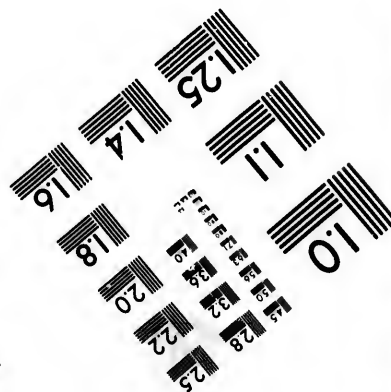
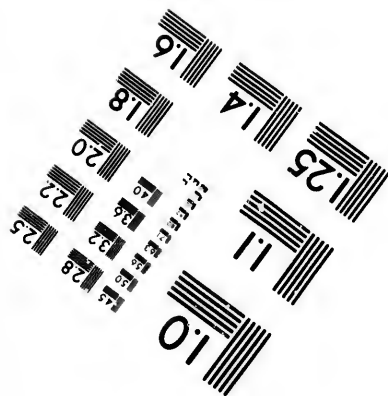
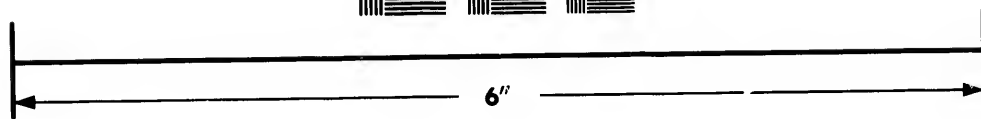
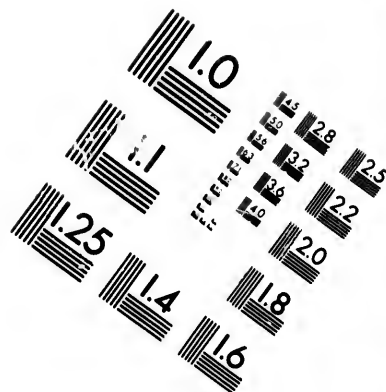




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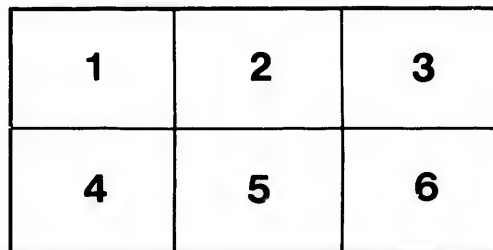
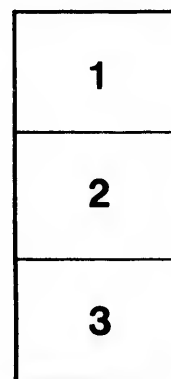
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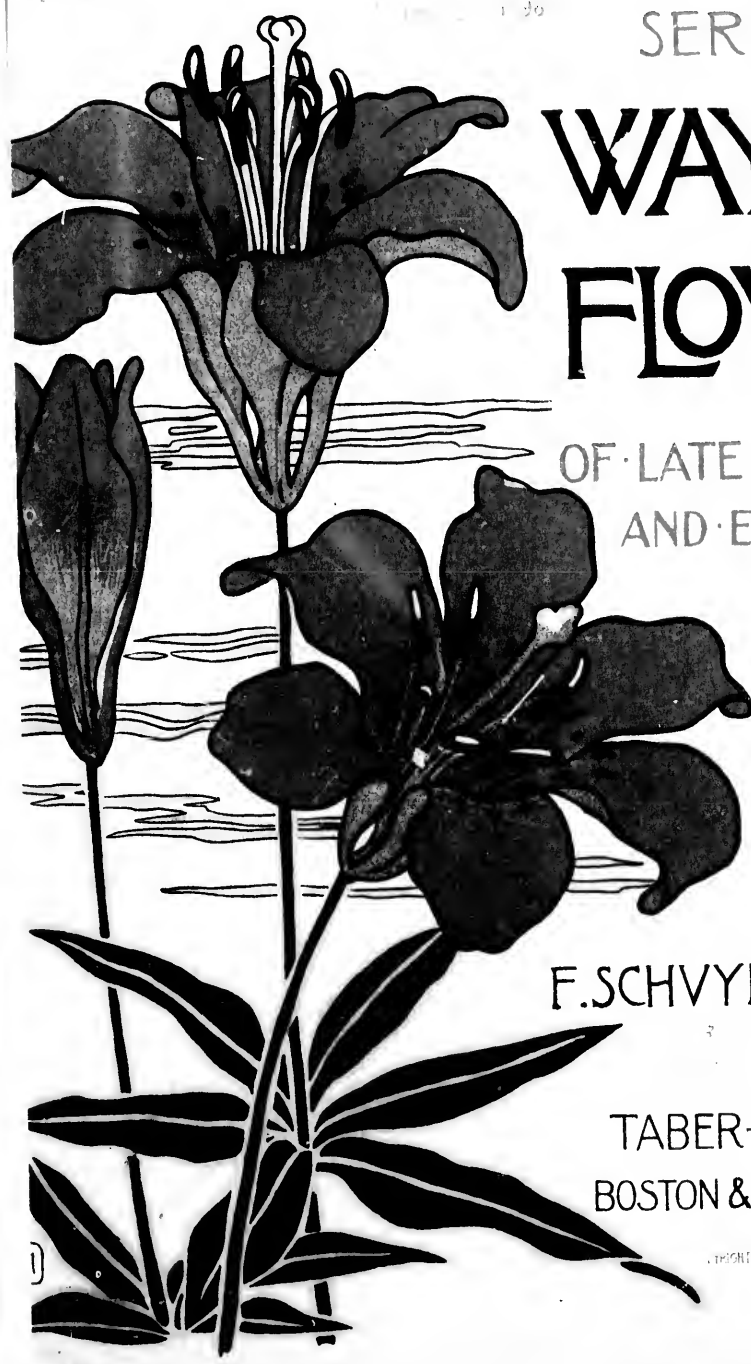
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SERIES · II ·

WAYSIDE FLOWERS

OF · LATE · MAY · JUNE · JULY
AND · EARLY · AUGUST

WITH LIFE
SIZE PEN AND
INK STUDIES
FROM NATURE

BY

F. SCHVYLER MATHEWS

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WAYSIDE

FLOWERS

SERIES II. BEING A DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN
WILD FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN
LATE MAY, JUNE, JULY AND EARLY
AUGUST * * * * *

BY ^{revised} F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS * * *
ILLUSTRATED WITH PEN AND INK
DRAWINGS FROM NATURE BY THE
AUTHOR * * * * *

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WAYSIDE FLOWERS.

PREFACE, SERIES II.



HE flowers of spring and early summer are characterized by a daintiness which does not appear among those which bloom later on. The big weeds of midsummer are in striking contrast with their delicate predecessors. Bluets, blue-eyed grass, and columbine are not much like milkweed, white snake-root, and wild sunflower; but taking either the one group or the other it must be admitted that nature never loses sight of the principle of beauty. There is not a weed so coarse but that the magnifying glass reveals some hidden refinement which the unaided eye was too dull to perceive, and the pyrola will be found quite equal to the milkweed in æsthetic beauty.

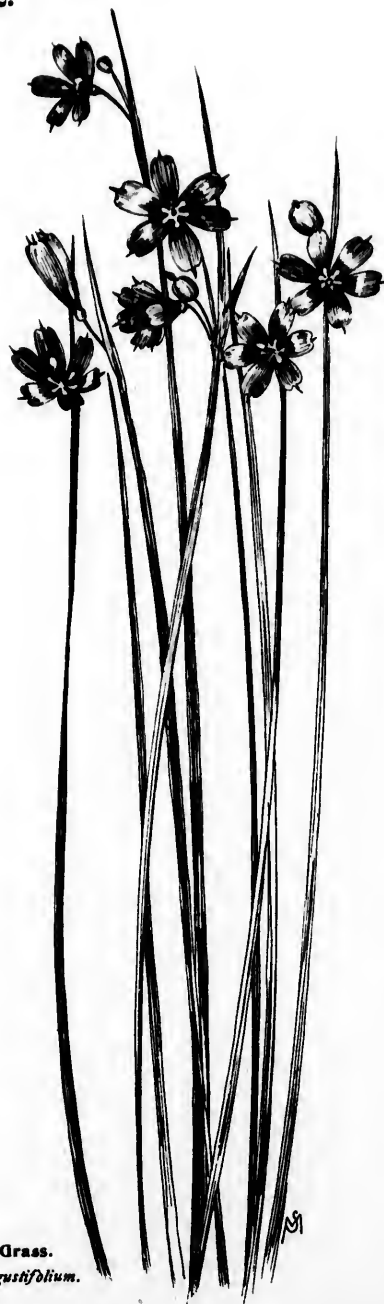
One of our most delicate wild flowers is the green Orchis; one of the most striking ones is the mock-sin flower; but yet both of these possess rather broad

and coarse leaves. Two of our daintiest flowers are the Pogonia and Calopogon which are often found together on the borders of the marsh. Meadowsweet is a revelation under the glass — a perfect miniature apple-tree in full bloom. Dogbane is scarcely less refined than lily-of-the-valley, and loosestrife is a frail golden star set in the emerald green of the meadow. The fringed Orchises are as charming as infinite detail could well make them, and the Indian pipe outdoes all of its comrades in a refinement of color which can only be likened to that of the pearl. Even the field lilies, large though they may be, lack nothing in grace of form and coloring.

Indeed, to summarize the characters of these early flowers we might consider them the silk-and-velvet-robed pages which announce the coming of midsummer.

F. SCHUYLER MATHEWS.

Series 2.



Blue-eyed Grass.
Sisyrinchium angustifolium.



Bluets, Quaker Ladies.
Houstonia cerulea.



Bluets, Quaker Ladies.
Houstonia cerulea.

Blue-eyed Grass.

Sisyrinchium angustifolium.

- Family . . . IRIDACEÆ, Iris.
Color . . . Violet-blue, lighter or deeper, rarely white, spot of yellow in center.
Blooms . . . June, early August.
Environment, Moist meadows, in the grass.
Height . . . 5 ins. to 1 ft., commonly 8 ins.
Habitat . . . Common.

Character: Like flowering blue-grass.

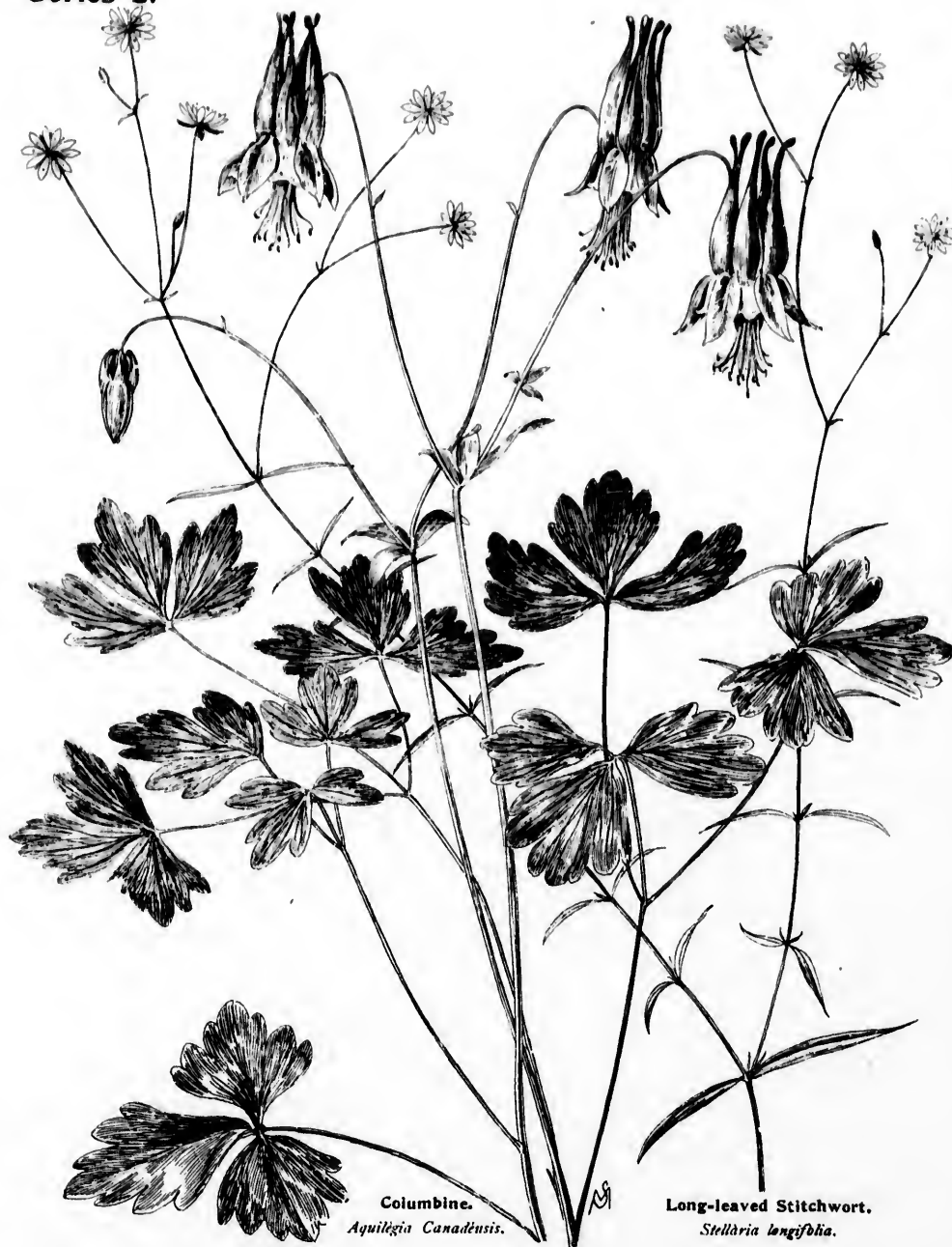
Bluets, Quaker Ladies.

Houstonia cerulea.

- Family . . . RUBIACEÆ, Madder.
Color . . . Pale graduated lilac, often white, spot of yellow in center.
Blooms . . . Late May-June, often July.
Environment, Roadsides, fields, moist and grassy places.
Height . . . 3 ins. to 5 ins.
Habitat . . . New England to Ga., west to Mich. and Ala.

Character: Flowers in appearance clustered; foliage meagre.

Series 2.



Columbine.
Aquilegia Canadensis.

Long-leaved Stitchwort.
Stellaria longifolia.



itchwort.
ifolia.

Columbine.

Aquilegia Canadensis.

Family . . RANUNCULACEÆ, Crowfoot.
Color . . . Scarlet and yellow.
Blooms . . May-June, sometimes early July.
Environment, Rocky pastures, and hillsides.
Height . . 10 ins. to 18 ins.
Habitat . . Common.

Character: Light and fragile.

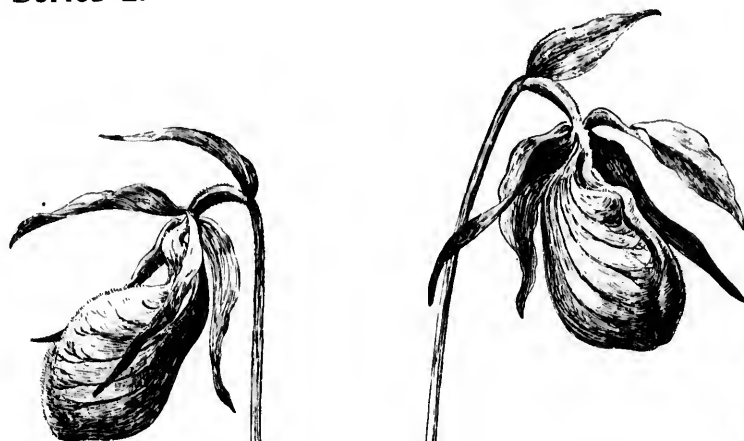
Long-leaved Stitchwort.

Stellaria longifolia.

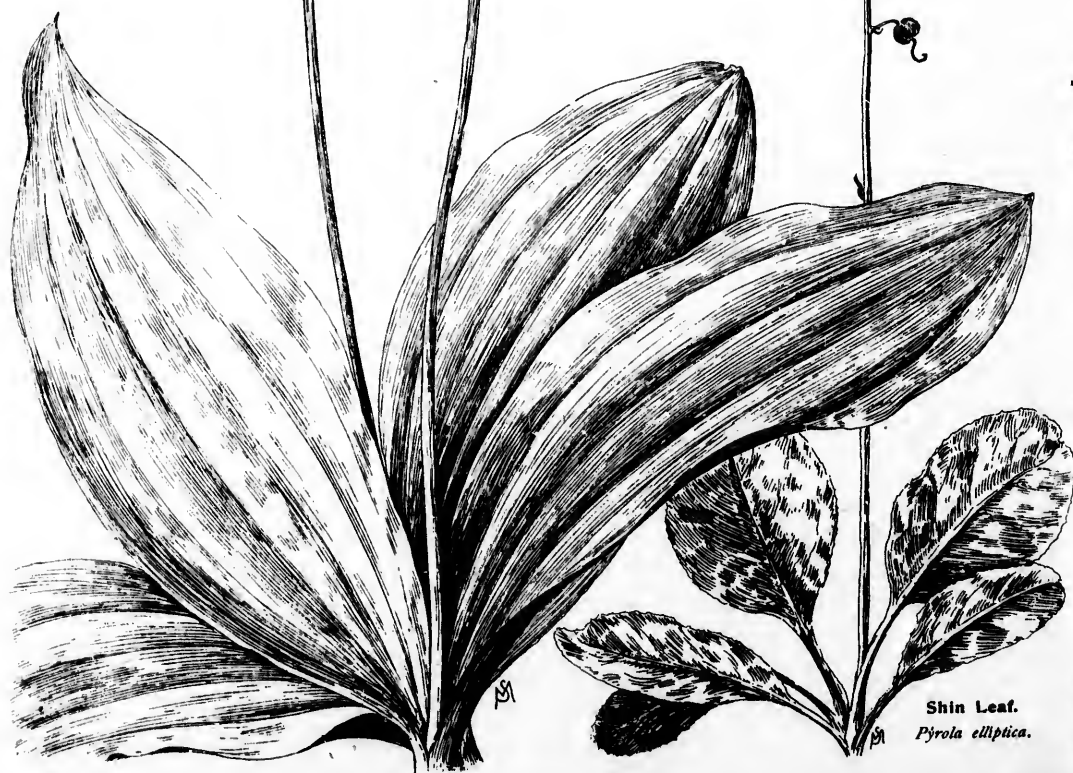
Family . . CARYOPHYLLACEÆ, Pink.
Color . . . White, green sepals.
Blooms . . June-July.
Environment, Grassy or moist places, shady, grassy roadsides.
Height . . 8 ins. to 18 ins.
Habitat . . Common northward.

Character: Erect stem, weak, with rough angles; starry flowers.

Series 2.



Moccasin-flower, Lady's Slipper.
Cypripedium acaule.



Shin Leaf.
Pyrola elliptica.



Shin Leaf.
Pyrola elliptica.

Moccasin-flower, Lady's Slipper.

Cypripedium acaule.

- Family . . . ORCHIDACEÆ, Orchis.
Color . . . Pale crimson-pink, veined in deep
pink, greenish leaflets.
Blooms . . . Late May, early June.
Environment, Dry or moist woods.
Height . . . 8 ins. to 1 ft.
Habitat . . . Me. to N. C., west to northern Ind.,
Mich. and Minn.

Character: A smooth, bare scape (flower-stem)
bearing one flower.

Shin Leaf.

Pyrola elliptica.

- Family . . . ERICACEÆ, Heath.
Color . . . Greenish white.
Blooms . . . June, early July.
Environment, Rich woods.
Height . . . 4 ins. to 9 ins.
Habitat . . . Me. to Md., Iowa, Minn., and north-
ward.

Character: Leaves dull green, upright; flowers
nodding.

Series 2.



Greenish-White Orchis.

Habenaria tridentata.

Family . . ORCHIDACEÆ, Orchis.
Color . . . Whitish, or greenish white.
Blooms . . June, July, sometimes in August.
Environment, Wet woods.
Height . . 6 ins. to 12 ins. high.
Habitat . . Me. to Minn. and Ind., and south in
the mountains to N. C.

Character: A very much curved spur, sweep-
ing sideways or upward.

Smaller Green Orchis.

Habenaria Hookeri.

Family . . ORCHIDACEÆ, Orchis.
Color . . . Green, yellowish, lighter spur, two
spots of ochre under the hood.
Blooms . . June.
Environment, Swamps and damp woods.
Height . . 6 ins. to 1 ft.
Habitat . . Me. and N. J., west to Minn. and
Iowa.

Character: Leaves flat on ground, 3 ins. to 4
ins. broad. Sometimes the two leaves do
not lie on the ground, but are considerably
above it, as in the drawing.

Ragged Fringed Orchis.

Habenaria lacera.

Family . . ORCHIDACEÆ, Orchis.
Color . . . White, unsubstantial.
Blooms . . July.
Environment, Bogs, moist thickets.
Height . . 10 ins. to 2 ft.
Habitat . . Me. to N. C. and Ga., west to Minn.
and Mo., common.

Character: Ragged, variable in height, many-
flowered.

Ragged Fringed Orchis.
Habenaria lacera.

Series 2.



Calopogon.
Bearded Orchis.
Calopogon pulchellus.



Smaller Purple Fringed Orchis.
Habenaria psycodes.

Snake's Mouth.
Fragaria ophioglossoides.



Calopogon, Bearded Orchis.

Calopogon pulchellus.

- Family . . . ORCHIDACEÆ, Orchis.
 Color . . . Delicate magenta, lip tinted with
 white, yellow, and purple hairs.
 Blooms . . . June-July.
 Environment, Bogs, wet woodland borders.
 Height . . . 9 ins. to 1 ft.
 Habitat . . . Me. to Fla., west to Minn. and Mo.

Character: Stem bearing several good-sized
 flowers; often in company with *Pogonia*
ophioglossoides.

Smaller Purple Fringed Orchis.

Habenaria psycodes.

- Family . . . ORCHIDACEÆ, Orchis.
 Color . . . Paler or deeper magenta-pink.
 Blooms . . . July, early August.
 Environment, Wet meadows, beside streams, bogs.
 Height . . . 5 ins. to 12 ins.
 Habitat . . . Me. to N. J. and N. C., west to
 Mich.

Character: Densely flowered; the flower's fan-
 shaped lip deeply fringed. The spike of
 blossoms is often much thicker than the
 drawing shows. *H. fimbriata* has larger and
 fewer flowers.

Snake's Mouth.

Pogonia ophioglossoides.

- Family . . . ORCHIDACEÆ, Orchis.
 Color . . . Pink-crimson tone, rarely white.
 Blooms . . . June-July.
 Environment, Bogs, wet woodland borders.
 Height . . . 6 ins. to 9 ins.
 Habitat . . . Me. to Fla., west to northern Ind.
 and Minn.

Character: A single oval or lance-shaped leaf
 near the middle of stem, and a small one
 near the flower.

Snake's Mouth.

Pogonia ophioglossoides.

Series 2.



Four-leaved Loosestrife.
Lysimachia quadrifolia.

Common Loosestrife.
Lysimachia stricta.



Four-leaved Loosestrife.

Lysimachia quadrifolia.

- Family . . PRIMULACEÆ, Primrose.
 Color . . . Moderate yellow, with five dull orange spots.
 Blooms . . June-July.
 Environment, Low, sandy or damp grounds.
 Height . . 1 ft. to 2 ft.
 Habitat . . Me. to Minn. and Ga.

Character: Light green, slightly hairy stem; leaves in fours, often in twos and threes.

Common Loosestrife.

Lysimachia stricta.

- Family . . PRIMULACEÆ, Primrose.
 Color . . . Yellow, moderate, with five dull orange spots.
 Blooms . . June, early August.
 Environment, Low, sandy or damp grounds.
 Height . . 10 ins. to 2 ft.
 Habitat . . Me. to Minn., Ark. and northern Ga.

Character: Light green, smooth stem, branching habit.

Series 2.



Spreading Dogbane.
Apocynum androsaemifolium.

Indian Tobacco.
Lobelia inflata.



Indian Tobacco.
Lobelia inflata.

Spreading Dogbane.

Apocynum androsaemifolium.

Family . . . APOCYNACEÆ, Dogbane.
Color . . . White, pink tipped.
Blooms . . . June-July.
Environment, Borders of thickets, shaded fields.
Height . . . 2 ft. to 4 ft.
Habitat . . . Common.

Character: Lily-of-Valleylike flowers, milky, sticky juice, very dark ruddy stems.

Indian Tobacco.

Lobelia inflata.

Family . . . LOBELIACEÆ, Lobelia.
Color . . . Pale violet.
Blooms . . . June-September.
Environment, Fields, river-banks, and shady road-sides.
Height . . . 8 ins. to 2 ft.
Habitat . . . Common.

Character: Plant poisonous to taste, prominent inflated seed-pods.

Series 2.



Purple Flowering-Raspberry.
Rubus odoratus.

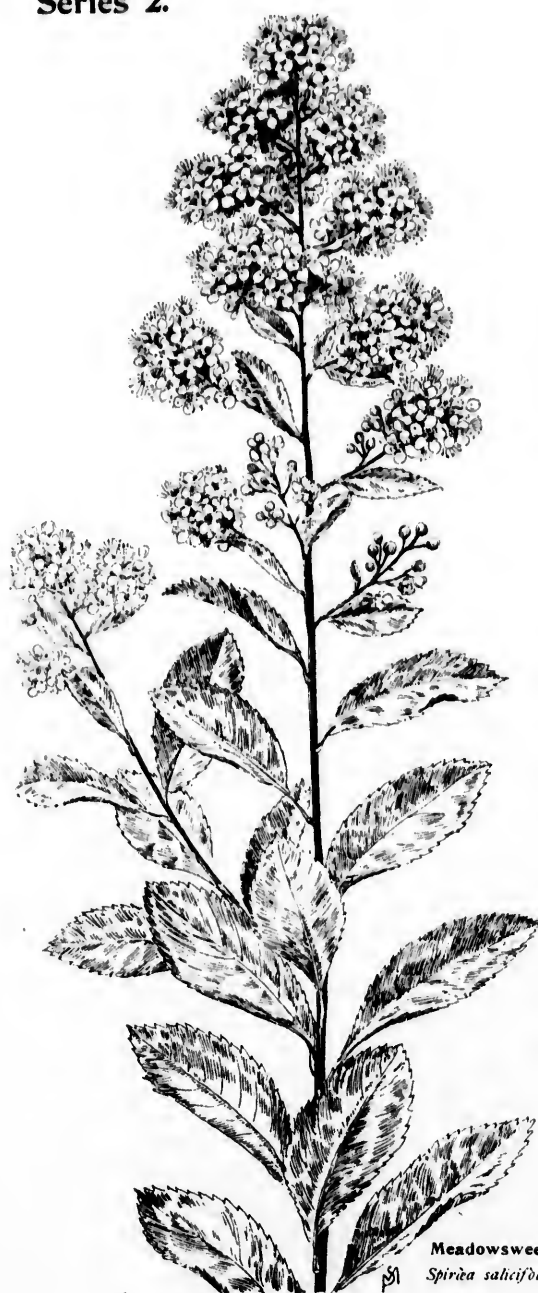


Purple Flowering-Raspberry.

Rubus odoratus.

- Family . . . ROSACEÆ, Rose.
Color . . . Pink-crimson to magenta.
Blooms . . . June-July, sometimes early August.
Environment, Hedges and roadsides.
Height . . . 3 ft. to 4 ft.
Habitat . . . Me. to N. J. and Ga., west to Mich.
Character: Shrubby, and hairy or bristly.

Series 2.



Meadowsweet.
Spiraea salicifolia.



Hardhack, Steeple-bush.
Spiraea tomentosa.



Meadowsweet.

Spiraea salicifolia.

- Family . . . ROSACEÆ, Rose.
Color . . . Palest flesh-pink, sometimes white.
Blooms . . . June, early August.
Environment, Wet or low grounds, meadow copses.
Height . . . 2 ft. to 3 ft.
Habitat . . . Me. to mts. of Ga., west to Minn.
and Mo., also far northwest.

Character: Dull-pointed flower-panicle; smooth brown stem.

Hardhack, Steeple-bush.

Spiraea tomentosa.

- Family . . . ROSACEÆ, Rose.
Color . . . Deep flesh-pink, rarely white.
Blooms . . . July, early August, sometimes later northward.
Environment, Low grounds, pastures, copses, and roadsides.
Height . . . 18 ins. to 3 ft.
Habitat . . . Me. to mts. of Ga., west to Minn. and Kan.

Character: Sharp or steeple-like flower-panicle; wooly stems. Under side of leaf very light colored.

Series 2.



SM
Showy Lady's Slipper.
Cypripedium spectabile.

SM
Thimble-weed.
Anemone Virginiana.



Showy Lady's Slipper.

Cypripedium spectabile.

- Family . . . ORCHIDACEÆ, Orchis.
Color . . . White stained with velvety crimson;
greenish leaflets.
Blooms . . . July.
Environment, Peat bogs.
Height . . . 15 ins. to 2 ft.
Habitat . . . Me. and western New England, to
Minn. and Mo., south in the mts.
to N. C.

Character: Stem bearing leaves to the top.
The most beautiful of the genus.

Thimble-weed.

Anemone Virginiana.

- Family . . . RANUNCULACEÆ, Crowfoot.
Color . . . Sepals, greenish, in one variety white.
Blooms . . . June, early August.
Environment, Woods and meadows, shady road-
sides.
Height . . . 2 ft. to 3 ft.
Habitat . . . Common northward.

Character: Flower is succeeded by a thimble-
like seed-head; wooly leaves.



Thimble-weed.
Anemone Virginiana.

Series 2.



Canada Meadow Lily.
Lilium Canadense.



Canada Meadow Lily.

Lilium Canadense.

- Family . . LILIACEÆ, Lily.
Color . . . Light yellow of an orange tone,
 spotted with terra cotta.
Blooms . . June-July.
Environment, Grassy and shady places, meadows,
 roadsides, moist ground.
Height . . . 2 ft. to 7 ft.
Habitat . . Me. to Ga., west to Minn. and Mo.
Character: Tall, hanging bells, variable color.

Series 2.



Indian Pipe.
Monotropa uniflora.

Wood Lily, Wild Red Lily.
Lilium philadelphicum.

Indian Pipe.

Monotropa uniflora.

- Family . . ERICACEÆ, Heath.
Color . . . The whole plant white, waxy, often
pink-tinged.
Blooms . . June-July, frequently in early Au-
gust.
Environment, Dark and rich woods, by decaying
stumps.
Height . . 3 ins. to 8 ins.
Habitat . . Common throughout the continent.

Character: Low and fleshy herbs, turning black
in fading, parasitic on roots, or growing in
decayed leaves and wood.

Wood Lily, Wild Red Lily.

Lilium Philadelphicum.

- Family . . LILIACEÆ, Lily.
Color . . . Orange-scarlet, lighter or deeper,
spotted brown.
Blooms . . June-July.
Environment, Dry or sandy ground, in woodlands
and open spaces.
Height . . 16 ins. to 3 ft.
Habitat . . Me. to N. C., west to Minn. and
Mo.; a low variety less spotted at
Nantucket, Mass.

Character: The cup of the flower points up-
ward. 1 to 3 flowers on a stalk.

SYSTEMATICAL INDEX.

RANUNCULACEÆ, Crowfoot.
Herbs with numerous stamens, and usually more than one pistil, all the parts of the flower distinct, and inserted on the receptacle. Calyx often colored like a corolla, when the latter is wanting.
Thimble-weed, *Anemone virginiana* 11-21
Wood Anemone, Wind-flower. *Anemone nemorosa* 1-13
Liverwort, Hepatica, *Hepatica triloba* 1-3
Rue Anemone, *Ancimenella thalictroides* 1-13
Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris* 1-5
Goldthread, *Coptis trifolia* 1-7
Columbine, *Aquilegia Canadensis* 11-5

PAPAVRACEÆ, Poppy.
Herbs with regular flowers, calyx mostly of two sepals which fall when the blossom opens, petals twice or 3-5 times as many, numerous free stamens. Juice usually milky or colored and narcotic.
Bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis* 1-7

FUMARIACEÆ, Fumitory.
Delicate and smooth herbs. Sepals 2, scale-like; 4 larger irregular and closed petals, the two outer with spreading tips, and 1 or both spurred or saccate at base, the 2 inner and smaller united by their tips, which inclose the anthers of the 6 stamens in 2 sets along with the stigma. Compound leaves.
Dutchman's Breeches, *Dicentra Cucullaria* 1-5

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ, Pink.
Herbs with regular flowers with not over 10 stamens, 2-5 styles or sessile stigmas, mostly separate to the base. Calyx persistent. Petals sometimes minute or wanting. Opposite entire leaves.
Long-leaved Stitchwort, *Stellaria longifolia* 11-5

HYPERICACEÆ, St. John's-wort.
Perfect flowers with many or few stamens (usually in 3 or 5 clusters) inserted on the receptacle. Leaves opposite, entire, simple.
Upright-leaved St. John's-wort, *Hypericum adpressum* IV-7
Common St. John's-wort, *Hypericum perforatum* IV-7

GERANIACEÆ, Geranium.
Herbs with regular flowers on the plan of 5, stamens 10, herbage scented. Leaves simple, variously lobed or even dissected. (In *Oxalis* leaves compound, of 3 obcordate leaflets, and flowers usually open only in sunshine.)
Wild Geranium, Cranesbill, *Geranium maculatum* 1-25
Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum* IV-9

Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* 1-21
Yellow Wood-Sorrel, *Oxalis corniculata* var. *stricta* 1-15
Jewelweed, Touch-me-not, *Impatiens pallida* 11-19

POLYGALACEÆ, Milkwort.
Herbs with very irregular flowers. Calyx persistent of 5 sepals; 3 of them small, viz.: 2 on the lower, and 1 on the upper side of the blossom, and 1 on each side called wings, which are larger, colored and would be taken for petals. Within these on the lower side, are 3 petals united into 1 body, the middle one keel-shaped and often bearing a crest. Stamens 6 or 8 concealed in the hooded middle petal. Leaves simple, entire, alternate or whorled.
Fringed Polygala, Flowering Wintergreen, *Polygala paucifolia* 1-19
Milkwort, *Polygala polygama* 11-11
Milkwort, *Polygala cruciata* IV-5

LEGUMINOSÆ, Pulse.
Flowers (always on the plan of 5, and stamens not exceeding 10) truly papilionaceous, i.e. butterflylike or having a standard, keel and wings. Sepals united more or less into a tube or cup. Leaves compound and alternate.
Wild Indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria* IV-3

ROSACEÆ, Rose.
Plants with regular flowers, numerous (rarely few) distinct stamens inserted on the calyx, and 1 or many pistils, which are quite distinct. Calyx of 5 or rarely 3, 4 or 8 sepals, united at the base. Petals as many as the sepals, and inserted with the stamens on the edge of a disk that lines the calyx tube. Leaves alternate and stipulate.
Meadowsweet, *Spiraea salicifolia* 11-19
Hardhack, Steeple-bush, *Spiraea tomentosa* 11-19
Purple Flowering-Raspberry, *Rubus odoratus* 11-17
Wild Swamp Rose, *Rosa Carolina* 11-17

SAXIFRAGACEÆ, Saxifrage.
Flowers mostly perfect with as many or twice as many stamens, and fewer styles or stigmas than there are petals or sepals. Stamens and petals generally borne on the calyx.
Foamflower, False Mitrewort, *Tiarella cordifolia* 1-17

DROSERACEÆ, Sundew.
Bog herbs, with regular five-petaled flowers, and bristly fringed leaves in a tuft at the root. Insectivorous plants.
Long-leaved Sundew, *Drosera intermedia* var. *Americana* 11-25

MELASTOMACEÆ, Melastoma.
Plants with opposite simple 3-7 ribbed leaves, no stipules, as many

or twice as many stamens as petals, both inserted in the throat of the calyx, anthers of peculiar shape opening by a small hole at the apex.
Meadow Beauty, Deerglass, *Rhexia Virginica* 11-19

ONAGRACEÆ, Evening Primrose.
Herbs or shrubs with showy perfect and symmetrical flowers in fours (rarely in two to sixes) throughout. The calyx tube bearing the petals, and as many or twice as many stamens. Styles always united into one.
Fireweed, *Epilobium angustifolium* 11-15
Hairy Willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum* 11-15
Evening Primrose, *Oenothera biennis* IV-7

UMBELLIFERÆ, Parsley.
Herbs with small flowers in compound umbels calyx with 5 minute teeth or none, 5 petals, 5 stamens and 2 styles. Stems usually hollow. Leaves alternate, more commonly compound.
Wild Parsnip, *Zizia aurea* 1-25

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ, Honeysuckle.
Shrubs, or rarely herbs; stamens as many as the lobes of the corolla and borne on its tube. Leaves opposite without stipules.
Twain Flower, *Linnæa borealis* 1-13

RUBIACEÆ, Madder.
Shrubs or rarely herbs, stamens as many as the lobes of the corolla and borne on its tube. Entire opposite leaves with stipules between them, or else (as in *Galium*) the leaves whorled without stipules.
Blinets, Quaker Ladies, *Houstonia carulea* 11-3
Bedstraw, *Galium asprellum* 11-11

COMPOSITÆ, Composite.
The largest family of flowering plants. Corollas either tubular (or funnel-formed and lobed) or strap-shaped, sometimes both kinds in the same head; when the marginal strap-shaped corollas form what are called ray flowers, those of the central part of the head are called disk flowers. There are almost always five stamens, and the anthers are united in a common tube through which the style passes.
White Snake-root, *Eupatorium ageratoides* 11-21
Golden Aster, *Chrysopsis falcata* 11-7
Lance-leaved Golden-rod, *Solidago lanceolata* IV-19
Blue-stemmed Golden-rod, *Solidago casia* IV-21
White Golden-rod, *Solidago bicolor* IV-17
Smooth Golden-rod, *Solidago serotina* IV-13
Gray Golden-rod, *Solidago nemoralis* IV-15

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Heart-leaved Aster, <i>Aster cordifolius</i>	IV-23	as many as its divisions and opposite them; one style and stigma.		The six-parted perianth composed of three outer divisions answering to sepals, and the three inner (which alternate with the outer divisions) answering to petals; one of these which is larger and different from the others is called the lip or labellum. There are one or two stamens which are connected with the style; the pollen is mostly coherent in masses.	
Purple-stemmed Aster, <i>Aster puniceus</i>	IV-17	Star Flower, <i>Trientalis Americana</i>	I-9	Calopogon, Bearded Orchis, <i>Calopogon pulchellus</i>	II-11
Rough-leaved Aster, <i>Aster radula</i>	IV-23	Four-leaved Loosestrife, <i>Lythymachia quadrifolia</i>	II-13	Snake's Mouth, <i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i>	II-11
Willow-leaved Blue Aster, <i>Aster Novi-Belgii</i>	IV-13	Common Loosestrife, <i>Lythymachia stricta</i>	II-13	Ladies' Tresses, <i>Spiranthes cernua</i>	IV-21
White Heathlike Aster, <i>Aster ericoides</i>	IV-21	APOCYNACEÆ, Dogbane.		Rattlesnake Plantain, <i>Goodyera pubescens</i>	III-3
Panicked White Aster, <i>Aster paniculatus</i>	IV-15	Herbaceous or woody plants, with milky juice, opposite (sometimes whorled) simple and entire leaves, without stipules, and regular flowers. Calyx, corolla, and stamens in fives, but the stigmas and often the styles united into one.		Greenish-White Orchis, <i>Habenaria tridentata</i>	II-9
Robin's Plantain, <i>Erigeron helioides</i>	I-17	Spreading Dogbane, <i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	II-15	Smaller Green Orchis, <i>Habenaria Hookeri</i>	II-9
Daisy Fleabane, <i>Erigeron strigosus</i>	III-13	ASCLEPIADACEÆ, Milkweed.		Ragged Fringed Orchis, <i>Habenaria lacera</i>	II-9
Black-eyed Susan, <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	III-19	Plants with milky juice opposite (sometimes whorled) simple and entire leaves without stipules, and regular monopetalous flowers with five parts to the calyx, corolla and stamens. Anthers connected with the stigma. The short filaments bearing curious appendages behind the anthers forming what is called a crown.		Smaller Purple Fringed Orchis, <i>Habenaria pycnos</i>	II-11
Wild Sunflower, <i>Helianthus giganteus</i>	III-25	Swamp Milkweed, <i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	III-13	Showy Lady's Slipper, <i>Cypripedium spectabile</i>	II-21
Beggar-ticks, <i>Bidens frondosa</i>	IV-11	Common Milkweed, <i>Asclepias Cornuti</i>	III-9	Moccasin-flower, Lady's Slipper, <i>Cypripedium acaule</i>	II-7
Larger Bur-Marigold, <i>Bidens chrysanthemoides</i>	IV-11	GENTIANACEÆ, Gentian.		IRIDACEÆ, Iris.	
Fall Dandelion, <i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	IV-25	Herbs with regular flowers, having stamens as many as the lobes of the corolla and alternate with them. Leaves opposite, simple, entire and sessile.		Flowers perfect and showy, from a spathe of two or more leaves or bracts; divisions of the perianth in two sets (answering to sepals and petals). Style 1, or rarely 3-cleft; stigmas 3 opposite the 3 stamens and the outer divisions of the perianth. Anthers face outward.	
LOBELIACEÆ, Lobelia.		Centaur, <i>Erythraea, Erythraea spicata</i>	III-20	Blue Flag, Larger, <i>Iris versicolor</i>	I-23
Plants with milky, acrid juice, alternate simple leaves, and scattered, racemed or panicle flowers. The corolla irregularly 5 lobed and mostly split down, on the upper side; the 5 stamens united into a tube commonly by their filaments and always by their anthers; style only one.		Sea Pink, <i>Sabbatia stellaris</i>	III-5	Blue-eyed Grass, <i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	II-3
Cardinal Flower, <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	III-17	Slender Sabbatia, <i>Sabbatia gracilis</i>	III-5	LILIACEÆ, Lily.	
Indian Tobacco, <i>Lobelia inflata</i>	II-15	American Centaur, <i>Sabbatia chloroides</i>	III-5	Large family with regular symmetrical flowers, usually with perianth of 6 parts, and as many stamens standing in front of the divisions. Chiefly herbs with entire leaves.	
CAMPANULACEÆ, Campanula.		Fringed Gentian, <i>Gentiana crinita</i>	IV-19	Solomon's Seal, <i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	I-19
Herbs with milky juice, and scattered flowers, with regular 5-lobed (blue or white) corolla, and 5 stamens borne on the summit of the calyx tube. Style 1; stigmas several. Stamens separate. Leaves alternate.		Closed Gentian, Bottle Gentian, <i>Gentiana Andrewsii</i>	IV-19	False Solomon's Seal, <i>Smilacina stellata</i>	I-9
Harebell, Bluebell, <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	IV-5	SCROPHULARIACEÆ, Figwort.		Canada Mayflower, <i>Maianthemum Canadense</i>	I-17
ERICACEÆ, Heath.		Known by the 2-lipped or at least more or less irregular monopetalous corolla, 2 or 4 stamens, single style entire or 2-lobed stigma. A few have the corolla almost regular, and one or two have 5 stamens either complete or incomplete.		Bellwort, <i>Oxalis sessilifolia</i>	I-15
A large family of shrubs, herbs, and small trees. Flowers almost all regular with as many or twice as many stamens as there are petals or lobes of the corolla. The heath and heather belong to this family and are distinguished by needlelike evergreen leaves, and 4-lobed corollas.		Turtlehead, <i>Chelone glabra</i>	III-19	Adder's Tongue, Dog's-Tooth Violet, <i>Erythronium Americanum</i>	I-7
Mayflower, Trailing Arbutus, <i>Epigaea repens</i>	I-3	Purple Gerardia, <i>Gerardia purpurea</i>	III-21	Wood Lily, Wild Red Lily, <i>Lilium Philadelphicum</i>	II-25
Shin Leaf, <i>Pyrola elliptica</i>	II-7	LABIATÆ, Mint.		Canada Meadow Lily, <i>Lilium Canadense</i>	II-23
Bell Heather, <i>Erica cinerea</i>	III-11	Herbs with aromatic herbage, square stems, opposite simple leaves, 2-lipped corolla, the upper lip divided into 2 lobes, the lower into 3. 2 or 4 stamens inserted on the corolla tube. 2-lobed stigma. Flowers from the axils of the leaves or bracts, in clusters or spikes.		Wake-Robin, Birthroot, <i>Trillium erectum</i>	I-11
Indian Pipe, <i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	II-25	Self-Heal, <i>Brunella vulgaris</i>	III-11	Painted Trillium, <i>Trillium erythrocarpum</i>	I-11
PLUMBAGINACEÆ, Leadwort.		ORCHIDACEÆ, Orchis.		ARACEÆ, Arum.	
Known by the regular flowers with 5-lobed plaited calyx, 5 stamens opposite as many petals and almost separate from them, and 5 styles.		Perennial herbs more or less dependent upon insects for fertilization.		Herbs with pungent watery juice, small perfect or imperfect flowers in a fleshy head or spike called a spadix, usually furnished with the colored enveloping bract called a spathe.	
Sea Lavender, Marsh Rosemary, <i>Statice Limonium</i> var. <i>Caroliniana</i>	III-23			Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Indian Turnip, <i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	I-21
PRIMULACEÆ, Primrose.					
Herbs with regular perfect flowers, the stamens borne on the corolla and					

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Aster ericoides	IV-21	Erythraea spicata	III-23	Linnaea borealis	I-13	Shin Leaf	II-7
Aster, Golden	III-7	Erythronium Americanum	I-7	Liverwort	I-3	Sisyrinchium angustifolium	II-3
Aster, Heart-leaved	IV-23	Eupatorium ageroides	III-21	Lobelia cardinalis	III-17	Smilacina stellata	I-9
Aster Novi-Belgii	IV-13	Evening Primrose	IV-7	Lobelia inflata	II-15	Snake-root, White	III-21
Aster, Panicled White	IV-15	Fireweed	III-15	Loosestrife, Common	II-13	Snake's Mouth	III-11
Aster paniculatus	IV-15	Flowering Wintergreen	I-19	Loosestrife, Four-leaved	II-13	Solidago bicolor	IV-17
Aster puniceus	IV-17	Foamflower	I-17	Lyimachia quadrifolia	II-13	Solidago canadensis	IV-21
Aster, Purple-stemmed	IV-17	Galium asprellum	III-11	Lyimachia stricta	II-13	Solidago lanceolata	IV-19
Aster radula	IV-23	Gentian, Bottle	IV-19	Naianthemum Canadense	I-17	Solidago nemoralis	IV-15
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Bidens frondosa	IV-11	Gerardia purpurea	III-21	Mitrewort, False	I-17	linca	III-23
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