

CRC World Dictionary of
PLANT NAMES

**Common Names, Scientific Names,
Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology**

Volume III M — Q



Umberto Quattrocchi



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Umberto Quattrocchi, F.L.S.

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M

Maackia Ruprecht Fabaceae

Origins:

Named for the Estonian naturalist Richard Karlovich (Karlovic) Maack (Maak), 1825-1886, explorer, botanist, plant collector in Siberia. Among his works are *Puteshestvie na Amur ... v 1855 ghotu*. [Journey to Amur ... in 1855] Sanktpeterburgh 1859 and *Puteshestvie po dolinye ryeki Usuri*, etc. [Journey to the valley of the River Usuri, etc.] S.-Peterburgh 1861. See J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 417. 1965; Eduard August von Regel (1815-1892), *Tentamen Florae Ussuriensis, oder Versuch einer Flora des Ussuri-Gebietes*. Nach den von Herrn R. Maack gesammelten Pflanzen bearbeitet von E. Regel. St. Petersburg 1861; H.N. Clokie, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 204. Oxford 1964; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. 745. Stuttgart 1993; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 129. Berlin & Hamburg 1989; Emil Bretschneider, *History of European Botanical Discoveries in China*. 1981.

Maba Forster & Forster f. Ebenaceae

Origins:

Presumably the Tongan and Fijian native name. See William T. Wawn, *The South Sea Islanders and the Queensland Labour Trade*, a record of voyages and experiences in the Western Pacific, from 1875 to 1891. London 1893; Johann Reinhold Forster and Johann Georg Adam Forster, *Characteres generum plantarum*. 121, t. 61. 1775; C.M. Churchward, *Tongan Dictionary*. Government Printing Press, Nuku'alofa, Tonga 1959.

Mabola Raf. Ebenaceae

Origins:

From a vernacular name, for *Diospyros mabola* Roxb.; see C.S. Rafinesque, *Sylva Telluriana*. 11. 1838.

Macadamia F. Muell. Proteaceae

Origins:

Named in honor of the Australian chemist John Macadam, 1827-1865, lecturer at the University of Melbourne, medical man, M.D. Glasgow University, secretary of the Philosophical Institute of Victoria (later the Royal Society of Victoria) and in 1863 vice-president. His writings include *Chemistry. Tables Introductory to a Course of Testing in Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis*. London, Glasgow 1853, *Report of Chemical Examination and Analyses of Waters*: conducted for the Geelong Water Commission. Melbourne 1857 and *Report on, and Analysis of, the Moffat Mineral Wells*. 1854. See F. von Mueller, *Transactions and Proceedings of the Philosophical Institute of Victoria*. 2: 72. 1857; W. Keddie, *Moffat; Its Walks and Wells*, etc. 1854.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. heyana (Bailey) Sleumer (after Rev. Nicholas Hey)

Australia: Hey's nut oak

M. integrifolia Maiden & E. Betche

Australia: macadamia nut, smooth-shelled bush nut, Bauple nut (from Mount Bauple, Queensland), bopple nut, Australian bush nut

M. ternifolia F. Muell.

Australia: small-fruited bush nut, Maroochy nut, small-fruited Queensland nut

M. tetraphylla L. Johnson

Australia: rough-shelled bush nut, macadamia nut

M. whelanii (Bailey) Bailey

Australia: Whelan's nut oak

Macairea DC. Melastomataceae

Origins:

Latin *macaerinthe* "another name for rosmarinus," Greek *makaira*.

Macaranga Thouars Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

It is a Madagascan native name for one species in the genus; see Louis-Marie Aubert du Petit-Thouars

(1758-1831), *Genera nova Madagascariensis*. 26. 1806 (in *Mélanges de Botanique et de Voyages ... Paris 1811*).

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. sp.

Liberia: garfoe, zar-zreh-wehn-ye

Ivory Coast: tofe

Malaya: mahang

M. barteri Müll. Arg.

Nigeria: aragasa, awasa, arasa, ohaha, ohoha, aran, aghasa, agaha; agbaasa, asasa (Yoruba); ohaha (Edo); ohoha (Ishan); aran (Ijaw); owariwa (Igbo); akpap (Efik); akpap (Ibibio)

Yoruba: ararasa

Congo: esomba, mussassa

M. capensis (Baillon) Benth. ex Sim (*Mapa capensis* Baill.; *Macaranga bachmannii* Pax; *Mallotus capensis* (Baill.) Müll. Arg.)

English: wild poplar, macaranga, spiny macaranga, swamp poplar

Southern Africa: wildepopulier; muNyakomo (Shona); umFongamfongo, umFongafonga, umFongofongo, umBhongabhonga, iPhumela, umPhumelele, iPhubane, umPhumela (Zulu); umBengele (Xhosa)

S. Rhodesia: muNyakomo

M. grandifolia (Blanco) Merrill

English: coral tree

M. hurifolia Beille

Nigeria: asa-wewe (Yoruba); ohaha (Edo); owariwa (Igbo)

Yoruba: owariwa, owolewa

M. inamoena Benth.

English: buff macaranga

M. involucrata (Wall.) Müll. Arg. var. *mallotoides* (F. Muell.) Perry

English: brown macaranga

M. kilimandscharica Pax

Southern Africa: mugarahanga (Shona)

M. mappa (L.) Müll. Arg. (*Ricinus mappa* L.; *Croton grandifolius* Blanco; *Macaranga grandifolia* (Blanco) Merr.)

The Philippines: bingabing

M. mellifera Prain

English: mountain macaranga

Southern Africa: muFukusha, muKwirimakoka, muSorgwe, muSozwe (Shona)

S. Rhodesia: muSoswe, muFukusha

M. spinosa Müll. Arg.

Zaire: luibiba, oyala, weenge, yala, yenge

M. subdentata Benth.

English: needlebark

M. tanarius (L.) Müll. Arg. (*Ricinus tanarius* L.)

Australia: blush macaranga, heart leaf

Malaya: hairy mahang, inchong, kundoh, jebat musang, tampu

M. triloba Müll. Arg.

Malaya: landas bukit, mahang serindit, mahang tekukor

Macarthuria Huegel ex Endlicher

Molluginaceae

Origins:

After the Australian horticulturist Sir William Macarthur, 1800-1882, agriculturist, botanist, the 5th son of the wool pioneering Captain John Macarthur (see Rum Rebellion), William was knighted in 1856, farmer at Camden Park, from 1849 to 1855 a member of the N.S.W. Legislative Council, commissioner to the Paris Exhibition of 1855, wrote *Letters on the Culture of the Vine, Fermentation, and the Management of Wine in the Cellar*. By Maro (W. Macarthur). Sydney 1844 and *Catalogue of Plants Cultivated at Camden Park, New South Wales*. Sydney 1857, co-author with Charles Moore (1820-1905) of [New South Wales, Australia], *Catalogue des collections de bois indigènes des différents districts de cette colonie*. Paris [1855]. See John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2 417. 1965; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; S.L. Endlicher et al., *Enumeratio plantarum quas in Novae Hollandiae ... collegit C. de Hügel*. 11. Wien 1837.

Macbridea Elliott ex Nuttall Labiatae

Origins:

After the American physician James Macbride, 1784-1817, botanist. See John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 418. 1965; Howard Atwood Kelly and Walter Lincoln Burrage, *Dictionary of American Medical Biography*. Lives of eminent physicians of the United States and Canada, from the earliest times. New York 1928; S. Lenley et al., *Catalog of the Manuscript and Archival Collections and Index to the Correspondence of John Torrey*. Library of the New York Botanical Garden. 463. 1973; William Darlington (1782-1863), *Reliquiae Baldwinianae*. Philadelphia 1843.

Macbridea Raf. Asclepiadaceae**Origins:**

For the American physician and botanist James Macbride, 1784-1817; see C.S. Rafinesque, *Am. Monthly Mag. Crit. Rev.* 3: 99. 1818.

Macbrideina Standley Rubiaceae**Origins:**

After the American botanist James Francis Macbride, 1892-1976. Among his writings are "Spermatophytes, mostly Peruvian — II." *Field Mus. Nat. Hist., Bot. Ser.* 8(2): 75-130. 1930, "New or renamed spermatophytes mostly Peruvian." *Candollea*. 5(4): 346-402. 1934 and "Andean plants: A new *Astragalus* and new names in *Dalea*." *Candollea*. 7: 221-223. 1937, joint author and editor of *Flora of Peru*. Chicago 1936 etc. See John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 418. 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 247. Boston, Massachusetts 1972; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; Joseph Ewan, *Rocky Mountain Naturalists*. 261. The University of Denver Press 1950; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. Philadelphia 1964; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. peruviana Standley

Peru: llausa quiro, yausaqui, yuasa quiro

Maccoya F. Muell. Boraginaceae**Origins:**

After the Irish naturalist Sir Frederick McCoy, 1817-1899 (d. Melbourne), paleontologist, zoologist, geologist, professor of geology and mineralogy at Queen's College at Belfast, 1854 professor of natural sciences at Melbourne University, Director of the National Museum of Victoria, 1880 Fellow of the Royal Society, knighted 1891. Among his numerous publications and scientific papers are *Contributions to British Palaeontology ... from the Tertiary, Cretaceous, Oolitic, etc.* Cambridge 1854, *A Detailed Systematic Description of the British Palaeozoic Fossils in the Geological Museum of the University of Cambridge*. 1854, *Dangerous Snakes of Victoria*. Melbourne [1883] and *Natural History of Victoria. Prodrum of the Zoology of Victoria*. Melbourne 1878-1890. See F. von Mueller, *Frag-*

menta Phytographiae Australiae. 1: 127. Melbourne 1859; John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 421. 1965.

Macdonaldia Gunn ex Lindley Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Named for Mrs. Charlotte Smith (*née* Macdonald, wife of John Grant Smith), d. 1838 (Launceston, Tasmania), collector for Ronald Campbell Gunn (1808-1881), collected orchids and algae for W.H. Harvey; see T.E. Burns and John Rowland Skemp, *Van Diemen's Land Correspondents. Letters from R.C. Gunn [and others] ... to Sir William J. Hooker, 1827-1849*. Queen Victoria Museum. [Launceston] 1961.

Maddougalia A. Heller Asteraceae**Origins:**

For the American botanist Daniel Trembly (Trembley) MacDougal, 1865-1958, authority on the vegetation of African and American deserts, professor of botany University of Minnesota, plant collector, 1899-1905 Director Laboratory of the New York Botanical Garden, Desert Laboratory 1905-1928 Tucson, Arizona, wrote *Botanical Features of North American Deserts*. Washington, D.C. 1908. See John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 422. 1965; I.C. Hedge and J.M. Lamond, *Index of Collectors in the Edinburgh Herbarium*. Edinburgh 1970; Joseph Ewan, ed., *A Short History of Botany in the United States*. New York and London 1969; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 247. 1972; S. Lenley et al., *Catalog of the Manuscript and Archival Collections and Index to the Correspondence of John Torrey*. Library of the New York Botanical Garden. 274-275. 1973; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. Philadelphia 1964; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; Ignatz Urban, *Geschichte des Königlichen Botanischen Museums zu Berlin-Dahlem (1815-1913). Nebst Aufzählung seiner Sammlungen*. Dresden 1916; Ira L. Wiggins, *Flora of Baja California*. Stanford, California 1980; Joseph Ewan, *Rocky Mountain Naturalists*. The University of Denver Press 1950; Irving William Knobloch, compil., "A preliminary verified list of plant collectors in Mexico." *Phytologia Memoirs*. VI. 1983.

Macfadyena A. DC. Bignoniaceae**Origins:**

Named for the Scottish botanist Dr. James Macfadyen, 1798 (or 1800)-1850 (in Jamaica), physician, M.D. Glasgow 1821-1822, from 1826 in Jamaica, 1838 Fellow Linnean Society, author of the incomplete *Flora of Jamaica*. London, Edinburgh, Glasgow 1837. See J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 423. 1965; Georg Christian Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 361. Ansbach 1852; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. 363, 746. Stuttgart 1993; H.N. Clokie, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 204. Oxford 1964; A. Lasègue, *Musée botanique de Benjamin Delessert*. Paris 1845; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; Mea Allan, *The Hookers of Kew*. London 1967; Ignatz Urban, ed., *Symbolae Antillanae*. 1904; I.C. Hedge and J.M. Lamond, *Index of Collectors in the Edinburgh Herbarium*. Edinburgh 1970.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. uncata (Andrews) Sprague & Sandwith (*Bignonia uncata* Andrews)

Peru: garra de murciélago, mashuricra, mashuishio, mashudillo, uña de gato

M. unguis-cati (L.) A. Gentry (*Bignonia unguis-cati* L.; *Bignonia tweediana-cati* Lindl.; *Doxantha unguis-cati* (L.) Miers; *Batocydia unguis* (L.) C. Martius ex DC.)

English: cat's claw, cat's claw trumpet, funnel creeper, cat's claw creeper, cat's claw climber

Macgregoria F. Muell. Stackhousiaceae**Origins:**

After John McGregor, 1828-1884, Victorian politician and a member of the Parliament, a patron of the sciences; see F. von Mueller, *Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae*. 8: 160. Melbourne 1874.

Machaeranthera Nees Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *machaira* "a dagger, a short sword" and *anthera* "anther."

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. arida B. Turner & D. Horne

English: Silver Lake daisy

M. canescens (Pursh) A. Gray

English: hoary-aster

*M. carnos*a (A. Gray) G. Nesom

English: shrubby alkali aster

M. juncea (E. Greene) Shinn.

English: rush-like bristleweed

Machaerina Vahl Cyperaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *machaira* "a dagger, a short sword, a bent dagger," Latin *machaera*, *ae* for a sword or a weapon.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. sp.

Hawaii: mau'u, kaluhaluha

M. angustifolia (Gaud.) T. Koyama (*Vincentia angustifolia* Gaud.; *Cladium angustifolium* (Gaud.) Drake; *Cladium vincentia* C.B. Clarke; *Mariscus angustifolius* (Gaud.) Kuntze)

Hawaii: 'uki

M. mariscoides (Gaud.) J. Kern (*Baumea mariscoides* Gaud.; *Baumea meyenii* Kunth; *Cladium meyenii* (Kunth) Drake)

Hawaii: 'uki, 'ahaniu

Machaerium Pers. Fabaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *machaira* "a dagger, large knife," *machairion* "surgeon's knife," referring to the recurved stipular thorns.

Machaerocarpus Small Alismataceae**Origins:**

Greek *machaira* and *karpos* "fruit."

Machaerocereus Britton & Rose Cactaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *machaira* "a dagger, a short sword" and the genus *Cereus*, referring to the spines.

Machaerophorus Schldl. Brassicaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *machaira* "a dagger" and *phoros* "bearing, carrying."

Machairophyllum Schwantes Aizoaceae

Origins:

Latin *machaerophyllum* for a plant, Greek *machaira* "a dagger, a short sword, a bent dagger" and *phyllon* "a leaf," sword-leaf.

Machilus Nees Lauraceae

Origins:

From a Moluccan name, or from *Machilis*, a name of an insect.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. japonica Sieb. & Zucc. (*Machilus thunbergii* var. *japonica* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Yatabe)

Japan: hoso-ba-tabu

M. thunbergii Sieb. & Zucc.

Japan: tabu, tabu-no-riki, inu-gusa

Okinawa: tabu, tamuru

Mackaya W.H. Harvey Acanthaceae

Origins:

After the Scottish (b. Kirkcaldy, Fife) botanist James Townsend Mackay, 1775-1862 (d. Dublin), gardener, botanical collector, 1804 Dublin, member of the Botanical Society of London, founder and Curator of the Botanic Gardens of Trinity College in Dublin. His works include *A Catalogue of the Plants Found in Ireland*. Dublin 1825 and *Flora hibernica*. Dublin 1836, contributed to the *English Botany* by Sir J.E. Smith. See John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 426. Boston 1965; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. 746. Stuttgart 1993; Ernest Nemes and William Cuthbertson, *Curtis's Botanical Magazine Dedications, 1827-1927*. 119-120. [1931]; E.C. Nelson & Eileen May McCracken (1920-1988), *The Brightest Jewel: A History of the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin*. Kilkenny 1987; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 247. 1972; W.J. Hooker, *Companion to the Botanical Magazine*. 1: 158. 1835; H.N. Clokie, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 205. Oxford 1964; S. Lenley et al., *Catalog of the Manuscript and Archival Collections and Index to the Correspondence of John Torrey*. Library of the New York Botanical Garden. 463. 1973; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; N. Colgan and Reginald William Scully, *Contributions Towards a Cybele Hibernica*. Ed. 2nd. Dublin

1898; Mariella Azzarello Di Misa, a cura di, *Il Fondo Antico della Biblioteca dell'Orto Botanico di Palermo*. 179. Palermo 1988; Ray Desmond, *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*. 453-454. London 1994; H.R. Fletcher and W.H. Brown, *Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, 1670-1970*. Edinburgh 1970.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. bella Harv.

English: river bells, beautiful mackaya

Southern Africa: blouklokkiesbos, mackaya; uZwathi, umZwathi, uPhulule, uMavuthwa, iCaphozi (Zulu); mufhanza (Venda)

Mackinlaya F. Muell. Araliaceae

Origins:

After the South Australian explorer John McKinlay, 1819-1872, 1861-1862 led one of the expeditions in search of the remains of the Burke and Wills Expedition, in 1865-1866 explored Northern Territory. Among his works are *McKinlay's Journal of Exploration in the Interior of Australia*. (Burke Relief Expedition) Melbourne [1862], "Diary of Mr. J. McKinlay, leader of the Burke relief expedition fitted out by the government of South Australia." from the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London for 1863, Exploration. McKinlay's Diary of His Journey across the Continent of Australia*. Melbourne 1863 and *J. McKinlay's Northern Territory Explorations, 1866*. [J. McKinlay's Journal and Report of Explorations, 1866.] 1867. See John Davis, *Tracks of McKinlay and Party Across Australia*. By John Davis, one of the expedition. London 1863; Jonathan Wantrup, *Australian Rare Books, 1788-1900*. 234-239, 242-244. Hordern House, Sydney 1987; Duncan Whyte, *Sketch of Explorations by the late John M'Kinlay in the Interior of Australia, 1861-1862*. [A paper read before the Cowal Society, Oct. 28, 1878.] Glasgow 1881; George E. Loyau, *The Gawler Handbook: A record of the rise and progress of that important town; to which are added memoirs of McKinlay the explorer and Dr. Nott*. Adelaide 1880; F. von Mueller, *Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae*. 4: 119. Melbourne 1864; Tom Bergin, *In the Steps of Burke & Wills*. Sydney 1981.

Macleania Hooker Ericaceae

Origins:

Dedicated to John Maclean, 1832-1854 Peru, plant collector, merchant and patron of botany, sent specimens to W.J. Hooker and W. Herbert; see Ray Desmond, *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*. 457. London 1994; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der*

botanischen Pflanzennamen. 4. Aufl. 130. Berlin & Hamburg 1989.

Macleaya R. Br. Papaveraceae

Origins:

After the Scottish scientist Alexander Macleay (McLeay), 1767-1848 (d. Sydney, N.S.W.), entomologist, established the McLeay Collection, 1794 Fellow of the Linnean Society and in 1809 of the Royal Society, 1798-1825 Secretary of the Linnean Society, arrived at Sydney in January 1826, Colonial Secretary N.S.W., first Speaker of the first representative Assembly of the Colony, father of seventeen children, owner of a garden famous for its rare plants. See A.T. Gage, *A History of the Linnean Society of London*. London 1938; John Blackman, *A Catalogue of an Extensive and Valuable Library ... of Alexander McLeay, Esq., M.C.*, who is removing to the country; Which will be sold by auction ... on Tuesday, 1st, Wednesday, 2nd, Thursday, 3rd, and Friday, 4th Days of Aprile. Sydney [1846]; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 130. Berlin & Hamburg 1989; G.C. Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 546. 1852; Douglas Pike, ed., *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. 2: 177-180. Melbourne 1967.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. cordata (Willd.) R. Br. (*Bocconia cordata* Willd.)

English: plume poppy

China: bo luo hui, po lo hui

Maclura Nutt. Moraceae

Origins:

After the Scottish-born (b. Ayr) North American geologist William Maclure, 1763-1840 (d. Mexico), agriculturist, traveler, merchant, 1782 to USA, 1815 met in Paris the naturalist-engraver Charles Alexandre Lesueur (1778-1846), 1817-1839 one of the founders and President of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1817-1818 expedition to Spanish Florida and the Sea Islands of Georgia with Lesueur, the naturalist and entomologist Thomas Say (1787-1834), the naturalist Titian Ramsay Peale (1799-1885) and George Ord, 1820-1824 in Spain, supported the ideas on evolution offered by Lamarck. Among his writings are *Observations on the Geology of the United States of America*. Philadelphia 1817 and *Opinions on Various Subjects, Dedicated to the Industrious Producers*. [Three volumes.] New Harmony, Indiana 1831-1838, in New Harmony (Indiana) met and joined the reformer Robert Owen (1771-1858). See G.C. Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 546. 1852; National Library of

Wales, *A Bibliography of Robert Owen, The Socialist 1771-1858*. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Aberystwyth 1925; Thomas Nuttall, *The Genera of North American Plants*, and catalogue of the species, to the year 1817. 2: 233. Philadelphia 1818; S.G. Morton, *A Memoir of William Maclure, Esq.* Philadelphia 1841; George W. White, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 8: 615-617. 1981; R.W.G. Vail, *The American Sketchbooks of Charles Alexander Lesueur 1816-1837*. Worcester 1938; H.B. Weiss and G.M. Zeigler, *Thomas Say, Early American Naturalist*. Springfield-Baltimore 1931; Clifford Merrill Drury, *Diary of Titian Ramsay Peale*. Los Angeles 1957; George Ord, "A Memoir of Charles Alexandre Lesueur." in *American Journal of Science*. 2nd ser. 8: 189-216. 1849.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. cochinchinensis (Lour.) Corner (*Vanieria cochinchinensis* Lour.; *Cudrania javanensis* Trécul; *Cudrania cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Kudô)

English: cockspur thorn

Japan: kakatsu-gayu

Okinawa: gamino-tsuma

Vietnam: cay bom, mo qua

Nepal: gai dimmar

M. pomifera (Raf.) C. Schneider

English: bow wood, Osage orange

M. tricuspidata Carrière (*Cudrania triloba* Hance; *Cudrania tricuspidata* (Carr.) Bur. ex Lav.)

English: Chinese silkworm thorn

Maclurea Raf. Moraceae

Origins:

For *Maclura* Nutt.; see Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, *Med. Fl.* 2: 268. 1830.

Macluria Raf. Moraceae

Origins:

For *Maclura* Nutt.; see Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, *Jour. Phys. Chim. Hist. Nat.* 89: 260. 1819.

Maclurodendron T.G. Hartley Rutaceae

Origins:

After William Maclure, 1763-1840. See S.G. Morton, *A Memoir of William Maclure, Esq.* Philadelphia 1841; George W. White, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 8:

615-617. (Editor in Chief Charles Coulston Gillispie.) New York 1981.

Maclurolyra C. Calderón and Söderstrom Gramineae

Origins:

After William Maclure, 1763-1840 and the genus *Olyra* L.

Macnabia Benth. ex Endl. Ericaceae

Origins:

For the Scottish (b. Ayrshire) gardener William McNab, 1780-1848 (d. Edinburgh), Kew 1801-1810, Curator Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh 1810-1848. His writings include *Hints on the Planting and General Treatment of Hardy Evergreens, in the Climate of Scotland*. Edinburgh 1831 and *A Treatise on the Cultivation and General Treatment of Cape Heath*s, in a climate where they require protection during the winter months. Edinburgh 1832, he was the father of James McNab (1810-1878) and grandfather of William Ramsay McNab (1844-1889); see M. Hadfield et al., *British Gardeners: A Biographical Dictionary*. London 1980; Ray Desmond, *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*. 459. 1994; H.R. Fletcher and W.H. Brown, *Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, 1670-1970*. Edinburgh 1970; E.C. Nelson & Eileen May McCracken, *The Brightest Jewel: A History of the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin*. Kilkenny 1987; Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 3: 231-232. Utrecht 1981; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993.

Macodes (Blume) Lindley Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *makros* "large, long," referring to the mid-lobe of the lip.

Macoucoua Aublet Aquifoliaceae

Origins:

A vernacular name for *Ilex guianensis* (Aublet) O. Kuntze (*Macoucoua guianensis* Aublet), this tree is called *macoucou* by the Galibis.

Macowania Oliver Asteraceae

Origins:

After the British (b. Hull, Yorks.) botanist Peter MacOwan, 1830-1909 (Uitenhage, C.P., S. Africa), professor of chemistry, Director of the Botanical Garden at Capetown 1881-1892, 1885 Fellow of the Linnean Society, Government Botanist 1892-1905, Secretary of the South Africa Botanical Exchange Society. Among his writings are "Personalia of botanical collectors at the Cape." *Trans. S. Afr. Philos. Soc.* 4(1): xxx-liii. 1884-1886, "Notulae capenses." *J. Linn. Soc. Bot.* 10: 480-482. 1869, *Catalogue of South African Plants*. Grahamstown 1866, "New Cape plants." *J. Linn. Soc. Bot.* 25: 385-394. 1889, *The Collecting and Preserving of Botanical Specimens*. [Cape Town 1893] and *Report upon the Botanic Gardens Government Herbarium, Cape Town, for the Year 1891*. Capetown 1892, with Harry Bolus wrote "Catalogue of printed books and papers relating to South Africa. Part I, Botany." in *Trans. S. Afr. Philos. Soc.* 2(3): 111-187. 1880-1881, "Novitates capenses: description of new plants from the Cape of Good Hope." *J. Linn. Soc. Bot.* 18: 390-397. 1881 and *The Olive at the Cape*. Wynberg 1897. See J.H. Verduyn den Boer, *Botanists at the Cape*. Cape Town and Stellenbosch 1929; Mia C. Karsten, *The Old Company's Garden at the Cape and Its Superintendents: involving an historical account of early Cape botany*. Cape Town 1951; Gilbert Westacott Reynolds (1895-1967), *The Aloes of South Africa*. 57, 58, 65. Balkema, Rotterdam 1982; John Hutchinson (1844-1972), *A Botanist in Southern Africa*. 643-644. London 1946; Mary Gunn and Leslie E. Codd, *Botanical Exploration of Southern Africa*. 240-242. Cape Town 1981; J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 432. 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 248. 1972; H.N. Clokie, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 205. 1964; S. Lenley et al., *Catalog of the Manuscript and Archival Collections and Index to the Correspondence of John Torrey*. Library of the New York Botanical Garden. 278. 1973; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; A. White and B.L. Sloane, *The Stapelieae*. Pasadena 1937; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993; I.C. Hedge and J.M. Lamond, *Index of Collectors in the Edinburgh Herbarium*. Edinburgh 1970.

Macrachaenium Hook.f. Asteraceae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "long" and achene, achaena or achaenium.

Macradenia R. Br. Orchidaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" and *aden* "gland," referring to the pollinia, to the long anther appendage.

Macraea Hook.f. Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long."

Macrandria Meissn. Rubiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" and *andros* "man, male."

**Macranthera Nutt. ex Benth.
Scrophulariaceae****Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long, large, big" and *anthera* "anther."

**Macranthisiphon Bureau ex K. Schumann
Bignoniaceae****Origins:**

Greek *makros*, *anthos* "flower" and *siphon* "tube."

**Macroberlinia (Harms) Hauman
Caesalpiniaceae****Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long, large" plus the genus *Berlinia* Sol. ex Hook.f.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. bracteosa (Benth.) Hauman

Congo: m'possa

Gabon: gibora, obolo, ebiara

Cameroon: essabem, koum, abem

Zaire: m'bosa, m'posa

**Macrobia (Webb & Berthel.) G. Kunkel
Crassulaceae****Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long, large" and *bios* "life."

Macroblepharus Phil. Gramineae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long, large" and *blepharon* "an eyelid," *blepharis* "eyelash."

Macrobriza (Tzvelev) Tzvelev Gramineae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long, large" plus *Briza* L.

Macrocalyx Costantin & J. Poiss. Malvaceae**Origins:**

Greek *makros* "long, large" and *kalyx* "calyx."

Macrocalyx Tieghem Loranthaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long, large" and *kalyx* "calyx."

Macrocarpaea (Griseb.) Gilg Gentianaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long, large" and *karpos* "fruit."

Macrocarpium (Spach) Nakai Cornaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long, large" and *karpos* "fruit."

Macrocalpa (Griseb.) Britton Bignoniaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long, large" plus *Catalpa* Scop.

Macrocaulon N.E. Br. Aizoaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long, large" and *kaulos* "stem."

Macrocentrum Hook.f. Melastomataceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" and *kentron* (*kenteo* "to prick, torture, torment, sting, spur") "a spur, point."

Macrocentrum Philippi Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *makros* and *kentron* "a spur, point," large spurs of the lip.

Macrochaeta Steudel Gramineae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" and *chaite* "bristle, long hair."

Macrochaetium Steudel Cyperaceae**Origins:**

Greek *makros* "long" and *chaite* "bristle, long hair."

Macrochilus Knowles & Westcott Orchidaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long, large" and *cheilos* "lip," the large lip.

Macrochiton (Blume) M. Roemer Meliaceae**Origins:**

Greek *makros* and *chiton* "a tunic, covering"; see Max Joseph Roemer, *Familiarum naturalium regni vegetabilis synopses monographicae*. 1: 84, 104. Vimariae [Weimar] 1846; Arthur D. Chapman, ed., *Australian Plant Name Index*. 1911. Canberra 1991.

Macrochlaena Hand.-Mazz. Umbelliferae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long, large" and *chlaena*, *chlaenion* "cloak."

Macrochlamys Decne. Gesneriaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long, large" and *chlamys* "cloak."

Macrochloa Kunth Gramineae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" and *chloe*, *chloa* "a grass."

Macrochordion de Vriese Bromeliaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" and *chordion*, *chorde* "string," fiber from leaves for rope and thread for sewing leather.

Macrocladus Griff. Palmae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long, large" and *klados* "a branch," leaves distichous.

Macroclinidium Maxim. Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long, large" and *kline* "a bed," *klinidion* "a little bed."

Macroclinium Barb. Rodr. Orchidaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long, large" and *kline* "a bed," *klinion* "a little bed," the clinandrium.

Macrocnemum P. Browne Rubiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" and *kneme* "limb, leg," referring to the flower stalks or to the corolla tube.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. roseum (Rufz & Pav.) Wedd.

Bolivia: coloradillo canteado

Macrocculus Becc. Menispermaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" and the genus *Cocculus* DC.

Macrocroton Klotzsch Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" plus the genus *Croton* L.

Macrodiervilla Nakai Caprifoliaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" plus *Diervilla* Miller.

Macrodiscus Bureau Bignoniaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" and *diskos* "a disc."

Macroditassa Malme Asclepiadaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" plus the genus *Ditassa* R. Br.

**Macroglena (C. Presl) Copel.
Hymenophyllaceae****Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *glene* "an eye"; see E.B. Copeland, in *Philippine Journal of Science*. 67: 82. 1938.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. caudata (Brackenr.) Copel.

English: jungle bristle fern

**Macroglossum Copel. Marattiaceae
(Angiopteridaceae)****Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" and *glossa* "a tongue."

**Macrohasseltia L.O. Williams Flacourtiaceae
(Tiliaceae)****Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" plus the genus *Hasseltia* Kunth.

Macrolenes Naudin ex Miq. Melastomataceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" and *olene* "an arm, the elbow, bundle."

Macrolepis A. Rich. Orchidaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *lepis* "scale," the floral bracts.

Macrolobium Schreber Caesalpiniaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *lobos* "a lobe."

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. sp.

Nigeria: nya, essabam

Macromeria D. Don Boraginaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large" and *meris* "part," referring to the size of the flowers.

Macromyrtus Miq. Myrtaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large" plus *Myrtus*.

Macronax Raf. Gramineae**Origins:**

See C.S. Rafinesque, *Med. Repos.* II. 5: 535. 1808; E.D. Merrill, *Index rafinesquianus*. 203. 1949.

Macronema Nutt. Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large" and *nema* "thread, filament."

Macropanax Miq. Araliaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" plus the genus *Panax*.

Macropelma Schumann Asclepiadaceae**Origins:**

Greek *makros* "large, long" and *pelma*, *pelmatos* "sole of the foot, stalk."

Macropeplus Perkins Monimiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *peplos* "a robe."

Macropetalum Burchell ex Decne.
Asclepiadaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *petalon* "a petal, leaf," alluding to the length of the corolla lobes.

Macropharynx Rusby Apocynaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makropharynx* "long-necked."

Macrophloga Becc. Palmae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *phlox*, *phlogos* "a flame."

Macrophthalmia Gasp. Moraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *ophthalmos* "eye."

Macropidia J.L. Drumm. ex Harvey
Haemodoraceae**Origins:**

Greek *makros* "large, long" and *pous*, *podos* "a foot," alluding to a foot of *Macropus*, a genus of kangaroo; see

Hooker's Journal of Botany & Kew Garden Miscellany. 7: 57. London 1855; James A. Baines, *Australian Plant Genera. An Etymological Dictionary of Australian Plant Genera*. 228. Chipping Norton, N.S.W. 1981; F.A. Sharr, *Western Australian Plant Names and Their Meanings. A glossary*. 46. University of Western Australia Press 1996; Helmut Genauast, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 359. [from the Greek *makros* and *pideeis* "rich in spring"] Basel 1996.

Macropiper Miq. Piperaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and the genus *Piper* L.; see F.A.W. Miquel, *Bulletin des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles en Néerlande*. 1839: 447, 449. Rotterdam 1839.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. excelsum (Forster f.) Miq.

English: pepper tree

New Zealand: kawa-kawa, kawakawa (maori name)

Macroplacis Blume Melastomataceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" and *plakis* "a bench, seat, couch of flowers."

Macrolepctrum Pfitzer Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *makros* and *plektron* "a spur, cock's spur," lip, sepals and petals form a very long spur.

Macroplethus C. Presl Polypodiaceae**Origins:**

Perhaps from the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *plethos* "multitude."

Macropodandra Gilg Buxaceae**Origins:**

Greek *makros* "long," *pous*, *podos* "foot" and *aner*, *andros* "man, stamen," *macropodus* "stout-stalked."

Macropodanthus L.O. Williams Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *makros* "long, large," *pous, podos* "foot" and *anthos* "flower," indicating the column-foot.

Macropodia Benth. Haemodoraceae**Origins:**

Orthographic variant of *Macropidia* Drumm. ex Harvey.

Macropodiella Engl. Podostemaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" and *pous, podos* "foot," possibly referring to thallus.

**Macropodina R.M. King & H. Robinson
Asteraceae****Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" and *pous, podos* "foot".

Macropodium R. Br. Brassicaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *podion* "little foot," referring to the fruits.

Macropsidium Blume Myrtaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *psidion* "the pomegranate," genus *Psidium* L.

**Macropsychanthus Harms ex K. Schumann &
Lauterb. Fabaceae****Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large, long," *psyche* "butterfly, moth" and *anthos* "a flower."

**Macropteranthes F. Muell. ex G. Bentham
Combretaceae****Origins:**

From the Greek *makropteros* "long-winged" and *anthos* "a flower," referring to the winged calyx. See G. Bentham, *Flora Australiensis*. 6: 446. 1873; Arthur D. Chapman, ed., *Australian Plant Name Index*. 1912. Canberra 1991.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. kekwickii F. Muell. ex Benth. (possibly after Wilhelm Kekwick, associated with the Stuart's Expedition, 1862)

Australia: bullwaddy, bulwaddy

M. leichhardtii F. Muell. ex Benth.

Australia: bonewood

Macroptilium (Benth.) Urban Fabaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" and *ptilon* "feather, wing"; see Ignatz Urban, ed., *Symbolae Antillanae*. 9: 457 Berlin 1928.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. atropurpureum (DC.) Urban (*Phaseolus atropurpureus* Moçifio & Sessé ex DC.)

English: purple bean

Latin America: siratro, sirato, conchito

M. lathyroides (L.) Urban

English: oneleaf clover, wild bean, cow pea, phasey bean

M. lathyroides (L.) Urban var. *lathyroides* (*Phaseolus lathyroides* L.; *Phaseolus semierectus* L. var. *angustifolius* Benth.)

Japan: tachi-nanban-azuki

Macrorhamnus Baillon Rhamnaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "long" plus *Rhamnus*.

Macrorungia C.B. Clarke Acanthaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" with the genus *Rungia* Nees.

Macrosamanea Britton & Rose Mimosaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* and the genus *Samanea* (DC.) Merr.

Macroscepis Kunth Asclepiadaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *skepe* "covering," an allusion to the size of the calyx.

Macrosciadium V.N. Tikhom. & Lavrova
Umbelliferae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *skiadion*, *skia-deion* "umbel, parasol."

Macroselinum Schur Umbelliferae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" plus *Selinum* L.

Macrosepalum Regel & Schmalh.
Crassulaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and Latin *sepalum*.

Macrosiphon Miq. Rubiaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "large, long, big" and *siphon* "tube," referring to the flowers.

Macrosiphonia Müll. Arg. Apocynaceae

Origins:

Greek *makros* "large, long, big" and *siphon* "tube," referring to the flowers.

Macrosolen (Blume) Reichb. Loranthaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "large, long, big" and *solen* "a channel, furrow."

Macrosphyra Hook.f. Rubiaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "large, long, big" and *sphyra* "a hammer," alluding to the style.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. longistyla (DC.) Hiern

Yoruba: opataba, ikuuku ekun

Macrostachya A. Rich. Gramineae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "long" and *stachys* "a spike."

Macrostegia Nees Labiatae (Verbenaceae)

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *stega* "roof, cover."

Macrostegia Turcz. Thymelaeaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *stega* "cover"; see Porphir Kiril N.S. Turczaninow (1796-1863), *Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou*. 25(2): 177. 1852.

Macrostelia Hochr. Malvaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *stela* "a pillar, column, central part of stem."

Macrostemon Boriss. Scrophulariaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *stemon* "a thread, stamen."

Macrostigma Hooker Rosaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *stigma* "stigma."

Macrostigmatella Rauschert Brassicaceae

Origins:

Greek *makros* "large, long" and *stigma* "stigma."

Macrostromium Blume Orchidaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "large, long" and *stoma* "mouth," referring to the flowers.

Macrostylis Bartling & H.L. Wendland
Rutaceae

Origins:

Greek *makros* "large, long" and *stylos* "a pillar, style," referring to the style in anthesis.

Macrostylis Breda Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *makros* "large, long" and *stylos* "a pillar, style," referring to the column.

Macrosyringion Rothm. Scrophulariaceae

Origins:

Greek *makros* and *syrinx* "a pipe, tube."

Macrothelypteris (H. Ito) Ching
Thelypteridaceae

Origins:

Greek *makros* and the genus *Thelypteris*, 3-pinnatifid fronds; see R.C. Ching, in *Acta Phytotaxonomica Sinica*. 8: 308. 1963

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. torresiana (Gaudich.) Ching (*Polystichum torresianum* Gaudich.; *Dryopteris uliginosa* (Kunze) C. Christensen; *Thelypteris torresiana* (Gaudich.) Alston; *Thelypteris uliginosa* (Kunze) Ching)

English: Mariana maiden fern, Torres's fern

Macrotomia DC. ex Meissner Boraginaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "large" and *tomos*, *temno* "division, section, to slice," *makrotomos*, referring to the segments of the calyx.

Macrotorus Perkins Monimiaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "large" and Latin *torus* "a knot, swelling, thickness."

Macrotropis DC. Fabaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "large" and *tropis*, *tropidos* "a keel."

Macrotyloma (Wight & Arnott) Verdcourt
Fabaceae

Origins:

Greek *makros* "large," *tylos* "knob, swelling" and *loma* "border, margin"; see B. Verdcourt, in *Kew Bulletin* 24(2): 322. 1970.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. axillare (E. Meyer) Verdc. (*Dolichos axillaris* E. Meyer)

English: perennial horse gram

M. geocarpum (Harms) Marechal & Baudet

English: ground bean, geocarpa groundnut, Kersting groundnut

M. uniflorum (Lam.) Verdc. (*Dolichos uniflorus* Lam.)

English: horse gram

Macrozamia Miq. Zamiaceae

Origins:

Greek *makros* and the genus *Zamia* L.; see James A. Baines, *Australian Plant Genera*. 228-229. Chipping Norton, N.S.W. 1981.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. communis L. Johnson

English: zamia, common zamia

M. diplomera (F. Muell.) L. Johnson

English: zamia

M. douglasii Bailey

English: zamia

M. dyeri (F. Muell.) C. Gardner

English: zamia

M. fawcettii C. Moore

English: zamia

M. flexuosa C. Moore

English: zamia

M. heteromera C. Moore

English: zamia

M. lucida L. Johnson

English: zamia

M. miquelii (F. Muell.) A. DC. (for the Dutch botanist Friedrich (Frederik) Anton Wilhelm Miquel, 1811-1871, physician, M.D. Gröningen 1833, Director of the Rotterdam Botanical Garden, professor of botany and Director of the Botanical Garden of Amsterdam 1846-1859, from 1862 Director of the Leyden Rijksherbarium. Among his most valuable writings are *Flora van Nederlandsch Indië*. Amsterdam, Utrecht and Leipzig 1855-1859 and *De palmis archipelagi indici observationes novae*. Amstelodami 1868; see Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 3: 508-520. 1981; J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 495. 1965; E.D. Merrill, *Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Bull.* 144: 136-137. 1937; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 268. 1972; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. Philadelphia 1964; A. Lasègue, *Musée botanique de Benjamin Delessert*. Paris 1845; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; F.A. Stafleu, *Wentia*. 16: 1-95. 1966; F.A. Stafleu, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 9: 417. 1981; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993; Leonard Huxley, *Life and Letters of Sir J.D. Hooker*. London 1918).

English: zamia

M. moorei F. Muell.

English: springsure zamia

M. pauli-guilielmi F. Muell.

English: zamia

M. platyrachis Bailey

English: zamia

M. riedlei (Gaudich.) C. Gardner (after Anselme Riedle, 1775-1801 (died in Timor), gardener on Baudin's Expedition)

English: zamia

M. secunda C. Moore

English: zamia

M. spiralis (Salisb.) Miq.

English: zamia

M. stenomera L. Johnson

English: zamia

Macrozanonia (Cogn.) Cogn. Cucurbitaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *makros* "large" plus the genus *Zanonia* L.

Macucua Raf. Aquifoliaceae

Origins:

A vernacular name, for *Macucua* J.F. Gmelin = *Macoucoua* Aublet; see Constantine S. Rafinesque, *Sylva Telluriana*. 46. 1838.

Macuillamia Raf. Scrophulariaceae

Origins:

See Constantine S. Rafinesque, *Neogenyton, or Indication of Sixty-Six New Genera of Plants of North America*. 2. 1825 and *Autikon botanikon*. Icones plantarum select. nov. vel rariorum, etc. 44, 69. Philadelphia 1840; E.D. Merrill, *Index rafinesquianus*. 217. 1949.

Macvaughia W.R. Anderson Malpighiaceae

Origins:

For the American botanist Rogers McVaugh, b. 1909, professor of botany, traveler, plant collector and botanical historian.

Macvaughiiella R.M. King & H. Robinson Asteraceae

Origins:

Dedicated to the American botanist Rogers McVaugh, b. 1909, traveler, plant collector, lichenologist and professor of botany, *Curator Emeritus* of University of Michigan Herbarium, 1977 Merit Award Winner of the Botanical Society of America. His writings include "Botanical exploration in Nueva Galicia from 1790 to the present time." *Contr. Univ. Mich. Herb.* 9(3): 205-357. 1972, "Galeotti's botanical work in Mexico: The numbering of his collections and a brief itinerary." *Contr. Univ. Mich. Herb.* 11(5): 291-297. 1972, *Flora Novo-Galiciana: A Descriptive Account of the Vascular Plants of Western Mexico*. (general editor William R. Anderson, University of Michigan Herbarium), Edward Palmer, *Plant Explorer of the American West*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1956 and "Compositarum Mexicanarum Pugillus." *Contr. Univ. Mich. Herb.* 9(4): 361-484. 1972, with Stanley A. Cain and Dale J. Hagenah wrote "*Farwelliana: an account of the life and botanical work of Oliver Atkins Farwell, 1867-1944.*" *Cranbrook Institute of Science Bulletin* 34. 1953; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 433. Boston 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 261. 1972; S. Lenley et al., *Catalog of the Manuscript and Archival Collections and Index to the Correspondence of*

John Torrey. Library of the New York Botanical Garden. 278. 1973; *Ida Kaplan Langman*, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. Philadelphia 1964; *Irving William Knobloch*, compil., "A preliminary verified list of plant collectors in Mexico." *Phytologia Memoirs*. VI. 1983; *George Bentham*, *Plantae Hartwegianae* (Plantas Hartwegianas imprimis Mexicanas adjectis nonnullis Grahamianis enumerat novasque describit). London 1839-1857. (Reprint, with new introduction by *Rogers McVaugh*.) 1970.

Madagaster Nesom Asteraceae

Origins:

Aster from Madagascar.

Madarosperma Benth. Asclepiadaceae

Origins:

Greek *madao* "make bald," *madaros* "bald" and *sperma* "seed."

Maddenia Hook.f. & Thomson Rosaceae

Origins:

For the Irish botanist *Edward Madden*, 1805-1856 (d. Edinburgh), 1830-1849 in the Bengal Army, 1853 President Botanical Society of Edinburgh, plant collector (Egypt), author of *Observations on Himalayan Coniferae*. Calcutta 1850, he was a friend of *Michael Pakenham Edgeworth* (1812-1881). See *John H. Barnhart*, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 433. Boston 1965; *H.N. Clokie*, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 205. Oxford 1964; *Ethelyn Maria Tucker*, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; *Isaac Henry Burkill*, *Chapters on the History of Botany in India*. Delhi 1965; *E.C. Nelson & Eileen May McCracken*, *The Brightest Jewel: A History of the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin*. Kilkenny 1987.

Madhuca Buch.-Ham. ex J.F. Gmelin Sapotaceae

Origins:

A Sanskrit name; see *Helmut Genau*, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 360. Basel 1996; *M.P. Nayar*, *Meaning of Indian Flowering Plant Names*. 214. Dehra Dun 1985.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. hainanensis Chun & How

English: Hainan madhuca

China: hai nan zi jing mu

M. longifolia (Koenig) Macbr.

English: south Indian mahua, mowra butter tree

India: mahwa, mahua, mohwa, mauwa, maul, mahula, mohwra, mowa, moa, moha, madgi, mahuda, ippa, illupei, elupa, hippe, poonam, ilupa

Nepal: mahuwa

M. pasquieri (Dubard) H.J. Lam (*Madhuca subquincuncialis* Lam & Kerpel)

English: peanut madhuca

China: zi jing mu

Vietnam: sen, sen dua

Madia Molina Asteraceae

Origins:

Madi is the native Chilean name for *Madia sativa* Molina; see *Giovanni Ignazio Molina* (1737-1829), *Saggio sulla storia naturale del Chili*. 136, 354. Bologna 1782.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. citriodora E. Greene

English: lemon-scented tarweed

M. doris-nilesiae T.W. Nelson & J.P. Nelson

English: Nile's madia

M. elegans Lindley

English: common madia

M. exigua (Smith) A. Gray

English: threadstem madia

M. glomerata Hook.

English: mountain madia

M. gracilis (Smith) Keck

English: slender tarweed

M. hallii Keck

English: Hall's madia

M. nutans (E. Greene) Keck

English: nodding madia

M. radiata Kellogg

English: showy madia

M. sativa Molina

English: Chile tarweed, coast tarweed

M. stebbinsii T.W. Nelson & J.P. Nelson

English: Stebbin's madia

M. yosemitana A. Gray

English: Yosemite tarweed

Madronella Mill. Labiatae

Origins:

See *Monardella* Benth.

Maelenia Dumortier Orchidaceae

Origins:

For the brothers Van der Maelen, Belgian horticulturists.

Maerua Forsskål Capparidaceae (Capparaceae)

Origins:

An Arabic name *maeru* or *meru*, probably derived from *mehr* "sun."

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. angolensis DC.

English: bead-bean tree, bead maerua

W. Africa: berebere, belebele, bili, bile

South Africa: knoppiesboontjieboom; umEnwayo, umGodithi (Zulu); mugesi, mureri (Shona)

S. Rhodesia: umPoqompoqani

Nigeria: gazare; chichiwa (Yoruba); leggal bali (= sheep tree) (Fula); shegara el zeraf (= giraffe tree) (Arabic)

M. cafra (DC.) Pax (*Maerua triphylla* (Thunb.) Dur. & Schinz; *Nieuhria triphylla* (Thunb.) Wendl.)

English: white-wood, Christmas flower, common bush-cherry

Southern Africa: gewone witbos, witbas, without, without-boom, wildebashout, lemoentjie, witboshout, witboom, witgatboom; unTswantwsane (Zulu); umPhunzisa (Xhosa)

M. crassifolia Forssk.

Nigeria: gazare, ngizari; jiga (Hausa); sarah (Arabic)

Arabic: maeru, meru, sarh, sarkh, sarha, sarah

M. gilgii Schinz. (*Boscia angustifolia* sensu Harv.; *Maerua angustifolia* (Harv.) Schinz; *Maerua stenophylla* Sprague) (the specific name honors the German taxonomist Ernst Friedrich Gilg, 1867-1933, contributor to H.G.A. Engler and K.A.E. Prantl *Die Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien* ed. I and ed. 2, to Engler's *Das Pflanzenreich*. (with J. Perkins); see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 48. 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of*

Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection. 144. 1972; Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 1: 941-942. Utrecht 1976)

South Africa: Gilg's maerua

M. nervosa (Hochst.) Oliv. (*Nieuhria nervosa* Hochst.) (from the Latin *nervosus*, *a*, *um* (*nervus*) "nerved, nervous, fibrous," it possibly refers to the veins prominent beneath the leaves)

English: Natal bush-cherry

Southern Africa: Natalwitbos; iThandana (Zulu)

M. racemulosa (A. DC.) Gilg & Ben. (*Boscia caffra* Sond.; *Capparis racemulosa* A. DC.; *Capparis undulata* Zeyh. ex Eckl. & Zeyh.; *Maerua undulata* (Zeyh. ex Eckl. & Zeyh.) Dur. & Schinz; *Maerua pedunculosa* (Hochst.) Sim; *Nieuhria pedunculosa* Hochst.)

English: forest bush-cherry

Southern Africa: witboshout; umPhunzisa, umPhunziso (Xhosa); umPhunziso, iDungamuzi-elicane (Zulu)

M. rosmarinoides (Sond.) Gilg & Ben. (*Nieuhria rosmarinoides* Sond.)

English: needle-leaved bush-cherry, rosemary maerua, rosemary-like maerua

Southern Africa: naaldlaarwitbos; unTswantwsane (Zulu)

M. schinzii Pax (*Maerua paxii* Schinz; *Maerua arenicola* Gilg) (the specific name after the Swiss botanist and plant collector Hans Schinz, 1858-1941, author of "Durch Südwestafrika." *Verh. Ges. Erdk. Berl.* 14: 322-324. 1887; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 3: 227. 1965; Mary Gunn and Leslie E. Codd, *Botanical Exploration of Southern Africa*. 311-313. Cape Town 1981; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 353. 1972; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; Elmer Drew Merrill, *Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Bull.* 144: 163. 1937)

Southern Africa: kringboom; omundipu (Herero)

Maesa Forssk. Myrsinaceae

Origins:

From the Arabic *maas*, a common name for the type species of the genus; see Pehr (Peter) Forsskål, *Flora aegyptiaco-arabica*. 66. Copenhagen 1775.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. chisia Buch.-Ham. ex D. Don

English: greyleaf maesa

China: mi xian du jing shan

M. indica (Roxb.) A. DC.

English: Indian maesa

China: bao chuang ye

India: nagapadhera, kiriti, kirithi, tanipele, jiundali, atki

Indochina: cu den

Malaya: kasi hutan

M. japonica (Thunberg) Moritzi & Zollinger (*Doraena japonica* Thunb.)

English: Japanese maesa

Japan: izu-sen-ryō

China: du jing shan

M. lanceolata Forssk. (*Maesa angolensis* Gilg; *Maesa lanceolata* Forssk. var. *rufescens* (A. DC.) Taton; *Baeobothrys lanceolata* (Forssk.) Vahl)

English: false assegai

Arabic: máas, arar

Southern Africa: basterassegaai; liGucu, umBohlobohlo, umBhongabhonga (Swazi); uMagupu, uMaququ, umPhongaphonga, uPhongaphonga, iNdende, isiDenda, uPhophopho, inHlavubele, uBhoqobhoqo (Zulu); iTendekwane, inTentekiwane (Xhosa); muunguri, mutiba-mmela (Venda); muGarapatonora, muDovatova, muDowatowa, mandara, Ndwatwa, muPenenmbi, chiTsamva (Shona)

S. Rhodesia: mhandara, chiTsamva, muDovatova

M. montana A. DC.

English: mountain maesa

China: jin zhu liu

M. ramentacea (Roxburgh) A. DC. (Latin *ramentum*, i "what is grated, scrapings, chips")

English: ramentaceous maesa

Malaya: mengambir, gambir gambir, gambir jantan, gambir-gambir jantan, gegambir, bekaras, telur belangkas, belangkas hutan, kampur, membola, membuloh, pesat, setulang, kecham utan, tulang hutan, patah tulang

China: cheng gan shu

M. rugosa C.B. Clarke

English: wrinkled-leaf maesa

China: zhou ye du jing shan

Maesobotrya Benth. Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

From the genus *Maesa* and *botrys* "cluster, a bunch of grapes," referring to the grape-like fruits.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. barteri (Baill.) Hutch.

Nigeria: olohun, orowo (Yoruba); oruru (Edo); miri ogu (Igbo); ntum kache (Boki)

Yoruba: olohun, olowun, orowo, odun

Maesopsis Engl. Rhamnaceae

Origins:

From the genus *Maesa* and the Greek *opsis* "resembling, aspect," referring to the leaves.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. eminii Engl. (for Emin Pacha)

Nigeria: oubiogiekhue; igilogbon (Yoruba); ovbiogiekhue (Edo); awuru (Igbo)

Tropical Africa: musizi

Congo: nabit

Gabon: ken, nkanguelé

Zaire: osongo, ishongo, bosongu

Cameroon: esenge, nkangela, nkala, londo

Ivory Coast: manasati, anschia-sain, sagou-doué

Kenya: musizi

Mafureira Bertol. Meliaceae

Origins:

Mafoureira or *mafurra*, vernacular names for *Trichilia emetica*.

Magnistipula Engl. Chrysobalanaceae

Origins:

From the Latin *magnus*, *a*, *um* "great, big" and *stipula*, *ae* "stipule."

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. butayei De Wild.

Central Africa: bongolu montane, djungu, ehungu lo lowe, penzi

Cameroon: nom asila abim

Ivory Coast: bombi

Magnolia L. Magnoliaceae

Origins:

After the French (b. Montpellier) botanist Pierre Magnol, 1638-1715 (d. Montpellier), physician, an innovator in botanical classification, professor of botany and medicine and Director of the Botanical Garden at Montpellier, in correspondence with all the great botanists of Europe. His writings include *Botanicum monspeliense*. Lugduni [Lyon] 1676, *Novus character plantarum*, in duos tractatus divisus. Monspeli 1720, *Prodromus historiae generalis plantarum*.

Monspeli [Montpellier] 1689 and *Hortus regius monspeliensis*. Monspeli 1697. See Paul Jovet & J.C. Mallet, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 9: 17-18. 1981; Frans A. Stafleu (1921-1997), *Linnaeus and the Linnaeans*. The spreading of their ideas in systematic botany, 1735-1789. Utrecht 1971; G.C. Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 551. 1852; John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 436. 1965; Baron Philippe Picot de Lapeyrouse (1744-1818), *Histoire abrégée des plantes des Pyrénées*. Toulouse 1813; Edmund Berkeley and Dorothy Smith Berkeley, *John Clayton, Pioneer of American Botany*. Chapel Hill 1963; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 249. 1972; Jonas C. Dryander, *Catalogus bibliothecae historico-naturalis Josephi Banks*. London 1796-1800; H.N. Clouke, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 206. Oxford 1964; A. Lasègue, *Musée botanique de Benjamin Delessert*. Paris 1845; Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 3: 243-245. Utrecht 1981; A.J.C. Grierson & D.G. Long, *Flora of Bhutan*. 1(2): 234. Edinburgh 1984; David G. Frodin & Rafaël Govaerts, *World Checklist and Bibliography of Magnoliaceae*. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew 1996; David Hunt, ed., *Magnolias and Their Allies*. Proceedings of an International Symposium, Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey, U.K., 12-13 April 1996. International Dendrology Society and The Magnolia Society. 1998.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. acuminata (L.) L.

English: cucumber tree

M. amoena Cheng

English: Tianmu Mountain magnolia

M. campbellii Hook. & Thomson

Nepal: ghoge chanp, lal chanp

M. dealbata Zucc.

Mexico: guie zehe, quije, zehe, yo zaha

M. denudata Desr. (*Magnolia yulan* Desf.; *Magnolia conspicua* Salisb.; *Magnolia heptapeta* (Buc'hoz) Dandy)

English: lily tree, Yulan magnolia, Yulan tree, Yulan, tulip tree

China: xin yi, hsin i, ying chun, hou tao, mu pi (= wood pencil), yu lan

Japan: haku-mokuren

M. fraseri Walter (*Magnolia auriculata* Bartr.)

English: early-leaved umbrella tree

M. globosa Hook. & Thomson

Nepal: kokre chanp

M. grandiflora L. (*Magnolia foetida* Sarg.)

English: large-flowered magnolia, bull bay, southern magnolia, loblolly magnolia, big laurel

Japan: tai-san-boku (Taishan is a mountain in China)

M. hypoleuca Siebold & Zucc. (*Magnolia obovata* Thunb.)

English: Japanese cucumber tree, the big leaved magnolia

Japan: ho-no-ki

China: hou po, mu lan, huang hsin (= yellow heart), mu lien hua

M. kobus DC.

English: the northern Japanese magnolia

Japanese: kobishi (= fist)

M. liliiflora Desr. (*Magnolia discolor* Vent.; *Magnolia gracilis* Salisb.; *Magnolia quinquepeta* (Buc'hoz) Dandy; *Magnolia purpurea* Curtis)

English: woody orchid, mu-lan, the lily flowered magnolia, magnolia tree, red magnolia

China: xin yi

Japan: shi-moku-ren, mokuren

M. macrophylla Michx.

English: large-leaved cucumber tree, great-leaved macrophylla, umbrella tree

M. officinalis Rehder & E. Wilson

English: officinal magnolia, magnolia

China: hou po

M. pterocarpa Roxb.

Nepal: chanp, patpate

M. salicifolia (Siebold & Zucc.) Maxim.

English: anise magnolia, willow-leaf magnolia

M. sieboldii Koch

English: Oyama magnolia

M. x soulangiana Soul.-Bod. (*Magnolia speciosa* Geel)

English: saucer magnolia, Chinese magnolia

M. sprengeri Pamp. (*Magnolia denudata* var. *purpurascens* (Maxim.) Rehd. & Wils.; *Magnolia parviflora* Sieb. & Zucc. non Bl.; *Magnolia oyama* hort.; *Magnolia verecunda* Koidz.)

Japan: sarasa-renge

M. stellata (Sieb. & Zucc.) Maxim. (*Magnolia tomentosa* Thunb.; *Magnolia halleana* Parsons; *Magnolia kobus* var. *stellata* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Blackburn)

English: star magnolia

Japan: shide-kobushi

M. tripetala L. (*Magnolia umbrella* Desr.)

English: umbrella magnolia, umbrella tree, elkwood

M. virginiana L. (*Magnolia glauca* L.)

English: sweet bay, swamp bay, swamp laurel

M. zenii Cheng

English: Zen magnolia

Magodendron Vink Sapotaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *magos* "wizard, magical, enchanter" and *dendron* "tree."

Maguirea A.D. Hawkes Araceae

Origins:

After the American botanist Bassett Maguire, 1904-1991, explorer, plant collector, from 1943 New York Botanical Garden. Among his writings are "Guttiferae." in R.E. Schultes, "Plantae Austro-Americanae VII." *Bot. Mus. Leaflet*. 15(2): 55-69. 1951, "Guttiferae." in B. Maguire, J.J. Wurdack and collaborators, "The botany of the Guayana Highland — part IV(2)." *Mem. New York Bot. Gard.* 10(4): 21-32. 1961, "Rapateaceae." in B. Maguire, J.J. Wurdack and collaborators, "The botany of the Guayana Highland — part VI." *Mem. New York Bot. Gard.* 12(3): 69-102. 1965 and "Notes on the Clusiaceae — chiefly of Panama. III." *Phytologia*. 39(2): 65-77. 1978, with Y.-C. Hung wrote "Styracaceae." in B. Maguire, J.J. Wurdack and collaborators, "The botany of the Guayana Highland — part X." *Mem. New York Bot. Gard.* 29: 204-223. 1978, with R.E. Weaver, Jr., wrote "The neotropical genus *Tachia* (Gentianaceae)." *J. Arnold Arbor.* 56(1): 103-125. 1975, with J.A. Steyermark and D.G. Frodin wrote "Araliaceae." in B. Maguire, J.J. Wurdack and collaborators, "The Botany of the Guayana Highland — part XII." *Mem. New York Bot. Gard.* 38: 46-84. 1984; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 436. 1965; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. Philadelphia 1964; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 249. 1972; S. Lenley et al., *Catalog of the Manuscript and Archival Collections and Index to the Correspondence of John Torrey*. Library of the New York Botanical Garden. 279. 1973; J. Ewan, ed., *A Short History of Botany in the United States*. 22. 1969; Laurence J. Dorr, "In memoriam. John J. Wurdack, 1921-1998." in *Plant Science Bulletin*. 44(2): 41. Summer 1998.

Maguireanthus Wurdack Melastomataceae

Origins:

After the American botanist Bassett Maguire, 1904-1991, explorer, plant collector; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 436. 1965.

Maguireocharis Steyermark Rubiaceae

Origins:

After the American botanist Bassett Maguire, 1904-1991, explorer, plant collector; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 436. 1965.

Maguireothamnus Steyermark Rubiaceae

Origins:

After the American botanist Bassett Maguire, 1904-1991, explorer, plant collector; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 436. 1965.

Magydaris W.D.J. Koch ex DC. Umbelliferae

Origins:

From the Greek *magydaris*, *magudaris* "inflorescence of the *silphion*" (also its root, sap or seed).

Mahagoni Adans. Meliaceae

Origins:

Obscure origins, probably from the vernacular *mohogoni*, Central America or West Indies; see Helmut Genaust, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 361. 1996; Ernest Weekley, *An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English*. 2: 879. New York 1967; Manlio Cortelazzo & Paolo Zolli, *Dizionario etimologico della lingua italiana*. 3: 768. ["maogano, magogano, maogani, mogano, magoni, mochogon, makogany, mogogane, magogon"] Bologna 1983; C.T. Onions, *The Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*. Oxford University Press 1966; N. Tommaseo & B. Bellini, *Dizionario della lingua italiana*. Torino 1865-1879; G.C. Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 545. 1852.

Mahernia L. Sterculiaceae

Origins:

More or less an anagram of the genus *Hermannia*, dedicated to the German-born Dutch botanist Paul Hermann, 1646-1695, professor of botany at Leyden 1680-1695, plant collector at the Cape. Among his most numerous writings are *Catalogus Musei Indici*. Lugduni Batavorum [1711], *Florae Lugduno-Batavae Flores*. Lugd[uni] Batav[orum] 1690, *Horti Academici Lugduno-Batavi Catalogus*. Lugduno Batavorum [Leyden] 1687, *Paradisus batavus*. Opus posthumum edidit William Sherard. Lugduni-Batavorum [Leyden]

1698 and *Musaeum Zeylanicum*, sive catalogus plantarum in Zeylana sponte nascentium. Lugduni Batavorum 1717; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 163. 1965; Peter MacOwan, "Personalalia of botanical collectors at the Cape." *Trans. S. Afr. Philos. Soc.* 4(1): xxx-liii. 1884-1886.

Mahonia Nuttall Berberidaceae

Origins:

Named after the Irish-born American horticulturist Bernard M'Mahon (McMahon), c. 1775-1816 (d. Philadelphia), botanist and seedsman, in 1796 went to United States, nurseryman, author of *The American Gardener's Calendar*, adapted to the climate & seasons of the United States, etc., Philadelphia 1806. See J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 430. 1965; J.W. Harshberger, *The Botanists of Philadelphia and Their Work*. 117-119. 1899; Leslie Walter Allen Ahrendt (1903-1969), "*Berberis and Mahonia*." *Journal of the Linnean Society, Botany*. 57: 1-410. 1961; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; J. Ewan, ed., *A Short History of Botany in the United States*. 5, 136 [by George H.M. Lawrence, *Horticulture*.]. 1969; Jeannette Elizabeth Graustein, *Thomas Nuttall, Naturalist. Explorations in America, 1808-1841*. 471. 1967; T. Nuttall, *The Genera of North American Plants*. 1: 211. 1818; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 131. Berlin & Hamburg 1989; Georg Christian Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 551. Ansbach 1852; Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 3: 229-230. Utrecht 1981; William Darlington, *Reliquiae Baldwinianae*. Philadelphia 1843.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. aquifolium (Pursh) Nutt. (*Ilex japonica* Thunb.)

English: Oregon grape

M. bealei (Fort.) Carr.

China: shi da gong lao ye

M. fortunei (Lindl.) Fedde

China: shi da gong lao ye

M. japonica (Thunb.) DC. (*Ilex japonica* Thunb.)

Japan: hiiragi-nanten (hiiragi = holly)

China: shi da gong lao ye

Mahurea Aublet Guttiferae

Origins:

The vernacular name.

Maianthemum G.H. Weber ex Wigg. Convallariaceae (Liliaceae)

Origins:

Latin *Maius* "may," Greek *Maios* and *antheon* "flower."

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. bifolium (L.) F.W. Schmidt

English: May lily

M. dilatatum (Alph. Wood) Nelson & J.F. Macbr.

English: false lily-of-the-valley

M. racemosum (L.) Link

English: false spikenard, American spikenard, wild spikenard

Maidenia Domin Umbelliferae

Origins:

After the botanist Joseph Henry Maiden, 1859-1925; see J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 437. 1965; Karel Domin (1882-1953), *Acta Botanica Bohemica*. 1: 41. 1922.

Maidenia Rendle Hydrocharitaceae

Origins:

After the British-born (Londoner by birth) Australian botanist Joseph Henry Maiden, 1859-1925 (Sydney), studied botany under Prof. R. Bentley and Prof. D. Oliver, 1880 migrated to Australia, member of the Council of the Royal Society and Linnean Society of NSW and President of both Societies, Honorary Secretary of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, Curator and Secretary of the Technological Museum, investigator of the economic botanical resources of Australia, 1896 succeeded the late Mr. Charles Moore as Government Botanist of New South Wales and Director of the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, 1889 Fellow of the Linnean Society (in 1915 was awarded its Gold Medal), from 1896 to 1924 New South Wales Government Botanist, 1916 admitted into the Royal Society of London, 1916 was appointed to the Imperial Service. Among his writings are *The Useful Native Plants of Australia*. (Including Tasmania). London and Sydney 1889, *The Olive and Olive Oil*; being notes on the culture of the tree and extraction of the oil as carried out in South Australia and the Continent of Europe. Sydney 1887, *The Forest Flora of New South Wales*. Sydney [1903-] 1904-1925, *Mount Seaview and the Way Thither*. Sydney 1898 and *Sir Joseph Banks: The "Father of Australia"*. Sydney, London 1909, with Ernst Betche (1851-1913) wrote *A Census of New South Wales Plants*. Sydney 1916. See R. Zander, F.

Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993; Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 3: 249-255. 1981; J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 437. 1965; I.C. Hedge and J.M. Lamond, *Index of Collectors in the Edinburgh Herbarium*. Edinburgh 1970; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. Philadelphia 1964; E.D. Merrill, *Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Bull.* 144: 129-130. 1937 and *Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb.* 30(1): 202-203. 1947; A.B. Rendle, *The Journal of Botany*. 54: 316, t. 545. 1916; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 249. 1972; H.N. Clokie, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 206. Oxford 1964; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; Frans A. Stafleu, *Linnaeus and the Linnaeans*. The spreading of their ideas in systematic botany, 1735-1789. Utrecht 1971.

Maihuenia (F. Weber) Schumann Cactaceae

Origins:

A local vernacular name, in Chile.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. poeppigii (Otto) Weber

Chile: maihuén, luanmamell

Maihueniopsis Speg. Cactaceae

Origins:

Resembling the genus *Maihuenia* (F. Weber) Schumann.

Maillardia Frappier & Duchartre Moraceae

Origins:

For the French botanist L. Maillard, engineer, author of *Notes sur l'île de la Réunion* (Bourbon). Paris 1862; see J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 437. 1965; Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 3: 256. Utrecht 1981.

Maillea Parlatores Gramineae

Origins:

For the French botanist Alphonse Maille, 1813-1865; see J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 437. 1965; H.N. Clokie, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of*

Botany in the University of Oxford. 206. Oxford 1964; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge Massachusetts 1917-1933; Jean-Louis Kralik and J. Billon, *Catalogue des Reliquiae Mailleanae*. Paris 1869; F.N. Hepper and F. Neate, *Plant Collectors in West Africa*. 53. Utrecht 1971.

Maingaya Oliver Hamamelidaceae

Origins:

For the British (b. Yorks.) physician Alexander Carroll Maingay, 1836-1869 (murdered Rangoon), cryptogamist, graduated in Medicine at Edinburgh in 1858, botanist of the East India Company (British Indian Medical Service) plant collector in North China and in the Malaysian region, Superintendent of the jail at Rangoon, author of "Timber trees of Straits Settlements." *Kew Bull.* 112-134. 1890, co-author with William Mudd (1830-1879) of *A Manual of British Lichens*. Darlington 1861. See J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 438. 1965; Henry Nicholas Ridley (1855-1956), *The Flora of the Malay Peninsula*. London 1922-1925; I.H. Vegter, *Index Herbariorum*. Part II (4), *Collectors M. Regnum Vegetabile* vol. 93. 1976; Emil Bretschneider, *History of European Botanical Discoveries in China*. 1981; I.C. Hedge and J.M. Lamond, *Index of Collectors in the Edinburgh Herbarium*. Edinburgh 1970; James Britten (1846-1924) and George E. Simonds Boulger (1853-1922), *A Biographical Index of Deceased British and Irish Botanists*. London 1931; John Dransfield, "Maingaya malayana (Hamamelidaceae)." *The Kew Magazine*. 10(1): 81-84. May 1993.

Maireana Moq. Chenopodiaceae

Origins:

Dedicated to the French botanist Antoine Charles Lemaire, 1801-1871, naturalist, specialist in Cactaceae, editor of *L'Horticulteur universel*. Paris 1839-1845, from 1854 to 1869 edited *L'Illustration horticole*. His works include *Manuel de l'amateur de cactus*. Paris [1845], *Cactearum aliquot novarum ac insuetarum in horto monvilliano cultarum accurata descriptio*. Lutetiae Parisiorum [Paris] et Argentorati [Strasbourg] 1838, *Les Cactées. Histoire, ... culture*, etc. Paris [1868], *Iconographie descriptive des cactées*. Paris [1841-1850?] and *Flore des serres et jardins de l'Europe*. Gand 1845-1855, contributed to *Dictionnaire universel d'histoire naturelle*. Paris [1840] 1841-1849; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 366. 1965; P.G. Wilson, "A taxonomic revision of the genus *Maireana* (Chenopodiaceae)." in *Nuytsia*. 2(1): 2- 83. 1975; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the*

Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; Elmer Drew Merrill, *Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb.* 30(1): 187. 1947; Christian Horace Bénédict Alfred Moquin-Tandon (1804-1863), *Chenopodearum monographica enumeratio*. 95. Parisii 1840; Gordon Douglas Rowley, *A History of Succulent Plants*. Strawberry Press 1997; F.N. Hepper and F. Neate, *Plant Collectors in West Africa*. 53. [this genus dedicated to the French mycologist René Maire, 1878-1949.] Utrecht 1971.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. aphylla (R. Br.) Paul G. Wilson (*Kochia aphylla* R. Br.; *Salsola aphylla* (R. Br.) Sprengel)

English: cottonbush, leafless bluebush, spiny bluebush

M. astrotricha (L. Johnson) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: low bluebush

M. atkinsiana (W. Fitzg.) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: bronze bluebush

M. brevifolia (R. Br.) Paul G. Wilson (*Kochia brevifolia* R. Br.; *Kochia tamariscina* (Lindley) J. Black; *Suaeda tamariscina* Lindley; *Enchylaena tamariscina* (Lindley) Druce)

Australia: small leaved bluebush, short-leaved bluebush, eastern cottonbush, yarga bush, cottonbush, yanga bush, small leaf bluebush

M. carnosa (Moq.) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: cottony bluebush

M. cheelii (R. Anderson) Paul G. Wilson (after the Australian (b. England, Kent) botanist Edwin Cheel, 1872-1951 (d. Sydney), one of the contributors to *The Flora of the Northern Territory* by Alfred J. Ewart and Olive B. Davies. Melbourne 1917; see Ray Desmond, *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*. 144. London 1994)

Australia: chariot wheels

M. ciliata (F. Muell.) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: hairy fissure-weed, fissure-weed

M. convexa Paul G. Wilson

Australia: mulga bluebush

M. coronata (J. Black) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: crown fissure-weed

M. decalvans (Gand.) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: black cottonbush

M. enchylaenoides (F. Muell.) Paul G. Wilson (*Duriala villosa* (F. Muell.) Ulbr.)

Australia: wingless bluebush, wingless fissure-weed

M. eriantha (F. Muell.) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: woolly bluebush

M. erioclada (Benth.) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: rosy bluebush

M. excavata (J. Black) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: bottle bluebush, bottle fissure-weed

M. georgei (Diels) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: satiny bluebush, golden bluebush, George's bluebush

M. glomerifolia (F. Muell. & Tate) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: ball-leaf bluebush

M. lanosa (Lindley) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: woolly bluebush

M. melanocoma (F. Muell.) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: pussy bluebush

M. microcarpa (Benth.) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: swamp bluebush

M. microphylla (Moq.) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: eastern cottonbush

M. oppositifolia (F. Muell.) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: heathy bluebush

M. pentatropis (Tate) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: erect mallee bluebush

M. planifolia (F. Muell.) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: low bluebush, flat-leaved bluebush

M. platycarpa Paul G. Wilson

Australia: shy bluebush

M. pyramidata (Benth.) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: black bluebush, sago bluebush, shrubby bluebush

M. radiata (Paul G. Wilson) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: grey bluebush

M. sedifolia (F. Muell.) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: pearl bluebush

M. suaedifolia (Paul G. Wilson) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: lax bluebush

M. tomentosa Moq.

Australia: felty bluebush

M. trichoptera (J. Black) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: pink-seeded bluebush, downy bluebush

M. triptera (Benth.) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: three-winged bluebush

M. turbinata Paul G. Wilson

Australia: satiny bluebush

M. villosa (Lindley) Paul G. Wilson

Australia: silky bluebush

Mairetis I.M. Johnston Boraginaceae

Origins:

For the French botanist René Charles Joseph Ernest Maire, 1878-1949, professor of botany in Algeria, physician, mycologist, an authority on N. African flora; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 438. Boston 1965; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 249. 1972; S. Lenley et al., *Catalog of the Manuscript and Archival Collections and Index to the Correspondence of John Torrey*. Library of the New York Botanical Garden. 299. 1973; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; I. Urban, *Geschichte des Königlichen Botanischen Museums zu Berlin-Dahlem (1815-1913). Nebst Aufzählung seiner Sammlungen*. Dresden 1916; F.N. Hepper and F. Neate, *Plant Collectors in West Africa*. 53. 1971; A. White and B.L. Sloane, *The Stapelieae*. Pasadena 1937.

Maizilla Schldl. Gramineae

Origins:

Maize, *Zea mays*.

Majidea J. Kirk ex Oliv. Sapindaceae

Origins:

After Sultan Majid of Zanzibar [now in Tanzania], son of Sayyid Sa'id ibn Sultan. On Sa'id's death in 1856 Majid succeeded to his African dominions, while another son, Thuwayn, succeeded to Oman. Majid died in 1870 and was succeeded by his brother Barghash (1834-1888).

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. fosteri (Sprague) Radlk.

Cameroon: mokombe

Ivory Coast: keremon

Majorana Miller Labiatae

Origins:

Derivation uncertain, Latin *maezuranam*, *amaracum*, Greek *amarakos*; see H. Genaust, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 362. 1996; E. Weekley, *An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English*. 2: 896. 1967; Manlio Cortelazzo & Paolo Zolli, *Dizionario etimologico*

della lingua italiana. 3: 699. 1983; Serapiom, *El libro agregà de Serapiom*. A cura di G. Ineichen. ["maçorana"] Venezia-Roma 1962-1966.

Malabathris Raf. Melastomataceae

Origins:

Greek *malabathron*, used by Plinius and Dioscorides for a leaf of some species of *Cinnamomum*; *malabathrinus* "prepared with *malabathron*"; Latin *malobathron*, *malabathron* for an Indian or Syrian plant from which a costly ointment was prepared, perhaps betel or base cinnamon; see C.S. Rafinesque, *Sylva Telluriana*. 97. 1838.

Malacantha Pierre Sapotaceae

Origins:

Greek *malakos* "soft, soothing" and *anthos* "a flower," some suggest from *akantha* "thorn."

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. sp.

Nigeria: awami

M. alnifolia (Bak.) Pierre

Nigeria: akala, aningueri, awami, baushen kurimi shoi-buzozi; baushen kurmi (Hausa); akala (Yoruba)

Yoruba: oorunmu, afunnikunre, akala, akala odan, osan odan

M. superba Verm.

Zaire: bulanga, yanganga

Malaccotristicha C. Cusset & G. Cusset Podostemaceae

Origins:

From Malacca (Malaya) and *Tristicha* Thouars.

Malachadenia Lindley Orchidaceae

Origins:

Possibly from the Greek *malache* "mallow, tree-mallow" and *aden* "gland," referring to the color of the gland, or from *malakos* "soft, weak," indicating the character of the gland; see R.E. Schultes and Arthur Stanley Pease, *Generic Names of Orchids. Their Origin and Meaning*. 191. 1963; Hubert Mayr, *Orchid Names and Their Meanings*. 157. 1998.

Malache Vogel Malvaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *malache* "mallow, tree-mallow."

Malachra L. Malvaceae**Origins:**

A variant of the Greek *malache*, *maloche* "mallow," Greek *malakos* "soft," Akkadian *lakû* "suckling, young, child," Hebrew *lah* "moist, fresh, green"; see Giovanni Semerano, *Le origini della cultura europea*. Dizionario della lingua Greca. 2(1): 174. Firenze 1994.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. sp.

Panama: kigia

M. capitata (L.) L.

The Philippines: lapnis, bulubuluhan, paang-baliuis, bula-han, anabo, bakambakes, labog-labog, bulbulin, tambaking

Malacmaea Griseb. Malpighiaceae**Origins:**

Greek *malakos* "soft" and *akme* "the top, summit."

**Malacocarpus Fischer & C.A. Meyer
Zygophyllaceae****Origins:**

From the Greek *malakos* "soft, soothing" and *karpos* "a fruit," an allusion to the fleshy fruit.

Malacocarpus Salm-Dyck Cactaceae**Origins:**

Greek *malakos* and *karpos* "a fruit."

Malacocera R.H. Anderson Chenopodiaceae**Origins:**

Greek *malakos* "soft, soothing" and *keras* "a horn," referring to some differences with the genus *Bassia* All.; see *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales*. 51: 382, t. XXV. 1926.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. tricornis (Benth.) R. Anderson (*Chenolea tricornis* Benth.; *Bassia tricornis* (R. Br.) F. Muell.)

English: goat-head, soft horns, soft-horned saltbush, star saltbush

Malacochaeta Nees Cyperaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *malakos* "soft" and *chaite* "bristle, long hair"; in *Linnaea*. 9: 292. 1834-1835.

Malacomeles (Decne.) Engl. Rosaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *malakos* "soft, soothing" and *melon* "an apple."

Malacothamnus Greene Malvaceae**Origins:**

Greek *malakos* "soft, soothing" and *thamnus* "a shrub."

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. abbottii (Eastw.) Kearney

English: Abbott's bush mallow

M. aboriginum (Robinson) E. Greene

English: Indian Valley bush mallow

M. clementinus (Munz & I.M. Johnston) Kearney

English: San Clemente Island bush mallow

M. davidsonii (Robinson) E. Greene

English: Davidson's bush mallow

M. fasciculatus (Torrey & A. Gray) E. Greene

English: chaparral bush mallow

M. jonesii (Munz) Kearney

English: Jones' bush mallow

M. palmeri (S. Watson) E. Greene

English: Santa Lucia bush mallow

Malacothrix DC. Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *malakos* "soft" and *thrix*, *trichos* "hair."

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. coulteri A. Gray

English: snake's head

M. foliosa A. Gray

English: leafy malacothrix

M. glabrata A. Gray

English: desert dandelion

M. incana (Nutt.) Torrey & A. Gray

English: dundelion

M. indecora E. Greene

English: Santa Cruz Island malacothrix

M. squalida E. Greene

English: Island malacothrix (referring to Santa Cruz Island)

Malacurus Nevski Gramineae

Origins:

From the Greek *malakos* "soft" and *oura* "tail."

Malagasia L.A.S. Johnson & B.G. Briggs Proteaceae

Origins:

Malagasy "of or pertaining to Madagascar."

Malaisia Blanco Moraceae

Origins:

From the Philippine local plant name, *malais-is*.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. scandens (Lour.) Planchon

English: crow ash, burny vine, fire vine

The Philippines: hingi, hingiu, hinguin, malais-is, sabá (Tagalog); sádak (Iloko); salimpágot (Tagbanuá); sígid (Panay Bisaya)

Malaloleuca Gand. Myrtaceae

Origins:

Orthographic variant of *Melaleuca* L.

Malanthos Stapf Melastomataceae

Origins:

From the Greek *malasso* "to soften, make soft" and *anthos* "flower."

Malaxis Solander ex Swartz Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *malaxis* "a softening, soothing," *malasso*, *malassein* "to soften, make soft," *malakos* "soft," referring to the soft pleated leaves, to the delicacy and to the succulent nature of the plant; see B.A. Lewis and P. J. Cribb, *Orchids of the Solomon Islands and Bougainville*. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew 1991.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. latifolia Smith (*Microstylis latifolia* (Smith) J.J. Smith; *Microstylis kizanensis* Masam.; *Microstylis ishigakensis* Ohwi)

Japan: Kizan-hime-ran

M. paludosa (L.) Swartz

English: bog orchid

M. pectinata (J.J. Smith) P.F. Hunt

Bougainville Island: mengonirung

M. resupinata (Forst.f.) Kuntze

The Solomon Islands: ongi'ongi

Malcolmia R. Br. Brassicaceae

Origins:

For the English nurseryman William Malcolm, d. 1798, seedsman at Kennington and afterwards at Stockwell, and his son (or a nephew? or a descendant?) William, circa 1768/1769-1835; William (the Elder) issued *A Catalogue of Hot-House and Green-House Plants, Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants*. London 1771; see James Edwards, *Tabulae Distantiae ... Companion from London to Brighthelmston, in Sussex*. Dorking 1789-1801; William Curtis (1746-1799), *A Catalogue of the British, Medicinal, Culinary, and Agricultural Plants, Cultivated in the London Botanic Garden*. London 1783; Arthur D. Chapman, ed., *Australian Plant Name Index*. 1925. 1991; Helmut Genaust, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 363. [dedicated to William Malcolm, 1768-1835] Basel 1996; John Claudius Loudon (1783-1843), *Arboretum et fruticetum britannicum*. London 1838; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 130. Berlin & Hamburg 1989; Ray Desmond, *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*. 464. London 1994; W. T. Aiton, *Hortus Kew*. ed. 2. 4: 121. Dec 1812 ("Malcomia") (nom. et orth. cons.); G.C. Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 553. 1852.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. maritima (L.) R. Br.

English: Virginia stock

Malephora N.E. Br. Aizoaceae**Origins:**

Greek *male* "armhole" and *phoros* "bearing, carrying," referring to the seed pocket of the fruits, some suggest from Latin *malus* "apple, apple-tree"; see Christo Albertyn Smith, *Common Names of South African Plants*. Edited by E. Percy Phillips and Estelle Van Hoeppen. Pretoria 1966; Helmut Genaust, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 363. Basel 1996.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. crocea (Jacq.) Schwantes var. *crocea*

South Africa: vingerkanna, geelvingerkanna (= geel = yellow), copper vygie, fingerkanna

Malesherbia Ruiz & Pav. Malesherbiaceae**Origins:**

For the French (b. Paris) statesman Chrétien-Guillaume de Lamoignon de Malesherbes, 1721-1794 (d. Paris), botanist, a patriot, agriculturist, 1746-1749 studied botany under Bernard de Jussieu, 1774 Secretary of State for the Royal Household, 1794 arrested as a Royalist, he was guillotined in Paris. Among his writings are *Mémoire sur les moyens d'accélérer les progrès de l'économie rurale en France*. Paris 1790 and *Observations de Lamoignon-Malesherbes sur l'histoire naturelle générale et particulière de Buffon et Daubenton*. Paris 1798; see Rhoda Rappaport, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* (Editor in Chief Charles Coulston Gillispie.) 9: 53-55. 1981.

Malidra Raf. Myrtaceae**Origins:**

Referring to *Eugenia aquea* Burm.f. and *Syzygium aqueum* (Burm.f.) Alston; see Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, *Sylva Telluriana*. 107. 1838; E.D. Merrill, *Index rafinesquianus*. The plant names published by C.S. Rafinesque, etc. 174. Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, USA 1949.

Malinvaudia Fourn. Asclepiadaceae**Origins:**

After the French botanist Louis Jules Ernest Malinvaud, 1836-1913, from 1884 to 1908 *deus ex machina* of the Société Botanique de France; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 440. 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 250. 1972; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard*

University. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 3: 264-265. Utrecht 1981.

Malleastrum (Baillon) J.-F. Leroy Meliaceae**Origins:**

Resembling *Mallea* A. Juss.

Malleola J.J. Smith & Schlechter Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Latin *malleolus* "little hammer," referring to the shape of the column.

Malleostemon J. Green Myrtaceae**Origins:**

Latin *malleus* "a hammer" and Greek *stemon* "a thread, stamen," referring to the form of the geniculate stamens; see J.W. Green, "*Malleostemon*, a new genus of Myrtaceae (subfamily Leptospermoideae, tribe Chamelaucieae) from south-western Australia." in *Nuytsia*. 4(3): 295-315. 1983.

Mallophora Endl. Labiatae (Dicrastylidaceae, Verbenaceae)**Origins:**

From the Greek *mallos* "wool" and *phoros* "carrying," the flowerheads are woolly, Latin *mallus* "a lock of wool"; see Stephan F. Ladislaus Endlicher, *Stirpium Australasicarum herbarii Hügelianni decades tres*. 207. Vindobonae 1838.

Mallophyton Wurdack Melastomataceae**Origins:**

Greek *mallos* "wool, a lock of wool" and *phyton* "plant."

Mallostoma Karst. Rubiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *mallos* "wool, a lock of wool" and *stoma* "mouth."

Mallotonia (Griseb.) Britton Boraginaceae**Origins:**

Greek *mallos* "wool, a lock of wool," *mallotos*, *malloton* "fleecy, lined with wool."

Species/Vernacular Names:*M. gnaphalodes* (L.) Britton

English: iodine bush

Mallotopus Franchet & Sav. Asteraceae**Origins:**From the Greek *mallotos*, *malloton* "fleecy, lined with wool" and *pous* "foot."**Mallotus Lour. Euphorbiaceae****Origins:**Greek *mallotos* "woolly, fleecy," referring to the villose plants or to the woolly fruits; see J. de Loureiro, *Flora cochinchinensis*. 601, 635. 1790.**Species/Vernacular Names:***M. claoxyloides* (F. Muell.) Müll. Arg.

English: green kamala, smell-of-the-bush

M. discolor Benth.

English: yellow kamala

M. japonicus (Thunb.) Müll. Arg. (*Croton japonicus* Thunb.)

Japan: aka-me-gashiwa, tahi

M. mollissimus (Geiseler) Airy Shaw

English: kamala

M. nesophilus Müll. Arg.

English: kamala

M. oblongifolius (Miq.) Müll. Arg.

English: water castor oil

Malaya: jarak utan

M. oppositifolius (Geisel.) Müll. Arg.

Nigeria: kafar mutuwa (Hausa); oju-eja (Yoruba); okpokirinyan (Igbo)

Yoruba: atori igbo, eja, are, iruja

M. paniculatus (Lam.) Müll. Arg. (*Croton paniculatus* Lam.)

English: turn-in-the-wind

Japan: urajiro-akame-gashiwa, Annan-akame-gashiwa

Malaya: balek angin

M. philippensis (Lam.) Müll. Arg. (*Croton philippensis* Lam.)

English: red berry, red kamala, kamala tree

Japan: kusu-no-ha-gashiwa, aka-mamiki, fira-jika

The Philippines: banato, apuyot, darandang, panagisian, panagisien, pangaplasin, panagisen, tafu, sala, pikal, tagus-ala, tulula, kamala

Malaya: kasirau, minyak madja, rambai kuching

India: kamala, kamala tree

China: lu song qiu mao

Nepal: sano panheli

M. polyadenos F. Muell.

English: climbing kamala

M. repandus (Willd.) Müll. Arg.

English: kamala

China: gang ziang teng

Malaya: chiarek puteh

M. tiliifolius (Blume) Müll. Arg.

English: turn-in-the-wind, linden-leaf

Malaya: balek angin, baru laut besar

Malmea R.E. Fries Annonaceae**Origins:**

For the Swedish botanist Gustaf Oskar Andersson Malme (né Andersson), 1864–1937, lichenologist, at the Stockholm Riksmuseum, traveled in South America (1901–1903, Argentina, Paraguay). His writings include *Ex herbario Regnelliano*. Stockholm 1898–1901, "Über die Asclepiadaceen-Gattung *Tweedia* Hooker & Arnott." *Ark. Bot.* 2(7): 1–20. 1904, *Die Bauhinien von Matto Grosso*. [Stockholm 1905], "Asclepiadaceae Duseninanae in Paraná collectae." *Ark. Bot.* 21A(3): 1–48. 1927, "Die Compositen der zweiten Regnellschen Reise. III. Puente del Inca und Las Cuevas (Mendoza)." *Ark. Bot.* 24A(8): 58–66. 1932, "Asclepiadaceae austroamericanae praecipue andinae." *Ark. Bot.* 25A(7): 1–26. 1932, "Asclepiadaceae Brasilienses, novae vel minus bene cognitae." *Ark. Bot.* 28A(5): 1–28. 1936, "Über die Gattung *Grisebachiella* Lorentz." *Ark. Bot.* 28B(2): 1–4. 1936, "Beiträge zur Kenntniss der chilenischen Asklepiadazeen." *Ark. Bot.* 28B(6): 1–6. 1936 and "Die in Rio Grande do Sul vorkommenden Spezies der Gattung *Lathyrus*." *Revista Sudamer. Bot.* 3(1–2): 8–13. 1936, with A.F.M. Glaziou (1828–1906) wrote *Xyridaceae brasilienses*. Stockholm 1898. See J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 440. 1965; I.C. Hedge and J.M. Lamond, *Index of Collectors in the Edinburgh Herbarium*. Edinburgh 1970; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 250. 1972; Frederico Carlos Hoehne, M. Kuhlmann and Oswaldo Handro, *O jardim botânico de São Paulo*. 128. 1941; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. Philadelphia 1964.

Species/Vernacular Names:*M. depressa* (Baill.) Fries

Spanish: le moy

Guatemala: yaya

**Malmeanthus R.M. King & H. Robinson
Asteraceae****Origins:**

For the Swedish botanist Gustaf Oskar Andersson Malme (né Andersson), 1864-1937; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 440. 1965.

Malope L. Malvaceae**Origins:**

Latin *malope* for mallows (Plinius), resembling the genus *Malache* Vogel or resembling the Greek *malache* "mallow, tree-mallow"; some suggest from the Greek *melon*, *malon* "an apple, any tree fruit" and *opsis* "resembling, aspect," referring to the fruits.

Malortiea H. Wendland Palmae**Origins:**

After Ernst von Malortie, Oberhofmarschall to the King of Hannover during the time of Wendland.

Malosma (Nutt.) Raf. Anacardiaceae**Origins:**

Probably from the Greek *melon*, *malon* "an apple, any tree fruit" and *osme* "smell, odor, perfume," or from the Latin *malus* "bad, evil"; see Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, *Autikon botanikon*. Icones plantarum select. nov. vel rariorum, etc. 83. Philadelphia 1840; E.D. Merrill, *Index rafinesquianus*. 158. 1949.

Species/Vernacular Names:*M. laurina* (Nutt.) Abrams

English: laurel sumac

Malouetiella Pichon Apocynaceae**Origins:**

The diminutive of the genus *Malouetia* A. DC.

Malperia S. Watson Asteraceae**Origins:**

Named for the American (b. Norfolk, England) botanist Edward Palmer, 1831-1911 (Washington, D.C.), ethnologist, to USA 1849, botanical and zoological collector, traveler, naturalist, physician, 1853-1855 La Plata Expedition, botanical explorer, described the ethnobotany and aboriginal medical practice of the American Southwest. His writings include "Food products of the North American Indians." *U.S. Dept. Agr. Rpt.* 1870: 404-428. 1871 and "Plants used by the Indians of the United States." *Amer. Nat.* 12: 593-606, 646-655. 1878. See Rogers McVaugh, *Edward Palmer, Plant Explorer of the American West*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1956; Janice J. Beaty, *Plants on His Back: A Life of Edward Palmer*, adventurous botanist and collector. Pantheon Books, New York 1964; Virgil J. Vogel, *American Indian Medicine*. University of Oklahoma Press 1977; Ella Dales Cantelow & Herbert Clair Cantelow, "Biographical notes on persons in whose honor Alice Eastwood named native plants." *Leaf. West. Bot.* 8(5): 83-101. 1957; Irving William Knobloch, compil., "A preliminary verified list of plant collectors in Mexico." *Phytologia Memoirs*. VI. 1983; John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 3: 44. 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 298. 1972; S. Lenley et al., *Catalog of the Manuscript and Archival Collections and Index to the Correspondence of John Torrey*. Library of the New York Botanical Garden. 320. 1973; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. Philadelphia 1964; G. Murray, *History of the Collections Contained in the Natural History Departments of the British Museum*. 1: 172. London 1904; Ira L. Wiggins, *Flora of Baja California*. 42. Stanford, California 1980; Ray Desmond, *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*. 532. London 1994; Rogers McVaugh, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 10: 285-286. 1981; <http://www.herbaria.harvard.edu/Libraries/archives/PALMER.html>.

Species/Vernacular Names:*M. tenuis* S. Watson

English: brown turbans

Malpighia L. Malpighiaceae**Origins:**

After the Italian scientist Marcello Malpighi, (baptized) 1628-1694 (d. Rome, Italy), anatomist, microscopist, physician and biologist, embryologist, Fellow of the Royal Society, 1646 he entered the University of Bologna, 1653 graduated as doctor of medicine and philosophy at the University of Bologna, 1656 professor of theoretical medicine at the University of

Pisa, teacher of Albertini, Domenico Bottone (Sicilian physician and philosopher, in 1697 a member of the Royal Society) and Valsalva, influenced by the mathematician and one of the most distinguished pupils of Galileo, Giovanni Alfonso Borelli (1608-1679), he also participated in animal dissections in Borelli's home laboratory and entered the Accademia del Cimento (the Accademia was active from 1657 to 1667), 1662 succeeded Castello at Messina, 1666 returned to Bologna to lecture in practical medicine, scientific correspondent with the Royal Society of London, 1691 Malpighi was called to Rome as chief physician to Pope Innocent XII (Antonio Pignatelli, 1615-1700). Malpighi is the author of numerous important treatises and is best known for his *De pulmonibus observationes anatomicae*. 1661, *De lingua*. 1665, *Anatome plantarum*. Londini 1675-1679, *De formatione pulli in ovo*. London 1673 and *De cerebro*. 1665. See Luigi Belloni, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 9: 62-66. 1981; Howard B. Adelman, *Marcello Malpighi and the Evolution of Embryology*. Ithaca 1966; D. Bertoloni Meli, ed., *Marcello Malpighi, Anatomist and Physician*. Casa Editrice Leo S. Olschki, Firenze 1997; Accademia del Cimento, *Saggi di naturali esperienze fatte nell'Accademia del Cimento* sotto la protezione del serenissimo Principe Leopoldo di Toscana e descritte dal segretario di essa Accademia. Giuseppe Cocchini, Florence 1667; Lorenzo Magalotti (1637-1712), *Lettere scientifiche, ed erudite*. [Quarto, first edition, M. was the secretary to the Accademia del Cimento.] Florence 1721; Antonio Maria Valsalva (1666-1723), *De aure humana tractatus*. Bologna 1704; G.A. Borelli, *Elementa conica Apollonii Paergeri et Archimedis opera*. [First edition.] Roma 1679 and *De motu animalium*. Opus posthumum. Rome 1680-1681; Garrison and Morton, *Medical Bibliography*. 469, 762 and 1546. New York 1961; Mariella Azzarello Di Misa, a cura di, *Il Fondo Antico della Biblioteca dell'Orto Botanico di Palermo*. 180. Palermo 1988; Alexander B. Adams, *Eternal Quest. The Story of the Great Naturalists*. New York 1969.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. glabra L.

Peru: cereza(o), sanango

Tropical America: Barbados cherry, acerola

Mexico: huizaa, yaga nuizaa

Malpighiantha Rojas Acosta Malpighiaceae

Origins:

After the Italian scientist Marcello Malpighi, 1628-1694.

Malpighiodes Nied. Malpighiaceae

Origins:

Resembling *Malpighia*.

Malus Miller Rosaceae

Origins:

Latin *melum*, *malum* "an apple," *malus* "an apple tree." Greek *melon*, *malon* "an apple," Akkadian *malum* "fullness, full, to be full, to be filled," *mullu* "to make full, filling," Hebrew *male* "full, abundant"; see Philip Miller, *The Gardeners Dictionary*. Abr. ed. 4. London (Jan.) 1754; A. Stefenelli, *Die Volkssprache im Werk des Petron im Hinblick auf die romanischen Sprachen*. Wien-Stuttgart 1962.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. floribunda Van Houtte

English: Japanese crab, Japanes flowering crab apple, purple chokeberry, showy crab apple

M. fusca (Raf.) C. Schneider

English: Oregon crab apple

M. halliana Koehne (for the American physician George Rogers Hall, 1820-1899, trader in the China Sea plant collector)

English: Hall crab apple, flowering crab apple

Japan: hana-kaido

M. ioensis (Wood) Britton

English: prairie crab, prairie crab apple, wild crab apple

M. prunifolia (Willd.) Borkh.

English: Chinese apple

M. pumila Miller

English: apple, paradise apple, eating apple

Japan: ringo

China: ping guo

M. spectabilis (Aiton) Borkh.

English: Asiatic apple, Chinese flowering crab apple

M. sylvestris (L.) Miller

English: apple, wild crab apple, European apple, wild crab, paradise apple, crab apple, wild apple

Malva L. Malvaceae

Origins:

Latin *malva*, *ae* "mallows," Greek *malache*, *maloche* 'mallows,' see also Greek *malakos* "soft," Akkadian *malhu* "plucked branch, *mallahtu* "a plant"; see Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 687. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 308. 1754; Giovanni Semerano, *Le origini della cultura europea*. Dizionario della lingua Latina e di voci moderne. 2(2): 465-466. Firenze 1994; G.C. Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 554. 1852; Ernest Weekley, *An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English*. 2: 885. Dover Publications, New York 1967; Giovanni Semerano,

Le origini della cultura europea. Dizionario della lingua Greca. 2(1): 174. 1994; M. Cortelazzo & P. Zolli, *Dizionario etimologico della lingua italiana*. 3: 707. 1983.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. moschata L.

English: musk mallow

M. neglecta Wallr.

English: common mallow, cheeses

M. nicaeensis All.

English: bull mallow

M. parviflora L.

English: small mallow, little mallow, bread-and-cheese, small-flowered mallow, marshmallow, small-flowered marshmallow, cheese weed, Egyptian mallow

Arabic: khobbeiza, khobbeiza reziza

Southern Africa: brood-en-botter, kasies, kasiesblaar, kesieblaar, kiesieblaar, kissieblaar, wildepampoenkies; mo-ora-tsatsi (Sotho); thibapitsa (Shona); unomolwana (Xhosa)

M. sinensis Cavan.

English: Chinese mallow

M. sylvestris L.

English: tall mallow, high mallow, cheeses, high malva, common mallow, marsh mallow

Arabic: khobbiza, khobbeiza

French: grande mauve

Italian: malva

Japan: zeni-aoi

Tibetan: ma-ning nyi-dga'

M. verticillata L.

English: mallow, curled mallow, cluster mallow, curly-leaved mallow, farmer's tobacco, cheeseweed

China: dong kui zi

Tibetan: molcam, tshod-ma, pholcam, nyi-dga', lcampa

Malvastrum A. Gray Malvaceae

Origins:

False mallow, from the Latin *malva*, *ae* "mallow" and the suffix *-aster* meaning false or an incomplete resemblance; see A. Gray, in *Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, ser. 2. 4: 21. 1849.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. americanum (L.) Torrey (*Malva americana* L.; *Malva spicata* L.; *Malva brachystachya* F. Muell.; *Malvastrum spicatum* (L.) A. Gray)

English: malvastrum, spiked malvastrum

M. coromandelianum (L.) Garcke (*Malva coromandeliana* L.; *Malvastrum tricuspidatum* A. Gray; *Sida fauriei* H. Lév.; *Sida oahuensis* H. Lév.)

English: prickly malvastrum, false mallow

Japan: enoki-aoi

Yoruba: asa, olowonransansan, sekuseku, asa orisa, aborisi-awaye

Malvaviscus Cav. Malvaceae

Origins:

From the generic names *Malva* and *Hibiscus*; some suggest from the Latin *malva*, *ae* "mallow" and *viscum*, *i* or *viscus*, *i* "bird-lime, glue," possibly referring to the sticky pulp of the seeds or the sticky nature of the whole plant or to the pulp around the seeds; see Antonio José Cavanilles, *Monadelphiae classis dissertationes decem*. 131. Madrid 1787; Georg Christian Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 554. Ansbach 1852; Helmut Genäust, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 364. 1996; F. Boerner, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 2. Aufl. 136. Berlin & Hamburg 1966; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 131. 1989.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. sp.

English: firecracker hibiscus

Indonesia: kembang lampu

Bali: bungan pucuk tabia-tabia (tabia = chili pepper)

Mexico: goba ya laza, coba ya laza

M. arboreus Cav.

English: fire dart, wax mallow

M. penduliflorus DC. (*Malvaviscus arboreus* Cav. var. *penduliflorus* (DC.) Schery)

English: Turk's cap

Hawaii: aloalo pahupahu

Malvella Jaub. & Spach Malvaceae

Origins:

Diminutive of the Latin *malva*, *ae* "mallow."

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. leprosa (Ortega) Krapov. (*Malva leprosa* Ort.; *Malva hederacea* Douglas ex Hook.; *Sida leprosa* (Ort.) Schumann; *Sida leprosa* (Ort.) Schumann var. *hederacea* (Douglas ex Hook.) Schumann; *Sida hederacea* (Douglas ex Hook.) Torrey ex A. Gray)

English: alkali sida, ivy-leaved sida, alkali mallow, white weed

Malveopsis C. Presl Malvaceae

Origins:

Resembling the genus *Malva* L.

Malya Opiz Gramineae

Origins:

After the Bohemian–Austrian botanist Joseph Karl (Carl) Maly, 1797–1866, physician, M.D. Prague 1823. His works include *Enumeratio plantarum phanerogamicarum imperii austriaci universi*. Vindobonae [Wien] 1848 and *Oekonomisch-technische Pflanzenkunde*, etc. Wien 1864. See J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 441. 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 251. 1972; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917–1933; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993; I.C. Hedge and J.M. Lamond, *Index of Collectors in the Edinburgh Herbarium*. Edinburgh 1970.

Mamboga Blanco Rubiaceae

Origins:

From the Philippine local plant name, *mambóg* (Tagalog), for *Mitragyna speciosa* Korth.

Mamillaria F. Reichb. Cactaceae

Origins:

From the Latin *mammilla*, *mamilla*, *ae* “a nipple, breast.”

Mamillopsis Morren ex Britton & Rose Cactaceae

Origins:

Resembling a *mammilla*, *mamilla*, *ae* “a nipple, breast.”

Mammariella J. Shafter Cactaceae

Origins:

Latin *mammilla*, *mamilla*, *ae* “a nipple, breast,” *mamma*, *ae* “a breast,” Greek *mamma*.

Mammea L. Guttiferae

Origins:

Mammea is a West Indian vernacular name; see Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 512. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 228. 1754.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. sp.

Gabon: ibeca

Nigeria: agba, bolo, ibekaror, ibeca, ibecka, isong, odudu, odo, okakilo, ukutu, abot-zok, oboto

M. africana Sabine

Central Africa: bolele, ogbonodu, bompeggya, bletune, djimbo, mohia

Yoruba: ologbomodu

Nigeria: bolo; ologbomodu (Yoruba); otien ogiorio (Edo); urherame (Urhobo); ekpili (Igbo); edeng (Efik); okut (Boki)

Congo: m'bossi, oboli

Gabon: ebormzork, ibeka, muburo, banga, ebor, ibore, ilolo, mbaga, mbanga, oboto

Cameroon: aborzrk, abozok, abodzok, ebot, abot soc, boto, oboto

Zaire: bangwon, ipeki, bokoli, nkoli, bokodji, okodi oliti, boye, boza, tshilunga tshikunze, lindale, mangwondi, mubuku, mukudi, mulira

Ivory Coast: anibe, animbe, aramo, bomoku, djimbo

M. americana L.

English: mammee, mammee apple, South American apricot, mammy apple, Santo Domingo apricot, wild apricot, mammy tree

The Antilles: mamey

Cuba: mamey rojo, mamey de S. Domingo

Panama: mamey de Cartagena

Peru: mamey, otere

Brazil: abricó-do-pará

M. siamensis (Miq.) Anderson

Malaya: belimbing Siam

M. touriga (C. White & Francis) L.S. Smith

English: brown touriga, alligator bark

Mammilaria Torrey & A. Gray Cactaceae

Origins:

From the Latin *mammilla*, *mamilla*, *ae* “a nipple, breast.”

Mammillaria Haw. Cactaceae**Origins:**

From the Latin *mammilla*, *mamilla*, *ae* "a nipple, breast," referring to the small tubercles.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. spp.

Mexico: guechi betzi, guichi betzi

M. bocasana Poselg.

English: snowball cactus, powder puff cactus, fish hooks

M. camptotricha Dams.

English: bird's nest cactus, golden bird's nest cactus

M. carnea Zucc.

Japan: tenshû-maru (maru = round)

M. elongata DC.

English: lace cactus, golden star cactus, gold lace cactus, golden lace, ladyfinger

M. gracilis Pfeiff. (*Mammillaria fragilis* Salm-Dyck ex K. Brandg.)

English: thimble mammillaria, thimble cactus

M. hahniana Werderm.

English: old woman cactus, old lady cactus, old lady of Mexico

M. heyderi Muehlenpf. (*Mammillaria gummifera* Engelm.)

English: coral cactus

M. karwinskiana Mart. (*Mammillaria fischeri* Pfeiff.) (for the Bavarian naturalist Baron Wilhelm Friedrich Karwinski von Karwin, 1780-1855, field collector in Mexico; see Gordon Douglas Rowley, *A History of Succulent Plants*. 371. [b. 1799] Strawberry Press, Mill Valley, California 1997; Irving William Knobloch, compil., "A preliminary verified list of plant collectors in Mexico." *Phytologia Memoirs*. VI. 1983; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. Philadelphia 1964)

English: royal cross

M. plumosa F.A. Weber

English: feather cactus

M. polythele Mart. (*Mammillaria tetracantha* Pfeiff.)

English: ruby dumpling

M. pringlei (J. Coulter) K. Brandg. (after the American botanist Cyrus Guernsey Pringle, 1838-1911, Quaker, plant collector; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 3: 111. 1965; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; S. Lenley et al., *Catalog of the Manuscript and Archival Collections and Index to the Correspondence of John Torrey*. Library of the

New York Botanical Garden. 335-336. 1973; Ira L. Wiggins, *Flora of Baja California*. 42. Stanford, California 1980; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. 596. Philadelphia 1964; Gordon Douglas Rowley, *A History of Succulent Plants*. California 1997; Irving William Knobloch, compil., "A preliminary verified list of plant collectors in Mexico." *Phytologia Memoirs*. VI. 1983; Helen Burns Davis, *Life and Work of Cyrus Guernsey Pringle*. Burlington, Vermont 1936)

English: lemon ball

M. prolifera (Mill.) Haw.

English: little candles, silver cluster cactus

M. wildii A. Dietr.

English: fish hook pincushion cactus

M. zeilmanniana Boed.

English: rose pincushion

Manaosella J.C. Gómes Bignoniaceae**Origins:**

Manaus, formerly Manáos, a city on the Rio Negro in north-west Brazil, capital of Amazonas.

Mancanilla Miller Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

French *mancinelle*, *mancenille*, English *manchineel* for *Hippomane mancinella*, Spanish *manzanilla* (from *manzana*, *mazana*, a kind of apple), Latin *Matiana mala*, *Matianum malum* "a kind of apple (so named from the *Matia gens*)"; see C.T. Onions, *The Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*. Oxford University Press 1966.

Mancinella Tussac Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

French *mancinelle*, Spanish *manzanilla* (from *manzana*, *mazana*, a kind of apple), Latin *Matiana mala* "a kind of apple," see also *Mancanilla* Mill.

Mandelorna Steud. Gramineae**Origins:**

An anagram of *Lenormandia* Steud., dedicated to the French botanist Sébastien-René Lenormand, 1796-1871, botanical collector for his herbarium; see A. Lasègue, *Musée botanique de Benjamin Delessert*. Paris 1845; John

H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 369. 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 234. 1972; S. Lenley et al., *Catalog of the Manuscript and Archival Collections and Index to the Correspondence of John Torrey*. Library of the New York Botanical Garden. 462. 1973; H.N. Cloukie, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 198. Oxford 1964.

Mandevilla Lindley Apocynaceae

Origins:

For the British Henry John Mandeville, 1773-1861 (d. Buenos Aires), introduced many plants into Europe; see John Lindley, in *Edwards's Botanical Register*. 26: sub t. 7. 1840; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 131. Berlin & Hamburg 1989; Ray Desmond, *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*. 464. 1994.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. illustris Woodson

Brazil: jalapa-do-campo

M. laxa (Rufz and Pavón) Woodson

English: Chilean jasmine

China: wen teng

Mandioca Link Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

Brazilian vernacular name for *Manihot esculenta* Crantz; see F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 302. 1989; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. 110, 642. Stuttgart 1993; Helmut Genast, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 365. 1996.

Mandonia Hasskarl Commelinaceae

Origins:

For the French traveler Gilbert Mandon, 1799-1866, plant collector in Bolivia; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 442. 1965; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 3: 273. Utrecht 1981; I.C. Hedge and J.M. Lamond, *Index of Collectors in the Edinburgh Herbarium*. Edinburgh 1970.

Mandragora L. Solanaceae

Origins:

Greek and Latin *mandragoras* for a plant, mandrake, perhaps from the Persian *mardumgia* "the plant of the man (i.e., the plant being supposed to resemble the human form)"; see C.J.S. Thompson, *The Mystic Mandrake* London 1934; Manlio Cortelazzo & Paolo Zolli, *Dizionario etimologico della lingua italiana*. 3: 710. Bologna 1983; E. Hoffmann-Krayer, *Handwörterbuch des deutschen Aberglaubens*. I: 312-324. Berlin-Leipzig 1927; G. Aquilecchia, "La favola Mandragola si chiama." in *Schede di italianistica*. 97-126. Torino 1976; Ernest Weekley, *An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English*. 2: 888. Dover Publications, New York 1967.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. autumnalis Bertol.

Arabic: bidh el ghoul, beid el-ghoul, lufah

French: pomme d'amour, mandragore

M. caulescens C.B. Clarke (*Mandragora chinghaiensis* Kuang & A.M. Lu)

English: caulescent mandrake, Chinghai mandrake

China: qien shen

M. officinarum L.

English: mandrake, devil's apples

Manettia Boehmer Scrophulariaceae

Origins:

For the Italian botanist Saverio (Xaverio) Manetti, 1723-1785, physician; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 442. 1965.

Manettia Mutis ex L. Rubiaceae

Origins:

For the Italian botanist Saverio (Xaverio) Manetti, 1723-1785, physician, 1747-1782 prefect of the Giardino dei Semplici at Florence. His writings include *Viridarium florentinum*. Florentiae [Firenze] 1751, *Della Inoculazione del Vajuolo trattato*, etc. Firenze 1761, Lettera del Sig. Dotto S.M. che puo servire di *supplemento al suo trattato sull'inoculazione del vajuolo*. Firenze 1762 and *Delle specie diverse di frumento e di pane siccome della panizzazione*, memoria. Venezia 1766, with L. Lorenzo and V. Vanni wrote *Storia naturale degli uccelli trattata con metodo ... Ornithologia methodice digesta*, etc. Ital. and Latin. Firenze 1767-1776. See R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*.

14. Aufl. 746. 1993; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 131. 1989; Alberto Chiarugi, "Le date di fondazione dei primi Orti Botanici del mondo: Pisa (Estate 1543); Padova (7 Luglio 1545); Firenze (1° Dicembre 1545)." *Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital.*, n.s. 60: 785-839. 1953; Oreste Mattiolo, "Cenni cronologici sugli Orti Botanici di Firenze." *Pubblicazioni R. Ist. Studi Superiori Pratici e di Perfezionamento. Sez. Scienze Fis. Natur.* Firenze 1899; P.A. Micheli, *Catalogus plantarum Horti caesarei florentini*. Florentiae 1748; J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 442. 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 257. 1972; Jonas C. Dryander, *Catalogus bibliothecae historico-naturalis Josephi Banks*. London 1796-1800; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; Mariella Azzarello Di Misa, a cura di, *Il Fondo Antico della Biblioteca dell'Orto Botanico di Palermo*. 181. Regione Siciliana, Palermo 1988; Gustavo Bertoli, "Librai, cartolai e ambulanti immatricolati nell'Arte dei medici e speciali di Firenze dal 1490 al 1600." *La Bibliofilia*. Anno XCIV. 2: 125-164 and 3: 227-262. 1992.

Mangenotia Pichon Asclepiadaceae

Origins:

Dedicated to the French botanist Georges-Marie Mangenot, 1899-1985, professor of botany, plant collector at the Ivory Coast; see F.N. Hepper and F. Neate, *Plant Collectors in West Africa*. 53. 1971.

Mangifera L. Anacardiaceae

Origins:

Manga, mangai, man-kay, mankay, manghi, Malayalam and Tamil names, plus Latin *fero, fers, tuli, latum, ferre* "to bear, carry"; see Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 200. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 93. 1754; C.T. Onions, *The Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*. Oxford University Press 1966; E. Zaccaria, *Raccolta di voci affatto sconosciute o mal note ai lessicografi ed ai filologi*. Marradi 1919; A.J.G.H. Kostermans & J.-M. Bompard, *The Mangoes. Their Botany, Nomenclature, Horticulture and Utilization*. London 1993.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. caesia Jack

Malaya: binjai

M. foetida Lour.

English: horse mango

Malaya: bachang, machang, machai, membachang, batel, kembachang, machang batu, machang ketur, sepam, kuini

Borneo: bachang, mangga pau

M. indica L.

English: mango, Indian mango

Arabic: amba

French: manguier

Mali: mangoro, mankoru

Nigeria: mangoro

Yoruba: mangoro, seri

Congo: manga, mumanga

Tanzania: embe

Rodrigues Island: mangue, manguier

Peru: mango, maxchequexu

Brazil: manga

Bolivia: mango, manga, maca

Southern Laos: lloong diub' (Nya Hön)

Malaya: pauh, mempelan, mangga, ampelam, hampelam

The Philippines: manga, mangga, mangang-kalabaw, paho

India: amra, amva, mangga, sunda, chuta, am, amb, ambo, amba, thayet, mamidi, mampalam, mavu, mavina-hannu, mavu

Japan: mangô

China: mang guo, meng kuo, an lo kuo, hsiang kai

Nepal: amp, anp

Tibetan: a-bras

Hawaii: manako, manako meneke, meneke

M. x odorata Griff.

Malaya: kuwini, kuini, kwini

Mangium Rumph. ex Scop. Rhizophoraceae

Origins:

Spanish *mangle*, Portuguese *mangue*, Malay *manggi-manggi, mangi-mangi* "mangrove."

Manglesia Endlicher & Fenzl Proteaceae

Origins:

Named for the English naturalist James Mangles, 1786-1867, traveler and patron of botanical collecting, Royal Navy 1800, 1825 Fellow of the Royal Society, 1831 W. Australia (Swan River Settlement), received specimens from James Drummond. Among his writings are *The Floral Calendar*, monthly and daily. London 1839, *Papers and Despatches Relating to the Arctic Searching Expeditions of*

1850-1851. Together with a few brief remarks as to the probable course pursued by Sir John Franklin, etc. [Compiled by J. Mangles.] London 1851, *Papers and Despatches Relating to the Arctic Searching Expeditions of 1850-1851-1852*. Collected and arranged by J.M. Second edition, with copious additions. London 1852, *Synopsis of a Complete Dictionary*, graphical, descriptive and identical of the illustrated Geography and Hydrography of ... England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. London 1848 and *Thames Estuary*. Guide to the navigation of the Thames Mouth, and Key to the Model. London 1853, with Charles L. Irby wrote *Travels in Egypt and Nubia, Syria, and the Holy Land*, etc. 1868; see S.L. Endlicher (1804-1849) & Eduard Fenzl (1808-1879), *Novarum stirpium decades*. Decas 4: 25-26. Wien 30 Mai 1839; Ray Desmond, *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*. 465. London 1994.

Manglietia Blume Magnoliaceae

Origins:

A vernacular name; see David Hunt, ed., *Magnolias and Their Allies*. Proceedings of an International Symposium, Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey, U.K., 12-13 April 1996. International Dendrology Society and The Magnolia Society. 1998; David G. Frodin & Rafaël Govaerts, *World Checklist and Bibliography of Magnoliaceae*. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew 1996.

Manglietiastrum Law Magnoliaceae

Origins:

Resembling *Manglietia* Blume; see David Hunt, ed., *Magnolias and Their Allies*. Proceedings of an International Symposium, Royal Holloway, University of London, Egham, Surrey, U.K., 12-13 April 1996. International Dendrology Society and The Magnolia Society. 1998.

Mangonia Schott Araceae

Origins:

Latin *mango*, *mangonis* "a dealer, monger," *mangonium* "a setting off, displaying of wares," *mangonico*, *avi*, *atum* "to adorn," Greek *manganon* "a dealer."

Manicaria Gaertner Palmae

Origins:

Latin *manicae*, *arum* "the long sleeve of a tunic, glove, handcuff," referring to the spathe (the fibrous inflorescence

bracts used as a hat, as caps); see Joseph Gaertner (1732-1791), *De fructibus et seminibus plantarum*. 2(3): 468. Stuttgart, Tübingen 1791.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. saccifera Gaertner

English: sleeve palm, monkey cap palm, bussu palm

Brazil: ubuçu, ubuçu, buçu, buçu, bussú, coqueiro buçu, obuçu, tururi, geruá

Venezuela: timiche, temiche, truli, ouasi

Manihot Miller Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

From the Brazilian vernacular name; see C.T. Onions, *The Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*. 552. Oxford University Press 1966; E. Zaccaria, *Raccolta di voci affatto sconosciute o mal note ai lessicografi ed ai filologi*. Marradi 1919; F. D'Alberti di Villanuova, *Dizionario universale, critico, enciclopedico della lingua italiana*. Lucca 1797-1805; E. Zaccaria, *L'elemento iberico nella lingua italiana*. Bologna 1927; Ottaviano Targioni Tozzetti, *Dizionario botanico italiano*. Firenze 1809; T.E. Hope, *Lexical Borrowing in the Romance Languages*. Oxford 1971; Manlio Cortelazzo & Paolo Zolli, *Dizionario etimologico della lingua italiana*. 3: 713. Zanichelli, Bologna 1983; Lufz Caldas Tibiriçá, *Dicionário Guarani-Português*. Traço Editora, Liberdade 1989; Lufz Caldas Tibiriçá, *Dicionário Tupi-Português*. Traço Editora, Liberdade 1984.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. sp.

English: cassava, manioca, tapioca

Southern Africa: antsumbula (Tsonga); mjumbula (Zulu)

Peru: accana, yoki-yoki

Mexico: cal-po-me-quec, yucuelina

Brazil: maniva, maniva-de-veado, maniva-do-campo, maniva-da-mata

M. dulcis (J.F. Gmelin) Pax

English: sweet cassava

Peru: sacharuma

Mexico: yuca dulce, guacamote, yuca, guacamote dulce, cuacamote, ch-uhuk-ts'iim, kiki-tsiim, ts'in, guh-yaga, guu yada, yaga-yeda

M. esculenta Crantz (*Manihot utilissima* Pohl; *Manihot manihot* (L.) Cockerell; *Jatropha manihot* L.)

English: bitter cassava, tapioca, tapioca plant, cassava, sweet potato tree, manioc

Congo: ayaka, saka saka

S. Rhodesia: muFarinya

Yoruba: ege funfun, ege oke, ege, ege karagba, ege gbokogbaala, ege olowokunbo, ege atu, ege gbokogbaala, gbajada, paki, gbaguuda dale joro, gbaguuda, gbaguuda funfun, gbaguuda pupa, lanase

Tanzania: muhoko

Paraguay: pejek

Peru: yuca, yuca amarilla, yuca blanca, abam, adtza, atza, atsa, cañiri, canri, cuabe, chimeca, chunopa, chunopa rumu, eequi, hatsa, jimeca, kaniri, kañiri, maam, máma, ohi, quimeca, rumu, sekachi, timeca, vazino, yawiri, ytuxe

Mexico: yuca, yuca brava, guacamote, yuca manioc, casava, yuca amarga, yuca mansa, yuca blanca, coshquehui, ko'chka'hui, cuauh-camotli, guu-yaga, gu-yaga, huacamote, huacamotl, tsiim, ts'im, ts'iin, tzin, tinché, cuacamojtli

Brazil: manioc, mandioca, manduba, mandiba, maniva, juca-amarga, mani-oca

South Laos (Nya Hön people): buem thay (= Thai tubercle), buem thay maat, buem thay book (= light Thai tubercle), buem thay cruay, buem thay dum (= red Thai tubercle), buem thay lowee (= Lové Thai tubercle; Lové, a tribe of Attopeu)

Japan: imo-no-ki, casaba, tapioka-no-ki, ki-imo

Malaya: ubi, ubi kayu

The Philippines: kamoteng-kahoy, kamoting-kahoy, kamuting dutung, kamuting-dutung, balangai, balinghoy, balangkoy, kahoy, balañgeg, kamote ni moro, kamote ti moro, pad-padi, pangi-kahui

M. glaziovii Müll.Arg.

English: Ceara rubber tree

Malaya: pokok chat, ceara rubber

Yoruba: pafuroba

Manihotoides D.J. Rogers & Appan Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

Resembling *Manihot* Miller.

Manilkara Adanson Sapotaceae

Origins:

Manil-kara is a Malayalam/Malabar/South Indian vernacular name cited by van Rheede (*Hort. Ind. Mal.* 4: t. 25. 1683) for the species *Manilkara kaukii* (L.) Dubard; see Helmut Genast, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 366. Basel 1996.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. sp.

Central Africa: monghinza, boango, gumbe

Cameroon: boang, boango, gumbe, nom adjap oswe

Gabon: adzacon-aboga

M. bidentata (A. DC.) A. Chev.

English: balata tree, bullet tree

Central America: balata

M. bidentata (A. DC.) Chev. ssp. *surinamensis* (Miq.) Penn. (*Mimusops surinamensis* Miq.)

Bolivia: masaranduba

M. chicle (Pittier) Gilly

English: crow gum

M. concolor (Harvey ex C.H. Wr.) Gerstner (*Mimusops concolor* Harv. ex C.H. Wr.)

English: Zulu milkberry

Southern Africa: Zoeloemelkbessie; umNqambo, umNcambu, amaSethole amhlophe (Zulu)

M. discolor (Sond.) J.H. Hemsl. (*Muriea discolor* (Sond.) Hartog; *Labourdonnaisia discolor* Sond.; *Labourdonnaisia sericea* Benth.; *Eichleria discolor* (Sond.) Hartog; *Mimusops discolor* (Sond.) Hartog; *Mimusops natalensis* (Pierre) Engl.; *Mahea natalensis* Pierre; *Muriea discolor* (Sond.) Hartog)

English: forest milkberry, red milkwood

Southern Africa: bosmelkbessie, umNweba, rooimelkhout; uNweba, umNweba, umNweba wentaba (= the umNweba of the hills), umNqambo (Zulu); aNywebe (Thonga)

M. cf. excelsa (Ducke) Standley

Bolivia: sapito

M. fouilloyana Aubr. & Pellegrin

Cameroon: boang, boango, gumbe, nom adjap oswe

Central Africa: monghinza

Gabon: adzacon-aboga

M. hexandra (Roxb.) Dubard

English: sixstamens balata

India: palu

China: tie xian zi

M. kauki (L.) Dubard (a native name)

Australia: wongi

Malaya: sawai, sawah, sawoh, sau

M. mochisia (Bak.) Dubard (*Mimusops mochisia* Bak.; *Manilkara macaulayae* (Hutch. & Corb.) H.J. Lam.) (the specific name perhaps an African name)

English: lowveld milkberry

Southern Africa: laeveldmelkbessie, nwambu; umNqambo, umNcambu (Zulu); muSikanyati (Shona)

***M. nicholsonii* Van Wyk**

English: south coast milkberry

South Africa: suidkusmelkbessie

***M. obovata* (Sabine & G. Don f.) J.H. Hemsley (*Manilkara multinervis* (Bak.) Dubard)**

English: African pear

Yoruba: emido, ako emido

Nigeria: kadanyar rafi (Hausa); emido, osere (Yoruba); ukpi, ukpwi (Igbo); nchome (Ekoi); wono (Ijaw)

***M. zapota* (L.) Royen (*Manilkara zapotilla* (Jacq.) Gilly; *Achras zapota* L.; *Sapota achras* Mill.; *Manilkara achras* (Mill.) Fosb.) (Greek *achras* "a wild pear")**

English: naseberry, heart balata, sapodilla plum, beef apple

Central America: sapodilla, nispero, chicle, chicozapote

Mexico: chicozapote, yá, tzicotzapotl, tzicte (= chicle), tzictli (=chicle), guela chiña, quela chiña, ya guelde, quela dau

The Philippines: tsiko, chico, chiku tree, sapodilla

Japan: sapojira

Malaya: chiku, sauh menila, sau manila, sawa

Manilkariopsis (Gilly) Lundell Sapotaceae**Origins:**

Resembling *Manilkara* Adans.

Maniltoa R. Scheffer Caesalpinaceae**Origins:**

Possibly a Malesian/Papuan native name; see Rudolph Herman Christiaan Carel Scheffer (1844-1880), *Annales du Jardin Botanique de Buitenzorg*. 1: 20. 1876.

Manisuris L. Gramineae**Origins:**

Greek *manos* "loose, sparse, flaccid, rare" and *oura* "a tail," referring to the appearance of the spikes, resembling a string of minute beads; see C. Linnaeus, *Mantissa Plantarum*. 2: 164. 1771.

Mannagettaea H. Sm. Orobanchaceae (Scrophulariaceae)**Origins:**

For the Austrian botanist Günther Beck Ritter von Mannagetta und Lärchenau, 1856-1931, professor of botany in

Vienna and Prague. Among his numerous works are *Flora von Nieder-Österreich*. Wien 1890-1893 and *Die Algen Kärntens*. Dresden 1931; see J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 1: 149. 1965; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993; T.W. Bossert *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 31. 1972; Frans A. Stafleu and Erik A. Mennega, *Taxonomic Literature. Supplement II*. 19-27. 1993; H.N. Clokie, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 129. Oxford 1964; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. 1964.

Mannaphorus Raf. Oleaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *manna* "frankincense powder or granules" and *phoros* "bearing, carrying," Latin *manna, ae* "a grain, a vegetable juice hardened into grains" (Plinius); *manna, man, manhu* and *manna, ae* for the manna of the Hebrews, food for the soul, divine support; see C.S. Rafinesque, *Am. Monthly Mag. Crit. Rev.* 2: 175. 1818; Ernest Weekley, *An Etymological Dictionary of Modern English*. 2: 890 New York 1967; Harold Norman Moldenke and Alma Lance Moldenke, *Plants of the Bible*. New York 1986; Manlio Cortelazzo & Paolo Zolli, *Dizionario etimologico della lingua italiana*. 3: 713. 1983; E. Monaci, *Crestomazia italiana dei primi secoli*. Nuova edizione riveduta e aumentata per cura di F. Arese. Roma-Napoli-Città di Castello 1955; P. Zürcher, *Der Einfluss der lateinischen Bibel auf den Wortschatz der italienischen Literatursprache vor 1300*. Bern 1970.

Mannia Hook.f. Simaroubaceae**Origins:**

For the German botanist Gustav Mann, 1836-1916, Kew gardener 1859, plant collector, botanical explorer, traveler, 1859-1862 on William Balfour Baikie's Niger Expedition, 1863 India and Assam, 1863-1891 Indian Forest Service, sent plants and seeds to Kew, with the German botanist Hermann Wendland (1825-1903) wrote "On the palms of Western Tropical Africa." *Trans. Linn. Soc.* 24: 42-439. (Nov.) 1864; see J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 443. 1965; H.N. Clokie, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 206. Oxford 1964; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; F.N. Hepper and F. Neate, *Plant Collectors in West Africa*. 53. 1971; René Letouzey, "Les botanis es au

Cameroun." in *Flore du Cameroun*. 7: 48. Paris 1968; Ernest Nelmes and William Cuthbertson, *Curtis's Botanical Magazine Dedications, 1827-1927*. 274-276. [1931]; Joseph Vallot, "Études sur la flore du Sénégal." in *Bull. Soc. Bot. de France*. 29: 184. Paris 1882; Ronald William John Keay, "Botanical collectors in West Africa prior to 1860." in *Comptes Rendus A.E.T.F.A.T.* 55-68. Lisbon 1962; I.C. Hedge and J.M. Lamond, *Index of Collectors in the Edinburgh Herbarium*. Edinburgh 1970; F. Nigel Hepper, "Botanical collectors in West Africa, except French territories, since 1860." in *Comptes Rendus de l'Association pour l'étude taxonomique de la flore d'Afrique*, (A.E.T.F.A.T.). 69-75. Lisbon 1962; Sir Clements Robert Markham (1830-1916), *Peruvian Bark*. A popular account of the introduction of *Cinchona* cultivation into British India ... London 1880; Claude Spencer et alii, "Survey of plants for antimalarial activity." *Lloydia*. 10(3): 145-174. [referring to *Mansonia africana* Hook.] 1947.

Manniella Reichb.f. Orchidaceae

Origins:

For the German botanist Gustav Mann, 1836-1916, explorer; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 443. 1965.

Manniophyton Müll.Arg. Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

For the German botanist Gustav Mann, 1836-1916; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 443. 1965.

Manochlamys Aellen Chenopodiaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *manos* "loose, sparse, flaccid" and *chlamys*, *chlamydos* "cloak," referring to the fleshy bracts.

Manostachya Bremek. Rubiaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *manos* "loose, sparse, flaccid" and *stachys* "a spike."

Manotes Sol. ex Planch. Connaraceae

Origins:

From the Greek *manotes* "looseness of texture, rarity, separateness, porousness."

Manothrix Miers Apocynaceae

Origins:

Greek *manos* "loose, sparse" and *thrix*, *trichos* "hair."

Mansoa DC. Bignoniaceae

Origins:

For the Brazilian botanist Antônio Luiz Patricio da Silva Manso, 1788-1848, physician, 1823 Matto Grosso, 1834-1837 in the Brazilian Parliament. See John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 3: 278. 1965; A. Lasègue, *Musée botanique de Benjamin Delessert*. Paris 1845; Maria do Carmo Marques et al. "Levantamento dos Tipos do Herbário do Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro — Bignoniaceae II." *Rodriguésia*. 41: 37-63. 1976 and "Levantamento dos Tipos do Herbário do Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro — Bignoniaceae I." *Arq. Jard. Bot.* 20: 63-75. Rio de Janeiro 1977.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. alliacea (Lam.) A. Gentry

Latin America: bejuco de ajo

M. hymenaea (DC.) A. Gentry (*Adenocalymma alboviolaceum* Loes.)

Mexico: looba beete

Mansonia J.R. Drumm. ex Prain Sterculiaceae

Origins:

After F.B. Manson, Conservator of Indian Forest Service during the early 20th century, plant collector in Tenasserim, Burma; see Sir George Watt, *Economic Products of India* exhibited in the Economic Court, Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-1884. (Pt. 7. *Timbers*. Compiled by F.B.M.) Calcutta 1883; F.B. Manson and Henry Haselfoot Haines, *Tables for Use with Brandis' Hypsometer for Measuring the Height of Trees*. Calcutta 1892; M.P. Nayar, *Meaning of Indian Flowering Plant Names*. 217. Dehra Dun 1985. According to Helmut Genast (*Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 367. 1996) and *Lexicon der Biologie, 1983-1987*. Freiburg im Breisgau, the genus was named for the English physician Sir Patrick Manson, 1844-1922, in 1898 founded the London School of Tropical Medicine. His writings include *Tropical Diseases*. London 1898 and *The Filaria sanguinis hominis and Certain New Forms of Parasitic Disease in India, China and Warm Countries*. London 1883; see Garrison and Morton, *Medical Bibliography*. 2266 and 2455. 1961.

M. altissima (A. Chev.) A. Chev.

Yoruba: odo, ofun, otutu

Nigeria: urodo, odo, odogi, orodo, otutu; ofun (Yoruba)
 W. Africa: aprono, bété
 Cameroon: koul, n'koul, bambanja
 Ghana: aprono
 Congo: guissepa
 Ivory Coast: bete
 Central Africa: koul
M. gagei J.R. Drumm. ex Prain
 Burma: kalamet

Mantiscalca Cass. Asteraceae

Origins:

Anagram of Salmantica, from the Spanish town of Salamanca; see Lorenzo Ruiz Fidalgo, *La Imprenta en Salamanca* (1501-1600). Madrid 1904.

Mantisia Sims Zingiberaceae

Origins:

From the mantis insect, *Mantis religiosa*, the praying mantis, referring to the shape of the flowers; Greek *mantis* for a diviner, a prophet, a kind of grasshopper, Akkadian *manu* "to recount events, to consider."

Manulea L. Scrophulariaceae

Origins:

Latin *manus* "a hand," referring to the fingerlike divisions of the corolla.

Manuleopsis Thell. Scrophulariaceae

Origins:

Resembling *Manulea* L.

Manungala Blanco Simaroubaceae

Origins:

From the Philippine local plant name, *manunggál*, for *Samadera indica* Gaertner (syn. *Manungala pendula* Blanco).

Maoutia Wedd. Urticaceae

Origins:

Named for the French physician Jean Emmanuel Maurice Le Maout, 1799-1877, botanist, author of *Botanique*. Paris

[1851-] 1852; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 367. 1965; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. 1964.

Mapania Aublet Cyperaceae

Origins:

Possibly the vernacular name for one species in French Guiana; see Jean Baptiste C. Fusée Aublet (1720- 778), *Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane Française*. 1: 47, t. 17. Paris 1775.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. macrocephala (Gaudich.) Schumann

English: sedge

M. palustris (Steudel) Fernandez-Villar

Malaya: mengkuang lubok, mengkuang tedong

Mapaniopsis C.B. Clarke Cyperaceae

Origins:

Resembling *Mapania* Aublet.

Mapouria Aublet Rubiaceae

Origins:

A Guiana vernacular name.

Mappa Adr. Juss. Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

Based on the epithet of *Ricinus mappa* L. See Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 3: 284. Utrecht 1981; Adrien Henri Laurent de Jussieu (1797-1853), *De Euphorbiacearum generibus*. 44. 1824.

Mappia Jacq. Icacinaceae

Origins:

After the French botanist Marcus Mappus, 1666-1736, M.D. Strasbourg 1694. He was the son of the botanist Marcus Mappus (1632-1701). See John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 445. 1965; Jonas C.

Dryander, *Catalogus bibliothecae historico-naturalis Josephi Banks*. 1796-1800; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 3: 284. Utrecht 1981.

Mappianthus Hand.-Mazz. Icacinaceae

Origins:

The genus *Mappia* Jacq. and Greek *anthos* "flower."

Maprounea Aublet Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

A Guiana vernacular name.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. africana Müll. Arg.

Eastern Africa: msoro, mtunguru (Tabora)

N. Rhodesia: kavulamume

Congo: mutsangula

M. guianensis Aublet

Suriname: awatie, bonnie-bonnie-hoedoe, dekie-hatti, gin-gepau, perabisi, pira pisi, pisie pira, tei-hatti

Marah Kellogg Cucurbitaceae

Origins:

Marah, bitter water, see *Exodus*. XV, 23. Hebrew *marah*, fem. of *mar* "bitter," Akkadian *maru* "bitter," Latin *amarus*, *a, um* "bitter," *maereo*, *-es*, *maerui*, *maestus*, *maerere* "to be sad," Akkadian *marasu* "to fall ill, to have a disease," *mararu* "to be bitter," *marsu* "sick, bitter, diseased"; referring to taste of all parts of the plants.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. fabaceus (Naudin) E. Greene

English: California man-root

M. oreganus (Torrey & A. Gray) Howell

English: coast man-root

Marahuacaea Maguire Rapateaceae

Origins:

Cerro Marahuaca, Venezuela.

Maranta L. Marantaceae

Origins:

Named for the Venetian botanist Bartolo(m)meo Maranta, circa 1500-1571, physician. Among his publications are *De aquae Neapoli in Luculliano scaturientis (quam ferream vocant) metallica materia*. Neapoli [Naples] 1559, *Della Theriaca ed del Mithridato* libri due. Vinegia [Venice] 1572, *Methodi cognoscendorum simplicium* libri tres. Venetjjs [Venice] 1559 and *Lucullianarum Quaestionum* libri quinque. Basileae 1564. See Giovanni Battista de Toni, *Nuovi documenti sulla vita e sul carteggio di Bartolomeo Maranta, medico e simplicista del secolo XVI*. [Reale Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti. Atti, etc. tom. 71. pt. 2] Venezia 1912; Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 2. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 2. 1754.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. arundinacea L.

English: arrowroot, obedience plant, Bermuda arrowroot, St. Vincent arrowroot

Peru: araruta, shimi-pampana, yuquilla

Mexico: viuxita

Brazil (Amazonas): hore kiki

Japan: kuzu-ukon, arôrûtu

Okinawa: aramutu

M. bicolor Ker Gawl.

Japan: futa-iro-maranta

M. leuconeura E. Morr.

English: prayer plant, ten commandments

Maranthes Blume Chrysobalanaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *maraino* "to wither away, waste away," *maransis* "a withering, wasting" and *anthos* "flower," referring to the flowers; Hebrew *marah* "to rub, to rub in"; some suggest from the Latin *mare*, *maris* and *anthos*, flowers by the sea; see Karl Ludwig von Blume, *Bijdragen tot de flora van Nederlandsch Indië*. 89. Batavia 1825.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. chrysophylla (Oliv.) Prance ex F. White

Central Africa: mébamené, akoo, dombali, e vess move, minkoka, mobokola, otsâa, kioro

Cameroon: mombokola, kioro

Gabon: mebamene

M. corymbosa Blume

English: sea bean

M. glabra (Oliv.) Prance (*Parinari glabra* Oliv.)

Nigeria: abo-idofin (Yoruba); oghoye (Edo)

Cameroon: n'ko, asila oman, bokanga

Congo: essou

Ivory Coast: aramon

Central Africa: oku

Gabon: ekoulebang

M. kerstingii (Engler) Prance (*Parinari kerstingii* Engl.)

Central Africa: biri biri, difike, gongo, kele, kelongoi, mam-bimbi, nkote, oku, amalaroué, aramon, zéri zéri, bakanza

Gabon: ekoulebang

Cameroon: asila oman, bokanga, ekoulebang

Nigeria: kaikayi (Hausa)

M. polyandra (Benth.) Prance (*Parinari polyandra* Benth.)

French: toutou vert

Nigeria: gwanja kusa, kaikayi (Hausa); chiboli (Fula); abad-dima (Nupe); ibua kuna (Tiv); abo-idofin, idofun (Yoruba)

Yoruba: ako idofun

W. Africa: tutu

Mali: tutu, tutufin

M. robusta (Oliv.) Prance (*Parinari robusta* Oliv.)

Nigeria: idofun, aweawe (Yoruba); daba dogun (Edo); ohaba-uji (Ibo; see G.T. Basden, *Niger Ibos: A description of the primitive life, customs and animistic beliefs.*, etc., of the Ibo people of Nigeria, etc. London 1938; Geoffrey Parrinder, *West African Religion. A Study of the Beliefs and Practices of Akan, Ewe, Yoruba, Ibo, and Kindred Peoples.* London 1961)

Yoruba: aye, ayeni, agege

Marantochloa Brongn. ex Gris Marantaceae

Origins:

The genus *Maranta* and Greek *chloe*, *chloa* "a grass."

Marara Karst. Palmae

Origins:

A vernacular name; see Karsten, *Linnaea*. 28: 389. 1857.

Marasmodes DC. Asteraceae

Origins:

From the Greek *marasmos* "withering, a wasting away," *maraino* "to fade, wither, waste away" and *-odes* "resembling, of the nature of, like, having the form," referring to the appearance of the plant.

Marathrum Bonpl. Podostemaceae

Origins:

Latin *marathrus*, *marathros* or *marathrum* and Greek *marathron*, *marathon* "fennel."

Marattia Sw. Marattiaceae

Origins:

After the Italian botanist (Francesco Giovanni) (Gaetano) Giovanni Francesco Maratti (Joannes Franciscus Marattius), 1723-1777, clergyman, professor at Rome University. His works include *Descriptio de vera florum existentia vegetatione et forma in plantis dorsiferis*. Romae 1760, *Flora romana ... Opus postumum*. [Edited by M.B. Oliverius.] Romae 1822 and *De plantis zoophytis et lithophytis in Mari mediterraneo viventibus*. Romae 1776. See Pier Andrea Saccardo (1845-1920), *Di un'operetta sulla flora della Corsica di autore pseudonimo e plagiatario*. Venezia 1908; Angelo Calogierà, *Nuova raccolta d'opuscoli scientifici e filologici*. [Botanophili Romani ad ... C. Amadutium epistola, qua J.F. Marattium ab Adansonii ... censuris vindicat. 1770] Venezia 1755-1784; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. 747. 1993; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 131. 1989; Jonas C. Dryander, *Catalogus bibliothecae historico-naturalis Josephi Banks*. London 1796-1800; Mariella Azzarello Di Misa, a cura di, *Il Fondo Antico della Biblioteca dell'Orto Botanico di Palermo*. 181. Palermo 1988; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 445. 1965.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. fraxinea Sm. (*Marattia salicina* Smith)

English: king fern, horseshoe fern

Maori names: para

M. oreades Domin

English: potato fern

Marcania J.B. Imlay Acanthaceae

Origins:

For the English (Yorks.) plant collector Alexander Marcan, 1883-1953, in Indochina and Thailand, wrote "The story of drugs with special reference to Siamese medicinal plants." *Jour. Siam. Soc., Nat. Hist. Suppl.* 7(2): 107-117. 1927.

Marcelliopsis Schinz Amaranthaceae**Origins:**

Resembling *Marcellia* Baill.

Marcgravia L. Marcgraviaceae**Origins:**

For the German (b. Liebstadt, Meissen) naturalist and traveler Georg (Georgius) Marcgrave (Markgraf, Marcgraf, Marggraff, Margraff, Margravius, Marcgravius, Marggravius), 1610-1644 (d. of a fever, Luanda, Angola), engineer, geographer, with the pioneer of tropical medicine Willem Piso (or Willem Pies, 1611-1678) wrote *Historia naturalis Brasiliae: De Medicina Brasiliensi* libri IV (Piso); *Historiae Rerum Naturalium Brasiliae* libri VIII (Marggravius). Lugdun. Batavorum (F. Hackius), Amstelodami (L. Elzevir) 1648 and (a second edition, much enlarged, with Piso and the Dutch physician in the East Jacobus Bontius, 1592 or 1599-1631) *De Indiae utriusque Re Naturali et Medica* libri XIV: libri VI (Piso); libri II (Marggravius); libri VI (Bontius), to which is appended *Mantissa Aromatica* (Piso). Amstelaedami (L. & D. Elzevir) 1658. See Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 1: 503. 1753; F. Markgraf, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 9: 122-123. 1981; John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 89 and 447. 1965; Carl F.P. von Martius, *Versuch eines Commentars über die Pflanzen in den Werken von Marcgrav und Piso über Brasilien. Kryptogamen*. München 1853; Garrison and Morton, *Medical Bibliography*. 1825, 5303. New York 1961; Jonas C. Dryander, *Catalogus bibliothecae historico-naturalis Josephi Banks*. London 1796-1800; A. Lasègue, *Musée botanique de Benjamin Delessert*. 474, 505. Paris 1845; S. Lenley et al., *Catalog of the Manuscript and Archival Collections and Index to the Correspondence of John Torrey*. Library of the New York Botanical Garden. 280. 1973; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 131. 1989; Georg Christian Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 556. Ansbach 1852.

Marenopuntia Backeb. Cactaceae**Origins:**

After Maren B. Parsons; see Irving William Knobloch, compil., "A preliminary verified list of plant collectors in Mexico." *Phytologia Memoirs*. VI. 1983; Hans M. Fittkau, "The systematic position of *Opuntia marenae* S.H. Parsons." *J. Cactus and Succ. Soc. America*. 49: 261-262. 1977; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der*

Pflanzennamen. 14. Aufl. 760. Stuttgart 1993; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 131. Berlin & Hamburg 1989.

Maresia Pomel Brassicaceae**Origins:**

Dedicated to the French botanist Paul Marès, 1826-1900, explorer, in Algeria and the Balearic Islands, author of *Histoire des progrès de l'agriculture en Algérie*. Paris 1878, with Guillaume Vigineix wrote *Catalogue raisonné des plantes vasculaires des îles Baléares*. Paris 1880. See J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 447. 1965; Miguel Colmeiro y Penido, *La Botánica y los Botánicos de la Península Hispano-Lusitana*. 1858; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; Ernest Saint-Charles Cosson, *Compendium florum atlanticae*. 1: 68-69. Paris 1881.

Mareya Baillon Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

After the French physician and naturalist Étienne-Jules Marey, 1830-1904 (d. Paris), physiologist, zoologist, invented the sphygmograph in its modern form and the use of graphical methods in scientific research. Among his writings are *Physiologie médicale de la circulation du sang*. [8vo, first edition; the graphical recording of the pulse.] Paris 1863, *Du mouvement dans les fonctions de la vie*. Leçons faites au Collège de France. [8vo, first edition, M.'s pioneer work on muscular contraction.] Paris 1868, *Mémoire sur le Vol des Insectes et des Oiseaux*. Paris 1869-1872, *La machine animale: locomotion terrestre et aérienne*. Paris 1873 [English translation, *Animal Mechanism: A Treatise on Terrestrial and Aerial Locomotion*. London 1874], *La méthode graphique dans les sciences expérimentales et principalement en physiologie et en médecine*. [8vo, first edition, first issue; the application of the graphical methods to physiology.] Paris [1878], *La circulation du sang à l'état physiologique et dans les maladies*. [A revised version of *Physiologie médicale de la circulation du sang*.] Paris 1881, *Physiologie du mouvement. Le vol des oiseaux*. Paris 1890 and *Le Mouvement*. Paris 1894. See Michael Gross, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 9: 101-103. 1981; Coughtrie, *Aerial Locomotion. Pettigrew versus Marey*. [Reprinted from the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, April, 1875.] London 1875; James Bell Pettigrew, *La locomotion chez les animaux*. [Octavo, first edition in French; English 1872.] Paris 1874; Garrison and Morton, *Medical Bibliography*. 776. 1961.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. micrantha (Benth.) Müll. Arg.

Nigeria: uhosa (Edo)

Mareyopsis Pax & K. Hoffm. Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

The genus *Mareya* and Greek *opsis* "resembling, aspect."

Margaranthus Schldl. Solanaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *margarites*, *margaron* "a pearl" and *anthos* "flower," referring to the appearance of the flowers.

Margaris Griseb. Rubiaceae**Origins:**

Greek *margarites*, *margaron* "a pearl, pearl-oyster," referring to the flowers; *margaris* is an ancient Greek plant name applied by Plinius to a kind of palm-tree.

Margaritaria L.f. Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

Latin *margarita*, *ae*, Greek *margarites*, Latin *margaritarius*, *a*, *um*, "pearl, of the pearls, pearly," referring to the flowers or to the white and shining glands or to the seeds of some species of these plants.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. discoidea (Baill.) Webster (*Margaritaria discoidea* (Baill.) Webster subsp. *discoidea*; *Margaritaria discoidea* (Baill.) Webster subsp. *nitida* (Pax) Webster p.p.; *Phyllanthus discoideus* (Baill.) Müll. Arg.; *Phyllanthus amaponensis* Sim; *Phyllanthus flacourtioides* Hutch.)

English: common pheasant-berry

Yoruba: asasa, aweleso, ayiwe igi oko

Nigeria: ashasha, asiyin; asasa, awe (Yoruba); asiyin (Edo); ololo (Urhobo); isinkpi (Igbo)

Cameroon: ebegeng, ebebeng, be, kango

Ivory Coast: lie

Southern Africa: Egossa rooipeer, Egossa red pear, gewone fisantebessie; umPhunzito, umPhanzitha, umDlulamazembe (Xhosa); umDlulamazembe, umKhwangu, isi-Bangamlotha, uMadlozane, uMadlozini, uGugusakhethelo, uPata, umNandana (Zulu)

Central Africa: budela

W. Africa: badulafen, jula sungalani

M. dubium-traceyi Airy Shaw & B. Hyland (after John Geoffrey Tracey, born 1930, original collector)

English: Tracey's puzzle

M. nobilis L.f. (*Phyllanthus nobilis* (L.f.) Müll. Arg.; *Cicca antillana* Jussieu; *Phyllanthus antillanus* (Jussieu) Müll. Arg.; *Xylosma minutiflora* J.F. Macbride, Flacourtiaceae)

English: claw berries

Mexico: garbancillo (El Soconusco); k'ah-yuk, x-nabal-che (Maya l., Yucatan); mierda de loro (Tehuantepec, Oaxaca)

Guedeloupe: mille branches

Margaritolobium Harms Fabaceae**Origins:**

Greek *margarites*, *margaron* "a pearl, pearl-oyster" and *lobion*, *lobos* "lobe, pod, small pod, fruit."

Margaritopsis Sauvalle Rubiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *margarites*, *margaron* "a pearl, pearl-oyster" and *opsis* "like, likeness, appearance."

Margelliantha P.J. Cribb Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *margelis* "pearl" and *anthos* "flower," Latin *margella* "red coral."

Marginaria Bory Polypodiaceae**Origins:**

Latin *margo*, *marginis* "edge, border, margin."

Marginariopsis C. Chr. Polypodiaceae**Origins:**

From the genus *Marginaria* and *opsis* "like, likeness, appearance."

Marginatocereus (Backeb.) Backeb. Cactaceae**Origins:**

Latin *margo*, *marginis* "edge, border, margin" plus *Cereus*.

Margotia Boiss. Umbelliferae**Origins:**

For the Swiss botanist Henri Margot, 1807-1894, teacher, a pupil of A.P. de Candolle, 1834-1837 Ionian Isles, with Georges François Reuter (1805-1872) wrote *Essai d'une flore de l'île de Zante*. [Genève 1839-1840]. See J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 448. 1965; A. Lasègue, *Musée botanique de Benjamin Delessert*. 346. Paris 1845; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933.

Margyricarpus Ruiz & Pavón Rosaceae**Origins:**

Greek *margarites* "a pearl, pearl-oyster," *argyros* "silver" and *karpos* "fruit," referring to the white berries.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. pinnatus (Lam.) Kuntze (*Margyricarpus setosus* Ruiz & Pav.)

English: pearl fruit

Peru: canglla, canlish, canlla, canlla queuña, canlli, china canlli, duraznillo, orccocanlli, perlilla, pique, perlillas, yurac tranca, yerba de perlilla

Marianthus Huegel ex Endl. Pittosporaceae**Origins:**

After Princess Marie von Metternich, patroness of botany in Austria; see S.L. Endlicher et al., *Enumeratio plantarum quas in Novae Hollandiae ... collegit C. de Hügel*. 8. Wien 1837; F.A. Sharr, *Western Australian Plant Names and Their Meanings*. A glossary. 46. [named for Maria, the Virgin Mary.] University of Western Australia Press 1996; James A. Baines, *Australian Plant Genera. An Etymological Dictionary of Australian Plant Genera*. 231. Chipping Norton, N.S.W. 1981.

Mariarisqueta Guinea Orchidaceae**Origins:**

For María Arisqueta de Guinea.

Marica Ker Gawl. Iridaceae**Origins:**

Possibly a kind of an anagram of America; see Georg Christian Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*.

557. 1852; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 131. 1989; H. Genoust, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 415. Basel 1996.

Marila Sw. Guttiferae**Origins:**

Greek *marile* "embers of charcoal, coal-dust," referring to the seeds.

Marina Liebm. Fabaceae**Origins:**

After the name of an interpreter for Cortez, 16th century, see James C. Hickman, ed., *The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California*. 636. Berkeley 1993.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. orcuttii (S. Watson) Barneby var. *orcuttii*

English: California marina

Mariposa (Alph. Wood) Hoover Calochortaceae (Liliaceae)**Origins:**

Mariposa is a county in central California, Spanish *mariposa* "butterfly."

Mariscopsis Chermeson Cyperaceae**Origins:**

Resembling Latin *mariscos* or *mariscus*, *i* "a rush."

Marisculus Goetgh. Cyperaceae**Origins:**

Latin *mariscos* or *mariscus*, *i* "a rush."

Mariscus Vahl Cyperaceae**Origins:**

Medieval Latin *mariscos* or *mariscus*, *i* (perhaps from *mare* "sea") "a rush" ("de junco, quem mariscon appellat", Plinius); Anglo-Saxon *mersc*, *merisc* "a marsh"; see Martin H.

Vahl (1749-1804), *M. Vahlia* ... *Enumeratio Plantarum*. 2: 372. 1805.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. sp.

Hawaii: mau'u, kaluhaluha

M. alternifolius Vahl

Yoruba: ataponimomo, segi dudu, ewa okodo, ewa orisa, ewa sango

M. capensis (Steud.) Schrad.

English: monkey bulb

South Africa: aapuintjie, bobbejaanuintjie, qothoqothoane-nyenyane

M. hypochlorus (Hillebr.) C.B. Cl. (*Cyperus hypochlorus* Hillebr.)

Hawaii: 'ahu'awa

M. indecorus (Kunth.) Podlech

English: sedge

M. javanicus (Houtt.) Merr. & Metcalfe (*Cyperus javanicus* Houtt.)

Hawaii: 'ahu'awa, 'ehu'awa

M. rehmannianus C.B. Cl.

Southern Africa: makaladi (Tswana)

Maritimocereus Akers Cactaceae

Origins:

Latin *maritimus* "belonging to the sea" plus *Cereus*.

Markea Rich. Solanaceae

Origins:

After the French (b. Picardy) biologist Jean Baptiste Antoine Pierre de Monnet (Monet) de Lamarck, 1744-1829 (Paris), a great naturalist, botanist, zoologist, paleontologist, conchologist, from 1778 to 1793 botanist at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris (Jardin du Roi), naturalist and a forerunner of Darwin's theory of evolution. His writings include *Flore française* Paris 1778 and *Philosophie Zoologique*. [First edition, two volumes in one, 8vo.] Paris 1822. See Leslie J. Burlingame, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 7: 584-594. 1981; Frans A. Stafleu, *Linnaeus and the Linnaeans*. The spreading of their ideas in systematic botany, 1735-1789. Utrecht 1971; Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 2: 730-734. 1979; J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 337. 1965; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; Denis I. Duveen, *Bibliotheca Alchemica et Chemica*. 334. London

1949; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 225. 1972; Mariella Azzarello Di Misa, a cura di, *Il Fondo Antico della Biblioteca dell'Orto Botanico di Palermo*. 143-145. Regione Siciliana, Palermo 1988; Emil Bretschneider, *History of European Botanical Discoveries in China*. 1981; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. 739. Stuttgart 1993; G.C. Wittstein, *Erymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 497. 1852.

Markhamia Seemann ex Baillon Bignoniaceae

Origins:

For the British (b. Yorkshire) traveler Sir Clements Robert Markham, 1830-1916 (d. London), botanist, geographer, explorer, plant collector, 1844-1851 in the Royal Navy, 1852-1854 in Peru, President of the Royal Geographical Society and introducer of *Cinchona* into India, 1858-1877 employed by the India Office, 1864 Fellow of the Linnean Society, 1873 Fellow of the Royal Society, he played an active role in preparations for R.F. Scott's *Discovery* voyage (1901-1904) and the expedition of 1910-1912. Among his valuable and very numerous works are *Antarctic Obsession. A Personal Narrative of the origins of the British National Antarctic Expedition 1901-1904*. Bluntisham Books, UK 1986, *Travels in Peru and India*. London 1862, *The Cinchona species of New Granada* ... London 1867, *A Memoir of the Lady Ana de Osorio, Countess of Chinchon and Vice-queen of Peru* (a.d. 1829-1839). London 1874, *Peruvian Bark*. A popular account of the introduction of *Cinchona* cultivation into British India ... London 1880, *Richard Hakluyt: His Life and Work*. London 1896, *Vocabularies of the General Language of the Incas of Peru or Runa Simi, Called Quichua by the Spanish Grammarians*. London 1908, *Lands of Silence. A History of Arctic and Antarctic exploration*. [Completed and edited by F.H.H. Guillemard.] Cambridge 1921. See Thomas F. Glick, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 9: 123-124. 1981; Sir Albert Hastings Markham, *The Life of Sir Clements R. Markham*. London 1917; Harry Bernstein and Bailey Wallys Diffie, *Sir Clements R. Markham as a Translator* ... Reprinted from *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, etc. [1937]; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 449. 1965; Sydney A. Spence, *Antarctic Miscellany. Books, Periodicals and Maps Relating to the Discovery and Exploration of Antarctica*. London 1980; J.J. von Tschudi, *Travels in Peru, During the Years 1838-1842, on the Coast, in the Sierra, across the Cordilleras and the Andes, into the Primeval Forests*. NY, Putnam 1849; M.E. and F.A. Markham, *The Life of Sir Albert Hastings*

Markham. London 1927; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 253. 1972; August Weberbauer, *Die Pflanzenwelt der peruanischen Andes in ihren Grundzügen dargestellt*. Leipzig 1911; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. 1964; Isaac Henry Burkill, *Chapters on the History of Botany in India*. Delhi 1965; G. Murray, *History of the Collections Contained in the Natural History Departments of the British Museum*. 1: 166. London 1904; G.A. Doumani, ed., *Antarctic Bibliography*. Washington, Library of Congress 1965-1979; Peter H. Goldsmith, *A Brief Bibliography of Books in English, Spanish and Portuguese Relating to the Republics Commonly called Latin American*, with comments. New York 1915; R. Desmond, *The European Discovery of the Indian Flora*. Oxford 1992; F.D. Drewitt, *The Romance of the Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea*. London 1924; Ray Desmond, *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*. 467. 1994; I.C. Hedge and J.M. Lamond, *Index of Collectors in the Edinburgh Herbarium*. Edinburgh 1970; Mea Allan, *The Hookers of Kew*. London 1967.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. sp.

Zaire: etaka, mushavu

N. Rhodesia: musase

M. lutea (Benth.) K. Schumann (*Markhamia platycalyx* Bak.; *Markhamia hildebrandtii* (Bak.) Sprague)

English: yello trumpet tree

Cameroon: maganga, osse, angossa, atag, gonja

M. obtusifolia (Bak.) Sprague (*Dolichandra obtusifolia* Bak.)

Southern Africa: mubfeya (Shona)

S. Rhodesia: muPfeya

M. tomentosa (Benth.) K. Schumann ex Engler

Yoruba: iru aaya

Nigeria: ogie-ikhimi, iru-aya, ognie-khimi; akoko, iru-aya (Yoruba); ogie ikhimi (Edo); onyiri akikara (Igbo)

Ivory Coast: tomboro

Congo: lubota

M. zanzibarica (Bojer ex DC.) K. Schum. (*Markhamia acuminata* (Klotzsch) K. Schum.; *Spathodea acuminata* Klotzsch)

English: bell bean tree, bean tree

Southern Africa: klokkiesboontjieboom, shidzanyi (Tsonga); muSikamyati, muSiramyati (Shona); mositsanyate (Kgatla dialect, Botswana); mositsanyate (Tawana dialect, Ngamiland); mupatalwala (Subya)

S. Rhodesia: muPetakwale, mu Siranyati

Marlea Roxb. Cornaceae

Origins:

The Bengali name for *Marlea begonifolia* Roxb., see William Roxburgh, *Plants of the Coast of Coromandel*. 3: 80, t. 283. 1795-1819; M.P. Nayar, *Meaning of Indian Flowering Plant Names*. 218. Dehra Dun 1985.

Marlieropsis Kiaersk. Myrtaceae

Origins:

Resembling *Marlierea* Cambess.

Marlothia Engl. Rhamnaceae

Origins:

For the South African botanist Hermann Wilhelm Rudolf Marloth, 1855-1931, pharmacist, chemist, botanical explorer, plant collector, from 1833 in South Africa. He is best known for "The historical development of the geographical botany of South Africa." *S. Afr. J. Sci.* 1: 251-257. 1903, "Notes on the vegetation of Southern Rhodesia." *S. Afr. J. Sci.* 2: 300-307. 1904, *The Chemistry of South African Plants and Plant Products*. Cape Town 1913, *The Flora of South Africa*. Capetown and London 1913-1932, *Dictionary of the Common Names of Plants* with a list of foreign plants cultivated in the open. Cape Town 1917, *Cape Flowers at Home*. Cape Town [1922]. See John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 449. 1965; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 254. 1972; H.N. Clokie, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 206. 1964; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; Hans Herre (1895-1979), *The Genera of the Mesembryanthemaceae*. 49-50. Cape Town 1971; I.C. Hedge and J.M. Lamond, *Index of Collectors in the Edinburgh Herbarium*. Edinburgh 1970; A. White and B.L. Sloane, *The Stapelieae*. Pasadena 1937; A. Engler et al., "Plantae Marlothianae." in *Bot. Jahrb.* 10: 1-50, 242-285. 1889; Mary Gunn and Leslie E. Codd, *Botanical Exploration of Southern Africa*. Cape Town 1981; Gordon Douglas Rowley, *A History of Succulent Plants*. Strawberry Press, Mill Valley, California 1997.

Marlothiella H. Wolff Umbelliferae

Origins:

For the South African botanist Hermann Wilhelm Rudolf Marloth, 1855-1931; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 449. 1965.

Marlothistella Schwantes Aizoaceae

Origins:

For the South African botanist Hermann Wilhelm Rudolf Marloth, 1855-1931; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 449. 1965.

Marmaroxylon Killip Mimosaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *marmairo* "to flash, sparkle, glisten," *marmaros* "stone, rock, brightness, whiteness" and *xylon* "wood."

Marmoritis Benth. Labiatae

Origins:

Possibly from the Greek *marmoritis* "like marble," Plinius applied *marmoritis* to a plant that grows in marble quarries, *aglaophotis* or peony.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. rotundifolia Benth.

English: roundleaf marmoritis

China: yuan ye niu lian qian

Marniera Backeb. Cactaceae

Origins:

For Julien Marnier-Lapostolle, 1902-1976 (d. Cap Ferrat, France); see Gordon Douglas Rowley, *A History of Succulent Plants*. Strawberry Press, Mill Valley, California 1997.

Marojejya Humbert Palmae

Origins:

Based on a Malagasy place name, the mountain of Marojejy, northeast of Madagascar; see H. Humbert, "Une merveille de la Nature à Madagascar. Première exploration botanique du massif du Marojejy et ses satellites." *Mém. Inst. Rech. Sci. Madagascar*, sér. B. Biol. Vég. 6: 1-271. 1955; John Dransfield and Natalie W. Uhl, "A magnificent new palm from Madagascar." *Principes*. 28(4): 151-154. 1984.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. darianii J. Dransfield & N.W. Uhl (for a Californian palm lover and palm collector, traveler, Dr. Mardy E. Darian)

English: big leaf palm

Madagascar: ravim-be, ravimbe (= big leaf) (Betsimisaraka)

M. insignis Humbert

Madagascar: maroalavehivavy, betefoka, besofina, hovo-tralanana, mandanzezika (Betsimisaraka); fohitanana, kona (Tanala); menamoso, beondroka (Tsimihety)

Marquisia A. Rich. Rubiaceae

Origins:

For the French botanist Alexandre Louis Marquis, 1777-1828, physician, professor of botany, author of *Essai sur l'histoire naturelle et médicale des Gentianes*. [Paris 1810]; see E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 3: 303-304. 1981.

Marrattia Sw. Marattiaceae

Origins:

Orthographic variant of *Marattia* Sw.

Marrubium L. Labiatae

Origins:

Latin *marrubium*, *ii* ("marrubium quod Graeci prasion vocant, alii linostrophon, nonnulli philopaeda, aut philochares", Plinius), Hebrew *marrob* "bitter, bitter juice"; see Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 582. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 254. 1754.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. vulgare L.

English: white horehound, common hoarhound, hoarhound, white hoarhound, marvel, horehound

Peru: coronilla, nacnac, okce kcora

South Africa: houndsbene, koorsbossie

China: ou xia zhi cao

Arabic: morroubia, omerroubia, marriout, umm re-roubia, roubia, merriwa

Marsdenia R. Br. Asclepiadaceae

Origins:

Named for the Irish-born British traveler and plant collector William Marsden, 1754-1836 (d. Herts.), orientalist, numismatist, in 1771 he joined the service of British East India Company, Marsden spent some years in Sumatra as sub-secretary and later principal secretary to the Government, from 1771 to 1779 collected in Sumatra, from 1779 to 1807

secretary to the British Board of Admiralty, 1783 Fellow of the Royal Society. Among his valuable writings are *The History of Sumatra*. London 1783, *A Catalogue of Dictionaries, Vocabularies, Grammars and Alphabets*. London 1796, *A Dictionary of the Malayan Language*. London 1812, *A Grammar of the Malayan Language*. London 1812, *Bibliotheca Marsdeniana Philologica et Orientalis*. London 1827, *Numismata Orientalia. The Oriental Coins, Ancient and Modern*. London 1823-1825 and *A Brief Memory of the Life and Writings of the Late W. Marsden. Written by Himself*. London 1838, in 1818 translated *The Travels of Marco Polo* into English. See Peter Marsden, *The Wreck of the Amsterdam*. New York 1975; Ray Desmond, *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*. 468-469. London 1994; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 132. 1989; Georg Christian Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 558. Ansbach 1852; John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 450. Boston 1965; R. Brown, "On the Asclepiadeae." *Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society*. 1: 28-29. Edinburgh 1811; M. Archer, *Natural History Drawings in the India Office Library*. London 1962; Warren R. Dawson, *The Banks Letters, a Calendar of the Manuscript Correspondence of Sir Joseph Banks*. London 1958; Jonas C. Dryander, *Catalogus bibliothecae historico-naturalis Josephi Banks*. London 1796-1800; A. Lasègue, *Musée botanique de Benjamin Delessert*. Paris 1845; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; G. Murray, *History of the Collections Contained in the Natural History Departments of the British Museum*. 1: 166. London 1904.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. araujacea F. Muell.

Australia: milk vine

M. australis (R. Br.) Druce (*Leichhardtia australis* R. Br.)

Australia: native pear, Austral doubah, alunqua, cogola bush, bush banana, native banana

M. cinerascens R. Br.

Australia: milk vine

M. coronata Benth.

Australia: milk vine

M. cymulosa Benth.

Australia: milk vine

M. flavescens Cunn.

Australia: hairy milk vine, yellow milk vine

M. floribunda (brongn.) Schltr.

English: stephanotis, Madagascar jasmine

M. fraseri Benth.

Australia: narrow-leaved milk vine

M. glandulifera C. White

Australia: Fraser Island milk vine

M. griffithii Hook.f.

English: Griffith condor vine

China: bai yao niu nai cai

M. hainanensis Tsiang

English: Hainan condor vine

China: hai nan niu nai cai

M. hullsii Benth.

Australia: milk vine

M. koi Tsiang (*Marsdenia tsaiana* Tsiang)

English: Ko condor vine, Tsai condor vine

China: da ye niu nai cai

M. lachnostoma Benth

English: hairy-throat condor vine

China: mao hou niu nai cai

M. leptophylla Benth.

Australia: wiry milk vine

M. longipes W.T. Wang ex Tsiang & P.T. Li

English: longstalk condor vine

China: bai ling cao

M. lloydii P. Forster (after Lloyd Bird)

Australia: corky milk vine

M. officinalis W.T. Wang ex Tsiang & P.T. Li

English: medicinal condor vine

China: hai feng teng

M. oreophila W.W. Smith

English: beakstyle condor vine

China: hui zhu niu nai cai

M. rostrata R. Br.

Australia: common milk vine, milk vine

M. stenantha Handel-Mazzetti

English: narrowflower condor vine

China: xia hua niu nai cai

M. suaveolens R. Br.

Australia: scented milk vine

M. tenacissima (Roxb.) Moon

English: tenacious condor vine

China: tong guang teng, tong guang san

M. tinctoria R. Br. (*Marsdenia globifera* Tsiang)

English: Java indigo, tinctorial condor vine, globose condor vine

China: lan ye teng

Malaya: akar tarum

M. tomentosa Morren & Decaisne

English: tomentose condor vine

China: jia fang ji

M. velutina R. Br.

Australia: milk vine

M. viridiflora R. Br.

Australia: green-flowered milk vine

Marshallfieldia J.F. Macbr. Melastomataceae

Origins:

Named after Captain Marshall Field, fl. 1920, a patron of botanical collecting.

Marshallia Schreber Asteraceae

Origins:

Dedicated to the American botanist Moses Marshall (1758-1813, West Bradford, USA), he was nephew of the American botanist Humphry Marshall, 1722-1801 (West Bradford, USA), dendrologist, Quaker, correspondent of John Fothergill and Sir J. Banks, cousin of John Bartram. His writings include *Arbustum americanum*. Philadelphia 1785 [French translation by M. L  zermes, *Catalogue alphab  tique des Arbres et Arbrisseaux*, etc. Paris 1788.] and *A Few Observations Concerning Christ, or the Eternal Word*. London 1755. See C.D. Beadle & F.E. Boynton, "Revision of the species of *Marshallia*." in *Biltmore Botanical Studies*. 1(1): 3-10. 1901; R.B. Channell, "A revisional study of the genus *Marshallia* (Compositae)." Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University. 181: 41-130. 1957; John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 451. 1965; Warren R. Dawson, *The Banks Letters*, a Calendar of the Manuscript Correspondence of Sir Joseph Banks. 582-583. 1958; Jonas C. Dryander, *Catalogus bibliothecae historico-naturalis Josephi Banks*. 1796-1800; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; William Darlington (1782-1863), *Reliquiae Baldwinianae*. Philadelphia 1843; William Darlington, *Memorials of John Bartram and Humphry Marshall*. Philadelphia 1849; Ernest Earnest, *John and William Bartram, Botanists and Explorers 1699-1777, 1739-1823*. Philadelphia 1940; J. Ewan, ed., *A Short History of Botany in the United States*. New York and London 1969; Jeannette Elizabeth Graustein, *Thomas Nuttall, Naturalist. Explorations in America, 1808-1841*. Harvard University Press 1967; Howard Atwood Kelly and Walter Lincoln Burrage, *Dictionary of American Medical Biography*. New York 1928; J.W. Harshberger, *The Botanists of Philadelphia and Their Work*. 1899; Sarah Smith and Charles Shine,

"*Marshallia grandiflora*. Compositae." *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*. 15(3): 158-163. August 1998; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handw  rterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. 747. Stuttgart 1993; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenw  rterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 132. Berlin & Hamburg 1989; Blanche Elizabeth Edith Henrey (1906-1983), *British Botanical and Horticultural Literature before 1800*. Oxford 1975.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. grandiflora Beadle & F.E. Boynton

English: Barbara's button

Marshalljohnstonia Henrickson Asteraceae

Origins:

For the American botanist Marshall Conring Johnston (b. 1930), plant collector in Mexico, with the American botanist Donovan Stewart Correll (1908-1983) wrote *Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas*. Texas Research Foundation, Renner, Texas 1970; see Irving William Knobloch, compil., "A preliminary verified list of plant collectors in Mexico." *Phytologia Memoirs*. VI. 1983; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. 1964; M.N. Chaudhri, I.H. Vegter and C.M. De Wal, *Index Herbariorum*, Part II (3), *Collectors I-L*. Regnum Vegetabile vol. 86. 1972; Rogers McVaugh, "Botanical exploration in Nueva Galicia from 1790 to the present time." *Contr. Univ. Mich. Herb.* 9(3): 205-357. 1972; John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 1: 383. 1965; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handw  rterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993.

Marshallocereus Backeb. Cactaceae

Origins:

For the American (b. Philadelphia) botanist William Taylor Marshall, 1886-1957, specialist in the Cactaceae, Director of the Desert Botanical Garden of Phoenix (Arizona). His writings include "Three Chilean species of cacti." *Cact. Succ. J.* (Los Angeles) 18: 171-173. 1946, *Arizona's Cactuses*. Desert Bot. Gard. Phoenix 1950, "The barrel cactus as a source of water." *Saguaroland Bull.* 10: 64-71. 1956, "A new genus of cactuses of Arizona." *Saguaroland Bull.* 10: 89-91, 107. 1956, with Thor Methven Bock wrote *Cactaceae* with illustrated keys of all tribes, sub-tribes and genera ... Supplementing the work of doctors Britton and Rose. Pasadena 1941 and "Cactaceae." Supplement no. 1. *Cact. Succ. J.* (Los Angeles) 17(8): 113-117. 1945, with R.S. Woods wrote *Glossary of Succulent Plant Terms* Pasadena 1945; see Gordon Douglas Rowley, *A History of Succulent Plants*. Mill Valley, California 1997; Irving

William Knobloch, compil., "A preliminary verified list of plant collectors in Mexico." *Phytologia Memoirs*. VI. 1983; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. 1964.

Marsilaea Necker Salviniaceae

Origins:

Dedicated to the Italian botanist Luigi Ferdinando Marsili (Marsigli), 1658 (but in Stafleu, 1656)-1730, mycologist, naturalist, scientist.

Marsilea L. Marsileaceae

Origins:

In honor of the celebrated Italian (b. Bologna) botanist and naturalist Luigi Ferdinando Marsili (Marsigli), 1658-1730 (Bologna), mycologist, scientist, traveler, London 1722 Fellow of the Royal Society. His works include *Dissertatio de generatione fungorum*. Roma 1714, *Histoire physique de la mer*. [The first scientific treatise on oceanography, with a preface by H. Boerhaave; first published in Italian in 1711.] Amsterdam 1725, *Osservazioni intorno al Bosforo tracio ovvero canale di Constantinopoli*, rappresentate in Lettera alla ... Maestà di Cristina regina di Svezia. Roma 1681, *Danubius Panonico-Mysicus*. Hagae Comitum [The Hague], Amstelodami 1726 and *Stato militare dell'Imperio ottomano*. Haya 1732. See Sylvestre Dufour (Philippe) (1622-1687) [pseud. of Jacob Spon], *Libellus primus sub titulo: Jacobi Sponii Bevanda asiatica*, etc. [Lugduni] 1705; Icilio Guareschi, *Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli e la sua opera scientifica*. Torino 1915; Mario Longhena, *Il Conte L.F. Marsili*. Un uomo d'arme e di scienza. Milano 1930; Carlo Tagliavini, *Il "Lexicon Marsilianum," dizionario latino-romeno-ungherese del sec. XVII*. Studio filologico e testo. Bucuresti 1930; Emilio Lovarini, ed., *La Schiavitù del Generale Marsigli sotto i Tartari e i Turchi*. Bologna 1931; Albano Sorbelli, ed., *Memorie intorno a Luigi Ferdinando Marsili*, pubblicate nel secondo centenario della morte per cura del Comitato Marsiliano. Bologna 1930; Abdulhak Adnan, *La Science chez les Turcs Ottomans*. Paris 1939; Giuseppe Gaetano Bolletti, *Dell'origine e de' progressi dell'Instituto delle Scienze di Bologna* e di tutte le Accademie ad esso unite. [8vo, first edition.] Bologna 1751; [Conte Francesco Algarotti, 1712-1764], *Memoria intorno alla vita ed agli scritti del Conte F. Algarotti*. [8vo, offprint.] Venice 1770; Paula Finden, "From Aldrovandi to Algarotti: the contours of science in early modern Italy." *BJHS*. 24: 353-360. 1991; Carl Linnaeus (1707-1778), *Species Plantarum*. 1099. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 485. 1754; Francesco Rodolico, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 9: 134-136. 1981; A.A.V.V., *Celebrazione di Luigi Ferdinando*

Marsili nel secondo centenario della morte. Bologna 1930; Pericle Ducati, *Marsili. Libro e moschetto*. Milano 1930; Mariella Azzarello Di Misa, a cura di, *Il Fondo Antico della Biblioteca dell'Orto Botanico di Palermo*. 182. Regione Siciliana, Palermo 1988; Helmut Genaust, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 369. [genus named for the Italian botanist Giovanni Marsili, 1727-1794.] Basel 1996; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. 747. Stuttgart 1993; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 132. Berlin & Hamburg 1989; Georg Christian Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 558. Ansbach 1852.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. angustifolia R. Br.

Australia: common nardoo

M. crenata Presl

The Philippines: kaya-kayapuan, banig-usa

M. drummondii A. Braun

Australia: nardoo, common nardoo

M. exarata A. Braun

Australia: nardoo

M. hirsuta R. Br.

Australia: short-fruit nardoo

M. macrocarpa Presl

English: water clover, water fern

Southern Africa: inDlebe y ebhokhwe (Xhosa)

M. mutica Mett.

Australia: banded nardoo

M. quadrifolia L.

English: pepperwort, European water clover

Japan: den-ji-sô

Okinawa: tagusa

China: ping, p'in, ssu yeh tsai, tien tzu tsao

Marsippospermum Desv. Juncaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *marsippos*, *marsipos* "bag, pouch" and *sperma* "seed."

Marssonia Karsten Gesneriaceae

Origins:

For the German botanist Theodor Friedrich Marsson, 1816-1892, pharmacist, 1842-1867 at Wolgast, author of *Flora*

von Neu-Vorpommern und den Inseln Rügen und Usedom. Leipzig 1869 and *Der Bryozoen der weissen Schreibkreide der Inseln Rügen*. 1887. See John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 452. 1965; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; Ignatz Urban, *Geschichte des Königlichen Botanischen Museums zu Berlin-Dahlem (1815-1913). Nebst Aufzählung seiner Sammlungen*. Dresden 1916.

Marsupiaria Hoehne Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *marsippos* "bag, pouch," *marsippion*, *marsipion*, *marsypion*, *marsypeion* "small bag," Latin *marsupium*, referring to the base of the leaves.

Marsypianthes Martius ex Benth. Labiatae

Origins:

Greek *marsippos* "bag, pouch" and *anthos* "flower."

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. chamaedrys (Vahl) Kuntze

Peru: sacha albahaca, supi sacha

Marsypopetalum Scheffer Annonaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *marsippos*, *marsippion*, *marsypion* "bag, pouch, purse" and *petalon* "petal."

Martensia Giseke Zingiberaceae

Origins:

For the German physician Friedrich Martens, explorer, 1671 Spitzbergen and Greenland. His writings include *Friedrich Martens vom Hamburg Spitzbergische oder Groenlandische Reise Beschreibung, gethan im Jahr 1671*, etc. [A work relating to whaling in the Arctic regions.] Hamburg 1675.

Marthella Urban Burmanniaceae

Origins:

To commemorate Urban's wife, Martha Urban *née* Kurtz.

Martcorenia Crisci Asteraceae

Origins:

After the Chilean botanist Clodomiro Martcorenia, b. 1929, University of Concepción (Departamento de Botánica, Instituto Central de Biología, Concepción, Chile), author of *Bibliografía Botánica Taxonómica de Chile*. Missouri

Botanical Garden 1992, in cooperation with Jorge Victor Crisci (1945-) wrote "Sobre *Haplopappus scrobiculatus* (Compositae) de Chile y Argentina y su sinonimia" *Darwiniana*. 17: 467-472. 1972, with Max Quezada (1936-) wrote "Dos especies de *Nolana* (Nolanaceae) nuevas para Chile." *Bol. Soc. Biol.* 48: 91-97. Concepción 1974, "Catálogo de la flora vascular de Chile." *Gayana, Bot.* 42(1-2): 1-157. 1985, "Adiciones a la flora de Chile." *Gayana, Bot.* 44: 39-44. 1988, with Mary Therese Kalin Arroyo (b. 1944) wrote "El género *Bartsia* L. (Scrophulariaceae) en Chile." *Gayana, Bot.* 41(1-2): 47-51. 1984, with R. Rodriguez wrote "La presencia del género *Androsace* L. (Primulaceae) en Chile." *Bol. Soc. Biol.* 51(1): 303-304. Concepción 1978, with O. Parra wrote "Morfología de los granos de polen de *Hesperomannia* Gray y *Moquinia* DC. (Compositae-Mutisieae). Estudio comparativo con generos afines." *Gayana, Bot.* 29: 1-22. 1975.

Martiella Tieghem Loranthaceae

Origins:

For the German (b. Erlangen) botanist Carl (Karl) Friedrich Philipp von Martius, 1794-1868 (d. Munich), physician, M.D. Erlangen 1814, ethnologist, traveler, botanical explorer, 1817-1820 Brazil, founder of the *Flora Brasiliensis*. [15 volumes, 1840-1906], plant collector, correspondent of Goethe and Miquel. His writings include *Beiträge zur Ethnographie und Sprachenkunde Amerikas zumal Brasiliens*. Leipzig 1867 and *Die Kartoffelepidemie*. Munich 1842; see A.P.M. Sanders, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 9: 148-149. 1981; Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 3: 325-339. 1981; J.H. Barnhart, *Biographica Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 455. Boston 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 255. 1972; A. Lasègue, *Musée botanique de Benjamin Delessert*. 1845; S. Lenley et al., *Catalog of the Manuscript and Archival Collections and Index to the Correspondence of John Torrey*. Library of the New York Botanical Garden. 281, 464. 1973; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; João Barbosa Rodrigues (1842-1909), *A flora brasiliensis de Martius*. Rio de Janeiro 1907; Christian Friedrich Schwägrichen (1775-1853), "Bemerkungen über einige Stellen in der Flora brasiliensis von Endlicher und Martius." *Linnaea*. 14(5): 517-528. (Feb.) 1841.

Martinella Baillon Bignoniaceae

Origins:

For the French botanist Joseph Martin, flourished 1788-1826, plant collector, botanical explorer in French Guiana, Martinique and Mauritius.

Martinella H. Lév. Brassicaceae**Origins:**

For the French missionary Léon François Martin, 1866-1919, botanical collector in China and Japan.

Martinezia Ruíz & Pavón Palmae**Origins:**

Named for Baltazar (Baltasar) Jaime Martínez Compañón y Bujanda, 1737-1797, Archbishop of Santa Fé de Bogotá (1788-1797) and Bishop of Trujillo (1778-1788), sent many plants to Spain. See J.M. Pérez Ayala, *Baltasar Jaime Martínez Compañón y Bujanda, prelado español de Colombia y el Perú*. [Biblioteca de la Presidencia de Colombia.] Bogotá 1955; Eduardo Posada, *La imprenta en Santa Fé de Bogotá en el siglo XVIII*. Madrid 1917; Soledad Acosta de Samper, *Biografías de hombres ilustres o notables, relativas a Colombia*. Bogotá 1883; Fermin Ibañez, *Oracion funebre que en las solemnes exequias ... á la ... memoria del ... Señor D. B.J. Martínez Compañón, Arzobispo que fue de esta metropoli. Santafe de Bogota 1798*.

Martiodendron Gleason Caesalpiniaceae**Origins:**

For Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius, 1794-1868; see A.P.M. Sanders, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 9: 148-149. 1981; Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 3: 325-339. 1981; J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 455. Boston 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 255. 1972; A. Lasègue, *Musée botanique de Benjamin Delessert*. 1845; S. Lenley et al., *Catalog of the Manuscript and Archival Collections and Index to the Correspondence of John Torrey*. Library of the New York Botanical Garden. 281, 464. 1973; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. 1964.

Martiusella Pierre Sapotaceae**Origins:**

For Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius, 1794-1868.

Martusia Benth. Caesalpiniaceae**Origins:**

For Carl Friedrich Philipp von Martius, 1794-1868.

Martynia L. Pedaliaceae**Origins:**

After the London physician John Martyn, 1699-1768 (d. Chelsea, London), botanist, from 1732 to 1761 professor of botany at Cambridge (on the death of the first professor, Richard Bradley; in 1762 Martyn was succeeded in the Cambridge chair by his son Rev. Thomas Martyn, 1735-1825, d. Beds.), translator of Tournefort, 1727 Fellow of the Royal Society, friend of Sherard, 1721 founded the Botanical Society of London. Among his works are *Historia plantarum rariorum*. Londini 1728 ("Isaaci Rand sermo de hocce libro habitus coram societate anglica reperitur." in *Philos. Transact.* no. 407), *Proposals for a Course of Botany in the University of Cambridge*. 1726-1727 and *The First Lecture of a Course of Botany*; being an introduction to the rest. [8vo, first edition; the first of a series of lectures which M. had read both in London and Cambridge.] London 1729. See [Royal Society of London], *The Philosophical Transactions* (from the year 1719, to the year 1733). Abridged ... by Mr. John Eames ... and John Martyn. In two volumes. [4to.] London 1734, *The Philosophical Transactions* (from the year 1732, to the year 1744). Abridged ... by John Martyn. In two volumes. [4to.] London 1747, *The Philosophical Transactions* (from the year 1743, to the year 1750). Abridged ... by John Martyn. [Two vols., 4to.] London 1756; Académie Royale des Sciences, *The Philosophical History and Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris ...* The whole translated and abridged, by John Martyn ... and Ephraim Chambers. [Five volumes 8vo, first edition.] London 1742; G.C. Gorham, *Memoirs of John Martyn ... and Thomas Martyn*. London 1830; Richard Bradley (circa 1688-1732), *A Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature*. [4to, first edition, Newton was a subscriber.] London 1721; Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 618. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 270. 1754; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. 1993; J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 456. 1965; Blanche Elizabeth Edith Henrey, *British Botanical and Horticultural Literature before 1800*. Oxford 1975; H.N. Clokie, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 207-208. Oxford 1964; Warren R. Dawson, *The Banks Letters, a Calendar of the Manuscript Correspondence of Sir Joseph Banks*. London 1958; Jonas C. Dryander, *Catalogus bibliothecae historico-naturalis Josephi Banks*. 5: 347. 1796-1800; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; R. Pulteney, *Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England*. 2: 205-218. London 1790; R.T. Gunther, *Early Science in Cambridge*. Oxford 1937; Elisabeth Leedham-Green, *A Concise History of the University of Cambridge*. Cambridge, University Press 1996; Frans A. Stafleu, *Linnaeus and the Linnaeans*. The spreading of their ideas in

systematic botany, 1735-1789. Utrecht 1971; Georg Christian Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 559f. Ansbach 1852; Ray Desmond, *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*. 472. London 1994; Dawson Turner, *Extracts from the Literary and Scientific Correspondence of R. Richardson, of Bierly, Yorkshire: Illustrative of the State and Progress of Botany* [Edited by D. Turner. Extracted from the memoir of the Richardson family, by Mrs. D. Richardson] Yarmouth 1835; M. Hadfield et al., *British Gardeners: A Biographical Dictionary*. London 1980; J.D. Milner, *Catalogue of Portraits of Botanists Exhibited in the Museums of the Royal Botanic Gardens*. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, London 1906.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. annua L.

Yoruba: aranbole

Marumia Blume Melastomataceae

Origins:

For the Dutch (b. Delft) scientist Martin (Martinus) van Marum, 1750-1837 (Haarlem, Netherlands), physician, 1773 received his medical degree, owner of a garden (in which he cultivated aloes especially), plant physiologist, naturalist, discovered carbon monoxide (with van Troostwijk), Director of Teyler's Cabinet of Physical and Natural Curiosities and Library, traveler. His writings include *Verhandelingen uitgeven door Teyler's tweede Genootschap*. 1785-1787-1795, *Dissertatio ... de motu Fluidorum in plantis*, experimentis et observationibus indagato, etc. Groningae 1773, *Dissertatio ... qua disquiritur, quousque motus fluidorum*, etc. Groningae 1773, *Lettre ... à M. Berthollet*, ... contenant la description d'un Gazomètre. [Haarlem 1791], *Seconde lettre à M. Berthollet*, contenant la description d'un Gazomètre très simple. Harlem 1792 and *Catalogus der Bibliotheek van Teyler's Stichting*. [Compiled by M. van Marum.] Haarlem 1832, worked with Gerhard Kuyper and C.H. Pfaff, in 1785 met Lavoisier in Paris, corresponded with C.P. Thunberg, Banks and A. Volta. See Alessandro G.A.A. Volta (1745-1827), *La Correspondance de A. Volta et M. van Marum*, publiée par J. Bosscha. Leiden 1905; John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 456. 1965; Warren R. Dawson, *The Banks Letters*, a Calendar of the Manuscript Correspondence of Sir Joseph Banks. London 1958; Jonas C. Dryander, *Catalogus bibliothecae historico-naturalis Josephi Banks*. London 1796-1800; Alida M. Muntendam, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 9: 151-153. 1981.

Mascagnia (DC.) Colla Malpighiaceae

Origins:

After the Italian (b. near Volterra) physician Paolo Mascagni, 1752-1815 (d. Florence), anatomist, professor of anatomy at Siena, author of the famous *Vasorum lymphaticorum corporis humani historia et ichnographia* Senis [Siena] 1787; see Garrison and Morton, *Medical Bibliography*. 1104. 1961; Federico Allodi, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 9: 153-154. 1981.

Mascarena L.H. Bailey Palmae

Origins:

Named for the Mascarene Islands, in the southwest Indian Ocean; Mascarenhas was a Portuguese navigator of 16th century; see L.H. Bailey, *Gentes Herbarum*. 6: 71. 1942.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. lagenicaulis L.H. Bailey (*Hyophorbe lagenicaulis* (L.H. Bail.) H.E. Moore; *Hyophorbe amaricaulis* sensu Lem.)

English: bottle palm

Japan: tokkuri-yashi

M. verschaffeltii (H.A. Wendl.) L.H. Bailey (*Hyophorbe verschaffeltii* H.A. Wendl.)

English: spindle palm

Japan: tokkuri-yashi-modoki

Mascarenhasia A. DC. Apocynaceae

Origins:

Mascarenhas was a Portuguese navigator of the 16th century; the Mascarene Islands are an island group in the western Indian Ocean, including La Réunion, Rodrigues and Mauritius.

Maschalanthe Blume Rubiaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *maschale* "axil, hollow at base of a shoot, arm pit" and *anthos* "flower."

Maschalanthus Nutt. Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

Greek *maschale* "axil, hollow at base of a shoot, arm pit" and *anthos* "flower."

Maschalocephalus Gilg & K. Schumann Rapateaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *maschale* "axil, hollow at base of a shoot, arm pit" and *kephale* "head."

Maschalocorymbus Bremek. Rubiaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *maschale* "axil, branch, arm pit" and *korymbos* "corymb, a cluster."

Maschalodesme K. Schumann & Lauterb. Rubiaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *maschale* "axil, branch, arm pit" and *desmis*, *desmos*, *desme* "a bond, band, bundle."

Maschalosorus Bosch Hymenophyllaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *maschale* "axil, branch, hollow at base of a shoot" and *soros* "a vessel, urn, a coffin, a heap."

Masdevallia Ruiz & Pavón Orchidaceae

Origins:

Named after the Spanish botanist José Masdevall, died 1801, physician; see F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 132. Berlin & Hamburg 1989; Georg Christian Wittstein, *Ety-mologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 560. Ansbach 1852.

Masoala H. Jumelle Palmae

Origins:

Based on Malagasy place name, Cap Masoala or Masoala peninsula, northeastern Madagascar; see H. Jumelle, in *Annales de l'Institut Botanique-Géologique Colonial de Marseille*. sér. 5, 1(1): 8. 1933.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. kona Beentje

Madagascar: kona, kogne (Tanala)

M. madagascariensis Jum.

Madagascar: kase, hovotralanana, mandanozezika (Betsimisaraka)

Massartina Maire Boraginaceae

Origins:

Dedicated to the Belgian botanist Jean Massart, 1865-1925, from 1902 to 1905 Curator of the Jardin Botanique de l'État, Bruxelles, 1906-1925 Director of the Botanical Institute Léo Errera. His works include *Un botaniste en Malaisie*. Gand 1895, *La cicatrisation chez les végétaux*. Bruxelles 1898, *Comment les Belges résistent à la domination allemande*. Contributions au livre des douleurs de la Belgique. Lausanne, Paris 1916, *La presse clandestine dans la Belgique occupée*. Paris et Nancy 1917, *Nos arbres*. Bruxelles 1911 and *Un voyage botanique au Sahara*. Gand [Gent] 1898. See J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 458. 1965; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933.

Massonia Thunb. ex L.f. Hyacinthaceae (Liliaceae)

Origins:

Named after the British (b. Aberdeen) gardener Francis Masson, 1741-1805 (d. Canada), traveler, plant collector for Kew, from 1772 to the Cape, from 1776 Canaries and Azores, 1779 West Indies, 1783 North Africa, from 1786 to 1795 to the Cape and interior with Thunberg, 1796 Fellow of the Linnean Society, 1798 North America, sent specimens to A.B. Lambert and Joseph Banks, wrote *Stapeliae novae*; or a collection of several new species of that genus; discovered in the interior parts of Africa. London 1796 [-1797] and "An account of three journeys from the Cape Town into the southern parts of Africa." *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* 66: 268-317. 1776; see Karl Koenig (1774-1851) and John Sims, *Annals of Botany*. II: 592. London 1805-1806; A. White and B.L. Sloane, *The Stapelieae*. Pasadena 1937; H.N. Clokie, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 208. Oxford 1964; G. Murray, *History of the Collections Contained in the Natural History Departments of the British Museum*. 1: 167. 1904; J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 458. 1965; Henry C. Andrews, *The Botanist's Repository*. London 1803; Mary Gunn and Leslie E. Codd, *Botanical Exploration of Southern Africa*. 246-249. Cape Town 1981; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 256. 1972; Jonas C. Dryander, *Catalogus bibliothecae historico-naturalis Josephi Banks*. 1796-1800; Mea Allan, *The Hookers of Kew*. 64. 1967; Leonard Huxley, *Life and*

Letters of Sir J.D. Hooker. London 1918; P. MacOwan, *Trans. S. Afr. Philos. Soc.* 4: xxix-liii. 1887; J. Hutchinson, *A Botanist in Southern Africa*. 613, 617. London 1946; Blanche Elizabeth Edith Henrey (1906-1983), *British Botanical and Horticultural Literature before 1800*. Oxford 1975; Frans A. Stafleu, *Linnaeus and the Linnaeans*. The spreading of their ideas in systematic botany, 1735-1789. Utrecht 1971; Ray Desmond, *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*. 474. London 1994; Jeannette Elizabeth Graustein, *Thomas Nuttall, Naturalist. Explorations in America, 1808-1841*. Harvard University Press 1967; Kenneth Lemmon, *The Golden Age of Plant Hunters*. London 1968; M. Hadfield et al., *British Gardeners: A Biographical Dictionary*. London 1980.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. depressa Houtt. (*Massonia latifolia* L.f.)

South Africa: flattened massonia, suikerkanntjie, botterkanntjie

M. pustulata Jacq.

South Africa: skurweblaar

Massularia (K. Schumann) Hoyle Rubiaceae

Origins:

Latin *massula*, *ae* "a little lump, a little mass."

Mastersia Bentham Fabaceae

Origins:

Named after the English botanist John White Masters (*circa* 1792-1873, d. Kent), gardener, plant collector in British India; the genus was also dedicated to the English botanist Maxwell Tylden Masters, 1833-1907, physician, 1865-1907 editor of *Gardener's Chronicle*, author of *Vegetable Teratology*. [Ray Society.] London 1869.

Mastersiella Gilg-Benedict Restionaceae

Origins:

For the English botanist Maxwell Tylden Masters, 1833-1907 (Middx.), physician, 1860 Fellow of the Linnean Society, M.D. 1862, 1870 Fellow of the Royal Society. His writings include *Descriptive Catalogue of the Teratological Series in the Museum of the ... College ... Vegetable Malformations*. [Royal College of the Surgeons.] London 1893, *Botany for Beginners*. London 1872, *Life on the Farm. Plant Life*. 1881, *Plant Life on the Farm*. New York 1885, "Synopsis of the South African Restiaceae." *J. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* 10: 209-279. 1867, "New garden plants." *Gard.*

Chron. 1873: 947-948. 1873, "A general view of the genus Pinus." *J. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* 35: 560-659. 1904 and "Passifloraceae." in Endlicher and Martius, *Flora Brasiliensis*, etc. vol. XIII, pars I. 1875, he was son of the nurseryman William Masters (1796-1874). See G. Murray, *History of the Collections Contained in the Natural History Departments of the British Museum*. 1: 167. 1904; I. Urban, ed., *Symbolae Antillanae*. 2: 4. Berlin 1902; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 256. 1972; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993; H.N. Clokie, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 208. Oxford 1964; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; Leonard Huxley, *Life and Letters of Sir J.D. Hooker*. 1: 383. 1918; Ernest Nelmes and William Cuthbertson, *Curtis's Botanical Magazine Dedications, 1827-1927*. 191-192. 1932; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. 1964; H.R. Fletcher, *Story of the Royal Horticultural Society, 1804-1968*. Oxford 1969.

Mastichodendron (Engl.) H.J. Lam. Sapotaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *mastiche* "mastic" and *dendron* "tree."

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. sloaneanum Box & Philipson

English: Barbados mastic

Mastigosciadium Rech.f. & Kuber Umbelliferae

Origins:

From the Greek *mastix*, *mastigos* "a whip" and *skiadion*, *skiadeion* "umbel, parasol."

Mastigostyla I.M. Johnston Iridaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *mastix*, *mastigos* "a whip" and *stylos* "a style, pillar."

Mastixia Blume Cornaceae (Mastixiaceae)

Origins:

Latin *mastiche*, *mastice*, *mastix*, *masticis* and Greek *mastix* for mastic, an odoriferous gum from the mastic-tree (Plinius);

some suggest from the Greek *mastix*, *mastigos* "a whip, scourge"; see Helmut Genaust, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 370. Basel 1996.

Mastixiodendron Melch. Rubiaceae

Origins:

Latin *mastiche*, *mastice*, *mastix*, *masticis* and Greek *mastix* for mastic, an odoriferous gum from the mastic-tree; some suggest from the Greek *mastix*, *mastigos* "a whip, scourge" and *dendron* "a tree."

Mastosuke Raf. Moraceae

Origins:

Greek *sykon* "fig"; see C.S. Rafinesque, *Sylva Telluriana*. 59. 1838.

Matayba Aublet Sapindaceae

Origins:

A vernacular name in French Guiana.

Mathewsia Hook. & Arn. Brassicaceae

Origins:

For the British gardener Andrew Mathews, d. 1841 (Chachapoyas, Peru), 1830-1841 plant collector in Chile and Peru. See A. Lasègue, *Musée botanique de Benjamin Delessert*. 255-257. Paris 1845; H.N. Clokie, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 209. Oxford 1964; Alice Margaret Coats, *The Quest for Plants. A History of the Horticultural Explorers*. 373. London 1969.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. sp.

Peru: ckori-huackack

Mathiasella Constance & C. Hitchcock Umbelliferae

Origins:

For the American botanist Mildred Esther Mathias, 1906-1995, professor of botany, specialist in Umbelliferae, conservationist, educator, 1929-1930 Missouri Botanical Garden, 1932-1936 New York Botanical Garden, founder of the University of California Natural Reserve System. Her writings

include "The genus *Hydrocotyle* in northern South America." *Brittonia*. 2(3): 201-237. 1936, "Studies in the Umbelliferae. V." *Brittonia*. 2(3): 239-245. 1936 and "Umbelliferae." in "Plants collected in Ecuador by W.H. Camp." *Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden*. Vol. 9, n. 2. Aug. 1955, with Lincoln Constance (b. 1909) wrote "A revision of the Andean genus *Niphogeton* (Umbelliferae)." *Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot.* 23(9): 405-425. 1951, "A revision of the genus *Bowlesia* Ruzf & Pav. (Umbelliferae-Hydrocotyloideae) and its relatives." *Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot.* 38: 1-73. 1965 and "Umbelliferae." in Harling and Sparre, *Flora of Ecuador*. 1976, in cooperation with L. Constance and D. Araujo wrote "Umbelliferae." *Flora Illustrada Catarinense*. 1 (fasc. UMBE): 1-205. 1972, with W.L. Theobald wrote "A revision of the genus *Hyperbaena* (Menispermaceae)." *Brittonia*. 33(1): 81-104. 1981. See J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 460. 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 257. 1972; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. 1964; J. Ewan, ed., *A Short History of Botany in the United States*. 141. 1969; Constance & Hitchcock, *Amer. J. Bot.* 41: 56. 1954; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993; Joseph Ewan, *Rocky Mountain Naturalists*. The University of Denver Press 1950.

Mathieua Klotzsch Amaryllidaceae (Liliaceae)

Origins:

After the German gardener Louis Mathieu, 1793-1867; see in *Allg. Gartenzeitung*. 21: 337. 22 Oct. 1853.

Mathiola R. Br. Brassicaceae

Origins:

An orthographic variant of *Matthiola* R. Br.

Mathiolaria Chevall. Brassicaceae

Origins:

Referring to *Matthiola* R. Br.; see F. F. Chevallier, *Fl. Gen. Env. Paris*. 2: 910. 5 Jan. 1828 [1827].

Matisia Bonpl. Bombacaceae

Origins:

For Francisco J. Matfs, painter, with the *Real Expedición botánica del Nuevo Reino de Granada*; see Soledad Acosta de Samper, *Biografías de hombres ilustres o notables, relativas a Colombia*. Bogotá 1883.

Species/Vernacular Names:*M. sp.*

Peru: sapote

Matonia R. Br. ex Wall. Matoniaceae**Origins:**

Dedicated to the British botanist William George Maton, 1774-1835, physician, M.D. 1801, 1794 Fellow of the Linnean Society, 1800 Fellow of the Royal Society, author of *Observations Relative Chiefly to the Natural History ... of the Western Counties of England*, made in the years 1794 and 1796. Salisbury 1797, with Thomas Rackett wrote *An Historical Account of Testaceological Writers ...* From the transactions of the Linnean Society. London [1804], edited R. Pulteney, *A General View of the Writings of Linnaeus*. 1805. See J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 461. 1965; William Munk, *The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London*. London 1878; Wallich, *Pl. Asiat. Rar.* 1(1): 16. Sep 1829; Warren R. Dawson, *The Banks Letters*, a Calendar of the Manuscript Correspondence of Sir Joseph Banks. London 1958; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; Lady Pleasance Smith, ed., *Memoir and Correspondence of ... Sir J.E. Smith*. London 1832; Jonas C. Dryander, *Catalogus bibliothecae historico-naturalis Josephi Banks*. London 1796-1800; A. Lasègue, *Musée botanique de Benjamin Delessert*. 138. Paris 1845; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. 748. Stuttgart 1993.

**Matonia Stephenson & Churchill
Zingiberaceae****Origins:**

For William George Maton, 1774-1835; see *Med. Bot.* 3: t. 106. 1831.

Matricaria L. Asteraceae**Origins:**

Latin *matrix*, *tricis* (*mater*, *tris* "mother") "the womb"; *matricaria*, in Pseudo Apuleius Barbarus, *Herbarium*. 66, l. 9., in reference to its former medical use against diseases of the uterus. See Robert William Theodore Gunther, *The Herbal of Apuleius Barbarus*. London 1925; Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 890. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 380. 1754.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. matricarioides (Less.) Porter (*Artemisia matricarioides* Less.; *Matricaria discoidea* DC.; *Santolina suaveolens* Pursh; *Chamomilla suaveolens* (Pursh) Rydb.)

English: pineapple weed, rounded chamomile, rayless chamomile

M. nigellifolia DC. var. *nigellifolia* (*Sphaeroclinium nigellifolium* (DC.) Sch.Bip.)

English: bovine staggers plant, steggersweed

Southern Africa: kerwel, rivierals, stootsiektebossie, waterkerwel; umSolo, umSolo womlambo, umHlonyane womlambo (river worm wood), umHlonyane omncinane, uKudliwa ngumLambo (bite of the river) (Xhosa)

M. recutita L. (*Chamomilla recutita* (L.) Rauschert) (Latin *recutitus*, a, um "circumcised," it looks as if its skin was taken away)

English: sweet false chamomile, wild chamomile, German chamomile, dog's chamomile

Arabic: babounig, babounag, babounej, bibounej, babnouj

Mexico: guia gueza, quije queza

China: mu ju

Matsumurella Makino Labiatae**Origins:**

After the Japanese botanist Jinzô Matsumura, 1856-1928, Director of the Koishikawa Botanical Garden, professor of botany at the University of Tokyo. His writings include *A Classified Etymological Dictionary of the Japanese Language*, ancient and modern. Tokyo 1916 and *An Etymological Vocabulary of the Yamato Language*. Tokyo 1921. with Tokutarô Itô (1868-1941) wrote "Tentamen florum Lutchuensis. Sectio prima. Plantae Dicotyledoneae polypetalae." *Journ. Coll. Sci. Univ. Tokyo*. 12: 263-541. 1899. See J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 462. 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 257. 1972; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993.

Matsumuria Hemsl. Gesneriaceae**Origins:**

After the Japanese botanist Jinzô Matsumura, 1856-1928.

Matteuccia Todaro Dryopteridaceae (Aspleniaceae, Woodsiaceae)

Origins:

After the Italian (b. Forlì) physiologist Carlo Matteucci, 1811-1868, studied at the University of Bologna and at Sorbonne, correspondent of Faraday, A. von Humboldt and James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879), contributor of *Il Cimento. Giornale di Fisica*, in 1840 professor of physics at the University of Pisa, in 1842 discovered the induced twitch, in 1862 Minister of education (of the Kingdom of Italy), reorganized the Scuola Normale Superiore in Pisa. Among his writings are *Raccolta di scritti varii intorno all'Istruzione Pubblica*. Prato 1867, *Traité des phénomènes électro-physiologiques des Animaux*. Paris and Leipzig 1844, *Cours d'électro-physiologie*. Paris 1858 and *Lezioni di Fisica*. Terza edizione. Pisa 1847. See G. Moruzzi, *L'opera elettrofisiologica di Carlo Matteucci*. Ferrara 1973; Clelia Pighetti, *Carlo Matteucci e il Risorgimento scientifico*. Ferrara 1976; Nicomede Bianchi, *C. Matteucci e l'Italia del suo tempo*. Narrazione corredata di documenti inediti. Torino 1874; Giuseppe Moruzzi, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 9: 176-177. 1981.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. struthiopteris (L.) Tod.

English: ostrich fern

Mattfeldanthus H. Robinson & R.M. King Asteraceae

Origins:

For the German botanist Johannes Mattfeld, 1895-1951, from 1919 at the Botanical Museum, Berlin-Dahlem. His works include "Compositae novae Austro-Americanae I." *Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg.* 17(1-3): 178-185. 1921, "Zwei neue Orobanchen aus Peru." *Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem.* 8: 182-186. 1922, "Compositae novae sinenses." *Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem.* 11(102): 107. 1931, "Pletkea, eine neue Gattung der Alsinoideae aus den Hochanden Perus." *Schriften des Vereins für Naturkunde an der Unterweser. Wesermünde [Bremerhaven]* 7: 5-27. 1934 and "Einige neue *Drymaria*-Arten aus Peru." *Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem.* 13: 436-444. 1936. See J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists.* 2: 462. 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection.* 257. 1972; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen.* 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993.

Mattfeldia Urban Asteraceae

Origins:

For the German botanist Johannes Mattfeld, 1895-1951.

Matthiola L. Rubiaceae

Origins:

For the Italian botanist Pietro Andrea Gregorio Mattioli (Petrus Andreas Matthiolus), circa 1500-1577; see Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum.* 1192. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum.* Ed. 5. 499. 1754.

Matthiola R. Br. Brassicaceae

Origins:

For the Italian (b. Siena) botanist Pietro Andrea Gregorio Mattioli (Petrus Andreas Matthiolus), circa 1500/1501-1577 (d. Trento), naturalist, herbalist, 1523 received an M.D. from the University of Padua, (in Prague) physician to Maximilian II and to Ferdinand I of Austria. Among his works are *Opusculum de simplicium medicamentorum facultatibus secundum locos, & genera.* [12mo, first edition, an abridgement of Mattioli's *Commentarii* on Dioscorides.] Venetiis 1569, *Apologia adversus Amathum Lusitanum, cum censura in ejusdem enarrationes.* Venetiis 1558, *Epistolarum medicinalium libri quinque.* Pragae 1561 and *Il magno palazzo del cardinale di Trento.* Venetia 1539. See Bruno Zanobio, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 9: 178-180. 1981; Georg Christian Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch.* 563. 1852; J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists.* 2: 463. 1965; Ernst H.F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik.* IV: 366-378. Königsberg 1854-1857; Wilfrid Blunt and W.T. Stearn, *The Art of Botanical Illustration.* London 1950; F. Ambrosi, in *Archivio Trentino.* 1: 49-61. 1882; Carlo Raimondi, ed., "Lettere di P.A. Mattioli ad Ulisse Aldrovandi." *Bollettino Senese di Storia Patria.* Anno 13. Fasc. 1, 2. Siena 1906; Josephus Tectander, editor, *Morbi Gallici curandi ratio ... a variis ... medicis conscripta: nempe P.A. Matthaolo, etc.* [Included is the first work describing syphilis of the newborn by P.A. Mattioli; it contains a long section on guaiacum by the physician to Maximilian I, Nicholas Pol (ca. 1470-1532); Niccolò (Nicola) Massa (1489-1569) describes the neurological manifestations of syphilis, he speaks of Jamaican sarsaparilla; essays by Benedetto Vettori (1481-1561), Angelo Bolognini (fl. 1506-1517) and Juan Almenar appear in the present work.] Basel 1536; Niccolò Massa, *Liber de morbo gallico.* [Small 4to, second edition, one tract of the book is devoted to *Guaiacum*, or *lignum indicum.*] Venice 1532; Girolamo Fracastoro (1478-1553),

Syphilis sive morbus gallicus. [First edition of the most famous medical poem in literature, composed for Cardinal Pietro Bembo.] Verona 1530; Richard J. Durling, comp., *A Catalogue of Sixteenth Century Printed Books in the National Library of Medicine*. 3295, 2991, 3030. 1967; Garrison and Morton, *Medical Bibliography*. 2365, 2366. 1961; Mariella Azzarello Di Misa, a cura di, *Il Fondo Antico della Biblioteca dell'Orto Botanico di Palermo*. 183. Palermo 1988; Jonas C. Dryander, *Catalogus bibliothecae historico-naturalis Josephi Banks*. London 1796-1800; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. 1964; Antoine Lasègue, *Musée botanique de M. Benjamin Delessert*. Paris, Leipzig 1845; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; J.D. Milner, *Catalogue of Portraits of Botanists Exhibited in the Museums of the Royal Botanic Gardens*. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, London 1906.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. incana (L.) R.Br. (*Cheiranthus incanus* L.)

English: common stock, gill flower, stock, Brompton stock

Peru: alef, alhelf

M. longipetala (Vent.) DC.

English: night-scented stock

Mattuschkaea Schreb. Rubiaceae

Origins:

After Heinrich Gottfried von Mattuschka, 1734-1779, naturalist, author of *Flora silesiaca*. Leipzig 1776-1777. See John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 463. 1965; Jonas C. Dryander, *Catalogus bibliothecae historico-naturalis Josephi Banks*. 3: 164. London 1796-1800; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993.

Mattuschkea Batsch Rubiaceae

Origins:

After Heinrich Gottfried von Mattuschka, 1734-1779, naturalist, author of *Flora silesiaca*. Leipzig 1776-1777.

Mattuskea Raf. Rubiaceae

Origins:

After Heinrich Gottfried von Mattuschka, 1734-1779; see C.S. Rafinesque, *Princ. Somiol.* 30. 1814.

Matucana Britton & Rose Cactaceae

Origins:

Referring to the town of Matucana, Lima, Peru; see Rob Bregman, *The Genus Matucana. Biology and Systematics of Fascinating Peruvian Cacti*. Rotterdam 1996.

Matudacalamus Maekawa Gramineae

Origins:

For the Mexican botanist Eizi Matuda, 1894-1978, from Japan to Mexico 1922, 1950-1978 University of Mexico. Among his many writings are "El género *Datura* en México." *Bol. Soc. Bot. Méx.* 14: 1-13. 1952, *Las Commelinaceas del Estado de México*. Toluca 1956 and *Las Ciperaceas del Estado de México*. Toluca 1959. See John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 463. 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 258. 1972; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. 1964; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993; Irving William Knobloch, comp., "A preliminary verified list of plant collectors in Mexico." *Phytologia Memoirs*. VI. Plainfield, N.J. 1983.

Matudaea Lundell Hamamelidaceae

Origins:

For the Mexican botanist Eizi Matuda, 1894-1978.

Matudanthus D.R. Hunt Commelinaceae

Origins:

For the Mexican (but Japanese-born) botanist Eizi Matuda, 1894-1978.

**Matudina R.M. King & H. Robinson
Asteraceae**

Origins:

For the Mexican botanist Eizi Matuda, 1894-1978.

Materna Raf. Orchidaceae

Origins:

Materna, a Latin goddess of matrimony (invoked to render the marriage lasting), from Latin *maneo*, *nsi*, *nsu* "to stay, remain, last, endure"; see C.S. Rafinesque, *Flora Telluriana*. 2: 99. 1836 [1837].

Maughania J. St.-Hil. Fabaceae**Origins:**

Probably dedicated to the Scottish botanist Robert Maughan, 1769-1844, in 1809 a Fellow of the Linnean Society, father of the botanist Edward James (1790-1868); see J.H.H. Saint-Hilaire, in *Bulletin des Sciences, par la Société Philomatique de Paris*. 3: 216. Paris 1813; Arthur D. Chapman, ed., *Australian Plant Name Index*. 1943. Canberra 1991.

Maughania N.E. Br. Aizoaceae**Origins:**

After Dr. H. Maughan Brown.

Maughaniella L. Bolus Aizoaceae**Origins:**

After Dr. H. Maughan Brown.

Maudia F. Muell. Juncaginaceae**Origins:**

After Dr. John Maund, a medical doctor of Melbourne, 1823-1858; see F. von Mueller, *Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae*. 1: 22. 1858.

Maurandella (A. Gray) Rothm. Scrophulariaceae**Origins:**

The diminutive of *Maurandya*.

Maurandya Ortega Scrophulariaceae**Origins:**

Named for the Spanish botanist Catalina (Catarina, Catharina) Pancratia Maurandy, fl. late 18th century, professor of botany, wife of A.J. Maurandy (Director of the Cartagena Botanic Garden).

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. petrophila Cov. & C. Morton

English: rock lady

Mauria Kunth Anacardiaceae**Origins:**

Dedicated to the Italian botanist Ernesto Mauri, 1791-1836, professor of botany at Rome, 1820-1833 Director of the Second Botanical Garden (Palazzo Salviati alla Lungara, Roma). See John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 465. 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 258. 1972; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993; Antoine Lasègue, *Musée botanique de M. Benjamin Delessert*. Paris, Leipzig 1845.

Mauritia L.f. Palmae**Origins:**

From a vernacular name, or dedicated to Maurice, Prinz van Oranje, Graaf van Nassau (Prince of Orange, Count of Nassau), 1567-1625, Stadholder of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, the son of William the Silent; see Linnaeus filius, *Supplementum Plantarum*. 70: 454. 1782; Helmut Genaust, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 371. Basel 1996; William T. Stearn, *Stearn's Dictionary of Plant Names for Gardeners*. 202. Cassell, London 1993.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. carana Wallace

English: Rio Negro fan palm

Brazil: caraná, caraná do mato, buritirana, miritirana, palmeira leque do Rio Negro

M. flexuosa L.f.

English: ita palm

Peru: achu, achua, achual, aguachi, aguaje, aguashi, ahuaque, ahuashi, banin, binón, buritisol, cananguacha, cananguche, mariti, miriti, moriche, muriti, kinema, wachori, xonuña

Brazil: burití, mirití, murití, buritizeiro, carandá guassú, moriti

Mauritiella Burret Palmae**Origins:**

The diminutive of *Mauritia*; see Burret, *Notizblatt des Botanischen Gartens und Museums zu Berlin-Dahlem*. 12: 609. 1935.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. aculeata (Kunth) Burret

Brazil: buritirana, caraná, caraná, carandai, carandaizinho, cariná canaiá, ripa

M. armata (Mart.) Burret

Brazil: buritirana, caraná, caraná, buriti-mirim, buriti-bravo, buriti Bahia

Maurocena Miller Celastraceae**Origins:**

Presumably honoring the Venetian Senator G.F. Morosini, 1658-1739, a patron of botany.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. frangularia (L.) Mill. (*Cassine maurocena* L.; *Maurocena capensis* Sond.) (the specific name means "like Frangula," from the Latin *frango* "to break," the wood of some species is quite brittle, or it is supposed to be)

English: Hottentot cherry

South Africa: Hottentotskerbos, aasvoëlbessie

Maxburretia Furtado Palmae**Origins:**

After the German botanist Karl Ewald Maximilian (Max) Burret, 1883-1964, worked in the herbarium at Berlin-Dahlem. His writings include "Eine neue Palmengattung von den Molukken." *Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem*. 10: 198-201. 1927, "Die Palmengattung *Manicara* Gaertn." *Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem*. 10: 389-394. 1928, "Die Palmengattung *Morenia* R. et P." *Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem*. 13: 332-339. 1936, "Palmae chinenses." *Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem*. 13: 582-606. 1937, "Myrtaceen-Studien." *Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem*. 15: 479-550. 1941 and "Myrtaceenstudien. II." *Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg.* 50: 50-60. 1941; see O. Beccari et R.E.G. Pichi Sermolli, "Subfamiliae Arecoidearum Palmae Gerontogaeae. Tribuum et Generum Conspectus." in *Webbia*. 11: 1-187. 31 Mar. 1956; John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 1: 288. 1965; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. 1964; Elmer Drew Merrill, *Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Bull.* 144: 57. 1937; Eva Potzta, in *Principes*. Volume 2, no. 3: 87-91. 1958.

Maxillaria Ruíz & Pavón Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Latin *maxilla* "jaw-bone, the jaw," referring to the flowers, to the column and lip inside the flowers, indicating the

mandible formed by the column foot and the sepals seen in profile.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. bicolor Ruíz & Pav. (*Dendrobium bicolor* (Ruíz & Pav.) Persoon; *Dicrypta bicolor* Bateman ex Loudon)

Peru: cacca-cacca

Maximiliana C. Martius Palmae**Origins:**

Dedicated by Martius to Maximilian Joseph I, 1756-1825, King of Bavaria and sponsor of his travels in Brazil; according to W.T. Stearn and Joseph Ewan the genus was named for the German Prince Maximilian Alexander Philipp zu Wied-Neuwied, 1782-1867, traveler and plant collector in Brazil. See Claudio Urbano B. Pinheiro and Michael J. Balick, "Brazilian Palms. Notes on their uses and vernacular names, compiled and translated from Pio Corrêa's "Dicionário das Plantas Úteis do Brasil e das Exóticas Cultivadas," with updated nomenclature and added illustrations." in *Contributions from the New York Botanical Garden*. Volume 17. 1987; Joseph Ewan, *Rocky Mountain Naturalists*. 261. The University of Denver Press 1950; William T. Stearn, *Stearn's Dictionary of Plant Names for Gardeners*. 203. 1993; Helmut Genast, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 372 Basel 1996; Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 3: 381. 1981.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. spp.

Peru: inajá, inayuga, maripá

M. maripa (Corrêa) Drude (*Maximiliana stenocarpa* Burret; *Maximiliana venatorum* (Poeppig ex C. Martius) H.A. Wendland ex Kerchove; *Palma maripa* Aublet)

English: inajá-palm, cucurit

Peru: anajá, anaju, anaú, kokerit, inayá, ina-yacu, ina-yuca, inayacu, inayuca, inija, inijá, juajá, juajuá, juayacu, ynayuca

northern South America: maripa, inajá, curcurita, kokerite

Guyana: kokerit palm

Venezuela: cucurito

Brazil: inajá, maripá, anajá, anajax, aritá, aritairé, coqueiro

anajá, inajá da Guiana

Sri Lanka: coquirita palm

Maximowiczia Cogniaux Cucurbitaceae**Origins:**

Dedicated to the Russian botanist Carl (Karl) Johann (Ivanovic, Ivanovich) Maximowicz (Maksimovich) 1827-

1891, explorer, traveler and plant collector, 1853-1857 Eastern Asia, 1859-1864 China and Japan. Among his valuable writings are "De *Coriaria*, *Ilice* et *Monochasmate* hujusque generibus proxime affinis *Bunaea* et *Cymbaria*." *Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. Saint Pétersbourg*. 29(3): 1-70. 1881 and *Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Russischen Reiches*. Dritte Folge. Herausgegeben von L. von Schrenck und C.J. Maximovicz. 1839, etc. See John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 466. 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 258. 1972; S. Lenley et al., *Catalog of the Manuscript and Archival Collections and Index to the Correspondence of John Torrey*. Library of the New York Botanical Garden. 464. 1973; Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 3: 382-385. 1981; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia 1964; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993; I.C. Hedge and J.M. Lamond, *Index of Collectors in the Edinburgh Herbarium*. Edinburgh 1970; E. Bretschneider, *History of European Botanical Discoveries in China*. 1981.

Maxonia C. Christensen Dryopteridaceae (Aspleniaceae)

Origins:

After the American botanist William Ralph Maxon, 1877-1948, pteridologist. His writings include *A Study of Certain Mexican and Guatemalan Species of Polypodium*. 1903, *Studies of Tropical American Ferns*. 1908, "Studies of tropical American ferns. No. 4." *Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb.* 17: 133-179. 1913, "Report upon a collection of ferns from western South America." *Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* 65(8): 1-12. 1915, "Studies of tropical American ferns. No. 6." *Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb.* 17: 541-608. 1916, "The lip-ferns of the southwestern United States related to *Cheilanthes myriophylla*." *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 31: 139-152. 1918, *New Selaginellas from the Western United States*. City of Washington 1920 and *Pteridophyta of Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands*. [New York] 1926, with C.A. Weatherby wrote "Some species of *Notholaena*, new and old. I. The group of *Notholaena nivea*." *Contr. Gray Herb.* 127: 3-15. 1939. See J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 466. 1965; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia 1964; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 258. 1972; S. Lenley et al., *Catalog of the Manuscript and Archival Collections and Index to the Correspondence of John Torrey*. Library of the New York Botanical Garden. 283-284. 1973; E.M.

Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; J. Ewan, ed., *A Short History of Botany in the United States*. 100. New York and London 1969; Thomas Henry Kearney (1874-1956), *Leaf. Western Bot.* 8: 277-278. 1958; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. apiifolia (Swartz) C. Christensen (*Dicksonia apiifolia* Swartz)

English: climbing wood fern

Maxwellia Baillon Sterculiaceae

Origins:

For the English botanist Maxwell Tylden Masters, 1833-1907 (Middx.), physician, 1860 Fellow of the Linnean Society, M.D. 1862, 1870 Fellow of the Royal Society. Among his writings are *Descriptive Catalogue of the Teratological Series in the Museum of the ... College ... Vegetable Malformations*. [Royal College of the Surgeons.] London 1893, *Botany for Beginners*. London 1872, *Life on the Farm. Plant Life*. 1881, *Plant Life on the Farm*. New York 1885, "Synopsis of the South African Restiaceae." *J. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* 10: 209-279. 1867, "New garden plants." *Gard. Chron.* 1873: 947-948. 1873, "A general view of the genus *Pinus*." *J. Linn. Soc. (Bot.)* 35: 560-659. 1904 and "Passifloraceae." in Endlicher and Martius, *Flora Brasiliensis*, etc. vol. XIII, pars I. 1875, he was son of the nurseryman William Masters (1796-1874). See G. Murray, *History of the Collections Contained in the Natural History Departments of the British Museum*. 1: 167. 1904; I. Urban, ed., *Symbolae Antillanae*. 2: 4. Berlin 1902; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 256. 1972; H.N. Clokie, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 208. Oxford 1964; Ethelyn Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; Leonard Huxley, *Life and Letters of Sir J.D. Hooker*. 1: 383. 1918; Ernest Nelmes and William Cuthbertson, *Curtis's Botanical Magazine Dedications, 1827-1927*. 191-192. 1932.

Mayaca Aublet Mayacaceae

Origins:

A vernacular name in French Guiana, or named after the Mayas.

Mays Mill. Gramineae

Origins:

From the Mexican vernacular name for maize.

Maytenus Molina Celastraceae

Origins:

Maiten, *mayten* or *mayton*, a Chilean (Araucan) name for the type species *Maytenus boaria* Mol., Mapuche *mantun*; see Giovanni Ignazio Molina, *Saggio sulla storia naturale del Chili*. 177, 349. Bologna 1782 [impr. 1781].

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. sp.

Peru: apiranga, mayten

Mexico: agua bola, mangle, mangle agua bola, palo blanco

South America: cangorosa

M. abbotii Van Wyk

English: rock silky bark, Abbott's silky bark

South Africa: klipsybas

M. acuminata (L.f.) Loes var. *acuminata* (*Celastrus acuminatus* L.f.; *Gymnosporia acuminata* (L.f.) Szyszyl.)

English: silky bark, silkbark

Southern Africa: sybas; isiNama, umNama, umLulama, iNama elimhlophe (Zulu); umNama, umZungulwa (Xhosa); umNama (Swazi); tshikane (South Sotho)

M. apurimacensis Loesener

Peru: paltai-paltai, azar-azar

M. bachmannii (Loes.) Marais

English: willow koko tree

South Africa: wilgerkokoboom

M. bilocularis (F. Muell.) Loes.

English: orange bark

M. boaria Molina

Argentina: cancorosa, lena dura, maiten grande, mayten, naranjito, sal de inchias, yuki-ra

Chile: maiten, maiten grande, mayten

M. cordata (E. Mey. ex Sond.) Marais (*Celastrus cordatus* E. Mey. ex Sond.; *Gymnosporia cordata* (E. Mey. ex Sond.) Sim)

English: water silky bark

South Africa: watersybas

M. cunninghamii (Hook.) Loes.

English: yellow berry bush

M. cuzcoina Loesener

Peru: paltay-paltay, palltay-palltay

M. disperma (F. Muell.) Loes.

English: orange boxwood, orange bark

M. heterophylla (Ecklon & Zeyher) N.B.K. Robson (*Celastrus buxifolius* L.; *Celastrus heterophyllus* Eckl. & Zeyh.; *Celastrus lanceolatus* E. Mey. ex Sond.; *Celastrus linearis* L.f.; *Catha heterophylla* (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Presl; *Gymnosporia woodii* Szyszyl.; *Gymnosporia heterophylla* (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Loes.; *Gymnosporia condensata* Sprague; *Gymnosporia angularis* (Sond.) Sim; *Gymnosporia elliptica* (Thunb.) Schonl.; *Gymnosporia uniflora* Davison; *Gymnosporia buxifolia* (L.) Szyszyl.; *Gymnosporia crataegiflora* Davison; *Gymnosporia lanceolata* (E. Mey. ex Sond.) Loes.; *Gymnosporia linearis* (L.f.) Loes.; *Maytenus cymosa* (Soland.) Exell)

English: common spike-thorn, quickthorn, spikethorn

Southern Africa: gewone pendoring (= quill thorn), pendoring, lemoendoring, gifdoring; muKwokwoba, muTotova (Shona); isiHlangu (Swazi); shihlangwa (Thonga or Tsonga); uSala, uSolo, iNgqwangane, inGqwangane, inGqwangane yehlanze, isiBhubhu, isiHlangu (Zulu); mopasu (North Sotho); sefea-maeba (Sotho); umQaqoba (Xhosa); sefeamaeba se senyenyane (South Sotho); motlhono, mothono (Tswana: western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana); tshipandwa (Venda); murowanyero (Mbukushu: Okavango Swamps and western Caprivi)

M. ilicifolia Reissek ex Mart.

Argentina: sombra de toro

M. krukovii A.C. Smith

Peru: chuchu huasca, chuchu huasha, chuchuhuasca, chuchuhuasha

M. linearis (L.f.) Marais (*Celastrus linearis* L.f.; *Celastrus lanceolatus* E. Mey. ex Sond.; *Gymnosporia linearis* (L.f.) Loes.; *Gymnosporia lanceolata* (E. Mey. ex Sond.) Loes.)

South Africa: western pendoring

M. magellanica (Lam.) Hook.f.

Chile: maiten de magellanes

M. mossambicensis (Klotzsch) Blakelock var. *mossambicensis* (*Gymnosporia harveyana* Loes.; *Gymnosporia mossambicensis* (Klotzsch) Loes.; *Celastrus mossambicensis* Klotzsch; *Celastrus concinnus* N.E. Br.)

English: Mozambique maytenus, black forest spike-thorn, red forest spike-thorn, longspined maytenus

Southern Africa: swartbospendoring, rooibospendoring; iNgqwangane-yahlathi (Zulu); inGqwangane, umQaqoba (Xhosa); tshitongopfa (Venda)

M. nemorosa (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Marais (*Celastrus nemorosus* Eckl. & Zeyh.; *Gymnosporia nemorosa* (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Szyszyl.) (the specific name from the Latin *nemorosus*, a, um (*nemus*, *moris* "a tree, wood, grove") "woody, wooded, inhabiting woods, growing in groves")

English: white forest spikethorn, forest maytenus

Southern Africa: witbospondoring; iNgqwangane, inGqwangane (Zulu); umHlangwe (Xhosa)

M. octogona (L'Hér.) DC.

Peru: realengo, realingo

M. oleoides (Lam.) Loes. (*Celastrus laurinus* Thunb.; *Gymnosporia laurina* (Thunb.) Szyszyl.; *Scytophyllum angustifolium* Sond.; *Scytophyllum laurinum* (Thunb.) Eckl. & Zeyh.)

English: mountain maytenus, rock candlewood

South Africa: klipkersbos, klipkershout

M. peduncularis (Sond.) Loes. (*Celastrus peduncularis* Sond.; *Gymnosporia peduncularis* (Sond.) Loes.)

English: Cape blackwood, blackwood

Southern Africa: Kaapse swarthout, swarthout; umNqai, umNqayi omyama, iNqayi, iNqayi elimnyama (Zulu); umNqai, umNgqi (Xhosa); makhulu-wa-mukwatule (Venda)

M. phyllanthoides Benth.

Mexico: mangle, palo blanco; sak-ché (Maya l., Yucatan); mangle dulce (Baja California); mangle aguabola, agua bola (Sinaloa); granadilla (Guadalcazar, San Luis Potosí)

M. polyacantha (Sond.) Marais (*Celastrus polyacanthus* Sond.; *Gymnosporia polyacantha* (Sond.) Szyszyl.; *Gymnosporia vacciniifolia* Conrath)

South Africa: pendoring

M. procumbens (L.f.) Loes. (*Celastrus procumbens* L.f.; *Gymnosporia procumbens* (L.f.) Loes.)

English: dune koko tree, coast maytenus

Southern Africa: duinekokoboom; umPhophonono (Zulu); umPhono-phono (Xhosa)

M. senegalensis (Lam.) Exell (*Gymnosporia senegalensis* (Lam.) Loes.; *Gymnosporia crenulata* Engl.; *Gymnosporia dinteri* Loes.; *Celastrus senegalensis* Lam.)

English: red spike-thorn, confetti tree

Mali: ngege, nyenyele

Southern Africa: rooipendoring, bloupendoring, lemoendoring, pendoring, isihlangu; uBuhlangwe, isiHlangu, isiHlangwane (Zulu); isiHlangu (Swazi); mukutema tembuze (Subya: Botswana, eastern Caprivi); shihlangwa (Thonga); muGaranjewa, muGaranjua, chiVunabadza, chiZeza, muZhuzhu, chiZuzu (Shona); muthone, mothono, motlhonó (Tswana: western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana); tshibavhe, tshipandwa, tshiphandwa (Venda); gaú (Bushman)

Yoruba: isepolohun

Nigeria: kunkushewa, namijin tsada (Hausa); tultulde (Fula); momfofoji (Nupe); sepolohun (Yoruba)

M. umbellata (R. Br.) Mabb.

English: Madeira shrubby bittersweet

M. undata (Thunb.) Blakelock (*Celastrus undatus* Thunb.; *Celastrus zeyheri* Sond.; *Celastrus ilicinus* Burch.; *Celastrus albatus* N.E. Br.; *Catha fasciculata* Tul.; *Gymnosporia albata* (N. E. Br.) Sim; *Gymnosporia deflexa* Sprague; *Gymnosporia fasciculata* (Tul.) Loes.; *Gymnosporia peglerae* Davison; *Gymnosporia ilicina* Loes.; *Gymnosporia undata* (Thunb.) Szyszyl.; *Gymnosporia zeyheri* (Sond.) Szyszyl.; *Gymnosporia rehmannii* Szyszyl.; *Maytenus zeyheri* (Sond.) Loes.)

English: koko tree, South African holly

Southern Africa: kokoboom; iDohame, iGqwabali, iKhukhuze, iNqayielibomvu (Zulu); iNqayi-elibomvu (Zulu, Xhosa); umNqayi-mpofu, umGora (Xhosa)

M. verticillata (Ruíz & Pav.) DC.

Peru: duraznillo, picma, pigma, pilpus, rurama

Mayzea Raf. Gramineae

Origins:

For *Zea* L.; see C.S. Rafinesque, *Med. Fl.* 2: 241. 1830, *Flora Telluriana*. 1: 85, 86. 1836 [1837] and *Sylva Telluriana*. 1: 17. 1838; E.D. Merrill, *Index rafinesquianus*. 76. 1949.

Mazaea Krug & Urban Rubiaceae

Origins:

Dedicated to the Cuban botanist Manuel Gómez de la Maza y Jimenez, 1867-1916, Director of the Botanical Garden in Havana, author of *Catálogo de las periantias cubanas, espontaneas y cultivadas*. Sociedad Española de Historia Natural. Anales, etc. tom. 19. Madrid 1890.

Mazus Lour. Scrophulariaceae

Origins:

Greek *mazos* "a teat, papilla," referring to the tubercles or clavate hairs closing and blocking the corolla throat; see J. de Loureiro, *Flora cochinchinensis*. 385. Lisbon 1790.

Species/Vernacular Names:

M. pumilio R. Br. (*Lobelia pumila* Burm.f.)

Australia: swamp mazus

Japan: tokiwa-haze

Mazzettia Iljin Asteraceae

Origins:

For the Austrian botanist Heinrich Freiherr von Handel-Mazzetti, 1882-1940, explorer, moss collector, plant hunter,