibid.

sanguinea sanguinea Ibid.

verticillata verticillated Ibid.
 cruciata cruciated Ibid.

Gron. fl. virg. 104. P. fol. oblongis ? is perhaps a variety of this. Gron. fl. virg. 104. P. foliis Linearibus, capitulis subrotundis

DECANDRIA.

ERYTHRINA herba-Coral tree, herbaceous Carolina Catesb. II. 49.
 cea Louisiana

AMORPHA

Phil. Transf. vol.
Catesb. I. t. 44.
Lasianthus
n. Syst. ed. XII,
1709.
b. app. t. 13.

AMORPHA fruticosa	Bastard Indigo, frutescent	Carolina	
CROTALARIA perforata		Ibid.	
fagittalis		Virginia	
alba		Carolina	
LUPINUS perennis	Lupine, perennial	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 155. Disliked by cattle.
PHASEOLUS helvulus	Kidney-bean, carolina	Carolina	
DOLICHOS regularis		Virginia	
polytachios		Ibid.	
GLYCINE monoica	Kidney-bean tree, apetalous	Ibid.	
comosa	lateral	Ibid.	
tomentosa	tomentose	Ibid.	
apios	tuberous	Ibid.	Its Indian name is <i>Hop-nis</i> ; they used to eat its roots.
frutescens	frutescent	Carolina	
CLITORIA virginiana		Virginia	
mariana		Ibid.	
PISUM maritimum	Pea, sea-side	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 201.
VICIA sylvatica?	Vetch, wood	Virginia	Gron. Fl. Virg. p. 105. Vicia pedunculis multifloris, petiolis cirrhiferis, stipulis quaternis acuminatis, caule fruticoso? is perhaps a variety.
fativa	common	Ibid.	
ROBINIA pseudacacia	Locust-tree, uniflorous	N. Amer.	
hispida	hispid	Carolina	Catesb. app. t. 20.
HEDYSARUM canadense	Honeyfuckle vetch, canadense	Vir. Can.	
canescens	canescent	Virginia	
marilandicum	maryland	Car. Mar.	
frutescens	frutescent	Virginia	
viridiflorum	green-flowered	Ibid.	
violaceum	violet	Ibid.	
paniculatum	paniculated	Ibid.	
nudiflorum	naked	Ibid.	
repens	creeping	Virginia	
hirtum	rough	Virginia	
alpinum	alpine	Virginia	
GALEGA virginiana	Goat's Rue, virginian	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 109. Gron. fl. virg. p. 111. Cracca. Perhaps the vicia foliis pinnatis abruptis Gron. fl. virg. p. 106. is a mere variety of this plant.

oot is an excel-
specific against
ite of the rattle
, and used as
by the Indians
call it Senega.
Linn. Amoen.
2. p. 139. t.
Kalm's Trav.
5.

fl. virg. 104. P.
longis? is per-
variety of this.
l. virg. 104. P.
linearibus, ca-
subrotundis

48 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

ASTRAGALUS	caroli-	Milk-vetch,	carolina	Carolina	
	nianus				
	canadensis		canada	Can. Vir.	
TRIFOLIUM	M. offi-	Trefoil,	officinal me-	Virginia	
	cialis		lilot		
	reflexum		reflected	Virginia	
	repens		creeping	Virginia	
	alpinum?		alpine	Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. 157. An Gron. fl. virg. 110. Trifolium caule simp- plicissimo erecto vix ramoso, foliis lance- olato-linearibus hir- sutis flosculis fascicu- latis terminatricibus?
	arvense		field	N. Amer.	
	biflorum		biflorous	Vir. Can.	
MEDICAGO	virginica	Snail	Trefoil, vir-	Virginia	
	lupulina		ginian	Virginia	
			single-seeded	Virginia	

C L A S S I S XVIII.

P O L Y A D E L P H I A.

P O L Y A N D R I A.

HOPEA	tinctoria		Carolina	Catech. i. t. 54. Lin- naeus says, this figure is a bad one. Its root is a stomachic, and a remedy against colds.
HYPERICUM	kalmia-	St. John's wort,	Kalm's	Virginia
	num.			
	calycinum		calycine	N. Amer. Linn. Mantiss. p. 106.
	ascyron		tutsan	Canada
	prolificum		prolific	N. Amer. Linn. Mantiss. p. 116.
	virginicum		virginian	Pensylv.
	canadense		canada	Canada
	mutilum		sessile	Vir. Can.
	setosum		bristly	Ibid.
ASCYRUM	crux An-	St. Andrew's wort, di-		Ibid.
	drea		chotomous	
	hypericoides		double-edged	Ibid.
	villosum		hairy	Ibid.

S, &c!

IN NORTH AMERICA.

CLASSIS XIX.

SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

s Trav. ii. 157.
on. fl. virg. 110.
blum caule fim-
lino erecto vix
fo, foliis lance-
-linearibus hir-
-stoculis fascicu-
-terminatricibus?

TRAGOPOGON	dande-Goat's beard, dande- lion lion	Virginia
.....	virginicum virginian	Vir. Can.
SONCHUS	canadensis Sow-thistle, Canada	Can. Vir.
.....	oleraceus common	Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 115.
.....	floridanus hastated	Vir. Can.
LACTUCA	canadensis Lettuce, canadian	Canada
PRENANTHES	altif- Wild lettuce, tall	Vir. Can.
.....	fima	
.....	alba white	Car. Virg
.....	β.	Pensylv.
.....		Ibid.

Is called Dr. Witt's
snake-root, and af-
fords an instantane-
ous cure for the bite
of the rattle-snake.
Clayt.

A.

LEONTODON	Taraxa-Dandelion, common	Virginia
.....	cum	
HIERACIUM	venosum Hawkweed, veiny	Virginia
.....	Gronovii obovated	Virginia
.....	paniculatum paniculated	Canada
.....	Kalmii Kalm's	Pensylv.
HYOSERIS	virginica Swine succory, virgini- nian	Virginia
ARCTIUM	lappa Burdock, common	Vir. Can. Kalm's Trav. iii. 27.
SERRATULA	novebo-Saw-wort, pendulous	All N. A.
.....	racensis	mer.
.....	præalta tall	N. Amer.
.....	glauca corymbosè	N. Amer.
.....	squarrosa squarrosè	Virginia
.....	scarioia scarious	Ibid.
.....	spicata spiked	Ibid.

Its root is a good dif-
fusive remedy, and
has thence got its
name of *Throat-wort*.
Gron. fl. virg. p. 117.
C. foliis sinuatis de-
currentibus.

CARDUUS acanthoi- Thistle pedunculated Ibid.

..... altissimus will Carolina

i. t. 54. Lin-
says, this figure
bad one. Its
s a stomachic,
remedy against

Mantiff. p. 106.

Mantiff. p. 116.

50 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

CARDUUS virginianus	Thistle, virginian	Virginia	
crispus	crisped	Canada	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 294.
CARLINA acaulis?	Carline thistle	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 117.
BIDENS tripartita	Spanish needle, trifid	Ibid.	Carlina.
frondosa	smooth	N. Amer.	Perhaps the Bidens aquatica humilior, &c. in Gron. fl. virg. p. 118. is a variety of this species.
bipinnata	bipinnated	Pensylv.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 171. They call this species Spanish needles likewise.
nivea	white	Carolina	
CACALIA suaveolens	Alpine	Colt's-foot,	Vir. Can.
atriplicifolia	sweet-scented	orach-leaved	Ibid.
EUPATORIUM hyssopifolium	Hemp-agrimony, hyssop-leaved	Virginia	
scandens	twining	Ibid.	
sessilifolium	sessile	Ibid.	
rotundifolium	round-leaved	Ib. & Can.	
altissimum	gigantic	Pensylv.	
trifoliatum	ternated	Virginia	
purpureum	purple	N. Amer.	
maculatum	spotted	N. Amer.	
perfoliatum	perfoliated	Virginia	
vaefolium	subferrated	Ibid.?	The Eupatorium foliis ovato lanceolatis simplicibus obtuse serratis in Gron. fl. virg. p. 120. seems to answer to Linnæus's description of the Eupatorium vaefolium.

coelestinum	sky-blue	Virginia
aromaticum	aromatic	Virginia
AGERATUM altissimum	Bastard hemp-agrimony, tall	Can. Vir.
CHRYSOCOMA granifolia	Golden locks	Canada

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

ARTEMISIA campestris	Mugwort, field	Virginia
GNAPHALIUM obtusifolium	Cudweed, obtuse-leaved.	Virginia Pensylv.

Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 294.
Gron. fl. virg. p. 117.
Carolina.

perhaps the Bidens a-
quatica humilior, &c.
Gron. fl. virg. p.
18. is a variety of
this species.

Kalm's Trav. i. p. 171.
they call this species
canis needles like-
life.

GNAPHALIUM mar-Cudweed everlasting N. Amer. Kalm's Trav. i. p.
garitanum 130. A decoction

of this plant is em-
ployed to bathe any
bruised limbs, or the
plant itself is used,
to rub the part so af-
flicted. It is called
life everlasting.
White Plantain

plantagini- Plantain-leaved Virginia
folium
purpureum purple Ibid.
uliginosum marsh Ibid.

Gron. fl. virg. p. 121.
GNAPHALIUM caule
ramoso diffuso.

BACCHARIS halimifo- Plowman's Spikenard, Virginia
lia orach leaved

ivæfolia lanceolated Ibid.
foetida stinking Ibid.

CONYZA Asteroides Fleabane, radiated N. Amer.
virgata virgated Carolina
bifrons Canada

ERIGERON Carolini-
anum
Canadense

Canada
Virginia
Canada
Pensylv.

Gron. fl. virg. p. 122?
Erigeron caule sim-
plicissimo fœpius bi-
floro, folio caulino
amplexi cauli.

Philadelphi-
cum

camphora-
tum

Virginia

SENECIO hieracifolius Ragwort

vulgaris common N. Amer.
Canadensis Canada Virginia
Jacobæa Jacobæa Virginia
aureus golden Virginia
saracenicus broad leaved Ibid. Canada

I imagine what Gron-
novius in his fl. virg.
p. 125. describes by
the name of Senecio
foliis ovatis inæqua-
liter dentatis, &c.
must be only a varie-
ty of this plant.

ASTER divaricatus Starwort divaricated Virginia

ASTER

52 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

ASTER hyssopifolius	hyssop leav-	N. Amer.	Linn. Mantifs. p. 114.
dumosus	ed		
	daify flower-	Virginia	
	ed		
ericoides	heath	N. Amer.	
linarifolius	mucronated	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 125. A. ramosis petioli. fo- lios &c.
linifolius	flax leaved	N. Amer.	
concolor	purple	Virginia	
rigidus	stiff-leaved	Ibid.	
undulatus	undulated	Ibid.	
Novæ Ang-	New Eng-	New Eng.	
glæ	land		
cordifolius	cordated	N. Amer.	
punicus	red stalked	Ibid.	
annuus	annual	Canada	
vernus	vernal	Virginia	
levis	smooth	N. Amer.	
mutabilis	variable	Ibid.	
tradescanti	Tradescant's	Virginia	
Novi Belgii	New York	N. York	
		Pensylv.	
		Virginia	
tardiflorus	late flower-	N. Amer.	
	ing		
grandiflorus	great flower-	Ibid.	
	ed		
macrophyll-	great leaved	Ibid.	
lus			Gron. fl. virg. p. 125? A foliis cordatis, a- cutis ferratis, petio- latis, summis ovatis, &c.
SOLIDAGO sempervi-	Golden rod, ever green	New York	
rens		Canada	
Canadensis	Canada	Virginia	
		Canada	
altissima	gigantic	N. Amer.	
lanceolata	lanceolata	Ibid.	Linn. Mantifs. p. 114.
lateriflora	lateral	Ibid.	
bicolor	two coloured	Ibid.	
caesia	blue	Ibid.	Linn. Mantifs. p. 114.
Mexicana	Mexican	Virginia	
flexicaulis	twisted	Canada	
		Virginia	
latifolia	broadleaved	Canada	
rigida	rigid	New Eng.	
		Pensylv.	

SOLIDAGO

IN NORTH AMERICA.

SOLIDAGO noveboracensis	Golden rod, New York	New York	
INULA helenium	Elecampane, common	Virginia	
	Mariana	Maryland	N. Amer.
ARNICA maritima			Ibid.
DORONICUM plantaginifolium?	Leopard's bane, plain-leaved	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 126. D. foliis cordatis crenatis, &c.
HELIUM autumnale	Bastard sun-flower	N. Amer.	
CHRYSANTHEMUM leucanthemum arcticum	Corn Marygold white	Ibid.	
MATRICARIA arctica	Fever few, asteroid	Pensylv.	Bartram Linn. Mantiss. 116.
ANTHEMIS , Cotula	Chamomile, common	Virginia	
ACHILLEA millefolium	Milfoil common	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 127.
SIGESBECKIA occidentalis			Ibid.
VERBESINA virginica	White stick weed	Ibid.	
	alba		Ibid.
BUPTHALMUM frutescens	Ox-eye, frutescent		Ibid.
	Helianthoides	ovated	N. Amer.

POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

HELIANTHUS multiflorus	Sun-flower multiflorous	Virginia
tuberosus	tuberosus	Ibid.
frondosus	frondose	Ibid.
decapetalus	ten leaved	Canada
strumosus	long rooted	Ibid.
altissimus	tall	Pensylv.
giganteus	gigantic	Virginia Canada
lævis	smooth	Virginia
angustifolius	narrow leaved	Ibid.
divaricatus	divaricated	N. Amer.
atrorubens	purple	Virginia Carolina
RUDEBECKIA laciniata	Rough leaved Sun-flower laciniated	Virginia Canada
triloba	trilobated	Ibid.

54 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

RUBBECKIA	hirta	hairy	Virginia	
	purpurea	purple	Canada	
	oppositifolia	opposite	Virginia	
	angustifolia	narrow leav-	Carolina	
		ed	Ibid.	
COREOPSIS	verticilla-	Tick seeded sun-flower	Ibid.	
	ta	verticillated		
	coronata	crowned	Ibid.	
	Bidens	bidentated	Pensylva.	
	auriculata	auriculated	Virginia	
	tripteris	ternated	Ibid.	
	lanceolata	lanceolated	Carolina	Gron. fl. virg. 132. C.
				foliis linearibus inter-
	alternifolia	alternate	Canada	gerrimis?
			Virginia	
CENTAUREA	benedicta	Centaury blessed Thistle	Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 117.
				Cnicus caule diffuso,
	Calcitrapa	Star Thistle	Virginia	&c.

POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

SILPHIUM	laciniatum	Steril Sun-flower laciniated	Louisiana	
	perfoliatum	perfoliated	Ibid.	
	Asteriscus	asterisk	Virginia	
	foliaginoides	lanceolated	Carolina	
	trifoliatum	three leaved	Ibid.	
POLYMNIA	Canadensis		Canada	
	Uvedalia		Virginia	
	Tetragonotheca	Melon apple-flower	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 128.
				Sp. pl. 1273. Tetragonotheca helianthoides.
CHRYSOGONUM	virginianum		Ibid.	

POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.

ELEPHANTOPUS	scaber	Elephant's foot; rough	Virginia	
	tomentosus	woolly	Ibid.	

MONOGA-

MONOGAMIA.

f. virg. 132. C.
linearibus intec-
nis?

f. virg. p. 117.
s caule diffuso,

A.

LOBELIA plumierii		Bahamas	Catesb. i. t. 79.
kalmii		Canada	
Cardinalis		Virginia	Kalm's Trav. ii. 222.
siphilitica		Penylv.	
		Ibid.	This is one of the specifics against the venereal disease.
inflata		Virginia	
		Canada	
cliffortiana		Ibid.	
VIOLA palmata	Violet palmated	Ibid.	
pedata	pedated	Ibid.	
lanceolata	lanceolated	Canada	
		Nov. Sco.	
primulifolia	cowslip	Virginia	
canina	dog's	Ibid.	
Canadensis		Canada	
IMPATIENS Nolitan- gere		Canada	
		Canada	
		Virginia	A mere variety of this seems to be the Im- patiens foliis profun- de ferratis, caule lu- tescente in Gron. fl. virg. 136.

CLASSIS XX.

GYNANDRIA.

DIANDRIA.

virg. p. 128.
1273. Tetra-
cahelianthoides.

A.

ORCHIS ciliaris	Orch, ciliated	Virginia
flava	yellow	Canada
psycodes	Canada	Virginia
		Canada
spectabilis	beautiful	Virginia
bifolia?	two leaved	Ibid.
OPHRYS cernua	Twyblade cernuous	Virginia
		Canada
linifolia	flax leaved	Ibid.
Corallorrhiza	Coral root	Ibid.
LIMODORUM tubero- sum	Bastard Helleborine	Ibid.

MONOGA-

56 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

ARETHUSA bulbosa	Virginia	
ophioglof-	Canada	
foides	Ibid.	
divaricata	Ibid.	Catesb. i. p. 58. t. 58.
CYPRIPEDIUM Calce-Lady's Slipper	Ibid.	Moccafine.
olus		
EPIDENDRUM	Ibid.	Epidendrum caule e- recto simplicissimo nu- do, racemo simplici erecto Gron. fl. virg. 140. I know not to what Linnæan spe- cies of Epidendrum to refer this descrip- tion.

TRIANDRIA.

SISYRINCHIUM Ber-	Virginia
mudiana	Bermud.

PENTANDRIA.

PASSIFLORA cuprea ?	Passion flower, coppery	Bahama	Catesb. ii. t. 93.
maliformis ?	apple shaped	Torugas or Turtle Islands upon the Coast of Florida	
lutea	yellow	Virginia	
incarnata	flesh colour-	Ibid.	
	ed		
ARISTOLOCHIA Ser-Birthwort, snake root	Ibid.		Its root is not only a remedy for the bite of snakes, but like- wise fascinates and kills them ?
pentaria			
Anguicida	Louifiana	Bossu.	Has the same quality as the pre- ceding one.
PISTIA Stratiotes	Waterleek, ?	Florida	Bartram. Journ.

POLYANDRIA.

IN NORTH AMERICA.

POLYANDRIA.

- ARUM triphyllum Wake-robin, triphyl- Virginia
 lous
 virginicum virginian Virginia Kalm's Trav. i. 125
Taw-ho, Tuckahoo,
Taw-him, the Indian
names.
 auritum? eared Ibid.? Gron. fl. virg. 142. A-
 rum caulescens, foliis
 ternatis?
 DRACONTIUM foeti Pole-cat weed, }
 dum Skunk weed, } Virg. Car. Catesb. ii. 71. Kalm's
 ZOSTERA marina Graftswrack. Sea oat? Atlantic Ocean Gron. fl. virg. 142.

b. i. p. 58. t. 58.
 affine.
 ndrum caule e-
 simplicissimo nu-
 racemo simplici
 o Gron. fl. virg.
 I know not to
 Linnæan spe-
 of Epidendrum
 fer this descrip-

CLASSIS XXI.

MONOECIA.

MONANDRIA.

- ZANNICHELLIA pa- Triple-headed Pond- Virginia
 lustris weed
 ELATERIUM trifolia Spring-gourd, virgi- Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 154. *Si-*
 tum nian *cyos foliis ternatis.*

DIANDRIA.

- LEMNA minor Duck-meat, lesser Virginia

TRIANDRIA.

- TYPHA latifolia Reed-mace, or Cat's N. Amer. In Virginia the poorer
 tail people eat it, and
 are very fond of it,
 because it has a sweet-
 ish taste.
 SPARGANIUM ere- Burr-reed Virginia
 ctum
 ZEA mays Maize, or Indian corn
 COIX lacryma Jobi Job's tear grafs Ibid.

is not only a
 y for the bite
 kes, but like-
 fasci-nates and
 nem?
 Has the same
 as the pre-
 one.
 Journ.

LYANDRIA.

TRIP

58 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

TRIPSACUM dactyloides Sesame grafs
 des
 Gron. fl. virg. 144.
 Coix feminibus angu-
 latis.

CAREX panicea Sword-grafs, inflated Ibid.
 pseudo cyperus cyperus-like Ibid.
 folliculata folliculated Canada
 Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 144.
 Carex caule umbella-
 to, pedunculis spicatis.
 Catesb. ii. t. 26.

PHYLLANTHUS epi- phyllanthus Sea-side Laurel
 Baha. Isles Catesb. ii. t. 26.

TETRANDRIA.

BETULA nigra Birch, black
 Vir. Can. Its bark has the same
 taste as the rattlesnake
 root, or Polygala Se-
 negal, Linn.
 Kalm's Trav. i. p. 69.
 Kalm's Trav. i. p. 138.
 Betula nana.
 Kalm's Trav. ii. 90.

lenta cordated Ibid.
 pumila american dwarf Ibid.

URTICA alnus alder Ibid.
 pumila Nettle, small Ibid.
 cylindrica cylindrical Ibid.
 capitata capitated Canada
 divaricata divaricated Vir. Can.
 canadensis canada Ibid.
 urens? burning Ibid.
MORUS rubra Mulberry, red Ibid.
 tinctoria fustick wood Florida
 Gron. fl. virg. p. 146.
 Kalm's Trav. i. p. 68.
 Stork's Florida.

PENTANDRIA.

XANTHIUM frum- rium Lesser Burdock
 Virginia

AMBROSIA trifida Vir. Can.
 elatior Ibid.
 artemisifolia Ib. Pensyl.

PARTHENIUM inte- grifolium Bastard Feverfew
 Ibid.

IVA frutescens False Jesuits bark
 Ibid.

AMARANTHUS lividus Amaranth, livid
 Ibid.
 albus white Pensylv.
 græcizans lanccolated Virginia
 hybridus hybrid Ibid.
 sanguineus bloody Baha. Isles
 hypochon- driacus purple Virginia

renonexus recurvated Pensylv.

n. fl. virg. 144.
x feminibus angu-

. fl. virg. 144.
x caule umbella-
dunculis spicatis.
b. ii. t. 26.

k has the same
as the rattlesnake
or Polygala Se-
, Linn.
Trav. i. p. 69.
Trav. i. p. 138.
a nana.
Trav. ii. 90.

.l. virg. p. 146.
Trav. i. p. 68.
Florida.

IN NORTH AMERICA. 59

HEXANDRIA.

ZIZANIA aquatica Water-oats, Taregrafs N. Amer. Eaten by the Indians as rice; it grows in swamps.

POLYANDRIA.

SAGITTARIA sagitti- folia	Water Arrow-head	N. Amer.	Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 97. Its roots are eaten by the Indians, who call them <i>Katnifs</i> .
QUERCUS phellos	Oak, willow	Virg. Car.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66. Catefb. i. t. 16.
prinus	chefnut	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66. Catefb. i. t. 18.
nigra	black	Ibid.	Catefb. i. t. 19. 20.
rubra	red	Ibid.	Catefb. i. t. 23. & t. 21. f. 2. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 66. 68.
alba	white	Ibid.	Catefb. i. t. 21. f. 1. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 65.
JUGLANS alba	Hicccory, white walnut	N. Amer.	Catefb. i. t. 38.
cinerea	cinereous	Ibid.	
nigra	black	Ibid.	Catefb. i. t. 67.
FAGUS castanea	Chefnut-tree	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 67. Bartram. Journ.
pumila	Chinquapin bush	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 296. Catefb. i. t. 9.
fylvatica	Common Beech	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 69. Gron. fl. virg. 150.
CARPINUS betulus	Hornbeam, common	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 68. & Gron. fl. virg. 151.
ostrea	Iron-wood	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 68. & Gron. fl. virg. 151.
CORYLUS avellana	Hazel, filbert	Ibid.	
PLATANUS occidenta- lis	Plane-tree, occidental	Ibid.	Kalm's Trav. i. p. 62. Catefb. i. t. 56.
LIQUIDAMBAR styra- ciflua	Sweet gum-tree	Ibid.	Catefb. ii. t. 65. Kalm's Trav. i. 67. ii. 61.
perigrina		Ibid.	

ADELPHIA.

PINUS sylvestris Fir
 teda black pine
N. Amer. Kalm's Trav. i. 360.
N. Amer.

CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

PINUS strobis	Fir,	white pine, N. Amer.	
	balsamea	weymouth pine hemlock spruce	
	larix?	larch	N. Amer. Gron. fl. virg. ? 153.
	canadensis	canada	N. Amer.
	abies	scotch fir	N. Amer. Kalm's Trav. i. 360.
THUJA occidentalis	Arbor vita		Can. Vir.
Cupressus disticha	Cypress, american		Ib. & Car. Catefb. i. t. 11.
	thyoides	white cedar	Can. Penf. Kalm's Trav. ii. 174.
ACALYPHA virginica			Virginia
CROTON caascarilla	Ilathera bark		Bahamas Catefb. ii. t. 46.
			Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 153.
			Croton fol. cordatis, ferratis, petiolatis al- ternis.
JATROPHA urens	Physic-nut, burning		Virginia
RICINUS	Palma Christi?		Virginia Gron. fl. virg. 153. Ri- cinus foliis maximis.
STILLINGIA sylvati- ca			Carolina L. Garden. Is a speci- fic against the Siphili- tits or venereal dif- ease.
HIPPOMANE manci- nella	Manchineel-tree		Baha. Isles Catefb. ii. t. 95.

SYNGENESIA.

Sicyos angulata	Single-seeded Cucum-Canada ber
------------------------	-----------------------------------

CLASSIS XXII.

DICECIA.

MONANDRIA.

SALIX	Willow	Virginia Salix vulgaris. Clayt. Gron. fl. virg. 154.
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TETRANDRIA.

Viscum rubrum	Mistletoe, red	Carolina Catefb. ii. t. 81.
	purple	Ibid. Ibid. t. 95.

IN NORTH AMERICA. 61

Viscum .. terrestre Mistletoe, ground Penfylv.
 HIPPOPHAE canadensis Sea-Buckthorn Canada

Myrica Gale cerifera Gale, common Candleberry Myrtle N. Amer. Ibid. Kalm's Trav. i. 138. Catefb. i. t. 13. & t. 69. The berries of this shrub are used to extract from them tallow for candles.

TRIPENTANDRIA.

ZANTHOXYLUM clava-va Hérculis Toothach-tree Virg. Car. Catefb. i. t. 26. Gron. virg. p. 47.
 IRESINE celosioides Virginia
 ACNIDA cannabina Indian Hemp Virginia
 HUMULUS lupulus Hop Virginia
 SMILAX sarsaparilla Rough Bindweed, sarsaparilla Virginia
 rotundifolia round-leaved Canada Catefb. i. t. 15.
 laurifolia laurel-leaved Virg. Car.
 tamnoides briony-leaved Ibid. t. 52.
 caduca ovated Canada
 bona nox spine-leaved Carolina
 herbacea herbaceous Vir. Mary
 lanceolata uncolated Virginia
 pseudo china false china-root Virginia
 DIOSCOREA villosa Virg. Flor.

OCTANDRIA.

POPULUS nigra Poplar, black Virginia Kalm's Trav. ii. 251.
 balsamifera tacamahaca N. Amer. Catefb. i. t. 34.
 heterophylla cordated Virginia
 tremula alpen Ibid. Gron. fl. virg. 157.

DODECANDRIA.

DATISCA hirta Bastard hemp Penfylv.
 MENISPERMUM canadense Moonseed, Canadian Vir. Can.
 virginicum virginian Ibid.
 carolinum carolina Carolina

62. CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

MONADELPHIA.

- JUNIPERUS virginiana Juniper, red cedar N. Amer. Kalm's Trav. ii. p. 180.
 TAXUS baccata Yew-tree, berry-bearing
 CISSAMPELOS simlax Bastard simlax Carolina Catesb. i. 51.
 cina

CLASSIS XXIII.

POLYGAMIA.

MONŒCIA.

- CELTIS canadensis Nettle-tree Virginia, Kalm's Trav. i. 69.
 VERATRUM album White hellebore
 luteum Unicorn's horn. Rat-tle-snake root Virginia
 ANDROPOGON divaricatus Beard grass, divaricated Virginia
 nutans bent Virginia
 alopecuroides N. Amer.
 virginicum virginian Virginia
 bicornis two-horned Virginia
 hirtum hirsute Virginia
 HOLCUS laxus Soft grass, filiform Vir. Can.
 striatus striated Virginia
 CENCHRUS tribuloides Hedge-hog grass Virginia
 ATRIPLEX halimus Orach, common Virginia
 laciniata laciniated Virginia
 CLUSIA rosea Balsam-tree, Carolina Catesb. ii. t. 99.
 ACER rubrum Maple, red Vir. Penf. Catesb. i. t. 62.
 saccharinum Sugar Penf. Can.
 pennsylvanicum pennsylvanian Pensylv.
 negundo ash-leaved Vir. Penf
 MIMOSA circinalis Sensitive plant, spiral Bahamas Catesb. ii. t. 97.
 glauca blueish Ibid. Ibid. t. 42.

DIŒCIA.

- GLEDITSIA triacanthos Three-thorned Acacia N. Amer. Catesb. i. t. 43.

T S, &c.

Im's Trav. ii. p. 180.

esb. i. 51.

I.

A.

's Trav. i. 69.

.ii. t. 99.

.i. t. 62.

.ii. t. 97.

.42.

i. t. 43.

FRA-

IN NORTH AMERICA.

FRAXINUS americana Ash, american
 excelsior common Car. Virg. Catefb. i. t. 08.
 Ibid. Kalm's Trav. i. p. 168.
 DIOSPYROS virginiana Persimmon-tree
 N. Amer. Catefb. ii. t. 76.
 NYSSA aquatica Tupelo-tree
 N. Amer. Catefb. i. t. 41. & t. 60.
 PANAX quinquefolium Ginseng root
 Virginia, This is the root so
 Pensylv. much in request with
 Louisiana, the Chinese. See Of-
 Canada beck's voy. i. p. 222.
 From some imagina-
 ry resemblance of its
 root with the human
 body, the Indians call
 it *Garent-Oguen*, i. e.
 human thighs.

trifolium Virginia

TRICIA.

FICUS indica Baha. Isles Catefb. app. t. 18.

CLASSIS XXIV.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

FILICES.

EQUISETUM arvense Horse-tail, field Virginia
 hyemale winter Ibid.
 ONOCLEA sensibilis Ibid.
 OSMUNDA virginiana Flowering Fern, vir- Ibid.
 ginian
 claytoniana pinnatifid Ibid.
 regalis royal Ibid.
 cinnamomea cinnamon Maryl
 ACROSTICHUM poly- Virginia
 podioides
 areolatum Ibid.
 platyneuron Ibid.
 PTERIS caudata Brakes, tailed Ibid.
 atropurpurea purple Ibid.
 LONCHITIS Ibid.

Gron. fl. Virg. p. 166.
 Lonchitis parva, fo-
 lis ad basin auricula-
 tis, alternatim costae
 nigrae splendenti as-
 patis.

APPLE-

64 CATALOGUE of PLANTS, &c.

ASPLENIUM rhizophyllum	Spleen-wort, radicans	Vir. Can.	
POLYPODIUM virginianum	Polypody, virginian	Ibid.	
aureum?	golden	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 164. Osmunda frondibus pinnatis, foliis omnibus connatis, &c.?
lonchitis	spleenwort	Virginia	
cicutarium	laciniated	Virginia	
noveboracense	New York	Canada, & N. York	
marginale	marginal	Canada	
bulbiferum	bulbous	Ibid.	
decussatum	striated	Ibid.	Gron. fl. virg. p. 167.
ADIANTUM pedatum	Maiden-hair, american	Can. Vir.	Kalm's Trav. iii. p. 118. Is good against colds and coughs.
		Virginia	Adiantum foliis subtus lanatis. Gron. fl. virg. 167.

M U S C I.

LYCOPODIUM rupestre	Club-moss, rock	Virg. Can.	
alopecuroides	fox-tail	Ibid.	
obscurum	obscure	Pensylv.	Gron. fl. virg. 168.
carolinianum	carolina	Bl. Mount	
felago	dichotomous	Carolina	
apodum	creeping	Virginia	
		Car. Vir.	
		Pensylv.	
		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. 168. L. trichotomum, clava depressa.
PORELLA pinnata		Pensylv.	
SPHAGNUM palustre	Bog-moss, common	Virginia	
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 168. Sphagnum caulibus ramosis, &c.
PHASCUM caulestans		Pensylv.	
POLYTRICHUM commune	Golden Maiden-hair	Virginia	
MNIUM fontanum		Virginia	
polytrichoides		Virginia	Gron. fl. virg. p. 169. Polytrichum.
BRYUM pomiforme		Virginia	

BRYUM

VOL. I

. fl. virg. p. 164.
nunda frondibus
natis, foliolis o-
ibus connatis, &c.?

BRYUM heteromallum
scoparium
tortuosum
viridulum

Virginia
Ibid.
Ibid.
Ibid.
Ibid.

See Gron. fl. virg. 170.
where several species
of Bryum are obscure-
ly described.

. fl. virg. p. 167.
's Trav. iii. p. 118.
ood against colds
coughs.
ntum foliis sub-
lanatis. Gron. fl.
. 167.

BYPNUM taxifolium
filicinum
proliferum
delicatulum
crista cantrensis
abietinum
parum
curtipendulum
illicebrium
serpens
julaceum

Virginia
Ibid.
Ibid.
N. Amer.
Pensylv.
Virginia
Ibid.
N. Amer.
Ibid.
Virginia
Ibid.
Ibid.

In Gron. fl. virg. 171.
172. are some more
species and varieties
of this genus.

fl. virg. 168.

GERMANNIA di-
latata
platyphylla
furcata

N. Amer.

N. Amer.
N. Amer.
N. Amer.

fl. virg. 108. L.
otomum, clava
essa.

MARCHANTIA cru-
ciata
tenella

Virginia
N. Amer.

ANTHOCEROS laevis

LICHEN caninus
proboscideus
cocciferus
cornucopioides
pyxidatus
rangiferinus
paschalis
plicatus
barbatus
floridus

Liverwort, canine
rostrated
cocciferous
cornucopia
orenlated
rein-deer
crustaceous
folded
bearded
florid

Virginia
N. Amer.
Virginia
Pensylv.
Virginia
Ibid.
Ibid.
Ibid.
Ibid.
Pensylv.
Virginia
Ibid.
Ibid.
Ibid.

flor. virg. 168.
ignum caulibus
bis, &c.

fl. virg. p. 169.
richum.

Gron. flor. virg. 173.
Lichen purpurascens
lusitanicus, &c.

BRYUM

VOL. II.

F

ULVA

66 C A T A L O O U E of P L A N T S, &c.

		Virginia	Gron. flor. virg. 173. Lichen olivaceus scu- tellis lævibus.
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Lichenoides foliis glaucis crinitis, &c.
ULVA	intestinalis	Ibid.	
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Ulya. filiformis sub- ramosa æqualis.
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Ulva subrotunda, tu- bulosa, conglomerata.
CONFERVA		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Conferva recta ramo- sa, setacea, lævis. Greedily eaten by the deer in summer.
		Ibid.	Gron. flor. virg. 174. Conferva recta, ramo- sissima, ramulis hinc inde coadunatis.

F U N G I.

BOLETUS	igniarius	Punk	Virginia	Is used in America, as in Europe, as tinder for lighting fire; and grows chiefly on the hickory-tree.
PHALLUS	esculentus	Moril	Virginia	
PEZIZA	lentifera	Cup Mushroom	Virginia	
CLAVARIA	militaris	Club Mushroom	Virginia	
	ophioglossoides		Carolina	Catesb. i. t. 36.
	varietas?			
LYCOPERDON	tuber	Truffles	Virginia	Kalm. The Indians in Virginia call it Tuckahoo. <i>Clayt.</i>

N. B. There are many other species of Fungi in *North America*, as appears from Gronovius's *Flora Virginica*, p. 175. 176.; but they are all so superficially described, that it is impossible to class them according to the Linnean genera.

T S, &c.

n. flor. virg. 173.
chen olivaceus icu-
is lævibus.

n. flor. virg. 174.
ichenoides foliis
caucis crinitis, &c.

n. flor. virg. 174.
va, filiformis sub-
nosa æqualis.

n. flor. virg. 174.
va subrotunda, tu-
osa, conglomerata.

n. flor. virg. 174.
nferva recta ramo-
setacea, lævis.

eedily eaten by the
r in summer.

n. flor. virg. 174.
nferva recta, ramo-
ma, ramulis hinc
e coadunatis.

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Europe, as tinder
lighting fire; and
ws chiefly on the
cory-tree.

b. i. t. 36.

. The Indians
Virginia call it
ckahoo. *Clayt.*

America, as ap-
they are all fo
rding to the Lin-

IN NORTH AMERICA:

A P P E N D I X.

P A L M Æ.

CHAMÆROPS humilis Palmetto
ARECA oleracea Cabbage-tree

Florida
Ibid.

Bartram. Journ.
Bartram. Journ. Its
pith serves for mak-
ing *Sages* in Ameri-
ca; at the top of the
tree are some leaves
which taste as well or
rather better than cab-
bage.

F I N I S.

Faint header text at the top of the page, possibly a title or page number.

A line of faint text, possibly a date or a reference number.

Another line of faint text, possibly a name or a subject line.

Left column of faint text, possibly a list or a series of notes.

Small block of faint text in the middle column.

Small block of faint text in the right column.

AN
A B S T R A C T
Of the most useful and necessary
A R T I C L E S
MENTIONED BY
P E T E R L O E F L I N G,
Botanist to his Catholic Majesty,
IN HIS
T R A V E L S T H R O U G H S P A I N,
And that Part of
S O U T H A M E R I C A
C A L L E D
C U M A N A,
C O N S I S T I N G

In his Life, and in Systematical Descriptions of the
Plants of both Countries, referred to the Pages of the
original Swedish Edition.

Ornari res ipsa negat, contenta doceri. HORAT.

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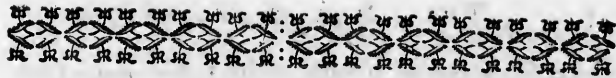
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London



THE
L I F E
O F
P E T E R L O E F L I N G .

P E T E R L O E F L I N G was a son of *Eric Loeffing*, Book-keeper, and of *Barbara Strandman*, born 1729, January 20-31. in the Province of *Gestrikeland*, at *Tolforsbrook*, in the parish of *Walbo*.

His parents took care to have him prepared for his university education by private tutors. In 1743, he entered the university of *Upsala*, and after having regularly assisted the lectures of several professors and especially those of *Dr. Linneus*, he resolved to study physic in 1745. He was very diligent and applicated in the pursuit of all the sciences necessary in the branch of literature he had fixed upon, and for that purpose never failed to be present at *Dr. Linneus's* botanical excursions. The Doctor could not yet discern him among the great number of pupils who attended his demonstrations. But having at the end of the term, given leave to his pupils, to consult him

either by word of mouth, or by letter upon such points as were not sufficiently clear to them: *Loefling* made a good use of this leave, and never failed to propose to his tutor by every return of post, some queries on botanical subjects, which were delivered by his intimate friend *John Otto Hagstroem*, who is now physician to the province of *Ostgothland*. The great *Linnaeus* soon discovered in the course of this correspondence, his botanical genius, and in order to encourage him, he was never deficient in answering regularly his queries.

Dr. Linnaeus desired him to return soon to the university, where he had the best opportunity of improving himself in a science for which he had a peculiar turn. The pupil was ready to comply with this invitation; but found himself under the most critical dilemma, on account of the poverty of his parents, who could not afford to keep him any longer at the university at their expence: he therefore begged the doctor to procure him a place as private tutor. The professor thought it his duty to encourage so fine a genius, and as there was no other opportunity to place him, he resolved to take him into his house, and to make him the companion of his own son. He foresaw that the tutor would not only kindle a desire for improvement in botany,

in

in his tender pupil ; but that even his enthusiasm would be communicated to his young friend, and so it really happened. In this station *Loefling* made the best of his time, and of the opportunity of improving by the Doctor's lectures, at which he was assisting very regularly ; the rest of the time left to him, he spent in seeing the most ingenious and diligent students, whose friendship he acquired, and in visiting the botanical garden several times a day, and at dinner he proposed queries and dubia to his tutor, by whom he now was esteemed worthy of the greatest intimacy and friendship ; for the doctor observed in his pupil, according to his own expression, " a mind as pure as gold, and without the least duplicity of manners or words, which were exactly corresponding with his most secret thoughts." He was not effeminate, and relished neither the pleasures of the table, nor vanity in dressing ; he slept as comfortably on the hardest bench, as in the softest bed ; and the finding of a small plant or moss, repaid him amply the fatigue of a long excursion.

In the summer term of 1748, the Doctor gave to each of his scholars a branch of botany for its illustration, as a task. *Loefling* got the buds of trees for his allotted share, as this subject had never been well inquired into, and he was the only

only one who executed his task. The benefit of visiting the botanical garden at every hour of the day, gave him an opportunity to make the most accurate observations on the buds of trees, from whence he drew the most curious inferences, which he published in 1749, in a dissertation *de Gemmis arborum*. In the year 1750, Dr. *Linnaeus* began to draw up his *Philosophia Botanica*, but he was attacked by so violent a fit of the gout, that he was almost past all hopes of recovery; the disease however relenting a little, he dictated the work to *Loefling*, who went on with it as fast as the press could go. This business, was not only amusing to *Loefling*, but proved very useful to him; for he never failed to apply to his tutor for the elucidation of such articles as he did not understand, which was readily granted, and thus the pupil became a perfect master of the Doctor's system and its spirit.

Linnaeus pursued his grand plan in botany with an undaunted courage and perseverance in spite of all the fatigues, obloquy, and ingratitude he met with. His disciples were gone to the most distant parts of the globe, and returned loaden with the most curious discoveries: *Kalm* from *Canada*, *Osbeck* from *China*, *Hasselquist* from *Egypt*, *Toreen* from *Suratte* and *Montin* from *Lapland*.

Lapland. The southern parts of Europe, however were less searched, than those in the remotest parts of India. For this purpose the great botanist endeavoured to get acquainted with the *Marquis de Grimaldi*, the Spanish ambassador at the *Swedish* court; in order to obtain leave for one of his pupils to travel through *Spain*. The first steps for this purpose were scarcely taken by the Doctor's friends, when the ambassador sent him word by Lieutenant *Radbaud*, that his Catholic Majesty had already desired to have a botanist from Dr. *Linnaeus*, which occasioned him great astonishment: but it is worthy to be remarked, that some Englishmen had been the first who occasioned the court of *Spain* to send for a botanist to *Sweden*, at a time when *Linnaeus* had been most anxious about the method of introducing one of his pupils into *Spain*. Some English gentlemen, and among them, *Robert More*, Esq; F. R. S. observing with what indolence and carelessness the greater part of travellers passed through those parts of our globe, which when diligently searched, might afford a vast field for discoveries and new observations in Natural History, resolved to travel in company, through *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Switzerland*, *Germany*, *Denmark* and *Sweden*, with a view to fulfill in part the plan to enquire more accurately

accurately into the various curiosities peculiar to each country. These gentlemen being in *Spain*, were invited to dine with *Don Carvajal*, who accidentally asked them their opinion about *Spain*; they answered, that its curiosities had by far surpassed their expectation, and that for all this, the remark of *Linnaeus* in his *Bibliotheca Botanica* were still true, that the *Flora Hispanica* would turn out as new as it was rich. *Don Carvajal* wished to see the Doctor's performance, and having read the passage, he declared, that *Spain* should in a little time be free from such a reproach. *Mr. More*, in his tour through *Sweden*, communicated to the Doctor this anecdote, when he visited the university of *Upsala*, and thus it became a key to the message of the *Marquis de Grimaldi*, which had caused *Linnaeus* so great an astonishment.

Dr. Linnaeus was very happy, as he heard he had leave to select out of his pupils, one whom he thought most deserving of occupying a place that would be both honourable and profitable: he fixed upon *Loefling* his favourite; and though this young man had gone through the usual exercises, and was to obtain the degree of Doctor of *Physic* in three months time, he resolved to neglect this honour, and to go on his tour to *Spain*. In a month's time he was ready, having taken

PETER LOEFLING 77

taken leave of his relations, friends, and country. The Royal Academy of Sciences made him a present of a fine English microscope, a thermometer, a most exact geometrical scale, and many other instruments. Count Piper, Mr. Peter Wargentin, the one president, the other secretary to the Royal Academy, and many of its members, vied with each other in contributing to the equipment of the young botanist. The director of the *Swedish East India* company, *Clas Grill*, generously offered him a free passage and board, in one of his ships bound for *Porto in Portugal*: and the *Marquis Grimaldi* granted him a handsome allowance towards the expences of the Tour to *Madrid*. *Loeßing* was well made, tall, strong, and of a healthy constitution, unimpaired by debauches and luxury, all which promised him good success in his labourious undertaking in a foreign climate. The leave he took of his tutor at *Upsala*, was very affecting and moving. The nineteenth of March, 1751, he left for ever his native country, went round the *Baltic*, passed the *Sound*, crossed the *German* ocean, the bay of *Biscay*, and at last arrived May the eighteenth, at *Oporto*. Some *Fuc.* and marine productions of the *Vermes* Class, amused our natural historian during his passage; but the *Portuguese Flora* was an ample field for his inquiries,

quiries, he collected every plant, dried specimens, collected seeds, and sent them to *Linneus*. For want of another ship, and not venturing to go to *Lisbon* in a *Portuguese Caravela*; he staid at *Oporto* till the beginning of August, when he took his passage in a *Swedish* ship. They were becalmed, and therefore spent eight days on a passage of a few hours. Here he found a very remarkable difference in the climate, which produced the finest *American* plants, as the *Agave Americana*, *Cactus opuntia*, *Phanix dactylifera*, and the *Dracena Draco*. Mr. *Godin*, a *French* astronomer, who had been fifteen years in *America*, and who was appointed Director of the Academy of Marines at *Cadiz*, took *Loefling* in his company, and left *Lisbon* with him the latter end of September. During the journey, the attention of the young botanist was employed in examining those wild growing plants, which in this country were the ornaments of the best gardens, and required a careful cultivation. He found the *Narcissuses*, the *Leucoya*, *Ornithogala*, *Squills*, and *Asphodels* in full flower: *Lavender*, *Sage*, *Rosemary*, *Fenil*, *Thyme* and *Stocchas Arabica*, spread their odoriferous effluvia; and the groves consisted of *Ciives*, *Myrtles*, *Coluteas*, *Jessamines*, *Rosebays*, *Phyllireas*, *Mastic-trees* and *Chio Turpentine Trees*,
All

All these contributed to make his journey both useful and agreeable. At *Madrid* where he arrived, after having been seventeen days on the road *Loefling* began to fear he should find neither botanists, nor friends, nor patrons: but the gloom which this thought had spread over his countenance, was soon changed into joy and contentment, by the recommendation of Mr. *Gouin*, who introduced him into the best companies, and presented him to Don *Carvajal*, who favoured him with a kind and gracious reception.

The most unexpected thing to him was the great number of lovers of botany, which he found at *Madrid*. Four of them deserve chiefly to be mentioned: viz. Don *Joseph Ortega*, chief apothecary to the army, and secretary of the physical academy at *Madrid*; Don *Minuart* chief apothecary to the hospitals; Don *Quer*, first surgeon to the king, who had a splendid botanical garden, and a most elegant collection of plants; and Don *Christoval Velez*, apothecary and examiner of the College of Physicians, who was possessed of a choice collection of botanical books, of a grand *Hortus Siccus*, and had drawn up a *Flora Madritensis*. These gentlemen found our young botanist much to their liking; he was caressed by every one, and their
houses,

houses, gardens and libraries were at his service. He got from the king a pension of eight thousand Reals per annum, without becoming the object of their envy.

Loeßing gained more and more the favour of these physical gentlemen, and paid to each of them a handsome compliment, by calling four new plants found in *Spain* after their names, which will be a lasting monument of the gratitude of the *Swedish* botanist, as *Linnaeus* has taken these names into all the subsequent editions of his *Genera* and *Species plantarum* and into the last editions of his *Systema Naturae*. *Loeßing* staid about two years at *Madrid*, and made during that time some little botanical expeditions in its neighbourhood: and collected above 1300 distinct species of *Spanish* plants. The ministry then began to think of sending *Loeßing* to *Spanish South America*. The plan for this expedition was great, and worthy of *Don Carvajal's* genius and love for the sciences. According to this plan the whole expedition should be under the direction of *Don Joseph de Itturiaga*, Captain of *Altobordo* in the fleet, and director of the *Caracas*, and the trading company there: under him was the next in command, *Don Eugenio Albaradi* Colonel in the land service, a native of *Lima* in *Peru*. Four professors

professors were at the head, each of one science, viz. 1. a geographer; 2. a natural philosopher; 3. a botanist; and 4. one acquainted with commercial affairs. Each professor had four assistants, and besides them were four surgeons, and many other people intended for this expedition. Don *Juan Ignatio Madariaga* and Don *Joseph Solano* both Capitans de Fregatta, with Don *Joseph Santos Cabrera* were for the geographical department. *Loefling* was the head botanist, and had Don *Benito Paltor*, from the Pyrenees, and Don *Antonio Condal*, from Barcellona, two young physicians; for his assistants: and two other youths, born at *Madrid*, of wealthy parents, called Don *Brunio Salvador*, and Don *San Juan de Dios Castel*, were intended for draughtsmen and pupils in natural history. The other departments were filled up in proportion, so that this might have turned out one of the grandest and most useful undertakings if properly conducted and executed. *Loefling* got twenty thousand *reales de Vellon* towards his equipment in linen, cloaths and other necessaries. His salary was increased to ten thousand *reales* per annum, and that of each of the physicians under him, was fixed at five thousand *reales*. The regulation of the limits between the Spaniards and the Portuguese in North A-

merica, was the chief object of this expedition; Don *Carvajal* represented to the king that this would be the best opportunity to get acquainted with the products of the interior parts of this extensive continent: that France and England were great only by the knowledge and use of the fine products of their settlements in America; that South America, no doubt, was richer in them than any other part of the world, and that nothing was wanting to reap the same benefit from the Spanish colonies, than a nearer inspection into, and examination of, the American plants, animals, and natural productions, which could now be procured by the addition of a good natural historian. This being at last agreed to by the king, the expedition was put into execution, and *Loefling* ordered to go with his assistants to *Cadiz*. From whence they set sail February the fifteenth, 1754. The passage was happy and short; they passed February the twenty-fourth, the *Canary Islands*; April the third, the isle of *Tabago*, the fourth, the isles of *Granada* and *Margarita*, and arrived April the eleventh at *Cumana*, the capital of the province of *New Andalusia* or *Cumana*.

This town is under the tenth degree north latitude. Their summer begins at Christmas, and ends at Midsummer-day, from which time to
Christmas,

Christmas, they reckon their winter. During this winter, the Swedish thermometer of Professor *Celsius*, was within doors constantly, between twenty-six and thirty degrees, and in summer between thirty and thirty-three. Out of doors the heat is, between nine and five o'clock, excessive, so that it would be intolerable for the whole animal and vegetable creation, did not at the same time a constant east wind and rain, contribute towards abating the heat while the sun is in the zenith.

Here *Loeßing* found a new world, every plant he beheld was new, and their great number gave him employment from morning to night. This expedition was intended to go up the great *Orenoco* river, then by *Rio Negro*, into the *Marañon*, or river of *Amazons*, and afterwards along the limits of *Brazil*, till to those pretended lakes which are situated at the source of *Rio de la Plata*, which river they intended to follow to *Buenos Ayres*, and from thence the tour should go back through *Chili*, *Peru*, *Lima*, and *Quito*, all countries which never had been visited by any botanist of note, if we except that Mr. *Jussieu* had seen part of *Peru*.

G 2

During

The here-mentioned degrees of *Celsius's* thermometer, correspond thus with the degrees in *Fahrenheit's* scale, 26=79½; 30=86; and 33=91.

During the whole passage he gave lectures on botany, to his pupils, and made them acquainted with the use of the Linnæan system; the *Philosophia botanica* was his *Syllabus*, and the young physicians seemed to apply very closely to the study of botany. At his landing the collection of plants and seeds, the examination and description of every new object, and the drawings of such things, as were either new or not well drawn before, gave sufficient occupation to *Loefling* and his assistants.

During six months residence at *Cumana*, he made an excursion through *New Barcelona*, and the missions of *Piritu*, towards the river *Guayana*, where he continued his observations during two or three months; from thence he travelled to the mission of *Curoni*, and then returned to *Cumana*; but he and the whole company fell sick at their return, of a fever or ague, of which he had every day an access. This being removed, he fell ill again with a tertian, having got wet feet in a marsh. Some time after this was cured, he got again a quotidian fever, which he could not get rid of for a long while. His chief shewed great care and tenderness for his health, and desired him absolutely not to write, till afternoon or in the evening, the only proper time for this business in those hot climates: for

Loefling

Loefling had already collected about six hundred species, and among them were about thirty new *Genera*, and about two hundred and fifty species not mentioned before by Dr. *Linnaeus* in his works, the descriptions of which he drew up. The fever had emaciated poor *Loefling*, he got a double tertian with fainting fits, but conquered this. In the beginning of 1755, he went to the mission of *Merercuri*, here he got new paroxysms of intermittent fevers, and soon after the *Leucophlegmatia* (perlesia) and at last that kind of dropsy called *anasarca*, of which he died February the twenty-second, 1756. His tutor *Linnaeus* published *Loefling's* letters containing absolutely nothing but descriptions, queries and *Dubia* about plants, with some repeated acknowledgments to his tutor, some descriptions of rare Spanish plants, which are given here at full length, and reckoned by Dr. *Linnaeus* to be models in their kind; lastly, some descriptions and remarks on *American* plants which are likewise here added.

Thus died together with *Peter Loefling*, the hopes of the great advantages to natural history, which were expected from his tour through *Spanish South America*; which country no doubt is the richest field for discoveries of every kind in natural history and whose treasures are now, as

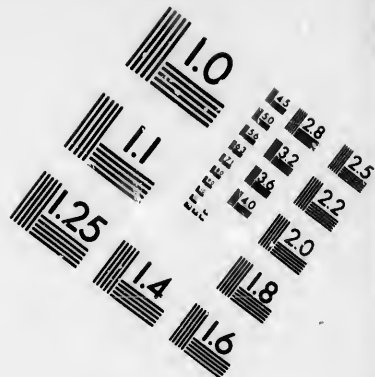
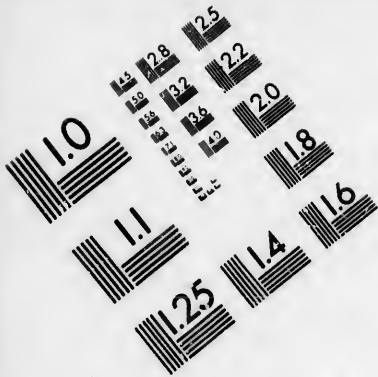
it were, buried, through the indolence and jealousy of the Spaniards and their ministry.

The here annexed catalogue of North American plants, the advantages which accrue by their knowledge to trade and commerce, the daily new accessions to the Flora of this extensive continent, procured by the activity of this great, learned and commercial nation are an incontestible proof of the advantages which might be reaped, if *South America* were in the hands of a nation possessed of the same spirit of industry, and free inquiry, which are the two great supports of national wealth and liberty: they prove at the same time the providential care over this wealthy and free nation, in that spirit of indolence and jealousy, with which the Spaniards are still infatuated, and probably will be so for some time, in spite of the great and expensive efforts made from time to time by their government, in order to promote industry and learning, and to put their commerce on a better basis. The premature death of *Loeßing*, though very hurtful to science in general, may however be considered as a further proof of this assertion: he died in the prime of his youth, with a strong constitution, supported liberally in a science in which he was an enthusiast, before he could go on the intended great expedition, before he
could

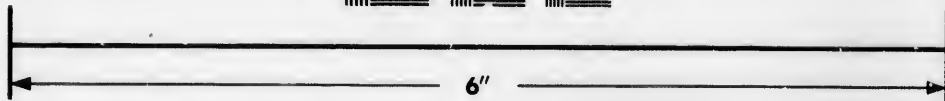
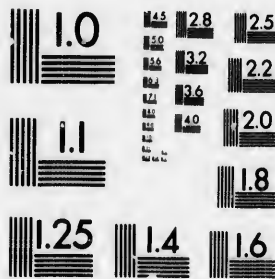
could instruct the pupils trusted to his care, and before Spain could reap the least benefit from the science of this promising and able botanist, and which no doubt it would have enjoyed, had he gone through the intended great tour in *South America*.

I conclude with a most ardent wish, that England may never be without disinterested and patriotic men, who for the increase of useful learning and the knowledge of nature, will exert their influence, genius, and wealth, to promote, encourage, and protect, the investigation of natural history in the West-Indies and America, on the Senegal and Gambia rivers in Africa, and the great and extensive possessions which the English enjoy in the East-Indies, and wherever their navigation extends.

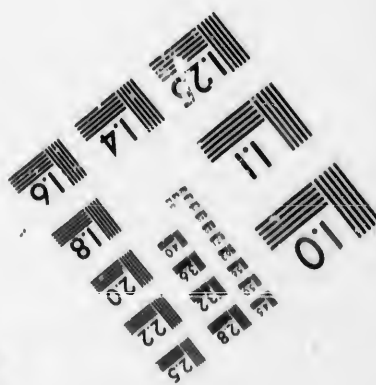




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THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY
VOLUME I
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P L A N T Æ

112.

H I S P A N I C Æ.


R A R I O R E S
D E S C R I P T I O N E S
E P I S T O L A R E S A U T H O R I S.

T R I A N D R I A.

I. M O N O G Y N I A.

O R T E G I A.

I.  R T E G I A *hispanica*.

 O *Juncaria salmanticensis*. *Clus. Hisp.*
502. f. 503. hist. p. 114.

Rubia linifolia aspera. *C. Bauh. pin. 333. Raj.*
hist. 1033.

Habitat in vineis Salmanticae, *Clusius*. In Ca-
stilia veteri, *Minuart*. In *Baetica* ad Pe-
droches de Cordova, *Velez*.

Radix annua *Clusio* (sed videtur perennis se-
cundum specimina Domini VELEZ), flexu-
osa, glabra, tenuis.

Caulis

85 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

Caulis erectus, spithamalis usque pedalis, articulatus, quadrangularis, striatus, scabru-
sculus.

Rami oppositi, a basi caulis usque ad
summum, erecti, cauli consimiles, ra-
mulosi vel simplices.

Folia opposita, linearia vel lanceolata-linearia,
acuta, semiuncialia, erecta, sessilia, scabri-
uscula.

Flores in corymbis confertis, dichotomis, bre-
vi ramulo sustentatis, oppositis; sessiles.

Bracteae minimae, acutae, oppositae ad
singulam divisionem dichotomiae.

Cal. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum: fo-
liolis oblongis, acutis, subcarinatis, margi-
nibus intus coloratis.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, subulata, calyce dimi-
dio breviora.

Antherae oblongae, lineares, compressae,
filamentis paulo breviores.

113. *PIST.* *Germen* ovatum, medietate superiori
trigono-pyramidatum: angulis subacutis.
Stylus filiformis, rectus, simplex, calyce
paulo minor. *Stigma* capitato-obtusum,
simplex, apice levissime emarginato.

PBR. *Capsula* ovata, medietate superiori trigo-
gona, calyce tecta, unilocularis, ad me-
dium trifariam dehiscens.

SEM.

CAE.

rdalis, ar-
s, scabri-
usque ad
miles, ra-
a-linearia,
a, scabri-
omis, bre-
effiles.
positae ad
miae.
ctum: fo-
s, margi-
ce dimi-
mpressae,
superiori
subacutis.
x, calyce
obtusum,
to.
iori trigo-
ad me-

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 89

SEM. plurima, oblonga, utrinque acuta, minutissima.

Color Calycum incanus, marginibus subalbis; *Germinis* luteo-viridis, *stigmatis* & *Antherarum* luteus.

Ab Illecebro spurio (*Loeflingia*) cui proxime accedit, differt corolla nulla; calyce obtusiore ovali, foliis integris oblongis; ob stylum unicum alias proxima,

LOEFLINGIA.

2. LOEFLINGIA *hispanica* (Illecebrum spurium Loefl.).

Habitat Madriti in collibus nudis cis Casam del Campo, supra saltum, vulgo foto de Migas calientis, copiose.

Radix tortuosa, descendens, ramosa, glabra, annua.

Caules solitarii vel plures, profusi, procumbentes, sursum paullo ascendentes articulati, teretes, pilis viscidis tenuissime pubescentes, longitudine semiunciali vel digitali.

Folia opposita, ad genicula inferiora, lineariacuta, minima, ad basin denticulo utrinque acuto, brevissimo erecto notata; superiora subulato-tridentata: denticulis lateralibus erectis in medio latere folii.

Flores

SEM.

92 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

Flores sessiles, axillares in spicis lateralibus alternis imbricati, conferti.

Braeteae subulatae, tridentatae, parvae, imbricatae.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum: *foliis* distinctis, lanceolatis, leviter intus inferius concavis, apice tereti subulato acutissimo, pilo quasi terminato, lateribus similiter ac folio denticulo utrinque subulato, brevissimo notatis, interioribus tribus intus quasi coloratis, foras omnibus subviscosis.

COR. *Petala* quinque (non raro solum quatuor, quantum est possibile videre), minutissima, oblongo-ovato, globosa, conniventia, integerrima.

114. **STAM.** *Filamenta* semper tria, corollae circiter longitudinis vel levissime breviora, hinc minutissima. *Antherae* subrotundae, didymae.

PIST. *Germen* ovato-trigonum, parvum. *Stylus* simplex, filiformis, brevis, sursum paulo crassior. *Stigma* simplex, obtusiusculum, omnino indivisum.

PER. *Capsula* ovata, apice obsolete trigona, trifariam dehiscens, unilocularis.

SEM. plura, ovato-oblonga, minima, punctis (lente visa) minutissimis punctata.

Color Corollae pallidus.

Genus

ICAE.
eralibus al-
e, parvae,
erectum :
eviter intus
oulato acu-
ateribus fi-
e fubulato,
ribus intus
bviscosis.
olum qua-
e), minu-
conniven-

ae circiter
ora, hinc
dae, di-
um. *Sty-*
fum pau-
ufculum,
trigona,
punctis
Genus

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 93

Genus mihi difficile designatur; videtur tamen proxime accedere ad Illecebrum, sed stamina tantum tria et semina plurima, diversa sunt. Facies Plantae et ramificationes Herniariam et Paronichiam referunt, sed differt ab illis praesenti corolla et numero staminum, uti a Mollugine stylo simplici. Videtur tamen, ni fallor, similitudinem habere quandam cum fructif. illecebro cymoso, quam, non nisi exsuccam, vidi in Estremadura.

II. DIGYNIA.

SCHOENUS.

3. *SCHOENUS aculeatus.*

PHALARIS repens; floribus sessilibus fasciculatis fastigiatis, foliaceo bivalvi compresso obtectis. *Loeff.*

Habitat in depressis subhumidis nudis, fluxu Maris quotidie inundatis, ad St. Ybes Portugalliae.

Gramen minimum et repens est.

Radix parva, fibrosa, culmos plurimos producens.

Culmi minimi, vix semidigitales, repentes s. arte terrae incumbentes, profusi, tribus quatuorve geniculis ex singulo ramulo.

Rami

94 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

Rami prodeuntes, confimiles.

Folia brevissima, graminea, ovata f. lanceolata, disticha, complicata.

Vagina in foliis culmaceis geniculorum fere longitudine, glabra, striata, inferiorius gibbo-ventricosa.

Membranula nulla, sed ejus loco pili tenuissimi, parvi.

115. *Flores* terminales, culmi ramulis sessiles, aggregati in Capitulum plano-compressum, fastigiatum, truncatum.

Involucrum bicornes ex foliis binis, brevissimis, conduplicatis, vagina ampla compressa, florum fastigio paullo longiore.

CAL. biglumis, compressus; glumis subaequalibus, (altera paullo brevior angustior; dorso acuto, compresso), muticis, glabris, unifloris.

COR. biglumis: glumis calyce latioribus, dorso acutis, compressis, calyce paullo majoribus, muticis.

STAM. - - - -

PIST. - - - -

PER. corollae glumae semen continent, demittunt.

SEM. unicum, oblongum compressum, sulco

in altero latere, nudum nec corolla adnata
obtectum.

D A C T Y L I S.

4. DACTYLIS *cynosuroides* quae Phalaroides
spicis linearibus terminalibus secundis ad-
pressis.

Habitat in locis palustribus, marinis, argillo-
sis, graminosis trans Fluvium Tagum Ulyf-
siponi Lusitaniae, autumno florens.

Radix fibrosa, repens.

Culmi erecti, solitarii, pedales circiter, superne
foliosi, inferne nudi, foliis orbatu et quasi
spongiosi ab vaginis persistentibus, imbrica-
tis; frequenter et minute geniculati, glabri.

Folia graminea, erecta, involuta, glabra, su-
pra subtiliter striata, quasi subto mentosa.

Vaginae longae; totum Culmum ubique
vestientes, geniculis 5 *plo.* 6 *plo.* 10 *plo.*

&c. longiores, glabrae, imbricatae post
folia decidua per inferiorem culmum.

Membranula integra, rigida, brevissima
vixque nisi margo vaginae truncatus.

Flores spicati, unilaterales, duplici serie alter-
natim, imbricati, solitarii, sessiles, erecti.

Spicae ternae, rarius binae, l. quaternae,
alternae, terminales, lineares, arcte

dosso suo singulo nodo sibi invicem ap-
proximate,

proximatae, adpressae, unicam spicam
 saepe mentientes.

116.

Axis florifer antice, varie ob Flores ad-
 pressos excavatus, postice nudus ob
 spicas invicem adpressas saepe oblique
 planiusculus:

CAL. biglumis, uniflorus: *glumis* lineari-
 bus, acutis, complicato-carinatis: altera
 interiori paulo brevior multoque angu-
 stiore: muticis.

COR. biglumis; *glumis* lanceolatis, conca-
 vo-carinatis, calyce paulo longioribus et
 latioribus: altera paulo minori.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, brevia. *Antherae* line-
 ares.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, oblongum, sursum la-
 tius. *Styli* duo, longitudinaliter villosi.

PER. - - - -

SEM. - - - -

Qua Genus omnino eadem cum praeces-
 denti, licet facies totaliter diversa, ut
 mihi videtur.

F E S T U C A.

5. FESTUCA *calycina* panicula contracta, spi-
 culis linearibus muticis longitudine calycis
 flosculorum.

Radix

am spicam

Flores ad-
nudus ob
que obliqueis lineari-
tis: altera
que angu-is, conca-
rioribus et

herae line-

ursum la-
villosi.n praeces-
versa, utacta, spi-
e calycis

Radix

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 97

Radix fibrosa, alba, tenuissima: fibrillis longis, simplicibus, glabris vel pubescentibus; fasciculos culmorum et foliorum protrudens.

Culmi setacei, triarticulati seu duobus geniculis leviter inflexis instructi, erecti.

Folia radicalia aggregata, setacea, semiuncialia vel uncialia, basi latiuscula, superius convoluta, plerumque glabra, interdum per mediam partem pilis longis, raris, albis hirsuta.

Culmorum brevia, setaceo-convoluta vel glabra, vel saepe in eadem planta hirsuta pilis raris, longis, praesertim basin versus.

Vaginae longae, filiformes, subtiliter striatae.

Membranula vix ulla, sed pili longi stantes, albi, copiosi, ejus loco cinctes vaginam et intus et foris ad basin foliorum.

Flores in panicula erecta, contracta, semiunciali circiter colliguntur.

Pedunculi breves, erecti, floribus raris: spiculis linearibus. 117.

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis: *valvulis* subaequalibus, dorso rotundatis, apice, subacuto, totius spiculae longitudine.

98 PLANTAE HISPANICAE,

COR. composita, quinque-f. sexflora, hermaphrodita: junctim teretiuscula, linearis: flosculis brevibus, alterne axi adpressis.

Singula biglumis: gluma dorsali oblonga, obtusa, dorso convexo, striato, apice tenuiter membranaceo, mutico; interiore paulo minore, obtusa, membranacea.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, brevia. *Antherae*. - - -

PIST. *Germen* ovale, glabrum. *Styli* - - -

PER. nullum, corollae adnascitur, decidit, non denscens.

SEM. ovato-oblongum.

Gramen parvum, uncialis biuncialis vel palmaris altitudinis. Apud Scheuchzerum non invenio.

Festuca haec affinis valde est Festucae decumbenti. Fl. Suec. 92. differt tamen ab illa, quod tenerrima et omnibus suis partibus minor. Spiculae descriptae sunt lineares et congeries Flosculorum, omnino teretiusculo-linearis, quae in Suecica ovato, acuta, congerie flosculorum basi latiore, glumis calycinis magis tumidis, etc.

A I R A.

6. AIRA *minuta* panicula laxa ramosissima, floc-
culis muticis.

Gramen phalaroides, sparsa panicula, mini-
mum angustifolium. *Barr. obs.* 111. p. 1218.
ic. 144. n. 1. (*non synonym. quod gramen ari-*
statum).

Gramen minimum. *Dalech. hist.* 1. p. 432. *desc.*
bréviss. p. 433. *fig.* 1. *fig. mala.*

Fortè *Tournef. inst.* 524. c. *Vaill. paris.* 87. n.

41. per Gramen mont. panicula spadicea
intelligunt hanc. *C. Bauh. & Scheuchzeri* est

Agrostis capillaris. *Fl. suec.* 62.

Radix fibrosa, annua, multiplex, fibrillis sim-
plicibus.

Culmi tribus geniculis ad basin fere, ultimo
longissimo. 118.

Folia radicalia vix alia quam ad basin culmi.

Culmorum: ad basin tria circ. absque
vagina, acuta, plana, cito marcescen-
tia.

Genicula ultima folia semiuncialia et
breviora, laxè conduplicata.

Vagina inferius contractior, fursum la-
xior, paulo ventricosa, ibique angu-
losa.

Membranula alba, ovata, longiuscula (ratione graminis).

Flores in panicula diffusa, ramosissima, laxa, ubique patentissima: ramulis binis singulo loco oriundis: subdivisis in ramulos binos: omnibus capillaribus, paulo flexuosis floribus omnibus pedicellatis, solitariis.

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis: valvulis ovatis, compressis, dorso convexo, obtusis, muticis.

COR. composita biflora, hermaphrodita: flosculo altero levissime pedicellato, non tamen calyce altiore: singula gluma bivalvi: valvulis aequalibus, calycis circ. longitudine; exteriore convexa, obtusa; interiore plana.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, capillaria, corolla breviora. *Antherae* breves, subrotundae, biloculares.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, minimum. *Styli* duo, fetacei, breves. *Stigmata* plumosa vel ramosa, pennata, minuta, corolla dimidio breviora.

PER. nullum. *Corolla* oblonga, obtusa, striata adhaeret, triturando dimittit.

SEM. oblongum, glabrum hinc convexum, inde linea longitudinali fulcatum.

Altitudo biuncialis vel digitalis.

Color

Color paniculae spadiceus, fructu maturo pallidior.

Semina matura sunt ad initium mensis Aprilis.

S T I P A.

7. STIPA *tenacissima* panicula spicata, aristis basi pilosis, foliis filiformibus tenacissimis. Gramen spartum 1. panicula comosa. *C. Bauh. pin. 5. n. 1.*
 Gramen spicatum, quod Spartum Plinio. 119. *Tournef. hist. 518.* spartum herba Plinii. *Clus. hist. 2. p. 220.*
Habitat in montibus et collibus sabulosis juxta Aranjuez et Cienpozuelos, copiosissime ad Bugonam quoque et Chinchon.
Radix perennis, aggregata radiculis filiformibus, crassis, magnos acervos foliorum et culmorum promens.
Culmi plures, bi vel tripedales; erecti, rigidi, crassitie culmo frumentaceo paulo tenuiores, sed tenaces, farcti.
Folia radicalia aggregata, copiosa, filiformiter arte convoluta vel conduplicata, glabra, tenacissima.
Caulina breviora, simillima reliquis.

Vaginae longae, glaberrimae, apparenter tamen striatae, firmae; terminatae membranula tomentosa, laeeta, crassiuscula, utrinque basi saepius seta stipulae instar aucta.

Flores in panicula contracta, erecta, spicata, spithama longiori; flosculis ubique et ramis erectis, adpressis.

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis: valvulis subaequalibus: exteriore paulo longiore, membranaceis, tenuissimis, concavis, apice acutis, muticis, unifloris.

COR. simplex, uniflora, biglumis: *gluma exterior* calyce ferme dimidio brevior, subulato-convoluta, sericeo-pubescentis, apice terminata *arista* quintupla, basi angulata, contorta, latere exteriore pilis sericeis longiusculis vestita: reliqua parte setacea, nudo, medio geniculo reflexa: *Gluma interior* linearis, angustissima, mutica.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, capillaria. *Antherae* lineares.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Styli* duo, hirsuti, acuti, basi uniti. *Stigmata* simplicia, pubescentia.

PER, nullum. *Corolla* arcte adnasciter semini, decidit.

SEM.

NICAE.

apparenter
terminatae
aeera, cras-
sius seta sti-

ta, spicata,
que et ra-

aequalibus:
anaceis, te-
s, muticis,

gluma ex-
or, subula-
apice ter-
ulata, con-
ie longius-
cea, nudo,
interior li-

Antherae li-

o, hirsuti,
olicia, pu-

ter semini,

SEM:

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 103

SEM. oblongo-cylindricum, glabrum, utrin-
que acutum.

Hispanis nominatur *Esparto*. *Ufus* hujus
frequentissimus per universam Hispa-
niam ad stercas ob pavimenta lateritia,
per hyemen: ad funes crassiores
(*cables*) pro navibus atque corbes et
alia utensilia pro transportandis fru-
ctibus.

III. TRIGYNIA.

H O L O S T E U M.

8. HOLOSTEUM *umbellatum*.

Alfina verna glabra, floribus umbellatis albis. 120.

Tournef. inst. 242. *Vaill. Paris.* 7. n. 4. *descr.*

bona (refert ad fig. 2, tab. 3.) quae proprie
est Alfinis verna glabrae *Magn.* attamen
praesentem plantam, primos flores expli-
cantem, sat bene repraesentat.

Habitat Madriti, vulgatissima primo vere.

Radix tenuissima, annua, fibrosa.

Caulis suberectus (vel subprocumbens), femi-
digitalis usque spithamalis, glaber vel te-
nuissime pubescens; prope radicem ramu-
losus: ramulis erectis cauliformibus.

H 4

Folia

Folia radicalia copiosiora, lanceolata.

Caulina opposita, lanceolata, basi coadunata, glabra; at lateribus saepe pilis raris tenuissimis, praesertim inferius ciliata.

Flores terminales 4-8 ex eodem loco orti, successively excrecentes. *Pedunculi* ab initio brevissimi, demum elongantur, filiformes; post florescentiam semiunciales vel unciales, deflexi.

Bracteae umbellae subjectae; ovatae, acutae, brevissimae.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis lineari-lanceolatis, longiusculis, acutis, concavis, glabris.

COR. *Petala* quinque, lanceolata, integra, acuta, ad apicem tamen incisura sublaterali, obtusa, obliqua notata vel inaequaliter saepe tridentata, calyce paulo longiora.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, subulata, petalis dimidio breviora, basi glandula tumida depresso-re imponita. *Antherae* bipartitae, didymae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, obtusum. *Styli* tres, erecti, approximati. *Stigmata* crassiuscula, divergentia.

PER. *Capsula* ovato-cylindrica, teretiuscula, recta, calyce, longior, summo apice dehiscens

ata.
si coaduna-
e pilis raris
is ciliata.

o orti, fuc-
i ab initio
filiformes ;
rel unciales,

ovatae, acu-

foliis li-
cutis, con-

integra, a-
sublaterali,
qualiter fae-
jora.

etalis dimi-
ida depref-
itae, didy-

Styli tres,
raffiuscula,

eretiufcula,
pice dehi-
fcens

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 105

fcens denticulis sex, paulo inaequalibus,
acutis, revolutis.

SEM. - - -

Color Corollae albus.

MINUARTIA.

9. MINUARTIA *dichotoma* foliis fetaceis, 121.
caule simplici erecto, floribus sessilibus con-
fertim dichotomis.

Habitat Madriti in collibus extra pontem To-
letanum sat copiose.

Planta minima, vix unquam ultra altitudinem
uncialem.

Radix annua, tenuissima, simplex vel ramosa,
fibrillis paucis.

Caulis saepe ungue non major, simplicissimus,
(rarius adest ramulus ex radice serior) errec-
tus, superius ad flores dichotome subdivi-
sus ; dichotomiis brevibus confertis.

Folia opposita, subulata-fetacea, basi latiuscu-
lo striata, erecta, adpressa, totum caulem
tegunt.

Flores sessiles in dichotomiis, solitarii, ab di-
chotomiis confertis, aequalibus, constituunt
capitulum turbinatum, caulis ipsius longi-
tudine, supra aequale, quadratum, rigi-
dum, post totam florescentiam contrahitur,
rigescit

106 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

rigescit magis (Anastaticae instar); hinc fructus ob ramulos dichotomiae adpressos lateraliter compressi.

Bracteae sunt folia longa, fetaceo-subulata, floribus duplo triplove longiora, rigida.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum, sub florescentia ipsa vix patulum, sed cylindricum, alias semper clausum: *foliis* lanceolatis, acutissimis, lateribus submembranaceis, rigidis.

COR. nulla, sed *Nectarii* glandulae aliquot, obscure (5) intra calycem elevatae, interdum bifidae.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, brevissima. *Antherae* didymae, filamentorum duplae magnitudinis.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, parvum. *Styli* tres, basi conjuncti, staminum altitudine. *Stigmata* simplicia, crassiuscula.

PER. *Capsula* longo-ovata, lateraliter (h. e. e regione ramulorum dichotomiae) compressa, calyce tertia parte minor, unifocularis.

SEM. nonnulla, compresso-subrotunda, latere uno levissime emarginata.

Color Floris herbaceus.

10. *MINUARTIA montana* floribus confertis lateralibus alternis bractea brevioribus.

Habitat in collibus altis Madriti imminentibus 122.
saltum vulgo Soto Luzon ad horum latera
in arena humosa.

Radix parva, tenerrima, annua, fibrosa, simplex, terrae arctius adhaerens.

Caulis solitarius, simplex, uncialis vel minor, articulatus, glaber.

Folia opposita, erecta, setacea, basi latiora, striata, acuta, rigida.

Flores sessiles ex alternis alis per caulis longitudinem, plures conferti saepius terni, rarius solitarii.

Bracteae sunt folia opposita, floribus sessilibus subiecta, calyce longiora, subulata.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum; foliolis subulatis, duobus vel tribus exterioribus leviter longioribus, apice setaceis, rigidis, persistentibus.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, plano-subulata. *Antherae*. - - -

PIST. *Germen* trigonum, rectum, obtusum.

Styli tres, parvi. - - -

PERI

CAE.

r); hinc
adpressos

ceco-subu-
longiora,

erectum,
sed cy-
n: *foliolis*
submem-

e aliquot,
ae, inter-

Antherae
magnitu-

Styli tres,
ne. *Stig-*

ter (h. e.
ae) com-
unifocu-

da, latere

MINU-

108 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

PER. *Capsula* triquetro-columnaris, calyce minor, unilocularis, ad basin trivalvis.

SEM. nonnulla 3-7, subrotunda, compressa, parva.

Quum primum medio mensis Octobr. illam vidissem, floris descriptio quatenus manca est.

11. MINUARTIA *campestris* floribus confertis terminalibus alternis bractea brevioribus.

Habitat in planitie collium praedictorum.

Radix tenuissima, simplicissima, fibrillam referens, suborta.

Caulis simplicissimus, brevissimus, mediū unguis, (cum floribus vix unquam uncialis mihi visus) teres, foliis tectus.

Folia opposita, plano-subulata, angustissima, 7 striata, stricta, cauli adpressa, oppositionibus crebris, copiosa: superiora basi magis patefcunt.

123. *Flores* terminales, in capitulum compactum, fastigiatum sed inaequale, sessiles ex alis foliorum summorum alternis: ex ala infima (florifera) flores bini una axillari, altera laterali: ex superioribus quasi semper terni
uno,

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 109

uno axillari, reliquis lateralibus: hinc dichotomiae particulares sunt, sed capitulum totum dichotomum non est.

Bracteae subulatae, binae unicuique Flori oppositae, floribus breviores.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum: foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, planiusculis, trifuriatis, rigidis subaequalibus.

COR. nulla, quantum videtur. *Glandulas* 3 appressas habet.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, (quum duo magis approximata vidi, nescio an plures flori perfecto sint) setacea, tenera, germinis altitudine. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* trigonum parvum. *Styli* tres, filiformes. *Stigmata* obsolete crassiuscula, subrepanda.

PER. *Capsula* subtriangularis, oblonga, acuminata, calycis dimidio paulo brevior, unilocularis, ad basin trivalvis.

SEM. pauca 5-6, subrotunda, compresso-reniformia.

Color totius plantae paleaceus vel glumaceus.

Haec species propius quam prior accedit ad Minuartiam floribus sessilibus dichotomis: florum glomere tamen distinctissima. A praecedente differt:

(a) Quod

110 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

- (a) Quod minor.
- (b) Florum glomere terminali, latiore.
- (c) Floribus multo longioribus usque lineam longis.
- (d) Bracteis flore brevioribus.
- (e) Foliis angustioribus.
- (f) Est minus terrae adhaerens
- (g) Seminibus majoribus, &c.

C L A S S

C L A S S I S IV.

124

T E T R A N D R I A.

M O N O G Y N I A.

P L A N T A G O.

12. **P**LANTAGO *Loeflingii* foliis linearibus,
spica ovata oblongaque, bracteis ca-
rinato-concavis, membranaceis.

Habitat Madriti vulgaris in collibus et margi-
nibus agrorum, vere.

Radix simplex, descendens, fibrillosa, annua.

Folia radicalia omnia, linearia, angusta, in
plantis majoribus lanceolata acute, vel inte-
gerrima vel denticulis minimis denticulata,
vel glabra vel pubescentia.

Scapi solitarii vel plures pro ratione loci, in-
ciliales circ. majoribus plantis, digitales sa-
foliorum longitudine, filiformes.

Flores in spica valde variabili, quo ad figuram
collecti, sessiles. Principio spica ovata,
compressa, brevis, demum longior, inter-
dum oblonga, teres, saepe uno vel altero
flore referta.

Bractea

112 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

Bracteae obtuse carinatae, concavae, glaberrimae; auctae marginibus amplexicuculis, membranaceis latis: apice obtusae, sed magis ibi compressi.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum: foliolis ovatis, acutis, membranaceis, bractea minoribus.

COR. monopetala: tubo ovato, superius magis contracto. *Limbus* reflexo-patentissimus, laciniis acutis fuscis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, tenuissima, limbum vix excedentia. *Antherae* lutescentes, minutae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-ovatum. *Stylus* erectus, staminibus paulo longior. *Stigma* simplicissimum.

125. PER. *Capsula* ovata, glabra, elongata, bracteis longior, supra basin discedens, unilocularis.

SEM. duo, oblonga, hinc convexa glabra, inde plana, puncto oblongo notata.

Spica nuper erupta in compendio refert ex aete gemmas floriferas Ulmi.

Variet foliis glabris et pubescentibus, integerrimis et denticulatis, spica copiosiore longiore et brevior, floribus paucioribus.

A Co-

ICAE.

ae, glaber-
xiculibus,
ae, sed ma-

: foliolis
bractea mi-

perius ma-
o-patentiffi-

ima, lim-
utescentes,

Stylus errec-
r. Stigma

gata, brac-
ens, unilo-

glabra, in-
a.

ndio refert
lmi.

entibus, in-
spica copi-
e, floribus

A Co-

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 113

A *Coronopa* differt. a) quod minor sit et praecocior.

b) Spica ovata; ejus vero longissima filiformis.

c) Floribus, rarius imbricatis.

d) Bracteis glabris, navicularibus; iis vero pubescentibus, subulatis, angustis.

e) Color Corollae fuscior, staminibus brevioribus et calycinis foliolis acutioribus.

f) Folia nunquam pinnatim incisa.

114 PLANTAE HISPANICAE

126.

CLASSIS V.

PENTANDRIA.

I. MONOGYNIA.

CAMPANULA.

13. **C**AMPANULA caule angulato paniculato, foliis ovatis sessilibus subserratis.

Habitat in Lusitania ad Porto in collibus et muris.

Radix fibrosa, tenuis raro ramosa.

Caulis suberectus, superne ramosus, quinqueangulatus: angulis inaequalibus, compressiusculis; leviter hispidus pilis pallidis, brevissimis.

Rami alterni, longi, paniculati, plerumque glabri, alias confimiles.

Folia radicalia jam exsiccata evanescere. . . .

Caulina et subramorum ovato-oblonga subglabra, sessilia, subserrata, alterna: ramorum superiora ovato-lanceolata, vix serrata.

Flores terminales ramis, pedunculis tenuibus.

CAL. supra *Germen*, laciniis quinque, plano-setaceis, Corolla paulo minoribus, laxis.

Cor.

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 115

COR. recto-campanulata; ad dimidium quinquefida: laciniis oblongis, acuminatis; caeruleis tubulo infimo brevissimo albo.

STAM. quinque subulata, tubo brevissimo duplo longiora, basi latiora, valvularia. *Antherae* filamentorum longitudine, lineares, albae.

PRST. *Germen* trigonum, turbinatum: singulo latere triplice sulco, medio profundiore, sub receptaculo. *Stylus* superne crassior, staminum dupla longitudine. *Stigma* triplex, lineare, erectum.

Capsula trigono-turbinata: disco plano, truncato, calyce patente cincta.

Foramina seminalia tria, versus discum propiora.

14. CAMPANULA *hederacea* foliis subrotundis quinquangularibus basi emarginatis, glabris, floribus solitariis. 127.

Campanula *Cymbalariae* foliis vel folio hederaceo. *C. Bauh. pin.* 93. n. 24.

Campanula minima annua. *Grist. virid.* 25.

Campanula *Cymbalariae* folio. *Pluken. phyt.* t. 23. f. 1.

Radix annua, minima, fibrosa.

Caulis plerumque erectus, teres, glaber, vix ultra digitalis.

Rami alterni, consimiles, pauci.

116 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

Folia alterna, subrotunda, quinquangulata; angulis acuminatis, sinubus obtusis; basi emarginata. *Petiolus* foliis brevior.

Flores solitarii, terminales et axillares, erecti.

Pedunculi setacei, longi.

CAL. laciniis quinque setaceis; corollae dimidium vix attingentibus.

127. COR. monopetala, campanulata, erecta.

15. CAMPANULA (Erinus) caule quadrangulo patulo scabro, calycibus sessilibus axillaribus corollae tubulosae aequalibus.

Habitat in collibus petrosis, et muris, ut et ad vias in Portugallia, locis sterilissimis.

Ad Porto legi copiosum; ad S. Ybes rarius.

Radix annua, fibrosa, subsimplex.

Caulis ramosissimus, flaccidus, quadrangulus, hispido-pubescens.

Rami consimiles, patentes, alterni.

Folia oblonga, acuta, ferrata, ferraturis paucis, magnis; ad ramificationes saepius bina opposita.

Flores solitarii ex alis; flore erecto parvo, nutante fructu; subsessiles. Pedunculus brevissimus.

CAL. supra Germen, foliolis quinque recte ovato-lanceolatis, scabris, corollae ferme longitudine.

COR. tubulosa, monopetala, tubo ubique aequali: *Limbo* quinque dentato: dentibus acutis erectis.

STAM.

NICAE.

quangulata ;
obtusis ; basi
brevior.
ares, erecti.

Corollae dimi-

erecta.

le quadran-
seffilibus ax-
ualibus.

muris, ut et
sterilissimis.
Ybes rarius.

adrangulus,

alterni.

aturis pau-
saepius bina

arvo, nutan-
brevisimus.
erecte ovato-
longitudine.
ubique ae-
dentibus a-

STAM.

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 117

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, receptaculo infiden-
tia basi levissime (vix fere) valvulosa. *An-
therae* longae, acutae, Corollae dimidia al-
titudine.

PIST. *Germen* turbinatum, sub receptaculo hif-
pidum, trigonum, angulis obtusis. *Sty-
lus* filiformis corolla paulo brevior. *Stigma*
sensim crassius, obtusum, simplex.

128.

PER. *Capsula* turbinata, basi contractior,
hispida, rugosa : disco plano, cineta calyce ;
trilocularis (Dehiscentiam nescio, licet plu-
rimas viderim maturas) foramina semina-
lia observare potui nulla.

SEM. numerofo, minutissima oblonga, nitentia.
Facies fere cujusdam *Sherardiae*.

An *Trachelium* potius ob Corollam stigma
et Capsulam.

II. DIGYNIA.

HERNIARIA.

16. HERNIARIA. *fruticosa* caulibus lignosis,
floribus quadrifidis.

Herniaria fruticosa viticulis lignosis. (*G.
Bauh. pin.* 382.) *Tournef. inst.* 408.

Polygonum Herniariae foliis et facie, peram-
pla radice. *Bauh. hist.* 3. p. 378.

I 3

Polygonum

118 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

Polygonum fruticosum erectum hispanicum.

Bar. ic. 713. bona.

Habitat in montibus vulgo del Espartal et de las salinas juxta Cienpozuelos copiose.

Radix crassa, digiti minoris crassitie, tortuosa, plerumque superficialis, longa, procumbens hinc inde caules promens, submolliter lignosa:

Caules tortuosi, ramosissimi, erecti vel procumbentes, usque spithamam longi, cortice transversim rugoso, inaequali: ramis frequentissimis, patentibus, foliis acervatim onustis.

Folia opposita, brevissima, minutissima, oblonga, obtusa, plana, glabra: fasciculo ex alis semper prodeunte foliis minimis, confertissime glomeratis, linearibus, crassis, obtusis referto, adeo ut appareant glomeruli acerosi, oppositi, totos ramos et caules occupantes.

Stipulae simplices, interfoliaceae, oppositae, minutissimae, acutae, lacerae, membranaceae, subalbae.

129.

Flores glomerati, confertissimi, copiosi in summitate ramorum; sessiles.

Folia floralia et Bracteas distinguere nequeo.

[CAL.]

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 119

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, erectum vel leviter patulum: foliolis ovatis, crassis, concavis: exterioribus oppositis, apice gibbosioribus; interioribus oppositis, planioribus.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor fertilia, calycis foliolis opposita, calycis altitudine, subulata.

Praeter haec *Filamenta* quatuor alia sterilia, calycis foliolis interposita, absque Antheris.

Antherae quatuor, subrotundo-didymae.

PIST. *Germen* minutissimum, elliptico-subrotundum, compressum. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigmata* duo, crassiuscula.

PER. . . .

SEM. . . .

Color *Staminum* luteus, calycis viridis vel albopallidus.

Differt a reliquis 1. floribus quadrifidis. 2. calycinis foliolis quatuor ad basin distinctis. 3. *Staminibus* quatuor. Attamen summam affinitatem arguunt Bracteae, *Stamina* alterna sterilia, nec non facies; forte tamen ob affine Genus *Illecebri*, necessarium erit distinguere hanc plantam ab *Herniariis*.

F. 4. SAL-

120 PLANTAE HISPANICAE

SALSOLA

17. SALSOLA *vermiculata* fruticosa, floribus
spicatis alternis solitariis.

Kali fruticosum hispanicum, tamarifici follo.
Tournef. inst. 247.

Kali geniculatum phyllanthes, gibbis palaeis
foliatis, hispanicum. *Barrel. obs.* 501. ic.
255. f. 6. *sub frutu fructifero.*

Habitat per colles omnes copiose circa Madri-
tum atque Setubal Lusitaniae.

130. *Radix* lignosa, crassa, crassitie saepe duorum
pollicum, profundissime ultra pedem unum
vel alterum descendens, valde inaequalis,
perennis, supra terram ascendens, tortuo-
sissima, varie divisa.

Caules lignosi, varie basi divisi, tortuosi, co-
piofi, depressi, breves, perennes. *Rami*
steriles consimiles, ab initio pubescentes,
perennes.

Fructificantes ascendentes, interdum e-
recti, digitales usque pedales, recti,
simplices; interdum ramulis alternis
patentibus obsiti, annui.

Folia inferioribus caulibus et ramis sterilibus
linearia, subacuta, inertia, supra linea
fulcata, brevia sparsa, cum fasciculo folio-
rum

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 121

rum ex alis, interdum glabra saepius levissime pubescentia.

Flores spicati, alterni, sparsi, solitarii, totos ramos occupantes, sessiles.

Bractee singulo flori tres, dorsali reliquas includente, ovatae, acuminatae, concavae, flore paulo breviores: lateralibus magis carinatis, aequalibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis ovatis, basi membranaceis, concavis, erectis, apice tempore florescentiae acutis absque membrana.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, calyce paulo altiora, setacea, planiuscula. *Antherae* oblongae ad medium ex basi bifurcatae.

PIST. *Germen* ovarum, paulo compressum, desinens in styllum crassiusculum superius leviter bifidum. *Stigmata* acuta.

PER. *Capsula* ovata, acuminata, unilocularis, tecta calyce h. t. aucto foliolis quinque, membranaceis, subrotundis, latissimis, integerrimis, tenuissimis, cornei coloris, supra medium Calycis affixis.

SEM. unicum, subrotundum, depressum, convexum spirale.

Color. Plantae et florum herbaceo-cinereus, demum albo incanus. *Floret* ad medium

122 PEANTAE HISPANICAE.

medium mensis Augusti, fructificat in
Octobri.

131.

18. SALSOLA *prostrata* lignosa, ramis filiformibus adscendentibus, floribus conglomerato-spicatis.

An Kali fruticosum hispanicum, capillaceo folio villoso? *Tournef. inst.* 247,

Habitat Madriti ad latera collium, citra fontem regium vulgo la fuente del Verro.

Radix perennis, lignosa, digiti et interdum pollicis crassitie, profunde descendens.

Caulis plures ex radice, basi tortuosi, sed teretes, lignosi, plerumque glabri.

Rami procumbentes, adscendentes, viminei, filiformes, teretes, glaberrimi, pedales usque bi et tripedates, simplicissimi.

Folia lanceolato-linearica, plana, sericeo-incana, inermia, acuminata, alterna, inferius confertiora, supra remotiora cum fasciulis parvis, foliosis, ex alis inferioribus.

Flores summos ramos totos occupantes, spicati glomerulis alternis inferius remotis, alternis superius versus summitates confertim spicatis.

Glomerulus singulus subrotundus ex ala folii f. Bractee 3. 4. 6 floribus sessilibus, compositus, absque bracteis aliis inter-

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 123

interstinguentibus: receptaculo communi piloso.

Bractea f. folium glomerulis dorsale, oblongo-lanceolatum, floribus paulo majus.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, depressum, obtuse pentagonum, supra planiusculum cum acumine: foliolis ovato-acutis, concavis, medio dorso horizontaliter angulato, h. t. absque alis membranaceis.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, calyce paulo minorâ. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* orbiculato-subrotundum, f. paulo depressum. *Styli* duo, erecti, calyce longiores. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. *Capsula* depresso-globosa, unilocularis, tecta h. t. Calyce pentagono, ex angulis calycis horizontalibus, alis membranaceis, patentibus, quadrato-linearibus, integerrimis vel suberosis, nunquam sibi mutuo incumbentibus, sed sinu interstitiali, lineari remotis.

SEM. unicum, depressum, spirale.

Color Foliorum incano-sericeus; Ramorum lutescens, saepius eleganter Salicum more rubens; Calycis herbaceo-pallidus. Floret autumnno.

132.

Sub-

124 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

Sub florescentia non tantum qua calycem et florem, sed et qua totam faciem Chenopodio valde est similis. Calyx depressus, alae fructus non incumbentes et flores glomerati absque bracteis interstinctivis huic speciei singularia sunt; hinc a priori vulgari specie notabiliter differt.

19. SALSOLA *Souda* diffusa herbacea, foliis teretibus, floribus conglomeratis.

Salsola sativa. *Caesalp.*

Kali hispanicum supinum annuum, sed foliis brevioribus. *Jussieu. art. 1717. p. 74. d. b.*

Kali minus alterum *C. Bauh. pin. 283. 3. ?*

Habitat per Regna Valentiae, Murciae, Granatae circa Almeriam et Alicante copiose, ubi pro *Souda* seritur in agris marinis.

Radix annua fibrosa.

Caules ramosissimi, undique diffusi, subangulati, glabri sublignoso-herbacei, ramis et ramulis alternis, simplicibus, succulentis.

Folia alterna, succulenta; obtusa vel acumine setaceo obscuro minimo terminata, undique teretia, aequalia, superius linea longitudinali fusca picta (non tamen sulcata), patentia, vix ungue longiora: infima basi latefcunt, interius basi plano-concava.

Flores

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 125

Flores sessiles, axillares, conglomerati: glomeribus crassis, brevibus, fastigiato-truncatis, multifloris, compositis ex glomerulis binis, oppositis, lateralibus cum flore intermedio in media ala folii; glomerulus singulus lateralis subtriqueter: primis ad primam bracteam, etc. sicque saepe 9. 11. 13. flores singulo glomerulo adsunt.

Bractee floribus longiores, crassae, succulentae, apice obtusissimo, interdum acumine setaceo brevissimo terminatae, basi lato-concavae ob flores et bracteas interiores.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, compressum 133. (ob bracteas crassas comprimentes), foliolis ovato-acutis, erectis, apice h. t. sub florentia membranula minutissima, recta, laxiuscula, terminali.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, calycis altitudine, setacea.

Antherae oblongiusculae.

PIST. *Germen* a latere bractearum vel glomerulorum, compressum, subrotundum, versus apicem latere anteriore gibbere notatum. *Stylus* setaceus, bifidus. *Stigmata* acuta.

PBR.

SRM.

Color

126 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

Color plantae cinerascens, succulentus.

Flores albescenti-flavidi.

Cum haec fativa sit, crederem esse *fativam*

Caesalpini : licet forte Cl. Sauvages

meth. 7. 90 intelligat Kali maius femi-

ne cochleato C. Bauh. quod Guettard

obs. 2. p. 426. 63. vocat Salsolam fo-

liis inermibus. Hispanis Barilla au-

dit.

G E N T I A N A.

20. GENTIANA *perfoliata*.

Habitat in Portugallia ad Porto, ubi paucissi-

mas legi plantas in latere collis cujusdam

arenosi, ruderati.

Radix parva, fibrosa, simplex, annua.

Caulis erectus (semipedalis), herbaceus, teres,

glaberrimus ramis paucis, oppositis, ere-

ctis.

Folia opposita, connato-perfoliata, utrinque

ovata, integerrima, acuta, glabra, glauca

ut et caulis.

Flores pauci, dichotomi, terminales, Corol-

la lutea.

CAL. *Perianthium* 8 vel 9-phyllum ; foliolis li-

nearibus, acutis, concavis, longis, leviter

sub florescentia patentibus, persistentibus.

COR.

ucculentus.

ffe *sativam*

Sauvages

naius semi-

l Guettard

lfolam fo-

Barilla au-

ni paucissi-

cujusdam

ia.

eus, teres,

stitis, ere-

utrinque

a, glauca

Corol-

foliolis li-

is, leviter

entibus.

COR.

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 127

COR. monopetala, infundibuliformis: tubo cylindrico-ovato, Germini arcte adnato, idque totum, excepto summo apice, obtegente: *Limbo* tubo longiore, fere ad basin octo vel novem-fido, concavo, patulo: laciniis oblongis, inferius et superius angustatis; marcescens.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo vel novem, limbo ad basin laciniarum corollae inserta, subulata, limbo dimidio breviora. *Antherae* lineares, erectae. 134

PIST. *Germen* in fundo calycis, oblongum, crassum, Corollae tubo adnato fere totum obtectum, apice haemisphaerico solum conspicuum. *Stylus* erectus, staminum longitudine, filiformis, apice bifidus. *Stigmata* duo, crassa, lunulata, conniventia: cornibus obtusis.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, crassa, calycis jam conniventis longitudine, sulco duplici profundiori opposito sulcata: receptaculo seminali ad valvas prope sulcos (ni fallor, nam Capsula adhuc subiucculenta, non maturata erat).

SEM. plurima, oblonga, minutissima.

Ad ordinem naturalem 52. ROTACEORUM, certe pertinet.

In partibus floris, nescio an numerus nonarius vel octonarius sit magis naturalis, plures flores vidi numero nonario in eadem planta, sed in tanta paucitate plantarum definire non audeo.

Transmitto in epistola, binas, quas habeo; plantas. Lacinae limbi dum claudatur, externe latere dextro imbricantur, hinc intorsio dextrorsum h. e. contra solem, ut Gentiana ante explicationem floris *Philos. bot. p. 104.*

BUPLEURUM.

21. BUPLEURUM *fruticescens* caule fruticoso, foliis linearibus, involucri duplici pentaphyllo.

Bupleurum arborescens hispanicum, gramineo folio. Tournef. inst. 310.

Bupleurum fruticans angustifolium hispanicum. Barr. ic.

Habitat in montibus et collibus altis ad Aranjuez copiose, inter Quercum humilem Ilicem et Lycium angustifolium.

Radix fruticosa.

Caulis fruticosus, 1-2-vel 3 pedalis, varie et copiose ramosus, lignosus, teres, glabriusculus. *Rami* erecti, alterni, superius annui,
spi-

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 129

spithamali-pedales, teretes, glabri, leviter flexuosi, juncei.

Folia alterna, linearia, apice valde acuta (Lini), 135. basi amplexicaulia, sessilia, uncialia vel biuncialia, glaberrima.

Flores in umbellas terminales et laterales, ex alis foliorum, pedunculatas. *Pedunculus* semiuncialis.

Umbella universalis, radiis in ambitu 5, in centro vero uno alterove vel nullo, adeoque quinque-f. octofida. *Partiales* umbellulae (h. t. confertae, cum flores nondum explicaverint), similiter in ambitu radiis quinque, in centro pluribus, ut videtur.

CAL. Involucrum universale pentaphyllum: foliolis brevibus, acutis, singulis singulo radio subjectis.

Involucrum partiale pentaphyllum, consimile.

COR. lutea, etc.

Fine mensis Junii nondum flores explicavit.

Differt ab alia specie *Bupleuro fruticoso*, quam circa Sintram in Lusitania legi, foliis, sed praesertim involucris duplicibus, quae omnino defuerunt in illa.

HEXANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

LEUCOIUM.

22. **L**EUCOIUM *autumnale* spatha multiflo-
ra, corollis, tubulosis, stylo filifor-
mi.

Leucodium minus bulbosum autumnale. *Clus.
hisp. 271. f. 272.*

Leucodium bulbosum tenuifolium minus au-
tumnale. *Griseb. virid. 89.*

Habitat in montanis, ad Porto legi unicum
exemplar in latere montano, loco elevato
sterili ad littus australe fluvii Durii, nuper
infloratum.

Radix bulbosa, sub terra longius sita (adhuc
non vidi). *Folia* (nulla vidi).

Scapus palmaris, erectus, teretiusculo-suban-
gulatus, glaber.

CAL. *Spatha* monophylla, lineari-lanceolata,
dehiscens, terminalis, biflora (in subjecto),
floribus pedunculatis, nutantibus.

COR. hexapetala, tubulata (non campanula-
ta):

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 131

ta): *petalis* lanceolata-oblongis, teneris, vix succulentis, tribus exterioribus apice subtridentatis, medio productiore, crassiore; tribus interioribus apice acuminato, simplice.

STAM. *Filamenta* sex subulata, brevissima. *Antherae* lineares, compressae, acutae, latere utrinque longitudinaliter dehiscentes; dehiscencia versus apicem parula.

PIST. *Germen* sub receptaculo, turbinato-trigonum, breve. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus longior. *Stigma* simplex, subcapitatum, vix stylo crassius.

PIST. - - -

SEM. - - -

CLASSIS VIII.

OCTANDRIA,

MONOGYNIA.

ERICA.

- 23 **E**ERICA *cinerea* foliis acerosis glabris ternis, corollis oblongo-ovatis staminibus longioribus verticillato-racemosis.

Habitat in collibus nudis copiosissime per Portugalliam.

Radix - - -

Caules ramosi, vagi, teretes, lignosi, nudi, fruticosi.

Rami confimiles, foliosi.

Folia acerosa s. linearia, angustissima, glabra, compresso-cylindracea, fusco-viridia, subtus linea pallida longitudinali notata, ternaria, rarius sparsa: (verticillis confertis *Pedicellis* brevissimis, levissime decurrentibus, pallidisculis) patentia. Ex alis foliorum saepe fasciculus foliosus, novi ramuli initium ordiens.

Flores in racemo verticillato terminali ramorum dispositi, nutantes.

Pedun-

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 133

Pedunculi corollae longitudine, terni in verticillis confertis, recurvi.

Braeae foliis exacte similes.

CAL. tetraphyllus, dimidio corolla brevior: foliolis linearibus, angustis, acutis.

COR. monopetala, oblongo-ovata, apice contracta: *Limbo* quadridentato dentibus reflexis, acutis.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, subulata, corollae dimidio paulo breviora. *Antherae* erectae, acutae, nigrae, sursum parum bicornes: corniculis acutis: inter cornua longitudinaliter dehiscentes; utroque apice cohaerentes.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, truncato-obtusum. *Stylus* filiformis, corolla paulo longior. *Stigma* obtusum.

PER. - - -

SEM.

24. ERICA *umbellata*, foliis acerofis glabris ternis; corollis ovatis, staminibus brevioribus, terminalibus. 138.

Habitat in Portugallia in collibus Ericae prioris sp. et Ulice obsitis. Legi etiam Porti ad colles sylvaticos extra urbem austrum versus sat copiose.

Radix. - - -

K 3

Caulis

Pedun-

234 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

Caulis fruticosus, varie ramosus, plerumque inclinatus, glaber.

Rami consimiles, tenues: ramulis ternis patulis.

Folia acerosa, brevia, terna, glabra viridia, subtus linea albida notata.

Flores in umbella simplici, terminali ex apice ramorum et ramulorum.

Pedunculi tenuissimi, ex uno loco oriundi, 4, 5, 7 numero.

Braëae omnino nullae, nec alia folia umbellae subjecta adsunt.

CAL. tetraphyllus, cum aliquot aliis foliis arcte incumbentibus: foliis linearibus; Corollae tertiam partem attingentibus.

COR. monopetala, ovato-subrotunda, versus apicem contracta, angulata: ore quadridentato, aequali: pallide caerulea, marcescens.

STAM. *Filamenta* subulata, corollae aequalia. *Antherae* oblongae, apice bicornes, nigrae, extra corollam prominentes.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundo-oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus longior. *Stigma* obtusum simplex.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, parva, obsolete-angulata, intra corollam marcidam, aridam.

SEM. minuta, plurima.

Priori

Priori multo minor, corollis magis pallidis, foliis longe brevioribus.

25. *ERICA eliaris* foliis ovatis ciliatis ternis, corollis ovatis apice tubulosis irregularibus verticillato-racemosis.

Habitat in Portugallia in Ulicetis, vepretis, sub rosis, rarius ad Porto.

Radix lignosa.

Caulis suffrutescens, erectus, debilis, bi-vel tripedalis, superne pubescens, ramulos saepius ternos emittens. 139.

Folia oblongo-ovata, sessilia, acuta, parva, terna, patentia; supra plana, viridia, glabra; versus marginem pilis raris ciliata; subtus margine reflexa, albida.

Flores in racemo longo terminali dispositi, terni, verticillati, interdum ad unum latus flexi, nutantes, purpureo-caerulei.

Pedunculi breves, teretes, pubescentes, sub calyce uno alterove foliolo notati.

Bractee sub singulo pedunculo ex affe foliis similes.

CAL. tetraphyllus: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis, acutis, corollae quartam partem attingentibus. versus apicem supra ciliatis, subtus margine inflexo, uti in foliis.

136 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

COR. monopetala, magna basi ovato-inflata, versus apicem contracta, tubulosa, ore quadridentato, obliquo; denticulis brevissimis: inferiori minimo; marcescens.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, subulata, corolla paulo minora. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, obtusum, subangulatum. *Stylus* filiformis, corolla paulo longior. *Stigma* obtusum, simplex.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, angulato-rugosa, octofulcata, quadrivalvis, quadrilocularis.

SEM. minima plurima.

Folia saepius in verticillos obliquos distributa, h. e. ad unum et alterum latus magis flexa. Margo eorum crassus et angulatus est, superiori angulo ciliato.

CLASSIS X.

140]

DECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

RUTA.

26. **R**UTA *montana* foliis bipinnatis, linearibus: floribus spicatis secundis, spicis divaricato-corymbosis.

Habitat prope Ulyssiponem, legi in sepulcreto Protestantium ibidem; jam dum exaridam.

Radix. - - -

Caulis erectus, teres, glaber, punctatus, superne ramulosis ex alis.

Folia alterna, bipinnata, sessilia: laciniis linearibus, acutis, pinnatim remotis.

Flores sessiles, secundi, approximati, erecti, in *Spicis* adscendentibus, divaricatis, dichotomis, corymbosis, linearibus.

Axis spicae linearis, flexuosus, alterne denticulatus ob flores.

Bractae lineares, acutae, uno alterove lobo acuto auctae, postice axin tegentes.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: laciniis lanceolato-acutis, capsulae longitudine.

COR.

138 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

COR. tetra five pentapetala : *petalis* lanceolatis, acutis, (ni fallor, ex unico enim exarido flore judico).

STAM. *Filamenta* decem s. octo, subulata, basi plana. *Antherae* parvae.

PIST. *Germen* quinque l. quadrilobum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* simplex, acutum.

PER. *Capsula* quinque l. quadriloba, semiquinque vel quadrifida, sulcata : angulis subcarinatis, punctis plurimis notata : lobis apice rotundatis : quinque l. quadrilocularis.

SEM. quinque s. quatuor, solitaria singulo loculo, reniformia, curva, nigra, rugosa.

Flores plerique quadrifidi, primus centralis quinquesfidus.

141. Facies fructificationis Sedi vel apprime Penthori.

Differt a Ruta vulgari latifolia, quae etiam in montibus Ulyssip. crescit.

* Ruta nostra habet flores sessiles, spicatos, approximatos.

vulgaris - - pedunculatos, raros vix corymbosos.

β - - nostra - - - capsulam magis quadrilobam lobis apice obtuse rotundatis.

Ruta

Ruta vulgaris. . . capsulam apice so-
lum quadrifido, acutâ.
... nostra, puncta capsulae magis con-
spicua.

T R I G Y N I A.

A R E N A R I A.

27. **ARENARIA** foliis fetaceis, floribus pen-
tandris, calycum foliolis subulatis.

An? *Alfina tenuifolia* *J. Bauh. Tournesf. inst.*
243. Vaill. 7. 3. vel? *Alfina annua* *f. minor*
angustifolia, flore albo *Juss. Barr. n. 483.*
(Barrel. ic. 580.) licet illic valde ramosa et
nostra quasi semper simplex.

Habitat in collibus extra portam Toletanam.

Radix annua, simplicissima, descendens, recta,
fibrillis paucis lateralibus.

Caulis solitarius, simplex vel ramis 1. 2. ex
radice prodeuntibus, teres, erectus, uncia-
lis, tenuissimus.

Folia fetaceo-subulata, erecta, adpressa, oppo-
sita, caulem totum obtegentia; folia sum-
ma basi latiuscula, subulata.

Flores dichotomi, terminales, pauci.

Pedunculus sub et post florescentiam ere-
ctus, capillaris.

140 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis subulatis, striatis, paucis pilis obsitis (non tamen hirsutis) acutissimis, membranula nulla auctis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, oblonga, calyce paulo minora vel aequalia, integra, acuta.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque inter petala, fetacea, basi glandulae infidentia, erecta. *Antherae* subrotundae.

142. PIST. *Germen* subtriangulari ovatum parvum. *Styli* tres, flexi, subpubescentes. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. *Capsula*.

SEM.

Color floris abus.

P E N T A G Y N I A.

C E R A S T I U M.

28. CERASTIUM *pentandrum* floribus pentandris, petalis minimis acutis.

Cerastium floribus pentandris, petalis emarginatis. *Hort. Cliff. Fl. Sv.* 381.

Cerastium hirsutum minus, parvo flore *Dilligiff. Raj. syn.* 3. p. 348. t. 15. f. 1. *bona* (plantam adultiorem fructiferam, sed petala vix unquam vidi emarginata).

Habitat

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 141

Habitat Madriti primò vere vulgatissima.

Radix tenuissima, fibrosa, annua.

Caulis sub floréscencia vix quartam unciae partem aequat, demum fructiger pollicaris altitudinis: ex basi interdum ramosus: ramis subprocumbentibus.

Folia ovalia, opposita, glauca, sessilia, patentia, obtuso-acuta, linea in medio sulcata, pubescentia.

Flores quatuor circ. vel plures, in principio subsessiles florentes; postea, planta ipsa fructifera elongata, etiam elongantur pedicelli.

Bractee duae ad basin pedunculi.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis erectis, ovatis, acutis: tribus exterioribus lateribus subciliatis, apice membranaceo auctis; duobus interioribus undique membrana tenuissima auctis, integris.

COR. *Petala* quinque, lanceolato-acuta, tertiam partem longitudinis circ. calycis, erectiuscula.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, subulata, petalis leviter longiora, inserta glandulae vel basi cincta glandula parva, tumente.

Antherae brevissimae, didymae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, glabrum, petalis brevius. *Styli* quinque, staminum altitudine, cum sole paulo spiraliter flexi. *Stigmata* crassiuscula.

PER:

142 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

143. PER. *Capsula Cerastii.*

SEM. - - - - -

Color floris intus quasi luteus ob stamina
et Pistilla occupantia totum florem ;
petalorum vero subalbidus. Planta
pulcre viridis, nec ad incanam faciem
ita vergit, ut aliae Cerastii species ; in
initio nunquam vidi viscosam, sed le-
viter tantum in antiquis.

29. CERASTIUM *vulgatum* floribus decandris,
petalis subtridentatis, calyce majoribus.

Myosotis hirsuta altera viscosa. *Tournef. inst.*
245 ?

Habitat in campis elevatis nudis circa Madri-
tium, imprimis supra monasterium St. Bern-
hardi, vere.

Radix simplex, descendens, annua, demum
fibrosa, arcte adhaerens.

Caulis solitarius, erectus, villosus villis gluten
secernentibus : ex alis rarius ramosus.

Folia radicalia elliptico-oblonga, pilosa, saepe
fusca : *caulina* subovata, simpliciter viscido-
pilosa.

Flores terminales cauli ramisque, in panícula
dichotoma, sensim florente foliosa : foliis
sive bracteis reliquis consimilibus.

CAL.

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 143

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, latere, pro situ, membranaceis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, lanceolata, acutiuscula, apice oblique emarginata, calyce saepius duplo majora, patentia.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, calycis medio breviora, subulata, alterna basi infidentia glandulae elongatae, disco tumido; alterna intra petala basi nuda.

Antherae didymae subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* ovato-oblongum, staminum altitudine. *Styli* quinque, breves, stellatim patentés. *Stigmata* simplicia, crassiuscula.

PER. *Capsula* cylindrica, sursum paullo attenuata; obtusa, leviter curva.

SEM. subrotunda, pedicellis minimis receptaculo affixa. *Color* Corollae albus, Plantae vero saepius fuscus.

S P E R G U L A.

30. SPERGULA *pentandra*, foliis verticillatis, feminibus marginatis.

Alfinae Spergulae facie minima, feminibus marginatis. *Tournef. inst.* 244. *Vaill. paris.* 8, n. 8.

144.

Habitat

Habitat ad margines agrorum adque latera viarum colliumque Madriti, primo vere.

Radix tenuissima, annua, fibrosa, arcte terrae adhaerens.

Caulis vel solitarii vel plures, procumbentes, adscendentes, vel erectiusculi, glaberrimi, primo vere vix unciales, demum interdum usque digitales et rarius spithamales, subfusi, simplices.

Folia radicalia plurima, in orbem sparsa, aggregata, setacea, glaberrima, fusca.

Caulina fasciculato-dispersa, verticillato-oppoſita, setacea, glabra, fusca saepe (in plantis minoribus) terminalia, interdum in majoribus verticillo uno vel altero in medio.

Stipulae oppoſito-connatae; brevissimae; obtusae, fasciculo foliorum verticillate subjectae.

Flores in panicula pedunculata, terminali, dichotoma.

Pedunculus primarius filiformis, rectus; secundarii dichotomi, post florescentiam deflexi.

Bracteae oppoſito connatae, acutae, nigro-fuscae.

CAL. Perianthium pentaphyllum: foliolis ovatis, patentibus, glabris, foras fuscis, interioribus

que latera
no vere.

recte terrae

umbentes,
glaberrimi,
interdum
males, sub-

parfa, ag-
sca.

verticillato-
fusca saepe
inalia, in-
lo uno vel

evissimae;
verticillat

ninali, di-

, rectus;
florenc-

cutae, ni-

liolis ova-
scis, inte-
rioribus

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 145

rioribus majori membranula marginali au-
ctis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, oblonga, lanceolata,
calyce paulo longiora, subobtusis, integerrima, patentia.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque (semel 7 vidi) calycis dimidii longitudinis, subulata. *Antherae* breves.

PIST. *Germen* globosum, staminum altitudine. *Styli* quinque, obsolete vixque evidenter observabiles. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. *Capsula* subrotunda-ovata, calycis altitudine, unilocularis, quinquesida, paulo ultra medium dehiscens: post dehiscentiam campanulato-patens.

SEM. nonnulla, subrotunda, planiuscula, nigra, cincta membrana tenuissima, alba.

Color corollae albus.

C L A S S I S X L

D O D E C A N D R I A.

P E N T A G Y N I A.

G L I N U S.

31. **G**ALINUS *lotoides*. *Alfene lotoides sicula*. *Bocc. rar.* 21.

J. 11. f. 2. Jus. Barr. 47. n. 478.

(ic. 336.) Tournesf. inst. 242.

Habitat in Estremadura Hispaniae. Legi ad aggeres sepiales locis argilloso-glaucosis prope Talavera del Badajoz et in rivulo exsiccato, Sabuloso, versus Miajada inter Meridam et Truxillo.

Radix magna, simplex, longe descendens, fibrillis lateralibus; annua tamen videtur.

Caulis plures, longi, pedales circiter, undique diffusi, procumbentes, subglabri, ramosi et quasi articulati: articulis ad ramificationes parte inferiori crassioribus, pubescentibus.

Rami alterni, laterales, iterum similiter ramosi, cauli consimiles, magis pubescentes.

Folia

Bosc. rar. 21.
47. n. 478.
sk. 242.

Legi ad
glancosis pro-
rivulo exsic-
a inter Meri-
scendens, fi-
n videtur.
ter, undique
ori, ramosi et
amificationes
bescentibus.
um similiter
magis pubef-

Folia

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 147

Folia obovata, petiolata, bina vel saepius ter-
na, caulem ~~recto~~ non cingentia, semper e-
nim ad alterum latus (superius) caulis in-
serta sunt. *Petiolis* folio dimidio paulo
longior, supra planiusculus.
Flores subsessiles, ad genicula et folia acerva-
tim conferti, ex caulis superiora parte semper
oriendi.

Pedunculi brevissimi, calycis circiter lon-
gitudine, pubescentes.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum: foliolis ova-
tis, acutis concavis, erectis, persistentibus,
pubescentibus.

COR. nulla. *Filamenta* plana saepe coalescunt
mentiunturque petala parva, inaequaliter
bifida, luteo-viridia, calyce breviora.

STAM. *Filamenta* numero incerta et variantia 146.
a 9 usque ad 14 f. 15. fulculata, plana,
calycis dimidio paulo longiora, receptaculo
aequaliter inserta. *Antherae* oblongae,
compressae, didymae, erectae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, obsoletè quinquangu-
lare, magnum. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigmata*
quinque, longiuscula, crassiuscula.

PER. *Capsula* ovata, calycis longitudine quin-
quangularis, quinquelocularis, quinqueval-
vis: *valvulis* membranaceis, tenuissimis, in
L 2 media

dio singuli loculamenti perpendiculariter
usque ad basin dehiscens.

Sem. plurima simplicis seriei, sub valvulis,
parva, subrotunda, tuberculata, basi affixa
membranulae tumidae, (arilli consimilis?)
ea tamen non obteguntur, sed per ipsam
receptaculo adhaerent.

Receptaculum conico-subulatum, quin-
quangulare, angulis compressis, a dis-
sepimentis dehiscens, liberum.

DIDYNAMIA.

I. GYMNOSPERMIA.

TEUCRIUM.

32. **T**EUCRIUM *spinofum* calycis labio superiore ovato, corolla contorta resupinata.

Chamaedrys multifida spinosa odorata, Griseb. virid. 28. Tournef. inst. 205.

Habitat in agris incultis et collibus cis foto Luzon Madriti.

Radix descendens, annua, subtortuosa, simplex.

Caulis ramosissimus, brachiatus, decumbens, ramis et ramulis patentissimis, rigidis, quadrangularibus, hirsutis, subviscidis.

Spinae oppositae, rigidae, subulatae: priores tempore ramulescunt apice spinoso; seriores permanent simplices.

Folia inferiora caulina oblonga, petiolata, incisa, interdum pinnatifida, pubescentia, mollia: superiora opposita, sub spinis ovata, acuta vel sub-oblonga, obtusa, integerrima,

gerrima, rarius incisura una vel altera parva inferius notata.

Flores verticillati ad spinas, pedicellati, horizontales.

Pedicelli erecti, cauli adpressi, calyce dimidio breviores; singulus utrinque affixus lateraliter spinæ; hinc in singulo verticillo plerumque quatuor flores.

Bracteola sub singulo flore parva, oblonga.

CAL. Perianthium monophyllum, basi inferius gibbum ventricosum, superiori basi planiusculum cum gibbere parvo ubi pedicellus affigitur, bilabiatum: *Labium superius* subrotundo-ovatum, acuminatum, extus concavum ob margines elevatos; intus convexum. *Labium inferius* quadrifidum, superiore dimidio brevius: laciniis setaceis; persistens, piloso-viscidum.

148. *COR.* monopetala, ringens, resupinata. Tubus calycis tubi longitudine, cylindricus, basi contortus. *Labium superius* nullum inferius vergit. *Labium inferius* superius vergens, calyce toto longius tripartium; laciniis lateralibus ad basin labii, oblongi terminali lacinia obovata, integra, basi denticulis duobus minoribus acutis notata.

STAM.

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 151

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, curva, ad labium nullum inclinata, curva ad labium inferius.

Antherae parvae.

PIST. *Germen* quadrifidum. *Stylus* setaceus, staminum situ et longitudine. *Stigma*. . .

PER. nullum. *Calyx* immutatus femina fovet.

SEM. quatuor, subglobosa, nigra glabra.

Color Corollae albescens. *Odor* obsolete

gravis, sed odorata nominari non meretur.

Calyx perfecte similis est *Ocimo*, sed corolla *Teucris*: est hinc *Genus* quasi intermedium, distinctum ab

aliis *Teucris* calyce manifeste bilibato.

Floret mense Julio et Augusto.

PRUNELLA

33. PRUNELLA *lusitanica* bracteis pinnatim dentatis ciliatis.

Prunella odorata *lusitanica*, flore violaceo.

Barr. ic. 561.

Clinopodium *lusitanicum* spicatum et verticillatum. *Tournef. inst.* 195. *Juss. Barr.* 28.

n. 269.

Bugula odorata *lusitanica*. *Cornut. canad.*

46.

L 4

Habitat

152. PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

Habitat Madriti rarissime ad margines agrorum ad Aranjuez copiosius.

Radix simplex, descendens, attenuata fibris lateralibus.

Caulis brachiatus, pedalis circiter et minor, erectus, quadrangulus, pubescens: lateribus planis: Ramis oppositis, erectis simplicibus, per totum caulem, angustioribus.

Folia lanceolata, subacuta, sessilia profunde et distinctissime serrata: serraturis angustis, obtusis aequalibus; glabra.

Flores in spicis terminalibus oblongis, erecti, solitarii ex alis bractearum, oppositi, subsessiles, pedicello erecto, brevissimo.

149.

Bractea semi-imbricatae, erectae, oppositae, lanceolatae; acutae, medietate inferiore pinnatim dentatae: dentibus lanceolatis, apice setaceo longo terminatis, ubique (excepta seta terminali) ciliatis: ciliis distinctis, tenuissimis.

CAL. Perianthium monophyllum, tubularo-patens, breve, depressum, ad mediam partem decem striatum, lateraliter angulis acutis angulatum bilabiatum. *Labium superius* rectum, totum glabrum, calycis parte integra longius, latum, planiusculum, tridentatum: dentibus acutis, aequalibus, brevibus,

brevibus, apice setaceis. *Labium inferius* pubescens, $\frac{2}{3}$ angustius, bidentatum, dentibus setaceis. *Faux* valde aperta, sed clausa villis undique.

Cor. monopetala, ringens, tubulata, longa, erecta. *Tubus* calyce triplo longior, basi ad longitudinem sesqui calycis angustissimus, filiformis, mox quintuplo in crassatur, latus subaequalis, tumens, varie longitudinaliter laxe plicatus. *Lab. superius* rectum, breve, planum, bifidum. *Lab. inferius* tripartitum: laciniis lateralibus patulis, subrotundis, labii superioris longitudine; intermedia transversim oblonga, latissima, apice medio leviter emarginato, deflexa; basi fauce (palato prominulo) lateraliter paullo compressa, pubescenti.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, quorum duo dorso propiora brevissima, in medio tubo haerentia, subulata, apice bifurcata denticulis setaceis: terminali incurvo sterili; laterali antherifero: duo anteriora longitudine totius tubi, subulata, apice similiter bifido: antico denticulo brevior antherifero. *Antherae* medio dorso affixae quasi inferius et superius anthera distincta, in medio enim contracta, geniculata, reflexa, proximatis geniculis in formam crucis, margine antico farinifero

154. PLANTAE HISPANICAE

farinifero, excepto in medio geniculo ubi nullum pollen.

PIST. *Germe*n quadripartitum, in fundo calycis. *Stylus* seraceus, staminibus longioribus paulo brevior. *Stigma* acutum, quadripartitum, laciniis inaequalibus. *Glandula* sub latere germinis inferior.

PER. *Calyx* immutatus.

SEM. quaterna, teretriscula, glabra, erecta.

150.

Color corollae purpureo-caeruleus, labio inferiore macula majori pallide alba.

In variis differt a *Bravilla vulgaris*, praesertim in corolla. *Stigma* quadripartitum etiam singulare quid.

II. ANGIOSPERMIA,

SIBTHORPIA.

34. *SIBTHORPIA europaea*.

Habitat in Portugallia ubi ad Porto legi copiosam ad basin murorum et monticulorum, aqua stillitante perpetuo madentium; et ad arcem Reginae Lusitaniae Centra, in monte altissimo proxime adjacente; in antrosifis aridis.

Facies

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 155

Facies. Hydrocotyles vel Chrysosplenii-repentis.

Radix fibrosa, annua.

Radiculae tenuissimae, fibrosae, ex radiculis caulis repentis descendunt.

Caulis repens, teres, pubescens, palmaris circiter, simplex vel ramosus.

Rami si adsunt, pauci, confusiles.

Folia alterna, subrotundo-reniformia, petiolata, margine quinque l. septemlobata: lobis omnibus obtuse rotundatis; pilosa: pilis hyalinis, distinctis, sparsis.

Petioles teretes, pilosi, folio longiores, ascendentes ex singula ala 1, 2, 3, 4.

Flores solitarii ex alis geniculorum, ante florescentiam erecti, postea deflexi.

Pedunculus communiter brevissimus, vix calycis longitudine, teres, pilosus, post florescentiam deflexus sub caule.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, turbinatum, hispidum, quinquefidum persistens: laciniis erectis, hispidis pilis quasi laeueratis.

COR. *Petalum* unicum, regulare (quantum adhuc vidi) ad basin ferme aequaliter quinquefidum: laciniis subrotundis, concavis, calyce leviter brevioribus.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, tenuissima, brevia, 151. quorum duo invicem propius approximata.

Antherae

Antherae magnae cordato-oblongae, erectae, corolla paulo breviores.

PIST. *Germen* parvum, subrotundum, compressum, apice sursum sericeo-pilosum, pilis longiusculis. *Stylus* straminum longitudine, cylindricus, brevis, pilis Germinis totus obtectus. *Stigma* capitatum, depressum simplex.

PER. *Capsula* subrotunda compressa, biventricosa, lateribus acutis, utrinque medio sulco impresso (Veronicae omnino) bilocularis: Receptaculo feminum implente fere loculos unde feminum unum simplex stratum.

SEM. nonnulla, subrotundo-oblonga, hinc convexa, inde plana, nigra.

Flos omnium minimus, vix nudo oculo examinandus, hinc numerus Staminum difficulter eruitur.

Mihi tamen constat ex pluribus examini subjectis hanc quaternarium esse, ideoque ad Cl. Didynamiae pertinere, licet Stamina duo vix notabiliter longiora, quod etiam videre est in Limofella.

Petali laciniae sibi externe incumbunt, margine dextro supra sinistrum s. contra motum folis.

ORQ.

OROBANCHE.

35. OROBANCHE *major* caule simplici, bracteis lanceolatis flore majoribus.

Orobanche flore minore. *Tournef. inst. 170?*

Habitat supra radices Ulmorum in horto regio ad Aranjuez.

Radix brevis, fibrosa, ex basi caulium tuberosa, interdum plures jungens caules.

Caulis simplex, rectus, spithamali-pedalis, teres, leviter pubescens.

Folia nulla, nisi squamae lanceolatae, acutae, alternae, sparsae.

Flores in spica rara, terminali, caulis medium superius occupante.

Bracteae lanceolato-acutae, corollae longitudine.

CAL. *Perianthium* diphyllum, laterale: foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, angustis, apice in floribus superioribus bifidis, corolla paulo minoribus.

COR. tubulata, ringens, curva, *tub.* inferius tereti, superius dorso carinato. *Limbus* bilabiatus, subaequalis.

Labium superius bifidum: laciniis inflexis, crenulatis, obtusis, brevissimis. *Lab. inferius* trilobum, recto-dependens: laciniis

laciniis lateralibus tridentato-acuminatis, intermedia subrotunda paulo majore crenulata.

Nectarium squama minima ad basin anteriorem germinis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, tubo antice affixa, curva, corollae longitudine, in fauce eminentia. *Antherae* subcordatae, distinctae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, acutum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* capitatum, subquadratum, cum fulco in medio, nutans.

PER. - - -

SEM. minutissima.

Color Corollae flavo-pallidus, dorso obicure purpurascente, limbo flavo-pallido. *Color* Plantae fulcus.

Nullum odorem peculiarem offendi.

36. OROBANCHE *cernua* caule simplici, corolla incurva bracteis deltoidibus longiore.

An Orobanche lusitanica, flore atro-purpureo.

Tournef. inst. 176?

An Orobanche subaeeruleo flore sive *ii.* *Clus.*

Tournef. loc. cit.?

Habitat ad Aranjuez supra radices *Artemisiae* campestris erectae, odore *Carlinae*; in campis sterilissimis.

Radix e tubere oblongo bascos caulis.

Caulis

o-acumina-
paulo ma-

alin anteri-

lice affixa,
fauce emi-
stinctae.

Stylus fi-
subquadra-

dorso ob-
lavo-palli-
fendi.

plii, co-
longiore.
purpureo.

e 11. *Clus.*

Artemisiae
inae; in

Caulis

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 159

Caulis simplicissimus, erectus, ceros, spitha-
malis, glaber.

Folia nulla, sed Squamae oblongae, vagae.

Flores in spica, ultra medium *Caulis* occu-
pant, sessiles, rariusculi.

Bractae deltoidae, acuminatae, paulo
convexae, corolla breviores.

CAL. Perianthium diphyllum, laterale, bra- 153.

cte paulo brevius; foliis ovatis, acumi-
natis: inferiorum florum simplicibus, su-
periorum plerumque bifidis.

Cor. monopetala, ringens, tubulosa, calyce
duplo longior, arcuatim curva, sinu sub-
tus subrecto quasi infracta. *Tubus* basi
ventricosus, teres, sursum compresso-trian-
gularis, dorso carinato. *Limbus* brevissi-
mus, quinquefidus, bilabiatus, aequalis
quasi longitudinis.

Lab. superius bifidum,
compressum: laciniis rectis, obtusis (non
inflexis). *Lab. inferius* trilobum, planum:
laciniis transversim oblongis; lateralibus
brevissime acuminatis; intermedia subcre-
nulata; marcescens.

Nectarium Squama subglandulosa, ab an-
teriore parte basi Germinis, adpressa,
transversim oblonga, convexa.

STAM. Filamenta quatuor, subulata, tubo an-
terius affixa, adscendentia, sursum incurva,
extra

160 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

extra corollam non prominentia: *Antherae*
oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-acutum. *Stylus* filifor-
mis, sursum incurvus. *Stigma* capitatum,
transversale, bilobum, obtusum, nutans.

PER. - - - - -

SEM. minutissima.

Color corollae albo-pallidus, dorso tubi
ad roseo-pallidum inclinans: Limbi
saturate purpureus s. violaceus.

Differt a priori: - - - - -

Bracteis deltoideis corolla minoribus.

Corollae tubo basi ventricosiore; supe-
rius insigniter incurvo.

laciniis limbi integerrimis.

labii superioris erectis: inferioris
aequalibus.

Staminibus et Pistillo non extra florem
prominentibus.

Nectarium squama optime conspicua.

Plantae colore pallido, superficie gla-
bra, nec non colore Floris.

Antherae

Stylus filiflorus
capitatus,
nutans.

dorso tubi
ns: Limbi
ceus.

minoribus.

fiore, supre-

rimis.

inferio-

extra florem

nspicua.

perficie gla-
re Floris.

CLASSIS XIV.

154.

TETRADYNAMIA.

SILICULOSA.

LEPIDIUM.

37. **L**EPIDIUM *cardamines* foliis radicalibus pinnatis, caulinis ovatis basi inciso-pinnatifidis.

Habitat ad Cienpozuelos ad margines viarum copiose, ad Aranjuez rarius locis argillosis, aridis.

Radix crassa, perennis, profunde descendens.

Caulis plerumque diffusi, interdum erecti, comosi, a biunciali usque ad pedalem longitudinem alti, plures ex una radice vel solitarii secundum locum, teretes, ramosi, praesertim superius, ramis inferioribus brevioribus.

Folia radicalia in orbem sparsa, procumbentia, primo vere vigent, mox exorto caule exsicantur, pinnata cum impari: pinnis oppositis, distinctis, sessilibus, subrotundo-reniformibus: lobo antico juxta insertionem in petiolo communi inciso-fulcato linea curva

Vol. II.

M

superius

superius impressa; foliolo terminali duplo majori, subrotundo-ovato, basi levissime emarginato.

Caulina inferiora plerumque pinnata, similia radicalibus, sed minora paucioribus (3. circ.) pinnis, petiolata.

Caulina superiora sessilia, basi divisa in lobos acutos, parvos: terminali majori subrotundo, in summis vero ovato-acuto, basi utrinque inciso vel saepe auriculato.

Flores more familiae in corymbis longe racemosis, copiosi, diutius persistentes, pedicellis patulis,

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, patens, breve, foliolis lateris plani lato-linearibus, brevibus quasi subrotundis, apice convexo gibbis; lateris compressi linearibus, longitudinaliter convexis.

155. COR. tetrapetala, compressa. *Limbo* patente, albo: *Ungues* erecti, calycis longitudine, sensim dilatati in Laminam subrotundam patentem.

STAM. *Filamenta* sex, unguibus corollae paulo altiora, quorum duo quasi longiora.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, compressum, corolla altius. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Silicula* ovato-subrotunda, compressa, apice

nali duplo
levissime e-

ata, familia
oribus (3.

ifa in lobos
i subrotun-
basi utrin-

longe race-
ntes, pedi-

atens, bre-
vibus, bre-
vexo gib-
s, longitu-

bo patente,
ongitudine,
rotundam

rollae pau-
giora.

essum, co-
stigma sim-

mpressa, a-
pice

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 163

pice acute sed levissime emarginata: valvulis dissepimento contrariis.

SEM. parva, oblonga, compressa, solitaria singulo loculamento.

Color Corollae albus, Stamina et Germinis fuscus. Corollae diutius persistunt albae, sed color genitalium, mixturam non injucundam efficit.

38. LEPIDIUM *nudicaule*, caule nudo simplicissimo, floribus tetrandris. *Lin. Sp.*

Nasturtium minimum vernalis, foliis tantum circa radicem. *Magn. monsp. 187. f. 186. (bona, sed rudis).*

Habitat in campo elevato nudo supra monasterium St. Bernhardi, Madriti, primo vere.

Radix simplex, annua, descendens, demum fibrosa, ramosa.

Caulis nudus, simplex, uncialis saepius vix ultra (seu Scapus radicans, erectus, teres, glaber).

Folia omnia linearia, dentato-sinuata, acuta, procumbentia.

Flores sub florescentia corymbosi, demum elongantur in racemum laxum.

Pedunculi copiosi, erecti, post florescentiam patentissimi.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, deciduum:

164 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

foliis subrotundis, obtusis, concavis, patentibus.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, cruciformia, aequalia, patentia. *Ungues* lineares sensim aucti in Laminam obtusam, calyce longiorem.

156 STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor (desunt ambo minor), ad latus planum Germinis erecta, ad basin a parte interiore aucta *Glandula* compressa, lata, depressiuscula, alba. *Antherae* ovatae, compressae a dorso anticeque.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, planum. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Silicula* compressa, planiuscula, subrotunda, margine undique acuto, apice vix manifeste emarginata, subtus ventricosior, supra magis plana, bilocularis, dissepimento angusto.

SEM. - - -

Color plantae viridis, sed saepe fuscus, praesertim scapi versus flores; calycis color fuscus, Petalorum albus ut et glandularum. *Antherae* lutescentes. *Germen* fuscum. *Siliculae* nigro-fuscae.

MONADELPHIA.

POLYANDRIA.

MALVA.

39. **M**ALVA *hispanica* foliis palmato-incis-
fis, caule procumbente; calyce ex-
teriore diphylo.

Habitat in campis juxta Aranjuez versus Ye-
pes et Ocaña, juxta viam.

Radix descendens, recta, lateraliter fibrillosa,
sat longa.

Caules plures, procumbentes, adscendentes (in
angustiis inter fruticos Artemisiae cam-
pestris et Salsolae vermiculatae), subrecti,
teretes, subscabri ex punctulis piliferis, pi-
lis procumbentibus.

Folia radicalia et caulis quinque vel tripartito
palmata: lobis linearibus sursum latioribus,
saepius iterum singulis trilobo-incisfis.

Caulina ultima et subfloralia, saepius enim
stipulis conjuncta, tripartita.

Stipulae binae, lineari-acutae. *Petiole*
folio paulo longiores.

166 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

Flores solitarii, axillares, pedunculo folia excedente.

CAL. *Perianthium exterius* diphyllum : foliolis lineari-setaceis, subhirsutis, ab exteriori parte calycis sitis.

Perianthium interius semiquinquefidum, pentagono-pyramidatum, laciniis acutis ; margine recto subpubescens.

COR. malvacea, calyce interiore sesqui longior, petalis obtusis, late emarginatis.

158. STAM. *Filamentum* cylindricum, columnare, apice fissum in plura.

PIST. Malvae. *Germen* depresso-orbiculatum. *Stylus* unicus, apice decempartito in fila. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. *Capsulae* decem, in rotam orbicularem depressae, more malvae.

Centro parvo, brevi, conico.

SEM. reniformia, solitaria.

Color floris purpureo-pallidus, vel paene albus.

Alteram varietatem non infrequentem offendi, simillimam huic descriptae ; sed distinctam foliis quasi profundius partitis, calycis laciniis brevioribus et latioribus,

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 167

tioribus, corolla parva, calyce minore; Capsulis 11 circ. calyceque paulo pilosiore; sed absque dubio erit sola varietas, ut quoque observavi in Malva rotundifolia. Fl. Suec. 580. Jam floribus parvis, uti in Suecia communiter, jam calyce triplo quadruplove majoribus purpureis, quæ varietas hic Madriti vulgatiores observatur.

CLASSIS XIX.

SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA AEQUALIS.

ECHINOPS.

40. **E**CHINOPS *strigosus* calycibus capitatis :
lateralibus minoribus : squamis ciliatis
corollae laciniis linearibus laxis.

Carduus tomentosus, capitulo minore. *Bauh.*
pin. 82.

Echinopus tenuifolius violaceus. *Tournef. inst.*
463. *Juss. Barr.* 1028.

Carduus sphaerocephalus tenuifolius violaceus.
Barr. ic. 144.

Habitat in collibus apricis cis saltum vulgo so-
to Luzon Madriti cum Atractylide humili.

Radix simplex, descendens, filiformis, annua
ni fallor.

Caulis erectus, simplex, rarius bini ex radice,
erecti, digitales usque pedales, tomento ad-
presso tenui tenaci involuti.

Folia radicalia pinnata : pinnis oppositis, den-
tato-spinosis.

Caulina inferiora et media pinnatifida : la-
ciniis

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 169

ciniis lanceolatis, integris, apice acuto-spinosis; supra pilis rigidis depressis, subtus ex toto tomentosa.

Caulina summa lanceolata dentata, dentibus spinulis acutis armatis.

Flores in capitulum subrotundum, laxiusculum, solitarium, terminale congesti.

Receptaculo globoso, nudo; hinc inde pilis referto; *floribus lateralibus* seu inferioribus minoribus, sterilibus.

Cal. *communis* omnium calycum nullus, nisi pili reflexi ad cavum summum.

Proprius quinquefariam imbricatus, quinqueangularis: squamis subulatis, basi latioribus: infimis ovato-lanceolatis, ciliatis; superioribus longioribus, apice subconduplicatis, medio margine ciliis paucioribus sed longioribus, omnibus apice contra motum folii flexis. Calyx basi pilorum fasciculo copioso involvitur.

COR. solitaria singulo calyci; tubulata: *Tubus* filiformis, quinqueangularis, calyce dimidio brevior. *Limbus* quinquepartitus, laxus, tubo sesqui longior, hinc calyce altior: laciniis linearibus, angustis, flaccidis f. laxis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque; tubi apice inserta, Limbi

Limbi $\frac{1}{2}$ longitudinem alta, filiformia. *Antherae* cylindricae, basi pentagonae, apice contractae, quinque-dentatae, dentibus linearibus, basi intus exferente setas decem, duas singulo filamentum.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, truncato-pentagonum, corona ciliata. *Stylus* antherae circiter longitudine. *Stigma* vacutiusculum, simplex.

PER. *Calyx* immutatus.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, pentagonum, magnum, truncatum, coronatum Corona pilosa, ciliata, brevi, pentagona: nucleo bifido, corculo in basi.

Color corollae Tubo Limboque inferius albescente. Limbus apice et squamae calycinae apice sub florescentia saturate caeruleo-purpurea.

Abque dubio erit distincta species ad *Echinope Sphaerocephalo*. *Hort. Ups.* 248.: 1. Videor mihi recordari has differentias, quod nempe major gaudeat statura multo proceriore foliisque viscosis, quod capitulum florum sit exacte globosum, calycibus omnibus ejusdem magnitudinis, omnibus fertilibus; quod Corollae limbus aequaliter patens, brevior et sub florescentia

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 171

centia Corollae cooperiant totum capitulum, adeo ut calyces non appareant, nec supra emineant, etc.

Nec erit Echinops Ritro H. Upf. 248. :

2. quia squamae calycinae ciliatae sunt, et cum planta Hort. Upf. sit ruffica. Vaillantius conjungit species 6 Tournefortii sub tribus speciebus in Actis gallicis.

A T R A C T Y L I S.

41. ATRACTYLIS *humilis* flore radiato, squamis calycinis truncatis cum spinula setacea. 161.

Habitat in collibus altis cis saltum vulgo foto Luzon Madriti.

Radix simplex, filiformis, pennae columbinae crassitie.

Caulis unicus, digitalis, vel in majoribus bini vel tres spithamales et semipedales, simplices, erecti, teretes substriati, tomento albo tenuissimo adpresso involuti, ex toto foliis copiosis vestiti.

Folia alterna lanceolata, subconduplicata, spinosa: spinulis brevibus, rigidis, ad singulum dentem extrorsum pro more carduorum varie vergentibus; glabra, viridia, nervo

174 PLANTAE HISEANICAE.

nervo medio solummodo tormento depresso vestito.

Flos unicus, sessilis, cauli terminalis, basi obvolutus. *Folii* aliquot patulis, similibus caulinis, sed inferius angustioribus.

CAL. communis crasso-oratus, imbricatus: squamis, oblongis, obtuse truncatis, acumine fetaceo ipinoso, rigido, recte, simpliciter terminatis.

COR. multiplex, copiosa, radiata: flosculis Disci tubulatis; Radii lingulatis; omnibus hermaphroditis. *Corollae* Disci tubulatae; *Tubus* cylindricus, sursum paulo crassior levissime curvus. *Limbus* erectus, quinquefidus: *lacinia* una exteriori profundius distincta. *Corollae* **RADII** novem vel decem; *Tubus* filiformis, angustior tubo Corollarum disci. *Lingula* patens, tubi longitudine, extrorsum latior, plicatula, profunde quinquepartita: laciniis angustis, linearibus: lateralibus profundius divisis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque glabra, medio tubo adnata. *Anthera* cylindrica, corollula brevior, apice obsolete quinqueidentata, basi introrsum setas decem exserente (ut in Cardeis reliquis communiter). In radio similis,

to depresso

is, basi ob-

mbriatus :

catis, acu-

, simpli-

flosculis

is; omni-

tiser tabu-

um paulo

us erectus,

iore pro-

ti novem

gustior tu-

patens,

or, plica-

laciniis an-

profundius

edio tubo

llula bre-

ata, basi

at in Car-

dio simili-

lima,

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 173

lima, sed Anthera angustior, apice profunde quinquefida.

PIST. disci et radii simillima. *Germen* tomentoso sericeo adpresso involutum. *Stylus* filiformis, anthera longior. *Stigma* subcapitatum.

PER. *Calyx* immutatus semina continet.

SAM. oblonga, paulo compressa, tomento sericeo seminibus longiore omnino involuta, coronata *Pappo* longo, pennato: pennatura ad basin et apice copiosiore.

REC. planiusculum, refertum *paleis* interstictivis, subconnatis, laciniatis: laciniis fetaceis, calycis longitudine.

Color flosculorum amoene caeruleus, ut et palae apicibus eodem gaudent colore.

Sero floret.

42. ATRACTYLIS *cancellata* fore radio nudo, calyce inermi involucre connivente obtecto.

Atractylis foliis linearibus dentatis, calycibus conniventibus. *Hort. Cliff.* 395.

Cnicus exiguus, capite cancellato, semine tomentoso. *Tournef. inj.* 151.

Habitat in collibus apricis Madrae et ad St. Fernando.

Radix

174 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

Radix annua, sat profunde vero descendens, tenuis fibrosa.

Caulis brevis vix ultra unciam unam vel alteram longus, saepe semuncialis vel simplex, erectus vel ramosus ex radice, ramis caule longioribus, procumbentibus, paucis, teretibus, tomento parvo incanis.

Folia alterna, linearia, acuta, lateribus inaequaliter sed molliter spinulosa, superficie tomentosa, saepius conduplicata.

Flores solitarii, sessiles, terminales cauli et ramis (si adsunt.)

Involucrum polyphyllum, rigidum, in figuram ovato-subrotundam connivens, laxè includit calycem: foliolis rigidis, curvis, linearibus, acutis, interius convexis glabris, exterius planiusculis, margine existente spinuloso: spinis rigidiusculis non vero pungentibus, bifidis patentissimis.

CAL. communis ovatus, glaber, imbricatus squamis lanceolato-acutis vel interioribus linearibus, arctissime inter se ope tomentuli cohaerentibus, intimis linearibus, acutis, longioribus, membranaceis, erectis; omnibus inermibus.

COR. multiplex in totum novem vel decem flosculorum, tota hermaphrodita, calycis longi-

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 175

longitudine, sed sub florescentia quoque pappo calyce longiore vestita: corollulis omnibus aequalibus.

Corollulae tubulatae, sub florescentia pappo suo breviores, filiformes, aequales. 163

Limbus aequalis crassitie, erectus non patulus, quinquefidus: laciniis acutis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, tubo secundum longitudinem adnata. *Anthera* longa, cylindrica, sed limbo brevior, apicē quinque-dentata, basi foras denticulos decem (unum utrinque ad singulum filamentum), acutos, fetaceos exserens.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, copioso tomento vel lana erecta sericea germine longiore tectum.

Stylus anthera longior, filiformis. *Stigma* simplex, obtusum.

PER. *Calyx* immutatus.

SEM. sericeo-lanata, coronata pappo erecto, plumoso, basi quasi monophyllo, longo.

REC. inaequale, paleaceum; *paleis* ubique basi inter se connatis, varie laciniatis, lacinulis saepe fetaceis.

Color flosculorum purpureo-caeruleus, sed flos pappo semper praegnans fructifer videtur.

Floret Julii initio.

Licet radio careat species haec, summo tamen jure genus *Atractylidis* videtur intrare

intrare posse ob (a) faciem (b), involucrium (c), Semina (d), pappum et (e) maxime receptaculum, quibus notis antecedenti speciei bene convenit, solam differentiam agit radius exclusus et pappus flore longior, calyxque inermis.

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

C O T U L A.

43. COTULA *aurea* foliis pinnatim fetaceis, caulibus procumbentibus.

Chamaemelum aureum peregrinum, capitulo sine foliis. Bauh. hist. 3. p. 119. fig. bona.

Chamaemelum luteum, capitulo aphyllis. C. Bauh. pin. 135. Tournef. inst. 494.

Radix alba, simplex, dein fibrillosa, sat profunde descendens, annua.

Caulis plures ex radice, procumbentes, teretiusculi, glaberrimi, digitales et spithamales ramulis brevibus.

Folia radicalia in orbem profusa, pinnata: pinnis fetaceis, bi trive, ramosis, brevibus, glabris.

Caulina alterna sessilia, sumillima.

Flores subglobosae, solitariae, terminales cauli et ramulis.

CAL.

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 177

CAL. *communis* hemisphaericus, subangulatus
foliis subaequalibus, duplici serici: exte-
rioribus paulo longioribus dorso crasso con-
vexo, auctis lateribus membranula fusca,
tenui, obtusa; interioribus brevioribus, la-
tioribus, obtusis, membranula minori.

COR. composita, uniformis, tubulosa, elevate
hemisphaerica.

Corollulae disci copiosae, hermaphroditae:
tubo brevi, dorso compresso, quadri-
faria ventricoso; *Limbo* erecto, subt-
bulato, longitudine tubi: ore obtuso,
quadridentato.

Corollulae radii femineae, aequalis cum
ceteris altitudinis: tubo simillimo;
limbo erecto, interius bifido.

STAM. quatuor syngenesiae; in radio nulla.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, corollulae magni-
tudine. *Stylus* erectus, corollula brevior *Stig-
ma* simplex, obtusum, truncatum.

Flosculis femineis *Germen* sumillimum.

Stylus erectus, filiformis, corollulae
longitudine, superne bifidus. *Stigmata*
obtusa, paulo divaricata.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* immutatus.

SEM. oblongo-linearia, teretia; dorso convexo,
striato, apice gibbulo; antice quasi tetra-
gona; angulis obsolete. *Corona* nulla.

VOL. II.

N

REC.

CAL.

178 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

REC. conicum nudum.

Vaillantius in act. paris. 1720. p. 317. n.

1. facit plantam hanc varietatem *Chamaemeli nobilis* f. *Leucanthemi odoratioris* C. Bauh. sed nostra planta est revera distincta et quod radio careat et quod flosculis quadrifidis donata sit.

165. POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

F I L A G O.

44. FILAGO *pygmaea*.

Gnaphalium roseum sylvestre C. Bauh. *pir.* 263.

Filago maritima, capite folioso. *Tournef. inst.* 454.

Santolina caule simplicissimo, foliis superioribus majoribus. *Roy. Lugdb.* 147. 7.

Habitat vulgaris per colles ad St. Ybes, Lisbon, Estremadura, Madrit.

Radix descendens, simplex, tortuosa, lateralter fibrosa, ferruginea, planta ipsa saepe longior.

Caulis interdum fere nullus, quasi acaulis, alias communiter brevissimus, simplicissimus, foliis omnibus imbricatis obteetus, superius triplo

triplo crassior ob flores plures eodem loco sessiles. Caules locis fertioribus nati semper sunt superius ramosi, ramis patulis in rosam; foliis imbricatis, summis majoribus, extrorsum semper majoribus interioribus reliquis.

Folia copiosa, arctissime imbricata, patula in rosam inferiora, superiora sensim majora, omnia linearia, obtuse acuta, tomentoso-incana, inferius tomento laxo sibi invicem adhaerentia.

Flores terminales, sessiles in centro s. rosae foliorum medio. Variant alii minores, alii majores sparsi.

CAL. communis proprie nullus, sed *paleae* aggregatae calycem quasi constituunt.

COR. composita multiplex, ex floribus femineis per totum receptaculum, in centro paucis flos. Hermaphrodito-masculis.

Hermaphroditae corollulae numero septem ad decem circiter, confertae absque paleis interstinctivis: tubo filiformi palearum circumambientium circiter longitudine: *Limbus* erectus, tubo levissime amplior, apice quadridentato: dentibus linearibus, erectis.

Femineae copiosissimae, singulae intra singulas paleas: corollulae filiformes, angust.

angustissimae apice bifidae, vix observabiles.

166. STAM. Hermaphr. *Filamenta* quatuor, parva, capillaria, tubo adnata supra medium. *Anthera* cylindrica, corollula paulo minor, apice quadridentata, dentibus linearibus longiusculis, basi intus ad singulum filamentum denticulis subulatis, utrinque solitariis parvis notata.

Femin. nulla omnino.

- PIST. Hermaphr. *Germen* vix ullum, certe angustissimum, minimum. *Stylus* Antherae altitudine, simplex. *Stigma* acutum, bifidum.

Femin. *Germen* ovatum, majusculum, antice dorsoque compressum. *Stylus* filiformis, paleis paulo brevior. *Stigma* acutum, bifidum.

- PER. nullum. Congeries flosculorum immutata.

- SEM. *Hermaphroditis* nulla, abortiunt. *Feminis* compressa, obovata, glabra, parva. *Pappus* omnino nullus.

- REC. filiforme, cylindricum, sursum attenuatum, totum paleis obtectum copiosis, imbricatis; summo apice intus nudum absque paleis, ferens flores hermaphroditomasculos,

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 181

los, qui comprehenduntur calyculo ex paleis summis constituto, polyphyllo.

Paleae tenuissimae longiores et angustiores, apice acuto, setaceo, revolutae; medio dorso linea fusca notantur, alias membranaceae albentes.

Color corollularum hermaphrod. virens.

Pertinet itaque secundum suos flores ad syngenesiam Polygamiam necessariam et videtur proprium et singulare genus constituere. Nullo modo ad Gnaphalium I. Elichrysa T. V. accedet, nec perspicuo affinitatem cum Santolina.

MICROPUS

45. *MICROPUS* *erectus* seminibus compressis lanatis inermibus.

Leontopodium verius *Dioscoridis*. *Barr. ic.* 296.

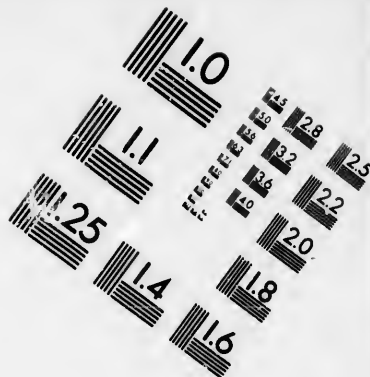
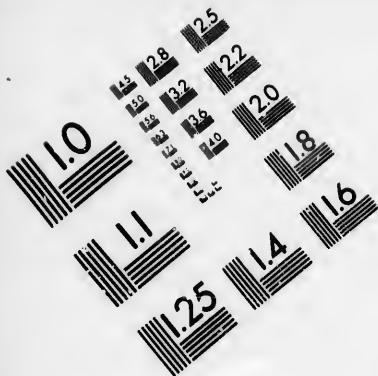
Filago supina, capitulis rotundis tomento obstitis. *Juss. Barr. n.* 999.

Habitat Madriti, ad margines collium passim, ad Cienpozuelos ad margines agrorum et cum *Filagine* vulgari.

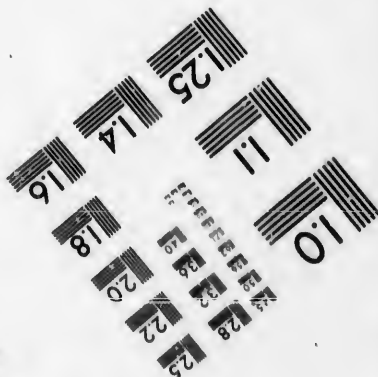
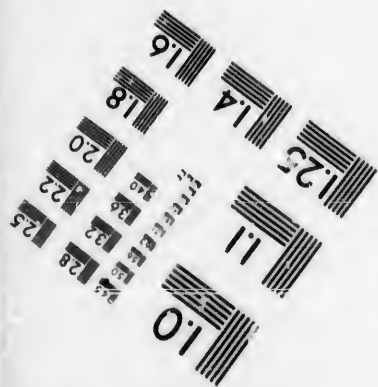
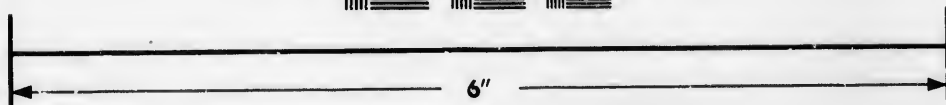
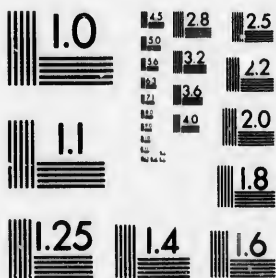
Radix annua descendens, fibrosa, simplex.

Caules plures vel solitarii, erecti, adscen- 167.





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dentes vel diffusi ratione foli, tenui tomento laxo vestiti; *rami* patuli, saepe dichotomi.

Folia lanceolata, obtusiuscula, inferius attenuata, sessilia (spathulata), alterna, tomentosa.

Flores sessiles, solitarii vel plures ex alis foliorum et ramorum, in globis rotundis valde tomentosus f. lanatis.

CAL. inferior obsoletus, tetraphyllus, patens, latus: foliis angustissimis, acutis: foras et lateribus tomentosus, interius glabris. *Inferior* maximus, 7-9 phyllus: foliolis situ laxis, distinctis, galeato-compressis: margine exteriori semicirculari; interiore in aciem rectam nudam rima angustissima aperta compresso; foris undique tomento copiosissimo f. lana tectis.

COR. communis ex masculis 1, 2-5 in centro et femin. 7-9 in ambitu: masculis corollula tubulata, minima, quinque-dentata absque subiecto Geranine. *Feminis* nulla.

STAM. masculis *Filamenta* quinque. *Anthera* cylindrica, apice conica. *Feminis* nulla.

PIST. masc. nullum. *Femin.* *Germen* obovatum, compressum, glabrum, inclusum intra singula foliola calycis interioris. *Stylus* setaceus, media parte super. or. bifidus. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. nullum. Folia calycina interiora includunt semina, decidunt.

SEM. solitaria, compressa, obovata, margine interiore rectiore, vestita foliolis calycinis induratis, lanatis.

REC. filiforme, elevatum, in tubercula columnaria divisum pro flosculis femineis, apice praebens flosculos masculos absque paleis.

M O N O G A M I A.

L O B E L I A.

46. LOBELIA *urens* caule erecto, foliis lanceolatis subdentatis, spica laxa longa terminali.

Habitat in Portugallia ad latera montium et in subhumidis graminosis.

Radix crassiuscula.

Caulis erectus, ramosus, teres, glaber.

Rami erecti, confimiles, simplices.

168.

Folia lanceolata, obsolete et obruse denticulata, vixque serrata: ad radicem plura majora; caulina sessilia; omnia glabra.

Flores in spica laxa, terminali, caulem diutius occupante; caerulei.

Pedunculi breves, erecti, alterni, remoti.

N 4

Bracteae

184 PLANTAE HISPANICAE

Bractea linearis, pedunculo paulo longior.

CAL. pentaphyllus, coronas German: foliolis linearibus, patulis, corollae tertiam partem vix attingentibus.

COR. monopetala, runcosa. *Tubus* germinis duplo longior, cylindricus, versus apicem sensim ampliatus, ad dimidium longitudinaliter superne dehiscens. *Limbus* bilabatus: *Labio superiore* omnino bifido ad dimidium tubi pro genitalibus: laciniis angustis, linearibus. *Lab. inferius* dependens, trifidum: laciniis lanceolatis, acutis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, inferius soluta, superius connata in cylindrum. *Anthera* cylindrica, crassior, leviter curvata, extra corollam prominens ex fissura dorsali.

PIST. *Germe* oblongum, lineare, sub receptaculo. *Stylus* filiformis, staminum longitudine. *Stigma* crassiusculum, ex Anthera prominens, basi circulo pubescente marginato cinctum.

PER. *Capsula* oblongo-linearis, calyce coronata, trilocularis.

SEM. plurima, minutissima, glabra, subrotunda, hinc convexa, inde glabra.

C L A S .

DIOSCOREA

TRIANDRIA

OSYRIS.

47. **OSYRIS** *alba* foliis linearibus acutis.
 Casia poetica monspeliensium, an
 Theophrasti. *Lob. belg.* 519. f. 2. l. 433.
Fournes. insl. 664.

Casia quorundam. *Clus. hisp.* 181. f. 182.

Habitat Ulyssipone in collibus arenosis; Ma-
 drii ad viam Pardeniensem cis Casa del Cam-
 po alibique.

Radix lignosa, perennis.

Caules frutescentes, perennes, lignosi, teretes,
 cortice glabro nigricante tecti, valde ramosi,
 ramis erectis. *Ramuli* novelli alterni, undi-
 que pro singulo folio acuto angulati.

Folia linearia, acuta (Lini), foliatioe simpli-
 cissima, imbricata, sparsa, erecta, sessilia,
 integerrima, glabra.

Flores solitarii, subsessiles, terminales, ramulis
 brevibus lateralibus; pedunculis vix ullis.

Flores

186 PLANTAE HISPANICAE

Flores *hermaphroditis* in distinctis plantis,
semper rariores, et solummodo termi-
nales ramulis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, turbinatum,
trifidum: laciniis lato-ovatis, acutis, plano-
patentibus, rigidis.

COR. nulla, nisi margo nectariformis triplex,
intus ad divisuras calycis, eique adnatus,
obtusissimus, crassiusculus.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, brevissima, mediae caly-
cis singulae lacinae inter margines corollin-
nos. *Antherae* subrotundae, parvae.

170. PIST. *Germen* . . . intra substantiam calycis
turbinati; 1. *Germen* turbinatum, termina-
tum calyce. *Stylus* erectus, staminum alti-
tudine. *Stigma* tripartitum, patens.

PER. (secundum fructum Ulyssipone lectum)
Nux globosa, glabra, apice cicatricula ro-
tunda notata (non exquise triangulari ut
Tournefortius pingit.)

SEM. *Nucleus* unicus, globosus, totum Pericar-
pium replens, albus.

Flores *masculi* in diversa planta copiose
florifera.

CAL. ut in altero sexu.

COR. ut in priore, et

STAM. ut in Hermaphrodito.

PIST. omnino nullum.

Color

C L A S S I S XXIII.

FLOREOLYGLAMIA.

MONOCOCIA.

ANDROPOGON.

48. **A**NDROPOGON *hirtum* spicis conjugatis, calycibus hirsutis. Roy. lugdb.

5351.

Habitat in Portugallia, legi ad Urbem Porto in montibus arenosis praeruptis.

Radix fibrosa, fibris crassis, filiformibus: fasciculum magnum foliorum et nonnullos culmos emittens,

Culmi geniculati: geniculis omnibus paulo infractis, versus radicem magnis approximatis, magno fasciculo foliorum antiquorum obtectis, superne subaequali spatio remotis, glaberrimis, ex geniculis s. alis ramulosis, praesertim ex superioribus.

Ramuli unico geniculo paulo infracto in medio instructi, ex geniculis inferioribus solitarii: ex suprema vero vagina plures egrediuntur.

Folia

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 189

Polia graminea, glauca, angusta, culmorum
tertiam partem aequantia; superiora bre-
viora.

Vagina longa, glabra striata, geniculis
ramiferis ampliuscula, vix amplectens
culmum, summa vagina plures inclu-
dens ramulos, ceteris magis ventricosa
et laxa.

Membranula ovata, acuta, ad basin pilosa:
pilis parvis, longis.

Spicae binae terminales singulo ramulo; qua-
rum altera sessilis, altera brevis pedunculata;
pilosae, compositae floribus hermaphroditis
et masculis in alterno denticulo, quorum
hic peduncularis et muticus, ille sessilis et
longe aristatus est.

Floris sessilis hermaphroditis:

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis, uniflora: *valvulis* ob-
longo-lanceolatis, membranaceis, convoluto-
concavis: extus pilis sericeis undique ob-
tectis.

COR. *Gluma* bivalvis: *valvis* angustis lineari-
bus, planis membranaceis, tenacissimis, obtu-
sis, calyce brevioribus, quarum altera apice
exerit *Aristam* longitudine spicae f. ultra se-
muncialem, nudam, tortam (ob angustissi-
mam *glumam* videtur *arista* oriri ex ipso
recepta-

190 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

ceptaculo, inferius tantummodo tenuis membranacea.)

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, brevia. *Antherae* pb longae, lineares.

PIST. rudimentum non vidi.

Floris masculi pedunculati.

CAL. consimilis.

COR. consimilis, sed glumis aequalibus, muticis.

STAM. consimilia.

Scheuchz. 95 : n. 2. sat bene describit plantam, at fructificationem non item ; nam calyx est bivalvis, cujus unam valvulam facit corollinam, quod vix opus est, cum adsint binae valvulae corollinae, etiam in floribus muticis. In floribus aristatis aristas describit praeter valvulam corollae angustam, quae revera est gluma basi apice exferens aristas.

C E N C H R U S.

49. CENCHRUS *capitatus* spica ovata simplice

Roy. luxdb. 71 : 1.

Gramen montanum echinatum tribuloides capitatum. *Column. ecphr.* 1. p. 340.

Habitat in collibus Madritensibus.

Radix fibrosa, multiplex, fibris longis, annua.

Culmi

PLANTAE HISPANICAE 191

Culmi digitales, glabri, stricti, geniculis duobus ad radicem ubi leviter inflexi; articulo ultimo erecto, longissimo, nudo.

Folia graminea, uncialia, subpubescentia, plana, acuminata.

Vagina angulata, striata, integra, dorso saepe carinata. *Membrana* albida, membranacea, laciniata, acuta.

Flores in spica ovato-subrotunda, spinoso-echinata, terminati, ad basin squamis acutis, membranaceis, minutissimis involuta, floribus omnibus sessilibus.

CAL. *Gluma* bivalvis: valvulis oblongis, acuminatis, membranaceis, planiusculis, subaequalibus, dorso carinato, crassiore. 173.

COR. composita, biflora, hermaphrodita (non polygama), alterave levissima, glabra, biglumis, non subflorescentibus. *valvula* *exteriore* majore, involuta, striata, dorso convexa, truncata, terminata margine in aculeos quinque, patentes, validos, medio longiore: *valvula interiori* angustiore, aequalis longitudinis: dorso plana, truncata, aculeis duobus corniculata, minoribus quam in gluma exteriore.

STAM. singulis flosculis tria, *Filamentis* setaceis, corolla longioribus. *Antherae* ovatae, basi debilescentes, bifidae.

PIST.

Pist. singulis flosculis *Germen* obovatum s. turbinatum, basi ultra medium glabrum, sursum obtusum pubescens. *Styli* duo, erecti (ob corollam semper clausam), glabri. *Stigmata* acuta, simplicissima.

PER. ...
 Est singulari inter gramina proprie dicta, quod vagina sit integra nec marginibus obvolventibus se invicem. Nec possum bene referre hoc Gramen ad characterem *Cenchr.*, nec flores hujus sunt *Polygami*, dissecui plures et inveni pistillum et in flosculo superiore et inferiore. **Omnes plantae habitant in collibus Madritensibus.**

CLASSIS XXIV. 174.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

ALGAE.

FUCUS.

50. **FUCUS** *elongatus* *dichotomus* *linearis*
compressus longiusculus.

Habitat in mari Anglico et Hispanico.

Frons longissima, aphylla, linearis, dichotoma, versus apices sensim angustior, glabromucida, plano-compressa, (longitudine 1, 2, ad 3. ped.)

Superficies punctis verrucosis non protuberantibus undique obtegitur, excepta infima parte ante dichotomias, ubi glabra punctis carens.

Radix parasitica? cingitur margine orbiculato, peltato crasso, patente.

Planta saepius solitaria, interdum duae vel tres ex uno loco oriundae.

Color in viva eleganter rubens, punctis pallidioribus.

Fucus hic exsiccatu contrahitur, corrugatur adeoque magis fungosus quam reliqui.

194 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

Substantia valde tenax, extensibilisque.

51. FUCUS *abrotanifolius* pinnatus, ramis dichotomis, extremitatibus dilatato-vesiculosus.

Habitat in mari Anglico.

Frons brevis, palmaris et spithamea, linearis, compressa: ramis pinnatis.

Rami pinnatim subopposite exeunt e caule, copiosi, dichotomi, subdurissimi, versus extremitates sensim crassiores, more fere Plantae umbellatae.

Vesiculae copiosae versus apices ex ramulis dilatatis, confertae.

Vesiculae glabrae infra dichotomiam ultimam, ex ramulo ipso dilatato, saepe articolatae, s. plures sibi arcte adjunctae, oblongae, cavae, glabrae.

Vesiculae verrucosae terminales, prioribus glabris arcte supra dichotomiam ultimam approximatae, apice acuto, saepius bicorni: superna medietate verrucosae, inferna vero glabrae.

175.

Color eleganter rubens.

C O N F E R V A.

52. CONFERVA fascicularis, capillamentis geniculatis simplicissimis brevissimis.

Habitat in mari Germanico copiose in Fuco spirali
Fl. Sv. 1003. ex Doggens bank extracto.

Capillamenta

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 195


Capillamenta tenuissima vix nudo oculo distinguibilia, simplicissima, brevia, fasciculatim innata verrucis frondium Fuci praedicti; optima lente considerata apparent geniculata (aliis microscopiis minoribus vix observantur genicula), geniculis brevissimis; tota vix unguem diididium vel integrum longitudine attingit.

Color in antiquioribus viridis, in junioribus Confervis albidus.

Frustrificationes copiosae, pedunculatae, ex geniculis fere solitariae: pedunculo geniculis duplo longiore, tenuissimo: angulo recto patente.

Calyx turbinatus s. obovatus vel hemisphaericus, omnino pellucidus, tenerimus ore integro vel integerrimo, intus cavus.


Corpusculum (an semen)? globosum, subopacum, intra calycem, in aliis fundo calycis, in aliis in ore, in aliis totum calycem opplebant, aliis calycibus illis carentibus.



A P P E N D I X.

L Y G E U M.

NOVUM PLANTAE HISPANICAE GENUS.


S PARTUM herba alterum *Clus. hist. 2.*
 p. 220. diu inter Gramina obscuritate
 sepultum jacuit, nec quantum scio ab
 alio quodam Auctore antopta post Clusium
 descriptum fuit, nisi a solo Tournefortio,
 qui illud novo solum nomine indigitavit;
 adeo ut ad haec usque tempora adcurator
 notitia fructificationis inter desiderata fuerit,
 quam singularem esse ex spatha aliisque in-
 diciis non obscure divinarunt Botanici. Mi-
 hi nuper visa planta, scrutatisque flore et
 fructu, Genus proprium et novum agnovi,
 cujus descriptionem subijcio.

CHARACTER NATURALIS.

CAL. *Spatha* monophylla, convoluta, acuta,
 fructu maturo deorsum dehiscens persistens.

COR.

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 197

COR. germi*n*i insidens, composita, biflora, *flosculis* aequalis fitus, biglumibus, persistentibus.

Gluma exterior oblonga, acuta, convexa, seminor.

Gluma interior linearis, angusta, membranacea, dorso plano, exteriore duplo longior, apice bifida, acuta.

STAM. (singuli flosculi) *Filamenta* tria, tenuissima, planiuscula, longa. *Antherae* lineares.

PIST. *Germi*na sub receptaculo oblonga, singuli flosculi solitaria, *crusta* ambobus flosculis communi hirsuta biloculari comprehensa. *Stylus* unicus, simplex, planiusculus, longus. *Stigma* simplicissimum.

PER. *Crusta* oblonga, dura, tenax, integerrima, hirsutissima coronata corolla, bilocularis, non dehiscens.

SEM. scilitaria, lineari-oblonga, hinc convexa, inde planiuscula, semper clausa.

Obs. I. Notae Essentiales et particulares hujus generis mihi visae sunt.

1. *Calyx* Spatha.
2. *Germen* sub receptaculo, inter Corollam et Spatham.
3. *Semina* crusta non dehiscente biloculari praedita.
4. *Glumae* structura graminearum sed *stylus* unicus.

285.

198 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

Obs. II. *Cruſta ſeminum* quidem nihil aliud eſt, quam continuatio glumae exterioris, illam tamen, cum integerrima, tenax et in ſubjecto hirsutiſſima ſit (glumae glaberrimae ſunt), credidi diſtincto titulo naturaliter tradendam eſſe, nec cum corolla conjungendam, quod affirmat quoque diſſepimentum ſimplex membranaceum.

Obs. III. Videtur participare cum ambobus ordinibus naturalibus, nempe *Calamariis ord. XIII. et Graminibus ord. XIV.* licet calamariis prior.

Obs. IV. *Lygeum* nominavi ſynonymo veteri Athenaei, quod derivatum fuit à graeco *λυγος* yimen virga; vel *λυγος* flecto ob uſum plantae.

SPECIEM unicam ſolum novi, cujus mentionem varii auctores fecerunt.

S Y N O N Y M A.

Spartum herba alterum. *Cluſ. hiſp. 506. f. 507.*

hiſt. 2. p. 220,

Spartum alterum Cluſii. *Lob. belg. 122. obſ.*

45.

Spartum Plinii et Cluſii alterum. *Lob. ic. 88.*

Spartum alterum Plinii. *Dalech. hiſt. Tab. ic.*

Sparti herbae alia ſpecies. *Dod. pempt.*

Gramen

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 199

Gramen sparteum 2. panicula brevi folliculo inclusa. *Bauh. pin. 5. no. 2. theatr. . . . Morif. hist. 3. p. 216. f. 8. t. 5. f. 3.*

Gramen sparteum 2. Clusii. *Bauh. hist. 2. p. 511. Raj. hist. 1259.*

Gramen spicatum sparteum spica sericea ex utriculo prodeunte. *Tournes. inst. 518.*

Hispanis ALBARDIN, ALVARDIN, nomine ab Arabibus, ut videtur, relicto.

DESCRIPTIO SPECIEI.

Radix repens, fasciculata, filiformis, culmos et folia fasciculata in caespitem emittens.

Culmi teretes, filiformes, glabri, subnudi, unico articulo nudo supra medium vel versus apicem instructi, qui post florescentiam longe excrefcit, versus basin vero duobus tribusque articulis confertis, vagina tectis; spithamales usque bipedales.

Folia radicalia copiosa, praeter culmos fructificantes caespitosa, tereti-filiformia, nempe

acutissime convoluta s. conduplicata, glabra, apparenter striata, culmorum altitudine, tenacissime basi pro situ altiori longius vaginata: *Vagina* arcte convoluta, similiter glabra striata, terminata *membranula* utrinque acuta, bifida, tenuissima. *Culmorum*

200 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

radicalibus simillima; *summam* brevius, 2-4 unciale.

Flos unicus, culmo terminalis, magis mirusve inclinatus, plerumque florens erectior, fructiger magis horizontaliter porrectus.

CAL. *Spatha* monophylla, convoluta, teres, basi crassior, apice subulata, acuta, glabra, striata florem sessilem includens, persistens, non nisi fructu maturo subtus dehiscens vel devoluta, subhorizontalis, fornicis instar fructum tegens, sub florescentia genitalia per apicem emittit.

COR. Germini imposita, 2-flora flosculis ejusdem et aequalis situs, persistentibus: flosculo singulo biglumi: *Glumis exterioribus* lanceolatis, acutis, convexis, erectis, glabris; *Gl. interioribus* duplo longioribus, tenuioribus, linearibus, sibi invicem approximatis; lateribus anterieus compressis plicatis; apice acuto bifido, includentibus genitalia, in fructu maturo magis rigidis.

STAM. singulo flosculo *Filamenta* tria, linearia, plano-membranacea, latere exteriori extra stylum sita, gluma interiori comprehensa tandem earum longitudine. *Antherae* lineares, compressae, spathae apicem perforantes, filamentorum dimidia longitudinis.

PIST.

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 201

Pist. Germen sub receptaculo corollae et genitalium, duplex, communi crusta dura integra biloculari, foras hirsutissima sericea tereti oblonga tectum, singulum oblongo-lineare, foras convexum, interius planum. Stylus ex singulo germine solitarius, filamentorum figura et longitudine; stigma simplex.

PER. Fructus oblongus, crusta dura tenaci, pilis longis copiosis sericeis hirsutissima, biloculari, non dehiscente, coronata corolla arida persistente; dissepimento membranaceo simplici (non duplici).

SEM. solitaria singulo flosculo et loculamento, oblongo-linearia, hinc convexa inde plana, glabra farinacea, fructui semper inclusa.

Crusta seminis interdum unico solum semine foeta est, altero abortiente. Hoc idem saepe accidit in flore, ut genitalia alterius flosculi vel a parte masculina, vel feminina deficient vel labem quandam habeant.

Individuum unica vice legi tribus flosculis praeditum, glumis tribus exterioribus, tribusque interioribus, omnibus perfectis genitalibus. 287.

Color seminis obscure pallidus. ad cinereum vergens, plantae viridi-paleaceus, spathae pallide paleaceus.

Floret

202 PLANTAE HISPANICAE.

Floret Majo usque Julium, semen vero maturefcit autumno, vix tamen dimittitur e spatha ante anni subsequētis tempus aestivum. Mense enim Junio paucissimas vidi spathas, quae femine orbatae fuerunt.

170. Loc. Habitat per Hispaniam australem copiose. Legi ad *Cienpozuelos* in magna copia in convallis declinatis declivibus et ad radices montium circumjacentium, vulgo *los ferros del Espartal* et *de las salinas*. Ad *Aranjuez* juxta agros ad viam eundo ad *Yepes*. Solo semper argilloso, depresso, tempore pluviarum subhumido. Clusius per Murciam nasci affirmat, et ab aliis in Africa quoque gigni fertur.

Ufus hujus idoneus ex foliis ad storeas, corbes, spartellas aliaque ejus naturae utensilia conficienda. Sed hoc tempore et in hacce regione vilis habetur neque aestimatur, ob copiosissimam messem, quam habent, Sparti herbae Plinii Clusii s. primi auctorum, materiam longe praestantiozem ad talia facienda praebentis. Accusatur enim hoc nostrum Spartum secundum s. Alvardin, tenerioris structurae et brevioris, minoris tenacitatis, nec tantae resistentiae ac Spartum Plinii, vulgo *Esparto*; solum intellexi incolas

PLANTAE HISPANICAE. 203

colas hujus foliis Pulvinos stramineos im-
plere, ut culcitrae superiores vulgo in hac
gione laneae molliorem lectum reddant,
cui usui promiscue inservit una alterave
species.

HISPANICAE

A

C

M

M

A

C

D

M

IN-

INDEX SYSTEMATICUS

PLANTARUM RARIORUM

HISPANICARUM

A LOEFLINGIO repertarum.



CLASSIS I.

MONANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

SALICORNIA	herbacea fruticosa	p. 20 ibid.
------------	-----------------------	----------------

CLASSIS II.

DIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

JASMINUM	fruticans,	18
PHILLYREA	angustifolia	13. 78
OLEA	europæa	18
VERONICA	latifolia	62
	agrestis	30
	hederifolia	30
	VERONICA	

VAL
VAL
LYC
ROS
SAL
VAL
ORT
LOE
CRO
SCH
CYP
SCIR
LYC
PHLE
ALON
PAN
AGR
AIRA

VERONICA	triphyllus	P. 30
	(<i>Chamaedrya spuria minor angustifolia</i> . C. B.)	62
VERBENA	officinalis	6
	supina	205
LYCOPUS	europaeus	11
ROSMARINUS	officinalis	78
SALVIA	officinalis	78

CLASSIS III.

TRIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

VALERIANA	calcitrapa	6
	<i>Locusta</i> y. <i>coronata</i> .	288
ORTEGIA	hispanica	26. 51. 112
LOEFLINGIA	hispanica	40. 113
CROCUS	fativus	70. 95
SCHOENUS	aculeatus. <i>Phalaroides repens</i>	
	floribus sessilibus fasciculatis,	
	fastigiatis involucre foliaceo,	
	bivalvi compresso obtectis Loeh.	15.
		44. 114
CYPERUS	longus	288
SCIRPUS	Holofchoenus	19
	palustris, <i>varietas capitulis</i>	
	<i>globosis</i> .	77. 288
LYGEUM	Spartum	72. 87
	<i>Alwardii</i>	94

DIGYNIA.

PHELEUM	schoenoides	44
ALOPECURUS?		288
PANICUM	viride	295
AGROSTIS	stolonifera	52
		288
AIRA	minuta	35. 38. 39. 117
	aquatica	43
	AIRA	

US

M

✻✻✻

p. 20
ibid.

18
3. 78
18
62
30
30
NICA

266 PLANTÆ HISPANICÆ

AIRA	canescens	p. 288
POA	annua	288
	bulbosa	288
DACTYLIS	cynosuroides	52. 115
CYNOSURUS	Lima	41
	echinatus	295
	aureus	8
	glomeratus; nunc Dactylis glo-	
	merata Linn.	8
	culmo repente ramoso, spicis al-	
	ternis secundis, sessilibus glo-	
	meratis, <i>Loefl.</i>	73
FESTUCA	maritima	44
	calycina	116
	bromoides	288
	myurus	288
BROMUS	squarrosus	288
	sterilis	288
	rubicus	288
	pinnatus	8
	distachyos	289
STIPA	juncea	288
	tenacissima	73. 76. 78. 118.
AVENA	nodosa (relatior?)	12
	pratensis	289
LOLIUM	perenne	12
ELYMUS	Caput Medusæ	58
HORDEUM	murinum	8
HOLCOSTEUM	umbellatum	29. 38. 120
POLYCARPON	tetraphyllum	7
MINUARTIA	dichotoma	47. 48. 121
	campestris	82. 98. 122
	montana	122
QUERIA	hispanica	79

CLASSIS IV.

TETRANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

SCABIOSA	stellata. f. parva annua,	41
	fr. stellata.	
		ASPE-

ASPE
GAL
CRUC

PLAN

APHA
BUFO
CUC
HYE

MYOS

LITH
ANCH
CYN
ASPE

LYCO
ECHI
ANAG

PLUM
CONV

CAMP

RARIORES. 207

ASPERULA	pyrenaica	P. 79
GALIUM	parifense	289
CRUCIANELLA	patula	68
	maritima	98
PLANTAGO	albicans	289
	coronopus	7
	Loeflingii	30. 38. 124
	subulata	289
	Pfyllium	289
	Cynops	289

DIGYNIA.

APHANES	arvensis	41. 289
BUFONIA	tenuifolia	44
CUSCUTA	europæa	74
HYPECOURM	procumbens	289
	pendulum	289

CLASSIS V.

PENTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

MYOSOTIS	scorpioides	289
	apula	289
LITHOSPERMUM	fruticosum	289
ANCHUSA	undulata	289
CYNOGLOSSUM	cheirifolium	289
ASPERUGO	ægyptiaca. f. <i>Lycopsis</i> procum- bens Loeff.	289
LYCOPSIS	arvensis	289
ECHIUM	vulgare	11
ANAGALLIS	arvensis, <i>phœnicea</i> cærulea	7. 12. 289
PLUMBAGO	europæa	79
CONVOLVULUS	Cneorum	78
	cantabrica	289
CAMPANULA	hederacea	127

CAM-

208 PLANTAE HISPANICAE

CAMPANULA	rapunculus	p. 289
	Erinus. f. portensis	10. 127
	luniflora	126
	caule angulato, paniculato, fo-	
	liis ovaris sessilibus, subser-	
	rat. Loeff.	126
LONICERA	Periclymenum	11
	perfoliata	79
LYCIUM	afrum	76. 78
RHAMNUS	tinctorius Loeff. forte infecto-	
	rius Linn.	18
HEDERA	Helix	7
ILLECEBRUM	verticillatum	7. 10
	cymosum	19
	Paronychia, quæ <i>Herniaria Pa-</i>	
	<i>ronychia</i> Loeff.	15
NERIUM	Oleander	18

DIGYNIA.

CYNANCHUM	acutum	13
HERNIARIA	glabra	7
	fruticosa	72. 128
	lenticulata, (quæ <i>Polygonum</i>	
	minus lenticifolium C.B. pin.	
	282. prodr.)	57
CHENOPODIUM	album	12
	hirsutum	76
	berys	289
	maritimum	15
BETA	sylvestris f. maritima	58
	vulgaris	295
SALSOLA	Kali	76
	Soda	132
	prostrata	131
	vermiculata	129. 49. 52. 76. 79
	viminea	79
VELEZIA	rigida	24
GENTIANA	verna	62
	perfoliata	133
ERYNGIUM	alpinum	62
EUPLEURUM	fruticescens	134. 76
	tenuissimum	59
		Bu-

R A R I O R E S.

209

BUPLEURUM	minimum? (an idem cum tenuissimo)	p. 289
LASERPITIUM	(Hall. Helv. tab. XI.)	62
TORDYLIUM	latifolium	295
CAUCALIS		290
CACHRYS	Libanotis	78
	semine fungoso lævi, foliis feruiaceis. Tourn. 325.	76
SELINUM	fylvestre	67. 82?
SESELI		13
ANETHUM	Fœniculum	11
PIMPENELLA	saxifraga, hircina	62

T R I G Y N I A.

SAMBUCUS	Ebulus	12
TAMARIX	gallica	18
CORRIGIOLA	littoralis	7
PHARMACEUM	Cerviana	27. 44
ALSINE	media	29, 30
	segetalis	30

P E N T A G Y N I A.

STATICE	armeria	17
	limonium	17. 77
LINUM	usifatissimum	6
	strictum	41
	suffruticosum	78
	foliis omnibus alternis lanceolatis floribus confertis terminalibus ad Linum fylvestre minus luteum annuum folio angustiore & latiore. Morif.	
	Loefl.	290
DROSERA	Iustanica	29

210 PLANTAE HISPANICAE

CLASSIS VI.

HEXANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

LEUCOJUM	autumnale	p. 13. 18
NARCISSUS	ferotinus	19. 50
AMARYLLIS	lutea	96
ALLIUM	moschatum	290
ORNITHOGALUM	pyramidale	17
	umbellatum	59
SCILLA	autumnalis	19
ASPARAGUS	aphyllus	16
	albus, (quæ <i>Corruda tertia</i> Clu- sio),	16
DRACÆNA	Draco, (quæ <i>Asparagus Draconis</i> . Loefl.)	15. 23. 25. 83. 97
ASPHODELUS	fistulosus	18
HYACINTHUS	comosus	38
	botryoides	290
	racemosus	30. 38
AGAVE	americana	14
JUNCUS	articulatus	12
	effusus	12
FRANKENIA	lævis	77
	pulverulenta	40. 50. 76. 77

TRIGYNIA.

RUMEX	bucephalophorus	7. 10
	aculeatus	54
	scutatus. f. <i>scoparia</i>	59. 89
	tingitanus	295
	lyratus	59
COLCHICUM	montanum	19

CLAS.

C L A S S I S VIII.

O C T A N D R I A .

M O N O G Y N I A .

ERICA	vulgaris	p. 10. 11
	umbellata	8. 10. 138
	cinerea	10. 137
	ciliaris	10. 138
DAPHNE	Gnidium	7. 22. 78
	Cneorum	62

C L A S S I S IX.

E N N E A N D R I A .

M O N O G Y N I A .

LAURUS	nobilis	13
--------	---------	----

C L A S S I S X.

D E C A N D R I A .

M O N O G Y N I A .

RUTA	graveolens	17
	<i>Sylvestris minor</i>	17
	montana	140
RHODODENDRON	ferrugineum	62

212 PLANTAE HISPANICAE

DIGYNIA.

SAXIFRAGA	Cotyledon	P. 62
	bryoïdes	62
	cuneifolia	295
	foliis radicalibus spatulatis rotunde crenatis caule ramoso nudo	13
GYPCOPHILA	Struthium	73. 79
SAPONARIA	ocymoides	62
DIANTHUS	floribus solitariis, squamis calycinis imbricatis	15

TRIGYNIA.

SILENE	conoidea	290
	nocturna	290
	petalis bifidis coronatis involutis, fructibus alternis erectis, foliis mollibus	290
ARENARIA	rubra, campestris	72. 80
	tenuifolia	141

PENTAGYNIA.

COTYLEDON	hispanica	77	
	SEDUM	stellatum	290
	reflexum	79	
OXALIS	foliis basi solutis, stolonum imbricatis setaceis, caulinis alternis oblongis	290	
	CERASTIUM	corniculata	7
	vulgatum	66. 143	
SPERGULA	pentandrum	30. 37. 142	
	dichotomum	290	
	pentandra	39. 143	
	arvensis	12	

CLAS.

CLASSIS XI.

DODECANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

PORTULAEA oleracea p. 15

TRIGYNIA.

RESEDA	luteola	6
	glauca	291
	purpurascens	291
	suffruticulosa	79
	phyteuma	7
EUPHORBIA	exigua	41
	Paralias	290
	ferrata	290
	foliis extrorsum latioribus, um-	
	bellis tripartito-dichotomis,	
	bracteis imbricatis	290
		290

PENTAGYNIA.

GLINUS lotoides 20. 145

CLASSIS XII.

ICOSANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

CACTUS	Opuntia	14
MYRTUS	communis	18
	P 3	DI-

AE
P. 62
62
295
ro-
ofo
13
73. 79
62
ly-
15

290
290
u-
is,
290
72. 80
141

77
290
79
-
-
290
7
66. 143
77. 142
290
39. 143
12

A S.

214 PLANTAE HISPANICAE

DIGYNIA.

CRATÆGUS Oxyacantha p. 22

POLYGYNIA.

RUBUS maximus (*fruticosus*?) 7
 TORMENTILLA erecta 12

CLASSIS XIII.

POLYANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

CISTUS monspeliensis 79
 libanotis (angusto, libanotidis
 folio, flore singulari, Barr.
 ic. 194.) 79
 salvifolius 79
 albidus 79
 ladaniferus 14. 22. 28
 halimifolius 14. 28
 squamatus 67, 81
 sedifolius 28
 guttatus 28. 83
 rusticus 28
 falicifolius 83
 marifolius 81
 Tuberaria 12. 28. 67
 crispus 28
 Fumana 291
 annuus 291
 suffruticosus foliis lanceolatis,
 venosis stipulaceis, peduncu-
 lis bractea simplici, laterali-
 bus ex Horto Queriano, Loeff. 291

P E N-

R A R I O R E S.

215

P E N T A G Y N I A.

NIGELLA arvensis p. 293

P O L Y G Y N I A.

THALICTRUM flavum speciosum 57
 RANUNCULUS gramineus 60
 parnassifolius 60. 96
 bullatus 25. 96
 arvensis 57
 muricatus 57
 parviflorus 57
 faleatus 291

C L A S S I S XIV.

D I D Y N A M I A.

G Y M N O S P E R M I A.

TEUCRIUM Pseudopithys 78
 Iva 78
 Scorodonia 10. 11
 Polium 291
 capitatum 291
 pumilum 74
 spinosum 49. 147
 SATUREJA capitata 14
 LAVANDULA spica 78
 stoechas 14. 78
 SIDERITIS calycibus tomentosis acutis, fo-
 liis linearibus ex Horto Que-
 riano, Loeff. 291
 GLECOMA arvensis (hederacea) 291
 LAMIUM amplexicaule 30
 PHLOMIS Lychnitis 291
 CLINOPODIUM vulgare 11
 ORIGANUM Majorana 14
 P 4 ORI-

P. 22

7
12

79

79
79
79
22. 28
4. 28
7, 81
28
8. 83
28
83
81
8. 67
28
291
291

291

E N-

216 PLANTAE HISPANICAE

ORIGANUM	heracleoticum	P. 54
THYMUS	vulgaris	14
	Zygis	292
MELISSA	Nepeta	54
PRUNELLA	vulgaris	11
CLEONIA	lusitanica (prunella bracteis pin- nato-dentatis, ciliatis, Loeff.)	39. 148

ANGIOSPERMIA.

PEDICULARIS	tuberosa	62
ANTIRRHINUM	triornithophorum	53
	molle	60
	majus ?	60
	hirtum	292
	bipunctatum	292
	sparteum	292
SCROPHULARIA	nodosa	12
	auriculata	292
	canina	292
DIGITALIS	purpurea (rubra)	1*
SIBTHORPIA	europæa	13. 34. 150
OROBANCHE	major	74. 15 L
	cernua	74. 152

CLASSIS XV.

TETRADYNAMIA.

SILICULOSA.

MYAGRUM	fativum	292
DRABA	verna	30
	pyre. aica	61
LEPIDIUM	nudicaule	38. 155
	cardamines	77. 154
	subulatum	295
THLASPI	alliaceum ?	67
	hirtum	
		THLASPI

R A R I O R E S

217

THLASPI	Burfa pastoris	P. 30
IBERIS	linifolia	78
ALYSSUM	campestre, majus et minus	30
	montanum	78
	incanum	292
BISCUTELLA	didyma	79
SISYMBRIUM	pyrenaicum	61
	Iris	30
	supinum	57
	sylvestre ?	67. 82
	arenosum	292
	foliis pinnatis foliolis pinnati-	
	fidis lanceolatis	293
CHEIRANTHUS	maritimus	15
	fruticulofus	292
	trilobus	292
RAPHANUS	siliquis torosis striatis	292

C L A S S I S XVI.

M O N A D E L P H I A.

D E C A N D R I A.

GERANIUM	pentrandrum	30
----------	-------------	----

P O L Y A N D R I A.

MALVA	parviflora	78
	rotundifolia	77
	hispanica	49. 77. 157

C L A S S I S XVII.

D I A D E L P H I A.

H E X A N D R I A.

FUMARIA	enneaphylla	51
	officinalis	30

D E C A N.

218 PLANTAE HISPANICAE

DECANDRIA.

SPALTIUM	juncum	P. 7
	monospermum	22
GENISTA	spinosum, vulgo <i>Aulaga</i>	78
	tinctoria	11
	tridentata	53
ULEX	europæus	6. 10
ONONIS	pufilla	293
	pedunculis unifloris seta terminatis	15
ANTHYLLIS	lotoides	41
	montana	62
	cornicina	294
	erinacea	45
LUPINUS	angustifolius	293
LATHYRUS	fativus	58
	angulatus	293
VICIA	<i>hispanicus</i>	293
	lutea	293
	pedunculis unifloris, foliolis linearibus tridentatis, stipulis alternis pedicellatis lanceolato-ciliatis, Loeff.	293
	nigricans	7
CYTISUS	nigricans	7
COLUTEA	arborescens	78
CORONILLA	valentina	78
ORNITHOPUS	compressus	7
	perpusillus	293
HIPPOCREPIS	scorpioides	293
	multiflora	293
HEDYSARUM	humile	293
GALEGA	officinalis	20
ASTRAGALUS	alopecuroides	40
	Epiglottis, f. humilis.	77
	Glaux	58
	Tragacantha	96
	M. officinalis	295
	repens	11
TRIFOLIUM	pratense	11
	glomeratum	88
	refupinatum	53. 58
	tomentosum	58
	TRI-	

R A R I O R E S. 219

TRIFOLIUM	fstriatum	P. 41
	procumbens	12
	arvense	293
	filiforme	293
	agrarium	293
	montanum	293
	<i>ornithopodioides</i> . Loeßl.	293
LOTUS	hirsutus	294
	corniculatus	12
	Dorycnium	294
MEDICAGO	leguminibus ternis subfessilibus, subfalcatis erectis, foliis in- cisis	293

C L A S S I S XVIII.

P O L Y A D E L P H I A.

P O L Y A N D R I A.

HYPERICUM	quadrangulum	11
	floribus trigynis caulibus sim- plicibus foliis oblongis inte- gerrimis margine subtus pun- ctato	7

C L A S S I S XIX.

S Y N G E N E S I A.

P O L Y G A M I A Æ Q U A L I S.

SCORZONERA	angustifolia	59
	refedifolia	68
SONCHUS	maritimus	295
LEONTODON	taraxacum	30
HYOSERIS	rhagadioloides	294
LAPSANA	stellata	294

CAR-

220 PLANTÆ HISPANICÆ

CARDUUS	inermis, foliis lanceolatis utrinque glabris denticulatis. Loeff.	P. 295
ATRACTYLIS	cancellata	47. 162
	gummifera	54
	humilis	47. 161
	radiata, Loeff.	51. 59
CARTHAMUS	lanatus	295
SANTOLINA	Chamæcyparissus	14

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

ARTEMISIA	quæ Absinthium incanum, cristato crispo tenuioreque folio, medium, Barr. ic. 434. obf. 100.	67
GNAPHALIUM	Stoechas	14. 78
XERANTHEMUM	annuum	294
TUSSILAGO	alpina	61
SENECIO	Jacobæa	11
	vulgaris	30
	abrotanifolius	61
	foliis lanceolatis glabris cernu- latis caule unifloro. Loeff.	61
	incanus	62
INULA	villosa	78
	crithmoides	20
BELLIS	perennis	30
CHRYSANTHEMUM	pallidum minus imisque foliis incisus superioribus integris & capillaribus. Barr. ic. 421. Loeff.	294
	aurea	163
ANTHEMIS	altissima	62
CENTAUREA	alba	295
	falmantica	295
	benedicta. (Chicus benedictus Loeff.)	294
	centauroides	295
	capillata	295

POLY-

RARIORES.

221

POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

CALENDULA	officinalis	p. 30
FILAGO	pyramidata	83
	pygmæa	39. 40. 165
	montana	294
	erectus	45. 73. 83. 166
	procumbens (supinus)	78

POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA.

ECHINOPS	frigofus	47. 52. 159
----------	----------	-------------

MONOGAMIA.

LOBELIA	urens	17. 167
VIOLA	tricolor	294
	calcarata	62

CLASSIS XX.

GYNANDRIA.

HEXANDRIA.

ARISTOLOCHIA	fempervirens	79
	piftolochia	294

DODECANDRIA.

CYTINUS	Hypociftis (Afarum Hypociftis)	35
---------	--------------------------------	----

CLAS

CLASSIS XXI.

MONOECIA.

TRIANDRIA.

CAREX	vulpina	P. 294
	arenaria	294
	leporina	294

TETRANDRIA.

URTICA	pilulifera	79
--------	------------	----

PENTANDRIA.

XANTHIUM	spinofum	750
----------	----------	-----

POLYANDRIA.

POTERIUM	fanguisorba	294
QUERCUS	Suber	11
	Robur	12
	Ilex folio rotundiore modice- que sinuato C. B.	294

CLASSIS XXII.

DIOECIA.

DIANDRIA.

SALIX	purpurea	295
EMPETRUM	erectum (album)	16. 25
OSYRIS	alba	25. 160
	---- (casta).	35. 39. 45

PEN-

R A R I O R E S.

221

P E N T A N D R I A.

P I S T A C I A	Terebinthus Lentiscus	p. 78 16
-----------------	--------------------------	-------------

H E X A N D R I A.

S M I L A X	aspera	13
-------------	--------	----

O C T A N D R I A.

P O P U L U S	nigra	12
---------------	-------	----

E N N E A N D R I A.

M E R C U R I A L I S	annua	7
-----------------------	-------	---

D E C A N D R I A.

C O R I A R I A	myrtifolia	99
-----------------	------------	----

M O N A D E L P H I A.

E P H E D R A	distachya	77-78
---------------	-----------	-------

C L A S S I S X X I I I.

P O L Y G A M I A.

M O N O E C I A.

A N D R O P O G O N	hirtum	8. 171
H O L C U S	lanatus	12
C E N C H R U S	capitatus	172
A E G I L O P S	ovata	294
A T R I P L E X	halimus	76
	portulacoides	15

C L A S.

CLASSIS XXIV.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

FILICES.

OSMUNDA	regalis	p. II
PTERIS	aquilina	11. 23
POLYPODIUM	leptophyllum	53
	vulgare	II
ADIANTUM		13. 53
TRICHOMANES	canariense	13

MUSCI.

LYCOPODIUM	denticulatum	19
------------	--------------	----

ALGÆ.

TARGIONIA	hypophylla	19
FUCUS	elongatus	174
CONFERVA	fascicularis	175

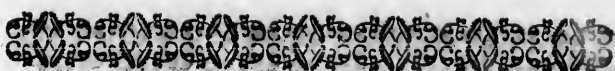
APPENDIX.

PALMÆ.

CHAMÆROPS	humilis	97
PHOENIX?	dactylifera	14

FINIS.

53.
 54.
 55.
 56.
 57.
 58.
 59.
 60.
 61.
 62.
 63.
 64.
 65.
 66.
 67.
 68.
 69.
 70.
 71.
 72.
 73.
 74.
 75.
 76.
 77.
 78.
 79.
 80.
 81.
 82.
 83.
 84.
 85.
 86.
 87.
 88.
 89.
 Vol



PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 176.

A.

p. 11
11. 23
53
11
13. 53
13

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 53. Commelina. | 90. Solanum. |
| 54. Pontederia. | 91. Cestrum. |
| 55. Ixia. | 92. Conocarpus. |
| 56. Wedelia. | 93. <i>Contortae</i> . |
| 57. Allionia. | 94. Cuscuta. |
| 58. Rhamnus. | 95. Gomphrena. |
| 59. Cedrel. | 96. Bromelia. |
| 60. Calceolaria. | 97. Rhexia. |
| 61. Achras. | 98. Paullinia. |
| 62. Loranthus. | 99. Cardiospermum. |
| 63. Trichilia. | 100. Bauhinia. |
| 64. Lecythis. | 101. Parkinsonia. |
| 65. Guidonia. | 102. Poinciana. |
| 66. Segueria. | 103. Guajacum. |
| 67. Portulaca ? | 104. Melastoma. |
| 68. Bontia. | 105. Malpighia. |
| 69. Verbena. | 106. Crataeva. |
| 70. Ellisia. | 107. Portulaca. |
| 71. Krameria. | 108. Muntingia. |
| 72. Monieria. | 109. Clusia. |
| 73. Ayenia. | 110. Mentzelia. |
| | 111. Mimosa. |
| 74. Spermaceo. | 112. Corchorus. |
| 75. Houstonia. | 113. Annona. |
| 76. Cruzeta. | 114. Craniolaria. |
| 77. Chrysophyllum. | 115. Bignonia. |
| 78. Sideroxylon. | 116. Crescentia. |
| 79. Convolvulus. | 117. Barleria. |
| 80. Breynia ? | 118. Sida. |
| 81. Rivinia. | 119. Theobroma. |
| 82. Tribulus. | 120. Milleria. |
| 83. Spondias. | 121. Epidendron. |
| 84. Tamarindus. | 122. Helicteres. |
| 85. Cissus. | 123. Croton. |
| 86. Spigelia. | 124. Jatropha. |
| 87. Convolvulus. | 125. Hura. |
| 88. Cordia. | 126. Morus. |
| 89. Capsicum. | 127. Viscum. |

VOL. II.

Q

P L A N -

97
14

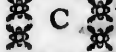


PLANTÆ
AMERICANAÆ.

Sectio Prima.

GENERA NOVA.
TRIANDRIA.
MONOGYNIA.

53.  OMMELINA? Wachendorfia



Authoris.

Planta debilis, annua, digitali-
spithamalis, giabra, simplex, interdum e basi
ramosa.

Folia ovata f. ovato-lanceolata, basi cordata,
sessilia sup riora in ramis sterilibus conferta
et imbricata in rosam patentem; in fructifi-
cantibus vero omnia alterna remota; basi
vaginantia; vaginula integra striata.

Flores

54. P
st

Flores pauci 2-6, sessiles, ex axillis foliorum conferti, bracteolis spathulatis lineari-acutis distincti (hinc habitus fere Commelinæ, cui affine genus est.)

Nectario omnino caret. *Corollæ* color aqueus.

CAL. *Perianthium* triphyllum, erectum: *foliis* lineari-subulatis, dorso carinatis, persistentibus, marcescentibus.

COR. *Petala* tria, linearia, acuta, membranacea, calycis longitudine, erecta, apice patula.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, capillaria, corolla duplo longiora, erecta. *Antheræ* subrotundæ

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compressum. *Stylus* capillaris, staminibus brevior. *Stigma* trifidum patens. (*)

PER. *Capsula* oblonga compressa, acuminata, utrinque sulco impresso, bilocularis, bivalvis: valvulis dissepimento oppositis.

SEM. nonnulla, subrotunda.

Habitat in vadis, depressis, sub fruticibus ubique circa BARCELLONAM Novam in provincia Cumanensi.

(*) Licet *Stigma* sit trifidum, nunquam tamen vidi *Capsulam* trilocularem.

54. PONTEDERIA cordata Phrynum Authoris.

228 PLANTAE AMERICANAE

Planta spithamalis, perennis, simplex.

Radix fibrosa, aggregata.

Folia cordata, acuta, nervosa, glabra, pubescentia ad radicem. Petioli basi vaginante.

Florum spica e rima vaginae caulinae terminalis, basi involuta spatha f. bractea lineari, tandem digitalis: floribus alternis absque bracteolis.

Corolla purpureo-caerulea, pallida, marcescens, nullo modo ringens.

CAL. nullus. *Spathae* nullae.

COR. hypocrateriformis, *Tubus* cylindricus, filiformis, longus. *Limbus* patens, sexpartitus, subaequalis, laciniis lanceolatis: tribus superioribus magis approximatis, subparallelis, minoribus, infimo patentiore, lineari, basi angusta, convexo, lateribus lato.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, ad basin lacinae adnata, capillaria, limbo breviora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* lineare. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine staminum. *Stigma* capitatum.

PER. *Capsula* teres, linearis, icuta.

SEM. plurima, subrotunda, substriata.

Habitat BARCELONAE in paludibus.

Hispanis Langunera.

Ex

Ex dictis patet hoc Genus Gladiolo et Antholyzae esse affine (*Stamina 3 tantum, observata fuisse non intellexi, cum planta videatur esse Pontederia.*)

Phrynium nomen est Plinii deriv. a *πύβρος* rana; easdem enim cum illis inhabitat paludes.

5. IXIA. *Xiphidium Authoris.*

179.

Radix oblique transversa, inferius fibrosa.

Caulis simplex, pedalis, vestitus.

Folia alterna, copiosa, dissita, caule altiora, plana, ensiformia (ad instar Iridis) se invicem imbricatim involventia, integerrima l. ferrulata.

Flores in racemo terminali, ramulosi, oblongi, nutantes, subconferti, albid.

CAL. nullus.

COR. oblonga, hexapetala: *petalis* linearibus, lanceolatis, connexis apice acuto incurvo, erectis.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, linearia, plana, corollae media altitudine petalis interioribus opposita. *Antherae* ovatae, acutae, basi bifidae.

PIST. *Germen* triangulare. *Stylus* filiformis, corollae longitudine. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Bacca* globosa, obtusa, tribus lineis excavata,

Q 3

230 PLANTAE AMERICANAE

cavata, mollis, trilocularis : loculis exteris
vacuis.

SEM. plurima, subrotunda, acuminata, recep-
taculo globoso inserta, elevata.

Fructus forte capsula mollis baccata.

Habitat citra MACARAPA pop. Indian.

Xiphidium est nomen Plinii a figura foli-
orum desumptum.

TETAN-

TETRANDRIA. 180.

MONOGYNIA.

56. **W**EDELIA. (ALLIONIA *incarnata*)
Radix fibrosa.

Caules plures, diffusi, procumbentes, articulati, pubescentes.

Folia oblique ovata, opposita, bina l. terna ad radicem geniculata, alterna majora, reliqua sensim minora, subsessilia, integra.

Flores alterni, solitarii, ex alis foliorum minores vel ramulosi. Pedunculo floris longitudine.

Corolla pallide purpurea.

CAL. *Perianthium* commune triphyllum, triflorum, *foliolis* ovatis, concavis.

COR. *universalis* aggregata, aequalis, triflora; singula intra angulum folii calycis: *propria* tubulosa, Germini insidens. *Tubus* angustus sensum ampliatus. *Limbus* erectus, inaequalis, e latere interiore tantum continuatus s. exsertus; obtuse trifidus; laciniis bifidis, e latere interiore deliquescentes.

STAM. singulis *Filamenta* quatuor, setacea, corolla paulo longiora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. singulis *Germen* sub corollula; oblongum.

Stylus setaceus. *Stigma* capitatum, oblongum.

PER.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* laxus femina fovet.

SEM. folitaria, nuda, oblongo-linearis, interiorius convexa, exteriorius alis inflexis notata.

Habitat juxta CUMANA urbem, in silvis arenosis ubique tempore pluviarum.

Ab omnibus aggregatis differt calyce triphylo, trifloro.

181. 57. ALLIONIA. *violacea*.

Radix. . . .

Caulis herbaceus, erectus, debilis, ramosus.

Folia opposita, cordata, acuta, integerrima, glabra, inferiora longe petiolata.

Flores in panicula ramosa, terminales, bracteis brevibus.

Corolla majuscula purpureo-caerulea. (Hinc facie recedit a superiori planta, ut et corollae magnitudine).

CAL. *Involucrum* commune monophyllum, laxum, quinquefidum; laciniis ovato-acutis, paulo inaequalibus, divisura una usque ad basin sectum, persistens.

Perianthium proprium nullum.

COR. aggregata triflora, aequalis, *propria* infundibuliformis s. obconica: ore erecto, quinquefido: laciniis exterioribus paulo longioribus.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, setacea, corolla longiora,

PLANTAE AMERICANAЕ. 233

longiora, ad unum latus flexa. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. sing. *Germen* sub corollula, oblongum, obsolete octangulum. *Stylus* setaceus, staminibus longior. *Stigma* multifidum, lineare.

PER. nullum.

SEM. solitaria, oblonga, quinquangula, tuberculis undique inaequalia, nuda.

A praecedente imprimis differt calyce et partim corolla.

Cumanensibus Jasminullo.

182. PENTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

58. RHAMNUS cumanensis (EHRETIA
exsucca.)

Arbor mediocris, sursum ramosa; ramis sparsis; cortice nigro-cinerascente.

Folia alterna, in ramulis tantum novellis, oblonga, sursum latiora, inferius attenuata, venosa, integerrima, margine reflexa.

Flores in Racemis ramosis, terminalibus, fastigiatis, 10-13. ramulis alternis, pedunculis congestioribus.

Bractee nullae.

Corolla alba, magna.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, semibifidum: *laciniis* ovato-acuminatis: persistens.

COR. hypocrateriformis. *Tubus* cylindraceus, sursum leviter ampliatus, calyce longior.

Limbus planus, quinquepartitus: *laciniis* ovato-subrotundis, obtusis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, subulata, tubo corollae versus basin adnata, basi pubescente, longitudine tubi. *Antherae* lineares, acutae, versatiles.

PIST.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum. *Stylus* filiformis, superne bifidus: laciniis erectis, longitudine staminum. *Stigma* obtusum, crassiusculum, emarginatum.

PER. Fructus nudus, quadrangularis, paulo depressus, rostro longiusculo, obtuso; angulis compressis; quadripartibilis, quadripariam dehiscens ad angulos.

SEM. quatuor; quartam partem fructus constituit, ceterum spongiosa, nucleo vero oblongo, lignoso praedita.

Cumanensibus Guatacare.

Habitat in CUMANA et versus missiones Franciscanorum in Piritu ad montem Unare.

Fructus non demittit femina nuda, nec mollis est. Calyx uti bifariam ruptus naturalis est, ita interdum trifariam rumpitur.

59. CEDRELA. *Brownii*. Cedro. *Authoris*. 183.

Arbor magna, excelsa, odorata trunco interdum quatuor l. quinque pedum diametro, glabriusculo, subaequali, superne pulcro, aequaliter ramosa: ramis in coma oblonga sparsis.

Folia alterna, pinnata, bi-vel tri-pedalia; foliis oblongo-acutis, glabris, integerrimis: mucrone angusto.

Pedunculus

236 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

Pedunculus tetes, superne leviter compressus, basi clavatus; pedicellis teretibus oppositis.

Flores in Racemo ramosissimo, paniculato, ramis patentissimis; ramulis alternis, remotiusculis, bi-vel trifloris.

Corolla albescens, carnea, liliacea, facie fere Hyacinthi.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, convexum glabrum, trifidum: laciniis ovatis; marcescens.

COR. pentapetala, tubulata; basi ventricosa, sursum contractior; ore patulo; calyce multo longior. *Petalis* lineari-oblongis, obtusis, erectis, ad tertiam partem baseos interiorius receptaculo pentagono adnatis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, subulata, corolla dimidio breviora, receptaculo adnata. *Antherae* oblongae apice extrorsum flexo.

PIST. *Germen* receptaculo quinquangulati ad altitud. corollae mediam elevatum; globosum. *Stylus* filiformis, crassiusculus, corollae longitudine. *Stigma* capitatum, depressum.

PER. *Fructus* quinquelocularis.

SEM. - - -

Hispanis Cedro.

Habitat CUMANAS hinc inde fere culta. In Infula

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 237

Insula TRINITATIS ad ostia fluvii Orinocensis
copiose.

Arbor haec, naturali affinitate jungitur
cum Chrysohalano, Spondia, de qui-
bus infra.

60. CALCEOLARIA. (*Viola forte.*)

I. CALCEOLARIA (*Viola oppositifolia*) caule
brachiato glabro, floribus racemosis.

Radix fibrosa, crassiuscula, perennis.

184

Caules erecti, spithamales usque sesquipedales,
inferne lignosi, superne herbacei, teretes,
glabri, ex superioribus alis foliorum bra-
chiati, ramis oppositis.

Folia opposita, lanceolata, subsessilia, acute
serrata, serraturis longis, vix profundis, a-
pice integerrimo; petiolis brevissimis.

Flores in racemis, solitarii, patentes; pedun-
culis in media inferiore parte persistentibus.

Calyx inferius gibbus, foliolis imis patentiori-
bus.

Lamina ima petalorum fere ungue angustior,
apice sursum flexa et revoluta.

Capfula trigono-pyramidata, angulis obtusius-
culis, lateribus planis.

Semina subangulata.

Corolla

238 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

Corolla alba, adeoque facies fere Veronicæ Anagallidis aquaticæ vel scutellatæ.

2. CALCEOLARIA (*VIOLA Calceolaria*) caule simplici hirsuto, floribus axillaribus solitariis,

Radix perennis, fibrosa, crassiuscula.

Caules plures, herbacei, simplices, pedales, teretes.

Folia alterna, lanceolata vel oblongo-lanceolata, sessilia, pilosa, serrata, erecta.

Stipula subulata, erecta, pilosa, cauli adjuncta.

Flores solitarii, alterni, axillares, subsessiles vel pedunculo sustentati cum Bracteis duabus setaceis in medio pedunculo.

Calyx ovatus, foliolis omnibus erectis, intus glabris, extus hirsutis, versus marginem tuberculis filiformibus, truncatis, pilosis obsitis.

Petala lateralia lanceolata, foras pubescentia, ungue lineari: petala infima valde magna, ungue inferius carinata.

Capsula calyce tumido laxo tecta, teretiuscula.

185. *Semina* glabra, nitida, nigra, altera extremitate pallida.

Corolla alba.

Haec

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 239

Haec quod ad omnes partes, magnitudine bis vel ter superat praecedentem, hinc sat diversa est facie externa, situ foliorum, etc.

3. CALCEOLARIA (*VIOLA Hybanthus*) frutescens.

C... *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, *foliis* linearibus, acutis, erectis, fere conniventibus; persistens.

COR. *Petala* quinque, inaequalia, quorum *superiora duo* reliquis breviora, linearia, angusta; *lateralia duo* paulo longiora, latiora, lanceolata: ungues lineares calycis longitudine; *infimum* maximum, ungue calyce longiore; lamina subrotunda, plane ungue longiori; ante florescentiam utrinque involuta.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, linearia, brevissima. *Nectarium* glandula in *Filamentis*, inferius bipartita, subrotunda, exterius affixa. *Antherae* oblongae, apice, acutae, membranulis oblongis, lateribus saepius imbricatis.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum. *Stylus* filiformis, sursum incurvus, apice compresso. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Capsula* ovata, trigona, unilocularis, tri-

trivalvis, seminibus medio valvularum affixis.

SEM. plura, subovata.

Affinitate naturali proxima est Violae, uti ex toto caractere apparet; sed proprii Generis, licet facies externa Plantae aliquantum recedat.

Calceolariam dixi ob figuram Floris.

HEXANDRIA.

186.

MONOGYNIA.

61. **A**CHRAS. *Sapota* Brown. *jam.* 200.

Arbor alta, frondosissima, perpetuo virens, pulcra.

Folia conferta.

Spatha ad apices ramorum, oblonga (laciniata), integerrima.

Flores axillares ex aliis foliorum versus summitatem ramorum, solitarii; pedunculis teretibus, tomentosis, longitudine florum.

Pomum sapore omnes fere Americae fructus antecellit.

Semina Amygdalorum forma et magnitudine, hilo albo longitudinali.

CAL. *Perianthium* subrotundum, hexaphyllum: *foliis* ovatis, concavis; exterioribus minoribus, latioribus, deciduis.

COR. monopetala, ovata, calycis altitudine, duodecimfida; *laciniis* erectis, alternis: exterioribus sex subovatis, planis; interioribus angustioribus, introrsum conyexis, extrorsum subcarinatis.

Vol. II.

R

STAM.

242 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

STAM. *Filamenta* 6, brevissima, subulata, e regione laciniarum exteriorum, ad harum basin corollae inserta. *Antherae* subulato-acutae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, paulo depressum. *Stylus* filiformis, corolla longior. *Stigma* simplex, obtusum.

PER. *Pomum* globosum, decem-l. duodecim-loculare, carne mollissima.

SEM. singulo loculo solitaria, magna, compressa, ovata, nitida, margine longitudinali interiore hilo notata, superius denticulo notata.

1. Semina multa in pomo abortiunt.

Quum loculi vix manifesta membrana includantur forte quis *Baccam* diceret, sed quum loculi steriles in fructu distincti observentur, *Pomum* nuncupavi.

2. Adeoque character hic non multum

difert a *Chrysophyllo* Gen. Pl. 185.

addita illa sexta parte numeri in parti-

bus Floris; quum autem aliam, in

proxima sectione monstraverim, *Chry-*

sophyllo magis affinem et insuper

Chrysophyllum verum Spec. Plant. f.

Cainito Plum. et *Americanum* omnino

differant fructificatione a *Chrysophyl-*

lo descripto, necessarium duxi ut hoc traderetur Genere distincto.

3. Cum dubio vix careat, quin Plumierus, plantam hanc in omni Americes regione communem e. gr. in Porto Rico, ubi quoque Nispero appellatur: In Cuba S. Havana, S. Domingo, in Vera Cruce novae Hispaniae ubi Sapote audit; nullum proprium genus ex ejus vidi, nisi Achras s. Sapote, cui nostrum adaptandum erit. Character Gen. Pl. 1001. qua fructum omnino convenit, soli loculi quinque Baccae (Pomi), ut minus distinguibiles non apponuntur. Calyx addita quinta parte nec differt magis. Sola corolla polypetala abest, sed forte minus accurate delineata fuit:

Numerus senarius in flore constans est.

Americanis Hispanis *Nispero* dicitur h. e. Mespilus.

62. LORANTHUS: Stelis *Desfing.* Scurula *Brown.*

1. LORANTHUS (*Stelis*) racemis trichotomis, floribus aequalibus.

Planta parasitica.

Caulis frutescens, lignosus, brachiatus, ramis patentibus, basi tubere magno.

Folia saepius opposita, (interdum alterna), ovata vel longa, integerrima, glabra, coriacea, subsessilia. *Pedunculi* plures, axillares, patuli, sursum communiter bifidi, singuli apice crassiores, trigoni, flores tres sessiles gerentes, minimis suffultos bracteis.

Flores luteo-virides.

2. LORANTHUS (occidentalis) racemis oppositis, floribus irregularibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* nullum; nisi margo minimus basin floris cingens.

COR. *Petala* sex, linearia, angustissima, ad medium in tubum erecta, superne patentirevoluta, longitudinaliter concava.

STAM. *Filamenta* sex, linearia, acuta, plana, petalis breviora eorumque basi inserta. *Antherae* lineares, acutae.

PIST. *Germen* brevissimum, sub receptaculo floris. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* globosum, capitatum.

PER. *Bacca* cylindrica, oblonga, unilocularis, monosperma.

SEM. unicum, cylindrico-oblongum.

Habitat CUMANAE vulgaris in arboribus.

Stelis antiqu. Viscum.

DECANDRIA.

188.

MONOGYNIA.

63. TRICHILIA. (*trifoliata*) (Halesia *Loeflingii*.)

Frutex ramis patulis, rectis; cortice scabriusculo, punctato.

Folia alterna, ternata; foliolis obovatis, cuneiformibus; intermedio duplo-triplove longiore, angustiore; lateralibus magis subrotundis; omnibus integerrimis, obtusis, planis, venosis. Pedunculus communis filiformis, supra planus.

Flores ex summitatibus ramulorum, in racemis raris, inaequalibus; subconferti sessiles.

Corolla alba.

Capsula grisea ex fusco et punctis albis, scabriuscula, feminibus baccatis eleganter coccineis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, tubulatum, erectum: ore obsolete quinque-dentato.

COR. *Petala* quinque, exserta, calyce duplo longiora, lineari-lanceolata, erecta.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, linearia, basi connata.

246 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

ta. *Antherae* oblongae, latere interiori Filamentorum insertae.

PIST. *Germen* obovatum. *Stylus* brevis. *Stigma* crassum, tridentatum (Brown).

PER. *Capsula* globosa, sursum tribus sulcis notata, unilocularis, trivalvis: *Valvulis* in medio linea elevatione notatis.

SEM. tria, cohaerentia in globum, triplice Sulco distincta; succulenta, baccata.

Variat interdum flore quadrifido octandro. Genus affine *Meliae*, ut videtur. Filamenta descripta forte potius dicenda *Nectaria*, cujus summitatibus insident *Antherae*.

Cumanensis Ceraso macho h. e. *Cerasus* major.

Habitat CUMANAE in sylvis copiose.

POLYANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

64. **LECYTHIS.** *Ollaria.*

Arbor vasta, Ramis undique magnis inaequa-

-libilibus, hinc inde flexis; cortice ramuloso

-aspero.

Folia ad apices ramorum, alterna, cordato-

-ovata, firma, glabra, subintegerrima, sub-

undulata, fusco-viridia, sessilia.

Flores spicati, terminales, alterni, subnutan-

-tes; pedicellis horizontalibus, subangula-

-tis. *Bractae* ovatae, concavae, mox de-

ciduae.

Corolla alba, *petalis* inferius pallidis.

Neetarium luteum.

Calycis *Perianthium* hexaphyllum: *foliis* op-

-positis, imbricatis, inferioribus subrotun-

-dis, minoribus, interioribus oblongis, con-

-cavis, persistentibus.

Cor. *Petala* sex, patula, inaequalia, calyce

multo majora, horum quatuor superiora

subrotundo, concava, margine oblique re-

flexo; inferiora duo majora, oblonga, con-

cava, patentia.

248 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

Nectarium monophyllum, lingulatum, basi plana perforata pro Germine, marginata; lingula a latere inferiore floris sursum inflexa, lineari, apice crassa, ovata, foras convexa, interius filamentis aggregatis numerosissimis, referta, obtegente genitalia.

STAM. *Filamenta* copiosissima, brevissima, superius crassiora, disco baseos nectarii undique inserta. *Antherae* subrotundae, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* depressum, acuminatum, cinctum receptaculo floris, *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* obtusiusculum; conicum.

PER. Fructus basi subrotundus, lignosus, magnus superius cinctus calycis rudimentis obtusis; ore integro continens fructum molliorem, quem non vidi.

SEM. plura.

Barcinonensibus Olleto.

190.

Licet fructum non accurate teneamus, tamen ob florem vere singularem proprium. I. novum genus esse abunde patet. Vix crediderim Marcgraviam

Gen. Pl. 507. a Plumiero adeo barbare esse descriptam, ut haec nostra ipsa eadem cum illa constituat genus (negatur.)

Nectarium naturaliter inflexum in flore,
R 4 figura

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 249

figura et colore exacte imitatur vitellum ovi, fructusque ficcus lignosus ollam apprime refert concavam: hinc *Decyllum* vocavi a græc. *λευκος* quod et vitellum et ollam significat.

65. GUIDONIA. *Brown. jam 249.* Laëtia
Authoris. (LAETIA apetala.)

Arbor humilis vel *Frutex* magnus; ramis inaequalibus, patulis.

Folia in ramis novellis, terminata saepe supra florem, alterna, sparsa, oblonga, ferrugata, venosa, subrugosa, decidua, erumpentia post vel sub ipsa florescentia, tumque utrinque involuta; petiolis brevibus.

Flores ex axilla dichotomiae laterales, vel ex axillis foliola, vel infra folia ex axillis robustis.

Pedunculus communis petiolis paulo longior, trifidus; ramulis brevissimis; pedicellis propriis, filiformibus, ad articulationem deciduus, coloratus.

Bractæae oppositae, brevissimae, acutae, subaxillares.

Calyx albus.

Baccae luteo-pubescentes.

CAL. Perianthium pentaphyllum; *foliis* oblongis,

250 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

longis, concavis, reflexis, coloratis, marcescentibus.

COR. nulla, nisi calycem dicas ob colorem.

STAM. *Filamenta* plura, centum circ. capillaria, erecta, parentia, calyce paulo minora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, desinens in *Stylum* filiformem, staminibus longiorem. *Stigma* capitatum, depresso.

PER. *Bacca* subglobosa, obsolete tetragona, totidemque lineis exarata, obtusa, unilocularis.

SEM. plura, nidulantia.

Habitat in silvis depressis juxta CUMANAM,

191.

66. SEQUIERIA. *americana.*

Frutex orgyae et sesquiorgyae altitudine, valde ramosus, teres, glaber: petiolis teretibus, supra planiusculis, brevissimis.

Flores in racemis digitalibus, simplices vel basi ramosi, alterni, pedicellati, albi, bracteolis nullis.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum patens: *foliis* oblongis, concavis, coloratis, persistentibus.

COR. nulla, nisi calycem velis.

STAM. *Filamenta* plura viginti, capillaria, undique

di que patentia, calycis longitudine. *Anthe-
rae* oblongae, planiusculae.

PIST. *Germe*n oblongum, compressum, super-
ne membranaceum, latere altero crassiore.

Stylus ad latus crassius *Germinis*, brevissi-
mus. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, ala maxima aucta, la-
tere altero rectiore crassior, basi lateraliter
utrinque notata alulis tribus membranacis;
unilocularis, non dehiscens.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, glabrum.

De *Stylo* et *Stigmate* certissima dicere ne-
queo, unicum enim florem tantum-
modo vidi, fructus vero observavi
plurimos.

Habitat in sylvis depressis umbrosis humilibus
juxta Arb. Draconis.

T R I G Y N I A.

67. PORTULACA foliis lan-
pedunculis unifloris Spec. Plant. 446. 4
Halimum Loesl. SESUVIUM *Portulacastrum*.
Icosandr. Trigyn.

Radix filiformis, perennis.

Caules

192. *Caules* plures, undique diffusi, repentes, teretes, articulati, glabri.

Folia opposita, lanceolata vel lineari-lanceolata, supra planiuscula, infra convexa, succulenta, pedicellis brevissimis vix ullis: axillis nudis nec pilosis.

Flores axillares, solitarii. *Pediculi* flores longitudine.

Calyx foras viridi-glaucus, intus purpurascens.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, quinquepartitum, campanulatum: laciniis ovatis, acutis, crassis, imbricatis, patentibus, intus coloratis, marcescentibus.

Cor nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* plura, septuaginta circ. subulata, calyce breviora, eidem parallela, intra lacinas inserta. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, superius paulo trigonum, in fundo calycis situm. *Syli* tres, capillares, erecti, staminum altitudine. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. *Capsula* ovata, trilocularis: loculis horizontaliter dehiscentibus. *Receptacula* femininum conico-filamentosa.

SEM. subrotunda, planiuscula, margine rostellato acuto notata.

Cuma-

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 253

Cumanensis VIDRO h. e. vitrum, ex cineribus enim ejus, Salsolae et Salicorniae fere equivalentibus, saponem conficiunt.

Habitat juxta CUMANAM, versus mare, copiosissime.

Quantum ex legibus affinitatem Genarum comprehendo, a Portulaca distinctum est Genus.

193 DIDYMIAM.

GYMNOSPERMIA.

68. **BONTIA** *nitida*. (Donatia Loef.)
Arbor mediocris vel frutex, ramis
oppositis, teretibus, glabris.

Folia opposita, lanceolata, crassa, rigida, integerrima, glabra, acuminata, triuncialia, supra viridia, infra glauco-incana, subsessilia.

Flores in spicis oblongis et subrotundis, quadrangulatis, compactis; sessiles, oppositi.

Bracteolae tres ad singulum florem: unica exteriore; duabus lateralibus ovato-acutis, carinatis, brevibus.

Corolla alba.

Fructus viridis, amygdalis major; Cotyledonibus junctis, conduplicatis intra tunicam exteriorem.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, inaequale: *foliis* oblongis, dorsali unico persistente.

COR. monopetala, inaequalis. *Tubus* subrotundus, calycis longitudine. *Limbus* quadripartitus, bilabiatus: *labium sup.* indivisum, obtusum, emarginatum: *lab. inf.* tripartitum: laciniis

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 255

laciniis oblongis; lab. superiore duplo longius.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, setacea; quorum anteriora longiora, dorso corollae adpressa, parallela, apice lateraliter patentia. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-subulatum, desinens in *Stylum* subulatum; longitudine staminum. *Stigmata* duo, acuta, erecta.

PER. nullum.

SEM. unicum, nudum, magnum, ovatum, compressum, apice paulo obliquo, acuto: cotyledonibus junctum conduplicatis.

Hispanis MANGLE negro.

Habitat ad mare.

69. VERBENA. *leppulacea*. (*Burseria* Loeff.)

Radix fibrosa, annua.

Caulis erectus, herbaceus, acute quadrangulus, glaber, intus cavus, 1-3 pedalis: ramis oppositis, erectis.

Folia opposita, ovata, serrato-crenata, venosa, scabriuscula, petiolis glabris, brevibus.

Flores alterni, spicati, subsessiles, terminales, cauli et ramis; spicis longis, spithameo-pedalibus.

Fructus ad unum latus flexi, subnutantes; pedicellis brevibus.

Bractea linearis pedicelli longitudine.

Corolla

256 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

Corolla pallida purpurea.

Calyces fructus viscosi adhaerentes.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, laxum, ore quinquangulato, obtuso: *dentibus* acutis, persistentibus.

COR. tubulata, inaequalis: *Tubus* cylindricus, calycis altitudine. *Limbus* planiusculus, quinquepartitus: *laciniis* ovatis, unica latiore.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor capillaria, quod duo superiora longiora. *Antherae* subrotundae; harum superiores oblongae, duplo majores.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis, brevis: *Stigma*.

PER. nullum. *Fructus* quadrangulus, dentatus, obtusus obtegitur calyce inflato, vesicario.

SEM. duo, nuda, hinc utrinque angulata: angulis compressis, retrorsum subdentato-feratis, inde plana obtusa.

Haec itaque etiam semina nuda gignit.

Calyces inflati bursum minorem quodammodo referunt.

70 DURANTA. *Ellisa*. ANGIOSPERMIA.

(*Hoffmannia* *Loefl.*)

Frutex longitudine circ. duar. orgyiarum, ramosus,

mosus, erectus: ramis superne suboppositis, quadrangulis, alternis, lateralibus magis compressis vel inestribus vel spinosis.

Folia opposita, oblongo-ovata, in petiolum attenuata, serrata, in ramis fructificantibus saepius integerrima.

Spinae oppositae ex alis, patentissimae, subulatae, foliorum mediae longitudinis vel quartae partis; in ramis sterilibus magnae; in fructificantibus vero minimae aut omnino nullae.

Flores in racemis lateralibus, oppositis vel terminalibus, pendulis, plurimis, pedicellis brevibus post florescentiam elongatis, fructibus longitudine.

Bractee lineares, subulatae, angustissimae.

Corolla purpurascens.

Baccae luteo-rubrae.

CAL. Perianthium monophyllum, tubulatum, cylindricum; superne quinquangulare; ore integro quinquedentato: denticulis acutis.

COR. tubulata; Tubus cylindricus: superne paulo latior, parum incurvus, planiusculus, quinquepartitus: laciniis oblongis; subaequalibus.

STAM.

PIST. Germen globosum. Stylus filiformis, rectus, staminibus brevior. Stigma simplex, obtusum, crassiusculum.

VOL. II...

S

PER.

258. PLANTAE AMERICAE.

PER. *Bacca* globosa, calyce superne connivente arcte tecta unilocularis.

SEM. quatuor, subrotunda, ovata, hinc convexa, inde angulata.

Hispanis FRUTA de POLAMITA.

Habitat in silvis depressis circa CUMANAM.

71. KRAMERIA. (*Ixine* *Loefl.*) Tetrandr.
Monog.

Radix fibrosa.

Caules fruticantes, inferne procumbentes, undique sparsi; mox ascendentes, virgati; inferius subdivisi; superius ramulis vagis erectis.

Folia alterna, lanceolata, superiora linearia, acuta, subsessilia.

Flores alterni in racemo terminali; pedunculis axillaribus in medio instructis bracteolis duabus acutis linearibus.

Corolla roseo-purpurea.

196 Nectarium superius apice pallidum, inferius nigro-purpureum.

Planta ipsa fusco-cana est.

CAL. nullus, nisi corollam velis.

COR. tetrapetala, patens, inaequalis: *petalis* oblongis acutis: superiore patientiore, lateralibus ovatis.

Nectarium duplex: *superius* erectum, lineare, tripartitum: *laciniis* linearibus, crassiusculis,

PLANTAE AMERICANAE 259

crassiusculis, apice ovatis, membrana-
ceis supra stamina: *inferius* sub Ger-
mine, diphyllum, *foliis* convexis, li-
neolis elevatis, rugosis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, intra nectarium su-
perius, inclinata, ascendente, subulata;
quorum duo exteriora paulo longiora. *An-*
therae parvae, apice duobus foraminibus
apertae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum. *Stylus* subulatus, ad-
scendens, staminum situ et longitudine.
Stigma acutum.

PER. *Fructus* globosus, undique pilis rigidis,
retrosum asperis echinatus, unilocularis,
non dehiscens, siccus.

SEM. unicum, ovatum, glabrum, durum.
Cumanensibus CARDILLO breve, a fructu
pungente.

D I A D E L P H I A .

P E N T A N D R I A .

72. **M**ONIERIA *trifolia*.

Radix annua, fibrosa.

Caulis pedalis, a medio sursum dichotome divisus, glaber, in summo pubescens.

Folia inferiora opposita; superiora saepe alterna, ternata: foliolis oblongis, integerrimis, pubescentibus; intermedio paulo majore in pedicillum attenuatum. Petiolus communis teres, foliolis paulo brevior.

Flores alterni, in spica divaricata, *pedunculo* e dichotomia ramorum summorum vel axillis foliorum supremorum exeunte, filiformi, erecto, sustentato *spica* bipartita; ramis divaricatis, simplicibus, rectis, fere horizontalibus vel paulo adscendentibus: rachi leviter flexuosa, floribus alternis, sessilibus cum solitario ex divisione spicae, secundis.

Bractee nullae, sed Calycis lacinia superior et lateralis exterior, bracteas mentiuntur.

Corolla omnino alba est.

CAL. *Perianthium* quinquepartitum: *laciniis* inae-

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 261

inaequalibus; superiore lineari, longa, incurva, florem obtegente; laterali exteriori dimidio brevior, lanceolata; reliquis brevibus, obtusis, persistentibus.

COR. tubulata, ringens, brevior calycis lacinia superiore. *Tubus* cylindricus, in medio contractior, curvus. *Limbus* bilabiatus, quinquefidus: *labio sup.* indiviso, ovato, obtuso; *lab. inf.* quadri-fido, recto, laciniis oblongis, obtusis.

Nectarium squama, ovata ad basin germinis, infra filamentum inferius.

STAM. *Filamenta* duo, plana, membranacea, quorum *superius* concavum, apice bifidum; *inferius* planum apice trifidum. *Antherae* in *Filamento sup.* duae connatae; intus hirsutae, includentes stigma; in *Filamento inf.* tres minutissimae, teretes (an steriles?)

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, quinquelobum, quinquangulatum. *Stylus* solitarius, filiformis. *Stigma* capitatum, oblongum, intus planum, orbiculatum, margine acuto.

PER. *Capsulae* quinque ovatae, breves, compressae, uniloculares, futura dimidio bivalves.

SEM. solitaria, ovata, margine interiore rectiore obtusiore, inclusa *Arillo*.

Singularissima est Fructificatio. Fructus
S 3 saepe

saepe tantummodo a Capsula maturef-
cunt.

Spicae fere referunt Penthorum, quae
Planto est diversissima, fructificatio
adhuc magis recedit.

Dubium est utrum Antherae tres infe-
riores sint steriles, nec ne?

MONOGYNIA.

Nota. Ad hanc classem haesitabundus refero Genus quoddam valde singulare, nescius, an potiori jure ad Monadelphiam Pentandriam, an etiam ad Gynandriam pertineat.

73. **A**YENIA. (*Jungia Authoris.*) Gynandr.
Pentandr.

1. AYENIA magna foliis cordatis acuminatis crenatis; germine sessili, nectario concavo.

Facies et magnitudo omnino Sidae Abutilonis
Spec. Pl. 685, 7.

Radix fibrosa, perennis.

Caules erecti, bi-vel tripedales, inferne suffruticosi, teretes, molliter pubescentes: ramulis brevibus, alternis.

Folia alterna, cordata, ferrate crenata, molliter pubescentia. *Petiolus* filiformis, foliol. circ. longitudine *Stipulis* subulatis, minimis.

Flores axillarum pedunculati in panícula ramorum inaequali, *Pedunculus* communis solitarius vel bini ex ala ab utroque latere

264 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

prodeuntes, medium axillae occupante rudimento ramuli, sursum bi-fel trifidi, terminati duobus vel tribus pedicellis: Bracteolae acutae ad singulum pedicellum.

Calyx pentaphyllus, patens, leviter reflexus, lanceolatus, acutus, persistens.

Nectarium calyce minus, sessile, campanulato-patens: ore quinquefido: *laciniis* emarginatis, bifidis, sinibus inter lacinias inflexis; glandula acuta.

Filamenta superius inflexa, dilatata in membranam, transverse oblongam vel reniformem; extus convexa, intra concava. *Antherae* tres faciles visu (vel 3-loculares,) sessiles, suboblongae.

Germen pilosum, sessile, globosum, *Stylus* filiformis, nectario paulo altior. *Stigma* convexum, capitatum quinque lineis.

200 *Capula* convexa, externe pilis copiosis subulatis hispida.

Color floris herbasceus.

Habitat juxta CUMANAM ad viam versus Ipunc.

2. *AYENIA pusilla* foliis ovatis acutis serratis, germine pedicellato, nectario plano stellato.

Radix fibrosa, annua vel perennis.

Caules adscendentes, spithamales s. pedales, subsimplices.

Folia oblongo-ovata, acuta, ferrata, glabra; petiolo

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 265

petiolo foliis paulo minore, incana rubescentia. *Stipulae* fetaceae, erectae.

Flores 3-6, axillares, pedunculis capillaribus 1 vel 2 linearum longitudine, horizontalibus.

Calyx pentaphyllus, patentissimus, plano-reflexus: foliolis planiusculis, intus albis coloratis.

Nectarium germen pedunculatum cingens, quinquangulare, subplanum.

Filamenta quinque, capillaria, calyce triplo longiora, erecta, modice arcuata, apice inflexa, conniventia, amicta Membrana plana, rhomboidali, ovata, marginibus latentibus anterioribus et apice interiore cum Nectarii angulis connatis *Antherae* parvae, connatae unam mentiuntur, membranulae versus apicem adnatae, sessiles.

Germen pedicello (columella filiformi, erecta, staminum altitudine) elevatum.

Stylus brevissimus.

Frustrum non vidi.

Color Calycis interni et filamentorum albus, centro Nectarii lutescens.

Adeoque in partibus haud paucis a superiore differt.

Habitat in depressis silvis juxta paludem, citra Fluvium UNARE.

266 PLANTAE AMERICANAÆ.

3. *AYENIA tomentosa* foliis ovato-subrotundis tomentosis, germine pedicellato, nectario plano.

CAL. *Perianthium* quinquepartitum: *foliis* lanceolatis, acutis, persistentibus.

COR. *Petala* nulla.

201

Nectarium monophyllum, margine quinquefido, campanulatum.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, extra nectarium, e regione sinuum Calycis orta eoque longiora, arcuata, inflexa, apice lato membranaceo nectarii margine adfixa. *Antherae* tres, subrotundae, subtus in membrana latiore filamentis conferta connatae; vel triloculares.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, sessile vel columnella filiformi elevatum. *Stylus* cylindricus, brevis.

Stigma capitatum, quinquangulare.

PER. *Capsula* subrotunda, quinqueloba, quinquelocularis: *loculis* integris, deciduis, latere interiore solum dehiscentibus.

SEM. solitaria, oblonga, ovata, hinc convexa, inde plana.

Capsulae forte potius quinque coalitae dicendae. Genus singulare etordo
Nat. XXXIV. malvacea.

Sectio Secunda.

GENERA DUBIA.

74. **S**PERMACOCE. *Diodioides* *Loeffl.*)

1. SPERMACOCE *spinosa* suffruticosa, foliis oblongis oblique striatis.

Radix perennis.

Caulis suffruticosi, tetragoni, bi-ad quinquepedales, infirmi.

Folia opposita, basi utrinque membrana strigoso-ciliata conjuncta; nervis utrinque oblique decurrentibus, alternis, simplicibus, subtus prominentibus notata, integerrima.

Flores 3-4, axillares, oppositi, sessiles, albi.

2. SPERMACOCE annua, foliis linearibus, caule strigoso.

Radix filiformis, fibrosa, annua.

Caulis spithamalis-semipedalis, tetragonus, rigide pubescens.

Folia opposita, linearia, strigiflora.

Flores axillares, sessiles, solitarii, pallide purpurei.

3. SPERMACOCE *tenuior* annua, foliis lanceolatis glabris, floribus verticillatis.

202

Radix

268 PLANTAE AMERICANAЕ.

Radix fibrosa, annua.

Caulis tetragonus, glaber, bi-vel tripedalis; ramis alternis, superne interdum dichotomis.

Folia lanceolata, utrinque acuta, glabra; venis longitudinalibus, basi juncta membrana.

Flores sessiles, verticillati, purpurascens-albi, minutissimi.

Has tres species congeneres legi, quarum character hic est :

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, laxum, germen coronans: *foliis* linearibus, acutis, brevibus; persistens.

COR. tubulato-campanulata, calyce longior. *Tube* sursum latere intus piloso: ore quadridentato: *dentibus* ovatis, patulis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, corollae mox intra divisuras imposita, capillaria, corolla breviora. *Antherae* lineares.

PIST. *Germen* sub receptaculo calyce coronatum, subrotundum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* globoso-capitatum, linea bifidum.

PER. Cortex seminum coronatus calyce, vel nullum.

SEM. duo, ovata, hinc convexa, inde plana.

75. HOUSTONIA floribus verticillatis
sessilibus.

Radix

- Radix* annua, fibrosa.
- Caulis* erectus, simplex, pedalis, obsolete quadrangulus; glaber: ramis oppositis.
- Folia* opposita, ad flores verticillata, ovato-oblonga in petiolos basi latiusculos connatos ciliatos attenuata, glabra, remota.
- Flores* sessiles, aggregati, verticillati, albi: verticillis aequalibus.
- CAL.** *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum; aequale, apice quadridentatum: *dentibus* acutis; post florescentiam majoribus, patentibus; persistens.
- COR.** monopetala, infundibuliformis; *Tubus* 203 filiformis, angustissimus, calyce duplo longior; limbus campanulatus, obsolete tragonus, quadripartitus: *laciniis* ovato-lanceolatis, acutis, basi erectis, apice parvulis.
- STAM.** *Filamenta* quatuor, limbo corollae ad basin incisurarum inserta eaque breviora.
- Antherae* subrotundae.
- PIST.** *Germen* oblongum, in fundo calycis.
- Stylus* capitatus, simplex.
- PER.** nullum. *Calyx* tubulatus includit seminam.
- SEM.** bina, oblongo-linearum, hinc convexa, inde plana, glabra, calyce, paulo breviora.

270 PLANTAE AMERICANAE

Adeoque facies priorum, sed calyce monophyllo, corolla extra germen non supra, et tubo longo, filiformi differt.

76. CRUZETA (CRUCITA) hispanica.

Radix fibrosa.

Caulis erectus, firmus, quadri-vel quinquepedalis, superne brachiatus; ramis erectis, oppositis.

Folia opposita lanceolata, utrinque acuta, integerrima, fusca.

Flores spicati, in paniculam collecti; ramulis alternis summitate spicatis, floribus imbricatis minimis.

CAL. *Perianthium* triphyllum; *foliolo* anteriore lineari, acuto; lateralibus oppositis, ovatis, concavis, intus lanuginem; corollam distinguentem continentibus, persistentibus.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, calycis facie, ovata, concava; exterioribus duobus integerrimis: interioribus margine piloso, lacero, tenuissimo.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, capillaria, calyce paulo breviora. *Antherae* parvae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, obtusum, compressum. *Stylus* brevissimus, mox bifidus: laciniis patentibus. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER.

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 271

PER. nullum. Corolla connivens decedit cum
semine.

SEM. unicum, nudum.

Calycem saltem esse bracteas floris et Corollam
descriptam Calycem forte quis
dicat; at sedulo idem videmus in
Gomphrena et Celosia, in quibus,
Florum exteriora foliola tria Calycis
nomine indignantur, quamvis spatiolo
ab interioribus remota sint.

204

77. CHRYSOPHYLLUM. Barbasco.
(IAQUINIA *armillaris.*)

Frutex humanae circ. altitudinis, Ramis ere-
ctis, subdichotomis.

Folia verticillata: verticillis paulo inaequali-
bus; lanceolato-cruciformia, sessilia, ener-
via, firma.

Flores in panicula terminali rara laxa; albi.

CAL. Perianthium monophyllum, breve, quin-
quedentatum: denticulis obtusis.

COR. monopetala, subcampanulata. *Tubus*
obovatus, ventricosus. *Limbus* decemfidus:
laciniis alternis interioribus patentissimis,
majoribus, convexis, obtusis; alternis in-
terioribus dimidio minoribus, subrotundis,
erectis.

STAM.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, plana, subulata, tubo corollae inferius adnata, eoque paulo breviora. *Antherae* oblongae, mucinatæ.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, desinens in *Stylam*, staminibus brevioræ. *Stigma* capitatum, nigrum, coronae instar supra quinquecrenulatum.

PER. } Fructum non vidi.

SEM. }

Hispanis Barbasco h. e. Verbascum, ita nominatim ob vim enecandi pisces.

Alium vidi fruticem, præcedente descripto omnino similem, sed statura minore et foliis apice mucrone pungentibus diversum, cujus flores a me nondum observati.

78. SIDEROXYLON. Pacurero. (CHRY-SOPHYLLUM *Cainito* ♂).

Frutex albus, (interdum *Arbor* mediocris) varie ramosus: ramis lateralibus patentissimis, rectis, apice in spinam terminatis vel inermibus.

205

Folia inferiora sæpius alterna, non raro tria vel quatuor fasciculata, superiora præsertim floralia opposita, oblonga, vel cruciformia, obtusa, basi in petiolum brevem

atte.

PLANTAE AMERICANAЕ. 273

attenuata, supra nitida, glaberrima, integerrima.

Flores verticillati, conferti, axillares, breve pedunculati, albi.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, subrotundum: *foliis* subrotundis, obtusis, margine tenuibus; persistens.

COR. monopetala, decempartita, *Tube* laxo, brevissimo, laciniis alternis exterioribus erectis, longioribus, oblongis, lateribus incurvis, alternis interioribus brevioribus, latioribus, ovatis, acutis, conniventibus versus stylum, germen laxe obtegentibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, subulata ad basin laciniarum exter. et ab illis paene involuta, erecta. *Antherae* oblongae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* globosum, parvum, in fundo corollae. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus brevior. *Stigma* simplex.

Fructum non vidi, licet toto anno copiosissime floruerit.

Cumanensibus PACURERO.

A *Rhamno* ergo differt calyce et situ staminum; a *Barbasco* laciniis exterioribus erectis, interioribus conniventibus et corolla multo brevior.

Suspicio cuspides ferratas in *Sideroxylo*

Gen. Pl. 186. esse lacinias interiores
corollae.

97. CONVULVULUS.

Hujus tres varietates, vel si vis species legi,
Pistillo præcipue a Convulvulis distinctas.

1. CONVULVULUS (EVOLVULUS *nummularius*)
foliis subrotundis, caule repente. Spec.
Pl. 157. 18.

Radix fibrosa, annua.

Caules plures, filiformes, undique diffusi, spi-
thamales ad bipedales.

Folia elliptica vel ovata, acuminata, subfessi-
lia, integerrima.

206

Flores solitarii, axillares, pedunculati; pe-
dunculus folio sæpe longior, in medio
duabus bracteis acutis instructus, supra
quos post florescentiam reflectuntur tan-
demque cadunt.

Color floris purpureus.

Capsula sæpe solum disperma vel trisperma
est.

Styli singuli e medio bifidi sunt.

Habitat in CUMANA copiose.

2. CONVULVULUS foliis linearibus acutis, cau-
le procumbente.

Prioris forte varietas est. Differt foliis
longe

longe angustioribus, habitu glabriore
et floribus minutissimis, pallide pur-
pureis. q

3. CONVULVULUS (*Evolvulus linifolius*) fo-
liis oblongis acutis, caule erecto, hirsuto,
floribus subsessilibus,

Radix fibrosa, annua.

Caulis erectus, digitali-spithamatis, hirsutus.

Folia oblonga, acuta, erecta, sessilia, pilosa.

Flores axillares, solitarii, breve pedicellati: pe-
dicello hirsuto, basi ad alas foliorum bra-
ctaeolis setaceis pilosis.

Calyx pilosus.

Corolla obsolete quinquedentata, quinquepli-
cata.

Styli quatuor vel duo, prope basin bifidi.

Capsula tetrasperma.

Character itaque praecedentibus communis
fit.

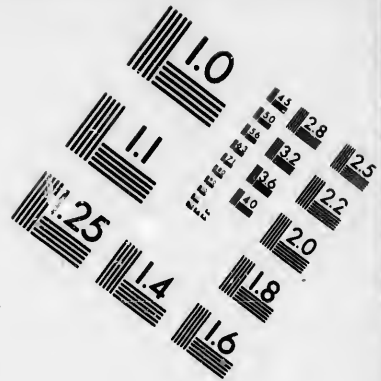
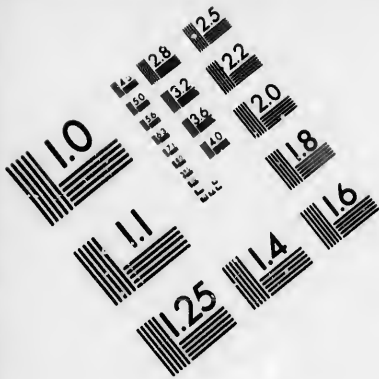
CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum erectum: fo-
liolis oblongis, acutis, concavis; persistens.

COR. monopetala, rotata: *Tubo* cylindrico,
brevis, calycis alicitudine, sursum pa-
am-
pliore; *Limbo* plano, patente, amplo, de-
cem incisuris parvis, emarginatis notato,
obsolete quinqueplicato.

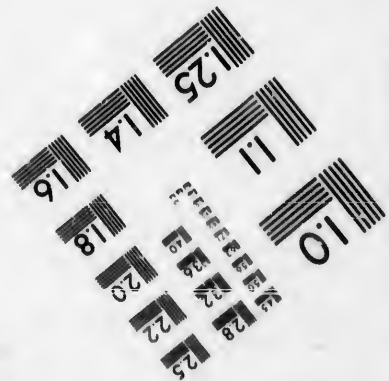
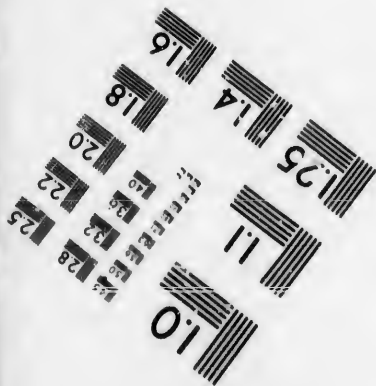
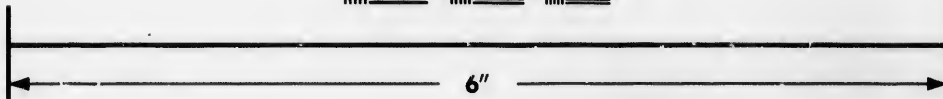
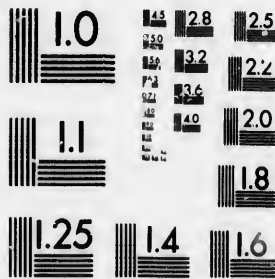
STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, setacea, apici tubi
T 2
imposita,







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276 PLANTAE AMERICANAE

imposita, paulo inaequalia. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, parvum. *Styli* duo, patentes, fetacei, singulus mox bifidus, staminibus longior. *Stigmata* quatuor, obtusa.

207 PER. *Capsula* subrotunda, subovata, quadrilocularis, quadrivalvis.

SEM. solitaria, subrotunda, hinc convexa, inde plana. Convolvuli omnia, stylis et corollae limbo planiore exceptis.

80. BREYNIAE affinis arbor Octandra.
(CAPPARIS *Breynia*).

Arbor mediocris, superne ramosa; ramis teretibus, glabriusculis; novellis vero subangulatis, subcompressis, tomentoso-incanis.

Folia alterna, oblonga, supra glabriuscula, incana, firma, geniculata. *Petioles* tomentosi, teretes longitud. tertiae partis unciarum.

Flores racemosi terminales, albi, *calyce* tomentoso.

CAL. *Perianthium* quadripartitum: laciniis linearibus, corolla paulo brevioribus, basi crassioribus, sinibus obtusissimis; persistentis.

COR. tetrapetala, basi fere connata; subquadrangularis: *foliis* lineari-ovatis, erectis,

PLANTAE AMERICAE 277

filamentis, apice patulis, planis, infus pubescentibus.

STAM. Filamenta octo, subulata, corolla sesquialongiora. Antherae lineares.

PIST. Germen ovatum, striatum, columna filiformi staminibus longiore elevatum. Stylus nullus. Stigma planum, obtusum.

Fructum non vidi. Facie ad Breyniam, Spec.

Pl. 503. accedit, ab illa tamen ceterisque

Ord. nat. XXXI. staminibus octo ad Corollam proportionalibus distinguitur, dum reliquae 15-70 gaudent.

A Breynia praecise calyce simplice, nec duplici, ut et corolla

erecta; petalis linearibus differt.

Hispanis PALO DE VENADO hoc lignum

Cervi.

Habitat juxta PURNEY missionem Pirituen-

81. RIVINIA Octandra.

Frutex duplae vel triplae altitudinis humanae,

inter alias arbores elevatus, lignosus.

Folia alterna, oblonga, biuncialia, acuta, gla-

bra, vix sensibilibus crenata, venosa; petio-

lis semuncialibus.

Flores in racemis digitalibus, lateralibus; pe-

dicellis sparsis, absque bracteis, albi.

T 3 CAL.

278 PLANTAE AMERICANAE

Cal. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum, patentissimum, reflexum: *foliis* oblongis, concavis, coloratis, persistentibus, subinterloribus squama utrinque una minutissima, subulata.

Cor. nulla, nisi calycem velis.

Stam. *Filamenta* octo ad duodecim, capillaria, corollae paulo breviora, erecta. *Antherae* oblongae, compressae, basi bifidae.

Pist. *Germen* oblongum, compressum. *Stylus* vix ultra. *Stigma* crassiusculum, multido lacertum.

Per. *Bacca* oblonga, paulo compressa, calyce reflexo insidens, glabra.

Sem. unicum, oblongum, compressum, glabrum.

A Rivina humili diversa staminum numero. *Bacca* matura nigra est, figura rotundior, rugosior et *Semina* angulosa.

Habitat in depressis pascuis juxta CUMANA.

82. TRIBULUS maximus.

Radix anaia, fibrosa.

Caules diffusi, longi, articulati, ramis alternis procumbentibus.

Folia opposita, pinnata; foliis trijugatis

cum

PLANTAE AMERICANAЕ. 279

cum impari, elliptico-ovatis, sessilibus.

Stipulae lanceolatae, erectae.

Flôres alterni, axillares, erecti.

Fructus deflexi.

Pedunculi folliis paulo breviores.

Corolla alba.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, patenti-erectum; *foliis* oblongis, acutis, concavis, foras pilosis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, subrotunda, obtusissima, sessilia, marginibus incumbentia, hemispherice concava, truncata apparent.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, corolla paulo minorâ; ultima breviora. *Antheras* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* ovato-conicum, decemstriatum, 209 filamentorum altitudine. *Stylus* nullus.

Stigma unicum, obtusum.

PER. *Capsula* ovata, calyce major, terminata stigmate striato persistente, decemlocularis, decaesperma.

SEM. solitaria, hinc convexa, inde acuta, compressa, recta, angulo acuto.

Facies exacte Tribuli est. Tribulus est capsula inermi hinc intermedia inter Fagoniam et Tribulum.

Habitat in pratis ad CUMANA.

83. SPONDIAS. *lutea* Hobo *hispanis*.Chrysobalani varietas? *Spec. Pl.* 513. 1.Hobos *C Bauh. pin.* 417. 5. 446. 6.*Labat voyage part.* 6. c. 8.*Arbor* sat magna, trunco-erecto; superne laxe
ramosa, cortice ramoso, superne in ramis
majoribus tuberculoso, scabro.*Folia* alterna, pinnata cum impari; *foliis*
subovatis s. oblongis, acutis, margine infe-
riore rectiore*Flores* copiosissimi, sessiles in racemis compo-
sitis; ramis patentissimis (ut in *Vite*), *Bra-*
steae nullae.*Corollae* albae.*Drupae* luteae, odore suavi sed graveolente.*CAL.* nullus, nisi margo minimus, obsolete-
sime quinque-dentatus, colore corollae, per-
sistens.*COR.* *Petala* quinque, oblongo lanceolata, se-
cunda, inferne versus pedicellos conniven-
tia, apice introrsum puncto acuto, incur-
vo communiter notata.*Nectarii* squamae decem, obtusae, mini-
mae, singulae intra singula filamenta.*STAM.* *Filamenta* decem, setacea, erecta, pa-
tula, corolla paulo breviora. *Antherae* ob-
longae.

PIST.

Pist. *Germen* receptaculo immersum, oblongum, saepe abortiens, unicum. *Styli* quinque (non raro quatuor), brevissimi, paralleli, conniventes in columnam pentagonam vel tetragonam. *Stigmata* simplicissima.

PER. *Drupa* oblonga, glabra, carnosa, unilocularis. 210

SEM. *Nux* oblonga, durissima, lignosa, extus fibrosa putamine crasso, obsolete quinqueangulari (vel 4-angulari), quinquelocularis (vel 4 locularis) *loculis* teretibus, cylindricis, curvis: *nucis* cylindricis, curvis.

Habitas in CUMANA culta, copiosissime vero silvestris in adscensu montis citra fluvium.

Spondias descr. Gen. Pl. 402. vel *Mombin*

Plum. quoad florem sat bene convenit cum flore *Hobo*; sed fructus ibidem descriptus propior videtur *Cedro* cuius character, supra dedi. An itaque cum *Cedro* nominata *Hobo* et *Chrysobalanum* inter se sat similitudinis habeant, confusio aliqua Auctorum in his describenda orta erit,

Acayam *Marcgray.* et *Acayam* *Labat* (qui *Cedro* idem) eadem origine gaudere easdemque significare arbores, opinor.

Sectio Tertia.

OBSERVATIONES

Genera Plantarum illustrantes.

84. TAMARINDUS. Gen. Pl. 42.

CAL. *Perianthium* --- *foliis* oblongis, concavis, superiore reliquis paulo latiore.

COR. *Petalá* tria, lanceolata, basi complicata, intra basin folioli calycis latioris, omnia ad latus superius patentia, undulata, venosa; intermedio angustiore et breviora.

Nectarii setae duae sub filamentis, breves.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, ex inferiore calycis parte vacua, adscendentia, ad medium connata in unum corpus: laciniis subulatis. *Antherae* oblongae, utrinque acutae, antice planae.

211 PIST. *Germen* lineare, arcuatum. *Stylus* filiformis, incurvus, adscendens, leviter compressus. *Stigma* obtusum, crassiusculum.

SEM, unum, duo, vel tria.

Petala lateralía utrinque ex imo folioli supe-

superioris calycis et petalum intermedium e regione ipsius folioli superioris prodeunt.

Staminum membrana a petalis ad inferiorem Germinis partem extenditur.

85. CISSUS. *Amoenit acad.* 4. p. 889. n. 1039.

Vidi tres species Americanas, amicissime in omnibus partibus floris et fructus consentientes, quasque proximas et vix distinguendas esse autumo, licet Characteri Cissi. l. c. non respondeant. Praeterea

Bacca gaudent monosperma, qua carent Hedera et Vitis, vixque crediderim Dn.

MITCHELIUM, has meas nomine Helicis intellexisse.

En Characterem specierum Americanarum.

CAL. margo brevissimus exstans l. patulus, subinteger, obsoletissime quadridentatus, medium Germinis cingens.

COR. Petala quatuor, oblongo-ovata, minima, convexa, crassiusculis, lateribus incurvis; distincta, erecta.

Nectarium: margo acutus, brevissimus, coronans vel cingens Germen intra stamina, obsolete quadrangulus, quadrifariam (pro staminibus) obsolete

emarg-

emarginatum, intus pilis aliquot raris refertum.

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, subulata, corolla paulo breviora, patula, extus nectario inferta, e regione petalis correspondentia.

Antherae oblongae, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* fundo Nectarii immersum. *Stylus* erectus subulatus, staminum altitudine.

Stigma acutum, simplicissimum.

PER. *Bacca* glòbosa, umbilicata, glabra.

SEM. unicum, ovatum, acuminatum.

Inflorescentia est cymosa.

86. SPIGELIA. *Gen. Pl.* 160.

212

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum: apice quinquedentatum - -

COR. monopetala, tubulata, quinqueplicata, calyce triplo longior. *Tubus* cylindricus, calycis longitudine. *Limbus* campanulatus, plicatus, quinquedentatus: dentibus acutis, ovatis, erectis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, capillaria, ad apicem tubi limbo inferta, limbi mediae longitudinis, apice paulo incurva. *Antherae* lineares, supra basin filamentis affixae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, parvum. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine staminum, a medio sursum

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 285

furfum incrassatus, subulatus. *Stigma* acutum.

PER. *Capsula* didyma vel duae coalitae, subrotundae, uniloculares, univalves.

SEM. nonnulla (8-9), angulata, in orbem imbricata, supra receptaculum seminum nuda, foras convexa, margine acuto, subrotundo, crenulato, intus pro varia compressione seminum angulis 3. 4. 5. notata.

87. CONVULVULUS et IPOMOEA.

Gen. Pl. 157. 158.

Saltem indigitare volui hic haberi plures species *Capsula* quadriloculari, quadrivalvi: Seminibus solitariis, ovati convexis inde angulatis.

Quoad reliqua difficile limites eorum indagantur, quum *Corolla*, *Stigmata* gradu alterutrius censum.

88. CORDIA. *Gen. Pl.* 1002.

Tres Species fructificatione affines, *Corolla* licet et *Calyce* diversas legi, quas, ob *stylum* dichotomum, quadrifidum, et *Drupam* parvam ex genere *Cordiae* esse non dubito, nullam tamen ex plantis Plumieri in *Spec. Pl.* p. 60 et 16 relatis esse autumo. *Distinctam*

etiam ergo Fructificationis harum tradam descriptionem. Forte enim species Plumieri in aliqua fructificationis parte distincta sit.

213 a) *Cantaro* nom. vulg. (*Gerascanthus Brow.* 170.)

CAL. *Perianthium* oblongum, tubulatum vel obverse ovatum, decem striatum; ore tridentato (interdum 4 dentato) *dentibus* obsoletis obtusiusculis, subinaequalibus; persistens etc. secund. Msc. descript.

Drupae uvas imitantur figura externa; maturae fere candidae sunt & pellucidae, margaritarum instar. Proxima videtur. Characteri Cordiae. Gen.

Pl. 1002.

β) *Cariaquilla madre* nom. vulg. & *Lantana*.

CAL. etc. conf. Msc. descr.

γ) *Cariquillo prieto*.

CAL. etc. conf. Msc. descr.

δ)

89. CAPSICUM. Gen. Pl. 195.

STAM. *Antherae* longitudinaliter dehiscentes. Hinc vix connivent *Antherae*.

90. SOLANUM. Gen. Pl. 196.

STAM. *Antherae* apice punctis duobus dehiscentes.

Nota.

PLANTAE AMERICANAE 267.

Nota. In omnibus, quas vidi hujus
Generis speciebus in America, *Linthe-
rae* apice fuere perforatae, non vero
ibidem omnes conniventes nec contin-
gentes.

91. CESTRUM. *Gen. Pl.* 188.

In specie Cestri floribus sessilibus *Spec. Pl.*
191. 2. quae hic Hediondo h. e. foetida
audit, (nescio cur), stamina vidi omnino
sine denticulis introrsum emissis.

Praeter baccam, a Lycio distingui videtur fe-
minibus corollae tubo toti longitudinaliter
affixis.

92. CONOCARPUS. *Gen. Pl.* 193.

Flores omnes in capitulo globofo collecti,
hermaphroditi sunt.

93. CONTORTORUM ordo naturalis XXIX. 214

Philos. Botanica p. 31.

Alit hic Americae tractus plurimas hujus
ordinis plantas, determinatu difficillimas;
quales sunt plantae pentandrae, quae se-
cundam constituunt subdivisionem. Ultra
duodecima

duodecim legi species, in hac Americae parte, sed nullam, qua fructificationem, alteri exacte similem. Has quidem ad praefixa retuli Genera, licet in praesenti, de his quid dicere nequeam, quum dimidia solum pars a me hactenus descripta sit. At vero, haud abs re esse existimaverim, heic loci de natura genitalium paulo praeferrari, cum hic in Pentandris digynis tam mire sint coalita, ut participare videantur cum Monodelphis non minus, quam Gynandris.

Nectarium interius communiter cylindricum vel pentagonum, versus apicem externe Antheras gerens, apice ipso plerumque obtuso, glabro gaudet.

Tubus hujus Nectarii non nisi ex conjunctis filamentis constat, licet non diffitear basin horum a Nectario exteriore ortam esse, ut clarius in *Asclepiade Spec. Pl. 205. g.* gaudente nectario exteriore quoque per *Columellam* elevato, patet.

Apicem vero hujus interioris Nectarii stigma pistilli esse multiplice argumento ad credendum inducor, nam germinum geminorum styli distincti sursum semper substantiae apicis Nectarii inferuntur et praeterea in plurimis hujus ordinis, rimas ulla, ne oculo quidem armato vidi. Hinc necessario sequeretur

queretur foecundationem ex antheris fieri pollinis insperione supra apicem Nectarii, qui stigma est.

In certa tamen Specie, Nectarii hujus apex sursum erigitur et bicornis evadit, in signum pistilli duplicis. Hocce posito, facilis fit combinatio et magis consona convenientia inter Monogynas et Digynas hujus ordinis plantas, nempe quod pistilli basis duplex sursum conjungitur in unitatem, vel inferius per stylos ut in Monogynis, vel superius per stigma ut in Digynis. Ceterum combinatio Stigmatum cum staminibus, clare, ut opinor, patet ex *Ceropegia*, cujus Stigma, simile quid habet cum Stigmate Digynarum, licet Stylus Monogynus.

Haec ex solis plantis Americanis posse concludi, mihi met visum est. An eandem fervent concordiam Species europae, inquirendum linquo autoptis.

● *CEROPEGIA* Gen. Pl. 222.

215

Species binas novas, ad hoc Genus proxime accedentes legi, quae in fructificatione sat differentes et inter se et ad species sunt. Descriptionem sistam utriusque.

*) *CEROPEGIA* floribus erectis fasciculatis subsessilibus, calycibus simplicibus. *Spec. nova.*

VOL. II.

U

CAL.

CAL. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

) CEROPEGIA calycibus involucri proprio auctis. *Spec. nov.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

Nota. Hae ergo plantae conjungunt species monogynas et digynas in ordine hoc naturalissimo. Harum Stigma sat bene explicat Stigmata reliquar. digynarum.

PERIPLUCA *Gen. Pl. 225;*

Hujus generis quatuor, ut opinor, Species novas distinctasque, a plantis *Spec. Pl.* in flore sat diversas, legi, quoad fructificationem distincte describam.

) PERIPLUCA foliis oblongis acuminatis; floribus axillaribus spicatis umbellatis; caulibus glabris implicatis. *Spec. nov.*

CAL. etc. vide Mscr. descr.

β). PERIPLUCA foliis cordatis, caule pubescente, inferius cortice fungoso ramoso; floribus sessilibus. *Spec. nov.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

Nectaria ideo hujus ad Periplocam accedunt, sed

α) PERIPLUCA foliis ellipticis obtusis glabris, floribus spicatis umbellatis. *Spec. nova.*

CAL. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

Nectario

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 291

Nectario magis discedit.

2) PERIPLOCOIDES. *Desc. inter genera dubia.*

Hujus Corolla tubulato-campanulata: nectarium exterius connivens includit Corollam genitalium, qua a reliquis differt.

92. CUSCUTA. *Gen. Pl.*

Praeter Epithymum flore quinquefido observatum in Hispania, duas insuper legi Species Americanas itidem flore quinquefido semper instructas, cum Stylo duplice. Harum altera Species floribus gaudet pedunculatis, fasciculatis. Corolla dentes habet longos, patentes valdeque acutos, qui in aliis speciebus breves sunt & obtusiusculi. Corollae figura in una specie ovata est, in altera specie et Epithymo europaeo, campanulata.

216

95. GOMPHRENA. *Gen. Pl. 233.*

Differentias veras characteristics inter Gomphrenam, Achyranthem et Celosiam vix reperio, adeo ut fere dubius haeream, quo referri debeant tres Species Americanae, commune quid in fructificatione habentes, sed in aliquot partibus et a Characteribus et inter se invicem differentes. Harum

quidem duae ad Gomphrenam relatae in Spec. Pl. 224, 6 et 325, 8. at differunt ratione, in subsequenter demonstranda descriptionibus. Secunda nempe fructificatione conjungit primam et tertiam. Aliam in Generib. dub. proposui.

*) GOMPHRENA foliis carnosiss obtusis, capitulis oblongis terminalibus. Spec. Pl. 224, 6.

CAL. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

β) GOMPHRENA caule repente, foliis lanceolatis ovatisque, capitulis ovatis axillaribus sessilibus. Spec. Pl. 225, 8.

CAL. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

γ) CELOSIA etc.

CAL. confr. Mscr. descr.

In Hispania legi harum specierum alteram, caule diffuso, foliis ovatis planis, capitulis lateralibus, sessilibus (an *Achyranthes caule repente* Spec. Pl. 205, 4?) Hujus stamina eodem modo sita sunt ac in specie (*)

BROMELIA. Gen. Pl. 312.

96

In duabus a me examinatis speciebus, nullum vidi nectarium, nec Corolla proprie tripetala dici potest, quum ad basin cohaereat, et in altera specie, Corolla nonnisi ad medium divisa.

Character, secundum mea observata, hic est.

CAL.

97

98.

CAL. *Perianthium* triphyllum, trigonum, Germini incidens: *foliis* oblongis, erectis.

COR. tubulata, tripartita, obsolete trigona: *laciniis* linearibus, erectis, apice patulis, calyce longioribus. 217

STAM, *Filamenta* sex, subulata, corollae versus inferiora adnata eaque breviora, quorum alterna conjungunt lacinias corollae. *Antherae* lineares, acutae.

PIST. *Germen* etc. ut in Gen. Pl.

OBS. Stamina alterna ipsas lacinias corollae combinant, adeo ut perfecte monopetala sit.

Calyx in certa specie deciduus vel cum flore evanescit.

97. RHEXIA. Gen. Pl. 375.

Ex specie Americana, *Rhexia calycibus* foliisque hispidis, herbacea, quae Osbeckiam (cujus specimen ad me misit Osbeckius in Hispania) facie et fere fructificatione quodammodo refert, concludere licet, maximam haec duo genera intercedere affinitatem. Meae speciei stamina non fuere declinata, sed erecta, filamentis ante florescentiam introrsum conduplicatis.

98. PAULLINIA. Gen. Pl. 393.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, inaequale:
U 3 *folioj*

294. PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

foliis concavis, oblongis, coloratis; exterioribus oppositis lateralibus subrotundis, parvis; dorsali oblongo, majoribus anterioribus similibus dorsali; persistens

COR. *Petala* quatuor, obverse ovata, oblonga, calyce longiora, e sinibus calycis dorsalium.

Nectarium tetraphyllum: *foliis* apice crassiusculis, bifidis, petalorum ungui insertis, latere versus foliolum dorsale calycis omnibus connatis, calycis longitudine.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, subulata, approximata, quorum tria superiora breviora a nectario obteguntur; inferiora quinque ad sinum corollae inferiorem nuda, longiora. *Antherae* parvae, oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, obtusum. *Styli* etc. ut in Gen. Pl. l. c. adeoque solo fere calyce pentaphyllo et nectario foliolis omnibus connatis (quae nota an omnibus communis speciebus, nescio) realiter differt a *Cardiospermo*.

215 *Capsula* magis carnosa, in aliis fere membranacea, vacua ut in *Cardiospermo* est, sed semper angustior.

99. CARDIOSPERMUM. Gen. Pl. 394.

Circa hanc plantam pauca observavi, quae
charact.

PLANTAE AMERICANAЕ 295

charact. Gen. l. c. non attingit, necessaria ta-
men ad exactius distinguendum hoc genus a
proxima Paulinia.

COR. Petala inferiora remotiuscula.

Neblarium - - - foliis basi petalorum
innatis, superioribus duobus subova-
tis, apice conniventibus connatis, ex
apice introrsum et deorsum demitten-
tibus lacinias lineares obtusas, latere
connatas, obtegentes glandulas duas
subrotundas, innatas basi interiori flo-
ris, majusculas; inferioribus duobus
obverse ovatis, simplicibus, remotius-
culis, solutis.

STAM. tria, superiora, quinque inferiora, etc.

100. BAUHINIA. Gen. Pl. 406.

Vereor ut omnes species exacte in fructifica-
tione conveniant. Calycem nullum infe-
rius dehiscentem vidi, nec adeo sterilia. In-
terim in specie una (Spec. Pl. 374.) Co-
rolla pentapetala fuit, tubulata et erecta;
in altera (aculeata) Corolla pentapetala,
patenti-plana; ambae vero petalis planis
nec undulatis.

BAUHINIA scandens caule cirrhifero Spec. Pl.
374. 1.

296 PLANTAE AMERICANAE

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, ovatum, laxum, striatum, apice summo contractiore, quinquedentato; subbilabiatum: dentibus setaceis, sinibus obtusis: duobus superioribus a tribus inferioribus sinu utrinque profundiore, acuto, distinctis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, erecta, apicibus lineari, teretibus, pubescentibus: *Laminibus* obovatis cum acumine, calyce duplo triplove longioribus: horum quatuor inferiora fere in eodem plano posita, aequalia; quintum superius paulo brevius, lamina angustiore, ungue vero latiore gaudet.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, soluta, subulata, calyce breviora; horum quinque exteriora in eadem serie cum petalis inserta; interiora quinque alterna. *Antherae* subrotundae.

219

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, pubescens: *Stylus* subulatus, crassiusculus. *Stigma* obtusum, subcapitatum.

β BAUHINIA aculeata. *Speci. P.* 374. 2.

CAL. - - -

PER. *Legumen* oblongum, compressum, planum.

SEM. subrotunda, compressa.

101. PARKINSONIA. *Gen. Pl.* 407.

Præter

PLANTAE AMERICANAЕ. 297

Praeter vulgarem speciem in Hortis Europae non infrequentem, alteram, ni fallor, hic observavi floribus ejusdem gaudentem, sed facie, foliis etc. valde dissimilem, cujus tamen exactam, non possideo descriptionem; primis namque accessus mei diebus in hanc terram, floruit, copiaque plantarum visendarum obrutus, omnia perfecte notare haud valui.

101.) *PARRINSONIA* foliis pinnatis pallidis planis.

102.) *PARKINSONIA* foliis conjugatis incanis.

PER. *Legumina* linearis, lanceolatum, planum, membranaceum, medio oblongum, protuberans.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, utriusque obtusum.

102. POINCIANA. *Gen. Pl.* 409.

CAL. deciduus, coloratus.

COR. Petala quatuor, subrotunda, fere aequalia, patentia, divaricata; *Unguibus* linearibus, superne latioribus; quintum superius (non infimum, quia foliolo infimo Calycis oppositum) erectius (non patens), longitudinaliter convolutum; *Lamina* mucronata.

PIST. - - - *Stigma* obtusum simplex.

103. GUA-

103. GUAJACUM. *Gen. Pl.* 410.

Species duas legi fructu inter se diversas et
 Drupa diversissima. Character secundum
 plantas a me visas, est sequens.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, patens; fo-
 liolis ovatis, duobus exterioribus paulo mi-
 noribus, deciduis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, ovata vel subrotunda,
 obtusa, patentia; *Unguibus* linearibus,

220 STAM. *Filamenta* decem, subulata, receptacu-
 lo inserta, parallela. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* superne latius, (sessile), angu-
 latum, obtusum, acuminatum. *Stylus* bre-
 vis. *Stigma* simplex, acutum.

PER. Fructus angulatus, angulo singulo uni-
 loculari, compresso.

SEM. solitaria, oblonga, dura.

Differunt inter se hae duae species in Ca-
 lyce: foliis tribus interioribus subro-
 tundis et ovatis; in Corolla: *Ungui-
 bus* longioribus et brevioribus. *Lamina*
 subrotunda, magna vel obverse ovata:
Staminibus inaequalibus et aequalibus
 pubescentibus et glabris: *Germine*
 pentagono et trigono; *Fructu* penta-
 gono et quinquelabiato alis membra-
 naceis

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 299

naceis et trigono triloculari. Plura in spec. nov. § 1.

104. MELASTOMA. *Gen. Pl.*

STAM. Squamulae decem, minimae, sub filamentis calyci adnatae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, calyce obvolutum (non sub receptaculo floris). *Stylus* filiformis, rectus. *Stigma* obtusum.

PER. *Bacca* - - - coronata margine cylindraceo, (in specie quadam Americana) quinque-dentato.

105. MALPIGHIA. *Gen. Pl.*

In *Malpighia glabra* *Spec. Pl.* 425. 1. in calyce sub quinto foliolo f. inferiore glandulae saepius defunt, ut in *Bannisteria*.

106. CRATAEVA. *Gen. Pl.*

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, semiquadrifidum, persistens, basi planum, crassum: *Laciniis* linearibus, obtusis, crassis, quarum infima paulo longior; superior minor, laterales adhuc minores, sinibus obtusis.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, calycis divisuris inserta, oblonga, ad idem latus sursum flexa, patentissima; horum duo inferiora dimidio breviora; *Unguibus* filiformibus.

STAM.

STAM. *Filamenta* plura quam viginti Reliquis affinibus in Polyandria adjungenda videtur.

107. PORTULACA. *Gen. Pl. et ANACAMPSEROS. Gen. Pl.*

Ex *Specieb. Pl. p. 445.* videre licet, nuper conjuncta esse haec duo Genera affinia. Antea in novis Gen. demonstravi ut opinor, Portulacastrum *Spec. Pl. 446. 4.* (ni fallor) esse proprium Genus et a Portulaca et ab Anacampsero te sat distinctum. Hujus loci est, in medium proferre observata circa Genera haec antiqua, quum hac in terra tres novas species Portulacae et itidem tres vel quatuor Anacampserotidis viderim. Dn. SAUVAGES ex Portulacae alia specie, novum condidit Genus, *Trianthema* dictum, quod, ex synonymis in *Spec. Pl. allais*, suspicor tertiam esse speciem novam mearum Portulacarum, quae hic copiose crescit. Verum nescius characteris Sauvagesii, memet ipsum explicare nequeo. Nec flores axillares, nec stamina quinque, nec stylus duplex meae sunt speciei, sed synonyma ex asse ei convenire videntur. Perfecta descriptio adest in *Spec. nov. §. - -* Hic differentes fructificationes tradam.

A) Por-

A) *PORTULACAE* propriae.

α) *PORTULACA* foliis subrotundis petiolatis, floribus axillaribus solitariis.

An *Portulaca curassavica* procumbens; flore muscoso; capsula bifurca. *Tournef. inst.* 236. *Herm. par.* 203. et 213. *vel* *Trianthema*.

CAL. confr. Mscr. descr.

β) *PORTULACA* foliis lanceolatis planis, axillis pilosis; floribus sessilibus terminalibus solitariis.

CAL. Mscr. descr.

γ) *PORTULACA* foliis lanceolatis oblongis terminalibus ternis; floribus sessilibus.

CAL. et confr. Mscr. descr.

B) *ANACAMPSEROS*.

α) *Anacampseros* foliis oblongis planis, racemo bifido.

β) *ANACAMPSEROS* confr. Mscr. descr.

Hae carent lana ex axillis, a *Portulacis* in florescentia pedunculata differunt.

108. *MUNTINGIA*. *Gen. Pl.*

222

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, patens: foliis lanceolatis, acuminatis, persistentibus.

COR. *Petala* quinque, obovata, longitudine Calycis, etc.

STAM.

302 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

STAM. *Filamenta* (brevissima), corolla breviora etc.

109. CLUSIA. *Gen. Pl.* 502.

In itinere ad missiones Pirituenses copiam Arborum harum altissimarum scandentium, vidi, cum copia florum deciduorum ubique in via ad montem umbrosissimum juxta Popul. vulgo Tucugo; at ex altero harum individuo caeso, ut ex ramis cacuminis flores recentes decerperem, differentiam non minimam in partibus deprehendi Fructificationis inter Flores antea casu lectas in via et hos recentes, praesertim in genitalibus, uterque tamen in Calyce et Corolla amicissime conveniebat.

CAL. utriusque *Perianthium* hexaphyllum, patens: *foliis* oppositis, imbricatis, interioribus per paria opposita longioribus, concavis, patentibus, persistentibus.

COR. utriusque *Petala* quinque, patentissima, calyce majora, basi crassiora, oblonga, in medio leviter contracta, apice subrotunda, integra.

* Individuum floribus recentibus, nullum habuit

Necta-

PLANTAE AMERICANAЕ 303.

Nectarium nisi congeries *Staminum*, ita vocari debet.

STAM. *Filamenta* nulla. *Antherae* viginti octo ad triginta, sessiles, contiguæ, angulatæ, in acervum quinquangularem supra planum congestæ, vix a se invicem distinguibiles, in singulo margine elevato, obtuso Succo glutinosissimo prægnantes; in medio impressio absque glutine, non fariniferæ, quantum vidi.

Hinc forte *nectarium* potius exit, sed tum *stamina* deficiunt.

Germen ut in *Gen. Pl.* ab hoc acervo includebatur.

* *Flores* in via inventi, habuerunt

STAM. *Filamenta* plurima, subulata, patula, basi connata in membranam.

Germen et acervum *Nectarii* non vidi.

Fructus tamen copiosi, quales in *Gen. Pl.* describentur. An erit floribus masculinis et femininis distinctis fortassis alia occasione certiora dicere valeo.

Calyx similis *Lecyathi nov. gen.*

110. MENZELIA. *Gen. Pl.*

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum etc.

STAM. plurima, capillaria, exteriora sursum plana,

304 PLANTAE AMERICANAÆ.

plana, membranacea, obtusa. *Antherae*
parvae, subrotundae.

III. MIMOSA. *Gen. Pl.*

Hujus viginti species florula mea ad hunc diem
numerat, magis autem diversum Genus in
fructificatione fateor me vidisse nullum;
nempe praeter corollam, stamina, legumi-
na et semina, differunt in numero, cohae-
sione, situ, figura, proportione.

Quinque differentes vidi Fructificationes mo-
dos, nempe.

1) *Perianthium* monophyllum, quinquedenta-
tum.

COR. monopetala, quinquefida, calyce altior,
lateribus internis calycis inferius adhaerens.

STAM. *Filamenta* numerosa, quadraginta ad
quingenta, longissima, capillaria, infe-
rius saepe ad medium connata in tubum,
ut in Monadelphis.

Legumen teretiufculum.

Hujus familiae sunt *Mimosa Inga* Spec. Pl.
516. 2. *bigemina* 5. *Unguis Cati* 6. et *Catal.*
Mscr. 221. 225. 229.

Semina in his duobus ultimis sunt calyptra f.
arillo proprio a cortice vel carne leguminis
distincta, pilosa, spongiosa involuta, qui-
bus

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 305

bus hae species foliis bigeminis ab altera Inga differunt.

β) *Perianthium* monophyllum, quinque-dentatum.

COR. pentapetala; petalis vix basi cohaerentibus, calyce longioribus.

STAM. decem vel quinque, corolla sesquilon-giora, setacea.

Legumina plana, linearia, bivalvia.

Hujus familiae sunt *Mimosa cinerea* et affines.

γ) *Perianthium* monophyllum, bi-vel quinque-dentatum.

COR. monopetala, quinque-dentata.

Filamenta plurima (quadraginta), libera, corolla duplo longiora, recta.

Legumina planiuscula, linearia.

Hujus familiae sunt *Mimosa Farnesiana* et affines.

δ) *Perianthium* tri-vel quadridentatum.

COR. nulla.

STAM. octo vel quatuor, filiformia, recta; quatuor longiora.

Legumina articulatim discedentia, margine - -

ε) *Perianthium* monophyllum, quinquefidum.

COR. pentapetala, subpapilionacea, petalis inferioribus longioribus; saepe reflexa, dorso compressa.

STAM. decem, decumbentia, corolla longiora.

Legumen compressum, utrinque ad alterutrum
latus incurvum, contractum.

224 112. CORCHORUS. *Gen. Pl.*

Duas legi Species capsula triloculari, quibus
COR. sub vigore florescentiae patens.

PIST. . . Stigma simplex, obtusum.

PER. *Capsula* linearis, trivalvis, trilocularis.

Duae species distinguuntur capsula tereti,
subtriangulari, et capsula triangulari,
angulis bimembranaceis (TRIUMFETTA
Brov. 232. t. 25. f. 1.)

113. ANNONA. *Gen. Pl.*

In specie Annonae glabrae. *Spec. Pl. 534.*
quam solum hucusque ex hoc Genere flo-
rentem inveni, observati.

CAL. *Perianthium* triphyllum, minimum: *folio-*
lis triangulatis, acuminatis.

COR. *Petala* sex; tria exteriora magna, erecta,
linearia, dorso carinata, intus plana.

PER. *Baccae* . . . cortice glabro, obsolete
reticulato.

114. CRANIOLARIA. *Gen. Pl.*

In specie prima *Spec. Pl. 618. 1.* videtur spa-
tha calycis potius esse *Perianthium* et setae
sub-

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 307

subjectae (ex mea autopsia solum duae) bracteolae calycinae, quales in aliis plantis saepe deprehenduntur.

CAL. conf. Mscr. descr.

115. BIGNONIA. Gen. lpa

225

Ex quinque vel sex speciebus a me in America visis, unicam tantummodo describam, cum illa a reliquis flore fructuque consimilibus valde differat. Est haec *Bignonia paniculata*

Sp. Pl. 623. 5.

CAL. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

116. CRESCENTIA. Gen. Pl.

COR. *Tubus* laxus, gibbus, curvus, infra plicam transversali obtusa; procumbens: laciniis acutis: superioribus longioribus, revolutis, inciso-laciniatis

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, filiformia, tubi corollae longitudine, parallela (non patentia), sub dorso corollae. *Antherae* incumbentes, bipartitae, utrinque acutae.

PIST. *Germen* sessile (non petiolatum sed cinctum margine glanduloso, obtuso, cui corolla insidet, quae fructu excrecente baccam levissime pedicellatam efficit, quum non excrecit cum Germine; sed hoc vix manifestum est), oblongum. *Stylus* filifor-

mis, staminibus situ et longitudine aequalis.

Stigma foliaceum, erectum, ovatum, bipartitum : laciniis planis, parallelis.

Bacca . . . maxima, cortice duro, pulpa succosa spongiosa.

SEM. subovata etc.

604

117. BARLERIA. *Gen. Pl.*

Hujus generis species nova mihi visa fuit
Planta annua subprocumbens, brachiata ;
spicis ovatis, tetragonis : bracteis integris.
Fructificatio hujus ita se habet.

CAL. *Perianthium* etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

118. SIDA. *Gen. Pl.*

Ad hoc genus relata *Sida capitata* *Spec. Pl.*
685. 10. capitulis septemfloris, quae hic
loci (si eadem sit et ni fallat memoria,
Planta Hort. Vpsaliensis, descripta in Actis
Vpf.) saepius triflora et involucrata est.
Duas insuper species novas, *unam* foliis
palmatis, rugosis, villosis ; *alteram* foliis li-
neari lanceolatis, rugosis, villosis inveni,
Involucro triphyllo, trigono donatas. Sic
tres species involucratae sunt ; an ideo haec
plantae, inter Malvas et Sidas intermediae
proprium constituere possunt Genus ?

119. THEO;

119. THEOBROMA. *Gen. Pl.* 374.

262

120. MILLERIA. *Gen. Pl.* 814.

121. EPIDENDRUM. *Gen. Pl.*

Quinque Orchideas parasiticas in hac parte
 Americae legere mihi licuit, quae, ut opinor,
 omnes ad Epidendrum referendae sunt.
 Ex his tamen tres solum florentes vidi,
 omnes diversas, Corolla et nectario in spe-
 cie quadam erectis, foliosis, nectario cornu-
 to; reliquae ex acaulibus eo carent. Diffe-
 runt inter se in figura Nectarii. Attamen
 magis singulare mihi visum fuit *Epidendrum*
nodosum Spec. Pl. 953. 7. flore albo unica
 tantum gaudere Anthera, nec duabus uti
 reliquae species orchideae. An hoc in
 pluribus obtineat Epidendris, adhuc dum
 nescio.

122. HEICTERES. *Gen. Pl.* 439.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, oblongo-cy-
 lindricum, tubulatum, quinquedentatum:
dentibus acutis, linearibus. . . . deciduum,
 femunciale.

COR. Petala quinque, calyce longiora: *un-*
guibus longis, linearibus, angustis, paulo
 supra basin notatis dentibus lateralibus,
 X 3 oppositis,

oppositis, utrinque solitariis, patentibus, ad se invicem fere connatis.

STAM. . . . *Antherae* lineares, curvae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* columella filiformi, longissima elevatum oblongum. *Styli* quinque, longi, contorti, filiformes. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. *Capsulae* quinque, spiraliter lineares, uniloculares, univalves, introrsum dehiscentes, apice patulo emittunt semina.

Nescio an duae, quas vidi, sint species vel varietates: Corollae etenim color elegantissime rubens; planta viridis. fructu brevior differebat superficialiter a Corolla subcinerea, planta incana, fructu longiore,

123. CROTON. *Gen. Pl.*

Character Generis in *Gen, Pl. l. c.* universalis est. In hac Americae parte sex collegi species Crotonis, quarum fructificationes inter se licet diversae, (excepto apice in staminibus in quibusdam) concordant cum *Gen. Pl.* Species hae a me vivae, in duas phaenanges commode dispesci possunt, a staminibus, quae in aliis fere libera sunt, in aliis in Filamentum unum connata.

A) Staminibus fere liberis; differunt dupliciter corolla et stylis.

α) Masc.

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 311

α) Masc. CAL. pentaphyllus, patens, planus :
foliis teneris, lanceolatis, coloratis.

COR. nulla. *Nectarium* nullum.

STAM. plura, libera, undique patentia, calycis
 longitudine.

Fem. CAL. pentaphyllus, erectus.

COR. nulla.

PIST. *Styli* tres : singulis apicibus dichotome
 sexfidis, patentes.

β) Masc. CAL. ut in α)

COR. *Petala* quinque, plana, colorata, uti ca-
 lyx. *Nectarium* nullum.

STAM. ut in α).

Fem. CAL. ad basin fere quinquepartitus.

COR. nulla. *Nectarium*. . . .

PIST. *Styli* tres, patuli: apicibus bifidis.

B) CROTON staminibus connatis in filamen-
 tum unicum.

γ) Masc. CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum,
 erectum.

COR. *Petala* quinque. *Nectarii* Glandulae quin-
 que circa basin Filamenti.

STAM. *Filamenta* connata in unum.

Fem. CAL. pentaphyllus, patens, major.

COR. *Petala* quinque, calyce minora. *Necta-*
rium. . . .

PIST. *Stylis* ad basin fere trifidis: *laciniis* bifidis.

Europaeum *Tournefol* ab hoc differt.

Mas calyce quinquepartito.

Fem.

312 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

Fem. calyce enneaphyllo, laxo; Corolla
nulla.

Stylis tribus bifidis.

124. JATROPHA. Gen. Pl.

Nec minus in fructificatione varium est hoc

Genus. *Jatropha gossypifolia* Spec. Pl. 1006:

1. optime ibidem descripta, eadem dum

Jatropha Curcas 1006: 3. gaudet fructifica-

tione, floribus nempe instructis calyce, co-

rolla, staminibus connatis, Nectarii glandu-

lis quinque, Stylisque tribus, apice bifidis.

Contra vero *Jatropha Manihot* 1007; 5. ca-

lyce caret; corolla angulata. Styli. . .

Jatropha urens itidem calyce caret, sed corolla
hypocrateriformis.

125. HURA. Gen. Pl. 10 Syst. Nat. 6. p. 135.

Licet ex Syst. Nat. 1. c. character Gen. Pl.

emendatus sit, ex autoptica tamen observa-

tione novus hic sistitur.

CAL. Perianth. etc. conf. Mscr. descr.

126. MORUS. Gen. Pl.

Flores masculi et feminei in Dioecia, floribus

femineis in globum aggregatis.

CAL. squamae capituli quatuor vel quinque et

conf. Mscr. Desc. stylo unico longo differt a

reliquis,

reniquis, nec calyx abit in fructum.

Folia ovato-oblonga sunt, glabra nec hirsuta; alis spina obliqua laterali.

127. VISCUM. Gen. Pl.

In speciebus duabus americanis, hoc genus a planta Europae differre deprehendi: harum una flores gerit ut illa in Dioecia, baccis oblongis: altera vero absolute Monoica est, baccis brevioribus. Alias, ambae habent in Flore masc. CAL. *Perianthium* tridentatum; dentibus acutis, crassiusculis, conniventibus, brevissimis,

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* vix ulla vel brevissima, *Antherae* tres, sessiles, subrotundae.

Fem. CAL. simillimus Masc.

COR. nulla.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-ovatum, teres, sub calyce terminali, magnum ratione illius. *Stylus* nullus. *Stigma* obtusum.

Bacca subconica.

SEM. ovale, compressum, obtusum, venis longitudinalibus pulchre pictum, involutum pulpa tenuissima, glutinosa.

PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

Lectae 1754 mense Decembri etc. in itinere
Cumana inter Orinoco fluvium Barcellonam
Mission de Piritu.

MONANDRIA.	Petiveria	24.	
Canna	208.	HEPTANDRIA.	
DIANDRIA.	<i>Obscura</i>	44.	
Justicia	67. 81. 101. 111.	OCTANDRIA.	
	112. 131.	Gaura	206.
Utricularia	197.	Grisea	104.
Piper	65. 66. 89.	Sapindus	148.
TRIANDRIA.	Paullinia	61.	
Valeriana	64.	Polygonum	15, 37, 130.
Tamarindus	22.	DECANDRIA.	
Commelina	56.	Bauhinia	46, 47, 143, 189.
Gramen	204.	Cassia	1, 27, 35, 39,
Aristida	152.		116.
Arundo	198.	Jussiaea	30, 31, 205.
Triplaris	119.	Samyda	136.
<i>Obscura</i>	36.	Spondias	177.
TETRANDRIA.	Malpighia	89, 139.	
Spermacoce	33, 34, 42.	Banisteria	108, 110.
Rivina	13.	DODECANDRIA.	
Mollugo.	10.	<i>Hermestas</i>	182.
PENTANDRIA.	Triumfetta	58.	
Convolvus	12, 16, 38,	ICOSANDRIA.	
	122, 153.	Cactus.	40.
Ipomoea	53.	Psidium	140.
Solanum	21, 84.	POLYANDRIA.	
Chrysophyll.	178, 179.	Bixa	191.
<i>Edechi</i>	133, 155.	Curatella	135.
<i>Frutex</i>	128.	DIDYNAMIA.	
Achyranthes	23.	Bignonia	7, 126, 137, 165,
Celofia	8, 9, 20.		186.
Hydrocotyle	194.	Lantana	2.
Eryngium	54.	Barleria	19.
HEXANDRIA.	<i>Critta</i>	80.	
Bromelia	188, 206.	<i>Obscurae</i>	124, 202.
Amaryllis	185.	TETRADYNAMIA.	
Ajray	4.	<i>Arborescens</i>	107.
		MONA-	

M O
Walt
Melo
Bom
Sida

Malv
Hibis
DIA
Frute
Eryth
Piscip
Draco
Crota
Phafe
Dolic
Clitor
Indig
Aesch
Hedyt
S Y N
Agera
Eupat
Stacpe
Obscur
Coreo
Melam
Miller
Viola
G Y N
Epider

Passifl
Ayeria

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 315

MONADELPHIA.

Waltheria 161.
 Melochia 32, 18, 120, 207.
 Bombax 180.
 Sida 17, 18, 28, 29, 73, 74,
 75, 77, 86, 87, 93,
 96, 125, 166.

Malva 121.
 Hibiscus 156.

DIADELPHIA.

Frutex 139, 187.
 Erythrina 183.
 Piscipula 171.
 Draco 147, 168.
 Crotalaria 141.
 Phaseolus 41, 61, 164.
 Dolichos 71.
 Clitoria 72, 97, 117, 129.
 Indigofera 94.
 Aeschynomene 192.
 Hedyfarum 78, 88.

SYNGENESIA.

Ageratum 55, 88.
 Eupatorium 11, 26.
 Stachelinoides 103, 175, 201.
 Obscura 144.
 Coreopsis 82.
 Melampod. 151.
 Milleria 63, 92.
 Viola 209.

GYNANDRIA.

Epidendrum 6, 14, 45, 51, 52,
 76, 113, 132,
 145, 174, 181.

Passiflora 105.
 Ayeria 127.

Pistia 196.

Arum 5.

MONOECIA.

Ambrosia 199.
 Tragia 43.
 Croton 50, 158.
 Cucurbitacea 62.

Cucumis 159.

Sicyos 59.

DIOECIA.

Cecropia 167.
 Cissampelos 79, 150.
 Rajania 149.
 Dioscorea 167.
 Smilax 160, 169.

POLYGAMIA.

Muf 170.
 Apluda 100.
 Pisonia 48, 60.
 Mimosa 146, 190.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

Adiantum 101.
 Hemionitis 92.
 Marfilea 195.
 Mucor 95.

APPENDIX.

Palmae 114, 115.
 Muco 57.
 Derredamo 109.
 Paramini 142.
 Ipotaraga 154.
 Palo de chochin 157.
 Mastranzo 163.
 Alia 90, 91, 134, 138,
 184, 193.

- 123 SPECIES PLANTARUM observatæ in itinere a CUMANA die 17 Decembr. 1754, ad fluvium Orinoco, per Barcellonaam et Las Missiones de Piritu.
-

DECEMBRIS.

- XVII. 1. CASSIA alba foliis bipinnatis.
 2. LANTANA, floribus sessilibus subaggregatis, foliis ellipticis crenatis obtusis. *Organos* vulgo.
 3. KRAMERIA,
 4. AGAVE.
- XVIII. 5. ARUM *frutescens* which had both flowers and fruit, and whose leaves stood always erect, after sunsetting.
 I arrived at *New-Barcellona*
- XX. Near *Miguel Roxa's* country-house the following plants were found.
6. EPIDENDRUM acule, foliis subulatis, canaliculatis, flore luteo, corolla rubroguttata.
 7. BIGNONIA foliis pinnatis.
 8. CELOSIA spicis interruptis conglomeratis lateralibus.
 9. Alia vocata CCRAZON, flore apetalò quadridentato triandro monogyno.
 10. MOL-

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 317

10. MOLLUGINIS affinis, floribus paniculatis, femine unico absque flore.

11. EUPATORIUM.

12. CONVULVULUS floribus axillaribus solitariis, foliis alternis oblongis, obtusis.

15. RIVINIA florens.

14. EPIDENDRUM foliis lanceolatis planis, flore solitario.

XXI. 15. POLYGONUM foliis subrotundis.

16. CONVULVULOIDES erecta, foliis lanceolatis dorso carinatis, fructu oblongo; scapo tri-vel quinquepedali.

17. SIDA fructu pentagono, foliis cordatis.

18. SIDA foliis cordatis serratis acutis, flore pleno.

232

XXII. 19. BARLERIAE herbaceae facie, capitulis imbricatis.

20. CELOSIOIDES feminis calyptra, spongiosa; copiose florens.

21. SOLANUM caule erecto suffruticoso glabro, foliis amplissimis, floribus axillaribus glomeratis.

22. TRIUMFETTA.

23. ACHYRANTHES spicis erectis.

24. PETIVERIA copiose.

XXIII. 25. TRIOPTERIS alte scandens (Nova species forte).

26. EUPA-

318 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

26. EUPATORIUM calyce cylindrico glabro imbricato, flosculis duodecim vel quatuordecim; foliis ovatis ferratis, caule inter frutices scandente.
27. Cassia *viminea* foliis bijugatis oblongis, glandula intra infima tereti.
28. SIDA Escabilla, floribus albicantibus.
29. SIDA Escabilla, floribus luteis.
- XXIV. I returned to *Roxa's* country-house, where I found the fruit of the plants observed December 20.
30. JUSSIAEA fructu octagono.
31. JUSSIAEA fructu tetragono.
32. MELOCHIA foliis ovato-lanceolatis; capsulis quinquangulis: angulis compressis acuminatis.
33. SPERMACOCE floribus verticillatis, capitatis, albis, foliis linearibus.
34. SPERMACOCE floribus aggregatis axillaribus ex alis alternis albis, foliis linearibus, calyce quadridentato. *Planta fusca.*
35. CASSIA foliis bijugatis oblongis, glandula tereti.
36. CORAZON herba triandra, facie Atriplicis.
- 233 37. POLYGONUM (*Perficaria*) octandrum semidigynum foliis lanceolatis; stipitibus glabris membranaceis.
38. CONVULVULUS flore luteo umbellato.

XXV.

- XXV. 39. CASSIA foliis pinnatis, leguminibus planis horizontalibus oblongis magnis.
 40. CACTUS pedunculis filiformibus, caule dichotomo sexangulari, glabro, flore sessili.

1755. JANUARI.

40. PHASEOLUS caule volubili, floribus laxè spicatis, leguminibus arcuatis.
 41. BIGNONIA flore luteo copioso.
 42. SPERMACOCE floribus capitatis verticellatis.

VI. 43. TRAGIA foliis cordato-oblongis, caule volubili.

44. ARBOR heptandra, calyce monophyllo quinqueplicato obsolete quinquedentato; Stylo inclinato, Stigmate penicillo adscendente.

45. EPIDENDRUM foliis lanceolatis crenatis.

VIII. 46. BAUHINIA scandens cirrhosa (floreus) calyce monophyllo.

47. BAUHINIA aculeata, sed absque floribus.

48. ARBOR spinosa, ramis patentissimis floribus hypocrateriformibus sessilibus (*Pisonia?*).

XVIII. I travelled from *Barcellona* to *S. Bernardino* 5 miles south of *Barcellona*.

The road went first through a low flat country, but afterwards we were obliged to cross the most rugged hills.

In

In this province, they make not use of shoes for horses, which walk wery well without them, their hoofs having a sharp strong margin, by which they can climb the steepest hills.

Between *Barcellona* and *S. Bernhardino* I observed the following plants :

- 234 49. *Carnes tollenda*. Arbor mediocris, floribus luteis maximis polyandris.
50. CROTON foliis ovatis, floribus spicatis, stylis multifidis depresso-patentibus, frutescentes.
51. EPIDENDRUM acaule, foliis lanceolatis.
52. EPIDENDRUM caule teretiufculo carnosso, foliis oblongis, recurvo patentibus, floribus albis.
- XIX. Rosemary and Marjoram were in blossom.
53. IPOMOEA foliis pinnatis, flore infundibuliformi.
54. ERYNGIUM which was employed for eating.
55. AGERATUM flore purpureo. *Parva, glabra, pedalis et bipedalis herba.*
56. COMMELINA parva repens, nectariis filamentis duobus.
57. MUCO *Arbor magna*. Fructus ovo asserino fere major, tandem edulis h. t. apice acuminato, ovalis, cortice crassiusculo.

Est

XX.

58

59

60

61.

62.

XXI.

46.

Vol

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 321

Est *Bacca* feminibus, in carne alba h. t. solidiuscula, nidulantibus, oblongis, paulo compressis, margine subreniformibus, cortice pergamineo, longitudinaliter fissi, rotello inflexo; *cotyledonibus* convolutis, rugose involutis fere uti charta fortuite complicata.

XX. In the vale south of the village, I found the following plants.

58. TRIUMFETTA. Flores verticillati. Calyx et Corolla patentes. Stamina viginti erecto-patentia. Calycis apices extrorsum emittunt setam subulatam.

Sunt duae *varietates*: altera, floribus et verticillis remotioribus; altera, cui flores minores, verticilli confertiores.

59. SICYOS fructu hispido longitudinaliter reniformi.

60. PISONIA (floreus.)

61. PAULLINIA foliis ternis, fructu inflato Cardiospermo aequali.

62. CUCURBITACEA scandens h. t. sine foliis cum fructibus copiosis; Melonis aemulis; rubris, glabris; cortice pergamineo, molliori, carne spongiosa; succo amarissimo.

XXI. 63. MILLERIA spec. 2. folia oblonga, duriuscula.

325

46. VALERIANA scandens caule scandente, foliis ternis, floribus lateralibus paniculatis

subdichotomis spicatis, seminibus compressis ovatis striatis: pappo plumoso. Corolla viridi-rosea, tubulata, aequaliter quinque-dentata: dentes patuli. Stamina tria.

65. PIPER frutescens, foliis ovatis ovalibus-que quinquenerviis venosis.
66. PIPER frutescens, foliis cordatis undecim-nerviis venosis, spicis erectis apice nutanti-bus.
67. JUSTICIA diandra. Diantherae affinis flore caeruleo; bracteis ternis, dorsali cunei-formi; Capsula turbinato-oblonga, com-pressa, biloculari, dehiscente valvulis paral-lelis, loculis dispermis, *facie Barleriae herbaceae.*
68. PHASEOLUS foliis ovatis, caule scan-dente, floribus spicatis parvis subgeminis, leguminibus retrorsum paullo falcatis, semi-nibus quatuor glabris oblongis albis.
69. BIDENS flore albo? seminibus quadrato-compressis duabus vel tribus setis terminatis, paleis distinctis, floribus omnibus tubulatis; foliis oppositis, ovato-oblongis, subhastatis, duplicato ferratis, petiolatis; caule debili.
70. PLANTA leguminosa, scandens, fili-formis; foliis alternis, sagittatis, simplici-bus, glabris, petiolo utrinque membra-naceo, apice acuto; leguminibus axillaribus in racemo, (Spica quadriflora vel quinque-flora)

flora) striatis, pendulis, acutis, paulo compressis, digitalibus; seminibus tereti-obtusis, glabris, nigris.

71. DOLICHOS scandens, caule filiformi, 236

hinc inde volubili, foliis ternatis: *foliolis* oblongis acuminatis, glabris, terminatis pedicello longo unciali ab inferioribus remoto. *Flos* papilionaceus. *Calyx* monophyllus, tubo campanulato corollae adpresso quinquefido, ex inferioribus tribus, duobus lateralibus lato-ovatis, acuminatis, basi imbricatis supra basin superiorum, intermedio minimo acuto incumbenti fere lateralibus. *Corollae Vexillum* mox e calyce exiens adscendens, falcatum, dorso carinato apice bifido, lateribus revolutis, hinc a carina mox extra calycem dehiscens. *Carina* apice adscendens, apice rotundo, bifido, margine soluto et laxo solum connivente, tumidiuscula. *Ala* carinae longitudine eademque flexurae. *Stamina* 10 in unum connata, supremo sola basi leviter soluto. *Antherae* oblongae, planae. *Germen* lineare, compressum. *Stylus* modice adscendens. *Stigma* obtusum, crassiusculum, acuminatum, simplex. *Legumen* compressum, digitale, paulo recurvatum; dorso angulato crassiore, antice paulo magis compresso, rotundato

rotundato, lateribus mediis magis adhuc compressis longitudinaliter modice concavis.

72. CLITORIA foliis ternatis: floribus geminis; involuero florum diphylo, striato, calyce quadridentato: dente superiore latiore, obtuso: inferioribus acuminatis. — Legumen lineare, longum, spithamale, apice subulatum, compressum, rectum; dorso leviter obtusiore latere utroque medio longitudinaliter sulco profundo quadrato glabro exarato. Semina plura parva oblonga, juxta dorsum leguminis solum adnata.

73. SIDA Abutilon capsulis multangularibus.

74. SIDA caule simplici, foliis orbiculato cordatis; spicis erectis simplicibus longissimis.

75. SIDA (frutex Abutilon) tomentosa, foliis cordato-orbiculatis, fructibus multicapsularibus stellatis flore recurvo.

Planta cucurbitacea foliis cordatis angulato-palmatis glabris; caule angulato filiformi scandente, fructu pomi parvi magnitudine, globofo scabro eleganter variegato.

XXII. I travelled from St. Benhardino to Pilar, two miles over a high hill. From its top I discovered, to the North, the sea and its shores; and after having passed the cross, which divides the district of both the villages,

lages, I saw, to the South, immense plains, extending to the river *Orinoco*. On this road I found the following plants.

76. *Planta* orchidea flore viridi, radicibus fasciculatis.

77. *IDA* (*Abutilon frutescens*) foliis cordato-orbiculatis acuminatis, fructu multiplicapulari stellato.

78. *Planta* inter frutices scandens; seminibus in paniculam laxam dispositis subrotundo reniformibus planis articulatis (duobus articulis) connexis 88.

79. *CISSAMPELOS* (*Hisp. Orya de tigre*) floribus peltatis subrotundis, sed fere absque fructificatione.

XXIII. South-east of the village of *Pilar*, I found growing:

80. *Arbor*, indis *CRITTA* dicta (*Didynamia Angiosp.*) foliis oblongis oppositis; ramis ultimis quadratis; floribus corymbosofertis.

81. *JUSTICIA* flore caeruleo, copiose.

82. *COREOPSIS*. (*ni fallor*) foliis palmatotrifidis oppositis; floribus corymbosis.

AGERATUM flore purpureo 55.

XXVII. I returned to *St. Bernardino*.

83. MALPIGHIA foliis oblongis margine undulatis subtus subsericeis; racemis oppositis terminalibus.

Flores lutei. *Glandulae calycis* decem, oblongo-ovatae, connatae, magnae. *Stylus* unicus. *Glandula* vna vel duae, altera minore, in singulo pedicello.

84. SOLANUM foliis oblongis spithamalibus alternis solitariis glabris; racemis florum terminalibus dichotomis recurvis, floribus imbricatis; caule inermi fruticoso.

Facie accedit ad Solanum foliis geminis, altero minore; sed racemi in hoc terminales sunt, dichotome subdivisi.

85. SIDA *periplocifolia* caule erecto vimineo; foliis cordato-ovatis integerrimis.

Caullis herbaceus, erectus, tenuis, filiformis ramis paucis remotis.

Folia alterna integerrima, supra viridia, infra tomentosa, incana, tenera. *Petiolus* folio saepe longior, filiformis, apice crassiore pubescente.

res in paniculis longis, sparsis, erectis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, campanulatum, parvum, quinquedentatum, teres; dentibus ovatis, acutis, patulis.

COR. pentapetala, patens: *petalis* oblongo-subrotundis (ovalibus) paucis, calycis dupla longitudine.

STAM.

PLANTAE AMERICANAE 327

STAM. Corollae longitudine.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, tri-vel quadrangulare. *Styli* tres vel quatuor, basi uniti, patuli, staminum longitudine.

PER. *Capsula* calyce quadruplo major, turbinata tri-vel quadrilobata vel angulata et apicis margine lobato *lobis* obtusis, acuminatis, tandem dehiscentibus angulo.

SEM. tria in singulo.

An Napaea?

86. SIDA foliis cordato-acuminatis crenatis vtrinque glabris, floribus confertioribus.

Caulis inferne suffruticosus, vimineus, 2-3 pedalis, inferne glaber, superne subincanus, tener.

Folia cordata, acuminata, vtrinque glabra.

Petoli teretes, filiformes, foliorum longitudine, superne crassiores, ex toto glabri.

Flores conferti ad apices ramorum. *Pedicelli* capillares. *Bracteae* tres, filiformes, dorsali latiore.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, patenti-campanulatum, teretiuseulum ante explicationem, sursum quinquangulare, basi vero minime; dentibus ovato-acutis, ante et post florescentiam conniventibus.

COR. pentapetala, patentissima, calyce duplo longior; *petalis* obovatis, obtusissimis,

38 PLANTAE AMERICANAЕ.

dextrorsum lateraliter magis flexis, oblique obtuse emarginatis, striatis.

STAM. *Filamenta* plurima.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, paulo depressum.

Stylus filiformis.

PER. *Capsula* quinquelocularis, calyce paulo minor, subrotunda, leviter depressa, vndique obtusa centro prominulo, superius quinque sulcis exarata.

SEM. compressa.

87. SIDA foliis cordato-oblongis acutis serratis, floribus solitariis.

Caules erectus, pedalis, herbaceus, filiformis, teres.

Folia alterna, cordato-oblonga, glabra, serrata: serraturis acutis. *Petiolus* semuncialis, teres, apice crasso inflexo.

Flores axillares, solitarii.

CAL. ovatus, sub florescentia campanulatus, vsque ad basin quinquangularis, angulis compressis; quinquefidus, laciniis acuminatis.

COR. plana, Petalis oblongis, calyce duplo longioribus, lutea.

STAM. plura, vltra medium a basi connata in columnam filiformem, superne divisam in filamenta plura capillaria.

PIST. *Stylus* filiformis, superne quinquefidus.

Stigmata capitata.

PER.

PLANTAE AMERICANAЕ, 329

PER. *Capsula* calyce obtuso eoque brevior; quinquangularis, apice setis decem; quinquelocularis, quinquecapsularis: capsulis dehiscentibus.

SEM. solitaria.

88. *Planta* (7ℓ) scandens inter frutices etc. habet revera semina vel legumina disperma, articulata, connata, reniformia. *Folia* terna; foliolis oblongis, venosis; *petiols* teretiufculis, pubescenti-hispidis, pills ubique hamatis vestibis adhaerent *Stipulae* setaceae. *Pedicelli* laterales breves, ultimo quasi uncinato; *squamae* subalatae utrinque ad pedicellorum latera. *Caulis* quinquangularis: lateribus sulco exaratis; debilis, hispidus. *Flores* in racemis minimis, lateralibus, ramosis; *pedicellati*, geminati. Flos decedit et *Legumen* biarticulatum, articulo singulo reniformi membranaceo, comprehendit singulum semen reniforme, paulo compressum. *Hedysarum*.

239

89. PIPER foliis cordatis acuminatis, spicis superne nutantibus, petiolis basi vaginantis membranaceis.

90. *Frutex* racemis alternis, terminalibus, simplicibus; *floribus* aliquot ex uno puncto f. gemmula subrotunda, vel solitariis, *pedunculis* capillaribus, bilinearibus; *Legumine* oblongo, lineari, semunciali, compresso, terminato

330 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

terminato in alam planam, ellipticam, firmam, superficie venulis parum pictam, dorso margine crassiore, basi tegmine ipso 2, 3, 4, *semina* inter tomentum isthmorum recondita. Semina oblonga, utrinque obtusa.

91. *Frutex* scandens, seminibus in corymbum positis, floriformibus, siccis, erectis. *Capsula* oblonga, nuda, obsolete quinquangularis, magis contracta, margine coronata foliolis quinque, siccis, lanceolatis, nitidis, striatis; e centro prodeunte filameno inclinato, quod absque dubio antea fuit stylus. Semen unicum oblongum, utrinque obtusum: *Dubium est an semen nudum vel capsula?*

FEBRUARI.

II. 92. MILLERIA biflora.

Caulis erectus, tri-vel quadripedalis, teretiufculus, brachiatus, tenuis; *Ramis* oppositis, articulatis: articulis sursum crassioribus, magis ab uno latere.

240 *Folia* oblongo-lancelota, non ovata uncialia, venis alternis rariusculis superne impressis, deorsum prominulis, supra fusco viridia; infra pallidiora, glabra, sed pubescentia pilis primis adpressis raris, opposita, subsessilia vel brevi petiolo adnexa.

Flores axillares vel terminales, pedunculati, pedunculis confertis, copiosis, capillaribus, simplicibus,

PLANTAE AMERICANAЕ. 331

simplicibus, singulis florem compressum gerentibus.

CAL. communis ad basin fere tripartitus, omnino planus, compressus, folio dorsali cordato, subrotundo, in medio protuberantia oblonga, parva: interiore altero oblique cordato, fere dimidio minore, altero latere adpresso dorsali, altero prominulo minus extenso in figuram cordatam, interno in sinu elevato, marginellis fere replicatis; folio oblongo breviorē tertio.

COR. composita biflora; altero fl. masculo, altero femineo.

Corollula mascula tubulata, angusta, calycis longitudine, ore patulo quinque-dentato: dentibus acutis.

Corollula feminea angustissima, filiformis, ore bi-vel tridentato, erecto, striato.

STAM. mascul. naturaliter quinque. *Anthera* cylindrica, corolla fere minor. *Fem.* nulla.

PIST. masc. nullum nisi germen lineare obsoletum sub *corollula*. *Fem. Germen* oblongum compressum superne latius. *Stylus* filiformis, superne bifidus laciniis revolutopatentibus. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* compressus includit semen.

SEM. unum, oblongum, obovatum, compressum, parvum, glabrum.

332 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

In paucis floribus vidi flores masc. solos absque femineo, sed rarum est.

[93. *SIDA crispa* capsulis globosis inflatis etc.

Radix forte annua.

Caules tri-vel quadripedales, mox a basi ramosi, debiles, *ramis* longitudine caulis, consimilibus, debilibus, longis, filiformibus, patentibus, glabris, interdum levissime pubescentibus.

Folia alterna, cordata, acuminata, tenera, glabriuscula, venosa, margine crenata, crenis latis obtusis; inferiora petiolata; superiora subsessilia, duplo minora. *Petioli* teretes, subpubescentes. *Stipulae* brevès, subulatae, parvae.

241

Flores in ramulis brevibus, lateralibus: laterales alterni, solitarii vel ex apice pedicelli.

Pedunculus capillaris, patens, simplex, versus apicem articulo instructus, exteriore leviter crassiore, subpubescenti.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, patens, convexum, quinque angulis ad basin angulatum, quinquefidum: laciniis ovatis, acutis, albescenti-canis.

COR. calyce sesquiduplo longior, plana, patens: petalis subrotundis.

STAM. plura, in columnam connata teretem, postea divisa, patienti-incurva, corolla breviora. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum. *Styli* decem, primum erecti (vix conjuncti), demum patentes, longitudine staminum, capillares. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. *Capsula* globosa, pendula, decemangulata, inflata, decemlocularis: angulis compressis, subcrispis apice basique impressa; loculis longitudinaliter dehiscentibus, intus nitidis, colore margaritarum, glabris; membrana ante maturitatem pubescens.

SEM. tria singulo loculo, ovata, parva, rugosa.

Color Corollae albus.

INDIGOFERAE? alia species, foliis pinnatis, floribus spicatis caule debili. 94

Radix annua vel forte perennis.

Caulis pedalis ad duas usque orgyas, debilis, inter frutices sustentatus, quadrangularis, leviter compressus, secundum folia levissime flexuosus: ramis alternis, consimilibus.

Folia alterna, pinnata, sesquiuncialia: foliolis duorum parium cum impari, ovato-ellipticis, semuncialibus, obtusis acuminis brevissimo, glabris, pilis tenuissimis ramusculis adpressis. *Petiolus* communis, uncialis, inferne teretiusculus; partialis *Stipulae* subulatae, molles, parvae.

Flores in spica longa axillari, ex superioribus axillis parum pedunculati. *Pedunculus* communis spithamalis, basi patulus, ascendens.

Flores

334. PLANTAE AMERICANAÆ.

Flores albi, solitarii, leviter pedicellati: *Pedicellis* capillaribus, nutantibus, dimidiæ lineæ longitudine.

242

CAL. *Perianthium* tubulatum, laxum, ad medium quinquefidum: *laciniis* acutis; sinubus acutis, superioribus duobus majori sinu divaricatis, omnibus aequalibus.

COR. papilionacea: Vexillum et Carina ex opposito divaricata. Vexillum valde reflexum, ovatum, obtusum, integrum. *Alae* oblongae cum Carina flexa obtusa. *Carina* connexa, aperta, recta, apice rotundata, omnino reflexa a staminibus.

STAM. decem, unum superius, novem connata in vaginam recta, apice brevissime divisa, levissime adscendentia. *Antherae* suboblongae.

PIST. *Germen* lineare. *Stylus* brevis, rectus, staminibus paulo longior, subulatus, apice leviter adjunctus. *Stigma* crassiusculum, obtusum, subcapitatum breve.

PER. *Legumina* reflexa, nutantia, teretiuscula, filiformia, stricta, interne levissime subarcuata, obsolete quadrangularia, subcompressa, bivalvia, unilocularia.

SEM. octo, oblonga, ubique obtuse truncata, subquadrangularia.

Color Corollae fusco-purpureus.

95. MUCOR perennis niger in foliis siccis albis..

97. SIDA

96. SIDA caule erecto simplice superne folioso, spicis axillaribus terminalibusque longissimis nudis.

Radix fibrosa, perennis vel annua forte.

Caulis simplex, erectus, bi-vel tripedalis, basi lignosior, indivisus.

Folia alterna, ad superiora caulis, cordato-orbiculata, acuminata, margine inaequaliter crenulato; superne glabriuscula, inferne incana, sesquiuncialia; latitudine saepe duarum unciarum.

Flores in spicis longissimis bi-vel triuncialibus erectis strictis digesti in *glomerulis* oblongis, erectis, cauli adpressis; leviter pedicellati, plures erecti; *Bractea* subjecta glomerulis lanceolata, brevis, erecta.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, campanulatum, teretiusculum, absque angulis, dimidiae lineae longitudine, ad medium quinque-dentatum: *dentibus* ovatis, acutis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, calyce duplo majora, linearum duarum diametro, subrotunda, obtusa. 243

STAM. 6-8, parva basi connata, apice divisa, patentia. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, obtusum. *Stylus* vnus, quadrifidus. *Stigmata* capitata.

PER.

336 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

PER. *Capsula* tribus vel quatuor angulis, vel quadrilobata.

SEM. foliaria.

Corolla lutea, parva. Fructus multi abortiunt: an *Napæa*? *potius Melochia*.

97. CLITORIA.

98. ERICA (*forte Eruca legendum.*)

99. HEMIONITIS fol. palmatis.

100. GRAMEN floribus axillaribus, foliis ovatis.

Radices plures fibrosæ, perennes.

Culmi aggregati, plures, patulo-dispersi, subprocumbentes, stricti, palmares, tenues, simplices, septem vel octo ex geniculis.

Folia alterna, precipue versus supremum culmorum distiche patula, ovato-acuta (basi lata obtusissima) sessilia, sesquiuncialia, basi semuncialia, lata, margine retrorsum asperiuscula, nervosa, striatula. *Vagina* foliorum circiter longitudine, filiformis, dorso carinata marginibus alternis obvolutis, *membranula* vix vlla: *Petiolus* longitudine dimidiæ lineæ, planiusculus, linearis, superne leviter pubescens.

Flores axillares, duobus l. tribus pedicellis propriis vaginae longitudine inserti. *Pedicelli* capillares, singuli vagina propria membranæa sui ipsius longitudine involuti bis
flori

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 337

flori. *Flosculo inferiore* Masculo subsessili; *superiore* pedicellato Femineo.

CAL. masc. *gluma* bivalvis: valvulis linearibus lanceolatis, convexis, membranceis, altera interiore angustiore, duarum linearum longitudine; patentibus, persistentibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, glumis paulo breviora, capillaria.

Antherae lineares.

CAL. Femin. *Gluma* bivalvis, foliis lanceolato-acutis; convexis, basi striato-rugosis, erectis, apice subulatis; exteriore trium circ. linearum longitudine.

COR. *Gluma* bivalvis, spatiole a calyce remota: *valvula exterior* magna, calycis dimidii longitudine, obtusissima, compressa, dorso versus apicem maxime gibbo, marginibus erectis conniventibus; *interior* linearis, subulato-convoluta, intra rimam exterioris recondita.

244

PIST. *Germen* lineare, acutum. *Stylus* capillaris, simplex usque ad longitudinem glumae interioris, reliqua dimidia parte bifidus, extra corollam prominulus, patulus, filiformis. *Stigmata* undique longitudinaliter pilosa, plumosa.

PER. nullum. Corolla inflata, paulo compressa, nitida.

VOL. II.

Z

SEM.

338 PLANTAE AMERICANAÆ.

SEM. oblongo-subulatum, acutum, parvum, angustum, nec dimittit.

Color seminis capsulati albescens. Planta viridis colore arundinaceo. An *Apluda Zeugites*?

101. ADIANTUM frondibus bipinnatis: pinnis alternis; foliolis rhomboidalibus acutis ferratis. (*Hisp. Culantrello major*) *absque fructificatione.*

102. JUSTICIA *putata* spicis terminalibus pluribus; flore rubro.

Caulis frutescens, a $\frac{1}{4}$ -2. orgyarum altitudine, simplex, inferne nudus, superius foliosus, rectus, teres, cortice tenaci.

Folia opposita, oblonga, quinquuncialia, utrinque acuta, patentia, basi attenuata in petiolum brevem, supra glabra, infra pubescentia, margine obsolete denticulata, plana.

Spicæ 4-8, terminales, teretes, confertæ, erectæ, digitales usque palmares, imbricatæ.

Braçteæ exteriores oppositæ, sub singulo flore singulæ, oblongo-acuminatæ, margine a medio sursum utrinque duobus quatuorve denticulis, erectis, subulatis, notatæ, erectæ unciæ dimidiæ longitudine, apice levissime erecto, patulo. *Braçteæ interiores* laterales,

...les, lanceolato-lineares, acutae, convexae, calyci adpressae ejusque longitudine, glabrae, membranaceae.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, ad basin perfecte divisum: *foliis* tribus exterioribus lanceolato-acutis, apice setaceis, membranaceis, glabris, horum dorsale vel bracteae dorsali proximum paulo latius majusque, interiora duo similia, sed paulo breviora, lateralia omnia apice setaceo, erecta, corollae adpressa.

COR. Tubus cylindricus, bracteae longitudine, tripartitus. *Labium infer.* ovato acutum, convexum, levissime pubescens. *Lab. sup.* paulo brevius, acutum, convexum (*obs. Florem h. t. non explicatum esse.*)

STAM. *Filamenta* quatuor, basi tubi adnata, subulata, tubo longiora, ascendentia: horum duo minora. *Antherae* oblongae, apice cohaerentes; superiores latere interiore cohaerent.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Stylus* setaceus. *Stigma* simplicissimum, acutum.

Anne ergo Barleria? Flos coccineus est.

103. **STAEHELINOIDES** foliis ovato-oblongis; pedunculis filiformibus, longis, strictis. 176. 201.

Radix annua, fibrosa.

Caulis erectus, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ pedalis, teretiusculus, glaber,

340 PLANTAE AMERICANAE

glaber, sintus subinaanis, leviter compressus:
Ramis paucis, oppositis, erectis, caulis
longitudine.

Folia opposita, ovata-oblonga, subintegerrima, glabra, setquiuncialia usque ad bi-vel triuncialia, basi in petiolum brevem deficientia.

Florès longè pedunculati, erecti; axillares. Pedunculis filiformis, axillaris inter ramum novum et caulem, interdum bini ex ala, uno intra alterum, exteriore longitudine duar. vel trium unciar. recti.

CAL. ex serie extrema palearum constat foliolis paucis, oblongis, planiusculis, corollula brevioribus: paleis omnibus in formam ovatam.

COR. universalis composita in formam ovatam, *flosculis* omnibus hermaphroditis, *Corollula* tubulata, palearum longitudine, ore patente.

STAM. *Anthera* cylindrica, corollula brevior.

PIST. *Germen* sub corollula, *Stylus* corolla brevior.

PER.

SEM. oblonga, pauca, angulata, subquadrata, leviter antrorsum compressa.

Paleae lineares, erectae. *Corollulae* viridi-luteae.

104. GRISLEA *secunda*.

Caulis

Caulis frutescens, erectus. 2. 3. orgyar. alti-
tudine: ramis paucis, rectis, superne Ra-
mis sparsis, parallelis, longis, patentibus,
subnatis, indivisis, vel lateralibus
longis. trium vel sex pedum, indivisis, ul-
mineis, inferius nudis, reliqua foliolis, su-
perius compressis, inferius teretibus ad sin-
gula folia latioribus, compressis, trifulca-
tis, glabris, tortis.

246

Folia lanceolata, oblonga, in eodem plano di-
sticho posita, patentissima, glabra, venosa,
acuta, bi-triuncialia. *Petoli* breves, $\frac{1}{2}$ unc.
longitudine, infra teretiusculi, supra fulco-
exarati, saepe curvati.

Flores ex latere superiore, utrinque ad axillas,
omnes secundi sursum flexi, in corymbis
confertos oppositos dispositi. *Corymbus*
compressus, cymosus, pedicellis $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 (unciae
forte) longit. sursum crassioribus. colorati,
bracteati, lineares, breves.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum,
laxum, superne leviter latius, teretiuscu-
lum, obsolete levissime sursum quadrangu-
lare, superne quadridentatum: *dentibus* a-
cutis, coloratum, persistens.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, inserta margini interio-
ri calycis ad incisuras, oblonga, utrinque
acuta, erecta, leviter concava, basi fere
ungue lineari inserta.

342. PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, setacea, duplae longitudinis calycis, ad unum latus paulo curva si adscendentia, calyci ad basin inserta. *Antherae* subrotundae, parvae, ante dehiscentiam didymae.

PIST. *Germen* globosum, basi levissime pedicellatum: pedicello tereti, crassiusculo. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Capsula* globosa, calyce paulo brevior, unilocularis.

SEM. plurima, subrotunda, ad superficiem receptaculo magno inserta.

Haud raro invenitur in eodem corymbo

Calyx quinquedentatus, *Corolla* pentapetala et *Stamina* decem. *Color* calycis fusco-sanguineus, corollae staminumque eleganter coccineus. *An* *Glaucis affinis?*

Radix descendens digiti crassitie fibris longis radicata.

Caulis simplex pedalis, vel ramosus: ramis adscendentibus, hirsuto-lanatis.

Folia alterna, sparsa, pinnatifida, spithamalia: lobis oppositis oblongis obtusis obtuse denticulata, nervo medio plano sinibus latis remouis.

247 XX. 105. PASSIFLORA *minima* foliis trilobis integerrimis: lobis sublanceolatis, intermedio productiore. *Spec.* 459: 20.

Radix

Radix annua.

Caulis herbaceus, cirrhis alte scandens, filiformis, planocompressus, glaber, superius pubescens, Ramis raris, axillaribus, confimilibus cauli.

Folia alterna, triloba, uncialia l. biuncialia et supra, lobis lateralibus ovatis, patentibus, intermedio duplo longiore, oblongo; margine integerrimo, glabra levissime pubescentia. *Petioli* teretiusculi, supra sulco exarati. *Glandulae* duae in medio petioli, juxta marginem sulci, pedicellatae, turbinatae, glabrae, disco concavo, depresso. *Cirrhis* axillaris, longus, spiralis, filiformis, simplex. *Stipulae* erectae, lineari-acutae.

Flores axillares, duo, lateraliter supra cirrhum juxta stipulas. *Pedunculi* filiformes, simplices, unciales. *Involucrum* nullum.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, planiusculum, ad duas tertias partes quinquepartitum: *laciniis* lanceolato-linearibus, foras convexis.

COR. nulla.

Nectarium circulare triplex, calyci innatum a) *exterius* radiatum patens: laciniis filiformibus, obtusis, simplicibus, viginti sex circ. b) *Interiorius* multiplex, multifidum: laciniis filiformibus, brevissimis. c) *Intimum* monophyllum, in-

tegrum, marginis instar erectum, lineae quartae circ. partis altitudine, pertotum arcte plicatum, plicis ultra triginta.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, apice inserta columnae, filiformia, calycis dimidiae longitudine, lineari-plana; post florescentiam reflexa ante apertionem fere florum pollen dimittitur. *Antherae* lineares, utrinque obtusae, planae, incumbentes; *Pollen* minimum, globofo-oblongum, glabriusculum.

PIST. *Germen* globosum, apice columnae in sinu staminum impositum. *Styli* tres, erecto-patuli, sursum paulo crassiores. *Stigmata* obtusa.

PER. *Bacca* pedicellata, globosa, obtusa, superne tribus lineis obsolete striata, glabra, unilocularis.

248 SEM. plura, 20-30, ovato-oblonga, rugosa, antea succulenta, affixa superficiei interiori baccae ad parietes.

Color Calycis foras viridis, intus una cum contentis luteo-viridis; unicolor. *Bacca* nigrescens.

106. GAURA *fruticosa* (COMBRETUM *laxum* p. 308.) subscandens foliis oppositis. *Caulis* frutescens, teres; ramis superis longis, obsolete quadratis sterilibus, subscandentibus. *Folia* opposita, oblonga, tri-vel quadriuncialia, breve

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 345

- caulis breve petiolata, glabra, integerrima.
- Flores spicati in ramulis oppositis, subsessiles.
- CAL. terminalis, gemine fursum angustato f. subaequali elongato; monophyllus, campanulato-erectus, laxiusculus, quadridentatus *denticulis* brevibus, lato-acutis.
- COR. Petala quatuor, parva, ex incisuris calycis, ovato-acuta, vix dentibus longiora, rudia, decidua.
- STAM. Filamenta octo, longissima, setacea calyce sexies longiora. Antherae suboblongae, parvae.
- PIST. Germen sub receptaculo, lineare, quadrangulare angulis compressis, superne acuminatum. Stylus longitudine staminum, fetaceus, ad basin calycis auctus pubescenti lanugine. Stigma simplex acutum.
- PER. nullum, nisi crusta seminis tetragona.
- SEM. unicum, oblongum, tetragonum, quatuor alis longitudinalibus membranaceis: nucleo intus convoluto, tetragono, angulis compressis.
107. ARBOR mediocris alia foliis lanceolatis; pedunculis pendulis. An *Cleome*?
- Radix arborea.
- Caulis arboris mediocris vel fruticis altioris, superne ramis filiformibus, undique dispersis, vimineis: ramulis sparsis.
- Folia in summis ramulis sparsa, alterna, pendula

346 PLANTAE AMERICANAÆ.

dula, lanceolata, stricta, ficcata, mucronata, leviter connato-complicata, glaberrima, venosa, integerrima, tri-vel quadriuncialia. Petioli filiformes, teretes, patentissimi, apice crassiores, unciales vel biunciales.

Flores in racemis simplicibus, digitalibus et brevioribus, sparsis, pedunculatis, simplicibus.

249

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, semiunciale, integrum apice violenter rumpitur in tres dentes; inferius magis dehiscentes coloratum, deciduum.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, erecta, linearia, convexa, calyce leviter majora, obtuse acuminata.

Nectarii squamæ quatuor extra corollam, eidem adpressæ, erectæ, intra calycem, subquadrangulares, truncatæ, ad interstitia petalorum sitæ.

STAM. *Filamenta* sex, longissima, subulata, erecto-decumbentia. *Antheræ* oblongæ, planæ; postea recurvæ.

PIST. subulatum, parvum. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* globosum, capitatum.

108. BANNISTERIA foliis integerrimis subtus sericeo-nitidis, seminibus extrorsum tenuibus basi variis prominentiis, ramis brachiatis.

Fruis subscandens Ramis brachiatis oppositis patentibus.

Folia

PLANTAE AMERICANAЕ. 347

Folia ovata vel subrotundo-oblonga, biuncialia, integerrima, obtusa, glabra, tenuissima sericea, nitida, cinerea. *Petioles* longitudine tertiae partis unciae, teretiusculi, supra lineam excavati.

Flores versus summos ramos in ramulis brachiatis oppositis, divisim in ramulos minores racemosos similiter pedunculis brachiatis digesti; subdivisim. *Pedunculi* uniflori, teretes, semiunciales.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum vel monophyllum, planum, quinquepartitum: laciniis ovato-lanceolatis, 2-4 glandulis: duabus oblongis.

COR. decidua.

STAM.

PIST.

PER. Capsulae tres, longitudinales, basi subrotunda dorso latius acuto, prominente; lateribus itidem utrinque duobus, sursum acutis, ala latere interiore rectiore, paulo introrsum curvo, leviter crassiore; exteriore longitudinali convexo, tenuiore, sursum latiore, obtuso, margine repando, striato. Non dehiscit.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, apice extrorsum vergens.

QUÆSTIO *Botanica.* An stylus auram feminalem

250 nalein communicat embryoni feminis, via directa ad semen descendendo, vel an Stylus per conductum corticalem Germinis, auram illam foecundativam derivat ad basin s. receptaculum Germinis, ut exinde promanet una cum succo nutritivo plantae sursum ex basi Floris ad Germen, simulque ad embryones seminum? *Resp.* posterius adfirmat Bannisteria ex propria figura et structura, ubi stylus lateraliter capsulae versus basin feminis inseritur, ejusque semen corculum gerit, Ex aliis forte idem videtur, ut in Nucibus, Amygdalis, ex cujus putaminis superficie interiore, ab altero latere, descendit quasi fibra h. e. vas, deferens auram feminalem, sursum revera ipsi putaminis substantiae inferta excurrit in stylum.

An ergo verisimile est, basin floris continere receptaculum ejusmodi, pro excipienda hac gemiturae aura, usque sursum vergat? ita credere fas est. Succum sursum ferri, nemini non notum est; sed deorsum quoque patet ex nectariis florum, quae singulo mane guttas stillant, postea non, neque hoc exhalationi soli adscribendum puto.

*Quo*que flores, stylum gerentes unum, sed pluribus praeditum stigmatibus, quae plerumque singulis loculamentis respondent, exemto

exento alioquo stigmatē ante foecundationem, locus eidem proprius sterilesit? Experientia inquiri debet.

109. DEREDAMO planta scandens, foliis oppositis geminis; radiculis trifidis oppositis axillaribus.

Est Planta herbacea, arctissime truncis arborum adhaerens, radiculis trifidis; inter ramos corticis adhaerens. *Folia* opposita, geminata: *Foliolis* uncialibus, lanceolatis, integerrimis, glabris. *Pedunculi* communes oppositi, $\frac{1}{2}$ unciae longitud. apice divisi in ramulos duos brevissimos. *Cirrho* axillares (quos antea dixi radículas,) breves, 4-2 lin. longitudine; medietate superiore tripartiti: laciniis teretiusculis, subulatis, incurvis, rigidis, acutis. *Flores* non vidi.

110. BANNISTERIA hodie supra descripta, differt ab altera Cumanensi (conf. Deser.) foliis minoribus, glaberrimis, ubique viridibus, non nitidis sed magis fere aequalibus; caule minore et magis volubili, ut et floribus in racemos minores digestis; nec ramulis aequalibus adeo brachiata; praeterea capsulis singulis s. feminibus basi aliis prominentiis nullis, ipsa basi oblique truncata.

XX. Februarii.

111. JUSTICIA herbacea, capitulis imbricatis, floribus quadrifidis longe divisis.

Radix

350 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

Radix lignosa, hinc inde sparsa, fibris filiformibus durioribus.

Caulis suffrutescens, lignosus, duor. vel trium pedum altitudine, erectus, tenuis; ramis oppositis, brachiatis, sed saepe deficiunt ab uno alterove latere; tener, glaber.

Folia inferiora decidua; superiora pauca, virentia, ovato-oblonga, acuta, mox sensim mucronata, uncialia, tenera, pubescentia, integerrima. *Petioli* oppositi, vix semiunciales, magis pilosi, superne lineola concavati.

Flores in spicis terminalibus sessilibus, laxè imbricatis. *Bracteis* ovatis et subrotundo-ovatis, planiusculis, apice leviter patulis, acuminatis, trinerviis, margine pubescenti-ciliatis, cum pilis foras, sed tenerrimis ramusculis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, ad basin fere unam quartam partem partitum: laciniis fursum setaceis, angustissimis.

COR. monopetala, tubulata, inaequalis. *Tubus* longus filiformis, angustus, calyce duplo triplove longior, fursum leviter arcuatus, tener. *Limbus* erecto-patens, tubi longitudine, ad basin quadripartitus: *lacinia* superiore lanceolata, acuta, concava, paululum adscendente.

SEM. *Filamenta* duo, capillaria; ad medium limbi attingentia, labio superiori parallela

et

et contigua. *Antherae* oblongae, simplices.

PIST. *Germen* lineari-oblongum. *Stylus* - - -

Stigma simplex, bicrenatum, paulo compressum.

PER. *Capsula* parva, oblonga, compressa, sursum latior, apice obtuse acuminata, bivalvis, dissepimenti margine denticulos elasticos gerente.

SEM. duo, subrotunda, compressa, punctis elevatis scabra. *Color* Corollae albus, lab. superius ad basin levi purpura tinctum.

112. JUSTICIA corolla longius tubulata.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetraphyllum vel ad basin quadripartitum, foliolis teretibus, erectis, filiformibus, persistentibus.

COR. tubulata: *Tubus* longissimus, filiformis, juxta limbum levissime latior. *Limbus* bilabiatus. *Lab. sup.* breve, lineari-lanceolatum, obtusiusculum, sursum angustatum. *Lab. inf.* trifidum, latius, longius, dependens, longitudine duarum linearum: *laciniis* oblongis, obtusiusculis, intermedia latiore, obtusa; omnibus supra convexis, dependentibus. 252

STAM. *Filamenta* duo, capillaria, longitudine medii lab. superioris, apice subplaniuscula. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, lineare, compressum:

sum. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine staminum.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, steretiufcula, paulo compressa, obtuse acuminata: *basi* angustiore, pedicellata, compressa.

113. EPIDENDRUM acaule, foliis acutis hinc carinatis, inde introrsum obtusis canaliculatis. Folium media *basi* dissectum, tuber compressum subrotundum apparet.

XII. On the road to *Barcellona*.

114. PALMA *spinosa*, frondibus, pinnatis, foliis linearibus *basi* replicatis, stipite tomentoso, spicis reflexis dorsalibus, trunco spinoso.

Caulis humanae altitudinis, pollice humano paulo crassior, simplex, tectus *vaginis* arctis, tomentosus, spinosis *spinis* setaceis, rigidis, acutissimis, pungentibus.

Frondes ex apice *caulis* pinnatae: pinnis alternis, linearibus, spithamalibus, planis, *basi* replicatis, ungue pollicis paulo latioribus, ultimis duabus latioribus.

Stipes frondis convexus infra, supra in carinam trianguli compressus, tomentosus: *spinae* sparsae dorsales juxta marginem, unciales et biunciales, primum erectae, stipiti adpressae, demum patulae, postea reflexae, stipiti impressa foveola subulata pro *spinis* illi impressis.

Stipes

Stipes 2, 3, 4-pedalis.

Flores spatha continentur ovata, tandem sursum dehiscente; postea persistens flores fornicatim (uti fornax) obtegens, convexa, 5, 6, uncialis.

Spadix ramosus. Reliquos flores non vidi.

Lignum nigrum est, sed versus medium album; pars nigra durissima est.

115. PALMA major; trunco crasso crassitie corporis humani, spinosa: spinis erectis subulatis rigidissimis; *Frondibus* pinnatis longis, stipite dorso quoque spinoso. *Corosa* vulgo.

253

CAL. *Spathae* magnae, lanceolatae, foris vellere crasso hirsutae, firmae.

PER. *Fructus* sunt globosi, pomorum figura et magnitudine, glabri, sed pilis rigidis, deciduis hispidi, quibus derasis glaberrimi.

Cortex exterior spatioso a pulpa remotus, ficcus: *Pulpa* tenax, fibrillis e centro oriundis, humida, succo glutinosa.

Nux globosa, dura, putamine osseo nigriusculo:

Nucleus globosus, gustu Cocorum, solidus.

116. CASSIAE affinis foliis pinnatis, bijugis, floribus solitariis, staminibus omnibus aequalibus.

Radix perennis.

Caulis aliquot decumbentes, usque tripedales, extremitate adscendentes, filiformes, tere-

tes, sursum praesertim pubescentes vel pilosi,
pilis patentibus, apice gluten secernentibus.

Rami pauci, alterni, confimiles.

Folia alterna, ad superiora caulis pinnata: pin-
nis duor. parium, subrotundis et elliptico-
subrotundis, glaberrimis, integerrimis, pla-
nis. *Petiolus communis* filiformis, pilosus uti
caulis, sesquiuncialis et basi crassiusculus;
partiales vix ulli, s. brevissimi, crassiusculi.

Stipulae breves, acutae, lineares, patulae.

Flores solitarii, axillares, alterni, terminales;
pedunculi simplices, teretes, patentes, semiun-
ciales.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, reflexum:
foliis linearibus, acutis, membranaceis,
longitudine trium linearum deciduis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, erecto-patula, paulo
inaequalia, obovata, calyce duplo longiora
vel semuncialia, unguiculata unguiculis tere-
tibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, brevissima, linearia.

Antherae lineares, teretes, curvae calyce
paulo breviores, apice conniventes, duobus
foraminibus perforatae; omnes aequales
fertilesque.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, curvum, longum. *Stylus*
subulatus. *Color* Corollae luteus.

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 355

Caulis scandens, filiformis, tenuis, contra solem
f. sinistrorsum volubilis; glaberrimus; ra-
mis confimilibus.

Folia alterna: foliolis lanceolatis, acutis, ses-
quiuncialibus, glabris, integerrimis, venosis.

Petiolus universalis longitudine duar. uncia-
rum cum dimidia, basi crassus, alias teres,
linea profunda, angusta sulcatus; *partiales*
breves, teretes. *Stipulae* petioli duae, subu-
latae, breves, erectae ad folia lateralialia,
quae paulo supra medium petioli communis
fere eidem adnexa sunt et *duo* ad apicem
petioli, ubi incipit pedicellus terminalis.

Stipulae baseos duae, ovato-acutae, breves,
erectae.

Flores 2, 3, 4, 5, axillares. *Pedunculi* conferti,
axillares, semiunciales, filiformes, hirsuti,
uniflori. *Bractee* plurium ordinum; *infi-*
mae ad petioli basin duor. parium, acutae,
erectae; *postea* excipitur bracteis duabus
oppositis, patentibus, deciduis, ovato-acu-
minatis, concavis, excipientibus latere infe-
riore Floris bracteam *aliam*, subrotundo-
cordatam, concavam, patentem, amplexan-
tem pedunculos, obtusam, acuminatam;
postea pedunculus nudus ad bractees flora-
les. *Bractee florales* binae, laterales, oppo-
sitaе, erectae, ovato-acuminatae, concavae f.
convexae, glabrae, marginibus parallelis.

caeleconniventibus, florem ante explicationem includentibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, campanulatum, breve, quinquedentatum; dentibus obtusis, brevissimis; infimo vero longiore, subulato, sinibus obtusissimis; dorsalibus duobus approximatis.

COR. papilionacea. *Vexillum* patentissimum, maximum, subrotundum, planum ungue brevi; lamina dorsi inciso profundo notata. *Alae* lineares, lanceolatae, adscendentes, cum supremo margine carinae parallelæ, ungue brevi, lineari, appendice oblongo, marginibus tumide flexis, lamina latere superiore tumida. *Carina* obtusa, valde adscendens, margine inferiori segmenti circuli instar adscendente; unguis basi levissime bifidus, apice quoque bifido, laciniis ovatis, marginibus tumidis, connatis.

STAM. diadelpa superius filiforme, depressum distinctum; *reliqua* novem connata, superne fissa, laciniis subulatis, curvis. *Antheræ* subrotundæ, parvæ, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, lateribus sulco impressis. *Stylus* filiformis; sursum crassior, mox in *stigma* planum, oblongum, obtusum, glabrum desinens.

PER. *Legumen*, ut in altera specie, lineari-

subulatum, digitale et ultra; lateribus sulco profundo notatum.

Differt ab alia specie caule tenuiore, foliis lanceolatis, bractearum copia et figura, floribus axillaribus nec spicatis, flore minore, intensius caeruleo, nec nigro; hinc inde carinae basi forte etc.

118. MELOCHIA flore albo. (*Melochia pyramidata?*)

Caules erecti, tri-vel quadripedales, ramosi, frutescentes; ramis aliquot erecto-patentibus, pubescentibus.

Folia parva, duar. vel trium. linear. longitudine; ovalia, venoso-plicata, fusco-viridia, serrata pro plicaturis. concava. *Petiolus* teres, brevis hirsutus, lineae circ. longitudine. *Stipulae* duae, subulatae erectae.

Flores in umbella, 3-7, erecto-patuli: umbella opposita foliis, non axillaris, pedunculo communi brevi 1-2 linear. elevata; pedicellis linearibus vel bilinearibus, erecto-patulis, e puncto s. centro emergentibus. *Bractee* setaceae, singulis floribus binae, patulae.

CAL. Perianthium monophyllum, campanulatum, ultra medium quinquepartitum: laciniis lanceolato-acutis, apice subulatis, erectis, leviter laxum.

COR. monopetala, erecta: petalis basi connatis cum staminibus.

358 PLANTAE AMERICANAÆ.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, basi connata cum corolla, longitudine circ. calycis, subulata.

Antheræ oblongæ, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, acutum. *Stylus* subulatus, superne quinquepartitus: laciniis capillaribus, patentibus. *Stigmata* oblonga.

PER. *Capsula* pentagona, angulis compressis; apice acuminata, quinquelocularis.

SEM. oblonga, inde acuta.

Haec corolla alba. Differt ab altera foliis minoribus, ovalibus, viridibus, nec tomentosis; Umbella foliis opposita, nec axillari, bracteola subpedicellata; Corolla minore, Capsula minore angulis sursum vergentibus nec inferiora versus, nec lateraliter etc.

256

119. TRIPLARIS *americana* arbor insignis. *Calyce* magno, trifido.

Cor. nulla. Triandra, Trigyna. Fructum non vidi.

120. MELOCHIA tomentosa.

121. MALVA flore. luteo minimo aggregato.

122. CONVULVULOIDES procumbens, foliis oblongis subtus sericeis; floribus axillaribus sessilibus majoribus. Styli quatuor.

123. CONVULVULOIDES erectus.

XII. 124.. RUELLIA? Planta caule erecto spithamali, floribus oppositis solitariis albis, foliis oppositis linearibus.

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PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 359

Radix annua,

Caulis erectus, 2-3. ramis erectis, simplici vel
brachiatus, tenuis.

Folia linearia, angustissima, opposita, semiun- 246
cialia, pilosa.

Flores spicati, sessiles. *Bracteae* laterales duae,
subulatae, excepta antica foliacea.

CAL. tubulatus, quatuor linearum longitu-
dine, striatus, quinquedentatus.

COR. tubulata: *Tubo* aequali, calycis longitu-
dine: *Limbus* quinquepartitus: laciniis sub-
aequalibus, superioribus leviter minoribus.
Faux clausa villis.

STAM. quatuor intra tubum, duo longiora. *An-
therae* oblongo-lineares.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis, sta-
minibus brevior. *Stigma* obtusum, simplex

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, teretiusecula, calyce
paulo major, acuta, sub quadrangularis, u-
trinque linea angusta; bilocularis.

SEM. plura, parva, oblonga.

125. SIDA. foliis tomentoso-mollibus orbicu-
lato-cordatis obtusis crenatis.

Flores pallide lutei.

CAL. tomentosus, quinquepartitus: laciniis
ovatis bifurcatis.

STAM. plura.

PER. *Capsulae* decem, connatae in formam
subrotundam; paulo depressae, tomento-

- 257 126. *BIGNONIA* foliolis lanceolatis; quae
Paricha planta scandens, filiformis, foliis
 oppositis cum cirrho in medio.
127. *AYENIA sidaeformis* caule simplice, fo-
 liis ovato-oblongis duplicato-ferratis subtus
 tomentosus. *Caulis* suffrutescens, teres, to-
 mentoso-pubescentis.
128. *Fruticulus* erectus bipedalis dichotomus
 lignosus.
- Folia* opposita, oblonga, utrinque acuta, basi
 fere magis contracta, subsessilia, biuncialia,
 integerrima, glabra, subtus pallida.
- Flores*: pedunculo ex summis alis erecto, bi-
 vel triunciali; cymosi, parvi, fere absque
 bracteis.
- CAL.* *Perianthium* monophyllum, brevissi-
 mum, quinque-dentatum: dentibus brevissi-
 simis acutis.
- COR.* monopetala, infundibuliformis: *Tube*
 cylindrico, calyce paulo longiore. *Limbus*
 plano-erectus, quinquepartitus: laciniis
 subrotundis. *Faucis* pilosa.
- STAM.* brevia, quinque. *Antherae* oblongae.
- PIST.* *Germen* globosum. *Stylus* filiformis,
 corolla longior. *Stigma* foliaceum, ova-
 tum.

Flores albi.

PLANTAE AMERICANAÆ. 361

129. CLITORIA flore albo, foliis scabris oblongis.

130. POLYGONUM frutescens, foliis scabris amplissimis.

XII. 131. JUSTICIA frutescens viminea, floribus spicatis rubris linearibus minimis.

Frutex humanæ altitudinis, vimineus: ramis longis, erectis, debilibus; filiformis, teres, glaberrimus.

Folia opposita, oblongo-lanceolata, longe mucronata, integerrima, utrinque glabra, aequalia, subsessilia vel petiolo 2-4 linearum longitudine.

Flores terminales, in ramulis parvis, oppositis; alterni, sessiles. *Braeteolae* tres, exteriore inferiore, lineari, reliquis longiore; laterales duae.

CAL, *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum semi quinquefidum: laciniis subulatis, erectis, longitudine duarum linearum.

COR. ringens, longissima, calyce septies longior, uncialis, curva, falcata, compressa: *Tubus* infra angustus, mox ampliatus, compressus, curvus, quadripartitus, bilabiatus: *lab. superius* lineare, apice quadridentatum; dentibus duobus lateralibus prope apicem compressis; *Inferius* octifidum: laciniis linearibus, intermedia compressa.

STAM.

362 PLANTAE AMERICANAÆ.

STAM. *Filamenta* duo, labio superiori parallela. *Antherae* oblongae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus longior. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Capsula* compressa, turbinata.

132. EPIDENDRON, MATAREQUE, CEBOLLETA, Planta parasitica.

Radices repentes supra corticem arboreum, filiformes, crassiusculae, tortuosae, horsum versus flexae, subgeniculatae, alae instar undique emittentes radículas filiformes, subtortuosas, copiosas.

Caules e radice hinc inde surgunt, spithamales, basi teretiusculi, recti, geniculati ex rudimentis foliorum deciduorum superne dilatatis; oblongi, compressi, ancipites, tribus lineis s. sulcis utrinque excavati, superne foliiferi.

Folia duo, lanceolata, fere biuncialia, lata, longa, ultra spithamam; superne patula, planiuscula, dorso toto carinata, inferne subvaginantia, compressa.

Scapus erectus, simplex, longissimus, 4-6 pedalis, teres, vestitus vaginis alternis, teretibus, sursum acutis, carinatis.

Flores alterni, copiosi in racemo terminali; pedunculati: pedunculis simplicibus, triuncialibus etc. teretibus, glabris, roseo colore

lore coloratis. *Braeteolae* partiales sub singulo pedunculo.

CAL. nullus.

COR. pentapetala, patentissima · foliolis omnibus linearibus, acutis, uncialibus, undulatis; omnibus subaequalibus; sed duobus lateralibus superioribus paulo angustioribus.

Nectarium recta protensum, petalis paulo brevius, semiunciale, trilobum: lobis basi longitudinaliter oblongis inferius lateraliter stylum utrinque semiobvolvuntibus, enatis margine patulo, terminali, subrotundo, late emarginato, undulato; *supra* membranulis longitudinalibus, erectis, inaequalibus, undulatis notatis, *infra* nectario concavo in medio, longitudinali. 259

STAM. innata apici styli in fovea propria, corpusculo subrotundo, subtus quadriloculari, latere superiore utrinque emittente *Filamentum* quadripartitum, *Antherulas* duas in singulo filamento gerens (quatuor ex singulo latere.)

PIST. *Germen* teres, filiforme, ipso pedunculo continuato nec crassius, sub flore. *Stylus* convexus, inclinatus versus nectarium, *infra* fovea concava pro staminibus notatus, longitud.

longitud. $\frac{2}{3}$ parte nectarii. *Stigma* fovea est cordata, nitida, depressa.

133. EDECHI (155.) *Frutex* arborefcens, altus, *ramulis* oppositis, patentissimis. *Foliis* oppositis, oblongis, uncialibus, venis subsimplicibus, planis, subsessilibus; *pedicellis* brevibus, *pedunculis* oppositis ex axillis antiquis, uncialibus, ramulis dichotomis, brevissimis; *fructibus* globosis, subreceptaculo; *feminibus* subrotundis, quinque.

XIV. 134. Arbor ramis patulis, floribus luteis; copiose florens, humilis, vel frutex altus, ramis alternis, patentibus, pauli inaequalibus.

Folia alterna, oblonga, decidua.

Flores plures, terminales, alterni in racemo simplici et composito mixtim; *pedunculi* alterni, uniflori.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, patens: *foliolis* oblongis, concavis, antea imbricatis, coloratis, deciduis, duar. lin. longitudine.

COR. pentapetala: *petalis* patentibus, obovatis, obtusis, levissimis, sed late emarginatis, calyce sesquolongioribus.

STAM. *Filamenta* nulla. *Antherae* oblongo-lineares sursum angustiores, erectae longitudine corollae dimidia, apice duobus foraminibus,

raminibus, obtusae, alternae e regione fere calycis, omnes apice paulo inflexae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, pentagonum vel 260
quinque tuberibus constans. *Stylus* filiformis, erectus, staminibus longior. *Stigma* simplex, acutum.

Color Corollae et Calycis luteus.

135. CURATELLA *americana* (Polygonum
arborescens?) Curata *vulgo*.

Frutex altus, mediocris, hinc inde flexus, ramis paucis; cortice Pini instar squamoso vel tunicato, rimoso. Facie fere Polygoni arboresc.

Folia ad ramulos exteriores, alterna, spithamalia, oblonga, subsessilia, varie flexa et subundulata, venosa, scabro-dura, margine longe leviter-crenata, tota palmaria.

Petioles breves, supra plani.

Flores racemosi, laterales, ex ramulis vel axillis antiquis; digitales, simplices, ramulo uno alterove ad basin aucti; alterni, pedicellati. *Pedunculus communis* digitalis, subangularis; *partialis* pedicellis trium vel quatuor linear. longitudine, filiformibus.

Braeolae sub pedicellis oblongis, 1-3 lineares, obtusae.

CAL. *Perianthium* convexum, pentaphyllum :
foliolis subrotundis, concavis, quatuor exterioribus

366 PLANTAE AMERICANAE

terioribus colore rudiore, quinto interiore
petalis simillimo.

COR. *Pelata* tria vel quatuor, subrotunda,
concava, figura Calycis et colore albo.

STAM. plurima, filiformia, corollae mediae
altitud. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* duplex, bilobum, subrotundo-
ovatum, tomentosum, majusculum. *Styli*
duo, filiformes, erecti, staminum altitudi-
ne, breves. *Stigmata* capitata subrotunda.

PER. *Capsula* biloba s. duplex, infimo basi
coalita, singula subrotunda, hirsuta, uni-
locularis.

SEM. duo in singula capsula oblonga, nitida.
Color Corollae albus.

136. SAMYDA parviflora. Frutex albus,
ramis alternis inaequalibus longis. *Vatcara*
s. *Macapiritu*.

Folia oblonga.

261 *Flores* conferti in glomerulis subrotundis, late-
rales, copiosissimi, pedunculati: pedun-
culis confertis, undique patentibus, dua-
rum vel trium linearum longitudine, colo-
ratis, versus basin biarticulatis, supra arti-
culum deciduis. *Bractae* nullae.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, campanula-
to-erectum. fere ad basin quinquepartitum:
laciniis linearibus, erecto-patentibus. duar.
linear. longitudine, coloratis, deciduis.

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PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 367

COR. nulla, nisi calycem coloratum corollam dicas.

Nectarii squamae hirsutae, quinque ad basin insertae et e regione lacin. calycis, bipartitae, valde tomentoso-hirsutae, altitud. fere mediae laciniarum, obtusae laciniis linearibus.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, erecta, subulata, calyce paulo breviora; horum quinque alterne inserta sinui nectarii, paulo longiora reliquis quinque alternis ex incisuris calycis.

Antherae subrotundae, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* subulatum, oblongum, erectum, hirsutum. *Stylus* subulatus, longitudine staminum, pubescens. *Stigma* capitatum, globosum, pubescens.

PER. fructus tomentosus, globosus, parvus, apice acuminato, tribus lineis elevatioribus.

Bacca.

SEM. parva, in medio ovata.

Color Corollae albus.

137. BIGNONIA *Leucoxylon*, foliis digitatis integerrimis, floribus corymbosis fasciculatis.

Arbor mediocris, ramis hinc inde sparsis.

Folia opposita, digitata: foliolis infimis subrotundis vel oblongis, omnibus integerrimis.

Flores nondum explicati, sed quantum ex rudimentis,

dimentis colligi potest, sunt corymboso-fasciculati, terminales ramulis oppositis, erectis, subdivisis, dichotomis.

CAL. brevis.

COR. monopetala.

STAM. quatuor cum quinto sterili, longiore.

PIST. - - -

PER. *Capsula* longitudine duar. spithamar. pendula, curva tota instar cornu bovis, digiti crassitie, subulata, striato-sulcata, bivalvis, bilocularis, dissepimento utrinque convexo, carnosio.

262 SEM. longitudinaliter imbricata more Bignoniae, subquadrato-oblonga, utrinque acuta membrana parallelogramma.

138. FRUTEX foliis alternis oblongis glabris; altus varie ramosus: ramis longis aequalibus glabris.

Folia copiosa, pendula, acuta, integerrima, nitidiuscula, subcomplicata, subtus pallidiora, biuncialia. *Petioles* breves, longitudine duar. vel trium linea. supra sulco convexo exarata.

Flores in racemis compositis terminalibus, copiosi, alterni pedicellis propriis lineae circ. longitudine, ramis communibus, angulatis.

CAL. - - -

COR. decidua.

PER. *Capsula* linearis, oblonga, compressa, truncata;

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PLANTAE AMERICANAЕ 369

truncata, basi angustata, apice truncato, submarginata, bilocularis dissepimento transversali.

SEM. solitaria, oblonga, subulata dorsum, sericeo-pubescentia, cincta pappo sericeo, femine longiore, antea dorsum reflexo, postea patulo.

MALPIGHIoidES.

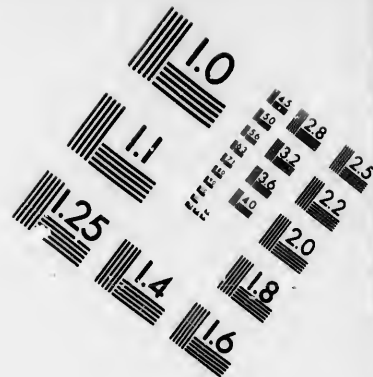
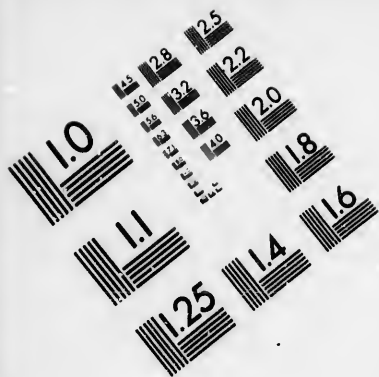
Fruſtus. Bacca sicca, ovalis duar. linear. longitudine, levissime compressa, versus apicem obsolete angulata, apparenter striata, monosperma.

SEM. unicum, calyce duro, subosseo, interiore cortice carnosio. (uti Cotyled. Amygdali) crasso, includente feminis coraculum teretiusculum, sursum versus et cotyledones lineares dorsum spectantes 2 virides.

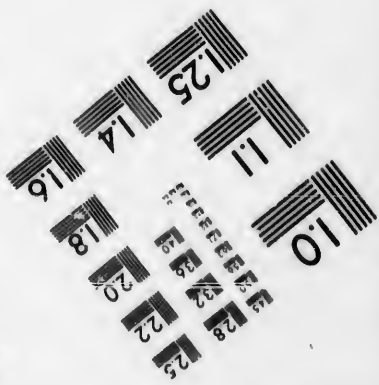
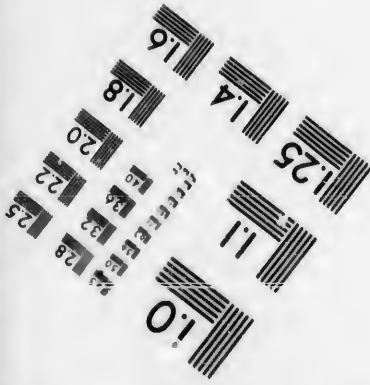
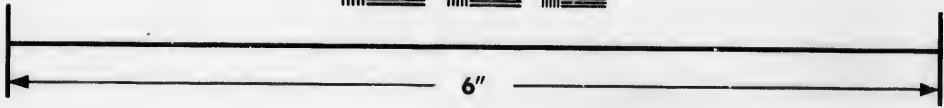
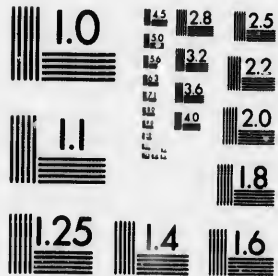
139. TEPUGUIPE.

Frutex altus, diadelphus, floribus longissime racemosis, purpureis, Foliis pinnatis: pinnis oblongis, acuminatis, glabris, Ramis longis varie flexis adscendentibus et naturalibus, tuberculis oblongis, sparsis, obtusis, convexis. *Folia* post flores, hoc tempore vix ulla vel in ramis solum sterilibus versus summitates earundem pinnata, alterna; foliolis quatuor parium cum impari, pedicellatis: inferioribus ovatis vel ovato oblongis; superioribus oblongis: omni-





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bus integerrimis, infra pallidioribus, venosis, 1½ uncialibus. *Petalus* communis spithamalis, compressus, supra sulco obtuso excavatus, parvialis teretiusculis. *Flores* in ramis racemosi ex tuberculis elevatis, erectis floriferis, pedicellis propriis trium linear. longitudine, erectis.

CAL. *Perianthium* subrotundum, laxum, breve, quadridentatum: dente superiore obtuso, lato, inferioribus tribus acuminatis, brevissimis, sinibus obtusissimis, fuscum.

COR. papilionacea. *Vexillum* patentissimum (ex situ erectum) ungue lineari crasso calycis longitudine, subrotundo-cordatum, planum, dorso ipso leviter carinato ad basin oblongo ovatum, apice sursum flexo, appendice bascos nullo. *Carina* linguibus duobus.

STAM. Diadelphia. *Filamentum superius* filiforme, simplex, arcuatum, adscendens; reliqua novem coalita, similiter adscendentia, alterna paulo breviora. *Antherae* oblongo-lineares, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, compressum. *Stylus* subulatus, situ et longitudine staminum. *Stigma* capitatum, subrotundum, undique pubescens.

PER. *Legumen* oblongum, lineare, compressum, siccitate sigmoide undulatum, stipite plano,

PLANTAE AMERICANAЕ. 371

planum, tenue, acuminatum, uniloculare,
bivalve.

SAM. pauca, subrotunda.

Color Florum eleganter purpureo caeru-
lescens.

PSIDIUM sylvestre. *Guajava de monte.*

Frutex humilis, 2-6 pedalis: ramis inordina-
tis, teretibus, etiam novelli, qui tomentosi
sunt et molles, nec nisi obsolete quadran-
gulares.

Folia oblonga, venis paucis; subtus tomen-
toso-mollia.

Flores calyce molli, reliquis confimiles.

Fructus parvi.

Præcipue ramis et foliis nervis paucis, differta
sativa.

CROTALARIA *Espadilla.*

Radix fibrosa.

Caulis inferne ligrosus, frutescens, spithama-
lis.

Folia alterna, oblonga et ovata, crassiuscula,
pubescentia, sessilia et subsessilia, decum-
bentia; alata.

Stipulae duae decurrentes, ovato-oblon-
gae et acutae, totum caulem a folio ad
folium vestientes, planae.

Flores solitarii, pedunculati, laterales: pedun-
culis foliis oppositis, e caule ipso egredien-
tibus juxta stipulas, e regione folii vti pau-

PLANTAE AMERICANAЕ. 371

planum, tenue, acuminatum, uniloculare,
bivalve.

Sem. pauca, subrotunda.

Color Florum eleganter purpureo caerule-
lescens.

110. PSIDIUM sylvestre. *Guajava de monte.*

Frutex humilis, 2-6 pedalis; ramis inordina-
tis, teretibus, etiam novelli, qui tomentosi
sunt et molles, nec nisi obsolete quadran-
gulares.

Folia oblonga, venis paucis; subtus tomen-
toso-mollia.

Flores calyce molli, reliquis confusiles.

Fructus parvi.

Præcipue ramis et foliis nervis paucis, diffusa
sativa.

111. CROTALARIA Espadilla.

Radix fibrosa.

Caulis inferne ligrosus, frutescens, spithama-
lis.

Folia alterna, oblonga et ovata, crassiuscula,
pubescentia, sessilia et subsessilia, decum-
bentia, alata.

Stipulae duae decurrentes, ovato-oblon-
gae et acutae, totum caulem a folio ad
folium vestientes, planae.

Flores solitarii, pedunculati, laterales; pedun-
culis foliis oppositis, e caule ipso egredien-

lo infra, erecto-patentibus, semiuncialibus usque biuncialibus, teretibus, apice geniculatis, ad geniculum supra emittentibus rudimentum ramuli, infra vero pedicellum teretem. *Bracteola*, sub pedicello subulato, tenuis, pubescens. *Bracteolae* aliae duae utrinque ad calycem, lineares, angustae, calyce dimidio breviores.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, quadridentatum, bilabiatum: *lab. sup.* longius, laciniis angustioribus reflexo-patentibus.

COR. papilionacea. *Carina* apice connata videtur ex toto et acuta.

PER. *Legumen* oblongum, obtusum, teretiunculum, unciale, undique tumidum, dorso obtusissimo, biventricosum, uniloculare, bivalve.

SEM. plurima (26) reniformia, parva.

142. PARAMINI. Arbor magna, ramis varie divisis, inaequalibus.

Folia spithamalia, magna, oblonga, 4-5 uncialia usque spithamalia, glabra, venosa: venis alternis, apice obtusis vel acutis. *Petioles* breves, teretes semiunciales.

Flores non vidi.

Fructus subrotundo-ovatus, acuminatus, $1\frac{1}{2}$ unc. longitudine, externe rudis, cortice carnosio. *nuce* intus oblongo-subrotunda, leviter

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 373

viter compressa, subossea, externe glabra, transversaliter sessili: nucleo intus subrotundo, oblongo, bipartito, carnosio. *Drupa* comeditur, dulcedine ingrata.

143. BAUHINIA *Bacaptal vulgo.*

Frutex mediocris, qui nonnunquam in arborem mediocrem excrescit, ramis varie sparsis sed remotis, rectis, levissime flexuosis, fufis.

Folia alterna, biloba, erecta, ovata, triuncialia, 9-nervia, venosa nervis et venis infra prominulis, subscabris: laciniis ovato-acutis, erectis, sinu valde acuto. *Petiolus* teretiusculus, superne leviter sulcatus, semiuncialis.

Flores terminales in racemo longo, spicato, pedunculis geminis, patentissimis, reflexis, semiuncialibus, teretibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, longissimum, sesquiunciale, ante explicationem cylindricum, sursum curvum, striatum, postea ultra medium trifidum, laciniis connatis, apice bidentato, infima lineari reflexa, simplici, apice acuto,

COR. *Petala* quinque, omnia ad latus superius adscendentia, linearia, utrinque acuta, subulata, patula, aequaliter distantia ad latus superius disposita, calyce breviora, eique ad dimidiam partem supra basin inserta.

B b 3

265
STAM.

374 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, subulata, calyce longiora, apice, ascendentiâ. *Antherae* lineares, compressae, antice trifurcatae.

PIST. *Germen* pedunculatum, pedunculo dimidii circ. calycis longitudine, gerente *Germen* vix crassius; levissime compressum. *Stylus* ascendens, filiformis, staminibus $\frac{1}{2}$ longior. *Stigma* obtusum, crassum, oblique incumbens, bifidum.

PER. *Legumen* longissimum, spithamale, pedale, pendulum, planum.

SEM. decem, parva, reniformia, altero latere affixa, glabra.

Color Calycis fuscus, Corollae et Staminum albus.

144. PLANTA (syngenesista ut videtur) caule simplici erecto longo, florum capitulis lateralibus foliosis compositis.

Radix annua.

Caulis erectus, simplex quadri-vel quinquepedalis tomento laxo tenui pubescens; ramulis brevissimis, erectis, axillaribus.

Folia oblongo-lanceolata, acuminata, spinula terminata, superne rugosa, venosa tomento tenuissimo laxo incano. *Petioles* breves, superne concavi.

Flores aggregati, terminales in capitulo acuto, compositi, fastigiati, lati, juncti foliolis erectis apice patulis. *Flore* singulo ita composito

posito ex foliolis minoribus, singulo includente flosculum, qui hoc tempore erat exsiccatus; foliolis foras tomentosis, apice spinula terminali.

SEM. unicum, ovato-oblongum, compressum, parvum, supra angustius, coronatum *pappo* erecto, piloso, brevi: pilis lateralibus brevissimis, erectis.

145. EPIDENDRUM *floribus sessilibus terminalibus paucis.* 266

Radix repens supra ramos arborum, hinc inde flexa, *radiculas* filiformes, sat copiosas hinc emittens, compressas, flexuosas, geniculatas.

Caules erecti, semispithamales, compressi, foliosi, simplices.

Folia alterna, vaginantia, oblonga-vel oblongo-lanceolata, dorso carinata (*vagina* ancipiti, compressa, dorso acute carinata) uncialia, pallide viridia.

Flores terminales, caulis alterni, pauci (2 et 3 solum vidi) sessiles, *pedunculo* communi brevi, elevati. *Bracteae* sunt folia compressa, ancipitia, brevia, spathacea, obtegentia dimidium Germen.

COR. pentapetala: *petalis* tribus exterioribus ovato-acutis, parvis, sesquilineae longitudine, erectis, duobus superius, inferius unico.

Nect. petalis unitum cum Pistillo.

PIST. *Germen* magnum, ovatum, leviter compressum, longitudinale ex pilis lateralibus squama subulata adnata, margine solo soluto notatum. Reliqua in Flore videre non potui.

146. MIMOSA *quadrivalvis* foliis bipinnatis paucis, floribus purpureis, siliquis linearibus angulatis subulatis aculeatis longitudinaliter dehiscentibus.

XV. 147. DRACO ARBOR (PTEROCARPUS *Draco* 168.) *Arbor Draconis* Indis *Mucanana*, had no more flowers, which commonly appear immediately after the rainy season.

Arbor alta, ramosa, ramis hinc inde erectis, modicis numero.

Folia h. t. pauca non ceciderunt, alterna, pinnata, digitalia, longa vel paulo longiora: *Foliolis* oppositis, oblongis, uncialibus, obtusis, leviter pedicellatis cum impari, glabra h. t. pallide viridia. *Petiolus communis* teres; *partiales* teretes, brevissimi, lineae longitudine, pubescentes.

CAL. monophyllus, tubulato-campanulatus, quinquedentatus: dentibus tubulato-acutis.

COR. *Vexillum* ungue oblongo, lamina subrotundo-cordata, patens, convexa. *Alae* lanceolatae, vexillo paulo breviores. *Carina* brevis quoque videtur.

STAM.

STAM. connata.

PER. *Legumen* pedicellatum, membranaceum, subrotundo-oblongum, planum, medio utrinque prominulum, inaequaliter convexum, obtusum, bipartitum, non dehiscens, continens

SEM. oblongum, appendicibus duobus vel tribus adnatis, irregulare, margine interiore ciliatum; alis fibrillis, lignosis ipsaque substantia lignosa, pro appendicibus 2. 3. 4. loculis linearibus, transversis, seminibus totidem oblongis, altera extremitate inferiore crassiore, antrosum appendiculo notato, hili in sinu appendiculo affixo, singuli loculi versus hanc extremitatem. Ergo distinctum genus crederem.

148. SAPINDUS magna arbor est, *nucem* durissimam, glaberrimam, exacte globosam continet.

149. RAJANIAE affinis Planta scandens h. t. absque foliis: *Frustribus* spicatis, erectis, trigonis, oblongis, coronulatis *calyce* quinquefido, brevi; fructu triloculari. *Caulis* filiformis, scandens, tenuis, *ramulis* alternis pendulis, floriferis. Flores h. t. cecidere. *Stylus* unicus. *Capsula* oblonga, reflexo-erecta, trigona: angulis compressis; trilocularis: loculis angularibus: *Semina* duo s. solitaria in singulo loculo, oblonga, deor.

378 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

deorsum acuta. Alae membranula oblonga tenuissima.

150. CISSAMPELOS *Parcira* caule erecto suffruticoso simplicissimo, foliis alternis subpeltatis subtus tomentosis. EQUEREPANAR h. e. Auricula tigridis vulgo.

Radix lignosa, procumbens, apice plures caules emittens, perennis.

Caules erecti, simplices, rectissimi, quadri-vel quinquepedales, teretes, tomentosi: tomento crasso.

Folia alterna subrotundo-ovata; masculis petiolo margini folii adnato, feminis peltata; utrinque tomentosa, subtus magis, tomento crasso, quinque venis majoribus. *Petioli* in masculis brevissimi, teretes, crassiores, tomentosi; in fem. semiunciales, paulo tenuiores, similiter tomentosi.

Flores masc. et femin. in distinctis plantis (in Diocia.)

268

MASC. axillares, in cymis fastigiatis dispositi.

Pedunculi communes axillares, erecti, 2-3, filiformes, unciales, pubescentes: *partiales* dichotomi, racemosi, erecti, fastigiati, cymosi, pilosi, lineae longitudine. *Bracteolae* lineares. *Flores* minimi.

CAL. *Perianthium* tetra, yllum, patens, planum: foliolis subrotundis, obtusis.

COR. monopetala, membranacea, plano-concava,

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 379

va, orbiculata, integerrima, calyce minor, indivisa.

STAM. *Filamentum* unicum, e centro floris progrediens $\frac{1}{4}$ lin. circ. longitudine, filiforme, erectum, obtusum, truncatum. *Antherae* quatuor, oblongae, transversae, margini apicis Filamenti impositae, sessiles.

* Fl. FEMIN. in racemis spicatis, simplicibus, solitariis, binis et ternis ex singula axilla.

Pedunculus communis spicae filiformis, erectus, simplex, Bracteolis ovalibus sessilibus, alternis, sparsis vestitus. Floribus 3, 6, 8, ex ala singulae bracteolae, *pedunculo* brevi lineari, elevatis, erectis.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, ad unum latus (exterius in ramulo florum) oblongo-subrotundum, unilaterale persistens.

COR. *Petalum* unicum, subrotundum, calyce dimidio brevius, flexum cum calyce.

STAM. nulla.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum-oblongum. *Styli* erecti, capillares, parvi; *Stigmata* simplicia, crassiuscula.

Fruſus subrotundo-ovalis, leviter compressus, subtomentosus.

SEM. unicum.

Flores lutescenti virides.

151. MELAMPODIUM *australe* syngenesiae
Polygamiae necessariae, *feminibus quinque ob-*
longis hispidis; calyce pentaphyllo, caule decum-
bente.

Radix perennis, fibrosa.

Caules spithamales, procumbentes, undique
diffusi, teretes, subpubescentes; *ramis* oppo-
sitis, decumbentibus, apice adscendentibus.

269

Folia opposita, ovalia vel ovato-obtusa, superne
leviter varicque ferrata: ferraturis obsoletis.

Petiol: teretiusculi, superne plani, longitu-
dine dimidii folii.

Flores terminales vel ad summos ramulos et
ramos, ex ala vel dichotomia, subsessiles,
solitarii: *pedunculo* brevi, sesquilineae longi-
tudine.

CAL. *communis* pentaphyllus, vel ad basin quin-
quepartitus, erectus, laxis: foliolis oblongis,
postea patulis, laxis, corollae longitudine.

COR. composita. *Flosculi* *feminini* 5-8 in radio;
in disco *masculini* 4-8.

Fem. Corolla filiformis, brevis. *Masc.* ore
erecto, bidentato, demum bifido, la-
tere rima dehiscens,

STAM. *Mascul.* *Filamenta* quinque, capillaria.

Antherae carinato-cylindricae, corollula le-
vissime breviores,

Femin. nulla,

PIST.

PLANTAE AMERICANAÆ 381

Pist. *Masc.* vix ullum. *Germen* obsoletum, neare, minimum, sub corollula. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* nullum.

Femin. *Germen* sub receptaculo, oblongum, magnum calyce paulo minus, striatum, hispidum. *Stylus* filiformis, erectus, corolla paulo brevior, postea bifidus. *Stigmata* simplicia.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* patens femina nuda inferne cingit.

SEM. oblonga, duarum vel trium linearum longitudine, paulo compressa, utrinque sulcata cum pilis hamatis ex singulo angulo sulcoso patulis; hamo sursum in

REC. paleis oblongis, concavis.

Corollulae color luteus.

152. **ARISTIDA** floribus paniculatis tenuissimis, aristis tribus, panicula laxa erecta.

Gramen tenuissimum, digitale, spithamale.

153. **HEDYSARUM** caule erecto simplice, foliis ternis, sessilibus, floribus spicatis axillaribus.

Radix perennis.

Caules erecti, simplices, bi-vel tripedales, recti, inferne teretiusculi, superne subangulati hirsuti.

Folia alterna, sessilia, ternata: *Foliolis* oblongis sesquiuncialibus, supra pubescentibus, infra paulo pallidioribus, venoso-reticulatis, pedicellatis.

cellatis. *Stipulas* lanceolatae, erectae, striatae, sesquilineae longitudine.

Flores axillares, spicati, racemosi: *racemis* oblongis, erectis, semiuncialibus, simplicibus; *pedicellis* sesquilineae longitudine. *Bracteolae* ovatae, convexae, glabrae.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulosum, quinquefidum: laciniis subulatis, corolla leviter brevioribus, infima reliquis longiore.

COR. *Vexillum* oblongum, apice patulum, basi utrinque inflexum. *Alae* lineares. *Carina* linearis, apice latior, rotundata, inferius tota fere dehiscens, apice ascendente.

STAM. *Diadelpa* 1 et 9, simplicia. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongo-tubulatum, hirsutum. *Stylus* capillaris. *Stigma* crassiusculum, simplex.

PER. *Legumen* calycis longitudine, hirsutum, ovato-acutum, leviter compressum.

SEM. duo, oblonga, apice ultimo recurvo acuto. (Flores lutei.)

154. IPOTARAGUAPIN: *Frutex* erectus, humanae altitudinis et ultra: *ramis* longis, erectis, oppositis, patentissimis, strictis; *Cortice* fusco glabriusculo. *Spinae* oppositae, interdum ternae, supra singulos ramos, patentes, subulatae, acutae, rectae.

Folia sub spinulis enascentia vel terminalia, fasci-

fasciculato-conferta; opposita, ovata-oblonga, uncialia, venis oppositis alternisque subtus prominulis, simplicibus, *petiolo* brevi lineari. *Stipulae* oppositae, interfoliaceae, ovato-acutae, planae.

Flores in *pedunculis* oppositis vel solitariis, axillaribus, 1-2 uncialibus, rectis, apice bifidis, floriferis: *flores* conferti ut videtur, licet hoc tempore illis destituta.

Fructum fert sub receptaculo ut videtur.

Drupea parva, oblonga, trium vel quatuor linearum longitudine.

Nux oblonga, obsolete triangularis: angulo uno prominentiore, tertiusculo, utrinque sulco notato; bilocularis; loculis teretibus, uno in media nuce, altero in angulo tertiusculo, putamine ibidem tenuiore. *Nuclei* duo, teretes, albi.

271

155. EDECHI, 133. LAUGIERIA *odorata*.

Caulis frutescens, erectus, bis humanae altitudinis, priori similis, sed absque spinis.

Folia terminalia, conferta, copiosa, opposita, oblonga, acuta; *Petioli* breves. *Stipulae* interfoliaceae, ovatae, acutae, planae.

Flores dichotomi, conferti, ex apice pedunculorum. *Bracteae* sub singulo flore, lanceolato-acutae, patulae.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, teres, ore integro vel vix manifeste denticulato,

384 PLANTAE AMERICANAE.

cellato, vix lineae dimidiae longitudine, persistens supra fructum.

COR. monopetala, tubulata: *Tubo* longo, calyce sexies longiore, superne levissime latiore, $\frac{1}{2}$ pollicis unguis longitudine. *Limbus* patens, quinquepartitus: laciniis oblongis, marginibus lateralibus reflexis.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, brevissima, supra medium tubi adnata, capillaria. *Antherae* lineares, tubi circ. altitudine.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, receptaculo cinctum. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus altior. *Stigma* capitatum, subrotundum.

PER. *Drupa* parva, subglobosa. *Nux* quadri- vel quinque-locularis.

Color Corollae albo-purpureus, *Tubo* externe rudi. Congener videtur praecedenti.

156 HIBISCUS foliis oblongis; flore solitario.

XVII. Near the river *Aragua*.

157. PALO DE COCHINELLE; a shrub, which had opposite lanceolated leaves, whose stem was hollow, so that it might be employed for a tube to a tobaccopipe.

158. CROTON hispidum, caule trifido; Folia incisa, tota planta hispida, annua.

159. CUCUMIS *russica* smelled nearly as Caraway-seeds.

160. SMILAX scandens, foliis oblongis, caule teretiusculo spinoso; Folia pallide viridia.

161. WALTHERIA *Melochioides* flore luteo aggregato pentandro monogyno.

162. DIOSCOREA scandens, foliis cordatis alternis, caule levi, calyce cyathiformi sexdentato.

Folia cordata acuminata, integerrima.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, trigona: angulis compressis.

SEM. alata, in singulo loculo dua

163. MASTRANZO floribus verticillato-capitatis sessilibus parvis albis.

Folia rugosa.

CAL. patentiores, strigosiores, tubulati.

164. PHASEOLUS parvus, erectus herbaceus. *Caulis* tener, filiformis.

Folia ternata, linearia. *Folres* spicati, terminales, eleganter coccineo-rosæ: *Alae* maximae, rectae. *Carina* inflexa.

XXV. 165. BIGNONIA arborea scandens, foliis pinnatis glabris, siliquis longissimis planis linearibus.

Semina sursum imbricata sunt simplici serie.

166. SIDA flore albo erecto longo. *Folia* cordata. *Rami* erecti.

167. CECROPIA. *Peltata*. Coilotapalus.

Brown. jam III. Yagramo vulgo the leaves of this plant are the common food of the sloth. (Bradypus. L'nn.)

Folia pauca, alterna ad summitates ramorum.

Stipulae interfoliaceae ut in Ficu, latere folio adverfo f. opposito dehiscentes, marginibus obvolutis f. imbricatis, mox caducae.

Floris Masc. et Fëmin. in distinctis arboribus.

* MASC. pedunculis geminis ex axillis foliorum, sed intra ipsam stipulam h. e. *Stipula* interposita inter axillam fol. *Pedunculis* teretibus, spithamalibus, subpendulis, singulis spatham apice gerentibus.

273

CAL. *Spatha* ovato-acuta, integra, rumpens, caduca, includens *Amenta* plurima, fasciculata, teretia, pendula parallela, pedicellata, altissime imbricata, squamis vel *Receptaculis* staminum copiosissimis, turbinatis, compresso-tetragonis, obtusis, supra linea elevatiore notatis, tandem duplici foramine dehiscens.

COR. nulla, nisi Calycis squamas dicas esse, vel Nectarii squamas.

STAM. *Filamenta* duo, capillaria, brevissima, singula ex singulis foraminibus squamarum calycinarum. *Antherae* oblongae, tetragonae, parvae.

* FEMIN. penduli, forte solitarii ex axillis ut Masculi; sed si solitarii, an geminis pedunculis pendeant, nescio. *Pedunculi* digitales et ultra.

CAL. *Spatha* forte ut in Masc. nam h. t. cecidit,

dit, includens *Amenta* quatuor, patula, nū-
tiantia, teretia, masculis crassiora, digiti mi-
nimi manuum instar; arctissime imbricata
germinibus nudis.

COR. nulla.

PIST. *Germina* plurima, imbricata, compresso-
quadrata, obtusa, tomento tenuissimo obvo-
luta. *Styli* solitarii, brevissimi. *Stigmata* ob-
tusa, lacera, subcapitata.

PER. *Capsula* Germinis forma et figura unilo-
cularis, vix dehiscens, separato cortice a fe-
mine tamen distincta.

SEM. solitaria, oblonga, compressa, parva.

Lynceis oculis alii lustrent ulterius par-
tes fructificationis, certae minimae sunt
et tenuissimae.

Color Femin. incanus a tomento *Masc.* lu-
teus; sicci evadunt atrii; novi proprii
et singularis sunt generis.

XXVII. 168. SANGUIS DRACONIS 147.

I find that our *Sanguis Draconis occidentalis*
is the same with the *orientalis*, but of a spe-
cies different from this plant; whose chara-
cter is the following,

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum,
basi obtusum, quinquedentatum.

COR. papilionacea, calyce duplo longior. *Ve-*
xillum ungui oblongo; lamina subrotunda.

Alae lanceolatae, vexillo breviores.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, connata, adscendentia.
Antherae. - - -

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compressum, pedicel-
 latum. *Stylus* subulatus.

PER. *Legumen* subrotundo-oblongum, planum,
 membranaceum, uniloculare, intus ligno-
 sum.

XXVIII. From the river *Aragua*, the people
 sent a kind of *Sarsaparilla* or *Smilax*, which
 I had not seen before used in Physic: it
 differed from that species, which is officinal
 in both the Indies.

169. SMILAX.

Radices plurimæ, filiformes, longæ, durius-
 culæ, foras teretes, glaberrimæ absque fi-
 brillis sparsis, verum eorum loco *Spinulis*
 parvis, brevibus, glabris, subpungentibus,
 cortice tenui. Ab altera *specie Officinali* differt
 figura radice filiformi, angulata, cortice
 crassiore, duro, angulato, rugoso, fibrillis la-
 teralibus plurimis.

Caulis scandens, fusiformis, teres, glaberrimus,
 aculeatus: *aculeis* subulatis, pungentibus,
 validis, trium quatuorve linearum longitu-
 dine, inaequaliter sparsis, ad genicula folio-
 rum pluribus: *ramis* superioribus substriatis.
Caulis inferne subgeniculatus.

Folia alterna, lanceolata, vel oblongo-lanceo-
 lata, trinervia, vel cum ultimis minoribus
 quin-

quinquenervia, dura, firmia, erectiuscula, 3, 4, 5-uncialia, versus apicem contorta, petiolata, nervo medio subaculeato: aculeis 1, 2, 3, parvis; interdum inermia. *Petiolus* patens, brevis, semiuncialis, basi crassissimus, h. e. e tuberculo sensim prodiens, latus, margine membranaceo, semiamplexicauli, membrana firma tamen; subtus convexus, angulo carinatus parvo, subinermi vel serratulo, vel glabro vel spinula una alteraque notatus apice sursum curvus.

I. MARTII.

170. MUSA had fruit, but some blossoms were still on it. I found 5 stamina with a rudiment of a 6th in the nectarium of the male flowers, and the same in the hermaphrodite flowers. I could observe no difference, except that those in the male flowers were narrower.

II. To-day I caught in a hollow tree a *Robi-pelado* or *Mapaha* as the Indians call it. It is Dr. *Linnaeus's* DIDELPHIS, so remarkable on account of the pouch wherein it keeps its young ones; many think this pouch to be the Uterus *Amoen Acad. and Mus. Reg.* That which we caught, was a male. Its *penis* was big between the hind legs, round and naked, but cloven like the foot of a
 C c 3
 cow

cow and of the same shape. The *testicles* were situated under the belly before the *penis*, which was turned backwards.

IV. 171. PISCIPULA (PISCIDIA) Erythrina. Sp. Pl. 707. n. 3. 2. 993. 1. *Barbasca* vulgo.

The figure of the flower shews that it is not a species of the Erythrina, but rather a distinct genus.

En descriptionem!

Arbor magna f. mediocris.

Caulis arborescens, 9, 10, 15 orgyrum altitudine, trunco inaequali, superne in ramos ascendentes, rariusculos diviso: *ramis* erectis, alternis, teretibus, glabris.

Folia alterna, ad summitates ramorum pinnata.

Flores in racemis alternis, erectis, copiosis, digitalibus et ultra, sparsis. *Racemi* compositi: *acemulis* sparsis, alternis, lateralibus, patentibus. Singulis 1, 2 *flores* suboppositos sparsoque pedunculatos proferentibus. *Pedunculis* 4, 5 linearum longitudine, simplicibus, patenti-erectis, singulis unifloris.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, leviter compressum, basi glabriusculum, duarum vel trium linearum longitudine et fere simile diametro sursum ad inferiora, quinquedentatum: dentibus superioribus binis, magis approximatis, obtusioribus; minoribus

PLANTAE AMERICANAЕ. 391

minoribus lateralibus, majoribus obtuse rotundatis, infimo leviter majori, subacuminato; glabrum, persistens.

COR. papilionacea, mediocris, rotundata. *Vexillum* adscendens, patens; Ungue brevi, tereti, convexo; Lamina subrotunda, obtusa, apice emarginata, dorso subcarinata, lateribus modice retrorsum convexis. *Alae* vexillo fere paulo longiores, Unguibus linearibus, tenuissimis, calyce paulo longioribus, rectis, Laminis oblongis, sursum curvis, convexis, tumidis, angulo postico acuto, sinu interjecto obtusissimo rotundato, adnato carinae. *Carina* basi ultra medium bifida, unguibus linearibus, longitudine unguium alarum, sursum curva, inferius carinata, lateribus versus basin tumida, sursum compressa, acuta, bifida, apice, angulis baseos acutis, sinu rotundatiore.

STAM. *Filamenta* decem, connata in vaginam; vagina compressa, striata, apice adscendens, fissa, setacea; alterna breviora. *Antherae* oblongae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* breve, pedicellatum, lineare, compressum, longitudine vaginae. *Stylus* adscendens, filiformis. *Stigma* acutum, simplex, ante florescentiam subcapitatum.

PER. *Legumen* pendulum, lineare, quatuor alis

lis longitudinalibus, membranaceis, exstantibus notatum, uniloculare, articulatum, membranis transversim striatulis, subplicatis.

SEM. tereti-linearia, 2. 3. 4. longitudinaliter posita.

A small snake, which was caught in the house.

172. COLUBER scutis abdominalibus 190, squamis caudalibus 70-80; longitudo duarum spithamarum, tenuis, colore cinerascente, glaber. *Dorsum* totum maculis inaequalibus fuscis, marginibus nigris. *Caput* ovatum, in specimine valde contusum, scutis duobus magnis inter oculos. *Cauda* quoque valde erat contusa. (Forte *Coluber annulatus*.)

173. RANA *arborea* pedibus fissis, palmis tetradactylis rotundis, plantis pentadactylis: geniculis tuberosis. *Amoenit. Ac. p.* 285. 9. Magnitudo et facies Ranarum fontalium aquae frigidae in Europa.

Caput subtriangulare, obtusiusculum, planiusculo convexum, *orbitis* oculorum elevationibus tumque protuberantibus.

Oculi rotundi nec parvi, inferius membrana nictitante, pro lubitu animalis, co-operiuntur iride aurea nitente; *pupilla* majuscula nigra.

Aures: foramina rotunda, magna, pone oculos e pau-

e paulo infra, obtecta membrana tenuissima.

Narium foramina parva, punctorum instar, versus apicem rostri.

Truncus oblongus, subtumens. *Dorsum* planiusculo-convexum, in medio tumidiusculum ut et latere utroque ad dorsum, versus latera linea laterali elevatione notatum utrinque, et ad latera linea alia magis interrupta, cum verrucis mollibus, linearibus aliquot juxta ventrem parvis, minimis.

Palmi tetradactyli, fissi, circumferentia rotundi, digitis introrsum vergentibus, omnibus obtusis, 1 et 3 paulo longioribus, 2 et 4 minoribus, subaequalibus, subtus tuberculis ad carpus et genicula notatis.

Plantae longae, fissae, pentadactylae, obtusae: digito 1 minore reliquis, usque 4 sensim longioribus: 4 longitudine tertii, geniculis subtus tuberculis laevibus notatis.

Color dorfi viridis, lateribus cinereo-fordidis maculis fuscis sparsis, paucis, pone in clunibus variegatis colore viridi-cinereo, maculis variegatis fuscis. Genicula pedum subtus albidiuscula. *Abdomen* albidum.

XVI. 174. EPIDENDRUM acaule, radice bulboso-ovata, floribus fuscis, nectario albo-caerulescente cordato.

XIX. 175. BIDENS procumbens, foliis inferioribus alternis oblongis undulatis incanis, supe-

394 PLANTAE AMERICANAÆ.

superioribus oppositis, floribus oppositis
sessilibus pallide purpureis 200.

176. STAEHELINOIDES foliis ovatis fer-
ratis incanis, floribus sessilibus. Petala
Marrubii facie 201. 103.

177. SPONDIAS *lutea* optime floret. HOB-
Vulgo.

CAL. quinquedentatus, minimus.

COR. petala reflexa.

Stam. *Nettaria* decem intra stamina.

STAM. decem.

PIST. 4-5, erecta, longiuscula, approximata.

178. CHRYSOPHYLLO fructu adfinis, fo-
liis pungentibus; vulgo *Barbasco*.

PER. *Bacca* subrotunda, uvæ minoris magni-
tudine foras striatula, acuminata, acutissime
rigido, cortice ipso secedente a pulpa s. fe-
mine globoso, in superficie notato rudimen-
tis 3-4 hoc tempore vacuis, mollibus. Sub-
stantia pulpæ h. t. mollis, butyracea.

278 179. CHRYSOPHYLLUM alterum foliis
obtusis, fere congener priori.

Fructus globosus, acuminatus, Ribesiorum ru-
brorum magnitudine, ruber. *Semen* ma-
gnum, globosum, firmum; an ideo distin-
cta Genera?

180. BOMBAX caule subspinoso, parum ven-
tricofo trunco, nec alta arbor, h. t. priva-
ta foliis et flore, fructus vero habuit copio-
sos.

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 395

capsula oblonga, pentagona, turbinata, nata obtusa, quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis, ad angulos dehiscens, dissepimentis ad Columnnam cohaerentibus quinque. *Seemina* plura, subrotunda, lana tenuissima, siliqua fatu copiosa, subfusca, pallida. *Valvulae* apertae, patentissimae, stelliformes, et platanaceae. *Calyx* in fructum basi excipit capsulam integerrimam, lineae longitudine.

XX. 181. EPIDENDRUM acaule, radice bulboso-ovata; floribus cinereo fuscis etc.

Radix subbulbosa vel caulis ovatus, leviter rugosus, emittens radículas repentes super ramos, more congenerum.

Caulis brevis vel fere nullus, basi ovatus.

Folia duo, oblonga, dorso carinata.

Scapus erectus, dodrantalis, pedalis, teres.

Flores 3-4, terminales, alterni.

XXVI. 182. HERMESIAS a me dictum, vulgo Rosa de monte, (BROWNAEA cocinea.)

Flores sessiles, capitati: capitula ante explicationem ob bracteas conum pini sed mollem referunt, juxta basin ipsius folii adnata, subrotunda, post explicationem fasciculata, alterna, sessilia. *Bracteae* alternae, coloratae, convexae, oblongae, exteriores inferius subrotundae, concavae, membranaceae, obtusae, laxiusculae, singulae includunt fin-

singulos flores, ultimis exceptis subrotundis, quae includunt reliquas bracteas interiores, angustas, lineares. Omnes caducae sunt.

CAL. *Perianthium* duplex. *Inferius* monophyllum, tubulato-turbinatum, superne latius, laxum, ad $\frac{1}{4}$ part. bifidum: laciniis ovatis, erectis, concavis. *Superius* interiusque tubo, spatio $\frac{1}{2}$ calycis exterioris, sursum latiore, paulo compresso, postea quinquephylio: foliolis oblongis, tertiam partem Calycis exterioris longitudine excedentibus, obtusis, coloratis: Foliolo superiore paulo latiore reliquis et obtusiore.

279

COR. *Petala* quinque, erecta, calyce interiore duplo longiora, oblonga, basi media sua parte inferne unguiculata: unguibus teretibus. *Lamina* oblonga, erecta, obsolete subundulata, supremum intra fissuram vaginae staminum.

STAM. *Filamenta* undecim (quod constans et curiosum) connata in vaginam ad latus superius, usque ad basin corollae (et calycis interioris) dehiscentem et divisam; altitudine calycis interioris, connata, demum soluta, subulata, alterna leviter longiora, subcurva. *Antherae* oblongae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* teretiuseculum, oblongum, inferne

ferne pedicellatum; pedicello adnato lateri inferiori tubi calycis interioris, vel si mavis tubo staminum, infra calycem interiorem, pubescens. *Stylus* filiformis, staminum longitudine. *Stigma* obtusum, simplex, nigrum.

Color Corollae coccineus et roseo-coccineus. Fructum non vidi.

183. ERYTHRINA foliis ternatis, caule aculeato. *Sp. Plant.* 706. 2. ni fallor; ANAUCO *vulgo*.

Flores racemosi, subsecundi, conferti, 2, 3, 4, ex uno puncto: *racemis* digitalibus, spithamalibus. *Pedunculi* horizontales, trium vel quatuor linearum longitudine, teretes, unilaterales. *Flores* nutantes. *Bracteas* non vidi, nescio itaque an adsint.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, brevissimum, turbinatum: ore integerrimo, obtuso, truncato, inferius producto in appendicem deorsum versum, obtusum, teretiustulum.

COR. papilionacea, irregularis. *Vexillum* oblongo-acuminatum, ascendens, dorso acute carinatum, marginibus leviter reflexis. *Alae* duae, brevissimae, subrotundae, vix calycis duplae longitudinis, adpressae. *Carina* falcata, aperta, apice bifida laciniis ovatis, obtusis, compressa, marginibus superioribus,

perioribus conniventibus, vexillo quinque
brevior.

288 STAM. *Filamenta* decem, diadelpa, superius
solutum et novem connata in vaginam us-
que ad apicem Carinae, qua includuntur,
postea soluta, carina longiora, subulata al-
terna leviter longiora, paulo curva. *An-*
therae lineares, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, teres, Carinae longitu-
dine, basi ad $\frac{1}{4}$ pedicellatum, compressum.
Stylus brevis, leviter ascendens, teres.
Stigma obtusum, simplex, oblongum.

PER. *Legumen* ni fallor, lineare, teretiuscu-
lum, ad semina oblongum.

Color Floris aurantius vel luteo-rufus.

Reliqua non vidi.

XXVII. Maundy Thursday. Two Indians with
bows and arrows accompanied me, as a
safeguard all the day, where-ever I went,
without losing sight of me.

V. April. I this day left St. *Bernhardino*. It
was rather hard for me to leave a place
where I had spent two months in agreeable
company.

On the road from St. *Bernhardino* to *Pilar* I
met with :

184. ARBOR floribus albis copiosis, germine
hirsuto: novi generis ni fallor; but I lost
its description.

185. AMA-

PLANTAE AMERICANAE. 399

185. AMAZILLIS spatha uniflora flore albo.
I lost both the flower and its description.

186. BIGNONIA *Leucoxydon* arborea, floribus luteis h. t. sine foliis; *Floribus* copiose tecta. *Folia* digitata, petiolata.

VI. Towards St. Miguel and St. Francisco.

187. ARBOR foliis pinnatis oppositis, floribus spicatis luteis diadelphis.

188. BROMELIA parasitica *Maraguaray*, in ex succis arboribus, *Floribus* spinosis, *racemo* copioso longo, *fructibus* parvis, duris.

VII. I viewed the plants about the village, and found:

189. BAUHINIA aculeata, *florens*.

190. MIMOSA aculeata, bracteis magnis, *florens*.

191. BIHAI onoto, copiose, sylvestris, ad viam versus Flumen.

In the marsh itself I found:

192. AESCHYNOMENE frutescens, foliis pinnatis. 281

193. PLANTA Beccabungae similis, in aqua paludosa natans, caulis ex axillis radículas emittens, cum tubericibus oblongis, spongiosis, albis, copiosis, sessilibus, axillaribus. Flores non vidi.

194. HYDROCOTYLE foliis reniformibus, margine lobato. *Umbellulae* 3, 4, 5, floribus.

195. SAL-

195. SALVINIA *Michelli* (MARSILEA *natans*) copiose,

Folia punctis obtusis, erectis, quadratis, longioribus undique leguntur. They are like velvet.

196. PISTIA planta natans, facie Plantaginis, foliis subrotundis, omnibus radicalibus hirsutis, rosae in modum patentibus, absque flore.

197. UTRICULARIA radicibus nutantibus absque utriculis, nectario conico. Adeo exacte refert Utriculariam Europae nectario conico, ut dubitarem an distincta esset, Radices tamen s. folia natantia, late in ramulos sparsa, omnino carent utriculis.

Radices repentes, natantes, fibris copiosis, confertis, omnino absque vesiculis. An folia potius dicendae.

Scapi erecti hinc inde, pauci ex axillis. *Radices* ramificationes digitales et spithamales, simplices.

Flores alterni, sparsi, 6-12. erecti, pedunculati: *pedunculi* teretes, sub florescentia erecti, postea nutantes, 3-4 linearum longitudine. *Bracteae* obtusae, parvae, glabrae, convexae, basi involventes pedunculum.

CAL. *Perianthium* diphyllum: *foliolis* oblongis aequalibus, convexis, basi persistens.

COR.

PLANTAE AMERICANAЕ. 401

COR. irregularis, ringens, monopetala. *Tubus* nullus. *Lab. superius* erectum, subrotundum, inferiore dimidio brevius, basi perforatum pro germine. *Lab. inferius* patens, subrotundum, superiore duplo majus, basi faucis palato prominente, biventricoso, apice leviter emarginato, subtus terminatum in nectario, sub labio flexo.

Nectarium subulatum, longitudine labii inferioris, conicum, paulo depresso, adpressum labio inferiori.

STAM. *Filamenta* duo, introrsum incurva, 282
brevia.

PER. *Capsula* subrotunda.

Color floris luteus, magnitudo et facies *Utriculariae* majoris Europeae.

Videtur procul dubio esse *Linaria palustris foeniculi folio Plumieri* f. *Utricularia* caule folioso Spec. Pl. 18. 7.

Near the river *Guere* I met with:

198. ARUNDO arborefcens.

199. AMBROSIA copiosa.

200. BIDENS procumbens, foliis inferioribus alternis oblongis undulatis tomentoso-incanis; superioribus oppositis, floribus oppositis purpureis 175.

Variat etiam flore albo.

201. STAEHELINOIDES (JUSSIÆA)

VOL. II.

D d

pubescens

402 PLANTAE AMERICANA E.

pubescens foliis ovatis serratis, floribus sessilibus oppositis 176.

202. PLANTA Didynamiae Angiosperma parva, foliolis oblongis glabris, caule ramuloso, flore purpureo.

203. SCIRPUS *minimus*.

204. GRAMEN Eragrostis parvum.

VIII. 205. JUSSLÆA foliis oblongis, caule pubescente, floribus decandris, pentapetalis.

206. BROMELIA Ananas.

207. MELOCHIA frutescens, foliis albis.

208. CANNA - - filiquae pedales.

X. Round the marsh I met with;

209. VIOLA *Hybanthus* arborefcens f. frutescens americana, foliis oblongis, obtusis, glabris.

Radix frutescens.

Caulis frutescens, per arbores scandens, inferiorius contortus retortusque, crassitie brachii infantis, cortice ruguloso, fibroso, contorte flexo, superius retorto, varieque inter ramos alterius arboris inflexo, summis ramulis subpendulis, filiformibus, lignosis, cortice tectis rudiore, cinerascenti-fusco, nudis ramulis hinc inde sparsis, brevibus, foliosis, varie flexis.

Folia alterna, ad extremitates ramulorum lateralium

ralium conferta, oblonga vel oblongo-lanceolata, superius communiter latiora, obtusa, integerrima, glabra utrinque, 2, 3, 4, uncialia. *Petioles* breves, subtus teretes, supra planiusculi.

Flores axillares, ex alis folioque solitarii, penduli, *pedunculis* 2-3 punctatis, filiformibus, simplicibus, unifloris.

CAL. *Perianthium* pentaphyllum, erectum: foliolis ovato-acutis, corollae adpressis, subaequalibus, ad Nectarium duobus patentioribus, foliolo opposito Nectario ab altero latere reliquis paulo minore.

COR. pentapetala, irregularis. α) *Petala* duo a latere Nectario opposito, calyce duplo longiora, subrotunda, obtusa. β) *Petala* duo *lateralia* subrotunda, praecedentibus triplo majora, patula, obtusa. γ) *Petalum* *posterius* subrotundo-oblongum, pone elongatum in nectarium altitudine petalorum β .

Nectarium ex petalo ultimo, pone prominens, corolla duplo longius, subulatum, semiunciale, compressum, rectum, oblique contortum, obtusum.

STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, brevissima. *Antherae* subrotundae, connatae, apice membranula connivente terminatae, intus biloculares, bifariam dehiscentes: duabus ver-

cus nectarium emittentibus caudam, in cavitate nectarii, pubescenti-pilosam.

PIST. *Germen* subovatum, trigonum, sexstriatum. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus longior, superne planus, obtusus, convolutus. *Stigma* obtusum, simplex.

PER. *Capsula* globosa sexfulcata, obsolete trigona, unilocularis, trivalvis.

SEM. duodecim circiter, oblonga, compressa, obtusa.

Color Corollae pallide luteus. *Folia* viridi-lutea.



APPENDIX ULTIMA,

305

ABSOLUTO OPERE MISSA.

TRIANDRIA.

CORAZON.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, tubulatum, obsolete 4-angulare, quadridentatum, dentibus subrotunde obtusis, persistens.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filam.* 3, setacea, calyce duplo longiora, receptaculo inserta, apice patula. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, altero latere magis planiusculum. *Stylus* setaceus, longitudine staminum, ad unum latus flexus. *Stigma* simplex, acutum.

PER. nullum. *Calyx* dentibus conniventibus, in sinu fert semen.

SEM. unicum, subrotundum, compressum, convexum.

CALLISIA *repens*.

CAL. *Perianth.* triphyllum, erectum: foliolis lineari-subulatis, dorso carinatis, persistentibus, marcescentibus.

COR. *Petala* tria, linearia, acuta, membranacea, calycis longitudine, erecta, apice patula.

STAM. *Filamenta* tria, capillaria, corolla duplo longiora, erecta. *Antherae* subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, compressum. *Stylus* capillaris, staminibus brevior. *Stigma* trifidum, patens.

PER *Capsula* oblonga, compressa, acuminata, utrinque sulco impresso, bilocularis, bivalvis; valvulis dissepimento oppositis.

SEM nonnulla, subrotunda.

Licet stigma trifidum sit, nunquam tamen capsulam 3-locularem vidi.

Planta debilis, subprocumbens, annua, digitalispathamalis, glabra, simplex, interdum e basi ramosa. *Folia* ovata vel ovato-lanceolata, basi cordata, sessilia, in superiore caule sterili imbricata in rosulam patentem, alias in fructificantibus alterna, remota, basi vaginaria, integra, striata. *Flores* pauci 2-6, sessiles, ex axillis foliorum conferti, bracteo-
 306
 color aqueus, membranaceus.

Habitat in udis depressis, sub fruticibus ubique circa Barcelonam novam.

PENTANDRIA.

MENSAIS *topiaria*.

CAL. *Pervanth.* triphyllum, laxum: foliolis lineari-
 acutis,

acutis, striatis, concavis, erecto-patulis, persistentibus.

COR. monopetala, hypocrateriformis. *Tubus* cylindricus, calyce longior. *Limbus* patens, 5-partitus, laciniis oblongis.

STAM. *Filamenta* nulla. *Antherae* 5, lineares acutae, sessiles, adnatae summae tubi fauci e regione incisurarum limbi.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, depressum. *Stylus* filiformis, erectus, tubi altitudine. *Stigmata* duo, subconniventia, oblonga, acuta.

PER. *Bacca*.

EDECHIA ad Curataquiche. *Laugiera odorata*.

CAE. *Perianth.* monophyllum, tubulatum, teres, ore integro persistens.

COR. monopetala, hypocrateriformis. *Tubus* calyce multo longior, cylindricus. *Limbus* 5-partitus : laciniis oblongis, patentissimis.

STAM. *Filamenta* 5, brevissima, supra medium tubi adnata, capillaria. *Antherae* lineares, tubi altitudine.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, receptaculis cinctum. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus altior. *Stigma* capitatum, subrotundum.

PER. *Drupa* subrotunda, parva.

SEM. *Nux* subrotunda, ossea, 4-5 locularis (in altera specie 2-loc. irregularis) nucleis teretibus.

I. sp. inermis p. 271.

2. sp.

2. sp. spinosa p. 259.

CELOSOIDES.

CAL. *Perianth.* pentaphyllum, patens: foliolis lanceolatis, concavis, ficcis, persistens.

307 COR. nulla.

Nectarium germen cingens, membranaceum, margine stamina gerens, integrum, nec plicatum, nec inter stamina altius.STAM. *Filamenta* quinque, inserta membranæ nectarii, patula, calyce breviora. *Antherae* subrotundae.PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, obtusum, compressum. *Stylus* filiformis, apice bifidus, staminum longitudine. *Stigmata* simplicia, crassiuscula.PER. *Capsula* oblonga, compressa, calyce duplo triplove longior, unilocularis, versus basin horizontaliter dehiscens.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, compressum, glabrum, nitidum, involutum arillo spongioso, albo, versus solem micis argenteis splendido.

Ideoque a *Celosia* semine unico, capsulaque magna, et ad *Achyranthe* seminis arillo differt.1. *Celosioides frutescens scandens.*

HEXANDRIA.

HERMUPOA fl. coccineo. *Mattique* cique.CAL. *Perianthium* duplex: *Exterius* monophyllum,

lum, tubulatum, longum, integrum, apice disruptum 3 dentibus; inferius longius, dehiscens, coloratum, deciduum; *Interius* minimum, tetraphyllum: foliolis subquadrangularibus, truncatis, ad interstitia petalorum deciduum.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, erecta linearia, convexa, calyce exteriori leviter longiora, obtuse acuminata.

STAM. *Filamenta* sex, longissima, subulata, *Antherae* oblongae, planae, curvae.

PIST. *Germen* subulatum, parvum. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus paulo brevior. *Stigma* parvum, globosum, capitatum.

PER. *Bacca* maxima, teres, oblongo-cylindracea, superficie hinc inde crassiore.

SEM. plurima subrotunda, nidulantia.

Affinitate naturali jungitur *Breyniae*, reliquifque, hinc dixi calycem interiorem, quod alii dicerent nectarium.

HEPTANDRIA.

308

PISONIA *mitis*.

CAL. *Perianth.* m. phyllum, subulatum, superne latius, 5-angulare, obsolete 5-dentatum, minimum.

COR. nulla.

STAM. *Filamenta* septem, subulata, erecta, basi fere connata, receptaculo inserta. *Antherae* subro-

subrotundae, didymae, calycis dimidii altitudine.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, utrinque contractum, in fundo calycis. *Stylus* filiformis, calyce altior, ad latus inferius inclinatus, apice fursum curvo s. adscendente. *Stigma* multifidum, lacerum, penicilliforme.

PER. - - -

SEM. - - -

A *Pisonia* differt staminibus brevibus; stigmate et sexu hermaphrodito.

OCTANDRIA.

COMBRETUM. *laxum.*

Frutex fol. oppositis, fr. 4-gono, membrana-
ceo, monospermo. *Ad.* vulgo.

CAL. *Perianth.* monophyllum, germi-
ni insidens, campanulatum, quadridentatum,
denticulis brevibus, lato acutis, deciduum.

COR. *Petala* quatuor, parva, ovato-acuta, ex
incisuris calycis, vix dentibus longiora.

STAM. *Filamenta* octo, longissima, setacea, erecta.
Antherae suboblongae, parvae.

PIST. *Germen* subreceptaculo, lineare, quadrangulare, angulis compressis, superne acuminatum. *Stylus* setaceus, longitudine staminum, ad basin hirsutus. *Stigma* simplex, acutum.

PER. nullum nisi crustam seminis tetragonam velis.

SEM.

SEM. unicum, oblongum, nudum, tetragonum; angulis longitudinalibus membranaceis magis, apice acuminatum; medio oblongo 4-gono, angulis compressis, Cotyledonibus corrugatis, corculo ex apice.

Hinc flos fere *Grisseae*, sed germen sub receptaculo, Stamina erecta, et fructus abunde distinguunt.

DECANDRIA.

309

CASSIAE *adfinis*.

CAL. *Perianth*: 5-phyllum: foliolis lineari-oblongis, acutis, patentibus, deciduis.

COR. *Petala* quinque, patentia, erecta, subrotunda, subaequalia, calyce majora.

STAM. *Filamenta* 10, brevissima: *Antherae* lineares, curvae, subaequales, omnes fertiles.

PIST. *Germen* lineare, unicum. *Stylus* adscendens subulatus.

Vix, exceptis staminibus omnibus fertilibus, a Cassia differt.

11. April. I travelled to *Piritu*, and found upon the road;

MAHOMA arbor diadelpa, floribus spicatis racemosis copiosis, pallide purpurascen-
tibus.

JATROPHA frutescens, altior lignosa, caule glabro, folia digitato-palmata, lobis extrorsum latioribus, in medio sinu lato contractis.

Flores

Flores in racemo lato fusci. *Stamina* 10, filamentis omnibus distinctis; quorum 5 interiora, breviora, recta, leviter patula, 5 vero exteriora, basi retrorsum inflexa, longiora.

Corolla campanulata, basi laxa, pallide fusca, colore interiore saturatiore.

MIMOSA cortice glaberrimo.

HIBISCUS flore albo, calyce patente.

BREYNIA *olivacea latifolia*, copiose florens.

COFER Indis Pirituensibus vocata, frutex altior, fol. oblongis. SYMPLOCOS *martinicensis*.

CAL: *Perianth.* tubulatum, latere altero ad basin dehiscens, hinc paulo obliquum, apice compressum, 2-dentatum.

COR. *Petala* 4, erecta, oblonga, obtusa, basi angustiora, concava, convexa, basi convexe patula, sursum erecta.

STAM. *Filamenta* 20, in 4 fasciculos s. phalanges divisa, inde 5 et 5 parallela, opposita, corolla paulo breviora.

PIST. *Germen* oblong. . . . *Stylus* unicus.

310

Color floris candidus et pulchre albus.

GOSSYPIUM versus mare.

12. April. I went from *Piritu* to *S. Miguel* and *S. Francisco*. They bring about this time great quantities of salt towards *Barcellona* and *Caracas*.

14. April. We travelled towards the river *Orinoco*. We waded through the river *Guere* on our way,

way, and went a good way along its sandy shores, till we reached a marsh and soon after S. Pablo, after two miles journey.

F. ELENII facie fl. luteo, foliis 2-pinnatis.

We continued our journey towards *S. Lorenzo* which lies north of the river *Guere*, so that we passed twice that river.

The journey went on towards *Margarita*, thirteen miles, which lies south of the river *Guere*, which we passed a third time.

15 April from *Margarita* to *Aragua* seven miles.

Planta syngenesiae fl. albo, spicato, rigida.

16, April. The journey continued from *Aragua* to *Hato Nuovo* eight miles.

17. April Planta lacustris f. palustris spinosa.

Radix perennis, fibrosa, tenax.

Caules solitarii f. pauci, erecti, pedales, subsimplices, pubescentes, subsessiles, ramulis alternis, patulis, brevibus simplicibus.

Folia alterna, lanceolata, semiuncialia, sessilia, pubescenti-viscosa, margine subundulata. *Spinnae* axillares, subulatae, rectae, patentes, 2-3 lin. longitudine.

Flores pauci, terminales ramis alternis, conferti, subsessiles.

CAL. *Perianth.* 5-phyllum; foliolis linearibus, acutis, erectis, pubescenti-viscosis, non imbricatis.

COR.

COR. monopetala, rotato-campanulata. *Tubus* laxior, calycis dimidii longitudine, obsolete quinquangularis. *Limbus* erecto-patens, 5-partitus: laciniis ovatis, imbricatis.

311 STAM. *Filamenta* 5, subulata, corolla paulo altiora, patentia, apice inflexa, basi crassiora, cordata. *Antherae* parvae, oblongae, curvae, incumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, vix manifeste compressum, lineis oppositis obsolete notatum. *Styli* 2, filiformes, long. staminum patentem, introrsum leviter curvi. *Stigmata* obtusa, truncata.

PER. *Capsula* ovata, utrinque linea notata, 2-loc. 2-valv. ? *Receptaculo* semin. ovato, magno.

SEM. minutissima, plurima, juxta valvulas, imbricata, super receptac.

Color floris est saturate caeruleus.

ARBOR ad Morichal.

CAL. *Perianth.* monophyllum; tubo oblongo, sursum leviter contracto, 5-partito: laciniis oblongis, patentibus.

COR. *Petala* 5, raro 4, patentia, oblonga, concava, calycis laciniis duplo longiora, majora.

STAM. *Filamenta* 6, raro 5, declinata ex inferiore latere, margine brevissimo, circulari, calycis collo adnata, decumbentia, leviter sursum arcuata, s. subadscendentia. corolla triplo longiora,

longiora, subaequalia. *Antherae* parvae, subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* oblongum, leviter compressum, hirsutum. *Stylus* setaceus, situ staminum leviter illis longior. *Stigma* simplex.

PER. *Capsula* oblonga, subovata, oblique acuta,, latere exteriori gibbo, superiore recto, superius ad basin sulco uno oblongo notata.

SEM. unicum, oblongum.

Frutex 2-4 orgyarum longitudine.

Folia ovalia, obtusa, integerrima, subacuminata.

18. April.

SLOANEA *dentata*.

Arbor mediocris, vel frutex altus, juxta rivulos nascens; ramis laxis, erectis, varie et rare dispersis, longis.

Folia alterna, ad pices ramorum, subsessilia, oblonga, spithamalia. basi obtusa, cordata, superne rugulosa, sed concinne venulosa, subtus tomentosa, pilosa, ferrulata.

Flores in racemo opposito infimo folio, composito ramulis alternis, ex quorum summitate 3 l. 4 flores prodeunt, pedicellati.

312

Braeae singulo ramulo laterali binae oppositae.

Braeae ad pedicellos 4 v. 3 majores, patentes, ovatae.

Pedicelli $\frac{1}{2}$ unciales.

CAL. *Perianth.* 5-phyllum, erectum, patens, rigidum, strictum; foliolis lineari-acutis marginibus

ginibus crassis, ante florem apertum contiguus, $\frac{1}{2}$ uncial. foris pubescenti pilosis, deciduis.

COR. *Petala* 5, erecta, oblonge subrotunda, calycis medio leviter altiora, breviter unguiculata, ungue oblongo, fursum mox latiore, obtusiusculo.

STAM. *Filamenta* plurima 100-200, filiformia corolla $\frac{1}{2}$ breviora, compacta, superius planiuscula. extima sterilia, superne foliacea, lanceolata, subhirsuta. *Antherae* oblongo-lineares, latere interiore filamento adnaetae, apice subfoliaceo, subhirsutae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum, depressum. *Stylus* filiformis, staminibus duplo longior, corolla paulo longior, apice leviter curvus. *Stigma* obtusum, perforatum, cylindri instar.

PER. *Bacca* subrotundo-orbiculata, depressa, palmarum latitudine, undique echinata: echinis mollibus, nec adeo asperis, acutis, pilosis, interius carnosa, forte capsula.

SEM. plurima, subrotunda, paulo compressa, mediocria.

Color Corollae luteus.

EPILOBII vel RHEXIAE affinis. MELASTOMA.

Radix tuberosa, coagmentata, radiculis fibrosis.

Caulis erectus, herbaceus, simplex, 3-5 pedalis, hirsutus, teres.

Folia

Folia opposita, ovato-oblonga, 3 vel 7-nervia, hirsuta; sessilia.

Flores axillares 1: 2: 3: brevi ramulo elevati.

CAL. *Perianth.* 1-phyll. tubulato-campanulatum, 5-fidum: laciniis lanceolatis, erecto-patulis, foris hirsutis.

COR. *Petala* 5, subrotunda, inserta Calyci, laciniis ejus triplo majora, obtusa.

STAM. *Filamenta* 10, inserta calyci infra petala, filiformia, leviter dentata ad latus inferius, leviter longiora. *Antherae* lineares, compressae, subulatae basi curvae dorso gibbo, filamento margine baseos bifido, corollae altitudine.

PIST. *Germen* ovatum, medii calycis altitudine, sub-hirsutum. *Stylus* filiformis, longitudine staminum, declinatus. *Stigma* obtusum, simplex.

PER. *Capsula* 5-locularis, 5-valvis?

SEM. plurima, minima.

Receptaculum semin. magnum.

Flores purpurei.

BYTTNERIA *scabra*.

Radix perennis, fibrosa.

Caulis fruticosus, erectus; 4-5 ped. altitudinis:

Ramis alternis, longis angulatis: *aculeis* brevibus, reflexis, cartilagineis.

Folia lineari-lanceolata, subintegerrima, 4-8 unc. longit. inferiora petiolata; superiora sessilia,

glabra, venosa, rigidiuscula, subconduplicata.

Petoli angulati, margine et dorso aculeati.

Flores axillares, pedicellati, et terminales in racemis oblongis, angustis. *Pedunculi* plures 2.

3. 6. 8. ex axilla foliorum vel bractearum superiorum, subdivisi in pedicellos umbellatos 1-2-4.

CAL. nullus, nisi corollam vis.

COR. *Petala* 5, lanceolata, patentia, concava, subacuta.

Nectaria 5 (squamae 5) subrotunda, concava, introrsum conniventia obtusa, margine conniventi filamentis adnexa terminante in sita 7 5, corolla fere longiora, erecto-patula.

STAM. *Filamenta* 5, subrotunda, submembranacea, obtusa, brevia, apice connata cum *Nectariis*. *Antherae* subrotundae dorso filamentorum insertae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum. *Stylus* filiformis.

PER. *Capsula* subrotunda, depresso, 5-loba, 5-loc. 5-valvis echinata; echinis parvis; obtusiusculis brevibus.

314 *SEM.* 5, solitaria singulis loculis, oblonga.

Color Floris albus: *Nectaria* apicibus fuscis.

JUSSIAEAE affinis herbacea octandra, capsulis apice se aperientibus. Juxta rivulorum praecipiti.

Folia

Folia alterna, oblonga, levissime serrulata, glabra, venosa, obtusa, sessilia, uncialia.

Flores axillares, solitarii, pedunculati, pedunculo unciali prius nutante, dein erecto.

Bracteolae brevissimae, acutae, oppositae, binae ad basin calycis.

CAL. *Perianthium* 4-phyllum, insidens germini illudque coronans: foliis ovato-lanceolatis, acutis, persistentibus, demum fere deciduis.

COR. *Petala* 4, patentia, obverse reniformia, 2-plo latiora quam longiora, apice emarginata, obtusa, calyce sesqui longiora.

STAM. *Filamenta* 8, filiformia, calyce breviora, sinistrorsum leviter torta, crassiuscula, erecta. *Antherae* oblongae subulatae, tortae, sursum tenuiores.

PIST. *Germen* sub receptaculo, turbinatum, oblongum, obsolete 4-gonum, intra calycem, apice subovato, obtuso, lineis sursum deorsumque repente. *Stylus* brevissimus, tertiusculus. *Stigma* capitatum, subrotundum, majusculum, glutinosum.

PER. *Capsula* 4-ocularis, apice integro, 4-valvis: columellis persistentibus.

SEM. plurima, minutissima.

Flos luteus.

BEJUCO pendulus, floribus paniculatis. HIP-

POCRATEA *volubilis*.

CAL. *Perianthium* 5-phyllosum; breve: foliolis subrotundis, minimis.

COR. *Petalum* 5, oblongo-linearum, patentia, calyce 4-plo longiora, versus apicem levissime hirsuta.

Nectarium monophyllum, crassiusculum, cylindricum, erectum; ore integro, germine ipsi adnatum, vel illud circumdans.

STAM. *Filamenta* 3, inserta margini interiori nectarii, patentia, filiformia, brevia. *Antherae* subrotundae.

345 PIST. *Germen* oblongum, apice 3-lobum: lobis ovatis, brevibus, patentibus. *Stylus* filiformis, brevis, ex sinu laciniarum. *Stigma* subcapitatum.

PER. *Sem.* nuda, apice 3-foliaceo, forte?

Flores viridi-lutei.

Frutex scandens; ramis oppositis, patentissimis.

Folia oblonga, glabra, leviter et obtuse ferrata.

BIGNONIA foliis digitatis, floribus ringentibus.

CAL. *Perianthium* monophyllum, breve, tubulato-campanulatum, ore 5-dentato: dentibus brevibus, obtusis, acuminatis.

1. monopetala, ringens. *Tubus* cylindricus, calycis longitudine, mox dilatatus in faucem ventricosam, magis prominulam inferius.

Limbus bilabiatus: *Lab.* superius 2-partitum; laciniis subrotundo-oblongis, erectis, reflexis;

APPENDIX ULTIMA. 421

reflexis; *Inferius* 3-partitum; lateralibus oblongis, obtusis, labio superiore paulo longioribus: intermedia subrotunda; lateralibus duplo majore, utrinque ad faucem linea pubescenti notata. *Faux* ipsa compressa.

STAM. *Filamenta* 5 tubo corollae adnata, subulata, curva, labii superioris longitudine, parallela. *Antherae* parvae, subrotundae.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum. *Stylus* filiformis, long. staminum. *Stigma* 2-fidum, breve.

Color floris purpureus. Magnitudo mediocris.

Rami oppositi.

Folia digitata, opposita, petiolata: foliolis 5, sessilibus, oblongis, glabris.

21. April.

CONVOLVULO *admits*, pentandra digyna, *spec.*

nov. EVOLVULUS.

Radix filiformis, descendens, fibrillas hinc inde emittens.

Caules erecti, plures vel pauciores, spithamales vel pedales simplices, tomentosi, incani.

Folia ad medium caulis confertiora, sparsa, alterna, lanceolata, piloso-tomentosa, incana, sessilia, decurrentia: supra medium minus alterna, remotiora, leviter decurrentia. sensim minora.

Flores in *spica* oblonga, tomentosa, composita ex bracteis copiosis, confertis, lineari-acutis f.

INDIC

E e 3

subulatis,

422 APPENDIX ULTIMA.

subulatis, pilosis. Floribus sessilibus ex axillis bracteolarum.

CAL. *Perianthium* 5-phyllum, erectiusculum, foliolis lineari-subulatis, hirsutis.

COR. monopetala, subrotata; tubo filiformi, angustissimo, limbi medii longitudine; limbus patens, concavus, 5-plicatus, 5-lobus: lobis obverse cordatis, hinc 10-fariam emarginatis.

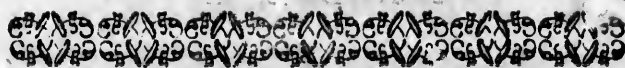
STAM. *Filamenta* 5, capillaria, erecta. *Antherae* lineares, subincumbentes.

PIST. *Germen* subrotundum. *Styli* 2, staminibus longiores, limbi fere longitudine, ad $\frac{1}{2}$ sui partem simplices, mox bifidi, capillares.

PER. *Capsula* ovato-subrotunda, obtusa, 4-valv. 2-ocularis.

SEM. 4, ovata, inde convexiora, glabra.

Color Corollae purpureus. Forma 5-gona.



I N D E X.

A

A BEKAS, Indians	Vol. I. p. 229
<i>Account of a journey into the western parts of</i>	
<i>North America</i>	388
<i>of Prince Madoc's voyage to Virginia</i>	393
<i>of the discovery of America by Martin Behaim,</i>	
<i>previous to Columbus</i>	395
Adiantum pedatum, Maidenhair	354
Akanzas, an Indian nation	68. 69
<i>account of their country</i>	92
<i>their ceremonies on declaring war</i>	99
<i>their custom of adopting</i>	103
<i>their custom of making indelible punctures on</i>	
<i>the body</i>	107
<i>their and the other Indians' manner of making</i>	
<i>oath</i>	98
<i>their Manitou or false deity</i>	103
<i>their proceeding with prisoners</i>	105
<i>their songs of war</i>	102
Allibamons, Indians in West Florida	226
<i>their burials</i>	257
<i>their religious principles</i>	256
Alligators, Indian manner of killing them	281
<i>torpid in winter</i>	367
<i>very great ones in the river Mississippi</i>	366
Anchovies caught on the coast of Brezan	2
<i>not the true Italian anchovies</i>	ibid.
Animal, unknown, with a fine fur, found in the coun- try of the Missouri	180
Aquelon-Pissas, commonly called Colla-pissas, an Ameri- can nation	34
Atakapas, an Indian nation who eat their prisoners	337

B

<i>Balise</i> , fort at the mouth of the <i>Mississippi</i>	p. 209
<i>Bay</i> , red and white. See <i>Laurus</i> .	
<i>Bears</i>	93
— oil, very good to eat	208
— white, not the polar white bears	358
<i>Beavers</i>	368
<i>Belle-Isle</i> , (<i>M. de</i>) a French major, his captivity among the <i>Attakapas</i> , with his other sufferings	334
<i>Biloxis</i> , formerly the chief place in <i>Louisiana</i>	343
<i>Bimini</i> , one of the <i>Bahama isles</i>	II. 6
— is now called <i>Isle of Providence</i>	II. 8
— renowned for a pretended miraculous fountain	II. 6
<i>Bishop</i> , a bird (<i>Tanagra Episcopus</i>)	372
<i>Brandy</i> , excessive fondness of the <i>Indians</i> for this liquor	197
<i>Bustards</i> , in <i>America</i> †	94. 96
<i>Butterflies</i>	372

C

<i>Calabashes</i>	354
<i>Calumet</i> , or pipe of peace, a pipe with a marble head, used in embassies by the <i>Indians</i>	26
<i>Cardinal bird</i>	371
<i>Cassine</i> , the leaf of a tree; its infusion drank by the <i>Indians</i>	249
<i>Cats Island</i> on the coast of <i>Louisiana</i>	320
— tragical transactions on that isle	322
<i>Cats</i> , wild	94
<i>Cedars</i> , white (<i>Cupressus thyoides</i>)	222
— red (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>)	ibid.
<i>Cenis</i> , an <i>Indian nation</i>	80
<i>Chaetaws</i> , an <i>Indian nation</i>	169
— a party of them reconciled to the <i>French</i>	283
— are fond of war	293
— are superstitious	294
— are very uncleanly	298
<i>Chac-</i>	

† See the preface, p. viii.

<i>Chaetaws have a play at ball</i>	P. 304
<i>their punishment of adultery</i>	308
<i>Character of an Indian hunter</i>	117
<i>Chartres fort, at the Illinois</i>	114
<i>Cherokees, Indians</i>	331
<i>Cherry-trees, wild</i>	222
<i>Chickaws. See Tchikachas.</i>	
<i>Chitimachas, an Indian nation settled to the westward of New Orleans</i>	25
<i>Choaguen, a fort on lake Ontario</i>	176
<i>Cirier, or wax-tree, or candle-berry myrtle</i>	351
<i>Collapissas, or Aquelan-pissas, an Indian nation</i>	34
<i>generosity of one of them who underwent death instead of his son</i>	169
<i>Conshakis, an Indian nation</i>	229
<i>Copal-tree, or Rhus Copallinum</i>	354
<i>Corrientes, Cape of Florida</i>	II. 5
<i>Cotton, its culture</i>	377
<i>Cuba, westernmost of the Antilles, or Leeward West-India islands</i>	18
D	
<i>Dances customary among the Indians on various occasions</i>	97
<i>Dauphin isle. See Massacre-isle.</i>	
<i>Dissertation on the preservation of health</i>	401
<i>Divers</i>	97
<i>Dogs, Spanish, their antipathy to the Indians</i>	II. 12
<i>flesh eaten by the Indians before they go to war</i>	99. 189.
	202
<i>Domingo (San Domingo) one of the West-India islands</i>	5
<i>the capital of the isle of that name</i>	ibid.
<i>instance of cruelty towards the negro slaves there</i>	16
<i>instance of generosity of one of its inhabitants</i>	14
<i>Dorado, an imaginary country abounding in gold</i>	87
<i>attempts of the Spaniards towards finding it</i>	89
<i>Ducks and Teals</i>	96. 97
<i>which perch on trees</i>	373

E

<i>Eagle royal, or golden eagle</i>	p. 288
— has four eaglets	289
— singular Indian method of catching them	357
— their feathers in great request among the Indians	ibid.
<i>Egrets</i>	374
<i>Elephants</i> skeletons found on the banks of the Ohio	179
— supposed migration of them from Asia to America	180
<i>Escaaniba, a civilized people in the western parts of North America</i>	388

F

<i>Fish, armed, common in the lakes of Louisiana</i>	130
<i>Flamingo</i>	369
<i>Florida, nations of, their contempt of precious metals</i>	9
<i>Foxes in America</i>	94
— Indian nation. See Outagamis.	
<i>François Cape on St. Domingo</i>	5
<i>Frogs, which croak as loud as a bull can roar</i>	367

G

<i>Geese</i>	96
<i>Germans, a colony of them settled in Louisiana</i>	33
<i>Ginseng (Panax quinquefolium)</i>	353
<i>Goats, wild species in Louisiana</i>	356
<i>Goldfinch (Fringilla tristis)</i>	372
<i>Grouses, various sorts in America</i>	95
<i>Guatimala, volcano; ridiculous idea of a Spanish monk concerning it</i>	10
<i>Guayacan (or Guayacum) a specific against the venereal disease</i>	8

Hores

H

<i>Hares</i>	p. 358
<i>Harlequin, a bird with many colours</i>	372
<i>Havannah on the isle of Cuba, the center of riches of Spanish America</i>	18
<i>Humming bird</i>	372

I

<i>Ialap</i>	353
<i>Jardín de la Reyna, a number of little isles near Cuba</i>	19
<i>Jasmine fruit (perhaps an Annona)</i>	348
<i>Jean, (St.) a creek in lake Pontchartrain</i>	220
<i>Illinois, an Indian nation</i>	126
— formerly very formidable	129
— their customs	128
<i>Indians, or Americans, their marriages</i>	128. 232
— are ambitious of knowing the arts of war, physics, hunting, and fishing	235
— are generally monogamous	231
— education of their boys	235
— excessively fond of brandy	197
— their abhorrence of lying	200
— their dishes	230
— their jugglers or doctors	262
— their method of catching roe-deer	259
— their mourning	248
— their government	198
— their ideas and descriptions of European countries	141
— their punishment of adultery	233
— their weapons and instruments	223
— vegetables which they cultivate	224
— venerate their old men	200
<i>Indigo, method of making it</i>	375

K

<i>Karancro (Carrion vulture)</i>	368
<i>Kaskakias, an American nation or tribe of the Illinois</i>	115. 127
<i>Kawuytas,</i>	

<i>Kawuytas, Indians</i>	p. 229
— their emperor visits the French at the Allibamons	271
— their general assemblies and speeches	276
<i>Kikapoux, Indians, allies of the Ouagamis</i>	131
<i>Koakias, a tribe of Illinois Indians.</i>	129
L	
<i>Lancet-bill, a bird</i>	374
<i>Lanius æstivalis, white boy</i>	222. 349
— <i>borbonia, red boy</i>	ibid. ibid.
— <i>sassafras, the sassafras-tree</i>	354
<i>Leopards in America</i>	93
<i>Liquor of valour, an infusion of the leaves of Cassine</i>	355
<i>Louisiana discovered by M. Iberville</i>	20
— the honour of its discovery falsely assumed by Father Hennepin	160
— abounds in simples	353
M	
<i>Madeira, an isle belonging to Portugal</i>	4
<i>Maidenhair (Adiantum pedatum)</i>	354
<i>Manitou, an Indian false deity</i>	103. 163. 167
<i>Martyres, islands</i>	II. 5
<i>Massacre isle, on the coast of Louisiana</i>	318
<i>Melons</i>	230
<i>Mexico, gulph of</i>	19
<i>Mississippi river, mouth of, discovered by M. Iberville</i>	20
— excellence of its water	24.
<i>Missouris Indians</i>	141
— brought to believe that gun-powder grows in savannahs	140
— repay the French with their own coin	147
— unlucky attempt of the Spaniards to destroy them	151
— woman who passed for a sorceress, and wore a live rattle-snake by way of girdle	194
<i>Michigamias, Indians, a tribe of Illinois</i>	131
<i>Mobile bay and fort</i>	221
	<i>Mocking</i>

I N D E X

429

<i>Mocking bird</i>	P. 370
<i>Mulberry-trees</i>	350
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	351

N

<i>Natches, an Indian nation in Louisiana</i>	37
— <i>adore the sun</i>	ibid.
— <i>established distinctions and ranks among them</i>	45
— <i>their conspiracy against the French</i>	47
— <i>their customs and ceremonies</i>	38
— <i>their nobility imparted only through the women</i>	45
— <i>their princes and princesses descended from the sun, and bearing the name of suns</i>	37
<i>Natchitoches, an Indian nation near Mexico</i>	342
<i>Nations, civilized, found in the western part of North America</i>	387
<i>Nunez (Vasco, de Balboa) governor of St. Domingo</i>	11

O

<i>Obando (Nicholas de) governor of St. Domingo</i>	6
<i>Observations on the migrations of men to America from other parts</i>	181
<i>Ochafepas, Indians</i>	229
<i>Ohio, or fine river, elephants bones found on its banks</i>	179
<i>Oil made of St. John's wort for healing wounds</i>	353
<i>Ontario, lake in America</i>	176
<i>Opossum</i>	336. 360
<i>Orleans, New, capital of Louisiana</i>	21
— <i>inhabitants of,</i>	23
— <i>regularly built</i>	ibid.
— <i>situation</i>	24
<i>Osages, Indians</i>	151
<i>Oumas, Indians</i>	34
<i>Outagamis, Indians, likewise called Foxes</i>	129
— <i>their war against the Illinois</i>	130
— <i>destroy the village of Mitchigamias</i>	133
<i>Ouyatanons, an Indian nation</i>	114
<i>Oxen, wild</i>	93. 355
	<i>Pakanas</i>

P

<i>Pakanas Indians</i>	p. 229
<i>Panax quinquefolium, Ginseng</i>	353
<i>Papapé-changouhias, grand chief of the Illinois</i>	185
<i>Parrots and Parroquets</i>	370
<i>Partridges, American</i>	95
<i>Péanguichias, or</i>	} an Indian nation
<i>Péanguichias</i>	
<i>Pelican</i>	374
<i>Peorias, Indians allied to the Illinois</i>	187
<i>Pigeons, wood</i>	96
<i>Pliakmine, Indian bread</i>	189
<i>kind of madlar in Louisiana, of which the</i>	
<i>above bread is made</i>	347
<i>Plovers, golden</i>	97
<i>Ponca, an Indian Cacique in St. Domingo</i>	11
<i>Pontchartrain, lake in Louisiana</i>	220
<i>Pope, a bird (the male of the painted finch)</i>	371
<i>Potosi, mines, and hard labour laid on those who work</i>	
<i>them by the Spaniards</i>	8
<i>Prinos glaber, the Cassine</i>	355
<i>Prudhomme, a place on the Mississippi, where its shores</i>	
<i>are steep and rocky</i>	205

Q

<i>Quails</i>	94. 96
---------------	--------

R

<i>Rabbits</i>	94
<i>Raccoon, or wood-cat</i>	361
<i>Rattle-snake</i>	363
<i>Reflections on the population of America</i>	381
<i>Rhubarb</i>	353
<i>Rhus Copallinum</i>	354
<i>Rushucks, American</i>	93

Saga-

S

<i>Sagamité</i> , a kind of gruel of maize-flour, with maple syrup	P. 189
<i>Sakis</i> , an American nation	131
<i>Salle</i> (Robert Cavalier de la Salle), a Frenchman who endeavoured to make a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi	71
— his unhappy fate	83
<i>San-Domingo</i> . See in D.	
<i>Sardines</i> . See Anchovies.	
<i>Sarsaparilla</i>	353
<i>Sassafras-tree</i> . See Laurus.	
<i>Sea-wolves</i> , a nickname given to the sailors from Brittany	3
<i>Shell-fish</i> , singular species, (king's crab)	367
<i>Ship island</i> on the coast of Louisiana	320
<i>Simples</i> abound in Louisiana	353
<i>Sioux</i> , Indians	131
<i>Snake-root</i>	353
<i>Snakes</i> , fascinated and killed by the Indians	365
— numerous in Louisiana	363
— rattle	ibid.
— their bite cured by simples known to the Indians	365
— <i>Whipper</i>	364
— <i>Whistler</i>	ibid.
<i>Snipes</i>	97
<i>Soto</i> (Ferdinand) a Spaniard who unsuccessfully went upon discoveries	70
<i>Spaniards</i> , their avarice	8
<i>Spoon-bill</i>	374
<i>Squirrels</i> fascinated by snakes	362
— of four sorts in Louisiana, viz. black, grey, red, and flying	361
— their fascination accounted for	362
<i>Stags</i>	93
<i>Stares</i>	97. 369
<i>St. John's wort</i>	353
<i>Swans</i>	96
<i>Swift</i> , a bird which is red and blue	372

T

<i>Talapoasnas, Indians</i>	p. 229
<i>Tahikis, Indians</i>	ibid.
<i>Tehachas, Indians, called Chickaws by the English</i>	140
<i>allies of the English</i>	310
<i>very brave and intrepid</i>	309
<i>Turtles</i>	98
<i>probably indigenous in America</i>	379
<i>Toulouze fort</i>	285
<i>river</i>	279
<i>Todikas, Indian nation</i>	35
<i>Tortugas isles</i>	II. 4
<i>Toulouse, fort among the Allibamons</i>	226
<i>Turkies, wild</i>	94
<i>Turk's island</i>	210
<i>Turtle-doves</i>	96
<i>Tyger, (or Cuguacara)</i>	93. 358
<i>Tyger-cats</i>	359

U

<i>Veneral disease, its origin</i>	6
<i>Vines, wild</i>	349

W

<i>Water-hens</i>	97
<i>Whipper-snake</i>	364
<i>Whistler-snake</i>	ibid.
<i>Wood, floating in the gulph of America</i>	19
<i>Wood-cat (Raccoon)</i>	361
<i>Wood-rat, or Indian rat (Opoffum)</i>	360

