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Some Local Names of Plants—VIII *

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Correspondents have kindly continued to send local names of plants, and the writer has been able to glean many in the course of bibliographic research on birds. Noteworthy accumulations since the last report are here systematically recorded and alphabetically indexed. A short list of Literature Cited and suggestions toward a bibliography of plant vernaculars also are given. The order of the terms is chiefly that of Heller's "Catalogue of North American Plants," 2nd edit., 1900, and the nomenclature principally that of Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora," 2nd edit., 1936.

It may interest readers of *TORREYA* that in 1881, W. R. Gerard, one of the editors of the *Torrey Bulletin*, announced an undertaking to collect and arrange the common names of United States plants (*Amer. Nat.* 15:1000).

Literature Cited

Emory, W. H. 1848. Notes of a military reconnoissance from Fort Leavenworth, in Missouri to San Diego, in California. 30th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Document Ex. 7, 416 pp.

Contains chapters by John Torrey, pp. 135-156, and J. W. Abert, pp. 386-405, the few unusual names in which are here indexed.

Hearne, Samuel. 1911. A journey from Prince of Wales's Fort in Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean in the years 1769, 1770, 1771, and 1772 Champlain Society. Toronto, xv+437 pp., illus.

* All of this series have been published in *TORREYA*, No. 1, in Vol. 13: 225-236, 1913; No. 2, 16:235-242, 1916; No. 3, 20:17-27, 1920; No. 4, 26:1-10, 1926; No. 5, 33:81-86, 1933; No. 6, 37:91-103, 1937; and No. 7, 41:43-55, 1941.

TORREYA for November-December (Vol. 42, 153 to 201) was issued April 24, 1943.

Relatively few plant names, of which those for four species are cited in the present glossary.

Lynch, John J. 1942. Louisiana's state waterfowl refuges. 46 pp. Copies are on file with the Louisiana Department of Conservation and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

Contains many local names, both French and English, which for convenience are repeated in a 4-page terminal glossary. Terms not previously recorded in this series nor in the two standard sources mentioned are included in the present paper. They are annotated simply as "Louisiana, Lynch." Names not in this compilation, but received in correspondence from Lynch also are recorded.

Massey, A. B., and R. D. Hatch. 1942. Poisonous plants x x x of Virginia x x x. Va. Polytechnic Institute, 38 pp. mimeographed.

Richardson, John. 1851. Arctic Searching Expedition: a journal of a boat-voyage through Ruperts' Land and the Arctic Sea, etc. 2 vols. London.

Contains names of all plants observed and vernacular names for most of them: Indian, Eskimo, French, and English. Many of the latter are close to or the same as the modern standard names. Hence only a few of the most peculiar or interesting terms are cited in the following glossary.

Wied, Maximilian, Prinz zu. 1839-41. Reise in das innere Nord-America in den Jahren 1832 bis 1834. Coblenz, 2 vols.

Many German and English and some French and Indian names for plants. A good proportion are scarcely identifiable. The names here quoted from this work are noted as, "Weid, Reise, Vol. —, p. —."

As a contribution toward a bibliography of publications dealing significantly with plant names, the following titles may be cited in addition to those given in previous installments.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ashe, Thomas. 1808. Travels in America, performed in 1806, etc. Contains lists of medicinal, esculent, ornamental, and useful plants, giving both Linnean and popular names.

Barton, B. S. 1798. Collections for an essay towards a materia medica of the United States. Philadelphia.

Bellrose, Frank C. 1941. Duck food plants of the Illinois River Valley. Ill. Nat. Hist. Survey, Bul. 21(8) Aug.: 235-280, illus. An appendix (p. 280) lists numerous local names of marsh and aquatic plants.

Boucher, Pierre. 1882. Histoire veritable et naturelle des Moeurs et Productions du Pays de la Nouvelle-France. Montreal, ii+164 pp. This reprint of a work first published in 1663, contains chapters on the woody plants and on plants cultivated in New France.

Brown, Thomas. 1835. Illustrations of the American Ornithology of Alexander Wilson x x x with x x x representations of the whole sylvia of North

- America. Quarto. London, iii, pp., 124 col. pls. Methodical disposition of the North American sylvia, p. iii, has both scientific and vernacular names, some of the latter unusual.
- Carlson, G. G., and V. H. Jones. 1939 (1940). Some notes on the uses of plants by the Comanche Indians. *Papers Mich. Acad. Sci., Arts, and Letters*, 25:517-542. Includes vernacular English and Comanche names.
- Carver, J. 1779. Travels through the interior parts of North America in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768. Chapter 19, pp. 494-526, devoted to trees, shrubs, roots, herbs, etc., names numerous kinds and recognizably describes most of them.
- Catesby, Mark. 1771. The natural history of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, etc. 2 vols., 220 col. pls. This is a cornerstone of American natural history. It treats plants as numerous as animals. Many of the vernacular names it employs are still in use and a high proportion of all are identifiable as the plants are for the most part adequately illustrated.
- Cooper, J. G. 1859. On the distribution of the forests and trees of North America, with notes on its physical geography. *Ann. Rep. Smithsonian Inst. for 1858*, pp. 246-280. A catalogue in tabular form (pp. 250-266) includes vernacular names, some of which are not noted in Sudworth's "Check List," 1927.
- Coxe, John Redman. 1814. The American dispensatory, etc. 3rd edit. Philadelphia.
- Eisenberger, N. F., and G. Lichtensteger. 1750. *Piscium, serpentium, insectorum x x x quas Marcus Catesby in x x x Carolinae, Floridae x x x tradidit*, etc. 102 pp., 100 col. pls. This volume treats the Catesby material in the Latin and German languages.
- Fernald, M. L. 1910. Notes on the plants of Wineland the Good. *Rhodora* 12:17-38. Digest of early literature of which numerous titles are cited.
- Ganong, W. F. 1910. The identity of the animals and plants mentioned by the early voyagers to Eastern Canada and Newfoundland. *Proc. & Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada, Ser. 3(3)*, 1909, Sect. II, pp. 197-242. Assembles information from about two dozen earlier authors and editors.
- Henry, Samuel. 1814. A new and complete American Medical Family Herbal, etc. New York.
- Hitchcock, Edward. 1833. Catalogue of plants growing without cultivation. *Rep. on the Geol., etc., of Massachusetts*, pp. 599-651. Contains many vernacular names, some exceptional.
- Jefferson, Thomas. 1854. Notes on Virginia. The writings of ———, edited by H. A. Washington. Vol. 8, pp. 281-285. Any of numerous editions of this work would serve.
- Lamb, Wm. H. 1937. Virginia trees. I.—The conifers. *Manassas*, 112 pp., 82 figs.
- Macoun, John. 1882. Manitoba and the great North-west, etc. *Guelph*, xxii+687 pp., illus. Some of the names, particularly of grasses and sedges, are probably here printed for the first time.

- McAtee, W. L. 1941. Some local names of Plants—VII. *Torreya*, 41 (March-April):43-55. Preceding installment of the present series.
- . 1941. Names of American plants in books on Kalm's travels. *Torreya*, 41 (Sept.-Oct.):151-160. References to 8 source books, and systematic list of names in several languages.
- Medsker, O. P. 1939. Edible wild plants. xv+323 pp., 19 pls., 80 figs.
- Nehrling, Heinrich. 1891. Die nordamerikanische Vogelwelt. xxx+638 pp., 36 col. pls., 10 figs. Contains German vernaculars for numerous American plants, scientific names for which are given in footnotes.
- du Pratz, Le Page. 1758. Histoire de la Louisiane, etc. Paris, 3 vols. The native plants are chiefly treated in Vol. 2, pp. 1-65 with descriptions and illustrations sufficient for identification of most of them.
- Provancher, L. A. 1862. Flore canadienne; ou description de toutes les plantes x x x du Canada, etc. Quebec. 2 vols.
- Read, Wm. A. 1931. Louisiana-French. Louisiana State University Studies, No. 5, xxiv+253 pp. Contains numerous French and Indian plant names and some of other derivations; has a full bibliography and index.
- Russell, John L. 1862. [Plants mentioned in Josselyn's New England's Rarities discovered, etc.]. Proc. Essex Inst., 2: 95-115. Identified so far as practicable.
- Saunders, C. F. 1920. Useful wild plants of the United States and Canada. viii+275 pp., 69 figs., 20 pls.
- Schmitt, Joseph. 1904. Monographie de l'Ile d'Anticosti (Golfe Saint-Laurent). Botanique, pp. 129-234. Records numerous French names, some of them provincial.
- Seligmann, J. M. and M. Houttuyn. 1772-81. Verzameling van uitlandsche en zeldzame Vogeln x x x beschreven x x x door G. Edwards en M. Catesby. Amsterdam, 5 vols. The first volume containing all of the Catesby material has names of American plants in both "Hoog-" and "Neder-duitsch."
- Zimmerman, E. A. W. (Transl. & Editor). 1793. William Bartram's Reisen durch Nord- und Sud-Karolina, Georgien, Ost- und West-Florida, etc. Berlin, xxvi+469 pp., 7 pls. The hundreds of plant names in this work will have to be taken into consideration in any compilation of names of American plants that aims at completeness.

GLOSSARY

- LAMINARIACEAE. 1. *Laminaria* spp.—Devil's-apron, C. W. Townsend (Captain Cartwright and his Labrador Journal, 1911, p. 257).
- SALVINIACEAE. 2. *Azolla caroliniana* Willdenow.—Water-velvet, Louisiana, C. Cottam.
- EQUISETACEAE. 3. *Equisetum hyemale* L.—Schachtelhalm (Wied, Reise, 1: 261).
- PINACEAE. 4. *Pinus banksiana* Lambert.—Cyprés of the French voyagers (Richardson, Arctic Searchings Exp. 2:315, 1851) and of the half-

breeds, Canada (Frank Russell, Explorations in the far North, 1898, p. 103).

5. *Pinus virginiana* Miller.—Yellow pine, John Burroughs (Winter Sunshine, 1895 edit., p. 20).
 6. *Larix laricina* Du Roi.—Epinette rouge (French voyagers); waggigan (tree that bends; Crees) (Richardson, Arctic Searching Exp. 2:318, 1851); "commonly called juniper in Hudson's Bay." (Hearne, Journey, 1911 edit., p. 64).
 7. *Picea canadensis* Miller.—Epinette blanche (French voyagers); minahik (Crees) (Richardson, Arctic Searching Exp. 2:316, 1851).
 8. *Tsuga canadensis* L.—Canadian fir, Cambria County, Pa., R. M. S. Jackson (The Mountain, 1860, p. 224).
 9. *Thuja occidentalis* L.—Lebensbaum (Wied, Reise, 2:401).
 10. *Chamaecyparis thyoides* L.—Sweet cedar (Richardson, Arctic Searching Exp. 1:68, 1851).
 11. *Juniperus horizontalis* Moench. ("repens").—Kriechende Wacholder (Wied, Reise, 1:389).
 12. *Juniperus sibirica* Burgsdorff.—Caw-caw-cue-minick (crowberry) (Hearne, Journey, 1911 edit., p. 413).
 13. *Juniperus virginiana* L.—Rothe Ceder (Wied, Reise, 1:220).
- TYPHACEAE. 14. *Typha latifolia* L.—Cat's-tail; queue de renard, Eugène Bazin (Scenes de la nature dans les Etats-Unis, 1857, 2, p. 144).
15. *Typha* spp.—Queue de chat, flat rush, jonc plat, jonc matelas, Louisiana, Lynch.

ZOSTERACEAE. 16. *Zostera marina* L.—Herbe à l'anguille, Eugène Bazin (Scenes de la nature dans les Etats-Unis, 1857, 2, p. 393); herbe à outarde, Joseph Schmitt (Monographie de l'Île d'Anticosti, 1904, p. 298).

ZANNICHELLIACEAE. 17. *Potamogeton foliosus* Rafinesque.—Gray-duck grass, herbe canard-gris, Louisiana, Lynch.

18. *Potamogeton pectinatus* L.—Herbe fine, Louisiana, Lynch.

ALISMACEAE. 19. *Sagittaria lancifolia* L.—Bull-tongue, langue du boeuf, Louisiana, Lynch.

20. *Sagittaria* spp.—White bull-tongue, Louisiana, C. Cottam.

VALLISNERIACEAE. 21. *Vallisneria spiralis* L.—Herbe aux canards, Eugène Bazin (Scenes de la nature dans les Etats-Unis, 1857, 2, p. 383).

GRAMINEAE. 22. *Paspalum distichum* L.—Lake grass, Louisiana, Lynch.

23. *Panicum dichotomiflorum* Michaux.—Sour grass, Allen County, Kansas, Philip F. Allan.

24. *Panicum hemitomon* Schultes.—Little cane, canouche, Louisiana, Lynch.

25. *Panicum repens* L.—Dogtooth grass, dent du chien, Louisiana, Lynch.

26. *Panicum virgatum* L.—Yellow grass, paille jaune, Louisiana, Lynch.

27. *Echinochloa walteri* Pursh.—Riz de l'âne, riz farouche, riz sauvage, Louisiana, Lynch.

28. *Zizaniopsis miliacea* Michaux.—Jonc coupant, Louisiana, Lynch; knife flag, southeastern Missouri, A. F. Satterthwait (Ecology 2:201, 1921).

29. *Zizania aquatica* L.—Black rice, among a dozen names listed by Chas. E. Chambliss (Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., 30(5): May 1940) is additional to those usually recorded; wilde Reiss (Wied, Reise, 2:83).
30. *Spartina alterniflora* Loiseleur-Deslonge-champs.—Salt-marsh, coastal South Carolina, C. Cottam; sea cane, canne du mer, coastal Louisiana, Lynch.
31. *Spartina cynosuroides* L.—Cane-marsh, coastal South Carolina, C. Cottam.; hog cane, canne au cochon, quill cane, coastal Louisiana, Lynch.
32. *Spartina patens* Aiton.—Wildcat grass, paille chat-tigre, wire grass, coastal Louisiana, Lynch.
33. *Spartina spartinae* Trinius.—Sacahuista, Louisiana, C. Cottam.
34. *Bulbilis dactyloides* Nuttall.—Prairie hay, northern Great Plains, A. A. Taché (Sketch of n. w. America, 1870, p. 10).
35. *Phragmites phragmites* L.—Roseau cane, coastal Louisiana, Lynch.
36. *Distichlis spicata* L.—Paille salé, Louisiana, Lynch.
- CYPERACEAE. 37. *Scirpus acutus* Muhlenberg.—Moses weed, New Mexico, C. Cottam.
38. *Scirpus californicus* Meyer.—Blue grass, Louisiana, C. Cottam; bull-whip, fouet, jonc rond, round rush, Louisiana, Lynch.
39. *Scirpus olneyi* A. Gray.—Paille d'oeie, jonc au trois quarts, Louisiana, Lynch.
40. *Scirpus robustus* Pursh.—Coco, coco grass, Louisiana, C. Cottam, Lynch; leafy three-square, three-cornered grass, Louisiana; turks-head, coastal South Carolina, C. Cottam.
41. *Cladium jamaicense* Crantz.—Redtop, jonc coupant, Louisiana, Lynch.
- ARACEAE. 42. *Arisaema triphyllum* L.—Plant-of-peace, N. N. Puckett (Folk beliefs of the southern negro, 1926, p. 245).
43. *Peltandra glauca* Elliott.—Cruel man-of-the-woods, N. N. Puckett (Folk beliefs of the southern negro, 1926, p. 245).
- PONTEDERIACEAE. 44. *Pontederia cordata* L.—Bull-tongue, langue du boeuf. Louisiana, Lynch; blue bull-tongue, Louisiana, C. Cottam.
- JUNCACEAE. 45. *Juncus roemerianus* Scheele.—Jonc negre, jonc piquant, fouet, whip, Louisiana, Lynch; needle grass, salt rush, coastal South Carolina, C. Cottam.
- LILIACEAE. 46. *Lilium canadense* L.—Bitter-root; tra-chin (of the Carrier Indians), J. K. Lord (The naturalist in x x x British Columbia, 1866, 2, p. 228).
47. *Erythronium americanum* Ker.—Easter lily, Allen County, Kansas, Philip F. Allan; "fawn lily would be better than adder's tongue. Still better is the name 'trout-lily,' which has recently been proposed," John Burroughs (Riverby, 1895 edit., p. 25); common fawn lily, Robert B. Troxel (Pennsylvania Game News 13(1):26, April 1942).
- CONVALLARIACEAE. 48. *Clintonia borealis* Aiton.—Bear's corn, Maine, John Burroughs (Signs and Seasons, 1895 edit., p. 125); Canada may-

flower, Richard L. Weaver (New Hampshire Troubador 10(6):8 Sept. 1940).

TRILLIACEAE. 49. *Trillium erectum* L.—Red death, P. H. Gosse (Canadian Naturalist (book), 1840, p. 160).

50. *Trillium ovatum* Pursh.—Herb Paris, Oregon (Richardson, Arctic Searching Exp. 2:229, 1851).

51. *Trillium undulatum* Willdenow.—White death, P. H. Gosse (Canadian Naturalist (book), 1840, p. 160).

JUGLANDACEAE. 52. *Juglans nigra* L.—Schwarz Wallnussbaum (Wied, Reise, 1:122).

MYRICACEAE. 53. *Myrica cerifera* L.—Wachsbaum (Wied, Reise, 1:171).

SALICACEAE. 54. *Salix lucida* Muhlenberg.—Schmalblättrige Weide (Wied, Reise, 1:81).

55. *Salix purpurea* L.—Rothe Weide (Wied, Reise, 1:191).

BETULACEAE. 56. *Betula papyrifera* Marsh.—Papier-Birke (Wied, Reise, 2:81).

FAGACEAE. 57. *Fagus grandifolia* Earhart.—White, red, mountain, and water beech, for assumed varieties, Cambria County, Pa., R. M. S. Jackson (The Mountain, 1860, p. 221).

58. *Quercus phellos* L.—Weideneiche, weiden-blättrige Eiche (Wied, Reise, 2:377, 1:145).

59. *Quercus prinus* L.—Kastanien-Eiche (Wied, Reise, 1:56).

60. *Quercus stellata* Wangenheim.—Spalt oak, Geo. H. Cook (Geology of Cape May, N. J., 1867, p. 75).

ULMACEAE. 61. *Ulmus thomasi* Sargent ("suberosa").—Wahu-Ulme (Wied, Reise, 1:309).

MORACEAE. 62. *Papyrius papyrifera* L.—Papier-Maulbeerbaum (Wied, Reise, 1:40).

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE. 63. *Aristolochia serpentaria* L.—Schlangenwurz (Wied, Reise, 1:75).

POLYGONACEAE. 64. *Polygonum* spp.—Curage, Louisiana, Lynch.

CHENOPODIACEAE. 65. *Salicornia* spp.—Baloney-grass, salt-grass, San Luis Obispo, California, C. Cottam; sea-fennel, Thos. F. De Voe (The Market Assistant, 1867, p. 365).

66. *Salsola kali* L.—Tumbleweed, Texas, V. W. Lehmann (Wildlife Review 22:41, 1939).

AMARANTHACEAE. 67. *Acnida alabamensis* Standley.—Chou gras, Louisiana, Lynch.

PHYTOLACCACEAE. 68. *Phytolacca decandra* L.—Crow-berry, chou gras, red-ink berry, Doris M. Cochran (Nature Mag. 35(2):74, Feb. 1942; Kermesbeere (Wied, Reise, 1:33).

NYCTAGINACEAE. 69. *Allionia nyctaginea* Michaux.—Snotweed, Allen County, Kansas, Philip F. Allan.

NELUMBONACEAE. 70. *Nelumbo lutea* Willdenow.—Big bonnet, Mississippi, C. Cottam; lily-nut, Maurice Thompson (Byways and Bird Notes, 1885, p. 103).

- CABOMBACEAE. 71. *Brasenia schreberi* Gmelin.—Small bonnet, Mississippi C. Cottam.
- NYMPHAEACEAE. 72. *Castalia elegans* Hooker.—Pagayeur, Louisiana, Lynch.
73. *Castalia flava* Leitner.—Herbe au coeur, Louisiana, Lynch.
74. *Castalia odorata* Dryander.—Beaver root, J. G. Millais (Newfoundland and its untrodden ways, 1907, p. 236); pagayeur, Louisiana, Lynch.
75. *Nymphaea advena* Solander.—Can-dock, splatter-dock, Philadelphia, Pa., B. S. Barton (A discourse on x x x Nat. Hist., 1807, p. 48).
- MAGNOLIACEAE. 76. *Magnolia virginiana* L.—Spoonwood, Geo. H. Cook (Geology of Cape May, N. J., 1867, p. 76).
77. *Liriodendron tulipifera* L.—Tulpenbaum (Wied, Reise, 1:48; wild poplar, Cambria County, Pa., R. M. S. Jackson (The Mountain, 1860, p. 227).
78. *Illicium floridanum* Ellis.—Aniseed tree, H. B. Croom (Amer. Journ. Sci. & Arts 26:319, 1834).
- ANNONACEAE. 79. *Asimina triloba* L.—Hoosier banana, Indiana.
- RANUNCULACEAE. 80. *Actaea alba* L.—Racine d'ours (French Canadians); musqua-mitsu-in (bear's food, Crees) (Richardson, Arctic Searching Exp. 1:82, 1851).
81. *Aconitum napellus* L.—Queen's fettle, Great St. Lawrence, Nfd., J. G. Millais (Newfoundland and its untrodden ways, 1907, p. 144).
82. *Hepatica hepatica* L.—Red coon-root, N. N. Puckett (Folk beliefs of the southern negro, 1926, p. 375).
83. *Pulsatilla patens* L.—Rothe Kalbsblume (translation of an Indian name meaning red calf-flower) (Wied, Reise, 2:314).
- LAURACEAE. 84. *Benzoin aestivale* L.—Gewurzholz (Wied, Reise, 1:223).
- FUMARIACEAE. 85. *Bicuculla cucullaria* L.—Staggerweed, Virginia (Massey and Hatch, 1942, p. 6). The authors record this name as being applied also to *Bicuculla canadensis* Goldie, *Capnoides flavulum* Rafinesque, and *Delphinium tricornis* Michaux.
- CRUCIFERAE. 86. *Draba caroliniana* Walter.—Shad-blossom, Philadelphia, Pa., B. S. Barton (A discourse on x x x Nat. Hist., 1807, p. 28).
- HYDRANGEACEAE. 87. *Hydrangea quercifolia* Bartram.—Swamp snow-ball, B. L. C. Wailes (Rep. Agr. Geol. Miss., 1854, p. 344).
- ALTINGIACEAE. 88. *Liquidambar styraciflua* L.—Storaxbaum (Wied, Reise, 1:31).
- HAMAMELIDACEAE. 89. *Hamamelis virginiana* L.—Zauberhaselnuss (Wied, Reise, 2:343).
- PLATANACEAE. 90. *Platanus occidentalis* L.—Wasser-Ahorn, Wasser-Buche, Germans in Pennsylvania (Wied, Reise, 1:72).
- ROSACEAE. 91. *Spiraea latifolia* Aiton.—Wiedenblätterige Spierstande (Wied, Reise, 1:81).
92. *Rubus chamaemorus* L.—Bethago-tominick (Crees); dewater berry (Hearne, Journey, 1911 edit., p. 411).
93. *Rubus deliciosus* James.—False raspberry (Colorado Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 445:35, 1938). Commenting on the book name *Boulder rasp-*

berry, the late Francis Ramaley wrote me (Feb. 21, 1941), "I have lived in Boulder for forty years and never heard this bush called anything but 'Thimbleberry'—never the word 'Boulder' attached to it."

94. *Rubus lasiococcus* Gray.—Fuzzy mountain-dewberry, Oregon, Helen M. Gilkey.
95. *Rubus nivalis* Douglas.—Small mountain-blackberry, Oregon, Helen M. Gilkey.
96. *Rubus pedatus* Smith.—Red mountain-dewberry, Oregon, Helen M. Gilkey.
- MALACEAE. 97. *Malus fusca* Rafinesque ("rivularis").—Powitch tree (Richardson, Arctic Searching Exp. 2:294, 1851). This is from the Chinook, pauitsh.
98. *Amelanchier canadensis* L.—Bois de flèche, French voyagers (Richardson, Arctic Searching Exp. 2:294, 1851).
- AMYGDALACEAE. 99. *Laurocerasus caroliniana* Miller.—Lauria mundi, B. L. C. Wailes (Rep. Agr. Geol. Miss., 1854, p. 342).
100. *Padus virginiana* L.—Traubenkirsch (Wied, Reise, 1:291).
- MIMOSACEAE. 101. *Morongia uncinata* Willdenow.—Saw-brier, Thomas Nuttall (Travels into the Arkansa Territory, 1821, p. 180).
- CAESALPINACEAE. 102. *Cercis canadensis* L.—Shad-Blossom, Philadelphia, Pa., B. S. Barton (A discourse on x x x Nat. Hist., 1807, p. 28).
103. *Gymnocladus dioica* L.—Bonduc, Edwin James (Long's Exp. Rocky Mts., Thwaites edit., 1905, Pt. 1, p. 213).
104. *Hoffmannseggia* sp.—Chuíá (from the root nodules), mesquite weed, Hansford County, Texas, Philip F. Allan.
- FABACEAE. 105. *Baptisia leucantha* Torrey and Gray.—Prairie indigo, J. W. Abert (in Emory, W. H., Military Reconnaissance, 1848, p. 399).
106. *Psoralea esculenta* Pursh.—Wild turnip (Wied, Reise, 1:321).
107. *Amorpha fruticosa* L.—Pride-of-Barbadoes, B. L. C. Wailes (Rep. Agr. Geol. Miss., 1854, p. 343).
108. *Parosela dalea* L.—Woods clover, Allen County, Kansas, Philip F. Allan.
109. *Sesban macrocarpa* Muhlenberg.—Indigo, acacie, Louisiana, Lynch.
110. *Daubentonia drummondii* Rydberg.—Coffee bean, Louisiana, Lynch. This term and coffee weed are applied in various parts of the South to almost any conspicuous wild legume.
111. *Astragalus emoryanus* Rydberg.—Red-stemmed peavine, Texas, Frank P. Matthews (Journ. Amer. Veterinary Med. Assoc. 97:125, 1940).
112. *Meibomia* sp.—Wood sage, Allen County, Kansas, Philip F. Allan.
113. *Alysicarpus vaginalis* L.—Alice clover, Herbert L. Stoddard (6th Ann. Rep. Cooperative Quail Study Assoc., 1938, p. 10).
114. *Lespedeza striata* Thunberg.—Buffalo, Carolina, China, Georgia, and oldfield, clover, southeastern States, J. W. Kistler (N. C. Wildlife Conservation 4(12):5, Dec. 1940).
115. *Vicia angustifolia* L.—Augusta vetch, Herbert L. Stoddard (7th Ann. Rep. Cooperative Quail Study Assoc., 1939, p. 16).

116. *Lathyrus hirsutus* L.—Wild winter-pea, Herbert L. Stoddard (7th Ann. Rep. Cooperative Quail Study Assoc., 1939, p. 18).
- ZYGOPHYLLACEAE. 117. *Covillea tridentata* De Candolle.—Iodeodondo of the Mexicans, John Torrey (in Emory W. H., Military Reconnoissance, 1848, p. 138).
- MELIACEAE. 118. *Melia azedarach* L.—Bead tree, John Latham (Gen. Hist. Birds, 5, 1822, p. 145).
- EUPHORBIACEAE. 119. *Croton capitatus* Michaux.—Bighead doveweed, Oklahoma, Verne Davison (Wildlife Review 22:38, 1939); billy-goat weed, hogwort, Herbert L. Stoddard (3rd Ann. Rep. Cooperative Quail Study Assoc., 1936, p. 14).
120. *Croton texensis* Klotzsch.—Texas doveweed, Verne Davison (Wildlife Review 22:38, 1939).
121. *Euphorbia lathyris* L.—Sassy Jack, mountains of Virginia (Massey and Hatch, 1942, p. 5).
- EMPETRACEAE. 122. *Empetrum nigrum* L.—Black-berried heath, John Latham (Gen. Hist. Birds, 10, 1824, p. 261); black crane-berry, G. G. Macdougall, Transl. (Graah, W. A., Narrative of an Expedition to the east coast of Greenland, 1837, p. 135); nischa-minnick (Gray-goose berry, Crees), Hearne (Journey, 1911, p. 411).
123. *Ceratiola ericoides* Michaux.—Sand hill rosemary, H. B. Croom (Amer. Journ. Sci. & Arts 26:315, 1834).
- ANACARDIACEAE. 124. *Schinus terebinthifolius* Raddi.—Brazilian or Mexican pepper-tree, Florida holly, Vero Beach, Florida.
125. *Rhus hirta* L.—Hirschkolbenbaum (Wied, Reise, 2:18).
126. *Rhus trilobata* Nuttall.—Squaw berry, southern Utah, C. Cottam.
- CYRILLACEAE. 127. *Cliftonia monophylla* Lamarck.—Buck-wheat tree, H. B. Croom (Amer. Journ. Sci. & Arts 26:319, 1834).
- ILACACEAE. 128. *Ilex cassine* L.—Yapa shrub, John Latham (Gen. Hist. Birds, 5, 1822, p. 142).
129. *Ilex decidua* Walter.—Swamp spice, B. L. C. Wailes (Rep. Agr. Geol. Miss., 1854, p. 344).
- STAPHYLEACEAE. 130. *Staphylea trifolia* L.—Dreiblätterige Pimpernuss (Wied, Reise, 1:294).
- ACERACEAE. 131. *Acer negundo* L.—Manitoba maple, Ottawa, Canada.
- VITACEAE. 132. *Vitis cordifolia* Michaux.—Choke grape, B. L. C. Wailes (Rep. Agr. Geol. Miss., 1854, p. 346).
- TILIACEAE. 133. *Tilia heterophylla* Ventenat (“grandifolia”).—Grossblätterige Linde (Wied, Reise, 1:145).
- MALVACEAE. 134. *Hibiscus grandiflorus* Michaux.—Cotton rose, B. L. C. Wailes (Rep. Agr. Geol. Miss., 1854, p. 346).
- TAMARICACEAE. 135. *Tamarix gallica* L.—Salt cedar, coastal Louisiana, Lynch.
136. *Fouquieria splendens* Engelmann.—Boojum tree, Superior, Arizona, H. K. Gloyd (Chicago Naturalist 3(3):73, Oct., 1940).
- PASSIFLORACEAE. 137. *Passiflora incarnata* L.—Apricot, the fruit or maypop, Margaret W. Morley (The Carolina Mountains, 1913, p. 68).

- CACTACEAE. 138. *Opuntia bigelovii* Engelm.—Teddy-bear cholla, Superior, Arizona, H. K. Gloyd (Chicago Naturalist 3(3): 71, Oct., 1940).
139. *Opuntia fulgida* Engelm.—Jumping cholla, Superior, Arizona, H. K. Gloyd (Chicago Naturalist 3(3):71, Oct., 1940).
140. *Opuntia polyacantha* Haworth ("glomerata").—Crapaud vert, French voyagers (Richardson, Arctic Searching Exp. 2:279, 1851).
- ELAEAGNACEAE. 141. *Elaeagnus argenta* Pursh.—Stinking willow (fur traders); Tâp-pah (gray berry, Chepewyans) (Richardson, Arctic Searching Exp. 1:145, 1851); silvery oleaster (ibid. p. 199); napow-muskwaniman (white bear-berry, Crees) (Op. cit. 2:307, 1851).
142. *Lepargyrea argentea* Nuttall.—Wied (Reise, 2:80) wrote "Graines de boeuf," considering "graisse de boeuf" an error; he was mistaken, however, as the name "beef-suet tree" indicates.
- ONAGRACEAE. 143. *Chamaenerion latifolium* L.—Indian wickup, P. H. Gosse (Canadian Naturalist (book), 1840, p. 298).
- ARALIACEAE. 144. *Aralia racemosa* L.—King-of-the-woods, N. N. Puckett (Folk beliefs of the southern negro, 1926, p. 246).
145. *Aralia spinosa* L.—Devil's-club, Cambria County, Pa., R. M. S. Jackson (The Mountain, 1860, p. 237).
- AMMIACEAE. 146. *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* L. f.—Water parsley, parasol, Louisiana, Lynch.
147. *Cicuta maculata* L.—California fern, Virginia (Massey and Hatch, 1942, p. 18); carotte de Moreau (after a man who died from eating the root), manito-skataak, Crees (Richardson, Arctic Searching Exp. 1:95, 1851).
148. *Sium cicutaefolium* Schrank.—Queue de rat, French Canadians; uskotak, Crees (Richardson, Arctic Searching Exp. 1:95, 1851).
149. *Heracleum lanatum* Michaux.—Alexander, C. W. Townsend (Captain Cartwright and his Laborador Journal, 1911, p. 82).
- CORNACEAE. 150. *Cornus amomum* Miller.—Hartriegel (Wied, Reise, 1:326).
151. *Cornus stolonifera* Michaux.—Osier rouge (Richardson, Arctic Searching Exp. 2:273, 1851).
- ERICACEAE. 152. *Dendrium buxifolium* Berg.—Heather, Margaret W. Morley (The Carolina Mountains, 1913, p. 253).
153. *Ledum groenlandicum* Oeder.—Indian tea, P. H. Gosse (Canadian Naturalist (book), 1840, p. 300).
154. *Kalmia latifolia* L.—Ivy, Margaret W. Morley (The Carolina Mountains, 1913, p. 56).
155. *Xolisma ligustrina* L.—Male berry, staggerbush, Virginia (Massey and Hatch, 1942, p. 15). The authors note that the second name is used also for *Leucothoë catesbaei* Walter.
156. *Gaultheria humifusa* Graham.—Mountain wintergreen, Oregon, Helen M. Gilkey.
157. *Gaultheria procumbens* L.—Pine ivy, Thos. F. De Voe (The Market Assistant, 1867, p. 394).

158. *Uva-ursi uva-ursi* L.—Graine d'ours (bear-berry), sac a commis, Bear Lake, Canada, George Keith (in Masson, L. R., Les Bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest, 2, 1890, p. 102); sakakomi, Sakkakomi-Pflanze (Wied, Reise, 2:81, and 1:445).
159. *Vaccinium ovalifolium* Smith.—Tall blue huckleberry, Oregon, Helen M. Gilkey.
160. *Vaccinium ovatum* Pursh.—Evergreen huckle-berry, Oregon, Helen M. Gilkey.
161. *Vaccinium parvifolium* Smith.—Peacock berry. W. L. Dawson (Birds of Washington, 2, 1909, p. 577); red huckleberry, Oregon, Helen M. Gilkey.
162. *Vaccinium uliginosum* L.—Ground whortle (old name), whorts (new name), C. W. Townsend (Captain Cartwright and his Labrador Journal, 1911, p. 34).
- SAPOTACEAE. 163. *Bumelia tenax* L.—Sloe berry, coastal Georgia, C. Cottam.
- EBENACEAE. 164. *Diospyros virginiana* L.—American medlar, Thos. F. De Voe (The Market Assistant, 1867, p. 386).
- OLEACEAE. 165. *Forsythia* sp.—“‘Sunshine bush,’ it deserves to be called,” Bradford Torrey (Clerk of the Woods, 1903, p. 2).
166. *Forestiera neo-mexicana* A. Gray.—Wild olive, New Mexico, A. E. Borell.
- GENTIANACEAE. 167. *Frasera carolinensis* Walter (“waltheri”).—Falsche Colombo-wurzel (Wied, Reise, 1:170).
- APOCYNACEAE. 168. *Apocynum androsaemifolium* L.—Angel’s turnip, N. N. Puckett (Folk beliefs of the southern negro,* 1926, p. 245); herb à la puce (from its irritating effects); this name applied also to *A. sibiricum* Jacquin (*hypericifolium* Aiton) (Richardson, Arctic Searching Exp. 1:121, 1851).
- CONVOLVULACEAE. 169. *Convolvulus arvensis* L.—Possession vine, Texas Panhandle, Philip F. Allan; tie vine, B. L. C. Wailes (Rep. Agr. Geol. Miss., 1854, p. 344).
- LABIATAE. 170. *Mentha spicata* L.—Green mint, Thos. F. De Voe (The Market Assistant, 1867, p. 364).
- SOLANACEAE. 171. *Solanum carolinense* L.—Tread saft, N. N. Puckett (Folk beliefs of the southern negro, 1926, p. 246).
172. *Lycopersicon lycopersicon* L.—Liebesapfel (Wied, Reise, 1:191).
173. *Datura stramonium* L.—Stechapfel (Wied, Reise, 1:33).
174. *Nicotiana quadrivalvis* Pursh.—Mánascha (Mandan Indians), Tabackspflanze (Wied, Reise, 2:90 and 122).
- BIGNONIACEAE. 175. *Catalpa catalpa* L.—Petalíra (“which as well as catalpa, the received appellation, may be a corruption from Catawba, the name of the tribe by whom x x x the tree may have been intro-

* Some obvious misidentifications in this book have been excluded, and possibly the records under Nos. 43 and 168 also should have been rejected.

- duced"), Smithland, Kentucky. Edwin James (in Long's Exp. to Rocky Mts., Thwaites edit., 1905, Part I, p. 84).
- MARTYNIACEAE. 176. *Martynia louisiana* Miller.—Cuckold's horns, Edwin James (in Long's Exp. to the Rocky Mts., Thwaites edit., 1905, Part 2, p. 44).
- CAPRIFOLIACEAE. 177. *Viburnum lentago* L.—Partridge berry, Thos. F. De Voe (The Market Assistant, 1867, p. 384).
178. *Viburnum opulus* L.—Mongsö-a mina (moose-berry, Crees); dumëki-e (Indian berry, Dog-rib and Hare Indians) (Richardson, Arctic Searching Exp. 1:120 and 2:298, 1851).
179. *Viburnum pauciflorum* Pylaie.—Pembina, French voyagers; nipi-minan (water-berry, Crees) (Richardson, Arctic Searching Exp. 1:120, 1851, and 2:298). This allocation of the term pembina, is more probably correct than that quoted from Clapin under No. 157 in the preceding installment.
- CUCURBITACEAE. 180. *Pepo foetidissima* Humbolt, Bonpland, and Kunth.—Prairie gourd, J. W. Abert (in Emory, W. H., Military Reconnoissance, 1848, p. 398).
- CICHORIACEAE. 181. *Nabalus albus* L. ("rubicunda").—Löwenherz (Wied, Reise, 1:75).
182. *Nabalus serpentarius* Pursh.—Gall-of-the-earth, B. L. C. Wailes (Rep. Agr. Geol. Miss., p. 346).
- AMBROSIACEAE. 183. *Ambrosia elatior* L.—Short ragweed, Oklahoma, Verne Davison (Wildlife Review 22:38, 1939); Georgia, Herbert L. Stoddard (op. cit. p. 43).
184. *Xanthium* sp.—Cuckold bur, Thomas Nuttall (Travels into the Arkansa Territory, 1821, p. 58).
- COMPOSITAE. 185. *Laciniaria pycnostachya* Michaux.—Kansas gayfeather, Allen County, Kansas, Philip F. Allan; pinette de prairie, J. W. Albert (in Emory, W. H., Military Reconnoissance, 1848, p. 398). Should be epinette.
186. *Gutierrezia* spp.—Fireweed, lightning-brush, Utah, C. Cottam.
187. *Grindelia squamosa* Pursh.—Epinette de prairie (Wied, Reise, p. 517). See 185; while these authorities differ, both may have correctly recorded usage.
188. *Heterotheca grandiflora* Nuttall.—Telegraph weed, Santa Cruz County, Calif., A. C. Hawbecker (Journ. Mammalogy 21(4):389, 1940).
189. *Heterotheca subaxillaris* Lamarck.—Camphor-weed, Texas, V. W. Lehmann (Wildlife Review 22:41, 1939).
190. *Baccharis halimifolia* L.—Manglier; mung, Louisiana, Lynch. These terms are reminiscent of names applied to *Iva*. (See this series, 1, 1913, No. 102.) Evidently there is popular confusion of the two genera. Sand myrtle, coastal South Carolina, C. Cottam.
191. *Acanthospermum hispidum* De Candolle.—Texas spur, star bur (News Letter, Cooperative Quail Study Assoc., Thomasville, Ga., 3, Dec., 1942, p. 6).

192. *Silphium perfoliatum* De Candolle.—Pitcher-plant, Allen County, Kansas, Philip F. Allan.
193. *Echinacea purpurea* L.—Rattlesnake weed, J. W. Abert (in Emory, W. H., Military Reconnaissance, 1848, p. 387).
194. *Borrchia frutescens* L.—Button weed, coastal South Carolina, C. Cottam.
195. *Gaillardia* sp.—Indian-blanket flower, Texas Panhandle, Philip F. Allan.
196. *Artemisia gnaphalodes* Nuttall.—Wermuth (Wied, Reise, 1:556).
197. *Erechtites hieracifolia* L.—Crenate milkweed, P. H. Gosse (Canadian Naturalist (book), 1840, p. 288).
198. *Synosma suaveolens* L.—Vinella (doubtless a corruption of vanilla), B. L. C. Wailes (Rep. Agr. Geol. Miss., 1854, p. 342).

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U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Polypetalous Forms of *Vaccinium*

W. H. CAMP AND C. L. GILLY

During the course of the last decade one of the authors of this brief paper has been giving some consideration to the Ericales. In this study abnormalities of several types have been noted in various groups. Among these is the polypetalous condition in *Vaccinium*.

In the genus *Vaccinium* the corollas are normally gamopetalous, yet the polypetalous condition is closely approached in two groups: namely, the circumpolar subgenus *Oxycoccus*, and the subgenus *Oxycoccoides* (= *Hugeria* Small), the latter found in southeastern North America and eastern Asia. In these two groups the corollas are not strictly polypetalous; instead, the corolla segments are deeply divided. It is to be noted that in *Befaria*, apparently one of the more primitive of the living ericalean genera, the corolla is always polypetalous and that this condition is cor-