

CRC World Dictionary of
PLANT NAMES

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

Volume I A — C



Umberto Quattrocchi

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Umberto Quattrocchi, F.L.S.



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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Umberto Quattrocchi received his degree in political science from the University of Palermo. His M.D. is also from the University of Palermo with a specialization in obstetrics and gynecology.

The author of numerous political and botanical books and articles, Dr. Quattrocchi's articles on plants and gardening have recently been published in *Hortus* and *The Garden*. In July 1997, he received the prestigious Premio Giardini Botanici Hanbury Award for his book *Piante Rustiche Tropicali (Hardy Tropical Plants)*.

Dr. Quattrocchi is a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London. He is a member of the Botanical Society of South Africa, the Royal Horticultural Society, and the Botanical Society of America, as well as many other societies. His studies in plants and ethnomedicine have taken him to remote areas of the globe.

In 1992 he retired from the practice of medicine to pursue studies in botany and to continue to teach as a professor of political science at the University of Palermo. His interests include jazz, classical music, book collecting, and the cultivation of tropical, subtropical, and desert species of plants.

He lives in Palermo with his wife Paola (also a physician) and their two children, Daria and Salvatore.



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PREFACE

Astronomers tell us that from time to time, apparently unpredictably, a new star rises and takes its place in the firmament alongside those that have been observed many times before. A few years ago, out of the blue, I received a request for some small piece of information from my institution's library, which I was quite happy to provide. This led to an exchange of e-mails with my correspondent — previously unknown to me — which was at the same time stimulating, extraordinary, fascinating, puzzling, amusing, and perhaps occasionally eccentric, but never tedious or commonplace. For a long time I did not know what was behind the requests for little items of information, but I sensed that a new star must be emerging in the botanical firmament. When I was eventually sent a few sample pages of the present publication, I knew I had been right.

Umberto Quattrocchi is, by most people's standards, a man of broad interests. Born in Bergamo in northern Italy in 1947, he took his first degree at the University of Palermo in political science, following this with an M.D. with specialization in obstetrics and gynecology. In 1992 he retired from the practice of medicine to continue teaching as a professor of political science at the University of Palermo and to pursue studies in botany. His knowledge of medicine and botany has led to an interest in ethnomedicine, and he has traveled to many parts of the world in pursuit of this. Fascinated by plants, he cultivates in his garden in Palermo many tropical and subtropical species collected in his travels. As a passionate book lover with a large personal library, he likes not only to read widely but also to write. He is the author of many articles and books on political science and horticulture, and in 1997 he was awarded the prestigious Premio Giardini Botanici Hanbury Award for his book on hardy tropical plants, *Piante Rustiche Tropicali*.

Dictionaries of scientific names of plants have been produced before, but Dr. Quattrocchi's amazing compilation of information must surely become a standard reference work. At the time of this writing I have seen only a small sample of the pages, but this is more than enough to whet the appetite for the feast to come. Anybody interested in plants, or plant names, or the history of botany, will find the work a joy to dip into occasionally, or browse through for hours if the mood takes them. There is just so much information! The author's breadth of interests and his passion for his subject are apparent throughout, and the data are well marshaled with references to further reading in many places. For very many people who live in close contact with the plant world, either for their professional interests or for their relaxation and enjoyment, this work will be a source of information, fascination, and delight for a long time.

Umberto, on behalf of all those people who will use your work or find it of interest, I have to repeat the entire text of an e-mail message you sent me recently: GRAZIEEEEEEEEEEE!

Dick Brummitt
Royal Botanic Gardens
Kew, Richmond, UK



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DEDICATION

to

Palè, Bericchio, and Totolo



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A

Aa Reichb.f. Orchidaceae

Origins:

Perhaps from the first and final letters of the generic name *Altensteinia*, or simply to be first in the list.

Aaronsohnia Warb. & Eig Asteraceae

Origins:

For the American botanist Aaron Aaronsohn, 1876/1877-1919; see John H. Barnhart (1871-1949), *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 1: 1. Boston 1965.

Abarema Pittier Mimosaceae

Origins:

Perhaps from a vernacular name.

Abbotia Raf. Juncaginaceae

Origins:

For the English (b. London) botanical artist John Abbot, 1751-circa 1840, plant collector in the U.S., 1773 to Virginia; see Ray Desmond, *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*. 1. London 1994; E.D. Merrill (1876-1956), *Index rafinesquianus*. The plant names published by C.S. Rafinesque, etc. 73. Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, USA 1949; Constantine Samuel Rafinesque (1783-1840), *New Fl. N. Am.* 1: 36, 37. 1836, *Flora Telluriana*. 4: 32. 1836 [1838], *The Good Book*. 44. Philadelphia 1840 and *Autikon botanikon*. Icones plantarum select. nov. vel rariorum, etc. 65. Philadelphia 1840.

Abbottia F. Muell. Rubiaceae

Origins:

After the Australian (English-born, Derby) gardener Francis Abbott, 1834-1903 (Hobart, Tasmania), botanist, from 1859 to 1903 Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Hobart; see Sir Ferdinand Jacob Heinrich von Mueller (1825-1896), *Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae*. 9: 181. 1875.

Abdominea J.J. Smith Orchidaceae

Origins:

Latin *abdomen* "abdomen," referring to the shape of the rostellum.

Abdra Greene Brassicaceae (alt. Cruciferae)

Origins:

An anagram of *Draba*.

Abelia R. Brown Caprifoliaceae

Origins:

Named after the British surgeon Clarke Abel, 1789-1826 (d. Cawnpore, India), botanist and plant collector, traveler, naturalist, from 1816 to 1817 medical officer with Lord Amherst on his embassy to Peking, in 1818 joined the Linnean Society, in 1819 elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, author of *A Narrative of a Journey in the Interior of China*. [Botanical appendix by Robert Brown.] London 1818, from 1823 to 1826 with Lord Amherst in India; see John McLeod, *Voyage of His Majesty's Ship Alceste, Along the Coast of Corea, to the Island of Lewchew*; with an account of her subsequent shipwreck. London 1817; see John H. Barnhart (1871-1949), *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 1: 6. Boston 1965; Euan Hillhouse Methven Cox, *Plant-Hunting in China*. A history of botanical exploration in China and the Tibetan marches. London 1945; Alice Margaret Coats, *The Quest for Plants. A History of the Horticultural Explorers*. London 1969; see Ray Desmond, *Dictionary of British & Irish Botanists and Horticulturists*. 2, 650. London 1994; Kenneth Lemmon, *The Golden Age of Plant Hunters*. London 1968; Frances L. Jewett, *Plant Hunters*. Boston 1958; Charles Lyte, *The Plant Hunters*. London 1983; G. Murray, *History of the Collections Contained in the Natural History Departments of the British Museum*. London 1904; Michael S. Tyler-Whittle, *The Plant Hunters*. Philadelphia 1970; Henry N. Ridley, *The Dispersal of Plants Throughout the World*. Ashford, Kent 1930; Joseph Lanjouw (1902-1984) and Frans Antonie Stafleu (1921-1997), *Index Herbariorum*. Part II, *Collectors A-D*. Regnum Vegetabile vol. 2. 1954; J.G. Lockhart, *Peril of the Sea. A Book of Shipwrecks and Escapes*. London 1928; Antoine Lasègue (1793-1873), *Musée botanique de M. Benjamin Delessert*. 435. Paris, Leipzig 1845; Emil

Bretschneider (1833-1901), *History of European Botanical Discoveries in China*. [Reprint of the original edition, St. Petersburg 1898.] Leipzig 1981; Ethelyn (Daliaette) Maria Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; Mea Allan, *The Hookers of Kew*. London 1967; Henry Ellis, *Journal of the Proceedings of the Late Embassy to China*. [This is the official account of Amherst's embassy to China, on which Ellis was the third commissioner.] Philadelphia 1818; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. 673. Stuttgart 1993; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 50. Berlin & Hamburg 1989.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. floribunda Decne.

English: Mexican abelia

A. x grandiflora (André) Rehder (*Abelia rupestris* hort. non Lindl.; *Abelia rupestris* var. *grandiflora* André; *Abelia chinensis* hort. non R. Br.)

English: glossy abelia

Japan: hana-tsuku-bane-utsugi (= flowering *Abelia*)

A. ionandra Hayata

Japan: Taiwan-tsuku-bane-utsugi

Abeliophyllum Nakai Oleaceae

Origins:

The genus *Abelia* R. Br. and *phyllon* "leaf," the leaves resemble those of *Abelia*.

Abelmoschus Medik. Malvaceae

Origins:

Probably from the Arabian *abul-l-mosk* "father of musk, source of musk," referring to the seeds.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. esculentus (L.) Moench (*Hibiscus esculentus* L.)

English: lady's finger, okra, gumbo, gombo, edible hibiscus

Brazil: quiabo (Belém, Brazilian Amazonia; see also Ignacio Baptista de Moura, ed., *Anuario de Belém em comemoração do seu tricentenário, 1616-1916, histórico, literário e comercial*. [Pará?] 1915), quilombo

Cuba: quimbombó

India: bhindi, bendi, bhendi, bhindi tori, bhenda, bhinda, binda, bhindu, bhende, bendai, bhendekayi, bhendan, bhandaka, babniya, bamiyah, bendakaya, vendakaya, vendaikkay, vendi, venda, venda bendi, vendai, tindisha, pitali, gandhamula, ramturai, dheras

Sri Lanka: bhandaka

China: huang shu kuei

Japan: okura

The Philippines: okra

Malawi: nathando, cilunguthando, thelele lobzala, thelele la amwenye (Nyanja; see also Rev. David Clement Scott, *Dictionary of the Nyanja Language*, being the encyclopedic dictionary of the Mang'anja language edited and enlarged by the Rev. Alexander Hetherwick. London 1951)

Senegal: kanda a kob, kandalan (Serere); sumaré, kanda ala (Volof); da guo (Bambara; see G. Binger, *Essai sur la langue Bambara*. Parlée dans le Kaarta et dans le Bélédougou. Paris 1886); kunégo (Diola); kanda (Serere and Volof)

Rhodesia: mandande

Yoruba: ilasa, ila, ilasado, erula, irula, iroko (see Pierre Fatumbi Verger, *Ewé: The Use of Plants in Yoruba Society*. São Paulo 1995; Celia Blanco, *Santeria Yoruba*. Caracas 1995; Maria Helena Farelli, *Plantas que curam e cortam feitiços*. Rio de Janeiro 1988; William W. Megenney, *A Bahian Heritage*. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill 1978)

A. manihot (L.) Medik. (*Hibiscus manihot* L.)

English: sunset hibiscus

India: kantalo bhendo, jangali bhendi, ran bhendi, usipak

Southeast Asia: aibika

Japan: tororo-aoi

China: huang shu kuei

A. moschatus Medik. (*Hibiscus abelmoschus* L.)

English: musk mallow

Brazil: abelmosco, ambarino, algália (see Rubem Franca, *Arabismos*. Recife 1994)

Japan: Ryûkyû-tororo-aoi

India: kala-kasturi, kattakasturi, kattukkasturi, katukasthuri, kattukkasthuri, vattilaiasturi, kattuk-kasturi, kasturiven-daik-kayvirai, kadu-kasturi, kasturi-dana, kasturibenda, kasturi-bhenda, kasturi-bhendo, kasturi-benda-vittulu, latakasturikam, latakasturika, zatakasturika, mushk-dana, mushak-dana, mishkdana, mushakdana, muskdana, mushk-bhendi-ke-jij, karpuri-benda, kapukimissa, gandapura, vartilai kasthuri, gorukhia-korai

The Philippines: kastuli, dalupang, daopang, kalupi, kastio, dukum, marapoto, marikum, agukai, dalak

Aberia Hochst. Flacourtiaceae

Origins:

From Mt. Aber, Abyssinia; see Gordon MacCreagh, *The Last of Free Africa. The Account of an Expedition into Abyssinia*. Second edition. NY, Appleton-Century 1935.

Abies Miller Pinaceae

Origins:

Latin *abies*, *etis* “the silver-fir, ship”; Greek *elate*, and Akkadian *elatu* “upper parts,” *gab’u* “height”; see Pietro Bubani, *Flora Virgiliana*. 11. [Ristampa dell’edizione di Bologna 1870] Bologna 1978; Antonella Comba, a cura di, *Antica Medicina Tibetana*. Tavole miniate del *Berillo azzurro* di Sangye Gyamtso (XVII sec.). Zanfi Editori, Modena 1994; Aljos Farjon, *World Checklist and Bibliography of Conifers*. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew 1998.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. sp.

Tibetan: shing-gsom

A. concolor (Gordon & Glendinning) Hildebrand (*Picea concolor* Gordon & Glendinning)

English: white fir, Rocky Mountain white fir

Mexico: pino real blanco

A. densa Griff.

English: east Himalayan fir

Bhutan: dungshing

Nepal: gobre salla

A. firma Siebold & Zucc.

English: momi fir, Japanese fir

Japan: momi

A. hickelii Flous & Gauss.

Mexico: yaga lagaxi, yaga lagaxe, lagaaxi

A. pindrow Royle

English: Himalayan fir, silver fir

Nepal: thingure

A. religiosa (Kunth) Schltldl. & Cham.

English: sacred fir

Mexico: yaga lagaxi, yaga lagaxe, lagaaxi

A. sachalinensis (Schmidt) Mast.

English: Sachalin fir, Sakhalin fir

A. sibirica Ledeb.

English: Siberian fir

A. spectabilis (D. Don) Spach

English: Himalayan fir, Himalayan silver fir

India: talisapatram, talispatra, talispatri, taleesapatram, barami

Abildgaardia Vahl Cyperaceae

Origins:

For the Danish veterinarian Peder Christian Abildgaard, 1740-1801, author of *Historia brevis Regii Instituti Veterinarii*

Hafniensis. Hafniae [Copenhagen] 1788, with Erik Nissen Viborg (1759-1822) wrote *Handbuch der Naturlehre für Thierärzte*. Aus dem Dänischen übersetzt von C.H. Pfaff. Kopenhagen 1802. See Sir William Hamilton (Ambassador to the Court of Naples), *Efterretning om det sidste Udbrud af ... Vesuvius ...* [“Account of the last eruption of Mount Vesuvius”] Med Anmaerkninger af P.C. Abildgaard. Kopenhagen 1796; Otto Friedrich Müller (1730-1784), *Zoologia Danica*, seu Animalium Daniae et Norvegiae rariorum ac minus notorum descriptiones et historia ... Volumen tertium (-quartum) descripsit et tabulas addidit P.C. Abildgaard. Havniae [Copenhagen] 1788-1806; Martin H. Vahl (1749-1804), *M. Vahlilii ... Enumeratio Plantarum*. 2: 296. 1805; Carl Frederik Albert Christensen (1872-1942), *Den danske Botaniks Historie med tilhørende Bibliografi*. Copenhagen 1924-1926 and *Den danske botaniske litteratur 1880-1911*. Kopenhagen 1913.

Abobra Naudin Cucurbitaceae

Origins:

A vernacular name; see Theodoro Peckolt, “Plantas medicinais e úteis do Brasil.” *R. Flora Medicinal*. 3(4): 203-214. Rio de Janeiro (jan.) 1937; Rubem Franca, *Arabismos*. Recife 1994; William W. Megenney, *A Bahian Heritage*. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill 1978; Helmut Genauast, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 31. Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel 1996; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 50. Berlin & Hamburg 1989.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. tenuifolia (Gillies) Cogn.

Brazil: tempero-do-diablo

Abortopetalum Degener Malvaceae

Origins:

Latin *abortus*, *us* “abortion, miscarriage” and *petalum* “petal.”

Abrochis Necker Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *abrochos* “dry, unwetted, unmoistened, waterless,” an allusion to the habitat.

Abrodictyum C. Presl Hymenophyllaceae

Origins:

Greek *habros* “delicate, graceful, beautiful, pretty” and *diktyon* “a net.”

Abroma Jacq. Sterculiaceae

Origins:

Greek *a* “not” and *broma* “food,” referring to the poisonous nature.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. augusta (L.) L.f.

English: devil’s cotton

India: olaktambol, uchchata, ulutkambal

Malaya: rami sengat

Abromeitia Mez Myrsinaceae

Origins:

For the German botanist Johannes Abromeit, 1857-1946, botanical explorer, traveler, in South America (Andean region), professor of botany; see J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 1: 8. 1965; Theodore W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 2. Boston, Massachusetts 1972; Ignatz Urban, *Geschichte des Königlichen Botanischen Museums zu Berlin-Dahlem (1815-1913). Nebst Aufzählung seiner Sammlungen*. 1916.

Abromeitiella Mez Bromeliaceae

Origins:

For Johannes Abromeit, 1857-1946, explorer, botanist, in South America (Andean region).

Abronia Juss. Nyctaginaceae

Origins:

Greek *habros* “delicate, soft,” referring to the involucre.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. alpina M.K. Brandege

English: Ramshaw Meadows abronia

Abrophyllum Hook.f. ex Benth. Grossulariaceae (Escalloniaceae)

Origins:

From the Greek *habros* “delicate, soft” and *phyllon* “leaf,” referring to the beauty of the leaves.

Abrotanella Cass. Asteraceae (alt. Compositae)

Origins:

Habrotonon was the ancient Greek name for a species of *Artemisia*, southernwood (Theophrastus *HP*. 6.7.3), Latin *abrotonum*, *habrotonum*, *abrotonus* for a plant of a pleasant, aromatic smell, southernwood (Plinius).

Abrus Adans. Fabaceae

Origins:

Probably from the Greek *habros* “delicate, graceful, beautiful, pretty, soft,” the leaves are soft; Akkadian *ebru*, *ibru*, Hebrew *haber*, Aramaic *habra* “favorite slave, friend”; Akkadian *habaru*, *kabaru* “to become fat, thick,” *kabru* “fat”; see Helmut Genaust, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 32. Basel 1996; Georg Christian Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 2. Ansbach 1852.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. precatorius L. (*Glycine abrus* L.) (Latin, relating to prayer)

English: bead vine, coral-bead plant, red bead plant, prayer beads, weather plant, weather vine, crab’s eyes, jequirity, jequirity bean, jecquirity bean, jequerity seeds, lucky bean, precatory bean, Paternoster beans, licorice bean, Indian licorice, Indian liquorice, Jamaica liquorice, wild liquorice, licorice vine, love pea, rosary pea, wild licorice, black-eyed Susan

French: liane réglisse, réglisse du pays, oeil de paon, réglisse sauvage

Brazil: geriginiti, juriquiti, tento-dos-mudos, olhos-de-pombo, periquiti, açacu-mirim, arvoeiro, jeriquiti, juqueriti, inqueriti, tento-arvoeiro, olho-de-cabra

Australia: gidee gidee, wild jumble

Zimbabwe: muTiti, mu Piti (Shona; see Father M. Hannan, *Standard Shona Dictionary*. Compiled for the Southern Rhodesia Native Affairs Department. London 1959)

Congo: ikegne, mangala

N. Rhodesia: mukenyenge, mikube

Nigeria: idon-zakara, iwere-jeje, mesen-mesen

Yoruba: aladun, mesenmesen, mako, misinmisin, oju ologbo, werenjeje, pakun obarisa, olatogege, adagbe, ewe aladun, mesenmesen itakun, oju eyele

Madagascar: voamaintilany, voamena, hanana, kelimiefitra, liane réglisse, réglisse du pays, pater noster

India: gunja, gunchi, gurj, gunj, kunni, kunri, chashami-khurosa, rati, gaungchi, ghumachi, gumchi, chanothi, kainch, kunch, koonch, guruginia, gundumani, gundu-mani,

kunthamani, gurugunji, guluganji, mulati, shangir, kead, arakead, ain-ed-dik (the seeds)

China: xiang si zi, hsiang ssu tzu, hung tou

Tibetan: mda'-rgyus

Vietnam: cam thao day, day chi chi, cam sao, cuom thao

Malaya: akar saga, akar belimbing, saga akar, saga betina

Japan: tô-azuki, ahadan

The Philippines: saga, laga, bugayong, bugaiong, agaion, aguiang-iang, gikos-gikos, kaloo, manggadolong, matang-pune, oiangia, gumaing

Hawaii: pukiawe, pukiawe lei, pukiawe lenalena, pupukiawe

A. precatarius L. subsp. *africanus* Verdc. (*Abrus squamulosus* E. Mey.)

English: coral-bead plant, crab's eyes, jecquirity bean, love bean, lucky bean, minnie minnies, prayer bean, rosary pea

Southern Africa: amabope (Ndebele); nsisani (Tsonga); mturituri (Swahili)

A. pulchellus Wallich ex Thwaites

English: liquorice root

Malaya: kachang inai

Absolmsia Kuntze Asclepiadaceae

Origins:

For the German botanist Hermann Maximilian Carl Ludwig Friedrich zu Solms-Laubach, 1842-1915, bryologist, professor of botany, plant collector, 1889-1908 co-editor of *Botanische Zeitung*, 1909-1915 co-founder and editor of *Zeitschrift für Botanik*; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 3: 301. 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 376. 1972; E.M. 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. 469. 1973; Stafleu and Cowan, *Taxonomic Literature*. 5: 729-735. Utrecht 1985; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen*. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993.

Abuta Aublet Menispermaceae

Origins:

A native name for *Abuta rufescens* Aublet, called *abouta* or *abuta* by the Garipons, French Guiana.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. rufescens Aubl.

English: white Pareira root

Brazil: abútua, abútus

Abutilon Miller Malvaceae

Origins:

From the Arabic name for a plant, *aubutilun*.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. cryptopetalum (F. Muell.) F. Muell. ex Benth. (*Sida cryptopetala* F. Muell.)

English: hill lantern flower

A. grandifolium (Willd.) Sweet (*Sida grandifolia* Willd.; *Abutilon kauaiense* Hochr.; *Abutilon molle* (Ort.) Sweet)

English: hairy abutilon, velvet-leaf

Hawaii: ma'o

Portuguese: abutilão

A. x hybridum hort.

English: Chinese lantern, Chinese bellflower, flowering maple

Portuguese: campainhas

A. incanum (Link) Sweet

English: hoary abutilon

Hawaii: ma'o

A. indicum (L.) Sweet

English: moon flower, country mallow

The Philippines: malbas, malis, marbas, malvas, lulupau, lupupau, dalupang, palis, pilis, taratakopes, tabing, takbi-takbi, giling-gilingan, kuakuakohan

China: mo pan cao

Hong Kong: tung k'uei tzu

Vietnam: giang xay, coi xay

Malaya: kambong lubok, kembang lubok, kisar, malbar

A. megapotamicum (Spreng.) St.-Hil. & Naudin

English: trailing abutilon

A. menziesii Seem.

Hawaii: ko'olua 'ula

A. pictum (Gillies ex Hook. & Arn.) Walp. (*Abutilon striatum* G. Dickson ex Lindl.)

Japan: shojo-ka

A. sonneratianum (Cav.) Sweet (*Abutilon umtaliense* Bak.f.) (after the French botanist, explorer and colonial administrator Pierre Sonnerat, 1748-1814, naturalist and traveler, author of *Voyage à la nouvelle Guinée*. Paris 1776 and *Voyage aux Indes Orientales et à la Chine*, fait par

ordre du Roi, depuis 1774 jusqu'en 1781. Paris 1782; see J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 3: 303. 1965; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; Mary Gunn and Leslie Edward W. Codd, *Botanical Exploration of Southern Africa*. 329-330. [b. 1745] A.A. Balkema, Cape Town 1981)

English: wild hibiscus

Southern Africa: wildemalva (Afrikaans); lethseane (Sotho)

A. theophrasti Medikus (*Abutilon avicennae* Gaertner)

English: swamp Chinese lantern, Chingma lantern, velvet leaf, butter print China jute, Chinese jute, China jute, Chinese hemp, Indian mallow, Manchurian jute

China: qing ma, hsiang ma

Japan: ichibi

India: jaya, nahani khapat

Abutilothamnus Ulbr. Malvaceae

Origins:

The genus *Abutilon* and Greek *thamnos* "bush, shrub."

Acacallis Lindley Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *akakalis*, *akakalidos* "narkissos," for Dioscorides, a gail of the Oriental tamarisk; *Acacallis* (*Akakallis*) was a nymph, mother of Philander and Phylacis by Apollo.

Acacia Miller Mimosaceae (Part I)

Origins:

From the Greek *akakia* (*ake*, *akis* "tip, thorn, a sharp point") used by Dioscorides; Akkadian *kakkum* "weapon, shaft, thorn," *qamu* "to rise up, stand up, exist"; Hebrew *hoah* "thorn" and *haqaq* "to cut, engrave." The Greek philosopher Theophrastus (-os) (circa 371-287 a.C.) in *De Historia Plantarum* refers to the *Akakia arabicai*.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. sp.

Tropical America: palo barroso

Argentina: aroma

Guatemala: cacho de toro

Nicaragua: cornizuelo

Colombia: guacamayo

Guatemala and Belize (British Honduras): ixcanal

Mexico: yaga guiche, yaga quijche, yaga guichiaa, quichiaa

India: kabuli, kauria, ramkanta

Burma: kaing-sha, kon-sha

Malaya: bunga siam

Japan: Okinawa-nemu, ninninba

Abyssinia: worr worr

East Africa: umkamba

Nigeria: gwolege, bagaruwa, gardayi, bauje, galivi, kush-kudu, uke

Yoruba: ewon ehoru

A. acuminata Bentham

Australia: jam scented acacia, raspberry scented acacia, jamwood, raspberry jamwood

A. albida Del. (*Faidherbia albida* (Del.) A. Chev.; *Acacia mossambicensis* Bolle) (see Christo Albertyn Smith, *Common Names of South African Plants*. Edited by E. Percy Phillips and Estelle Van Hoeppen. Pretoria 1966)

English: ana tree, white thorn, white acacia, apple-ring acacia, winter thorn

French: arbre blanc

Ethiopia: aqba (Tigre); derot, garbi (Orominya); garsha, momona (Tigrinya); gerbi (Amharinya and Guragenya); maman (Sahonya); qeretur (Gamonya)

Mali: balanzan

Namibia: anaboom; omue (Herero; see H. Beiderbecke, *Life Among the Hereros in Africa*. New York 1922); anab/s (Nama/Damara); omuye (Ndonga, Kwanyama); mbunga (Lozi)

Southern Africa: ana baum, ahua baum, anaboom, apiesdoring, muUnga; umHlalankwazi (= the tree where the fish eagle sits), umKhaya-womfula, umKhaya wemfula (Zulu); mmolela (Tsonga or Shangaan or Thonga; see Rev. Ch. W. Chatelain, *Pocket Dictionary: Thonga (Shangaan)-English and English-Thonga (Shangaan)*. Lausanne 1909; Henri Philippe Junod, *NwaMpfundla-NwaSisana*. (The Romance of the Hare). [Written in the new Tsonga Orthography] Pretoria 1940); mokosho (Mangwato dialect, Botswana); mogabo, mogohlo (North Sotho); muhoto (Venda); omue (Herero); anáheis, anás (southern southwest Africa, Nama)

Angola: ohué, ué, muheia (Umbundu; see Gladwyn Murray Childs, *Umbundu Kinship and Character*. London 1949; Merlin Ennis, *Umbundu: Folk Tales from Angola*. Boston 1962; Rev. William H. Sanders & W.E. Fay, *Vocabulary of the Umbundu Language Comprising Umbundu-English and English-Umbundu*. West Central African Mission [? Kamundongo, Angola], A.B.C.F.M. 1911); omué (Tjiherero); omunyé, omunyéle (Lunyaneka)

North Nigeria: gawo (Hausa; see Charles Henry Robinson, *Dictionary of the Hausa Language*. Cambridge 1899-1900; R. Sutherland Rattray, *Hausa Folklore, Customs, Proverbs*,

etc. Oxford 1913; G. Merrick, *Hausa Proverbs*. London 1905; David Heathcote, *The Arts of the Hausa*. A Commonwealth Institute Exhibition, World of Islam Festival. London 1976; Arthur John Newman Tremearne, *The Niger and the West Sudan or the West African's Note Book*. London 1910; H.F. Backwell, ed., *The Occupation of Hausaland, 1900-1904*. Lagos 1927)

Nigeria: ege, gawo, karage, karaguk, hazar; gawo (Hausa); kyaski (Fula); karage (Kanuri; see Johannes Lukas, *A Study of the Kanuri Language*. London 1937); haraza (Shuwa Arabic)

Malawi: chitonya, nsangu, msangumsangu (Yao, Tumbuka)

Zambia: munga, musangu (also *Mitragyna macrophylla*, Rubiaceae)

Sudan: harar

Sahara: ahetes

Arabic: haras, haraz, 'afrar, telh lebiad; (the fruits) kharrub

Berber: ahates, ahades, temahaq, azawo (see G.H. Bousquet, *Les Berbères*. Paris 1957; Gabriel Camps, *Berberes: aux marges de l'Histoire*. Barcelone 1980)

German: weissholz

A. aneura Benth. (*Racosperma aneurum* (Benth.) Pedley; *Acacia aneura* Benth. var. *latifolia* J. Black)

English: mulga

Eastern Australia: myall

A. angustissima (Mill.) Kuntze

Mexico: yaga ñupi

A. arenaria Schinz (*Acacia hermannii* Bak.f.; *Acacia rufobrunnea* N.E. Br.)

Southern Africa: sand acacia

A. armata N.E. Br.

English: kangaroo thorn

A. ataxacantha DC. (*Acacia eriadenia* Benth.; *Acacia lugardiae* N.E. Br.) (Greek *ataxacantha* "scattered, irregular thorns," from *ataxis* and *akantha*)

English: flame thorn

Yoruba: ewon adele, ewon

Mali: wuwagha, bonzoni, koroco

Southern Africa: vlamdoring, rank wag-'n-bietjie, kafferwag-'n-bietjie, wag-'n-bietjie (meaning wait-a-bit ... thorns), tierbos (Afrikaans); muChanga, muTshanga (Shona, Zimbabwe); umThathawe, uBophe, uGagane (Zulu); umNga (Xhosa; see Sir Robert Tredgold, *Xhosa: Tales of Life from the African Veld*. London 1973); luGagane (Swazi); mooka-tau (western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana); mokgwa (Kwena dialect, Botswana); mokuku (Tawana dialect, Ngamiland); mologa (North Sotho: north and northeast Transvaal); muluwa (Venda); mogotau (Botswana, eastern Caprivi); mokona (Kololo, Barotseland)

A. auriculiformis A. Cunn. ex Benth. (*Racosperma auriculiforme* (A. Cunn. ex Benth.) Pedley)

English: acacia tree

A. baileyana F. Muell.

English: Bailey's wattle, golden mimosa

Australia: Cootamundra wattle

A. borleae Burt Davy (*Acacia barbertonensis* Schweick.) (the species named after Mrs. J.M. Borle, born 1880, Swiss, at the American Mission at Chicouque, a botanical collector in Portuguese East Africa, 1920 Mozambique, and also in Northern and Southern Rhodesia 1921)

English: sticky thorn, sticky acacia

Southern Africa: kleefdoring, gomdoring (Afrikaans); uSaku, umSinga, iSama, iSanqawe, uBhidi (Zulu); luBibi (Swazi)

A. brachybotrya Benth.

Australia: grey mulga

A. brevispica Harms subsp. *dregeana* (Benth.) Brenan (*Acacia brevispica* Harms var. *dregeana* (Benth.) J.H. Ross & Gordon-Gray; *Acacia pennata* sensu E. Meyer var. *dregeana* Benth.)

English: prickly thorn

Southern Africa: dorinkiedoring; umThathawe, uBobhe (Zulu)

A. burkei Benth. (*Acacia ferox* Benth.) (the specific name after J. Burke, botanical collector)

English: black monkey thorn

Southern Africa: swartapiesdoring, black apiesdoring, bruin-apiesdoring, geelapiesdoring, apiesdoring, haakdoring (Afrikaans); umKhaya wehlalahlathi, umKhaya, umBabampala, umuNga (Zulu); mokotokoto (western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana); mokgwa (Kwena and Ngwaketse dialects, Botswana); mokoba (Mangwato dialect, Botswana; Tawana dialect, Ngamiland); mokgwaripa, mongangatau (North Sotho: north and northeast Transvaal)

A. caffra (Thunb.) Willd. (*Acacia caffra* Willd. var. *longa* Glover; *Acacia caffra* Willd. var. *tomentosa* Glover; *Acacia caffra* Willd. var. *namaquensis* Eckl. & Zeyh.; *Acacia caffra* Willd. var. *transvaalensis* Glover; *Acacia fallax* E. Mey.; *Acacia multijuga* Meisn.)

English: common hook thorn, cat thorn, water thorn, kaffir thorn, white thorn

Southern Africa: gewone haakdoring, kaffirdoring, kafferwag-'n-bietjie, katdoring, Amaquasdoornboom (Afrikaans); muKoka, muPumpu, muGuhwa (Shona); umNyamanzi (meaning water thorn), umTholo (Xhosa); umThole, umTholo, umThlolo (Zulu); mositsane (western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana); morutilhware (Kwena dialect, Botswana); moruthlare (Maletse dialect, Botswana); morutlhathana, morunlhathana (Ngwaketse dialect, Botswana);

mositsane, motholo, moroba diepe (north and northeast Transvaal); muvunda-mbado (= the axe-breaker) (Venda)

A. catechu (L.f.) Willd. (*Mimosa catechu* L.f.)

English: black cutch, Wadalee-gum tree, cutch, black catechu, cutch tree, Jerusalem thorn, catechu

Brazil: catechu, cato, cachu, cato-de-pegu, terra-japônica

India: khadira, khayar, khoiru, kanchu, khair, karangalli, kachu; kaderi, kagli, khair, lal-khair, shemi (Bombay); karan-galli (Deccan); koir (Assam); sandra (Madras)

China: hai er cha, erh ch'a, hai erh ch'a, wu tieh ni

Nepal: khair

Tibetan: seng-ldeng, gsom seng-ldeng, skyer seng-ldeng, tsan-dan seng-ldeng

Burma: nya, sha, shaji, tun-sa-se

Kenya and Tanzania: mgenda, mgunga (Usambara Mountains)

Tropical Africa and Asia: cutch tree

A. caven (Molina) Molina (*Acacia cavenia* (Molina) Hook. & Arn.)

South America: churqui negro

A. celastrifolia Benth.

Australia: glowing wattle

A. confusa Merr. (*Racosperma confusum* (Merr.) Pedley)

Japan: soshi-ju, soshigi

Hawaii: Formosa koa

A. continua Benth.

English: thorn wattle

A. cyclops A. Cunn. ex G. Don (*Acacia cyclopis* A. Cunn. ex Loudon)

English: red eye, redwreath acacia, coastal wattle, western coastal wattle

Southern Africa: baaibos, hoenderboom, rooikrans, roopit (jie), roopitjie

A. davyi N.E. Br. (after the British botanist Joseph Burt Davy, 1870-1940, founder of the Pretoria National Herbarium. He wrote *A Manual of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Transvaal with Swaziland, South Africa*. London (Longmans, Green & Co.) 1926-1932, "The vernacular and botanical names of some South African plants." *Transv. Agric. J.* 2: 298-313. 1904; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 1: 427. 1965)

English: corky thorn, paper-bark thorn

Southern Africa: kurkdoring, isikwishi, papierdoring; isiKh-wishi, iPhuthwa (Zulu); umGamba (Swazi); mologa-tshelo (north and northeast Transvaal); musaunga (Venda)

A. dealbata Link

English: blue wattle, silver wattle, mimosa

Southern Africa: silver wattle, silwerwattel, bloubasboom, waalwattel

A. decora Reichb.

English: Western silver wattle

A. decurrens (Wendl.) Willd.

English: green wattle, early black wattle

Brazil: acácia preta

Southern Africa: groenwattel

A. elata Benth.

English: cedar wattle

A. erioloba E. Mey. x *A. haematoxylon* Willd. (*Acacia giraffae* Willd.; *Acacia giraffae* Willd. x *Acacia haematoxylon* Willd.)

English: giraffe acacia, camel thorn

German: kameldorn (baum)

English: mimosa, giraffe thorn, Transvaal camelthorn

Southern Africa: kamel doorn, kameel (boom), swartkamel, vaalkameel, kameldorn, kameeldoring (kameelperde = giraffe), kameeldoringboom, omumbonde, grootdoring (Afrikaans); mokala (western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana); mogotlho (Kwena dialect, Botswana); mogotho (Tswana dialect, Ngamiland); mpatsaka, mopatsaka (North Sotho); mosu (Mbukushu); umfola (Ndebele: central and southern Transvaal); omumbonde (Herero); // ganab, // ganas (Nama)

Namibia: omumbonde, orukarakaka (pod) (Herero); //ganab/s (Nama/Damara); ghuntu, muntu (Gciriku); musu (Kwangali); muntu, untu (Shambyu); ghuthu, muthu (Mbukushu); muhobo, muhoto (Lozi); omuthiya (Ndonga); omuonde (Kwanyama, Kwambi, Mbalantu, Ngandjera, Kwaluudhi, Eunda, Nkolonkadhi); !ai, !anab, l'ana, //aalà (Bushman)

A. erubescens Welw. ex Oliv. (*Acacia caffra* Willd. var. *pechuelii* Kuntze; *Acacia dulcis* Marloth & Engl.; *Acacia kwebensis* N.E. Br.; *Acacia longipetala* Schinz)

English: blue thorn

Southern Africa: blouhaak, blouhaakdoring, geelhaak, with-aak, katnael, soetdoring, widdoring, wynruiddoring (Afrikaans); moloto (western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana); morengambo (Mbukushu); omungongomui (Herero); mulondo (Venda)

A. extensa Lindley

English: wiry wattle

A. exuvialis Verdoorn (the specific name from the Latin *exuviae*, *arum* (*exuo*, *ui*, *utum*, *ere*) "what is stripped, taken off")

English: scaly acacia, flaky thorn, lowveld thorn

Southern Africa: skilferdoring; risavana (Tsonga)

Acacia Miller Mimosaceae (Part II)

Origins:

From the Greek *akakia* (*ake*, *akis* “tip, thorn, a sharp point”) used by Dioscorides; Akkadian *kakkum* “weapon, shaft, thorn,” *qamu* “to rise up, stand up, exist”; Hebrew *hoah* “thorn” and *haqaq* “to cut, engrave.” The Greek philosopher Theophrastus (-os) (circa 371-287 a.C.) in *De Historia Plantarum* refers to the *Akakia arabica*.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. farnesiana (L.) Willd. (*Mimosa farnesiana* L.; *Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) Wight & Arnott; *Acacia lenticellata* F. Muell.; see Tobia Aldini Cesenate, *Exactissima Descriptio Rariorum Quarundam Plantarum, Quae continentur Romae in Horto Farnesiano*. Rome, J. Mascardi 1625)

English: sweet acacia, mimosa bush, cassie, cassie flower, sweet wattle, scented wattle, huisache

China: ya zo shu pi

Japan: kin-gōkan (= golden *Albizia lebeck*)

Hawaii: kolu

The Philippines: aroma, kamban, kandaroma

Malaya: laksana, pokok lasana, bunga Siam

Indochina: keo ta, keo (the same name also for *Murraya paniculata* and *Leucaena leucocephala*), man coi, kou kong, kraul, kum tai

India: vilayati kikar, gaya babul, gandhelo babul, kankar, kasturi tuma, kadi vel, ari velam, kapur, tarwa kadam, grabur, gandhio babul, gandharii, gandila bamura

Brazil: aranas, esponja, esponjeira

Honduras: aroma, cachito de aroma

Belize (British Honduras): kunt-ich

Guatemala: subin

South America: bonni, cassie

Argentina: churqui, espinillo, tusca

Nigeria: ewo-bomi, boni, opoponax

Yoruba: bonni, bani

A. fimbriata A. Cunn. ex G. Don

English: fringed wattle, Brisbane wattle

A. fleckii Schinz (*Acacia catechu* (L.f.) Willd. subsp. *suma* (Roxb.) Roberty var. *baumii* Roberty; *Acacia cinerea* Schinz) (the species was named after Dr. E. Fleck, geologist and plant collector in southwest Africa)

English: plate thorn, blade thorn

Brazil: catechu, cachu, cato

Southern Africa: bladdoring (boom) (Afrikaans); mhahu (Subya); mokoka (Kololo, Barotseland)

A. flexifolia A. Cunn. ex Benth.

English: bent-leaf wattle

A. galpinii Burt Davy (the species honors Ernest Edward Galpin, 1858-1941, plant collector)

English: monkey-thorn

Southern Africa: apiesdoring, witapiesdoring (Afrikaans); mokala, mukola (western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana); moluha (Sotho); mologa (meaning plaiting tree), mokgapa (North Sotho)

A. genistifolia Link

English: spreading wattle

A. gerrardii Benth. var. *gerrardii* (*Acacia gerrardii* Benth.; *Acacia hebecladoides* Harms) (after the English William Tyrer Gerrard, d. 1866, botanical collector in Natal; see J. Lanjouw and F.A. Stafleu, *Index Herbariorum*. Part II (2), *Collectors E-H*. Regnum Vegetabile vol. 9. 1957)

English: red thorn

Nigeria: bakar kaya (Hausa)

Southern Africa: rooidoring, rooibas, rooihaak, aapkop (Afrikaans); umPhuze, umSama, umNgampunzi, umkhamanzi (Zulu); siNga, singa (Swazi); mokgi (Tswana; see I. Schapera, *A Handbook of Tswana Law and Custom*. London 1955 and *The Tswana*. London 1953); ikope (Ndebele); moki (Mangwato dialect, Botswana); mooka (north and northeast Transvaal); muunga (Venda)

A. glandulicarpa F.M. Reader

English: hairy-pod wattle

A. glaucoptera Benth.

English: clay wattle, flat wattle

A. gourmaensis A. Chev.

Nigeria: kama-mu-raba (Hausa)

A. grandicornuta Gerstn.

English: horned thorn, horned acacia

Southern Africa: horingdoring; umNgampondo (meaning resembling horns), umDongole (Zulu)

A. greggii A. Gray

English: catclaw

A. haematoxylon Willd. (*Acacia atomiphylla* Burch.) (the specific name from the Greek *haima*, *haimatos* “blood” and *xylon* “wood”)

English: grey camel thorn, red ebony

Southern Africa: vaalkameeldoring (meaning grey camel-thorn), basterkameeldoring, vaaldoring, basterkameel, volstruiskameel, kaboom, haaikoos; mokholo (western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana)

A. hebeclada DC. subsp. *chobiensis* (O.B. Miller) A. Schreib. (*Acacia stolonifera* Burch. var. *chobiensis* O.B. Miller) (from Chobe River)

Southern Africa: trassiedoring (from Hottentot word “taras” meaning hermaphrodite)

A. hebeclada DC. subsp. *hebeclada* (*Acacia hebeclada* DC.; *Acacia hebeclada* DC. var. *stolonifera* (Burch.) Dinter; *Acacia stolonifera* Burch.)

English: candle acacia, candle thorn, mouse bush

Southern Africa: trassiedoring, trassiebos, terassiebos, terassiedoring, teransiebos, volstruisbos, pendoring, blouhaak-doring, blouhaak, muisdoring, muisdoringbos, sikidoring, ghobos, ghabos; sekhi, setsi, sitsi (western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana); otjimbuku (Herero); ! gos (Nama); mokgwaripa (North Sotho); setshe (Ngwaketse dialect, Botswana); mohae (Sotho)

A. hebeclada DC. subsp. *tristis* A. Schreib. (*Acacia tristis* Welw. ex Oliv.)

Southern Africa: trassiedoring, sad acacia

A. hereroensis Engl. (*Acacia gansbergensis* Schinz; *Acacia mellei* Verdoorn)

English: mountain thorn

Southern Africa: bergdoring, rooihaak; morufuri (Tswana)

A. hockii De Wild.

Nigeria: bakar kaya (Hausa)

A. implexa Benth.

English: lightwood, hickory

A. karroo Hayne (*Acacia capensis* (Burm.f.) Burch.; *Acacia hirtella* E. Mey.; *Acacia hirtella* Willd. var. *inermis* Walp.; *Acacia horrida* Willd.; *Acacia horrida* Willd. var. *transvaalensis* Burt Davy; *Acacia inconflagrabilis* Gerstn. (meaning the acacia that does not burn); *Acacia karroo* Hayne var. *transvaalensis* (Burt Davy) Burt Davy; *Acacia reticulata* (L.) Willd.; *Mimosa capensis* Burm.f.; *Mimosa leucacantha* Jacq.; *Mimosa nilotica* Thunb.)

English: Cape gum, gum Arabic tree, mimosa, mimosa thorn, mimosa thorn tree, sour thorn, sweet thorn, umbrella thorn, Cape thorn tree, white thorn

Arabic: talha, ghilene

Southern Africa: karoo-thorn, sambreeldoring, suurdoring, soetdoring, doringboom, karoodoring, widdoring, fyndoring, Nataldoring, pendoring, rivierdoring, khoeboom, mimosadoringboom, widdoringdoringboom (Afrikaans); umuNga, umNga (Xhosa); muNenje, isiSani, muUnga, muWunga (Shona); umuNga, umNga, isiKhombe (Zulu); umDongolo, isiNga (Swazi); leoka (Lesotho, Orange Free State, southeast Transvaal); moshoka, mooka, mookana (western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana); mooka, mookana (north and northeast Transvaal); muumga, muunga-ludzi (Venda); gaba (Kalanga, northern Botswana); orusu (Herero, central southwest Africa); // khub, // khus (Nama, southern southwest Africa)

A. kirkii Oliv. subsp. *kirkii* (*Acacia harmsiana* Dinter; *Acacia kirkii* Oliv.; *Acacia kirkii* Oliv. subsp. *kirkii* var. *intermedia* Brenan; *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Del. subsp. *adstringens* (Schumach. & Thonn.) Roberty var. *kirkii* (Oliv.) Roberty;

Acacia verrucifera Harms) (the specific and subspecific names honor Sir John Kirk, 1832-1922, the Scottish explorer and botanist, naturalist and plant collector principally in East Africa, Consul in Zanzibar, 1858 doctor on Livingstone expedition; see *Kew Bull.* 1922: 49-63)

Southern Africa: moralo (Tawana dialect, Ngamiland); ijwairi (Subya)

A. koa A. Gray (*Acacia hawaiiensis* (Rock) Degener & I. Degener; *Acacia heterophylla* Willd. var. *latifolia* Benth.; *Acacia kauaiensis* Hillebr.; *Acacia koa* var. *hawaiiensis* Rock; *Acacia koaia* Hillebr.; *Racosperma kauaiense* (Hillebr.) Pedley; *Racosperma koa* (A. Gray) Pedley)

Hawaii: koa, koai'a, koai'e, koa'oha

A. kraussiana Meisn. ex Benth.

English: coast climbing thorn

Southern Africa: kusrankdoring; uBophe, uThathawe, uGagane, isiDladlasengwe (Zulu)

A. leucophloea (Roxb.) Willd. (*Mimosa leucophloea* Roxb.)

India: havibaval, hiwar, nimbar, raunj, reru, reunj, rheunja, rinjra; gohira, gwaria (Bengala); harwar, panharya (Bombay); revu (Punjab); tella tuma, tunua, velvelam (Madras)

Malaysia: pilang

Burma: tanaung

A. lineata A. Cunn. ex G. Don

English: streaked wattle

A. longifolia (Andr.) Willd. (*Mimosa longifolia* Andr.)

English: sallow wattle, golden wattle, Sydney golden wattle, Sydney wattle, long-leaved wattle, Port Jackson acacia

Southern Africa: bleekwattel, gouewattel, langblaarwattel, potjeksboom

A. luederitzii Engl. var. *luederitzii* (*Acacia goeringii* Schinz; *Acacia luederitzii* Engl.) (the specific and subspecific names after the German merchant and botanical collector August Lüderitz, or his brother Franz Adolph Eduard, who was really one of the chief protagonists of German colonial politics and perished in Namibia; see *Die Erschliessung von Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika durch Adolf Lüderitz*. Oldenburg 1945)

English: bastard umbrella thorn

Southern Africa: basterhaak-en-steek, haak-en-steek, hakiesbos; mooku (Rolong dialect, Botswana); kangaragana (Mbukushu); omungondo (Herero); gos (Nama); mokwelekwela (Tswana)

A. luederitzii Engl. var. *retinens* (Sim) Ross & Brenan (*Acacia gillettiae* Burt Davy; *Acacia retinens* Sim) (the subspecific name from the Latin *retinens*, *entis* "tenacious," *retineo*, *tinere*, *tinui*, *tentum* (*teneo*) "to hold, to detain," in reference to the thorns; *Acacia gillettiae* is dedicated to the English botanist Margaret Gillett (*née* Clark), 1878-1962, plant collector, periodically in South Africa between 1903

and 1948, see Mary Gunn and Leslie Edward W. Codd, *Botanical Exploration of Southern Africa*. 168. A.A. Balkema, Cape Town 1981)

English: bastard umbrella thorn, belly thorn, swollen-spined acacia

Southern Africa: basterhaak-en-steek, blinkhaakdoring, buikdoring, haakdoring, swarthaak, wag-'n-bietjie-doring, wynruithaakdoring; uGagu, umShangwe, umBambampala (= the impala's trap) umNgampondo, umKhaya-omnyamana, umKhaya omnyama (Zulu)

Acacia Miller Mimosaceae (Part III)

Origins:

From the Greek *akakia*, *akis* "tip, thorn, a sharp point" used by Dioscorides; the Greek philosopher Theophrastus (-os) (circa 371-287 a.C.) in *Historia Plantarum* refers to the *Akakia arabicai*.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. macrostachya Reichenb. ex Benth.

Nigeria: gardaye (Hausa); chidi (Fula)

Mali: safaranwoni

A. macrothyrsa Harms

Malawi: mnkhumbu (Nyanja); citongololo (Henga); nafungwe (Chichewa); cinyajuwe, cirima (Yao; see Edward Steere, *Collections for a Handbook of the Yao Language*. London 1871; Alexander Hetherwick, *Introductory Handbook of the Yao Language*. [Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge] London 1889); cipeta (Nyanja, Yao)

Southern Africa: muKandanyoka, muTsongadzi (Shona)

Nigeria: gwanno (Hausa)

A. mearnsii De Wild. (*Racosperma mearnsii* (De Wild.) Pedley; *Acacia decurrens* Willd. var. *mollis* Lindley; *Acacia mollissima* sensu J. Black) (the specific name after the American naturalist Edgar Alexander Mearns, 1895-1916, author of many books about the African birds)

English: black wattle, silver wattle, green wattle, tan wattle

Japan: watoru-ju

South Africa: swartwattel

A. melanoxylon R. Br.

English: Australian blackwood, blackwood, blackwood acacia

South Africa: blackwood, swarhout, Australiese swarhout, stinkboontjieboom, stinkpeulboom

A. mellifera (Vahl) Benth. subsp. *detinens* (Burch.) Brenan (*Acacia detinens* Burch.; *Acacia tenax* Marloth)

English: hook thorn, black thorn, Noe bush

Southern Africa: swarthaak, swarthaakakasia, haakdoring, bruinhaakdoring, weerhaakdoring, wynruithaakdoring, blouhaak, wynruit, hakiesdoring, blouhaakdoring, heira-boom, beiraboom, gnoibos, noebos, wag-'n-bietjie, wynruit-wag-'n-bietjie; monka (Kgatla dialect, Botswana); mongana (western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana); umkaya (Ndebele); monyaka (Kwena dialect, Botswana); monganga-tau, mongana-moswana (North Sotho); monyaka-tau (Sotho); moga (Kalanga, northern Botswana); omusaona (Herero)

A. mellifera (Vahl) Benth. subsp. *mellifera* (*Acacia senegal* (L.) Willd. subsp. *mellifera* (Vahl) Roberty; *Inga mellifera* (Vahl) Willd.; *Mimosa mellifera* Vahl)

English: hookthorn, blackthorn

Southern Africa: swarthaak, haakdoring, blouhaak, wynruit, hakiesdoring; monka (Kgatla dialect, Botswana); mongana (western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana); muGuhungu, Katogwa, muKotokwa (Shona); monyaka (Kwena dialect, Botswana); monganga-tau, mongana-moswana (North Sotho); moga (Kalanga, northern Botswana); omusaona (Herero)

Eastern Africa: kilawata (Swahili); muthiia (Kamba; see Hildegard Hinde [Mrs. Sydney L. Hinde], *Vocabularies of the Kamba and Kikuyu Languages of East Africa*. Cambridge 1904; C.W. Hobley, *Ethnology of A-Kamba and Other East African Tribes*. Cambridge 1910; Gerhard Lindblom, *The Akamba in British East Africa. An Ethnological Monograph*. Uppsala 1920; John Middleton, *The Kikuyu and Kamba of Kenya*. [The Kikuyu, including Embu, Meru, Mberu, Chuka, Mwimbi, Tharaka, and the Kamba of Kenya.] London 1953); talamong (Pokot)

Ethiopia: adal, blal (Somalinya); atnkuy, qontr, qwentr, sbansa (Amharinya); harangama, sabansa (Orominya); shoba'ta, qedad, qeres, qono (Tigre); qentb, qentbi, qentiba (Tigrinya)

Sudan: kittir

A. montis-usti Merxm. & A. Schreib.

English: acacia of the Burnt Mountain (the southwest African mountain known as the Brandberg valley, the Tsisab Ravine; see Abbé Henri Breuil, *The Tsisab Ravine and Other Brandberg Sites*. Clairvaux 1959)

South Africa: Brandberg acacia, ysterhout

A. myrtifolia (Smith) Willd.

English: myrtle wattle

A. nebrownii Burt Davy (*Acacia glandulifera* Schinz; *Acacia rogersii* Burt Davy; *Acacia walteri* Suess.) (the specific name after the Kew botanist Dr. Nicholas Edward Brown, 1849-1934, contributor to Daniel Oliver (1830-1916), *Flora of Tropical Africa*, author of "The *Stapeliae* of Thunberg's herbarium." *J. Linn. Soc. Bot.* 17: 162-172. 1878, "The genera *Aloe* and *Mesembryanthemum* as represented in Thunberg's herbarium." *Bothalia*. 1: 139-169. 1923, "The

South African *Iridaceae* of Thunberg's herbarium." *J. Linn. Soc. Bot.* 48: 15-55. 1928; see John H. Barnhart (1871-1949), *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 1: 263. 1965)

English: water thorn

Southern Africa: waterdoring, gomdoring, kalkdoring, taaidoring, kaniedoring; luBibi (Swazi); lerwana (Kgatla dialect, Botswana)

A. nigrescens Oliv. (*Acacia nigrescens* Oliv. var. *nigrescens* Young; *Acacia nigrescens* Oliv. var. *pallens* Benth.; *Acacia pallens* (Benth.) Rolfe; *Acacia passargei* Harms; *Albizia lugardii* N.E. Br.)

English: knob thorn acacia, knob thorn

Southern Africa: knoppiesdoring, geelhaak, knopdoring, perdepramdoring; mukotonda, mKaai, iKaai, Katogwa, Katopa, muKuyu (Shona, eastern half of Zimbabwe, north of the Lundi River); umhlope (Ndebele); umKhaya, umBambampala, umBhebhe, isiBambampala (Zulu); umkhaya (Swazi); nkayi (eastern Transvaal); mokala, mokoba, more o mabele, mokgwa (western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana); mokgalo, moku, mongana-mabele (north and northeast Transvaal); mudhaya (Venda); unganu (Okavango Swamps and western Caprivi)

Malawi: mkungu, nkunku (Nyanja); nanyula (Yao)

A. nilotica (L.) Delile

English: gum Arabic tree, sunewood, Egyptian acacia, Egyptian thorn

French: acacia d'Égypte, gommier d'Égypte, gommier rouge
Arabic: snut, sant, gurti, shoka masrya, shoka qibttya, (the fruit) qarad

Sahara: tamat

Sudan: timiouin, sunt, salana, sant, sant tree, pegueninga, neb-neb, gaoudi, gonakie, banigna, diabe, fovan, bagana, bagaroua

Mali: baganan, bagana iri, bwana, pakhi, aboro, bakani

Eastern Africa: chigundigundi (Digo); mfuku (Gogo); mopira (Shambaa); munga (Giriama); musemei, kisemei (Kamba); ol-erbat (Masai); kijemi (Tanzania, Batemi people); mgunga (Swahili)

Tanzania: kijemi

Uganda: okuturyang

Togo: magariua

North Nigeria: bagaruwa namiji, gabaruwa, bagaruwa, bagaruwa ta mata

Ethiopia: aflo (Sahonya), galool, gonake, marak, tuweer, agabo (Somalinya), cea (Tigrinya), qeres (Tigre)

Egypt: (the fruits) qarad

India: toruakadam (Assam); vedi-babul, jali, gobalu, gobli (Bombay); gabur, babla (Bengala); kaloabaval (Gujarati); kalikikar, babul e kikar (Hindi); kari jali (Kannada);

babulzhadd (Konkni); karuvelam (Malayalam and Tamil); babhul (Marathi); baburi (Oriya; see Rev. William Miller, *An English and Oriya Dictionary*. Cuttack [the site of a mission for the Baptist Missionary Society, India], Orissa Mission Press 1873; Rev. Amos Sutton, *An Introduction to the Study of Oriya*. Cuttack 1872; Rev. A.H. Young, *First Lessons in Oriya*. Cuttack 1912); kikar (Punjabi); tuma, tamma, nalla tuma, nallatamma (Telugu)

A. nilotica (L.) Del. subsp. *adstringens* (Schum.) Roberty (*Acacia adansonii* (Guillemin & Perrottet) Brenan)

Ivory Coast: odanwoma

Somalia: tugher

Nigeria: bagaruwa (Hausa); gaudi (Fula); kangar (Kanuri)

A. nilotica (L.) Del. subsp. *kraussiana* (Benth.) Brenan (*Acacia arabica* (Lam.) Willd. var. *kraussiana* Benth.; *Acacia benthamii* Rochebr.; *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Willd. ex Del. var. *kraussiana* (Benth.) A.F. Hill; *Mimosa nilotica* Thunb.) (the subspecies named after the German naturalist and botanist Christian Ferdinand Friedrich von Krauss (1812-1890), traveler and botanical collector, author of *Beitrage zur Flora des Cap- und Natallandes*. Regensburg [1844-] 1846 and *Die Südafrikanischen Mollusken*. Stuttgart 1848)

English: scented thorn, redheart, redheart acacia, redheart black thorn, redheart thorn, gum acacia, black thorn, Egyptian mimosa, kudu-pod, scented thorn

Southern Africa: lekkerruikpeul, ruikpeul, stinkpeul, snuifpeul, swartsaaddoring, swartsaadpeul; uBobe, uBombo, umnqwe, umQawe, umNqawe (Zulu); isiThwethwe, umNcawe (Swazi); nxangwa, nshangwa (Tsonga: eastern Transvaal); motabkgosi, moga (western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana); motsha (Kgatla dialect, Botswana); motshi (Mangwato dialect, Botswana); moshu (Ngwaketse dialect, Botswana); motlhabkgosi (Tawana dialect, Ngamiland); motse (Sotho); moku, mogohlo motshe, motshe (North Sotho: north and northeast Transvaal); sinzi (Kololo, Barotseland)

A. nilotica (L.) Del. subsp. *kraussiana*

Nigeria: namijin bagaruwa, marje (Hausa); kisau (Kanuri)

A. paradoxa DC. (*Acacia armata* R. Br.)

English: hedge wattle, kangaroo thorn

A. pataczekii Morris (named after Wally Pataczek, a for-ester)

English: Wally's wattle

A. pendula A. Cunn. ex G. Don

English: weeping myall

A. pennata (L.) Willd.

Southern Africa: iGado, Kandale (Shona)

Sierra Leone: tanyé

Malaya: akar kayu manis, akar manis, kupoh

Nepal: arari

A. penninervis Sieber ex DC.

English: hickory wattle, mountain hickory

A. permixta Burt Davy (the species from the Latin *permixtus*, *a*, *um* (*permisceo*, *miscere*, *miscui*, *mixtum* “to mix, mingle together”) “promiscuous, disordered, confused”)

English: mimosa, thorn tree, slender thorn

Southern Africa: slapdoring, doringboom; luBibi (Swazi); moselaphala (Sotho)

A. podalyriifolia A. Cunn. ex G. Don

English: pearl acacia, Queensland silver wattle, glaucous acacia, Mount Morgan wattle

South Africa: vaalmimosa, perelakasia

A. polyacantha Willd. subsp. **campylacantha** (Hochst. ex A. Rich.) Brenan (*Acacia campylacantha* Hochst ex A. Rich.; *Acacia caffra* (Thunb.) Willd. var. *campylacantha* (Hochst.) ex A. Rich.) Roberty; *Acacia catechu* (L.f.) Willd. subsp. *suma* (Roxb.) Roberty (from the Greek *polys* “many” and *akantha* “thorn,” and *kampylos* “curved” and *akantha* “thorn”)

English: African catechu tree

Southern Africa: white thorn, witdoring; nkowakowa (Tsonga); tshikwalo (Venda); muBaimondoro, chiKwiku (Shona)

North Nigeria: farichin shafo, karki, karo, kumbar shafo

Nigeria: farichin haramata (= falcon’s claw) (Hausa); fatarlahi (Fula); shahab (Shuwa Arabic); ede (Yoruba; see S.O. Biobaku, *The Origin of the Yoruba*. Lagos 1955; S.O. Biobaku, ed., *Sources of Yoruba History*. Oxford 1973; Rev. Samuel Johnson, *The History of the Yorubas*. Lagos 1921; William Bascom, *Ifa Divination. Communication between Gods and Men in West Africa*. Bloomington 1969)

Yoruba: ede

Angola: omunianiambungu (Lunyaneka)

Malawi: chigongolo, mgongolo (Nyanja); m’nyunzo, mthethe, mtete, mlonga, nyungwe (Chichewa); ntarula (kyaNgonde, Karonga district); mutenenthe, ngobe, mgowe, ngowe (Tumbuka)

Ethiopia: gmarda (Amharinya); gwmero (Tigrinya)

N. Rhodesia: muzeze, musense

Mali: jinge, kuruko, kuruma

A. pravissima F. Muell.

English: Owen’s wattle

A. pycnantha Benth. (*Acacia petiolaris* Lehm.; *Acacia falcinella* Meissner) (the specific epithet from the Greek *pyknos* “dense” and *anthos* “flower”)

English: broad-leaved wattle, golden wattle

South Africa: gouewattel

Acacia Miller Mimosaceae (Part IV)**Origins:**

From the Greek *akakia*, *akis* “tip, thorn, a sharp point” used by Dioscorides; the Greek philosopher Theophrastus (-os) (circa 371-287 a.C.) in *Historia Plantarum* refers to the *Akakia arabica*.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. reficiens Wawra subsp. **reficiens** (*Acacia uncinata* Engl.) (the specific and subspecific names from the Latin *reficio*, *ficere*, *feci*, *fectum* (*facio*) “to make again, to restore, to repair”)

English: false umbrella thorn, red thorn

Southern Africa: deurmekaardoring, rooihaak, haak-en-steek, vals-haak-en-steek; omungondo (Herero); gos, ! gus (Nama/Damara);

Namibia: mumangandjamba, muzwa (Kwagali); omutsiyamatsi (Ndonga); gos, ! gus (Nama/Damara); omungondo (Herero); muginda, mutwa (Shambyu); omutyuula (Kwanyama); g!u (Bushman)

German: rotrindenakazie

A. rehmanniana Schinz (the species honors the Austrian-Polish plant collector Anton Rehmman, 1840-1917, author of “Geo-botaniczne stosunki Poludniowej Afryki.” (Phytogeographical conditions in South Africa, or the geo-botanical relationship of South Africa) *Akad. Umiej. Krakowie Pam. Wyzd. Mat.–Przyrod.* 5: 28-96. 1879, Abstracts in *Bot. Zbl.* 1880: 1 119-1 128; see John H. Barnhart (1871-1949), *Biographical Notes upon Botanists.* 3: 139. 1965)

Southern Africa: Engelsmansdoring, Engelsedoring; musivhitha (Venda); mgaba (Kalanga, northern Botswana)

A. retinodes Schldtl.

English: swamp wattle, silver wattle, everblooming acacia

Australia: wirilda

A. robusta Burch. subsp. **clavigera** (E. Mey.) Brenan (*Acacia clavigera* E. Mey.; *Acacia clavigera* E. Mey. subsp. *clavigera*; *Acacia sambesiaca* Schinz)

English: brack thorn

Southern Africa: brakdoring, Engelsedoring (= English thorn= good-for-nothing); umNgamanzi (Zulu); umNgam-punzi (Xhosa)

A. robusta Burch. subsp. **robusta** (*Acacia robusta* Burch.)

English: ankle thorn, false umbrella thorn, splendid thorn, splendid acacia

Southern Africa: enkeldoring, brosdoring, oudoring, engelsedoring, kameeldoring, vals-haak-en-steek; umN-quawe, umNgamanzi (Zulu); munga, mungamazi (eastern Transvaal); moga (Kwena dialect, Botswana); moku (Ngwaketse dialect, Botswana); moku, mokgwa (North Sotho); umngaphunzi (Xhosa)

A. robynsiana Merxm. & A. Schreib. (the specific name after the Belgian botanist Prof. Frans Hubert Édouard Arthur Walter Robyns, 1901-1986. His writings include *Flore agrostologique du Congo belge et du Ruanda-Urundi* ... Bruxelles 1929-1934 and "Essai de révision des espèces africaines du genre *Annona* L." *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* 67: 7-50. 1934; see Julien Gorju, "Les Gestes de Dieu en Urundi." in *Grand Lacs. Revue Mensuelle des Missionnaires d'Afrique*. Louvain 1936; J.H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 3: 166. 1965)

South Africa: radio tree

A. rotundifolia Hook.

English: round-leaved wattle

A. rovumae Oliver (*Acacia morondavensis* Drake)

Eastern Madagascar: palisander

Madagascar: rojbokida, roibontsika, roimbitsika

A. rubida A. Cunn.

English: red-stemmed wattle

A. saligna (Labill.) Wendl. (*Acacia cyanophylla* Lindl.; *Mimosa saligna* Labill.)

English: saligna wattle, Port Jackson willow, Port Jackson acacia, golden willow, golden wreath wattle

South Africa: goudwilger, Portjeksonwilg, Portjeksonboom

A. schweinfurthii Brenan & Exell var. *schweinfurthii* (the species named after the German Georg August Schweinfurth, 1836-1925, explorer and botanical collector in east and north Africa; among many other works he was the author of *Illustration de la flore d'Egypte*. Le Caire 1887, *Sur la flore des anciens jardins arabes d'Egypte*. Le Caire 1888 and *The Heart of Africa*. London 1873)

English: river climbing thorn

Southern Africa: rivierrankdoring; uThathawe, uBophe, uBobhe, umBambangwe, Ubobe, uGagane (Zulu)

A. senegal (L.) Willd.

English: gum Arabic tree, Sudan gum Arabic, gum Arabic, Senegal gum

Japan: Arabiya-gomu-no-ki

Ethiopia: adad, adad-meru (Somalinya); akkrsa (Gamonya); betuba (Welaytinya); idado, sabansa-dima, sapessa (Orominya); mahara (Kunaminya); qentb, qentbi, qentiba, sfridmmu (Tigrinya); qontr, qwentr, sbansa-grar (Amharinya)

Uganda: achika (Acholi)

Tanzania: muhama (Tabora)

North Nigeria: dakwora

Nigeria: bonni, dakwara, elong, esenik, esina, hashab, talha, nganda-yonge, kolkol, ngaraba; kolkol (Kanuri); dakwara (Hausa); dibehi (Fula)

Kenya: chepkomon (Kipsigis; see John G. Peristiany, *The Social Institutions of the Kipsigis*. London 1939; A.H.J.

Prins, *East African Age-Class Systems: An Inquiry into the Social Order of Galla, Kipsigis and Kikuyu*. Groningen 1953); ol-munishui (Masai)

Senegal: patugu, ndongargavod, vérèk

A. senegal (L.) Willd. var. *leiorhachis* Brenan (*Acacia circummarginata* Chiov.)

English: slender three-hook thorn

Southern Africa: slaploot, geelhaak; mungana todwa (North Sotho); umhlahlalinye (Ndebele)

A. senegal (L.) Willd. var. *rostrata* Brenan (*Acacia rostrata* Sim; *Acacia senegal* (L.) Willd. subsp. *trispinosa* (Stokes) Roberty; *Acacia spinosa* Marloth & Engl.; *Acacia trispinosa* Marloth & Engl.; *Acacia volkii* Suess.)

English: slender three-hook thorn, three-thorned acacia, three-hook thorn

Southern Africa: geelhaak, drievingerdoring, driehaakdoring, slaploot; umKhayikhayi, umKhaya omhloshana, isiKhambophane, umKhala (Zulu); umHlahlalinye (Swazi); umhlahlalinye (Ndebele); Shin'ayi, shinayi (Tsonga: eastern Transvaal); kikwata (Swahili)

Namibia: enghono (Kwanyama people)

A. seyal Delile

English: shittah tree, shittim wood, thirsty thorn

Arabic: seyal, talh, 'alk (the resin)

Berber: tamat, tefi, talakh, thala

Sahara: tamat

Nigeria: erafi, dushe, dushe kerafi, dussa, gishishiya, jimshi (Hausa); karamga (Kanuri); talha (Arabian); bulki (Fula)

Mali: zajé, sanunge, nyenige; sajè (Bambara); saninge (Malinké); nyentige (Minyanka); hibwi-fonu (Bwa)

Malawi: mtengo wa minga (Chichewa, Nyanja); chisawani (Mulanje)

Senegal: bu dènkani (Diola); ndomb (Sérère); surur, fonah (Volof)

Sudan: talh, talah, talh hamera

Kenya: musewa

Uganda: omugando

Ethiopia: makani, adiqento (Afarinya); aflo (Sahonya); cea (Bileninya, Tigre, Tigrinya); cea-serakwe (Bileninya); cginda (Gamonya); fulaay, jiiq (Somalinya); qeyhcea, sa'da-cea (Tigrinya); wacu, wajji, wajjo, wakko-dimo, wasiya (Orominya)

A. sieberiana DC. (the specific name after Franz Wilhelm Sieber, 1789-1844, botanist, traveler and plant collector, author of *Herbarium florum aegyptiacae*, sive collectio stirpium rariorum Aegypti indigenorum. Vindobonae [Wien] 1820 and *Reise nach der Insel Kreta*. Leipzig und Sorau 1823)

Ethiopia: burquqge, fullsa, lafto, lafto-adi, lalato (Orominya); cerin, jerin (Somalinya); cea, grmo, sa'da-cea (Tigrinya); deweni-bunna (Guragenya); gara, odorwa, puliesia (Welaytinya)

Malawi: mungondo, usongue (Umbundu); musonge (Kimbundu), mutontola (Lunyaneka)

Uganda: muwawa

Nigeria: bauji, fara kaya

Ivory Coast: fara kaya

Yoruba: sie

Mali: baki, bakije, bagije, tinyanga

A. sieberiana DC. var. *sieberiana*

Nigeria: fara kaya (= white thorn) (Hausa); gie daneji (Fula); katalabu (Kanuri); kuk (Shuwa Arabic); aluki, sie (Yoruba)

A. sieberiana DC. var. *woodii* (Burt Davy) Keay & Brenan (*Acacia amboensis* Schinz; *Acacia sieberiana* DC. var. *vermoesonii* (De Wild.) Keay & Brenan; *Acacia sieberiana* DC. subsp. *vermoesonii* (De Wild.) Troupin var. *vermoesonii*; *Acacia sieberiana* DC. subsp. *vermoesonii* (De Wild.) Troupin var. *woodii* (Burt Davy) Keay & Brenan; *Acacia vermoesonii* De Wild.; *Acacia woodii* Burt Davy) (the variety named after the South African but English-born botanist John Medley Wood, 1827-1915, from 1882 Curator of the Natal Botanic Garden and Director of the Natal Herbarium, author of *An Analytical Key to the Natural Orders and Genera of Natal Indigenous Plants*. Durban 1888, and of a *Catalogue of Plants in Natal Botanic Gardens*. Durban 1890).

English: paperbark thorn, flat topped thorn, white thorn, Natal camel thorn, Wood's acacia

Malawi: minganzolo, mtzidzi (Chichewa); mungaatuwa (Tonga); mlonga, mtete, nkwanga (Yao)

Southern Africa: platkroonsoetdoring, platkroondoring, papierbasdoring, verveldoringakasia; muKuunga, muMunga, muPumbu, muWunga (Shona); umKhambathi (practically the same Zulu name for Table Mountain near Pietermaritzburg: emKhambathini or at the umKhambathi), umKhaya, umKhamba (Zulu); umNganduzi (Swazi); moreo-mosetlha, morumasela (Tswana); mosibithla mokgaba, mooka (North Sotho); muunga-luselo (luselo = a kind of a shallow winnowing basket), musaunga (Venda)

A. spinescens Benth.

English: spiny wattle

A. stenophylla Cunn. ex Benth.

Australia: river cooba, eumong

A. subalata Vatke

Malawi: ciseo, namalenga (Yao); ngagaga (Nyanja); ciwiriri (kyaNgonde, Karonga district)

A. swazica Burt Davy

English: Swazi acacia

Southern Africa: swazidoring; uKhalimele, uKhamele (Zulu); kaimela, kalimela (Swazi: Swaziland and eastern Transvaal)

A. tenuispina Verdoorn (*Acacia permixta* Burt Davy var. *glabra* Burt Davy)

South Africa: fyndoring

A. terminalis (Salisb.) MacB. (*Acacia elata* A. Cunn. ex Benth.)

English: cedar wattle, elata wattle, mountain hickory, peppermint-tree wattle

South Africa: elataboom

A. tortilis (Forssk.) Hayne subsp. *heteracantha* (Burch.) Brenan (*Acacia heteracantha* Burch.; *Acacia litakunensis* Burch.; *Acacia maras* Engl.; *Acacia spirocarpoides* Engl.) (the specific name from the Latin *tortilis*, *e* (*torqueo*) "twisted"; the subspecific name means "different thorns," from the Greek words *eteros* and *akantha*)

English: umbrella thorn, curly-pod acacia

Sahara: abser, talha

Southern Africa: krulpeulakasia, noobos, sambreeldoring, haak-en-steek (= hook and prick), haakdoring, withaak, withaak kameeldoring, basterkameeldoring, tafelboom, fynhaakdoring; umSasane, isiThwethwe, isiShoba (Zulu); mgunga (Swahili); singa (Ndebele); isiThwethwe (Swaziland and eastern Transvaal); nsasane (Tsonga: eastern Transvaal); moku, musu (western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana); mosunyane (Kgatla dialect, Botswana); mosu (Kwena dialect, Botswana; Tawana dialect, Ngamiland); moshu (Mangwato dialect, Botswana); moswana, mosu (North Sotho: north and northeast Transvaal); muswu (Venda); orusu, orupungiuja (Herero: central southwest Africa); / naras, / narab (Nama: southern southwest Africa)

A. tortilis (Forssk.) Hayne subsp. *raddiana* (Savi) Brenan (*Acacia raddiana* Savi)

Nigeria: kindil (Kanuri); chilluki (Fula)

Arabic: talh, sayal, hares

A. triptera Benth.

English: spur-wing wattle

A. verticillata (L'Hérit.) Willd.

English: prickly Moses, star acacia

A. vestita Ker Gawler

English: hairy wattle

A. victoriae Benth. (*Acacia sentis* F. Muell.)

English: bramble wattle, elegant wattle

Australia: gundabluey

A. welwitschii Oliv. subsp. *delagoensis* (Harms) Ross & Brenan (*Acacia delagoensis* Harms) (the species was named

to honor the Austrian botanist Dr. Friedrich Martin Joseph Welwitsch, 1806-1872, explorer and zoologist, 1839-1853 Director of the Botanical Garden of Lisbon, 1853-1861 in Angola, author of "Sertum Angolense." *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* Vol. 27. London 1869) (the subspecies refers to Delagoa Bay in Portuguese East Africa)

English: Delagoa thorn

Southern Africa: Delagoa thorns, Delagoadoring, apiesdoring, knoppiesdoring; umkaya (Zulu); muNanga (Shona)

A. wilhelmiana F. Muell.

Australia: dwarf nealie

A. xanthophloea Benth. (the specific name from the Greek *xanthos* "yellow" and *phloios* "bark of trees")

English: fever tree, sulphur bark

Southern Africa: koorsboom; umHlosinga, umHlofunga, umKhanyakude, umKhanyagude, umDlovune (Zulu); umHlafunga (Swazi: Swaziland and eastern Transvaal); nkelenga (eastern Transvaal); more o moseltha (Mangwato dialect, Botswana; Tawana dialect, Ngamiland); munzhelenga (Venda)

Acaciella Britton & Rose Mimosaceae

Origins:

Diminutive of the genus *Acacia* Mill.

Acaciopsis Britton & Rose Mimosaceae

Origins:

Resembling the genus *Acacia* Mill.

Acaena Mutis ex L. Rosaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akaina* "a thorn," referring to the spines on the calyx or to the prickles on the fruit; see H.E. Connor and E. Edgar, "Name changes in the indigenous New Zealand flora, 1960-1986 and Nomina Nova IV, 1983-1986." *New Zealand Journal of Botany*. Vol. 25: 115-170. 1987.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. exigua A. Gray (*Acaena exigua* var. *glaberrima* Bitter)

Hawaii: liliwai, nani Wai'ale'ale

A. montana Hook.f.

Australia: mountain bidgee-widgee, mountain biddy-widdy

A. novae-zelandiae Kirk (*Acaena sanguisorbae* sensu J. Black; *Acaena anserinifolia* (Forst. & Forst.f.) Druce)

Australia: bidgee-widgee, biddy biddy, buzzy, bidi-bidi

Maori names: pipiripi, hutiwai

A. ovina Cunn.

Australia: sheep's burr

Acakia Rafinesque Mimosaceae

Origins:

See under *Acacia* Miller; see Constantine Samuel Rafinesque (1783-1840), *Sylva Telluriana*. 118. Philadelphia 1838.

Acalypha L. Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

From the old Greek name *akalephe* "nettle," the leaves of *Urtica* and *Acalypha* seemed similar to Linnaeus; Latin *acalephe*, es "a nettle" (the French physician Odo de Meung [Odo Magdunensis, pseud. Aemilius Macer], first half of the 11th century, author of *Macer Floridus De Viribus Herbarum Carmen*. Neapoli 1477, *De uirtutibus herbarum*. Venetiis 1506, see Ernst H.F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*. III: 426-434. Königsberg 1854-1857 and Friedrich Boerner, *De Aemilio Macro, eiusque rariore hodie opuscolo de uirtutibus herbarum, diatribae*. Lipsiae [1754]; Odo must be distinguished from Aemilius Macer, d. 16 BC., a Latin poet, a friend of Vergilius). Hippocrates, *De Morbis*. 3.15 (ed. P. Potter, Loeb Classical Library, 1988); Aristophanes, *Lysistrata*. 549, for the Greek poet *akalephe* was the name for actinia or sea anemone; see Carl Linnaeus (Carl von Linnæus, Carl von Linné, Karl af Linné) (1707-1778), *Species Plantarum*. 1003. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 436. 1754.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. sp.

Belize: waika ribbon

Mexico: hierba del cancer; palo blanco, sacacaquiui, equi-lite (Veracruz, see Arturo Gómez-Pompa, editor, *Flora de Veracruz*. Xalapa, Veracruz 1978-1984); japachobo (Teapa); ch'ilib-tux (Yucatán; see Inga Clendinnen, *Ambivalent Conquests: Maya and Spaniard in Yucatan, 1517-1570*. Cambridge 1987)

Tibetan: chu-sho, rgya-sho

A. adenophora Mill.

Mexico: hierba del cancer (Sinaloa)

A. alopecuroides Jacquin

Mexico: cancer (Soconusco, Chiapas); hierba del chamico (Oaxaca); hierba del gusano (Tehuantepec, Oaxaca); x-mibil, x-nixha (Maya language, Yucatán, see Alfredo Marín

Barrera, Alfredo Barrera Vazquez & Rosa María López Franco, *Nomenclatura etnobotánica maya: una interpretación taxonómica*. Mexico, D.F. 1976)

A. arvensis Poeppig

Mexico: espinosilla (Oaxaca); gatito (Yucatán); hierba del gusano (Veracruz)

Central America: hierba del cancer, ccul, corrimiento, gusanillo, sajo

A. caperonioides Baillon

English: false-nettle bush

South Africa: valsnetelbos

A. ciliata Forssk.

Yoruba: jiwinni, isawawa, gbawojo, arunjeran, aremolekun, onirun, tubeka, tueranka

A. diversifolia Jacq. (*Acalypha leptostachya* var. *diversifolia* (Jacq) Müll. Arg.; *Acalypha microgyne* Poeppig)

Honduras: costilla de danto

Mexico: costilla de caballo, costilla de danta, tapacamino (Veracruz); pata de perdiz (Tehuantepec and Temascal, Oaxaca); tapacamino colorado (Tehuantepec, Oaxaca)

A. glabrata Thunb. var. *glabrata* (*Acalypha glabrata* Thunb. var. *latifolia* Müll. Arg.)

English: forest false-nettle

Southern Africa: bosvalsnetel; isiThombothi (Zulu); isiThombothi (Xhosa); uThombothi (Zulu); moharatsweni (Ngwaketse dialect, Botswana)

A. godseffiana hort. Sander ex Mast.

Japan: ki-fukurin-akariha

A. hispida Burm.f. (*Acalypha sanderi* N.E. Br.; *Acalypha sanderana* Schum.)

English: red hot cat's tail, chenille plant, foptail, Philippine medusa

Mexico: cola de gato (Yucatan); ne-mix (Maya language, Yucatan)

Japan: nagabo-ami-gasa-no-ki

A. indica L.

The Philippines: maraotong, taptapingar, bugos

Malaya: chika mas, lis-lis

A. integrifolia Willd. subsp. *panduriformis* Coode

La Réunion Island: bois de Charles, bois de crève-cœur

A. macrostachya Jacquin (*Acalypha macrophylla* Kunth ex Poeppig; *Acalypha sidaefolia* Kunth; *Acalypha tarapotensis* Müll. Arg.; *Acalypha tristis* Poeppig)

Mexico: cometa, corneta, cola de gato (Sinaloa)

A. ornata Hochst. ex A. Rich.

Yoruba: onse, ewuro igbin, amuwagona, amuwagun

A. peduncularis E. Mey. ex Meisn.

English: wild acalypha, brooms and brushes

A. phleoides L.

Mexico: hierba del cancer (Jalisco); hierba del pastor, té del pastor (Mexico); hierba de la pastora (Puebla and Durango)

A. racemosa Wall.

Yoruba: ilewu

A. schlechtendaliana Müll.Arg.

Mexico: ischcapat-linaca, ischcapat-linaque (Totonaca language, El Tajin, Veracruz; see Frederick Peterson, *Ancient Mexico: An Introduction to the Pre-Hispanic Cultures*. New York 1959)

A. segetalis Müll.Arg.

English: three-seeded mercury

A. seleriana Greenm.

Mexico: ch'ililib-tux (Maya language, Yucatán)

A. setosa A. Richard (*Acalypha subcastrata* J. Areschoug)

Mexico: japachobo (Chiapas)

A. sonderiana Müll.Arg. (the specific name to honor Otto Wilhelm Sonder, 1812-1881, author with William H. Harvey of the first three volumes of *Flora capensis*. Dublin, Capetown 1860-1865)

English: thorny false-nettle, Sonder's acalypha

South Africa: doringvalsnetel; imPindisa encane (Zulu)

A. villicaulis Hochst. (*Acalypha petiolaris* Hochst.; *Acalypha senensis* Klotzsch)

Southern Africa: pendulo (Swati); chiTambura (Shona)

A. wilkesiana Müll.Arg. (named for Charles Wilkes, 1798-1877, American naval officer, traveler, from 1838 to 1842 explorer in the Pacific Ocean, author of *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition*. During the years ... Philadelphia 1845. See D.M. Henderson, *The Hidden Coasts: A Biography of Admiral Charles Wilkes*. New York 1953; John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 3: 496. 1965; W. Bixby, *The Forgotten Voyage of Charles Wilkes*. New York 1966; D.C. Haskell, *The United States Exploring Expedition 1838-1842 and Its Publications 1844-1874*. New York 1942; W.J. Morgan et al., eds., *Autobiography of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes U.S. Navy 1798-1877*. Washington, D.C. 1978; Theodore W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 436. Boston, Massachusetts 1972; D.B. Tyler, *The Wilkes Expedition: The First United States Exploring Expedition (1838-1842)*. Philadelphia 1968; Antoine Lasègue, *Musée botanique de M. Benjamin Delessert*. 388-390. 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. 472. 1973; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933)

English: Jacob's coat, copperleaf, beefsteak plant, fire dragon, match-me-if-you-can, painted copperleaf

Japan: heri-tori-akarifa, akarifa, fekurin-akarifa

The Philippines: copperleaf

Portuguese: folha de cobre

Acalyphopsis Pax & K. Hoffm. Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

Resembling the genus *Acalypha* L.

Acampe Lindley Orchidaceae

Origins:

Inflexible, *akamptos*, *akampes* "unbent, stiff, straight," from the Greek *a* "not" and *kampto* "to bend, to turn," referring to the brittle and rigid flowers or to the usually erect habit of these epiphytic orchids.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. longifolia Lindl.

Thailand: chang sarapee

Acamptocladus Nash Gramineae (alt. Poaceae)

Origins:

From the Greek *akamptos* "unbent, stiff" and *klados* "a branch."

Acamptopappus (A. Gray) A. Gray Asteraceae

Origins:

Unbending pappus, from the Greek *akamptos* "unbent, stiff" and *pappos* "fluff, downy appendage, woolly seeds."

Acanthambrosia Rydb. Asteraceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* "thorn, prickle" plus *Ambrosia* L.

Acanthanthus Y. Ito Cactaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* "thorn, prickle" and *anthos* "flower."

Acanthella Hook.f. Melastomataceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* "thorn, prickle."

Acanthephippium Blume Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* "thorn, prickle" and *ephippion* "saddle," referring to the spur, to the blade of the lip.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. pictum Fukuyama

Japan: enrei-shoki-ran

Acanthinophyllum Allemão Moraceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha* "thorn, prickle," *is*, *inos* "fiber, strength" and *phyllon* "leaf"; Latin *acanthinus* "resembling the plant bear's-foot."

Acanthobotrya Eckl. & Zeyh. Fabaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* "thorn" and *botrys* "cluster, a bunch of grapes, a cluster of grapes."

Acanthocalycium Backeb. Cactaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* "thorn" and *kalyx* "calyx."

Acanthocalyx (DC.) Tieghem Morinaceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* "thorn" and *kalyx* "calyx."

Acanthocardamum Thell. Brassicaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* "thorn" and *kardamon* "nasturtium, a kind of cress."

Acanthocarpus Lehm. Xanthorrhoeaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha* “a thorn, prickle” and *karpos* “fruit.”

**Acanthocaulon Klotzsch ex Endl.
Euphorbiaceae****Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha* “a thorn, prickle” and *kaulos* “stalk.”

Acanthocephala Backeb. Cactaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akantha* “a thorn, prickle” and *kephale* “head.”

Acanthocephalus Karelin & Kir. Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *akantha* “a thorn, prickle” and *kephale* “head.”

**Acanthocereus (A. Berger) Britton & Rose
Cactaceae****Origins:**

A thorny cactus, from the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and the genus *Cereus* Miller; see U. Egli and N. Taylor, ed., *I.O.S. Index of Names of Cactaceae* published 1950-1990 from *Repertorium Plantarum Succulentarum*. RBG, Kew 1991.

Acanthochiton Torrey Amaranthaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *chiton* “a tunic, cover.”

**Acanthochlamys P.C. Kao Anthericaceae
(Acanthochlamydeae, Velloziaceae)****Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *chlamys*, *chlamydos* “cloak, mantle.”

Acanthocladium F. Muell. Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *kladion* “a branchlet, a small branch”; see F. von Mueller, *Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae*. 2: 155. Melbourne 1861.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. dockeri F. Muell. (*Helichrysum dockeri* (F. Muell.) Benth.)

English: spiny everlasting

**Acanthocladus Klotzsch ex Hassk.
Polygalaceae****Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *klados* “a branch”; see Alberto Lofgren, “Ensayo para uma sinonimia dos nomes populares das plantas indigenas do estado de São Paulo.” *B. da Comissão Geographica e Geologica do estado de São Paulo*. São Paulo 10: 3-115. 1894.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. brasiliensis Klotzsch

Brazil: laranjinha, limãozinho

Acanthococos Barb. Rodr. Palmae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn, prickle” plus the generic name *Cocos*, an armed palm.

**Acanthodesmos C.D. Adams & du Quesnay
Asteraceae****Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *desmos* “a bond.”

Acanthodium Delile Acanthaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn,” *akanthos* “acanthus, bear’s-breech.”

Acanthodus Raf. Acanthaceae**Origins:**

For *Acanthus* L.; see C.S. Rafinesque, *Principes fondamentaux de Somiologie*. 26. Palerme 1814.

**Acanthogilia A.G. Day & Moran
Polemoniaceae****Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “a thorn” and the genus *Gilia* Ruíz & Pavón.

Acanthoglossum Blume Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “a thorn” and *glossa* “a tongue, lip,” referring to the pollen masses or to the inflorescence.

Acanthogonum Torrey Polygonaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “a thorn” and *gony* “a knee, bend, joint,” *gonia* “an angle.”

Acantholepis Less. Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “a thorn” and *lepis* “a scale,” referring to the involucre of the flower.

Acantholimon Boiss. Plumbaginaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and the genus *Limonium* Miller, sea-lavender, *leimon* “a meadow, a moist place, a flowery surface.”

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. alatavicum Bunge

English: common pricklythrift

China: ci ye cai hua

Acantholippia Griseb. Verbenaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and the genus *Lippia* L.

Acantholobivia Backeb. Cactaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” plus *Lobivia*.

**Acantholoma Gaudich. ex Baill.
Euphorbiaceae****Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *loma* “border, margin, fringe.”

**Acanthomintha (A. Gray) A. Gray Labiatae
(alt. Lamiaceae)****Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *minthe* “mint,” referring to the scarious bracts with spiny margins.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. duttonii (Abrams) Jokerst

English: San Mateo thornmint

A. ilicifolia (A. Gray) A. Gray

English: San Diego thornmint

A. lanceolata Curran

English: Santa Clara thornmint

Acanthonema Hook.f. Gesneriaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *nema* “thread,” referring to the filaments of the lower stamens.

Acanthonotus Benth. Fabaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *notos* “back.”

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

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *pale* “pollen, any fine dust, ashes.”

Acanthopanax (Decne. & Planchon) Miquel Araliaceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” plus *Panax*; see *Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugduno-Batavi*. 1: 3, 10. 2 Jul. 1863

Acanthopetalus Y. Ito Cactaceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *petalon* “petal, leaf.”

Acanthophaea Nevski Fabaceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *phake* “a lentil-soup,” *phakos* “lentil.”

Acanthophippium Blume Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn, prickle” and *ephippion* “saddle,” see *Acanthephippium* Blume.

Acanthophoenix H. Wendland Palmae

Origins:

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn, prickle, spine” plus *phoenix*, referring to the nature of this armed palm.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. rubra (Bory) H.A. Wendland (*Areca rubra* Bory)

French: palmiste rouge

Acanthophora Merr. Araliaceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn, prickle” and *phoros* “bearing, carrying.”

Acanthophyllum C.A. Meyer Caryophyllaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *phyllon* “leaf,” sharp-pointed or spiny or prickly leaves.

Acanthopsis Harvey Acanthaceae

Origins:

Resembling the genus *Acanthus* L.

Acanthopteron Britton Mimosaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *pteron* “wing.”

Acanthopyxis Miq. ex Lanj. Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *pyxis* “a small box.”

Acanthorhopsalis (Schumann) Britton & Rose Cactaceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *Rhopsalis*.

Acanthorhopsalis Kimmach Cactaceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *Rhopsalis*.

Acanthorrhinum Rothm. Scrophulariaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” plus *Antirrhinum*.

Acanthorrhiza H.A. Wendland Palmae

Origins:

Greek *akantha* “thorn, prickle” and *rhiza* “root,” an armed palm, the stem is covered with root-spines.

Acanthosabal Prosch. Palmae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha* “thorn” and *Sabal*, an armed palm.

Acanthoscyphus Small Polygonaceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *skyphos* “a cup, goblet, a jug.”

Acanthosicyos Welw. ex Hook.f. Cucurbitaceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *sikyos* “wild cucumber, gourd,” *Cucumis sativus*; Akkadian *siqu*, Hebrew *siqquj* “drink, refreshment.”

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. horridus Welw. ex Hook.f.

English: bitternut

Namibia: narra, botterpitte (Afrikaans); omungaraha (Herero); !naras (Nama/Damara)

Tropical Africa: nara, narras

A. naudinianus (Sonder) C. Jeffrey

Mozambique: chiacaiane, chiracarane, chirakarana

Acanthosicyus Post & Kuntze Cucurbitaceae

Origins:

See *Acanthosicyos*.

Acanthospermum Schrank Asteraceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *sperma* “a seed,” alluding to the spiny seeds; see Franz von Paula von Schrank (1747-1835), *Plantae rariores horti academici monacensis*. Monachii [München] 2: t. 53. 1820.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. australe (Loefl.) Kuntze (*Acanthospermum brasiliun* Schrank) (see Oswaldo Costa, “Estudo farmacognóstico do picão-da-praia.” *R. Flora Medicinal*. 8(8): 208-248. Rio de Janeiro 1941; Eurico Teixeira da Fonseca, “Plantas medicinales brasileñas.” *R. Flora Medicinal*. 6(6): 357-367. Rio de Janeiro. 1940)

English: Australian starbur, Brazilian starbur, creeping starbur, eight-seeded prostrate starbur, Paraguay bur, Paraguay star-bur, prostrate starbur, sheepbur, spiny bur

Brazil: carrapicho, picão-de-praia, picão-da-praia, amor-de-negro, matapasto, carrapicho rasteiro

Southern Africa: agtsadige kruipsterklits, ankerbossie, Australiese sterklits, donkieklits, jodeluis (burs), kakiebossie,

kruipsterklits, rankkakebossie, rankkakeklits; setla-bocha (Sotho)

Hawaii: kukaehipa, 'ihi kukaehipa, pipili

A. glabratum (DC.) Wild (*Acanthospermum australe* auct. non (Loefl.) Kuntze; *Acanthospermum xanthoides* (Kunth) DC. var. *glabratum* DC.)

English: five-seeded prostrate starbur, creeping starbur, prostrate starbur, sheepbur

South Africa: ankerbossie, kruipsterklits, vyfsadige kruipsterklits

A. hispidum DC.

English: bristly starbur, starbur, upright starbur

Southern Africa: donkieklits, kleinkankerros, regopgroeiende sterklits, regop sterklits, sterklits, Tsumeb onkruid; bima (Ndebele); ubima (Shona)

Yoruba: dagunro, dagunro gogoro (see Pierre Fatumbi Verger, *Ewé: The Use of Plants in Yoruba Society*. São Paulo 1995; Celia Blanco, *Santeria Yoruba*. Caracas 1995)

Congo: tsende, ngue

S. Rhodesia: bima, si Fenzi

Acanthosphaera Warb. Moraceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *sphaira* “sphere.”

Acanthostachys Klotzsch Bromeliaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *stachys* “spike.”

Acanthostelma Bidgood & Brummitt Acanthaceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha* “thorn” and *stelma*, *stelmatos* “a girdle, belt, crown, garland, wreath,” *stello* “to bring together, to bind, to set.”

Acanthostemma (Blume) Blume Asclepiadaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* “thorn” and *stemma* “crown, wreath, garland.”

Acanthostyles R.M. King & H. Robinson Asteraceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha* "thorn" and *stylos* "style."

Acanthosyris (Eichler) Griseb. Santalaceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* "thorn" plus the genus *Osyris* L. See Matias González and Atilio Lombardo, "Las frutas del Uruguay." *R. Brasileira de Medicina e Farmácia*. 12(1/2): 21-39. Rio de Janeiro 1936; Carlos Stellfeld (1900-1970), "O que vendem os ervanários de Pelotas." *Tribuna Farmacêutica*. 22(9): 119-123. Curitiba 1954.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. spinescens Griseb.

Brazil: sombra de touro

Acanthothamnus Brandegee Celastraceae (Canotiaceae)

Origins:

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* "thorn" and *thamnos* "shrub, bush."

Acanthotreculia Engl. Moraceae

Origins:

Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* "thorn" plus *Treculia*, after the French botanist Auguste Adolphe Lucien Trécul, 1818-1896.

Acanthotrichilia (Urb.) O.F. Cook & G.N. Collins Meliaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* "thorn" and *Trichilia*.

Acanthoxanthium (DC.) Fourr. Asteraceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* "thorn" and *Xanthium*.

Acanthura Lindau Acanthaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akantha*, *akanthes* "thorn" and *oura* "a tail."

Acanthus L. Acanthaceae

Origins:

Greek *akanthos* "acanthus, bear's-breech," *akantha*, *akanthes* "thorn," Latin *acanthus*, *i* "the plant bear's foot or brank-ursine, *Acanthus mollis* L.;" see Hippocrates, *De Morbis Mulierum*. 1.63.; Dioscorides, 3.17 (ed. M. Wellmann, Berlin 1907-14); Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 639 (err. typ. 939). 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 286. 1754; Hellmut Baumann, *Greek Wild Flowers and Plant Lore in Ancient Greece*. London, Herbert Press 1993; Pietro Bubani, *Flora Virgiliana*. 11-13. [Ristampa dell'edizione di Bologna 1870] Bologna 1978.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. ilicifolius L.

English: spiny mangrove, holly-leaf mangrove, sea holly

India: harkusa, hargoza, marandi, mendli, moranna, alasy-akampa, alchi, alisi, etichilla, attumulli, koshimullu, holechudi, tudechudi, chakkaramulli, harkanchi, kilichiri

China: lao shu le

Malaya: jeruju puteh, neruju

A. mollis L.

English: artist's acanthus, bear's breech

Japan: ha-azami

Arabic: sabounia, selikh, bakhbakh

A. montanus (Nees) Anderson

English: mountain thistle, bear's breech, mountain acanthus

Sierra Leone: kpete pela

Yoruba: ahon ekun dudu, ekun arugbo, opipi, opipi oko

Congo: bari tsari, bali tsari

A. pubescens (Thoms. ex Oliv.) Engl.

English: prickly acanthus

A. spinosus L.

English: oyster plant

Acarpha Griseb. Calyceraceae

Origins:

Greek *a* "not, without" and *karphos* "chip of straw, chip of wood, mote, splinter, nail."

Acaulimalva Krapov. Malvaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *a* "not, without," *kaulos* "stalk" plus *Malva*.

Acaulon N.E. Br. Aizoaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *a* “not, without” and *kaulos* “stalk.”

Acca O. Berg Myrtaceae

Origins:

A Peruvian/South American vernacular name; see Jaroslav Soukup, S.D.B., *Vocabulario de los nombres vulgares de la flora peruana*. Lima 1970.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. lanuginosa (Ruíz & Pav. ex G. Don) McVaugh (*Acca peruviana* O. Berg; *Acca velutina* Burret; *Psidium lanuginosum* Ruíz & Pav. ex G. Don)

Peru: pacra

A. sellowiana (O. Berg) Burret (*Feijoa sellowiana* (O. Berg) O. Berg)

English: pineapple guava

Portuguese: goiabeira-ananás

Acer L. Aceraceae

Origins:

Latin *acer*, *aceris* “the maple tree”; Akkadian *arku* “long, tall”; see Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 1054. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 474. 1754; Pietro Bubani, *Flora Virgiliana*. 14. [Ristampa dell’edizione di Bologna 1870] Bologna 1978.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. argutum Maxim.

English: pointed-leaf maple

A. buergerianum Miq.

English: three-toothed maple, trident maple

A. campestre L.

English: field maple, hedge maple

A. capillipes Maxim.

English: red snake bark maple

A. cappadocicum Gled.

English: Caucasian maple

A. carpinifolium Sieb. & Zucc.

English: hornbeam maple

A. circinatum Pursh

English: vine maple

A. cissifolium (Siebold & Zucc.) K. Koch

English: vine-leaved maple

A. crataegifolium Sieb. & Zucc.

English: hawthorn maple

A. davidii Franch.

English: snakebar maple

A. diabolicum Bl. ex Koch

English: horned maple

A. distylum Sieb. & Zucc.

English: linden-leaved maple

A. glabrum Pursh

English: mountain maple, Rocky Mountain maple, rock maple

A. griseum (Franch.) Pax

English: paperbark maple

A. heldreichii Orph. ex Boiss.

English: Greek maple

A. hyrcanum Fischer & Meyer

English: Balkan maple

A. japonicum Thunb.

English: the downy Japanese maple, full moon maple, Japanese maple

Japan: hauchiwa-kaede

A. macrophyllum Pursh

English: big-leaf maple, Oregon maple

A. manschuricum Maxim.

English: Manchurian maple

A. maximowiczianum Miq. (*Acer nikoense* (Maxim.) Miq.)

English: Nikko maple

Japan: megusuri-noki

A. mono Maxim.

Japan: itaya-kaede

A. monspessulanum L.

English: Montpellier maple

A. negundo L.

English: box elder, ash-leaved maple

Bolivia: arce

A. negundo L. var. *californicum* (Torrey & A. Gray) Sarg.

English: box elder

A. opalus Mill.

English: Italian maple

A. palmatum Thunb.

English: Japanese maple, smooth Japanese maple

Japan: iroha-momiji, iroha-kaede

***A. pennsylvanicum* L.**

English: moosewood, striped maple, snake bark maple, goose foot

***A. platanoides* L.**

English: Norway maple

***A. pseudoplatanus* L.**

English: sycamore, maple, Scottish maple, sycamore maple, great maple

***A. pseudosieboldianum* (Pax) Komar.**

English: Korean maple

***A. rubrum* L.**

English: red maple, scarlet maple, swamp maple

***A. rufinerve* Siebold & Zucc.**

English: grey-budded snake bark maple

***A. saccharinum* L.**

English: silver maple

Bolivia: arce

***A. saccharum* Marshall**

English: rock maple, sugar maple, striped maple

***A. sempervirens* L.**

English: Cretan maple

***A. shirasawanum* Koidz. var. *tenuifolium* Koidz. (*Acer tenuifolium* (Koidz.) Koidz.)**

Japan: hime-uchiwa-kaede

***A. spicatum* Lam.**

English: mountain maple

***A. tataricum* L.**

English: Tatarian maple

***A. tataricum* L. ssp. *ginnala* (Maxim.) Wesm.**

English: Amur maple

***A. triflorum* Komar.**

English: three-flowered maple

***A. truncatum* Bunge**

English: shantung maple

Aceras R. Br. Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* "without, lacking" and *keras* "a horn, spur," referring to the lip or to the spurless flowers.

Species/Vernacular Names:***A. anthropophorum* (L.) Aiton f.**

English: man orchid

Aceratium DC. Elaeocarpaceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* "negative" and *keration* dim. of *keras* "horn," referring to the anthers; some suggest resembling the genus *Acer* L.

Species/Vernacular Names:***A. concinnum* (S. Moore) C. White**

Australia: high-root quandong

Aceratorchis Schltr. Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* "negative," *keras*, *keratos* "horn" plus *Orchis*, referring to the spurless lip.

Aceriphyllum Engl. Saxifragaceae**Origins:**

From the genus *Acer* L. and *phyllon* "leaf."

Acetosa Miller Polygonaceae**Origins:**

Latin *acetum* "sour wine, vinegar," sour, acid.

Acetosella (Meissner) Fourr. Polygonaceae**Origins:**

The diminutive of the genus *Acetosa*.

Achaenipodium Brandege Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* "lacking, not," *chaino* "to gape" and *podion* "little foot"; see Richard W. Spjut (1945-), *A Systematic Treatment of Fruit Types*. Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden. Vol. 70. 29-30. New York 1994 ["An indehiscent pericarpium, or fruit, with a pericarp contiguous to the seeds. Achene" and syn.: *achaena*, *achaenium*, *achaine*, *acháne*, *achena*, *achène*, *achenium*, *akena*, *akenium*, *aqueno*, etc.].

Achaeta Fourn. Gramineae**Origins:**

From the Greek *a* "without, lacking" and *chaite* "a bristle."

Achaetogeron A. Gray Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* “without, lacking,” *chaite* “a bristle” and *geron* “an old man,” referring to *Erigeron*.

Achasma Griffith Zingiberaceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* “without, lacking, absence” and *chasme* “gaping, yawning,” *chasmamai* “to yawn,” referring to the flowers; see William Griffith (1810-1845), *Notulae ad plantas asiaticas*. 3: 411, 426. Calcutta 1851.

Achillea L. Asteraceae**Origins:**

The genus was named to honor the hero of the *Iliad*, Achilles (in Greek Akhilleus), son of Peleus and Thetis; from Chiron the Centaur he learned the healing properties of the plant. See Lewis Richard Farnell, *Greek Hero Cults and Ideas of Immortality*. The Gifford lectures ... 1920, etc. Oxford 1921; see Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 896. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 382. 1754.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. ageratum L. (*Achillea decolorans* Schräd.; *Achillea serrata* hort.)

English: sweet Nancy

A. millefolium L. (*Achillea millefolium* L. subsp. *lanulosa* (Nutt.) Piper; *Achillea ambigua* Poll.; *Achillea lanulosa* Nutt.)

English: fragrant yarrow, common yarrow, milfoil, yarrow, bloodwort, nose-bleed, sanguinary, thousand-leaf, thousand-seal, western yarrow

Central America: milen rama, alhucema, cola de ardilla, hierba del soldado, milhojas, plumajillo

Brazil: mil-folhas

South Africa: duisendblaarachillea

Japan: nokogiri-sô-zoku

China: yang shi cao

India: gandana, rooamari, rojmari, momadnu, chopandiga, akarkhara

A. ptarmica L.

English: sneezewood, sneezewood yarrow, sneezewort, sneezewort yarrow, sneezeweed

A. sibirica Ledeb.

China: shih

A. tomentosa L. (*Achillea aurea* hort.)

English: woolly yarrow

Achilleopsis Turcz. Sterculiaceae**Origins:**

Resembling *Achillea*; see Porphir Kiril N.S. Turczaninow (1796-1863), *Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou*. 22(2): 9. 1849.

Achimenes Pers. Gesneriaceae**Origins:**

Uncertain, some suggest from the Greek, the prefix *a* “negative, lacking, contrary to” and *cheimon* “winter,” referring to the hardiness of the plants; Latin *achaemenis*, Greek *achaimenis* for an amber-colored plant in India, used in magical arts (Plinius); see Helmut Genast, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 35. Basel 1996.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. grandiflora (Schiede) DC.

English: hot water plant

Japan: sabi-ba-hana-giri-sô

A. longiflora DC.

Japan: hana-giri-sô

Achlaena Griseb. Gramineae**Origins:**

From the Greek *a* “without, lacking” and *chlaena*, *chlaenion* “cloak, blanket.”

Achlyphila Maguire & Wurdack Xyridaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *achlys* “obscurity, a mist, darkness, trouble” and *philos* “loving.”

Achlys DC. Berberidaceae (Podophyllaceae)**Origins:**

The goddess of obscurity, the goddess of hidden places, Greek *achlys* “obscurity, a mist, darkness, trouble,” possibly referring to the classification of the genus or to the habitat of these herbs or to the inconspicuous flowers.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. triphylla (Sm.) DC.

English: deer foot, vanilla leaf

Achnatherum P. Beauv. Gramineae**Origins:**

Awned scale, Greek *achne* "chaff, glume" and *ather* "stalk, barb," referring to the lemma.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. aridum (M.E. Jones) Barkworth

English: Mormon needlegrass

A. diegoensis (Swallen) Barkworth

English: San Diego County needlegrass

A. hymenoides (Roemer & Schultes) Barkworth

English: Indian ricegrass

A. lettermanii (Vasey) Barkworth

English: Letterman's needlegrass

A. speciosum (Trin. & Rupr.) Barkworth

English: desert needlegrass

Achneria Benth. Gramineae**Origins:**

Greek *achne* "chaff, glume."

Achneria P. Beauv. Gramineae**Origins:**

See *Eriachne* R.Br.; see Ambroise Marie François Joseph Palisot de Beauvois (1752-1820), *Essai d'une nouvelle Agrostographie, ou nouveaux genres des Graminées*. 72, 146. Paris 1812.

Achnodon Link Gramineae**Origins:**

From the Greek *achne* "chaff, glume" and *odous, odontos* "tooth."

Achnodonton P. Beauv. Gramineae**Origins:**

From the Greek *achne* "chaff, glume" and *odous, odontos* "tooth."

Achnophora F. Muell. Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *achne* "chaff, glume" and *phoros* "bearing, carrying," referring to the scales of the receptacle and pappus; see Sir Ferdinand Jacob Heinrich von Mueller (1825-1896), in *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia*. 6: 32. Adelaide 1883.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. tatei F. Muell.

Australia: Kangaroo Island daisy

Achnopogon Maguire, Steyerl. & Wurdack Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *achne* "chaff, glume" and *pogon* "beard."

Achoriphragma Soják Brassicaceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* "negative," *choris* "separate, asunder, apart" and *phragma* "a partition, compartment."

Achradelpha O.F. Cook Sapotaceae**Origins:**

The genus *Achras* L. and *adelphos* "brother."

Achras L. Sapotaceae**Origins:**

Greek *achras* "a kind of wild pear," Latin *achras, adis* and *ados* for a wild pear-tree (L. Junius Moderatus Columella); see Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 1190. 1753.

Achroanthes Raf. Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* "absence, lacking," *chroa* "color, to color" and *anthos* "flower"; see E.D. Merrill (1876-1956), *Index rafinesquianus*. The plant names published by C.S. Rafinesque, etc. 100. Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, USA 1949.

Achroanthus Raf. Orchidaceae**Origins:**

See *Achroanthes*.

Achrochloa B.D. Jacks. Gramineae**Origins:**

From the Greek *a* "absence, lacking," *chroa* "color, to color" and *chloe*, *chloa* "grass."

Achromolaena Cass. Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* "absence," *chroma* "color" and *chlaena*, *laina* "cloak, blanket," genus *Chromolaena* DC.

Achroostachys Benth. Gramineae**Origins:**

Greek *a* "absence, lacking," *chroa* "color, to color" and *stachys* "a spike."

Achrouteria Eyma Sapotaceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* "absence, lacking," *chroa* "color, to color" plus *Pouteria*.

Achrysum A. Gray Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* "lacking" and *chrysos* "gold"; in *Hooker's Journal of Botany & Kew Garden Miscellany*. 4: 228. 1852.

Achyraena Schauer Asteraceae**Origins:**

Chaffy achene, the Greek *achyron* "chaff, husk" and an achene or achaena, Latin *achaenium* or *achenium* "an achene, a dry one-seeded fruit."

Achyranthes L. Amaranthaceae**Origins:**

An orthographic variant of *Achyranthes* L., see C. Linnaeus, *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 96. 1754.

Achyranthes L. Amaranthaceae**Origins:**

Greek *achyron* "chaff, husk" and *anthos* "a flower," the perianth has a chaffy or scarious nature; see Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 204. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 96. 1754.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. aspera L.

English: washerman's plant, rough chaff tree, prickly chaff flower

French: herbe d'Inde

India: apang, apamarg, apamarga, apamargah, apa margamu, margia, valiya-katalati, nayuruvi, nayurivi, gujrat, kutri, katalati, circira, chir-chira, aghada, latjira, aghadha, aghedo, uttaren, uttarane

Madagascar: fandrangojaza, tsipolitra, tsipolotra, tsipolomanitra, tsipotamena, vatofosa, vatofosy

Japan: murasaki-no-kozuchi (= purple *Achyranthes*)

China: dao kou cao

The Philippines: hangod, hangud, hangot, hangor, ninikitan, libai, dokot-dokot, deket-deket, higad-higad, rag-ragadi, guela, lopo-lopo, saramo

Vietnam: nguru tat nam, nha khoanh ngu, co nha lin ngu, thin hong mia, nha lin ngu

Yoruba: aboro, epa aboro

S. Rhodesia: dombo

A. aspera L. var. *aspera* (*Achyranthes aspera* L. var. *obtusifolia* (Lam.) Suess.; *Achyranthes robusta* C.H. Wr.)

English: devil's horsewhip, burweed, chaff flower, rough chaff-flower

Southern Africa: grootklits, haak-en-steek-bossie, kafblom, klein haak-en-steek, klits, knapsakerel, knapsakkerwel, langklits, langklitskafblom; bohomane (Sotho); isinama (Zulu); moxato (Tswana); udombo (Ndebele)

A. aspera L. var. *indica* L.

Rodrigues Island: herbe sergent

A. aspera L. var. *sicula* L. (*Achyranthes argentea* Lam.; *Achyranthes sicula* (L.) All.)

English: burweed

A. bidentata Blume

English: two-toothed chaff-flower

China: niu xi, niu hsi

Nepal: ulte kuro

Vietnam: hoai ngu tat

A. obtusifolia Lam.

Japan: kei-no-kozuchi (= hairy *Achyranthes*)

Achyrobaccharis Sch. Bip. ex Walp. Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *achyron* "chaff, husk" plus *Baccharis* L.

Achyrocalyx Benoist Acanthaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *achyron* “chaff, husk” and *kalyx* “calyx.”

Achyrocline (Less.) DC. Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *achyron* “chaff, husk” and *kline* “a bed, couch”; see Carlos Stellfeld (1900-1970), “As drogas vegetais da farmacopéia brasileira em face do sistema taxonômico.” *Tribuna Farmacêutica*. 8(7): 152-166. Curitiba 1940.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. satureoides DC.

Brazil: macela, macela-do-campo, marcela

Achyrodes Boehm. Gramineae**Origins:**

From the Greek *achyron* “chaff, husk.”

Achyronia Wendl. Fabaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *achyron* “chaff, husk,” referring to the calyx.

**Achyronychia Torrey & A. Gray
Caryophyllaceae (Illecebraceae)****Origins:**

Greek *achyron* “chaff, husk” and *onyx*, *onychos* “a claw, nail,” referring to the sepals.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. cooperi Torrey & A. Gray

English: onyx flower, frost mat

Achyropappus Kunth Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *achyron* “chaff, husk” and *pappos* “fluff, downy appendage, the down on the seeds.”

Achyropsis (Moq.) Hook.f. Amaranthaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *achyron* “chaff, husk” and *opsis* “resemblance, resembling.”

Achyroseris Sch. Bip. Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *achyron* “chaff, husk” and *seris* “chicory, lettuce.”

Achyrospermum Blume Labiatae**Origins:**

Greek *achyron* “chaff, husk” and *sperma* “seed,” referring to the scaly nutlets.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. densiflorum Blume (*Achyrospermum philippinense* Bentham)

English: Philippine achyrospermum

China: lin guo cao

A. wallichianum (Bentham) Bentham ex Hook.f. (*Teucrium wallichianum* Bentham)

English: Wallich achyrospermum

China: xi zang lin guo cao

Achyrothalamus O. Hoffm. Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *achyron* “chaff, husk” and *thalamos* “the base of the flower.”

Aciachne Benth. Gramineae**Origins:**

From the Greek *ake*, *akis*, *akidos* “a point” and *achne* “chaff, glume.”

Acialyptus Jackson Myrtaceae**Origins:**

Orthographic variant, see *Acicalyptus* A. Gray.

Acianthera Scheidw. Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *ake*, *akis*, *akidos* "a point" and *anthera* "anther," pointed anther.

Acianthus R. Br. Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *ake*, *akis* "a point, needle" and *anthos* "flower," referring to the pointed perianth, to the acuminate floral segments; see Robert Brown (1773-1858), *Prodromus florae Novae Hollandiae*. 321. London 1810.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. caudatus R. Br.

English: mayfly orchid, dead horse

A. exsertus R. Br.

English: mosquito orchid, gnat orchid

A. huegelii (Endl.) Nicholls & Goadby

English: western midge-orchid

A. reniformis (R. Br.) Schltr.

English: mosquito orchid

Acicalyptus A. Gray Myrtaceae**Origins:**

Greek *ake*, *akis*, *akidos* "a point" and *kalypto* "to hide, cover."

Acicarpa Raddi Gramineae**Origins:**

From the Greek *ake*, *akis*, *akidos* "a point" and *karpos* "fruit."

Acicarpa Juss. Calyceraceae**Origins:**

Greek *ake*, *akis*, *akidos* "a point" and *karphos* "chip of straw, chip of wood, nail."

Acidanthera Hochst. Iridaceae**Origins:**

Greek *ake*, *akis*, *akidos* "a point" and *anthera* "an anther," referring to the cuspidate anthers; see Christian Ferdinand

Hochstetter (1787-1860), *Flora oder allgemeine Botanische Zeitung*. 27: 25. 1844.

Acidocroton Griseb. Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *ake*, *akis*, *akidos* "a point" plus *Croton*.

Acidonia L. Johnson & B.G. Briggs Proteaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akidos*, *akis* "a point," referring to the connective appendage; see Lawrence Alexander Sidney Johnson (1925-) and Barbara Gillian Briggs (1934-), in *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society*. 70: 175. (Sep.) 1975.

Acidosasa C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao Gramineae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akidos*, *akis* "a point" plus *Sasa*, bamboo.

Acidoton P. Browne Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akidos*, *akis* "a point," *akidotos* "pointed," referring to the hairs on the leaves; see Patrick Browne, *The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica*. 355. London 1756.

Acidoton Sw. Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akidos*, *akis* "a point," *akidotos* "pointed."

Acilepidopsis H. Robinson Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *akis* "a point," *lepis*, *lepidos* "a scale" and *opsis* "resembling, like."

Acineta Lindley Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akinetos* "immovable, unmoved," referring to the fixed and rigid lip united to the column.

Acinos Miller Labiatae**Origins:**

Greek *akinos*, Latin *acinos*, *i* applied by Plinius to a fragrant plant, perhaps wild basil.

Aciotis D. Don Melastomataceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akis* "point" and *ous, otos* "an ear," referring to the shape of the petals.

Aciphylla Forst. & Forst.f. Umbelliferae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akis* "a point" and *phyllon* "a leaf," referring to the pointed or sharp-pointed leaves; see J.R. Forster and J.G.A. Forster, *Characteres generum plantarum*, quas in itinere ad insulas maris australis, etc. 135, t. 68. London (Nov.) [1775].

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. glacialis (F. Muell.) Benth.

English: alpine celery, snow aciphyll

A. procumbens (F. Muell.) Benth.

English: cushion aciphyll

A. simplicifolia (F. Muell.) Benth.

English: mountain aciphyll

A. squarrosa Forst. & Forst.f.

English: bayonet plant, speargrass

Maori names: karamea, taramea

Aciphyllum Benth. ex Steudel Fabaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akis* "a point" and *phyllon* "a leaf."

Acisanthera P. Browne Melastomataceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akis* "a point" and *anthera* "anther," referring to the jointed anthers.

Ackama A. Cunn. Cunoniaceae**Origins:**

From the Maori name, *makamaka*, for *Ackama rosaefolia* Cunn.; see Elsdon Best, *Maori Religion and Mythology*. Wellington 1924 and *Spiritual and Mental Concepts of the*

Maori. Wellington 1986; A. Cunningham, in *Annals of Natural History*. 2: 358. 1839.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. paniculata Engl.

English: rose-leaf marara

Acleisanthes A. Gray Nyctaginaceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* "without, lacking," *kleis* "lock, key," *kleio* "to shut" and *anthos* "flower."

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. longiglora A. Gray

English: angel trumpets

Aclinia Griff. Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* "without, not, apart" and *klinein* "to choose out," referring to its separation from *Dendrochilum*, or from the Greek *kline* "a bed, couch, that on which one lies," *aklines* "bending to neither side, without inclination, persistent"; see Richard Evans Schultes and Arthur Stanley Pease (1881-1964), *Generic Names of Orchids. Their Origin and Meaning*. 33. Academic Press, New York and London 1963; Hubert Mayr, *Orchid Names and Their Meanings*. Vaduz 1998.

Aclisia E. Meyer ex C. Presl Commelinaceae**Origins:**

Greek *achlys* "darkness" or *aklisia* "indeclinability," presumably referred to the systematic of the genus; Latin *aclys*, *ydis*, or *aclis* for a small javelin.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. crispata (R. Br.) G. Brueckner

English: blue-fruited sailor

Acmadenia Bartling & H.L. Wendl. Rutaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akme* "the highest point" and *aden* "a gland," there are glands on the anthers.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. obtusata (Thunb.) Bartl. & Wendl. (*Acmadenia juniperina* Bartl. & Wendl.; *Acmadenia muraltioides* Eckl; &

Zeyh.; *Acmadenia uniflora* (Phillips) Phillips; *Euchaetis uniflora* Phillips; *Macrostylis patersoniae* Schönl.)

South Africa: duineboegoe

Acmanthera (A. Juss.) Griseb. Malpighiaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akme* “a point, the highest point, edge, bloom” and *anthera* “anther.”

Acmella L.C. Rich. ex Pers. Asteraceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akme* “a point, the highest point, bloom,” referring to the taste of the foliage.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. oleracea (L.) R.K. Jansen

English: Brazilian cress, Pará cress

Acmena DC. Myrtaceae

Origins:

According to Greek mythology, Acmena was a nymph of Venus; Greek *akmenos* “full-grown, in full vigor.”

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. australis L. Johnson

English: red apple

A. smithii (Poirot) Merr. & Perry

Australia: lilly-pilly, lilli-pilli

Acmenosperma Kausel Myrtaceae

Origins:

The genus *Acmena* and *sperma* “a seed,” *akmenos* “full-grown, in full vigor”; see *Arkiv för Botanik*. 3: 609. 1957.

Acmispon Raf. Fabaceae

Origins:

See E.D. Merrill (1876-1956), *Index rafinesquianus*. The plant names published by C.S. Rafinesque, etc. 142. Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, USA 1949; C.S. Rafinesque, *Atl. Journ.* 1: 144. 1832.

Acropyle Pilger Podocarpaceae

Origins:

Greek *akme* “the highest point, tip, point” and *pyle* “door, gate.”

Acmostemon Pilg. Convolvulaceae

Origins:

Greek *akme* “a point, the highest point, edge, bloom” and *stemon* “stamen.”

Acmostima Raf. Rubiaceae

Origins:

Possibly from the Greek *akme* “a point, edge, bloom” and *stigma* “stigma”; see C.S. Rafinesque, *Sylva Telluriana*. 26. 1838; E.D. Merrill, *Index rafinesquianus*. 225. 1949.

Acnida L. Amaranthaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *a* “lacking” and *knide* “nettle.”

Acoelorrhaphe H.A. Wendl. Palmae

Origins:

From the Greek *a* “lacking, without,” *koilos* “hollow” and *rhapsis*, *rhapsidos* “a needle, seam,” referring to the seeds; see *Botanische Zeitung*. 37: 148. 1879.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. wrightii (Grisebach & H.A. Wendl.) Beccari

English: paurotis palm, saw cabbage palm, silver saw palm, Everglades palm

Brazil: palmeira paorotis

Acoidium Lindley Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *akoidion*, diminutive of *akoe* “ear,” referring to the ears of the column.

Acokanthera G. Don f. Apocynaceae**Origins:**

Greek *ake*, *akis* “a sharp point, a spike, a cutting edge,” *akoke* “a point” and *anthera* “anther,” the anthers are pointed.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. oblongifolia (Hochst.) Codd (*Acokanthera spectabilis* (Sond.) Hook.f.; *Acokanthera venenata* var. *spectabilis* (Sond.) Sim; *Carissa oblongifolia* Hochst.; *Toxicophlaea spectabilis* Sond.)

English: dune poison-bush, Hottentot’s poison, Hottentot’s poison bush, kaffir poison, bushman’s poison bush, poison bush, winter sweet

Southern Africa: duinegifboom, kaffergifboom, boesmansgif; inHlungunyembe, uBuhlungu-benyoka, ubuHlungubenyoka, umHlagashiso (Zulu); inTlungunyembe, inTlungunyembe, ubuHlungu (= poison), ziMlungu, inXinebe (Xhosa)

A. oppositifolia (Lam.) Codd (*Acokanthera venenata* sensu Stapf non G. Don; *Acokanthera venatorium* E. Mey.; *Carissa oppositifolium* (Lam.) Pichon; *Cestrum oppositifolium* Lamarck; *Cestrum venenatum* Burm.f.; *Toxicophlaea thunbergii* Harv.; *Toxicophlaea thunbergii* Harv. var. *scabra* Sond.; *Toxicophlaea cestroides* A. DC.)

English: common poison-bush, kaffir poison, bushman’s poison bush, bushman’s arrow poison, bushman’s poison, poison bush, poison tree

China: chang yao hua

Southern Africa: gewone gifboom, gifboom, boesmansgifboom, boesmansgif, kaffergif; botholo, tsebe-dintlhe (= sharp ears) (North Sotho); inHlungunyembe, umHlagahliso (Zulu); inHlungunyembe (Swazi); inTlungunyembe, inTlungunyembe, ubuHlungu, ubuHlungu benyoka (Xhosa)

A. rotundata (Codd) Kupicha (*Acokanthera schimperii* (A. DC.) Schweinf. var. *rotundata* Codd)

English: round-leaved poison-bush, Schimper’s poison-bush

Southern Africa: rondeblaargifboom; inHlungunyembezi (Zulu)

Acomastylis Greene Rosaceae**Origins:**

Perhaps from the Greek *a* “not” and *kome* “hair, hair of the head” and *stylos* “style.”

Acomis F. Muell. Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* “not” and *kome* “hair, hair of the head,” without pappus.

Aconceveibum Miq. Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

Derived from the generic names *Conceveiba* Aublet and *Conceveibum* A. Rich. ex A. Juss.

Aconiopteris C. Presl Lomariopsidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* “lacking, without, negative,” *koneion*, *konion* “hemlock,” *keno*, *kaino*, *kone* “to kill, killing, massacre,” and *pteris* “fern.”

Aconitella Spach Ranunculaceae**Origins:**

The diminutive of *Aconitum* L.

Aconitum L. Ranunculaceae**Origins:**

Akoniton, the ancient Greek name used by Theophrastus for a very poisonous plant, Greek *koneion*, *konion* “hemlock,” *keno*, *kaino*, *kone* “to kill, killing, massacre,” Latin *aconitum* “a poisonous plant, wolf’s bane, monk’s-hood, aconite”; see Pietro Bubani, *Flora Virgiliana*. 14-15. Bologna 1870.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. spp.

India: gobriya, banwa, gobari, mohri, pium, banbal nag, moura, mohra, kalobikhmo, bikh, guiong mot, shodduk mot

A. carmichaeli Debeaux

English: aconite

China: chuan wu tou, cao wu tou

A. ferox Wallich ex Ser.

English: Indian aconite

India: mahoor, butchnat, atisingeeabish, atisingua bish, bikh, bish, nyine, chandu, visha, vatsanabha, telyabish, katbish, katbish, mithabish, mitha zahar, vashanavi, vashanabi, ativasanabhi, vasanabhi, nabhi, vatsanabhi, shingadio-vachnag, bachnag, bacchang, vacchang

Tibetan: nang-dzim, phyi-dzim, gsang-dzim, bong-nag, sman-chen, nag-po bong-nnga

A. kusnezoffii Reichb.

English: Kusnetzoff’s monk’s hood, Kusnezoff monk’s hood

China: caowu

***A. lycoctonum* L.**

English: badger's bane, wolfsbane

***A. napellus* L.**

English: Indian aconite, monk's hood

Brazil: madriette, capuchon, capacete-de-júpiter, capuz-de-frade, carro-de-vênus, matalobos

India: visha, vatsanabha, telyabish, kat-bish, mithabish, bachnag, vashanavi, vasanabhi, nabhi, vatsanabhi, shingadio-vachnag

Tibetan: dzim-pa, ra-dug, dzin-pa dkar-po

China: pai ch'ang, ch'ang, ch'ang p'u, shui-ch'ang-p'u, ch'ang jung, bai chang

Tibetan: shu-dag

Nepal: bojho

Japan: shôbu

Okinawa: sobu

The Philippines: lubigan, bueng, acoro, daraw, darau, dalaw, dalau, dengaw, dengau

Malaya: deringu, jerangau, jeringau

Arabic: vash, vaj

***A. gramineus* Aiton**

English: Japanese sweet flag, grass-leaved sweet flag, grass-leaved sweet rush, rock sweet flag, Chinese sweet grass

Japan: seki-shô (= stone *Acorus*)

Okinawa: shichi-sôbu

China: shi chang pu

Vietnam: lay nam, xinh pau chu, bo hoang

Tibetan: shu-dag

Acoridium Nees & Meyen Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Referring to the genus *Acorus* L. in the Acoraceae, an allusion to the leaves or to the flowers.

Acoroides Sol. ex Kite Xanthorrhoeaceae**Origins:**

Resembling *akoron* or *akoros*.

Acorus* L. Acoraceae (Araceae)*Origins:**

Greek *akoron* and *akoros* (possibly from *kore* "pupil" but also "*Hypericum*"), an ancient name applied to *Acorus calamus* and to *Iris pseudacorus*; see Alexander Trallianus [Alessandro di Tralle], 12 (2.521.20) (ed. T. Puschnann, Wien 1878-79); Latin *acorus* and *acorum* applied by Plinius to an aromatic plant, perhaps sweet-flag or calamus.

Species/Vernacular Names:

***A. calamus* L. (*Acorus asiaticus* Nakai)**

English: sweet flag, calamus, cinnamon sedge, gladdon, kalmoes, kalmus, myrtle grass, myrtle sedge, myrtle flag, sweet cane, flag root, sweet calamus, sweet myrtle, sweet root, sweet rush, sweet sedge

Spanish: acoro, acoro verdadero

Brazil: cálamo, aromático, cálamo aromático, acoro verdadeiro, túnel-de-cobra, cana-odorífera, cana-cheirosa

India: vaca, vacha, vasa, vayampu, vashambu, vacampu, vasambu, vashampe, bhuta nashini, themepu, bajegida, baje, bac, bach, ghorabach, khorasani bach, khurasani bach, safed bach, safeda bach, wadaja, ugragandha, kulanjan, vasa, goda-vaj, ganghilovaj, balabaj, vavambu, vekhand, shadgranth

Acosmium Schott Fabaceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* "lacking, without, negative" and *kosmos* "ornament, decoration, form," *kosmeo* "to rule, adorn, dress."

Acosmus Desv. Malpighiaceae**Origins:**

Greek *a* "lacking, without, negative" and *kosmos* "ornament, decoration, form."

Acostaea Schlechter Orchidaceae**Origins:**

For Guillermo Acosta, botanist and plant collector, Costa Rica.

Acrachne Wight & Arn. ex Chiov. Gramineae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* "the summit, terminal, highest, at the top" and *achne* "chaff, glume," referring to the terminal glume.

Acradenia Kippist Rutaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “the summit, highest, at the top, extremity” and *aden* “gland,” on the top of the ovary there are five glands or referring to the glandular leaves; see *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London*. 2: 201. 1853.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. frankliniae Kippist

English: whitey wood

Acraea Lindley Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Latin *acraeus*, *a*, *um* “dwelling on the heights,” Greek *akraios*, referring to the habitat.

Acrandra O. Berg Myrtaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “the summit, highest, at the top” and *aner*, *andros* “man, male, stamen, anther.”

Acranthemum Tieghem Loranthaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* “the summit, highest, at the top” and *antheon* “flower.”

Acranthera Arn. ex Meissner Rubiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “the summit, at the top, terminal” and *anthera* “anther,” referring to the anthers cohering at the apices.

Acratherum Link Gramineae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “the summit, highest, at the top” and *ather* “stalk, barb.”

Acreugenia Kausel Myrtaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* “the summit, highest” or Latin *acer*, *acris*, *acre* “sharp, sharp juices, pungent” plus *Eugenia*.

Acridocarpus Guillemin & Perrottet Malpighiaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akris*, *akridos* “locust, grasshopper” and *karpos* “fruit,” referring to the winged seeds.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. congolensis Sprague

Congo: mugomboro, mumbomboro

A. natalitius Juss.

English: moth fruit

Southern Africa: umaBopha (Zulu, Xhosa); uMabophe, inTelezi (= a protective charm) (Zulu)

A. smeathmannii (DC.) Guill. & Perr.

Yoruba: gbogbori, gborigbori, ogo igbo

Acriopsis Blume Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akris* “locust, grasshopper” and *opsis* “resembling, like,” the auriculate column resembles a locust.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. javanica Reinw. ex Blume

Malaya: anggrek darat, sakat bawang, sakat rawang, sakat ubat kepialu

Acritochaete Pilger Gramineae**Origins:**

Greek *akritos* “unarranged, confused, doubtful, indistinguishable” and *chaite* “a bristle.”

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

Greek *akritos* “unarranged, confused” and *pappos* “fluff, downy appendage, pappus.”

Acroanthes Raf. Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest,” *akron* “point” and *anthos* “flower,” referring to the segments of the flower, see also *Achroanthes* Raf.; see E.D. Merrill, *Index rafinesquianus*. 100. 1949.

Acrobotrys K. Schumann & K. Krause Rubiaceae

Origins:

Bunched at the top, from the Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest, topmost” and *botrys* “a cluster.”

Acrocarpus Wight ex Arn. Caesalpiniaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest, topmost” and *karpos* “a fruit.”

Acrocephalus Benth. Labiatae

Origins:

Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and *kephale* “head,” the flowers are at the tops of the branches.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. indicus (Burm.f.) Kuntze

English: Indian acrocephalus

China: jian tou hua

Acroceras Stapf Gramineae

Origins:

From the Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, extremity” and *keras* “horn,” referring to the terminal glume.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. macrum Stapf

English: Nile grass

A. zizanioides (Kunth) Dandy

Yoruba: iye etu, jaba

Acrochaene Lindley Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest, topmost” and *chaino* “to gape,” an allusion to the inflorescences.

Acrochaete Peter Gramineae

Origins:

From the Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest, topmost” and *chaite* “bristle, mane.”

Acroclinium A. Gray Asteraceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akros* “terminal, highest” and *kline* “a bed.”

Acrocoelium Baillon Icacinaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akros* “terminal, highest” and *koilos* “hollow.”

Acrocomia Martius Palmae

Origins:

Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and *kome* “hair, hair of the head,” leaves at the top of the stem; 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.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. aculeata (Jacq.) Lodd.

English: groo-groo

British Antilles: gru-gru

Brazil: chiclete-de-baiano, coco de catarro, coco-baboso, bacaiúva, bacaiuveira, coco baboso, coco de espinhos, macacaúba, macaíba, macahuba, macaibeira, macaiuveira, macajuba, macaúba, macaiá, macoiá, mocajuba, mucajá, mucajuba, mucaiá, mucajaseiro

Dominican Republic: catey, corozo criollo

Venezuela: corozo

Costa Rica and Panama: coyol

Panama: palma de vino

Sri Lanka: macaw palm

A. eriocantha Barb Rodr.

Brazil: macaiá-mirim, mocaiá-mirim, bocaiúva, mocajaíba, mucajá-mirim

A. glaucophylla Dr.

Brazil: coco de bacaiúba, mocajaíba, mucajá-mirim, bacaiuba, bacaiúba, coco de bacaiuba

Peru: bocayuba

A. hassleri (Barb. Rodr.) Hahn

Brazil: coquinho-do-campo

A. intumescens Drude

Brazil: macaíba, macaúba, palmeira-barriguda, macaúba-barriguda, macaúba-mirim, barriguda

A. mexicana Karw. ex C. Martius

Central America: coyoli palm

A. sclerocarpa C. Martius

Brazil: bacaiúva, coco-baboso, coco-de-catarro, macaíba, macaúba, mucajá

A. totai Martius

English: Paraguay palm

Brazil: imbocaiá, bocaiúva, imbocaiá-cayieté

Paraguay: cocotero, gru-gru, mbocarya

Bolivia: totay

Acrodiclidium Nees & Martius Lauraceae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and *diklis*, *diklidos* “double-folding, double-folding door,” referring to the anthers.

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

From the Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and *odous*, *odontos* “tooth,” referring to the margins of the leaves.

Acroelytrum Steud. Gramineae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and *elytron* “a sheath, a cover,” *elyo* “to wind.”

**Acroglochis Schrader ex Schultes
Chenopodiaceae****Origins:**

Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and *glochis*, *glochis* “a point, the point of an arrow, a projecting point,” referring to the inflorescence.

Acroclinium Loudon Asteraceae**Origins:**

Orthographic variant, see *Acroclinium* A. Gray.

Acrolobus Klotzsch Olacaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and *lobos* “a pod, lobe.”

Acrolophia Pfitzer Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and *lophos* “a crest,” in reference to the crested lip, the inflorescence and leaves are terminal on the pseudobulb, or alluding to the habitat.

Acronema Falc. ex Edgew. Umbelliferae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “the summit” and *nema* “filament, thread.”

Acronia C. Presl Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* “the summit, highest,” Latin *acro* or *acron*, *acronis* for the extremity of a thing (of the stem of a plant), referring to the sepals; some suggest from *akronia*, taken as *akroteriasmos* “mutilation,” alluding to the appearance of the flowers.

Acronychia Forst. & Forst.f. Rutaceae**Origins:**

Named from the Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and *onyx*, *onychos* “a claw, nail,” referring to the points of the petals, to the incurved apex of the petals.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. oblongifolia (Hook.) Heynh.

English: yellowwood

A. wilcoxiana (F. Muell.) T. Hartley (*Pleiococca wilcoxiana* F. Muell.) (after J. Wilcox)

English: silver aspen

Acropelta Nakai Dryopteridaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* “terminal, highest” and *pelte* “a shield.”

Acropera Lindley Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and *pera* “a pouch,” referring to the shape of the end of the column.

Acrophorus C. Presl Dryopteridaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and *phoros* “bearing, carrying,” *phero*, *phoreo* “to bear,” referring to the capsules on the leaves.

Acrophyllum Benth. Cunoniaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “terminal, highest” and *phyllon* “a leaf,” referring to the clusters of leaves.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. venosum (Knowles & Westc.) Benth.

English: shy ladies

Acropogon Schltr. Sterculiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “terminal, highest” and *pogon* “beard.”

Acropteris Link Aspleniaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “terminal, highest” and *ptēris* “fern.”

Acropterygium (Diels) Nakai Gleicheniaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “terminal, highest” and *pterygos* “small wing.”

Acroptilon Endl. Asteraceae**Origins:**

An orthographic variant, see under *Acroptilon* Cass.

Acroptilon Cass. Asteraceae**Origins:**

Feather-tipped, from the Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal” and *ptilon* “feather,” referring to the feathery appendages, to the pappus bristles.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. repens (L.) DC. subsp. *repens* (*Centaurea repens* L.; *Centaurea picris* Pallas ex Willd.)

English: creeping knapweed, Russian knapweed, hard-heads

Acrorchis Dressler Orchidaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and *Orchis*.

Acrorumohra (H. Ito) H. Ito Dryopteridaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and the genus *Rumohra* Raddi.

Acrosanthes Ecklon & Zeyher Aizoaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and *anthos* “a flower,” referring to the solitary flowers.

Acroschizocarpus Gombocz Brassicaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* “the summit, highest,” *schizo* “to split, divide” and *karpos* “fruit.”

Acrosepalum Pierre Tiliaceae**Origins:**

From *akros* “terminal, highest” and Latin *sepalum* “sepal.”

Acrosorus Copel. Grammitidaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal” and *soros* “a spore case.”

Acrospelion Steud. Gramineae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and *spelion*, *pselion*, *psellion* “armlet, bracelet,” *pselios* “to twine, wreath, crown.”

Acrostachys (Benth.) Tieghem Loranthaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and *stachys* “a spike, ear of corn.”

Acrostachys Herter Lycopodiaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* “terminal, highest” and *stachys* “a spike, ear of corn.”

Acrostemon Klotzsch Ericaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “the summit, terminal, highest” and *stemon* “a stamen,” referring to the exerted anthers.

Acrostephanus Tieghem Loranthaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* “terminal, highest” and *stephanos* “a crown.”

Acrostichum L. Pteridaceae**Origins:**

Greek *akrostichon*, *akros* “terminal, at the end, tip” and *stichos* “a row, line,” possibly in reference to the upper fertile pinnae or to the arrangement of the sori; see Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 1067. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 484. 1754.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. aureum L.

Brazil: avencão

Japan: mimi-mochi-shida (= auricled fern)

The Philippines: lagolo, paku laut, pako-laut

Malaya: larat, piat lasa, piat raya

Acrostigma O.F. Cook & Doyle Palmae**Origins:**

Greek *akros* “terminal, at the end, tip” and *stigma* “stigma.”

Acrostoma Didr. Rubiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “terminal, at the end, tip” and *stoma* “mouth.”

**Acrostylia Frappier ex Cordemoy
Orchidaceae****Origins:**

Referring to the gynostemium, Greek *akros* “terminal, at the end, tip” and *stylos*, *stylis* “a style, column, a pillar.”

Acrosynanthus Urban Rubiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *akros* “terminal, at the end, tip,” *syn* “together, united” and *anthos* “flower.”

Acrothrix Clem. ex Airy Shaw Epacridaceae**Origins:**

Orthographic variant, see under *Acrotriche* R. Br.

Acrotiche Poiret Epacridaceae**Origins:**

Orthographic variant, see under *Acrotriche* R. Br.

Acrotome Bentham ex Endl. Labiatae**Origins:**

Greek *akron*, *akros* “summit, extremity, high” and *tome*, *tomos*, *temno* “division, section, to slice.”

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. inflata Benth. (*Acrotome amboensis* Briq.; *Lasiocorys eenii* (Hiern) Bak.)

English: tumbleweed

Southern Africa: perdeskrikbossie, tolbossie, Vanzylsepluisie; seyalemoya (Sotho)

Acrotrema Jack Dilleniaceae

Origins:

Greek *akron*, *akros* "summit, extremity, high" and *trema* "perforation, hole, aperture," referring to a hole at the tip of the anthers.

Acrotriche R. Br. Epacridaceae

Origins:

Greek *akron*, *akros* "summit, extremity, terminal" and *thrix*, *trichos* "hair," referring to the tufted corolla lobes; see Robert Brown, *Prodromus florae Novae Hollandiae*. 547. 1810.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. affinis DC.

English: prickly honeypots, ridged ground-berry

A. cordata (Labill.) R. Br.

Australia: coast ground-berry

A. depressa R. Br. (*Styphelia depressa* (R. Br.) Sprengel)

English: native currant, wiry ground-berry

A. halmaturina B. Paterson

Australia: Kangaroo Island ground-berry

A. patula R. Br. (*Styphelia patula* (R. Br.) Sprengel)

English: shiny ground-berry

A. prostrata F. Muell.

Australia: trailing ground-berry

A. serrulata (Labill.) R. Br. (*Styphelia serrulata* Labill.)

English: honeypots

Acsmithia Hoogland Cunoniaceae

Origins:

For the American botanist Albert Charles Smith, b. 1906, plant collector, Curator of the Herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum 1940-1948. His writings include "The American species of *Drimys*." *J. Arnold Arbor.* 24(1): 1-33. 1943, "The families Illiciaceae and Schizandraceae." *Sargentia*. 7: 1-224. 1947, "The Pacific as a key to flowering plant history." *Univ. Hawaii Harold L. Lyon Arbor. Lecture*. 1: 1-26. 1970 and *Flora Vitiensis nova*. A Flora of Fiji (Spermatophytes only). Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden, Lawai, Hawaii 1985, with Roger Philip Wodehouse (1889-1978) wrote "The American species of Myristicaceae." *Brittonia*. 2(5): 393-510. 1937; see John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 3: 289. 1965; Theodore W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 372. Boston, Massachusetts 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. 377. 1973; E.M. 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*. New York and London 1969; Elmer Drew Merrill, *Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb.* 30(1): 283-284. 1947.

Actaea L. Ranunculaceae

Origins:

Latin *actaea* for a strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher (Plinius); Greek *aktea*, *akte* "the elder-tree, elder," referring to the leaves or to the fruits; see Helmut Genaust, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 37. Basel 1996.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. asiatica Hara

English: Asian baneberry

China: lu dou sheng ma

A. rubra (Aiton) Willd.

English: baneberry, red baneberry, snakeberry

A. spicata L.

English: baneberry, herb Christopher, black cohosh

China: sheng ma

Actea Raf. Ranunculaceae

Origins:

For *Actaea* L.; see Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, *Am. Monthly Mag. Crit. Rev.* 4: 193. 1819 and *Ann. Gén. Sci. Phys.* 7: 18. 1820.

Actegeton Blume Salvadoraceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akte* "the seashore" and *geiton* "a neighbor."

Actephila Blume Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *akte* "the seashore" and *philos* "loving," referring to the coastal habitat of the plants.

Actephilopsis Ridl. Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

Resembling the genus *Actephila* Blume.

Actinanthella Balle Loranthaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aktin*, *aktinos* “ray” and *anthos* “flower.”

Actinanthus Ehrenb. Umbelliferae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aktin*, *aktinos* “ray” and *anthos* “flower.”

Actinea A. Juss. Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aktin*, *aktinos* “ray.”

Actinidia Lindley Actinidiaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aktin* “ray,” in allusion to the radiating styles.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. arguta (Siebold & Zucc.) Miq.

English: tara vine, Bower actinidia

East Asia: yang-tao

A. chinensis Planch.

English: Chinese gooseberry, kiwi fruit

China: yang tao, mi hou tao

A. deliciosa (A. Chev.) C.S. Liang & A.R. Ferg. (*Actinidia chinensis* hort. non Planch.)

English: kiwi fruit, Chinese gooseberry

China: yang-tao

A. polygama (Sieb. & Zucc.) Maxim. (*Actinidia volubilis* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Miq.)

English: silver vine

China: mu tian liao

**Actiniopteris Link Pteridaceae
(Actiniopteridaceae)****Origins:**

From the Greek *aktin* “ray” and *pteris* “a fern;” fern fronds resemble a bird’s wing.

Actinobole Endl. Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *aktis*, *aktin* “a ray” and *bolos* “a lump of earth, lump” or *obolos* “a small coin.”

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. uliginosum (A. Gray) H. Eichler (*Gnaphalodes uliginosum* A. Gray)

English: flannel cudweed, camel dung, cotton weed

Actinocarpus R. Br. Alismataceae**Origins:**

Greek *aktis*, *aktin* “a ray” and *karpos* “a fruit”; see Robert Brown (1773-1858), *Prodromus florae Novae Hollandiae*. 342. 1810.

Actinocarya Benth. Boraginaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aktis*, *aktin* “a ray” and *karyon* “a nut,” referring to the fruits.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. tibetica Bentham (*Actinocarya kansuensis* [W.T. Wang] W.T. Wang)

English: Tibet actinocarya, Kansu actinocarya

China: mao ci guo

Actinochloa Roemer & Schultes Gramineae**Origins:**

Greek *aktis*, *aktin* “a ray” and *chloe*, *chloa* “grass.”

Actinochloris Steud. Gramineae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aktis*, *aktin* “a ray” plus *Chloris* Sw.

**Actinocladum McClure ex Söderstr.
Gramineae****Origins:**

From the Greek *aktis*, *aktin* “a ray” and *klados* “a branch.”

Actinodaphne Nees Lauraceae**Origins:**

Greek *aktis*, *aktin* “a ray, beam” plus the genus *Daphne*.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. spp.

Malaya: medang kunyit, medang sengit, medang telur

***A. hookeri* Meissner**

India: pisa, pisha, pichli, gulchal, thali, tali, malavirinji, hoggodgimara, tudgensu, tudambo, jarchampa, jhar-jhampa, petarichawa

A. lancifolia (Blume) Meissn. (*Daphnidium lancifolium* Siebold & Zucc.; *Iozoste lancifolia* Blume)

Japan: kago-no-ki

A. longifolia (Blume) Nakai (*Machilus longifolia* Blume)

Japan: baribari-no-ki, ao-kago-no-ki

Okinawa: shirotabu

Actinodium Schauer Myrtaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aktis*, *aktin* “a ray, beam,” the ray florets have a daisy-like appearance; see *Linnaea*. 10: 311. 1836.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. cunninghamii Schauer

Australia: Albany daisy

Actinokentia Dammer Palmae**Origins:**

Greek *aktis*, *aktin*, *aktinos* “a ray, beam” plus *Kentia*, referring to the scar on the fruit and to the nature of the male flowers.

Actinolema Fenzl Umbelliferae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aktis*, *aktin*, *aktinos* “a ray, beam” and *lemma*, *lemmatos* “skin, bark, scale, rind, sheath.”

Actinomeris Nutt. Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aktis*, *aktinos* “a ray, beam” and *meris* “a portion, part,” referring to the irregular rays.

Actinomorphe (Miq.) Miq. Araliaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aktis*, *aktinos* “a ray, beam” and *morphe* “a form, shape.”

Actinopappus Hooker ex A. Gray Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *aktis*, *aktinos* “a ray, beam” and *pappos* “fluff, downy appendage.”

Actinophlebia C. Presl Cyatheaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aktis*, *aktinos* “a ray, beam” and *phleps*, *phlebos* “vein.”

Actinophloeus (Beccari) Beccari Palmae**Origins:**

Greek *aktinos* “ray” and *phloios* “bark of trees,” possibly referring to the seeds; see Odoardo Beccari (1843-1920), *Annales du Jardin Botanique de Buitenzorg*. 2: 126. 1885.

Actinophyllum Ruíz & Pavón Araliaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aktinos* “ray” and *phyllon* “leaf.”

Actinorhysis H.A. Wendland & Drude Palmae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aktinos* “ray, beam” and *rhytis* “a wrinkle, fold,” referring to the ruminations of the endosperm.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. calapparia (Blume) R. Scheffer

English: calappa palm

The Philippines: tangalo

Malaya: pinang hantu, pinang penawar, pinang sendawar

Actinoschoenus Benth. Cyperaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aktinos* “ray” and *schoinos* “rush, reed, cord,” genus *Schoenus* L.

Actinoscirpus (Ohwi) R.W. Haines & Lye Cyperaceae

Origins:

Greek *aktinos* "ray" plus the genus *Scirpus* L.

Actinoseris (Endl.) Cabrera Asteraceae

Origins:

From the Greek *aktinos* "ray" and *seris, seridos* "chicory, lettuce."

Actinospermum Elliott Asteraceae

Origins:

From the Greek *aktinos* "ray" and *sperma* "seed."

Actinostachys Wallich Schizaeaceae

Origins:

Greek *aktis* "a ray" and *stachys* "spike," referring to the fertile segments; see Nathaniel Wallich (1786-1854), *A Numerical List of Dried Specimens of Plants in the East India Company's Museum* collected under the superintendence of Dr. Wallich of the Company's botanic garden at Calcutta. London 1828 [1828-1849].

Actinostemma Griffith Cucurbitaceae

Origins:

Greek *aktis, aktinos* "a ray" and *stemma* "crown, wreath, garland," referring to the structure of the branches.

Actinostemon Martius ex Klotzsch Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *aktis, aktinos* "a ray" and *stemon* "stamen."

Actinostigma Turcz. Sterculiaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *aktis, aktinos* "a ray" and *stigma* "stigma"; see Porphir K.N.S. Turczaninow, *Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou*. 32(1): 259. 1859.

Actinostrobus Miq. ex Lehm. Cupressaceae

Origins:

Greek *aktinos* "ray" and *strobos* "a whirling round," *strobeo* "to spin a top, spin," alluding to the cone structure or to the arrangement of the cone-scales; see Johann Georg Christian Lehmann (1792-1860), *Plantae Preissianae ... Plantarum quas in Australasia occidentali et meridionali-occidentali annis 1838-41 collegit* L. Preiss. 1: 644. Hamburgi 1845.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. acuminatus Parlatore

English: dwarf cypress

A. arenarium C. Gardner

English: sandplain cypress

A. pyramidalis Miquel

Australia: Swan River cypress pine

Actinotinus Oliver Caprifoliaceae (Adoxaceae)

Origins:

Greek *aktinos* "ray" and Latin *tinus* "a plant, laurustinus."

Actinotus Labill. Umbelliferae

Origins:

Greek *aktinotos* "furnished with rays, rayed," referring to the spreading bracts or to the involucre; Latin *radiatus*; see Jacques Julien Houtton de Labillardière, *Novae Hollandiae plantarum specimen*. 1: 67, t. 92. 1805.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. helianthi Labill.

English: flannel flower

Actites Lander Asteraceae

Origins:

From the Greek *aktites* "a coast dweller," *akte* "the seashore," referring to the habitat; in *Teloepa*. 1: 129-130. 1976.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. megalocarpa (Hook.f.) Lander

English: dune thistle

Ada Lindley Orchidaceae

Origins:

From the Hebrew, beauty, or after Ada, an ancient queen of Caria, or the sister of Artemisia.

Adactylus Rolfe Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *a* "absence, lacking, without" and *daktylos* "a finger," referring to the absence of the dorsal stamen.

Adamia Jacq.-Fél. Melastomataceae

Origins:

For the French botanist Jacques-Georges Adam, 1909-1980, plant collector; see F.N. Hepper and Fiona Neate, *Plant Collectors in West Africa*. 1. 1971.

Adansonia L. Bombacaceae

Origins:

After the French botanist and philosopher Michel Adanson, 1727-1806, explorer, systematist, biologist, educated at the Collège Royal and the Jardin du Roi, a student of Reamur and Bernard de Jussieu of the Royal Academy of Sciences, in 1748 to Senegal as Subaltern in Compagnie des Indes, 1761 Royal Academician (Royal Society, London), traveler in West Africa, the first botanist to study the flora of Senegal and Gambia, author of *Histoire naturelle du Sénégal*. Coquillages. Avec la relation abrégée d'un voyage fait en ce pays, pendant les années 1749, 50, 51, 52 & 53. Paris 1757, *Familles des plantes*. Paris 1763 [-1764] and *A Voyage to Senegal, the Isle of Gorée, and the River Gambia*. London, 1759 (First edition in English); see E.-T. Hamy, *Les derniers jours du Jardin du Roi et la fondation du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*. Paris 1893; Ad. Davy de Virville, *Histoire de la botanique en France*. Paris 1954; John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 1: 16. 1965; G.H.M. Lawrence, ed., *Adanson. The Bicentennial of Michel Adanson's Familles des Plantes*. Pittsburgh 1963-1965; F.N. Hepper and Fiona Neate, *Plant Collectors in West Africa*. 1. 1971; Joseph Vallot (1854-1925), "Études sur la flore du Sénégal." in *Bull. Soc. Bot. de France*. 29: 168-238. Paris 1882; Mariella Azzarello Di Misa, a cura di, *Il Fondo Antico della Biblioteca dell'Orto Botanico di Palermo*. 22. Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali. Sezione per i Beni Bibliografici. Regione Siciliana, Palermo 1988; G. Murray, *History of the Collections Contained in the Natural History Departments of the British Museum*. London 1904; J. Lanjouw and F.A. Stafleu, *Index Herbariorum*.

Part II, *Collectors A-D*. Regnum Vegetabile vol. 2. 1954; Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 1190. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 352. 1754; Theodore W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. Boston, Massachusetts 1972; Warren R. Dawson, *The Banks Letters*, a Calendar of the Manuscript Correspondence of Sir Joseph Banks. London 1958; Blaise Du Puy, "The Baobabs of Madagascar." *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*. 13(2): 86-95. May 1996; Edward Lee Greene, *Landmarks of Botanical History*. Edited by Frank N. Egerton. Stanford, California 1983.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. digitata L.

English: baobab (from the Arabic bu hibab= the fruit with many seeds), African baobab, cream-of-tartar tree, cream of tartar, monkey bread, monkey bread tree, monkey bread tree of Africa, lemonade tree, Ethiopian sour gourd, Judas's bag

Australia: boab, bottle tree

Yoruba: ose, ose igbeeluju

Nigeria: kuka (Hausa); muchi (Nupe; see Rev. Samuel Crowther, *A Grammar and Vocabulary of the Nupe Language*. London 1864); kuka (Kanuri); ose (Yoruba); usi (Edo; see Hans Melzian, *A Concise Dictionary of the Bini Language of Southern Nigeria*. [The Bini or Edo language spoken in the Benin district of Southern Nigeria.] London 1937)

Congo: mukondo

S. Rhodesia: muBuyu, mGuya, umKomo, muWiyu, muMungu

Southern Africa: kremertartboom, kremertart; isiMuku, umShimulu, isiMuhu (Zulu); muBuyu, muGuya, muKomo, muU, muUyu, muVei, muVugu, muWiyu, muWuyu, muYu (Shona); ximuwu (Thonga or Tsonga); mowana (Tswana: western Transvaal, northern Cape, Botswana); moana (Tawana dialect, Ngamiland); muvhuyu (Venda); ibozu (Subya: Botswana, eastern Caprivi); mobuyu (Kololo); dovuyu (Mbukushu: Okavango Swamps and western Caprivi; see Charles John Andersson, *The Okavango River*. Harper and Brothers, New York. 1861); omukura (northern southwest Africa)

W. Africa: sira

Mali: sira, nsira

India: gorak-imli, gorak amlī, gorakh chinch, anaipuli, mag-imavu, kalp, braksh

A. *gibbosa* (A. Cunn.) Guyer ex D.A. Baum (*Adansonia gregorii* F. Muell.)

Australia: baobab, Australian baobab, gourd-tree, baob tree, gouty stem tree, bottle tree

Adatoda Raf. Acanthaceae**Origins:**

For *Adhatoda*; see Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, *Flora Telluriana*. 4: 60. 1836 [1838].

Adelanthus Endl. Icacinaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *adelos* "obscure" and *anthos* "flower."

Adelbertia Meissner Melastomataceae**Origins:**

After the German (b. Marne, France) poet Ludolf Karl Adelbert von Chamisso [Louis Charles Adélaïde Chamisseau de Boncourt], 1781-1838 (d. Berlin), naturalist and botanist, traveler and explorer, plant collector, a member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, companion to Diederich F.L. von Schlechtendal (1794-1866), from 1801 to 1806 served in Prussian army, from 1812 to 1815 studied at the University of Berlin, accompanied Otto Eustafevich von Kotzebue (Kotsebu) (1787-1846) on his expedition around the world (1815-1818, on board the ship *Riurik* or *Rurik*), from 1833 Curator of the Royal Botanical Gardens of Berlin, creator of *Peter Schlemihl, or the Man Without a Shadow*, author of *De animalibus quibusdam e classe vermium Linnaeana ... Fasciculus primus. De Salpa*. Berolini 1819. See [A. von Chamisso], *Correspondance d'Adalbert de Chamisso*. [Edited by René Riegel.] Paris 1934, and *Adelbert von Chamisso's Werke*. [Bd. 5 and 6 edited after the author's death by Julius Eduard Hitzig.] Leipzig 1836-1839; Otto von Kotzebue, *Entdeckungs-Reise in die Süd-See und nach der Berings-Strasse zur Erforschung einer nordöstlichen Durchfahrt. Unternommen in ... 1815-1818 ... auf dem Schiffe Rurick*. Weimar 1821; John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 1: 330. 1965; Louis Joseph Yorik Choris (1795-1828), *Voyage pittoresque autour du Monde*. Accompagné de descriptions par M. le baron Cuvier, et M. A. de Chamisso. Paris 1822; Dorothea Rudnick, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* (Editor in Chief Charles Coulston Gillispie.) 15: 81-83. New York 1981; Günther Schmid, *Chamisso als Naturforscher. Eine Bibliographie*. Leipzig 1942; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 70. 1972; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. 1964; A. Lasègue, *Musée botanique de Benjamin Delessert*. Paris 1845.

Adelioides Benth. Menispermaceae**Origins:**

Resembling the genus *Adelia* L., Euphorbiaceae.

Adeliopsis Benth. Menispermaceae**Origins:**

Resembling the genus *Adelia* L., Euphorbiaceae; from the Greek *a* "not" and *delos* "evident, visible, conspicuous."

Adelobotrys DC. Melastomataceae**Origins:**

Greek *adelos* "obscure," *a* "not" and *delos* "evident, visible, conspicuous," and *botrys* "a cluster."

Adelocaryum Brand Boraginaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *adelos* "obscure, uncertain" and *karyon* "a nut," referring to the resemblance of the nutlets.

Adelodopsis Becc. Palmae**Origins:**

Greek *adelos* "obscure, uncertain" plus the genus *Dypsip* Noronha ex Mart., Greek *dypto* "to dip, dive," *dyptes* "a diver."

Adelonema Schott Araceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *adelos* "obscure, uncertain" and *nema* "filament, thread"; see D.H. Nicolson, "Derivation of aroid generic names." *Aroideana*. 10: 15-25. 1988.

Adelopetalum Fitzgerald Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *adelos* "obscure, uncertain" and *petalon* "petal, leaf"; in *Journal of Botany*. 29: 152. 1891.

Adelosa Blume Labiatae (Verbenaceae)**Origins:**

From the Greek *adelos* "obscure, uncertain."

Adelostemma Hook.f. Asclepiadaceae**Origins:**

Greek *adelos* "obscure" and *stemma* "crown, wreath, garland."

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. gracillimum (Wallich ex Wight) Hook.f.

English: common adelostemma

China: ru tu guo

Adelostigma Steetz Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *adelos* "obscure" and *stigma*.

Adenacanthus Nees Acanthaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "a gland" and *akantha* "thorn."

Adenachaena DC. Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "a gland" plus *a* "not" and *chaino* "to gape, open;" some suggest from the Greek *aden* and botanical Latin *achenium* for the achene, an indehiscent pericarpium or fruit.

Adenandra Willd. Rutaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "a gland" and *aner, andros* "male, a man," referring to the glandular anthers.

**Adenanthe Maguire, Steyerm. & Wurdack
Ochnaceae****Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "a gland" and *anthos, anthemon* "a flower."

Adenanthellum B. Nord. Asteraceae**Origins:**

See *Adenanthemum*.

Adenanthemum B. Nord. Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "a gland" and *anthos, anthemon* "a flower."

Adenanthera L. Mimosaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" and *anthera* "anther," a small and deciduous gland on top of the anther; see Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 384. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 181. 1754.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. abrosperma F. Muell.

Australia: oondoo, rokowara (Aborigines names)

A. aglaosperma Alston (*Adenanthera bicolor* Moon ex Thw.)

English: wicked heart

Malaya: saga

A. pavonina L.

English: coralwood, sandalwood tree, red sandalwood tree, red sandalwood, circassian bean

Malaya: saga, suga, kenduri batang

The Philippines: saga, saga hutan, circassian bean

China: hai hong dou

Adenanthes J. Knight Proteaceae**Origins:**

Orthographic error, see under *Adenanthos* Labill.; see Joseph Knight, *On the Cultivation of the Plants Belonging to the Natural Order of Proteaceae*. xviii, 96. London 1809.

Adenanthos Labill. Proteaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" and *anthos* "flower," referring to the nectaries; see Jacques Julien Houtton de Labillardière, *Novae Hollandiae plantarum specimen*. 1: 28. 1805; E.C. Nelson, in *Brunonia*. 1: 303-406. 1978.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. macropodiana E.C. Nelson

English: silver bush

Australia: stick-in-jug (in Western Australia)

A. terminalis R. Br.

English: gland flower

Australia: stick-in-jug (in Western Australia)

Adenanthus Roemer & Schultes Proteaceae**Origins:**

Orthographic variant, see *Adenanthos* Labill.

Adeneleuterophora Barb. Rodr. Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* “gland,” *eleutheros* “free” and *phoros* “bearing,” referring to the pollinia-like grains.

Adenia Forsskål Passifloraceae**Origins:**

Aden is the Arabic vernacular name for *Adenia venenata* Forssk., the type species of *Adenia*, collected in Yemen, Al Hadiyah [Hadfe], March 1763; see Pehr (Peter) Forsskål (1732-1763), *Flora aegyptiaco-arabica*. 77. Copenhagen 1775; Frank Nigel Hepper and Ib Friis, *The Plants of Pehr Forsskal's "Flora Aegyptiaco-Arabica"* collected on the Royal Danish Expedition to Egypt and the Yemen 1761-1763. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew [in association with the Botanical Museum, Copenhagen] 1994; Carl Christensen, *Den danske Botaniks Historie med tilhørende Bibliografi*. Copenhagen 1924-1926.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. cissampeloides (Planch. ex Benth.) Harms

Yoruba: edo, aro eke, dodo, itakun aro keke, ikurere eluku

A. digitata (Harv.) Engl. (*Modecca digitata* Harv.)

English: wild granadilla

Southern Africa: bobbejaangif; bovokgotlhlolo (Sotho); golobaje (Ndebele); mojaja (Tswana)

A. gummifera (Harv.) Harms var. *gummifera* (*Modecca gummifera* Harv.)

Southern Africa: umPhindamshaya (Zulu)

A. lobata (Jacq.) Engl.

Sierra Leone: mawoni

Yoruba: yaga, atewogbare, okun ikale, ajadigi, popo elero, popo, atewogbare yaga

Adenium Roemer & Schultes Apocynaceae**Origins:**

The Arabic vernacular names *Oddaejin*, *Öddaejn*, *Öddein* or *Aden*, the first species was collected in Yemen, at Jebel Melhan [Milhan], 1763.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. multiflorum Klotzsch (*Adenium obesum* (Forssk.) Roem. & Schult. var. *multiflorum* (Klotzsch) Codd)

English: impala lily

South Africa: kudu lily, Sabie star, impalalelie

A. obesum (Forssk.) Roem. & Schult. (*Nerium obesum* Forssk.)

English: desert rose

Adenocalymma Martius ex Meissner Bignoniaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* “gland” and *kalymma* “a covering,” glands are on leaves and flowers.

Adenocarpus DC. Fabaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* “gland” and *karpos* “a fruit,” referring to the glandular pods.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. sp.

Yoruba: ito

Adenocaulon Hook. Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* “gland” and *kaulos* “stalk, stem,” perennial herb stalked-glandular above, fruits stalked-glandular.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. bicolor Hook.

English: trail plant

Adenoceras Reichb.f. & Zoll. ex Baillon Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* “gland” and *keras* “horn.”

Adenochilus Hook.f. Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* “gland” and *cheilos* “lip,” referring to the mid-lobe of the labellum, covered with glandular calli.

Adenochlaena Boivin ex Baillon Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* “gland” and *chlaena*, *chlaenion* “cloak, blanket,” referring to its nature.

Adenocline Post & Kuntze Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

See *Adenocline* Turcz.

Adenocline Turcz. Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *kline* "a bed," referring to the disc.

Adenocrepis Blume Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *krepis*, *krepidos* "foundation, basis," referring to the stamens.

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

From the Greek *aden* "gland" plus the genus *Critonia* P. Browne.

Adenodaphne S. Moore Lauraceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" plus *daphne* "bay laurel."

**Adenoderris J. Sm. Dryopteridaceae
(Aspleniaceae, Woodsiaceae)****Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *derris* "a skin, a leather covering, leather coat."

Adenodolichos Harms Fabaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *dolichos* "long."

Adenoglossa B. Nord. Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *glossa* "a tongue."

Adenogonum Welw. Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" and *gony* "a knee, bend, joint," *gonia* "an angle."

**Adenogramma Link ex Engl. Pteridaceae
(Adiantaceae)****Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" and *gramma* "a letter, line, character," see also *Anogramma* Link.

Adenogramma Reichb. Molluginaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *gramma* "a letter, line, character."

Adenogyne Klotzsch Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *gyne* "woman, female, pertaining to female organs, ovary."

Adenogynum Reichb.f. & Zoll. Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" and *gyne* "a woman, female, ovary."

Adenogyrus Klotzsch Flacourtiaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" and *gyros* "a ring"; see Johann Friedrich Klotzsch (1805-1860), *Index seminum in horto botanico berlinensi*. App. 1. 1854.

Adenolisianthus (Progel) Gilg Gentianaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" plus the genus *Lisianthus* P. Browne, *lyo* "to loose, unbind" and *anthos* "a flower."

**Adenolobus (Harvey ex Bentham & Hooker f.)
Torre & Hillcoat Caesalpiaceae****Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" and *lobos* "lobe," in reference to the characteristic glandular lobes or pods; see *Bol. Soc. Brot.* ser. 2. 29: 37. Apr. 1956 [1955].

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. garipensis (E. Mey.) Torre & Hillc. (*Bauhinia garipensis* E. Mey.) (Gariep is an old name for the Orange River; see Gilbert Westacott Reynolds, *The Aloes of South Africa*. 7, 18, 41, 402. Balkema, Rotterdam 1982.)

South Africa: Orange River bauhinia

A. pechuelii (Kuntze) Torre & Hillcoat subsp. *pechuelii* (*Bauhinia pechuelii* Kuntze), "Namib Neat's Foot" (dedicated to the German naturalist and geographer M. Eduard Pechuël-Loesche, 1840-1913, plant collector in the Cape, Hereroland and Congo. See Richard P. Wilhelm Guessfeldt, born 1840, *Die Loango-Expedition* ausgesandt von der Deutschen Gesellschaft zur Erforschung Aequatorial-Africas 1873-76 etc. Abth. I, von P. Guessfeldt; II, von J. Falkenstein; III, von E. Pechuël-Loesche. Leipzig 1879-82; Otto Kuntze (1843-1907), "Plantae pechuelianae here-roenses." *Jb. K. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berl.* 4: 260-275. 1886; Alfred Edmund Brehm, 1829-1884, *Dritte ... Auflage von ... Pechuel-Loesche*. 10 Bd. (The Mammalia, Aves, and Pisces edited by Pechuel-Loesche) Leipzig & Wien 1890-93; Frank R. Vivelo, *The Herero of Western Botswana*. St. Paul 1956; H. Beiderbecke, *Life Among the Hereros in Africa*. New York 1922)

Namibia: Namibbeeskloof (Afrikaans)

Adenoncos Blume Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" and *onkos* "tumor, tubercle, mass," possibly referring to the keel of the lip.

Adenoon Dalzell Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland."

Adenopappus Benth. Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *pappos* "fluff, downy appendage."

Adenopeltis Bertero ex A. Juss. Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *pelte* "a shield," referring to the glandular bracts.

Adenopetalum Klotzsch & Garcke Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *petalon* "a leaf, petal."

Adenophaedra (Müll. Arg.) Müll. Arg. Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *phaidros* "gay, bright."

Adenophora Fischer Campanulaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" and *phoros* "bearing, carrying," *phero*, *phoreo* "to bear," referring to the sticky nectary.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. stricta Miq.

English: upright ladybell

China: nanshashen

A. tetraphylla (Thunb.) Fisch.

English: fourleaf ladybell, fourleaf bellflower

China: sha shen, nan sha shen

Adenophorus Gaudich. Grammitidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" and *phoros* "bearing, carrying."

Adenophyllum Pers. Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" and *phyllon* "leaf," leaves dotted with embedded oil glands.

Adenoplea Radlk. Buddlejaceae (Loganiaceae)**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *pleos* "full."

Adenoplusia Radlk. Buddlejaceae (Loganiaceae)**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *plousios*, *plousion* "rich, wealthy, abundant," *ploutos* "wealth, riches, treasures."

Adenopodia C. Presl Mimosaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek words *aden* "gland" and *pous, podos* "a foot," *podion* "a little foot."

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. spicata (E. Mey.) Presl (*Entada natalensis* Benth. var. *aculeata* Harv.; *Entada spicata* (E. Mey.) Druce; *Mimosa spicata* E. Mey.)

English: spiny splinter bean

Southern Africa: umBambangwe (Zulu)

Adenoporces Small Malpighiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *porkes* "a ring."

Adenopus Benth. Cucurbitaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *pous* "foot."

Adenorachis (DC.) Nieuwl. Rosaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" and *rhachis, rachis* "rachis, axis, midrib of a leaf."

Adenorhopium Reichb. Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *rhops* "a bush."

Adenorima Raf. Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" and *rhagma* "a fracture, breakage, cleft, abscess," Latin *rima, ae* "a cleft, crack, fissure"; see C.S. Rafinesque, *Flora Telluriana*. 4: 112. Philadelphia 1836 [1838].

Adenoropium Pohl Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" and *rhops* "a bush."

Adenosacme Wall. Rubiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *akme* "highest point."

Adenosciadium H. Wolff Umbelliferae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *skiadion, skiadeion* "umbel, parasol."

Adenosma R. Br. Scrophulariaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" and *osme* "a scent, perfume, fragrance"; see Robert Brown (1773-1858), *Prodromus florae Novae Hollandiae*. 442. 1810.

Adenostachya Bremek. Acanthaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *stachys* "spike of wheat, a spike."

Adenostegia Benth. Scrophulariaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aden* "gland" and *stegē, stegos* "roof, cover."

Adenostema Desport. Asteraceae**Origins:**

Orthographic variant, see *Adenostemma* Forst. & Forst.f.

Adenostemma Forster & Forster f. Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *aden* "gland" and *stemma* "crown, wreath, garland," referring to the fruits or to the corolla-tubes or to the pappus bristles.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. lavenia (L.) Kuntze (*Verbesina lavenia* L.; *Lavenia glutinosa* Gaud.; *Adenostemma glutinosum* (Gaud.) Endl.; *Adenostemma lanceolatum* Miq.; *Adenostemma viscosum* Forst. & Forst.f.)

English: sticky daisy

China: feng qi cao

Japan: numa-daikon

Hawaii: kamanamana

Malaya: rumput babi, rumput pasir, sembong gajah

Adenostephanus Klotzsch Proteaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *aden* “gland” and *stephanos* “a crown”; see *Linnaea*. 15: 51. 1841.

Adenostoma Hook. & Arn. Rosaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *aden* “gland” and *stoma* “mouth,” referring to the glandular calyx.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. sparsifolium Torrey

English: red shank

Adenostyles Cass. Asteraceae

Origins:

From the Greek *aden* “gland” and *stylos, stylis* “a style, column, a pillar,” referring to the stigmas.

Adenostylis Blume Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *aden* “gland” and *stylos, stylis* “a style, column,” referring to the swollen-glandular column.

Adenothamnus D. Keck Asteraceae

Origins:

From the Greek *aden* “gland” and *thamnus* “a bush, shrub.”

Adesmia DC. Fabaceae

Origins:

Greek *a* “without” and *desmos* “a bond,” the stamens are free; see A.P. de Candolle, in *Ann. Sci. Nat.* (Paris) 4: 94. (Jan.) 1825.

Adhatoda Miller Acanthaceae

Origins:

The name of the genus from the Tamil *ada* or *adu* “goat” and *thodai* or *toda* “not touching, not touch,” in allusion to the qualities of the bitter leaves.

Adiantum Burman f. Pteridaceae (Adiantaceae)

Origins:

Orthographic variant, see *Adiantum* L.

Adiantopsis Fée Pteridaceae (Adiantaceae)

Origins:

Resembling the genus *Adiantum* L.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. radiata (L.) Fée

Brazil: avenca

Adiantum L. Pteridaceae (Adiantaceae)

Origins:

Latin *adiantum* “the plant maiden-hair” (Plinius), Greek *adiantos* (*a* “lacking, without” and *diainein*) “dry, unwetted, not capable of being wetted,” referring to the glabrous leaves; if plunged in water the fronds remain dry; the fronds shed water or raindrops and remain dry; see Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 1094. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 485. 1754.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. capillus-veneris L. (*Adiantum capillus-veneris* var. *modestum* (L. Underwood) Fernald; *Adiantum capillus-veneris* var. *protrusum* Fernald; *Adiantum capillus-veneris* var. *rimicola* (Slosson) Fernald)

English: maidenhair, common maidenhair fern, southern maidenhair, black maidenhair, maidenhair fern, Venus’s-hair fern, Venus’s-hair

Arabic: kuzbaret el-bir, kuzbarat el-bir, saq el-akhal

Italian: capelvenere

Central America: culantrillo, chib, culantrillo de pozo

Brazil: avenca, avenca-comun, cabelo-de-Vênus

Japan: hôrai-shida (= fairyland fern)

China: zhu zong cao

Madagascar: ampanga, manilahy

India: hansraj, mubarak, pursha, hanspadi, dumtuli

A. caudatum L.

English: black fern

The Philippines: alambrilong gubat

China: dian ye tie xian jue

A. flabellulatum L.

English: fan fern

China: guo tan long

A. formosum R. Br.

English: giant maidenhair fern, plumed maidenhair, Australian maidenhair fern

A. hispidulum Sw.

English: rough maidenhair fern, rosy maidenhair fern

A. pedatum L.

English: five-fingered maidenhair fern, American maidenhair fern

A. philippense L.

English: maidenhair fern, walking maidenhair fern, wild tea leaves

The Philippines: kaikai, kulantrillo, palsik, helechos de Alambre

A. raddianum Presl (*Adiantum cuneatum* Lang. & Fisch.)

English: delta maidenhair, fine maidenhair fern, delta maidenhair fern

Japan: karakusa-hôrai-shida (karakusa = an Arabian decorative design)

A. tenerum Sw.

English: brittle maidenhair fern, maidenhair fern

A. venustum D. Don

English: evergreen maidenhair fern, evergreen maidenhair

Adina Salisb. Rubiaceae**Origins:**

Greek *adinos* "clustered, plentiful, crowded," referring to the clustered flowers.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. sp.

Malaya: merombong, berombong, berubong, meraga, peropong

Nepal: haldu

Adinandra Jack Theaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *adinos* "clustered, plentiful" and *aner*, *andros* "male, stamen, man," referring to the crowded or clustered stamens.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. sp.

Malaya: tiup tiup, tetiup, tubok

A. ryukyuensis Masam. (*Adinandra zen-tashiroi* Hatusima)

Japan: Ryûkyû-nage-hi-saka-ki, wakeishi

Adinandrella Exell Theaceae**Origins:**

Diminutive of the genus *Adinandra* Jack.

Adinauclea Ridsdale Rubiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *adinos* "clustered, plentiful" plus the genus *Nauclea* L.

Adinobotrys Dunn Fabaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *adinos* "clustered, plentiful" and *botrys* "cluster, a bunch of grapes, a cluster of grapes."

Adipe Raf. Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Latin *adipeus* "of fat," from the Latin *adeps* for the soft fat; in trees, that part of the wood which is soft and full of sap, also called *alburnum* (Plinius); see Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, *Flora Telluriana*. 2: 101. 1836 [1837].

Adisca Blume Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *a* "lacking, without, negative" and *diskos* "a disc."

Adiscanthus Ducke Rutaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *a* "lacking, without, negative," *diskos* "a disc" and *anthos* "flower."

Adnula Raf. Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Latin *anulus* "a ring," alluding to the sepals; see Constantine Samuel Rafinesque, *Flora Telluriana*. 2: 87. Philadelphia 1836 [1837].

Adolphia Meissner Rhamnaceae**Origins:**

For the French botanist Adolphe Théodore Brongniart, 1801-1876 (Paris); studied medicine, taxonomy, palaeobiology. Among his many writings are *Sur la classification et la distribution des végétaux fossiles*, Paris 1822, and *Mémoire sur la famille des Rhamnées*, Paris 1826. He was the only son of the French geologist Alexandre Brongniart (1770-1847). See John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 1: 256. 1965; T.W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 54. 1972; Antoine Lasègue, *Musée botanique de M. Benjamin Delessert*. 1845; Elmer Drew Merrill, *Contr. U.S. Natl. Herb.* 30(1): 73-76. 1947; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1917-1933; Günther Schmid, *Chamisso als Naturforscher. Eine Bibliographie*. 391. Leipzig 1942; M.J.S. Rudwick, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* (Editor in Chief Charles Coulston Gillispie.) 2: 493-497. New York 1981; Jean-François Leroy, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 2: 491-493. 1981.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. californica S. Watson

English: spineshrub, California adolphia

Adonis L. Ranunculaceae**Origins:**

The Greek classical name for the plant; in Greek legend Adonis was a beautiful youth beloved of Persephone and Aphrodite; see Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 547. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 242. 1754; Carlos Stellfeld, "As drogas vegetais da farmacopéia brasileira em face do sistema taxonômico." *Tribuna Farmacêutica*. 7(7): 141-145. Curitiba 1939.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. amurensis Reg. & Radde

English: adonis, Amur adonis

Japan: fukujuso

China: fu shou cao

A. annua L.

English: pheasant's eye, autumn adonis

Arabic: shoubbetan, nettin

A. microcarpa DC.

English: pheasant's eye

A. vernalis L.

Brazil: adônis, olhos-de-diablo, grande-olho-de-boi

Adoxa L. Adoxaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *a* "lacking, without, negative" and *doxa* "glory, repute," referring to the flowers.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. moschatellina L.

English: moschatel, townhall clock

Adrastaea DC. Dilleniaceae**Origins:**

From Greek Adrasteia, the daughter of Jupiter and Necessity, Latin Adrastea or Adrastia.

Adrastea Sprengel Dilleniaceae**Origins:**

Orthographic variant, see *Adrastaea* DC.

Adriana Gaudich. Euphorbiaceae**Origins:**

In honor of the French (b. Paris) botanist Adrien Henri Laurent de Jussieu, 1797-1853 (d. Paris), son of Antoine Laurent de Jussieu (1748-1836), professor of botany. His works include *Taxonomie*, Paris 1848, and *De Euphorbiacearum generibus*, Paris 1824. See John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 2: 264. 1965; *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*. 5: 223. 1825; T. W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 202. Boston, Massachusetts 1972; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. Philadelphia 1964; Emil Bretschneider, *History of European Botanical Discoveries in China*. Leipzig 1981; A. Lasègue, *Musée botanique de Benjamin Delessert*. 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. 461. 1973; Frans A. Stafleu, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 7: 196-200. 1981; E.M. Tucker, *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University*. 1917-1933; Leonard Huxley, *Life and Letters of Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker*. London 1918; Günther Schmid, *Chamisso als Naturforscher. Eine Bibliographie*. Leipzig 1942; Hermia Newman Clokie, *Account of the Herbaria of the Department of Botany in the University of Oxford*. 279. Oxford 1964; R. Zander, F. Encke, G. Buchheim and S. Seybold, *Hand-*

wörterbuch der Pflanzennamen. 14. Aufl. Stuttgart 1993; Yves Laissus, in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* 7: 200-201. 1981.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. glabrata Gaudich. (*Adriana acerifolia* var. *glabrata* (Gaudich.) Benth.; *Adriana gaudichaudii* Baillon; *Adriana gaudichaudii* var. *subglabra* Baillon)

Australia: eastern bitterbush

A. hookeri (F. Muell.) Müll. Arg. (*Trachycaryon hookeri* F. Muell.)

Australia: mallee bitterbush, water bush

A. klotzschii (F. Muell.) Müll. Arg. (*Trachycaryon klotzschii* F. Muell.)

Australia: coast bitterbush

A. quadripartita (Labill.) Müll. Arg. (*Croton quadripartitus* Labill.)

Australia: rare bitterbush

Adriana Baillon Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

Orthographic variant, see *Adriana* Gaudich.

Adromischus Lemaire Crassulaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *hadros* “thick, stout” and *mischos* “a stalk,” the pedicels are short, or referring to the stout peduncle.

Adrorhizon Hook.f. Orchidaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *hadros* “thick, stout, strong, thickset” and *rhiza* “root,” alluding to the vermiform roots of some species.

Adventina Raf. Asteraceae

Origins:

“Adventitious ... near ... Philadelphia ... probably a Florida plant,” see C.S. Rafinesque, *New Fl. N. Am.* 1: 67. 1836; E.D. Merrill, *Index rafinesquianus*. The plant names published by C.S. Rafinesque, etc. 232. Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, USA 1949.

Aechmandra Arn. Cucurbitaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *aichme* “a point, the point of a spear” and *aner, andros* “man, male, anther.”

Aechmanthera Nees Acanthaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *aichme* “a point” and *anthera* “anther,” referring to the form of the anthers.

Aechmea Ruiz & Pavón Bromeliaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *aichme* “a point,” referring to the point on the calyx or to the seeds.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. fulgens Brongn.

English: coral berry

A. orlandiana L.B. Sm.

English: finger of God

A. racinae L.B. Sm.

English: Christmas jewels

Aechmolepis Decne. Asclepiadaceae

Origins:

From the Greek *aichme* “a point” and *lepis* “scale.”

Aechmophora Steud. Gramineae

Origins:

From the Greek *aichme* “a point” and *phoros* “bearing, carrying.”

Aegialina Schult. Gramineae

Origins:

Greek *aigialos* “seashore,” *aiges* “waves.”

Aegialinites C. Presl Plumbaginaceae

Origins:

Orthographic variant, see *Aegialitis* R. Br.

Aegialites Steenis Plumbaginaceae**Origins:**

Orthographic variant, see *Aegialitis* R. Br.

Aegialitis R. Br. Plumbaginaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aigialos* “seashore” (Akkadian *agu* “wave,” *agu*, *agiu*, *aga’u* “wave, flow of water, destructive flooding”), *aiges* “waves,” *agnymi* “to break,” *hals*, *halos* “sea,” referring to the habitat; see Robert Brown, *Prodromus florae Novae Hollandiae*. 426. 1810.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. annulata R. Br. (*Aegialinites annulata* (R. Br.) C. Presl.; *Statice annulata* (R. Br.) Sprengel)

Australia: club mangrove

Aegialitis Trin. Gramineae**Origins:**

Greek *aigialos* “seashore,” *aiges* “waves.”

Aegiceras Gaertner Myrsinaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aix*, *aigos* “a goat” and *keras* “a horn,” referring to the cylindrical and incurved fruits; see Joseph Gaertner (1732-1791), *De fructibus et seminibus plantarum*. 1: 216, t. 46, fig. 1. Stuttgart, Tübingen 1788-1791 [-1792].

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. corniculatum (L.) Blanco (*Rhizophora corniculata* L.)

English: corniculate aegiceras, river mangrove

Malaya: kachang kachang, changgai menora, kuku lang, teruntum, tungkang mata

India: halsi, khalshi, kanjala, dudumara, narikandam

China: la zhu guo

Aegilemma Á. Löve Gramineae**Origins:**

Greek *aix*, *aigos* “a goat” and *lemma*, *lemmatos* “skin, bark, scale,” see also *Aegilops* L.

Aegilonearum Á. Löve Gramineae**Origins:**

See *Aegilops* L.

Aegilopodes Á. Löve Gramineae**Origins:**

See also *Aegilops* L.

Aegilops L. Gramineae**Origins:**

From an ancient Greek name for a long awned or bearded grass, *aigilops*, applied by Theophrastus to a kind of oak with sweet fruit, and by Dioscorides to describe the lachrymal fistula, an ulcer in the eye; *aigilos* is an herb of which goats are fond; Latin *aegilops*, *opis* and *aegilopa*, *ae* for a disease of the eyes, for a kind of oak with edible acorns, for a kind of bulbous plant or for a weed among barley.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. cylindrica Host

English: jointed goatgrass

A. triuncialis L. (Latin *triuncis* “of three”)

English: barbed goatgrass

Aeginetia Cav. Rubiaceae**Origins:**

For Paulus Aegineta (Paulos Aeginetes, Paul of Aegina), flourished as a medical doctor in 7th century Egypt; see Edward Lee Greene, *Landmarks of Botanical History*. Edited by Frank N. Egerton. Stanford, California 1983.

Aeginetia L. Orobanchaceae (Scrophulariaceae)**Origins:**

In honor of Paulus Aegineta (Paulos Aeginetes, Paul of Aegina), flourished as a medical doctor in 7th century Egypt, surgeon. His most important work is his medical encyclopedia. See Paulus Aegineta, *Opera medica*, libri VII, graece. Venetiis 1554; *Pauli Aeginetae praecepta salubria*, Guil. Copo basiliensi interprete. Parisiis 1510; *The Medical Works of Paulus Aegineta* ... Translated into English, with a copious commentary ... by F. Adams. London 1834; *The Seven Books of Paulus Aegineta*. Translated from the Greek. With a commentary embracing a complete view of the

knowledge possessed by the Greeks, Romans, and Arabians on all subjects connected with medicine and surgery. London 1844-1848; Ernst H.F. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*. II: 412-421. Königsberg 1854-1857.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. indica L.

English: Indian broomrape

Japan: Taiwan-giseru

China: ye gu

Aegiphila Jacq. Labiatae (Verbenaceae)

Origins:

Greek *aix*, *aigos* "a goat" and *philos* "lover, loving," some suggest from *aiges* "waves."

Aegle Corrêa Rutaceae

Origins:

In Greek mythology Aegle was one of the Naiads (Naiades), the nymphs of the fresh water, rivers, springs and lakes.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. marmelos (L.) Corr.

English: bael tree, bael fruit of India, bel fruit, Bengal quince, bel tree

Malaya: bel, bila, maja, bilak

India: bel, bilva, bil, beli, bilva-pandu, vilvam, patir, bila, bili, bilapatri, bilpatre, katori, kuvalap-pazham, maika, mahaka, mahaka-marra, malura, ushitben, sriphal, maredu, shul

Nepal: bel

Tibetan: ka-bed-mo, bil-ba, se-yab

Aeglopsis Swingle Rutaceae

Origins:

Resembling the genus *Aegle* Corrêa.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. chevalieri Swingle

Yoruba: sanga

Aegochloa Benth. Polemoniaceae

Origins:

Greek *aix*, *aigos* "a goat" and *chloe*, *chloa* "grass."

Aegokeras Raf. Umbelliferae

Origins:

Greek *aix*, *aigos* "a goat" and *keras* "horn," Greek *aigokeras*, Latin *aegoceras* for a plant, the fenugreek.

Aegonychon Gray Boraginaceae

Origins:

Goat's hoof, *aigonyx*, *aigonychos* "goat-hoofed," Greek *aix*, *aigos* "a goat" and *onyx*, *onychos* "a claw, nail," referring to the seeds; Latin *aegonychos* for a plant, usually called *lithospermon*.

Aegopicron Giseke Euphorbiaceae

Origins:

Greek *aix*, *aigos* "a goat" and *pikros* "pungent, bitter, pointed."

Aegopodium L. Umbelliferae

Origins:

Greek *aix*, *aigos* "a goat" and *podion* "a little foot," an allusion to the shape of the leaves; see Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 265. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 128. 1754.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. podagraria L.

English: ground elder, goutweed, bishop weed

Aegopogon Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd. Gramineae

Origins:

From the Greek *aix*, *aigos* "a goat" and *pogon* "a beard," referring to the spikes.

Aegopordon Boiss. Asteraceae

Origins:

From the Greek *aix*, *aigos* "a goat" and *porde* "fart, crepitus ventris," *pordon*, *pordos* "stinkard."

Aegotoxicum Endl. Aextoxicaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aix*, *aigos* “a goat” and *toxikos* “for the bow, belonging to the bow, to archery” (*toxikon pharmakon* “poison for smearing arrows with,” Aristotle, *Mirabilia*; *toxikon*, originally a poison in which the arrows were dipped, hence a poison), referring to the leaves.

Aegtoxicum Molina Aextoxicaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aix*, *aigos* “a goat” and *toxikos* “for the bow, belonging to the bow, to archery.”

Aellenia Ulbrich Chenopodiaceae**Origins:**

Named for the Swiss botanist Paul Aellen, 1896-1973, plant collector. See John H. Barnhart, *Biographical Notes upon Botanists*. 1: 18. 1965; Theodore W. Bossert, *Biographical Dictionary of Botanists Represented in the Hunt Institute Portrait Collection*. 4. Boston, Massachusetts 1972; Ida Kaplan Langman, *A Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. Philadelphia 1964.

Aeluropus Trin. Gramineae**Origins:**

Greek *ailouros* “a cat, a weasel” and *pous* “foot,” Latin *aelurus* “a cat,” referring to the nature of the spikes.

Aenictophyton A.T. Lee Fabaceae**Origins:**

Greek *ainiktos*, *ainikton* “riddling” and *phyton* “plant”; see *Contributions from the New South Wales National Herbarium*. 4: 422. 1973.

Aenigmopteris Holtum Dryopteridaceae**Origins:**

Greek *ainigma*, *ainigmatos* “a riddle, a dark saying” and *pteris* “a fern.”

Aenothera Lam. Onagraceae**Origins:**

Orthographic variant, see *Oenothera* L.

Aeolanthus Martius Labiatae**Origins:**

Orthographic variant, see *Aeollanthus* Mart. ex Sprengel.

Aeollanthus Martius ex Sprengel Labiatae**Origins:**

Greek *aiollo*, *aiollein* “to variegated, to shift color” and *anthos* “a flower.”

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. myrianthus Bak.

Tropical Africa: ninde

Aeonia Lindley Orchidaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aionios* “everlasting,” Latin *aeon* and Greek *aion* “age, eternity.”

Aeoniopsis Rech.f. Plumbaginaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aionios* “everlasting” and *opsis* “resemblance.”

Aeonium Webb & Berthel. Crassulaceae**Origins:**

The Latin name, possibly used by Dioscorides for *Aeonium arboreum*, Greek *aionios* “everlasting.”

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. arboreum (L.) Webb & Berth.

English: tree houseleek

Portuguese: ensaião, saião

A. glandulosum (Ait.) Webb & Berth.

English: disc houseleek

Portuguese: ensaião, saião

A. glutinosum (Ait.) Webb & Berth.

English: viscid houseleek
Portuguese: ensaião, saião

Aera Asch. Gramineae

Origins:

Orthographic variant, see *Aira* L., from the Greek *aer* "air."

Aerangis Reichb.f. Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *aer* "air" and *angeion*, *aggeion*, *angos* "a vessel, cup," referring to the slender spur, vessel-like or slightly swollen towards the apex.

Aeranthus Lindley Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *aer* "air" and *anthos* "flower," epiphytic habit, delicate flowers, damp habitat.

Aerides Lour. Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *aer* "air," referring to the epiphytic habit of the plants.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. crassifolia Par. & Reichb.f.

Thailand: ueang kulab dang

A. falcata Lindl.

Thailand: ueang kulab krapao perd

A. fieldingii Lodd.

Thailand: ueang kulab nan, ueang kulab irawan

A. flabellata Rolfe

Thailand: ueang kulab intachak, ueang nok pirab

A. mitrata Reichb.f.

Thailand: ueang nuad prarm, pom pee prai

A. multiflora Roxb.

Thailand: ueang kulab malai dang

Aeridium Salisbury Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *aer* "air," referring to the epiphytic habit of the plants.

Aeridostachya (Hook.f.) Brieger Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *aer* "air" and *stachys* "a spike, cluster," referring to the raceme.

Aerobion Kaempfer ex Sprengel Orchidaceae

Origins:

Greek *aer* "air" and *bios* "life," referring to the epiphytic habit of this air plant.

Aeropsis Asch. & Graebn. Gramineae

Origins:

See *Airopsis* Desv.

Aerua Juss. Amaranthaceae

Origins:

Orthographic variant, see *Aerva* Forssk.

Aerva Forsskål Amaranthaceae

Origins:

From *râ*, *aerua*, *ärua*, *erona* or *eroua*, the Arabic names for a species [without epithet] of the genus, locality of collection Cairo ["In desertis Káhirinis rarior"], 1762; see P. Forsskål, *Flora aegyptiaco-arabica*. 170. Copenhagen 1775.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. congesta Balf.f.

Rodrigues Island: pourpier marin

A. javanica (Burm.f.) Juss.

Arabic: sadjaret ennaghi, sadjaret ennadje, aerua, râ

India: bur, magavira, perumpoolai, doddahindi gidda, dholimundi, kamheda, boi kalan, buida

A. lanata Juss.

Arabic: schadjaret el athleb

India: bhadra, cerupula, cherupula, paunsia, cirupulai, chaya, asmabheda, astmabayota, pasana-bheda, kallur vanci, kapur-madhura, gorakha ganjo, pindiconda, thelagapindi koora, bilihindisoppu

The Philippines: tabang-ahas, apug-apugan, pamaynap, karlatan

Yoruba: asefun, aje, sefun sefun, rajeraje

Aesandra Pierre Sapotaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aisos*, *anisos* “unlike, uncertain, uneven” and the termination *-andra* (perhaps from the name *Isonandra* Wight, Sapotaceae).

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. butyracea (Roxb.) Baehni

Nepal: chyuri

Aeschrion Vell. Simaroubaceae**Origins:**

Possibly from the Greek *aischron* “causing shame, ugly, ill-favored.”

Aeschynanthus Jack Gesneriaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aischyno*, *aischyne* “shame” and *anthos* “flower,” referring to the flowers; the species are mostly epiphytic, a few are lithophytic.

Aeschynomene L. Fabaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aischynomene*, ancient name for a sensitive plant (Plinius, 24.167), from *aischyno*, *aischyne* “shame,” referring to the leaves, Latin *aeschynomene* for a plant which shrinks when touched, a sensitive plant, *Mimosa pudica* L. (Plinius); see Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 713. 1753 and *Genera Plantarum*. Ed. 5. 319. 1754.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. sp.

Yoruba: tire

A. americana L.

English: joint vetch, American joint vetch, American sensitive vetch

Japan: Amerika-kusa-nemu

The Philippines: makahiyang lalake, mala makahiya

A. aspera L.

English: sola pith plant

India: sola, shola, nir jiluga, attuneddi, bendu, kadessum

A. elaphroxylon (Guillemin & Perrottet) Taubert (*Herminiera elaphroxylon* Guillemin & Perrottet)

English: ambatch

A. indica L.

English: Indian joint vetch, kat sola, knuckle bean bush, Buddha pea, sensitive joint vetch

South Africa: kneukelboontjebos

China: he meng

Japan: kusa-nemu

India: laugauni, kath shola, kuhila, tiga jiluga, nellithalli, lajuari

A. virginica (L.) Britton et al.

English: curly-indigo, northern joint vetch

Aesculus L. Hippocastanaceae**Origins:**

Aesculus, *i*, the Latin name for a tree, probably for a kind of oak, the Italian oak; Greek *askra*, Akkadian *isu*, *esu* and Sumerian *gis* “tree,” Akkadian *hursanu* and Sumerian *kur* “mountain,” Akkadian *esu* “tree, wood” and *kallu* “crown of the human skull, shell of the turtle, bowl,” Latin *collis* and *collum*.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. californica (Spach) Nutt.

English: California buckeye, Californian buckeye

A. chinensis Bunge

English: Chinese horse chestnut, Chinese buckeye

China: suo luo zi, so lo tzu, t'ien shih li

A. flava Sol.

English: yellow buckeye

A. hippocastanum L.

English: horse-chestnut

A. indica (Cambess.) Hook.

English: Indian horse-chestnut, horse-chestnut

Nepal: naru

India: pangar, bankhor, torjaga, kanur, gun, hane, hanudun

A. pavia L. (for the Dutch physician Pieter Pavius (Paaw, Paauw, Pauw), 1564-1617, botanist; see Georg Christian Wittstein, *Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch*. 662. Ansbach 1852; F. Boerner & G. Kunkel, *Taschenwörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 4. Aufl. 327. Berlin & Hamburg 1989)

English: red horse-chestnut

Aetanthus (Eichler) Engl. Loranthaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aethes* “irregular, unusual” and *anthos* “flower.”

Aetheocephalus Gagnepain Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *aethes* "irregular, unusual" and *kephale* "head."

Aetheolaena Cass. Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *aethes* "irregular, unusual" and *chlaena*, *chlaenion* "cloak, blanket."

Aetheolirion Forman Commelinaceae**Origins:**

Greek *aethes* "irregular, unusual" and *leirion* "a lily."

Aetheopappus Cass. Asteraceae**Origins:**

Greek *aethes* "irregular, unusual" and *pappos* "fluff, downy appendage."

Aetheorhiza Cass. Asteraceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aethes* "irregular, unusual" or *aitho* "to light up, to burn, blaze, to scorch" and *rhiza* "root."

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

From the Greek *aethes* "irregular, unusual" and *phyllon* "leaf," alluding to the leaf shape, variable and irregular.

Aethiocarpa Vollesen Sterculiaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aitho* "to light up, to burn, blaze, to scorch" or *aethes* "irregular, unusual" and *karpos* "fruit."

Aethionema R. Br. Brassicaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aethes* "irregular, unusual" and *nema* "filament, thread," alluding to the stamens; see H. Genaust, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 43. Basel 1996.

Aethusa L. Umbelliferae**Origins:**

Greek *aitho*, *aithen* "to light up, to burn, blaze, to scorch," referring to the dangerous and poisonous nature of this weed; see Carl Linnaeus, *Species Plantarum*. 256. 1753; H. Genaust, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der botanischen Pflanzennamen*. 43. Basel 1996.

Species/Vernacular Names:

A. cynapium L.

English: fool's parsley

Aextoxicum Ruíz & Pavón Aextoxicaceae**Origins:**

From the Greek *aix*, *aigos* "a goat" and *toxikos* "for the bow, belonging to the bow, to archery" (*toxikon pharmakon* "poison for smearing arrows with," Aristotle, *Mirabilia*; *toxikon*, originally a poison in which the arrows were dipped, hence a poison), referring to the leaves.

Afgekia Craib Fabaceae**Origins:**

For the North Irish (b. County Leitrim) physician Arthur Francis George Kerr, 1877-1942 (d. Hayes, Kent), botanist, 1923 Fellow of the Linnean Society, from 1902 to 1920 medical officer in Siam, from 1920 government botanist, plant collector. His writings include "A Siamese mountain flora." *Geograph. Jour. London*. 1911: 202-203, "Meteorological observations made in Chiangmai, 1910-1914." *Jour. Siam Soc.* 17: 21-34. 1923, "Carl Roebelen." *Journal of the Siam Society. Natural History Supplement*. [= *Jour. Siam Soc. Nat. Hist. Suppl.*] [Obituary of this orchid hunter of Siam.] 7(2): 132-134. 1927, "Fruit and seeds in the drift on Kaw Tao." *Jour. Siam Soc. Nat. Hist. Suppl.* 8: 103-117. 1930, "Poisoning by Pak wan (*Meliantha suavis*) in Siam." *Trans. Roy. Soc. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 25: 141-143. 1931, "Notes on introduced plants in Siam." *Jour. Siam Soc. Nat. Hist. Suppl.* 8(3): 197-212. 1931, "Additional notes on introduced plants." *Jour. Siam Soc. Nat. Hist. Suppl.* 8(4): 334-335. 1932 and "Early botanists in Thailand." *Jour. Thailand Res. Soc., Nat. Hist. Suppl.* [31 individuals, their travels and works; plate is portrait of Kerr.] 12(1): 1-27, 1 plate. 1939, edited "Florae Siamensis enumeratio. A list of the plants known from Siam with records of their occurrence." *Siam Society*. 2(4): 317-319. 1938, with the British botanist and professor William Grant Craib (1882-1933) wrote and edited *Florae Siamensis Enumeratio*. A list of the plants known from Siam with records of their occurrence. Siam Society, Bangkok Times Press, Bangkok 1931.