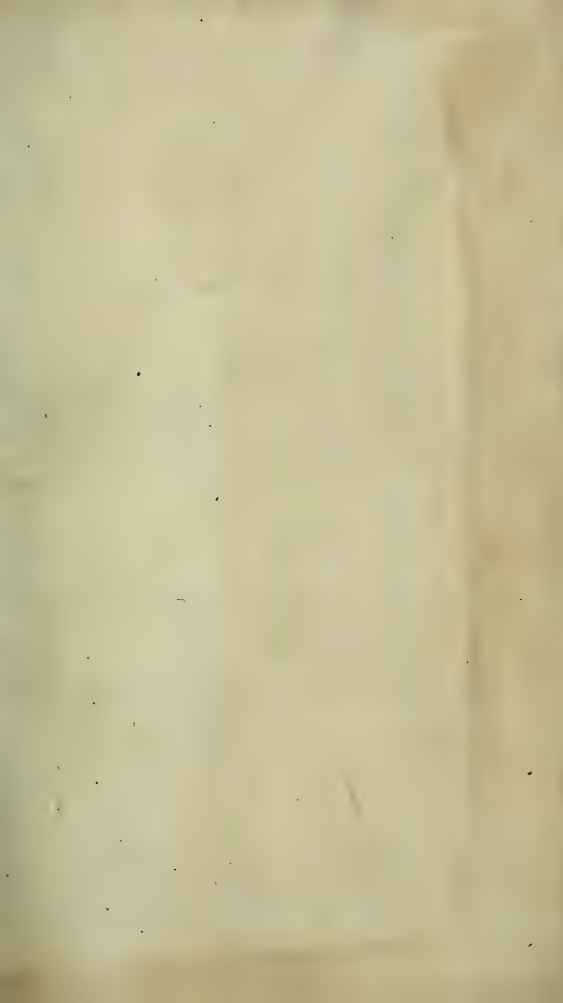


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Final edition 7a 2/-

1/8/53

CLAVIS ANGLICA
LINGUÆ BOTANICÆ;

OR, A

BOTANICAL
LEXICON;

IN WHICH

The TERMS of BOTANY, particularly
those occurring in the Works of
LINNÆUS, and other modern
Writers;

ARE

APPLIED, DERIVED, EXPLAINED,
CONTRASTED, and EXEMPLIFIED.

I KINGS iv. 33.

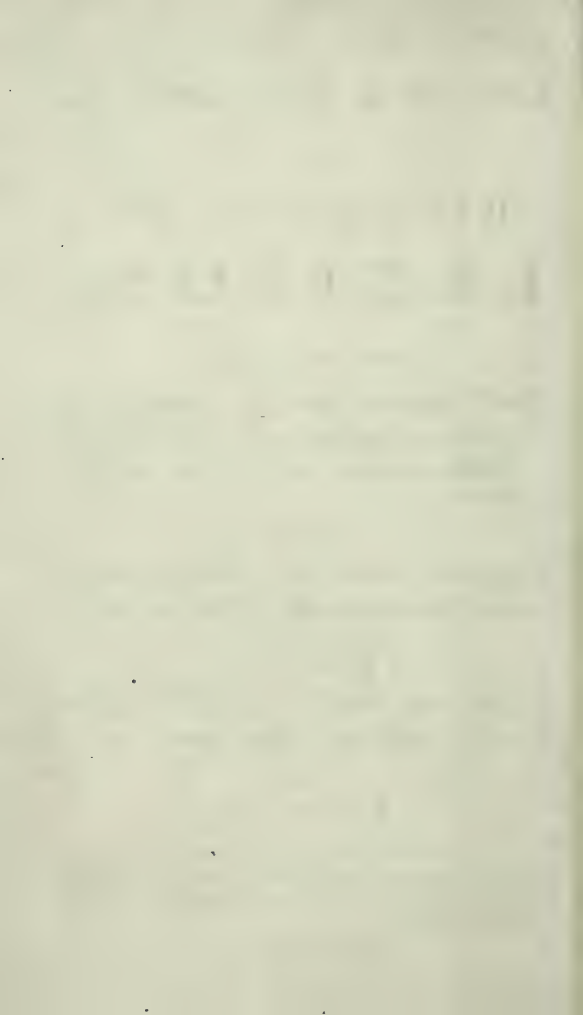
וַיְדַבֵּר עַל-הַעֲצִים מִן-הָאֵרוֹן אֲשֶׁר בַּלְבָּנוֹן
וְעַד הָאֲזוֹב אֲשֶׁר יֵצֵא בְקִיר

L O N D O N:

Printed for the AUTHOR.

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and Mess. HAWES, CLARKE, and COLLINS, in
Pater-noster-row.

MDCCLXIV.



T O

JOHN HOPE, M. D.

Fellow of the ROYAL COLLEGE
of PHYSICIANS, and PROFESSOR
of BOTANY and MEDICINE in
the University of Edinburgh.

S I R,

IF I have made any progress in the
useful and amusing study of Bo-
tany, it must be chiefly attributed
to the instruction which I imbibed
from your lectures ; to whom there-
fore, could I, with equal propriety,
inscribe this volume, as to him, who,
in reality, is the cause of its exist-
ence ?

COMMONLY the design of an author, in his dedication, is to exhibit to the world a flattering portrait of his patron: a custom proceeding probably from a persuasion, that mankind in general are delighted with praise, and *not offended* by adulation; or from a supposition, that the virtues, real or imaginary, of the personage, under whose auspices the author appears, will reflect some lustre on himself. Whatsoever may be his motive, he is certainly mistaken in the effect; by ascribing such superlative excellence to humanity, he exceeds the limits of human nature, and, instead of a just resemblance, presents us with a *perfect* monster. The natural consequence, however, of this prevalent custom is, that mankind are taught to

regard

regard the praise of a dedication as mere words of course, which cannot therefore in any degree exalt their ideas either of the author or his patron.

THESE considerations are sufficient to overpower my inclination to expatiate, as with truth I might, on your improvement of the science of Botany in this university, and on what may be still expected from your knowledge, assiduity, and inclination: with regard particularly to the last, the gold medal, with which you are pleased annually to reward the student who presents the best *hortus siccus*, is a better testimony than any thing I could say upon the subject.

SINCE the general admission of the Linnæan system, an explanation of botanical terms, in the form of a dictionary, seems to have been universally desired: it is therefore wonderful that none of our noted Botanists should hitherto have obliged us in this particular. For want of such a work, a Professor of Botany is under a necessity of devoting a considerable part of his course to the mere explanation of words; a part which is certainly the least agreeable to himself, and least entertaining to his pupils: if this Lexicon should be found, in any degree, to supersede that necessity, I shall think myself sufficiently rewarded for my labour.

I WISH it had been in my power to have rendered it less imperfect, and consequently less unworthy your acceptance; but my present indispensable application to a study of which Botany is but a branch, obliged me to finish the work in less time than I could have wished; nevertheless, I flatter myself that you will not find many material omissions, or capital mistakes.

YOUR permission to prefix your name to this epistle, is a proof that you think the book may be of some utility, which cannot fail to secure me a favourable reception from the public; for this permission therefore, I thank you most sincerely, and in
the

viii D E D I C A T I O N.

the flattering persuasion that you will
continue to honour me with your
friendship, beg leave to subscribe
myself,

Your most obedient;

and humble servant;

Edinburgh, }
Jan. 1. 1764. }

J O H N B E R K E N H O U T.

P R E F A C E.

WHEN I began the study of Botany, I could not help lamenting the want of an ample explanation of botanical terms; arranged and digested in some such manner as in the volume which I herewith presume to offer to the public, as it was easy to conceive that such an assistant would greatly facilitate the study in which I had engaged. I sought in vain among the numerous tribe of our technical dictionaries for an explanation of a language, which, in a great measure, owes its existence to Linnæus, the father of modern Botany. That distinguished naturalist has, indeed, favoured us with a Latin explanation of many of his terms in his *Philosophia Botanica*; but, since the publication of that work, he has added a very considerable number of words, used in a

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sense

sense peculiar to himself, which remain hitherto unexplained. Part of the *Philosophia Botanica* has been translated into English, under the title of an *Introduction to Botany*; but that translation is less useful than it might have been, if the translator had not given himself the trouble to *anglicise* (if I may be allowed the expression) the terms themselves; a very useless attempt, as there is hardly a single botanical book, of any repute, in the English language; Latin is the established language of Botany in all nations.

THERE is perhaps no circumstance which would be of greater advantage to the science of Botany in particular, than that of fixing an absolute signification to all its terms: this is hardly to be expected in a first attempt; but there is a possibility that such an attempt may become the foundation of a more perfect superstructure.

ture. With this view I take the liberty to request of the more experienced botanists, that where-ever they find me to have erred in the explanation of a term, they will please to communicate their correction in a line, directed for me, to the care of the publishers; and, how displeas'd soever mankind in general may be when shewn their errours, in this particular instance I assure them, that I shall very sincerely acknowledge the obligation. There are some few words, the precise meaning of which, I own, I do not comprehend; as for example, *Acutum & Obtusum*, applied to *Perianthium*. Of these, especially the first, the reader may find repeated examples in the class *Pentandria*, in the *Genera Plantarum*: concerning these in particular, I should be glad to be better informed. If they do not refer to the shape of the *Calyx* before the expansion of the flower, I see

no meaning in them at all ; and yet there are some objections to this explication.

I cannot, in justice, neglect to acknowledge my obligation to my worthy friend Mr ARTHUR LEE *, for his kind assistance ; a gentleman who will be a singular credit to this university, and a blessing to that country in which he shall hereafter practise the healing art.

THE reader will easily do me the justice to believe, that vanity could have no influence in persuading me to the publication of a work, the composition of which required neither genius nor learning.

* A native of Virginia ; he obtained Dr HOPE'S prize-medal, for the best *hortus ficcus* in the year 1763.



CLAVIS ANGLICA

LINGUÆ BOTANICÆ.

ABBREVIATUM *Perianthium*, when the *Perianthium* is shorter than the tube of the *Corolla*, opposed to *Longum*; exemplified in the *Pulmonaria maritima*.

ABORTIENS *Flos*, a term used by former botanists; *Sterilis* of Tournefort; *Masculus* of Linnæus; *Paleaceus* of Ray. See *Masculus*. By *Abortiens*, *Sterilis*, &c. former botanists meant such flowers as produced no fruit. Linnæus, finding this to be generally owing to their being male flowers, changed the term to *masculus*; but in the class *Dioecia* it will often be the case with female flowers, if they have no male near. See *Phil. Transf. vol. 47. p. 169.*

ABRUPTUM *Folium pinnatum* [ex abrum-
A por,

por, to be broken] *terminatum neque cirrho, neque foliolo*; ending abruptly without either tendril or leaf.

ACAULIS *Herba* [à priv. & *caulis*] without stem, opposed to *Caulescens*.

ACEROSUM *Folium* [ex *acus*, chaff] *est lineare persistens*, linear and persisting; surrounded at the base by chaffy *squamæ*, as in the *Pinus*, *Abies*, *Juniperus*, *Taxus*.

ACICULARIS [ab *acicula*, a pin, or small needle] small and sharp pointed. The trivial name of a species of the *Scirpus*.

ACINACIFORME [acinales, a Persian scymitar] *est compressum carnosum, altero margine convexo angusto, altero rectiore crassiore*. This term implies substance, one edge of the leaf being convex and sharp, and the other rather straighter and thicker, as in the *Mesembryanthemum acinaciforme*.

ACINI, the small berries which compose a mulberry, the berry of the bramble, &c.

ACOTYLEDONES [à priv. & *Cotyl.*] A term of Placentation, applied to those plants whose
whose

whose seeds have no Cotyledons, as in the *Musci*. See *Cotyledon*.

ACULEI [ab *'Axis, cuspis*, a point] prickles; a species of *Arma* on the surface of some plants given them for their defence against certain animals, as in the *Volkameria*, *Pisonia*, *Hugonia*, *Cæsalpina*, *Mimosa*, *Parkinsonia*, &c. *Aculei* are either *recti*, *incurvi*, or *recurvi*, and are fixed only in the rind, so as to be separable from the plant without tearing its substance.

ACULEATUS *Caulis, Folium* [ab *aculeus*, a sting] beset with stiff, sharp prickles; between *hispidus* and *spinosus*: *cum acumina pungentia rigida occupant discum*: furnished with *Aculei*, which see.

ACUMINATUM *Folium* [ab *acuo*, to sharpen] terminating in a long tapering point, *quod terminatur in apice subulato*.

Acuminatus Calyx, as in the *Itea*.

ACUTUM *Folium* [*acuo*, to whet]. *quod terminatur angulo acuto*, says Linnæus, *i. e.* terminating in an acute angle, different from *acuminatum*, in not running out into a subulated point.

Acutum Perianthium, as in the *Primula*, *Androsace*, *Dactylis*, *Conocarpus*, *Campanula*, &c.

ADNATUM *Folium* [*ad*, & *nascor*, to be born, to grow] growing close to the stem. I conceive no difference between this term and *Adpressum*, unless it implies adhesion.

Adnatæ Stipulæ, growing close to the plant, opposed to *Solutæ*; exemplified in the *Rosa*, *Rubus*, *Potentilla*, *Comarum*, *Melianthus*.

Adnatus Stylus, adhering to the *Corolla*, as in the *Canna*.

ADPRESSA *Folia* [*ad*, to, & *pressus*, pressed] the disk of the leaves approaching the stem so as almost to touch it; *dum discus folii approximatur cauli*, says Linnæus, in his explanation; but the word itself properly implies being pressed close to the stem.

ADSCENDENS *Caulis*; ascending, *i. e.* growing first in a horizontal direction, and then gradually curving upwards.

ADVERSUM *Folium*; *quod latus meridiei obvertit*, turned towards the south, as are those of the *Anonum*.

ADULTERINUS, bastard, as *Acorus adulterinus*, bastard *Acorus*, the *Iris pseudacorus* so called by Bauhinus: synonym. with *Pseudo*.

ÆQUALIS *Polygamia*, equal, The first order in the class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus, consisting of those plants in the composition of whose flowers all the *flosculi* are hermaphrodite.

Æqualis Corolla, equal; *i. e.* where the parts are equal as to figure, magnitude, and proportion, as in the *Primula*, *Limosella*.

Æqualis Calyx, as in the *Utricularia*.

AGGREGATUS *Flos*, [*aggrego*, to assemble.] Flowers are called *Aggregate*, when, by means of some part of the fructification, many *Flosculi* are so united that none of them could be taken away without destroying the uniformity of the whole. The part which in aggregate flowers is common to the whole, is either the *Receptaculum* or *Calyx*. Aggregate flowers are principally divided into seven kinds, viz. *Umbellatus*, *Cymosus*, *Compositus*, *Aggregatus* properly so called, *Amentaceus*, *Glumosus*, *Spadiccus*. *Aggregatus Flos*, properly so called, is that which has a dilated *Receptaculum*, with *Flosculi* standing on *Pedunculi*. For *Aggregata Radix*, see *Granulata*.

Aggregatæ stellares Pubescentiæ, a species of fetaceous pubescence, on the surface of some plants, in which the larger *stellæ* produce smaller

ler ones on the apex of each *seta*, as in the *Alyssum*, *Helicteres*.

Aggregatæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Statice*, *Protea*, *Leucadendros*, *Hebenslretia*, *Brunia*, *Cephalanthus*, &c.

ALA, a wing; the two lateral *petala* of a papilionaceous *corolla*; also a membrane fixed to some species of seeds by which they fly and disperse. Used by former botanists to express the angle formed by the stem and branch or leaf. See *Axillare*.

ALARIS *Pedunculus* [*Ala*] See *Axillaris*.

ALATUS *Petiolus* [*ala*, a wing] winged; not linear, but spreading to each side with little membranous wings, as in *Aurantium*, and *Hedysarum*.

ALBA *Lactescentia*, white, as in the *Euphorbia*, *Papaver*, *Asclipias*, *Apocynum*, *Cynanchum*, *Campanula*, & *Semiflosculosi* of Tournefort.

ALBURNUM [*albus*, white] The white substance which lies between the inner bark and the wood, in trees; called by some *Adeps arborum*: it is closely connected with the *Liber*,
and

and to be separated from it with difficulty.

ALGÆ, one of the seven families, or tribes, in the vegetable kingdom, defined by Linnæus to be such as have their root, leaves, and *caudex* all in one, comprehending seaweeds, and some other aquatic plants. In Tournefort they constitute the second *genus* of the 2d section of class xvii. and are divided into nine species. In the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus they constitute the third order in the class *Cryptogamia*, are divided into *terrestres*, and *aquaticæ*, the first comprehending eight *genera*, and the latter six.

Algæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

ALTERNATIVÆ *petiolares Gemmæ* (for *alternæ*) alternate; as in the *Salix*, *Spiræa*, *Genista*, *Solanum*, *Ilix*, *Juglans*, &c.

Alternativæ stipulaceæ Gemmæ, as in the *Populus*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus*, *Quercus*, &c.

Alternativæ stipulaceo-petiolares Gemmæ, as in the *Sorbus*, *Cratægus*, *Prunus*, &c.

ALTERNI *Rami*, *Folia*; alternate branches, leaves, &c. opposed to *oppositi*; growing not opposite to each other, *cum unum post alterum tanquam per gradus exit*.

AMEN-

AMENTACEÆ [*Amentum*] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following genera, viz. *Pistacia*, *Myrica*, *Alnus*, *Betula*, *Salix*, *Populus*, *Platanus*, *Carpinus*, *Corylus*, *Juglans*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*.

Amentaceus Flos, an aggregate flower having a *receptaculum filiforme* with amentaceous scales,

AMENTUM [ab ἄμμι, *vinculum*, a bond or thong] the *Calyx* so called, when, proceeding from a common receptacle, it is alternately mixed with the flowers, somewhat like the chaff in an ear of corn. Linnæus defines it by the compound word *paleaceo-gemmaceo*. It is termed by former botanists a *Fulus*, and in English a *Catkin*. It occurs frequently in the class *Monoecia*. It is the *Nucamentum*, and *Catulus* of some writers.

AMPLEXICAULE *Folium* [*amplector*, to embrace, and *caulis*, a stem] *si basis folii undique ambiat latera caulis transversim*, the *basis* of the leaf entirely surrounding the stem transversely. Distinguished from *Vaginans* by the word *transversim*: exemplified in the *Potamogeton perfoliatum*, *Verbascum blattaria*, *Hyoscyamus niger*.

ANCEPS *Caulis, two-edged*; forming two opposite acute angles, of which the *Sisyrinchium* is an example. The *Anceps* may have many more angles, but then they will be all obtuse, except the two opposite ones which constitute the *anceps*. When applied to a leaf, it implies substance, and signifies its having two opposite longitudinal angles with a convex disk.

ANDROGYNA *Planta* [ex ἀνὴρ, *vir*, a man, & γυνή, *mulier*, a woman] such plants as bear both male and female flowers on the same root, as in the class *Monoecia*.

ANGULATUS 3—10 *Caulis*: angulated, opposed to *teres*, *semiteres*, *compressus*, &c.

ANGUSTIFOLIA [*angustus*, narrow, & *folium*, a leaf]. Narrow leaved.

ANGYOSPERMIA [ἀγγος, *vas*, a vessel]. The second order in the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus: it consists of those plants, of that class, whose seeds are inclosed in a *Pericarpium*. In this order the stigma is generally obtuse. These are the *Personati* of Tournefort.

ANNUA *Radix*, [ab *annus*, a year] an annual root; that which lives but one year.

ANOMALÆ *Gemmæ* [ex à priv. Ἐσφαλός, *æqualis*] irregular, as in the *Abies*, *Pinus*, *Taxus*, &c. opposed to *Oppositivæ*, and *Alternativæ*.

ANTHERA [from ἄνθος, *flos*, a flower] that part of the *Stamen* which is fixed on the top of the *Filamentum*, within the *Corolla*; it contains the *Pollen*, or fine dust, which, when mature, it emits for the impregnation of the plant, according to Linnæus. *Antheræ* are either *distinctæ*, *connatæ*; *loculi*, or *apertura*. The *Apex* of Ray, Tournef. & Rivin. *Capsula staminis*, of Malpigh.

APERTURA, an aperture; the minute opening in some species of *Antheræ*.

APETALUS *Flos* [*a*, priv. & *petalum*]. Having no corolla. *Stamineus*, Ray; *Incompletus*, Vaillant; *Imperfectus*, & *Capillaceus*, other Botanists: exemplified in the *Lepidium ruderales*.

APEX *Folii* [dict. ab *apiendo*, i. e. *ligando*] the top or summit; the upper extremity of the leaf opposite to the *basis*. A leaf, respecting its apex, may be *truncatum*, *præmorsum*, *retusum*, *emarginatum*, *obtusum*, *acutum*, *acuminatum*, or *cirrhosum*.

APHYLLUS

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APHYLLUS *Caulis*; [from *α*, and *φυλλον*, *folium*, a leaf] destitute of leaves.

APOPHYSIS [ab *απο*, & *φωο*, *nascor*, to grow from] an excrescence from the *Receptaculum* of the *Musci*: it is *marginata* in the *Sphagnum*.

APPENDICULATUS *Petiolus* [*appendicula*, dim. ab *appendix*, a little appendage] hanging at the extremity of the stem.

APPROXIMATA *Folia*; leaves growing near each other, opposed to *Remota*.

ARBOR, a tree. Trees are by Linnæus classed in the seventh family of the vegetable kingdom, and are distinguished from shrubs in that their stems come up with buds on them: but this distinction holds not universally, there being rarely any buds on the large trees in India. According to Ludwig, *Arbor est planta quæ truncum simplicem et lignosum habet*.

ARBOREUS *Caulis* [*Arbor*, a tree] simple, ligneous, and continuing; opposed to *fruticosus*, *suffruticosus*, & *herbaceus*.

ARBUSTIVA [*Arbustum*, a copse of shrubs, or trees; an orchard, a vineyard]. An order

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of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Philadelphus*, *Eugenia*, *Psidium*, *Myrtus*, *Caryophyllus*.

ARCUATUM *legumen* [ab *arcus*, the curvature of an arch or of a bow-stick] curved, as in the *Ornithopus perpusillum*.

ARECTUM *Folium*. See *Erectum*.

ARILLUS, the proper exterior coat of a seed which falls off spontaneously : it is exemplified in *Coffea*, *Jasminum*, *Cynoglossum*, *Cucumis*, *Dietamnus*, *Diosma*, *Celastrus*, *Euonymus*. The *Arillus* is either *cartilagineus*, or *succulentus*.

ARISTA [ab *arco*, to be dry or parched] the beard of corn, or grass issuing from a *gluma*.

ARISTATA *Gluma* [*Arista*] having an *arista*, opposed to *mutica*.

ARMA, arms, weapons ; one of the seven kinds of *Fulera* of plants, according to Linnæus, intended by nature to secure them against external injury : its species are, *Aculei*, *Furcæ*, *Spinæ*, *Stimuli*.

AR-

ARTICULATUS *Caulis, Culmus*; having knots or joints.

Articulata Radix, a jointed root, as in *Lathræa, Oxalis, Martinia, Dentaria*.

Articulata folia, cum folium unum ex alterius apice excrescit, attached to the ends of each other, resembling the links of a chain.

Articulate folium pinnatum, when the *foliola* are attached to the extremities of each other, proceeding from one common *petiolus*.

ARTICULUS *Culmi* [ab *artus*, a joint or limb] the straight part of the *Culmus* between two *Geniculi*,

ASCYROYDEÆ [ab *Ἀστρογον*, Pliny's name for the *Hypericum*]. The thirteenth natural class in Scopoli's *Flora Carniolica*.

ASPERIFOLIÆ [*asper*, rough, & *folium*, a leaf]. An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Tournefortia, Cerinthe, Symphytum, Pulmonaria, Anchusa, Lithospermum, Myosotis, Heliotropium, Cynoglossum, Asperugo, Lycopsis, Echium, Borrago*: magis minusve oleracæ, mucilaginosæ, & glutinosæ sunt. *Lin.* In the present system, these are among the *Pentandria monogynia*.

ASSURGENTIA *Folia* [*assurgo*, to rise up] *arcuatim erecta*; first declining, but growing erect towards the *apex*.

ATTENUATUS *Pedunculus* [*attenuor*, to be wasted, worn] when gradually smaller towards the flower, opposed to *Incrassatus*.

AUCTUS *Calyx* [*ab augeor*, to be increased] when a series of shorter and different *squamme* or *squamulæ* surround the exterior *basis* of the *Calyx*, as in *Coreopsis*, *Bidens*, *Crepis*, *Dianthus*. Linnæus defines the *Calyx auctus* in the class *Syngenesia*, thus; *dum unica series laciniarum æqualis longior cingit flosculos, & alia minima cingit basin tantum simplicis interioris & majoris calycis*.

AVENIA *Folia* [*a*, & *vena*, a vein] leaves which have no visible veins. Vid. *Venosa*.

AURICULATUM *foliolum* [*ab auricula*, a little ear, dim. *ab auris*, the ear] twisted into the form of a little ear, exemplified in the *Jungermannia ciliaris*.

AXILLARIA *Folia* [*Axilla*, the arm-pit] growing out of the angles formed by the branches and the stem. The same as *Subalaria*.

Axillaris Pedunculus, proceeding from the *axilla*

la formed by leaves or branches with the stem, as in the *Melissa calamintha*, *Nepeta*, and many other flowers.

B.

BACCA, a berry; a full, pulpy *Pericarpium*, without *Valvulæ*, in which the seeds are naked, having no other covering or cell, as in the gooseberry, &c.

BARBA, a beard; a species of pubescence covering the surface of plants; it does not appear in the *Phil. Botanica*, and therefore remains unexplained. In the *Delineatio Plantæ* it is ranged thus, *Pili, Lana, Barba, Fomentum*. It seems from its application in the *Spec. Pl.* to signify a tuft of hair, &c. &c.

BARBATUM *Folium* [*barba*, a beard]. If Linnæus intends that this term, applied to the surface of a leaf, should have a precise meaning distinct from *pilosum, hirsutum, villosum*, it must certainly allude to the beard of a goat, *i. e.* the hairs ending in a point.

Barbatus Fls, instanced in the *Dianthus barbatus*, Sweet William.

Barbatus Corolla, in the *Gentiana camp.*

BICORNES [*bis*, & *cornu*, a horn]. An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are the following genera, viz. *Ledum*, *Azalea*, *Andromeda*, *Clethra*, *Erica*, *Myrsine*, *Memecylum*, *Santalum*, *Vaccinium*, *Arbutus*, &c. Adstringunt, sed baccæ acidæ esculentæ sunt. *Lin.* These are so termed from the *Antheræ* having in appearance two horns.

BIENNIS *Radix* [*ex bis*, twice, & *annus*, a year] a root which continues to vegetate two years.

BIFARIA *Folia* [*bis*, & *fari*, to speak] pointing two ways.

BIFERÆ *Plantæ* [*bis*, & *fero*, to bear] flowering twice a-year, spring and autumn, common between the tropics.

BIFIDUM *Folium* [*ex bis*, twice, & *Fissum*, cloven] twice divided, its sinuses linear and margins straight. See *Fissum*.

BIFLORUS *Pedunculus* [*bis*, & *flos*, a flower] bearing two flowers; producing two fructifications upon each *Pedunculus*.

BIGEMINUM *Folium compositum* [*bis*, twice,
&

B I

& *geminus*, double] a forked *petiolus* with two *foliola* on the *apex* of each division, *cum petiolus dichotomus apicibus adneſſit foliola quatuor*.

BIJUGUM *Folium* [*bis*, & *jugo*, to yoke] a pinnate leaf conſiſting of two pair of *foliola*.

BILABIATUS *Corolla* [*bis*, & *labium*, a lip]. A *Corolla* with two lips, as the *Pinguicula*, and moſt of the *Dydimammia*.

BILOBUM *Folium* [*ex bis*, twice, & $\Lambda\omicron\epsilon\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, the tip of the ear] conſiſting of two lobes. See *Lobatum*.

BINATA *Folia* [*à binus*, two and two] indicating the number of *foliola* in a *folium digitatum*; conſiſting only of two *foliola*.

Bini Pedunculi, growing in pairs, as in *Capraria*, & *Oldenlandia Zeylanica*.

BIPARTITUM *Folium* [*bis*, & *partitus*, divided] conſiſting of two divisions *uſque ad baſin*, down to the baſe.

BIPINNATUM *Folium compoſitum* [*bis*, & *pinnatum*, winged] doubly winged; *cum petiolus lateribus adſigit foliola pinnata*, i. e. when a *petiolus* is pinnated by lateral *petioli*, which are

C

themselves

themselves pinnated by *foliola*, as in the *Albimanta libanotis*, *Anemone pulsatilla*.

BITERNATUM *Folium compositum* [*bis*, twice, & *ternus*, threefold] a *petiolus* with three divisions, and three *foliola* upon each; *duplicato ternatum*, cum *petiolus adfigit tria foliola ternata*, as in the *Epimedium*, & *Ligusticum scoticum*.

BIVALVE *Pericarpium* [*bis*, & *valvæ*, doors or valves] consisting of two valves, as the *Siliqua* & *Legumen*, which see.

BLATTARIÆ [à *Blatta*, a moth, or little worm] the title of Scopoli's twelfth natural class, in his *Flora Carniolica*; it is taken from the *Blattaria* which was Tournefort's generic name for the *Verbascum* of Linnæus.

BRACHIATUS *Caulis* [*Brachium*, an arm] having branches, in pairs, opposite to each other, each pair standing at right angles with those above and below.

BRACHIUM, the Arm. The tenth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring plants: from the *Axilla* to the extremity of the middle finger; or twenty-four Parisian inches.

BRACTEA,

BRACTEA, a thin leaf or plate of any metal; *folium florale*, ranged by Linnæus among the *Fulcra* of plants. These floral leaves differ in shape and colour from the other *folia* of the plant, are generally situated on the *pedunculus*, and often so near the *corolla* as to be easily mistaken for the *calyx*, than which however the *Bractææ* are generally more permanent. Examples of floral leaves are seen in the *Tilia*, *Fumaria bulbosa*, *Lavendula*, *Horminum*. *Bractææ* are either *coloratæ*, *caducæ*, *decidua*, *persistentes*; *una*, *duæ*, *plures*; *coma*; *foliorum cetera addenda*.

BRACTEATUS *Pedunculus*, [*bractea*, a floral leaf] having *bractææ* growing on it.

BULBIFERUS *Caulis* [à *Bulbus*, a round root] bearing bulbs: these are generally on the descending *caudex*; but when on the *caudex ascendens*, if they touch the ground, they immediately put forth *fibrillæ*, and become real roots, as in the *Ranunculus ficaria*.

BULBOSA *Radix* [à *Bulbus*, a species of onion] enlarging in a globular form at the bottom of the ascending *caudex*, and shooting forth *radiculæ* from its basis. A bulbous root is either *squammosa*, *tunicata*, *duplicata*, *solidâ*, or *articulata*.

C A

BULBUS, a species of *Hybernaculum* on the *caudex descendens*.

BULLATUM *Folium* [*bulla*, a bubble] when the substance of the leaf rises high above the veins so as to appear like little blisters; *rugosum* in a greater degree,

C.

CADUCUM *Folium* [à *cadò*, to fall] a terra signifying the shortest time of duration; falling off at the first opening of the flower.

Caducus Calyx, as in the *Papaver* & *Epimedium*.

CALAMARIÆ [*Calamus*, a reed]. An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which he has these genera, viz. *Bobartia*, *Scirpus*, *Cyperus*, *Eriophorum*, *Carex*, *Schoenus*, *Flagellaria*, *Juncus*.

CALCARIATUM *Nectarium* [*Calcar*, a spur] In shape resembling a cock's spur, as in the Lark's spur, the *Antirrhinum*, *Valeriana*, *Pinguicula*, *Utricularia*. *Calcar est nectarium ex corolla pone in conum extensa*: When applied to *Corolla*, it relates to the *Nectarium*.

CALI-

CALICULATUS *Calyx* [*Calicula*, dim. à *Calyx*] having its *basis* inclosed within a small exterior *calyx*; synonym. with *Auctus*; *Completus* of Vaillant; exemplified in the *Leontice leontopetaloid*, *Prenanthes*.

CALYCANTHEMI [*Calyx*]. An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Epilobium*, *Oenothera*, *Jussiaea*, *Ludwigia*, *Oldenlandia*, *Isnarda*, &c.

CALYCIFIBRÆ [à *Calyx*, & *fibra*, a fibre]. A natural class in Scopoli's *Flora Carniolica*.

CALYCIFLORÆ [*Calyx* & *flos*]. The eleventh class in Royen's system: it is in fact the *Floribundæ* of Linnæus's *Methodus Calycina*. The second, third, and fourth order are taken from the *Icosandria* in the sexual system.

CALYPTRA [from *καλύπτω*, *tēgo*, to cover] a veil; the *Calyx* of mosses, covering the *Anthere* like a hood: it may be *recta*, or *obliqua*. Used by former botanists to express that which Linnæus calls the *Arillus*.

CALYX [ex *καλύπτω*, *tēgo*, to cover] the first of the seven parts of fructification, according
to

to Linnæus, and by him defined to be the outer bark of the plant present in the fructification. In general, it is that green cup which incloses and supports the bottom of the *Corolla*, and is otherwise called *Perianthium*, *Involucrum*, *Amentum*, *Spatha*, *Gluma*, *Calyptra*, or *Valva*, as it happens to be differently circumstanced. In assimilating the vegetable with the animal kingdom, Linnæus terms the *Calyx florum thalamus*. It is generally single, in some plants double and in others entirely wanting. It is commonly divided into the same number of segments with the *Corolla*. The *Calyx* commonly withers when the fruit is ripe, if not before; which circumstance infallibly distinguishes the *Calyx* from *Bractææ*, in dubious cases. It is generally less, in point of height, but more substantial, than the *Corolla*.

CAMPANACEI [*Campana*, a bell]. An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are the following genera, viz. *Convolvulus*, *Ipomœa*, *Polemonium*, *Campanula*, *Roella*, *Viola*, &c.

CAMPANULATUS *Corolla* [à *Campanula*, a little bell] shaped like a bell, having no tubular basis, *ventricosus absque tubo*, as in the *Campanula*, *Convolvulus*, *Atropa*, and several species of the *Gentiana*.

CANALICULATUM *Folium* [*Canalicula*, dim. à *canalis*, a channel] having a deep channel running from the base to the apex; *ex sulco profundo, secundum totam longitudinem, excavatum in dimidiatum fere cylindrum.*

CANDELARES [*Candela*, a candle]. An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Rhizophora*, *Mimusops*, *Nyssa*.

CAPILLACEUM *folium*, Capillary, the same as *capillare*, exemplified in the *Jungermania rupestris*, *Ranunculus aquatilis*.

Capillacea radix, a species of the fibrous root, exemplified in the *Gramina*. Ludwig.

CAPILLARIS *Pappus* [*capillus*, hair] simple and filiform, as in the *Heracium*, *Sonchus*, &c.

Capillares Glandulæ, resembling hairs, as in the *Ribes*, *Antirrhinum quadrifolium*, *Scrophularia*, *Cerastium*, *Silene*.

CAPILLUS [qu. *capitis pilus*] hair. The first degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring plants: it is the diameter of a hair, and the twelfth part of the *Linea*. See *Mensura*.

CAPITATUS *Flos*, as in the *Mentha piperita*, *aquatica*, & *Thymus serpyllum*. See *Capitulum*.

CAPITULUM [dim. à *caput*, a head] a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers are firmly connected on the summit of the pedunculus, so as to form a kind of knob or head, as in the *Gomphrena*. A *Capitulum* is *subrotundum*, *globosum*, *dimidiatum*, *foliosum*, or *nudum*.

CAPREOLUS [dim. à *caprea*, a branch that produces tendrils]. A tendril. See *Cirrhus*. *Processus plantæ filamentosi quibus illa vicinis corporibus alligatur*.

CAPSULA, a little chest, or casket; a hollow *Pericarpium* which naturally separates in some determinate manner. Its several members are called *Valvula*, *Dissipimentum*; *Columella*, *Loculamentum*.

CARINA, the keel of a boat or ship; the inferior *petalum* of a papilionaceous *corolla*.

CARINATUM *Folium* [*carina*, the keel or bottom of a ship] *si pars prona disci preminet longitudinaliter*, when the inferior disk or back of the leaf resembles the keel of a ship.

Carinatum

Carinatum Nestarium, as in the *Utricularia minor*.

Carinatus Calyx, as in the *Phalaris*.

CARIOPHYLLÆUS *Flos* [*Caryophyllus*, the clove-tree] composed of many *petala*, as it were emerging from the bottom of a tubular *calyx*, as in the *Caryophyllus*, *Linum*. Tournef. class the eighth.

CARNOSUM *Folium* [*caro*, flesh] a leaf of a fleshy substance, *quod interne pulpa repletum est*, but not of so close a texture as the *folium compactum*, nor so soft as the *pulposum*; exemplified in the *Sedum dasyphyllum*.

Carnosa Radix, as in the *Valeriana*.

CARTILAGINEUM *Folium* [*Cartilago*, a cartilage] *cujus margo cartilagine*, a *substantia folii diversissima*, *firmatur*, whose margin is strengthened by a cartilaginous rim of a substance different from the disk.

CARYOPHYLLEI [*Caryophyllus*, a pink or gillyflower] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Dianthus*, *Saponaria*, *Drypis*, *Cucubalus*, *Silene*, *Lychnis*, *Coronaria*, *Agrostema*, *Frankenia*, *Alsine*, *Cerastium*, *Holosteum*, *Arenaria*, *Spergula*, *Sagina*, *Moerhingia*.

CATENULATA *Scabrities* [*Catena*, a chain] a species of glandular *Scabrities*, hardly visible to the naked eye, resembling little chains, on the surface of some plants.

CATULUS. See *Amentum*.

CAUDEX [dict. à *cædo*] the stem of a tree; according to Linnæus, it is the ascending and descending body of the *radix*. The *Caudex ascendens* rises gradually above the surface of the earth, serving often as a trunk, and producing the herb or plant. The *Caudex descendens* strikes gradually into the ground, and spreads into *radiculæ*.

CAULESCENS *Planta* [*Caulis*] having a stem, opposed to *Acaulis*.

Caulescens radix : Ludwig. The same with the *fusiformis* of Linnæus, exemplified in the *Daucus* & *Scorzonera*. Linnæus also applies this term to the roots of the *Brassica oleracea*, *rapa*, & *napus*.

CAULINA *Folia* [*Caulis*, a stem] leaves growing immediately upon the stem, without the intervention of branches, as in the *Agrimonia eupatoria*.

Caulinis

Caulinis Pedunculus, the foot-stalk of a flower proceeding from the stem.

CAULIS [à κενλός, a stalk] a stem; that species of *Truncus* common to most plants; defined by Linnæus to be the proper trunk of the herb, which elevates the leaves and fructification.

CERNUUS *Pedunculus, Flos* [à cerno, to discern, *quod terram cernat*] bent, drooping, hanging down its head, *cum apice incurvatur ut flos versus latus alterum vel terram nutet, nec poterit erectus attolli ob curvaturam strictam pedunculi, uti in Carpesio, Bidente radiata, Carduo nutante, Scabiosa alpina, &c.*

CESPITOSA *Planta* [*Cespes*, turf, or sod] are those plants which produce many stems from one root, and thence form a close thick carpet on the surface of the earth.

Cespitosæ Paludes, Turf-bogs.

CILIATUM *Folium* [*Cilium*, the eye-lash] *cujus margo setis parallelis longitudinaliter obvallatur*, whose margin is guarded by parallel bristles longitudinally, as in the *Erica tetralix, ciliaris*.

Ciliata Spica, fringed with short, small, bracteal leaves.

Ciliata Corolla, as in the *Ruta*, *Menyanthes*, *Tropæolum*.

CIRCINALIA *Folia* [*circes*, a hoop, or ring] A term of foliation expressive of the leaves within the *gemma* being rolled spirally downward, *deorsum spiraliter involvuntur*, as in the *Filices* & *Palmæ nonnullæ*.

CIRCUMSCISSA *Capsula* [*circum*, about, & *cædo*, to cut] opening, not longitudinally, as in general, but transversely like a common snuff-box, as in the *Anagallis*.

CIRRHIFERUS *Pedunculus* [*cirrus*, & *fero*, to bear] bearing a tendril, as in *Cardiospermum*, *Vitis*.

Cirrhiferum folium, as in the *Fumaria capreolata*, & *claviculata*.

CIRRHOSUM *Folium* [à *cirrus*, a tuft or lock of hair] terminating in a tendril, as in the *Gloriosa*, *Flagellaria*, *Nissolia*.

CIRRHUS, rather *Cirrus* [à *Κίρως*, *cornu*, a horn, *quod cirri cornuum figuram referant*] one of the *fulcra* of plants; a clasper or tendril; that spiral string by which some plants fix themselves to other bodies, *vinculum filiforme spirale quo plan-*

ta alio corpori alligatur, as in the *Vitis*, *Banisteria*, *Cardiospermum*, *Pisum*, *Bigonia*. A *Cirrus* is termed *axillaris*, *foliarius*, *petiolaris*, *peduncularis*, according to the part from which it proceeds; it is *simplex*, *bifidus*, *trifidus*, *multifidus*, according to the number of its chords; *convolutus*, *revolutus*, according to its direction.

CLASSIS, a class, is by Linnæus defined to be an agreement of several *genera* in the parts of fructification, according to the principles of nature distinguished by art. He divides the vegetable kingdom into twenty-four classes, viz. 1. *Monandria*, 2. *Diandria*, 3. *Triandria*, 4. *Tetrandria*, 5. *Pentandria*, 6. *Hexandria*, 7. *Hep- tandria*, 8. *Octandria*, 9. *Enneandria*, 10. *Dodecan- dria*, 12. *Icosandria*, 13. *Polyandria*, 14. *Didyna- mia*, 15. *Tetradynamia*, 16. *Monadelpbia*, 17. *Dia- delphia*, 18. *Polyadelphia*, 19. *Syngenesia*, 20. *Gy- nandria*, 21. *Monoecia*, *Dioecia*, 23. *Polygamia*, 24. *Cryptogamia*.

CLAVATUS *Petiolus*, *Pedunculus* [*clavis*, a nail, or *clava*, a club] in its classical acceptation means studded with nails or spangles; but here it alludes to the *shape* of a common nail, taper- ing from its *basis* to the *apex*.

Clavatus Calyx; as in *Silene*.

Clavata Capsula, as in the *Papaver argemone*.

CLA-

CLAVICULA [dim. à *Clavis*, a key] a tendril : *Tournef.* See *Cirrhus*.

CLAUSA *Corolla*, closed, shut, as in the *Melampyrum pratense*, opposed to *hians*.

COADUNATÆ [*coaduno*, to join, or gather together] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which he has these genera, viz. *Annona*, *Liriodendrum*, *Magnolia*, *Uvaria*, *Michelia*, *Thea*.

COARCTATI *Rami* [*coarcto*, to straiten or press together] forming very acute angles with each other ; opposed to *Divergentes*.

Coarctata Panicula, when the *pedunculi* are short and erect, and consequently the flowers compact ; opposed to *diffusa*.

Coarctatus Pedunculus, opposed to *patulus*.

COCHLEATUM *Legumen* [à *Cochlea*, the shell of a snail] resembling the shell of a snail, as in the *Medicago*.

COLORATUM *Folium* [*Color*, colour] coloured ; *i. e.* when those leaves, which are generally green, are of any other colour, *quod alium colorem quam viridem induit*.

Coloratus Calyx, as in the *Bartsia*.

COLUMNELLA, a little column ; the membranaceous substance which connects the internal partitions with the feed, in that species of *pericarpium* termed *capsula*.

COLUMNIFERI [*Columna*, a pillar, & *fero* to bear] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Camellia*, *Xylon*, *Hibiscus*, *Turnera*, *Malva*, *Urena*, *Malope*, &c. Columniferæ, mucilaginosæ, lubricantes, obtundentes, & maturantes sunt. *Lin.*

COMA [*Κομη*, a bush, or head of hair] a species of *fulcra* composed of remarkably large *bracteæ*, which terminate the *caulis*, as in the *Lavendula*, *Salvia*, *Corona imperialis*.

COMMUNIS *Gemma*, regards the contents of the *gemma* ; containing both flower and leaves.

Communis Calyx, when it contains both *Receptaculum* and *Flosculi*, as in the *Tragopogon*, *Scorzonera*, and most of the other plants in the class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus.

COMOSÆ [*Coma*, a head of hair]. An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis*
lis

lis of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Spiræa*, *Filipendula*, *Aruncus*.

Comosa radix, a species of the *tuberosa*, when from the top of a bulbous root, immediately under the base of the stem, a number of *fibrillæ* are put forth, so as to resemble a head of hair. Ludwig.

Comosus Racemus, as in the *Fritillaria regia*.

COMPACTUM *Folium* [à *compingo*, to put together] regards the substance of leaves, and signifies their pulp being of a close consistent texture.

COMPLETUS *Flos*, Vaill. See *Avētus*, or *Calyculatus*.

COMPOSITUS *Caulis*. A compound stem is divided into *ramuli*, small branches, diminishing as they ascend: they are either *dichotomus*, *subdivisus*, or *articulatus*.

Compositus Corymbus, formed of a number of small *corymbi*, opposed to *simplex*.

Compositus Flos, an aggregate flower composed of many *flosculi sessiles*, on a common entire *receptaculum*, with a common *perianthium*, and whose *antheræ*, being five in number, unite in the form of a cylinder; the *flosculi* are monopetalous,

petalous, and under each of them is a monospermous *germen* : such are the class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus. Compound flowers are either *ligulati*, *tubulosi*, or *radiati*.

Compositum Folium, in general, signifies a *petiolus* with more than one *foliolum* upon it, of which there are the following species, *viz.* *compositum* properly so called, *articulatum*, *conjugatum*, *digitatum*, *pedatum*, *pinnatum*, *decompositum*, *supradecompositum*.

Compositum Folium, properly so called, is a *petiolus* with one series of *foliola* and no more.

Composita Fructificatio, opposed to *simplex* ; *composita ex flosculis*.

Composita Umbella, having no *umbellulæ* on the apices of the *pedunculi*.

Compositi, a numerous order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, where he divides them into *Semiflosculosi*, *Capitati*, *Corymbiferi*, and *Oppositifolii*.

COMPRESSUS *Caulis*, *Folium*, resembling a cylinder compressed on opposite sides, the transverse section forming an ellipsis : when applied to a leaf, it signifies, compressed in its lateral margins, *quod a lateribus marginalibus oppositis comprimitur, ut substantia folii major fiat quam discus*, i. e. its depth, or thickness, exceeding its breadth.

CONCAVUM *Folium*, a concave leaf, *cum margo folii arctior fit quam ut discum circumscribat, unde deprimitur discus.*

CONCEPTACULUM, a receiver ; a *Pericarpium* of one *Valvula*, opening longitudinally, and not having the seeds fastened to it. Linnaeus in his latest works substitutes *Folliculus* for *Conceptaculum*.

CONDUPLICATUM *Folium* [*con*, & *duplicor*, to be doubled] A term in Foliation, signifying that the sides of the leaf, within the *gemma*, are parallel and approach each other, as in the *Rosa*, *Fraxinus*, *Juglans*, *Amygdalus*, *Cerasus*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*, &c.

CONFERTI *Rami*, [*à confercio*, to fill, to stuff] branches crowded so as to leave hardly any space between ; opposed to *remoti*.

Confertus Verticillus, when the flowers which form the *Verticillus* are numerous, and consequently crowded ; opposed to *distans*.

Conferta folia, as in the *Antirrhinum monspessulanum*, & *linaria*.

CONFLUENTIA *Folia* [*confluo*, to flow together] growing in tufts partially, so as to leave the intermediate parts of the *caulis* quite bare.

CON-

CONGLOBATUS *Flos* [*con*, & *globus*, a ball] *Capitatus* of Ray, *Compositus* of Tournefort and Linnæus. See *Compositus*.

CONGLOMORATI *Flores* [*con*, & *glomus*, a clew] growing on a branching *Petiolus*, and closely, but irregularly, connected; opposed to *Paniculæ diffusæ*.

CONGESTA *Umbella* [à *congeror*, to be heaped] the flowers closely collected into a spherical shape, as in the *Allium*; opposed to *divaricata*, *divergens*, *distans*, &c.

CONICA *Scabrities* [κῶνος, *conus*, a cone] a species of setaceous *Scabrities*, scarce visible to the naked eye, on the surface of some plants, in which the minute bristles are conical.

CONIFERÆ [ex κῶνος, a cone, & *fero*, to bear] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Abies*, *Pinus*, *Cupressus*, *Thuja*, *Juniperus*, *Taxus*, *Ephedra*. Coniferæ sunt resiniferæ & diureticæ. *Lin.*

CONJUGATUM *Folium* [ex *con*, & *jugo*, to couple] that species of pinnate leaf which

has two *foliola*, and no more, upon each *petiolus*; *cum pinnatum constat modo foliolis duobus, nec pluribus.*

Conjugatus Racemus, when two *Racemi* are united by a common *pedunculus*.

CONNATUM *Folium* [*ex con, & nascor*, to be born, to grow together] *si folia opposita inter se connata in unum*, when two opposite leaves unite so as to have the appearance of one leaf, as in the *Lonicera*, *Eupatorium*.

Connata Stamina, united, cleaving together.

CONNIVENS *Corolla* [*connivo*, to wink] when the *apices* of the *petala* converge, so as to close the flower, as in the *Trollius europæus*.

Conniventes Antheræ, approaching or inclining towards each other, as is frequent in the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus.

CONTINUATUM *Folium*, continued; when the leaf appears to be a continuation of the substance of the *caulis*, as in some species of the *Ficus*. Ludw.

CONTORTI [*contorqueo*, to twist] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following *genera*,
viz.

viz. *Rauwolfia*, *Tevetia*, *Cerbera*, *Plumieria*, *Tabernæmontana*, *Cameraria*, *Nerium*, *Vinca*, *Apo-cynum*, *Cynanchum*, *Creopegia*, *Asclepias*, *Stapelia*.

Contorti, a natural class in Scopuli's *Flora Carniolica*.

CONTRARIÆ *Valvulæ*. The valves are termed *contrariæ*, when the *dissepimentum* is placed transversely between them; opposed to *paralleli*; exemplified in the *Subularia*.

CONVEXUM *Folium*, a convex leaf; *i. e.* rising from the margin to the centre of the disk: *quod in disco magis elevatum est*; the reverse of *concauum*.

CONVOLUTUS *Cirrus* [*convulso*, to wrap round] a tendril twining in the same direction with the sun's motion, that is, from east, by the south, to the west: opposed to *Revolutus*.

Convolutum Folium, a term of Foliation, signifying the leaf being rolled up like a scroll of paper; *unius lateris margo circumambit alterum ejusdem folii marginem instar cuculli*; as in the *Arum*, *Piper*, *Solidago*, *Brassica*, *Prunus*, & *Gramina pleraque*.

CONUS. See *Strobilus*.

COR-

CORCULUM [dim. à *cor*, the heart] the heart and essence of a seed, and the *primordium* of the future plant, attached to, and involved in the *Cotyledon*: it consists of the *Plumula*, which Linnæus calls its essence, and *Rostellum*, which see.

CORDATUM Folium [*Cor*, the heart] *est ovatum basi excavatum, destitutum angulis poslicis*; shaped like the heart on cards, but the *apex* not quite so sharp; as in the *Potamogeton persoliatum*, *Menyanthes nymphoides*, *Menispermum virginic. carolin.* & *cocculus*.

CORDIFORMIS. See *Cordatum*.

COROLLA [dim. à *corona*, a crown] one of the seven parts of fructification, according to Linnæus, who defines it thus, *liber plantæ in flore præsens*, the bark of the plant present in the flower. It is the coloured or painted leaves of the plant, consisting of *petala* and *nectarium*.

COROLLULA [dim. à *corolla*] a little *corolla*.

CORONA Seminis, a crown; the little crown which adheres to many kinds of seeds, and which, serving them as wings, enables them to
disperse:

disperse : it is either *Calyculus* formed of the *perianthium* of the flower, as in the *Scabiosa*, *Knautica*, *Ageratum*, *Arctotis* ; or it is *Pappus*, as in the *Hieracium*, *Sonchus*, *Crepis*, *Scorzonera*, *Tragopogon*.

CORONARIÆ [*Corona*, a crown] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are the following genera ; viz. *Ornithogalum*, *Scilla*, *Hyacinthus*, *Asphodelus*, *Anthericum*, *Polyanthes*.

CORONULA, dim. à *Corona*, which see.

CORTEX [à *corium*, a hide, & *tego*, to cover] the outer rind of vegetables distinct from the *liber* : thus the *corolla* is a continuation of the *liber*, and the *calyx* of the *cortex*.

CORTICALIS *Gemmatio* [*cortex*, rind or bark] regards the origin of the *gemma* ; proceeding from the *cortex* of the plant ; opposed to *petiolaris*, *stipularis*.

CORYDALES [an à *Κορυς*, *galea*, *cassis*, *galerita*] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following genera, viz. *Meliantbus*, *Epimedium*, *Hypecium*,

pecoum, Fumaria, Impatiens, Leontice, Monotropa, Utricularia, Tropæolum.

CORYMBEUS, in its proper acceptation, is a cluster of ivy-berries. Linnæus makes it a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers grow in clusters, each upon a separate *pedunculus*, as in the filiquose plants in general, viz. *Myagrum, Anastatica, Cochlearia, &c.* *Corymbus fit ex spica, dum singuli flores pedunculis propriis instruuntur, situ elevato proportionali.* The *Inflorescentia corymbifera* may be *simplex* or *composita*.

COTYLEDON [κοτυλη, *cavitas*, a cavity] the lateral, bibulous, perishable lobe of the seed.

CRENATUM Folium [*Crena*, a notch] *cujus margo angulis, neutram extremitatem respicientibus, secatur*, whose margin is cut with small teeth, or angles, inclining towards neither extremity, so that *radii* drawn from the centre of the leaf would accurately bisect each saliant angle. When instead of angles the margin is formed of a number of segments of small circles, it is then termed *obtusè crenatum*; when the larger notches are themselves surrounded by small ones, *duplicate crenatum*. The *folium crenatum* is exemplified in the *Primula farinosa*.

Crenata Corolla, as in *Linum*.

C R

CRISPUM *Folium*, undulated from the margin of the leaf being too long for the disk, *cum peripheria folii major evadit quam discus admittit, ut undulatum fiat.* *Folia crispa* are always monstrous productions.

CRISTATUS *flos* [*à crista*, a tuft or crest.] crested, as in the *Polygala*.

CRUCIFORMES *Floris* [*Crux*, a cross, & *forma*] cross-shaped; consisting of four *petala* regularly disposed in the form of a cross: they constitute the fifth class in Tournefort, and the *Tetradynamia* of Linnæus.

CRYPTANTHERÆ [*à κρυπῶ, occulto*, to hide, & *ανθος, flos*, a flower] the nineteenth class in Royen's system, comprehending those plants whose fructification is concealed, *viz.* part of the *Filices, Musci, Algæ, & Fungi*.

CRYPTOGAMIA [*κρυπτος, occultus*, concealed, & *Γαμος, nuptiæ*, nuptials] the twenty-fourth class in the Linnæan system, comprehending those plants whose fructification is concealed, either through minuteness, or within the fruit: *nuptiæ clam celebrantur.* The orders are four, *viz.* **FILICES**, containing 16 genera, *viz.* *Equisetum, Onoclea, Ophioglossum, Osmunda,*
F
Achrostichum,

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Achrostichum, Polypodium, Hemionitis, Asplenium, Eichenium, Louchitis, Pteris, Adiantum, Trichomanes, Marfilca, Pilularia, Isoetes; MUSCI, containing 11 genera, viz. *Lycopodium, Porella, Spagnum, Phascum, Splachnum, Polytrichum, Mnium, Bryum, Hypnum, Fontinalis, Buxbaumia*; ALGÆ, containing 14 genera, viz. *Marchantia, Jungermannia, Taegionia, Anthocerus, Brasia, Riccia, Lichen, Byssus, Tremella, Ulva, Fucus, Conferva, Spargia, Chara*; FUNGI, containing 10 genera, viz. *Agaricus, Boletus, Hydnum, Phallus, Clathrus, Elvela, Peziza, Clavaria, Lycoperdon, Mucor*. Cryptogamia vegetabilia sæpius suspecta continet. *Lin.*

CUBITUS [*à cubando, lying down, quod ad sumendos cibos in ipso cubamus*] a cubit. The ninth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring plants: from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger; or seventeen Parisian inches.

CUCULLATUM Folium [*cucullus, a coronet of paper in which grocers put their spices*] rolled up like a cone, longitudinally, as in the *Geranium Afric.* It also signifies hooded, cowed as in the leaves of the *Sarracenia*.

CUCURBITACEÆ [*Cucurbita, a gourd*]

An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnaeus, which are these genera, viz. *Passiflora*, *Fevillea*, *Momordica*, *Trichosanthes*, *Cucumis*, *Cucurbita*, *Bryonia*, *Sicyos*, *Melothria*, *Gronovia*.

CULMINIÆ [*culmen*, the top or crown of any thing] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Tilia*, *Theobroma*, *Sloanea*, *Bixa*, *Heliocarpus*, *Triumphetta*, *Bartramia*, &c.

CULMUS [*ex κάλαμος*, *calamus*, a reed or straw] that species of *Truncus* proper to grasses; it elevates the leaves and the fructification.

CUNEIFORME *Folium* [*Cuneus*, a wedge] shaped like a wedge, *sensim deorsum angustatur*, its apex next the stem, as in the *Apium graveolens*, *Saxifraga trydactylites*.

CUSPIDATUM *Folium* [*Cuspis*, the point of a spear]. This term regards the *apex* only, and is applied to those leaves whose *apex* resembles the point of a lance or spit.

CYATHIFORMIS *Corolla* [*Cyathus*, a cup] partly cylindrical, but growing wider towards the top.

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CYLINDRACHA *Spica* [*cylindrus*, a roller, a cylinder] cylindrical; equal in diameter from top to bottom.

CYLINDRICA *Scabrities* [*cylindrus*] A species of *Scabrities* of a cylindrical form, on the surface of some plants, scarce visible to the naked eye.

Cylindricus Calyx, as in the *Euphrasia*.

CYMA [*κῆμα*, *foetus*] a *Receptaculum* proceeding from an universal centre, running out into *Pedunculi fastigiati*, but with irregular partial *pedunculi*,

CYMOSUS *Flos* [*Cyma*, a sprout] an aggregate flower, whose *Receptaculum* is divided into primary fastigate *Pedunculi* proceeding from an universal centre; but whose secondary *Pedunculi* are irregular, which distinguishes it from the *Umbella*.

Cymosæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Diervilla*, *Lonicera*, *Mitchella*, *Loranthus*, *Ixora*, *Morinda*, *Cinchona*.

CYTINIFORMIS *Calyx* [à *Cytinus*, the flower of the pomegranate] resembling the *Calyx*

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lyx of the pomegranate, i. e. *campaniformis*, *multifidus*. Tournef.

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DÆDALEUM *Folium* [*Δαιδαλον*, *dædalus*, ingenious] a leaf whose texture or shape is remarkably beautiful and exquisitely wrought. Linnæus has not, I think, any where explained this term, but it seems to admit of no other meaning.

DEBILIS *Caulis* [*ex de & habilis*] weak, feeble, as in the *Veronica chamædrys*.

DECAGYNIA [*δέκα*, *decem*, ten, & *Γυνή*, *mulier*, a woman] The fifth order in the tenth class in the Linnæan system; comprehending those plants whose fructification discovers *ten Styli*, which are considered as the female organs of generation.

DECANDRIA [*δέκα*, *decem*, ten, & *ἀνὴρ*, *maritus*, a husband]. Linnæus's tenth class, comprehending those hermaphrodite plants which bear flowers with ten *stamina*. This class hath five orders, *viz.* **MONOGYNIA**, including 45 genera, *viz.* *Sophora*, *Anagyris*, *Cercis*,
Baubinia,

Bauhinia, Parkinsonia, Hymenæa, Cassia, Poinciana, Cæsalpinia, Guilandina, Guajacum, Cynometra, Anacardium, Swietenia, Dictamnus, Ruta, Toluifera, Hæmatoxyllum, Adenantha, Melia, Trichilia, Zygophyllum, Quassia, Fagonia, Tribulus, Thryallis, Limonia, Monotropa, Jussiaea, Quisqualis, Dais, Bucida, Copaifera, Samyda, Melastema, Kalmia, Ledum, Rhodora, Rhododendron, Andromeda, Epigæa, Gaultheria, Arbutus, Clethra, Pyrola ; DIGYNIA containing 11 genera, viz. *Royena, Hydrangea, Cunonia, Chrysofplenium, Saxifraga, Tiarella, Mitella, Scleranthus, Gypsophila, Saponaria, Dianthus* ; TRIGYNIA, containing 10 genera, viz. *Cucubalus, Silene, Stellaria, Arenaria, Cherleria, Garidella, Malpighia, Banisteria, Triopteris, Erythroxyllum* ; PENTAGYNIA, containing 11 genera, viz. *Averrhoa, Spondias, Cotyledon, Sedum, Penthorum, Oxalis, Suriana, Agrostemma, Lychnis, Cerastrum, Spargula* ; DECAGYNIA, containing two genera, viz. *Neurada, Phytolacca*.

DECAPHYLLUS *Calyx* [*δέκα, decem, ten, & φύλλον, folium, a leaf*] consisting of ten leaves, as in the *Hibiscus*.

DECIDUUM *Folium* [*decido, to fall down, to die*] a term expressing the second degree of duration ;

duration ; see *Caducum* : falling off with the flower.

Deciduae Stipulae, as in the *Padus*, *Cerasus*, *Amygdalus*; *Populus*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Alnus*, *Ficus*, *Morus*.

Deciduus Calyx, as in the *Berberis*, and the class *Tetradynamia*.

DECLINATUS *Caulis*, declined. The first and least degree of curvature towards the earth. See *Incurvatus* and *Nutans*.

DECOMPOSITA *Folia*, are those compound leaves which consist of many *foliola* on a once-divided *petiolus*, *cum petiolus semel divisus adnectit foliola plura*. See *Compositum folium*. The different kinds of *Folia decomposita*, are *bigemina*, *bitermata*, *bipinnata*, which see.

DECUMBENS *flos* [*decumbo*, to lie down] drooping, as in *Cassia*, *Diadelphia omni*.

DECURRENS *Folium* [*decurreo*, to run along] when the *basis* of a sessile leaf extends downward along the *caulis*, below the proper termination of the leaf ; *i. e.* when the *basis* is long in proportion to the leaf, and adheres entirely to the stem, as in the *Verbescina*, *Carduus*, *Sphæranthus*, *Verbascum thapsus*.

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DECURSIVE *Folium pinnatum* [*decurro*, to run along] when the bases of the *foliola* are continued along the sides of the *petiolus*, as they are along the stem in the *folium decurrens*.

DECUSSATA *Folia* [*decusso*, to divide] when the leaves grow in pairs and opposite, each pair being alternately on opposite sides of the stem; *ut si planta verticaliter inspiciatur, folia quadrifariam vergunt*.

DEFLEXUS *Ramus* [*deflecto*, to bow or bend] a little bent; the least degree of curvature. See *Reflexus*, *Retroflexus*.

DEFLORATA *Stamina*, having shed, or discharged, their *farina fecundans*. *Stachys, stamina deflorata versus latera reflexa*.

DEFOLIATIO [*de* & *folium*] comprehends the precise time in autumn when a plant sheds its leaves.

DELTOIDES *Folium* [Δ , *delta*, the Greek D]. Certainly this Δ has but three angles, and yet Linnæus insists upon his *folium deltoides* having four, *rhombicum ex quatuor angulis, e quibus laterales minus a basi distant quam reliqui*, the two lateral angles nearer the basis than the other two.

two. Now the figure, in the *Phil. Botanica*, which is intended to illustrate this explanation is like nothing in nature, and of a form quite different from those leaves to which this term is applied in the *Systema Naturæ*, &c. as for instance, in the *Populus nigra*, which has four angles, and the two lateral ones are nearer the base than the *apex*. In order to solve these difficulties, let us first recollect that the *delta* was the figure of four, of the Greeks, and that 4-angular would express a figure with four angles, though the figure 4 contains but three. But if this does not satisfy us, let us recollect that $\Delta\epsilon\lambda\tau\Theta$, *pugillares*, were a kind of writing-tablets, which, though triangular when shut, must necessarily, when open, be quadrangular. Dr Hill, in his explanation of this term, by way of example, instances the Sea Purslane, which happens not to have a deltoide leaf, but *Obovatum*. Linnæus applies the term *Deltoides* to the leaves of the following plants, viz. *Populus nigra*, *Atriplex laciniata*, *Atriplex hastata*, *Atriplex patula*, *Chenopodium serotinum*.

DEMERSUM *Folium* [*demergo*, to dive] in aquatic plants, sunk below the surface of the water. The same as *Submersum*.

DENDROIDIS *furculus* [*à δένδρον*, *arbutum*, a
 G shrub]

shrub] shrubby ; a subdivision of the *Surculus* in the genus *Hypnum*.

DENTATUM *Folium* [*Dens*, a tooth] according to Linnæus, *quod acumina horizontalia, folii consistentia, spatio remota habet* ; i. e. having horizontal points, of the same consistence with the leaf, at a little distance from each other. If, instead of horizontal, he had wrote, in the plane of the disk of the leaf, it would have been more intelligible ; exemplified in the *Leontodon*, *Primula vulgaris*, & *veris*, *Epilobium montanum*.

DENTICULATA *Semina* [*denticulus*, a little tooth] as in the *Bidens*.

Denticulatum Folium, as in the *Hesperis matronalis*.

DENUDATÆ [*denudor*, to be stripped naked] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, comprehending these genera, viz. *Crocus*, *Gethyllis*, *Bulbocodium*, *Colchicum*.

DEPENDENS *Folium* [*dependeo*, to hang down] *quod recta terram spectat*, pointing directly to the ground.

DETERMINATIO *Foliorum*, By the determination

termination of leaves is meant some particularity exclusive of their proper structure, *viz.* place, number, situation, direction, and insertion.

DIADELPHIA [*Δίς, bis, twice, & Ἀδελφός, frater, a brother*] Class the seventeenth in the sexual system, comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with two sets of united *Stamina*; but this circumstance must not be absolutely depended on. They are the *Papilionacei* of Tournefort, the *Irregulares tetrapetali* of Rivinus, and the *Leguminosæ* of Ray. The flowers are generally pendulous. This is the most natural of all the classes. The classical characteristics are these, *viz.* CALYX, *Perianthium*, monophyllous, campanulate, withering; *Basis* gibbous, attached below to the *pedunculus*, and obtuse at the top; the brim, quinque-dentate, acute, erect, oblique, unequal, the lower odd denticle longest, and the upper pair shortest, and farther asunder; the bottom moist with a melleous liquor, inclosing the *receptaculum*. The *Calyx*, being of consequence in determining the *genera*, merits particular attention. COROLLA, papilionaceous, unequal, whose *petala* are distinguished in the following manner; *Vexillum*, a petal covering the rest, incumbent, larger, plano-horizontal, its *unguis* inserted into the superior margin of the *receptaculum*.

culum, roundish on the outside of the *calyx*, almost entire, with a longitudinal ridge especially towards the *apex*, the part of the petal nearest the basis almost semicylindrical, embracing the parts beneath, the *discus* of the *petalum* depressed on both sides, turning upwards near the margin; where the divided tube ends, and the limb begins to unfold, are two cavities, which compress the *alæ* beneath: *Alæ*, two *petala*, equal, on each side the flower, under the *vexillum*, their margins incumbent, parallel, subrotundo-oblong, broader outwards, the upper margin straighter, the lower rounder; the *basis* of each bifid, the inferior part stretched into an *unguis*, inserted into the side of the *receptaculum*, about the length of the *calyx*, the upper shorter, and bent: *Carina*, the lowest *petalum* often bipartite, under the *Vexillum*, and between the *alæ*, boat-shaped, concave, the sides compressed, set like a boat in the water, the *basis* mutilate, of which the inferior part extends into an *unguis* the length of the *calyx*, and inserted into the *receptaculum*; but the lateral and superior short *laciniæ* are infolded with the correspondent part of the *alæ*; the sides of the *carina* are similar to the *alæ* both in shape and situation, except that they are inferior and interior; the carinal line runs straight as far as the middle, and then rises in the segment of a circle,

but the marginal line runs straight to the *apex*, where the two lines meet, and terminate obtusely. STAMINA, *diadelphia*, two *filamenta* of different forms, the one inferior involving the *pistillum*, the other superior on the *pistillum* incumbent; the inferior filament involving the *germen*, membranaceous from the middle downwards, cylindrical, opening longitudinally upwards, the upper part terminating in nine subulate *radii*, imitating the *corolla* in flexure and length, the lower *radii* being gradually longer, the superior filament subulato-fetose, covering the fissure of the other, incumbent on it, alike in situation, gradually shorter, simple, its *basis* detached from the other, affording a vent for the honey on each side; *Antheræ*, ten in all, one on the superior filament, and one on each of the nine *radii* of the inferior. PISTILLUM, single, growing out of the *receptaculum* within the *calyx*; *Germen*, oblong, a little compressed, straight, of the length of the inferior filament by which it is involved; *Stylus*, subulato-filiform, ascending, of the same length and position with the *radii* of the filament among which it stands, withering; *Stigma*, downy, of the length of the *Stylus* from the part turned upwards, and placed immediately under the *antheræ*. PERICARPIUM, *Legumen* oblong, compressed, obtuse, bivalvate, with a longitudinal future both above
and

and below, both straight, yet the upper one descends near the basis, and the lower rises near the *apex*, opening at the upper suture. SEMINA few, roundish, smooth, fleshy, pendulous, prominent with an embryo towards the point of insertion; the *ova* being discharged, the Cotyledons retain the forms of the divided seed: RECEPTACULUM, the proper *receptacula* of the seeds are very small, very short, thinner at the *basis*, obtuse at the disk, oblong, inserted longitudinally and alternately in the upper suture of the *Legumen*. The orders are 4, viz. PENTANDRIA, containing but one *genus*, viz. *Monieria*; HEXANDRIA, containing but one *genus*, viz. *Fumaria*; OCTANDRIA, containing two *genera*, viz. *Polygala* & *Securidaca*; DECANDRIA, containing 44 *genera*, viz. *Amorpha*, *Ebenus*, *Erythrina*, *Spartium*, *Genista*, *Lupinus*, *Anthyllis*, *Æschynomene*, *Piscidia*, *Borbonia*, *Aspalathus*, *Ononis*, *Crotalaria*, *Colutea*, *Phaseolus*, *Dolichos*, *Orobus*, *Pisum*, *Lathyrus*, *Vicia*, *Astragalus*, *Biserrula*, *Phaca*, *Psoralea*, *Trifolium*, *Glycyrrhiza*, *Hedysarum*, *Coronilla*, *Ornithopus*, *Scorpiurus*, *Hippocrepis*, *Medicago*, *Trigonella*, *Glycine*, *Clitoria*, *Robinia*, *Indigofera*, *Ulex*, *Cicer*, *Ervum*, *Cytisus*, *Galega*, *Lotus*, *Arachis*. Papilionaceorum folia jumentis & pecoribus, semina variis animalibus esculenta; sunt farinacea & flatulenta.

Lin.

DIANDRIA [$\Delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, *bis*, twice, & $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\rho$, *maritus*, a husband] the second class in the Linnæan system, comprehending such hermaphrodite flowers as have two *stamina*: it includes three orders, viz. **MONAGYNIA**, in which are 26 genera, viz. *Nictanthes*, *Jasminum*, *Ligustrum*, *Phillyrea*, *Olea*, *Chionanthus*, *Syringa*, *Eranthemum*, *Circæa*, *Veronica*, *Pæderota*, *Justicia*, *Dianthera*, *Gratiola*, *Pinguicula*, *Utricularia*, *Verbena*, *Lycopus*, *Amctystea*, *Cunila*, *Ziziphora*, *Monarda*, *Rosmarinus*, *Salvia*, *Collinsonia*, *Morina*; **DIGYNIA**, containing one genus, viz. *Anthoxanthum*; **TRIGYNIA**, of which also there is but one genus, viz. *Piper*.

DIANGIÆ [$\delta\iota\varsigma$, & $\alpha\gamma\kappa\omega\tau\iota$, *vas*, a vessel, or *loculamentum*] the sixteenth class in Boerhaave's system, containing *Lythrum*, *Saxifrage*, &c.

DICHOTOMUS *Caulis* [$\Delta\iota\chi\omicron\tau\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$, *dissectus*, divided] forked, *bifariam semper divisus*.

Dichotomus Pedunculus, as in the *Melissa calaminta*.

DICOTYLEDONES [$\delta\iota\varsigma$, & *cotyl.*] A mode of placentation, signifying that the seeds have two cotyledons: these are either *immutatæ*, *plicatæ*, *duplicatæ*, *obvolutæ*, *spirales*, or *reductæ*.

DIDYMA *Anthera* [*Δίδυμος*, *geminus*, twins] two upon each *filamentum*, as in the *Ranunculus*.

DIDYNAMIA [*Δις*, *bis*, twice, & *Δύναμις*, *potentia*, power] Linnæus's fourteenth class, comprehending those plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers bearing one *pistillum*, and four *stamina*, two of which are long and two short. Its classical characteristics are these: CALYX, *Perianthium*, monophyllous, erect, tubulated, quinquefid, generally with unequal segments, persisting. COROLLA, monopetalous, erect, whose *basis* is tubulated, and serves the purpose of a *nectarium*: the *limbus* is generally ringent, its superior *labium* upright, the inferior extended horizontally, trifid, the broadest lobe in the middle. STAMINA, whose filaments are subulate, inserted into the tube of the *Corolla*, and inclining towards its back: the innermost are the shortest; they are all parallel, and seldom exceed the length of the *Corolla*. The *Antheræ* are generally hid under the superior *labium* of the *Corolla*, in pairs, respectively connivent. PISTILLUM, the *Germen* commonly above the *Receptaculum*, a single filiform *Stylus*, bent with the *filamenta*, and generally inclosed within them, their summits a little curved, and the *stigma* emarginate. PERICARPIUM, either entirely wanting, or generally bilocular.

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SEEDS, if there be no *Pericarpium*, are four, lodged in the bottom of the *Calyx*; if there be a *Pericarpium*, they are more numerous, and are fixed to a *Receptaculum* in the middle of it. Those of the first order are the *Labiati*, and of the second, the *personati* of Tournefort. The orders two, viz. GYMNOSPERMIA, which, except *Phryma*, have universally four seeds; the *stigma* bipartite and acute, with the inferior *lacinia* reflexed; it contains 33 genera, viz. *Adjugo*, *Teucrium*, *Satureja*, *Thymbra*, *Hyssopus*, *Nepeta*, *Lavandula*, *Betonica*, *Sideritis*, *Mentha*, *Glecoma*, *Orvala*, *Lamium*, *Stachys*, *Galeopsis*, *Ballota*, *Marrubium*, *Leonurus*, *Phlomis*, *Moluccella*, *Clyнопodium*, *Origanum*, *Thymus*, *Melissa*, *Dracocephalum*, *Horminum*, *Melittis*, *Ocimum*, *Trichostema*, *Scutellaria*, *Prunella*, *Prasium*, *Phryma*; ANGIOSPERMA, containing 59 genera, viz. *Bartsia*, *Rhinanthus*, *Euphrasia*, *Melampyrum*, *Lathræa*, *Schwalbea*, *Tozzia*, *Pedicularis*, *Gerardia*, *Chelone*, *Gesneria*, *Antirrhinum*, *Cymbaria*, *Craniolaria*, *Martynia*, *Torenia*, *Besleria*, *Scrophularia*, *Celsia*, *Digitalis*, *Bignonia*, *Citharexylum*, *Halleria*, *Crescentia*, *Gmelina*, *Petrea*, *Lantana*, *Cornutia*, *Loeselia*, *Capraria*, *Selago*, *Hebenstretia*, *Erinus*, *Buchnera*, *Browallia*, *Linnaea*, *Sibthorpia*, *Limosella*, *Stemodia*, *Æginetia*, *Obolaria*, *Orobanche*, *Dodartia*, *Lippia*, *Sesamum*, *Mimulus*, *Ruellia*, *Barleria*, *Duranta*, *Ovieda*, *Ellisia*, *Volkameria*, *Cle-*

rodendrum, Vitex, Bontia, Columnea, Acanthus, Pedalium, Melianthus.

DIFFORMIA *Folia* [*dis*, & *forma*, form, shape] when on the same tree there are leaves of different forms; *folia diversæ figuræ*; as in the *Tithymalus heterophyllus*, *Rudbeckia foliis inferioribus trilobis, superioribus indivisis*; *Hibiscus, foliis inferioribus integris, superioribus trilobis*; *Lepidium, foliis caulinis pinnato-multifidis, ramis cordatis amplexicaulibus integris.*

Difformis Flos, Anomalus of Tournefort, *Irregularis* of Linnæus, which see.

DIFFUSUS *Caulis*: diffused; *ramis patentibus*; with spreading branches, as in the *Teucrium scordium*.

Diffusa Panicula, when the *pedunculi* are long, and not very near each other, the flowers being consequently dispersed; opposed to *coarctata*.

DIGITATUM *Folium* [*digitus*, a finger] that species of compound leaf in which more than one *foliolum* is connected on the extremity of one *petiolus*: they are termed *binatum, ternatum, quinatum*, according to the number of *foliola* of which they consist.

DIGYNIA [*dis*, & *Γυνή*, *mulier*, a woman]
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The second order in each of the first thirteen classes, except the ninth, in the Linnæan system ; it comprehends those plants in whose fructification there are *two Pistilla*, which are considered as the female parts of generation.

DIMIDIATUM *Capitulum*, [*dimidius*, half] hemispherical, resembling half a head.

DIOECIA [*dis*, *bis*, & *οικος*, *domus*, a house] The twenty-second class in the Linnæan system, consisting of those plants which, having no hermaphrodite flowers, produce male and female flowers on separate plants ; *mares et feminae habitant in diversis thalamis & domiciliis*. In every species of this class there is both a male and a female plant distinctly. The males are produced from the female seeds, which however require the vicinity of a male plant, without which they do not propagate. It is necessary to observe, with regard to the distinguishing character of this class, that there are some particular plants excluded, notwithstanding that they produce male and female flowers on separate plants, as in the *Morus*, *Urtica*, *Croton*, *Rumex*, *Silene*, *Carex*, *Rhus*, *Laurus*, *Valeriana*, *Rhamnus*, *Cucubalus*, &c. but it does not run uniformly through the whole *genus* in any of them. The orders are fourteen, *viz.* Mo-

NANDRIA, containing but one *genus*, viz. *Najas*; DIANDRIA, containing 3 *genera*, viz. *Valisneria*, *Cecropia*, *Salix*; TRIANDRIA, containing 3 *genera*, viz. *Empetrum*, *Osyris*, *Excoecaria*; TETRANDRIA, containing 5 *genera*, viz. *Hippobæ*, *Trophis*, *Viscum*, *Batis*, *Myrica*; PENTANDRIA, containing 11 *genera*, viz. *Ceratonia*, *Iresine*, *Cannabis*, *Humulus*, *Pistacia*, *Zanonia*, *Spinacia*, *Acnida*, *Antedefma*, *Zanthoxylon*, *Fewillea*; HEXANDRIA, containing 4 *genera*, viz. *Smilax*, *Tamus*, *Dioscorea*, *Rajania*; OCTANDRIA, containing 2 *genera*, viz. *Populus*, *Rhodiola*; ENNEANDRIA, containing 2 *genera*, viz. *Mercurialis*, *Hydrocharis*; DECANDRIA, containing 4 *genera*, viz. *Datisca*, *Carica*, *Kiggelaria*, *Coriaria*; POLYANDRIA, containing but one *genus*, viz. *Cliffortia*; MONADELPHIA, containing 5 *genera*, viz. *Juniperus*, *Taxus*, *Ephedra*, *Cissampelos*, *Adelia*; SYNGENESIA, containing but one *genus*, viz. *Ruscus*; GYNANDRIA, containing but one *genus*, viz. *Clutia*.

DIPETALA *Corolla* [*δύς*, & *Πεταλον*, *petalum*] consisting of two *petala*, as in the *Circæa*, *Commelina*.

DIPHYLLUS *Calyx* [*δύς*, & *Φυλλον*, *folium*, a leaf] consisting of two leaves, as in the *Papaver*, *Fumaria*.

DIPLOSANTHERÆ [Διπλοῦς, *duplex*, double, & *Anthera*] The seventeenth class in Royen's system, containing those plants whose *Antheræ* exceed the number of *petala* or segments of the *Corolla*, as far as double the number. It includes most of Linnæus's *Octandria*, *Decandria*, & *Dodecandria*.

DEPRESSUM *Folium*, depressed, *quod in disco magis deprimitur, quam ad latera*; hollow in the centre; the reverse of *gibbum*, and very different from *compressum*, which see.

Depressa Radix, its transverse diameter being greater than the longitudinal, as in the *Brassica rapa*.

DISCUS, a disk, or quoit; the middle part of a radiate compound flower, which is surrounded by the *Radius*. When applied to a leaf, it means the whole surface, circumscribed by the margin; and is either *superius*, superior, or *pronus*, inferior.

DISPERMA [δις, & *Sperma*, a seed] producing two seeds, as the *Umbellatæ* & *Stellatæ*.

DISSECTUM *Folium*. See *Laciniatum*.

DISSEPIMENTUM, a partition; *paries quo fructus*

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fructus interne distinguitur in concamerationes plures, the partition which distinguishes the cavity of *Pericarpia* into separate cells.

DISSILIENS *Siliqua* [*dissilio*, to break, to shiver] bursting with elasticity, as in the *Dentaria* & *Cardamine*.

DISTANS *Verticillus*, distant: when the flowers which compose the *Verticillus*, being few in number, are distant from each other.

Distantia Stamina, as in the *Mentha*.

DISTICHA *Folia, Rami* [*ex dis, bis, & Στιχος, ordo*, rank] growing in two rows, or lines drawn from the *basis* to the *apex* of the stem or branch, as the leaves of the *Abies* & *Diervilla*.

Disticha Spica, the flowers growing in two lines, *ad utrumque latus spectantibus*, opposed to *Secunda*.

DIVARICATI *Rami* [*divarico*, to stride] branches straddling wide from each other.

DIVERGENTES *Rami*; diverging, opposed to *coarctati*.

DODECANDRIA [*δωδεκα, duodecim*, twelve, & *ανηρ, maritus*, a husband] comprehends those
plants

plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers, which have from twelve to nineteen *Stamina*, both numbers inclusive. In this class there are five orders, viz. **MONOGYNIA**, which includes 16 genera, viz. *Asarum*, *Gethillis*, *Bocconia*, *Rhizophora*, *Blakea*, *Garcinia*, *Styrax*, *Winterania*, *Halesia*, *Crateva*, *Triumfetta*, *Peganum*, *Nitraria*, *Portulaca*, *Lythrum*, *Ginora*; **DIGYNIA**, containing 2 genera, viz. *Heliocarpus*, *Agrimonia*; **TRIGYNIA**, containing 2 genera, viz. *Reseda*, *Euphorbia*; **PENTAGYNIA**, containing but one genus, viz. *Glinus*; **OCTAGYNIA**, containing but one genus, viz. *Illicium*; **DODECAGYNIA**, containing but one genus, viz. *Sempervivum*.

DODRANS. The seventh degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants: the space between the extremity of the thumb and that of the little-finger when both extended; or nine Parisian inches. See *Mensura*.

DODRANTALIS *Caulis* [à *Dodrans*, nine inches]. See *Dodrans*.

DOLABRIFORME *Folium* [*dolabra*, an axe] implies substance: in shape somewhat resembling an axe; *compressum*, *subrotundum*, *obtusum*, *extrorsum gibbum*, *acie acuta*, *inferne teretiusculum*, as in the *Mesembryanthemum dolabrif*.

DORSALIS *Arista* [probably for *dorsualis*, à *dorsum*, the back] Fixed to the back or external part of the *Gluma*, as in the *Avena*.

DRUPA [Δρύς, *arbor*, & πίπτω, *cado*, to fall; *ripe fruit*]. A full pulpy *Pericarpium*, without *Valvulæ*, containing a stone, as the plumb, the peach, &c. *Fructus mollis officulo*, Tournef. *Prunus* of others,

DRUPAGEÆ [*Drupa*] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Amygdalus*, *Prunus*, *Cerasus*, *Padus*.

DUMOSÆ [à *dumus*, a bush] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following genera, viz. *Viburnum*, *Tinus*, *Opulus*, *Scambucus*, *Rondeletia*, *Bellonia*, *Cassine*, *Ilex*, *Temax*, &c.

DUPLICATA *Radix* [à *duplex*, double] a species of the bulbosa, consisting of two solid bulbs, as in some species of the *Orchis*. These roots are also called *Testiculata*.

Duplicatæ Cotyledones, doubled; a species of the *Dicotyledones*, exemplified in the *Malva*, and the class *Tetradynamia*,

DUPLICATO SERRATUM *Folium*, saw-ed double, with lesser teeth within the greater, as *Water Hoarhound*. Hill.

E.

EBRACTEATUS *Racemus* [è priv. & *bractea*, a bracteal or floral leaf] without *bractea*, as in the *Cistus guttatus*.

ECAUDATA *Corolla* [è priv. & *Cauda*, a tail] a specific term opposed to the elongation of the base of the *Corolla* in the form of a tail, as in the *Antirrhinum cymbalaria*.

ECHINATUM *Pericarpium* [Εχίνος, *Erinaeus*, a hedgehog] beset with prickles.

EFFLORESCENTIA [effloresco, to blow, to bloom] comprehends the precise time of the year and month when a plant shews its first flowers.

EMARGINATUM *Folium* [è, & *margo*, the margin] deficient in its margin. When applied to the *apex* of a leaf, it signifies, terminating in a notch, the margin being discontinued or broken, *quod terminatur crena*.

Emarginatum Stigma, notched, as is frequent in the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus.

ENERVIUM *Folium* [è, & *nervus*, a nerve, or string] having no apparent nerves. See *Nervosum*.

ENNEANDRIA [Εννεία, *novem*, nine, & *ανηρ*, *maritus*, a husband] The ninth class in the Linnæan system, comprehending such hermaphrodite flowers as bear nine *Stamina*. The orders are three, viz. *MONOGYNIA*, of which there are three genera, viz. *Laurus*, *Tinus*, *Cassytha*; *TRIGYNIA*, of which there is but one genus, viz. *Rheum*; *HEXAGYNIA*, of which there is likewise but one genus, viz. *Butomus*.

ENNEAPETALA *Corolla* [εννεα, *novem*, nine, & *Πεταλλον*, *petalum*] consisting of nine *petala*, as in *Thea*, *Magnolia*, *Liriodendron*.

ENODIS *Caulis*, *Culmus* [ex è & *nodus*] having no knots, or joints; *qui continuus est, nec articulis interceptus*: opposed to *articulatus*.

ENSATÆ [*Ensis*, a sword] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following genera, viz. *Iris*,
Gladiolus,

Gladiolus, Antholiza, Ixia, Sifyrinchium, Commelina, Xyris, Eriocaulon, Aphyllanthes.

ENSIFORME *Folium* [*ensis*, a sword] *est anceps a basi versus apicem adtenuatum*, shaped like a two-edged sword, gradually tapering to the point, as in the *Anthericum ossifrag.* & *calyculatum.*

EQUITANTIA *Folia* [*equitans*, riding] A term in foliation, which implies the sides of the leaves being parallel, and the interior *included* by the exterior, as in the *Hemerocallis, Poa, Iris, Acorus, Carex, & Gramina nonnulla.*

ERECTUS *Caulis, Ramus, Folium*; erect, upright, perpendicular; but, when applied to a branch or leaf, must not be understood absolutely, but as forming an acute angle with the *Caulis*, so as to be nearly erect; *ad angulum acutissimum cauli adsidens.*

Ereeta Anthera, fixed by one extremity to the apex of the *filamentum*, opposed to *Incumbens & Versatilis.*

EROSUM *Folium* [*ab erodor*, to be gnawed] *cum folium sinuatum margine alios minimos obtusos acquirat*; when a sinuated leaf has its margin

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broken by smaller obtuse sinuses, as if gnawed or eaten.

EXSERTA *Stamina* [ab *exfero*, to put forth] when the *Stamina* appear above the *Corolla*, opposed to *inclusa*, exemplified in the *Erica multiflora*.

EXSTIPULATUS [ab *ex*, & *stipula*, stubble or straw] without *stipulæ*, as in the *Cardamine parviflora*.

EXSUCCUM *Folium* [*ex*, & *succus*, juice] regards the substance of leaves; dry, opposed to *succulentum*.

EXTRAFOLIACEÆ *Stipulæ* [*extra*, & *folium*] growing on the outside of the leaves of the plant, as in the *Betula*, *Tilia*, *Alnus*, and the class *Diadelphica*.

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FARCTUM *Folium* [*farcio*, to stuff, to cram] opposed to *Tubulosum*, and *Fistulosum*.

FASCICULATA *Folia* [*Fasciculus*, a little bundle] leaves growing in bunches or bundles,
many

many of them from the same point, as in the *Larix*, *Pinus*, &c.

FASCICULARIS *Radix* [à *Fascis*, a bundle] bundled ; a species of the Tuberosè root, in which the knobs are collected in bundles, as in *Pæonia*.

FASCICULUS [dim. à *fascis*, a bundle] a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers grow erect, parallel, close to each other, forming together a flat surface ; *colligit flores erectos, parallelos, fastigiatos, approximatos*, as in the *Dianthus barbatus*, Sweetwilliam.

FASCIATA *Planta* [*fascis*, a bundle] when many *caules* grow together so as to form a compact bundle.

FASTIGIATI *Pedunculi* [*Fastigium*, the apex, or top of a pyramid, &c.] pointed at the top. Linnæus applies this term to flowers whose *pedunculi* are so proportioned in length as to form a horizontal plain, exemplified in the *Dianthi* & *Silenes*. There is a manifest impropriety in this application, unless we suppose the pyramid inverted.

FAUX, the jaws or chops ; the *hiatus* of the
tube

tube of the *Corolla*; occurring frequently in the class *Diöynamia* of Linnæus.

FEMINA *Planta*, female plant; producing on the same root female flowers only.

Femineus flos, producing *stigmata*, but no *antheræ*.

FIBROSA *Radix* [à *fibra*, a fibre] a fibrous root used by former botanists to signify that kind of root which not exceeding in dimension the *basis* of its stem, descends perpendicularly in one straight fibre, as in *Pastinaca*, *Raphanus*, &c.: but Linnæus applies it to those roots only which consist entirely of small fibres, or *Radiculæ*.

FILAMENTOSA *Radix* [*Filum*, a thread] a species of the *Fibrosa*, as in grasses. Hill.

FILAMENTUM [à *Filum*, a thread] that thread-like part of the *Stamen*, which supports the *Anthera*, and connects it with the *Receptaculum*.

FILICES [à *filum*, a thread, *qu. filatim incisa*] Ferns; one of the seven tribes or families of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus, by whom it is thus characterized; having their
fructification

fructification on the backside of the *Frondes*. They constitute the first order in the class *Cryptogamia*, and consist of 16 genera, which are divided into *fructificationes spicatæ, frondosæ, & radicales*. This order comprehends the entire xvith class of Tournefort, in whose system the *Filices* make only a single genus, in the first section of the above-mentioned class.

Filices, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

FILIFORMIS *Filamentum, Stylus, Receptaculum* [*Filum*, a thread, & *forma*, form or shape] of an equal thickness from top to bottom, opposed to *subulatus*.

FIMBRICATA *Petala* [*Fimbria*, a border, or fringe] fringed, as in the *Menyanthes, Passiflora*.

FISSUM *Folium* [*à fuder*, to be cloven] cleft, or divided half-way down, its sinuses being linear and margins straight, *sinubus linearibus, marginibus rectis*: according to the number of divisions it is called *bifidum, trifidum, quadrifidum, quinquefidum, multifidum*. It differs from the *Lobatum* in its fissures not being so deep, nor concave, nor wide; and from *Partitum*, in being divided only half-way down.

FISTULOSUS *Caulis* [à *Fistula*, a pipe] a hollow stem, opposed to *Fartus*.

Fistulosum folium, as in the *Oenanthe fistulosa*.

FLABELLUM, a fan. Ludwig defines it to be *caulis lateralis repens vel sub terra, vel in ejus superficie, ex cujus nodis in inferiore parte fibrillæ exeunt*. Institut. § 395. The *Repens caulis* of Linnæus, which see.

FLACCIDUS *Pedunculus*, feeble, flaccid, opposed to *rigidus, strictus*; *cum ita debilis ut a proprio floris pondere dependeat*.

Flaccidus Caulis, as in the *Galium mollugo*.

FLAGELLUM [a *flagrum*, a whip or thong] a barren twig or shoot like a thong, as in the *Fragaria vesca*; herbaceous as in the *Rubus saxatilis*.

FLEXUOSUS *Caulis, Culmus*, having many turnings; taking a different direction at every joint; *horsum versum flexus*, as in the *Smilax*.

FLORALIA *Folia* [*Flos*, a flower] are those leaves which immediately attend the flower: when they differ in shape or colour from the other leaves, they are termed *Bractææ*.

F O

FLORALIS *Gemma* [*flos*] regards the contents of the *gemma*; containing a flower, opposed to *foliaris*.

FLORIFERÆ *Gemmæ* [*flos*, & *fero*, to bear] producing flowers.

FLOS, a flower. Flowers are the organs of generation of plants together with their covering. They may be either *terminales*, *laterales*, *sparsi*, *sessiles*, *pedunculati*, *unicus*, *solitarius*, *terni*, &c. *copiosi*, *erecti*, *cerni*, *nutantes*, *verticales*, or *horizontales*. The essential parts of a flower are the *Anthera* and *Stigma*, which constitute its existence, with or without teguments.

FLOSCULUS, a little flower; one of the distinct flowers, or florets, which compose a *Flos aggregatus*, an aggregate flower, as in the class *Syngenesia* of the sexual system of Linnæus.

FOLIACÆ *Glandulæ*, when upon the leaves: these are either in the serratures, as in the *Salix*; on the *basis*, as in the *Amygdalus*, *Cucurbita*, *Elæocarpus*, *Impatiens*, *Padus*, *Opu- lus*; on the back, as in the *Urena*. *Tamarix*, *Croton*; or on the superficies, as in the *Pinguicula*, *Drosera*, &c.

FOLIARIS *Cirrus* [*folium*, a leaf] a tendril proceeding from a leaf.

Foliaris Gemmatio, regards the contents of the *gemma*, and not its origin; containing leaves, opposed to *floralis*.

FOLIATIO *Plantæ* [*folium*] the complication of the leaves whilst folded within the *Gemma*, or bud: it is either *involuta*, *revoluta*, *obvoluta*, *convoluta*, *imbricata*, *equitantia*, *conduplicata*, *plicata*, *reclinata*, or *circinalia*.

FOLIATUS *Caulis*; covered with leaves, as in the *Gladiolus*.

FOLIIFERÆ *Gemmæ* [*folium*, & *fero*, to bear] producing leaves.

FOLIOLUM [dim. of *folium*, a green leaf] one of the single leaves which together constitute a *folium compositum*.

FOLIOSUM *Capitulum* [*folium*] leafy, covered or intermixed with leaves, opposed to *nudum*.

FOLIUM, a leaf; the green leaf of a vegetable. Leaves, according to Linnæus, are the lungs

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lungs of plants by which they attract and transpire the air : they are *simplex* or *compositum*.

FOLLICULUS [dim. à *follis*, a bag] a species of *Pericarpium* first mentioned by Linnæus in his *Delineatio Plantæ* : it is *univalvis*, or *bivalvis* : it seems to express what he formerly denoted by *conceptaculum*.

Folliculi are little glandular vessels distended with air, on the surface of some plants, as at the root of the *Utricularia*, and on the leaves of the *Aldrovanda* : in the first instance they are *vascula bicornia*, and in the latter *folliculi semicirculares*.

FORNICATUM *Petalum* [*Fornix*, an arch or vault] arched, or vaulted, as in the *Lanium*, *Galeopsis*, *Stachys*.

FREQUENS *Planta*, frequent, when growing spontaneously in great numbers, synonym. with *Vulgaris*.

FRONDESCENTIA [*frons*, a leaf] comprehends the precise time of the year when a plant first unfolds its leaves.

FRONDOSUS *caudex* [*frons*, which see] as in the *Palmæ*.

Frondosus prolifer flos. A proliferous flower is said to be *frondosus* when the *proles* are *foliosi*, leafy.

FRONS, a leaf or branch of a tree; used by Linnæus to express the peculiar kind of leaves of palms and ferns; *Trunci species ex ramo coadunatus folio, & sæpius fructificatione.*

FRUCTESCENTIA [*Fruetus*, fruit] comprehends the precise time of the year when a plant scatters its ripe seeds.

FRUCTIFICATIO [*fructus*, fruit] as defined by Linnæus, *est vegetabilium pars temporaria, generationi dicata, antiquum terminans, novum incipiens*; the temporary part of vegetables, appropriated to generation, terminating the old vegetable and beginning the new. It consists of seven distinct parts, viz. *Calyx, Corolla, Stamina, Pistillum, Pericarpium, Semen, Receptaculum.* *Fruetificatio* may be either *simplex*, or *composita ex flosculis.*

FRUCTIFLORÆ [*Fruetus*, fruit, & *flos*, a flower] The tenth class in Royen's system: it contains the *Coronati* of Linnæus's *Methodus Calycina.*

FRUSTRANEA *Polygamia* [*frustra*, to no purpose] The third order in the class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus, containing those plants in the composition of whose flowers some of the *flosculi* are hermaphrodite, and others neuter; in which case the latter are of no consequence, the fructification being perfect in the hermaphrodites.

FRUTEX, a shrub. Shrubs, according to Linnæus, make a branch of the seventh family in the vegetable kingdom, and are distinguished from trees in that they come up without buds; but this distinction is not universal, though it be generally just with regard to those of Europe. Nature hath made no absolute distinction between shrubs and trees. *Frutex*, in its general acceptation, is a plant whose trunk is perennial, gemmiparous, woody, dividing and subdividing into a great number of branches. In short, it is the epitome of a tree, exemplified in the rose-bush.

FRUTICOSUS *Caulis* [à *Frutex*, a shrub]
See *Frutex*.

FUGACISSIMA *Petala* [*fugax*, fleeting] of very short continuance; soon falling off, as in the *Cardamine impatiens*.

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FULCRATUS *Caulis, Ramus* [*fulcio, to prop*] the branch descending to the ground, and supporting the stem, as in the *Ficus*.

FULCRUM, a prop, a support. *Fulcra*, says Linnæus, *adminiculæ sunt pro commodiore sustentatione* : rather, *Fulcra* are certain minute parts of plants which serve to strengthen, support, and defend them : they are of seven different kinds, viz. *Petiplus, Stipula, Cirrbus, Pubes, Arma, Bractea, Pedunculus*.

FUNGI [*ἄ σφογγος, fungus*] One of the seven families or tribes of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus, comprehending all those which are of the mushroom kind, and which in Tournefort constitute the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th *genera* of the first section in the class xvii.

Fungi, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

FURCATA *frons* [*à furca, a fork*] forked, as in the *Jungermannia furcata*.

Furcata Seta, as in the *Leontodon hispidum*.

FURCÆ, forks ; a species of *Arma* growing on the surface of certain plants for their defence against external injuries : they are *bisidæ, trifidæ,*
dæ,

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dæ, &c. according to the number of prongs of which each *furca* consists. These *Furcæ* are exemplified in the following plants, *Berberis*, *Ribes*, *Gleditsia*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Osteospermum*, *Ballota*, *Barleria*, *Fagonia*, *Poterium*.

FUSIFORMIS *Radix* [à *Fusus*, a spindle] spindle-shaped root, *i. e.* tapering downward to a point, as in the *Daucus*, *Pastinaca*, &c.

Fusifforme folium, as in the *Crassula rubens*.

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GALEA [à γαλήνη, *felis*, a cat] an helmet ; a term applied to the *Corolla* of the class *Gynandria*, and some of the *Dydinamia* when it is formed into the shape of an helmet, exemplified in the *Orchis*, and in the *Pedicularis rostrata*.

GALEATUM *labium* [à *Galea*, an helmet] shaped like an helmet, as in the *Rinanthus*.

GEMINÆ *Stipulæ*; growing in pairs, as in most plants.

GEMINATUS *Pedunculus* [*geminus*, double] two proceeding from the same part ; growing in pairs.

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GEMMA [*an* à *geno*, i. e. *gigno*; *an* à *γενω*, *plenus sum*] a bud; an *hybernaculum* on the ascending *caudex*: it consists either of *Stipulæ*, *Petioli*, the rudiments of leaves, or cortical *squamæ*. The various species of *gemmae* are *deciduae*, *foliiferæ*, *foliiferæ* & *floriferæ distinctæ*, *foliiferæ* & *floriferæ femineæ*, *foliiferæ* & *floriferæ masculæ*, *foliiferæ* & *floriferæ hermaphroditæ*, *foliifero-floriferæ*.

GEMMATIO [*gemma*, a young bud] the formation of the *gemma* from leaves, *stipulæ*, *petioli*, or *squamæ*. With regard to its bulb, it is *solidus*, *tunicatus*, *squammatu*, or *caulinus*; as to its origin, it is *petiolaris*, *stipularis*, or *corticalis*; and in respect to its contents, *foliaris*, *floralis*, *communis*.

GEMMIPARUS [*Gemma*, a bud, & *pario*, to bear] producing buds.

GENERA Plantarum, is the second subdivision in the Linnæan system: it comprehends an assemblage of species, similar in their parts of fructification, under the same class and order.

GENICULATUS *Caulis*, *Culmus*, *Pedunculus* [*genu*, the knee] in its general acceptation signifies

signifies jointed, synonymous with *articulatus*; but in Linnæus it implies the joints forming a very obtuse angle, as when the knee is a little bent; *flexuosus* in a small degree.

GENICULUM [*genu*, the knee] the little knots or joints of a *Culmus*.

GERMEN, a sprout or bud; the *basis* of the *Pistillum*; the rudiment of the fruit yet in *embryo*.

GIBBUM *Folium* [*gibba*, a hump on the back] *quod utramque superficiem facit convexam, mediante copiosiore pulpa*; when by means of the intermediate pulp both surfaces are rendered convex.

Gibbum Perianthium, regards the base of the *Perianthium*, as in the class *Diadelphia* & *Tetradynamia* of Linnæus.

GLABER, *Caulis, Folium*; smooth, having an even surface, *quod superficie lævi est, absque omni inæqualitate*: opposed to *Scaber*, and exemplified in the *Daphne laureola, Arbutus unedo*.

GLADIATA *siliqua* [à *gladius*, a sword or knife] shaped like a sword, as in the *Cleome arabica*.

GLANDULÆ, a species of secretory, or
L excretory

excretory vessels on the surface of some plants : they are either *petiolares*, *foliaceæ*, *stipulares*, *capillares*, or *pori*.

GLANDULATIO [*glans*, an acorn, a gland]. regards the secretory vessels of plants ; these are *Glandulæ*, *Folliculi*, or *Utriculi*.

GLANDULIFERA *Scabrities*, a species of setaceous *Scabrities* on the surface of some plants, in which there are minute glands on the extremity of each bristle, as in the *Ribes*. Lin. This is undoubtedly a very improper application of the word *Scabrities*.

GLAREOSIS, *locis* understood [*glareo*, gravel] growing generally on a dry gravelly soil.

GLAUCOPHYLLUS [*Γλαυκος*, *glaucus*, blue, & *Φυλλον*, *folium*, a leaf] azure-leaved, as the *Canna glauca*.

GLOBOSA *Radix*, [*à globus*, a globe] a round root, as in *Bunium*, and some species of *Ranunculus*, &c.

Globosum Capitulum, a round *capitulum*, distinguished from *subrotundum*, *dimidiatum*.

GLOBULARIS *Scabrities* [dim. *à globus*, a round

round ball or globe] A species of glandular *Scabrities*, scarce visible to the naked eye, the small grains of which are exactly globular, on the surface of some plants, as in the *Atriplex*, *Chenopodium*, &c.

GLOCHIDES [*Γλωχίς*, *cuspsis*, a point] the small points of the *pubes* of plants. In the *Phil. Botanica* Linnæus applies this term only to the *hami-triglochides*, three-pointed, as in the *Lappula*.

GLOMERATA *Spica* [à *glomus*, a clue of yarn or thread] indicates the flowers growing close together in somewhat of a globular form, as in the *Panicum italicum*.

Glomerata Panicula, as in the *Poa ciliaris*.

GLUMA [à *glubo*, to strip the bark from a tree] husk, chaff; a species of *calyx* peculiar to corn and grass, infolding the *arista*: it may be *uniflora*, *multiflora*, *univalvis*, *bivalvis*, *multivalvis*, *colorata*, *glabra*, *hispida*.

GLUMOSUS [from *Gluma*] applied to an aggregate flower with a filiform *Receptaculum*, whose *basis* is provided with a common *Gluma*, husk.

GLUTINOSITAS [*gluten*, glue, paste] a species of *Pubes*, according to Linnæus; but in what respect different in its signification from *Viscositas*, I am at a loss to determine, unless he intends that it should mean viscosity in a higher degree, covered with a stiffer glue.

GRAMINA, grasses; one of the seven tribes, or families, of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus, by whom it is thus characterized: having the most simple leaves, an articulated *culmus*, a glumose *calyx*, and a single seed. This family includes the several kinds of corn as well as grasses. In Tournefort the *gramina* (grasses only) make the 8th genus of the 3d section in class xv. *Graminum folia pedribus & jumentis læta pascua; Semina minora avibus, majora hominibus esculenta sunt.*

Gramina, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

GRANULATA *Radix* [from *granum*, a grain] granulated; consisting of many little knobs attached by small strings, as in the *Saxifraga granulata*. These roots are also called *aggregata*.

GYMNOSPERMIA [*γυμνος*, *nudus*, naked, & *σπέρμα*, seed] The first order in the class
Didynamia

Diöynamia of Linnæus: it comprehends those plants, of that class, which have naked seeds. The seeds are constantly four in number, except in one *genus*, viz. *Phryma*, which is *monospermus*. These are the *Labiati* of Tournefort, and *Verticillatæ* of Ray.

GYNANDRIA [*Γυνή*, *mulier*, a woman, & *Ανής*, *vir*, a man] The twentieth class in the Linnæan system; it consists of those hermaphrodite plants whose *stamina* grow either upon the *Stylus*, or on an elongated *Receptaculum*, resembling a *Stylus*, and supporting both *Pistillum* and *Stamina*. The first order, viz. DIANDRIA, of this class, is a natural one, the *genera* differing only in the *Nectarium*. The structure of the parts of fructification of this order is very singular: the *Germen* is always *contortum*; the *Petalæ* are five, of which the two interior generally approach so as to form a *Galea*, whose inferior *labium* becomes *Nectarium*, which also supplies the place of a *Pistillum* and sixth *Petalum*; the *Stylus* adheres to the inferior margin of the *Nectarium*, so that it is hardly distinguishable; the *Filamenta* are invariably two, short, supporting two *Antheræ*, which grow narrow downward, are naked, and divisible like the pulp of the *Citrus*: these are included in two *cellulæ* which are open below, and adhere

to the interior margin of the *Nectarium*. The fruit is a *Capsula, unilocularis, trivalvis*, dividing under the carinate ribs. The seeds are *scobiform*, numerous, fixed in each *valvula* to a linear *Receptaculum*. *Vires aphrodisiacæ omnibus his plantis ab omnibus medicis adscribuntur*. This order has eight *genera*, viz. *Orchis, Satyrium, Ophrys, Serapias, Limodorum, Cypripedium, Epidendrum, Aretifusa*: TRIANDRIA, containing but one *genus*, viz. *Sisyrinchium*: TETRANDRIA, containing but one *genus*, viz. *Nepenthes*; PENTAGYNIA, containing two *genera*, viz. *Ayena & Passiflora*; HEXANDRIA, containing but one *genus*, viz. *Aristolochia*; OCTANDRIA, containing but one *genus*, viz. *Pistia*; DECANDRIA, containing but one *genus*, viz. *Helicteris*; POLYANDRIA, containing seven *genera*, viz. *Xylopia, Grewia, Pothos, Dracontium, Calla, Arum, Zosteria*.

H.

HABITUALIS *Character* [*Habitus*] The character or description of a plant taken from its *habitus*, which according to Linnæus consists in the *placentatio, radicatio, ramificatio, intorsio, foliatio, stipulatio, pubescentia, inflorescentia*.

H A

HABITUS *Plantæ*, habit, external appearance, *facies externa*; so it was understood by former botanists; but Linnæus in the *Phil. Botan.* defines it thus, *conformitas quædam vegetabilium affinium & congenerum in placentatione, radicatione, ramificatione, intorsione, gemmatione, foliatione, stipulatione, pubescentia, glandulatione, lætescentia, inflorescentia, aliisque*. In his *Delineatio Plantæ*, we find under the general title *Habitus*, *vernatio, æstivatio, somnus, variatio, sponsalia, seminatio*.

HAMOSA *feta* [*Aur*, *falx*, a hook, asking Mr Ainsworth's pardon] hooked. Setaceous or bristly pubescence is termed *hamosa* when the apex of each *feta* is curved: *adhærent animalibus prætereuntibus*, says Linnæus. *Hami* are either *triglochides*, as in the *Lappula*; or *incurvi*, as in the *Arctium*, *Marrubium*, *Xanthium*, *Petiveria*.

HASTATUM *Folium* [*Hasta*, a spear] a leaf in shape resembling the head of an halbert, *triangulare, basi lateribusque excavatis angulis patulis*, as in the *Scutellaria hastifolia*.

HEDERIFOLIA [*Hedera*, the ivy] ivy-leaved, as in *Veronica hederifolia*.

HEMISPHERICUS *Calyx* [*ex qu*, *semis*, half,
&

& σφαῖρα, *sphæra*, a sphere] half a sphere, as in the *Tanacetum*.

HEPTANDRIA [*ἑπτά*, *septem*, seven, & *ἄνδρ*, *maritus*, a husband] Linnæus's seventh class, comprehending those hermaphrodite flowers which have seven *Stamina*; it has four orders, viz. MONOGYNIA, which contains two *genera*, viz. *Trientalis*, *Æsculus*; DIGYNIA, which has but one *genus*, viz. *Limeum*; TRIGYNIA, also with but one *genus*, viz. *Saururus*; HEPTAGYNIA, in which there is likewise but one *genus*, viz. *Septas*.

HERBA [*de cty. parum constat*] an herb: according to Linnæus, it is that part of the vegetable which arises from the root, is terminated by the fructification, and comprehends the *truncus*, *folia*, *fulcra*, & *hybernaculum*.

Herbæ, properly speaking, are those plants whose stems perish annually. *Tournef.*

HERBACEÆ *Plantæ* [*herba*, an herb] are those plants which annually perish down to the root; for in the perennial kinds the *gemmae* are produced on the root. *Lin.*

Herbaceus Caulis, indicates the time of duration of the stem; dying annually: not woody, opposed to *Fruticosus*, & *Suffruticosus*.

HERMAPHRODITUS *Flos* [ab *Ἑρμης*, *Mercury*, & *Ἀφροδίτη*, *Venus*] that which contains both *Antheræ* and *Stigma*: of this kind are all Linnæus's 24 classes, except the 21st, 22d, & 24th. A plant is called *Hermaphrodita*, when on the same root it produces hermaphrodite flowers only. There are also *Flores hermaphroditi*, male hermaphrodites, and *hermaphroditæ*, female hermaphrodites: the first is when the *Pistillum*, the second, when the *Stamina* are abortive; but these instances are rare.

HESPERIDÆ [*Hesperides*, whose orchards produced golden fruit]. An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Citrus*, *Styrax*, *Garcinia*.

HEXAGONUS *Caulis*. See *Trigonus*.

HEXANDRIA [*Ἑξ*, *sex*, six, & *ἄνδρ*, *vir*, a man] The sixth class in the Linnæan system; it consists of those plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers with six *Stamina*, of equal length. The orders are five, viz. **MONOGYNIA**, of which there are 51 genera, viz. *Bromelia*, *Tillandsia*, *Burmannia*, *Tradescantia*, *Pontederia*, *Hæmanthus*, *Galanthus*, *Leucejum*, *Narcissus*, *Pancreatium*, *Crinum*, *Amaryllis*, *Bulbocodium*, *A-*

M phyllanthes,

*phyllanthes, Allium, Lilium, Fritillaria, Uvularia, Gloriosa, Erithronium, Tulipa, Albuca, Hypoxis, Ornithogalum, Scilla, Cyanella, Asphodelus, Anthericum, Leontice, Asparagus, Convallaria, Polianthes, Hyacinthus, Aletris, Yucca, Aloe, Agave, Alstroemeria, Hemerocallis, Acorus, Orontium, Calamus, Juncus, Achras, Richardia, Bursera, Prinos, Berberis, Loranthus, Frankenia, Peplis; DIGYNIA, containing 3 genera, viz. *Velczia, Oryza, Atraphaxis*; TRIGYNIA, containing 9 genera, viz. *Flagellaria, Rumex, Scheuchzeria, Triglochin, Melanthium, Medeola, Trillium, Colchicum, Helonia*; TETRAGYNIA contains but one genus, viz. *Petiveria*; POLIGYNIA contains but one genus, viz. *Alisma*. Hexandriæ radices secundum saporem & odorem edules aut noxiæ sunt: edules sunt radices inodoratæ. *Lin.**

HEXAGYNIA [$\epsilon\zeta$, *sex, six*, & $\Gamma\upsilon\eta$, *mulier*, a woman] One of the orders in the 9th and 13th classes in the Linnæan system; containing those plants in whose fructification there are six *Styli*, which are considered as the female organs of generation.

HEXAPETALA *Corolla* [$\epsilon\zeta$, *sex*, & $\Pi\epsilon\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\upsilon$, *petalum*] consisting of six *petala*, as in the *Tulipa, Lilium, Podophyllum*.

HEXAPHYLLUS *Calyx* [*Φυλλον, folium, a leaf*] Consisting of six leaves, as in the *Berberis*.

HIANS *Corolla*, gaping; a specific distinction, exemplified in the *Melampyrum sylvaticum*; opposed to *clausa*.

HILUM, the black eye of a bean; the external mark on the seed by which it was fixed to the fruit, evident in the *Cardiospermum* & *Staphylæa*.

HIRSUTUS *calyx*, rough, hairy, as in the *Serratula alpina*.

HISPIDUS *Caulis: setis rigidis aspersus*; covered with strong fragile bristles, or prickles, but whose roots are only superficial, so as to strip off with the rind, as in the *Brassica erucastrum*.

Hispidum Folium, as in the *Turritis hirsuta*.

HOLERACEÆ [*Olus, pot-herbs, or herbs for food*] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, *Spinacia, Blitum, Beta, Galenia, Atriplex, Chenopodium, Rivina, Petiveria, Herniaria, Illecebrum, &c.*

HORIZONTALIS *Flos* [*horizon*] growing with its disk parallel to the plain of the horizon, opposed to *verticalis*, Or, perhaps Linnæus may mean proceeding from the stem in a horizontal direction.

Horizontalis Radix, a species of *Caudex descendens*, quæ sub terra transversim extenditur, extending horizontally, as in the *Iris*.

Horizontale folium, growing at right angles with the stem.

HYBERNACULUM, a place to winter in ; *est herbæ compendium super radicem antequam excrefcens* : it is that part of the plant which incloses and secures the embryo from external injuries during the winter ; it is either a *Bulbus*, or a *Gemma*.

HYBRIDA *Planta* [*Υβρις*, *injuria*, injury, dishonour] A monstrous production of two different species, analogous to a mule in the animal creation. The seeds of these plants will not propagate. This term was used by former botanists to express what Linnæus calls *Polygamia*, which see. *Thesium linophyllum*, *Antirrhinum spurium*, *Linaria*, are examples of the *hybrida*.

HYPOCRATERIFORMIS *Corolla* [*υπο*, *ab*,
&

& κρατης, *crater*, a cup] A monopetalous *Corolla* so called when the *Limbus* expands horizontally in the form of a salver, distinguished, in having a *tubus*, from the *rotatus*; exemplified in the *Myosotis scorpioides*, *Hottonia*.

I.

ICOSANDRIA [Εἰκοσι, *viginti*, & ἄνδρ, *maritus*, a husband] the twelfth class in the Linnæan system, comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with twenty or more *Stamina*; but the number of the *Stamina* is not to be considered as a positive characteristic. The classical character, which distinguishes this from the class *Polyandria*, is, 1. a monophyllous concave *Calyx*; 2. the *unguis* of the *Corolla* fixed to the inside of the *Calyx*; 3. the *Stamina* above nineteen in number, and inserted in the sides either of the *Calyx* or *Corolla*. The orders are five, *viz.* MONOGYNIA, in which there are 9 genera, *viz.* *Cactus*, *Philadelphus*, *Psidium*, *Eugenia*, *Myrtus*, *Punica*, *Amygdalus*, *Prunus*, *Chrysobalanus*; DIAGYNIA, containing but one genus, *viz.* *Cratægus*; TRIGYNIA, containing 2 genera, *viz.* *Sorbus*, *Sesuvium*; PENTAGYNIA, containing 6 genera, *viz.* *Mespilus*, *Pyrus*, *Tetragonia*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Aizoon*,

zoon, *Spiræa*; POLYGYNIA, containing 9 genera, viz. *Rosa*, *Rubus*, *Fragaria*, *Potentilla*, *Tormentilla*, *Geum*, *Dryas*, *Comarum*, *Calycanthus*. Icosandræ fructus pulposus est ciculentus. *Lin.*

IMBERBIS *Corolla*; beardless, as the *Iris*, & *Gentiana filiformis*.

IMBRICATUS *Caulis*, *Culmus*, *Calyx* [*Imbræx*, a tile] covered with, or consisting of scales in the manner of tiles upon a house. When applied to leaves, it regards their *situs*; regularly covering each other like tiles. As a term of foliation, it implies the leaves being parallel, having flat surfaces, and reciprocally covering each other, as in the *Syringa*, *Ligustrum*, *Phillyrea*, *Laurus*, *Campanula*, &c. Examples of the *Calyx imbricatus* may be seen in the *Lactuca*, and many others of the class *Syngenesia* of *Linæus*.

IMMUTÆ *Cotyledones*, unaltered; a species of the *Dicotyledones*, exemplified in the *Legumina*, *Poma*, *Drupæ*, and in the class *Didynamia*.

IMPAR, odd; *cum imparè*, applied to a *folium pinnatum* terminating with an odd leaf.

I N

INÆQUALIS *Corolla*, unequal, as in the *Butomus*, *Salvia pratensis*.

INANIS *Caulis* [ab *Inaniæ*, cobwebs] neither *solidus*, nor yet *fistulosus*, but pithy.

INCANUM *Folium*, covered with a whitish down, as in the *Draba incana*. See *Tomentosum*.

INCISUM *Folium*, cut, as in the *Ranunculus auricomus*. See *Laciniatum*.

Incisum foliolum, irregularly cut in the margin, as in the *Anemone nemorosa*, *apinnina*.

INCLINATA *Radix*, inclined ; running obliquely, as in the *Statice*. Hill.

INCLUDENS *Calyx* ; [*includo*, to include, or shut up] shutting up, and concealing the *Corolla*, as in the *Phalaris*.

INCLUSA *Stamina* [ab *in*, & *claudio*, to shut in] when the *Stamina* are included within the *Corolla*, as in the *Erica vulgaris* ; it is opposed to *exserta*.

INCOMPLETUS *Flos*, Vail. *Stamineus* of Ray. *Imperfectus* of some botanists ; *Apetalus* of Tournefort. See *Apetalus*.

INCRASSATUS *Pedunculus*, [*incrasso*, to make thick, to fatten] increasing in thickness as it approaches the flower, as in the *Cotula*, *Tragopogon*, and most of the *cernuus* kind.

INCUMBENS *Anthera* [*incumbo*, to lean against] having its side fixed to the *filamentum*, opposed to *Erecta*.

Incumbentia Stamina, as in the class *Diadelphia* of Linnæus.

INCURVATUS *Caulis* : bowed. The second degree of curvature towards the earth. See *declinatus* & *nutans*.

INDIVISUM *Folium*, undivided, opposed to *fissum*.

INERME *Folium*, [*ex in priv.* & *arma*] unarmed, opposed to *spinosum*, *pungens*.

Inerme spinosum, soft prickled, the edge terminating in soft harmless thorns, as *gentle thistle*. Hill.

INFERUS *Flos* [*ab infra*, beneath] When the *receptaculum* of the flower is situated below the *germen*, or fruit, as in the *Diandria Monogynia* ; opposed to *Superus*. It forms a division in some of Tournefort's classes under the

the title of *pistillo abeunte in fructum*, opposed to *Calyce abeunte in fructum*.

INFLATUM *Perianthium* [*in*, & *flatus*, a puff, a blast] as if blown up like a bladder; bellying out in the middle, opposed to *reflexum*, *tubulosum*, *patens*.

Inflatum Pericarpium, cum instar vesicæ cavum sit, nec repletur feminibus, as in the *Fumaria cirrhosa*.

INFLEXA *Folia* [*inflecto*, to bend inward] leaves bending upwards towards the stem, *dum sursum arcuantur versus caulem*.

INFLORESCENTIA, Inflorescence, comprehends the various modes in which flowers are joined to the plant by the *Pedunculus*; which modes are expressed by the following terms, *Verticillus*, *Capitulum*, *Spica*, *Corymbus*, *Thyrsum*, *Racemus*, *Panicula*. In the *Phil. Botanica* the terms *Axillares*, *Oppositifolii*, *Interfoliacei*, *Lateralifolii*, *Petiolares*, *Cirrhiferi*, were also under the general head of *Inflorescentia*, but they are since transplanted under *Pedunculus loco*. Vid. *Delin. Plantæ*.

INFUNDIBULIFORMIS *Corolla* [*Infundibulum*, a funnel] monopetalous and conical,

with a tubular *basis*, as in the *Lithospermum*, *Cynoglossum*, *Pulmonaria*.

INSERTUS *Petiolus* [ab *inferor*, to be put in] as it were inserted into the stem, opposed to *adnatus*, *decurrens*, &c.

INTEGER *Caulis*. Linnæus, in the *Phil. Botanica*, explains this term by the word *simpli- cissimus*, and adds, *ramis vix ullis*; but, in his *Delineatio Plantæ*, he gives us *simpli- cissimus* as a separate term; therefore it should seem that *ramis vix ullis* belongs to *simpli- cissimus*, and to *in- teger*, *ramis nullis*: but then what shall we infer from these terms being, in the *Delineatio Plantæ*, ranged thus, *enodis*, *simpli- cissimus*, *sim- plex*, *integer*?

Integrum folium, a leaf with an entire undivided margin, *sinu omni destitutum*; opposed to *cordatum*, *lunatum*, *fissum*, *lobatum*, *palmatum*, &c.

Integer Calyx, as in *Genipa*, opposed to *bifi- dus*, *trifidus*, &c.

INTEGERRIMUM *Folium* [*integer*, entire] *cujus margo extimus integer absque omni crena est*, whose margin is perfectly entire, without the
leaf

least notch, or *sinus*, as in the *Rhamnus frangula*, *Trientalis europæa*.

INTERFOLIACEUS *Pedunculus* [*inter*, between, & *folium*, a leaf] proceeding from between opposite leaves, but ranged alternately; as in the *Asclepias*.

INTERRUPTE *Folium pinnatum*, the series of larger *foliola* being interrupted by pairs of smaller ones, *foliolis alternis minoribus*.

Interrupta Spica, broken, or interrupted, by intervals of less flowers, as in the *Mentha spicata*.

INTORSIO [*in*, & *torfio*, writhing] signifies the bending, or turning, or twisting of any part of a plant, *flexio partium versus alterum latus*, as *caulis*, or *cirrhus volubilis*.

INTRAFOLIACEÆ *Stipulæ* [*intra*, & *folium*] growing on the inside of the leaves of the plant, as in the *Ficus*, & *Morus*.

INUNDATA *loca* [*in*, & *unda*, a wave, or water] according to Linnæus are places which are overflowed only in winter, *hyeme repleta aqua*, *æstate putrida exsiccata*, *imbribus interdum suffusa*.

Inundatæ, a natural order of plants which

grow in the water; they form the fifth natural class in Scopoli's *Flora Carniolica*.

Inundatæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

INVOLUCELLUM [dim. ab *Involucrum*] a partial *Involucrum*; the *Calyx* of a *Pedicellus*, as in the *Euphorbia*, & *Panicum viride*.

INVOLUCRATUS *Verticillus* [*involucrum*] having an *Involucrum*.

Involucratus pedunculus, as in the *Napæa dioica*.

INVOLUCRUM [*in*, & *volvo*, to roll or wrap] that in which any thing is wrapt up; the *calyx* of umbelliferous plants, remote from the flower: it is termed *universale*, when below the *Umbella universalis*; *partiale*, when at the foot of the *Umbella partialis*; *proprium*, when belonging to a *flos umbellatus* properly so called; and *monophyllum*, *polyphyllum*, according to its number of leaves.

INVOLUTA *Folia* [*in*, & *volvo*, to roll] when the lateral margins of the leaves, within the *gemma*, are mutually rolled spirally inwards, as in the *Lonicera*, *Diervilla*, *Euonymus*, *Pyrus*, *Malus*, *Populus*, *Viola*, &c.

L A

IRREGULARIS *Flos*, whose parts want uniformity : *Anomalus* of Tournef. and *Difformis* of others.

Irregularis Corolla, irregular, as in the *Aconitum*, & *Lanium*. *Irregularis, quæ limbi partibus, figura, magnitudine, & proportione partium.*

JUBA, a crest, feathers : a species of inflorescence, as in the *Milium* & *Gramina*. See *Panicula*.

IULUS, a catkin. See *Amentum*.

L.

LABIATUS *Flos* [*Labium*, a lip] A monopetalous *Corolla*, with a narrow tubular *basis*, expanding at the top in one entire, or in two lips : *Tournef.* See *Ringens*. The *Labiati* of Tournefort are the *Verticillatæ* of Ray, and are included in the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus.

LACERUM *Folium* [*ex lacis, fissura*, a cleft or fissure] *quod margine varie sectum est segmentis difformibus*, whose margin is variously cut with irregular segments ; as if rent or torn.

LACINIÆ [*à lacino*, to make holes] This term

L A

term is applied to the *Calyx*, *Corolla*, & *Pistillum*, and means the segments contained between the incisions.

LACINIATUM *folium* [à *Lacinia*, a fringe or jag] *variè sectum in partes, partibus iterum indeterminate divisis.* Divided first into *Laciniæ*, and those again irregularly cut into smaller *Laciniæ*.

Laciniatus flos the same in Tournefort as *multifidus* in Linnæus.

LACTESCENTIA [*lac*, milk] comprehends the different coloured juices which flow copiously from particular plants on being wounded; this is either *alba*, *lutea*, or *rubra*. *Lactescentes plantæ communiter venenatæ sunt, minus autem semiflosculosæ.* *Lin.*

LACUNOSUM *Folium* [*lacuna*, a ditch, a trench] deeply furrowed; *i. e.* when the veins of the leaf are sunk much below the surface; *bullatum*, in a greater degree.

LACUSTRIS *Planta* [*Lacus*, a lake] plants which grow in lakes of pure water, as the *Isoetes*, *Subularia*, *Plantago monanth*, *Arundo*, *Nymphaea*, *Scirpus*, *Elatine minim.*

LAMINA, a thin plate, the tip of the ear:
the

the broad superior part of a polypetalous *Corolla*.

LANA, wool; a species of pubescens which covers the surface of many plants, serving, according to Linnæus, as a kind of veil to secure them from the too intense rays of the sun; *servat plantas ab æstu nimio*, as in the *Salvia canariensis*, *Sideritis canariensis*, *Salvia æthiopis*, *Marrubium*, *Verbascum*, *Stachys*, *Carduus criocephalus*, *Onopordum*.

LANATUM *Folium* [*lana*, wool] *quasi tela araneæ indutum, ut Salvia, Sideritis*, covered as with a spider's web; so Linnæus chuses to explain it: exemplified in the *Ledum villosum*, commonly called *cobweb ledum*.

Lanatus Caulis, as in the *Stachys germanica*.

LANCEOLATUM *Folium* [*Lanceola*, a little lance] *est oblongum utrinque sensim versus extremitatem attenuatum*; oblong, but gradually tapering towards each extremity, and terminating in a point, as in the *Plantago lanceolata*, *Potamogeton lucens*, *crispum*, & *ferratum*.

LATERALES *Flores* [*latus*, a side] express a mode of inflorescence opposed to *terminales*; lateral flowers.

L E

LATERIFOLIUS *Pedunculus* [*latus*, a side, & *folium*, a leaf] proceeding from the side of the *basis* of a leaf, as in the *Claytonia*, *Solanum*, *Asperifoliæ*.

LAXUS *Caulis* ; lank, opposed to *rigidus*.

LEGUMEN, pulse ; a *Pericarpium* of two *Valvulæ*, in which the seeds are fixed along one future only, as in the *Pisum*, &c. Miller mistakes the *Legumen* for the *Siliqua*.

LENTICULARIS *Scabrities* [dim. à *lens*, a lentil] A species of glandular *Scabrities*, roughness, scarce visible to the naked eye, resembling small lentils, on the surface of some plants.

LEPROSUS [à *Lepra*, leprosy] spotted like a leper, exemplified in the *Lichen*.

LEVIS *Caulis* [rather *lævis*] smooth, having an even surface ; opposed to *striatus*, *fulcatus* ; as in the *Chelidonium hybridum*.

Leve Folium, as in the *Statice limonium*.

LIBER, the inner bark or rind of a tree or plant, distinct from the *cortex*, which is the outer : thus, according to Linnæus, the *calyx* is a continuation

continuation of the *cortex*, but the *corolla* a continuation of the *liber*.

LIGNOSUS *Caulis* [*Lignum*, wood] woody, opposed to *herbaceus*:

LIGNUM, wood; one of the four constituent parts of the *Radix*, according to Linnæus, who in his *Phil. Botan.* by *radix* understood the stem, together with what is generally meant by root; but, in his *Delin. Plantæ*, he confines the term *radix* to the root only, drops the word *caudex* entirely, and substitutes *truncus* in its stead.

LIGULATUS *Flos* [*Ligula*, a strap] a species of compound flower, the *corollulæ* of whose *flosculi* are tubular at the basis, flat in the middle, and expanded towards the top. These are the *Semiflosculi* of Tournefort, and are of the first order in the class *Syngenesia*.

LILIACEÆ [*Lilium*, the lily] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Lilium*, *Fritillaria*, *Tulipa*, *Erythronium*. The *Liliaceæ* constitute the ninth class of Tournefort: they are generally *hexapetalus*, and their *pistillum*, or *Calyx*, invariably becomes a *Capsula trilocularis*.

LIMBUS, a border; the superior dilated verge of a monopetalous *Corolla*.

LINEA [*propiè est funiculus ex lino*] a line. The second degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants: it is the breadth of the *Lunula*, or crescent, called the *root*, on the *finger*, not the *thumb*, nail, measuring from the skin towards the body of the nail.

LINEARE *Folium* [*Linea*, a line] linear, straight, *æquali ubique latitudine*, as in the *Rosmarinus*, *Pinus*, & *Gramina*.

Linearis Caulis, when used as a term of mensuration, regards the diameter of the stem, and signifies its being extremely small. See *Linea*.

LINEATUM *Folium* [*Linea*, a line] a leaf whose superficies is slightly streaked longitudinally with parallel lines, not impressing the surface.

LINGUIFORME *Folium*, tongue-shaped. See *Lingulatum*.

LINGULATUM *Folium* [*lingua*, a tongue] or *Linguiforme*; a leaf which is linear, carnosè, obtuse, convex on the under side, and frequently

quently with a cartilaginous margin, as in the *Hæmanthus coccineus*.

LITHOPHYTA [*Λίθος, lapis, a stone, & Φυτάς, planta, a plant*] The twentieth class in Royen's system. These are in fact animal productions, and therefore are improperly arranged in a vegetable system. They are what we call in English *Corals, &c.*

LOBATUM Folium [*λοβός, lobus, the lobe or tip of the ear*] *divisum ad medium in partes distantes, marginibus convexis*; divided almost to the centre, its lobes distant from each other, and margins convex. A leaf is termed *bilobum, trilobum, &c.* according to the number of its lobes. The *Alchemilla vulgaris & minor* afford examples of the *folium lobatum*.

LOCULAMENTUM, a cell; each of the cells within that species of *pericarpium* termed *capsula*, in which the seeds are lodged; *concameratio vacua pro seminum loco*: thus it is defined by Linnæus, but in its application it is not confined to the *capsula* only.

LOCULUS [*dim. à locus, a place*] a little cell; the minute cells which contain the *pollen* in some species of *antheræ*.

1 LOCUS *Foliorum*, place: the particular part of the plant where the leaf grows, in which respect a leaf is *radicale*, *caulinum*, *ramcum*, *axillare*, or *florale*.

LOMENTACEÆ [*Lomentum*, bean-meal] An order of plants all exotics, in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, of which are these genera, viz. *Sophora*, *Cercis*, *Beubinia*, *Parkinsonia*, *Cassia*, *Poinciana*, *Tamarindus*, *Mimosa*.

LONGIUSCULUS [dim. à comp. *longior*] rather long; a little longer than common, as in the Gramen *alopecuro accedens*, *petiolis longiusculis*, Pluk. the *Agrostis rubra* of Linnæus.

LONGUM *Perianthium*, when of an equal length with the tube of the *Corolla*, opposed to *Abbreviatum*.

LUCIDUM *Folium* [*Lux*, light] This is one of Linnæus's unexplained terms; but, as it stands distinguished from *nitidum*, it must mean clear, transparent.

LUNATUM *Folium* [*Luna*, the moon] moon-shaped, *subrotundum*, *basi excavatum*, *angulis posticis notatum*.

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LUNULATA *carina* [à *lunula* dim. a half-moon] shaped like a small crescent, as in the *Polygala myrtifolia*.

LURIDÆ [*luridus*, pale, wan] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Capficum*, *Solanum*, *Physalis*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Nicotiana*, *Atropa*, *Mandragora*, *Datura*, *Verbascum*, *Celsia*, *Digitalis*: sunt plantæ suspectæ. *Lin.*

LUTEA *Lactescencia* [à *luteum*, the yolk of an egg] yellow, as in the *Chelidonium*, *Bocconia*, *Sanguinaria*, *Cambogia*.

Luteus Flos, yellow, as the *Iris lutea*. *Park.*

LUXURIANS *Flos*, a luxuriant flower. Flowers are called *luxuriant*, when the teguments of their fructification are augmented so as to exclude some of their other essential parts. These are either *multiplicatus*, *plenus*, or *proliifer*. The part usually multiplied is the *Corolla*, but sometimes the *Calyx* also.

LYRATUM *Folium* [*lyra*, an harp or lyre] *est transversum divisum in lacinias, ita ut superiores majores sunt, & inferiores remotiores*; divided transversely into *lacinia*, the superior ones being larger, and the inferior farther distant
from

from each other; exemplified in the *Rumex pulcher*, *Geum urbanum*.

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MAGNUM *Perianthium*, comparatively large, as in the *Mandragora*; opposed to *parvum* & *minimum*.

MARCESCENS *Corolla* [*merceo*, to wither] withering, but not falling off, as in the *Campanula*, *Orchis*, *Cucumis*, *Cucurbita*, *Bryonia*.

Marcescens Perianthium, as in the class *Diadelphia* of Linnæus.

MARGO *Folii* [*à mari*, says Ainsworth] the margin or edge of the leaf, *extrema ora folii ad latera, intacto disco*. A leaf, in regard to its margin, is *spinosum*, *dentatum*, *ferratum*, *crenatum*, *repandum*, *cartilagineum*, *ciliatum*, *lacerum*, *erosum*, or *integerrimum*.

MAS *Planta* [*etym. incertum*] Male plants are those which on the same root produce only male flowers, as in the class *Diœcia*. See *Masculus*.

MASCULUS *Flos* [*à mas*] male flowers are those

those which contain *antheræ*, but no *stigma*. *Sterilis* of Tournefort; *Paleaceus* of Ray; *Abortiens* of others.

MEDULLA [*Μυελός*, marrow] The pith or heart of the tree or plant; according to Linnæus in his *Phil. Botan.* one of the four constituent parts of the *Radix*, in which term he comprehends the stem with what is commonly understood to be the root: the other three parts are *lignum*, *liber*, & *cortex*, which see.

MEMBRANACEUM Folium [*membrana*, a membrane] a term regarding the substance of leaves; having no distinguishable pulp between the two surfaces.

Membranacea Stipula, a thin paleaceous membrane, as in the *Arenaria rubra*.

MEMBRANATUS Caulis, covered with thin membranes.

MENSURA, measure. Plants are generally so various in their dimensions, that their parts can only be measured relatively to each other; Tournefort however introduced positive geometrical mensuration; but Linnæus, thinking it inconvenient for a botanist to carry an artificial scale in his pocket, makes a natural scale
of

of the human body, the degrees of which are these, *Capillus, Linea, Unguis, Pollex, Palmus, Dodrans, Spithama, Pes, Cubitus, Brachium, Orgya*.

METEORICI *Flores solares* [*μετεωρος*, undetermined] A species of *solares* which do not observe the hour of explication with so much punctuality as the others, but are much influenced by shade, the humidity of the air, weight of the atmosphere, &c.

MINIMUM *Perianthium*, comparatively very small, as in the *Cortusa, Dodecatheon, Patagonula, Convolvulus, Ipomoea*; opposed to *Magnum*.

MONADELPHIA [*Μόνος, unicus*, one only, & *Ἀδελφός, frater*, brother] the sixteenth class in the Linnæan system: it is a natural class, and comprehends those plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers with one collection of united *Stamina*. The natural characteristics are CALYX, *Perianthium*, always present, continuing, and frequently double. The *Calyx* merits peculiar attention, being, in this class, the positive generical distinction. COROLLA, *Petala* five, obcordate, the sides lapping each over the other, contrary to the motion of the sun. STAMINA, *Filamenta* united below, distinct

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tinct above, the exterior ones shorter: *Antheræ* incumbent. **PISTILLA**, *Receptaculum* of the fructification, prominent in the centre of the flower; *Germina*, erect, rotato-articulate, surrounding the *apex* of the *receptaculum*; *Styli*, all united below in one body with the *Receptaculum*, and at the top distinguished into as many *filamenta* as there are *germina*; *Stigmata*, spreading, and slender. **PERICARPIUM**, *Capsula* divided into as many distinct *locula*, as there are *pistilla*. **SEMINA**, reniform. The plants of this class are emollient, and mucilaginous. The orders are three, *viz.* **PENTANDRIA**, containing 4 genera, *viz.* *Walteria*, *Hermannia*, *Melochia*, *Bombax*; **DECANDRIA**, containing 3 genera, *viz.* *Conarus*, *Hugonia*, *Geranium*; **POLYANDRIA**, containing 14 genera, *viz.* *Adansonia*, *Sida*, *Napæa*, *Althæa*, *Alcea*, *Malva*, *Lavatera*, *Malope*, *Urena*, *Gossypium*, *Hibiscus*, *Pentapetes*, *Stewartia*, *Camellia*.

MONANDRIA [*μόνος*, *unicus*, one, & *ανης*, *maritus*, a husband] The first of Linnæus's twenty-four classes: it comprehends those plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers, having but one *stamen*; its orders are two, *viz.* **MONOGYNIA**, which comprehends 11 genera, *viz.* *Canna*, *Amomum*, *Costus*, *Alpinia*, *Maranta*, *Curcuma*, *Kempferia*, *Thalia*, *Boerhavia*, *Salicornia*,

nia, *Hippuris*; DIGYNIA, in which are four genera, viz. *Corispermum*, *Callitriche*, *Blitum*, *Cinna*.

MONANGIÆ [*μνος*, *unicus*, & *Αγλ*⊙, *vas*, a vessel, or *locumentum*] The fifteenth class in Boerhaave's system; it contains two orders, viz. *Primula*, & *Lichynis*.

MONOCOTYLEDONES [*μνος*, *unicus*, one, & *cotyl*.] A term of placentation, applied to those plants whose seeds have but a single *Cotyledon*, which remains within the seed: these are either *perforatæ*, as in *Gramina*; *unilaterales*, as in *Palmæ*; or *reductæ*, as in the *Cepa*.

MONOECIA [*μνος*, *unicus*, one, & *Οἶκ*⊙, *domus*, a house] The twenty-first class in the Linnæan system, comprehending the *androgynus* plants, *i. e.* those which produce both male and female flowers, having no hermaphrodite ones. The orders are eleven, viz. MONANDRIA, containing 4 genera, viz. *Zannichellia*, *Ceratocarpus*, *Hippomane*, *Cynomorium*; DIANDRIA, containing but one genus, viz. *Lemna*; TRIANDRIA, containing 12 genera, viz. *Zea*, *Tripsacum*, *Coix*, *Olyra*, *Carex*, *Sparganium*, *Typha*, *Axyris*, *Phyllanthus*, *Tragia*, *Hernandia*, *Omphalea*; TETRANDBRIA, containing 4 genera, viz. *Urtica*,
Morus,

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Morus, Buxus, Beluta; PENTANDRIA, containing 5 genera, viz. *Xanthium, Ambrosia, Parthenium, Iva, Amarantus*; HEXANDRIA, containing 3 genera, viz. *Zizania, Pbarus, Solandra*; HEPTANDRIA, containing but one genus, viz. *Guettarda*; POLYANDRIA, containing 12 genera, viz. *Sagittaria, Myriophyllum, Ceratophyllum, Theligonum, Poterium, Fagus, Quercus, Juglans, Corylus, Carpinus, Platanus, Liquidamber*; MONADELPHIA, containing 10 genera, viz. *Hura, Pinus, Cupressus, Thuja, Acalypha, Plukenetia, Croton, Ricinus, Jatropha, Sterculia*; SYNGENESIA, containing 6 genera, viz. *Trichosanthes, Momordica, Cucumis, Cucurbita, Sicyos, Bryonia*; GYNANDRIA, containing but one genus, viz. *Andrachne*.

MONOGYNIA [*μονος, unicus, & Γυνη, mulier, a woman*] The first order in each of the first thirteen classes in the Linnæan system: it distinguishes those plants in whose fructification there is but one *Pistillum*, which is considered as the female organ of generation. Where the *Stylus* is wanting, it regards the *Stigma*.

MONOPETALA *Corolla*, [*μονος, & Πεταλον, petalum*] consisting of but one *petalum*, as the *Convolvulus, Primula*.

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MONOPHYLLUM *Involucrum* [*μονος*, *unicus*, one, & *φυλλον*, *folium*, a leaf] consisting of a single leaf.

Monophyllus Calyx, as in *Datura*, *Primula*.

MONOSPERMA [*μονος*, & *sperma*, seed] having a single seed, as the *Polygonum*, *Collinsonia*.

MILIARIS *Scabrities* [*milium*, a small grain called *millet*] a species of glandular *Scabrities*, on the surface of some plants, like grains of millet.

MUCRONATUM *Folium* [*μακρος*, *longus*, long] *Mucro* signifies the sharp point of a sword or dagger; so that *mucronatum*, regarding the the *apex* of a leaf, indicates its terminating in a point, as in the *Bromelia ananas*.

Mucronatus Scirpus, the pointed bulrush.

MULTIFIDUM *Folium* [*ex multus*, many, & *findo*, to cleave, or divide] divided into many parts, by linear *sinuses* and straight margins. See *Fissum*.

Multifidus Flos : *Laciniatus* of Tournefort ; *Monopetaloides* of others.

MULTIFLORUS *Pedunculus* [*multus*, many,
&

& *flos*, a flower] bearing many flowers: producing many fructifications on each *Pedunculus*.

Multiflorus Calyx, common to many *flosculi*, as in *Scabiosa*, & the class *Syngenesia*.

MULTIPARTITUM *Folium* [*multus*, many, & *partitus*, divided] consisting of many divisions, *usque ad basin*, down to the base.

MULTIPLICATUS *Flos*, a luxuriant flower, whose *Corolla* is multiplied so as to exclude some of the *Stamina*. When the *Stamina* are, by the multiplication of the *Corolla*, entirely wanting, it is then called *Plenus*, and not *Multiplicatus*. *Flores multiplicati*, are either *duplicati*, *triplicati*, or *quadruplicati*, according to the number of repetitions of the *Corolla*. Monopetalous flowers are frequently found multiplied, but rarely full, *pleni*. Take care, says Linnæus, lest you mistake a coloured *Perianthium* for a multiplication of the *Corolla*. A multiply flower may always be distinguished from a compound one, by its having only one *Pistillum* common to the whole.

MULTISILIQUEÆ [*multus*, many, & *Siliqua*, a pod] An order of plants in the *Fragmen-*
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ta methodi naturalis of Linnæus, amongst which are the following *genera*, viz. *Pæonia*, *Aquilegia*, *Aconitum*, *Nigella*, *Helleborus*, *Ranunculus*, *Anemone*, &c.

MURICATUS *Caulis* [*murex*, a fish whose shell is covered with sharp points, or prickles] prickly.

Muricatæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which there are the following *genera*, viz. *Bromelia*, *Renealmia*, *Tillandsia*, *Burmannia*.

Muricata Semina, as in the *Caucalis*.

Muricatus Calyx, as in the *Crepis biennis*.

MUSCI [*Μοσχος*, *vitulus*; properly any thing young, new, or fresh] mosses; one of the seven tribes or families of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus, and by him thus characterized, having *anthera* without *filamenta*, remote from the female flower; no *pistillum*; and seeds without either *arillus* or *cotyledon*. They constitute the second order in the class *Cryptogamia*, and comprehend eleven species, which are divided into *acalyptrati*, *calyptrati diclini*, and *calyptrati monoclini*. In Tournefort the mosses constitute the first *genus* of the first section of class xvii.

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Musci, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

MUTICA *gluma* [à *mutilus*, broken off] when the *arista* is wanting, opposed to *Aristatus*; exemplified in several species of the *Agrostis*, viz. *stolonifera*, *palustris*, *capillaris*, *sylvatica*, *minima*.

Muticus Calyx, as in the *Serratula*.

Mutica Panicula, as in the *Aira arundinacea*.

Mutici Flosculi, as in the *Aira indica*.

Mutici Flores, as in the *Aira cristata*.

MUTILATUS *Flos*, a mutilated flower, according to Linnæus, is a flower wanting its *Corolla*, which is generally owing to its want of proper heat.

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NATANS *Folium* [*nato*, to swim] applied to aquatic plants; swimming on the surface of the water, as in the *Nymphæa*, *Potamogeton*.

NAVICULARIS *Valvula* [dim. à *navis*, a ship] in shape resembling a little skiff, as in the *Isatis*, *Tblaspi*.

NECESSARIA *Polygamia*, necessary. The
fourth

fourth order in the class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus, comprehending those plants in the composition of whose flowers some of the *flosculi* are male and the others female.

NECTARIUM [from *nectar*, honey] according to Linnæus, the melliferous part of the *corolla*, proper to the flower, and by him first distinguished from the petals; but though it generally makes part of the *corolla*, yet it is often distinct from it; when this is the case, it is found remarkably various, and in general the plants are poisonous, as for instance, in *Aconito*; *Helleboro*, *Aquilegia*, *Nigella*, *Parnassia*; *Epimedio*, *Clutia*, *Melianto*, &c.

NERVOSUM *Folium* [*Nervus*, a nerve or string] when their vessels neither branch nor anastomose, but extend in simple lines or curves from the *basis* to the *apex*; *quum vasa simplicissima absque ramulis extenduntur a basi versus apicem*.

NIDULANTIA *semina*, *Bacca* [*nidus*, a nest] *per pulpam sparsa*, dispersed among the pulp, as in the *Nymphæa*.

NITIDUM *Folium*; bright, shining, glossy; *quod glabritie lucidum est*, as in the *Ferula canadensis*, *Angelica canadensis*.

NUCAMENTACEÆ [*Nucamentum*, a cat's tail, or long excrescence hanging down from the pine, fir, &c.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following genera, viz. *Xanthium*, *Ambrosia*, *Parthenium*, *Iva*, *Micropus*, *Artemisia*.

NUCAMENTUM. See *Amentum*.

NUGLEUS, a kernel.

NUDUS *Caulis* : naked. Linnæus, in his *Philosophia Botanica*, explains this word by *foliis destitutus* ; but as, in his *Delineatio Plantæ*, he makes it a distinct term from *Aphyllus*, he must intend that it should imply entire nakedness, in opposition not to *foliatus* only, but also to *scaber*, *villosus*, &c. When applied to leaves, it is evidently taken in this sense.

Nudus Verticillus, having no *Involucrum*, opposed to *involucratus*.

Nudum Capitulum, having no leaves, opposed to *foliosum*.

NUTANS *Caulis*, nodding ; the third, and greatest degree of curvature towards the earth. See *declinatus*, *incurvatus*.

Nutans flos, when the *pedunculus* is considerably curved.

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NUX, a nut; a seed covered by a shell,
teetum epidermide offca. Lin.

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OB, in composition, for *obversus*, turned,
e. g. obcordatum folium, the heart-shaped leaf,
 fixed by its *apex*, instead of its base, to the *pe-
 tiolus*: and so of *obovatum*, &c.

OBCORDATUM *Petalum* [*ob*, & *cordatum*,
 heart-shaped] *Cordatum* with its *apex* down-
 wards, as in the class *Monadelphia* of Linnæus.

Obcordata Siliqua, as in the *Tblaspi*.

Obcordatum Legumen, as in the *Polygala*.

OBLIQUUM *Folium* [*ex ob*, & *liquus*, trans-
 verse] when the *apex* of the leaf points to the
 horizon, and the *basis* upwards, as in the *Protea*,
Fritillaria. When applied to *Caulis*, it means
 having an oblique direction, but not curved.

OBLONGUM *Folium*; a leaf whose longi-
 tudinal diameter is much longer than its trans-
 verse, both extremities being rounded, but nar-
 rower than the segment of a circle, as in the
Rumex acetosa, & *Cerastium tomentosum*.

OBSOLETE *lobatum folium*, inelegantly lobated, or divided into lobes scarce discernible, as in the *Jungermannia trilobata*, and the *Malva rotundifolia*.

OBTUSUM *Folium* [*obtundor*, to be blunted at the point] having a rounded apex, quod terminatur quasi intra segmentum circuli, opposed to acutum.

Obtusum Perianthium, as in the *Convolvulus*, *Melia*.

Obtusa Capsula, as in the *Rhinanthus*.

OBVOLUTUM *Folium* [*ob*, & *volvo*, to roll] A term in foliation, signifying that the margins of the leaves alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf, quorum margines alterni comprehendunt oppositi folii marginem rectum; as in the *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, *Saponaria*, *Valeriana*, *Marrubium*; *Salvia*; &c.

Obvolutæ Cotyledones, rolled up; a species of the *Dicotyledones*, exemplified in the *Helxine*.

OCTANDRIA [*ὀκτώ*, *οὐστό*, eight, & *ἀνή*, *maritus*, a husband] The eighth class in the Linnæan system, comprehending hermaphrodite flowers with eight *Stamina*. In this class there are four orders, viz. **MONOGYNIA**,

which includes 26 genera, viz. *Tropæolum*, *Osebeckia*, *Rhexia*, *Oenothera*, *Gaura*, *Epilobium*, *Melicocca*, *Amyris*, *Grislea*, *Combretum*, *Alophylus*, *Ximenia*, *Mimusops*, *Jambolifera*, *Santalum*, *Memecylon*, *Lawsonia*, *Vaccinium*, *Erica*, *Daphne*, *Dirca*, *Gnidia*, *Stelleira*, *Passerina*, *Lachnea*, *Bæckeia*; DIGYNIA, containing 3 genera, viz. *Galsnia*, *Weinmannia*, *Moehringia*; TRIGYNIA, containing 5 genera, viz. *Polygonum*, *Coccoloba*, *Paullinia*, *Cardiospermum*, *Sapindus*; TETRAGYNIA, containing 3 genera, viz. *Paris*, *Adoxa*, *Elatine*.

OCULUS, an eye: the *gemma* so called; by Ludwig, when proceeding from the *alæ* of leaves.

OFFICINALIS [*Officina*, a shop] of the shops; used in medicine, and therefore kept in the shops of apothecaries, as *Valeriana officinalis*, &c. Used to distinguish the species of particular plants.

OLIGANTHERÆ [*ὀλίγη*, *exiguus*, small, few, & *Anthera*] The sixteenth class in Royen's system: it contains those plants whose *petala* or segments equal or exceed their number of *Stamina*; hence it includes many of the plants in Linnæus's first five classes.

OPER-

OPERCULATA *Anthera*, [*Operculum*, a cover] See *Operculum*.

OPERCULUM, a cover, lid; a species of cover to the *antheræ* of the *Musci*, as in the *Sphagnum*, &c.

OPPOSITI *Rami*, *Folia*; branches or leaves growing opposite to each other in pairs; when applied particularly to branches, it implies each pair crossing that above and below it; opposed to *Alterni*. Among many other plants, the *Bartsia alpina* affords an example of *folia opposita*.

OPPOSITIFOLIUS *Pedunculus* [*oppositum*, opposite, & *folium*, a leaf] growing opposite to the leaf, as in the *Piper*, *Saururus*, *Phytolacca*, *Dulcamara*, *Vitis*, *Ranunculus aquatilis*, *Geranium*, &c.

OPPOSITIVÆ *petiolares Gemmæ*, for *oppositæ*; opposite, as in the *Ligustrum*, *Phillyrea*, *Nyctanthes*, *Syringa*, *Hypericum*, *Buxus*, *Jasminum*, *Laurus*, &c.

Oppositivæ stipulaceæ Gemmæ, opposite, as in the *Cephalanthus*, *Rhamnus catharticus*.

ORBICULATUM *Folium*, [*Orbis*, an orb,

or circle] *cujus diameter longitudinalis & transversalis æquales, peripheria circinata*: in plain English, a round leaf, regarding the circumscription only, exemplified in the *Rumex digynus*.

ORCHIDEÆ [*Orchis*, the first *genus* in the class *Gynandria*] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus: it consists of the following *genera*, viz. *Orchis*, *Satyrum*, *Serapias*, *Herminium*, *Neottia*, *Ophrys*, *Cypripedium*, *Epidendrum*, *Limodorum*, *Arethusa*. *Orchidæ sunt aphrodisiacæ. Lin.*

ORDO, order; the first subdivision in the Linnæan system of plants. In the first thirteen classes it is determined by the number of the *Pistilla* or female parts of generation, and signified by the Greek word *Γυνή*, *mulier*, a woman, compounded with the numerical terms, *μῆνος*, *δῖς*, &c. as for instance, *Monogynia*, one woman, *Digynia*, two women, &c. The number of the *Pistilla* is generally taken from the *basis* of the *Stylus*; but where the *Stylus* is deficient, we must estimate by the *Stigmata*. The orders in the remaining classes are determined by distinctions in the fruit, the *Pericarpium*, the *Stamina*, complication of sexes, &c.

ORGYA, *οργυία*, *idem*] The last degree in
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the Linnæan scale for measuring plants: the distance between the extremities of the two middle fingers when the arms are extended; or six Parisian feet. See *Mensura*.

ÖRGYIALIS *Caulis* [from *Ἐργυια*, *orgyia*, 6 foot]. See *Orgya*.

OVALE *Folium*, oval; *cujus diameter longitudinalis superat transversalem, superiore, & inferiore extremitate angustiore*: elliptical, regarding the circumscription only.

OVARIUM [ab *ovum*] The *germen* of Linnæus so called by Ludwig, &c. See *Germen*.

OVATUM *Folium* [ab *ovum*, an egg] *cujus diameter longitudinalis superat transversalem, basi segmento circuli circumscripta, apice vero eodem angustiore*: a leaf resembling in circumscription the longitudinal section of an egg, exemplified in the *Epilobium montanum*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Arenaria peploides*, & *trinervia*.

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PAGINA *Folii* [*Pagina*, the page of a book]
the

the superficies of a leaf, superior and inferior, *supinum, vel pronum.*

PALEA, chaff; a thin membrane, springing from a *Receptaculum Commune*, which separates the *Flosculi* from each other.

PALEACEUS *Pappus* [*palea*, short straw, or chaff] chaffy, as in the *Bidens, Silphium, Torigetes, Careopsis, &c.*

Paleaceus Flos, Ray. *Masculus* of Linnæus.

Paleacea Gluma, as in the *Schoenus, Cyperus, Scirpus, Eriophorum.*

Paleaceum Receptaculum, as in the *Dipsacus, & Scabiosa.*

PALMÆ [à *παλάμη*, the palm of the hand] palms; one of the seven families, or tribes of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus, by whom they are thus characterized, *caudex simplex, apice frondosus, fructificationes in spadice cum spathe.* We find them in the appendix to his *Systema Naturæ*, consisting of nine genera, which are divided into *flabellifoliæ, pennatifoliæ,* and *bipennatifoliæ.*

PALMARIS *Caulis* [à *Palmus*]. See *Palmus.*

PALMATA *Radix* [à *Palma*, a hand] a root
which

which in the spreading of its fibres resembles a hand, as in the *Orchis*. Linnæus makes it a species of the *Tuberoſe*, I think, with very little propriety.

Palmatum Folium, reſembling an open palm or hand, *longitudinaliter in partes plures ſubæquales diviſum verſus baſin, qua tamen cohærent in unum*; a ſimple leaf with ſeveral diviſions, almoſt down to its *baſis*, as in the *Geranium pufillum*, *Ranunculus ſceleratus*.

PALMUS [*Palma*, the palm of the hand] The fifth degree in the Linnæan ſcale for meaſuring the parts of plants: the breadth of the palm meaſuring from the thumb, or three Pariſian inches. See *Menſura*.

PALUSTRIS [*Palus*, a fen or marſh] growing in marſhy or fenny places: the trivial name of a ſpecies of the *Scirpus* and many others.

PANDURIFORME *Folium* [*Pandura*, a muſical inſtrument] ſhaped like a Spaniſh guitar, *oblongum inferne latius, lateribuſque coarctatum*.

PANICULA [à *panus*, a woof about the quill in the ſhuttle] a ſpecies of infloreſcence

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reſembling

resembling a head of grain on the *Avena*, the outline of the entire figure being nearly elliptical; *fructificatio sparsa in pedunculis diverse subdivisis*, a fructification dispersed on *pedunculi* variously subdivided: it is either *diffusa* or *coarctata*.

PAPILIONACEUS [à *Papilio*, a butterfly] butterfly-shaped. A flower is termed *papilionaceus* when consisting of four *petala*, the upper one spreads, the under one resembles a boat, and the two side *petala* stand single: such are the entire class *Diadelphia* of Linnæus, the *Papilionacei* of Tournefort, the *Irregulares tetrapetali* of Rivinus, and the *Leguminosæ* of Ray. The different *Petala* are termed *Vexillum*, *Alæ*, & *Carina*.

Papilionaceæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, amongst which are these genera, viz. *Erythrina*, *Anagyris*, *Robinia*, *Lupinus*, *Clitoria*, *Vicia*, *Tragacantha*, *Lotus*, &c.

PAPILLOSUM *Folium* [*papilla*, the nipple] a leaf whose surface is covered with dots or points like little bladders, *quod tegitur punctis vesicularibus*.

PAPPUS, down ; a species of *coronula feminis*, which is either *capillaris*, *plumosus*, *paleaceus*, or *stipatus*.

PAPULOSUM* *Folium* [*papula*, a pimple] a leaf whose surface is covered with pimples. This should seem to be the natural meaning of the word when applied to a leaf : otherwise, *papula*, as used by Celsus, signifies a larger swelling covered with small pimples.

PARABOLICUM *Folium* ; *cujus diameter longitudinalis superat transversalem, & a basi sursum angustatur in semiovatum* ; whose longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse, and growing narrower from the base upwards becomes *semiovatum*. See *Ovatum*.

PARALLELUM *Dissipimentum*, parallel to the sides of the *Pericarpium*, opposed to *transversum* ; exemplified in the *Draba*.

PARASITICUS *Caulis* [*parasitus*, a parasite] *alteri plantæ, nec terræ innatus*, growing upon another plant, as the *Epidendron*, *Viscum*, *Tillandsia* ; &c.

PARTIALIS *Umbella*, a partial umbel ; the *umbellula*, or little *umbella*, which stands upon

the apex of each *pedunculus* of an *umbella composita*.

Partiale Involucrum, when at the foot of the *Umbellula*.

PARTITUM *Folium*, a divided leaf; *divisum usque ad basin*, divided down to the base. Leaves are termed *bipartitum*, *tripartitum*, &c. according to the number of divisions.

PARVUM *Perianthium*, comparatively little, as in the *Theophrasta*, *Spigelia*, *Azalea*, *Lonicera*, &c. opposed to *Magnum*.

PATENS *Caulis*, *Ramus*, &c. ; spreading. Applied to *folium*, *quod ad angulum acutum cauli insidet*, says Linnæus, in his *Phil. Botanica*, placing this term between *Erectum* and *Horizontale*; forming an acute angle with the stem, *i. e.* an angle something less than 45 degrees.

Patens Calyx, as in the *Siriapis*.

PATULUS *Calyx*, spreading, as in the *Ranunculus repens*, *acris*.

PAUCIFLORIS [*pauci*, few, & *flos*, a flower] having few flowers, as the *Veronica montana*.

PEDALIS *Caulis* [*à Pes*, a foot]. See *Pes*.

PEDATUM *Folium* [*pes*, a foot] or *Ramosum*, branching; *cum petiolus bifidus latere tantum interiore adnectit foliola*: a species of *folium compositum*, in which a bifid *petiolus* connects *foliola* on its interior side only, somewhat resembling a bird's foot, as in the *Passiflora*, *Arum*, *Helleborus foetidus*.

PEDICELLUS [à *pediculus*, a little foot] *est Pedunculus partialis*, i. e. the little foot-stalk which supports each separate flower when there are more than one fructification on one *Pedunculus*.

PEDICULUS [dim. à *Pes*, a foot] The foot-stalk of a flower, or leaf, according to former botanists; the *Pedunculus* of Linnæus.

PEDUNCULARIS *Cirrus* [*pedunculus*] a tendril proceeding from the foot-stalk of a flower.

PEDUNCULATI *Flores* [*pedunculus*] growing upon foot-stalks, opposed to *Sessiles*.

PEDUNCULUS [from *pedo*, one who is splay-footed] the foot-stalk of a flower, distinguished from that of a leaf; *truncus partialis, elevans fructificationem, nec folia*. A *Pedunculus* may be either *pedicellus*, or *communis*; with regard

gard to the place of its insertion, *radicalis*, *caulinus*, *axillaris*, &c. ; in respect to disposition, *alternus*, *sparsus*, *oppositus*, &c. ; as to number, *geminatus*, *umbellula*, &c. ; direction, *adpressus*, *erectus*, &c. ; *uniflorus*, *biflorus*, &c. according to the number of fructifications upon each *Pedunculus* ; as to structure, *teres*, *triquetus*, *filiformis*, *articulatus*, &c.

PELTATUM *Folium* [*Pelta*, a target] the *Petiolus* being inserted into the disk of the leaf, and not into its base or margin, as in the *Nymphæa*, *Hernandia*, *Colocasia*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

PENDULA *Radix* [à *pendeo*, to hang] a pendulous root ; a species of the *Tuberosa*, in which, when the root is lifted up, the knobs hang down, as in the *Filipendula*, and *Elæagnus*.

Pendulus Pedunculus, hanging down, opposed to *erectus*, *strictus*.

Pendula Corolla, as in the *Lathræa squammaria*.

PENICILLIFORMIA *Stigmata* [à *penicillus*, a pencil] in shape resembling a painter's pencil, as in the *Milium*.

PENTAGONUS *Caulis*. See *Trigonus*.

Pentagonus Calyx, as in the *Chenopodium*.

PENTAGYNIA [*πεντα*, *quinque*, five, & *γυνή*, *mulier*, a woman] one of the orders in the 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 20th classes in the Linnæan system: in those classes it distinguishes the plants in whose fructification there are five *Pistilla*, which are considered, in the sexual system, as the female organs of generation.

PENTANDRIA [*πεντα*, *quinque*, five, & *ανδρ*, *maritus*, a husband] the fifth class in the Linnæan system; it comprehends such flowers as have five *Stamina*: its orders are six, viz. MONOGYNIA, which contains 122 genera, viz. *Heliotropium*, *Mÿosotis*, *Lithospermum*, *Anchusa*, *Cynoglossum*, *Pulmonaria*, *Symphytum*, *Cerintke*, *O-nofina*, *Borago*, *Asperugo*, *Lycopsis*, *Echium*, *Tournefortia*, *Nolana*, *Diapensia*, *Aretia*, *Androsace*, *Primula*, *Cortusa*, *Soldanella*, *Dodecatheon*, *Cyclamen*, *Menyanthes*, *Hottonia*, *Hydrophyllum*, *Lysimachia*, *Anagallis*, *Theophrasta*, *Patagonula*, *Spi-gelia*, *Ophiorrhiza*, *Randia*, *Azalea*, *Plumbago*, *Pblox*, *Convolvulus*, *Ipomoea*, *Polemonium*, *Campanula*, *Roella*, *Phyteuma*, *Trachelium*, *Samolus*, *Nauclea*, *Rondeletia*, *Macrocnemum*, *Belonia*, *Portlandia*, *Cinchona*, *Psychotria*, *Coffea*, *Chiococca*, *Hamelia*, *Lonicera*, *Triosteum*, *Morinda*, *Conocarpus*, *Erihalis*, *Menais*, *Genipa*, *Muscenda*, *Mirabilis*, *Coris*, *Verbascum*, *Datura*, *Hioscyamus*, *Nicotiana*, *Atropa*, *Physalis*, *Solanum*, *Capsicum*, *Strychnos*,
Jaquinia,

*Jaquinia, Chironia, Cordia, Ebretia, Varronia, Laugieria, Brunfelsia, Cestrum, Lycium, Chrysophyllum, Sideroxylon, Rhamnus, Phyllica, Ceanothus, Bittneria, Myrsine, Celastrus, Evonymus, Diosma, Hartogia, Brunia, Itea, Galax, Cedrela, Mangifera, Cupania, Hirtella, Ribes, Gronovia, Hedera, Vitis, Lagoecia, Sauvagesia, Claytonia, Achyranthes, Celosia, Illecebrum, Glaux, Thesium, Rauwolfia, Cerbera, Vinca, Gardenia, Nerium, Plumeria, Echites, Camera-ria, Tabernæmontana, Ceropogia ; DIGYNIA, containing 66 genera, viz. Periploca, Cynanchum, Apocynum, Asclepias, Stapelia, Herniaria, Chenopodium, Beta, Salsola, Anabasis, Cressa, Trianthema, Gomphrena, Bosea, Ulmus, Nama, Hydrolea, Heuchera, Swertia, Gentiana, Phyllis, Eryngium, Hydrocotyle, Sanicula, Astrantia, Bupleurum, Echinophora, Tordylium, Caucalis, Arctedia, Daucus, Ammi, Bunium, Conium, Selinum, Athamanta, Peucedanum, Crithmum, Cachrys, Ferula, Lasepitiium, Heracleum, Ligusticum, Angelica, Sium, Sison, Bubon, Cuminum, Oenanthe, Phellandrium, Cicuta, Æthusa, Coriandrum, Scandix, Chærophyl- lum, Imperatoria, Sefeli, Thapsia, Pastinaca, Smyrnum, Anthum, Carum, Pimpinella, Apium, Ægopodium, Hasselquistia ; TRIGYNIA, containing 15 genera, viz. Rhus, Viburnum, Cas- sine, Sambucus, Spathelia, Staphylea, Tamarix, Turnera, Telephium, Corrigiola, Pharnaceum, Al-
cine,*

cine, *Drypis*, *Basella*, *Sarothra*; TETRAGYNIA, containing 2 genera, viz. *Parnassia*, *Evolvulus*; PENTAGYNIA, containing 8 genera, viz. *Aralia*, *Barrera*, *Statice*, *Linum*, *Aldrovanda*, *Drosera*, *Crassula*, *Sibbaldia*; POLYGYNIA, containing but one genus, viz. *Myosurus*.—The word *Pentandria* is also an ordinal title in Linnæus's 16th, 18th, 20th, 21st, and 22d classes.

PENTANGIÆ [*πεντε*, five, & *αγγιον*, *vas*, a vessel, or *loculamentum*] The nineteenth class in Boerhaave's system.

PENTAPETALA *Corolla* [*πεντε*, *quinque*, & *πεταλον*, *petalum*] consisting of five *petala*, as in the *Umbellatæ*, viz. *Pentandria*, *Digynia*.

PENTAPHYLLUS *Calyx* [*πεντε*, *quinque*, & *φυλλον*, *folium*, a leaf] consisting of five leaves, as in the *Cistus*, *Adonis*, *Cerbera*.

PERENNIS *Radix* [*ex per*, by, & *annus*, a year] a perennial, or continual root; *i. e.* continuing several years.

PERFECTUS *Flos*, Ray, and other botanists; *Petalodes* of Tournefort. See *Petalodes*.

PERFOLIATUM *Folium* [*per* & *folium*]

si basis folii undique cingat transversum caulem, when the *basis* of the leaf entirely surrounds the stem transversely ; differing from *Amplexicaule* in the stem appearing nearer the centre of the leaf, as in the *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, *Uvularia perfol.*

PERFORATÆ *Cotyledones* [*perforor*, to be pierced through] perforated. A species of the *Monocotyledones*, exemplified in *Gramina*.

Perforatæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following *genera*, viz. *Hypericum*, *Ascyrum*, *Cistus*, *Telephium*.

PERIANTHIUM [*ex περι, circum*, about, & *ανθος, flos*, a flower] the *Calyx* so called when contiguous to the fructification. When it includes the *Stamina* and *Germen*, it is the *Perianthium* of the fructification ; when the *Stamina*, without the *Germen*, are included, the *Perianthium* of the flower ; the *Perianthium* of the fruit, when it contains the *Germen*, and not the *Stamina*.

PERICARPIUM [*from περι, circum*, & *καρπος, semen*, seed] the *Germen* so called in its state of maturity. It is that *Viscus*, as Linnæus terms it, which contains the seed of the plant,
and,

and, in different subjects, is distinguished by the several appellations of *Capsula*, *Siliqua*, *Legumen*, *Conceptaculum*, *Drupa*, *Pomum*, *Bacca*, *Strobilus*, *Folliculus*.

PERICHÆTIUM [à περι, & χαιτη, *juba*]

A modification of the *Receptaculum* in the *Musci* & *Algæ*; it is a cylindrical sheath in the *Polytricum*, *squammosum* in the *Hypnum*, *tubulosum* and serving for the *Calyx* in the *Jungermannia*.

PERPENDICULARIS *Radix*. According to Linnæus, a species of *Caudex descendens* which runs straight down into the ground.

PERSISTENS *Folium* [*persisto*, to abide] expresses the third degree of duration, see *caducum*, *deciduum*; remaining till the fruit is ripe, *ad maturitatem fructus persistens*.

Persistentes Stipulæ, exemplified in the class *Diadelphia*, and *Icosandria polygynia*.

Persistens Calyx, as in the class *Didynamia*.

PERSONATÆ [i. e. *personam gerens*; masked] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Cymbaria*, *Antirrhinum*, *Rhinanthus*, *Pedicularis*, *Bartsia*, *Euphrasia*, *Melampyrum*, *Obolaria*, *Orobanche*, *Justicia*, *Verbena*, *Veronica*, &c. The

Personatæ are of the third class in Tournefort, and are the *Didynamia Angiospermia* of the sexual system.

Personatus. See *Ringens*.

PES, a foot. The eighth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants: from the elbow to the *basis* of the thumb, or twelve Parisian inches. See *Mensura*.

PETALIFORMIA *Stigmata* [*Petalum*] In shape resembling a *petalum*, as in the *Iris*.

PETALODES *Flos* [*Petalum*] Tournefort. Having a *corolla*: *Perfectus* of many other botanists.

PETALUM [from *πέταω*, *pando*, to expand] the corollaceous tegument of the flower. The leaves which constitute the *Corolla* are called *Petala*, to distinguish them from the other leaves of the plant. The different parts of a *Petalum*, or *Petala*, are the *Tubus*, *Limbus*, *Unguis*, & *Lamina*.

PETIOLARIS *Cirrus* [*petiolus*] a tendril proceeding from the foot stalk of a leaf.

Petiolaris

Petiolaris Pedunculus, a *Pedunculus* inserted in a *Petiolus*, as in the *Hibiscus*, *Turnera*.

Petiolaris Gemma, regards the origin of the *Gemma*; formed from a *petiolus*: it is either *oppositiva*, or *alternativa*.

Petiolares Glandulæ, when the *glandulæ* are on the *petioli*, as in the *Ricinus*, *Jatropha*, *Passiflora*, *Cassia*, *Mimosa*, &c.

PETIOLATUM *Folium* [*Petiolus*, a foot-stalk] a leaf growing on a foot-stalk, opposed to *Sessile*.

PETIOLUS [dim. à *pède*, quasi *pediolus*, a little foot, vel à *petilus*, slender] the foot-stalk of a leaf, *folium*; *trunci species adnectens folium, nec fructificationem*: yet there are some few instances where the same foot-stalk supports both fructification and leaves, as in the *Turnera*, *Hibiscus*. Distinct from the foot-stalk of a flower which is called *Pedunculus*. One of the seven *Fulera* in the Linnæan system.

PILEUS *Fungi* [à *πίλος*, *lana coacta*] a hat or bonnet. The orbicular expansion of a mushroom, which covers the fructification.

PILI, hairs; a species of *pubescens* which frequently covers the surface of plants, and serves them

them as excretory ducts, *ductus excretorius plantæ setaceus*.

PILOSUM Folium [*πίλος, pilus, a hair*] when the surface of the leaf is covered with long distinct hairs, as in the *Cortusa, Fucus pilosus, sylvaticus, campestris*.

Pilosa Semina, hairy, as in the *Centauria, & Tragopogon*.

PINNATIFIDUM Folium [*πίνα, Pinna, a wing*] applied to a simple leaf, *transversim divisum laciniis horizontalibus oblongis*, transversely divided into long horizontal *laciniæ*, as in the *Caucalis arvensis, & anthriscus, Chelidonium hybridum, Papaver rhoeas, dubium*.

PINNATUM Folium [*pinna, the large feathers of a wing*] that species of compound leaf in which many *foliola* grow on the sides of one *petiolus*; *cum petiolus simplex lateribus adnectit foliola plura*. *Folia Pinnata* are either *bijuga, trijuga, quadrijuga, &c.*; *impari abrupte, cirrheisa, foliis oppositis, alternis, interruptis, articulis, decursivis*. The *Polemonum cæruleum*, and *Agrimonia eupatoria*, shew examples of the *folium pinnatum*; likewise, the *Potentilla fruticosa, argentina, rupestris*.

PIPERITÆ [*Piper*, pepper] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus. The plants of this order are these, *Arum*, *Dracontium*, *Calla*, *Acorus*, *Saururus*, *Pathos*, *Piper*, *Phytolacca*.

PISTILLUM, a pestil. The little upright column which is generally found in the centre of every flower. According to the Linnæan system, it is the female part of generation, whose office is to receive and secrete the *Pollen*, and produce the fruit. It consists of three parts, viz. *Germen*, *Stylus*, and *Stigma*.

PIXIDATUM *Folium* [à *Pixis*, a box] a species of the *articulatum*, when one leaf is as it were let into the other, *si unum folium in foveam alterius quasi immittitur*, Ludw. as in the *Equisetum* & *Ephedra*.

PLACENTA, *Boerhaave*. See *Receptaculum*.

PLACENTATIO [*Placenta*] regards the *Cotyledons* of the seed, *cotyledonum dispositio sub ipsa seminis germinatione*. Plants, as to placentation, are *acotyledones*, *monocotyledones*, *dicotyledones*, or *polycotyledones*.

PLANIPETALUS *Flos* [*planus*, plane, flat,
&

& *petalum*] *Semiflosculosus*, of Tournef. *Lingulatus* of Ponted. *Cichoraccus* of Vaill. See *Ligulatus*.

PLANTÆ, plants ; one of the seven tribes, or families, of the vegetable kingdom, according to Linnæus : it comprehends all vegetables which are not included in the other six, which six families are these, viz. *Fungi*, *Algæ*, *Musci*, *Filices*, *Gramina*, *Palmæ*. *Plantæ* are either *herbaceæ*, *frutices*, or *arbores*.

PLANUM *Folium* [ab ἀπλάνης, *planus*] plain, flat, neither, neither convex nor concave, *quod utramque superficiem ubique parallelam gerit*.

PLENUS *Flos*, a full flower, whose *Corolla* is so multiplied as to exclude all the *Stamina*. This plenitude is brought about by the *Stamina* running into *Petala*, which happens most frequently to polypetalous flowers. These *flores pleni*, says Linnæus, becoming eunuchs, are always barren, and being unnatural productions, constitute no *genus*. The impletion of *simple* flowers is by the increase either of the *Petala* or *Nectarium* ; that of *compound* ones, by the *Radius* or the *disk*.

PLICATUM *Folium* [*plico*, to fold] *quum discus*

thence, and lodges on the surface of the *Stigma*, by whose moisture it is detained ; which moisture bursts its atoms and dissolves them, and thence passing through the *Stylus*, impregnates the *Germen* below ; which *Germen*, thus impregnated, swells and produces the fruit.

POLLEX, the thumb. The fourth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants : the length of the first joint of the thumb, or a Parisian inch. See *Mensura*.

POLLICARIS *Caulis* [à *Pollex*, a thumb] See *Pollex*.

POLYADELPHIA [à *πολυς*, *multus*, many, & *Ἀδελφός*, *frater*, a brother] the eighteenth class in the sexual system of Linnæus ; it includes those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with three or more sets of united *Stamina*. The orders are three, *viz.* PENTANDRIA, containing but one *genus*, *viz.* *Theobroma* ; ICOSANDRIA, containing but one *genus*, *viz.* *Citrus* ; POLYANDRIA, containing 2 *genera*, *viz.* *Hypericum*, *Ascyrum*.

POLYANDRIA [*Πόλυς*, *multus*, many, & *ἄνδρς*, *maritus*, a husband] the thirteenth class in the Linnæan system ; it contains those
plants

plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, with many *stamina*, and is to be distinguished from the *Icosandria*, in wanting the classical characteristics of that class. The orders are seven, viz. **MONOGYNIA**, comprehending 38 genera, viz. *Marcgravia*, *Rheedia*, *Morisonia*, *Capparis*, *Aelæa*, *Sanguinaria*, *Podophyllum*, *Chelidonium*, *Papaver*, *Argemone*, *Cambogia*, *Muntingia*, *Sarracenia*, *Nymphæa*, *Bixa*, *Sloanea*, *Mammea*, *Ochna*, *Calophyllum*, *Grias*, *Tilia*, *Laetia*, *Micrococ*, *Elæocarpus*, *Lecythis*, *Messua*, *Vateria*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Thea*, *Caryophyllus*, *Mentzelia*, *Plinia*, *Delima*, *Cistus*, *Prockia*, *Corchorus*, *Seguiera*, *Symplocos*; **DIGYNIA**, containing 3 genera, viz. *Pæonia*, *Curatella*, *Calligonum*; **TRIGYNIA**, containing 2 genera, viz. *Delphinium*, *Aconitum*; **TETRAGYNIA**, containing but one genus, viz. *Tetracera*; **PENTAGYNIA**, containing 3 genera, viz. *Nigella*, *Aquilegia*, *Reaumuria*; **HEXAGYNIA**, containing but one genus, viz. *Stratioles*; **POLYGYNIA**, containing 17 genera, viz. *Dillenia*, *Liriodendron*, *Magnolia*, *Michelia*, *Uvaria*, *Annona*, *Anemone*, *Atrage*, *Clematis*, *Thalictrum*, *Adonis*, *Ranunculus*, *Trollius*, *Isopyrum*, *Helleborus*, *Caltha*, *Hydrastis*. Polyandria plerumque venenata est. *Lin.*

POLYANGIÆ [*πολυς*, many, & *ἄγγον*, *vas*, a vessel, or *loculamentum*] The twentieth class

in Boerhaave's system ; it contains the *Malva*, *Nymphæa*, *Nigella*, *Cistus*, &c.

POLYCOTYLEDONES [*πολυς*, & *Cotyl.*] having many cotyledons ; a mode of placentation, exemplified in the *Pinus*, *Cupressus*, & *Linum*.

POLYGAMIA [*πολυς*, *multus*, many, & *Γαμος*, *nuptiæ*, nuptials] The twenty-third class in the Linnæan system, comprehending those plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, together with male or female flowers, or both ; *mariti cum uxoribus & innuptis cohabitant in distinctis thalamis*. The orders in this class are three, viz. **MONOECIA**, containing 18 genera, viz. *Musa*, *Holcus*, *Cenchrus*, *Ischænum*, *Ægilops*, *Andropogon*, *Apluda*, *Valantia*, *Ophioxylon*, *Celtis*, *Veratrum*, *Acer*, *Begonia*, *Mimosa*, *Delcambia*, *Clusia*, *Parictaria*, *Atriplex* ; **DIOECIA**, containing 8 genera, viz. *Panax*, *Diospyrus*, *Nyssa*, *Flaxinus*, *Anthospermum*, *Arctopus*, *Gleditsia*, *Pisonia* ; **TRIOECIA**, containing but one genus, viz. *Ficus*.

Polygamia, applied to a single flower, regards the intercommunication of the *flosculi* which form that flower, as in the first, second, third, and fourth orders of the class *Syngenesia*.

sia. See *Æqualis*, *Superflua*, *Frustranea*, & *Necessaria*.

POLYGYNIA [*πολυς*, *multus*, many, & *Γυνή*, *mulier*, a woman] one of the orders in the 5th, 6th, 12th, & 13th classes in the Linnæan system : in these classes it distinguishes the plants in whose fructification there are many *Styli*, which are considered, in the sexual system, as the female organs of generation.

POLYPEΤΑΛΑ *Corolla* [*πολυς*, *multus*, & *πέταλον*, *petalum*] consisting of many *petala*, as in the *Nymphæa*.

POLYPHYLLUM *Involucrum* [*πολυς*, *multus*, many, & *Φυλλον*, *folium*, a leaf] consisting of many leaves.

POLYSTACHIUS *Culmus* [*πολυς*, & *στάχυς*, *spica*] having many *spicæ*, as the *Scirpus lacustris*, *Scirpus holoschænus*, & *Scirpus setaceus*.

POMACEÆ [*Pomum*, an apple, pear, &c.] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Punica*, *Pyrus*, *Cratægus*, *Mespilus*, *Sorbus*, *Ribes*.

POMUM, an apple, pear, &c. ; according to Linnæus, a close pulpy *Pericarpium*, covered by a continued thin membrane without valves, and containing a *Capsula*.

PORI [*πῶροι*, *transadigo*, to pierce through]. Linnæus chuses to class these *Pori*, pores, observable on the surface of some plants, among the secretory, rather excretory, *glandulæ*. We have examples of these pores in the *Tamarix*, *Silene*, &c.

POSTICUS *Angulus*, [a post, *ut anticus ab ante*] a posterior angle, such as are formed by the excavation in the *basis* of a *Folium cordatum*, *lunatum*, or *sagittatum*.

PRÆMORSA *Radix*, [*à præmordeo*, to bite] a root which does not run tapering to its extremity, but appears truncated, or bitten off, as in *Scabiosa*, *Plantago*, & *Valeriana*.

Præmorsum folium, a leaf whose *apex* is very obtuse, and unequally notched or bitten, *quod obtusissimum terminatur incisuris inæqualibus*.

PRECIÆ [*precius*, early] an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Primula*,
Androsace,

Androsace, Diapensia, Cortusa, Dodecatheon, Soldanella, Cyclamen,

PRISMATICUS *Calyx* [*Prisma*, a prism] equal in diameter from top to bottom, but different from *Cylindraceus*, in its circumference being angular, as in the *Pulmonaria*.

Prismaticum Pericarpium, cum lineare polyedrum sit lateribus planis.

PROCUMBENS *Caulis*: lying along the ground, *horizontaliter supra terram*; different in signification from *repens*, in not shooting out *radiculæ* as it runs along: exemplified in the *Convolvulus soldanella*. Synonym. with *prostratus*.

PROLIFER *Flos* [from *Proles*, offspring]. Flowers are called *proliferous* where one grows out of the other, which seldom happens except in *flores pleni*. Prolification is either from the centre or from the side: the first happens in *simple* flowers, when the *Pistillum* shoots into another flower raised on a single *Pedunculus*; the second, in aggregate flowers, properly so called, when, from one common calyx, many pedunculate flowers are produced. When umbellate flowers become proliferous, it is by one *Umbellula* growing out of another.

Prolifer

Prolifer Caulis, shooting forth branches only from the centre of the *apex*, as in the *Pirus*.

PROMINULUM *Dissepimentum* [*promineo*, to jet or stand out] prominent at the *apex* of the *Pericarpium* beyond the valves, as in the class *Tetradinamia* of Linnæus.

PRONUM *discum folii* [*πρηνός*, *antiq.* having the face downwards] the inferior disk or back of the leaf.

PROPAGO, a shoot or layer; the seed of mosses, first discovered by Linnæus in the year 1750.

PROPRIUM *Involucrum*, when at the *basis* of a *flos umbellatus* properly so called.

PROSTRATUS *Caulis*. See *Procumbens*.

PRUNUS. See *Drupa*.

PSEUDO [*ψευδα*, *falso*, to deceive] bastard; as *Pseudo-cyperus*, bastard cyperus: synonym. with *Adulterinus*.

PUBES, down, hair. One of the seven kinds

P U

kinds of *Fulera*; it includes *pili*, *lana*, *barba*, *tomentum*, *strigæ*, *setæ*, *hami*, *glochides*, *glandulæ*, *utriculi*, *viscositas*, *glutinositas*. In the *Phil. Botanica*, *stimuli*, *aculei*, *furcæ*, *spinæ*, were also numbered among the *Pubes*; but Linnæus has since ranged them under *Arma*.

PUBESCENTIA *est armatura plantæ quæ ab externis injuriis defenditur.* See *Pubes*.

PULPOSUM Folium [*pulpa*, the pulp, or fleshy part of meat] regards the substance of leaves, *quod interne pulpa repletum est*: this is Linnæus's explanation of the term *Carnosum*, but certainly it is more properly applied in this place. See *Carnosum*, *Compactum*. It is also applied to fruits; a common plum is *pulposum*, an apple *carnosum*.

PULVERATUM folium [à *Pulvis*, powder, dust] covered with a kind of meal or dust, as on the inferior disk of the *Frankenia pulverulenta*, *Bonus henricus*, a species of *Chænopodium*.

PUNCTATUM Folium [*punctum*, a point] *quod punctis excavatis adpersum est*, besprinkled with hollow dots or points, as in the *Anthemis maritima*.

Q U

PUTAMINEA [*Putamen*, a shell] an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Capparis*, *Breynia*, *Morisona*; *Cratiba*, *Marcgravia*.

Q.

QUADRANGULARE *Folium*; a quadrangular leaf; having four prominent angles in the circumscription of its disk. *Triangulare*, *Quadrangulare*, &c. express the figure of a leaf considered in one plane.

QUADRIFIDUM *Folium* [*in quatuor partes fissus*] consisting of four divisions, its sinuses linear, and margins straight. See *Fissum*.

QUADRIJUGUM *Folium* [*quatuor*, & *jugo*, to yoke] a *folium pinnatum* consisting of four pair of *foliola*.

QUADRILOBUM *Folium* [*quatuor*, four, & *Λόβος*, the tip of the ear] consisting of four lobes. See *Lobatum*.

QUADRIPARTITUM *Folium* [*quatuor*, & *partitus*, divided] consisting of four divisions, *usque ad basin*, down to the base.

QUA-

QUATERNA *Folia* ; by fours : applied to the *folia verticillata*, signifying the number of leaves of which each *verticillum* consists.

QUINA *Folia* ; by fives : applied to the *folia verticillata*, indicating the number of leaves of which each *verticillum* consists.

QUINATUM *Folium* [*quinus*, five] expressive of the number of *foliola* in a *folium digitatum*.

QUINQUANGULARE *Folium* ; having five prominent angles in the circumscription of its disk. This term, as also *Triangulare*, &c. indicate the figure of a leaf considered in one plane.

QUINQUEJUGUM *Folium* [*quinque*, & *jugo*, to yoke] a *folium pinnatum* of five pair of *foliola*.

QUINQUELOBUM *Folium* [*quinque*, five, & *λοβος*, the tip of the ear] consisting of five lobes. See *Lobatum*.

QUINQUEPARTITUM *Folium* [*quinque*, & *partitus*, divided] consisting of five divisions, *usque ad basin*, down to the base.

Quinquepartitus Calyx, as in the *Lithospermum*.

QUINQUIFIDUM *Folium* [*in quinque partes fissum*] consisting of five divisions, with linear sinuses and straight margins. See *Fissum*.

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Quinquifidus is applied to a monophyllous *Calyx* with five segments, which is a classical characteristic of the *Didynamia*.

Quinquifida Corolla, as in the *Myosotis scorpioides*.

R.

RACEMUS [à *ramus*, vel à *radendo*] a bunch of grapes or other berries ; a species of inflorescence resembling a bunch of currant-berries, consisting of a *pedunculus* with short lateral branches, as in the *Vitis*, *Ribes*, &c. A *Racemus* may be *simplex*, *compositus*, *unilateralis*, *pedatus*, *conjugatus*, *erectus*, *laxus*, *dependens*, *nudus*, or *foliatus*.

RACHIS [*ραχίς*, *dorsum*, the back ; or rather, *spina dorsi*, the back-bone] A species of *receptaculum*, as in the *Panicum crocus corvi*, & *crocus galli*, *Senecio vulgaris*.

RADIATUS Flos [*Radius*, a ray] A species of compound flower in which the *Corollulæ* of the *Discus* are tubular, and those of the margin either *ligulatæ*, *tubulosæ*, or *subnudæ*. Class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus.

R A

RADICALIA *Folia* [*Radix*, a root] a term relative merely to what is called the determination of leaves; leaves proceeding immediately from the root, as in the *Potentilla opaca*.

Radicalis Pedunculus, a foot-stalk proceeding from the root.

RADICANS *Caulis* [*radicor*, to take root] bending to the earth, and striking root, but not creeping along; in this respect different from *Sarmentosus*, & *Repens*.

Radicans Folium, in aquatic plants, when the leaves strike root.

RADICATUM *Folium* [*Radix*] shooting out roots from the substance of the leaf.

RADICULA [dim. à *radix*] a little root; the fibrose part of the *Radix*, terminating the descending *caudex*, and imbibing nourishment for the support of the plant.

RADIUS, a ray; the circumference, or margin, which surrounds the *Discus* in a radiate compound flower.

RADIX, a root; commonly understood to be that part of the plant which is underground; but Linnæus chuses to consider as root all that
lies

lies below the branches. The stem, he terms the ascending *Caudex*, and that which is commonly called the body of the root, the descending *Caudex*. The root therefore, according to this writer, consists of *Caudex* and *Radicula*: it is composed of *medulla*, *lignum*, *liber*, & *cortex*. Vid. *Phil. Botan.* p. 38.

RAMEA *Folia* [*Ramus*, a branch] regards the determination only; leaves growing on the branches, opposed to *Caulina Radicalia*.

Rameus Pedunculus, the foot-stalk of a flower proceeding from a branch.

RAMOSISSIMUS *Caulis* [*Ramus*, a branch] *ramis multis absque ordine gravidus*, abounding with branches irregularly disposed.

RAMOSUS *Caulis* [*Ramus*, a branch] having many branches.

Ramosa Radix, having strong lateral branches, as in the *Urtica*.

RAMUS [ab ῥαμνος, a small branch] the branch of a tree.

RECEPTACULUM, a receptacle; the basis on which the other six parts of fructification are connected: its species are *Receptaculum proprium*,

primum, Receptaculum commune, Umbella, Cyma, Spadix.

Receptaculum Commune, common receptacle, connecting many *flosculi*, so as that taking any of them away would cause irregularity.

Receptaculum Floris, receptacle of the flower, a *basis* to which are fixed the parts of the flower exclusive of the *germen*:

Receptaculum Fructificationis, receptacle of the fructification, common to the flower and fruit.

Receptaculum Fructus, receptacle of the fruit, a *basis* for the fruit only, remote from that of the flower.

Receptaculum Proprium, proper receptacle; belonging to one fructification only.

Receptaculum Seminum, receptacle of the seed, is the *basis* on which the seeds are fixed within the *Pericarpium*.

Receptaculam, Sedes of Ray, *Placenta* of Boerhaave, *Thalamus* of Vaill.

RECLINATUM *Folium* [*reclino*, to bend] *quod deorsum curvatur*, bending downward, so that the *apex* of the leaf is lower than the base. The same as *Reflexum*. *Arcuatim versus terram*, says Linnæus, applying this term also to the *Caulis*. As a term of foliation, it implies the leaves within the *gemma* being folded back towards the *petiolus*, *versus petiolum deorsum reflexa*,

flexa, as in the *Aconitum*, *Hepatica*, *Adoxa*, *Podophyllum*, &c.

RECURVATUM *Folium* [*recurvo*, to bend back] bent downward, in a greater degree than *Reclinatum*, but not so much as *Revolutum*.

REDUCTÆ *Cotyledones*, reduced ; a species of the *monocotyledones*, exemplified in the *Cepa* ; and also of the *Dicotyledones*, exemplified in the *Umbellatæ*.

REFLEXUS *Ramus* [*refleto*, to bend back] bent back again to the trunk ; or bent in two opposite directions. See *Deflexus*, *Retroflexus*.

Reflexum Perianthium, bent back, as in *Asclepias Leontodon taraxacum*.

Reflexum folium, as in the *Euphorbia portlandica*.

REGULARIS *Corolla* ; regular, equal in the figure, magnitude, and proportion of its parts, as in the *Phillyrea*, *Ligustrum*, *Syringa*, *Jasminum*.

REMOTUS *Verticillus* [*à removeo*, to remove] when the *Verticilli* are at a considerable distance from each other, opposed to *contiguus* ; exemplified in the *Galeopsis ladanum*.

Remota

Remota Folia, opposed to *approximata*.

Remoti Pedunculi, opposed to *conferti*.

RENIFORME Folium [*Ren*, a kidney] In shape resembling a kidney, *subrotundum*, *basif excavatum*, *angulis destitutum*, as in the *Convolvulus soldonella*, *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Saxifraga granulata*.

REPANDUM Folium [*re*, & *pando*, to bend] *cujus margo angulis, eisque interjectis sinibus, circuli segmento inscriptis terminatur*; properly speaking, having a serpentine margin; without any angles at all.

REPENS Radix [*à repo*, to creep] a creeping root; *i. e.* extending horizontally, and sending forth *Radiculæ* from space to space, as in *Mentha*.

Repens Caulis, running along the ground, and striking root at certain distances, as in the *Hedera*, & *Bignonia*.

REPTANS Flagellum [*repto*, to creep] creeping along the ground, as in the *Fragaria vesca*.

RESTANTES Pedunculi; remaining after the fructification has fallen off.

RESUPINATIO *Florum* ; when the *labium superius* of the *corolla* faces the ground, and the *inferius* is turned face upward, as in the *Viola europææ*, *Ocimum*, *Ajuga orientalis*, and some species of the *Satyrrium*.

RESUPINATUM *Folium*, [*resupino*, to turn upwards] turned upside down.

Resupinata Corolla, as in the *Schrophularia*.

RETROFLEXUS *Ramus* [*retro*, backward, & *flexus*, bent] according to Linnæus, the third degree of curvature ; three times bent ; bent in three different directions. See *Deflexus*, *Reflexus*.

RETROFRACTUS *Pedunculus*, [*ex retro*, backwards, & *frangor*, to be broken] bent or bowed backward towards its insertion.

RETUSUM *Folium* [*retundor*, to be blunted] the natural meaning of this word is the same as *obtusum* ; but Linnæus chuses to understand them very differently. See *Obtusum*. *Retusum* he explains thus, *quod terminatur sinu obtuso*, terminating in an obtuse *sinus*. Both these words regard the *apex*. The *Folium retusum* is exemplified in the *Frankenia pulverulenta*.

REVOLUTUM *Folium* [*revolvo*, to roll back] rolled back. It is particularly used by Linnæus as a term of foliation (see *Foliatio*), signifying the lateral margins being rolled spirally backward, as in *Rosmarinus*, *Tucrium maritimum*, &c.

Revoluta Corolla, rolled back, as in the *Asparagus*, *Medeola*.

RHÆADES [*Rhœas*, the red poppy] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Papaver*, *Argemone*, *Chelidonium*, *Bocconia*, *Sanguinaria*, *Actæa*, *Podophyllum*.

RHOMBEUM *Folium* [*Rhombus*, a geometrical figure of four equal sides, but not right-angled] a diamond-shaped leaf.

RHOMBOIDEUM *Folium* [*Romboides*, a geometrical figure whose sides and angles are unequal] exemplified in the *Chenopodium viride*.

RIGIDUS *Caulis, folia*; stiff, opposed to *laxus*.

RIMOSUS *Caulis*, abounding with clefts and chinks.

RINGENS [from *ῥίς, nāsus*, a nose] grinning. Applied to the irregular division of the *Limbus* of a monopetalous *Corolla* into two lips: *Labiatus*, & *Personatus* of Tournefort; *Monopetala irregularis* of Rivinus: such, in general, are the plants of the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus.

ROSACEUS *Flos* [*Rosa*, a rose] consists of more or less than four *Petala*, placed in a circle, like those of the rose, as in the *Ranunculus*, *Quinquefolium*, *Pæonia*: Tournef. class vi.

ROSTELLUM, a little beak; the descending plain part of the *Corculum* of the *Semen*.

ROTACEÆ [*Rota*, a wheel] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Gentiana*, *Exacum*, *Chironia*, *Swertia*, *Lysimachia*, *Anagallis*, *Trientalis*, &c.

ROTATUS *Limbus Corollæ* [*Rota*, a wheel] expanded horizontally, without a tubular *basis*, as in the *Borago*, *Lysimachia*.

ROTUNDATUM *Folium*; rounded; *quod angulis privatur*.

RUBRA *Lactescencia*, red, as in the *Rumex sanguinea*.

RUDERATIS, *locis* understood [*Rudus*, rubbish] growing among rubbish and in high-ways. *Ruderata*, says Linnæus, *juxta domos, habitacula, vias, ac plateas.*

RUGOSUM *Folium* [*ruga*, a wrinkle] wrinkled, *cum venæ foliorum contractiores evadunt quam discus ut interjecta substantia adscendat*, when, from the contraction of the veins, the substance of the leaf rises above them, as in the *Salvia, Primula vulgaris, & veris.*

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SAGITTATUM *Folium* [*Sagitta*, an arrow] a leaf shaped like the head of an arrow, *triangulare, basi excavatum, angulis posticis instructum*, as in the *Convolvulus arvensis, & sepium, Rumex acetosa, Erica vulgaris.*

SARMENTACEÆ [*Sarmentum*, a twig or spray of a vine] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, amongst which are these genera, viz. *Cissus, Aitis, Hedra, Panax, Aralia, Ruscus, Asparagus, Uvularia, Convallaria, Gloriosa.*

SARMENTOSUS *Caulis* [*à Sarmentum*, the twig

twig of a vine] *repens*, *subnudus*, creeping, almost naked; producing only a few leaves in bunches just above each knot of *radiculae*, which shoot into the ground at various distances. When it puts out roots the whole length of the stalks, says Miller. Producing runners, says Hill, as in the *Asarabacca*.

SCABER *Caulis*, *Folium*; scabby, rough with tubercles; opposed to *Glaber*.

SCABRIDÆ [à *scaber*, rough, rugged] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, consisting of the following genera, viz. *Ficus*, *Dorstenia*, *Parietaria*, *Urtica*, *Cannabis*, *Acnida*, *Humulus*, *Morus*.

SCABRITIES [à *scaber*, rough] a species of *Pubescentia*, according to the *Phil. Botan.* composed of particles, scarce visible to the naked eye, sprinkled upon the surface of the plant. Guettardus, says Linnæus, was among the first who, *lynceis oculis*, observed this particular. *Scabrities* is either *glandulosa*, *setacea*, or *articulata*.

SCANDENS *Caulis*; climbing, as in the *Hedera*, *Lonicera*.

Scandens foliolum, as in the *Clematis vitalba*.

SCAPUS [à Σκάψω, *inmitor*, to lean up] that species of *Truncus*, or stem, which elevates the fructification and not the leaves, as in *Narcissus*, *Hyacinthus*, &c. A simple stalk rising directly from the root, says Hill.

SCARROSUM *Folium* [*scarreo*, to be rough] Linnæus ranges this word among those applied to the substance of leaves; what it is intended to signify, I confess I am ignorant. Some are of opinion it means, every nerve of the leaf being visible on the surface. In the last edition of the *Systema naturæ* 1759, we find *Scariosa*, which must be a typographical blunder.

SCITAMINA [an à *fitus*, fair, beautiful, or a *scitamentum*, meat of a pleasant taste?] An order of plants, all exotics, in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus: it contains the following genera, viz. *Musa*, *Thalia*, *Alpinia*, *Costus*, *Canna*, *Maranta*, *Amomum*, *Curcuma*, *Kampferia*.

SCORPIOIDES *Flos* [*Scorpio*, a scorpion] resembling the tail of the scorpion, as in the *Scorpiurus*. Tournef.

SCUTELLATI. See *Scutellum*.

SCUTELLUM *Lichenibus* [*Scutum*, a target] A species of fructification which is orbicular, concave, and elevated in the margin, as in some species of the *Lichen*.

SCYPHIFER [à *Σκυφος*, *scyphus*, a cup, & *fero*, to bear] cup-bearing, a subdivision of the genus *Lichen*, in Linnæus.

SECRETORIA *Scabrities*, [à *secerno*, to separate] a species of glandular *Scabrities*, scarce visible to the naked eye, on the surface of some plants, serving them as organs of secretion.

SECUNDA *Spica* [*sequendo*] the flowers turned all one way, *ad unum latus versis*, as in the *Dactylis cynosuroides*.

Secunda Panicula, as in the *Dactylis glomeratus*, & *Festuca*.

SECURIFORMIS *Pubescentia* [*securis*, an axe or hatchet] a species of *pubes*, on the surface of some plants, the *setæ* resembling an axe, as in the *Humulus*, &c.

SEDES; Ray. See *Receptaculum*.

SEMEN, seed. Linnæus, in his general definition,

inition, calls it the *deciduous* part of the vegetable, and rudiment of a new production, being vivified by the irrigation or sprinkling of the *Pollen* ; but, according to the same writer, the *Semen*, properly so called, is the rudiment of a new vegetable, moistened with juice or sap, and involved in a membrane resembling a bladder. Its principal constituent parts are *Corculum*, *Cotyledon*, *Hilum*, *Arillus*, *Coronula*.

SEMINALE *Folium* [*Semen*, seed] feminal leaves, are those which before were the *cotyledons*, and appear first.

SEMITERES *Caulis*; half-cylindrical, flat on one side, and round on the other.

SEMPERVIRENS *Folium* [*semper*, & *virens*, green] ever-green; the longest degree of duration. See *Caducum*, *Deciduum*, *Persistens*.

SENA *Folia* [*à sex*] growing in sixes, as in the *Galium spurium*.

SENTICOSÆ [*Sentis*, a brier, a bramble] an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Rosa*, *Rubus*, *Fragaria*, *Potentilla*, *Tormen-*
Y
tilla,

tilla, Sibbaldia, Drycas, Geum, Comarum, Aphanes, Alchemilla.

SEPIARIÆ [*Sepes*, a hedge] an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Nyctantbes, Jasminum, Ligustrum, Brunfelsia, Olea, Chionanthus, Fraxinus, Syringa.*

SEPTUM [à *sepio*, to inclose] Ludw. The *Dissepimentum* of Linnæus, which see.

SERICEUM *Folium* [*sericum*, filk] a term applied to those leaves whose surface is remarkably soft, silky, covered with a down of an extreme fine texture.

SERPYLLIFOLIA [*Serpyllum*, Thyme, & *folium*] with leaves resembling those of the *Thymus* of Linnæus, the *Serpyllum* of every other botanist; the leaves of which are *plani, obtusi, basi ciliati.*

SERRATUM *Folium* [*Serra*, a saw] *quod angulis acutis imbricatis extremitatem respicientibus notatur*, whose margin is notched with imbricated angles, whose shortest side is next the apex; so that *radii*, to bisect each saliant angle, must
be

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be drawn from the *basis* of the leaf, as in the *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Arbutus unedo*, & *alpina*.

Serratus Calyx; when the *apex*, or upper edge, is regularly cut in small *laciniæ*, as in some species of the *Hypericum*.

Serrata Corolla, as in the *Tilia*, & *Alisma*.

SESSILE Folium [*à sedeo*, to sit] growing immediately on the *caulis*, without any *petiolus*, as in the *Tormentilla erecta*, *Tecurium scordium*; *Mentha spicata*; *longifolia*.

Sessilis Flos, having no *pedunculus*.

Sessilis Radix, joined to the stem, as in the *Canna*: a species of the *Tuberosa*, according to Dr Hill.

SETÆ [*ἄσπερον*, *juba*, a horse's mane] bristles: a species of Pubescence covering the surface of some plants. *Setæ* are either *simplices*, *hamosæ*, *ramosæ*, *plumatæ*, or *stellatæ*: to which, from the *Phil. Botan.* we may add, *cylindricæ*, *conicæ*, *glanduliferæ*, *furcatæ*, as in the *Lavendula*; or *securiformes*; as in the *Humulus*, &c.

SETACEUM Folium, [*à Seta*, a bristle] covered with a kind of bristly pubescence, as in the *Asparagus officinalis*.

SEXUS Plantarum. Plants are distinguish-

ed by the sex of their flowers, which are either *masculus*, *femineus*, or *hermaphroditus*; which see.

SILICULA [dim. à *Siliqua*, a pod] a species of bivalvular *pericarpium*, whose transverse diameter is equal, or nearly so, to its longitudinal; it forms the first order of the class *Tetradynamia*; is distinguished from the *Siliqua*, by the equality of its transverse and longitudinal diameters; from the *Legumen*, by its seeds being alternately fixed to opposite futures.

SILICULOSA [à *Silicula*, a little pod] the first order in the class *Tetradynamia* of Linnæus; containing those plants whose *pericarpium* is a *Silicula*. These are the *Siliculosæ* of Ray, and, together with the *Siliquosa*, the *Cruciformes* of Tournefort.

SILIQUA, a pod, is that kind of *Pericarpium*, which consists of two *Valvulæ*, and in which the seeds are fixed alternately to each future, *secundum futuram utramque*. Miller improperly applies this definition to the *Legumen*.

SILIQUOSA [*Siliqua*, a pod] the second order in the class *Tetradynamia* of Linnæus, containing those plants whose *pericarpium* is a *Siliqua*.

Siliqua. These are the *Siliquosæ* of Ray, and part of the *Cruciformes* of Tournefort.

Siliquosæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, of which are these genera, viz. *Myagrum*, *Anastatica*, *Subularia*, *Lepidium*, &c. *Siliquosæ* aquosæ, acres, incidentes, abstergentes, & diureticæ sunt :.exsiccatione imminuitur virtus. *Lin.*

SIMPLEX *Caulis* ; a simple stem ; *continua-ta serie versus apicem extenditur*, i. e. not dividing, but continuing a single stem up to its *apex*, only sending out smaller branches.

Simplex Spica, consisting of a single *Spica*, opposed to *composita spicillis*.

Simplex Fructificatio, opposed to *composita ex flosculis*.

Simplex Umbella, having no *Umbellulæ* on the *apices* of its *pedunculi*.

Simplex Radix, not subdivided.

Simplex Folium, opposed to *compositum* ; when there is but a single leaf on a *petiolus*.

Simplex Calyx, when consisting of one series of *Lacinia*, as in the *Tragopogon*.

SIMPLICISSIMUS *Caulis* ; most simple ; having very few branches, and proceeding in a straight line up to its *apex*, opposed to *proli-fer*,

fer, dichotomus; exemplified in the *Lathræa squamaria*. See *Simplex, Integer*.

SINUATUM *Folium* [*Sinus*, a hollow] *quod lateribus sinus dilatatos admittit*, whose lateral sinuses are much dilated; gaping wide. In general, any deficiency or break in the disk of a leaf is termed a *sinus*.

SITUS *Foliorum*; the disposition of leaves on the stem, viz. *stellata, terna, opposita, alterna, sparsa, conferta, &c.*

SOLIDUS *Caulis*, a solid *Caulis*, or stem, in opposition to *inanis*, and *fistulosus*. *Solida*; when applied to *Radix*, indicates a species of the bulbous root, opposed to *Tunicata* and *Squammosa*, of a solid substance like the turnip.

SOLITARIUS *Pedunculus* [*à solus*, alone] when there is but one proceeding from the same part.

Solitarius flos, when there is but one flower upon each *pedunculus*, as in the *Euphorbia pepelis*; opposed to *bini, terni, &c.*

Solitariæ stipulæ, as in the *Melianthus*, growing on the inside, and external in the *Ruscus*.

S P

SOLUTÆ *Stipulæ* [*solvor*, to be loosed] loose, as in most plants, opposed to *adnatæ*.

SPADICEUS [from *Spadix*] applied to an aggregate flower, whose *Receptaculum*, common to many *flosculi*, is within a *Spatha*.

SPADIX, the *Receptaculum* of a palm; a *Pedunculus* which proceeds from a *Spatha*. A *Spadix* may be either branched, as in palms; or *simplex*, as in *Dracontium*, &c.

SPARSI *Rami, Pedunculi, Folia*; scattered without order: *ubi plures absque ordine progna-scuntur*, says Linnæus. With regard to branches, an accurate observer will find, that, notwithstanding their irregular appearance, they form a spiral line round the trunk, regularly completing the circle in a determinate number of steps. The *Folia sparsa* are exemplified in the *Lilium candid. bulbifer. comptonium*.

SPATHA, [from *Σπατος, corium, skin*] the *Calyx* is so called when it opens longitudinally, resembling a sheath, and envelopes a *Spadix*, which properly means the receptacle of a palm; but this term is generally applied to other plants whose flower-stalks proceed from a sheath,

sheath, as in the *Narcissus*, &c. A *Spatha* may be *univalvis*, *bivalvis*, *dimidiata*.

SPATHACEÆ [*Spatha*, a sheath, in the language of botany] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Leucoium*, *Galanthus*, *Narcissus*, *Pancreatium*, *Amaryllis*, *Crinum*, *Hæmanthus*.

SPATULATUM *Folium* [*Spathula*, an instrument used to spread salve] *cujus figura subrotunda, basi angustiore lineari elongata*, roundish, but lengthened by a narrower linear base : shaped somewhat like a battledoor.

SPECIES *Plantarum*, is the third subdivision in the Linnæan system, and comprehends all the different forms of plants which are supposed to have been originally created. These plants, says Linnæus, have, by the established laws of nature, continued to produce others like themselves ; therefore the *Species plantarum* comprehends all the different invariable forms of plants which are found at this day upon the face of the earth.

SPICA [*Σπαχυς*, *Æolice Σπαχυς*, an ear of corn] a species of inflorescence, resembling an ear of

of corn, as in the *Lavendula Spica*. Linnæus defines it thus, *flores sessiles sparsim alterni in pedunculo communi simplici*, alternate sessile flowers on a simple pedunculus.

Spica secunda, when the flowers are all turned one way.

Spica disticha, when the flowers look both ways.

Examples of the *Spica* may be seen in the *Phœnix*, *Arum*, *Piper*, *Pothos*, *Acorus*, &c. A *Spica* may be *simplex*, *composita spicillis*, *glomerata*, *ovata*, *ventricosa*, *cylindræa*, *interrupta*.

SPICATA. See *Spica*.

SPICILLA [dim. à *Spica*] a little *Spica*; the minute spicate flower of which the *Spica composita* is composed.

SPICULA *Graminibus* [dim. à *Spica*] A partial *Spica*, otherwise called *Locusta*.

SPINÆ, thorns, rigid prickles; a species of *Arma*, growing on various parts of certain plants for their defence: *Spinæ ramorum arcent pecora*. On the branches we find examples in the *Pyrus*, *Prunus*, *Citrus*, *Hippophaës*, *Gmelina*, *Rhamnus*, *Lycium*, &c. on the leaves, in the *Aloe*, *Agave*, *Yucca*, *Ilex*, *Hippomane*, *Theophras-*

sta, Carlina, &c. on the *Calyx*, in the *Carduus, Onicus, Centaurea, Moluccella, Galeopsis, &c.* on the fruit, in the *Trapa, Tribulus, Murex, Spinacia, Agremonia, Datura, &c.*

SPINESCENS *Petiolus, Stipula* [à *Spina*, a thorn] terminating in a strong sharp point.

SPINOSUS *Caulis, Folium* [à *Spina*, a thorn] covered with strong woody prickles, whose roots are not superficial, but proceeding from the body of the stem. When applied to a leaf, *Spinosum Folium*, it indicates the margin running out into rigid points or prickles, *quod margine exit in acumina duriora, rigida, pungentia.*

SPIRALES *Cotyledones* [*spira*, a circle, the coil of a cable, &c.] twisted spirally; a species of the *Dicotyledones*, exemplified in the *Salsola, Salicornia, Ceratocarpus, Basella*, and all the *Holeraceæ*.

SPITHAMA, a span. The sixth degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants: the distance between the extremity of the thumb and that of the first finger when extended; or seven Parisian inches. See *Mensura*.

SPITHAMEUS *Caulis* [à *spithama*, a span]
See *Spithama*.

SPLENDENTIA *Folia*, shining. Ludw.
See *Nitidum*.

SQUAMA, a scale; one of the *squamæ*
which form an *Amentum*.

SQUAMOSA *Radix* [from *squama*, a scale]
scaly: a species of the *bulbosa*, as for example,
the *Lilium*, which is composed of scales lying
over each other.

Squamosus Pedunculus, having a scaly surface.

SQUARROSUM *Folium*, &c. [*ισχραρα*, *scarra*,
vel *squarra*, scurf] rough, scaly, or scurfy;
applied, as one would imagine, to the su-
perficies of a leaf, and yet Linnæus, in his *De-
lineatio Plantæ*, ranges it with the terms relative
to the sinuses of leaves.

Squarrosus Perianthium, rough, scaly, as
in the *Onopordum acanthium*.

STAMEN, flax, thread. The *stamina* are
those upright filaments which, on opening a
flower, we find within the *Corolla* surrounding
the *Pistillum*. According to Linnæus, they
are the male organs of generation whose office
is to prepare the *Pollen*. Each *Stamen* consists

of two distinct parts, viz. the *Filamentum*, and the *Anthera*.

STAMINEUS *Flos* [*Stamen*] having no *corolla*; Ray. *Apetalus*, of Linnæus; *Incompletus*, *Imperfectus*, *Capillaceus*, of other botanists.

STATUMINATÆ [*Statumen*, a prop, a support] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following *genera*, viz. *Ulmus*, *Celtis*, *Bosca*.

STELLATA *Folia* [*stella*, a star] leaves surrounding the stem like the *radii* of a circle. The same as *Verticillata*.

Stellata Seta. That species of *Pubes* termed *Setæ*, is called *Stellata* when there is a little star, composed of smaller hairs, affixed to the *apex* of each bristle.

Stellatæ Plantæ, one of Ray's classes, of which the plants are now ranged among the *Tetrandria monogynia* of Linnæus.

Stellatæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these *genera*, viz. *Anthospermum*, *Rubia*, *Aparine*, *Galium*, *Valantia*, *Spermacoce*, *Houstonia*, *Cornus*, *Phyllis*, &c. Diureticæ sunt. *Lin.*

STERILIS *Flos*, barren, Tournef. *Masculus* of Linnæus.

STIGMA [from $\Sigma\tau\iota\zeta\omega$, *signum quod inuritur*, a brand] the *apex* or capital of the *Pistillum*, containing the *Viscus* which receives the *Pollen*. Linnæus compares this organ to the *Vulva* in the female animals.

STIMULI [$\sigma\tau\iota\mu\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, *Stigmulus*, per sync. *Stimulus*] stings: a species of *Arma* growing upon some plants for their defence; *punctura venenata arcent animalia nuda*, as in the *Urtica*, *Jatropha*, *Acalypha*, *Tragia*. Linnæus divides the *stimuli* into *pungentes* and *urentes*.

STIPATUS *Pappus* [*Stipes*] elevated on *Stipites*.

STIPES [à $\sigma\upsilon\pi\omicron\varsigma$, a stump] that species of *Truncus*, which is the *basis* of a *Frons*, and is peculiar to the *Palmes*, *Filices*, and *Fungi*.

Stipes, the thread which elevates and connects the *pappus* with the seed.

STIPULA [à *stipa*, tow] stubble. One of the seven *Fulcra* of plants, according to Linnæus: *squama quæ basi petiolorum aut pedunculorum*

rum enascentium utrinque adstat; the small scale or leaf which grows on each side of the *basis* of a young *petiolus* or *pedunculus*, as in papilionaceous flowers, *Tamarindus*, *Cassia*, *Rosa*, *Melanthus*, *Liriodendrum*, *Armeniaca*, *Persea*, *Padus*, &c. The *Stipulæ* are wanting in the *Asperifoliæ*, *Didynamia*, *Stellatæ*, *Siliquosæ*, *Liliaceæ*, *Orchideæ*, and in most of the *Compositæ*. *Stipulæ* are either *geminæ*, *solitariæ*, *decidua*, *persistentes*, *adnatæ*, *scutæ*, *intrafoliaceæ*, or *extrafoliaceæ*.

STIPULARIS *Gemma* [*Stipula*] formed from a *Stipula*.

Stipulares Glandulæ, glands produced from *Stipulæ*, as in the *Bauhinia*, *Armeniaca*, &c.

STIPULATIO [*à Stipula*] *est stipularum situs & structura ad basin foliorum*, the structure and situation of the *Stipula*.

STIPULATUS *Caulis* [*à Stipula*] applied to the superficies of a stem, when the outer coat is stronger, and more brittle, than a membrane; rather resembling straw. Opposed to *Membranatus*. Or possibly, Linnæus may intend that it should signify, bearing *Stipulæ*.

STOLO, a sucker or shoot, as in the *Viola odorata*, & *Ranunculus repens*.

STOLONIFERUS *Truncus, Caulis* [à *Stolo*, a shoot, or scion] having scions or suckers.

STRIATUS *Caulis, Culmus, Folia* [*Stria*, a slight groove] superficially channelled, or fluted, longitudinally, with parallel lines.

STRICTUS *Caulis, Culmus, Folia* [from *stringo*, to tie fast] *erectissimus*, perfectly straight, stiff, as the leaves in the *Campanula pa.ula*; opposed to *laxus, flaccidus*.

STRIGÆ [à *Strigo*, pro *stringo*, to grasp, to tighten] ridges, rows, ranks: such is the meaning of *Strigæ* in its classical acceptation. *Strigæ*, says Linnæus, *arcent setis rigidis animalcula & linguas*, i. e. by their prickles are a defence against animals and animalcula. What *setæ rigideæ* have to do with *Strigæ*, is difficult to conceive, unless he chuses to call them *Strigæ*, from their standing in rows. Now, in the *Delineatio Plantæ*, he has ranged *Strigæ* with the softer kinds of *pubes*, such as *pili, lana, tomentum*.

STRIGOSUM *Folium* [à *strigando*, standing still,

still, *quippe bos præ macie*] lank, lean, or perhaps, drawn up as if hide-bound: at least, I know of no other meaning to this word that can possibly be applied to a leaf, unless we derive it from *striga*, a ridge, but then it will be difficult to make *strigosum* of it.

STROBILUS, a pine-apple; a *Pericarpium* formed from an *Amentum*. Linnæus's term for the *Conus* of other botanists.

STYLUS [from *στυλος*, *columna*, a pillar] that part of the *Pistillum* which elevates the *Stigma* from the *Germen*. Linnæus, in his system of the generation of plants, assimilates this organ to the *Vagina* or *Tubæ Fallopiæ* in the females of the animal creation.

SUB, in composition, for *jere*, almost; *e. g.* *subcordatum*, *subovatum*, nearly *cordatum*, nearly *ovatum*, &c. ; but when compounded with a term of number, it signifies *most commonly*, as applied to the *Narcissus poeticus*, *Spatha subuniflora*.

SUBDIVISUS *Caulis*, a species of the *Caulis compositus* in which the branches are irregularly subdivided, *subdivisus in ramos absque ordine*.

SUBEROSUS *Caulis, folia* [*sub*, & *erodor*,

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to be eaten into] as if a little eaten, or gnawed. When applied to a leaf, it respects the margin only, *marginē suberosa*. If I had not found this term applied to leaves, I should have been apt to derive it from *Suber*, a cork, and explained it accordingly.

SUBEXCEDENS *Calyx* [*sub*, & *excedo*, to surpass] exceeding a little the *Corolla* in length, as in the *Milium*.

SUBMERSUM *Folium* [*submergo*, to sink under water] applied to aquatic plants: sunk below the surface of the water, as in the *Ranunculus aquatilis*: synonym. with *Demersum*.

SUBRAMOSUS *Caulis* [*sub*, & *Ramus*, a branch] having few branches,

SUBROTUNDUM *Folium* [*sub*, near to, & *rotundum*, round] nearly circular, in circumference.

SUBULATUM *Folium* [*Subula*, an awl] awl-shaped, *est inferius lineare, at versus apicem sensim adtenuatur*; linear below, but gradually tapering towards the *apex*, and ending in a point. This term is also frequently applied to the *Stamina* of flowers, and is one of the clas-

fical characteristics of the *Didynamia, filamenta subulata*. The *Arenaria saxatilis*, and *Sedum rupestre*, shew examples of the *Folium subulatum*.

SUCCULENTÆ [*Succus*, juice] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Caëtus*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Tetragonia*, *Aizoon*, *Sempervivum*, *Sedum*, *Geranium*, *Linum*, *Oxalis*, *Saxifraga*, *Fagonia*, &c.

Succulentum Folium, succulent, regards the substance, opposed to *exsuccum*.

SUFFRUTEX [*sub*, & *Frutex*, a shrub] An under-shrub: according to Tournefort, a plant which is perennial, ligneous, not gemmiparous, and in stature less than a *Frutex*, exemplified in the *Lavendula*, *Thymus*, & *Salvia*.

SUFFRUTICOSUS *Caulis* [*sub*, & *Frutex*, a shrub]. See *Suffrutex*.

SULCATUS *Caulis*, *Culmus*, *Folia* [*Sulcus*, a furrow] deeply channelled or furrowed longitudinally.

SUPERFICIES *Folii* [*ex super*, i. e. *supra*, & *facies*, a face] surface; *discum folii supinum vel pronum tegit*, covers both the superior and inferior

inferior disk. A leaf, with regard to its superficies, is *viscidum*, *tomentosum*, *scabrum*, *glabrum*, *striatum*, &c.

SUPERFLUA *Polygamia*, superfluous. The second order in the class *Syngenesia* of Linnæus, comprehending those plants in the composition of whose flowers some of the *flosculi* are hermaphrodite, and others female; in which case, the fructification being perfect in the hermaphrodites, the females are superfluous.

SUPERUS *Flos* [*super*, above] when the *receptaculum* of the flower stands above the *Germen* or fruit; opposed to *Inferus*.

SUPINUM *discum folii*, lying with the face upwards; the superior disk or belly of a leaf.

SUPRA-AXILLARIS *Pedunculus* [*supra*, above, & *axilla*, the arm-pit] whose insertion is immediately above the *axilla*, formed by a branch, or leaf, as in the *Asperifoliæ*, *Potentilla monspeliensis*.

SUPRADECOMPOSITA *Folia*, are those *Folia Composita* which consist of *foliola* growing on a subdivided *petiolus*; *cum petiolus aliquoties divisus adnectit plurima foliola*: they are of three

kinds, viz. *tergemina*, *triternata*, *tripinnata*. The *Pimpinella glauca* affords an example of the supra-decomposit leaf ; also the *Ranunculus ru-tæfol.*

SUPRAFOLIACEUS *Pedunculus* [*supra*, above, & *folium*, a leaf] inserted into the *caulis* above the *petiolus*, just over the leaf.

• SURCULUS, a scion or twig, exemplified in the *Jungermannia complanata*, *dilatata*, &c. It seems to be the same with *Stolo*, which see.

SYNGENESIA [*Συν*, *cum*, or *simul*, together, & *Γένεσις*, *generatio*] the nineteenth class in the sexual system of Linnæus ; it comprehends the flosculose, or composite flowers, which are the *Compositi* of Tournefort, Rivinus, and Ray, It is a natural class, if we except the last order. The classical characteristics of the flosculose flower are as follows : CALYX, a common *Perianthium*, containing the *Receptaculum* and the *Flosculi* ; it contracts when the florescence is past, but expands and turns back when the seeds are mature : it is either *simplex*, *imbricatus*, or *auctus*. RECEPTACULUM, common to the fructification, receives many sessile *flosculi* on its *discus*, which is either concave, plane, convex, pyramidal, or globose, and its surface either

ther naked, villose, or paleaceous.—The clas-
sical character of the *Flosculi* is, CALYX, a small
Perianthium, frequently quinque-dentate, per-
sisting, fixed on the *apex* of the *Germen*, and
becoming the *Corona* of the seed. COROLLA,
monopetalous, with a very narrow, long tube,
fixed on the *Germen*; it is either tubulate, with
the limb campanulate and quinquefid, and the
Laciniæ spreading and reflexed; or ligulate,
with the limb linear, plane, turned outwards,
the *apex* entire, tridentate, or quinque-dentate,
truncated; or wanting, having no limb, and
frequently no tube. STAMINA, *Filamenta* five,
capillary, very short, inserted in the neck of
the *corollulæ*; *Antheræ* five, linear, erect, form-
ing by their union a tubulated cylinder, quin-
que-dentate, of the same length of the limb,
PISTILLUM, *Germen* oblong, under the *Rece-
ptaculum* of the flower; *Stylus* filiform, erect,
of the length of the *Stamina* perforating the
Cylinder of the *Antheræ*; *Stigma* bipartite, the
laciniæ revolute, spreading. PERICARPIUM,
no real one, yet in some instances a coriaceous
crust. SEED, one, oblong, often tetragonous,
frequently narrower at the base; if, instead of
a *Perianthium*, it be crowned with a *Pappus*, it
will be found to consist of many *radii* in a cir-
cle, which are either simple, radiate, or ra-
mose: this *Pappus* is either sessile or fixed upon

a *stipes*. The essential characteristic of a floscu-
lose flower, is the *Antheræ* being united in a cy-
linder, and a single seed below the *Receptaculum*
of the *flosculi*. The orders are five, viz. PO-
LYGAMIA ÆQUALIS, including those plants
which have compound flowers, the *flosculi* being
all hermaphrodite. It contains 37 genera, viz.
Tragopogon, *Scorzonera*, *Picris*, *Sonchus*, *Lactuca*,
Chondrilla, *Prenanthes*, *Leontodon*, *Hieracium*,
Crepis, *Andryala*, *Hyoseris*, *Hypochoeris*, *Lep-
sana*, *Catananche*, *Cichorium*, *Scolymus*, *Elephanto-
pus*, *Echinops*, *Arctium*, *Serratula*, *Carduus*, *Cni-
cius*, *Onopordum*, *Cynara*, *Carlina*, *Atractylis*, *Car-
thamus*, *Stoebe*, *Bidens*, *Cacalia*, *Eupatorium*, *Age-
ratum*, *Stachilina*, *Chrysocoma*, *Tarhonanthus*,
Santolina. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA, inclu-
ding those plants which have the *Flosculi* of their
disk hermaphrodite, and those of the *Radius*
female : it contains 31 genera, viz. *Tanacetum*,
Artemisia, *Gnaphalium*, *Xeranthemum*, *Carpesium*,
Baccharis, *Conyza*, *Erigeron*, *Tussilago*, *Senecio*,
Aster, *Solidago*, *Inula*, *Arnica*, *Doronicum*, *Hele-
nium*, *Bellis*, *Tagetes*, *Zinnia*, *Pectis*, *Chrysanthem-
um*, *Matricaria*, *Cotula*, *Anacyclus*, *Anthemis*, *A-
chillea*, *Tridax*, *Amellus*, *Sigebeckia*, *Verbesina*,
Tetragonotheca, *Bupthalmum*. POLYGAMIA
FRUSTRANEA, comprehending those plants
which have the *Flosculi* of their disk hermaphro-
dite, and those of the *radius* neuter : this order
contains

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contains 6 genera, which are all radiate, viz. *Helianthus*, *Rudbeckia*, *Coreopsis*, *Gorteria*, *Gentaurea*, *Gundelia*. POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA, including those plants which have the *Floſculi* of their diſk male, and thoſe of the *radius* female : this order contains 13 genera, viz. *Silphium*, *Chryſogonum*, *Melampodium*, *Calendula*, *Arctotis*, *Oſteospermum*, *Othonna*, *Polymnia*, *Erioccephalus*, *Filago*, *Micropus*, *Sphæranthus*, *Milleria*. MONOGAMIA, including thoſe plants which have ſimple flowers : it contains 6 genera, viz. *Seriphium*, *Corymbium*, *Faſione*, *Lobelia*, *Viola*, *Impatiens*. Syngenefia compoſitorum in medicina receptiſſima, communiter amara eſt. *Lin.*

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TEGMENTUM, a cover. The teguments of a flower are the *Perianthium* & *Corolla*.

TERES *Caulis*, *Folium*, cylindrical : when applied to leaves, it muſt be underſtood partially of ſuch as by their internal pulp are rendered in part cylindrical, *quod maxima ex parte cylindricum eſt*, as in the *Allium vineale*, & *oleraceum*.

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TERGEMINUM *Folium compositum* [*ter*, thrice, & *geminus*, double] a species of what Linnæus calls *supra-decomposita*; three times double, *i. e.* when a dichotomous *petiolus* is subdivided, having two *foliola* on the extremity of each subdivision.

TERMINALIS *Flos*; terminating a branch or stem, as in the *Mentha piperita*.

TERNA *Folia*; three and three: applied to the *folia verticillata*, expressing the number of leaves of which each *verticillum* consists.

Terni pedunculi, three proceeding from the same *axilla*, as in the *Impatiens zeyl.*

TERNATUM *Folium* [*ternus*, three] applied to a *folium digitatum* or *pinnatum*, indicating its number of *foliola*, as in the *Rubus cæsius*, *fruticosus*, *saxatilis*.

TESTICULATA *Radix*. See *Duplicata*.

TESSELLATUM *Folium* [*Tessella*, the square pieces of wood or stone used in making checkered work] regards only *folia colorata*; checkered.

TETRADYNAMIA [*Tετραδυναμια*, *quatuor*, & *δυναμιας*,

Δύναμις, *potentia*, power] the fifteenth class in the Linnæan system; it comprehends all the plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with four long and two short *stamina*; besides which it has the following classical characteristics, *viz.* CALYX, *Perianthium* tetraphyllous, oblong, the *foliola* of which are ovato-oblong, concave, obtuse, connivent, gibbous at the *basis*, the opposite ones equal and deciduous; COROLLA, cruciform, four equal *Petala*; *Ungues plano-subulati*, erect, *Limbi* flat, and enlarging outwards, obtuse, and hardly touching each other; the *Petala* inserted in the same circle with the *Stamina*. STAMINA six, erect; two opposite to each other, about the height of the *Calyx*; four somewhat longer, but not so long as the *Corolla*; *Antheræ* somewhat oblong, acuminate, swelling at their *basis*, erect, with their *apices* inclining outwards. Close to the *basis* of the two shorter *Stamina* there is a nectariferous gland, which differs in its appearance in the different *genera*; to avoid compressing this gland, these two filaments make a curve, which renders them shorter than the other four. PISTILLUM, the *Germen* above the *Receptaculum* growing daily longer; *Stylus*, the length of the longer *stamina*, or entirely wanting; *Stigma* obtuse. PERICARPIUM, *Siliqua*, bivalvate; frequently bilocular, opening from the *basis* to the *apex*;

Dissepimentum prominent at the *apex* beyond the *Valvæ*, the prominent part having before served as a *Stylus*. SEMINA, roundish, nodding, alternately and longitudinally sunk in the *Dissepimentum*; *Receptaculum* linear, surrounding the *Dissepimentum*, and lodged in the futures of the *Pericarpium*. This is really a natural class, and has been universally considered as such by systematic botanists. It is the *Cruciformes* of Tournefort, and the *Siliculosæ & Siliquosæ* of Ray. The plants of this class are universally esteemed antiscorbutic. The essential generical characteristic is commonly to be found in the situation of the nectariferous gland. The orders are two, *viz.* SILICULOSÆ, containing thirteen genera, *viz.* *Myagrum, Vella, Anastatica, Subularia, Draba, Lepidium, Thlaspi, Cochlearia, Iberis, Alyssum, Clypeola, Biscutella, Lunaria*; SILIQUOSÆ, containing 15 genera, *viz.* *Dentaria, Cardamine, Sisymbrium, Erysimum, Cheiranthus, Hesperis, Arabis, Turritis, Brassica, Sinapis, Raphanus, Bunias, Isatis, Crambe, Cleome.*

TETRAGONUS *Caulis*; four-cornered.
See *Trigonus*.

Tetragona Siliqua, as in the *Sinapis nigra*.

TETRAGYNIA [*τετραγυνη*, *quatuor*, & *γυνή*, *mulier*, a woman] one of the orders in the 4th,
5th,

5th, 6th, 8th, and 13th classes in the Linnæan system ; it distinguishes the plants, in those classes, which in their fructification discover four *Pistilla*, these being considered as the female organs of generation.

TETRANDRIA [from *Τετραρες*, *quatuor*, four, & *Ανη*, *maritus*, a husband] Linnæus's fourth class, comprehending hermaphrodite flowers, with four *stamina* of equal lengths. The orders of this class are three, *viz.* MONOGYNIA, containing 56 genera, *viz.* *Leucodendron*, *Protea*, *Cephalanthus*, *Globularia*, *Dipsacus*, *Scabiosa*, *Knautia*, *Ailionia*, *Hedyotis*, *Spermacoce*, *Sberardea*, *Asperula*, *Diodia*, *Knoxia*, *Houstonia*, *Galium*, *Crucianella*, *Rubia*, *Fuchsia*, *Siphonanthus*, *Catesbœa*, *Ixora*, *Pavetta*, *Petestia*, *Mitchella*, *Callicarpa*, *Aquartia*, *Polypremum*, *Pencea*, *Blæria*, *Buddleja*, *Exacum*, *Plantago*, *Scoparia*, *Rhacoma*, *Centunculus*, *Sanguisorba*, *Cissus*, *Epimedium*, *Cornus*, *Fagara*, *Tomex*, *Ptelea*, *Ludvigia*, *Oldenlandia*, *Ammannia*, *Isnardia*, *Trapa*, *Dorstenia*, *Elæagnus*, *Brabejum*, *Krameria*, *Rivina*, *Salvadora*, *Camphorosma*, *Alchemilla* ; DIGYNIA, containing 6 genera, *viz.* *Aphanes*, *Crucita*, *Busonia*, *Hamamelis*, *Cuscuta*, *Hypecoum* ; TETRAGYNIA, containing 6 genera, *viz.* *Ilex*, *Coldenia*, *Potamogeton*, *Ruppia*, *Sagina*, *Tillæa*.

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TETRANGIÆ [Τεσσαρες, four, & Ἀγγυον, *vas*, a vessel, or *loculamentum*] The eighteenth class in Boerhaave's system, containing only *Ruta*, *Peganum*, & *Stramonium*.

TETRAPETALA *Corolla* [Τεσσαρες, *quatuor*, & Πτεταλον, *petalum*] consisting of four *petala*, as in the class *Tetradynamia*.

TETRAPHYLLUS *Calyx* [Τεσσαρες, & Φυλλον, *folium*, a leaf] consisting of four leaves, as in *Sagina*, *Epimedium*, and in the class *Tetradynamia*.

TETRASPERMA *Planta* [Τεσσαρες, & σπέρμα, *seed*] producing four seeds, as the *Asperifoliae*, & *Verticillatae*.

THALAMUS [Θαλαμος, a bed, a chamber] the *Receptaculum*, so called by *Vaillant*, *Ludwig*, &c.

THECA, a bag or sheath, the same as *Vesicula*, in *Linnæus*; exemplified in the *Jungermannia furcata*. *Dellen*.

THYRSATIM. Towered, in a sort of spike like a pine cone. *Hill*. See *Thyrsum*.

T O

TOMENTOSUS *Caulis, Folia* [*Tomentum*, short wool, shorn off] *villis intertextis vix conspicuis tegitur, ergo sæpius albidum, uti plantæ marinæ & campestris ventis expositæ*, covered with a whitish down, whose hairs are interwoven, and hardly distinguishable; exemplified in the *Cerastium tomentosum*, and in the leaves of the *Origanum onites*, & *Althæa officinalis*.

TOMENTUM [*Τομιον*, *frustum*, a fragment, *seu quod sectione est ablatum*] short wool, flocks: a species of pubescence, which covers the surface of many plants, defending them, in some degree, from the violence of the wind; *gaudet sæpius colore incano*, as in the *Tomax*, *Medicago*, *Halimus*.

TOROSUM *Pericarpium* [à *Torus*, a protuberance or swelling, as of the veins] bunched out in knobs by the inclosed seed.

TORTA *Corolla* [*torqueo*, to writhe, torture] twisted, as in the *Nerium*, *Asclepias*, *Vinca*. See *Contorti*.

TORTILIS *Arista*, [à *torqueo*, to writhe, or twist] twisted.

T R

TORULOSA *Siliqua* [à *torulus*, dim. à *torus*] See *Torosum*.

TRANSVERSUM *Dissepimentum*, at right angles with the sides of the *Pericarpium*, opposed to *parallelum*.

TRAPEZIFORMIUM *Folium* [*Trapezium*, a geometrical quadrangle, whose sides are neither equal nor opposite] a leaf in the form of a trapezium.

TRIANDRIA [Τῆσις, *tres*, three, & ἄνῆς, *maritus*, a husband] Linnæus's third class, consisting of those plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers, with three *Stamina*. The orders are three, viz. **MONOGYNIA**, of which there are 27 genera, viz. *Valeriana*, *Olax*, *Tamarindus*, *Rumphia*, *Cneorum*, *Camocladia*, *Melothria*, *Ortega*, *Loeslingia*, *Polycnemum*, *Hippocratea*, *Crocus*, *Ixia*, *Gladiolus*, *Antholyza*, *Iris*, *Moræa*, *Wachendorfia*, *Commelina*, *Calisia*, *Xyris*, *Schoenus*, *Cyperus*, *Scirpus*, *Eriophorum*, *Lygeum*, *Nardus*; **DI-GYNIA**, containing 29 genera, viz. *Bobartia*, *Cornucopiæ*, *Saccharum*, *Phalaris*, *Paspalum*, *Panicum*, *Phleum*, *Alopecurus*, *Milium*, *Agrostis*, *Aira*, *Melica*, *Poa*, *Briza*, *Uniola*, *Daëtylis*, *Cynosurus*, *Festuca*, *Bromus*, *Stipa*, *Avena*, *Lagurus*, *Arundo*, *Aristida*, *Lolium*, *Elymus*, *Secale*, *Hordeum*, *Triticum*;

ticum; TRIGYNIA, comprehending 10 genera, viz. *Eriocaulon*, *Montia*, *Proserpinaca*, *Triplaris*, *Holosteum*, *Polycarpon*, *Mollugo*, *Minuartia*, *Quercaria*, *Lechea*.

TRIANGIÆ [Τρις, three, & Ἀγγίον, vas, a vessel] the seventeenth class in Boerhaave's system, founded on the number of *loculamenta* in the *pericarpium*.

TRIANGULARE *Folium*; a triangular leaf, *cum tres anguli prominentes ambiunt discum*. *Triangulare* is used to express the figure of a leaf considered in one plane, and is therefore different in its signification from *Triqueter*, or *Trigonus*, which see.

TRICOCCA *Capsula* [Κόκκος, granum, a grain] *trilocularis* with a single seed in each *loculamentum*.

Tricocca, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Kambogia*, *Euphorbia*, *Dalechampia*, *Clutia*, *Andrachne*, *Phyllantus*, *Osyris*, *Croton*, *Trajia*, &c.

TRICUSPIDATA *Stamina*, three-pointed, as in the *Allium ampeloprasum*, *arenarium*, *sphærocephalon*. See *Cuspidatum*.

TRIFIDUM *Folium* [*in tres partes fissus*] thrice divided by linear sinuses, having straight margins; exemplified in the *Resida lutea*. See *Fissus*.

TRIFLORUS *Pedunculus* [*tres, & flos, a flower*] bearing three flowers : producing three fructifications on each *Pedunculus*.

TRIGONUS *Caulis* [*τρεῖς, ter, & γωνία, angulus, an angle*] Linnæus; in the *Phil. Botan.* explains this term, according to its derivation, as signifying the number of angles ; but in his *Delineatio Plantæ*, a later work, in a subdivision, under *figura*, he uses *angulatus* to express the angles, and in the next subdivision he has *3-quetter, & 3-gonus* : now *3-quetter* he explains to mean, three plain sides ; therefore *trigonus* must signify a triangular figure whose sides are either concave or convex.

TRIGYNIA [*τρεῖς, tres, three, & γυνή, mulier, a woman*] the third order in the first thirteen classes, except the first, the fourth, and the seventh, in the Linnæan system : it includes those plants which in their fructification discover three *Styli*, which are considered, in the sexual system, as the female organs of generation.

T R

TRIHILATÆ [*Hilum*, which see] an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Cardiospermum*, *Paullinia*, *Sapindus*, *Staphylæa*, *Banisteria*, *Berberis*, &c.

TRIJUGUM *Folium* [*tres*, & *jugo*, to yoke] a pinnate leaf, of three pair of *foliola*.

TRILOBUM *Folium* [*tres*, three, & *Λοβος*, the tip of the ear] consisting of three lobes, as in the *Leonurus cardiaca*. See *Lobatum*.

TRINERVIUM *Folium* [*tres*, three, & *nervus*, a nerve or string] having three apparent vessels running from the *basis* to the *apex* without branching or anastomosing. This term must not be confounded with *Triplinervium*, which see.

TRIOECIA [*τρεῖς*, *tres*, three, & *Οικος*, *domus*, a house] the third order in the class *Polygamia* of Linnæus. There is but one genus of the order, viz. the *Ficus*, in which there are male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers produced separately on different plants.

TRIPARTITUM *Folium* [*tres*, & *partitus*, divided] consisting of three divisions, *usque ad basin*, down to the base, as in the *Eryngium campestre*.

TRIPETALA *Corolla* [*τριεις, tres, & Πεταλον, petalum*] consisting of three *petala*, as in the *Alisma*, & *Sagittaria*.

TRIPETALOIDEÆ [*tres, & Petalum*] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following *genera*, viz. *Eutomus, Alisma, Sagittaria*.

TRIPHYLLUS *Calyx* [*τριεις, & Φυλλον, folium*; a leaf] consisting of three leaves, as in *Tradescantia*.

TRIPINNATUM *Folium compositum* [*tres, three, & pinnatus, winged*] *triplicato-pinnatum*; when a *petiolus* is first pinnated by smaller *petioli*, and those by still smaller, which are themselves pinnated with *foliola*; *cum petiolus adfigit plura foliola bipinnata*: a species of the *supra-decomposita*, according to Linnæus.

TRIPLINERVIUM *Folium* [*triplex, triple, & nervus, a nerve or string*] whose apparent vessels are threefold, that is, running by three's from the *basis* to the *apex*, without branching or anastomosing: different in its signification from *Trinervium*, which see.

TRIQUETRUM *Folium, Caulis* [*qu. triquadrus, i. e. quadratus in tres angulos*] having three plain sides, *cujus tria latera longitudinalia plana sunt.*

sunt. This term, when applied to leaves, regards their substance, as *Triangulare*, their figure considered in one plane. Examples of the *Caulis triqueter*, may be seen in the *Viola tricolor*.

Triqueter culmus, exemplified in the *Carex cespitosa*.

TRISPERMA [*tres*, & *sperma*, seed] producing three seeds, as *Euphorbia*.

TRITERNATUM *Folium compositum* [*tres*, three, & *ternus*, threefold] *triplicato-ternatum*; when the divisions of a triple *petiolus* are subdivided into three's, each subdivision having three *foliola* on its extremity, *cum petiolus adfigit tria foliola biternata*. This Linnæus calls a species of the *supra-decomposita*.

TRIVALVE *Pericarpium* [*tres*, & *valvæ*, doors or valves] consisting of three valves, as in the *Viola*, *Polemonium*, *Helianthemum*.

TRUNCATUM *Folium* [*Truncus*, a stump] having its *apex* truncated, or cut off, *quod linea transversali desinit*.

TRUNCUS, in general, the body, stem, or stock of a tree or plant; defined by Linnæus

to be that which produces the leaves and fructification ; its species, according to his *Phil. Botan.* are seven, viz. *Caulis*, *Culmus*, *Scapus*, *Pedunculus*, *Petiolus*, *Frons*, *Stipes* ; but, in his *Delinatio plantæ*, the three first and the last only are retained, the 4th, 5th, and 6th being rejected. Former botanists applied the word *Truncus*, to trees only.

TUBERCULATUS [à *Tuberculum*, a little pimple or tubercle] having tubercles, as in the *Lichen scriptus*, &c.

TUBERCULUM, a little pimple, exemplified in the *Lichen calcareus*.

TUBEROSA Radix [à *Tuber*, a knob] a knobbed root ; *i. e.* consisting of subrotund bodies collected into a bundle, as in *Pæonia*, *Hemerocallis*, *Solanum*, &c. The *Tuberosa* are of three kinds, viz. *palmata*, *fasciculata*, & *pendula*.

TUBULATUM Perianthium ; tubular, as in the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus ; opposed to *patens*, *reflexum*, *inflatum*.

Tubulata Corolla, as in the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus.

T U

TUBULOSI *Flosculi* [à *Tuba*, a tube] when they are tubular and nearly equal : *Flosculi* of this structure form one of the three divisions of the compound flowers ; they constitute the *flosculosi* of Tournefort,

Tubulosum Perianthium, tubular, opposed to *patens*.

Tubulosum Folium, when, being cut transversely, it appears hollow within.

TUBUS, a tube ; the inferior narrow part of a monopetalous *Corolla*.

THYRSUS, a spear wrapt about with ivy which the ancients carried in their hands at the feasts of Bacchus. Linnæus makes it a species of inflorescence, which may be either *nudus* or *foliatus*. In the *Phil. Botan.* he defines it to be a *panicula coarctata in formam ovatam*, instanced in the *Syringa* & *Petasites*.

TUNICATUS *Caulis*, *Radix* [*Tunica*, a coat] wrapt in, or consisting of many coats. When applied to a root, it indicates a species of the *Bulbosa*, consisting of concentric layers as in the *Cepa*, for instance, opposed to *Squamosa*, *Solida*.

TURBINATUM *Pericarpium* [*turbo*, a top] broad

V A

broad at the *apex*, and narrow at the *basis*, as the *Pyrus*.

Turbinatum Perianthium, as in the *Grislea*, *Memecylon*.

TURGIDUM *Legumen*, swollen, as in the *Ononis*.

TURIO [à *Tyro*, a novice] the *Gemma* so called, by Ludwig, when proceeding from the root.

V.

VAGÆ [*vagor*, to wander] the last order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, consisting of those *genera*, which he could not with propriety range in any of the other natural orders, viz. *Pinguicola*, *Collinsonia*, *Buffonia*, *Hirtella*, *Montia*, &c.

VAGINALES [*Vagina*, a sheath] an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing the following *genera*, viz. *Laurus*, *Helxine*, *Polygonum*, *Bistorta*, *Persicaria*, *Atraphaxis*, *Rheum*, *Rumex*.

VAGINANS *Folium* [*Vagina*, a sheath] the
basis

V A

basis of the leaf infolding the stem, as in a sheath.

VAGINATUS *Caulis, Culmus* [*Vagina*, a sheath] when they are sheathed by the *basis* of their leaves, as in the *Polygonum amphibium*, and all the *Gramina*.

VALVULA, a valve ; the pieces of the external substance which, in that species of *pericarpium* termed *Capsula*, incloses the seed or fruit ; *paries quo fructus tegitur externe*.

VARIETAS, variety ; the fourth subdivision in the Linnæan system ; it comprehends the various appearances, observable in plants produced from the same kind of seed. The causes of this variety are the differences of climate, situation, or soil ; and the mode of their appearance is either in magnitude, plenitude, shape, colour, taste, or smell.

VASA [*à vescendo*, to be eaten, *quod in ea vescæ ponantur*] vessels. Vegetables are composed of at least three species of vessels, *viz. Vasa succosa*, which convey their juices ; *Utriculi*, which preserve them ; and *Tracheæ*, which attract the air, like the lungs of animals.

V E

VEGETABILIA [à *vegeto*, to quicken] one of the three kingdoms of nature according to Linnæus, comprehending seven distinct families, viz. *Plantæ*, *Palmæ*, *Gramina*, *Filices*, *Musci*, *Algæ*, *Fungi*.

VENOSUM *Folium* [*Vena*, a vein] *cum vasa discurrentia evadunt ramosissima, & anastomoses nudo oculo exhibent*, whose veins branch and anastomose over the whole leaf, as in the *Viburnum lantanâ*.

VENTRICOSA *Spica* [*venter*, the belly] big-bellied ; narrowing towards each extremity.

Ventricosum Perianthium, as in the *Esculus*.

Ventricosa Corolla, as in the *Digitalis*.

VENTRICULOSUS *Calyx* [dim. à *venter*, the belly] bellying out in the middle, but not in so great degree as *Ventricosus* ; exemplified in the *Salicornia*.

VEPRECULÆ [dim. à *Vepres*, a brier or bramble] An order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, in which are these genera, viz. *Rhamnus*, *Sideroxylum*, *Chrysophyllum*, *Lycium*, *Ceanothus*, *Philyca*, *Cestrum*, *Catebæa*, &c.

VERRUCOSA *Capsula* [*Verruca*, a wart] producing, on its surface, little knobs or warts, as in the *Euphorbia verrucosa*.

VERSATILIS *Anthera* [*verto*, to turn] when the *Anthera* is fixed horizontally, on the point of the *filamentum*, and consequently is so poised, as to turn on it, like the needle of a compass, as in the *Vitex*, *Linnaea*, *Geranium*, &c.

VERTICALIA *Folia* [*vertex*, the top of any thing] leaves so situated that their *basis* is perpendicularly above their *apex*: applied only to aquatic plants.

Verticales flores, when the disk of the flower is turned as it were upside down, facing the earth; opposed to *horizontales*.

VERTICILLATI *Rami*, *Flores*, *Folia* [*à Verticillum*, an axis or spindle] branches, flowers, or leaves, surrounding the stem like the *radii* of a wheel, *caulem annulatim ambientibus*. The same as *Stellati*.

Verticillatæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Ajuga*, *Teucrium*, *Trichostema*, *Thymus*, *Satureja*, &c. *Verticillatæ* sunt fragrantés, nervinæ, resolventes, & pellentes: folia virtute pollent. *Lin.* The *Verticillatæ* are of

the class and order, in the sexual system, *Didynamia Gymnospermia*.

Verticillata radix, a species of the fibrous root exemplified in the aquatic and fenny plants. *Ludwig*.

VERTICILLUS [*vertex*, a whirlpool] a little whirl, axis, or spindle; a species of inflorescence in which the flowers grow in whirls, as in the *Marrubium*. A *Verticillus* may be either *sessilis*, *pedunculatus*, *nudus*, *involucratus*, *bracteatus*, *confertus*, or *distans*.

VESICULA, a little bladder. The *Pericarpium* of the *Fucus*.

VESICULARIS *Scabrities* [*vesica*, a bladder] a species of glandular *Scabrities*, roughness, scarce visible to the naked eye, resembling *vesiculæ*, on the surface of some plants, as in the *Mezembryanthemum*, *Aizoon*, *Tetragonia*, &c.

VEXILLUM, a standard; the upright *petalum* of a papilionaceous *corolla*.

VILLOSUS *Caulis*, *Folium* [*Villus*, wool] *pilis mollibus pubescens*; covered with distinct but soft hairs; woolly, as in the *Ulex europæus*.

VIRGATUS *Caulis* [*virga*, a rod] shooting forth straight slender branches, or rods, as in the *Artemisia campestris*.

VISCIDUM *Folium* [*viscus*, glue] when the surface of the leaf is clammy, *quod humore non fluido sed tenaci oblitum*, as in the *Senecio viscosus*.

VISCOSITAS [*viscus*, glue] expresses that clamminess which covers the surface of some plants: it is ranged by Linnæus among the *Pubes*.

ULIGINOSA *Loca* [*Uligo*, the natural moisture of the earth] bogs; *loca spongiosa, aqua putrida laborantia, colonis invisæ, nec segetis, nec fœni proventui apta*.

UMBELLA [dim. ab *umbra*, a shadow] an umbel, or umbrella; a *receptaculum* producing many equal *pedunculi* from one centre, as in the *Eryngium*, *Angelica*, *Cicuta*, *Pimpinella*, &c. An *Umbella* is either *simplex*, *composita*, *universalis*, or *partialis*.

UMBELLATUS *Flos*, properly so called, hath a common *receptaculum*, divided into *pedunculi* proceeding from the same point, a *germen* under the *corollula*, five distinct deciduous *Stamina*,

a bifid *pistillum*, and two seeds united at their summits. They are of the class and order *Pentandria Digynia*.

Umbellatæ, a numerous order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, amongst which are the following genera, viz. *Eryngium*, *Arctopus*, *Daucus*, *Angelica*, *Pimpinella*, &c. In siccis aromaticæ, calefacientes, & pellen-tes ; in aquosis autem venenatæ sunt : radice & feminibus pollent. *Lin.* The *Umbellatæ* constitute the seventh class in Tournefort.

UMBELLULA [dim. ab *Umbella*] the *Umbella partialis* which diverges from the apex of each *pedunculus* of an *Umbella composita*.

UMBILICATUM *Folium* [ab *umbilicus*, a navel] See *Peltatum*.

Umbilicatus flos, fashioned like a navel, as in the *Lichen miniatus*, &c.

UMBO ; Morison. See *Discus*.

UNANGULATUS *Caulis* [*Unus*, & *angulus*] forming one angle, as in the *Iris fœtidissima*.

UNCINATUM *Stigma* [*Uncinus*, an instrument hooked at the end] hooked, as in the *Viola lantana*.

Uncinata Arista, as in the *Geum urbanum*.

U N

UNCTUOSUM *Folium*, clammy. Ludw.
See *Viscidum*,

UNDATUM *Folium* [*unda*, a wave] or *Undulatum*, whose surface rises and falls in waves towards the margin, *cum discus folii versus marginem convexe adscendit & descendit*, as in the *Alchemilla*, *Potamogeton crispum*.

UNDULATA *Corolla* [*Undula*, dim. ab *unda*, a wave] waved, as in the *Gloriosa*.

Undulatum Folium, as in the *Oenothera molliflora*. *Synon.* with *Undatum*.

UNGUICULARIS *Caulis* [ab *Unguis*, a nail of the hand, &c] See *Unguis*.

UNGUIS [*Оно́зъ*, *idem*] a nail of the hand or foot. The third degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants; the length of a finger-nail, containing six *Lineæ*, or half a Parisian inch. See *Mensura*.

Unguis, the *basis* of each *petalum* in a polypetalous *Corolla*.

UNICUS *Flos*, when the entire stem produces but one flower; different in signification from *Solitarius*, which see.

Unica

Unica Radix, a single root ; having one bulb only, opposed to *duplicata*.

UNIFLORUS *Pedunculus* [*unus*, one, & *flos*, a flower] bearing one flower ; having but one fructification on each *Pedunculus*.

UNILATERALIS *Racemus* [*unus*, one, & *latus*, a side] when the flowers grow only on one side of the *pedunculus*.

Unilaterales Cotyledones, growing on one side only ; a species of the *Monocotyledones*, exemplified in *Palmæ*.

UNIVERSALIS *Umbella*, an universal umbel ; the large *Umbella*, in an *Umbella composita*, to the extremities of whose *pedunculi* the *umbellulæ* are attached ; opposed to *partialis*.

Universale Involucrum, when below the *Umbella universalis*.

VOLVA, the membranaceous *Calyx* of *fungi* : it may be *approximata*, or *remotissima*.

VOLUBILIS *Caulis* [à *volvo*, to roll] *spirally ascendens per ramum alienum* ; ascending spirally round the branch or stem of another. Their course is either *sinistrorsum*, to the left, with the sun's apparent motion, as in *Humulus*,
Helxine,

V U

Helxine, *Lonicera*, *Tamus*; or *dextrorsum*, the reverse, as in *Convolvulus*, *Basella*, *Phaseolus*, *Cynanche*, *Euphorbia*, *Eupatorium*.

Volubilis Cirrhus, a twining tendril, *dextrorsum retrorsumque*: most of the *leguminosæ* have tendrils of this kind.

URCEOLATA *Corolla* [*Urceolus*, ab *Urceus*, a pitcher] bellying out like a pitcher, *pelvis instar inflata, et undique gibba*.

URENS *Caulis, Folium* [*Uro*, to burn] burning, stinging, like nettles.

UTRICULI [ab *uter*, a bag, or bottle] *sunt vascula repleta liquore secreto*; a species of glandular secretory vessels, observable in various parts of the surface of some plants, resembling little bottles, replete with a secreted liquor.

VULGARIS [*Vulgus*, the common people] common. The trivial or specific name of many plants in the old botanists, as the *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, &c. *Synon.* with *Frequens*.

F I N I S.



the field



