

A synopsis of British plants, in Mr. Ray's method: with their characters, descriptions ... and physical virtues according to the most accurate observations and the best modern authors : Together with a botanical dictionary illustrated with several figures / by John Wilson.

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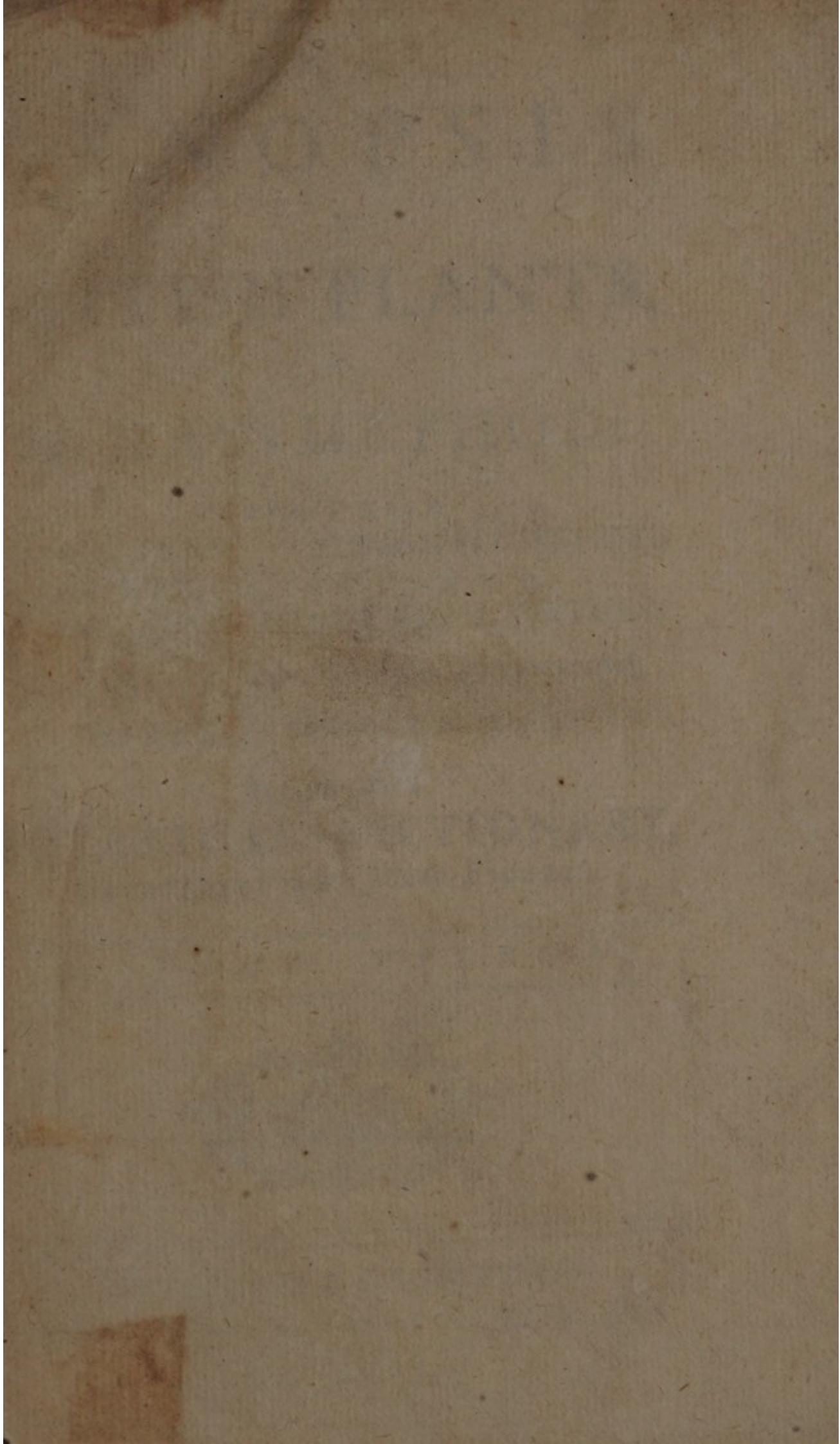
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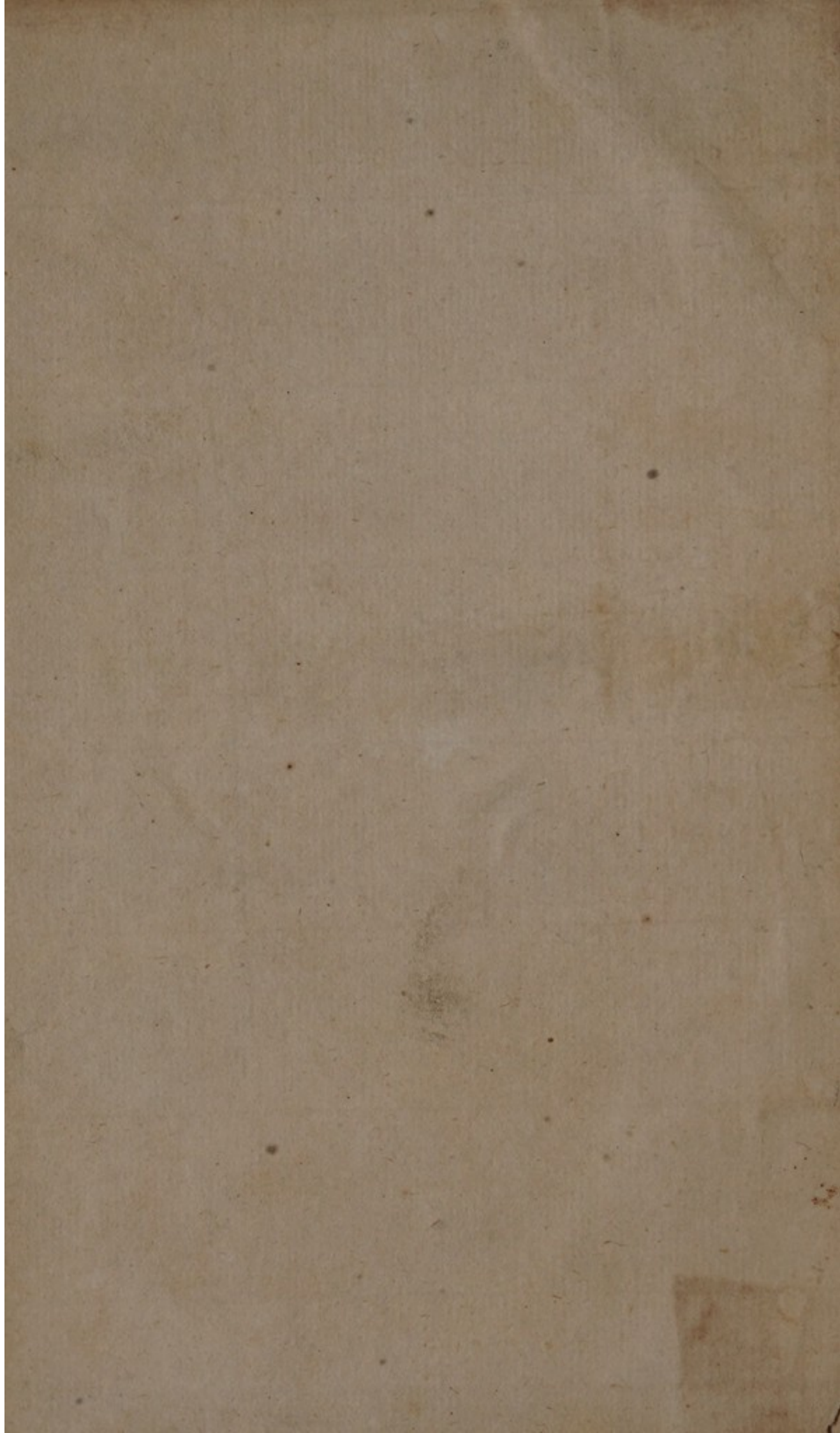


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SYNOPSIS
 OF
 BRITISH PLANTS,
 IN
 Mr RAY'S METHOD:

WITH THEIR
 CHARACTERS, TIME of FLOWERING,
 DESCRIPTIONS, AND
 PLACES of GROWTH, PHYSICAL VIRTUES,

According to the MOST ACCURATE OBSERVATIONS,
 And the BEST MODERN AUTHORS.

Together with a
 BOTANICAL DICTIONARY,
 ILLUSTRATED *with several* FIGURES.

By JOHN WILSON.



NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE:
 Printed by JOHN GOODING, on the *Side*,
 MDCCLIV.

2 Y 1 O P 2 1 5

PLANT

M. R. A. & M. T. H. O. D.

CHARACTERS, TIME-BLOWING, AND GROWTH, PHYSICAL VIBRATIONS

And the Best Modern Apparatus

TOGETHER WITH A

DICTIONARY



NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE:
Printed by John Gooding, on the 22nd
MCCCLXXV

P R E F A C E.

THE principal design in publishing this SYNOPSIS, is to instruct beginners in the knowledge of British Plants; especially such as are unacquainted with the Latin tongue: For tho' there are several authors, in our own language, on that subject, yet none of them have pursued any regular method: Some disposing the plants in an alphabetical order; others according to their supposed virtues, or in such an unintelligible manner, that a learner, having no certain rule to direct him, must undergo a very tedious search, before he can possibly find out his unknown plant, if he be so happy as to meet with it at all: But this difficulty will, in a great measure, be removed, by the regular and familiar method which is followed in this Synopsis. And that it may be the more easily understood, it will be necessary to observe by what notes, or properties, plants are constantly known and distinguished, and thereby become reducible to a certain uniform order. These are, generally, the Flowers, the Fruit, and the Seed: But Mr Ray, whose model is here copied, takes in any other parts that are least subject to change or alteration; but admits only of so many as are sufficiently determinate, which seldom amount to more than three; and all those plants that have the same parts constructed after the like manner, however they may differ in other respects, are, nevertheless, disposed of together; which disposition is called a Class, or Tribe. For instance, all plants, having Pentapetalous Flowers, succeeded by two naked seeds, joined close together whilst green, and separated when ripe, be their other parts ever so dissimilar, are ranged together, and constitute one class, called Umbelliferous: And all rough leav'd plants, that have their leaves placed alternately upon
the

P R E F A C E:

the stalks, their flowers monopetalous, cut into five segments, and succeeded by four naked seeds, are likewise ranged together, and constitute another class, called Asperifoliate. In like manner the rest are distinguished; so that in all they make up twenty-two classes in this Synopsis; and the particular properties, or characters, whereby they are severally known, being prefix'd, a learner, by moderate application, may, in a short time, become acquainted with those classes, and be able to retain them in his memory, so as to recollect them upon occasion. Besides the notes or properties which ascertain each particular class, there are others to be found in every plant, which denominate the subaltern genera, or kinds. For example, Angelica and Cowparsnip are both of the Umbelliferous tribe, each having a pentapetalous flower, succeeded by two naked seeds; but then there is a remarkable difference between the two plants, for the leaves of the former are winged, and the leaves of the latter are jagged or sinuated; which properties distinguish these two kinds. Accordingly all the different genera, or kinds, are digested under their several classes, and properly characterised; and, after the same manner, under every genus, all the different species are disposed, with short descriptions to distinguish them from each other. So that when any unknown plant occurs, it may easily be known; for, by examining its appearance and properties, it will readily be referred to its distinct class; from whence, by observing its more particular marks and characters, it may be traced to its subaltern genus and species; where it has, first the name given it in Mr Ray's Synopsis, afterwards those by Caspar Bauhine, Gerard, and Parkinson; and that these authors may be readily consulted for further information, the pages of each are inserted. And it must be observed, that in this distribution of the plants, the third edition of Mr Ray's Synopsis is followed, excepting a few such transpositions as the properties, upon examination, plainly directed; the most material

of

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of which are: 1st, The species of Fumaria are placed with the papilionaceous tribe; 2d, the Plantains and Spurges, amongst the plants having monopetalous flowers and dry seed-vessels; 3d, Lyfimachia filiquosa, Papaver corniculata, Chelidonium majus, and Balsamine, will be found amongst the siliquous, or poded plants, with tetrapetalous flowers; 4th, Luteola, with the vasculiferous, tetrapetalous; and, 5th, Reseda, or Base Rocket, amongst the vasculiferous plants, with hexapetalous flowers.

As it may be serviceable to know the places where plants, that are not very common, have been found, it was thought proper, not only to preserve those mentioned in Mr Ray's Synopsis, but to add several more; being partly such as I met with in an authentick manuscript, of the late Mr Lawson, to which I have affixed his Name; and partly such as I have had opportunity to observe myself, which are distinguished by this mark †: The officinal and dispensatory plants have an asterisk prefix'd, and their virtues are generally transcribed from Mr Miller's Botanicum Officinale.

That this SYNOPSIS might be more compleat, I have not scrupled to collect the characters and descriptions from the best MODERN AUTHORS: And as I have had frequent opportunities of examining most of the plants my self, I have corrected some errors, and supplied many defects in those authors. The reader will observe that I have entirely omitted the Fungi, Mosses, Grasses, and Trees; which was to avoid raising the price of this volume too high, by enlarging the bulk of it too much: I chose therefore to make my first publick essay with some diffidence, that in case my performance should not give the expected satisfaction, I might, however, atone for my fault, by moderating the expence; designing, if this meets with a better fate, and finds acceptance with the publick, to throw into another volume what is now left out of this.

A TABLE of the CLASSES.

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EXPLICATION of the ABBREVIATIONS.

C. Caspar Bauhinis Pinax, *Basil* 1671. G. Gerard's History of Plants, *London* 1597. G. E. Gerard's History of Plants, with Johnson's Emendations, *ibid.* 1633. R. Mr Ray's Synopsits, *3d Edit.* P. Parkinson's Theatre of Plants, *Lond.* 1640. Pr. Caspar Bauhinis prodromus, *Basil* 1671. P. Parad. Parkinson's Flower Garden, *Lond.* 1629.

E R R A T A.

Page 2. line 36. for Cetercah, read *Ceterach*; p. 28. l. 31, for *spendente*, r. *splendente*; p. 29. l. 23. resembling, r. *the leaves resemble*; p. 35. l. 16. for close, r. *short*; p. 102. l. 21. after *rectus*, r. *foliis*; p. 104. l. 7. for on the opposite side of, r. *opposite to*; p. 168. l. 33. r. *Circaea*; p. 169. l. 10. r. *Circaea*; p. 171. l. 2 for *silquous*, r. *siliquous*.

 BOTANICAL DICTIONARY.

A *Caulis* & *acaulos*, without stalk; that is, when the flower of a plant grows close to the ground, having no visible stalk.

Acinus & *acini*, are the berries or fruit of the Elder, Ivy, &c.

Ala, is the Sinus of a Stalk, which the leaf or pedicle makes with the stalk or branches.

Apices, Summits, are those bodies which hang upon the chives or threads, which generally surround the pointals of flowers, and contain the prolific powder analogous to the male sperm in animals.

Tab. 2. Fig. 5.

Arbor, a Tree, is defined to be a woody plant of the largest growth, whose trunk is perennial and single, and divided into several large branches; which are again divided into smaller twigs, on which the leaves, flowers, and fruits are produced.

Arista, is that sharp-pointed needle which stands out from the husk or covering of the grain of Corn, Grass, &c. and is called Awn or Beard.

Articulation, is the connection of parts that consist of joints or knees; such as the pods of Birds-foot, French Honey-suckle, &c. which, when ripe, divide into so many parts as there are joints.

Axis, is a taper column, placed in the center of some flowers, about which the other parts are disposed.

Bacca, a Berry, is a roundish fruit, for the most part soft, containing one or more seeds in a pulpy substance.

Balaustium, is the cup of the flower of the Wild Pomegranate,

Barbulæ, are the semiflorets in compound radiated flowers.

Bifid, *trifid*, *quadrifid*, split into two, three, or four Parts.

Bivalve, the Pods or Husks of plants, which open lengthways, like the shell of a muscle.

Brachia, are divisions of the large branches of trees from the trunk.

Bractæa, the petals, or flower-leaves of plants.

Bulbus, see *Root*.

Calypha, is the thin involucre or cover of some seeds.

Calyx, the Empalement, is those leaves that are of a stronger texture than the petals, and generally cover the other parts of the flower before it blow. In some plants it becomes the capsule, or seed-vessel, but the petals never. *Tab. 2. Fig. 4.* where the small leaves, on the back part of the flower, represent the empalement.

Capillaments, in flowers, are generally understood to mean the chives.

Capillary Plants, are such as have no main stem, but their leaves arise from the root upon pedicles, and produce their seeds on the back part of their leaves.

Capitulum, is the head, or top of any plant.

Capsula, is the short pod or husk of a plant, containing the seed. Dry seed-vessels, according to the number of cells into which they are divided, are called unicapular, bicapsular, tricapsular, tetracapular, pentacapular, *i. e.* seed-vessels having one, two, three, four, or five cells, &c.

Carina. See *Flower*.

Cauda, the Tail of a Leaf, is a production of the middle rib, and connects the leaf with the stalk, after the manner of a pedicle.

Caudex, is the trunk of a tree.

Caulis, a Stalk, is a part of a plant receiving the nourish-

nourishment from the root, and conveying it to the other parts, with which it is cloathed, not having one side distinguishable from the other.

Caulis indeterminatus, an Indeterminate Stalk; the flowers are not placed at the tops only, but all along the sides of the stalks and branches, as in Wormwood, Mugwort, &c.

Caulis volubilis, a Twining Stalk, is that which twists about any prop without the help of tendrils, as the Hop, &c.

Caulis scandens, a Climbing Stalk, is that which climbs by the help of tendrils, as the Vine, &c.

Caulis repens, a Creeping Stalk, is that which lies on the ground, and propagates itself by emitting roots, as the Strawberry, &c.

Caulis procumbens, a Procumbent, or Trailing Stalk, is that which lies on the ground, without emitting roots.

Cirri, are the little fibres of the roots of plants.

Clavicus, or *Capreolus*, a Tendril, is a part of a stalk curling, and laying hold on any adjacent body, as in the Pea.

Coma, is the top of a branch or flower.

Conus, a Cone, is a dry seed-vessel, consisting of several lignous parts, adhering closely together, and separating when ripe.

Corymbiferous Plants, are such as have radiated discous flowers, but no down adhering to their seeds.

Corymbus, differs from an umbel, in that the rays, or pedicles, are disposed in such a manner, as to form a sphere, as in the berries of Ivy, &c.

Cubitus, a Cubit, that is, a foot and a half.

Cucullate plants, are such as have flowers resembling a hood or cowl, such as the Monks wear.

Culmus, a Stalk of Corn, or Grass.

Cylindrus, Cylinder; the fruit of plants are termed cylindrical, when they resemble a column, or roller.

Denticulatus, Indented Leaves; their segments are more acute than those of the Crenated Leaves.

Digitated. See *Leaves*.

Dicotyledones Plants, that have two seed leaves.

Discus, the Disk, is an aggregate of florets, forming, as it were, a plain surface, as in the flower of the Daffie. *Tab. 2. fig. 10.*

Dissepimentum, is the thin Septum, which divides the several cells in the fruit of plants.

Echinus, those plants, or parts of plants, which are beset very closely with spines, like a hedge-hog, are termed Echinated.

Emarginatus, those leaves of plants which are hollowed at their extremities, so as to form a heart, are called Emarginated Leaves.

Embryo, the tender Fœtus of a plant.

Epiphylospermous, plants that bear their seeds on the back part of their leaves.

Esculent Plants, such plants, or the roots of them, as may be eaten, as Beets, Carrots, Turneps, Radishes, &c.

Fimbria, Fringe, those parts of plants, or flowers, whose borders end in small threads, resembling fringed linen, are termed fimbriated.

Fistulous Plants, are such whose stalks are hollow like a pipe.

Flos, a Flower, is the organs of generation of both sexes, adhering to a common placenta, together with their common coverings; or of either sex separately, with its proper coverings, if it have any.

Flos amentaceus, Amentaceous Flowers; such as are termed Katkins, as in the Hasel.

Flos apetalus, Flowers without leaves; such as have no other covering to the parts of generation but the empalement.

Flos campaniformis, a Bell-shaped Flower, consisting but of one single leaf, in its form resembling the shape of a bell: Of this flower there are four species

species, viz. 1st, That which is properly so called, the figure of the leaf most nearly resembling the shape of a bell; 2^d, The Cylindrical Bell-shaped flower, its leaf is more contracted, and bears the resemblance of a narrow oblong tube; 3^d, The wide and expanded Bell-flower, which opens and spreads its leaf in the form of a basin; 4th, The Globous Bell-shap'd Flower; its mouth is of a much less circumference than its belly.

Flos careophylleus, a Clove Gillyflower Flower, has many petals ranged circularly, that spring up from the bottom of the empalement, as out of a pipe; by which it differs from the Rose Flower. *Tab. 2. fig. 15.*

Flos compositus, a Compound Flower, composed either of florets, or semiflorets, or both together. *Tab. 2. fig. 10.*

Flos cruciformis, a Cross-shaped Flower, is composed of four petals, placed in the form of a cross; such are the flowers of Mustard, Cabbage, &c.

Flos flosculosus, a Flosculous Flower, is that which is composed of several florets, included in one common empalement.

Flos infundibuliformis, a Funnel-shaped Flower.

Flos labiatus, a Labiated Flower, an irregular monopetalous flower, divided, usually, into two lips; the upper lip is called the crest, and the under lip is called the beard; sometimes the crest is wanting, and the style and chives supply its place. This is called an Unlabiated Flower. *Tab. 2. fig. 8.*

Flos liliaceus, a Lilly-shap'd Flower, generally composed of six petals, which resemble a Lilly. It is peculiar to this flower, that it is generally succeeded by tricapsular fruit.

Flos monopetalus, a flower composed of one leaf. All those flowers, whose petals are joined at the bottoms, so that they fall off entire, are termed Monopetalous Flowers.

A Regular Monopetalous Flower, is that in which
the

the petal is not all divided ; or, if divided, the segments answer each other.

An Irregular Monopetalous Flower, is that in which the parts of the petal do not answer one another. This is called an Anomalous Monopetalous Flower.

Flos nudus, a Naked Flower, which has no empalement, as the Marsh-marigold, &c.

Flos papilionaceus, a Papilionaceous, or Pea-bloom Flower, in some measure resembling a butterfly, with its wings expanded. It always consists of these four parts : The standard, (*Vexillum*) which is a large erect segment or petal ; the two wings, (*Alæ*) which compose the sides ; and the keel, (*Carina*) which is a concave petal or segment, resembling the lower part of a boat : This is sometimes entire, sometimes it consists of two petals or segments, adhering closely together. *Tab. 2. Fig. 11.*

Flos personatus, a Personated Flower ; an irregular monopetalous flower, whose upper part resembles the beak of fowls. Of this kind is the Snapdragon, Toad-flax, &c.

Flos urceolatus, or Pitcher-shap'd Flower ; of this sort is the Bilberry, and most of the Heaths.

Flos polypetalus, a Polypetalous Flower ; that is, a flower composed of several leaves : When these agree in figure and position, it is called a Regular Polypetalous Flower : *Tab. 2. fig. 6.* But when the petals do not agree in figure and position, it is called an Irregular Polypetalous Flower, *Tab. 2. fig. 12.*

Flos radiatus, a Radiated Flower, consists of two parts ; the disk, which is an aggregate of florets, forming a plain surface, and the rays, which are several semiflorets, set round the disk, in the form of a star. These are called Radiated Discous Flowers ; but those which have no such rays, are called Naked Discous Flowers. The Daffie has a radiated discous flower, and Tansey a naked discous flower. *Tab. 2. fig. 10.*

Flos rosaceus, a Rose-shap'd Flower, consists of four, or more petals, which are placed circularly in the form of a Rose. *Tab. 2. fig. 6.*

Flos scorpioides, that is, when the flowers are ranged on one side of the pedicle, which twists at the top in the form of a scorpion's tail.

Flos semiflosculosus, a Semiflosculous Flower, is composed of several semiflorets, included in one common empalement, as in Dandelion, &c.

Flos spicatus, a Spiked Flower, is that whose flowers are set on the pedicle in such a manner as to form an acute cone.

Flos stamineus, a Stamineous Flower, is composed of many chives included in one empalement, having no petals; of this sort is Bistort, Orache, &c.

Flos sterilis, Barren Flowers, which have no embryo adhering to them; so are called Male Flowers, and False Flowers.

Flos verticillatus, Whorl-shap'd Flowers. These flowers grow closely united surrounding the stalk at the several joints: Of this sort is Pennyroyal, &c.

Flos umbellatus, an Umbellated Flower, has the extremity of the stalk or branch divided into several pedicles, or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening in such a manner as to form a kind of inverted cone. When the pedicles are subdivided into others of the same form, upon which the flowers are disposed, the first order is called Rays, the second Pedicles. That umbel which consists of pedicles only, is called a Simple Umbel; that which is composed both of rays and pedicles, is called a Compound Umbel. *Tab 2. fig. 1.*

Flosculus, a Floret, a little tube expanded at the top, usually into five segments, and sitting upon the embryo of a single seed: From the inner part of the tube arise five chives, which, uniting together, form a sheath; and from the embryo of the seed arises a style, which passes thro' the sheath,
and

and is usually bifid, and reflexed at the top. *Tab.* 2. *fig.* 14.

Folium, a Leaf, a part of a plant, extended into length and breadth in such a manner, as to have one side distinguishable from the other.

Folium simplex, a Simple Leaf, not divided to the middle rib. *Tab.* 1. *fig.* 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

Folium compositum, a Compound Leaf, divided into several parts, each resembling a simple leaf. *Tab.* 1. *fig.* 11.

Folium digitatum, a Digitated Leaf, a compound leaf divided into several parts, all of which meet together at the tail, so as to resemble a hand; such are the leaves of Hemp, &c. *Tab.* 1. *fig.* 8.

Folium trifoliatum, a Trifoliated Leaf, a digitated leaf, divided into three fingers. *Tab.* 1. *fig.* 8.

Folium trilobatum, a Trilobated Leaf, consists of three obtuse lobes, which are not divided to the bottom. *Tab.* 1. *fig.* 12.

Folium heptafolium, a Heptafoliated Leaf, a digitated leaf, divided into seven fingers.

Folium quinquefoliatum, Quinquefoliated Leaf, a digitated leaf, consisting of five fingers.

Folium pennatum, a Pennated Leaf, is a compound leaf, divided into several parts, each of which is called a Lobe, placed along the middle rib, either alternately, or by pairs. When the middle rib is terminated by an odd lobe, it is called an Unequal Pennated Leaf: *Tab.* 1. *fig.* 11. And when it is not terminated by an odd lobe, it is termed an Equal Pennated Leaf: *Tab.* 1. *fig.* 13. When the lobes are all nearly of the same form and bigness, it is called an Uniform Pennated Leaf; when they are not so, it is termed Difform.

Folium alatum, a Winged Leaf, is, as it were, composed of several pennated leaves. Of this sort is the Common Male Fern. *Tab.* 1. *fig.* 14.

Folium ramosum, a Ramose Leaf, is that which

is still farther divided than the winged leaf, as in the Female Fern, or Brakes. *Tab. 1. fig. 15.*

Folium integrum, an Entire Leaf, is that which has no divisions on the edges. *Tab. 1. fig. 1.*

Folium auriculatum, an Ear'd Leaf, is that whose base, next the pedicle, is indented somewhat resembling an ear.

Folium sagittatum, a Spear-shap'd Leaf, is that which ends in three sharp angles, resembling a dart. *Tab. 1. fig. 9.*

Folium sinuatum, a Sinuated Leaf, is that which is cut about the edges into several long and large segments, as in the Oak, or Common Mallow. *Tab. 1. fig. 5.*

Folium serratum, a Serrated Leaf, is that which is cut about the edges into several acute segments, like the teeth of a saw, as in the Nettle. *Tab. 1. fig. 3.*

Folium crenatum, a crenated Leaf, is that which is cut about the edges into several obtuse segments, as in Betony. *Tab. 1. fig. 2.*

Folium laciniatum, a Jagged Leaf, is that which is cut about the edges into several deep portions, in an irregular manner, as in Crowfoot. *Tab. 1. fig. 7.*

Folium umbilicatum, an Umbilicated Leaf, is that which has the pedicle fasten'd to the back side of the Leaf, so that on the upper side there is a small cavity, formed like a navel, as in Marsh Pennywort. *Tab. 1. fig. 6.*

Folliculus, is a leafy membranaceous sheath, or covering, which surrounds the fruit or seed, as in the Winter Cherry.

Fornicatus, or Fornicated Petals, are such flower-leaves as are arched after the manner of the Galea, or crest of the Clary, Sage, &c.

Fruetus, Fruit; by fruit is understood the seeds of all plants with their covering.

Fruetus umbilicatus, an Umbilicated Fruit, is that
 which

which had the other parts of the flower growing on its top when it was an ovary ; they usually form a cavity, which is known by the name of *Umbilicus*, or Navel.

Frumentaceous, a term applied to all such plants as have a conformity with Wheat, in respect either of their fruits, leaves, ears, or the like.

Frutex, a Shrub, is a gemmiparous plant, with many trunks.

Gemma, a Gem, or Bud, is a future shoot, inclosed in a scaly covering during the winter.

Gemmiparous Plants, are such as bear gems or buds.

Geniculum, a Knot ; such roots and pods of plants are said to be geniculated, as are divided into joints.

Glans, is that sort of fruit, which is contained within a smooth, but hard bark, having but one seed ; its hind part covered with a thin cup, the fore part being bare, as Acorns : But it is properly the fruit without the cup.

Gluma, is the Husk or Chaff of Corn.

Habitus Plantæ, is the outward appearance of plants.

Herba, an Herb ; by herbs are meant all such plants, whose stalks die to the ground every year. Those whose roots do not continue longer than one year, are termed Annual Plants ; those whose roots continue two years, are termed Biennial Plants ; and those whose roots continue many years, are termed Perennial Plants.

Imbricatus ; the leaves or scales of plants are said to be imbricated, when they are disposed, so as to lye one on the edge of another, after the manner of tyles on a house.

Internodium, is that part of the stalks of plants between the knots or joints.

Julus, is a Katkin. See *Amentaceus*.

Lactescent Plants, are such as have a milky juice.

Lanugo, Down, the seeds of plants, which have

a downy substance sticking to them, are termed Lanuginous, as the Thistle, &c.

Loculamenta are the cells in the fruit of plants, where the seeds are lodged, which are divided by small partitions.

Locusta, is the outer covering of the grain of Corn next to the chaff.

Marginatus, bordered ; the seeds of plants which have a thin leafy border round them, are said to be Marginated, as those of the Stock-Gilliflower, Honesty, &c.

Monocotyledones, are plants that have but one seed-leaf.

Monopyreneus, such fruit as contains in it one kernel or seed only.

Mucro, a sharp Point ; those leaves, or fruits of plants, which terminate in a sharp point, are termed Mucronated.

Nucleus, a Kernel, is that part of fruit which is inclosed in a hard shell, as the kernel of the Plumb, Cherry, &c.

Officulum, a Shell, is the hard stony covering of a seed.

Ovary, is the rudiment of fruit, so properly the female organ of generation.

Panicula, a Panicle, is a stalk diffused into several pedicles, sustaining flowers or fruit, as in the Oat, &c.

Pappus, Down.

Parasitical Plants, are such as grow upon the stocks of others, as Mistletoe, Ivy, &c.

Pediculus, a Pedicle, is that part of a stalk which immediately sustains a leaf, flower, or fruit.

Petala, Petals, the tender, fine-colour'd leaves, which are generally the most conspicuous parts of a flower ; so those flowers, which consist of one leaf, are called Monopetalous Flowers ; those of two leaves

leaves, are called Bipetalous; those of three leaves, Tripetalous; those of four leaves, Tetrapetalous; those of five leaves, Pentapetalous; those of six leaves, Hexapetalous; and those of a greater number of leaves, are termed Polypetalous.

Pistillum, Pointal, or Style, is a body accompanying the ovary, either arising from the top of it, or standing, as an axis, in the middle, with the embryos of seeds round it. *Tab. 2. fig. 9.*

Placenta, is that part of the pod, or husk of a plant to which the seeds are fasten'd, and by which they are nourished till ripe.

Planta, a Plant, is an organical body, destitute of sense and spontaneous motion, adhering to another body in such a manner, as to draw from it its nourishment, and having a power of propagating itself by seed. Under this general name are included Trees, Shrubs, Undershrubs, and Herbs.

Pomum, an Apple, is generally understood to be any fleshy vessel, containing more seeds than one.

Prunum, a Plumb, is a fleshy vessel, inclosing a hard brittle shell, in which is one or two seeds.

Pulpa, Pulp, is the soft part of fruit which surrounds the seeds.

Racemus, a Cluster, is a stalk divided or branched into several pedicles, sustaining flowers or fruit thick set together, as in the Vine, Currant, &c. The first of these conditions distinguishes it from a spike; the last from a panicle.

Radix, a Root, is that part of a plant, by which it naturally receives its nourishment.

Radix fibrosa, a Fibrous Root, is that which consists only of small fibres, as that of Grass.

Radix tuberosa, a Tuberous Root, is that which consists of an uniform fleshy substance, and is generally of a roundish figure, as the Turnep, &c.

Radix bulbosa, a Bulbous Root, is that which consists of several coats, involving one another, or of several
several

several scales lying one over another. The first of these is called a Tunicated Root: Of this sort are the Onion, Tulip, &c. The last is called a Squamous, or Scaly Root: Of this sort are the Lilly, Martagon, &c. *Tab. 2. fig. 13.*

Radix testiculata, a Testiculated Root, is a double tuberous root; it consists of two knobs, resembling a pair of testicles: Of this sort are some of the Orchises.

Radix palmata, a Handed Root, is a tuberous root, divided, as it were, into several fingers, so as to resemble a hand. Of this sort is the Handed Orchis.

Radix asphodeli, an Asphodel Root, is that which is composed of several oblong fleshy knobs: Of this kind is the Day-lilly, &c.

Radix granulosa, a Granulous Root, is a kind of grumous root, consisting of many small fleshy knobs, resembling grains of Corn: Of this kind is the White Saxifrage.

Radix grumosa, a Grumous Root is that which consists of many oblong fleshy knobs, joined to one center at the top, as the Crowfoot, Valerian, &c.

Ramus, a Branch, is the division of a stalk.

Seed-leaves, are those leaves that spring up first from the seed, and die when the plant has taken root.

Semen, a Seed, is a body perfected by the mutual operation of both sexes, containing the rudiment of such a plant as that from which it was taken.

Semiflosculus, a Semifloret, is tubulous at first, like a floret, and afterwards expands in the form of a tongue. *Tab. 2. fig. 7.*

Semen nudum, a Naked Seed, is that which has no covering beside the empalement remaining upon it till the time of vegetation.

Siliqua, a Pod, is a long flat or round membranaceous vessel, containing one or two rows of seeds.

Sinus,

Sinus, is that angle, which a branch, leaf, or pedicle makes with a stalk.

Spica, a Spike, is a part of a stalk thick set with flowers, or fruit, in such a manner as to form an acute cone. *Tab. 2. fig. 3.*

Stamina, or Chives, are those slender threads, which encompass the style in the center of flowers, and support the apices, or summits, which contain the male dust. *Tab. 2. fig. 5.*

Striæ, Channels, those parts of plants which have small longitudinal furrows, are termed Striated.

Stolones, Suckers, are such shoots of plants as arise from the root, and may be taken off with fibres to them, so as to propagate the species thereby.

Succulent Plants, are such whose leaves are thick, and abound with juice.

Suffrutex, an Undershrub, is a woody plant, not gemmiparous: Of this kind are Thyme, Rosemary, Lavender, &c.

Thyrſus, a Thyrsè, differs from a spike, in having flowers or fruit set more thinly on it, so that there are spaces between them. *N. B.* A thyrsè is often called a spike. *Tab. 2. fig. 2.*

Tomentum, Flocks, is when the leaves or stalks of plants are covered with a thick down, as in Mullein, &c.

Turiones, Buds. See *Gemma*.

Vagina, or *Theca*, is the sheath or covering of a bud, or other part of a plant.

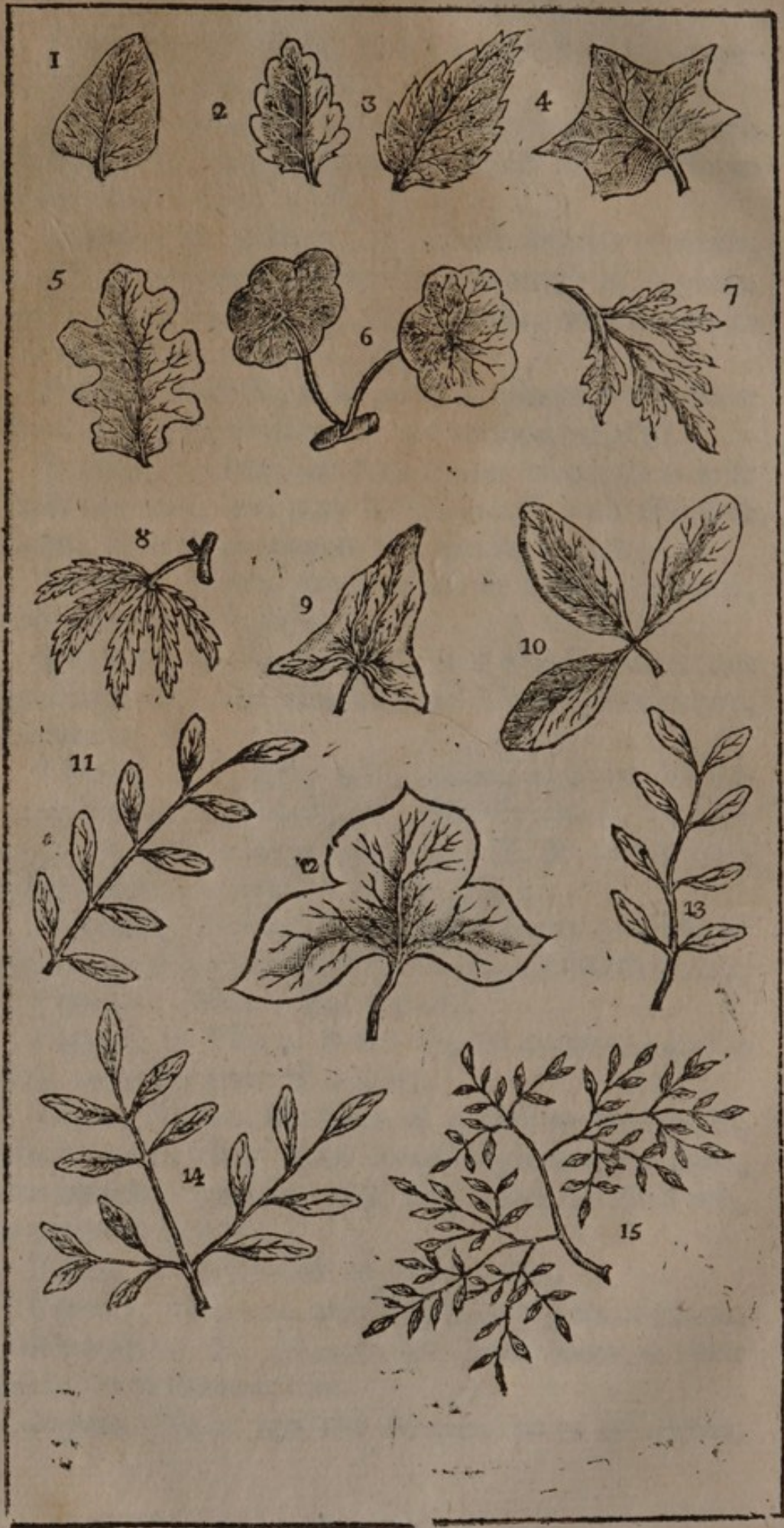
Valvæ, Valves, the sides of a pod or seed-vessel, which, when they open lengthways in two parts, like muscles, cockles, and such kind of shell fish, are termed Bivalve.

Vimen, is the flexible shoot of a tree.

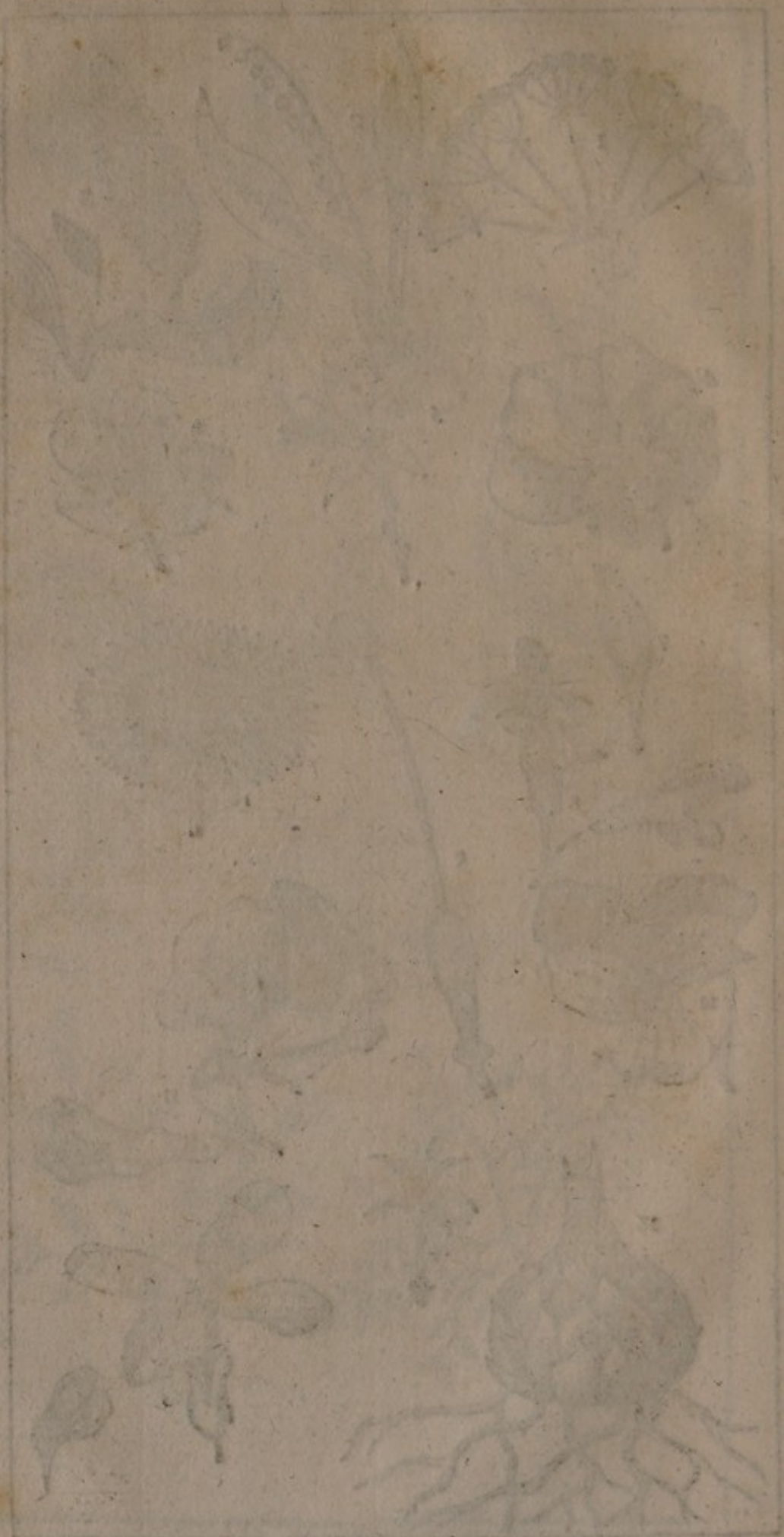
Viticulæ, Runners, are the slender shoots of plants, which trail on the ground, and emit roots at their joints, as in Strawberries.

Unguis, Nails, are the bottom parts of petals.











A

SYNOPSIS, &c.

CLASS I.

CAPILLARY PLANTS, *and those nearly resembling them.* Ray's *Synopsis*, page 116.

PLANTS of this kind produce their flowers and seeds, either on the back part of their leaves, or on the stalks adhering thereto, by small pedicles; but both flowers and seeds are so minute as not to be discernible by the naked eye. These plants are of five sorts, *viz.* 1st, Such as have their leaves whole and undivided; 2^d, Such as are jagged or pennated; 3^d, Winged; and 4th, Ramose: these four bear their fruit on the back part of their leaves: And 5th, Such as bear their fruit on the stalk.

I. *Such as have their leaves whole and undivided.*

PHYLLITIS, Harts-tongue, has long simple leaves, sometimes jagged at the ends, with long seed-vessels on the back part of them. We have but one species of this plant, but it sometimes varies in the bigness of its leaves, and in having them more or less jagged, *viz.*

* *Phyllitis*, R. 116, G. 976. *Seu lingua cervina vulgaris*, P. 1046. *Lingua cervina officinarum*, C. 353. Harts-tongue. In stony places, old walls, &c.

A

II.

II. Such as have jagged, or pennated leaves.

POLYPODIUM, Polypody, has oblong, jagged, or pennated leaves, with two rows of seed-vessels on each lobe or division. The species are:

* 1. *Polypodium*, R. 117, G. 972. *vulgare*, C. 359, P. 1039. Polypody. On walls and trees.

2. *Polypodium murale, pennulis ferratis*, R. 117. Greater Polypody, with a ferrated leaf.

3. *Polypodium Cambrobritannicum, pennulis ad marginis laciniatis*, R. 117. Welsh Polypody, with jagged leaves.

4. *An. Polypodium Ilvense Lugd.* R. 117, P. 1039. A small Fern resembling *Lugdunensis's* Polypody of *Elba*. The figure of *Lugdunensis's* Polypody, in Parkinson's *Theatre of Plants*, has ferrated lobes, sometimes growing by pairs, and sometimes alternately.

LONCHITIS, Rough Spleenwort. Its leaves are like those of the Fern, but their lobes are ear'd at the bottom. The species are:

1. *Lonchitis aspera*, R. 118, G. 978. *aspera minor*, C. 359, P. 1042. Rough Spleenwort. In moist and shady places. Its leaves are of two kinds, the lobes of the one being much narrower than the other, and bear the fruit on their back parts.

2. *Lonchitis aspera major*, R. 118, G. E. 1140. *aspera*, C. 359. *aspera major Matthiolo*, P. 1042. Rough Spleenwort, with indented leaves.

ASPLENIUM SIVE CETERACH, Spleenwort, or Miltwast, has pennated leaves, with small round lobes join'd to the mid-rib, alternately, without pedicles. The back parts of the lobes are covered with seed-vessels, of a brownish shining colour. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

* *Asplenium sive Ceterach*, R. 118, G. 978, P. 1046. *Ceterach officinarum*, C. 354. Spleenwort, or Miltwast,

wast. On *Troutbeck* bridge, six miles from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †.

FILIX ALPINA, *Pedicularis rubræ foliis, subtus villosis*, R. 118. Stone-fern, with Red-rattle leaves, hairy underneath. On a moist black rock, almost at the top of *Clogwyn y Garnedd*, facing N. W. directly above the lower lake. It is a small procumbent plant, growing among stones, like Spleenwort, or Maidenhair, and its leaves are about six inches long.

CHAMÆFILIX MARINA ANGLICA, R. 119. *Filix marina Anglica*, P. 1045. *Filicula petræa fœmina, seu Chamæfilix marina Anglica*, G. E. 1143. *Filicula maritima ex insulis Stœchadibus*, C. 358. Dwarf Sea-fern, about the castle of *Hastings*, in *Suffex*, and elsewhere on the rocks of the southern coast; on the rocks between *Parton* salt pans and *Whitehaven*, *Cumberland*. Mr *Lawson*. Its lobes are dented about the edges.

TRICHOMANES, Maidenhair; its stalks are slender, brittle, blackish colour'd, and the lobes of a roundish figure. The species are:

* 1. *Trichomanes*, R. 119, P. 1051. *mas*, G. 985. *Trichomanes sive Polytrichum officinarum*, C. 356. English black Maidenhair, grows out of rocks and old walls, and is very common in *Westmoreland*. The leaves are round like the Vetch.

2. *Trichomanes ramosum*, R. 119. *ramosum majus & minus*, C. 356. *fœmina*, G. 985. Branched English black Maidenhair. Very plentiful on all the rocks in *Caernarvonshire*, in *Wales*, where the common sort is not to be found; and is sometimes found growing together with the common sort on the limestone rocks in *Craven*, *Yorkshire*.

3. *Trichomanes foliis eleganter incisiss*, R. 120. Maidenhair, with neatly indented leaves. This is a variety of the first species.

4. *Adiantum nigrum foliis lunariæ minoris*, R. 120, Maiden-

Maidenhair, with leaves like those of the lesser Moonwort. Grows near the sea in *Fifeness*, in *Scotland*.

Filix saxatilis Tragi, R. 120, P. 1045. Horned or forked Maidenhair. On the rocks in *Edinburgh* park, and several mountains in *Wales*. The points of the leaves are divided into several crooked and small pointed segments.

III. Such as have winged leaves.

FILIX, Fern, has its seed-vessels in two rows on the back of the leaves. The species are :

1. *Filix mas vulgaris*, R. 120. P. 1036. *non ramosa dentata*, C. 358. *mas non ramosa, pinnulis latis densis minutim dentatis*, G. E. 1129. Common Male-fern. In shady places, especially under Hedges.

2. *Filix mas non ramosa, pinnulis latis auriculatis spinosis*, R. 121, G. E. 1130. *mas aculeata major*, C. 358, Pr. 151. Prickly auriculate Male-fern, with broad leaves. In shady places.

3. *Filix aculeata major, pinnulis auriculatis crebrioribus, foliis integris angustioribus*, R. 121. Prickly Male-fern with narrower leaves. By hedges, and in shady places.

4. *Filix Lonchitidi affinis*, R. 121. *aculeata minor*, C. 358, Pr. 151. Male-fern, resembling Spleenwort. It resembles the former, but the leaves are rounder, and set with longer spines. On the mountains in *Wales*.

5. *Filix mas aculeata nostras, aliis expansis, muscosa lanugine aspersa*. Prickly Male-fern, with expanded leaves, and covered with a rough down.

6. *Filix mas non ramosa, pinnulis angustis raris profunde dentatis*, R. 121, G. E. 1130. Male-fern, with thin-set deeply indented leaves. In moist shady places.

7. *Filix minor palustris repens*, R. 122. *Dryopteris*, G. E. 1135. *sive filix querna repens*, P. 1041. Creeping Water-fern, or the Lesser Marsh-fern. By *Mickle-*

force

force in *Teesdale*, in the county of *Durham*, and in a ditch between *Appleby* and *Brough*. Mr *Lawson*. The leaves are short, sharp pointed, and a little crooked, having brownish colour'd spots on their back parts. In marshy and boggy places.

8. *Filix minor Britannica pediculo pallidiore, aliis inferioribus deorsum spectantibus*, R. 122. The Lesser British Fern, with pale pedicles, and the lower leaves hanging downwards.

9. *Filix pumila saxatilis altera Clusii*, R. 122, P. 1043. *saxatilis non ramosa, nigris maculis punctata*, C. 358. Male Stone-fern, marked with black spots. In stony mountainous places. At *Bannisdale-head*, near the house, *Longsledale-head*, and several other places in *Westmoreland* †.

RUTA MURARIA, Wall-rue. Its leaves resemble those of Rue, and bears its seed in double rows on the back of the leaves. The species are :

* 1. *Ruta Muraria*, R. 122, C. 356, G. 983: *muraria sive Salvia vitæ*, P. 1050. White Maidenhair, Wall-rue, Tentwort. It is a small plant, growing out of the cliffs of rocks, old walls, and stone bridges.

2. *Adiantum, an album tenuifolium, Rutæ murariæ accedens*. Fine leav'd White Maidenhair, resembling Wall-rue.

IV. Such as have ramosæ leaves.

* 1. *Filix fœmina*, R. 124, G. 969. *fœmina vulgaris*, P. 1037. *ramosa major pinnulis obtusis non dentatis*, C. 357. Female-fern, or common Brakes.

2. *Filix mas ramosa, pinnulis dentatis*, R. 124, G. E. 1129. Great branched Fern, with indented leaves. In shady stony places, especially where there are springs of water.

3. *Filix montana ramosa minor argute denticulata*,
R.

R. 124. Small branched Mountain-fern, with indented leaves.

4. *Filix ramosa non dentata florida*, R. 125, C. 357. *florida seu Osmunda regalis*, G. E. 1131. *Osmunda regalis, sive filix florida*, P. 1038. Water-fern, or Flowering-fern, or Osmund-royal. In boggy places. On *Brigstear* moss, *Underbarrow* moss, and several other places in *Westmoreland* †. This is a large Fern: The leaves are winged, having their lobes entire; the flowers and seeds grow in clusters on the tops of the leaves, and not on the back part of the lobes, as in other Ferns.

5. *Filicula saxatilis ramosa maritima nostras*, R. 125. Small branch'd Stone-fern. On the rocks by the sea side.

6. *Filix ramosa minor*, R. 125. *saxatilis ramosa nigris maculis punctata*, C. 358. *pumila saxatilis prima Clusii*, P. 1043, 1044. *Dryopteris Tragi*, G. E. 1135. The Lesser branch'd Stone-fern, with black spots. In shady places.

7. *Filix saxatilis caule tenui fragili*, R. 125. Fine-cut Stone-fern, with slender and brittle stalks. On old stone walls and rocks in several places of *Westmoreland*, and the West-riding of *Yorkshire*. On the *Force* rock between *Shap* and *Anna* well, *Westmoreland*, plentifully. Mr *Lawson*. On the walls of *Kendal* castle †.

8 *Adiantum nigrum pinnulis Cicutariæ divisura*, R. 126. Fine leaved white Maidenhair, with leaves divided like Bastard Hemlock. On *Snowdon*. This resembles the last, but the leaves are larger, their lobes rounder, and of a yellowish green colour.

9. *Adiantum album crispum Alpinum*, R. 126. Small flowering Stone-fern. At the high end of *Peat-Yeat* lane, near *Kendal*, in *Longsledale*, about *Buckbarrow* well, and several other places in *Westmoreland* †. It grows generally in large tufts, at the bottoms of walls and great stones. The leaves
are

are of two kinds, the lobes of the one kind broad, something resembling curl'd parsley; those of the other are narrow, and turn'd back at the edges, resembling the flowers of Osimund-royal.

* 10. *Adiantum nigrum officinarum*, R. 126. *nigrum vulgare*, P. 1049. *foliis longioribus, pulverulentis, pediculo nigro*, C. 355. *Onopteris mas*, G. E. 1137. Common black Maidenhair, or Oak-fern. In shady places and old walls. The pedicles are black, and the lobes of the leaves have a brownish dust upon them.

11. *Filix elegans, Adianto nigro accedens, segmentis rotundioribus*, R. 127. A Fern resembling black Maidenhair, with leaves having rounder segments.

12. *Filix pumila petræa nostras, Adianti nigri foliorum æmula, saxorum interveniis prorumpens*, R. 127. Dwarf Stone-fern, with leaves like black Maidenhair. This seems to be the same species with black Maidenhair. R. 127.

13. *Filix minor longifolia, tarsis raris, pinnulis longis, tenuissimis & oblongis laciniis fimbriatis*, R. 127. The Lesser long leav'd Fern, with long, slender, fringed lobes.

14. *Filix humilis repens, foliis pellucidis & splendentibus, caule alato*, R. 127. *Onopteris mas*, G. 975. Dwarf creeping Fern, with shining and pellucid leaves. The root is rough, hairy, and creeping, with a flat winged stalk, the upper part green, and the lower inclining to black.

V. *Those nearly resembling CAPILLARY PLANTS, and generally bearing their seeds on the stalks.*

OPHIOGLOSSUM, Adders Tongue, has only one leaf, from the middle of which cometh one or two spikes, resembling a serpent's tongue. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

* *Ophioglossum*, R. 128, G. 327. *seu Lingua Serpentina*, P. 506. *primum seu vulgatum*, C. 354. Adder's

Adders-tongue. In meadows and pastures. In the pasture above *Helsfel-Nab*, and several other places near *Kendal, Westmoreland* †. It puts forth its spikes in the spring, which soon perish by the summer's heat.

LUNARIA MINOR, the Lesser Moonwort, has a single pennated leaf, growing to a stalk, loaden with a clustre of flowers, or seeds. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Lunaria minor*, R. 128, G. 328, P. 507. *racemosa minor, vel vulgaris*, C. 354. Moonwort. In mountainous pastures. On the east side of the moat that surrounds *Kendal* castle, *Westmoreland* †. On *Penniston* green, by *Dumma* crag, on *Stainmoor*, plentifully. Mr *Lawson*. It is a small plant, about two or three inches high, appearing in *May*, and quickly dies when hot weather comes on.

LENS ET LENTICULA, Ducks-meat, has small leaves floating upon the superficies of the water, and shooting down small shining roots. The species are :

* 1. *Lens palustris*, R. 129, G. 680. *palustris vulgaris*, C. 362. *palustris seu aquatica vulgaris*, P. 1262. Ducks-meat. It hath small roundish leaves, swimming upon the superficies of standing water, and sometimes entirely covering it.

2. *Lenticula palustris major*, R. 129. The Greater Ducks-meat. It is sometimes larger than the former, reddish on the under side, and emits more and shorter fibres.

3. *Lenticula aquatica trifulca*, R. 129, C. 362. *Hederula aquatica*, G. 681. *Ranunculus hederaceus aquaticus*, P. 1216. Ivy-leav'd Ducks-meat. In standing water.

EQUISETUM, Horse-tail. The stalks are round, and composed of several small tubes, inserted into one another at the joints, like the pieces of a flute. The leaves grow round the stalks in a circle

circle, and are articulated in the same manner;

The species are :

1. *Equisetum majus*, R. 130, G. 951. *majus palustre*, P. 1200. *palustre longioribus foliis*, C. 15. Great Marsh, or Water Horse-tail. In wet places.

2. *Equisetum arvense longioribus setis*, R. 130. C. 16. P. 1202. *segetale*, G. 952. Corn Horse-tail. On ditch banks, and among corn in moist grounds. The leaves at the joints sometimes emit leaves themselves; and the juli, or flower-heads, spring up before the stalks.

3. *Equisetum sylvaticum*, R. 130, G. 953. *sylvaticum tenuissimis setis*, C. 16. *omnium minus tenuifolium*, P. 1201. Wood Horse-tail. In moist woods, and by the sides of shady rivers. This is the most branchy, and has narrower and smoother leaves, than any other of the species.

4. *Equisetum sylvaticum, procumbens, setis uno versu dispositis*, R. 131. Procumbent Wood Horse-tail, with its leaves inclining to one side.

5. *Equisetum palustre, tenuissimis & longissimis setis*, R. 131, C. 16, Pr. 24. Marsh Horse-tail, with very long narrow leaves.

6. *Equisetum palustre, minus, polystachion*, R. 131, C. 16, Prod. 24. Small Marsh Horse-tail, with many heads.

7. *Equisetum pratense, longissimis setis*, R. 131, C. 16. Meadow Horse-tail, with very long leaves. Between *Wandsor* and *Wimbleton*, in the midway in the meadows.

8. *Equisetum palustre*, R. 131, G. 952. *palustre minus*, P. 1200. *palustre brevioribus setis*, C. 15. The Lesser Marsh Horse-tail. In boggy places. This differs from Corn Horse-tail, in having the juli upon the tops of its stalks.

9. *Equisetum nudum lævius nostras*, R. 131. Smooth naked Horse-tail. In boggy and watery places. In

Longsledale, six miles from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland*, plentifully †.

10. *Equisetum nudum*, R. 131, G. 951. *junceum seu nudum*, P. 1201. *foliis nudum non ramosum seu junceum*, C. 16. Naked Horse-tail. Shave-grass. In marshy and wet places. By the rivulet side between *Anna well* and *Shap*, *Westmoreland*. Mr *Lawson*. It bears its flowers on the tops of the stalks, and is more rough than any other of the species. It is used, like Sea-calf's skin, for polishing wood, or other things.

11. *Equisetum foliis nudum ramosum*, R. 132, C. 16. *junceum ramosum*, P. 1201, and 1202. Branched naked Horse-tail.

CHARA, resembles *Equisetum*, but the stalks and leaves are entire, and not composed of small tubes inserted into one another. The species are :

1. *Chara vulgaris foetida*, R. 132. *Equisetum foetidum sub aqua repens*, C. 16, G. E. 1115, P. 1201. Stinking Water Horse-tail. Common in standing waters. It is hoary, and brittle, when taken out of the water.

2. *Chara major subcinerea fragilis*, R. 132. *Equisetum seu Hippuris coralloides*, G. E. 1115. The Greater brittle Water Horse-tail. In *Hell-Kettles* nigh *Darlington*, in the bishoprick of *Durham*. Mr *Lawson*. In the ditches by *Conzick-Tarn*, near *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †. It is very brittle, sandy, and toothed like Coralline: The leaves at the joints are sometimes smooth, and sometimes they have spines, especially towards the upper part.

3. *Chara major caulibus spinosis*, R. 132. The Greater Water Horse-tail, with prickly stalks. In the turf bogs in *Ireland*. The stalk is wreathed, and thick set with prickles.

4. *Chara minor caulibus & foliis tenuissimis*, R. 133. The Lesser Water Horse-tail, with very small stalks

stalks and leaves. The seeds lie naked upon the joints of the leaves in a gutter.

5. *Chara translucens minor flexilis*, R. 133. The Lesser Water Horse-tail, with transparent bending stalks. In a bog where the stinking spaw empties itself, nigh *Knaresborough, Yorkshire*.

C L A S S II.

Herbs with APETALOUS FLOWERS.

Ray's Synop. p. 134.

THE seeds of these plants are not so small as singly to be invisible, but the flowers want the petals. Plants under this class are divided into two kinds, I. Such as want: II. Such as have the chives. The last are again subdivided, *1st*, Into such as either want the empalement, or have one that is whole and undivided; *2d*, Such as have the empalement divided into a great many segments; and are of three sorts: 1. Such as produce their seeds on different plants from those that bear the flowers, or on different parts of the same plant; 2. Such as have their flowers and fruit contiguous, and their seeds of a triangular figure; and 3. Such as have their flowers and fruit contiguous, but roundish seeds.

I. *Such as want the Chives.*

Potamogeton maritimum gramineis longioribus foliis, fructu fere umbellato, R. 134. Grass-leav'd Sea-pondweed, with its fruit growing in a sort of umbels.

1. *Hydroceratophyllum folio aspera, quatuor cornibus armato*, R. 135. Rough-leav'd Pondweed, with four horns. In ditches and standing waters. In a ditch belonging to *Christ-Church meadow*. Mr *Lawson*.

2. *Hydroceratophyllum folio lævi, octo cornibus armato*,

mato, R. 135. Smooth-leav'd Pondweed, with eight horns. In a ditch by the way-side going from *Chichester* to the isle of *Selsey*. The leaves are smooth, and divided into a great many small segments.

Aponogeton aquaticum graminifolium, staminibus singularibus, R. 135. *Potamogeton capillaceum capitulis ad alas trifidis*, C. 193, Prod. 101. Grass-leav'd Pondweed, with three or four crooked horns growing together in the wings of the leaves. In a rivulet between the glass-houses and *Dent's-hole*, near *Newcastle upon Tyne* †.

Limnopence, R. 136. *Equisetum palustre alterum brevioribus setis*, P. 1200. *palustre brevioribus foliis polyspermon*, C. 15. *Cauda equina femina*, G. 953. In ditches and muddy places. On *Brigstear* moirs, near *Kendal*, and in *Holme* mill-dam, near *Burton*, *Westmoreland* †. It has the appearance of Horse-tail. The leaves surround the stalk in the form of a star. The flowers are placed in the bosoms of the leaves, consisting each of a naked ovary, surmounted by a style and one chive, which sustains a yellow summit. The ovary becomes a fruit, containing one seed.

Graminifolia palustris repens, vasculis granorum Piperis æmilis, R. 136. Pepper-grass. In places where water has stood in winter. It is a small creeping plant, with very narrow leaves; the fruit is about the bigness of a pepper-corn, growing in the wings of the leaves, and full of white seeds.

II. Such as have the chives.

And these are again divided, 1st, Into such as want the empalement, or have one that is whole and undivided.

SALICORNIA, Saltwort. The leaves are round, scaly, and articulated; the flowers grow among the scales, and are succeeded by small bladder-like fruit, containing one seed. It grows on the
marshes

marshes that are overflown by the sea. The species are :

1. *Salicornia*, R. 136. *seu Kali geniculatum*, G. E. 553, P. 280, C. 289. Jointed Glaswort, or Saltwort. Common on salt marshes.

2. *Kali geniculatum perenne fruticosius procumbens*, R. 136. Branchy, procumbent, perennial, jointed Saltwort.

3. *Salicornia myosuroides procumbens, surculis longissimis*, R. 137. Long-leav'd procumbent Saltwort, resembling Mouse-tail.

4. *Salicornia ramosior procumbens, foliis brevibus purpurascens*, R. 137. The more branchy procumbent Saltwort, with short purplish leaves.

5. *Salicornia erecta, foliis brevibus, cupressiforme*, R. 137. Erect Saltwort, with short leaves resembling Cypress. Saltwort is used for a pickle at *Newcastle upon Tyne*, where they call it Rock-sampire †.

2d, Into such as have their empalement divided into a great many segments, and are of three sorts.

1. Such as have their seeds produced on different plants from those that bear the flowers, or on different parts of the same plant.

LUPULUS, Hops, has a creeping root; the leaves are rough, angular, and grow by pairs; the stalks climb and twist about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants. The male-flowers consist of an empalement divided into five parts, which surround the chives. The female flowers are collected into a squamous head; from each of the leafy scales is produced a horned ovary, which becomes a single roundish seed.

* *Lupulus mas* & *femina*, R. 137, C. 298. 1. *seu sativus* & 2. *seu sylvestris*, P. 176. Hops, the male and female. 'Tis the female that is used.

The young shoots are eaten by many in the spring, and are accounted

accounted good to cleanse the blood, loosen the belly, and provoke urine.

CANNABIS, Hemp. Its leaves are digitated, and grow by pairs; the bark is strong and soft; the empalement is expanded, and divided into five segments, having five chives in the male-plants. The fruit is a hard roundish shell, containing one round seed.

* *Cannabis sativa*, R. 138, C. 320. 1. *seu mas* & 2. *seu fœmina*, G. E. 708. *sativa mas* & *fœmina*, P. 597. Hemp, the male and female, or, winter and summer hemp.

The seed of Hemp, boil'd in milk till it cracks, is accounted good for old coughs, and a specifick to cure the jaundice.

MERCURIALIS, Mercury. The leaves are crenated, and grow by pairs; the empalement consists of one leaf, which expands, and is cut into three segments: These are male and female in different plants. The flowers of the male grow in long spikes, and consist of many chives and summits, which are loaded with farina; the ovary of the female-plant becomes a testiculated fruit, having a single round seed in each cell. The species are:

1. *Mercurialis perennis repens Cynocrambe dicta*. *Cynocrambe mas* & *fœmina*, R. 138, G. E. 333. *Mercur. sylvestris Cynocrambe dicta vulgaris mas* & *fœmina*, P. 295. *Mercurialis montana testiculata*, & *Mercur. montana spicata*, C. 122. Dogs-mercury. In woods, and by hedges. It flowers early in the spring.
2. *Mercurialis annua glabra vulgaris*. *Mercurialis mas* & *fœmina*, R. 139. *vulgaris mas* & *fœmina*, P. 295. *Merc. mas* & *Merc. fœmina*, G. 332. *Mercurialis testiculata seu mas Dioscoridis* & *Plinii*, & *Merc. spicata seu fœmina eorundem*, C. 121. French-mercury, the male and female. On the Seabeach, near *Ryde* in the isle of *Wight*. In several places

places about *Newcastle upon Tyne* †. This is an annual plant.

A woman near *Salop* gathered some *Dogs-mercury*, and having boiled it, fried it with some bacon for her own and her family's supper. After they had been about two hours in bed, one of the children fell very sick, and so did the other two presently after: The man and his wife took them to the fire, where they vomited and purged, and, within half an hour, fell fast asleep: They took them to bed as they were asleep, and went to bed themselves too, and fell faster asleep than they had ever done before. The man waked the next morning about three hours after his usual time, and went to his labour; and, by the strength of his constitution, carried it off: But his chin was so hot all the day long, that he was forced to dip it frequently in water. The woman rose a while after, but was very sick, and continued so for several days. One of their children slept four days, and then, just opening her eyes, died immediately. While she was asleep endeavours were used to waken her, but in vain. The other two slept about 24 hours, and, upon their waking, fell a vomiting and purging; which was supposed saved their lives.

URTICA, Nettle. The stalks are single, without branches; the leaves are serrated, and grow by pairs; the flowers and fruit are disposed in long clusters, four of them at a joint, in the form of a cross. The whole plant is full of little spines that prick and blister the skin. The species are:

* 1. *Urtica racemifera major perennis*, R. 139. *major vulgaris* & *media sylvestris*, P. 440. *urens*, G. 570. Common Stinging-nettle.

2. *Urtica minor*, R. 140, G. 570. *urens minor*, C. 232. The Lesser Stinging-nettle.

* 3. *Urtica pilulifera folio profundius Urtica majoris in modum serrato, semine magno Lini. Urtica Romana*, R. 140, G. 570, P. 440. *urens, pilulas ferens, prima Dioscoridis, semine Lini*, C. 232. Common Roman-nettle. At *Great-Yarmouth*, in *Norfolk*, near the key; *Aldborough*, in *Suffolk*; and elsewhere on that coast.

The juice of Nettles is good for all kinds of inward bleedings, hæmorrhages, and fluxes. A tent dipp'd into it stops the bleeding of the nose, or of wounds. The root is accounted a
specifick

specifick for the jaundice. The seed is commended for coughs, shortness of breath, and obstructions of the lungs.

XANTHIUM, the Lesser Burdock. It hath a flosculous flower, consisting of many florets, which are barren; out of which arises the chives, supporting the summits, for the most part bifid. The fruit is oblong; for the most part prickley, divided into two cells, and full of oblong seeds. The stalk is about a foot high, a little downy, and full of black specks. The leaves grow on long pedicles; they are roundish, and waved about the edges. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Xanthium seu Lappa minor*, R. 140, P. 1222. *Lappa minor Xanthium Dioscoridis*, C. 198. *Bardana minor*, G. 664. The Lesser Burdock. At *Stanes* in *Middlesex*: Mr *Lawson*. In the road from *Portsmouth* to *London*, about three miles from *Portsmouth*.

The seed, powder'd, and given in white wine, is good to provoke urine, and to help the fits of the stone.

2. Such as have their flowers and seeds contiguous, and whose seeds are of a triangular figure.

LAPATHUM, Dock. The empalement consists of six leaves; the largest are red, and the three less of a green colour. In the middle of the empalement are placed six chives. The three outer small leaves of the empalement fall away when ripe, and the three inner large leaves join together, and form a triangular covering; in the middle of which are contain'd shining three corner'd seeds.

The species are :

1. *Lapathum maximum aquaticum sive Hydrolapathum*, R. 140. *Hydrol. magnum*, G. 312. *majus*, P. 1225. *Lapathum aquaticum folio cubitali*, C. 116. Great Water-dock. In deep ditches.

* 2. *Lapathum vulgare folio obtuso*, R. 141. *sylv. folio*

folio subrotundo, C. 115. *sylv. vulgatius*, P. 1225. *sylv. folio minus acuto*, G. E. 388. The most common broad-leav'd Wild-dock. In moist places. The flowers and seeds grow about the stalks and branches in whorls, and the small leaves which inclose the seed are dented on the edges.

3. *Lapathum folio acuto crispo*, R. 141, C. 115. *acutum minus*, P. 226. *male*; *acuti varietas folio crispo*, G. E. 387. Sharp-pointed Dock, with curled leaves. In moist places. The leaves are longer, narrower, and of a darker green than the former. The flowers and seeds grow so thick upon the stalk, that they entirely cover it. The leaves that contain the seeds are not dented on the edges.

4. *Lapathum acutum angustifolium, non crispum, tertio persimile*, R. 141. Sharp-pointed Dock, with long narrow leaves, not curl'd. This seems to be a variety of the former.

5. *Lapathum acutum minimum*, R. 141. The Least sharp-pointed Dock. Common in moist places. This differs from the 7th species in its branches, being more wreathed, the whorls more thick and frequent, and the leaves under the whorls are shorter.

6. *Lapathum viride*, R. 141. This resembles the 11th species, but that the leaves are not marked with red veins.

7. *Lapathum acutum*, R. 142, G. 311. *acutum majus*, P. 1224. *folio acuto, plano*, C. 115. Sharp-pointed Dock. In watery places.

8. *Lapathum pulchrum Bononiense sinuatum*, R. 142. Fiddle-dock. In St James's field. Its branches are wreathed, and the small leaves that inclose the seed are dented on the edges.

9. *Lapathum folio acuto flore aureo*, R. 142, C. 115. Golden-dock. About Crowland, in Lincolnshire. The seeds are very small, and of a paler colour than those of the last; and the leaves are narrower.

10. *Lapathum aureum*, R. 142. *Hydrolapathum minus*, P. 1225. Golden-dock, with long narrow leaves. This very much resembles the last; but the whorls are thinner set upon the stalks, and the seeds are larger.

11. *Lapathum folio acuto rubente*, R. 142, C. 115. *sanguineum*, P. 1226. Bloodwort.

12. *Lapathum Acetosum vulgare*. *Acetosa vulgaris*, R. 143, P. 742. *pratensis*, C. 114. *Oxalis seu acetosa*, G. 319. Common Sorrel. In meadows and pastures.

13. *Acetosa montana maxima*, R. 143, C. 114. Large Mountain-forrel.

14. *Lapathum acetosum repens lanceolatum*. *Acetosa arvensis lanceolata*, R. 143, C. 114. *minor lanceolata*, P. 744. *Oxalis tenuifolia*, G. 320. Sheep-forrel. In shady and dry places. It is a small plant; the leaves are narrow, and auriculated at their bottoms.

15. *Acetosa rotundifolio repens Eboracensis; folio in medio deliquium patiente*, R. 143. *Cambro-britannica montana*, P. 745. Round-leaved Mountain-forrel. On *Snowdon*, and several mountains in *Wales*. In *Longsledale*, by *Buckbarrow* well, *Kentmire-head*, and several other places in *Westmoreland* †. From the root proceed six or seven dark green leaves, supported by so many pedicles, three or four inches long, lying flat, and disposed as it were in a circle, upon the ground: These leaves are concave and smooth on the upper part; convex, more rugous, with several protuberant divaricated veins, in the lower part.

Dock roots are good for the scurvy, rheumatism, and all manner of itchy, scabby eruptions; for which purpose they are frequently put in diet-drinks and apozems, and used outwardly in ointments.

The leaves of Sorrel are of great use against the scurvy; and to that end they are commended to be eaten in the spring in salads; and the juice is frequently given among the other antiscorbutick juices.

FEGOPYRUM. The leaves are shaped like a heart:

The flowers are specious, growing in a spike, or branched from the wings of the leaves: The empalement is divided into five parts, which resemble the petals of a flower: The seeds are black, and three corner'd. The species are:

1. *Fegopyrum*, R. 144. *Tragopyrum*, G. E. 89, P. 1141. *Erysimum Theophrasti, folio hederaceo*, C. 27. Buck-wheat, or Brank. Sown in the fields.

2. *Fegopyrum scandens sylvestre. Convolvulus minor Atriplicis folio*, R. 144, P. 171, 172. *Volubilis nigra*, G. 713. *Convolvulus minor semine triangulo*, C. 295. Black Bindweed. Common among the corn. It twines itself round the corn, or any other thing that stands in its way.

PERSICARIA, Arsmart. The empalement is cut into four segments, having six chives: The pointal becomes an oval pointed smooth seed, enclosed in the capsula, which was before the empalement: The stalks are jointed, and the flowers produced in spikes. The species are:

* 1. *Persicaria vulgaris acris seu Hydropiper*, R. 144. *vulg. acris seu minor*, P. 856. *urens seu Hydropiper*, C. 101. *Hydropiper*, G. 361. Water-pepper Lakeweed, or Arsmart. In moist places. This has a hot biting taste.

2. *Persicaria pusilla repens*, R. 145, G. E. 446, P. 857. *minor*, C. 101. Small creeping Arsmart. In moist places.

3. *Persicaria angustifolio ex singulis geniculis florens*, R. 145. *Persicaria angustifolio*, C. 101, Pr. 43. Narrow-leaved Lakeweed.

4. *Persicaria maculosa*, R. 145, G. 361. *vulgaris mitis seu maculosa*, P. 856. *mitis maculosa & non maculosa*, C. 101. Dead, or spotted Arsmart. In moist and watery places. The leaves are often marked with black spots, but sometimes they have none: The spike of flowers is shorter and thicker than that

of common Arsmart, for the most part of a pale red colour; but sometimes white.

5. *Persicaria folio subtus incano*, R. 145. Arsmart, with leaves hoary underneath.

6. *Persicaria mitis major, foliis pallidioribus*, R. 145. Dead Arsmart the Greater, with pale leaves. It grows upright, three feet high: The stalk is as thick as one's finger, having several swelling joints: The leaves are six or nine inches long, and two broad, sprinkled over with a pale whitish colour; they are sometimes spotted. Its spikes are thicker than that of common Arsmart, and commonly hang downward by reason of its weight.

7. *Persicaria foliis Salicis albæ vulgaris*, R. 145. Arsmart, with leaves resembling those of the White-willow.

8. *Persicaria latifolia geniculata, caulibus maculatis*, R. 145. Broad-leaved, jointed Arsmart, with spotted stalks.

9. *Persicaria Salicis folio perennis, Potamogiton angustifolium dicta. Potamogiton angustifolium*, R. 145, G. 675. *Pot. 2. seu Salicis folio*, C. 139. *Fontalis major longifolio*, P. 1254. Perennial, Willow-leaved Arsmart, commonly called Narrow-leaved Pondweed. It grows, for the most part, in the water, but often found upon dry ground: When it grows in the water, the leaves are smooth and shining; but when out of the water, they are like those of the Willow, but more long, rough, and hairy. N. B. Both sorts of leaves are sometimes found upon the same plant.

10. *Persicaria maculosa procumbens foliis subtus incanis*, R. 146. Procumbent spotted Arsmart, with leaves hoary on the under-side.

The distilled water of Arsmart has been accounted an extraordinary remedy for the stone. It is commended also for being very cleansing, and good for old stubborn ulcers.

POLYGONUM, Knot-grass, has long slender round stalks, full of joints; and, for the most part, lying

ing upon the ground: The leaves grow alternately: The empalement is cut deeply into five segments: The flowers are small, arising from the bosoms of the leaves, and are succeeded by triangular seeds. The species are:

* 1. *Polygonum mas vulgare*, R. 146, G. 451. *mas vulgare majus*, P. 443. *latifolium*, C. 281. Common Knot-grass. On banks, in dry pastures, and by way-sides.

2. *Polygonum brevi angustoque folio*, R. 146, C. 281. *mas minus*, G. 451. Knot-grass, with short narrow leaves. In gravelly places.

3. *Polygonum oblongo angustoque folio*, R. 146, C. 281. Knot-grass, with long narrow leaves. Amongst the corn about *Camberwell*, and several other places.

4. *Polygonum folio rotundo*, R. 147. Knot-grass, with round leaves. In untill'd ground. The leaves are round, and set very thick together.

5. *Polygonum marinum*, R. 147. *marinum maximum*, G. E. 564. *marinum majus*, P. 444. *marinum majus V. seu maritimum latifolium*, C. 281. Great Sea Knot-grass. In sandy places by the sea-side. On the sea-shore between *Workington* and *Whitehaven*, *Cumberland*. Mr *Lawson*. Close by *Cullercoats*, near *Tinmouth*, *Northumberland* †.

Knot-grass is good against all kinds of bleedings, either internal or external, as against fluxes; and outwardly applied, is good for blood-shot inflamed eyes.

BISTORTA, Bistort. The root is tuberous and fleshy, turning or wreathing into several rings or spires: The empalement is cut deep into five segments: The seeds are triangular: The flowers grow in a thick spike: The leaves are oblong, broad, and, for the most part, wrinkled. The species are:

* 1. *Bistorta major*, R. 147, G. 322. *major vulgaris*, P. 391. *radice minus intorta*, C. 192. The Greater Bistort, or Snakeweed. In moist meadows.

It

It grows plentifully about *Kendal*, in *Westmoreland*, where it is called *Easterledges*. In the *King's meadows*, near *Newcastle upon Tyne* †.

2. *Bistorta minor*, R. 147, G. 322. *minor nostras*, P. 392. *Alpina minor*, C. 192. Small *Bistort*, or *Snakeweed*. At *Crosby Ravensworth*, in *Westmoreland*; and by the lead-mill, upon the river *Tees*, nigh *Cotberstone*, plentifully; also in several places by *Tees*, between the said mill and *Rombald* church, *Yorkshire*. Mr *Lawson*. At the head of the fields that lie next above the wastes, near the road where they bring their corps from *Hardindal* to *Shap*, *Westmoreland*. The roots are small, and the leaves are long and very narrow †.

3. *Bistorta minima Alpina, foliis imis subrotundis & minutissima serratis*, R. 147. *Bistorta Alpina pumila varia*, P. 392. The *Least Mountain-bistort*, with round and long leaves. This is a very small plant, seldom rising above four inches high.

The roots of *Bistort* are good in all kinds of fluxes, either from the bowels or any other part: They help the incontinence of urine, and the making bloody water.

POTAMOGITON, Pondweed. It is a plant growing in the water: The flowers grow in spikes, on long pedicles; are monyphyllous, and each flower is succeeded by four seeds. The species are:

1. *Potamogiton rotundifolium*, R. 148, C. 193. *latifolium*, G. 675. *Fontalis major latifolia vulgaris*, P. 1254. *Broad-leaved Pondweed*. The leaves that grow under water are grassy and narrow, but those that swim on the top resemble those of *Plaintain*, of an oval figure, with a broad bottom, but ending in a sharp point. At the rise of the pedicle of each leaf is placed a pellucid membrane, which encompasses the stalk.

2. *Potamogiton aquis immersum folio pellucido, lato oblongo, acuto. Potam. foliis angustis splendentibus*, R. 148, C. 193. *longis acutis foliis*, G. E. 822.

Long-

Long-leaved Great Pondweed, with pellucid leaves. In rivers. The leaves of this plant vary, some of them being broad and others narrow.

3. *Potamogeton folio angusto pellucido fere gramineo*, R. 148. Pondweed, with narrow pellucid leaves. This resembles the former, but is less in all its parts, the leaves not exceeding four inches in length. The upper leaves grow by pairs, but those below alternately.

4. *Potamogeton perfoliatum*, R. 149. *foliis latis, splendentibus*, C. 193. *Potamogeton 3. Dodonæi*, G. E. 822. Perfoliate Pondweed. In rivers. This plant lies generally under water, with only its top above: The leaves are broad, thin, oblong, pointed and pellucid, encompassing the stalk with their bottoms. It has no thin membranes surrounding the stalks and branches, like those of the first species.

5. *Potamogeton rotundifolium alterum*, R. 149. Round-leaved Pondweed.

6. *Potamogeton seu Fontalis media lucens*, R. 149. *foliis crispis seu Lactuca ranarum*, C. 193. *Tribulus aquaticus minor Muscatellæ floribus*, G. E. 823. *aquat. minor alter*, P. 1248. The Lesser Water Caltrops, or Frogs-lettuce. In rivers. The leaves are pellucid, oblong, sinuated, and curled about the edges. This species differs remarkably from the rest, in having its leaves placed by pairs upon the stalk.

7. *Potamogeton seu Fontalis crispa*, R. 149. *foliis crispis seu Lactuca ranarum*, C. 193. *Tribulus aquaticus minor Quercus floribus*, G. E. 824. *aquat. minor prior*, P. 1248. The Greater Water Caltrops. In rivers. The leaves grow alternately; they are about two inches long, and half an inch broad, so much curled and sinuated round the edges, that they seem to be jagged.

8. *Potamogeton caule compresso, folio Graminis canini*, R. 149. Small branched Pondweed, with a flat stalk. In rivers. The leaves are long and narrow, resem-

resembling the leaves of Dog-grass, but shorter: Under each leaf a thin pellucid membrane encompasses the stalk.

9. *Potamogeton gramineum latifolium*, R. 149. Pondweed, with broad grassy-leaves. The leaves of this are something broader than those of the former: But perhaps it is only a variety, and not a distinct species.

10. *Potamogeton gramineum latiusculum, foliis & ramificationibus densissime stipatis*, R. 149. Pondweed, with broad grassy-leaves. Its stalk is crowded with leaves and branches.

11. *Potamogeton alterum nostras, longis & obtusis splendentibus foliis, minutissime crenatis*, R. 150. Pondweed, with long, blunt-pointed, shining leaves, lightly crenated about the edges.

12. *Potamogeton fluviale longissimo gramineo folio nostras*, R. 150. Pondweed, with very long grassy-leaves. In the *Thames* and *Hackney* river. The stalks are larger, the leaves are longer, broader and stiffer, than those of the following species.

13. *Potamogeton maritimum ramosissimum grandiusculis capitulis, capillaceo folio nostras*, R. 150. Branchy Sea Pondweed, with pretty large heads and very small leaves.

14. *Potamogeton millefolium, seu foliis gramineis ramosum*, R. 150. *Millefolium tenuifolium*, G. E. 828. Fig. Fine or Fennel-leaved Pondweed. In rivers. This plant is full of branches, and the leaves are long and narrow.

15. *Potamogeton pusillum, gramineo folio, caule tereti*, R. 150. *minimum capillaceo folio*, C. 191, Pr. 101. Small grass-leaved Pondweed. In rivers and ditches. The leaves are softer and shorter than those of the former: The spikes of flowers stand further out of the water, and the whole plant is much less.

16. *Potamogetonis (forte) species foliis tenuibus & pellucidis,*

pellucidis, Lapatii minoris forma, R. 150. Pondweed, with thin pellucid leaves, shaped like those of the Lesser Dock, having a nerve running quite through the middle, in such a manner that each leaf ends in a soft spine.

17. *Potamogeton foliis pennatis*, R. 150. *Millefolium aquaticum pennatum spicatum*, C. 141, Pr. 73, P. 1257. Feathered Water Milfoil. In rivers and pools. The stalk is jointed, and branched out into several wings; at each joint comes forth leaves surrounding them, like a star, finely cut, and of a dark brown colour.

18. *Millefolium aquaticum pennatum minus, foliolis singularibus latiusculis flosculis subjectis donatum*, R. 151. The Lesser Feathered Water Milfoil. In the river on *Honslow-beath*. It is more branched, and the spikes smaller than those of the former.

3. Such as have their flowers and fruit contiguous, and their seeds of a roundish figure.

ATRIPLEX, Orache. The empalement is pentaphyllous, which afterwards becomes a flat husk, containing one seed. The seed is inclosed between two sharp-pointed leaves. The species are:

1. *Atriplex sylvestris folio hastato seu deltoide*, R. 151. Wild Orache, with a spear-pointed leaf. In gardens, and among rubbish. The leaves are broad at the bottom, ending in a point like Spinage, and dented about the edges.

2. *Atriplex sylvestris angustifolio*, R. 151, G. E. 326. P. 748. *angusto oblongo folio*, C. 119. Narrow-leav'd Wild Orache. In the same places with the former. This plant seems to be of two kinds; the stalks of the one kind being erect, and those of the other procumbent.

3. *Atriplex angustifolio maritima dentata*, R. 152. *maritima angustifolio*, C. 120, Pr. 58. Narrow-leav'd,

D

indented

indented Sea Orache. On the banks of the sea marshes.

4. *Atriplex angustifolio laciniata*, R. 152. Wild Orache, with narrow and jagged leaves. The stalks are thicker and firmer, and the leaves longer, narrower, and more jagged than the last.

5. *Atriplex marit. perennis folio deltoide seu triangulari minus incano*, R. 152. Perennial Sea Orache. This is so like the first species, that it is doubtful whether it be not the same plant.

6. *Atriplex maritima nostras procerior, foliis angulosis incanis, admodum sinuatis*, R. 152. Sea Orache, with hoary angular leaves, very much sinuated.

7. *Atriplex maritima ad foliorum basin auriculata procumbens, & ne vix sinuata*, R. 152. Procumbent Sea Orache, with lightly sinuated leaves, auriculated at the bottoms.

8. *Atriplex maritima*, R. 152. *maritima laciniata*, C. 120. *marina*, G. 257. *marina repens*, P. 748. Jagged Sea Orache. It is a small hoary plant: The leaves are broad and laciniated.

9. *Atriplex marit. nostras Ocimi minoris folio*, R. 153. Sea Orache, with leaves like those of the Lesser Basil. Near Lynn, in Norfolk.

10. *Atriplex maritima semine lato*, R. 153. Sea Orache, with broad seed. In the isle of Thanet, near the Ferry. It is a low erect plant: The seed is inclosed in two small membranous leaves, or valves, which turn back on both sides.

11. *Atriplex maritima fruticosa, Halimus & portulaca marina dicta, angustifolia. Halimus seu portulaca marina*, R. 153, C. 120. *vulgaris seu portulaca marina*, G. E. 523. *Portulaca marina nostras*, P. 724. Common Sea Purslain. Common on the sea-marshes.

12. *Atriplex maritima, Scopariæ folio*, R. 153. Flax-leav'd Sea Orache.

13. *Ar.*

13. *Atriplex angustissimo & longissimo folio*, R. 153. Orache, with very long narrow leaves. By the peer at *Ramsgate*, in *Kent*.

BLITUM. The empalement is deeply cut into four or five segments; the fruit is star-fashion'd, and contains one small, roundish seed. The species are:
1. *Blitum Atriplex sylvestris dictum*, R. 154. *vulgaris*, G. E. 326. *sylv. vulgator sinuata major*, P. 748. *folio sinuato candicante*, C. 119. Common Wild Orache. On dunghills, and among rubbish. The leaves are broad and sinuated: The seed-vessel, when shut, resembles a star with five rays, containing one black shining seed. This is of two sorts, the one having its fruit disposed in clusters, the other in a sort of spike adhering to the stalk, with short, or no pedicles.

2. *Blitum Pes anserinus dictum. Atriplex sylvestris latifolio*, R. 154, C. 119. *sylv. latifolio sive Pes anserinus*, G. E. 328, P. 749. Goose-foot, or Sow-bane. Among rubbish, or on dunghills. This hath its fruit growing on the branches.

3. *Blitum Pes anserinus dictum acutiore folio. Atriplex sylvestris latifolia altera*, R. 154. G. E. 328. *sylv. latifolia acutiore folio*, C. 119. The other Goose-foot. On dunghills. The fruit surrounds the stalk.

4. *Blito Pes anserinus dicto similis. Atriplex vulgaris sinuata spicata*, R. 154. Blite, resembling Goose-foot. The fruit grows close to the stalk in balls. Sometimes this plant is of a red colour.

5. *Chenopodium Stramonii folio*, R. 154. Goose-foot, with leaves like those of Thorn-apple.

6. *Blitum, Morifono Atriplex procumbens folio sinuato lucido crasso dictum*, R. 154. Procumbent Blite, with a thick, shining, waved leaf.

7. *Chenopodium angustifolium laciniatum minus*, R. 155. *Blitum Quercus folio*, Pet. H. Br. 8. 1. Oak-blite. On dunghills.

8. *Chenopodium erectum Chrysanthemi segetum folio*,

lio, R.155. Upright Blite, with leaves like those of Corn-marigold. By *Tilbury* fort, in *Essex*, and *Reculver*, in *Kent*.

9. *Blitum Ficus folio*, R.155. Fig-leav'd Blite. On dunghills. The leaves are deeply sinuated about the edges, and the fruit grows in larger clusters than the last.

10. *Blitum folio subrotundo*, R.155. Blite, with roundish leaves. The leaves are slightly sinuated about the edges, and the fruit grows in clusters.

11. *Chenopodium erectum foliis triangularibus dentatis, spicis e foliorum alis plurimis longis erectis, tenuibus*, R.155. Upright Blite, with triangular leaves, dented about the edges. The flowers grow on long slender spikes from the bosoms of the leaves.

12. *Chenopodium foliis integris racemosum*, R.155. Blite, with entire leaves, and the fruit growing in clusters.

13. *Chenopodium crasso & obtuso Oleæ folio*, R.156, Blite, with thick, blunt-pointed leaves, resembling those of the Olive. The fruit grows in clusters.

* 14. *Blitum fœtidum Vulvaria dictum. Atriplex olida*, R.156, G.258. *olida sive sylvestris fœtida*, P.749. *sive fœtida*, C.119. Stinking Orache. Among rubbish. The stalks generally lie upon the ground: The leaves are small, roundish, and pointed at the ends, and covered with a farina, or meal. The whole plant has a strong fœtid smell.

15 *Blitum Kali minus album dictum. Kali minus*, R.156, G.E.535. *minus album*, P.279. *minus album semine spendente*, C.289. Sea-blite, called White-glaffwort. On the sea-marshes. At *Dun-nerholme* in *Furneis*, *Lancashire*.

* 16. *Blitum perenne Bonus Henricus dictum. Bonus Henricus*, R.156, G.E.329. *Lapathum unctuosum*, P.1225. *sylvestre latifolium I. seu unctuosum folio triangulo*, C.115. Common English Mercury,
or

or All-good. It flowers in *April* and *May*. The young shoots are excellent boil'd.

17. *Blitum fruticosum maritimum*, *Vermicularis frutex dictum*. *Sedum minus fruticosum*, R. 156, C. 284. *Vermicularis frutex minor*, G. E. 523. *fruticosa altera*, P. 731. Shrub Stone-crop, or rather Glaswort. In places near the sea.

18. *Vermicularis frutex major*, R. 157, G. E. 524. *arborescens*, P. 731. *Sedum minus fruticosum alterum*, C. 284. Tree Stone-crop, or Glaswort. Near the sea.

19. *Chenopodium Betæ folio*, R. 157. *Blitum polyspermon a seminis copia*, C. 118, P. 753. Upright Blite, or All-feed. In waste places. The root is reddish: The stalk is branched, a foot, or a foot and a half high: The leaves resemble those of the Beet, but smaller: Out of their bosoms proceed some clusters of flowers, disposed all along the stalk, pretty short, but branched and extended on all sides.

Blitum rubrum minus, R. 157, C. 118. The small, wild, red Blite. On dunghills. The stalks are procumbent, branched, about a foot long, and of a reddish colour, resembling those of Pellitory, about two inches long, taking in the tail, which is very slender, and almost as long as the rest of the leaf. This leaf is bright green, sometimes having purplish edges; out of the bosom of each leaf sometimes proceed others, which are much smaller: These bosoms are filled with many flowers, growing, one upon another, in round clusters. Each flower usually consists of three very narrow-pointed, guttered leaves. The capsula is reddish, composed of two pieces, placed one upon the other, and opening transversely.

BETA, the Beet, has a thick fleshy root. The flower consists of a great many chives, which are collected into a globe: The empalement is divided into five segments: The seeds are covered

ed with a hard outer-coat, and grow, two or three together, in a bunch. We have but one species, *viz.*

Beta sylvestris maritima, R. 157, C. 118, P. 750. Sea Beet. About *Nottingham*. The root is perennial.

PARIETARIA, Pellitory, of the Wall. The empalement is divided into four parts, sometimes bell-shaped, at other times like a funnel, with four leaves furrounding the style; which, for the most part, becomes an oblong seed: The flowers are produc'd at the wings of the leaves in knots, and adhere close to the stalk. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Parietaria*, R. 158, G. 261, *vulgaris*, P. 473. Pellitory, of the Wall. Common on walls.

The juice, or decoction, is accounted very good for the stone, gravel, stoppage, and heat of urine.

SAXIFRAGA AUREA. The root is fibrous, the leaves roundish: The empalement is cut into four segments, and sometimes five: The flower is apetalous, having eight chives, growing from the margin of the ovary: The capsula is membranous, consisting of one cell, having two horns and two valves, full of small seeds.

The species are:

1. *Saxifraga aurea*, R. 158, G. 693, P. 425. *rotundifolia aurea*, C. 309. Golden Saxifrage. In moist shady places.

2. *Saxifraga aurea foliis pediculis oblongis insidentibus*, R. 158. Golden Saxifrage, with leaves standing on long foot-stalks. In the same places with the former.

ASARUM, Asarabacca. The empalement is divided into four parts; the fruit into six cells, filled with oblong seeds: The leaves are roundish, almost the colour of those of Ivy. We have but one species, *viz.*

* *Asarum*,

* *Asarum*, R. 158, G. 688. *vulgare*, P. 266. *Afarabacca*. In woods and shady places.

Seven or eight of its leaves, infused in a glass of white wine, is a very good vomit. A night's infusion of an ounce of its roots in a pint of water, strained, and drunk warm in the morning, is a good diuretick.

ALCHIMILLA, Ladies-mantle. The leaves are serrated: The empalement is divided into eight segments, expanded in the form of a star: The flowers are collected into bunches upon the tops of the stalks: The seed-vessel contains, for the most part, two seeds. The species are:

* 1. *Alchimilla*, R. 158, G. 802. *major vulgaris*, P. 538. *vulgaris*, C. 319. Ladies-mantle. Common in meadows and pastures.

2. *Alchimilla Alpina pentaphyllos*, R. 158. *Pentaphyllum petrosum*, *Heptaphyllum Clusii*, G. 837. *Tormentilla Alpina folio sericeo*, C. 326. *argentea*, P. 393. Cinquefoil Ladies-mantle. On *Limestone-knot*, in *Longsledale*, six miles from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland*, near the road to *Kent-mire*. The leaves are dark green on the upper part, and of a silver colour underneath †.

Ladies-mantle is accounted a good wound-herb. The leaves, applied to lank flagging breasts, bring them to a greater firmness and smaller compass.

PERCEPIER ANGLORUM, Parsley-piert. The empalement is monophyllous, divided into four segments: The flowers grow from the wings of the leaves on short pedicles, disposed in two parcels: Each seed-vessel contains one single seed. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Percepier Anglorum, R. 156, G. E. 1594. *Polygonum selinoides*, P. 449. *Chærephylo nonnihil similis*, C. 152. Parsley-piert. Among corn, and in dry barren ground. It is a small plant, generally lying upon the ground. The branches are full of small leaves set alternately at the joints, a little hairy, nar-

row at the stalk, and broadest at the ends, cut into three round segments.

KALI SPINOSUM, Prickley Glasswort. It is a succulent plant, with the appearance of House-leek; having round membranous fruit, turned like a snail's shell. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Kali spinosum cochleatum, R. 159, C. 289. *Tragus seu Tragum Matthioli*, P. 1034. Prickley Glasswort. Common on sandy places near the sea-side.

KNAWEL. The empalement is cut into five acute segments, expanding in the form of a star: The flower consists of five chives, which are very short, growing out of the bottom of the empalement, and having yellow summits. After the chives are withered, the pointal becomes a little oval whitish seed: The flowers grow in little bunches in the bosoms of the leaves, and at the extremities of the branches. The species are:

1. *Knawel*, R. 159. *Polygonum Germanicum vel Knawel Germanorum*, P. 747. German Knot-grass, or Knawel. In sandy places. The flowers are white.

2. *Knawel incanum flore majore perenne*, R. 160. Hory Knawel, with a large flower.

CORRIGIOLA, R. 160. *Polygala repens*, P. 1333. *repens nivea*, C. 215. Verticillate Knot-grass, with Thyme-like leaves.

1. **HERNIARIA**, R. 160, G. 454. *Millegrana major seu Herniaria vulgaris*, P. 446. Rupture-wort. It has a small fibrous root, and a small stalk, not above the thickness of a common pin, when about an inch high or more; when more luxuriant, it sends forth one pair of small, oblong leaves, not above one line long, and half a line broad; and from the wings of the leaves arise two branches; and these again are subdivided into other two; and so on, always arising from the wings of the leaves, which terminate in tetrapetalous flowers; to which succeed
seed-

feed-vessels, consisting of eight pouches, containing small yellowish seed: The flowers are so small, that they must be observed by a microscope. *Blair*.

2. *Herniaria hirsuta*, R. 161. Hairy Rupturewort.

Polygonum maritimum longius radicatum nostras, R. 161. *Serpylli folio circinato crasso nitente, forte Polygonum minus lentifolium*, C. 282, P. 131. *Polygonum minus Monspeliense*, P. 446. Long-rooted Sea Knotgrafs, with Thyme-like leaves.

C L A S S III.

LACTESCENT HERBS, *with a compound flower.*

Ray's Synop. p. 161.

THE plants of this kind are divided, 1st, Into such as have; 2^d, Into such as have no down adhering to their seeds.

I. *Such as have down adhering to their seeds.*

LACTUCA, Lettuce. It hath smooth leaves, growing alternately upon the stalks and branches: The branches grow in the form of an umbel: The empalement is long, scaly, and slender. It has oblong flat seeds, pointed at both ends. The species are:

1. *Lactuca sylvestris major odore opii*, R. 161, G. E. 309. *sylv. odore viroso*, C. 123. *Endiviæ foliis, odore viroso*, P. 813. The Greater, strong-scented, Wild Lettuce. On ditch banks, and in stony places. The bottom leaves are whole.

2. *Lactuca sylvestris costa spinosa*, R. 161. *sylv. laciniata*, P. 814. *sylv. foliis dissectis*, G. E. 309. Milder scented, cut-leav'd, Wild Lettuce. The bottom leaves are laciniated, and it is something less than the former.

3. *Laetuca sylv. folio non laciniato*, R. 162. *sylv.* G. E. 309. Endive-leav'd Wild Lettuce.

4. *Laetuca sylvestris minima*, R. 162. *Chondrilla viscosa humilis*, P. 783, G. E. 287. The Lesser Wild Lettuce, or Dwarf-gum Succory. On a bank, and in a ditch by the side of a small lane, or grove, leading from London road to Cambridge river; just at a water brook crossing the road, about a quarter of a mile from the Spittal-house end.

5. *Laetuca sylvestris murorum flore luteo*, R. 162. *Sonchus laevis muralis*, G. 293. *laevis alter parvis floribus*, P. 805. Ivy-leav'd Sow-thistle, or Wild Lettuce. The leaves are soft, and resemble those of Ivy. On walls and shady banks.

SONCHUS, Sow-thistle. The stalks are small and hollow: The head is large: After the flowers fall away, the empalement contracts itself into the form of a cone. The seeds are either long and slender, large and furrow'd, or granalous and rough. The species are:

1. *Sonchis laevis*, R. 162, G. 229. *laevis vulgaris*, P. 805. Smooth or unprickly Sow-thistle, or Hareslettuce.

2. *Sonchus laevis minor paucioribus laciniis*, R. 163. *laevis latifolius*, G. 230. Smooth Sow-thistle, with fewer jaggs.

3. *Sonchus asper laciniatus*, R. 163, P. 804. *asperior*, G. E. 291. Prickly Sow-thistle, with jagged leaves.

4. *Sonchus asper non laciniatus*, R. 163. *asper*, G. E. 291. *asper major non laciniatus*, P. 803. Prickly Sow-thistle, with less jagged leaves.

5. *Sonchus subrotundo folio nostras, laevissimis spinulis circa foliorum oras exasperatus*, R. 163. The leaves are shaped like a tongue, and set round the edges with small spines.

6. *Sonchus angusto & oblongo folio nostras, per foliorum ambitum creberrimis spinulis asperatus*, R. 163.

Narrow-

Narrow-leav'd Sow-thistle. The leaves are long and narrow, thick set round the edges with small spines.

7. *Sonchus repens*, *multis Hieracium majus*, R. 163. *arborescens*, G. E. 294. Tree Sow-thistle.

8. *Sonchus tricubitalis*, *folio cuspidato*, R. 163. *arborescens alter*, G. E. 294. The Greatest marsh Tree Sow-thistle. The leaves, towards the top of the stalk, are narrow and sharp-pointed.

9. *Sonchus asper dentatus*, R. 163. Prickly, dent-ed Sow-thistle.

10. *Sonchus levis laceratus*, R. 164. Smooth Sow-thistle, with jagged leaves. The flowers of all the Sow-thistles are yellow.

HIERACIUM, Hawkweed. The stalks run out into several slender branches: The leaves grow alternately: The empalement is close, firm, and expanded. It hath small long roundish seed, sometimes angular, and sometimes furrowed.

The species are:

1. *Hieracium minus præmorsa radice*, R. 164, P. 794. *minus sive leporinum*, G. E. 296. Hawkweed, with bitten roots; yellow Devils-bit. It flowers in July and August, and is common in pastures.

2. *Hieracium præmorsum laciniatum*, R. 164. Jagged Hawkweed, with bitten roots. The leaves are rough and jagged.

3. *Hieracium folio acuto minus*, R. 164. Small Hawkweed, with bitten roots. The leaves are smooth, jagged, and sharp at the ends.

4. *Hieracium folio obtuso minus*, R. 164. Small Hawkweed, with bitten roots. The leaves are smooth, jagged, and blunt at the ends. These four last are all in flower about the same time.

5. *Hieracium Lactucæ folio*, R. 164. Hawkweed, with Lettuce-leaves. The leaves are entire, having little notches on the edges.

6. *Hieracium longius radicatum*, R. 165, G. E. 298, P. 790. Long-rooted Hawkweed. Common in pastures.

pastures. The leaves lie close upon the ground; they are jagged and thick set with small white hairs: The stalks are slender, round, and green; they appear to be without leaves, but have small membranous ones towards the tops of the branches, adhering close thereto. It begins to flower about June, and continues flowering all the summer.

7. *Hieracium Castorei odore Monspeliensium*, R. 165. In the pastures about Cambridge, but rarely. After the flowers are blown, the heads bend downwards.

8. *Hieracium Cichorei folio minus*, R. 165. Small Succory-leav'd Hawkweed. The whole plant is rough: The stalk is divided into a great many branches, each branch sustaining several flowers on long pedicles.

9. *Hieracium luteum glabrum sive minus hirsutum*, R. 165. *Cichoreum pratense luteum lævius*, P. 778. *Hieracium foliis & facie Chondrillæ*, P. 794. necnon *Hieracium aphacoides*, G. 234. Smooth Succory Hawkweed. The heads and flowers of this species are less than any of those of the other Hawkweeds, excepting Swines-succory. The lowermost leaves are jagged; the rest entire and sharp-pointed; each having two small pieces which embrace the stalk at the bottom of each branch, or pedicle.

10. *Hieracium aphacoides acutum*, R. 166. Succory-Hawkweed. This is very like the last.

11. *Hieracium montanum Cichorei folio nostras*, R. 166. Succory-leav'd Mountain Hawkweed. In moist places. By Buckbarrow well, in Longsledale, six miles from Kendal, Westmoreland.

12. *Hieracium maximum Chondrillæ folio asperum*, R. 166. The Greatest rough Succory-leav'd Hawkweed. Very plentiful in the road from Settingburn to Rochester. Mr J. Sherard.

13. *Hieracium echioides capitulis Cardui benedicti*, R. 166. *Buglossum luteum*, G. 655. *Buglossum luteum*
seu

seu Lingua bovis, P. 800. Lang de Boeuf. The leaves are entire, and the heads resemble those of *Carduus benedictus*. Between *Stockton* and *Norton*, in the bishoprick of *Durham*. Mr *Lawson*.

14. *Hieracium parvum in arenosis nascens, seminum pappis densius radiatis*, R. 166. Found on the gravelly grounds, near *Middleton*, in *Warwickshire*. It hath eight or nine soft, narrow, sinuated leaves, about two inches long, surrounding the root, from which rise one, and sometimes more, naked stalks, divided into three or four branches, each of which support one flower, whose petals scarce exceed the length of the empalement.

15. *Hieracium asperum majori flore in agrorum limitibus*, R. 167. *Cichoreum pratense luteum asperum*, P. 777. *Hierac. asperum*, G. 214. Rough Hawkweed, with a large flower; Yellow Succory.

16. *Hieracium pumilum saxatile asperum præmersa radice*, R. 167, C. 128, Pr. 66. Dwarf, rough, stone Hawkweed, with bitten roots.

17. *Hieracium primum latifolium Clus.* R. 167. Broad-leav'd Hungarian Hawkweed. On the banks of the Devil's ditch, near *Reche*, not far from *Newmarket*. Its empalement is scaly, and the down sits on a pedicle. Mr *Martin*.

The following species have smaller, shorter, and blacker seeds than the rest of the Hawkweeds.

1. *Hieracium fruticosum latifolium hirsutum*, R. 167, P. 802. Bushy Hawkweed, with broad rough leaves. This is very common in woods and groves, as about *Hampstead* and *Highbate*, near *London*. In several places about *Kendal*, in *Westmoreland*. The leaves are hairy on both sides, and set thick upon the stalks.

2. *Hieracium fruticosum latifolium glabrum*, R. 168, P. 801. The smoother, broad-leav'd, bushy Hawkweed.

Hawkweed. Near *Hulswater*, in *Westmoreland*. The leaves are dented about the edges.

3. *Hieracium fruticosum angustifolium majus*, R. 168, P. 801. *Intybaceum*, G. 234. Narrow-leav'd bushy Hawkweed. In woods. The top of the stalk is divided into several branches; the leaves are waved about the edges.

4. *Pulmonaria angustifolio glabra*, R. 168. Smooth narrow-leav'd Lungwort. The leaves are long, narrow, sharp-pointed, and dented about the edges. It flowers in *July* and *August*.

5. *Pulmonaria graminea*, R. 168. Grass Hawkweed. The leaves are smooth and narrow, having no dents about the edges.

6. *Hieracium murorum folio pilosissimo*, R. 168. *murorum Baubini, quod est pulmonaria Gallorum Lobelii*, P. 801. *Pulmonaria Gallica seu aurea latifolia*, G. E. 304. French, or Golden Lungwort. At *Scot Style*, two miles from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †. The leaves are broad, dented about the edges, and are sometimes neatly variegated with dark red spots.

7. *Hieracium Pulmonaria dictum angustifolium. Pulmonaria Gallica seu aurea angustifolia*, R. 168, G. E. 304. Narrow-leav'd Golden Lungwort. On an old Roman camp at *Sidmonton*, near *Newberry*.

8. *Hieracium macrocaulon hirsutum folio rotundiore*, R. 169. Round-leav'd rough Hawkweed, with a tall stalk. Found by Mr *Newton* in *Edinburgh* park, in *Scotland*. By Mr *Lawson*, near *Buckbarrow* well, in *Longsledale*, *Westmoreland*.

9. *Hieracium leptocaulon hirsutum folio longiore*, R. 169. Hawkweed, with slender, hairy stalks, and long leaves. On the rocks by the rivulet between *Sbap* and *Anna* well, *Westmoreland*.

10. *Hieracium villosum Alpinum flore magno singulari, caule nudo*, R. 169. Hairy Mountain Hawkweed, with one single large flower, growing on a naked stalk.

11. *Pilosellæ majoris seu Pulmonariæ luteæ species angustifolia*, R. 169. Golden Lungwort, with more jagged leaves.

12. *Hieracium fruticosum Alpinum latifolium minus, uno vel altero flore*, R. 170. Small, broad-leav'd, Mountain Hawkweed, with one or two flowers. The leaves are hairy. On the higher rocks about *Lhanberis*. Returning from Mr *Evans's* at *Lhanberis*, we found it on a rock called the *Old Woman's Cave*. Dr G. & J. *Sherard*.

13. *Hieracii seu Pilosellæ majoris species humilis foliis longioribus rarius dentatis plurimis simul, flore singulari nostras*, R. 170. Low narrow-leav'd Hawkweed, or Mouse-ear. The leaves are long and hairy, rarely dented about the edges; each stalk sustains one single flower. On a dry bank at the edge of a wood, in a lane leading from *Hornbill* to *Rickmansworth*, in *Hertfordshire*.

Pilosella repens, R. 170. Common creeping Mouse-ear. It differs from both Hawkweed and Dandelion by its creeping stalks. The leaves are entire, and thick set with stiff hairs.

DENS LEONIS, Dandelion. The stalks are naked, having only one flower to each single stalk. The species are:

* 1. *Dens leonis*, R. 170, G. 228. *vulgaris*, P. 780, Dandelion. It flowers early in the spring.

2. *Dens leonis angustioribus foliis*, R. 171, P. 780. Narrow-leav'd Dandelion. The leaves are narrower and deeper cut than those of the last.

3. *Dens leonis hirsutus leptocaulos Hieracium dictus*, R. 171. *asperum foliis & floribus Dentis leonis bulbosi*, P. 788. *Dentis leonis folio hirsutum*, G. E. 303. Rough Dandelion, commonly called Dandelion Hawkweed. Common in meadows and pastures. It flowers in *May*.

4. *Dens leonis montanus angustifolius. Hieracium montanum angustifolium*, R. 171, P. 799. *montanum*

6. *Clusii*, G. E. 302. Narrow-leav'd Mountain Dandelion, or Hawkweed.

5. *Dens leonis ramosus glaber*, R. 171. Smooth-branched Dandelion.

Dandelion is cooling and aperative, good to cleanse the reins and bladder, and to provoke urine.

TRAGOPOGON, Goats-beard. The roots are fleshy, and full of milky juice: Its leaves grow alternately: The empalement is smooth; whose segments are produced farther out than the petals, and surround them in the form of a star. The species are:

1. *Tragopogon luteum*, R. 171, G. 595. *Park. Parad.* 514. Yellow Goats-beard, or Go to bed at Noon.

2. *Tragopogon purpureum*, R. 171, G. 595, P. 412. Purple Goats-beard. In many places of *Cornwal.* Dr *Guntbrop*. In the fields about *Carlisle* and *Rose-castle*, *Cumberland.* Mr *Nicholson*.

II. *Such as have no down adhering to their seeds.*

CICHORIUM, Succory. The flowers grow from the sides of the stalks and branches on short pedicles: The empalement contracts itself like to a feed-vessel, containing umbilicated seeds, resembling a wedge. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Cichoreum sylvestre*, R. 172, G. E. 284, P. 776. Wild Succory. The flowers are blue.

It is aperative and diuretick, opening obstructions of the liver, and is good for the jaundice.

LAMPSANA, Nipplewort. The flowers grow on the tops of the stalks and branches, in the same manner of Hawkweed: The seeds are solid, having no down adhering to them. The species are:

Lampsana, R. 173, G. E. 255. *vulgaris*, P. 810. Nipplewort. It flowers in *July*.

Hieracium

Hieracium minimum Clusii, Hyoseris Tabernamontani & Gerardi, R. 173, P. 791. Hieracium minus folio subrotundo, C. 127. Hyoseris mascula, G. 227. Small Swine-succory, or Hawkweed. The petals are not much longer than the leaves of the empalement.

C L A S S IV.

Herbs not lactescent, with a discous flower and pappous seed. Ray's Synop. p. 173.

TUSSILAGO, Coltsfoot. The flowers appear before the leaves, each standing on a small scaly stalk: The empalement is deeply cut into several segments: The leaves are roundish, and hoary underneath. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Tussilago, R. 173, G. 666, P. 1220. vulgaris, C. 197.* Common Coltsfoot.

The down, taken from the under part of the leaves, and well dried, will take fire like tinder. The leaves are pectoral, and accounted good for diseases of the lungs and breast. The dry herb, smoaked among tobacco, is good for coughs.

CONYZA, Fleabane. The roots are fibrous: The leaves are entire; and, for the most part, grow alternately: The stalks shoot into several branches: The flowers are large and radiated, with a scaly expanded empalement. It is clammy, and has a strong smell. The species are:

1. *Conyza media, R. 174, G. E. 482.* Middle Fleabane. In watery places, and by rivers. It flowers in July. The flowers are large and yellow.

2. *Conyza minor, R. 174. minima, G. E. 482.* Small Fleabane. In places where water has stood in winter.

3. *Conyza foliis laciniatis, R. 174, G. E. 483. belenitis foliis laciniatis, P. 126.* Jagged Marsh Fleabane,

bane. In the fen ditches about *Marsh* and *Chatterefs*, in the isle of *Ely*: Also in the ditches about *Pillin* mofs, *Lancashire*. In *Burton* mofs, *Westmoreland* †.

ASTER differs from *Conyza* in its being more smooth, not glutinous, nor smelling so strong. The species are :

1. *Aster maritimus flavus*, *Critbnum Chrysanthemum dictus*. *Critbnum Chrysanthemum*, R. 174, P. 1287, G. E. 533. Golden flower'd Sampire. In a marsh near *Hurst* castle, over against the isle of *Wight*.

2. *Aster maritimus cæruleus Tripolium dictus*. *Tripolium majus* & *minus*, R. 175. *vulgare majus* & *minus*, G. 333. *majus sive vulgare*, & *minus*, P. 673. Sea-starwort, the Greater and Lesser. Common on the sea marshes.

3. *Aster arvensis cæruleus acris*, R. 175. *Conyza cærulea acris*, G. E. 484. *odorata cærulea*, P. 126. Blew-flower'd Sweet Fleabane.

CARLINA. The flower consists of several florets, divided into many parts, sitting on an embryo, and contained in an empalement, which is squamous, and encompassed with a kind of ruff of larger leaves. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Carlina sylvestris quibusdam aliis Atractylis, R. 175. *sylv. maj.* G. 997. The common wild Carline Thistle.

HELENIUM. It is large in all its parts: The roots are bitter and aromatick; and the leaves entire.

We have but one species of this plant, viz.

* *Heleneum*, R. 176, G. 649. *Heleneum sive E-nula campana*, P. 674. Elecampane.

The roots are good for coughs, shortness of breath, stuffing of the lungs, and infections.

VIRGA AUREA, Golden-rod. The root is fibrous; the leaves are entire, and grow alternately; the empalement scaly; the flowers disposed in a long thyrse at the tops of the stalks and branches, on short

short pedicles; and are, for the most part, of a golden colour. The species are:

1. *Virga aurea*, R. 176, G. 348. *aurea vulgaris*, P. 542. Golden-rod.

2. *Virgæ aureæ sive Solidagini angustifoliæ affinis, Lingua avis Dalechampii*, R. 176. *Conyza palustris*, P. 1232. Marsh Golden-rod, or Confound: By some, Marsh Fleabane, or Birds-tongue.

3. *Virga aurea vulgari humilior*, R. 176. The Lesser common Golden-rod. The leaves are very narrow, and a little serrated, standing on long pedicles; the flowers large, arising from the wings of the leaves, and gathered into a kind of a spike, or thyrse. It is found in *Ireland*.

4. *Virga aurea montana, folio angusto subincano, flosculis conglobatis*, R. 177. Narrow-leav'd Mountain Golden-rod, with a hoary leaf, and conglobate flowers.

5. *Virga aurea maxima radice repente*, R. 177. Broad-leav'd indented Golden-rod. In the road about a quarter of a mile from *Halifax* towards *Richlay*, on the left hand. At *Salkeld*, in *Cumberland*.

It is accounted one of our best vulnerary plants, and much used inwardly in traumattick apozems, and wound-drinks.

JACOBÆA, Ragwort. The leaves, for the most part, are jagged: The empalement is cylindrical and tubulous: The flowers grow in umbels on the tops of the stalks. The species are:

* 1. *Jacobæa vulgaris*, R. 177. *vulgaris major*, P. 668. *Jacobæa*, G. 218. Common Ragwort, *Sc-grum*. Common in Pastures.

2. *Jacobæa senecionis folio incano perennis*, R. 177. *Jacobæa vulgaris minor*, P. 668. Hoary perennial Ragwort, with Groundsel leaves.

3. *Jacobæa latifolia palustris sive aquatica*, R. 178. *An latifolia pannonica prima*, Park. Broad-leav'd Marsh, or Water Ragwort.

4. *Jacobæa Pannonica folio non laciniato*, R. 178.

angustifolia. G. E. 280. *angustifolia Pannonica non laciniata*, P. 668. Mountain Ragwort, with an undivided leaf. On *Gog-Magog* hills, *Newmarket* heath, the *Devils-Ditch*, and other like places.

SENECIO, Groundsel. It has a monophyllous cylindrical empalement, divided into many segments, whose under part is a little scaly: The flowers are either naked, or the rays very small: After they die, the empalement turns into the form of a cone, for the most part hanging downwards.

The species are:

* 1. *Senecio vulgaris*, R. 178, P. 671. *Erigeron*, G. 217. Common Groundsel, or Simson. Common in gardens and fat places.

2. *Senecio hirsutus viscidus major odoratus*, R. 178. *fætidus*, P. 671. *Erigeron tomentosum*, G. 217, E. 278. Cotton Groundsel, or Strong scented Groundsel.

3. *Senecio minor latiore folio, sive montana*, R. 178. The Lesser broad-leav'd Groundsel, or Mountain Groundsel. Near *Hornsey*; and on *Blackbeath*, along the road to *Charlton*.

The juice taken in ale is accounted a gentle vomit, and of use to help pains in the stomach and the jaundice; it likewise destroys worms.

PETASITES, Butter-bur. The roots are perennial; the leaves large, hoary and roundish; the empalement cylindrical, scaly, and cut into many segments, containing several florets collected into one head. The flowers are produced in a thyrse before the leaves appear. The species are:

* 1. *Petasites*, R. 179, G. 668. *vulgaris*, P. 419. Butter-bur, Pestilent-wort.

2. *Petasites major, floribus pediculis longis insidentibus*, R. 179. The Greater Butter-bur, with flowers on long pedicles.

The roots are sudorifick, alexipharmic, and good for all kinds of fevers, malignant infections, and pestilential distempers. They are outwardly applied in form of a cataplasm to pestilential bubbles, and plague sores.

BACCHARIS, Plowman's Spikenard. The flower consists of several florets, divided into many segments, sitting on an embryo, and contain'd in a squamous empalement of a cylindrical figure: The leaves resemble those of Fox-gloves. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Baccharis monspeliensium, R. 179, G. E. 792, P. 114. Great Fleabane, or Plowman's Spikenard. At *Conzick* stile, near *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †.

EUPATORIUM CANNABINUM. The roots are fibrous; the leaves digitated; the empalement long, round, and squamous: The flowers are collected into an umbel, and furnished with many bifid threads. The species are:

* 1. *Eupatorium Cannabinum*, R. 179, P. 595. *cannabinum mas*, G. E. 711. Common Hemp-agrimony, or Dutch-agrimony.

2. *Eupatorium cannabinum folio integro, seu non digitato*. Found by Mr *Martyn* and Dr *Dillenius*, before you come to the lee in the road to *Eltham*. It is a variety of the former: The upper leaves are whole, but those below are divided into three parts.

GNAPHALIUM, Cudweed, or Cottonweed. The leaves are wholly covered with a down, or cotton: The flowers are composed of several florets, so small that they are scarce to be discerned. The species are:

1. *Gnaphalium maritimum*, R. 180. *marinum*, G. 516. *marinum seu Cotonaria*, P. 687. Sea-cudweed, or Cottonweed. On the sand near *Abermeney* ferry, in the isle of *Anglesea*, where the common people call it *Calamus aromaticus*: Also on the gravelly shore between *Pensans* and *St Michael's* mount, in *Cornwal*.

2. *Gnaphalium Anglicum*, R. 180, G. 515. *Anglicum vulgare majus*, P. 685. Long-leav'd upright Cudweed. The flowers grow generally all on the same

same side, from the bosoms of the leaves; sometimes single, often two or three together.

* 3. *Gnaphalium minus seu Herba impia*, R. 180, P. 685. *Filago seu Herba impia*, G. 517. Common Cudweed. The flowers grow in roundish clusters: The empalement is cut into five segments.

4. *Gnaphalium minimum*, R. 181. *Filago minor*, G. E. 641. The Least Cudweed, in sandy and barren places, and often among corn.

5. *Gnaphalium parvum ramosissimum foliis angustissimis polyspermon*, R. 181. Small narrow-leav'd Cudweed. Very much branched, and full of seed. Among corn in sandy grounds about *Castle-Hevingham*, in *Essex*.

6. *Gnaphalium longifolium humile ramosum, capitulis nigris nobis*, R. 181. *Filago minor*, P. 686. Black-headed, long-leav'd, low branched Cudweed. In dry places, and where the water has stood in winter.

7. *Gnaphalium Germanicum*, Pet. H. B. 18. 8. R. 181. German Cudweed. The stalks are thick set with small sharp-pointed leaves, and the flowers grow on their tops in tufts.

The three last of Mr *Ray's* are the *ELICHRYSUM* of *Tournefort*. The disk of the flower contains many hermophradite florets; in the center of each of these arises an ovary, which is crowned with hairs, and is supported by a naked placenta. These are all contain'd in a scaly cup, which consists of dry membranes, and is, for the most part, shining.

1. *Gnaphalium montanum album*, R. 181, G. 516. *Montanum sive pes cati*, P. 690. Mountain Cudweed, or Catsfoot. On *Newmarket* heath, not far from *Bottesham* beacon: Also on *Barnak* heath, in *Lincolnshire*; *Ingleborough* hill, in *Yorkshire*; and many other places. Between *Shotley* bridge and *Conside*, ten miles from *Newcastle upon Tyne*. On *Kendal* fell, near *Scoot* stile, *Westmoreland* †.

2. *Gnaphalium Americanum*, R. 182, G. E. 641. *Argyrocome seu Gnaphalium Americanum*, Par. Parad. 374. American Cudweed, or Live-ever.

3. *Elichrysum sylvestre latifolium capitulis conglobatis*, R. 182. In the isle of Jersey, on dry banks and walls very common.

C L A S S V.

CORYMBIFEROUS HERBS.

Ray's *Synop.* p. 182.

CHRYSANthemum, Corn-marigold. It hath an annual root: The empalement is hemispherical and scaly; the rays of the flower, for the most part, yellow; and the seeds furrow'd.

The species are:

1. *Chrysanthemum segetum*, R. 182, G. E. 743. *segetum nostras*, P. 1370. Corn-marigold.

2. *Chrysanthemum segetum nostras, folio glauco multi-scisso majus, flore minore*, R. 183. Corn-marigold, with small flowers, and glaucous leaves, very much cut. In corn fields near *Glastenbury*, but very rarely.

3. *Chrysanthemum segetum nostras, Calendulæ folio glauco, neque secto, neque serrato*, R. 183. Corn-marigold, with glaucous leaves, neither cut nor ferrated.

BUPThALMUM, Ox-eye. The whole appearance of this plant is like Tansey: The flowers are, for the most part, produced single; and the florets of the disk separated with little imbricated leaves.

We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Bupthalmum vulgare, R. 183, G. E. 747. *Matthioli, sive vulgare millefolii foliis*, P. 1370. Common Ox-eye. On a bank near the river *Tees*, not far from *Sogburn*, in the bishoprick of *Durham*.

PTARMICA, Sneefwort. The leaves are long, narrow, and ferrated; the empalement squamous; the

the rays, and the disk of the flowers, both white; the seeds very small: The flowers are produced in umbels. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Ptarmica, R. 183, G. 483. *vulgaris*, P. 859. Sneefwort, Bastard Pellitory, Goose-tongue.

MILLEFOLIUM, Milfoil. The leaves are divided into small segments; the empalement cylindrical and squamous; the flowers grow in a thick umbel. The species are:

* *Millefolium vulgare*, R. 183, P. 693, *terrestre vulgare*, G. 914. Common Yarrow, or Milfoil. There are two varieties of this plant, *viz.*

1. *Millefolium vulgare purpureum*, Purple Milfoil. This is less in all its parts than the white.

2. *Millefolium majus, Tanaceti odore*, Milfoil, with the smell of Tansey.

Yarrow is good in all kinds of hæmorrhages, whether spitting or vomiting of blood, bleeding at the nose, dysentery, or the too great flux of the menses, or violent flooding; and, applied outwardly, is of service against ruptures, and to stanch bleeding in fresh wounds.

BELLIS. The root is perennial; the stalks naked, and without branches; the empalement scaly, and divided into many segments, almost to the pedicle; the flowers radiated, and the heads, after the petals are fallen off, resemble an obtuse cone. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Bellis sylv. minor*, R. 184. *minor sylv. simplex*, P. 530. *minor 4. seu sylvestris*, & *5. seu sylvestris altera*, G. E. 635. Common Wild Daisie.

It is used in wound-drinks; and accounted good to dissolve congealed blood, and to help the pleurisy and peripneumony.

LEUCANTHEMUM. The root is annual; the empalement hemispherical, and scaly; the rays of the flowers are white. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Leucanthemum vulgare, R. 184. *Bellis major*, G.

509. *major vulgaris seu sylvestris*, P. 528. The Great Daisie, or Ox-eye.

CHAMÆMELUM, Camomile. The empalement is squamous, which expands and appears like several leaves: The flowers are, for the most part, radiated; the rays white, and the disk yellow. The leaves are cut into very small segments. The species are:

* 1. *Chamæmelum*, R. 184, G. 615. *vulgare*, P. 85. Common bitter Camomile.

2. *Chamæmelum odoratissimum repens flore simplici*, R. 185. *Romanum*, G. 616. Sweet-scented creeping Camomile. In *Cornwall* plentifully.

3. *Chamæmelum fetidum*, R. 185. Stinking Mayweed. Common in waste places.

4. *Chamæmelum inodorum*, R. 185. Unfavory Camomile. Found in the gravel pits in *Peckham* fields, and in the barren stubble fields betwixt *Eltham* and *Shootershill*.

5. *Chamæmelum majus folio tenuissimo, caule rubente*, R. 186. Larger Camomile, with fine cut leaves, and a redish stalk.

6. *Chamæmelum inodorum annuum humilius, foliis obscure virentibus*, R. 186. Dwarf annual Camomile, with dark green leaves. Along the way to *Chelsea*.

7. *Chamæmelum maritimum perenne humilius, foliis brevibus crassis, obscure virentibus*, R. 186. Dwarf perennial Sea Camomile, with short, thick, dark green leaves.

8. *Chamæmelum maritimum latifolium ramosissimum, flore albo*, R. 168. Branchy Sea Camomile, with broad leaves.

Camomile helps the cholick, jaundice, stone, and stoppage of urine: Outwardly applied hot to the sides, helps the pain thereof.

MATRICARIA, Fever-few. The root is fibrous; the leaves grow by pairs, and are cut into several segments; the empalement hemispherical and squamous; the flowers grow in umbels; their

rays are white, and disk yellow. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Matricaria*, R. 187, G. 256. *vulgaris*, P. 83. Fever-few.

It is of great service in all cold flatulent disorders of the womb, and hysteric affections, procuring the catamenia, and expelling the birth and secundines. It likewise destroys worms, provokes urine; and is good for the dropfy and jaundice.

VERBESINA. The root is fibrous; the leaves grow by pairs; the flowers have sometimes a small radius, but are, for the most part, naked; the seeds are oblong and flat, ending in two horns, or prickles. The species are:

1. *Verbesina seu Cannabina aquatica flore minus pulchro, elatior & magis frequens*, R. 187. *Cannabina aquatica folio tripartito diviso*, C. 321. *Eupatorium Cannabinum fœmina*, G. E. 711. *aquaticum durum generum*, P. 595. Water Hemp-agrimony, with a divided leaf. In places where water has stood.

2. *Verbesina pulchriore flore luteo*, R. 187. *Cannabina aquatica folio non diviso*, C. 321. *Eupatorium Cannabinum*, G. 574. *aquaticum folio integro*, P. 596. *Eupat. Cannabinæ fœminæ varietas altera*, G. E. 711. Water Hemp-agrimony, with an undivided leaf.

3. *Verbesina minima*, R. 188. The Least Water Hemp-agrimony.

ABSINTHIUM, Wormwood. It has an indeterminate stalk, branching out into many small shoots, which are furnished with spikes of naked flowers, hanging downwards: The leaves are hoary, and of a bitter taste. The species are:

1. *Absinthium vulgare*, R. 188, P. 98. *latifolium seu ponticum*, G. 937. Common Wormwood.

2. *Absinthium marinum album*, G. 940, R. 188. English Sea Wormwood. This is the Roman Wormwood used in the shops.

3. *Absinthium maritimum Scripchio Belgico simile, latiore*

tiore folio, odoris grati, R. 188. Sea Wormwood; with broad leaves and a pleasant smell. The leaves are covered with a whitish down: The branches are expanded, sustaining small pendulous heads.

4. *Absinthii maritimi latiore folio speciem quondam in insula Merseia prope Colcestriam invenit D. Dale*, R. 189. Broad-leav'd Sea Wormwood.

5. *Absinthium Seriphium tenuifolium marinum Narbonense*, R. 189. Narrow-leav'd Sea Wormwood. It has small erect heads, growing in a spike.

6. *Absinthium maritimum nostras*, R. 189. Near Fifeness, in Scotland.

The leaves and tops of Common Wormwood are accounted good in all disorders of the stomach, as weakness, loss of appetite, vomiting and surfeits: It likewise kills worms. In all the above named cases it is given infus'd in water, ale, or wine.

TANACETUM, Tansey. The root is fibrous; the leaves pennated and ferrated, growing alternately upon the stalks; the empalement squamous, and hemispherical: The flowers are naked, and produced in thick umbels. The species are:

* 1. *Tanacetum*, R. 188, G. 525. *vulgare*, P. 81. Common Tansey.

2. *Tanacetum foliis crispis*, R. 188. *crispum*, P. 81. *crispum Anglicum*, G. 525. Curled Tansey.

The flowers are accounted good to destroy worms.

ABROTANUM, Mugwort. It has an indeterminate stalk: The leaves are longer, narrower, and less hoary than those of Wormwood: The flowers are naked, and grow on the branches in a thyrse. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Abrotanum campestre, R. 190, P. 94, G. 944. Fine-leav'd Mugwort; by some, Southern wood. It is of two kinds, the one with white, the other red stalks. At a place call'd *Elden*, in *Suffolk*, twelve miles beyond *Newmarket*, in the way towards *Lynn*: Also a mile from *Barton hills*, where a small stone

standeth, in the way to *Lynne*, to direct passengers ; and in the Furze-bushes under the hill.

ARTEMISIA, Mugwort. The flowers and fruit of this plant are very like those of Wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches : The florets are of a purplish colour ; and the leaves, for the most part, terminate in a sharp point ; are cut into many segments, of a dark green on the upper side, and hoary on the under. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Artemisia vulgaris*, R. 190, P. 90. Common Mugwort.

The leaves of Mugwort are of great service in promoting the menstrual evacuations ; they strengthen the head and nerves, and are very good against hysteric fits and vapours.

SCABIOSA, Scabious. The flower is composed of many unequal florets, contained in a common calyx ; some of those which occupy the middle, are cut into four or five segments ; those at the edge bilabiated ; and each sits on the top of an embryo, and is contain'd in a proper empalement, which afterwards becomes a capsula. The species are :

1. *Scabiosa major communior folio laciniato*, R. 191. *major vulgaris*, G. 582. *vulgaris pratensis*, P. 484. Common Field Scabious. Double-flower'd Scabious.

2. *Scabiosa minor vulgaris*, R. 191. *minor sive columbaria*, G. 582. *minor campestris*, P. 484. The Lesser Field Scabious.

3. *Scabiosa radice succisa, flore globosa*, R. 191. *Morsus Diaboli*, G. 587. *Diaboli vulgaris, flore purpureo*, P. 491. Devils-bit. The leaves are entire, and the flowers globular.

Scabious is good for the itch, tetter, and other cutaneous distempers.

DIPSACUS, Teasel. The whole flower has no proper calyx, but leaves representing the empalement, encompassing the bottom of the head : The little

little flowers, which are produced singly from between the scales, are collected into a head, somewhat like a honey-comb; These are succeeded by longish four-corner'd seeds. The species are :

1. *Dipsacus sativus*, R. 192, G. 1005, P. 983. Manur'd Teasel. The heads have hooked prickles, which distinguishes it from the wild: The leaves encompass the stalk with their bottoms, and are prickly on the under side.

2. *Dipsacus sylvestris seu Labrum Veneris*, R. 192. *Dipsacus sylvestris*, G. 1005, P. 984. Wild Teasel. The leaves that surround the head are long and straight, ending in a soft point: The leaves that grow on the stalk are like those of the last.

3. *Dipsacus minor seu Virga pastoris*, G. E. 1168, R. 192. *Virga pastoris*, P. 984. Small Wild Teasel, or Shepherds-rod. The leaves are placed at the joints by pairs, not embracing the stalk, but hanging on a pedicle about an inch long.

C L A S S. VI.

HERBS *with compound flowers and squamous heads.* Ray's Synop. p. 192.

THESE plants have their flowers composed of long fistulous florets, cut, for the most part, into long segments: The common empalement, after the flower falls away, swells into a scaly head: To each floret succeeds one single seed.

CERSIUM, Gentle Thistle. The flower consists of several florets, divided into many parts, each sitting on an embryo, and contain'd in a squamous empalement, not prickly: The embryo becomes a seed furnished with down: The leaves are set with soft prickles. It is peculiar to Gentle Thistle to have prickles on the leaves, not the empale-

empalement ; to Knapweed to have no prickles at all ; and to Thistles to have a prickly empalement. *Tournefort*. The species are :

1. *Cirsium Anglicum*, R. 193, G. E. 1183. *Anglicum primum*, P. 961. The English soft, or Gentle Thistle. In marshy places.

2. *Cirsium Britannicum Clusii repens*, R. 193. *aliud Anglicum*, P. 961. The great English soft, or Gentle Thistle, or Melancholy Thistle. In several places in *Wales*, and on a moor, two miles from *Croydon*. In *Longsledale*, in a field call'd *Witherbowe*, by the road side near *Tomshowe*, about seven miles from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †.

3. *Cirsium humile montanum Cynoglossi folio, polyanthemum*, R. 193. Dwarf, many flower'd, Welsh, Mountain, Gentle Thistle, with a Hounds-tongue leaf.

4. *Cirsium montanum polyanthemum Salicis folio angusto denticulato*, R. 193. Many flower'd Gentle Thistle, with a narrow, indented, willow leaf.

CARDUUS, Thistle. The leaves are prickly, and grow alternately : The empalement is scaly and prickly : The embryo becomes a seed, furnished with down. The species are :

1. *Carduus nutans*, R. 193. Musk Thistle, with a bending head : The root is white and ligneous, having many fibres : The stalk is a cubit high, branched ; the branches frequently exceeding the stalk in length ; striated, hairy, winged lengthways, with narrow frizled membranes : The leaves are not very broad, but deeply cut, all the jags ending in sharp prickles. These leaves are of a dark green colour, sometimes woolly, especially on the back part : On the tops of the stalks and branches are large, broad, flattish, bending heads : The flowers are large and spreading, composed of a great number of purple florets : The empalements are scaly, each scale ending in a broad, long, stiff prickle, sometimes

times turning downwards : The seed is small, shining, yellow and downy : The heads, before the flowers are blown, smell of musk. On the ropery, by the sides of the road to the glass-houses, *Newcastle upon Tyne*; and on *Sunderland town moor* †.

2. *Carduus caule crispo*, R. 194. *polyacanthos*, P. 982. *polyacanthos primus*, G. E. 1173. Thistle upon Thistle. The flowers are of a purple colour, about the bigness of common Knapweed : The leaves are deeply jagged, and prickly. It hangs its head a little.

3. *Carduus spinosissimus capitulis minoribus*, R. 194. Welled Thistle, with small flowers. The leaves next the root are pretty broad ; almost like those of the Milk Thistle, but narrower, and more prickly on the edges : The colour of the whole plant is grey, or hoary. In the same place with the first.

4. *Carduus palustris*, R. 194, P. 983. Marsh Thistle. It arises to the height of a man, and often higher : The heads are small, many growing on the tops of the stalks and branches ; the scales not standing out, but flatted down, ending in a very small spine. The flowers are purple. This is the *Cirsium pratense*, *polycephalon vulgare*, of *Tournefort*.

5. *Carduus palustris mitior*, *Bardanae capitulo in summo caule singulari*, R. 194. Spotted Marsh Thistle, with Burdock heads, standing singly on the tops of the stalks.

6. *Carduus vulgarissimus viarum*, R. 194, G. E. 1173. *ceanothos sive viarum* & *vinearum repens*, P. 959. Common Way Thistle. The tops of the stalks and branches are terminated by squamous heads, the scales lying flat and close one over another, ending in very short prickles. The stalks have no prickly wings running lengthways.

7. *Carlina acaulis minore purpureo flore*, R. 195. *acaulis minor purpureo flore*, G. E. 1158. *acaulis Septentrionalium*, P. 969. Dwarf Carline Thistle. The leaves

leaves are spread upon the ground in a circle, deeply jagged, hairy, dark green, and prickly; among which, on no stalk, or a very short one, grow oblong squamous heads, not prickly. The flowers are purple.

8. *Carduus lanceatus*, R. 195, G. 1011. *lanceatus latifolius seu major*, P. 982. Spear Thistle. The heads are large; the leaves are terminated by a long jag, or segment.

9. *Carduus lanceatus flore & capite minoribus*, R. 195. Spear Thistle, with the least flowers and heads. About the walls of York. 'Tis a less plant than the former, and bears a great number of smaller heads on one stalk.

10. *Carduus lanceatus major*, R. 195. The Larger Spear Thistle. It grows to the height of a man: The heads are twice as big as the common Spear Thistle. It has broad purple flowers.

11. *Carduus tomentosus Corona fratrum dictus*, R. 195, P. 978. *eriocephalus*, G. E. 1152. Woolly-headed Thistle. In the chalk-pit close, at Cherry-Hinton; and by the road-sides in Huntingdonshire plentifully. Mr Martin.

12. *Carduus Mariæ*, R. 195. *marie vulgaris*, P. 976. Common Milk Thistle, or Ladies Thistle. The leaves are large, sinuated, prickly, shining, smooth, and varied with milk-white spots. Found in the same place with the first.

13. *Carduus Mariæ hirsutus non maculatus*, R. 195. Ladies Thistle, without spots. On a bank just beyond a garden wall on the left hand, a little beyond Shore-ditch, in the road to Hackney.

14. *Carduus tomentosus, Acanthium dictus, vulgaris. Acanthium vulgare*, P. 979, R. 196. *album*, G. 988. Common Cotton Thistle. The leaves are large, not very deeply cut about the edges: One large squamous head terminates each branch; the scales ending in long,

long, sharp, stiff prickles, standing out from the head. The whole plant is covered with a whitish down.

15. *Carduus stellatus*, R. 196, G. 1003. *stellaris*, seu *Calcitrapa vulg.* P. 989. Star Thistle. On the extremities of the branches sit smooth heads, like those of Blue-bottle; each scale ending in a stiff spine, an inch, or an inch and a half long, in such a manner as to represent a radiant star.

16. *Carduus stellatus luteus foliis Cyani*, R. 196. *Solstitialis*, G. 1003. *Solstitialis Dodonæi*, P. 989. St Barnaby's Thistle. In the hedges, not far from Cirencester, in Gloucestershire.

CARTHAMUS, Saff-flower. It is sown in the fields.

The flower consists of many florets, sitting on an embryo, and contained in a squamous and leafy empalement: The embryo becomes a seed, without down adhering to it. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Carthamus sive Cnicus, R. 196, G. 1007. Bastard Saffron, or Saff-flower.

SERRATULA, Saw-wort. The leaves are neatly serrated about the edges; and the flowers are contained in small scaly heads. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Serratula, R. 196. *purpurea*, G. 576. *vulgaris flore purpureo*, P. 474. Saw-wort.

LAPPA, Burdock. It hath large roundish leaves:

The empalement is scaly, and armed with hooked prickles. The species are:

1. *Lappa major capitulo glabro maximo*, R. 196. Great Burdock, with a very large, smooth head. The heads are bigger than any of the rest, quite smooth, broadest at the base, an inch in diameter, always of a greenish colour. The flower is purple.

* 2. *Lappa major Arcium Dioscoridis*, R. 197. *Bardana major*, G. 664. *vulgaris major*, P. 1222. Great Burdock, or Clot-bur. The flower is purple:

The wooll upon the heads is so small that it is scarce discernible. This is the most common Burdock.

3. *Lappa major capitulis parvis glabris*, R. 197. Great Burdock, with smooth small heads, the bigness of a Filberd, gradually growing narrow from a broad base; of a chesnut-colour, and not so round as those of the woolly ones. The flower is purple.

4. *Lappa major montana, capitulis tomentosis sive Arctium Dioscoridis*, R. 197. *Bardana major lanuginosis capitulis*, P. 1222. *major altera*, G. E. 810. Woolly headed Burdock. The heads of this are round and large; of a colour between chesnut and purple; covered with a whitish wooll. The flower is purple.

5. *Lappa major montana, capitulis minoribus, rotundioribus & magis tomentosis*, R. 197. The other Burdock, with smaller, rounder, and more woolly heads; of a chesnut colour, and covered with a thick wooll.

6. *Lappa major ex omni parte minor, capitulis parvis eleganter reticulatis*, R. 197. Smaller Burdock, with small heads, beautifully woven. This differs from the last, in that the heads are smaller, cloathed with a finer, but not so copious, wooll; and are of a green colour.

The leaves, boil'd in milk, and applied as a cataplasm, are good for the gout, and pains in the limbs: They are likewise good for burns and inflammations. The seed, powder'd, and given in white wine, is good to provoke urine, and help fits of the stone.

CYANUS, Blue-bottles. The flowers consist of many dissimular florets; those that occupy the middle of the flower are less than the rest, and divided into equal jags; those which are placed at the circumference are much larger, and, as it were, two-lipped: These outer florets are always barren, but the inner are each of them succeed-
ed

ed by a single naked seed: The disk of the flower is almost plain. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Cyanus, R. 198. *vulgaris*, G. 592, E. 732, P. 482. Blue-bottles. Amongst corn.

JACEA, Knapweed. The leaves are, for the most part, entire; being neither ferrated nor indented: The empalement is squamous, but without spines: The florets round the border are barren; but those placed in the center are succeeded each by one seed, having a down adhering to it. The species are:

1. *Facea major*, R. 198, G. 588. *Facea nigra vulgaris laciniata*, P. 470. Great Knapweed, or Matfellow. The leaves at first are long, not at all jagged; but those that succeed them are divided: The stalks are a cubit and a half high, round, striated, and hoary, sending forth branches towards the upper part; on the top of which rise the heads, ending in a sharp point, covered with scales like Blue-bottles, out of which proceed the like flowers, but less.

2. *Facea nigra*, R. 198, G. 588. *nigra vulgaris*, P. 468. Knapweed, or Matfellow. It flowers with us after Midsummer; and is too common in pastures.

3. *Facea nigra minor, tomentosa, laciniata*, R. 199. The Lesser woolly Knapweed, with jagged leaves. It seldom grows above a foot high: The bottom leaves are jagged: The head is large, compared with the plant. The flower is of a faint red.

C L A S S VII.

HERBS with simple flowers, and each flower succeeded by a single naked seed.

Ray's Synop. p. 200.

VALERIANA, Valerian. The leaves grow by pairs upon the stalks: The flower is monopetalous, tubulous, and divided into five segments at the top: These flowers are, for the most part, collected into a sort of umbel upon the top of the stalks, and succeeded by oblong flat seeds, winged with a soft down. The species are:

* 1. *Valeriana sylvestris major*, R. 200, G. 917. P. 122. Great Wild Valerian.

2. *Valeriana sylvestris major montana*, R. 200. Great wild Mountain Valerian, with narrow leaves. In moist pastures, near *Buxton* well: Above a stony and thorny place called *Ashwood*, in *Derbyshire*.

3. *Valeriana sylvestris minor*, R. 200, P. 122. *minor*, G. 3. Small Wild Valerian, or Marsh Valerian.

4. *Valeriana sylvestris seu palustris minor altera*, R. 200. The other Small wild Valerian. It is much larger in all its parts than the last, except the flowers, which are far less, and set thicker and closer together. The two last differ only in sex, the first bearing male, and the last female flowers.

5. *Valeriana rubra*, C. B. Pin. 165. Red Valerian. On *Ely* Minster, near the top; and on walls in many other places. Mr. *Martin*.

The roots of Valerian are good for the head and nerves; they provoke urine, and bring down the menses.

VALERIANELLA, Lambs Lettuce. The leaves grow by pairs: The branches are always divided into two parts, and appear at the top like an umbrella:
la:

la: The flower is monopetalous, and cut into many segments, succeeded by one naked seed, having no down adhering to it; by which it differs from Valerian. The species are:

1. *Valerianella arvensis præcox humilis semine compresso*, R. 201. *Lactuca agnina*, G. 242, P. 812. Lambs Lettuce, or Corn Sallad.

2. *Lactuca agnina seu Valerianella foliis serratis*, R. 201. *An Valeriana minor annua*, P. 122. Small Corn Sallad, or Valerian, with jagged leaves.

3. *Valerianellæ vulgaris species major, serotina*, R. 201. Taller, late flowering Corn Sallad, with turgid seed. In *Helsington-Layths* dales, near *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †.

LIMONIUM, Sea Lavender. The root is fibrous; the stalks naked and branched; the empalement long and tubulous, expanded at the top; the flowers monopetalous, and divided into several jags, that imitate so many leaves; with redish empalements. The species are:

1. *Limonium*, R. 201, G. 332. *majus vulgatius*, P. 1234. Sea Lavender.

2. *Limonium minus*, R. 202. *Limonium parvum*, G. 332, E. 411. Small Sea Lavender. At *Ramsgate*, in *Kent*.

3. *Limonium Anglicum minus, caulibus ramosioribus, floribus in spicis variis sitis*, R. 202. Lesser English Sea Lavender, with branched stalks, and flowers seldom growing in spikes.

LINARIA ADULTERINA, Bastard Toad-flax. The leaves are of a pale colour, and resemble those of Toad-flax: The flowers are pentapetalous, and grow on the tops of the branches adhering to the top of the fruit. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Linaria adulterina, R. 202, G. E. 555. Bastard Toad-flax. On *Gog-Magog* hills, and *Newmarket* heath.

AGRIMONIA,

AGRIMONIA, Agrimony. The leaves are rough, hairy, and pennated, growing alternately on the branches: The empalement is monaphyllous, and divided into five segments: The flowers have five or six leaves; which expand in the form of a rose, and are disposed in a long thyrse, or spike: The fruit is oblong, dry, hard, and prickly, like the Burdock, containing one or two kernels. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Agrimonia*, R. 202, G. 575. *vulgaris*, P. 594.
Agrimony.

Agrimony is reckoned a purifier of the blood, and is good for the dropsy and jaundice; it is commended likewise for the strangury, and making bloody water. The powder of the dried leaves are accounted good for the incontinence of urine.

STATICE, Thrift. The flowers are gathered into a spherical head, furnished with a common scaly empalement: This head is composed of several Clovegillflower flowers, consisting of several petals in a proper empalement, shaped like a funnel. The pointal rises out of the same empalement, and turns to an oblong seed. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Statice montana minor, R. 203. *Caryophyllus marinus minimus Lobelii*, G. 482. *Gramen marinum minus*, P. 1279. Thrift, Sea Gilly-flower.

SANGUISORBA, Burnet. It has a monopetalous flower, cut deep into four segments, furnished with a great many chives, or a tufted pointal: The petals are very small, of an herbaceous colour: The empalement turns, for the most part, to a quadrangular fruit, piked at both ends, having sometimes one, and sometimes two cells: The seeds are generally oblong; the leaves pennated, and the flowers are gathered into a head. The species are:

* I. *Sanguisorba minor*, R. 203. *Pimpinella vulgaris*

garis seu minor, P. 582. *bortensis*, G. 889. The Lesser Burnet.

2. *Sanguisorba major flore spadiceo*, R. 203. *Pimpinella major vulgaris*, P. 582. *sylvestris*, G. 889. Great Burnet.

Burnet is of a heating, drying nature, cordial and alexipharmick, and is frequently put into wine in the summer, to give it an agreeable flavour. The powder of the root is commended against spitting of blood, bleeding at the nose, or any other flux, or hæmorrhage.

THALICTRUM, Meadow Rue. The leaves are divided into three lobes, branching out like those of an umbelliferous plant: It has naked flowers, consisting of four or five petals: The ovary is surrounded with a great many chives, in the form of an umbel. The species are:

* 1. *Thalictrum seu Thaliolum majus*, R. 203. G. 1067. *majus vulgare*, P. 263. Great Meadow Rue.

2. *Thalictrum minus*, R. 203, G. 1067, P. 264. The Lesser Meadow Rue.

3. *Thalictrum montanum minus foliis latioribus*, R. 204. The Lesser Meadow Rue, with broader leaves.

4. *Thalictrum minimum montanum atro-rubens foliis splendentibus*, R. 204. The Least mountainous Meadow Rue, with shining leaves, and dark red flowers.

C L A S S VIII.

UMBELLIFEROUS HERBS.

Ray's *Synop.* p. 205.

THESE have pentapetalous flowers, which are succeeded by two seeds join'd close together whilst green, and separating when ripe. The flowers are generally disposed in umbels: They are divided into seven kinds, *viz.* Into such as have, 1st, A flat broad seed,

feed, resembling a leaf ; or that are furrounded with a leafy border : 2d, Oblong feeds, swelling in the middle : 3d, Shorter feeds : 4th, A tuberous root : 5th, Small channell'd feeds : 6th, Rough, hairy, prickly feeds : 7th, Entire leaves.

I. *Such as have flat, broad seed, resembling a leaf, or that are surrounded with a leafy border.*

SPHONDYLIIUM, Cow Parsnip. The petals of the flower are unequal, and heart-fashioned ; the fruit composed of two large, oval, flat feeds, channell'd ; generally putting off their cover, and marked with black spots on that part where they adhere to one another : The leaves are large, and variously jagged. The species are :

Sphondylium, R. 205, G. E. 1009. *vulgare*, P. 953. Cow Parsnip.

2. *Sphondylium majus aliud laciniatis foliis*, R. 205, P. 953. Jagged Cow Parsnip.

PASTINACA, Parsnip. The fruit consists of two large, oval, thin-border'd feeds, which generally cast their coats : The leaves are large and pennated. The species are :

1. *Pastinaca sylvestris latifolia*, R. 206. *latifolia sylvestris*, P. 944, G. 870. Wild Parsnip. On the north side of *Sudwick* ferry, near *Sunderland*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham* †.

2. *Pastinaca latifolia sativa*, R. 206, G. 870, P. 944. Common Garden Parsnip.

TORDYLIUM, Hartwort. The petals of the flowers are unequal, and shaped like a heart ; the fruit roundish, composed of two flat feeds, with a raised border, which is commonly dented, and easily casting off their cover.

1. *Tordylium maximum*, R. 206. *sive Seseli Creticum majus*, P. 906. The Greatest Hartwort. About *Thistleworth*.

2. *Tordylium Narbonense minus*, R. 206. *sive Seseli Cre-*

Creticum minus, P. 906. Small Narbonne Hartwort. On the banks of the road to *Haddington*, about half a mile from *Oxford*.

PEUCEDANUM, Hogs-fennel. It hath a large root, with many appendages and fibres at it: The flower consists of five petals: The empalement turns to a fruit, composed of two oval seeds; which are almost plain, lightly streaked and border'd: The leaves are winged, narrow, grassy, and divided into three segments. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Peucedanum, R. 206, G. 896. *vulgare*, P. 880. Hogs-fennel, Sulphur-wort, Harestrong.

II. *Such as have oblong seeds, swelling in the middle.*

SCANDIX, Shepherds-needle. The flower consists of five petals; and the empalement turns to a fruit, composed of two seeds, resembling a needle, or crane's bill. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Scandix semine rostrato vulgaris, R. 207. *Veneris*, seu *Scandix*, G. 884. *Scandix vulgaris*, seu *peeten Veneris*, P. 916. Shepherds-needle, or Venus-comb.

CICUTARIA, Cow-weed. The fruit consists of two seeds, which are not channell'd, resembling the bill, or beak of a bird; gibbous on one side, and plain on the other. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Cicutaria vulgaris, R. 207. *Myrrhis sylvestris*, P. 935. *Cicutaria alba Lugdanensis*, G. E. 1038. Wild Cicely, Cow-weed. In the meadows about *Newcastle upon Tyne* †. It flowers in the spring.

CEREFOLIUM, Chervil. The stalks have no cavity; the seeds are oblong, and lightly furrow'd. When this plant is in flower, the stalks below the joints swell into large knots. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Cerfolium sylvestre, R. 207, G. E. 1038, P. 915.
Wild Chervil.

MEUM, Spignel. The fruit is composed of two oblong streaked seeds, which are gibbous on one side, and plain on the other: Its leaves are shorter, and cut into finer segments than those of Fennel: The upper part of the root is bearded with stiff hairs, or bristles. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Meum*, R. 207, G. 895. *vulgatius*, P. 888. Common Spignel, or Meu. In *Westmoreland*, about two miles from *Sedbergh*, in the way to *Orton*: At *Longwell* in *Selside*, about three miles from *Kendal*: And in several other places in that county, where it is called Bald-money †.

Spignel is carminative, expelling wind, and helps the cholick and gripes: It is also alexipharmick, and good against pestilential distempers. It is of use likewise in all uterine disorders.

III. Such as have shorter seeds.

ANGELICA. It has an umbellated flower: The fruit is composed of two oblong and pretty thick seeds; gibbous and streaked on the one side, but plain on the other: The leaves are winged, and cut into large segments. The species are:

* 1. *Angelica sativa*, R. 208. Common, or manur'd Angelica.

2. *Angelica sylvestris*, R. 208, G. 846, P. 940. Wild Angelica.

3. *Angelica sylvestris minor seu erratica*, R. 208. *Herba Gerardi*, G. 848. *Podagraria vulgaris*, P. 943. Herb Gerard, Gout-weed, or Ash-weed. By the river-side in *Pella* wood, near *Durham* †.

Angelica is of great use in all contagious distempers; it causes sweat, and drives out all noxious humours through the pores of the skin. The roots, stalks, leaves, and seeds, are used.

SMYRNIUM, Alexanders. It has an umbellated flower: The fruit is composed of two pretty thick seeds, almost globular; sometimes shaped like

like a crescent; gibbous and streaked on one side, and plain on the other. The species are :

1. *Smyrniium*, R. 208. *Hippofelinum*, G. E. 1019. *Hippofelinum seu Smyrniium vulgare*, P. 930. Alexanders. By *Tinmouth* castle, *Northumberland* †.

2. *Smyrniium tenuifolium nostras*, R. 209. Alexanders, with small leaves.

IV. *Such as have a tuberous root.*

BULBOCASTANUM, Earth-nut. Its root is perennial, fleshy and tuberous; close covered with a skin: The leaves are cut into small segments: The fruit is composed of small, oblong, smooth seeds, sometimes channell'd; gibbous on one side, but plain on the other. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Bulbocastanum, R. 209, *majus* & *minus*, G. E. 1065. *Nucula terrestris major*, P. 893. Earth-nut, or Kipper-nut.

CENANTHE, Water Dropwort. It has an umbelated flower, consisting of five heart-shaped petals: The ovary is fix'd to the top of the empalement, which turns to a fruit composed of two oblong seeds; gibbous and streaked on one side, but plain on the other; ending in some prickles, the middlemost of which is stronger than the rest. The species are :

1. *Cenanthe aquatica*, R. 210. *palustris seu aquatica*, P. 895. *Filipendula aquatica*, G. E. 1060. Water Dropwort. Close by *Marshgrange*; and in the ditches between *Warton* and *Carnforth*, *Lancashire*. Mr *Lawson*.

2. *Cenanthe aquatica triflora, caulibus fistulosis*, R. 210. *aquatica minor*, P. 1233. The Lesser Water Dropwort. In the ditches about *Medley* and *Binsley* common; and almost every where about *Oxford*.

3. *Cenanthe Cicutæ facie Lobelii*, R. 210, P. 894, *Filipendula Cicutæ facie*, G. E. 1059. Hemlock Dropwort.

Dropwort. This is very common in ditches about Kendal, in *Westmoreland*, where they call it Dead-tongue †.

4. *Ænantbe Staphylini folio aliquatenus accedens*, R. 210. Dropwort, with a leaf resembling Wild Carrot.

Eight young lads going a fishing to a brook near *Clonmel*, in *Ireland*, meeting with a parcel of Hemlock Dropwort, and, mistaking their roots for those of Water Parsnep, eat a great quantity of them; about four or five hours after, going home, the eldest of them, who was almost of man's stature, without the least previous disorder, on a sudden fell down backwards, and lay kicking and sprawling upon the ground: His countenance soon turned very ghastly; and he foamed at the mouth. Soon after four more were seiz'd the same way, and they all died before morning. Of the other three one run stark mad, but came to his right reason again the next morning: Another had his hair and nails fallen off: The last escaped without receiving any harm, which perhaps might be occasioned by his speedy running two miles, after he saw the first young man fall, together with his drinking a very large draught of milk, warm from the cow, in the midway. *LOWTHORP'S Phil. Transf. abr. Vol. 2d, p. 641.*

V. Such as have small channell'd seeds.

SIUM. Its leaves are unequally pennated; the petals of the flowers bifid; and its seeds, roundish, gibbous, and channell'd. The species are:

1. *Sium aromaticum Sison* Off. R. 211. *vulgare, vel Amomum Germanicum*, P. 914. *Petroselinum Macedonicum Fuchsii*, G. E. 1016. Bastard Stone-parsley. This plant is very much branched; but the middle shaft rises higher than the branches, which are divided into many twigs, laden with umbels.

2. *Sium arvense sive segetum*, R. 211. *Selinum Sii foliis*, G. E. 1018. *Selinum segetale*, P. 932. Honewort, or Corn-parsley.

3. *Sium latifolium foliis variis*, R. 211. *majus latifolium*, G. E. 256. *Sium Dioscoridis seu Pastinaca aquatica major*, P. 1240. Great Water-parsnep.

4. *Sium sive Apium palustre foliis oblongis*, R. 211.
minus

minus alterum, P. 1241. *majus angustifolium*, G. E. 256. Common upright Water-parfnep.

5. *Sium umbellatum repens*, R. 211. G. E. 256, 258. Creeping Water-parfnep.

6. *Sium pusillum foliis variis*, R. 212. The Least Water-parfnep.

7. *Sium alterum Olusatrici facie*, R. 212, G. E. 256. *majus alterum angustifolium*, P. 1241. Long-leav'd Water-hemlock.

PIMPINELLA SAXIFRAGA, Burnet Saxifrage. The root is very acrid: The leaves resemble those of Burnet: The flowers consist of unequal heart-fashioned petals: The seeds are oblong, gibbous and streaked. The species are:

1. *Pimpinella saxifraga*, R. 213. *Saxifraga hircina major*, P. 947. Great Burnet Saxifrage.

2. *Pimpinella saxifraga minor foliis sanguisorbiæ*, R. 213. *Pimp. saxifraga major nostras*, P. 946. The Lesser round-leav'd Burnet Saxifrage.

3. *Pimpinella saxifraga minor*, R. 213. *saxifraga hircina minor*, P. 947. *Pimpinella seu saxifraga minor*, G. E. 1044. Small Burnet Saxifrage, with divided leaves.

CARUM, Caraways. The root is perennial and fibrous: The leaves are cut into small segments, join'd to the midrib, without pedicles: The flowers are umbellated, with bifid, heart-fashion'd petals; whose tops are bended inwards. The seeds are small, longish, gibbous, and channel'd. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

* *Carum seu Careum*, R. 213, G. 879. *Carum vulgare*, P. 910. Caraways.

The seed is one of the greater hot seeds. It expels wind, and is good against the cholick, and weakness of the stomach; helps digestion; is good for the dizziness in the head, weakness of sight, to provoke urine, and increase milk in nurses.

LIGUSTICUM, Sea-parnsley. The lobes of the leaves are cut about their borders, like those of Parsley:

The

The flowers consist of five petals, which expand in the form of a rose: Each of these flowers are succeeded by two oblong, gibbous, furrow'd seeds; which, on one side, have a leafy border.

We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Ligusticum Scoticum Apii folio, R. 214. Scottish Sea-parsley.

APIUM, Smallage. Its flowers are white, consisting of five equal petals, almost round, and hollow like a spoon: These flowers are but a line in diameter: The umbels are sessile at the joints of the branches. It flowers in *June, July* and *August*. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Apium palustre* & *officinatum*, R. 214. *vulgare sive palustre*, P. 926. *Eleoselinum seu paludarium*, G. 862. Smallage.

The roots are diuretick, and very good for the stoppage of urine, the stone and gravel; they help the dropsey and jaundice, and remove female obstructions. The leaves are of the same nature, and are eaten in the spring, to sweeten and purify the blood, and help the scurvy. The seed is one of the lesser hot seeds, as the root is one of the five opening roots.

CICUTA, Hemlock. The root is large and fibrous: The leaves are divided into a great many small segments: The petals of the flower are heart-fashion'd, bifid and unequal; the seeds short, round and channell'd. The species are:

* 1. *Cicuta*, R. 215. G. 903. *vulgaris major*, P. 933. Hemlock.

2. *Cicutaria tenuifolia*, R. 215, G. 905. *Cicuta minor seu fatua*, P. 933. The Lesser Hemlock, or Fools Parsley. 'Tis a common weed in gardens, and is often mistaken for Parsley.

A poultice made of its leaves is good for inflammations.

PHELLANDRIUM, Water Hemlock. The root is large and fibrous; the stalks very thick and jointed; the leaves large, and cut into very small segments: The petals of the flowers are heart-fashion'd; the

the seeds small, gibbous, and neatly channell'd.

We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Phellandrium vel Cicutaria aquatica quorundam, R. 215. *Cicutaria palustris*, G. 905. *palustris tenuifolia*, P. 933. Water Hemlock. In the ditches on *Brigstear* moss, near *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †.

SESELI PRATENSE NOSTRAS, Meadow Saxifrage.

The flower is of a dirty white, inclining to yellow: It has five petals, almost equal and entire:

They are hooked at the end; which makes them seem to be notched. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

* *Seseli pratense nostras*, R. 216, P. 905. *Saxifraga Anglica facie Seseli pratensis*, G. E. 1047. Meadow Saxifrage.

The root, herb, and seed are used, being all accounted excellent in provoking urine, and of great service in the gravel, stone, and other distempers of the kidneys; as also in expelling wind.

CRITHMUM, Sampire. The leaves are thick, succulent, narrow, branched, and trifid: The flowers grow in an umbel, each consisting of five leaves, which expand in the form of a rose: The empalement becomes a fruit, consisting of two plain, and gently streaked seeds. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Crithmum marinum, R. 217, G. 427. *marinum vulgare*, P. 1286. Sampire. On *Dunnerholme* rocks, in *Furnis*, *Lancashire*. Mr *Lawson*.

Sampire is more used for pickles, (being a very agreeable one) than for any medicinal occasion. However, it is strengthening to the stomach, procures an appetite, provokes urine, and opens obstructions of the bowels, and helps the jaundice.

FOENICULUM, Fennel. The leaves are cut into very small jags; the petals of the flower are entire; the seeds oblong, thick, gibbous, and striated. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Foeniculum

* *Fœniculum vulgare*, R. 217, G. 877, P. 884.
Common Fennel.

The root is aperitive and diuretick, opening the obstructions of the liver, spleen and kidneys, provoking urine and the menses; it helps the dropfy and jaundice, boil'd in water-gruel, and drank in a morning; it is commended to lessen fat, and procure leanness of body.

PEUCEDANUM, Rock Parsley. It is a small plant:

The leaves are cut into small segments, and of a greyish colour. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Peucedanum minus, R. 217, P. 880. *Pumilum*, G. E. 1054. Rock Parsley.

VI. Such as have rough, hairy, or prickly seeds.

APIUM PETRÆUM. The leaves resemble those of Burnet Saxifrage: The stalks are channell'd: The seeds are striated, hairy, and reddish on the upper parts. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Apium petræum seu montanum album, R. 218. Mountain Stone Parsley, or a middle sort of Burnet Saxifrage. On Gog-Magog hills, in *Cambridgeshire*.

DAUCUS, Carrot. It has, for the most part, a fleshy root: The leaves are cut into small segments; the petals of the flower heart-fashion'd, and unequal: When it ripens, the umbels form a cavity like to a bird's nest, surrounded by leaves cut into long, narrow, sharp segments: The seeds are hairy, resembling lice. The species are:

1. *Daucus sativus radice lutea* & *alba*, R. 218. *Pastinaca sativa tenuifolia*, G. 872. *tenuifolia sativa lutea*, P. 902. Yellow and white rooted Carrot.

2. *Daucus sativus radice atro-rubente*, R. 218. *pastinaca sativa atro-rubens*, G. E. 1027. *sativa altera atro-rubens*, P. 901. Red-rooted Carrot.

* 3. *Daucus vulgaris*, R. 218. *Pastinaca sylv. tenuifolia*,

tenuifolia, G. 873, P. 902. Wild Carrot, or Birds' nest.

4. *Daucus maritimus lucidus*, R. 218. Shining Sea Carrot. Near Dover.

The seed, infus'd in ale, is accounted an excellent diuretic, and good to prevent the stone, and to render its fits less violent: It brings away gravel, and provokes urine; as it does also the menses; and is useful in uterine and hysteric disorders.

CAUCALIS. It has an umbellated flower, with heart-fashion'd unequal petals; the seeds are oblong, gibbous on one side, and furrow'd lengthways, with dented, or, as it were, prickly wings; but plain on the other. The species are:

1. *Caucalis tenuifolia, flosculis subrubentibus*, R. 219. *tenuifolia purpurea*, P. 920. Fine-leav'd Bastard Parsley, with a small purplish flower. The leaves are hairy underneath, and cut into small segments: The umbel is composed of three rays, each ray having three pedicles; each of which support three fruits.

2. *Caucalis arvensis echinata latifolia*, R. 219. *Caucalis Apii foliis, flore rubro*, G. E. 1021. *Echinophora arvensis latifolia purpurea*, P. 920. Purple-flower'd Great Bastard Parsley. Both the seeds and flowers are pretty large, and grow by fives on the pedicles.

3. *Echinophora laciniata*, R. 219, Pet. H. B. 27. 7. Bastard Parsley, with jagged leaves. Amongst the corn, but seldom.

4. *Caucalis minor flosculis rubentibus*, R. 219, G. E. 1022. *minor flore rubente*, P. 921. Hedge Parsley. The flowers are reddish, and the fruit less than that of the former.

5. *Caucalis segetum minor, Anthrisko hispido similis*, R. 220. Small Corn Parsley.

6. *Caucalis nodosa echinato semine*, R. 220, G. E. 1022, P. 921. Knotted Parsley. The umbels grow close to the stalk, on short foot-stalks, oppo-

site to the leaves. On the ropery between *Sandgate* and the Glafs-houses, *Newcastle upon Tyne* †.

7. *Myrrhis sylvestris seminibus asperis*, R. 220. *sylv. Neapolitana atque etiam Anglicana*, P. 935. *Cerrefolium sive Myrrhis nova Æquicolorum Columnæ*, G. E. 1038. Small Hemlock Chervil, with rough seeds. It hath soft, pale-colour'd leaves, divided into five segments, like Hemlock: The umbels are produced from the wings of the leaves: The seeds are oblong, roundish, and prickly, ending in a long sharp point: The flowers are white.

ECHINOPHORA, Prickly Sampire. The leaves of this plant are prickly. We have but one species, viz.

Echinophora maritima spinosa, R. 220. *Crithmum spinosum*, G. 427. *maritimum spinosum, seu Pastinaca marina*, P. 1286. Prickly Sampire, or Sea Parsnep. At *Roosbeck* in *Low-Furness, Lancashire*.

CORIANDRUM, Coriander. It has an annual root: The lower leaves are cut into broad, and the upper into small segments. The fruit is spherical, and composed of two seeds. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

* *Coriandrum*, R. 221, G. 859. *vulgare*, P. 918. Coriander.

VII. *Such as have entire leaves.*

BUPLEURUM, Through-wax. The leaves grow alternately, and are perforated by the stalk. The species are:

1. *Bupleurum perfoliatum rotundifolium annuum*, R. 221. *Perfoliata vulgaris*, G. 430, P. 580. Through-wax.

2. *Bupleurum minimum*, R. 221, P. 587. The Least Hares-ear. Near *Ellesley*, in the Road from *Cambridge* to *S. Neots*. On a bank by the Northern Road, a little beyond *Huntington*. At *Maldon*, in *Essex*, in the marshes by the river-side. At *Hastings*,
in

in *Suffex*, beside the little brook that runs by the castle: And near the ferry, in the isle of *Thanet*.

SANICULA, Sanicle. It has an umbellated flower, consisting of five petals, which generally bend to the center thereof: The seeds are gibbous, prickly, and hooked like a Bur: The leaves are round, and cut into five large segments. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Sanicula sive Diapensia*, R. 221, G. 801. *vulgaris seu Diapensia*, P. 532. Sanicle.

Sanicle is one of the chief vulnerary plants, being frequently put into wound-drinks, and traumatic apozems; and is good for ruptures, inward bruises, spitting of blood, or any hæmorrhages; and for wounds, both inward and outward.

HYDROCOTYLE, Marsh Pennywort. It has a prodigious creeping root: The leaves are round and umbilicated: The flower is pentapetalous, resting upon the ovary; which becomes two plain half round seeds. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Hydrocotyle vulgaris, R. 222. *Cotyledon palustris*, G. 424, P. 1214. Marsh Pennywort, White Rot.

ERYNGIUM, Eryngo. The leaves are prickly; the flowers gathered together at the tops of the stalks and branches; a circle of leaves surrounding each head: The petals of the flowers bend back to the center: The seeds are sometimes foliated, and sometimes plain. The species are:

1. *Eryngium vulgare*, R. 222. *Mediterraneum*, G. 999. *Mediterraneum seu campestre*, P. 986. Common Eryngo. Between the Glass-houses and *Dent's* hole, *Newcastle upon Tyne* †.

* 2. *Eryngium marinum*, R. 222, G. 999, P. 986. Sea Holly, or Eryngo. On the west side of the isle of *Walney*, opposite to *North-Scale*, plentifully †.

The roots, candied with sugar, are accounted very restorative; good for consumptive Persons, and those wasted with long illness, and too much venery.

C L A S S IX.

STELLATE HERBS. Ray's *Synop.* p. 223.

THE leaves of these plants grow on the stalks, at certain distances, in the form of a radiant star. Their flowers are monopetalous, divided into four segments, which look like so many distinct petals; and each flower is succeeded by two naked seeds.

CRUCIATA, Crosswort. The leaves grow by fours round the stalks, in the form of a cross; and the flowers in whorls from the bosoms of two opposite leaves. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Cruciata, R. 223, G. 965. *vulgaris*, P. 566.

Crosswort, or Mugweed.

RUBIA, Madder. The leaves are rough: The fruit is composed of two succulent berries, dimpled, somewhat like a navel. The species are:

1. *Rubia sylvestris aspera, quæ sylvestris Dioscoridis*, R. 223, P. 274. Wild Madder. It grows not only on St Vincent's rock, but also upon the rocks near *Bedford*, and in the Hedges throughout all *Devonshire*.

2. *Rubia tinctorum*, R. 223, G. 957. *major sativa sive hortensis*, P. 274. Madder.

MOLLUGO. It is in every part less than Madder:

The flowers are white, growing at the tops of the stalks and branches: The fruit is composed of two dry seeds, join'd together. The species are:

1. *Mollugo vulgator*, R. 223, P. 565. *Rubia sylvestris*, G. 957. Wild Madder, or Great Bastard Madder. The leaves are of a deep green, and smooth, surrounding the stalks, eight standing at each joint, sometimes not so many: The flowers are

are white, very numerous, and grow on the branches, from the middle to the top of the stalk, in clusters. It is the largest Madder, with dry seeds.

2. *Molluginis vulgatiore varietas minor*, R. 224, P. 565. *Gallium album*, G. 967. White Ladies Bedstraw. It grows in moist places, and by the sides of rivers. The leaves grow by fours, and the flowers in small umbels.

3. *Mollugo montana erecta quadrifolia*, R. 224. Crosswort Madder, or four-leav'd mountainous Bastard Madder. Near *Orton*, and several other Places in *Westmoreland*; as on the banks of the river *Lune*, a little above *Kirby* bridge.

4. *Mollugo montana minor Gallio albo similis*, R. 224. Small Mountain Bastard Madder. It is not only found in marshy places, but on dry mountains plentifully.

5. *Gallium album supinum multicaule*, R. 224. White Ladies Bedstraw, with many stalks lying upon the ground. On heathy mountains.

Gallium luteum, R. 224, G. 967, P. 564. Yellow Ladies Bedstraw, or Cheese-rening.

ASPERULA, Woodroof. It flowers in *April* and *May*. The fruit is set with hairs, which end in a hook: The leaves are broad, usually eight in number at each whorl: The flowers are milk white, and grow in umbels. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Asperula, R. 224, G. 966. *Asperula aut Aspergula odorata*, P. 563. Woodroof, or Woodruffe.

RUBEOLA, Field Madder. This plant is remarkable for having its flowers gathered into a head, in a kind of common empalement, composed of several green leaves, forming a sort of star. This empalement incloses usually seven or eight flowers, succeeded by seeds, each of which is crown'd with three or four points. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Rube-

Rubeola arvensis repens cærulea, R. 225. *minor pratensis cærulea*, P. 276. Little Field Madder.

APARINE, Clevers. The stalks, leaves, and seeds are all very rough, sticking like Burs: The flowers grow on long pedicles, dispersed on the tops of the stalks and branches. The species are:

* 1. *Aparine*, R. 225, G. 963. *vulgaris*, P. 567. Clevers, or Goose-grafs.

2. *Aparine semine læviore*. *Aparine lævis*, R. 225, P. 567, *descr.* Goose-grafs, with smoother seeds.

3. *Aparine palustris minor Parisiensis, flore albo*, R. 225. On the lower bog at Chiffelhurst.

4. *Aparine minima*, R. 225. The Least Goose-grafs.

The juice is commended as a sweetner of the blood; a good vulnerary; and of service in the King's Evil.

RUBEOLA, Petty Madder. The flower is funnel-shaped, consisting of one petal, which is cut into four parts at the brim, resting on the empalement; which becomes a fruit composed of two naked seeds. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Rubeola vulgaris quadrifolia lævis, floribus purpurantibus, R. 225. *Synanchica Lugd.* G. E. 1120.

Asperula repens Gesneri seu Saxifraga altera Cæsalpini, P. 453. Squinancy-wort. The flowers grow in umbels, resembling those of Woodroof, but less, and of a fair red.

C L A S S X.

Asperifoliate, or rough-leav'd plants.

Ray's *Synop.* p. 226.

THESE plants have their leaves placed alternately upon the stalks; their flowers are monopetalous, cut into five segments: In some plants they are

are cut very deep, in others not; and four naked seeds succeed each flower.

PULMONARIA. The empalement is tubulous, and divided at the top into five segments: The flowers are monopetalous, cylindrical below, and divided, at the brims, into five round segments; the infides are neatly fringed, and have five chives: The leaves are, for the most part, large and spotted. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Pulmonaria foliis Echii*, R. 226, G. E. 808. *angustifolia*, Par. Parad. 248. Bugloss Cowslips, or long-leav'd Sage of Jerusalem.

This is accounted a pectoral balsamick plant, good for coughs, consumptions, spitting of blood, and the like disorders of the lungs.

CYNOGLOSSUM, Hounds-tongue. The empalement is monopetalous, deeply divided into five segments: The flower is shaped like a funnel, and cut deep into five parts: The fruit is, for the most part, rough, and sticks like a Bur; is composed of four cells, each containing a flat seed, fix'd to a pyramidal, four-sided placenta. The species are:

* 1. *Cynoglossum*, R. 226, G. 659. *majus vulgare*, G. E. 804, P. 511. Great Hounds-tongue.

2. *Cynoglossum folio virenti*, R. 226. *Cynoglossum minus folio virente*, G. E. 805. *semper virens*, P. 512. The Lesser green-leav'd Hounds-tongue.

The root is drying and binding; useful in catarrhus defluxions upon the lungs, and to temper the sharpness of the blood; and, by consequence, good for all kind of fluxes, and hæmorrhages.

BUGLOSSUM, Bugloss. The empalement is cut to the very base, into five segments: The flower is monopetalous, cut into five obtuse parts, and expanded in a round form: The seeds are like the head of a viper. The species are:

1. *Buglossa*

1. *Buglossa sylvestris minor*, R. 227. *Buglossum sylvestre minus*, P. 767. Small Wild Buglofs.

2. *Buglossum latifolium semper virens*, R. 227. *Borrago semper virens*, G. 653. Broad-leav'd Evergreen Buglofs. Near *Horns-place*, near *Rocheſter* in *Kent*. Mr *J. Sherard*.

3. *Buglossum arvenſe annuum Lithospermi folio*, R. 227. *Lithospermum arvenſe radice rubente*, P. 432. *Anchusa degener facie Milii ſolis*, G. E. 610. Baſtard Alkanet.

ECHIUM, Viper Buglofs. The empalement is large, cut into five long ſegments: The flower is ſhaped like a funnel, and ſomewhat inflected; its upper brim projects farther than the lower; they reſemble two lips, the upper is cut into two, and the lower into three parts. It has five chives turn'd back like a horn. The ſpecies are:

1. *Echium vulgare*, R. 227, P. 414, G. E. 801. Vipers Buglofs.

2. *Lycopſis*, R. 227, P. 519. Wall Buglofs. In the iſle of *Jerſey*. On the ſandy grounds near *S. Hilary* plentifully.

3. *Echium alterum ſive Lycopſis Anglica*, R. 228. *Merr*. We have two to be met with in the North as well as the South. The *alterum* differs from the *vulgare* *J. B.* chiefly in the ſmalneſs of the flowers, and in their being thicker ſet on the ſpike. 'Tis probable this is the *Lycopſis Anglica Lobelii*. Dr *Richardſon*.

4. *Echium Marinum*, R. 228. Sea Buglofs. At *Scrimmerſton* mill, between the Salt-pans and *Berwick*. On the Sea-beach about a mile and a half from *Berwick*. Alſo near *Whitehaven*, in *Cumberland*, and oppoſite to *Bigger*, in the iſle of *Walney*, plentifully. Mr *Lawſon*. The ſtalk lies upon the ground; the leaves are bluifh; the flowers ſmall and fiſtulous, of a bluifh purple colour; each flower is ſucceeded by four ſmooth ſeeds.

ASPERUGO,

ASPERUGO. The stalks are angular, and have stiff rough hooks growing on their edges; the tops of these, and the tops of the branches, are loaden with flowers; they wreath and wind, like a scorpion's tail, before the flowers blow: The flower is monopetalous, shap'd like a funnel, and cut into five parts; the empalement is much enlarged when ripe, and shuts close together: The seeds are oblong. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Asperugo vulgaris, R. 228. *Borrago minor sylvestris*, P. 765. *Aparine major Plinii*, G. 963. Small Wild Bugloss, by some, Great Goosegrafs, and German Madwort.

LITHOSPERMUM, Gromwell. The empalement is cut into five long narrow segments to the base; the flowers shap'd like a funnel, opening at the top, and cut into five segments; the seeds are roundish, hard, and look as if they were polish'd. The species are:

* 1. *Lithospermum seu Miliun solis*, R. 228. *minus*, G. 486. *vulgare minus*, P. 432. Gromwell, or rather Gromill, or Greymill.

2. *Lithospermum majus Dodonæi, flore purpureo, semine Anchusæ*, R. 229. *majus*, G. 486. *vulgare majus*, P. 431. The Lesser creeping Gromwell.

Gromwell seed is accounted a powerful diuretick, and a cleanser of the reins and ureters, being boiled in wine or water; and is of great service against the stone, gravel, or stoppage of urine; and also against the heat of it, and a gonorrhæa.

MYOSOTIS SCORPIOIDES, Scorpion-grafs. The flowers grow in a long spike on the tops of the stalks and branches; which spikes, before the flowers blow, wreath and twine themselves like a scorpion's tail: The flowers are divided, at the brims, into five segments, and are succeeded by four shining seeds. The species are:

1. *Myosotis scorpioides hirsuta*, R. 229, P. 691.
L *scorpioides*

scorpioides arvensis hirsuta, G. E. 337. *Echium scorpioides arvense*, C. 254. Mouse-ear Scorpion-grass. The stalks are about a foot long, and hairy; sometimes erect, and sometimes bending down: The leaves are oblong and hairy: The flowers stand on pedicles about half an inch long; which, at first opening, appear of a purplish, but afterwards change to a bluish colour, with a yellow spot, or eye, in the middle. In gardens and tilled grounds; especially such as are barren, and have lain fallow for some time.

2. *Myosotis scorpioides latifolia hirsuta*, R. 229. Scorpion-grass, with broad hairy leaves. In moist places. On *Buckbarrow* scar, in *Longsledale*, eight miles from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland*†. It is a much larger plant than the former; the flowers are also larger, and blow sooner.

3. *Myosotis scorpioides hirta minor*, R. 229. *scorpioides minor, flosculis luteis*, P. 692. *Echium scorpioides minus flosculis luteis*, C. 254, Pr. 119. Small yellow-flower'd Scorpion-grass. On walls and dry sandy pastures. It flowers in *April*. This is a small plant: The flowers are minute, some yellow, and others bluish; others, partly yellow and partly blue on the same plant.

4. *Myosotis scorpioides palustris*, R. 229, G. E. 337. *scorpioides repens*, P. 691. *Echium scorpioides palustre*, C. 254. Water Scorpion-grass. By rivers, and in wet places. It begins to flower about the latter end of *May*. The leaves of this species are smooth, or very little hairy.

SYMPHETUM, Comfrey. The empalement is cut to the very base into five long narrow segments: The flower is monopetalous, funnel-shap'd, pendulous, and divided at the top into five segments: The seeds shine, and look as if they were polished. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Symphytum magnum*, R. 230. *majus vulgare*, P.

523. *Symphytum, Consolida major*, C. 259. *Consolida major*, G. 660. Comfrey. In meadows, and by the sides of brooks. The leaves are large, rough, and sharp-pointed.

C L A S S XI.

HERBS and UNDERSHRUBS, with their
flowers generally growing in whorls.

Ray's Synop. p. 230.

THE plants of this class have their leaves placed by pairs upon the stalks; their flowers are labiated, to each of which succeed four naked seeds.

SERPILLUM, Mother of Thyme. The stalks lie upon the ground, and are not so woody nor hard as those of Common Thyme; the leaves short, but not very narrow: The flowers are collected into a head, monopetalous and labiated: The crest is upright and split in two, and the beard in three. The species are:

* 1. *Serpyllum vulgare*, R. 230, G. 455. *vulgare minus*, P. 8, C. 220. Common Mother of Thyme. It is very common on mountains, dry pastures, and pismire hills. Often found with white flowers.

2. *Serpylli vulgaris secundum genus*, R. 230. Common Mother of Thyme, with large flowers. This is a variety of the former.

3. *Serpyllum vulgare majus*, R. 231, C. 220. *majus flore purpureo & albo*, G. 456. The larger Mother of Thyme, with purple and white flowers.

4. *Serpyllum citratum*, R. 231, G. E. 571, P. 8. *foliis Citri odore*, C. 220. Lemon Thyme. The leaves, bruised, smell like a lemon.

5. *Serpyllum angustifolium glabrum*, R. 231, C. 220. *Pannonicum Clusii*, P. 8. Mother of Thyme, with narrow smooth leaves.

6. *Serpyllum vulgare hirsutum*, R. 231. Hoary Wild Thyme.

7. *Serpyllum villosum fruticosius floribus dilute rubentibus. Serp. latifolium hirsutum*, R. 231, C. 220. The more shrubby hairy Mother of Thyme, with pale red flowers.

8. *Serpyllum hirsutum, minus, repens, inodorum*, R. 231. The Lesser, hairy, creeping, Mother of Thyme, without smell. The tops of Mother of Thyme often change into woolly and whitish heads, occasioned by some insect.

Mother of Thyme is cephalick and uterine, good for the palsy, epilepsy, and green sickness; it is also good for old coughs, and helps spitting of blood.

MENTHA, Mint. It has a creeping root: The flower is labiated; the crest arched; and the beard divided into three; but so cut, that it is difficult to distinguish the two lips. The whole plant has an agreeable aromatical smell.

Mints are divided, 1st, Into such as have their flowers growing in whorls, placed at certain distances from each other, round the stalks and branches: 2^d, Such as have them disposed in spikes.

I. Whorl'd Mints. Of this sort we have eight species.

1. *Mentha seu Calamintha aquatica*, R. 232, G. E. 684. *Cal. arvensis verticillata*, C. 229. Water Mint, with whorl'd coronets. Common in moist places, and where water stands in the winter.

2. *Mentha aquatica exigua*, R. 232. *Calamintha arvensis verticillata, sive aquatica Belgarum Lobelii*, P. 36, 37. Small Water Mint. The leaves are smoother and narrower than those of the former.

3. *Mentha arvensis verticillata folio rotundiore, odore aromatico*, R. 232. Whorl'd Field Mint, with a rounder leaf, having an aromatical smell.

4. *Mentha*

4. *Mentha verticillata*, R. 232. *crispa*, P. 31. *sativa rubra*, G. 552. *crispa verticillata*, C. 227. Curl'd verticillate Mint. The stalks are about a yard high, stiff, upright, purplish near the root, rough, and hollow, with many wings. From the joints of the stalks and branches spring forth sweet smelling, deep green, roundish, rugged, curled leaves, jagged round the edges, smooth, or very little rough: The flowers come out of the wings of the leaves, like those of Pennyroyal, of a faint blue colour.

5. *Mentha fusca sive vulgaris*, R. 232, P. 31. *Cardiaca*, G. 553. *forte hortensis verticillata* Ocymii odore, C. 227. Red Mint. It is not so hairy as the third species: The leaves are longer, sharper-pointed, and of a darker green. This is a common Mint, but has no scent of Basil. The stalks are reddish.

* 6. *Mentha aquatica seu Sisymbrium*, R. 233, G. E. 684. *aquatica rubra*, P. 1243. *rotundifolia palustris seu aquatica major*, C. 227. Water Mint. Near Rivers, and in moist places. It hath several rough, square, slender stalks, hollow, or full of fungous pith. The leaves are like those of the 4th species, but not the least curled; notched round the edges; of a deep red, or green colour; with short pedicles, and a strong Pennyroyal smell. The flowers are ranged on the tops of the stalks in pretty thick and roundish heads; below which there is generally one whorl, composed of two little balls of flowers on a pedicle; each of which comes out of the wings of the leaves. These flowers are of a light purple, being cut into four segments, the uppermost being bifid, with four chives of the same colour with the flower, and tipped with deep red summits. It has a very aromatick, volatile oily salt; is very stomachic and diuretick, and may be used as Tea. *Tournefort.*

7. *Sisymbrium hirsutum*, R. 233. *Sisymbria Men-
tha,*

tha, G. 555. Hairy Water Mint, with flowers growing in balls on the tops of the stalks and branches.

8. *Mentha Sisymbrium dicta hirsuta, glomerulis ac foliis minoribus ac rotundioribus*, R. 233. This is like the last, but much less in all its parts, and its leaves are rounder and blunter pointed.

Water Mint is rather hotter than the Garden Mint: It expels wind, and helps the cholick. The juice, dropped into the ears, is good to ease their pain, and help deafness.

II. *Such as bear their flowers in spikes. Of this sort we have seven species, viz.*

1. *Mentha angustifolia spicata, glabra, folio rugosiore, odore graviore*, R. 233. Spear-mint, with a rugged leaf and stronger scent. The stalks are red, larger, and firmer than those of Common Spear-mint; and the flowers are less, and of a paler colour. The whole plant has a strong smell.

2. *Mentha spicata angustifolia, glabra, spica latiore*, R. 233. This differs from the former in being more hairy, and having a larger spike.

3. *Mentha spicata glabra, latiore folio*, R. 234. Smooth-leav'd Spear-mint, with large leaves.

4. *Menthastrum aquatici genus hirsutum spica latiore*, R. 234. *Mentha palustris folio oblongo*, C. 228. *Menthastrum minus*, G. E. 685. *Menthastrum hirsutum*, P. 34. Spiked Horse-mint, or Water-mint, with a grosser spike.

* 5. *Menthastrum spicatum folio longiore candidante*, R. 234. *Mentha sylvestris folio longiore*, C. 227. It rises a yard, and sometimes higher, having jointed, creeping, fibrous roots. The stalks are square, and all over hairy, at whose joints are set oblong sharp-pointed leaves, notched round the edges, hoary, with a soft down, but more so on the under, than on the upper side; of a pretty agreeable smell: The flowers are of a pale red. It is rather a variety of the former than a distinct species. Long-leav'd Horse-mint.

6. *Men-*

6. *Menthastrum folio rugoso rotundiore spontaneum, flore spicato, odore gravi*, R. 234. *Mentha sylvestris rotundiore folio*, C. 227. *Menthastrum*, G. E. 683. *descr.* Horse-mint, or Round-leav'd Wild Mint. It hath square hairy stalks, about half a yard high: The leaves are wrinkled, and covered with down. It produces little branches about the middle, out of the bosoms of the leaves, with a vast number of flowers, both in the spring and in summer, of a whitish red, and gaping, enclosed in indented empalements, and, in their position, resemble a spike. It is extremely bitter, biting, and astringent, and has a strong smell.

* 7. *Mentha spicis brevioribus & habitioribus, foliis Menthae fuscae, sapore fervido Piperis*, R. 234. Pepper-mint. They call this Brandy-mint in *Westmoreland* †.

Pepper Mint is esteem'd to be an excellent remedy against the stone and gravel. The distill'd water is good for the cholick and gripes.

PULEGIUM, Pennyroyal. The flowers grow in thicker whorls than Mint, and are lesser, the upper lip being entire; and the whole plant has a more acrid smell. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Pulegium*, R. 235. *vulgare*, P. 29. *regium*, G. 545. *latifolium*, C. 222. Pennyroyal, or Pudding-grass. In moist places, and where water stands in the winter.

It is hot and dry, of very subtile volatile parts, and is peculiarly appropriated to the female sex, being a good uterine, provoking the menses and lochia, expelling the birth and secundines. The juice, or a strong decoction of the leaves, sweeten'd with sugar, has been accounted a specifick against the whooping cough. Mr *Ray* affirms from Mr *Boyle*, that a spoonful of the juice of Pennyroyal, is a good remedy for the chincough in children.

LYCOPUS, Water Hore-hound. The empalement is short, and cut into six segments: The flowers
are

are bell-shaped, and cut into four or five roundish segments; they stand in thick whorls, and the whorls at great distances from each other.

We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Lycopus palustris glaber, R. 236. *Marrubium aquaticum*, G. E. 700. *aquat. vulgare*, P. 1230. *palustre glabrum*, C. 230. Water Hore-hound.

The leaves are very much wrinkled, of a pale green colour, long, and pretty broad, ending in a point, and without pedicles; the lower ones are jagged, especially towards the bottom, where they adhere to the stalk; but the uppermost ones are rather dented: The flowers are marked on the inside with purple spots. It grows in watery places, and by the sides of rivers.

VERBENA, Vervain. The empalement is long, tubulous, and divided into five segments: The flowers are cut into five parts, and grow in a long thyrse or spike, having no leaves mix'd among them: The seeds compleatly fill the empalement. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Verbena vulgaris*, R. 236. *mas, seu recta & vulgaris*, P. 674. *communis*, G. 580. *communis cæruleo flore*, C. 269. Vervain. Near Houses. The leaves are wrinkled, and cut something like the leaves of oak: The flowers are of a faint blue colour.

ORIGANUM, Wild Marjoram. The empalement is simple, long and tubulous, hid amongst the imbricated leaves. The crest of the flower is upright, roundish, and cut in two; the beard into three, the middle part being hollow like a spoon: The flowers are gathered into an imbricated spike, or into a sort of umbel.

* 1. *Origanum vulgare spontaneum*, R. 236. *Anglicum*, G. 541. *sylvestre*, *Cunila bubula Plinii*, C. 223. *Majorana sylvestris*, P. 12. Wild Marjoram.

By

By the sides of hedges, and amongst bushes. The leaves resemble those of Marjoram: The taste is biting and aromattick, and the smell sweet. The single plated heads of this plant are composed of the conjunction of many small leaves lying upon one another, like plates, or scales, by reason of their nearness: Out of the bosoms of each come forth the single flowers. These small leaves differ from those on the stalk in their shape and smoothness; but they agree in their position, unless that they are nearer to one another. The flowers are of a flesh colour, and sometimes white, growing in an umbel.

2. *Origanum Onites*, R. 236, C. 223. *Majorana major Anglica*, G. E. 664. *Majorana latifolia, sive major Anglica*, P. 12. Pot Marjoram. On the left-hand of the road from *Braintree* to *Raine*, beyond the bridge. Mr *Dale*.

Wild Marjoram is very good for obstructions of the breast, liver and womb; helps the jaundice, shortness of breath, and stoppage of the menses. The distilled oil helps the tooth-ach, being put upon lint, and applied to the aking tooth.

SCLAREA, Clary. The lower leaves are wrinkled: The empalement is tubulous, and divided into five segments, looking as if it had two lips: The crest of the flower is hooked; the beard divided into three parts, the middlemost being bifid and hollow: The flowers, for the most part, surround the stalk in six knots, or whorls, forming a kind of spike, or thyrse: The seeds are roundish. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Sclarea pratensis foliis serratis, flore cæruleo, R. 237. *Horminum pratense foliis serratis*, C. 238. *sylvestre vulgare*, P. 55. *sylvestre fuchsii*, G. E. 769. Meadow Clary, with dented leaves, and a blue flower. Sometimes it grows a yard high, with a rough square hollow stalk, divided again into others. The leaves are larger than those of the Garden Clary; unsight-

ly, as if they were blasted; some of them rather dented, especially the lower ones, which are shorter, and grow upon longer pedicles. Others are like those of Sage, with an unpleasant smell, and a kind of aromatick taste.

HORMINUM, Clary. It has a labiated flower: The crest is little and hollow; the beard divided into three segments, the middlemost being hollow like a spoon: The seeds are roundish; the leaves rugged, resembling those of Sage. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Horminum sylvestre Lavendulae flore*, R. 237, C. 239, P. 57. *sylvestre*, G. 628. Common English Wild Clary. In sandy, or stony places. On the ropery between the Glass-houses and *Newcastle upon Tyne* †.

The seed of this plant, put into the eye, will cleanse it of any thing that is offensive, and clear away redness, inflammations, or specks.

NFPETA, Nep, or Cat-mint. The leaves resemble those of Nettles, or Balm; and are, for the most part, hoary, and of a strong scent: The flowers are collected into a thick spike: The crest of the flower is broad and bifid: The beard is divided into three segments, the middle one being broad, hollow, and elegantly crenated on the edges. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Nepeta major vulgaris*, R. 237, P. 38. *felina seu cattaria*, G. 554. *cattaria vulgaris* & *major*, C. 228, Nep, or Cat-mint. On banks. It flowers in *June* and *July*.

It is used in washes for the feet, for the green sickness.

BETONICA, Betony. The leaves are wrinkled and crenated: The crest of the flower is erect, imbricated, and sometimes bifid: The beard is cut into three segments, the middlemost being large and bifid: The lower flowers grow round the
stalk

stalk in whorls, but those above in a spike. The species are :

* 1. *Betonica*, R. 238, G. 577. *purpurea*, C. 235. *vulgaris flore purpureo*, P. 614. Wood Betony. In woods and bushes.

2. *Sideritis arvensis latifolia hirsuta lutea*, R. 242. Yellow-flower'd Field Ironwort. Amongst Corn.

Betony is very good in pains of the head, convulsions and nervine affections: The dried leaves, cut, and mixed with tobacco, are frequently smoked for the head-ach, vertigo, and sore eyes. Mixed with Wood-sage and Ground-pine, it makes a good diet-drink for the gout, and rheumatick pains.

PRUNELLA, Self-heal. The crest of the flower is entire, and hollow ; the beard divided into three segments ; the middlemost, being broad, and hollow like a spoon, projects farther than the other two, which are narrow : The empalement hath two lips ; the upper erect and trifid, and the lower arm'd with two spines. The flowers are collected into a short thick spike, intermix'd with leaves. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

* *Prunella*, R. 238, G. 507. *vulgaris*, P. 1680. *Prunella major folio non dissecto*, C. 260. Common Self-heal.

Self-heal is restrigent, and good for inward bleedings, and making bloody water ; and is much used in gargles, for ulcers in the mouth, throat, or gums, either the juice or a decoction.

ACINOS, Small Wild Basil. The leaves resemble those of Mother of Thyme, but are larger : The empalement has a narrow neck and swollen belly ; is pretty long, striated, and appears as if it were two-lipp'd : The crest stands upright, is hooded, and turned back ; for the most part, bifid: The beard is cut into three segments : The flowers grow, at the wings of the leaves, in whorls, close to the stalks. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Acinos multis, R. 238. *Ocimum sylvestre*, G. 548.
M 2 *Clinopodium*

Clinopodium minus seu vulgare, P. 21. *arvense Ocy-mi facie*, C. 225. The flower is of a purplish colour; in the middle of the beard is a white spot, and within that a purplish crescent. It grows on mountains, and dry and gravelly places. It often varies in the colour of its flowers.

STACHYS, Base Horehound. The stalks, leaves, and branches are hairy, and covered with a hoary down: The crest of the flower is a little arched, and erect, and seems to be bifid: The beard is divided into three segments, the middlemost large, and hanging down: The flowers surround the tops of the stalks in thick whorls, forming a long spike, or thyrsus. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Stachys Fuchsi, R. 239, G. 563. *major Germanica*, C. 236, P. 48. Base Horehound. Nigh Witney park, in Oxfordshire.

MARRUBIUM, Horehound. The leaves are roundish, hoary, and wrinkled: The empalement is channell'd, each channel ending in a spine: The crest of the flower is upright, and split into two horns: The beard is cut into three segments; the two side ones being longish and narrow. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Marrubium album*, R. 239, G. 561. *vulgare*, C. 230, P. 44. White Horehound. By way-sides, and amongst rubbish.

The juice of Horehound, made into a syrup, with sugar or honey, opens obstructions of the liver and spleen, and is very serviceable in the green sickness, obstructions of the catamenia, suppression of the lochia, and other distempers of the female sex; for which few herbs go beyond it.

CARDIACA, Motherwort. The crest of the flower is imbricated, and much longer than the beard, which is cut into three parts: The seeds are angular, filling the whole husk: The leaves are roundish, deeply jagged, and stand on long pedicles.

pedicles. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Cardiaca*, R. 239, P. 41, 42. *Marrubium Cardiaca dictum*, forte 1. *Theophrasti*, C. 230. Motherwort.

A decoction of the leaves of Motherwort, sweeten'd with sugar, is good for the palpitation of the heart, and to prevent swooning. The powder, given in wine, to the quantity of a dram, is commended as a present remedy to expedite the birth.

CLINOPODIUM, Wild Basil. The empalements are hairy, long, tubulous, and divided into five segments; and a great number of them grow together in a heap: The crest is round, erect, and bifid: The beard is cut into three parts: The flowers grow in thick whorls, close to the stalks: The seeds are oblong. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Clinopodium Origano simile, R. 239, C. 224. *Acinos*, G. 548. *sive Clinopodium majus*, P. 22. Great Wild Basil. In hedges and thickets. The leaves resemble those of Wild Marjoram: They stand opposite to one another at the knots, and are hairy on both sides: The flowers grow close together in great roundles, or whorls, and are of a purple colour; several of them rising on one common pedicle.

LAMIUM, Archangel, or Dead Nettle. The flower is labiated: The crest is hollow like a spoon; but the beard is cut into two segments, in the form of a heart; and both end in chaps, which are brim'd, or edged: The empalement is tubulous and long, and cut into five segments: The seeds are triangular. The species are:

* 1. *Lanium album*, R. 240, G. 567. *vulgare album seu Archangelicum flore albo*, P. 604. *album non fœtens folio oblongo*, C. 231. White Archangel, or Dead Nettle. By hedges, and on ditch banks. The leaves resemble those of Common Nettle,

Nettle, and are about the same bigness: The flowers are white and pretty large.

* 2. *Lamium rubrum*, R. 240, G. 568. *vulgare folio subrotundo, flore rubro*, P. 604. *purpureum foetidum folio subrotundo, sive Galeopsis Dioscoridis*, C. 230. Small Dead Nettle, or Red Archangel. Amongst rubbish, and in gardens. It is but a small plant: The leaves are roundish and crenated: The flowers are pale red, growing on the tops of the stalks in three or four thin whorls.

3. *Lamium rubrum minus, foliis profunde incis*, R. 240. Small cut-leav'd red Archangel. In gardens and fallowed fields. It is like the last in all its parts but the leaves, which are deeply cut.

4. *Lamium folio caulem ambiente majus & minus*, R. 240, C. 231. *Alsine hederulae folio major*, P. 762. Great Henbit. In fields and gardens. The leaves of this encompass the stalk, as if it perforated them.

The flowers of white Archangel are accounted a specifick against the fluor albus, and are frequently used in a conserve, or decoction, for that purpose. The Red is helpful for the excess of the catamenia, and of use against all other hæmorrhages.

GALEOPSIS, Hedge Nettle. The crest of the flower is hollow like a spoon; the beard divided into three, the middle part being large: The empalement is shaped like a funnel, and divided into five segments. The species are:

1. *Galeopsis legitima Dioscoridis*, R. 237, P. 607. *vera*, G. E. 679. Hedge Nettle. The leaves resemble those of Nettles: It has a strong stinking smell. Growing by the sides of hedges, and amongst rubbish.

2. *Lamium sylvaticum spicatum foetidum, folio anguloso minus*, R. 237. Stinking Dead Nettle of the woods, with angular leaves, and flowers growing in a spike.

3. *Lamium luteum*, R. 240, G. 567, P. 606. *folio oblongo luteum*, C. 231. Yellow Archangel,
or

or Dead Nettle. In woods and bushes: The leaves are long and narrow: The crest of the flower is large and hairy about the borders: The beard is divided into three parts; the two lateral ones being marked with purplish spots and lines, and the middle one with Saffron spots and stripes.

4. *Lamium luteum, foliis angustissimis, nostras*, R. 240. Yellow Archangel, of our own country, with very narrow leaves.

5. *Lamium cannabino folio vulgare. Cannabinis spuria*, R. 240, G. 573, I. P. 599. *Urtica aculeata foliis serratis*, C. 232. Nettle Hemp, or rather Hemp-leav'd dead Nettle. In corn fields. The flowers vary in their colour; and are, for the most part, purple, but sometimes white.

6. *Cannabis spuria flore albo magno, eleganti*, R. 240. Hemp-leav'd Dead Nettle, with a neat large white flower. I have observed *Cannabis spuria* in several places, with a larger flower than usual, but took it only for a variety. Dr *Richardson*. Dr *Merret* observed it along the ditches from *Scrooby* to *Sherwood* forest: And Mr *Lawson*, on *Cross* fell, and other places of *Westmoreland* and *Cumberland*.

7. *Lamium cannabino folio, flore amplo luteo, labio purpureo*, R. 241. *An cannabis spuria altera*, P. 599. Fair-flower'd Nettle-hemp, or rather Hemp-leav'd Dead Nettle, with a party-colour'd flower. Among the corn near *Kighly*. Dr *Richardson*. In the field where the wind-mill stands, at the high end of *Pandon-Dean, Newcastle upon Tyne* †. The flowers are yellowish, and a large purplish spot almost covers the whole lip.

8. *Lamium cannabinum floribus albis, verticillis purpurascens*, R. 241. Hemp-leav'd Dead Nettle, with white flowers and purple whorls. The stalk is hairy, two feet high, having large knots: It is divided into several branches, each of which is terminated by four, five, or six whorls, of large white flowers

flowers, with purple empalements; whose brims are divided into five long spines, of the same colour. If the flowers be carefully observed, they appear to be tinged with a light redish colour, and their beards marked with yellow.

* 9. *Sideritis Anglica strumosa radice*, R. 242, P. 587. *Panax coloni* & *Marrubium aquaticum acutum*, G. 565 & 852. *Stackys palustris fetida*, C. 236. Clowns Allheal. It hath long leaves: The flowers grow in a thyrse, composed of several whorls; they are purplish, with a variegated lip. It grows by river sides, and in moist places.

10. *Sideritis arvensis rubra*, R. 242, P. 587. *arvensis angustifolio rubra*, C. 233. Sid. 7. G. E. 699. Narrow-leav'd Allheal, or Ironwort. Among corn. It flowers about the middle of summer, and in autumn. The flowers are ranged upon the tops of the stalks and branches in whorls: They are purple, and have a beard marked with two whitish spots, and the inside with other small ones, inclining to yellow: The leaves are rugged, or veined.

10. *Sideritis humilis lato obtuso folio*, R. 242, G. E. 699. Sid. *Hederulæ folio*, P. 587. Sid. *Alfines Trissaginis folio*, Ejusd. & C. 233. Petty Allheal. It grows among corn; is a small annual plant: The leaves are short, hairy, and blunt at the ends: The flowers are small, of a pale purple, and grow to the knots of the stalks.

An ointment, made with the juice of Clowns Allheal and hogs lard, is excellent for green wounds.

MELISSA, Balm. The empalement is long, tubulous, and bilabiated; the upper part, turning upward, is cut into three, and the lower into two sharp-pointed segments: The flowers rise in the wings of the leaves, but are not altogether whorl'd: Their crests stand upright; are roundish and bifid, with a beard divided in-

to three. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Melissa Fuchsi, R. 242, G. E. 690. *Melyssophyllum Fuchsi*, P. 41. *Lamium montanum Melissæ folio*, C. 231. Balm-leav'd Archangel, Bastard Balm. In several woods in the west of *England*; as about *Totness*, in *Devonshire*, and *Haverfordwest*, in *Pembrokeshire*. The stalks are about a foot high, square, jointed, and full of pith: The leaves are oblong, wrinkled, and hairy, shining with a black green: The flowers come by threes and fours out of each knot, in oblong bags; which are loose, hairy, and hanging down; of a dark, sometimes pale purple colour.

CALAMINTHA, Calamint. It has labiated flowers, whose crests are upright, roundish, and cut in two; the beards in three: They arise from the wings of the leaves, and stand upon branched foot-stalks, with empalements long and tubulous. The species are:

* 1. *Calamintha vulgaris*, R. 243, P. 36. *vulgaris, vel officinarium Germaniæ*, C. 228. Common Calamint. The leaves are larger, broader, and, in proportion, shorter, than those of that species which smells like Pennyroyal: The stalks are square and hoary. By the high-ways, in ditches and hedges. It is rarely to be met with in *England*.

* 2. *Calamintha odore Pulegii*, R. 243, G. E. 687. *Pulegii odore seu Nepeta*, C. 228. *altera odore Pulegii, foliis maculosis*, P. 36. Field Calamint. The leaves are smaller, having a strong smell of Pennyroyal, and the stalks incline towards the ground; by which it differs from the former. It grows by way-sides, and on the banks of fields, and near hedges. By the Walls of *Kendal* castle, *Westmoreland*. On the bank next the river, by *Durham* abbey †.

* 3. *Calamintha humilior, folio rotundiore*, R. 243. *Hedera terrestris*, G. 705. *terrestris vulgaris*, P. 676. C. 306.

C. 306. Ground-ivy, Gill-goeby-ground, Alehoof, or Tunhoof.

4. *Hedera terrestris montana*, R. 243, C. 306, P. 677. Mountain Ground-ivy. It is a prodigious creeping plant, with roundish leaves: The crest of the flower is bifid and reflected, and the whole plant has a peculiar strong smell.

Calamint is a good stomachick, expels wind, and helps the cholick; it is particularly serviceable in obstructions of the catamenia, bringing them to a regular course, either taken inwardly, or by a strong decoction given as a clyster. The two first species are used promiscuously.

A tea, made of the leaves, or a syrur, of the juice of Ground-ivy, is very good for coughs, shortness of breath, and other disorders of the lungs.

BALLOTTE, Stinking Horehound. The empalement is long, and divided into five sharp segments: The crest is hollow, like a spoon, with the beard cut into three, the middle part being largest, and shap'd like a heart: The flowers grow in bunches upon a common pedicle, which rises from the wings of the leaves, generally inclining all to one side of the stalk: The seeds are oblong. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Ballotte, R. 244. *Marrubium nigrum*, G. E. 701. *nigrum fœtidum*, *Ballotte dictum*, P. 1230. *nigrum fœtidum*, *Ballotte Dioscoridis*, C. 230. Stinking Horehound.

CASSIDA, Hooded Willow-herb. The florets are longish, one in each ala of the leaves: The upper leaf is crested like a helmet, with auricles adjoining: The beard, for the most part, is divided into two parts: The empalement, having a cover, contains a fruit, resembling the heel of a shoe. The species are:

1. *Cassida palustris vulgatior*, *flore cœruleo*, R. 244. *Lysimachia cœrulea galericulata seu Gratiola cœrulea*, C. 246. *Lysimachia galericulata*, G. E. 477. *cœrulea*,

rulea, seu latifolia major, P. 221. Hooded Willow-herb. By the sides of rivers and ditches. By the side of the *Tyne*, a little below *Stella*, four miles from *Newcastle upon Tyne* †.

2. *Cassida palustris minima, flore purpurascente*, R. 244. *Gratiola latifolia*, G. 466. *latifolia seu nostras minor*, P. 221. The Lesser Hooded Willow-herb. The leaves are half an inch, or an inch long, triangular, and ending gradually in a sharp point: The flowers are purplish, having a white lip, variegated with purple stains and lines. It flowers in *July* and *August*. In marshy places. It is very bitter to the taste.

CHAMÆPITYS, Ground-pine. The leaves are narrow and trifid: The flower is labiated: The place of the crest is supplied with little teeth: The beard is divided into three; the middle part being again split in two. The flowers rarely grow in whorls, but one or two produced at the wings of the leaves: They are yellow, with a broad lip, cut in two, stained with little red spots on the upper side, having four faint purplish chives. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Chamæpitys vulgaris, R. 244, P. 283. *lutea vulgaris seu folio trifido*, C. 249. *Chamæp. mas*, G. 421. Common Ground-pine.

BUGULA, Bugle. The empalement is long and tubulous, cut deep into five or six segments: The flower wants the crest: The beard is divided into three large hollow segments, the middle segment being bifid: The flowers are collected in close spikes, with small leaves thick set among them. It hath two sorts of stalks; those that bear the flowers stand upright, the others creep upon the ground. The species are:

* *Bugula*, R. 245, G. 506. *vulgaris*, P. 525, *Consolida*

Solida media pratensis cœrulea, C. 260. Bugle. It is sometimes found with a white flower.

2. *Bugula cœrulea Alpina*, R. 245, P. 525. *Consolida mediacœrulea Alpina*, C. 260. Mountain Bugle, or Sicklewort. It differs from the former, in having several upright stalks springing from the same root; in its smaller and more oblong leaves; in the upper leaves being more deeply crenated; and in its wanting tendrils.

Bugle is a noted vulnerary plant, used inwardly and outwardly for all kinds of bruises, wounds and contusions; also for sores, ulcers, spitting of blood, and hæmorrhages from any part.

SCORDIUM, Water Germander. The flowers rise from the wings of the leaves out of fistulous empalements; they want the crest, but the beard is cut into five segments, the middlemost being largest, and hollow like a spoon. The species are:

* 1. *Scordium*, R. 246, C. 247. *majus & minus*, G. 534. *legitimum*, P. III. Water Germander. In the isle of *Ely*. The leaves resemble those of Garden Germander; and the whole plant smells like Garlick.

* 2. *Scorodonia seu Salvia agrestis*, R. 245, G. 536. *Scordium alterum seu Salvia agrestis*, C. 247. *Scorodonia seu Scordium alterum quibusdam & Salvia agrestis*, P. III. Wood-sage. In woods and thickets. The stalk is divided, at the top, into several shoots: The flowers grow in a thyrse, generally inclining to one side.

Scordium is used as a preservative and remedy against all malignant and pestilential diseases, and putrid fevers; it likewise kills worms, and resists putrefaction.

Wood-sage is good for the gout, rheumatism and dropsy; it provokes urine and the menses; and is an excellent vulnerary plant.

C L A S S XII.

HERBS *with a great number of naked seeds.*
Ray's *Synop.* p. 246.

THE plants of this class have many naked seeds, at least more than four succeeding each flower. By naked seeds is meant such as have not any seed-vessel out of which they drop when ripe, but fall with their coverings upon them.

CHELIDONIUM MINUS, the Lesser Celandine. The empalement consists, for the most part, of three leaves, sometimes of four; they fall away with the petals: The flower is expanded in the form of a Rose, having eight or ten petals; which grow round the base of the placenta, inclosing a great number of chives, arising from their bottoms, and the bottoms of the ovaries: The seeds stand round the placenta in a globular figure; each seed having a crooked vagina, or sheath, with a spongy top. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Chelidonium minus, R. 246. G. 669. P. 617. *Chelidonia rotundifolio minor*, C. 309. Pilewort, or the Lesser Celandine. It has a tuberous or granulous root: The leaves are roundish, and the flowers yellow. It flowers in *February* and *March*.

The roots of Pilewort, taken inwardly, and an ointment, made of the leaves and roots, applied outwardly, eases the pain and swelling of the piles, and stops their bleeding.

RANUNCULUS, Crowfoot. The flower consists of several petals; which expand in the form of a Rose, with a great number of chives: The empalement, for the most part, consists of five leaves, and falls away with the petals. Out of the middle of the flower rises the style, which becomes

a fruit, either round, cylindrical, or spik'd ; to the axis of it adhere many seeds.

Crowfoot is divided into four sorts ; 1st, Into such as grow in meadows and pastures ; 2^d, Woods ; 3^d, Those that have prickly heads and seeds ; and 4th, Such as grow in water, and marshy places.

I. *Such as grow in meadows and pastures.*

1. *Ranunculus pratensis repens*, R. 247. P. 329. *Prat. repens hirsutus*, C. 179. *Pratensis etiamque hortensis*, G. 804. Common creeping Crowfoot, or Butter-cups. In moist meadows. Both the stalks and leaves are hairy ; and the leaves are marked here and there with white spots : Each seed ends in a little spine.

2. *Ranunculus bulbosus*, R. 247. G. 806. P. 329. *Pratensis radice verticilli modo rotundo*, C. 179. Round-rooted or bulbous Crowfoot. Common in pastures. It has a round tuberous root : When the flowers open, the leaves of the empalement bend back to the pedicle.

3. *Ranunculus rectus pallidioribus hirsutus*, R. 247. Upright pale-leaved Crowfoot. In moist places, and where water stands in the winter. It has paler leaves than the Common creeping Crowfoot ; does not creep upon the ground ; nor has it any manifest acrimony in the taste.

4. *Ranunculus pratensis erectus acris*, R. 248, C. 178. *pratensis erectus acris vulgaris*, P. 329. *surrectis cauliculis*, G. 804. Upright Meadow Crowfoot. In meadows and pastures. The stalks are about three fourths of a yard high, streight, round, and hollow ; set with a down so short and thin, that they seem to be quite smooth : The seeds are flat, and sharp at the top.

5. *Ranunculus hirsutus annuus flore minimo*, R. 248. Field Crowfoot. The leaves grow on long pedicles, hairy and soft to the touch, round, something like those

those of Dovesfoot, Cranesbill, and palish; divided into three principal segments, but not to the pedicle, having large indentations about the edges, and are placed alternately upon the stalks; opposite to these arise flowers smaller than any species of Crowfoot yet known.

II. *Such as grow in woods.*

Ranunculus nemorosus dulcis, secundus Tragi, R. 248, P. 326. nemorosus vel sylvaticus folio rotundo, C. 178. auricomus, G. 807. Sweet Wood Crowfoot, or Goldilocks. The leaves of this plant are various; some round and ferrated about the edges; others round and deeply cut into three or five: But those at the divisions of the branches are cut into five long segments, and embrace the stalk without any pedicle, in the form of a star. In woods and shady places; and flowers in *April*.

III. *Such as have prickly heads and seeds*

Ranunculus arvorum, R. 248, P. 328. arvensis echinatus, C. 179. Corn Crowfoot. The leaves are cut into long narrow segments, and the heads composed of several flat prickly seeds. Among corn; and flowers in *May*.

IV. *Such as grow in water, and marshy places.*

1. *Ranunculus palustris, R. 249, G. 814. palustris rotundifolius, G. E. 962. palustris Sardonius lævis, P. 1215. palustris Apii folio lævis, C. 180.* Round-leav'd Water Crowfoot. The leaves are of a shining green, like those of Smallage; sometimes spotted with white: The flowers are small; the heads long, slender and smooth, composed of very small seeds. In watery places.

2. *Ranunculus aquatilis hederaceus albus: quocum præterquam floris colore convenire videtur Ranunc. aquaticus hederaceus luteus, R. 249, C. 180. Ranunculi aquatilis*

aquatilis varietas altera, G. E. 830. *hederaceus aquaticus*, P. 1216. Ivy-leav'd Water Crowfoot. The stalk is round, solid, and creeping: The leaves stand on long pedicles at the joints, triangular, smooth and shining; sometimes of a pale green, sometimes marked with a black spot: The flowers are on the opposite side of the leaves, having five small-pointed white petals. In moist watery places.

3. *Ranunculus aquatilis*, R. 249. G. E. 829. *Aquaticus hepaticæ facie*, P. 1216. *Aquaticus folio rotundo & capillaceo*, C. 180. Water Crowfoot, with various leaves. The stalks are long, thick, hollow, weak, and floating in the water, divided into branches, upon which appear leaves of two sorts; those in the water being capillaceous, and those that float on the top circular: It hath pretty large flowers; the petals are white with yellow bottoms; they come out at the joints, one single flower opposite to each leaf. In brooks and ditches.

4. *Ranunculus aquatilis omnino tenuifolius*, R. 249. *Millefolium seu Maratriphyllum flore & semine Ranunculi aquatici hepaticæ facie*, G. E. 827. *Millefolium aquaticum Ranunculi flore & capitulo*, P. 1256. *Millefolium aquaticum foliis abrotani, Ranunculi flore & capitulo*, C. 141. Fine-leaved Water Crowfoot, or Water Millfoil. This has only capillaceous leaves; the flowers are white like those of the preceeding, but much less. It grows in the same places.

5. *Ranunculus aquaticus albus, circinatis tenuissime divisis foliis, floribus ex alis longis pediculis innixis*, R. 249. *Millefolium aquaticum cornutum*, C. 141, Pr. 73. Water Crowfoot, with circular leaves, cut into very small divisions. In deep ditches. The flowers are white.

6. *Ranunculo sive polyanthemæ aquatili albo affine Millefolium Maratriphyllum fluitans*, R. 250. *Millefol. Maratriphyllum Ranunculi flore*, P. 1257. *Millefol. aquaticum foliis Fœniculi, Ranunculi flore & capitulo*

capitulo, C. 141. Fennel-leav'd Water Crowfoot. In rivers. The stalks are long, lying on the water, and following the stream. The leaves are like those of Hogs-fennel, and longer than any other of this sort of Crowfoot: The flowers are also pretty large.

7. *Ranunculus flammeus minor*, R. 250. G. 814. *Item flammeus serratus*, Ejusdem & P. 1214. *Palustris flammeus minor, sive augustifolius*, P. 1214. *Longifolius palustris minor, item palustris serratus*, C. 180. The Lesser Spearwort. In moist places. The leaves are oblong and entire. It has a hot, burning taste, and the stalks generally lie upon the ground.

8. *Ranunculus flammeus major*, R. 250, G. 814. *palustris flammeus major*, P. 1215. *longifolius palustris major*, C. 180. Great Spearwort. This plant grows about a yard high, or more: The stalks are thick, smooth, and divided into several branches, cloathed alternately with leaves about a foot long, scarce an inch broad, gross, smooth, pointed, of an acrid and bitter taste: The flowers grow at the ends of the branches, consisting of five large yellow petals. In the ditches about *Hawkshead, Lancashire*. Mr *Lawson*. And in many other places.

9. *Ranunculus flammeus, latiori Plantaginis folio, marginibus pilosis*, R. 251. Spearwort, with a broader leaf, like Plantain, with hairy edges. In a place called *Marle-pits, near Burton, in Kendal, Westmoreland* †.

FLOS ADONIS, Adonis flower. The leaves resemble those of Camomile, or Fennel: The flower is polypetalous, and expands in the form of a Rose: The empalement consists of five leaves: The seeds are pointed, and grow in a long head. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Flos adonis, R. 251, P. Par. 293. *Flos adonis flore rubro*, G. 310. *Adonis hortensis flore mincre atro-rubente,*

atro-rubente, C. 178. Adonis flower, Red Maithes. In the closes betwixt *Stonechurch* and *Queen* hithe. At *Chatham*: Also near *Downham* bridge, in *Norfolk*. Mr *Martin*.

MYOSUROS, Mouse-tail. The flower is pentapetalous, of an herbaceous colour: The seeds grow in a long spike, resembling a Mouse's tail.

We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Myosuros, R. 251. *Holosteo affinis*, *Cauda muris*, C. 190. *Hol. Loniceri*, *Cauda muris vocatum*, P. 500. G. 345. Mouse-tail. On *Weston* green, a little on this side *Eltham*. It has thick grassy leaves, narrow towards the stalk, and broader at the ends. It has several round naked stalks, each bearing one little flower at the top, composed of five herbaceous petals, succeeded by a head of two or three inches long, resembling a mouse's tail.

MALVA, Mallow. The flower is monopetalous, in the shape of a bell; its brim wide expanded, and cut into five segments to the base; from its bottom rises a pyramidal tube, for the most part, loaded with many little threads: The style, which is fix'd, like a nail, in the lowermost part of the flower, and in a tube, shoots from the empalement, and is changed into a fruit, flat, and round like a cheese; sometimes pointed, often wrap'd up within the empalement, and divided into several cells; so disposed round the axle, that each lodge appears most artificially jointed within the several striæ, or channels. The seed is frequently found of a kidney-shape; the leaves like those of the Greater Maple. The species are:

* 1. *Malva vulgaris*, R. 251, P. 299. *sylvestris*, G. 785. *sylv. folio sinuato*, C. 314. Common Mallow. By hedges, and among rubbish.

2. *Malva sylvestris minor*, R. 251, P. 299. *sylv. pumila*, G. 785. *sylv. folio rotundo*, C. 314. Small Wild

Wild Mallow, or Dwarf Mallow. The leaves are smaller, and more round than the former: The flowers are much smaller, from a pale purple inclining to a whitish colour, and streaked with purple lines.

3. *Malva minor, flore parvo cæruleo. Malva sylvestris, foliis sinuatis minoribus, flosculis minimis, Anglica, R. 251.* The Lesser Wild Mallow, with a small blue flower.

4. *Malva arborea marina nostras, R. 252, P. 301.* In many places by the sea-side, as at *Hurst* castle, over against the isle of *Wight*; in *Portland* island; and on the rocks of *Caldey* island; and on the *Bass* island, near *Edinburgh*, in *Scotland*.

A decoction of the leaves, sweeten'd with syrup of violets, about a quarter of a pint drank now and then, is good to keep the body soluble; and allays the heat and sharpness of urine. It is likewise good for the stone and gravel.

ALTHEA, Marsh-mallow. It is, in all respects, like the Mallow, but that the leaves are longer, and more soft and woolly. The species are:

* 1. *Althea vulgaris, R. 252. P. 303. Althea Ibisus, G. 787. Alb. Dioscoridis & Plinii, C. 315.* Marsh-mallow. In marshes near the sea.

Althea vulgari similis folio retuso brevi, R. 252. Round-leav'd Marsh-mallow.

The root and leaves, and sometimes the seeds, are used. They are balsamick and pectoral, good to help a cough, hoarseness and foreness of the aspera arteria: They are frequently ordered in clysters for the stone; and in cataplasms and fomentations, to ease pain; as also, to suppurate and ripen tumors and imposthumes.

ALCEA, Vervain-mallow. It hath the whole habit of the Mallow, or *Althea*, but differs from both in its deeply divided leaves. The species are:

Alcea vulgaris, R. 252. vulgaris major, C. 316. vulgaris seu Malva verbenacea, P. 301. Malva verbenacea, G. 785. Vervain-mallow. The leaves

are divided into five remarkable jags, like those of Monkshood: The flowers rise from the angles of the leaves with the stalk, and stand thick at the extremities of the stalks and branches, upon hairy pedicles: They are of a beautiful purple, or flesh colour; cut into five segments; striped, or streaked.

2. *Alcea tenuifolia crispa*, R. 253. Vervain-Mallow, with thin curled leaves.

CARYOPHYLLATA, Avens. The leaves are pennated, having an odd-lobe at the end: The empalement is monophyllous, and cut deeply into ten segments; five large ones, and five lesser: The flower is pentapetalous, sometimes cup'd, and sometimes expanded in the form of a rose; it has a great many chives surrounding the ovary: The fruit is round, with long crooked tails. The species are:

* 1. *Caryophyllata*, R. 253. *vulgaris*, P. 136, C. 321. Avens, Herb-bennet. In hedges and thickets. The leaves, which come from the root, are hairy, pennated, with little pennæ intermix'd; each being divided, at the extremity, into three segments, deeply cut about the edges: Those that grow on the stalks consist of two large pennæ, with two ears adhering to the base of the pedicle, and a triple division at the end, almost like a Bramble leaf: The flowers stand on long pedicles opposite to the leaves, and are yellow and pentapetalous.

2. *Caryophyllata vulgaris majore flore*, R. 253, C. 321. *vulgaris major*, P. 135. Avens, with a larger flower. In *Tedford* wood, in the *Welds*, *Lincolnshire*, and *Cambridgeshire*.

3. *Caryophyllata montana purpurea*, R. 253, G. E. 995. *montana seu palustris purpurea*, P. 136. *aquatica nutante flore*, C. 321. Purple Mountain Avens, or Water Avens. At the tops of the branches, on particular short hairy pedicles, reddish, and bending

ing down, sit the flowers, hardly appearing above the empalement; of a deep purple without, hairy within, and of a grateful smell: They consist of five petals, narrow at the bottoms, growing gradually broader to the ends: Within these are Saffron-coloured summits, encompassing an echinated head. Common in *Westmoreland*.

4. *Caryophyllata Alpina Chamædryos folio*, R. 253. *Chamædryos spuria montana Cisti flore*, P. 106. *Alpina Cisti flore*, C. 248. *Teucrium Alpinum Cisti flore*, G. 533. Mountain Avens, with Germander leaves. In *Ireland*, between *Gort* and *Galway*; and on the high mountains in the east of *Scotland*.

5. *Caryophyllata Pentaphyllæa*, R. 254. P. 137. *Alpina quinquefolia*, C. 322. Cinquefoil Avens. In the den of *Bethaick*, in *Scotland*. Avens differs from Crowfoot in the form of its empalement, from Cinquefoil in the shape of the leaves. *Tournefort*.

The roots only are used, which, being infus'd in wine, give it a pleasant smell and taste, and render it more cordial and chearing to the spirits. They also ease pain arising from cold, or wind in the bowels.

FRAGARIA, Strawberry. The leaves grow by threes on the tops of the pedicles: The empalement is monophyllous, and cut into ten equal segments expanding in the form of a star: The flower is pentapetalous, expanding like a Rose, with several chives surrounding the ovary: The fruit is hemispherical and soft, having a great number of seeds upon its surface. The stalks creep extremely. The species are:

* 1. *Fragaria*, R. 254. *vulgaris*, P. 758. C. 326. Common Strawberry.

2. *Fragaria fructu hispido*, R. 254. G. E. 998. Rough Strawberry.

3. *Fragaria sterilis*, R. 254. C. 327. *Minime vesca, seu sterilis*, G. E. 998. Barren Strawberry.

In barren pastures. The leaves are like those of
com;

common Strawberry; and the fruit resembles that of Cinquefoil.

PENTAPHYLLUM. The leaves grow more than three together on the tops of the pedicles: The flower is tetrapetalous, and sometimes pentapetalous, expanded in the form of a Rose: The fruit is hemispherical, where the seeds are gathered into a kind of head wrapt up in the empalement, which is monophyllous, and divided into eight or ten. The species are:

1. *Pentaphyllum vulgatissimum*, R. 255. P. 398. *Quinquefolium majus*, G. 836. *Majus repens*, C. 325. Common Cinquefoil, or Five-leav'd Grass. The leaves grow by fives, are nervous, deeply serrated, hairy, and of a dark green: The flower consists of five petals, shap'd like a heart, with a great many chives. It creeps like the Strawberry.

2. *Pentaphyllum erectum, foliis profunde sectis, subtus argenteis, flore luteo*, R. 255. *Rectum minus*, P. 400. *Quinquefolium folio argenteo*, C. 325. *Quinquefolium Tormentillæ facie*, G. 838. Tormentil Cinquefoil.

3. *Pentaphyllum parvum hirsutum*, R. 255. *Minus repens lanuginosum*, P. 399. *Quinquefolium minus repens aureum*, C. 325. *Pentaphyllum incanum minus repens*, G. E. 989. Small rough Cinquefoil.

4. *Pentaphyllum aureum minus, sylvaticum, nostras, foliis tripartito divisis ex cauliculis geniculis radicescens*, R. 255. The Lesser Golden Cinquefoil of our own country, with leaves growing from the joints of the stalks, each divided into three segments.

A gargarism, made of the decoction of this plant, cures the ulcers of the mouth, and the diseases of the throat.

PENTAPHYLLOIDES. Its leaves are unequally pinnated: The flower consists of five petals, expanded in the form of a Rose, succeeded by he-

hemispherical seed-vessels ; which contain many small seeds. The species are :

1. *Pentaphylloides erectum*, R. 255. *Pentaphyllum fragiferum*, G. E. 991. P. 397. *Quinquefolium fragiferum*, C. 326. Upright Bastard Cinquefoil. From the root proceed several pedicles a span long, having at their extremities three hairy, serrated leaves, with a pair or two standing on the sides of the ribs, resembling those of Strawberry ; but much less : Amongst these rises a hairy stalk, about a cubit high, shooting forth here and there five leaves join'd together ; and is divided at the top into several branches, which sustain many white flowers.

2. *Pentaphylloides palustre rubrum*, R. 256. *Pentaphyllum rubrum palustre*, G. 836. *Quinquefolium palustre rubrum*, C. 326. Purple Marsh Cinquefoil. The upper leaves, five or seven in number, are pennated, whitish underneath, and greenish above, smooth, or cover'd with a very short down, serrated about the edges, and hang on pedicles not very long ; but the lower ones degenerate into large sheaths encompassing the stalk : The flowers come out, two or three together, on short foot-stalks, compos'd of five narrow petals, with several chives of the same colour, and a red five-pointed empalement.

3. *Pentaphyllum palustre rubrum crassis & villosis foliis suecicum & Hibernicum*, R. 256. Red Marsh Cinquefoil, with hairy and thicker leaves. 'Tis common in all the Bogs in *Ireland*, and about *Carlisle* in *Cumberland*.

4. *Pentaphylloides fruticosa*, R. 256. Shrub Cinquefoil. The whole plant, except the leaves and flowers, is of a chesnut colour : The stalk is two foot, or higher, divided and subdivided into several branches : The leaves grow alternately on short pedicles, are downy underneath, smooth above, green, somewhat pennated, and composed of seven

seven (seldom five) oblong lobes ; disposed in a manner, that three seem to rise from one center, and four from another : The flowers are yellow, large, pentapetalous, and have slender origins ; so that they soon fall off, and new ones as soon succeed during the whole summer : The empalement consists of five (seldom six) woolly-pointed leaves, with the same number of smaller ones intermix'd. It has no seeds conspicuous when the flowers are gone off, but a little short down amongst many chives : The stalk casts its cuticle, or external bark, every year or oftener ; so that one may see six, or it may be ten remnants of it, at the same time on the same stalk. On the south bank of the river *Tees*, below *Thorpe* in several places, and below *Egglesstone* abbey in *Yorkshire* ; and by *Mickle-Force* in *Teasdale*.

* 5. *Pentaphylloides argentina dicta*. *Argentina*, R. 256. G. 841. *Potentilla*, P. 593. C. 321. Wild Tansey Silverweed. The leaves resemble those of *Agrimony*.

6. *Pentaphylloides pumila foliis ternis ad extremitatis trifides*, R. 256.

The leaves of Silverweed are accounted good to stop all kinds of fluxes, to dissolve coagulated blood, and to help those that are bruised by falls. Outwardly, it is used to take off freckles, sunburn, and morpew ; as also in restringent gargarisms.

TORMENTILLA, Tormentil. The flower consists of four petals placed orbicularly : The empalement is divided into several segments, and shap'd like a basin : The fruit spherical, in which many seeds are gathered into a kind of head, covered with the empalement. To these notes must be added more leaves than three on the top of the pedicle. The species are :

1. *Tormentilla*, R. 257. G. 840. *vulgaris*, P. 394. *Sylvestris*, C. 326. Tormentil, Septfoil. In pastures and mountainous places.

2. *Tor-*

2. *Tormentilla reptans*, R. 257. Creeping Tormentil, with deeply indented leaves. In the borders of the corn fields, between *Hockley* and *Shootover* woods in *Oxfordshire*. In *Braintree* parish in *Essex*. In a ditch between the boarded river and *Islington* road.

The roots of Tormentil are very drying and binding, good against diarrhoeas and dysenteries: They are serviceable in hæmorrhages of the nose, mouth, or womb: They fasten loose teeth, and help the falling of the uvula.

PLANTAGO AQUATICA, Water Plantain. It grows in watery and marshy places: The leaves resemble those of Plantain; the flowers are tripetalous; and the seeds are collected into a head like those of Crowfoot. The species are:

1. *Plantago aquatica*, R. 257. *Aquatica latifolia*, C. 190. *Aquatica major*, G. E. 417. P. 1245. Great Water Plantain: The stalk of this plant is furrowed, angular, redish, a cubit or more high, and divided into many branches: The flowers are of a pale purple colour, with six chives: The seeds are gathered into a three-corner'd head: The leaves are pointed, smooth, and of an acid taste.

2. *Plantago aquatica minor*, R. 257. P. 1245. *Aquatica humilis*, G. E. 417. *Aquatica angustifolia*, C. 190. The Lesser Water Plantain: The seeds of this are gathered into a round head.

3. *Plantago aquatica minor*, *Ranunculi flammei majoris folio, nostras*, R. 258. The Greater Water Plantain, with leaves like the Greater Spearwort.

4. *Plantago aquatica*, R. 258. About a mile from *Sudbury*, in *Essex*.

SAGITTA, Arrowhead. It hath a thick, spongy root, with small fibres: The first leaves are like those of Plantain; but some of the succeeding resemble the head of an arrow: The stalks branch out into umbles: The flower has three petals: The fruit

Strawberry-like, with seeds gathered together on its surface. The species are :

1 *Sagitta*, R. 258. *Aquatica minor latifolia*, C. 194. *Minor latifolia*, P. 1247. Arrowhead. It grows in water, and flowers in *May* and *June*.

2. *Sagitta aquatica omnium minima*, R. 258. The Least Arrowhead. On the *Thames* shore, by *Lambeth* bridge, over-against the Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s palace.

CLEMATIS, Climber. The root is perennial and fibrous : The leaves grow by pairs : The flowers are naked, and consist of four petals, disposed in the form of a cross, with a great number of small chives close set together. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Clematis latifolia seu attragene quibusdam, R. 258. *Clematis sylvestris latifolia*, C. 300. *Clematis sylvestris latifol. seu viorna*, P. 380. *Viorna*, G. 739. Great Wild Climber, or Travellers Joy. In hedges. It has five leaves, resembling those of Bitter-sweet, on one common pedicle ; which, curling like a tendril, lays hold on the neighbouring plants, and winds along the hedges. The seeds make a fine appearance at the latter end of the year, covering the hedges with their plumes.

FILIPENDULA, Common Dropwort. The roots are perennial and fibrous, with several bulbous hanging at them : The leaves are cut into very small segments like Yarrow : The empalement is monophyllous, divided into six or seven segments, which turn back to the pedicle : The flowers consist of six or seven petals, with a great number of chives : They grow in spiced panicles, on long naked stalks : The fruit is almost globous, and the seeds are gathered into a head, resembling a little tub. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Filipendula*,

* *Filipendula*, R. 259. G. 900. P. 434. *vulgaris*, *an molon Plinii*, C. 163. Common Dropwort.

Dropwort, especially the root, is accounted diuretick, and good for the stone and gravel.

ULMARIA, Meadow Sweet. The leaves are unequally pennated: The tops of the pedicles spread to monophyllous empalements, cut into five segments, and expanding in the form of a star: The flowers are pentapetalous, having a great many chives; and to each flower succeed several naked, oblong, flattish pods, somewhat twisted, growing together in little balls. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Ulmaria*, R. 259. *vulgaris*, P. 592. *Regina prati*, G. 886. *Barba capri floribus compactis*, C. 164. Meadow Sweet. In moist meadows. By rivers and ditches.

The leaves and tops are used: They are alexipharmick and sudorifick, and good in fevers and all malignant distempers: They are likewise restrigent, binding, and useful in fluxes of all sorts.

ANEMONE NEMORUM. The leaves grow three together on the tops of the pedicles: Each leaf is cut into three segments to the bottom: The flowers are naked, consisting generally of six or seven petals, with a great number of chives, and are succeeded by several naked, oblong seeds, gathered into a head. The species are:

1. *Anemone nemorum alba*, R. 259. G. 306. *Nemorosa flore majore*, C. 176. *Ranunculus nemorosus albus simplex*, P. 325. Wood-Anemony. In woods and thickets. It flowers in *March* and *April*. On the top of the stalk grows one single flower of a white colour, sometimes tinged with red or purple.

2. *Ranunculus nemorosus, flore purpurea cæruleo*, R. 259. P. 325. Wood-Anemony, with blue flowers, tinged with purple. In *Wimbleton* woods, near *Harrow on the Hill*, and in a wood near *Lutton-*

Hoe, in *Bedfordshire*. The Wood-Anemony has its leaves frequently covered with the eggs of an insect, and is thereby often taken for a capillary. Mr *Martin*.

PULSATILLA, Pasque-flower. The leaves are dissected, and surround the stalk as those of Anemony: The top of the stalk is expanded, and becomes a placenta, whose base encircles it like a crown: The flower is naked, and consists of six petals, with a great number of chives growing among them, and from the bottom of the placenta: The fruit is a round head, into which are gathered several seeds, each having a long tail, or plume. There is but one species of of this plant, *viz.*

Pulsatilla folio crassiore & majore flore, R. 260. C. 177. *vulgaris*, P. 341, G. 314. Pasque-flower. On *Gogmagog* hills, on the left-hand of the high-way leading from *Cambridge* to *Haveril*, just on the top of the hill; also about *Heldersham*, six miles from *Cambridge*; and on *Bernack* heath, not far from *Stamford*; and on *Southorp* common adjoining thereto; also in mountainous and dry pastures, just by *Ledstone* hall, nigh *Pontefract* in *Yorkshire*. It flowers in *March* and *April*. On the top of the stalk stands one large purplish flower; hairy without, but smooth within. When the flower is gone off, that part of the stalk which is above the leaves increases more than five times its length; sustaining a head set with threads of a velvet softness, and a shining silver colour; one long round seed hanging at the end of each thread.

C L A S S

C L A S S XIII.

BERRY-BEARING PLANTS.

Ray's *Synop.* p. 260.

THESE plants have a soft pulpy fruit, covered with a thin membrane: The seeds are intermixed with the pulp.

CHAMÆMORUS, Cloud-berries. The empalement consists of five leaves: The flower is pentapetalous, expanding in the form of a Rose, thick set with a great number of chives growing to a placenta, that arises from the middle of the empalement: The fruit is globular, composed of an aggregate of Acini, or small juicy berries, containing oblong seeds. The species are:

1. *Chamæmorus*, R. 260, G. 1090, E. 1273. *cui & Vaccinium nubis dicitur, & pro diversa specie habetur*, page 1630, E. 1420. *Anglica*, P. 1014. *Chamærubus foliis Ribes Anglica*, C. 480. Cloud-berries, or Knot-berries. On *Pendle*, *Ingleborough*, and *Hinklebaugh*, three high mountains in *Yorkshire*. On the top of a high mountain called *Goatcow*, in *Longsledale*, eight miles from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †. The leaves and fruit resemble those of the *Bramble*.

2. *Chamærubus saxatilis*, R. 261, C. 479. *Rubus saxatilis*, G. 1090. *Alpinus saxatilis*, P. 1014. *An Rubus tricoccus*, P. ? The *Stone-bramble*, or *Raspis*. In *Caldkale Scroggs*, and *Barrowfield* wood, near *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †. It resembles the *Raspberry-bush*, but is much less, and without prickles: The berry is composed of three, four, or five acini, or small red berries, joined together.

CHAMÆPERICLYMENUM, Dwarf Honey-suckle.

The flower is tetrapetalous, and succeeded by a great many acini; not collected into one berry, but

but growing separately to the placenta. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Chamaepericlymenum, R. 261, G. 1113, P. 1461.
Periclymenum 3. *seu humile*, C. 302. Dwarf Honey-suckle. On Cheviot hills, in Northumberland, and Pentland hills, near Edinburgh.

BRYONIA, Briony. The empalement is monophyllous, and divided into five segments: The flower is of the expanded bell-shape, cut into five segments, and so closely joined to the empalement, that they cannot easily be separated: Some of the flowers are barren, others fruitful, resting upon an embryo, which becomes a round, or oval berry. To these notes must be added the tendrils, with which it grasps, and mounts upon every adjoining prop. The species are:

* 1. *Bryonia alba*, R. 261, G. 720. *alba vulgaris*, P. 178. *aspera, seu alba baccis rubris*, C. 297. White Briony. The leaves are angular, and the berries red.

2. *Bryonia alba baccis nigris*, R. 261, C. 297. White Briony, with black berries.

The root of White Briony is a strong purger of ferous and watery humours; which it does both upwards and downwards, and so helps the dropsy and gout. It is made use of also in the epilepsy, palsy, and in hysteric disorders.

TAMNUS. It has naked monopetalous flowers, cut into six segments, of the expanded bell-shape; some whereof are barren, others fruitful: The berries are, for the most part, of an oval figure, having a thin membranous husk, of a red or brown colour: It has no tendrils: The leaves are shaped like a heart, and pointed. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

* *Tamnus racemosa, flore minore luteo pallascente*, R. 262. *Bryonia nigra*, G. 721. *sylvestris nigra*, P. 178. *laevis seu nigra racemosa*, C. 297. Black Briony. In hedges and thickets.

A cataplasm of Black Briony root, with vinegar and cow dung, helps the gout. It provokes urine, and cleanses the reins.

CHRISTOPHORIANA, Herb Christopher. The flowers are disposed in clusters, naked, and composed of five white petals, which easily drop off; they open like a rose, and are thick set with white chives, having greenish summits: The ovaries become black soft berries, hanging in bunches, like grapes, mostly oval, and full of seeds, in double rows, often adhering to each other: Its leaves stand on long pedicles; are divided into three large segments; and these again divided into three less, oblong, sharp-pointed, and the middle one appears to be cut in three. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Christophoriana, R. 262, G. 829. *vulgaris*, P. 379. *Aconitum racemosum*, an *Aetæa Plinii*, C. 183. Herb Christopher, or Bane-berries. In the shrubs by *Malhamcove, Yorkshire.*

RUSCUS, Butchers Broom. The empalement is monophyllous, cut into several segments: The flower is monopetalous, of the globous bell-shape: The style rises from the bottom of the flower, and becomes a soft spherical fruit, containing one or two hard seeds. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Ruscus*, R. 262, C. 470, P. 253. *Ruscus sive Bruscus*, G. 759. Knee-holly, or Butchers Broom. It resembles a shrub: The leaves are hard, end in prickles, and produce the flowers upon their backs.

The root is one of the five opening roots: It opens obstructions of the liver and spleen; and helps the jaundice and dropsy. It is a strong diuretick; and helps the stone and gravel. A conserve of the berries is commended for stopping a gonorrhæa.

POLYGONATUM, Solomon's Seal. The flower is monopetalous, of the cylindrical bell-shape; and cut into six segments, with six chives adhering to the inside: The fruit is globular, containing,
for

for the most part, roundish seeds. The species are :

* 1. *Polygonatum*, R. 263, G. E. 903, *vulgare*, P. 696. *latifolium vulgare*, C. 303. Its fruit is black, and covered with a meal.

2. *Polygonatum floribus ex singularibus pediculis*, R. 263. *latifolium flore majore odoro*, C. 303. *ma-jus flore majore*, P. 696. *latifolium 2. Clusii*, G. E. 904. Sweet smelling Solomon's Seal, with flowers on single foot-stalks. On the ledges of the scars, or cliffs, near *Wherf* and *Settle*, in *Yorkshire*. The leaves of this species are usually rounder than those of the common Solomon's Seal. Its flowers are larger, and smell like the Lily of the Valley.

3. *Polygonatum Hellebori albi folio, caule purpurascente*, R. 263. Solomon's Seal, with White Hellebore leaves, and a purplish stalk. In the woods on the north side of *Mendip* hills.

4. *Polygonatum humile Anglicum*, R. 263. Dwarf English Solomon's Seal. In the woods of *Wiltshire*.

Solomon's Seal is vulnerary, and restringent; good to stop all kinds of fluxes and hæmorrhages. A cataplasm, of the root, is good to take away black and blue marks arising from contusions.

LILIUM CONVALLIUM, Lily-convally, or May Lily. The flower consists of one leaf, shap'd like a bell, and divided, at the top, into six segments: The ovary becomes a soft globular fruit, containing several round seeds: Its leaves are smooth, and veined like those of Plantain, or the Lily. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Lilium convallium*, R. 264. *convallium album*, C. 304. *convallium flore albo*, P. Par. 349. Lily-convally, or May Lily. On the side of *Ingleborough* hill; and on the hilly heaths betwixt *Shooter's* hill and *Woolwich*; and in the wood, on the left hand of the heath, before you come to *Chiselburst*. On
woods

Hampstead heath; and in *Whitewood*, near *Gamlingay*. Mr *Martin*. Plentifully in most of the woods near *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †. The leaves come out in pairs, about six or seven inches long, and two broad: The flowers are white, pendulous, inclining to one side of the stalk, and are of a very sweet smell: The fruit is reddish.

Lillies of the Valley are of great service in all disorders of the head and nerves, as apoplexy, epilepsy, palsy, convulsions of all kinds, vertigo, swimming in the head; and are frequently made use of in cephalick snuff.

HERBA PARIS, Herb Paris. A little below the top of the stalk stand four leaves, sometimes five or six, broad, from a narrow bottom, ending in a point, rugged and full of nerves; shining underneath: The empalement consists of four expanded leaves; the flower is tetrapetalous, and disposed in the form of a cross, having eight long green chives, part of them covered with yellow. It bears a soft globular purple fruit, divided into four cells, full of oblong seeds. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Herba Paris, R. 264, G. 328, P. 390. *Solanum quadrifolium bacciferum*, C. 167. Herb Paris, True Love, one Berry.

SOLANUM, Nightshade. The empalement is monophyllous, cut into five segments, and expands in the form of a star: The flower is monopetalous, and shap'd like a wheel, having five chives: The fruit is soft and juicy, of a round, or oval figure; containing seeds, for the most part, flat. The species are:

* 1. *Solanum lignosum seu Dulcamara*, R. 265, P. 350. *Solanum scandens seu Dulcamara*, C. 167. *Amara Dulcis*, G. 279. Woody Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet. It delights in waterish soils, and is often found near ditches: The leaves grow alternately, sometimes ear'd at the bottoms; the flowers in small

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umbels,

umbels, of a beautiful purple, sometimes white : The berries are oval, and of a scarlet colour ; the stalks long, small, and woody, wreathing round the neighbouring bushes. It flowers in *June* and *July*.

Bitter-sweet is commended for the dropsey, jaundice, and king's evil. This plant is much used in Westmoreland ; they, after having scraped the bark off the stalks, boil about an ounce of them in ale, and give it to women in child-bed, to help the swelling of their breasts.

2. *Solanum lignosum seu Dulcamara marina*, R. 265. Sea Bitter-sweet, or Woody Nightshade.

3. *Solanum tuberosum esculentum*, R. 265. *Battatas*, or Potatoes. Cultivated in the fields.

* 4. *Solanum vulgare*, R. 265, P. 346. *hortense*, G. 268. *bacciferum I. seu officinarum*, C. 166. Common Nightshade. On dunghills, and among rubbish : The stalks are neither woody, nor winding : The leaves are pointed, and waved about the edges ; the flowers white ; the berries, first of an Olive green, afterwards black. It flowers in *July*, *August*, and *September* ; and the fruit is ripe in *September* and *October*.

The leaves and berries are used, and are good for all kinds of inflammations and hot swellings ; as also for burns and scalds.

BELLADONNA, Deadly Nightshade. The flower is monopetalous, and cut into several segments ; striated, of a dull purplish colour within, and, at the bottom, of a changeable yellow : They are succeeded by berries, when ripe, of a shining black, and full of purple juice : The leaves are large, of a dark green on the upper side, and a light underneath. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Belladonna*, R. 265. *Solanum lethale*, P. 346, G. 269. *melanocerasos*, C. 166. Deadly Nightshade, Dwale. Beside *Furnace* abbey, in *Lancashire* :

shire: In *Currenwood* kins, near *Burton*, in *Kendal*, and other places in *Westmoreland* †.

The berries are accounted poisonous; but the leaves may be outwardly applied, with good success, to hard tumours and swellings on the breast.

ARUM, Cuckow-pint. The leaves are entire, long, and triangular; ear'd, or darted at the base: The flower is monopetalous, and shap'd like an ass's ear; from the bottom of which rises the pointal, accompanied with a great many embryo's, each of which becomes a roundish berry, containing one or two roundish seeds. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Arum*, R. 266. *vulgare*, G. E. 834. *vulgare maculatum* & *non maculatum*, P. 373. *maculatum maculis candidis vel nigris*, & *non maculatum*, C. 195. Wake-robin, Cuckow-pint. By hedges, and in shady places. On the top of the stalk grows a long membranous sheath, of a greenish colour on the out-side, and purplish within; in which is inclosed a long, naked, purplish, cylindrical pointal, whose lower part is encompassed with a circle of chives. The pointal and sheath fall off, and are succeeded by a thick cluster of yellowish red berries.

The roots, dried and powder'd, helps the Asthma, and obstructed lungs, causing an easy expectoration. The fœcula of the root is used to take off tan and morpew from the skin, being dissolved in Bean-flower water.

CUCUBALUS, Berry-bearing Chickweed. The empalement grows at the end of the pedicle, consisting of one leaf, in the form of a bell, whose brim is cut into five; and in the middle thereof grows the placenta: The ovary is of a globular figure, with three long slender tubes: The berries contain a great many seeds, gathered into a cluster: From the base of the placenta, where it joins with the empalement, rise five petals, re-

resembling those of Clove Gilly-flowers, cut, at the tops, into many segments, having five chives: The stalks are very long and slender: The leaves grow by pairs, and resemble those of Common Chickweed. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Cucubalus Plinii, R. 267. *Alfne scandens baccifera*, C. 250. Berry-bearing Chickweed.

ASPARAGUS, Sparrow-grass. Its roots are numerous and perennial; the flowers rosaceous, naked, and consist of six petals, and six chives: The berries are round, and full of hard seeds. The species are:

1. *Asparagus*, R. 267, P. 454, P. Par. 503, G. 949. *sativa*, C. 489. Manured Sparagus, or Sperrage, Sparrow-grass. About the *Lizard-point*, *Bristol*, *Harwich*, and *Gravesend*.

2. *Asparagus maritimus, crassifloro folio*, R. 267, C. 490. *palustris*, G. 949. Sea Asparagus, with thicker leaves. The leaves are shorter and thicker than those of Garden Sparrow-grass, and the berries larger. On the sandy banks, by the sea-side, between *Langwyfan* and *Llanfælog*: Below *Look's Folly*, two miles from *Bristol*.

The root is one of the five opening roots, and is diuretick and cleansing. The young shoots, commonly call'd Sparagus, are pleasant and wholesome food, of a cleansing nature, and light digestion, provoking urine, to which they give a fætid stinking smell.

Oxycoccus, Moss-berries. The stalks are very small, and creep close upon the ground: The leaves are placed alternately; and, in shape and bigness, resembling those of Wild Thyme: The flowers are tetrapetalous, succeeded by round or oval berries; many of them variously spotted. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Oxycoccus seu Vaccinia palustris, R. 267. *Vitis Idea palustris*, C. 471. *Vaccinia palustris*, G. 1367.
Vaccinium

Vaccinium palustre, P. 1229. Marsh Whortle-berries, Moss-berries, or Moor-berries. In *Westmoreland*, Croan-berries. On moorish ground and quagmires.

MOSCHATELLINA, Moscatell. On the top of the stalk is placed a little cubical knob, composed of five greenish monopetalous flowers; those on the sides are divided into five blunt segments, resembling so many petals, each having ten chives; the odd one, at the top, into four, and has eight chives: The flowers are succeeded by succulent berries, each containing four small seeds: The roots are long and white, composed of several scales, resembling dog's teeth, from whose upper parts proceed many long white fibres: The leaves are of a pale green, two or three standing together upon oblong brittle pedicles. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Moschatellina foliis Fumariæ bulbosæ, de qua Cordus, R. 267. Ranunculus nemorosus Moschatella dictus, P. 226. nemorum Moschatellina dictus, C. 178. Radix cava minima viridi flore, G. 933. Tuberous Moscatell. By the sides of hedges. It flowers in *March* and *April*. The leaves smell like musk.

C L A S S XIV.

HERBS *with many pods, or little horns.*

Ray's *Synop. p. 268.*

TO each flower of these plants succeed many long distinct pods, or cases, in which their seed is contained; and which, when ripe, open of themselves, and let the seeds drop out.

VINCA PERVINCA, Periwinkle. It has long, viny, creeping stalks, and leaves growing on them by pairs: The empalement is monophyllous, cut into five long segments: The flower is monopetalous, opening

opening pretty wide at the top, and divided as the empalement is, having five chives, with summits, neatly bearded, or fring'd: The fruit is composed of two husks, which inclose seeds, for the most part of a cylindrical figure, and furrowed. It seldom bears fruit. The species are:

* 1. *Vinca pervinca minor*, R. 268, G. E. 894. *vulgaris*, P. 380. *Clematis daphnoides minor*, C. 301. Periwinkle. In hedges and moist places, but rarely. Its flowers are commonly of a blue colour.

2. *Clematis daphnoides major*, R. 268, C. 302. *daphnoid. latifolio*, sive *Vinca Pervinca major*, P. 380. *daphn. sive Pervinca major*, G. E. 894. The Greater Periwinkle. In the high-ways between *Wolverton* and *Yarnton*; In the way from *Knowlton* to *Deal*; and in a lane before you come to *Foots-Gray* from *Roebill*.

This is a good vulnerary plant, and of frequent use in wound-drinks, for bruises, contusions, inward bleeding, and wasting, spitting of blood, the excess of the catamenia, and the fluor albus.

SEMPERVIVUM, House-leek. This has the same character with *Sedum*. It sends forth fibres, which produce several balls of leaves: The stalk is thick, bearing star-fashioned, reddish, or dark purple flowers. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

* *Sempervivum majus*, R. 269, G. 411. *Sedum majus vulgare*, C. 283, P. 730. Common House-leek. On houses and garden walls.

House-leek is cooling and restringent; and, tho' not often given inwardly, is commended by some as good to quench thirst in fevers, mixed with posset-drinks; as also for heat and sharpness of urine. *Prevotius*, in his *Medicina Pauperum*, commends an equal quantity, viz. three ounces of the juice of this and *Perficaria maculata*, boil'd to the consumption of a third part, and given in drink, as a certain medicine to stop a looseness, and bloody flux; outwardly, it is useful against burns and scalds, St *Anthony's* fire, and the Shingles.

ANACAMP-

ANACAMPSEROS, Orpine. It has a Rose-flower, consisting of several petals, placed orbicularly; out of whose many-leav'd empalement rises the style, which turns to a fruit, composed of several cases, or pods: The leaves grow alternately upon the stalks. The species are:

* 1. *Anacampseros, vulgo Faba crassa*, R. 269. *Telephium vulgare*, C. 287. *Telephium seu crassula major vulgaris*, P. 726. *Crassula seu Faba inversa*, G. 416. Orpine, or Live-long. Under hedges; and in corn fields and pastures. The root is composed of glandulous knobs; the flowers, consisting of five petals, are collected into umbels of a reddish, or purple colour, and sometimes white.

2. *Anacampseros radice rosam spirante major*, R. 269. *Rhodia radix*, C. 286, G. 426, P. 729. Rosewort. On the rocks of the high mountains of *Snowdon* and *Caderidris*, in *Wales*; *Ingleborough* and *Hard-knot*, in *Yorkshire*: On a rock, called *Blea-water* crag, about twelve miles from *Kendal*, in *Westmoreland*, in great plenty: Also on the rocks of the high mountains of *Longsledale* and *Kentmire*, in the same county †. It has a tuberous root, smelling like a Rose; from which rise several slender stalks, thick set with leaves, in the same order as Orpine; narrow, oblong, pointed, and dented quite round; of a grey colour, excepting the purplish point: Its purple flowers grow in an umbel; to which succeed oblong pods, bending outwards, like the horns of *Columbine*.

SEDUM, Stonecrop. The leaves grow alternately, or irregularly: The flower is pentapetalous, or polypetalous, expanding like a Rose, having as many chives as petals; and the empalement is cut into the same number of segments: The ovary rises from the bottom of the empalement, and consists of as many husks, or pods, as there are petals in the flower; each of which has a tube,

or

or style, with a crooked top, containing a great many small seeds. The species are :

1. *Sedum minus hæmatoides*, R. 269, G. 413. *minus luteum folio acuto*, C. 283. *Vermicularis* & *crasfula minor vulgaris*, seu *Illecebra major*, P. 733. *descr.* The most common yellow Prickmadam, or Stonecrop. On walls. The leaves are narrow, round, and pointed, and the flowers yellow.

2. *Sedum minus luteum ramulis reflexis*, R. 270. C. 283. *Aizoon scorpioides*, G. E. 513. *Vermicularis scorpioides*, P. 733. Yellow Stonecrop, with reflected flowers. On walls.

3. *Sedum minus a rupe S. Vincentii*, R. 270. Stonecrop of St Vincent's rock. It is smaller than the former, and thicker set with leaves.

4. *Sedum purpureum pratense*, R. 270. *minus palustre*, G. E. 515. *arvense seu palustre flore rubente*, P. 734. *palustre subhirsutum purpureum*, C. 285. Small Marsh-sengreen. On the moist rocks on *Ingleborough* hill, as you go from the hill to *Horton*, in *Ribblesdale*, in a ground where peat is got ; also on *Hariside* hill, near *Gamblesby*, in the way to *Osten*, *Cumberland* ; and on *Hinklelaw*, near *Settle*, *Yorkshire*. Its leaves, at first coming up, resemble the leaves of Stonecrop, but those upon the stalks are longer, and of a reddish colour. In *June* it seeds, then dies, and is again propagated by seed.

5. *Sedum parvum acre flore luteo*, R. 270. *Sempervivum minus vermiculatum acre*, C. 283. *Vermicularis seu Illecebra minor acris*, G. E. 517. *Illecebra minor seu Sedum tertium Dioscoridis*, P. 735. Wall-pepper, or Stonecrop. This is a small plant, and has many slender stalks, thick set with little round leaves : The flowers are large in proportion, of a pale yellow, and grow in tufts on the tops of the stalks. It is very bitter and hot. Common on walls, and the roofs of houses.

6. *Sedum minimum non acre flore albo*, R. 270. Small

Small white-flower'd Stonecrop, not biting. In *Suffolk*, and all along the road betwixt *Yarmouth* and *Donewich*: On the rocks in *Westmoreland* and *Lancashire*, near *Windermere* water.

7. *Sedum minus teretifolium album*, R. 271, C. 283. *minus officinarum*, G. 413, E. 512. *Vermicularis flore albo*, P. 733. *descr. Verm. sive Crasfula minor vulgaris*, Ej. 734. *Icon.* White-flower'd Stonecrop, with round pointed leaves. On old walls, and roofs of houses. It has long narrow leaves, set upon short stalks. The flowers consist of five petals, white on the inside, with many black purple chives surrounding a white navel, shaped like a cone.

8. *Sedum minus circinato folio*, R. 271, C. 283. Small round-leav'd House-leek. It has many branches, thick set, and about four inches high, with a vast number of gross, round, whitish, or grey leaves, growing very close together, of an insipid taste: The flowers are white and numerous: The seeds minute and reddish.

COTYLEDON, Navelwort. It has the appearance of a *Sedum*: The empalement is cut into many parts: The flower is monopetalous, tubulous, divided into five segments, and succeeded by five husks, or pods, separated one from another.

We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Cotyledon vera radice tuberosa, R. 271. *Cotyl. major*, C. 285. *Umbilicus Veneris*, G. 423. *Veneris vulg.* P. 740. Wall Pennywort, Navelwort, Kidneywort. In *Mirkslack*, a shady lane, in *Windermere*, about five miles from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †. From a tuberous root arise pedicles, four inches in length, fix'd in the center of a thick round leaf, hollow on the upper side; among these shoot up two or three stalks, sometimes single, sometimes branched, and clad, from top to bottom, with many little pendulous flowers, of a grassy colour: The

leaves, on the bottom of the stalks, are somewhat long, and have the pedicles on their sides.

HELLEBORUS, Hellebore. The leaves are digitated:

The empalement consists, for the most part, of five leaves, sometimes of more: It has a Rose flower, with five, ten, or fifteen small petals, resembling pipes: The middle part is furnish'd with a great number of chives; and the ovary grows on the top of the pedicle, having two, three, four, or more, long erect pods, ending in a horn. The species are:

* 1. *Helleborus niger hortensis flore viridi*, R. 271, C. 185. *Helleborastrum*, G. 825. *Helleboraster minor, flore viridante*, P. 212. Bearsfoot, or Wild Black Hellebore. In *Westmoreland* it is called Felongrass. In *Biggin* closes, near *Cambridge*; *Arundel* castle, in *Suffex*. The segments of the leaves are much broader than those of the following; more tender, and pointed, ferrated about the edges, and not of so dark a colour.

2. *Helleboraster maximus*, R. 271, G. 826. *maximus seu Consiligo*, P. 212. *Helleborus niger foetidus, Enneaphyllon Plinii*, C. 185. Great Bastard Black Hellebore, or Bears-foot, Setterwort. At *Cherry-Hinton*, near *Cambridge*; *Brundish*, in *Suffolk*; and upon the downs in *Suffex*, towards *Chichester*. The stalk is round and woody, having a greenish pith: The leaves are deeply divided, for the most part, into nine long segments, ferrated about the edges: The leaves of the empalement, which look like the petals of the flower, are green, with reddish edges.

The leaves of the first species, being dried and powder'd, are accounted good to kill worms in children. The second species, according to Mr *Martin*, is dangerous. His words are:

“ The country people frequently give the powder of this herb to their children for the worms; but how dangerous a medicine it is may be understood by the following accident: Some years ago, when the ground was covered with a deep snow, a
flock

flock of sheep in *Ox-meadow*, near *Fulborn*, in *Cambridgeshire*, finding nothing but this herb above the snow, eat plentifully of it. They soon appeared terribly out of order, and most of them died; a few being saved, by timely giving them some oil, which made them cast up this herb. Some of those which died, being opened, were found to have their stomachs greatly inflamed.

POPULAGO, Marsh Marigold. The leaves are roundish, and notched about the edges; the flowers, yellow, naked, and consist of several petals, which expand in the form of a Rose: The fruit has several husks, full of oblong seeds, which, for the most part, turn downwards, and are disposed in the form of a star. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Populago, R. 272. *Palustris vulgaris simplex*, P. 1213. *palustris flore simplici*, C. 276. *palustris major*, G. 670. Marsh Marigold. In moist meadows.

DAMASONIUM, Water-plantain. Its leaves and flowers are like those of the Lesser Water-plantain; but it differs from it, in having a great many membranous pods succeeding each flower, disposed in the form of a star. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Damasonium stellatum Dalechampii, R. 272. *Plantago aquatica stellata*, C. 190. *aquatica minor stellata*, G. E. 417. *aquat. minor muricata*, P. 1245. Star-headed Water-plantain. In standing water, as in a pond at *Rumford* town end, towards *London*; before you come to *Ilford*, in *Essex*; and in *Larimer's* pond, on the left hand of *Newington* butts.

RANUNCULUS GLOBOSUS, Globe-flower. It hath single, round, circumscribed leaves, deeply dissected; the empalement consists of five leaves, of the same colour with the flower, which is made up of several petals, growing circularly, like to the petals of a rose, with many chives; the fruit is composed of a great number of small husks, gathered into a head. Add, that both

the empalement and the petals are disposed in the form of a globe. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Ranunculus globosus, R. 272, G. 809. *P. Parad.* 218. *montanus*, *Aconiti folio, flore globofo*, C. 182. The Globe-flower, or Locker-gowlons.

AQUILEGIÆ, Columbines. The leaves are divided like those of umbelliferous plants: The empalement is pentaphyllous: The flowers are pendulous, and composed of several dissimilar petals, some plain, others horned and hollow, placed alternately: Out of the middle of the flower rises a style, surrounded with chives; it becomes a fruit, in which is gathered, as into a head, membranous sheaths, full of seeds, for the most part, plain and oval. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Aquilegiæ flore simplici*, R. 273. *vulgaris simplex*, P. 1367. *sylvestris*, C. 144. *flore cæruleo*, G. 935. Columbines. In woods and thickets. In *Barrowfield* wood, near *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †.

The leaves are used in gargarisms, for sore mouths, and inflammations of the jaws and throat. The seeds are accounted good to open obstructions of the liver and spleen, to prevent and cure the jaundice.

DELPHINIUM, Lark-spur. It has an anomalous flower, consisting of many dissimilar petals; the upper ones are lengthen'd into a tail, or little horn, and receive the under ones, which are bifid, and end in the same manner; the middle of these is possess'd by a style, growing to a fruit, containing a few sheaths, gathered into a kind of head, opening lengthwise, and full of seeds, for the most part angular. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Delphinium segetum, flore cæruleo, R. 273. *Consolida regalis arvensis, flore cæruleo*, C. 142. *regalis sylvestris*, G. 923, Lark-spur. In *Swatham* field,

In *Cambridgeshire*. The leaves are cut into narrow segments. It only differs from the garden one, in being smaller, and less beautiful.

BUTOMUS, Flowering Rush. It has grassy triangular leaves: The flowers grow in umbels upon the tops of the stalks, consisting of six petals, three larger, alternately set, with three smaller, having nine chives, but no empalement: The ovary becomes a fruit, raised with six ribs, terminated by as many points, and divided into the same number of cells. *Note*, The flower may be said to be composed of three petals, with a three-leav'd empalement. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Butomus, R. 273. *Juncus floridus*, P. 1197. *floridus major*, C. 12. *Gladiolus palustris Cordi*, G. 27. The Flowering Rush, or Water Gladiole.

C L A S S X V.

HERBS *with monopetalous flowers, and dry fruit.* Ray's *Synop.* p. 274.

PLANTS of this kind have monopetalous flowers, either uniform or difform; and, after each flower, a peculiar seed-vessel, besides the empalement, often divided into distinct cells. They are of two sorts, *viz.*

I. Such as have regular flowers; and those are divided into three kinds: *1st*, Such as have their flowers entire, or but lightly cut in the edges; *2d*, Such as have them cut so deep into four segments, that they appear to be tetrapetalous; and *3d*, Such, whose flowers are dissected in such a manner, that they seem pentapetalous. These last are again subdivided; *1st*, Into such as have unicapular; *2d*, Bicapsular; and *3d*, Those who have their seed-vessels divided into a great many cells.

II. Such as have irregular flowers.

I. Such

I. Such as have regular flowers:

I. Such as have their flowers entire, or but lightly cut on the edges.

HYOSCYAMUS, Henbane. The leaves grow alternately; are soft and woolly: The empalement is bell-shaped, short and wide; divided, at the top, into five sharp segments: The flower is tubulous below, but the upper part expands into five blunt segments, having five chives: The fruit is hid within the empalement; resembles a pot with a lid; and is divided into two cells. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Hyoscyamus vulgaris, R. 274. *niger*, G. 283. *niger vel vulgaris*, C. 169, P. 362. Common Henbane. Among rubbish, and fat places.

The leaves of Henbane are emollient, cooling and anodyne; good for inflammations, and to stop defluations of hot rheum; and are often put into cooling repelling ointments. The roots are accounted narcotic, and are but rarely used inwardly; they are frequently hung about children's necks, being cut to pieces, and strung like beads, to prevent fits, and cause an easy breeding of teeth. The seed is commended, by Mr *Boyle*, against spitting of blood, as well as any other hæmorrhage, made into an electuary, with conserve of Roses, and white Poppy seeds.

GENTIANA. The leaves are join'd together at the bottoms, and ribb'd like Plantain: The empalement is monophyllous, membranous, and resembles a sheath: The flower is monopetalous, either of the wide expanded bell-shape, or the narrow and cylindrical, cut into four, five, seven, or eight segments: It has an uncapfular membranous fruit, of an oval figure, opening lengthways, into two parts, having two horns. The species are:

1. *Gentiana palustris angustifolia*, R. 274, C. 188. *Pneumonanthe*, G. 355. *Gentianella autumnalis Pneumonanthe dicta*, P. 406. Marsh Gentian, or Calathian violet. In *Tattershal* park; a quarter of a mile

mile beyond *Clapham*, in the middle way to *Engleton*: In great plenty in *Foulsbey*, six miles from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †. It grows in moist moory ground.

2. *Gentiana pratensis flore lanuginoso*, R. 275, C. 188. Dwarf autumnal Gentian, or Felwort. In dry mountainous pastures. It flowers about the end of *August*: The flower is of a purplish colour, cut into five sharp segments at the brim; and the lowermost internal part of each is covered with a fine purple down.

3. *Gentianella fugax Autumnalis elatior, Centaurii minoris foliis*, R. 275. The taller Autumnal Gentian, with Centaury-like leaves. The same with the former. The Vernal Dwarf Gentian, said to be found by Mr *Fitz-Roberts*, on the back-side of *Hellsfellnab*, near *Kendal*, and in the parks on the other side of *Kendal*, as mentioned by Mr *Ray*, is a mistake. Mr *Fitz-Roberts* told me he never gave any intelligence about it, only that he informed Mr *Petever*, he had seen the Autumnal Gentian (which grows very plentifully in those places) flower sooner than common; and this probably caused the mistake †.

CONVOLVULUS, Bindweed. The leaves grow alternately; the stalks, for the most part, wind about, and climb up any adjoining prop: The whole plant abounds with a milky juice: The flower is monopetalous, of the bell-shape, and whole at the brim; widely expanded, pentagonous, and furnished with five chives. It has a round fruit, wrapp'd up, for the most part, in the empalement, having generally three cells, sometimes four, and sometimes but one. The species are:

1. *Convolvulus major*, R. 275. *major albus*, C. 294, P. 163. *Smilax levis seu lenis major*, G. 712. Great Bindweed. In the hedges, in moist places.

The

The stalks twine about, and creep along the hedges :
The flower is large, white, and beautiful.

2. *Convolvulus minor vulgaris*, R. 275, P. 171.
minor arvensis, C. 294. *Smilax lenis minor*, G. 712.
Small Bindweed. On banks. The flowers are white ;
sometimes purple, or tinged with red.

3. *Convolvulus arvensis minimus*, R. 276. The
Least Bindweed. Among corn. The leaves are
darted, or ear'd. Both the leaves and flowers are
much less than the former.

4. *Convolvulus flore minimo, ad unguem fere sec-
to*, R. 276. Bindweed, with small flowers, cut
almost to the bottoms. Near Maidstone.

5. *Convolvulus maritimus Soldanella dictus. Sol-
danella marina*, R. 276, G. 690. *maritima minor*,
C. 295. *vulgaris*, P. 161. Sea Bindweed, Scots
Scurvy-grafs. On sandy banks near the sea.

Bell-flowers, with rough leaves, call'd Throatworts.

CAMPANULA, Bell-flower. The whole plant is
full of a milky juice : At the end of the pedi-
cle grows an ovary, whose top is crown'd with
an empalement, divided into five segments : It
has a monopetalous pentagonous flower, divided
as the empalement is, and shap'd like a bell :
The fruit is angular, and has generally three
cells, each perforated in the bottom, through
which the seeds fall when ripe. The species are :

1. *Campanula maxima foliis latissimis*, R. 276, C.
94. *Trachelium majus Belgarum*, P. 643. *majus
Belgarum sive Giganteum*, G. E. 448. Giant Throat-
wort. It grows plentifully about Kendal, in West-
moreland †, where some strip the skin off the young
shoots, and eat them like Sparrow-grafs. It is the
largest of all our Bell-flowers.

2. *Campanula vulgatiior foliis Urticæ vel major
& asperior*, R. 276, C. 94. *Trachelium majus*, G.
364. *majus flore purpureo*, P. Parad. 354. Great
Throatwort,

Throatwort, or Canterbury-bells. In the hedges, a little way from the foot-path, leading from *Sizergh*, to *Levens*, near *Kendal*, in *Westmoreland* †. The leaves resemble those of Nettles, but are sharper pointed: The flowers are of a blue or violet colour; sometimes white, and hairy on the inside.

3. *Campanula pratensis flore conglomerato*, R. 277; C. 94. *Trachelium minus*, P. 644, G. E. 449. Little Throatwort, or Canterbury-bells. In dry mountainous pastures. In the fields on the left-hand of the road leading from *Barnardcastle* to *Bows*, in *Yorkshire*.

Bell-flowers, with smooth leaves, call'd Rampions.

4. *Rapunculus esculentus*, R. 277. C. 92. *esculentus vulgaris*, P. 648. Rampions. On ditch-banks. The stalks are about two foot and a half high, branched towards the top: The leaves are narrow and sharp pointed, adhering to the stalk without pedicles: At the tops of the stalks, and little branches, the flowers stand upon long pedicles, deeply cut into five segments, and each segment is streaked with three purple lines: The colour of the flower is blue, inclining to a purple.

5. *Campanula rotundifolia*, R. 277; G. 367. *minor sylvestris rotundifolia*, P. 651. *minor rotundifolia vulgaris*, C. 93. The Lesser round-leav'd Bell-flower. On the borders of fields and mountainous places. The leaves that grow at the bottoms of the stalks are roundish, but those above are long and narrow: The flowers are of a sky colour; sometimes white, or purple.

6. *Campanula minor Alpina, rotundioribus imis foliis*, R. 277. *minor rotundifolia Alpina*, C. 93. The Lesser Mountain Bell-flower, with the lower leaves round.

7. *Campanula Cymbalarie foliis*, R. 277; G. E. 452, P. 652. *Cymbalarie foliis, vel folio hederaceo*, C. 93. Tender Ivy-leav'd Bell-flower. On moist and watery banks in *Cornwall*; *Sheffield*, in *Yorkshire*, and

in *Bagley wood*, near *Oxford*. The stalks are about four or five inches high: The leaves are of a pleasant green colour, like those of *Ivy*, with sharp angles, and long pedicles: The flowers stand singly, each upon its proper pedicle, which is somewhat long, and slender as a thread: They are jagged about the brims, and of a blue colour.

An Campanula arvensis erecta, vel speculum veneris minus, R. 278, G. E. 439, P. 1331. The Lesser Venus Looking-glass, or codded Corn-violet. Among *Corn*. Its seed-vessel is a longish pod, containing bright shining seeds, by which it differs from the rest of the *Bell-flowers*.

RAPUNCULUS, Rampions. The flower is monopetalous, and bell-shaped; but so expanded and cut, that it represents the figure of a star: Its style is commonly split into two horned divisions; and its empalement becomes a fruit, divided into three cells, inclosing, for the most part, small seeds. The species are:

1. *Rapunculus corniculatus montanus*, G. E. 455, R. 278. *folio oblongo, spica orbiculari*, C. 92. *alopecuroides orbiculatus*, P. 648. Horned Rampions, with a round head, or spike of flowers. On the downs of *Sussex* and *Hampshire*. The crooked little horns of the flowers, circularly disposed above five green leaves, which stand at the top of the stalk, and serve, as it were, for a base, form a globular head, of a bluish purple colour: The leaves are crenated. It flowers in *August*.

2. *Rapunculus Scabiosæ capitulo cæruleo*, R. 278, C. 22, P. 646. *Scab. minima hirsuta*, G. E. 723. Hairy Sheep's Scabious, or rather Rampions, with Scabious heads. In sandy barren places. The leaves are narrow, about the length of a finger, soft, hairy, and waved, or curled, about the edges. The flowers are collected into a head, resembling those of *Scabious*; and are of a blue colour.

PLANTAGINELLA. Its flower is monopetalous, regular and hermaphrodite: The back-part of it is a tube, and the fore-part expanded into five equal entire segments. It has five chives. The ovary is oval, and when ripe, opens at the top. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Plantaginella palustris, R. 278, C. 190. *Plantago aquatica minima Clusii*, P. 1244. By the way-sides, in places where water has stood all winter. At *Milton*, in a cart-rut, as soon as you are out of the town, in the way to *Ely*. Mr *Martin*.

2. *Such as have their flowers deeply cut into four segments, so that they appear to be four petals.*

VERONICA, Speedwell, or Fluellin. The leaves generally grow by pairs: The empalement is monophyllous, and cut into four segments, expanding like a star: The flower is monopetalous, wheel-shaped, and divided into four segments, having five chives: The fruit is made up of two pouches, in the figure of a heart, which open on each side the mid-wall, and shed several small seeds.

Speedwell is divided into three sorts; 1st, Such as have their flowers disposed in spikes on the tops of their stalks and branches; 2^d, Such as have them growing singly from the bosoms of the leaves; and 3^d, Such as have their flowers produced in a thyrse, from the wings of the leaves.

1st, *Such as have their flowers disposed in spikes on the tops of the stalks and branches.*

1. *Veronica spicata Cambro-Britannica*, *Bugula subhirsuto folio*, R. 278. Spiked Fluellin of *Wales*, with leaves a little hairy, resembling those of Bugle.

2. *Veronica spicata recta minor*, R. 279. *spicata minor*, C. 247. *erecta angustifolia*, P. 550. *recta minima*, G. 503, & E. 627. *assurgens seu spicata*, Fj. Em. 628. Upright spiked Male Speedwell, or

Fluellin. In several closes adjoining to *Newmarket* heath, beyond *Bottesham*.

2d, *Such as have their flowers growing singly from the bosoms of the leaves.*

3. *Veronica pratensis minor*, R. 279, P. 551 *minor*, G. 503. *praten. serpyllifolia*, C. 247. Little, or smooth Fluellin, or Paul's Betony. In meadows and pastures. It flowers in *May* and *June*. At each joint of the stalks grow two leaves opposite to each other, like those of the Mother of Thyme, roundish, and sometimes a little notched: The flowers rise singly, upon slender and short pedicles, from the bosoms of the higher leaves, and are disposed in a thyrse: Each flower is cut into four segments; three whereof are blue, or whitish, and streaked; the fourth is less than any of the others, and entirely white.

4. *Veronica floribus singularibus, in oblongis pediculis, Chamædryfolia. Alsine foliis Trissaginis*, R. 279, G. E. 616, P. 764. *Chamædryfolia flosculis pediculis oblongis insidentibus*, C. 250. Germander Speedwell, or Chickweed. The leaves are cut about the edges, something like those of Germander: The flowers grow on long pedicles, and are succeeded by seed-vessels, resembling two little balls join'd together. It is a troublesome weed in gardens.

5. *Veronica flosculis singularibus, cauliculis adherentibus. Alsine foliis Veronicæ*, R. 279, G. 489. *foliis subrotundis Veronicæ*, P. 762. *Veron. foliis, flosculis cauliculis adherentibus*, C. 250. Speedwell Chickweed. On old walls and the banks of dry fields. The leaves are narrow, and the flowers grow close to the stalks.

6. *Veronica flosculis singularibus, foliis laciniatis, erecta. Alsine parva recta, folio Alsines hederaceæ, Rutæ modo diviso*, R. 280. *triphyllis sive laciniata*, P. 760. *triphyllis cærulea*, C. 250. *recta*, G. 489, Upright Speedwell, with divided leaves. At Row-

ton, in *Norfolk*, betwixt the town and the high way, twelve miles before you come to *Norwich*; and at *Merwel*, in *Suffolk*, between the two wind-mills and the warren-lodge; and in gravel-pits, two miles beyond *Barton* mills, on the ridge of the hill, where a small cart-way crosses the road to *Lynne*.

7. *Veronica flosculis singularibus, Hederulæ folio, Morsus gallinæ minor dicta. Alsine hederacea, R. 280, G. E. 616. Hederulæ folio, C. 250. Hederulæ folio minor, P. 762.* Ivy-leav'd Speedwell, or Small Hen-bit. In open fields. It flowers soon in the spring. It is a small weak plant, generally lying upon the ground; The leaves grow alternately, and are divided into five segments; the odd one at the end being largest, and roundish at the point; from the bosom of each leaf arises one pedicle, supporting a small bluish, striped flower, succeeded by a seed-vessel, containing, for the most part, three or four pretty large seeds: The segments of the empalement are in the form of a heart, and set round the edges with small hairs. Common about *Newcastle upon Tyne* †.

3d, Such as have their flowers produced in a thyrse from the bosoms of the leaves.

* 8. *Veronica aquatica rotundifolia, Becabungæ dicta, minor. Anagallis aquatica minor, folio subrotundo, R. 280, C. 252. aquat. vulgaris, sive Becabungæ, P. 1236. Anagallis sive Becabungæ, G. 496. E. 620.* Common Brooklime. In small brooks and rivulets.

9. *Veronica aquatica longifolia media. Anagallis aquatica minor, R. 280, G. 496. aquatica minor folio oblongo, C. 252. aquatica folio oblongo crenata, P. 1237.* The Middle long-leav'd Water Speedwell, or Brooklime. In the same places with the former.

10. *Veronica aquatica angustifolia minor. Anagallis aquatica angustifolia scutellata, R. 280, C. 252, Pr. 119.* Narrow-leav'd Water Speedwell, or Brooklime.

lime. On Kirley moor. On *Brigstear* moss, near Kendal, Westmoreland †.

11. *Veronica Chamædryis sylvestris dicta*. *Chamædryis sylvestris*, R. 281, G. 530. *spuria sylvestris*, P. 107. *spuria minor rotundifolia*, C. 249. Wild Germander. It grows plentifully in pastures, and flowers in the spring; making a fine show with its blue flowers.

* 12. *Veronica Chamædryoides, foliis pediculis oblongis insidentibus*, R. 281. *Chamædryi spurie affinis rotundifolia scutellata*, C. 249. Wild Germander, with leaves standing on long pedicles. In moist woods, and by hedges. In the lower part of *Charlton* wood.

* 13. *Veronica mas supina* & *vulgatissima*, R. 281. C. 246. *mas vulgaris supina*, P. 550. *vera* & *major*, G. 502. The Male Speedwell, or Fluellin. In dry pastures and heathy places. Its stalks lie flat upon the ground, shooting forth roots at their joints: They are slender, round, long, hairy, and full of joints, with two leaves at each, hairy, and toothed like a saw round the edges; of a bitter and sharp taste: The flowers grow in spikes, of a pale bluish purple, and streaked, having chives of the same colour. This is the Paul's Betony of the shops.

Brooklime is very good for the scurvy, being an ingredient of the antiscorbutic juices and diet-drinks for that distemper. It is likewise useful in obstructions of the kidneys, by gravel or slimy humours; as also for the stone and dropsy.

Paul's Betony is reckoned among the vulnerary plants, both used inwardly and outwardly; it is likewise pectoral, and good for coughs and consumptions; and is helpful against the stone or strangury; as also against pestilential distempers. It is used as a tea.

CUSCUTA, Dodder. It looks like a tuft of reddish hairs, each flower is a little cup, about two lines diameter, perforated at the bottom, expanded and cut into four or five segments; having a few, and very short chives, with yellow summits:

mits: The fruit is almost spherical, encompassed with three or four round ribs, pierced thro' at the bottom, and fasten'd to a little capsula at the base of the empalement, which infolds the lower part of the fruit. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

* *Cuscuta major*, R. 281, C. 219. *Cuscuta sive Cassutha*, G. 462, P. 10. Dodder.

Dodder is opening and cleansing; accounted good to purge melancholly and bilious humours; to open obstructions of the liver and spleen; to be good for the jaundice, and serviceable against the itch.

TITHYMALUS, Spurge. The root is fibrous, or tuberous; the leaves oblong, and, in some species, roundish: The flower is of the globous bell-shape; divided, at the top, into four segments, often shaped like a half-moon, and girded with two leaves, instead of an empalement: From the bottom of the flower, and sides of the style, spring up several chives, furnished with summits: The style rises above the flower, and becomes a three-corner'd fruit, consisting of three cells, and has three pretty long tubes; it generally bends over the brim of the flower. The whole plant is full of a milky juice. The species are:

1. *Tithymalus characias Amigdaloides*, R. 312, G. E. 500, C. 290. *Characias vulgaris*, P. 186. Wood Spurge. In woods and thickets. It has long narrow leaves, covered with a soft down.

2. *Tithymalus characias Monspeliensium*, R. 312, G. 403, P. 186. *Characias rubens peregrinus*, C. 290. Foreign Spurge, with red stalks. The stalks are without leaves, and of a reddish colour at their bottoms. On the paper-mill pool-dam, in *Staffordshire*.

3. *Tithymalus verrucosus*, R. 312. *verrucosus Dalechampii*, P. 187. *Mersinites fructu verrucæ simili*, C.

C. 291. Rough-fruited Spurge. In *Essex*, and near *York*.

4. *Tithymalus paralius*, R. 312, G. 498. *paralius sive maritimus*, P. 184. *maritimus*, C. 291. Sea Spurge. On sandy banks, by the sea-side. The root is perennial; the stalk reddish, and thick set with narrow greyish leaves, resembling those of flax.

5. *Tithymalus Hibernicus*, R. 312. *Makinboy*, Knotty-rooted Spurge. Near *Twittenham* park, against *Richmond*, and near *Otterspool*. The leaves are broad, and blunt at the ends; entire about the edges, and grow thick on the stalks: The flowers are disposed in umbels, composed of a great many rays.

6. *Tithymalus platyphyllos Fuchsii*, R. 312. *arvensis latifolius Germanicus*, C. 291. Broad-leav'd Spurge. Among the corn, but rarely. At *Black Notley*. The root is annual; the leaves oblong and broad, of a light green colour. It is the largest of any of our annual Spurges.

7. *Tithymalus segetum longifolius*, R. 312. Long-leav'd Corn Spurge. In the corn about *Kingstone* and *Comberton*, in *Cambridgeshire*, by the way that leads from *Cambridge* to *Gamlingay*. It grows scarce nine inches high: The leaves are oblong, ending in a sharp point. The whole plant is of a greenish yellow colour, except the stalk, that is reddish near the root.

8. *Tithymalus maritimus minor, Portlandicus*, R. 313, & 479, where there is a figure of it. The leaves are small, of a whitish green colour, and end in a roundish blunt point: The branches, which sustain the flowers, spread pretty much. In the narrow neck of land which joins *Portland* to *Devonshire*.

9. *Tithymalus leptophyllos*, R. 313, P. 193. *Esula exigua Tragi*, G. E. 503. *Tithymalus seu Esula exigua*, C. 291. Dwarf Spurge, or small annual Spurge.

Spurge. Among corn: In the foot-road, about three fields from *Sizergh*, in the way to *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †. It is a small plant: The leaves are oblong, narrow, and sharp-pointed.

10. *Tithymalus helioscopius*, R. 313, G. 401. P. 189, C. 291. Sun Spurge, or Wartwort. In gardens, and among corn. The leaves resemble those of Purslane; are nearly circular, and crenated about the edges.

11. *Tithymalus parvus annuus, foliis subrotundis non crenatis, Peplus dictus. Peplus five Esula rotunda*, R. 313, C. 292, G. 406. Petty Spurge. In the same places with the former. It is very like the last, but less, and the leaves are entire about the edges.

12. *Tithymalus maritimus supinus annuus, Peplis dictus. Peplis, R. 313, G. 406, P. 194. maritima folio obtuso*, C. 293. Small Purple Sea Spurge. In the sand, by the sea shore. The stalks and leaves are, for the most part, reddish: The flowers and fruit grow on the sides of the stalks and branches, and not in umbels, as those of other Spurges do.

PLANTAGO, Plantain. The empalement is monophyllous, tubulous, and divided into four segments.

The flower is monopetalous, shaped like a salver, and cut into four parts, expanded like a star; from its bottom rises the style, encompassed with four chives, which exceed it in length: The fruit is a shell, of an oval or conical figure; opening, when ripe, into two parts, one whereof is incumbent upon the other; and divided, by an intermediate partition, into two cells, full of oblong seeds. The flowers are collected in a spike.

* 1. *Plantago latifolia vulgaris*, R. 314, P. 493. *latifolia sinuata*, C. 139. *latifolia*, G. 338. Great Plantain, or Way-bread. Common by way-sides. It has broad, and pretty large smooth leaves, a little waved about the edges, seven large nerves, run-

ning quite through each leaf and pedicle to the root.

2. *Plantago latifolia glabra minor*, R. 314, C. 189. *latifolia minor*, G. 339. The Lesser smooth broad-leav'd Plantain. In pastures, by wet places.

3. *Plantago major incana*, R. 314, P. 493. *incana*, G. 338. *latifolia incana*, C. 189. Hoary Plantain, or Lamb's-tongue. In sandy barren places, and by way-sides. The leaves lie flat upon the ground, are hairy, and covered with a thick down on both sides; and have shorter pedicles than the common Plantain.

4. *Plantago major panicula sparsa*, R. 314. *latifolia spica multiplici sparsa*, C. 189. *latifolia spiralis*, P. 494. *paniculis hirsutis sparsis*, G. E. 420. Besom Plantain, or Plantain, with spoky tufts. In the isle of *Thanet*, and other places. This differs from the common broad-leav'd Plantain, in its spike being spread, divided, and loaded with numbers of grassy flowers, collected into clusters.

5. *Plantago quinquenervia*, R. 314, G. 341. *quinquenervia major*, P. 495. *major angustifolia*, C. 189. Ribwort, or Ribwort Plantain. Common in meadows and pastures. The leaves are long and narrow, and the chives tipp'd with white summits.

6. *Plantago angustifolia minor*, R. 315, G. 339. The Lesser narrow-leav'd Plantain. In fields near the sea.

7. *Plantago marina*, R. 315, G. 343. *marina vulgaris*, P. 498. *maritima major*, C. 190. Sea Plantain. Common in the sea marshes. The leaves are very long, and sometimes dented; the spike is also long.

8. *Plantago foliis laciniatis*, *Coronopus dicta*. *Coronopus vulgaris sive Cornu cervinum*, P. 502. *Coronopus sylvestris hirsutior*, R. 315, C. 190. *Cornu cervinum*, G. 340. Buckhorn Plantain. In places

near

near the sea. The leaves spread circularly upon the ground; and are deeply jagged.

9. *Plantago, an Alpina angustifolia*, R. 315. Narrow-leav'd Mountain Plantain.

10. *Plantago gramineo folio hirsuto, minor, capitulo rotundo-brevi*, R. 316. The Lesser, hairy, grass-leav'd Plantain, with a round head. On the banks of the river near *Yarmouth*, betwixt the town and the peir.

11. *Plantago palustris gramineo folio monanthos, Parisiensis*, R. 316. Marsh Plantain of Paris, with a grass leaf. By *Hoseley* loch, in *Northumberland*. It hath thick grassy leaves at the root, which spread upon the ground in a circle; from among which rise a great number of naked stalks, scarce four inches high; on whose tops the flowers are gathered into very small flat heads, having long chives tipp'd with summits.

Plantain is cold, dry, and binding, and useful in all kinds of fluxes and hæmorrhages, as spitting of blood, bleeding at the nose, the excess of the catamenia, or lochia; as also for the involuntary making of urine, its heat and sharpness, and the gonorrhœa. It is likewise good to stop the bleeding of wounds, and to consolidate their lips.

Buckshorn Plantain is, by some, called the Star of the Earth, and accounted good against the bite of a mad dog.

3. *Such whose flowers are deserted in such a manner that they seem pentapetalous.*

1st, *Such as are unicapsular.*

ANAGALLIS, Pimpernel. The leaves grow by pairs: The empalement is divided into five sharp segments, spreading like the rays of a star: The flower is monopetalous, but so deeply cut into five segments, that it appears pentapetalous; it is supported by a long pedicle, and surrounds the ovary and five chives: Sometimes the empalement and flower are cut into four segments, and have four chives. It has a round unicapsular

lar fruit, opening transversely, and shedding several seeds. The species are :

* 1. *Anagallis flore phæniceo*, R. 282, C. 252, P. 558. *mas*, G. 494. Male Pimpernel. Among corn, and flowers about Midsummer. It has weak square stalks, lying upon the ground : The leaves resemble those of Middle Chickweed, have pedicles, and are marked underneath with many small spots, from a red inclining to a blackish colour.

2. *Anagallis phænicea foliis amplioribus ex adversa quaternis*, R. 282. Pimpernel, with red flowers, and larger leaves, standing opposite in fours. Among corn, but seldom.

3. *Anagallis fœmina*, R. 282, G. 494. *cœruleo flore*, C. 252, P. 558. Female, or Blue-flower'd Pimpernel. In corn, but rarely in *England*. Near *Pecham*. It seems rather to be a variety of the former than a distinct species. *Ray*.

4. *Anagallis terrestris flore albo*, R. 282. White flower'd Pimpernel. In *Cowley* field.

5. *Anagallis lutea*, R. 282, G. 495. *flore luteo*, P. 558. *lutea nemorum*, C. 252. Yellow Pimpernel of the woods. In woods and moist shady places.

The juice, being given inwardly by itself, or mix'd with cow's milk, is useful in consumptions and distempers of the lungs. It has been commended by some writers of note, as of singular advantage in maniacal cases, and delirious fevers. The whole plant is used.

LYSIMACHIA LUTEA, Yellow Willow-herb. The stalk is erect, woolly and jointed, having two, three, or four long entire leaves, resembling those of the Willow, at each joint, of a dark green on the upper part, and whitish underneath : The flower is monopetalous, and cut into five segments, in the form of a Rose : The style becomes a round seed-vessel, containing several seeds.

The species are :

1. *Lysimachia lutea*, R. 282, G. 386. *lutea major quæ Dioscoridis*, C. 245. *lutea major vulgaris*, P. 544.

P. 544. Yellow Willow-herb, or Loose-strife. By rivers, and in moist places. The stalk is about three foot high, channell'd and hairy; at the joints thereof shoot out two, sometimes three, or four leaves together. The flowers grow on the tops of the branches, and are of a yellow colour.

2. *Lysimachia lutea foliis brevioribus & obtusis, floribus in summitate congestis*, R. 282. Yellow Willow-herb, or Loose-strife, with shorter leaves, and flowers growing more compact on the tops of the stalks and branches.

3. *Lysimachia lutea flore globoso*, R. 283, G.E. 475, P. 544. *bifolia flore globoso luteo*, C. 245. Yellow Loose-strife, with a globular spike, or tuft of flowers. In the East-riding of *Yorkshire*, and other places. The balls of flowers rise from the wings of the leaves.

- NUMMULARIA, Moneywort. The leaves are round, and grow by pairs: The empalement is cut into five long narrow segments, expanding like a star: The flowers, rise singly from the wings of the leaves, upon long slender pedicles, are monopetalous, wheel-shap'd, divided to the bottom into five segments, having five chives: The fruit is round, hid within the empalement, and sends forth a long style. It has small angular creeping stalks.

The species are:

1. *Nummularia*, R. 283, G. 505. *vulgaris*, P. 555. *major lutea*, C. 309. Moneywort, or Herb-Twopence. By rivulets, and in moist places. The flowers are yellow, and large in proportion to the plant.

2. *Nummularia minor flore purpurascente*, R. 283, C. 310, P. 555, G. 630. Purple-flower'd Moneywort. In marshy ground.

- SAMOLUS, Round-leav'd Water Pimpernel. The lowest leaves are narrow at the bottoms; grow gradually broader, and end in a circular form: The flowers are white, monopetalous, and divided

vided into five segments; they have five chives, with white summits, and are supported on the tops of the stalks and branches by pedicles, about half an inch long. The stalk, where the pedicles shoot out, is naked; but on each pedicle, a little below the flower, stands a single leaf: The ovary and empalement conjoin, and compose the fruit. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Samolus valerandi, R. 283. *Anagallis aquatica rotundo folio non crenato*, C. 252. *aquatica rotundifolia*, G. E. 620. *aquatica* 3 *Lob. folio subrotundo non crenato*, P. 1237. Round-leav'd Water Pimpernel. In marshy places. On *Brigstear* moss, near *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †. It flowers in *June*.

PRIMULA VERIS, Primrose. It has a perennial root: The leaves are oblong and wrinkled: The empalement is soft, has five sides, and is cut into five segments: The flower is monopetalous, and contains five chives within its tube; the upper part thereof being expanded, and cut into five segments, each segment ending in the shape of a heart: The fruit is an oblong shell, almost hid within the empalement, inclosing roundish seeds; and opens at the top, when ripe. The species are:

1. *Primula veris vulgaris*, R. 284, P. 535. *veris minor*, G. 636. *verbasculum sylvarum majus. singulari flore*, C. 241. Common Primrose. It flowers in the spring. Common in woods; by hedges and bushes. There are a great many varieties of this species.

2. *Primula pratensis inodora lutea*, R. 284, G. 635. *Verbasculum pratense aut sylvaticum inodorum*, C. 241. *Paralytis altera odorata flore pallido polyanthos*, P. Par. 244. Great Cowslips, or Oxlips. In woods, and near hedges; sometimes in pastures. In leaves and roots it agrees with the common Primrose:

Primrose: It differs from it in bearing more flowers in a kind of tuft, or umbel. It likewise differs from the common Cowslip; in having stalks encompassed with a red circle at the base of each pedicle; in having some flowers that grow in tufts as before, and others shooting singly from the root upon proper foot-stalks, all of a paler colour than it.

3. *Primula veris major*, R. 284. G. 635. *Verbasculum pratense odoratum*, C. 241. *Paraisis vulgaris pratensis flore flavo simplici odorato*, P. Parad. 244. Common Pagils, or Cowslips. It is common in pastures, and flowers in *April*. The leaves gather into a round head, somewhat like those of Lettuce, oval and wrinkled, with a pedicle running into a thick nerve; A stalk rises among these, about a span long, sustaining several flowers (six, seven, twelve, and sometimes to the number of twenty-four) in tufts, of an agreeable sweet smell and golden colour.

4. *Verbasculum umbellatum Alpinum minus*, R. 285. C. 247. *Primula veris flore rubro*, G. 639. *Paraisis minor flore rubro*, P. Par. 246. Birds-eye. In *Yorkshire* and *Westmoreland*, in moist mountainous meadows and pastures. The leaves are covered with a hoary meal on the under sides: The flowers grow in an umbel, and are, for the most part, of a beautiful purple colour, with a yellow eye.

GLAUX, Milkwort. Its stalks are slender, and spread and creep upon the ground: The leaves are small and fatty, growing by pairs: It has a naked, monopetalous, purple flower, in the shape of a bell, and cut into five segments with five chives: The fruit is for the most part round, contains small seeds, and opens from the top downwards, when ripe. There is but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Glaux maritima, R. 285. C. 215. *Maritima minor*,

minor, P. 1283. *Exigua maritima*, G. 448. Sea Milkwort, or Black Saltwort.

MENIANTHES, Marsh-Trefoil. The leaves are of the form and bigness of those of the bean, growing by threes on each pedicle: The empalement is monophyllous, expanded and cut into five segments: The flower is monopetalous, funnel-shap'd, and cut deeply into five segments, with its inner surface neatly fringed: The fruit is bivalve and unicaspular, has a long tube, rough at the top, and contains round seeds: The flowers grow in a thyrse. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Menianthes palustre triphyllum latifolium & *angustifolium*, R. 285. *Trifolium palustre*, C. 327. *Paludosum*, G. 1024. P. 1212. Marsh-Trefoil, Buckbeans. In marshy places, and in waters.

Marsh-Trefoil is reckoned a great antiscorbutick, and very serviceable for the gout, rheumatism, and dropsy; and is much used in diet-drinks for those distempers. It is likewise a good stomachick, made use of against intermitting fevers. It is often used as a tea.

HOTTONIA, Water Violet. The roots are fibrous, and creep extreamly: The stalks are erect and naked: The leaves are cappillaceous, pennated, and grow alternately upon the branches, which spread round the stalk in a circle. At the top of the stalk grow in whorls several pedicles forming a thyrse; their extremities turn to empalements, each consisting of five long, small leaves, expanded in the form of a star: In the middle of every empalement is a placenta, surrounded by a white monopetalous flower, having a yellow eye; its lower part is tubulous; the upper expands, and is cut into five large, blunt segments; From the inner part of the tube, where it begins to open, is produced five short chives, with small

small summits. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Hottonia, R. 285. *Millefolium aquaticum seu Viola aquatica caule nudo*, C. 141. *Aquaticum floridum seu Viola aquatica*, P. 1256. *Viola palustris*, G. 678. Water Violet. In ditches. On *Brigstear* moss, near *Kendal*, *Westmoreland*, plentifully †.

ALSINANTHEMOS. The flower is monopetalous, generally divided into a great many segments, so deep cut that at first sight it appears to be poly-petalous; after the flower falls off, the style becomes a spherical, membranous, unilocular fruit, containing a great number of very small seeds adhering to a placenta: The leaves stand on the top of a stalk in a kind of umbel. The species are:

1. *Alsinanthemos*, R. 286. *Pyrola Alsinis flore Europæa*, C. 191, P. 509. *Pyr. Alsinis flore major*, Pr. 100. European Wintergreen, with a Chickweed flower. In wet places, among the Rushes on the east-side of *Rumbles-meer* in *Yorkshire*, and beyond the *Picts* wall, about five miles north from *Hexham*, *Northumberland*. In several places in the north of *Scotland*. It begins to flower in *March*, and the fruit is ripe the beginning of *June*. Mr *Wood*.

2. *Pyrola Alsinis flore Brasiliæna*, R. 286, C. 191, Pr. 100. Near *Gisbrough*, in *Cleveland*.

2d, Such as are bicapsular.

CENTAURIUM MINUS, Centory. The leaves grow by pairs: The empalement is long, tubulous, and cut into five sharp segments: The flowers are monopetalous, funnel-shap'd, and perforated in the bottoms; they grow in an umbel, and have five chives each: The fruit is oval, cylindrical, or conical, divided into two cells, and full of very small seeds. The species are:

* 1. *Centaurium minus*, R. 286, C. 278. *Minus vulgare*,
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vulgare, P. 272. *Parvum*, G. 437. Small Purple Centory. In dry barren pastures. It flowers in July. The flowers are sometimes white.

2. *Centaureum palustre luteum minimum nostras*, R. 286. Small Yellow Centory. In rotten marshy ground in *Cornwall*. The stalks generally rise two or three inches high, sometimes but one: The leaves are narrow and sharp-pointed: The flowers shoot from the tops of little branches, supported by long pedicles; they are small, of a yellow colour, often closed, and were discovered by accurate observation, divided into five segments: The seed-vessel is of an elliptical figure; and, when ripe, opens into two parts, shap'd like the keel of a ship: The seeds are very small, from a brown inclining to a blackish colour.

3. *Centaureum luteum perfoliatum*, R. 287, C. 278. *Minus luteum & perfoliatum non ramosum*, P. 271. *Parvum luteum Lobelii*, G. 437. Yellow Centory. At each joint are placed two sharp-pointed leaves, closely encompassing the stalk, and covered with a fine bluish dust, which is easily rubbed off: The flowers are yellow, and cut into eight segments, that seem like so many petals.

Centory is of a very bitter taste, of an operative cleansing faculty, opens obstructions of the liver and spleen, provokes urine and the menses, helps the jaundice and intermitting fevers, strengthens the stomach, and destroys worms. Outwardly, it is used in fomentations against swellings and inflammations.

VERBASCUM, Mullein. The leaves grow alternately, are large, hoary, and of a dark-green colour: The flowers are monopetalous, wheel-shap'd, and cut into five segments, growing in a long thyrse, on short pedicles, close to the stalk: The fruit is oval, pointed, and bicapsular. The species are:

* 1. *Verbascum mas latifolium luteum*, R. 287. C. 239. *Verbascum album vulgare, sive Thapsus barbatus*

batus communis, P. 60. *Thapsus barbatus*, G. 629. Great White Mullein, High-taper, Cows Lungwort. The bottom-leaves are about a span long, four inches broad, soft, and cover'd with a hoary down: The stalk rises three or four foot high, and bears, in a long, crooked spike or thyrse, yellow flowers, having five chives of the same colour, with reddish summits. On the borders of fields; sometimes on old walls or ruins.

2. *Verbascum pulverulentum flore luteo parvo*, R. 287. *Mas foliis angustioribus, floribus pallidis*, C. 239. Hoary Mullein. It grows near *Norwich*, at *Bircham*, three miles from *Houghton-Hall*, in *Norfolk* †. The stalks are taller than those of the former, and the flowers much less; they grow in clusters on the tops of the stalks and branches, have woolly chives, with Saffron-coloured summits; and the whole plant is covered with a whitish dust.

3. *Verbascum flore albo parvo*, R. 287. *Lychnitis, flore albo parvo*, C. 240. *Verb. Lychnite Matthioli*, G. E. 775. *Mas foliis longioribus*, P. 60. White-flower'd Mullein. The flowers are small, disposed upon the branches like those of the last, of a white colour, and sometimes cut into six segments; The chives are hairy, of a box colour, and tipp'd with red summits.

4. *Verbascum nigrum flore parvo, apicibus purpureis*, R. 288. *Nigr. flore ex luteo purpurascente*, C. 240. *Nigrum*, G. 631. *Descr. nigrum vulgare*, P. 61. *Descr.* Sage-leaved Black Mullein. In *Cambridgeshire*. The leaves resemble those of Sage, but are much larger: The flowers are of a deep Saffron-colour, having hairy, purplish chives: The stalks are smaller than those of the former, and clad with fewer leaves.

The leaves are accounted pectoral, good for coughs, spitting of blood, and other affections of the breast. They are likewise

good for griping and cholick pains, arising from sharp humours. It is outwardly used in fomentations or fumigations. They are reckon'd a specifick against the swelling of the hæmorrhoids or piles.

BLATTARIA. The leaves are placed alternately: The empalement is monophyllous, and expanded like a star: The flower is monopetalous, wheel-shap'd, and cut into five segments: The bottoms, closely furrounding the ovary, are covered with a fine down, and inclose five chives: They adhere to long pedicles, and grow in a long thyrse: The fruit is round, divided into two cells, full of small seeds. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Blattaria lutea, R. 288. *Lutea folio longo laciniato*, C. 240. *Blatt. Plinii*, G. 633. *Flore luteo*, P. 64. Yellow Moth Mullein, with a long jagged leaf.

3d, *Those that have their seed-vessels divided into a great many cells.*

POLEMONIUM, Greek Valerian. The leaves are pennated, and grow alternately: The flower is monopetalous, wheel-shaped, and cut into five segments: The fruit is round, divided into three cells, containing longish seeds. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Polemonium vulgare cæruleum & album, R. 288. *Valeriana cærulea*, C. 164. *Græca*, G. 918, P. 122. Greek Valerian, Ladder to Heaven. At *Malham cove*, near *Settle*, in *Yorkshire*. At *Kendal*, in *Westmoreland*, by the east-side of the river *Kent*, between the *Mill-race* and *Kirk-dub* †. The stalks are about two foot high, branched, and set with single leaves: At certain intervals, near the tops of the stalks and branches, the flowers stand close together upon short slender pedicles, bending downwards; of a beautiful blue colour, sometimes white.

Oxys, Wood-sorrel. The flower is monopetalous,
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in the shape of a bell, with its brim expanded, and cut into several segments, having ten chives, five large, and five small: The style arises from the bottom of the flower, and becomes an oblong fruit, divided into five cells, that open outwards from the base of the top, and contain seeds, which often start from their lodges, by the elastic force of the calyptra, or thin membrane, in which they are inclosed. The leaves grow three together. The species are:

* 1. *Oxys alba*, R. *281, G. 1030. *Trifolium acetosum vulgare*, P. 746, C. 330. Wood-sorrel. In woods, and by the roots of trees. It flowers in *March* and *April*. The root is scaly, and produces several weak pedicles, about four inches long, which support three pretty large leaves, broader than long, shaped like a heart, and of a sower taste. The flowers stand on small pedicles; are white, large, and striped.

2. *Trifolium acetosum vulgare, flore purpureo*, R. *281. Wood-sorrel, with a purple flower. Plentiful in a hollow betwixt *North-Owram* and *Hallifax*. 'Tis a less plant than the common, and flowers later. Dr *Richardson*.

The leaves of Wood-sorrel are believed to excel Common Sorrel in all physical virtues; and are reckoned more cordial and useful in inflammatory fevers, quenching thirst, and allaying the heat of the stomach; which they strengthen, and create an appetite: They help disorders of the liver, and are good for the dropsey and jaundice. The juice, when clarified, is of a fine red colour, and makes a very agreeable syrup.

PINGUICULA, Yorkshire Sanicle. It hath several flat and long leaves lying on the ground, in the form of a star; broad at the bottoms, and pointed at the ends: The stalk is naked, and produces, at its top, a single anomalous flower, open on both sides; divided, as it were, into two lips, and ending in a tail or spur: The empalement is

is cut into five segments; and, out of it, rises the style, which turns to a fruit, gaping on each side of the mid-wall, fraught with small seeds, growing to a placenta. The species are :

1. *Pinguicula Gesneri*, R. *281. *Pinguicula seu Sanicula Eboracensis*, G. 644, P. 532. *Sanicula montana flore calcari donato*, C. 243. Butterwort, or Yorkshire Sanicle. In moist places. Very common in *Westmoreland* †. The leaves are of a yellowish colour: The flowers of some are purple, of others bluish, and of others white.

2. *Pinguicula flore minore carneo*, R. *281. Butterwort, with a small flesh-colour'd flower: The leaves are reflected and recurv'd; almost pellucid, and striped with reddish veins: The flowers are much less than those of the common one, and incline more to a flesh colour.

LINARIA, Toad-flax. It has oblong leaves, sometimes growing alternately, and sometimes by threes: The empalement is monophyllous, and divided into five sharp segments: The hind part of the flower is tubulous, ending in a long spur; the fore-part personated, and gaping; the upper lip is cut into two, or more; the under, into three parts: From the bottom of the tubulous part of the flower rises four chives: The ovary grows to a placenta in the bottom of the empalement, emitting a long tube, and afterwards becomes a round fruit, divided into two cells, which open several ways. The species are :

* 1. *Linaria lutea vulgaris*, R. *281, G. E. 550. *vulgaris nostras*, P. 458. *vulgaris lutea flore majore*, C. 212. Common Yellow Toad-flax. By way-sides, and in barren places.

The whole herb is used, and is of an aperitive and diuretick nature, opening obstructions of the liver and spleen, helping the dropfy and jaundice, which it carries off by urine. The ointment, made with hogs lard, and a good quantity of this herb,

is accounted excellent for the piles, applied to the part, being mixed with some of the yolk of an egg at the time of using it.

2. *Linaria odorata Monspessulana*, R. *282. *Capillaceo folio erecta, flore odoro*, C. Pr. 106. *Capillaceo folio, odora*, C. 213. *Caryophyllata albicans*, P. 458. Blue Sweet-smelling Toad-flax. The flowers are pale, and striped with blue. Not far from *Peryn*, a town in *Cornwall*.

3. *Linaria cœrulea foliis brevioribus & angustioribus*, R. *282. Blue Toad-flax, with short and narrow leaves. In *Hertfordshire*, and at *Henley* on the church walls. The leaves are shorter than those of the common Toad-flax; and the flowers are sprinkled with a light blue.

4. *Linaria hederaceo folio glabro, seu Cymbalaria vulgaris*, R. *282. *Cymbalaria*, C. 306. Toad-flax, with a smooth Ivy-like leaf. The leaves resemble those of Ivy, hang on long pedicles, and are of a deep green on the upper side, and on the under, purple: The flowers grow singly, on twisted footstalks, are purplish, with a short spur, and a pale mouth. In the quarries about *Darford* in *Yorkshire*.

5. *Linaria Elatine dicta folio acuminato*. *Elatine folio acuminato*, R. *282, P. 553. *Altera*, G. 501. *Folio acuminato in basi auriculato, flore luteo*, C. 253. Sharp-pointed Fluellin. This differs from the following in having its leaves longer, narrower, and sharper pointed, and in having two sharp-pointed ears at the end next the stalks.

6. *Linaria Elatine dicta folio subrotundo*. *Elatine folio subrotundo*, R. *282, C. 252, P. 553. *Veronica fœmina Fuchsii seu Elatine*, G. 501. Round-leav'd Female Fluellin. It is a small plant, spreading upon the ground. The leaves are hairy, roundish, and pointed: The upper lip of the flower is yellow; and the under, of a purplish colour.

7. *Linaria Antirrhinum dicta*. *Antirrhinum arvense minus*, R. *283, C. 212. *Antirrhinum mini-*

num repens, G. E. 549. *Sylvestre minimum*, P. 1334. The least Calf's-snout, or Snap-dragon. It is a smaller plant than the common Toad-flax, and the leaves are thinly set on the stalks and branches.

ANTIRRHINUM, Snap-dragon. The leaves grow alternately: The empalement is monophyllous, cut into five segments: The flower is monopetalous, and perforated; having two lips, but no tail, or spur: The upper lip is divided into two, the under, into three parts: From the bottom of the flower rises four chives: The fruit is bicapsular, and resembles a calf's head. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Antirrhinum angustifolium sylvestre, R. *283. *arvense majus*, C. 212. *sylvestre medium*, P. 1334. *minus*, G. 439. The Lesser Wild Calf's-snout, or Snap-dragon. In sandy fields. It flowers in June and July. Its flower is purplish, and about half an inch long; grows out of the bosom of a long leaf, and almost covered with the empalement.

SCROPHULARIA, Figwort. The empalement is divided into five long slender segments: It has a monopetalous anomalous flower, opening on both sides, generally round, resembling a pitcher, and bilabiated; the upper lip is girded with two little leaves, like ears; the under, pendulous and reflected; the two side-leaves are pretty large: The fruit is round, pointed, and divided into two cells: The flower has four chives. The species are:

1. *Scrophularia aquatica major*, R. *283, C. 235. *Betonica aquatica*, G. 579. *aquat. major*, P. 613. Water Betony, or Water Figwort. By water-sides. The stalks are square, and a yard, or more, high; the leaves oblong, blunt at the points, and crenated about the edges; having, generally, two lappets, at the pedicle: The root is fibrous.

2. *Scrophularia major*, R. *283, G. 579. *vulgaris*,

ris, P. 610. *Nodosa foetida*, C. 235. Common knobby-rooted Figwort. In woods and hedges. The root is grumous: The leaves are oblong, sharp-pointed, and serrated about the edges.

3. *Scrophularia Scorodoniae folio*, R. *283. Figwort, with the leaves of Water Germander. About *St Ives*, in *Cornwal*.

4. *Scrophularia major, caulibus, foliis & floribus viridibus*, R. *283. Figwort, with green leaves and flowers. Found near *Cunner*. This plant has nothing of brownness in its colour.

The root is accounted good for scrophulous tumours, or the King's evil in any part of the body; as also for the pain and swelling of the hæmorrhoides, or piles, either used inwardly or outwardly; and for cancerous stubborn ulcers.

DIGITALIS, Fox-glove. The leaves grow alternately: The empalement is monophyllous, and cut into five long and large segments: The flower is monopetalous, tubulous, and a little compressed; oval at the brim, and reflected, having four chives: The fruit is oblong and pointed, divided into two cells full of small seeds. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Digitalis purpurea*, R. *283, G. 647. *purpurea vulgaris*, P. 653. *purp. folio aspero*. C. 243. Purple Fox-glove. The flowers are sometimes white.

An ointment, made of the flowers and *May* butter, is very much commended by the late *Dr Hulse* for scrophulous ulcers, which run much, and are full of matter; dressing them with the ointment, and purging them two or three times a week with convenient purges.

PEDICULARIS, Loufewort. The leaves grow by pairs, and are crenated: The flowers are monopetalous, anomalous, personated, fistulous, and divided into two lips: The upper lip is crested, and the under one trifected: The fruit is divided into two cells, gapes two ways, and is full of oblong, or flat and broad seeds. The species are:

1. *Pedicularis seu Crista galli lutea*, R. *284, P. 713. *pratensis lutea vel Crista galli*, C. 163. *Crista galli*, G. 912. Yellow Rattle.

2. *Pedicularis major angustifolia ramosissima*, flore minore luteo, labello purpureo, D. Richardson, R. *284. *Crista galli angustifolia montana*, C. 163, Pr. 86. descr. The larger Yellow Rattle, with a purple lip. Within a mile of *Burrowbridge*, in the way to *Knarefborough*; betwixt *Wetherby* and *Catal*, (both within ten miles of *York*.) Nigh *Westnewton*, in *Northumberland*.

3. *Pedicularis pratensis rubra vulgaris*, R. *284, P. 713. *prat. purpurea*, C. 163. *pedicularis*, G. E. 1071. Red Rattle. In moist pastures.

4. *Pedicularis palustris rubra elatior*, R. *284. 3. *pedicularis*, G. 913. Great Marsh Rattle, or Loufewort. It is often found with white flowers. This is much larger than the former, and grows more upright. In marshy and watery places.

5. *Euphrasia pratensis rubra*, R. *284, C. 234. *pratensis rubra major*, P. 1329. *Cratæogonon Euphrosine*, G. 85. Eye-bright, Cow-wheat. In corn fields. The stalks are about a foot high, somewhat rough, with a short down, solid, and branched from the bottom: The leaves grow by pairs, are longish and narrow, broadest at the bottom, and end in a point, nervous, and dented round the edges: The flowers are ranged, on the tops of the stalks and branches, in a loose spike, or thyrse; they are sometimes a deep, sometimes a pale red, and sometimes white. It flowers in Autumn.

6. *Euphrasia rubra Westmorlandica*, foliis brevibus obtusis, R. *285. *Teucrium Alpinum coma purpureo-cærulea*, C. 247. Eye-bright, Cow-wheat, with short blunt leaves. Near *Orton*, in *Westmoreland*, by a little rivulet, which runs by the road as you go from thence to *Crosby*. It flowers after Midsummer. The stalks are about half a foot high, slender,

der, upright, stiff, branched, somewhat rough and brittle: The leaves grow upon the stalks in pairs, without pedicles, in size and shape like those of the *Alfne Chamædryfolia*, wrinkled, dented about the edges, of a greenish, tending to an ash-colour, and somewhat shining: The flowers stand upon the tops of the stalks, supported by short pedicles, rising out of the wings of the leaves, in form, like the flowers of *Crista galli*, of a faded purple colour, and the empalement divided into four segments; to which succeed swollen seed-vessels, divided equally into two parts: The seeds are white, like those of *Cratæogonium*. Its taste is something bitter and biting.

7. *Euphrasia major lutea latifolia palustris*, R. *285. Great Yellow Marsh Eye-bright. The stalks are about a foot high, round and hairy: The leaves grow to the stalks, without pedicles, sometimes by pairs, and sometimes alternately; broad at the base, and ending gradually in a point, about an inch and a half long, dented about the edges, and wrinkled: The flowers rise from the wings of the leaves; are of a yellow colour, and have two lips; the upper is entire, but the lower is broad, and divided into three jags: The empalement is oblong, striated, and cut into four segments: The fruit is oblong, divided into two cells, and has a long style remaining upon the top, after the flower is gone. It has small round seeds.

EUPHRASIA, Eye-bright. The leaves grow by pairs, are small, roundish, and serrated: The flowers are monopetalous, anomalous, perigonated, and divided into two lips; the upper one is erect, and cut into several parts; the lower one, into three; each of which is again cut into two: The fruit is oblong and bicapsular, containing small seeds. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

* *Euphrasia*, R. *284, G. 537. *vulgaris*, P.

1329. *officinarum*, C. 233. Eye-bright. In meadows and pastures. The flowers are white, and striped on the inside with purple lines: The lip is divided into three jags; each of which is again divided into two, and marked with a yellow spot in the middle.

This is a plant famous for all disorders and distempers of the eyes, especially for dimness of sight, and to strengthen it when weak and decay'd, either given in the juice or decoction of the leaves. A powder, made of two ounces of Eye-bright and half an ounce of mace, is very much commended for the same purposes, especially after proper evacuations. Some commend it as good against the jaundice.

MELAMPYRUM, Cow-wheat. The leaves grow by pairs: The flowers are monopetalous, anomalous, and personated; divided into two lips, the upper of which is crested, and the under entire: The fruit is round, and divided into two cells: The seeds resemble grains of wheat. The species are:

1. *Melampyrum cristatum*, flore albo & purpureo, R. *286. *luteum angustifolium*, C. 234. Crested Cow-wheat. In the woods about *Cambridge* and *Bedford*. In *Walton* field, near *Wakefield*. The stalks are about half a foot high, very branchy: The leaves are long and narrow: The flowers grow, on the tops of the stalks and branches, in thick square spikes; they are generally of a purple colour, with a yellow yawn: Each flower is placed in the bosom of a leaf that doubles upwards, whose upper edge represent the figure of a half-moon, the arch being curiously notched and crested, with very small teeth.
2. *Melampyrum sylvaticum* flore luteo, sive *Satureia lutea sylvestris*, R. *286. *luteum latifolium*, C. 234. *Cratæogonon vulgare*, P. 1326. *Cratæogonon album*, G. 84. Common wild Cow-wheat. In woods, especially near the roots of old oaks: The stalks are about nine inches or a foot high, divided into very long and thick-set branches: The leaves are long and narrow;

narrow; the flowers yellow, and grow by pairs, generally inclining to one side.

3. *Melampyrum latifolium flore albo, labio inferiore duabus maculis luteis distincto*, R. *286. Cow-wheat, with a white flower, whose under-lip is marked with two yellow spots. In a wood near Dr *Richardson's* house, at *North Bierly, Yorkshire*.

4. *Melampyrum purpurascens coma*, R. *286, C. 234. Cow-wheat, with a purplish top. Near *Lycham*, in *Yorkshire*. The leaves are placed opposite to one another; some like those of *Toad-flax*, others broad and deeply jagged, rough, and of a deep green colour; those on the top are thick set, short, broad, digitated, and stained with a bright purple: Out of their wings come roughish flowers, with a purple crest, a yellow beard, with a mixture of red; a neck entirely yellow, and the rest of the pipe purplish.

○ *LENTIBULARIA*, Water Milfoil. The leaves are ramose, the principal stalks branchy, and immerged deep in the water: From the angles of the branches rise other firm naked stalks, standing out above the water, having, on their tops, six or seven yellow flowers, divided into two segments, the upper part is crested, and the under resembles a lip: The fruit has but one cell, fill'd with small seeds. The species are:

1. *Lentibularia*, R. *286, *Millefolium palustre galericulatum*, G. E. 828. *aquaticum flore luteo galericulato*, P. 1258. *aquaticum lenticulatum*, C. 141. In *Lincolnshire*, and the isle of *Ely*. Hooded Water Milfoil.

2. *Lentibularia minor*, R. *286. The Lesser hooded Water Milfoil: The flowers are much paler than those of the former. They both grow plentifully in the ditches on *Brigstear* moss, near *Kendal, Westmoreland* †.

○ *GLADIOLUS LACUSTRIS*, Water Gladiole. It has

a twofold root; the one large, hollow and jointed, running along the mud, and, here and there, puts out tufts of leaves; the other is less, composed of white fibrous tufts: From the joints arise several round, thick, juicy, hollow leaves, about two or three inches long, ascending obliquely in a circle; among these grows a round hollow naked stalk, its cavity divided by a *septum intermedium*, two or three foot high, according to the depth of the water, above which it usually rises near half a foot; this stalk bears bluish or whitish flowers, monopetalous, tubelous, and narrow, like some of the lip-flowers, set alternately on short pedicles, each divided into five segments; the two uppermost are narrow, pointed, and erect; the other three, round, broad and pendant, the middle one being largest; The empalement is oblong, and divided into five narrow segments: The fruit is long, conical, and largest where joined with the flower; it consists of three or four pouches, each has a proper placenta, and are all joined to an *axis medius*, containing small reddish seeds. It has a milky juice. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Gladiolus lacustris Dortmanni, R. *287. *lacustris Clusii*, sive *Lucojum palustre*, flore subcæruleo Baubini, P. 1250. *Leucojum palustre flore subcæruleo*, C. 41. Water Gladiole. In *Windermere* water, and in several other lakes, both in *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*†.

POLYGALA, Milkwort. The leaves grow alternately: The empalement consists of five leaves; two large ones, which expand like wings, and three small, and sharper pointed: The flower is monopetalous, anomalous, and personated, the back part being perforated, and the fore part bilabiated; the upper lip is bifid, the under curiously

ously fringed: It has a flat fruit, closely embraced by the wing-like leaves of the empalement, is divided into two cells, and opens on both sides.

The species are:

1. *Polygala*, R. *287, G. 448, *minor*, P. 1332. *vulgaris*, C. 215. Milkwort. In dry pastures, and mountainous places. It flowers in *May* and *June*. It is a small plant, for the most part lying upon the ground: The flowers grow in spikes, are generally blue, but sometimes vary to a white, or flesh colour. The leaves are oblong.

2. *Polygala major*, R. *287, C. 215, P. 1332. The greater Milkwort. It grows more upright than the former, and is, for the most part, of a fine reddish purple colour; but it sometimes varies.

3. *Polygala Myrtifolia palustris humilis* & *ramosior*, R. *287. Dwarf branchy Marsh Milkwort, with Myrtle leaves. In the bog beyond the wood, going from *John Cole's* to *Croyden* bogs. The stalks are two, three, or four inches long, they spread and lye upon the ground, with little short leaves, resembling those of Myrtle: The flowers grow in a shorter spike; are, for the most part, blue, seldom white; and not so thick set as those of Common Milkwort.

OROBANCHE, Broom-rape. The root is squamous; the stalk upright, hollow, pale, yellow, or reddish: The leaves resemble thongs: The empalement is cut into many segments: The flowers are monopetalous, have two lips, the crests hollow, and the beards divided into three parts: They grow in a thyrse: The fruit is oblong, unicapfular, opening, as it were, into two keels, full of very small seeds. The species are:

1. *Orobanche major Garyophyllum olens*, R. *288. C. 87. *Rapum Genistæ*, G. 1130, P. 229. Broom-rape. It grows at the roots of Broom, and flowers in *May*. The roots are pretty large and bulbous; the

the flowers of a faded, or pale purple colour, and grow in a thyrse.

2. *Orobanche flore minore*, R. *288. Broom-rape, with a small flower.

3. *Orobanche ramosa*, R. *288, C. 88, P. 1363. Branched Broom-rape. In *Suffolk*, near *Beckles*. The stalk is branched, and the root about the bigness of an *Hasel-nut*.

ANBLATUM, Toothwort. It has the appearance of Broom-rape, but differs from it, in having large creeping roots, composed of a great number of scales, resembling teeth. It flowers in *April* and *May*. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Anblatum Cordi sive Aphyllon; R. *288. *Orobanche radice dentata major*, C. 88. *radice dentata, seu dentaria major Matthiolo*, G. 1387. *radice dentata sive dentaria major Matthioli*, P. 1363. Toothwort. In shady places; by the roots of trees, and near hedges. At the foot, and on the shelves of the scar below *Waterfall* bridge; near *Dalston, Westmoreland*. Mr *Lawson*. By the sides of the bushes, near the entrance into the first field below *Scout* stile, on the right hand of a foot-path, leading to *Barrowfield*, about two miles from *Kendal, Westmoreland* †.

C L A S S XVI.

VASCULIFEROUS PLANTS, with dipetalous and tripetalous flowers.

Ray's *Synop.* p. 289.

THE plants of this class have peculiar seed-vessels, besides their empalements, and some of their flowers dipetalous, others tripetalous.

CERCÆA, Enchanters Nightshade. The root is fibrous and creeping: The leaves are entire, and
grow

grow alternately: The empalement consists of two leaves, which fall off with the petals when the fruit begins to set: The flowers are white, dipetalous, have two chives, and grow in a thyrsé: The ovary, which sends out a long tube, is round or oval, and becomes a Peer-fashion'd fruit, sticking like a Bur; is bicapsular, and contains two oblong seeds. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Cercea Lutetiana, R. 289, G. 280. *Lutetiana major*, P. 351. *Solanifolia Circea dicta major*, C. 168. Enchanters Nightshade. In woods and shady places. I have seen a variety of this in *Middleton*, three miles from *Sedberg* in *Yorkshire*. The leaves are dented about the edges, each dent ending in a soft spine †.

STELLARIA. The leaves grow by pairs: The flowers are of two sorts, barren and fruitful, and each comes out of the bosom of a leaf: The fruitful flowers consist of two opposite petals, white, without chives or empalement, and between them rises a style, surmounted by two horns, or whitish threads: The barren flowers have also two white petals, and a single white chive with a yellow summit, but no empalement: The fruit is round, flatted, and hollowed like the wheel of a pulley. Add, that the extremities of the branches, which rise above the water, are crowned with many leaves lying one over another; the inner ones small, and the outer broad and radiated. The species are:

1. *Stellaria*, R. 289. *Aquatica*, P. 1228, C. 141. *Alfina palustris serpillifolia*, G. E. 614. Water-wort, or Star-headed Water Chickweed. In ditches.

2. *Stellaria minor* & *repens*, R. 289. *Lenticula palustris bifolia, fructu tetragono*, C. 362. *Aquatica ifolia Neapolitana*, P. 1263. The smaller, creep-

ing Water Star-wort. In several places where water has stood in winter.

3. *Stellaria aquatica foliis longis tenuissimis*, R. 290. Water Star-wort, with long and very slender leaves.

STRATIOTES, Water Aloe. The stalks are thick, spongy, and flat, ending in two thick, spongy green leaves, which form a sheath in the shape of a crab's claw, and in it the flower and ovary are close wrapt up. Out of the center of this sheath arises a thick, spongy pedicle, sustaining an oblong ovary, divided into six spongy cells, each of which contains a single seed like an Oat. On the top of the ovary grows a gross monophyllous empalement, divided into three large segments, long, and of a green colour: It has a large, tripetalous, white flower, expanding like a Rose, with a great number of chives. From the top of the ovary arise six tubes, reflected and bifid; so that upon a slight view there appears to be double the number: It has long, narrow leaves, sharply dented about the edges. The species are:

1. *Stratiotes foliis Aloes semine, longo* Gundelsh ap. Jöhren. *sive Militaris aizoides*, R. 290, P. 1249. *Militaris aizoides*, G. 677. *Aloe palustris*, C. 286. Water Aloe, or Fresh-water Soldier. In slow rivers and standing waters.

2. *Stratiotes foliis Asari, semine rotundo* Gundelsh ap. Jöhren. *Nymphaea alba minima*, R. 290, C. 193. *Alba minima, sive Morsus ranæ*, P. 1252. *Morsus ranæ*, G. E. 818. The Least white Water-lilly, or Frogbit. The leaves of this resemble those of *Asarrabaca*.

Morsus ranæ flore pleno odoratissimo nondum descriptus, R. 290. Double-flower'd Sweet Frog-bit.

C L A S S XVII.

SILQUOUS PLANTS, *with tetrapetalous flowers.*Ray's *Synop.* p. 291.

THE plants of this class have uniform tetrapetalous flowers, succeeded by oblong, or flat pods.

LEUCOJUM. The flower consists of four petals, disposed in the form of a cross; out of whose empalement rises the style, which turns to a long flat fruit or pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, the valves on both sides adhering thereto: The seeds are smooth, orbicular, and generally broad brimm'd. The species are:

1. *Leucojum marinum majus*, R. 291, P. 622. *Maritimum sinuato folio*, C. 201. Great Sea-stock Gilly-flower, with a sinuated leaf. It has broad, stiff, hairy, and deeply jagged leaves, pierced through by the stalks: The flowers stands upon stalks, a palm or a palm and a half high, and are of a purplish, blue colour: The pods are much shorter and smaller than those of common Wall-flower, taper, and contain little oblong taper seeds. It grows near the sea.

2. *Leucojum luteum, vulgo Cheiri flore simplici*, R. 291. *Luteum vulgare*, C. 202. *Keiri sive Leucojum vulgare luteum*, P. 625. *Viola lutea*, G. 371. Wall-flower, or Wild Cheir. On walls. The flowers are yellow.

LUNARIA. The fruit is smooth, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition; and to it adhere parallel membranous valves, full of seeds, commonly broad brimm'd and kidney-shaped. The species are:

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1. *Lunaria contorta major*, R. 291. Lunar Violet, with a wreathen cod. On the sides of *Ingleborough* and *Hincklebaugh*, two mountains near *Settle* in *Yorkshire*.

2. *Paronychia similis sed major, perennis Alpina repens*, R. 292.

PARONYCHIA. It has a cross flower, consisting of four petals, out of whose empalement rises a style, which turns to a fruit, pretty small and gibbous, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, parallel to the valves, and full of roundish seeds. The species are :

1. *Paronychia vulgaris*, R. 292, G. 499. *vulgaris Alpinæ folio*, P. 556. *Bursa pastoris minor loculo oblongo*, C. 108. Common Whitlow-grass. In dry, barren places, and on walls. It flowers in *March*. The stalk rises about four inches high, is naked, and sustains several white, tetrapetalous flowers, with each petal split in two : The leaves spread upon the ground at the bottoms of the stalks, are near an inch long, with a few notches on the edges.

2. *Bursa pastoris major loculo oblongo*, R. 292, C. 108, Pr. 50. *Tblaspi Veronicæ folio*, P. 843. Great Shepherds-purse, with long pouches. The leaves that spread upon the ground are roundish, about two inches broad, dented, hairy, and somewhat rugged. Those that grow on the stalks and branches are smaller, and without pedicles. It has many stalks, some of them much exceeding others in growth, and diffused into several branches, which produce small, white flowers, in a long series like those of common Whitlow-grass : The flowers are succeeded by bags, with a stria in the middle, whose valves, when ripe, open from the separating membrane, and discover six or eight small seeds in each cell.

HESPERIS. The flower consists of four petals, expanding in the form of a cross; and out of the em-

empalement rises the style, which becomes a long, conical pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the imbricated valves adhere on both sides, and are furnished with long cylindrical, or globular seeds. The species are:

1. *Hesperis sylvestris inodora*, R. 293, C. 202. *Pannonica inodora*, P. 628. Unfavoury Dames Violet. This plant rises about a foot and a half high, and bears two sorts of leaves: The lowermost have sinuated nerves, and, from a small narrow neck, immediately expand, and end in a point; the upper adhere to the stalk by their broad and sessile bottoms; and both are dented, hairy, whiter and softer than our Common Dames Violet: The flowers are of a faded white, or purplish colour: It has brawny long pods, and redish seed: On the banks of the rivulets about *Dale-head*, in *Cumberland*; and *Grassmere*, in *Westmoreland*.

* 2. *Hesperis Allium redolens*, R. 293. *Alliaria*, G. 650, P. 112, C. 110. Jack by the hedge, Sauce alone. It rises a cubit and a half high: The leaves are roundish; the flowers white; and the whole plant smells like Garlick. *Hesperis* differs from *Leucojum* in its cylindrical pods, and swelling unbrimm'd seeds, which nestle in the furrows of the intermediate partition.

The leaves are used, being hot, and of thin parts: They provoke urine, and are good for the dropfy: The juice, mix'd with honey, helps old coughs. They resist poison, and pestilential distempers; outwardly they are used with good success in gangrenes.

BRASSICA, Sea Cabbage. The flower consists of four petals, expanded in the form of a cross: Out of the empalement rises the style, which turns to a long round taper'd pod, furnished with roundish seeds, and divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the imbricated

bricated valves adhere on both sides : The leaves are, for the most part, sinuated, wrinkled, and of a bluish grey colour. The species are :

1. *Brassica maritima arborea seu procerior ramosa*, R. 293. Sea Cabbage, or Colewort. The stalk grows to a great height, sometimes single, and sometimes branched : It is crowded with leaves of a redish green colour, shaded with grey : The flowers are yellow. On *Dover* cliffs.

2. *Brassica campestris perfoliata flore albo*, R. 293. C. 112. *perfoliata siliquosa*, G. 430. *siliquosa vulgaris*, seu *Brassica campestris*, P. 580. Thorough-wax, Field Colewort, with a white flower. The leaves are oval, entire, and of a grey colour ; somewhat stiff, flat, brittle, and seem to be perforated by the stalk : The flowers are whitish ; the seeds redish ; the pods very long, and quadrangular.

TURRITIS, Tower-mustard. The flower consists of four petals, which expand in the form of a cross : The style turns to a pod, smooth, round, and divided into two cells : Its seeds are not margined, or brimmed : The pods are placed in a pyramidal form.

1. *Turritis*, R. 293, G. 212. *vulgatior*, P. 852. *Brassica sylvestris hispida non ramosa*, C. 112. Tower-mustard. It has many hairy leaves, of a deep green colour, about two inches long, and one broad, pointed at the ends, and broadest in the middle, lying round about the head of the root, upon the ground : The stalks are near two foot high ; at their tops, which are seldom branched, grow many small white flowers, in a tuft, opening successively, the lowest first ; to these succeed, before the uppermost flowers are blown, long slender pods, standing upright round the stalks. Each stalk, with its pods and flowers, appears like a tower.

2. *Turritis muralis minor*, R. 294. *Erysimo similis*

milis hirsuta planta, P. 834. *Eryfimo fimilis hirsuta, non laciniata alba*, C. 101. Pr. 42. *icon.* Wallcress, or Tower-mustard, with Daifie-leaves. On rocks, old walls, and dry mountainous pastures. It is very common in *Westmoreland* †. The bottom-leaves resemble those of the Daifie.

3. *Turritis vulgaris ramosa*, R. 294. *Bursæ pastorie fimilis siliquosa major & minor*, C. 108. *Paronychia major & altera minor*, P. 556. Codded Mouse-ear. On sandy dry places, and pismire hills. It flowers in the spring. The stalk sometimes does not exceed an inch in height, sometimes it rises nine inches high, or more; it is sometimes branched, and has a leaf, without a pedicle, at the rise of each branch: The flowers are small, white, and ranged, without order, on oblong pedicles, and consist of four roundish petals.

4. *Turritis minor foliosa*, R. 294. Tower-mustard, with many leaves. The leaves, at the bottom, are hairy, but those on the stalk smooth: The flowers are small, and milk white: The pods are slender, grow sparsedly, and stand out from the stalk, by which it is distinguish'd from the first species.

RAPA, Turnep. The flower consists of four petals, which expand in the form of a cross: The style turns to a pod, ending in a fungous horn; and is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are full of roundish seeds: It has a carneous and tuberous root. The species are:

1. *Rapa sativa rotunda*, R. 294, C. 89. *Rapum majus*, G. 177, Em. 232. Round Turnep.

2. *Rapa sativa oblonga, seu fœmina*, R. 294, C. 90. *Rapum radice oblonga*, G. E. 232. Long-rooted Turneps.

NAPUS, Wild Navew. The root is long, slender, and woody, with many fibres at the bottom; is less, and of a more acrid taste than the Turnep:

Turnep: The upper leaves adhere to the stalk, without pedicles; and those that grow from the root are somewhat rugged, especially on the upper-side; and the flowers, leaves and seed are like those of Colewort. This is sown in the fields, and called Rapeseed. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Napus sylvestris, R. 295, C. 95. *Bunias seu Napus sylvestris nostras*, P. 865. Wild Navew. Among corn.

SINAPI, Mustard. It has a cross flower, consisting of four petals: Out of the empalement rises the style, which turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, furnished with roundish seeds, and commonly end in a fungous horn, containing the like seed. To these notes must be added an acrid and burning taste, peculiar to Mustard. The species are:

* 1. *Sinapi sativum secundum*, R. 295, G. E. 243. Common Mustard. The leaves are like those of Turneps, but not so rough: The stalks are smooth, and grow, sometimes, two yards high; they have many branches, and the leaves upon the branches, especially the uppermost, are long, narrow, and hang downward on small pedicles: The cods are short, lye close to the branches, and are somewhat square: The seed is reddish, or yellow; and the flowers yellow.

The seeds are used, and of them is made the sauce of so common use, called Mustard, which is a wholesome condiment, provoking an appetite, and helping digestion: It is also good for the head, and useful in apoplexies, lethargy and palsy, especially of the tongue. The seed, bruised, and infused in wine, or ale, is of great service against the scurvy and dropsy, provoking urine and the menses. Mustard, outwardly applied, is very drawing and ripening; and, laid on parelytick members, it recalls the natural heat.

2. *Rapistrum arvorum*, R. 295, G. 179, P. 862. *flore luteo*, C. 95. Charlock, or Wild Mustard. The stalk is about a cubit, or a cubit and a half high: The leaves are like those of Turnep, oblong and round at the end, but not divided into so many jags on the edges: When they are bruised, they do not strike the nose with that acrid smell of Mustard, but have a perfect oleraceous smell: The pods are round, plump, twice as long as those of Mustard, and stick a little out from the stalk: The seeds are shining and black.

3. *Sinapi album filiqua hirsuta, semine albo vel ruffo*, R. 295. *Sinapi album*, G. E. 244. *Apii folio*, C. 99. White Mustard. The flowers are larger, and of a deeper yellow than those of the common Mustard: The pods stand farther from the stalks, are very hairy, and contain white seeds, larger than the common, by which the seed-vessel appears knotted.

RAPHANUS, Radish. It has a cross flower, consisting of four petals; out of whose empalement rises the style, which turns to a pod, in the shape of a horn, thick, spongy, and furnished with a double row of red roundish seeds, separated by a thin membrane. It does not appear to be bivalve, according to Mr Ray. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Raphanus, R. 296. *sativus*, G. 183. *vulgaris*, P. 861. *minor oblongus*, C. 96. Radish. The root is long, single, and white, covered with a thin redish membrane on the upper part: The leaves are large, rough, hairy, and pretty much cut on the edges: The stalks grow three or four feet high, branched: The flowers are whitish, with a redish spot on each petal.

RAPHANISTRUM, Charlock. It has a cross flower; and, out of its empalement rises the style, which turns to a jointed pod, resembling a wreathed
Z pillar;

pillar; every joint is fill'd with roundish seed.
The species are:

1. *Raphanistrum siliqua articulata glabra, majore & minore*, R. 296. *Raphanus sylvestris*, G. 185. *Rapistrum album articulatum*, P. 863. *flore albo, siliqua articulata*, C. 95. White-flower'd Charlock, with a jointed pod. Among corn. The stalk rises a foot high, branched, and set with small, hard, and sharp prickles: The lower leaves are jagged, but the upper ones entire, large and hairy: The flowers are white, striped with blue, and have redish empalements: Each joint of the pod contains one pretty big seed, almost round, and of a red colour.

2. *Rapistrum flore luteo, siliqua glabra articulata, solo floris colore a precedente differt*, R. 296. Yellow-flower'd Charlock, with a smooth jointed pod. In the same places with the former; and differs from it only in the colour of the flowers.

3. *Raphanus maritimus flore luteo, siliquis articulatis, secundum longitudinem eminenter striatis*, R. 296. Yellow-flower'd Sea Charlock, with a jointed and striated pod: The stalks rise two or three feet high, and are very branchy. The pods are thick, when ripe a little woody, and divided into two or three joints, each joint containing one single seed, like those of Radish, but something less. Under the cliffs, by the sea-side, about half a mile from the fishers houses, at *Bourn*, in *Suffex*.

ERUCA, Rocket. It has a cross flower: The pods are angular, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and full of seeds, generally roundish: The leaves are jagged; and the whole plant has a peculiar strong smell.

1. *Eruca sylvestris*, R. 296, G. 191. *sylvestris vulgatiore*, P. 818. *major lutea, caule aspero*, C. 98. Wild Rocket. On the walls of *Chester*, *Taunton castle*, *Yarmouth*, *Litchfield-Close*, *Berwick*, and *Tinmouth*

mouth castle. It hath smooth, deeply jagged leaves: The stalks rise a foot or two high: The flowers are pretty large, yellow, and succeeded by long narrow angular pods, full of small hot bitter seed.

2. *Eruca Monensis laciniata lutea*, R. 297. *sylvestris minor lutea*, *Bursæ pastoris folio*, C. 98. Jagged yellow Rocket of the isle of *Man*. Between the landing place at *Ramsay* and the town. In *Sella* fields, *Seabank*, *Cumberland*; also between *Marsb-grainge*, and the isle of *Walney*, &c.

ERUCA SPURIA. The leaves are jagged: The flowers are less, and the pods shorter and narrower than those of Rocket. It has both the smell and taste of Cresses. The species are:

1. *Eruca aquatica*, R. 297, G. E. 248, P. 1242. *Eruca sylvestris minor, luteo parvoque flore*, C. 98. Water Rocket. In wet places. It hath several channell'd stalks; some crooked, and others streight: Their leaves, in colour, bigness, and incisures, resemble those of Garden Cresses: The flowers grow, on the tops of the branches, in a thyrse: Each flower consists of four little yellow petals; the tail of which terminates in a blunt oval point. It hath small flat cods, divided, lengthwise, into two cells; each cell containing two rows of red oval seeds.

2. *Eruca lutea seu Barbarea*, R. 297, C. 98. *Barbarea*, G. 188. *flore simplici*, P. 819. Winter Cresses. On banks. The whole plant is smooth: The leaves are of a dark green colour, jagged, or pennated, with a large lobe at the end: The flowers run out into long spikes, are of a yellow colour, and succeeded by small cods, growing close to the stalks.

3. *Babarea foliis minoribus & frequentius sinuatis*, R. 297. Lesser Winter Cresses. It flowers in *April*. These three last are the *Sisimbri* of *Tournefort*.

4. *Eruca hirsuta, siliqua cauli appressa, Erysimum dicta*. *Erysimum vulgare*, R. 298, C. 100. *Erysimum*.

sim. Dioscoridis Lobelio, G. 198. Irio sive Erysimum vulgare, P. 833. Hedge Mustard. The stalk rises a foot and a half, or two feet high, generally branching out on every side: The lower leaves are long and narrow, cut into several jagged segments, and somewhat hairy: The leaves which grow on the stalks have fewer segments; the upper, many times, but three, appearing like the head of a halbert: The flowers are very small, yellow, grow in long spikes, and blow successively: The cods are short, and lye close to the stalk.

ERYSIMUM. The flowers are yellow, the pods long, and smaller than those of *ErUCA Spuria*.

The species are:

1. *Myagro affinis planta siliquis longis, R. 298. Camelina, G. 213. Camelina sive Myagrum alterum amarum, P. 867. Myagrum siliqua longa, C. 109. Treacle Worm-feed. Near Ashburn, in the peak of Derbyshire; and in the corn-fields about Elden. The stalk is about a cubit, or two cubits high, single, channell'd, a little hairy, and divided into several branches: The leaves are an inch broad, and two or three inches long, gradually dilate from a narrow bottom, and end in a point: The cods are about an inch long, square, and stand on pedicles, sticking out from the stalk. Mr Tournefort makes this a *Turritis*.*

2. *Erysimum latifolium Neapolitanum, R. 298, P. 834. latifolium majus glabrum, C. 101. Smoother broad-leav'd Hedge Mustard. This hath small yellow flowers, and is much less and lower than the common Hedge Mustard; but the cods are much longer, and stand at a greater distance from the stalk.*

2. *Erysimum sophia dictum. Sophia chirurgorum, R. 298, G. 910, P. 830. Nasturtium sylvestre tenuissime divisum, C. 105. Flix-weed. In waste places. The stalks rise about two feet high: The leaves are neatly divided, and resemble those o*

Rom an

Roman Wormwood : The flowers are small, yellow, and grow at the ends of the branches: The cods are very slender, and full of small redish seeds.

CARDAMINE. It has a cross flower, out of whose empalement rises the style, growing to a fruit, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are generally full of round seeds: The valves, when ripe, wind up like a screw, and force out the seeds. The leaves, in most of the species, are pennated. The species are:

1. *Cardamine flore majore elatior*, R. 299. *Nasturtium aquaticum amarum*, P. 1239. *aquat. majus & amarum*, C. 104. Bitter Cresses. In boggy and watery places; flowers in the spring, and is of a bitter taste. It has channell'd stalks about half a yard high: The lobes of the lowermost leaves, at their first coming out, are roundish; of the others, oblong and sinuated: The flowers are pretty large, white, and have six chives, with purple summits: The cods are small, about an inch and a half long.

2. *Cardamine*, G. 201, R. 299. *Nasturtium pratense majus seu Cardamine latifolia*, P. 825. *pratense magno flore*, C. 104. Ladies Smock, or Cuckow-flower. In moist meadows. The lower leaves are composed of broad roundish lobes; but those upon the stalk have their lobes long and narrow: The flowers are large, white, and have generally a dash of purple, with dark veins running through them. It grows about a foot high.

3. *Cardamine impatiens*, vulgo *Sium minus impatiens*, R. 399, G. E. 260. *Sium minimum*, *Noli me tangere dictum*, sive *impatiens Nasturtii sylvestris folio*, P. 1241. Impatient Ladies Smock. Among the stones, under the scars, near *Wherf*, a village three miles distant from *Settle*, in *Yorkshire*. About *Kendal*, in *Westmoreland*, in several places †. The stalks grow about a cubit high, branched, and purplish

plish below : The lobes of the leaves are cut like those of Bitter Cress : On the tops of the stalks and branches stand small white flowers, to which succeed long slender pods. It tastes like Cress, but milder.

4. *Cardamine impatiens altera hirsutior*, R. 300. *Nasturtium aquaticum minus*, C. 104. The Lesser, hairy Impatient Cuckow-flower, or Ladies Smock. It spreads its leaves upon the ground, on every side the stalk : They are commonly composed of two or three pairs of lobes, annexed to the mid-rib, with an odd lobe at the end : It sends up several stalks a palm, or nine inches high, furnished with one or two leaves a piece, which bear, on their tops, very small white flowers, succeeded by long slender pods. It grows in wet shady places, and in gardens about Kendal, Westmoreland †. It is often used in salads. It flowers in March and April.

5. *Cardamine pumila Bellidis folio*, Alpina, R. 300. G. E. 260. *Plantula Cardamines alterius æmula Clusii*, P. 828. *Nasturtium Alpinum Bellidis folio minus*, C. 105. Daisie-leav'd Ladies Smock. On St Vincent's rock, near Bristol ; and on the rock, near the quarry, by Bath. The leaves resemble Daisie leaves : The pods are large for the size of the plant.

6. *Nasturtium petræum Johnsoni*, R. 300. The flowers are white, and large for the bigness of the plant ; and the petals are not placed in the form of a cross, but two and two opposite.

SISYMBRIUM. Its leaves are pennated : It has a cross flower : The pod is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides : The seeds are commonly roundish : The valves do not wind up like a screw, as in the *Cardamine*, nor eject the seeds : The pods are short, and stand out from the stalk. The species are :

* 1. *Sisymbrium Cardamine, seu Nasturtium aquaticum*, R. 300. *Nasturtium aquaticum vulgare*, P.

1239. *Aquaticum supinum*, C. 104. *aquaticum seu Cratœ Sium*, G. E. 257. Water Cresses. In ditches and rivulets. It flowers in *June* and *July*. White capillary fibres, which shoot down into the water from the joints, supply the place of roots: The stalks are oblong, and lye almost flat; are pretty thick, hollow, smooth, channell'd, and green, with a small mixture of red: The leaves are a light, or a deep green, made by the junction of several lobes, sometimes of six, with an odd lobe at the end, and of a taste like Garden Cress, but milder: The flowers are white, grow on the tops of the stalks and branches, and open successively; so that the flowers with the seed-vessels, compose a long thyrse.

2. *Nasturtium aquaticum foliis minoribus præcocius*, R. 301. Early flowering Water Cresses, with smaller leaves. At *Helsington Laitbs*, near *Kendal*, in *Westmoreland* †. In the same places with the former.

3. *Nasturtium aquaticum pinnulis paucioribus*, R. 301. Water Cresses, with thin set leaves. Near the *Back-Jack*, near *Peakham* fields.

4. *Radicula sylvestris seu palustris*, R. 301. *Raphanus aquaticus alter*, P. 1229, C. 1. 97, Pr. 38. *aquaticus Rapistri folio*, Ej. 2. 97. *Rapistrum aquaticum*, G. 180. Water Radish. In wet places. This Water Radish, according to *Parkinson*, riseth a yard high, or higher, with sundry stalks growing from a long tough white root, whereon are set many long leaves, cut deeply on the edges: At the tops of the stalks stand large tufts, of whitish or purplish flowers, succeeded by short pods.

5. *Raphanus aquaticus foliis in profundas laciniâs divisis*, R. 301, C. 97, Pr. 38. *aquaticus*, G. 185. *aquaticus Baubino*, P. 1228. Water Radish, with deeply jagged leaves. In the same places with the former. It hath short pods, like those of Horse Radish:

Radish: The flowers are small and yellow: The leaves are divided into small segments to the pedicle.

Water Cresses consist of fine volatile parts, and are warming and opening, and of great service against the scurvy, and all its symptoms, being one of the plants whose juice, mixed with that of scurvy-grass, and other herbs of the like nature, is given against all anti-scorbutick affections: They are likewise good for the stone, gravel, dropsy, and jaundice; and are frequently eaten as salad in the spring.

MYAGRUM, Gold of Pleasure. It has a cross flower: The fruit is turbidated, and inverted like a Pear: It is unilocular, grows close to the stalk, contains one seed, and has two empty cells. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Myagrum, R. 302, G. 213. *sativum*, C. 109. *sylvestre seu Pseudomyagrum*, P. 868. Gold of Pleasure. The stalks rise about two or three feet high: The leaves are long, narrow, dented about the edges, and their bottoms encompass the stalks: The flowers are yellow, and the seeds of a yellowish red. Among corn and flax, but seldom.

COCHLEARIA, Scurvy-grass. The leaves are roundish, thick and succulent: The fruit is almost globular, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and is full of roundish seeds. The species are:

* 1. *Cochlearia*, R. 302. *rotundifolia*, G. 324. *sive Batavorum*, P. 285. *folio subrotundo*, C. 110. Common round-leav'd Scurvy-grass, or Garden Scurvy-grass. It grows wild in many parts of *England* near the sea, especially in *Cumberland* and *Lancashire*.

2. *Cochlearia rotundifolia*, R. 302. Round-leav'd Mountain Scurvy-grass. On the mountains of *Wales*, *Derbyshire*, *Yorkshire*, and *Westmoreland*: In *Longsledale*, about six miles from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland*, near *Buckbarrow* well, on the west-side of the brook that runs by the well; and on the banks of a rivulet that runs down the mountain into the brook †.

3. *Cochlearia*

3. *Cochlearia folio sinuato*, C. 110, R. 303. *vulgaris*, P. 285. *Britannica*, G. 324. English, or Common Sea Scurvy-grafs. The bottom-leaves are corner'd, or sinuated, by which it is distinguished from the first.

4. *Cochlearia minor rotundifolia nostras*, R. 303, P. 286. The Lesser, round-leav'd Scurvy-grafs. It is like the first species, but less, and the leaves are corner'd, especially those on the stalks.

5. *Cochlearia marina folio anguloso parvo*, Dr Lawson, R. 303. Small Sea Scurvy-grafs, with corner'd leaves. In the isle of *Walney*.

6. *Raphanus rusticanus*, R. 301, G. 187, P. 860, C. 96. Horfe-radish. About *Alnwick*, in *Northumberland*; upon the banks of *Skiptonbeck*, and elsewhere in *Bolland*, in *Craven*. It hath long thick roots, of a hot biting taste, and pungent smell: The ground leaves are large and long, for the most part dented about the edges, sometimes entire: The stalks are not very high, and are thin-set with long narrow leaves: The flowers are small and white, succeeded by little round, pointed seed-veffels.

NASTURTIUM. It has a cross flower: The fruit is roundish, smooth, and divided into two cells by a partition, placed oblique to the valves, and furnished with seeds, generally smooth: The leaves are cut into many parts, in which it differs from *Thlaspi*. The species are:

1. *Nasturtium sylvestre Osyridis folio*, R. 303, P. 829, C. 105. *Thlaspi minus*, G. 204. Narrow-leav'd Wild Cress. Near the sea, in many places; at *Maldon*, in *Essex*; *Lynn*, in *Norfolk*, *Truro*, in *Cornwall*, &c. The leaves next the root are jagged; but those on the stalk are narrow and entire: The flowers are small and white. I found it by the sea-side at *Lynn* †. It has a very disagreeable taste and smell.

2. *Nasturtium petræum*, R. 303, G. 194. *petræ-*

um foliis Bursæ pastoris, C. 104. *Bursa pastoris minor*, P. 866. *minor, foliis incisís & Thalii*, C. 108. *Bursa pastoria minima*, G. 214. The Lesser Shepherds Purse, or Rock Cress. In sandy and stony places. The leaves that first spring up are single, round, and small; the succeeding somewhat jagged, like the leaves of Shepherds Purse: It produces several stalks, nine inches, or a foot high, sometimes naked, and sometimes set alternately with small leaves: The flowers grow on the tops of the stalks, are white, and blow successively; to which succeed smaller and rounder seed-vessels than those of Shepherds Purse.

3. *Nasturtium sylvestre Erucae affine*, R. 304, C. 105. *ylv. Valentinum Clusio*, P. 830. *Eruca Nasturtio cognata tenuifolia*, G. E. 247. Cress-rocket. On Salisbury plain, not far from Stonebenge. The leaves are like those of Garden Cress, but cut into smaller segments: The flowers grow in long spikes on the tops of the stalks and branches, and are succeeded by small short pendulous pouches.

4. *Nasturtium montanum annuum tenuissime divisum*, R. 304. *Nasturtium pumilum vernalium*, C. 105. Vernal Dwarf Cress. On the low rocks, just opposite to Goram's chair, five miles from Bristol. The flower is regular: The petals are entire and equal: The fruit is bicapsular, containing two seeds in each cell.

5. *Nasturtium supinum capsulis verrucosis*, R. 304. *Coronopus Ruellii*, G. 346. *recta vel repens Ruellii*, P. 502. *Ambrosia campestris repens*, C. 138. Swines Cresses. By way-sides: The stalks lye upon the ground, are branched, and close set with leaves, cut like the leaves of cresses: The flowers are fastened to the bosoms of the leaves in little clusters, each displaying four petals, in form of a cross, half a line long, white and blunt: The empalement likewise consists of four leaves, hollow, green, and whitish
about

about the edges: The chives are very short, and tipped with yellowish summits: When the flower is gone, the pointal becomes a flat green fruit, afterwards reddish, hard, and almost semicircular; one line and a half long, two lines broad, indented on the edges, and divided into two capsules, each of which incloses a flat redish seed.

LEPIDIUM, Pepperwort. It has a cross flower:

The fruit is shaped like a lancet's point, is divided into two cells, and has commonly oblong seeds. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Lepidium latifolium, R. 304, C. 97. *Piperitis seu Lepidium vulgare*, P. 855. *Raphanus sylvestris Officinarum*, *Lepidium Æginetæ Lobelio*, G. 187. Dittander, Pepperwort. Near the hythe at Colchester; at Heybridge, near Maldon town-end; betwixt Beningbrough and Mitton, in the North-riding, Yorkshire: The lower leaves grow on long pedicles, are smooth, sharp-pointed, ferrated, and four or five inches long: The stalks are two or three feet high, set alternately with lesser and narrower leaves; sometimes indented about the edges, and sometimes not: The flowers grow on the tops of the stalks and branches, are white, and succeeded by small flat seed-vessels, with sharp points. The whole plant has a hot and biting taste like Pepper.

THLASPI. It has a cross flower: The fruit is roundish, smooth, divided into two cells, containing smooth seeds, and has commonly a foliaceous border, slit on the upper-side: The leaves are undivided, by which it differs from Cresses.

The species are:

1. *Thlaspi vulgatus*, R. 305. *vulgatissimum*, G. 204. *Mithridaticum seu vulgatissimum*, *Vaccariæ folio*, P. 835. *arvense*, *Vaccariæ incano folio majus*, C. 106. Mithridate Mustard, Bastard Cresses. Among corn. It has a stiff hairy branched stalk, about a foot high, to which adhere leaves without pedicles,

broad at the bottoms, with two sharp ears, and sharp-pointed at the ends: The flowers are white, and grow in spikes at the tops of the stalks.

2. *Tblaspi Vaccariæ incano folio perenne*, R. 305. *villosum, capsulis hirsutis*, C. 106, Pr. 47. Perennial Mithridate Mustard. On the mountains of *Wales*, and other places. The flowers are three times as large as the former; and the seed-vessels longer and rougher.

3. *Tblaspi Dioscoridis*, R. 305, G. 204. *Drabæ folio*, P. 836. *arvense siliquis latis*, C. 105. Treacle-mustard, Penny-cress. At *Worminford*, in *Essex*; *Osyth*, in *Tendring Hundred*; at *Stone*, in *Staffordshire*; and *Saxmundham*, in *Suffolk*. The whole plant is smooth, and easily distinguished by its large seed-vessels.

4. *Tblaspi foliis Globulariæ*, R. 305. *montanum Glasti folio minus*, P. 842. *Tblaspeos albi supini varietas*, G. E. 268. *Tblaspi alpinum Bellidis cæruleæ folio*, C. 106. Treacle-mustard, with leaves like *Globularia*. In the pastures about the ebbing and flowing well, a mile from *Settle*, in *Yorkshire*, toward *Ingleborough*; as also in many places of the mountainous pastures between *Settle* and *Malham*. It has a creeping root, and is a less and lower plant than any of the former species.

5. *Tblaspi Vaccariæ folio glabrum*, R. 305. Smooth Mithridate-mustard. In the way from *Backley* to *Bungay*, in *Suffolk*. Both the leaves and seed-vessels are smooth, and the leaves are broader, and not so sharp-pointed as those of the hairy kind.

6. *Tblaspi perfoliatum minus*, R. 305, C. 106. *perfoliatum minus*, P. 837. *Tblaspi minus Clusii*, G. 210. The Lesser perfoliate Treacle-mustard. Among the stone-pits between *Witney* and *Burford* in *Oxfordshire*. In the pastures above the ebbing and flowing well, two miles from *Settle*, *Yorkshire*: On most

most limestone pastures in *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*.

BURSA PASTORIA. It has a cross flower: The fruit is smooth, cut on the upper border, and resembles an inverted isosceles triangle; is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and full of small seeds. There are several varieties of this plant, which differ only in their leaves being more or less deformed. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Bursa pastoria*, R. 306, G. 214. *major vulgaris*, P. 866. *pastoris major folio sinuato*, C. 108. *Shepherds Purse*.

Shepherds Purse is cooling, restrigent, incrassating, and good in all sorts of fluxes; and against spitting of blood, bleeding at the nose, the too great flux of the catemenia, violent floodings, and bloody urine.

CRAMBE. It has a cross flower: The fruit is roundish, unilocular, gapes two ways, and is furnished with an oblong seed: The leaves are greyish, resembling those of Colewort. The species are:

1. *Crambe maritima Brassicæ folio*, R. 307. *Brassica marina monospermos*, P. 270. *marina Anglica*, G. 248. *maritima monospermos*, C. 112. *Sea Colewort*. The leaves resemble those of Cabbage: The flowers are white; the seed-vessels roundish, and contain each one single seed. In sand near the sea.

2. *Cakile quibusdam, aliis Eruca marina & Raphanus marinus*, R. 307. *Eruca marina*, G. E. 248. *marina Anglica*, P. 821. *Eruca maritima Italica, siliqua hastæ cuspidi simili*, C. 99. *Sea Rocket*. On sandy shores. The leaves are fat and jagged: The flowers stand upon peculiar lateral shoots; and are of a bluish purple colour: The pods are short, and contain each one single seed.

GLASTUM. It has a cross flower: The fruit is shaped like a tongue, flat on the edge, unilocular,

fular, furnished with oblong seed, and gapes two ways. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Glastrum sativum, R. 307, G. 394, P. 600. *Isatis sativa vel latifolia*, C. 113. Woad. The lower leaves are large, long and smooth, broadest towards the end, round-pointed, and of a bluish grey colour: The stalks rise about a yard high; are thick set with narrow sharp-pointed leaves, having two slender ears at their bottoms, but no pedicles: The flowers grow, on the tops of the stalks, in umbels, consisting of four small yellow petals: The seeds are long, slender, and, in shape, like Ash-keys.

PAPAVER CORNICULATUM. The top of each pedicle expands to a round concave placenta, surmounted by a two-leav'd empalement, very apt to drop off: The flower is tetrapetalous, rosaceous, and has a great number of chives, which fall with the petals: From the bottom of the placenta rises the ovary, with its tip rough and bifid, growing to a long round bicapsular pod, containing roundish seed. The species are:

1. *Papaver corniculatum luteum*, R. 309, P. 261. *cornutum flore luteo*, G. 294. *corniculatum luteum*, Diosc. Theophr. sylv. *ceratitis Plinio*, C. 171. Yellow-horn'd Poppy. In sandy places by the sea shore. The leaves are about a span long, and four fingers broad, thick, hairy, and deeply cut about the edges; dented, curled, fat, and of a grey colour.

2. *Papaver corniculatum violaceum*, R. 309, C. 172. *cornutum flore violaceo*, G. 294. *corniculatum flore violaceo*, P. 262. Violet-colour'd horn'd Poppy. Betwixt *Swafham* and *Burwel*, in *Cambridgeshire*.

CHELIDONIUM, Greater Celandine. The empalement is diphyllous, and quickly falls off: The flower is tetrapetalous, in the form of a cross, with a great number of chives arising from the bottom

bottom of the ovary: The ovary is furnished with a tube, which becomes an unicapfular pod, with two valves adhering to the window, and full of roundish seeds. The species are:

Papaver corniculatum luteum, *Cbelidonia dictum*.

Cbelidonium majus, R. 309, G. 911. *majus vulgare*, P. 616, C. 144. The Greater Celandine. It has bluish green leaves, divided generally into five parts, somewhat like Columbines, the section at the end being largest: The stalks rise a foot high, or more, full of thick joints or knees, with two smaller leaves at each joint: The flowers are yellow, and the whole plant emits a Saffron juice.

2. *Cbelidonium majus foliis quernis*, R. 309, C. 144. *majus laciniatum*, P. 616. *majus foliis magis dissectis*, G. E. 1069. The Greater Celandine, with oaken leaves. Observed plentifully among the ruins of the Duke of Leeds's seat at *Wimbleton*, by Mr *Martin*. This is a variety of the former.

LYSIMACHIA SILIQUOSA. The top of the pedicle shoots out into an ovary, whereon the empalement grows, consisting of four long, slender, and expanded leaves: The flowers are rosaceous, tetrapetalous, have eight chives, and are succeeded by long square pods; which, when ripe, open into four cells, each filled with many downy seeds. The species are:

1. *Lysimachia speciosa*, *quibusdam Onagra dicta*, *siliquosa*, R. 310. *Chamænerion dicta*, *latifolia*, C. 245. *Chamænerion flore Delphinii*, P. *Parad.* 270. Rosebay Willow-herb. In the meadows, near *Sheffield*, in *Yorkshire*, and several other places in the north. The stalks grow five or six feet high, or more: The leaves resemble those of Willow, and have a few notches round the edges: On redish branches grow long pods, in a long series, from a red inclining to an ash-colour, and somewhat hairy; the flowers are of a beautiful purple, having white chives,

chives, with redish and dark purple summits; the pointal is long, and inclines to one side of the flower. In a field a little from *Hawkshead, Lancashire* †.

2. *Lysimachia filiquosa hirsuta magno flore*, R. 311. C. 245. *Lysim. filiquosa*, G. 386. Great hairy coddled Loofestribe, or Willow-herb; called also Codlings and Cream. On the banks of rivers and ditches, and in wet places. The stalks grow a yard high, or more, and the leaves opposite, in pairs, oblong, pretty broad, finely dented about the edges, and hairy on both sides: From the wings of the leaves, towards the tops of the stalks and branches, come forth single flowers, of a beautiful purple colour, standing upon square, hairy, redish pods, two or three inches long. The leaves smell like boiled apples mix'd with cream.

3. *Lysimachia filiquosa hirsuta parvo flore*, R. 311. C. 245, Pr. 116. *sylvatica*, G. 387. *Lysimachia filiquosa sylvestris hirsuta*, P. 549. The Lesser hairy coddled Loofestribe, or Willow-herb. In wet places, and by the sides of rivers. It is a lower plant than the former; the flowers are also less, and of a paler colour.

4. *Lysimachia campestris*, R. 311, G. 387. *filiquosa major*, P. 548. *filiquosa glabra major*, C. 245. The greater smooth-leav'd Willow-herb, or Loofestribe. In moist stony places; also in gardens and yards. The stalk rises about a yard high in some places: The leaves are oblong, smooth, ferrated, pointed at the ends, and resemble those of Swallow-wort: The flowers are of a pale redish, or purplish colour. It grows the highest of any of the smooth kinds.

5. *Lysimachia filiquosa glabra media sive minor*, R. 311, G. E. 479. *fil. glabra minor*, C. 245. Middle smooth-leav'd coddled Willow-herb, or Loofestribe. By the sides of ditches and rivers. The leaves

leaves are longer and narrower than those of the last, and the stalks are lower, and fuller of branches.

6. *Lysimachia filiquosa glabra minor angustifolia*, R. 311, G. E. 479. *filiquosa glabra angustifolia*, C. 245. *Chamænerion*, G. 386. The Least smooth-codded Loofeftrife, or Willow-herb. In marshy places. It is a lower plant than the last: The leaves are less, and of a darker green, very little dented, narrower at the bottoms, broader in the middle, gradually ending in a sharp point. In the winter the root puts forth little globes of very short roundish leaves, rank-set, resembling the tops of smallest House-leek.

7. *Lysimachia filiquosa glabra minor latifolia*, R. 311. The Lesser, smooth broad-leav'd codded Willow-herb. In the rivulets on the sides of *Cheviot* hills, *Northumberland*. The leaves are smooth, of a dark green colour, near the shape and bigness of Basil, or Wild Marjoram: The stalks are feeble, and about a span long: The pods are long, and bend downwards.

BALSAMINE LUTEA. The stalk is yellow and pellucid: The leaves are like those of Mercury: The flower is yellow, pendulous, and the hind part ends in a spur. If the pods, when almost ripe, be lightly touched, or shaken with the wind, they burst, and forcibly eject the seeds. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Balsamine lutea, *sive Noli me tangere*, R. 316, C. 306. *persicaria filiquosa*, G. 361. *Mercurialis sylvestris*, *Noli me tangere dicta*, *sive persicaria filiquosa*, P. 296. Quick in the hand, Touch me not. By the cloth-mill, in *Satertbwait* parish, *Lancashire*; near *Bingley*; in *Kitty Gill's* orchard, about a mile from *Ambleside*; by the side of a small rivulet that crosses the high road, *Westmoreland* †.

C L A S S XVIII.

VASCULIFEROUS PLANTS, *with tetrapetalous flowers.* Ray's *Synop.* p. 308.

THE seeds of these plants are contained in short capsules, or seed-vessels; by which they differ from those of the last class.

PAPAYER, Poppy. The leaves grow alternately: The empalement is diphyllous, and soon drops off: It has a tetrapetalous flower, expanded in the form of a Rose, with many chives arising from the bottom of the ovary: The fruit is oval, crowned with a star-like cover, and divided by thin membranes to which the seeds adhere, into as many cells as there are radii in the cover. The species are:

* 1. *Papaver sylvestre*, R. 308, G. E. 370. *vulgare, cujus capitula foraminibus hiant, semine incano, Dioscoridi*, C. 170. Wild Poppy. The leaves are sinuated, smooth, grey, and dented about the edges: The stalk is about a cubit high, round, smooth, solid and branched: The flowers stand, on the tops of the stalks and branches, on long pedicles; are very large, of a white purplish colour; and the petals, near the bottoms, are curiously stained with deep purple.

* 2. *Papaver laciniato folio, capitulo brevioris glabro annuum, Rhæas dictum. Papaver Rhæas*, R. 308. G. 299. *erraticum Rhæas sive sylvestre*, P. 367. *erraticum majus Dioscoridi, Theophr. & Plinio*, C. 171. Red Poppy, or Corn Rose. Among corn. The leaves are very rough, hairy, and divided generally into seven or nine narrow indented sections; the section at the end is largest: The flowers are large, of a scarlet colour, and the bottom of each
petal

petal is tinged with black: The head is small, smooth, and oblong.

3. *Papaver laciniato folio, capitulo hispido longiore.* *Argemone capit. longiore*, R. 308, C. 172, G. 300, P. 370. Long rough-headed Bastard Poppy.

Among corn, and on the borders of fields: The leaves are cut into small segments: The stalks are rough, with long hair: The flowers are purplish, with black nails: The head is oblong, channell'd, and thinly set with slender prickles.

4. *Papaver laciniato folio, capitulo hispido rotundiore.* *Argemone capitulo rotundiore*, R. 308, P. 369. *capitulo brevior*, C. 172. *capitulo torulo*, G. 300. Round rough-headed Bastard Poppy. In the same places with the former. The flowers are small and scarlet; but sometimes vary to a purple: The heads are small, shaped like a Top, and set round with stiff prickles.

5. *Papaver laciniato folio, capitulo longiore glabro, seu Argemone capitulo longiore glabro*, R. 309. Smooth-headed Bastard Poppy. In *Cambridgeshire*. It hath a small flower, succeeded by a smooth head, about two inches long.

6. *Papaver luteum perenne, laciniato folio, Cambro-britannicum.* *Argemone lutea Cambro-britannico*, R. 309, P. 369. Yellow wild Bastard Poppy. On the back of *Snowdon*, going from *Caernarvon* to *Llanberris*; and several other places, by rivulets, or on moist rocks. It has pennated leaves, each lobe being dented about the edges: The flower is pretty large and yellow.

The leaves of the first species are put into cooling ointments, being accounted good for burns, inflammations, and hot swellings.

The flowers of the second species are of a cooling anodyne nature, and useful in all inflammatory fevers, particularly the pleurisy and angina: They are hypnotick, causing rest; and may be given when the preparations of the former should not be ventured upon: They are a noted remedy against surfeits, especially the infusion of them in brandy, or the *Vinctura papaveris officinarum*.

PENTAPTEROPHYLLON, Pondweed. The stalks rise about a palm above the water, and are encompassed at each joint with five wings of thin triangular leaves, scarce an inch long, composed of many capillaceous lobes: They bear as many flowers as wingy leaves at every joint; each flower consists of four petals, and each petal is cut in such a manner, that it appears to be two petals. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Pentapterophyllum aquaticum flosculis ad foliorum nodos, R. 316. *millefolium aquaticum minus*, P. 1257. *aquaticum flosculis ad foliorum nodos*, C. 141. Pondweed, with little flowers at the knots of the leaves. In rivulets about *Cambridge*.

HYPOPITYS. The whole plant, when it first flowers, is of a pale yellow, or straw-colour; when it begins to fade, it changes to a dark brown or black, and then becomes odoriferous. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Hypopitys lutea, R. 317. *Orobanche Hypopitys*, C. 88, Pr. 31.

LUTEOLA, Dyers-weed. The leaves are oblong and entire: The flower consists of four dissimilar petals: The fruit is globous, concave, and divided, at the top, into six pointed segments, three of which stand upright, and three fold in alternately: The flowers grow in a long thyrse. The species are:

1. *Luteola*, R. 366, G. 398. *vulgaris*, P. 602. *herba salicis folio*, C. 100. Wild-woad, Yellowweed, Dyers-weed. On walls, and in fallow fields. It flowers in *June* and *July*. The stalks are about a yard high, having long narrow green leaves, set on without pedicles: The petals of the flower are of a dirty white; two are jagged, and two very small and entire: The summits are yellow.

2. *Luteola*

2. *Luteola minima polygale folio*, R. 367. Small Dyers-weed, with Milkwort leaves. In the corn fields behind the houses on mount *Ephraim*, at *Tunbridge* wells. On the tops of the stalks grow spikes of flowers and fruit, about two or three inches long.

C L A S S XIX.

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS, with papilionaceous flowers, and such as nearly resemble them.

Ray's *Synop.* p. 318.

THE plants of this class are divided into four kinds, viz. 1st, Such as have tendrils; 2^d, Such as want tendrils; 3^d, Such as have no tendrils, and their leaves standing by threes on a pedicle; and 4th, Such as have flowers, resembling papilionaceous flowers.

I. Such as have tendrils.

PISUM, Pease. The cods are long, inflated, and contain roundish seeds: The stalks are slender and hollow; some of the leaves embrace the stalks with their bottoms; others are pennated, and end in a tendril. The species are:

* 1. *Pisum sylvestre primum*, R. 318, P. 1059. *arvense flore candido, fructu rotundo albo*, C. 342. *minus*, G. 1045. Common White Pease. The flowers are white, and stand, by two or three, on a pedicle.

2. *Pisum arvense flore roseo, fructu ex cinereo nigricante*, R. 318. Gray Pease. The flowers are purple.

3. *Pisum arvense flore roseo, fructu variegato*, R. 318. Maple Pease. There are three species of this commonly sown in the fields. The seeds are variegated with gray and red.

4. *Pi-*

4. *Pisum umbellatum*, R. 318, G. 1045, C. 342. Rose Pease. This is more upright than the common Pea, and stands without support: The flowers that grow on the stalk are white, and disposed in a roundish form.

5. *Pisum arvense fructu e luteo virescente*, R. 318, C. 342. Field Pease, with a greenish yellow fruit, called Pig Pease.

6. *Pisum marinum*, R. 319, G. E. 1250. *Spon-taneum maritimum Anglicum*, P. 1059, 1600. *item Pisum aliud maritimum Britannicum*, Ejusdem, *ibid.* English Sea Pease. Near *Hastings*, in *Suffex*. This has triangular stalks, full of joints lying on the ground, branched, with two leaves at each joint and origine of a branch; from between which a leaf is extended, composed of five or six pair of roundish lobes, fasten'd to a middle rib, ending in a tendril: The flowers grow near the tops of the branches, or together, on a common stalk coming out of the bosom of the leaves, of a pale red, and, when open, of a pale blue: The pods are shorter and smaller than the common Pea, and contain eight, and sometimes ten half-white seeds; which, as they become ripe, change to a light or dark olive colour: They are bitter, as is also the whole plant.

Pease, when green, are a pleasant, grateful, nourishing food, but somewhat flatulent and windy, as well as when dry; and are good to sweeten the blood, and correct salt scorbutick illness, either eaten raw or boiled.

LATHYRUS. It hath a papilianaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the style, covered with a membranous sheath, which afterwards becomes a pod, sometimes round, sometimes cylindrical, and sometimes angular: The stalk is compressed with a raised rib, and leafy border: It has only one pair of leaves, growing on the nerves, which terminate in a tendril. The species are:

1. *Lathyrus major latifolius*, R. 319, G. E. 1229.

major perennis, P. 1061. *latifolius*, C. 344. Pease Everlasting. At *Madingley* near *Cambridge*; by *Redneese*, by *Whitehaven*. The great stalks are edg'd with membranous veiny wings: Its leaves are about an inch broad, ridged, nervous, blunt-pointed, and fasten'd by pairs to a membranous pedicle ending in a tendril: The flowers are large, of a fine purple colour, and agreeable smell; they grow frequently in clusters, and sometimes single: The pods are about three inches long, the seeds round, blackish, and bitter.

2. *Lathyrus majoris species flore rubente & albido minore dumetorum, sive Germanicus*, R. 319. *sylvestris major*, C. 344. *sylvestris Dodonæi*, P. 1061. The Greater Wild Lathyrus, or Everlasting Pease. In hedges in many places, as on *Gad's hill*; in *Wimbledon* park, near the great pond; and in *Kingston* and *Maldingley* woods: Mr *Martin*. The stalks are very long: The leaves are long and sharp-pointed: The flowers hang on long pedicles, are redish, and smaller than those of the last species: The pods are red, narrow, somewhat cylindrical, and contain small, brown, wrinkled, and spotted seeds.

3. *Lathyrus luteus sylvestris dumetorum*, R. 320. *sylvestris flore luteo*, P. 1062, G. E. 1231. *sylvestris luteus foliis viciæ*, C. 344. Tare Everlasting, Common Yellow Bastard Vetchling. In hedges, and oftentimes in meadows and pastures. It has weak procumbent stalks; in length, a yard, or more, embraced, at certain distances, by two wing-like leaves; where also rise two others opposite, on a pedicle, ending in a tendril: The flowers are small, yellow, and hang on long foot-stalks.

4. *Lathyrus siliqua hirsuta*, R. 320. *angustifolius siliqua hirsuta*, C. 344. Rough-codded Chichling. About *Hockley* and *Ralegbe*. At *Hadley* castle, two miles from *Lee*, in *Essex*. The stalks are about a cubit long: The flowers are purple,
and

and grow on pedicles, a span, or a span and a half long: The pods are an inch and a half long, scarce half an inch broad, hairy, rough; and contain round, wrinkled, redish or blackish seeds.

Lathyrus viciaformis, seu Vicia Lathyroides nostras, R. 320. Chichling-vetch. In *Peckham* field, on the back of *Southwark*, in a squalid watery place. The leaves are composed of three or four pair of lobes, joined to a mid-rib, which ends in a tendril: The flowers are large, of a bluish purple colour; and three, four, or five grow together on a common pedicle. This is a *Clymenum* of *Tournefort*. The flowers, fruit, and stalks, resemble those of *Lathyrus*; but the leaves consist of several lobes, fix'd to a middle rib, by which it differs from it.

APHACA. It has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the style; which turns to a pod full of roundish seeds: The leaves are simple, and grow by pairs at the joints of the stalks, and from their wings proceed the tendrils.

We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Aphaca, R. 320, P. 1067, G. E. 1250. *Vicia luteo foliis Convolvuli minoris*, C. 345. Yellow Vetchling. Among corn. The leaves grow by pairs, without pedicles, are triangular, like those of the Lesser Bindweed, smooth, tender, striated, and for the most part, turn upwards: The flowers are yellow, and grow singly on long pedicles.

VICIA, Vetch. It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the style, which becomes a pod full of roundish or angular seeds: The leaves grow alternately, are pennated, and consist of many lobes, placed almost by pairs on a mid-rib, ending in a tendril. The species are:

1. *Vicia*, R. 320, G. 1052. *vulgaris sativa*, P. 1072. *sativa vulgaris, semine nigro*, C. 344. Common Vetch, or Tare. Sown in the fields. The seeds

seeds are blackish, not exactly round, but a little compressed: The flowers are of a bright purple colour.

2. *Vicia sepium perennis*, R. 320. *maxima dumentorum*, C. 345, G. E. 1727, P. 1072. Bush-vetch. In hedges. It flowers in *May*. The lobes of the leaves are broad at the base, taper to a point, hairy, and of an insipid taste: The flowers are red, striped with dark lines, and grow six together on the same pedicle: The pods are smooth, broadish, flat, and of a shining black, when ripe.

3. *Vicia folio subrotundo, brevi, obtuse mucronato*, R. 321. The other Bush-vetch, with a shorter and blunter leaf.

4. *Vicia sylvestris sive Cracca major*, R. 321, G. E. 1227. *Aracus seu Cracca major*, P. 1070, 1071. *vicia semine rotundo nigro*, C. 345. Strangle Tare, or Wild Vetch. In hedges, and amongst corn. It flowers in *May*. The flowers are purple, and grow single, or two together, in the bosoms of the leaves. It has but one pod in the bosom of each leaf.

5. *Vicia sylvestris flore ruberrimo, siliqua longa nigra*, R. 321. *Vicia vulgaris acutiore folio, semine parvo nigro*, C. 345. Strangle Tare, or Wild Vetch. In hedges, on sandy banks, and corn fields. On *Snotover* hill. It begins to flower in the spring, and so continues all summer: The leaves are hairy, like those of Common Vetch, but narrower, and not so blunt at the points, nor have so many lobes: The flowers grow in the bosoms of the leaves, one, two, or three in number, entirely of a bright purple, and sit on very short pedicles: The pods are roundish, and black, when ripe.

6. *Vicia luteo flore sylvestris*, R. 321. *sylvestris lutea siliqua hirsuta*, C. 345. Yellow Vetch, with a rough pod. On *Glastenbury* thorn-hill. It flowers in *April* and *May*. The flowers hang in the bosoms of the leaves, on very short pedicles; they are of a

beautiful pale yellow colour, and succeeded by pods, shorter, plumper, thicker than those of Common Vetch, and covered with a white down, containing four or five brown spotted angular seeds.

7. *Vicia minima præcox Parisiense*, R. 321. Small Early Vetch, with an angular feed. On chalky banks, near *Greenbithe*, in *Kent*. The flowers are of a bright red colour: The pods are scarce an inch long, and contain seeds of six sides.

CRACCA. The flowers grow on longer pedicles, are pendulous, and generally more of them together than those of *Vicia*. The species are:

1. *Cracca minor*, R. 322. *Vicia segetum cum siliquis plurimis hirsutis*, C. 345. *sylvestris seu Cracca minima*, G. E. 1028. *Aracus seu Cracca minor*, P. 1070. Small Wild Tare, or Tine Tare. It is very troublesome in corn. The leaves are smooth, pennated, and end in twirling tendrils, with which it grasps the adjacent corn and gras: The flowers are small, of a pale blue, grow in loose spikes, rising from the bosoms of the leaves, seven or eight in number, and hang all the same way; they are succeeded by hairy pods, half an inch long, containing each two roundish black seeds.

2. *Cracca minor siliquis singularibus, flosculis cærulescentibus*, R. 322. *Vicia segetum singularibus siliquis glabris*, C. 345. Tine Tare, with smooth pods. In corn, and moist woods. It is smoother than the last: The flowers grow but few on a pedicle, are of a pale blue colour, and striped with purple lines: The pods are smooth, something flat, and contain three or four seeds.

3. *Cracca*, R. 322. *Vicia multiflora*, C. 345. *Vicia multiflora seu spicata*, P. 1072. *sylvestris spicata*, C. 345. Tufted Vetches. In hedges, and often in meadows. The flowers are of a bluish purple colour, and grow in a very long spike: The leaves are glaucous, or of a greyish colour.

4. *Vicia sylvatica multiflora maxima*, R. 322. Great tufted Wood Vetch. In the woods about *Greta* bridge, in *Yorkshire*, above the bridge; at *Kirby Lonsdale*, *Westmoreland*; nigh *Hackness*, a town four miles distant from *Scarborough*; by the side of *Patton* beck, three miles from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland*; and in *Pellow* wood, by the side of the foot-path that goes by the side of the river, near *Durham* †. It resembles the former, but is larger, and more branched: The flowers are of a pale blue colour, scroll'd with dark blue, or purplish lines.

LENS, Lentils. The leaves are pennated, and terminate in a tendril: The cods are short, full of roundish seeds, convex on both sides. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Lens, R. 323. *minor*, G. 1049, P. 1068. *vulgaris*, C. 346. Lentils. They are sown in the fields: The leaves grow alternately: Their lobes are oblong, narrow, and hairy: From the wings of the leaves arise oblong pedicles, bearing two or three small whitish flowers, their standards strip'd with blue: It has broad, smooth, flat pods, containing two or three flat seeds, large for the size of the plant; and yellow, when ripe.

II. *Such as are not trefoils, nor have tendrils.*

FABA, Bean. It has a papilionaceous flower: The cods are unilocular, long, and contain kidney-shap'd seeds: The leaves are pennated, and each penna ends in a point. The species are:

* 1. *Faba*, R. 323, C. 338. *major hortensis*, G. 1036. Garden Beans. They are, for the most part, white, sometimes red.

2. *Faba minor seu equina*, R. 323, C. 338. *minor sylvestris*, P. 1054. *sive communis*, G. E. 1210. Field Beans, or Horse Beans.

GLYCYRRHIZA, Liquorice. It has a papilionaceous flower: The cods are short, unilocular,

and contain kidney-shap'd seeds : The leaves are unequally pennated. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

* *Glycyrrhiza vulgaris*, R. 324, G. E. 1302. *vulgaris siliquosa*, P. 1098. *siliquosa vel Germanica*, C. 352. Liquorice. It is planted, for sale, about *Pontefract*, in *Yorkshire*; and *Workshop*, in *Notinghamshire*.

The roots of Liquorice, which are the only part used, are a good pectoral, and of great use in distempers of the lungs, as coughs, shortness of breath, mitigating the acrimonious particles which cause soreness of the *Aspera Arteria*, and hoarseness, as well as the heart-burn. They are likewise good in nephritick affections, as stone, gravel, stoppage and heat of urine, and ulcers in the kidneys.

OROBUS. It has a papilionaceous flower: The cods are round, and contain oval seeds: The leaves are equally pennated, and each penna ends in a point. The species are :

1. *Orobus sylvaticus nostras*, R. 324. English Wild-wood, or Bitter Vetch. At *Gamblesby*, in *Cumberland*, about six miles from *Penrith*, in the way to *Newcastle*; in the upper part of *Merley wood*, near *Oxford*. The root is thick, woody, and perennial; from which arise a great number of stalks, a foot, or half a yard high, bending towards the ground, channell'd, hairy and branched: The leaves are like those of Small Vetch, but less; and seven or eight pairs stand on the same rib, of a dark green on the upper side, and smooth on the under. On the same pedicle hang six or seven flowers, of a reddish colour on the outsides, and strip'd on the insides, with whitish purple lines: The cods are short, broad, smooth, and contain two or three, seldom more, seeds.

2. *Orobus sylvaticus foliis oblongis glabris*, R. 324. *Astragalus sylvaticus*, G. E. 1237. *sylvestris foliis oblongis glabris*, C. 351. *Lathyrus sylvestris lignosior*, P. 1072. Wood-pease, or Heath-pease. In woods
and

and bushes; and flowers in *April*. The mid-rib ends in a small hair, and has three or four pair of oblong lobes annexed to it: From the wings of the leaves come forth little pedicles, sustaining two or three pale purple flowers: The pods are redish at first, and black, when ripe.

The knobs of the root taste very like Liquorice, and the *Scots* Highlanders use them for the same disorders of the thorax in which Liquorice is proper. It is called by them *Karemyle*; and they use those knobs, tempered with water, to sustain hunger and thirst the longer, and find them very effectual for those purposes.

CATANANCE. The leaves are gramineous and entire: The stalks are round, firm, and erect: The flowers are of a bright shining crimson colour. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Catanance leguminosa quorundam, R. 325. *Ervum sylvestre*, G. E. 1249. *sylvestre seu Catanance*, P. 1079. *Lathyrus sylvestris minor*, C. 344. Crimson Grass-vetch. It flowers in *May*. Between the Glass-houses and *Dent's* hole, near the North-shore-house, by *Newcastle upon Tyne*; Mr *Lawson*: But it has not been observed there since †. In the meadow going up to the Oak of Honour; Mr *Martin*. It is not easily seen by reason of its grassy leaves, unless in *May*, when it is in flower.

VULNERARIA. It has a papilionaceous flower: The empalement is tubulous and turgid: The pods are short, contain roundish seeds, and are inclosed in the empalement, changed to a membranous bladder. The species are:

1. *Vulneraria rustica*, R. 325. *Anthyllis leguminosa*, G. 1060. *leguminosa vulgaris*, P. 1093. *Loto affinis Vulneraria pratensis*, C. 332. Kidney-vetch, Lady's finger. In dry sandy pastures. The leaves are pennated, with an odd lobe at the end: On the tops of the branches stand yellow flowers, gathered

gathered into a broad head, each of which peeps out of a lax bag, covered with a silver down.

2. *Vulneraria supina, flore coccineo*, R. 325, Kidney-vetch, with a scarlet flower.

FERRUM EQUINUM. It has a papilionaceous flower:

The cods are flat, articulated, each articulation resembling a horse's shoe, and contain seeds of the same figure. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Ferrum equinum Germanicum siliquis in summitate, R. 325, C. 349. *equinum comosum*, P. 1091. *Hedysarum glyzyrrbizatum*, G. 1056. Tufted Horse-shoe-vetch. On Gog-magog hills; also on the rocks near Malham, Settle, and Wharf, places in Yorkshire: On the ledge of the scar, all the way between Scoot stile, and Honeybee yate, two miles from Kendal, Westmoreland †: The leaves are equally pennated: On the tops of the stalks and branches stand long pedicles, each sustaining on its top eight or nine pendulous yellow flowers.

ORNITHOPODIUM, Birds-foot. The leaves are unequally pennated: The flower is papilionaceous, out of whose empalement rises the style, which becomes a hooked jointed pod, for the most part waved, and contains in each joint one roundish seed: The pods grow together in such a manner, as to resemble a bird's foot. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Ornithopodium radice nodosa, R. 326, P. 1093. *radice tuberculis nodosa*, C. 350. *Ornithopodium minus*, Eorundem, G. E. 1241. Birds-foot. In sandy barren places. It is a low plant, with very small, pennated leaves: The flowers grow, for the most part, three in a tuft; their wings are of a pale red, with purplish lines; and the standard and the boat are very small: To the flowers succeed three or four bended and pointed pods, exactly resembling the toes of a
bird's

bird's foot. On *Kendal* fell, amongst the tenters, near the lee-yate †.

ASTRAGALUS. The flower is papilionaceous, out of whose empalement rises the style, covered with a sheath, which turns to a bicapsular pod, furnished with kidney-shap'd feeds: The leaves are unequally pennated. The species are:

1. *Astragalus luteus perennis procumbens, vulgaris sive sylvestris*, R. 326. *Glaux vulgaris leguminosa seu Glycyrrhiza sylvestris*, P. 1098. *Glycyrrhiza sylvestris floribus luteo pallefcentibus*, C. 352. *Hedysarum Glycyrrhizatum*, G. E. 1233. Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice-vetch. The root is thick, a cubit, or a cubit and a half long, of a sweet taste: The branches are three or four cubits long, spreading upon the ground: The lobes of the leaves resemble those of Pease, are of a glaucous colour, and smooth above; hairy, and of a greenish yellow below: From the bosoms of the leaves rise pedicles, about a span long, sustaining greenish yellow flowers: The pods are crooked. Near *Cartmel* physical well, *Lancashire*; and at *Newburn*, four miles from *Newcastle upon Tyne* †.

2. *Astragalus incanus parvus purpureus nostras*, R. 326. Purple Mountain Milkwort. On *Gogmagog* hills, *Newmarket* heath, *Royston* heath, *Haselwood* in *Yorkshire*. It spreads several weak hairy branches upon the ground: The leaves are hairy, and composed of eight or nine pair of lobes, with an odd lobe at the end: The flowers grow, on the tops of the stalks, in short spikes, large, for the bigness of the plant, and purple: The empalement is long, hairy, and cut into five segments: The pods are scarce a quarter of an inch long.

ONOBRYCHIS. The flower is papilionaceous: The pod is crested, or rough: The feeds are kidney-shap'd; and the flowers grow in a thick spike. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

One.

Onobrychis seu Caput gallinaceum, R. 327, G. 1063. *vulgaris*, P. 1082. *foliis viciæ, fructu echinato major*, C. 350. Medick Vetchling, or Cocks-head. On Gog-magog hills, Newmarket heath, Salisbury plain, &c. It hath several weak rough stalks, half a yard long, leaning downwards: The leaves are unequally pennated: Their lobes are narrow, sharp-pointed, and whitish underneath: From the wings of the leaves rise long pedicles, sustaining many small flowers, disposed in a thyrse; of a pale redish colour, with a dash of blue: The pods are rough and prickly.

III. Such as have trifoliated leaves.

TRIFOLIUM. It has a papilionaceous flower, coming out of the empalement, together with the style, covered with a fringed sheath, which becomes a capsula, hidden in the empalement, and full of seed, for the most part kidney-shap'd; which, when ripe, adhere close to the capsula: The fruit is of various shapes: The leaves grow by threes, seldom by fours or fives. The species are:

1. *Trifolium pratense album*, R. 327, C. 327, P. 1110. *minus pratense, flore albo, seu 2.* G. E. 1185. White-flower'd Meadow Trefoil. In meadows and pastures. It has small white flowers, growing on long pedicles: The pods are short, and contain four or five seeds.

2. *Trifolium pumilum supinum, flosculis longis albis*, R. 327. The stalks are half a foot long, or more, and lye close to the ground: The branches rise from the bosoms of the leaves, are hairy, and set with leaves, growing alternately on long hairy pedicles; which embrace the branches with two membranaceous ears: The leaves are hairy, cordated, and marked with a whitish lunar spot in the middle: Out of the bosoms of the leaves arise long pedicles, sustaining

ing

ing four or five white flowers, with a very long tube coming out of a striated empalement, encompassed with a red girdle, and divided into five segments: When the flowers are fallen, the empalements are reflected towards the pedicle, and hide their heads in the ground: Out of the end of the pedicle, in the middle of the empalement, emerge many flat rays, broad at the bottoms, and narrow towards the tops; the tops themselves being radiated with five longish spines, expanded in the form of a star: These rays do not always break out at the same time, but successively, and are reflected towards the pedicle, so that they compose a kind of prickly head: In each empalement is one seed, in a chefnut-colour'd bag.

3. *Trifolium pratense hirsutum majus, flore albosulphureo*, R. 328. The Great white, or yellowish Meadow Trefoil. The figure of the spike resembles that of the Common Purple Meadow Trefoil: The flowers are yellowish: The leaves are entire, and those on the lower are less than those on the upper part of the stalk; by which it may be distinguished from the rest.

* 4. *Trifolium pratense purpureum*, R. 328, C. 327. *pratense purpureum vulgare*, P. 1110. *prat. G. 1017*. Common Purple Trefoil, or Honey-suckle Trefoil. Common in meadows and pastures. The lower leaves are oval, and grow, by threes, on long hairy pedicles; they are of a deeper green on the upper, than the under-side, and each is stained with a whitish spot: The stalks grow a foot or more high, are set with a few shorter leaves, and have two small ones at the bottom of a roundish head, which consists of purple flowers, set each in a hairy five-pointed empalement.

5. *Trifolium pratense purpureum minus, foliis cordatis*, R. 328. The Lesser Purple Meadow Trefoil, with leaves shaped like a heart. It is a less plant than the last: The leaves are in the figure of a heart, and

but little hairy: The flowers are large for the bigness of the plant, and are collected into a naked head, supported by a pretty long pedicle: The leaves, on the upper part of the stalk, stand, for the most part, opposite in pairs: In the last species they grow alternately.

6. *Trifolium purpureum majus sativum, pratense simile*, R. 328. Clover-grass. Sown in the fields. It is larger in all its parts than the fourth species, and grows more upright: The leaves and the flowers are a little paler; and the plant is not so durable.

7. *Trifolium purpureum majus, foliis longioribus & angustioribus, floribus saturatioribus*, R. 328. *montanum purpureum majus*, C. 328. Long-leav'd Purple Trefoil, with deeper colour'd flowers. In pastures, and by hedges. This is larger than the Common Purple Trefoil: The leaves are also longer, narrower, and have larger veins: The flowers are of a deeper purple, and grow in a larger but shorter head, or spike. It flowers later.

8. *Trifolium stellatum glabrum*, R. 329, G. E. 1208. Smooth Star-headed Trefoil, or Teasel-headed Trefoil. In *Dartford* salt-marsh, at *Ligbe*, in *Essex*; and at *Little-Holland*, in the same county; also about *Tilbury* fort, and *Skeerness*. It seemeth to affect salt waters: Mr *Ray*. On the tops of the stalks and branches sit heads, like those of Teasel, or Eringo, on short pedicles; at which two opposite leaves embrace the stalk with their appendages: The flowers are of a pale purple colour: The empalements terminate in five rays, or little spines, of which the lowest is the longest.

9. *Trifolium parvum hirsutum floribus parvis ditate purpureus in glomerulis mollioribus & oblongis, setine magno*, R. 329. Knotted Trefoil, with softer heads and large seeds. In barren pastures: The flowers are small, of a pale purple colour, clustered into thick heads, sitting on the tops of the stalks and branches.

branches. In a barren soil, the heads are globular; but in a rich, they run into a long spike: At the base of each head stands a single leaf, sometimes a pair, with pedicles dilated into striated membranes: From the side of the large head, sometimes, arises another less one, on a pedicle: The empalements are striated, turgid, hairy, and end in five little spines: The leaves are not cut about the edges.

10. *Trifolium cum glomerulis ad caulium nodos rotundis*, R. 329. Knotted Trefoil, with round heads: The leaves are crenated: The heads are smooth, and grow without pedicles, or, on very short ones, in the wings of the leaves; out of which emerge thin set flowers, of a pale purple colour.

11. *Trifolium flosculis albis, in glomerulis oblongis asperis, cauliculis proxime adnatis*, R. 329. Knotted Trefoil, with oblong heads: The tops of the empalements are divided, each into five stiff teeth, which make the heads feel prickly. It flowers in *May*.

12. *Trifolium fragiferum*, R. 329, G. E. 1208, *fragiferum Friscum*, C. 329, P. 1109. Strawberry Trefoil. It flowers in *July* and *August*. In places where water has stood in winter. The flowers are of a pale purple colour; when they decay, the empalements swell into little hairy bladders, which bend downwards, and end in two horns; the whole aggregate of bladders appears like a Strawberry.

13. *Trifolium fragiferum nostras purpureum, folio oblongo*, R. 330. Strawberry Trefoil, with oblong leaves. This is a variety of the last.

14. *Trifolium arvense humile spicatum seu Lagopus*, R. 330, C. 328. *Lagopus vulgaris*, P. 1107. *Lagopodium sive Pes leporis*, G. 1023. Haresfoot, or Haresfoot Trefoil. In corn. It flowers late. The stalks are, from six to nine inches high, covered with a hoary down: The leaves are an inch long, narrow, hairy, hoary and pointed: The spike is

soft, hoary, and resemble's a hares foot: The flowers are small and white.

15. *Lagopus perpusillus supinus perelegans maritimus Lobelii*, R. 330. Small Haresfoot Trefoil of the sea. By the sea-side in *Brackelsham*, in *Suffex*. The stalks are from an inch to three inches long: From the wings of the leaves arise a great number of pedicles, sustaining roundish soft shining heads: The flowers are white, or of a pale purple colour: The leaves are narrow, soft, and sharp-pointed.

16. *Trifolium pratense luteum capitulo Lupuli, vel agrarium*, R. 330, C. 328. *luteum minimum*, G. E. 1186, P. 1111. Hop Trefoil. In meadows. It spreads many weak stalks upon the ground, a span, or nine inches long, hairy, redish, and branched: The leaves are small, pretty broad, and blunt-pointed: The spikes of flowers resemble the heads of Hops, but are much less, and composed of small yellow flowers, bending downwards, which do not fall off. It differs from most other Trefoils, in that the empalements are scarce discernible

17. *Trifolium Lupulinum alterum minus*, R. 330. The Lesser Hop Trefoil. In pastures. This is less than the last in all its parts. This is so like the *Melilotus minor*, that it is often taken for it before they seed; but they may easily be distinguished by their stalks, the *Melilotus minor* having square, and this roundish stalks: Mr *Martin*.

18. *Trifolium Lupulinum minimum*, R. 331. The Least, Yellow Hop Trefoil. In sandy places. It flowers in *May* and *June*. On *Kendal* fell, *Westmoreland* †. This is a very small plant: The stalks lye upon the ground: The leaves are small and smooth: The flowers are very small, growing by threes, fours, or fives on the same short pedicle, and fall off; by which it differs from the former.

The leaves of Common Meadow Trefoil are drying and binding, good for all kind of fluxes, strangury, and heat of urine:

urine: Made into a poultice, with hogs-lard, they are reckoned good for tumours and inflammations.

: MELILOTUS, Melilot. The flowers are papilionaceous, pendulous, and grow in a spike: The style becomes a naked capsula, not hid in the empalement, as in the Trefoils; and contains one, or two roundish seeds: The leaves grow by threes on the pedicles. The species are:

* 1. *Melilotus vulgaris*, R. 331, P. 719. *Germanica*, G. E. 1205. *Officinarum Germaniæ*, C. 331. Common Melilot. By hedges, and sometimes in corn. It flowers in *June* and *July*. The stalks are smooth, channell'd, and two or three feet high: The leaves are oblong, round-pointed, ferrated about the edges, and frequently gnawn by insects: The flowers grow in a long thyrse, they rise from the bosoms of the leaves, are thin set, small, yellow, and hang on short slender pedicles; to which succeed short, pendulous, rugose pods, black, when ripe, containing one or two yellowish seeds. About *Foulshay* house, five miles from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †.

2. *Trifolium luteum Lupulinum*, R. 331, G. E. 1186. *pratense luteum, capitulo brevior*, C. 328. *montanum Lupulinum*, P. 1105. Melilot Trefoil. Common in pastures. It resembles the Lesser Hop Trefoil, but is easily distinguished from it, by its square stalks.

The leaves and flowers are used: They are accounted mollifying, and discussing, and ease pain; are frequently order'd in cataplasms against inflammations, hard tumours, and any kind of swelling. The Melilot plaister, made of the leaves of this herb, boil'd in mutton suet, rosin, and wax, is drawing, and good for green wounds; but is chiefly used in dressing of blisters.

FOENUGRÆCUM, Fenugreek. From a single white root grow a great many stalks, inclining towards the ground, two, three, or four inches long, thick, in respect to the bigness of the plant, solid and branchy: The leaves are very small, and stand on long pedicles, which rise out of mem-

membranes, furrounding the stalks with their appendages: They are serrated about the edges with small spines, and are oval at the points: From the wings of the leaves rise short pedicles, and each sustains one, two, or three pale purple flowers; which are succeeded by short, thick, crooked pods, inclosing eight or ten seeds, of a pale colour, when ripe. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Fænugræcum humile repens, Ornithopodii siliquis brevibus erectis, R. 331. Fenugreek, with Birds-foot Trefoil pods. Half a mile from Tadcaster, towards Sherborn, Yorkshire; on sandy banks by the sea-side at Tolesbury, in Essex; in Totbill fields, Westminster.

ANONIS, Rest-harrow. The flower is papilionaceous: The style becomes a short turgid bivalve pod, and generally contains kidney-shap'd seeds: The leaves, for the most part, grow by threes, and sometimes single, on the same plant. The species are:

1. *Anonis spinosa flore purpureo*, R. 332, C. 389. P. 994. *sive Resta bovis*, G. 1141. Rest-harrow, Cammock, Petty-whin. Common in barren pastures. The stalks are ligneous, one or two cubits long, redish, and arm'd with long and stiff spines: The leaves are oblong, hairy, and crenated about the edges: The flowers are purplish, or flesh-colour'd, and sometimes white.

2. *Anonis non spinosa purpurea*, R. 332, G. 1142. *non spinosa flore purpureo*, P. 993. *spinis carens purpurea*, C. 389. Purple Rest-harrow, without prickles. On the borders of fields, and barren pastures. The whole plant emits a viscid kind of moisture, smelling like a goat.

3. *Anonis procumbens maritima nostras foliis hirsutie pubescentibus*, R. 332. Our maritime procumbent Rest-harrow, with hairy leaves.

MEDICA. The flower is papilionaceous : The fruit turbinated, resembling a snail's shell, or ram's horn. The species are :

1. *Medica sylvestris*, R. 333. *frutescens flavo flore Clusii*, P. 1114. *Trifolium luteum siliqua cornuta*, G. E. 1191. *Trifolium luteum sylvestre, siliqua cornuta, vel Medica frutescens*, C. 330. Yellow Medick, with flat wreathed cods. In corn, but seldom ; near *Bournbridge* : Mr *Martin*.

2. *Trifolium cochleatum folio cordato maculato*, R. 333; C. 329. *cordatum*, G. 1021. *Medica Arabica Camerarii, sive Trifolium cordatum*, P. 1115. Heart Trefoil, or Claver. In dry and sandy pastures, especially near the sea. The stalks are a cubit, or two cubits long, smooth, spread on the ground, and have smooth leaves, broad at the extremities, serrated, shap'd like a heart, and marked with blackish red spots : The flowers are small, yellow, and stand two or three together : The pods resemble a snail's shell, are a little flat, and set with spines along the edges.

3. *Medica echinata minima*, R. 333. *echinata parva recta*, P. 1115. *Trifolium echinatum arvense fructu minore*, C. 330. The smallest Hedgehog Trefoil. In sandy places, but seldom. It is found in an old gravel-pit, in the corn-field, near *Wilborough Church*, in *Cambridgeshire* : Mr *Martin*. The stalks are about a foot long : The leaves are small, and hairy : The flowers are small, yellow, grow in clusters, and are succeeded by small pods, commonly three or four join'd together.

4. *Trifolium cochleatum modiolis spinosis*, R. 333. Hedgehog Trefoil, with a small fruit, like the segment of a cone, or nave of a cart-wheel. At *Orford*, in *Suffolk* ; on the sea bank, close by the sea, plentifully.

5. *Medica polycarpus fructu minore compresso scabro*, R. 333. *Trifolium cochleatum polycarpon sive medica*

medica racemosa, P. 1114. Many-fruited Medick, with small flat rough fruit. It has about ten small flat fruit on one pedicle, not prickly, but rough, with several tubercles, instead of spines. In *Peckham* fields, near *Paddington*; and behind *Pinder's* end, near *Enfield*.

6. *Medica marina supina nostras, foliis viridibus ad summos ramulos villosis*, R. 334. *Forte Medicæ marinæ spinosæ species*, G. E. 1200. *Medica marina major & minor spinosa*, P. 1115. Procumbent Sea Medick, with green hairy leaves at the tops of the branches.

LOTUS, Birdsfoot Trefoil. It hath three leaves at the top of each pedicle, and two at the bottom: The flower is papilionaceous: The pod is sometimes divided into cells by a transverse partition, and contains seeds almost round. The species are:

1. *Lotus corniculata glabra minor*, R. 334. *Lotus seu Melilotus pentaphyllos minor glabra*, C. 332. *Trifolium filiquosum minus*, G. 1022. Birdsfoot Trefoil, or Small Streight-codded Trefoil. Common in pastures. The stalks are slender, branchy, and generally lye on the ground: The leaves are fat and pointed: The flowers grow thick together, as it were in an umbel, are yellow, and the standards large, and vein'd with purple: The flowers are succeeded by streight slender pods.

2. *Lotus pentaphyllos minor angustioribus foliis fruticosior*, R. 334. *An Lotus pentaphyllos frutescens tenuissimis glabris foliis*, C. 332. The Lesser bushy narrow-leav'd Birdsfoot Trefoil. Among corn, and in moist places.

3. *Loti corniculatæ major species*, R. 334. *Lotus pentaphyllos flore majore luteo splendente*, C. 332. *Trifolii filiquosi varietas major*, G. E. 1190. The Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil. The flowers are large, yellow, grow on peculiar branches, and, on the
top

top of the stalk, gathered into round clusters: The pods are numerous, upright, and an inch, or an inch and a half long: The stalks and leaves, but especially the clusters of flowers, before they open, are covered with a hoary down. In moist places, and near hedges.

4. *Lotus pentaphyllos medicis, pilosus* N. D. *vel potius Lotus corniculata major, minus hirsuta*, R. 334. Found in the fields behind mother Huff's. The Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil, with less hairy leaves.

5. *Lotus corniculata minor, foliis subtus incanis*, N. D. R. 334. In the chalk-pits at Greenbithe. The Lesser Birdsfoot Trefoil, with its leaves hairy underneath.

6. *Lotus ruber filiqua angulosa*, R. 334, C. 332. *filiqua quadrata*, G. E. 1198. *quadripinnatis filiquis*, P. 1101. Red Birdsfoot Trefoil, with an angular pod; Square-codded Vetch, or Winged Pease. The flowers are like those of Pease, only less: They resemble scarlet velvet, but the standard is paler than the other parts: The pods are an inch and a half long, angular, pretty thick, and have each four sinuated membranes, placed lengthways. It is sown in gardens, and flowers in June.

IV. *Such whose flowers resemble papilionaceous flowers.*

FUMARIA, Fumitory. It hath divided leaves, like those of the umbelliferous plants: The flowers are of an anomalous figure, collected into a thyrse, and resemble papilionaceous flowers; they consist of two petals, which open like two lips, and the upper ends in a spur: The pedicle is join'd to the middle of the flower: The fruit is either of a long or roundish figure, in which are contained many roundish seeds. The species are:

* 1. *Fumaria vulgaris*, R. 204, P. 287. *purpurea*, G. 927. Fumitory.

2. *Fumaria major scandens flore pallidior*, R. 204.
The greater Ramping Fumitory, with paler leaves.

3. *Fumaria alba latifolia*, R. 335, P. 288, G. E. 1088. Climbing Fumitory. It flowers about the end of *May*. By the side of a ditch, near *Kendal* castle, *Westmoreland* †. The leaves are composed of five or six entire lobes, growing to a middle-rib, that runs out into a very small tendril.

Fumitory is reckoned to be a great cleanser of the blood, and good for all sorts of cutaneous distempers, as scabs, itch, and leprous disorders; and for that purpose, it is given, with whey, in the spring, to purge and purify the blood, to help the scurvy, jaundice, and affections of the spleen.

C L A S S XX.

VASCULIFEROUS PLANTS, *with pentapetalous flowers.* Ray's *Synop.* p. 335.

THE plants of this class are divided into two kinds; 1st, Such as bear their leaves opposite in pairs; 2^d, Such as bear their leaves alternately: And these are again subdivided, 1st, Into such as have regular flowers; 2^d, Such as have irregular flowers.

I. *Such as bear their leaves opposite in pairs.*

CARYOPHYLLUS. The leaves are oblong, grow by pairs, and are joined to the stalk without pedicles: It has a cylindrical membranous empalement, scaly at the bottom; from whence rise up five petals, narrow from their origins to the brim of the empalement, and broad from thence to the ends: They open circularly, and inclose five chives: The fruit is cylindrical, gapes at the top, is wrapped in the empalement, and contains smooth foliaceous seeds, adhering to a placenta. The species are:

1. *Caryophyllus minor repens nostras.* *An Virgine-*

us, R. 335, G. 477. Maiden Pinks. By the road-sides on the sandy hill ascending from *Lenton* to *Nottingham*; on sandy hills in *Bedfordshire*; on *Mantbam*, near *Slough*, about a mile and a half from *Windsor*; near *Heldersham*, in *Cambridgeshire*; on a little hill where Furze grows, next to Juniper-hill, near *Bridgenorth*, in *Shropshire*; on a sandy hill, a little below *Common-Holme* bridge, where the water is crossed to *Great Strickland*, *Westmoreland*; in *Hampton-Court* park, and in the fields thereabout: Mr *Martin*. About *Nottingham*, and on the Furze hill, near *Hildersham*, and in *Whitewood*, near *Gamlingay*. The leaves are very narrow: The stalks are procumbent, short, bear two or three redish flowers on their tops, and each flower has a remarkable circle of darker spots about the navel or eye. It begins to flower late, and continues till autumn.

2. *Armeria species flore in summo caule singulari*, R. 336. *Forte Caryophyllus sylvestris humilis flore unico*, C. 209. It is very different from the Maiden Pink, and more truly answering the name, having but one single flower on the top of the stalk. On *Chidderroks*, in *Somersetshire*.

3. *Caryophyllus simplex flore minore pallide rubente*, R. 336, C. 208. Common Pinks. This grows on walls, after the manner of Wall-flower.

4. *Caryophyllus latifolius barbatus minor annuus, flore minore*, R. 337. *Caryophyllus pratensis*, G. E. 594. *pratensis noster major & minor*, P. 1338. *Caryophyllus barbatus sylvestris*, C. 209. Deptford Pink. In meadows and pastures, in a sandy soil. It hath small purple, and sometimes white flowers.

5. *Caryophyllus sylvestris, prolifer*, R. 337, C. 209, P. 1338. *Viscaria*, G. 481. This hath several flowers, with their proper empalements, surrounded by one common calix.

LYCHNIS, *Campion*. The leaves grow by pairs, without pedicles: It hath a Clove-gillyflower

flower, consisting of five petals, placed circularly, and shap'd like a heart: The empalement is tubulous, swelling in the middle, and narrow at the brim: The fruit is conical, wrapp'd up in the empalement, gapes at the top, and has generally but one cell. The species are:

1. *Lychnis maritima repens*, R. 337, C. 205. *marina repens alba*, P. 638. *marina Anglica*, G. 382. English Sea Campion. Common on the sea-coasts, among the flints and Sea Coleworts. The leaves, at their first springing up, are very hairy: The flowers are larger, and more beautiful than those of Spatling Poppy, which it resembles very much.

2. *Lychnis sylvestris, quæ Ben album vulgo*, R. 337. C. 205. *Beben album officin.* G. 550. *Papaver spumeum sive Ben album vulgo*, P. 263. Spatling Poppy, White Bottle, Bladder Campion, or White Corn Campion. Amongst corn. The leaves are smooth: The empalements resemble bottles, or swollen bladders; are cut at the tops into five segments, and variegated with red, green and white: The flower consists of five white split petals, peeping out of the empalement, with purplish chives: The flower sometimes varies in its colour.

3. *Lychnis supina maritima Ericæ facie*, R. 338. *Erica supina maritima Anglica*, P. 1484. *Polygonum pusillo vermiculato Serpylli folio Lobelii*, G. E. 567. *maritimum minus, foliolis Serpylli*, C. 281. Procumbent Sea Campion, resembling Heath. In the sea marshes.

4. *Lychnis plumaria sylvestris simplex*, R. 338, P. Parad. 253. *Armerius pratensis mas & fœmina*, G. 480. *Caryophyllus pratensis laciniato flore simplici, sive Flos cuculi*, C. 210. Meadow Pink, Wild Williams, Cuckow-flower. In moist meadows, and by river-sides. The flowers are generally red, sometimes white, and cut into long jags.

5. *Lychnis segetum major*, R. 338, C. 204. *Lychnoides*

noides segetum sive Nigellastrum, P. 632. *Pseudomelanthium*, G. 341. Cockle. Amongst corn. The leaves are rough and hoary, with long whitish hairs: The flowers are of a purple colour, striped, and have blackish spots on the stripes: The empalement is oblong, channell'd, hairy, and cut into five long segments, which exceed the flower in height.

6. *Lychnis Saponaria dicta*. *Saponaria*, R. 339, G. 360. *vulgaris*, P. 641. *major lævis*, C. 206. Common Sopewort. In hedges. The leaves are smooth, and vein'd like those of Plantain: The flowers grow in a sort of umbels, on the tops of the stalks, of a pale red, or flesh-colour; and the petals are entire, being neither bifid nor jagged.

7. *Lychnis Saponaria dicta folio convoluto*. *Saponaria concava Anglica*, R. 339, C. 206. *Anglica convoluto folio*, P. 641. *Gentiana concava*, G. 353. Hollow-leav'd Sopewort. This is a variety of the former.

8. *Lychnis sylvestris albo flore*, R. 339, G. E. 468, P. 630. *sylvestris alba simplex*, C. 204. Wild White Champion. Common in pastures, and by hedges. The double-flower'd is sometimes planted in gardens, and call'd White Batchelors Buttons. The leaves are broad; the flowers are white, with their petals bifid.

9. *Lychnis sylvestris rubello flore*, G. E. 469, R. 339. *sylvest. flore rubro*, P. 631. *sylvest. sive aquatica purpurea simplex*, C. 204. Red-flower'd Wild Champion. By hedges and ditches. The double-flower'd, call'd Batchelors Buttons, and cultivated in gardens, is a variety of this. The stalks are not so firm, the leaves softer, and the flowers of a red colour, in which properties it differs from the last.

10. *Lychnis sylvestris flore albo minimo*, R. 339. Small Corn Champion, with a very small white flower.

In the corn, near the *Devil's-ditch* in *Cambridgeshire*. The flowers grow, on the top of the stalk, in a thyrse, all inclining to one side.

11. *Lychnis sylvestris alba* 9. *Clusii*, R. 340, G. E. 470. *montana viscosa alba latifolia*, C. 205. *sylvestris alba minor*, sive *Ocymoides minus album*, P. 631. Wild White Catch fly. On *Nottingham* castle. Its stalks are shorter, and have a fat glutinous moisture on their upper parts: The flowers fade sooner, and their petals are more deeply divided than those of the Common White Campion.

12. *Lychnis major noctiflora Dubrensis perennis*, R. 340. Great Night-flowering Campion of *Dover* cliffs. Found by Mr *Newton*, who affirms it to be different from the preceding, in never being so viscid, and, some years, in being hardly discernibly so.

13. *Lychnis noctiflora*, R. 340, C. 205, P. 632. Night-flowering Campion. In corn, on the left-hand of the road leading from *Newmarket* to *Canvas* hall, in *Wood-ditton*. The flowers are of a pale redish colour; they expand in the night, but, as soon as the sun shines, they become flaccid, and the petals immediately fold together: The tops of the stalks and branches are clammy to the touch.

14. *Lychnis sylvestris viscosa rubra angustifolia*, R. 340, C. 205, P. 636. *Muscipula angustifolia*, G. E. 601. Red German Catchfly. In *Edinburgh* park. The flowers grow almost from the middle of the stalk to the top, on long branches: The leaves are oblong, narrow, and sharp-pointed.

15. *Lychnis viscosa flore muscoso*, R. 340, C. 206. *Sesamoides Salamanticum magnum*, G. 396. *Muscipula Salamantica major*, P. 636. Spanish Catchfly. In and about the gravel pits, on the north-side of *Newmarket* town; also by the way-sides all along from *Barton* mills to *Tketford*, in *Norfolk*. The stalks rise a foot, or half a yard high; and, when culti-

cultivated, much higher: The leaves, at the roots resemble those of the Daffie, and stand pretty thick together; but those upon the stalk are narrow, and more oblong: From the middle of the stalk to the top, the flowers grow, as it were, in clusters, and, being set on long pedicles, resemble a long spike, with many tufts rising at the joints; they are small, of a yellow herby colour, and have several long chives of the same colour.

16. *Lychnis Alpina minima*, R. 341. *Caryophyllus* 9. *Clusio Caryophyllus, pumilio Alpinus*, G. E. 593. *Ocymoides muscosus Alpinus*, P. 639. *Lychnis Alpina pumila folio gramineo, seu Muscus Alpinus Lychnidis flore*, C. 206. The Least Mountain Campion, or Moss Campion. On the steep and higher rocks of *Snowdon* hill, in *Caernarvonshire*. It has a pretty thick root, divided into many heads, from whence spring numberless narrow leaves, scarce an inch long, lying upon the ground; from among which rise small pedicles, near an inch long, and on each stands a flower, consisting of five small split petals, of a light red, or blush-colour: The fruit is shap'd like a kidney.

17. *Lychnis viscosa purpurea latifolia laevis*, R. 341, C. 205. Broad-leav'd, smooth, purple clammy Campion, or *Lobel's Catchfly*. On the banks of the river, half a mile below *Chester*.

18. *Lychnis sylvestris angustifolia caliculis turgidis striatis*, R. 341, C. 205. A little to the north of *Snowdon* castle, plentifully. From the divarications of the branches, the bosoms of the leaves, and on the tops of the branches, on pretty long pedicles, hang purplish flowers, with white chives: The empalements are oblong, hairy, and beautifully channel'd: The seed-vessels swell to a great bulk, grow wider from the bottom to the middle, and end in a point. The whole plant is clammy.

HELIANthemum, Dwarf Cistus, or Small Sun-flower,

flower. The leaves grow by pairs: The empalement consists of three leaves: The flower is pentapetalous, in the form of a Rose, having a great number of chives: The fruit is globular, divided into three cells, and opens in three parts, resembling three carinated leaves: The seeds are roundish, and fix'd to small threads. The species are:

1. *Helianthemum vulgare*, R. 341, P. 656. *Anglicum luteum*, G. 1100. *Chamæcistus vulgaris flore luteo*, C. 465. Dwarf Cistus, or Little Sun-flower. In dry mountainous places; and flowers in June. In *Cald-Kail* scrogs, near *Kendal*, *Westmoreland*, plentifully †. From a white ligneous root spring up several slender, round, hairy stalks, spreading upon the ground, clothed with oblong narrow leaves, resting upon short pedicles, green above, and hoary underneath: On their tops stand yellow flowers, ranged, as it were, in a long thyrse, one above another, and hanging on pedicles half an inch long: At the pedicle of each flower is a long narrow leaf. It has been found with a white flower.

2. *Helianthemum vulgare, petalis florum perangustis*, R. 341. Small Sun-flower, with very narrow flower-leaves. This seems to be a variety of the former.

3. *Helianthemum Alpinum folio Pilosellæ minoris Fuchsii*, R. 342. Hoary Dwarf Mountain Cistus, with Catsfoot leaves. It grows together with the first on *Betham* benks, near *Scout* stile, about a mile from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †. The stalks and leaves are covered with a hoary down.

4. *Chamæcistus montanus Polii folio*, R. 342. Dwarf Cistus, with Poley-mountain leaves. Upon *Brent* downs, in *Somersetshire*, near the *Severn* sea.

CISTUS. It has the appearance of a tree: The leaves grow by pairs: The empalement consists of three or five leaves: The flower is pentapetalous,

talous, expanding in the form of a Rose, having a great number of chives: The ovary rises from the middle of the empalement, and has a hemispherical top; which afterwards turns to a roundish or pointed fruit, with five, or more cells, containing a great number of small seeds.

We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

An Cistus flore pallido, punicante macula insignito, R. 342, C. 465. *annuus flore maculato,* G. E. 1281. *annuus flore guttato,* P. 661.

HYPERICUM, St John's Wort. The root is fibrous: The leaves grow by pairs at the joints of the stalks: The empalement is monophyllous, expanded into five segments: The flower is pentapetalous, opening in the form of a Rose, and furnished with a great number of chives, set round a conical ovary, having three long crooked tubes, it turns to an oblong fruit, composed of three cells, filled with many small seeds. The species are:

* 1. *Hypericum,* G. 432, R. 342. *vulgare,* C. 279, P. 572. St John's Wort. In thickets, and by hedges. The stalks rise a cubit and a half high, and sometimes higher; they are round, redish, and divided into several branches: The leaves resemble those of Wild Marjoram, are smooth, furnished with nerves running lengthways, and seem to have innumerable holes in them, when held against the sun: The flowers stand in clusters at the tops of the branches; are large, yellow, and supported by very short pedicles. If the flowers and heads, before they are ripe, be squeezed, they yield a bloody juice.

2. *Hypericum pulcrum Tragi,* R. 342. *quint. seu pulcrum Tragi,* G. E. 540. *minus erectum,* C. 279. Small upright St John's Wort. In thickets and heaths, especially in sandy and gravelly ground: The stalks are nine inches long, or more; smooth, redish on the lower part, and branched: The leaves embrace the stalk with their broad bottoms, and have

sharp points; so that they seem triangular: On the tops of the stalks and branches stand a few yellow flowers, resembling those of the common kind.

3. *Hypericum minus supinum*, R. 343, P. 572. *minus supinum, vel supinum glabrum*, C. 279. *supinum glabrum*, G. 541. The Least Trailing St John's Wort. In sandy, barren uncultivated pastures and fields. This little plant is easily distinguished from all the other species of St John's Wort, by its smallness, by the multitude of its feeble stalks, which lye close together upon the ground, sometimes entirely covering it, and by its thin set flowers.

4. *Hypericum Androsæmum dictum*, R. 343. *Androsæmon hirsutum*, C. 280. Tutstan St John's Wort. In thickets, and by hedges. The stalks are above a cubit and a half high, round, hairy, and stiff; the branches are shorter, thicker set with larger and broader downy leaves than the first species; and the flowers are a little smaller and paler: The segments of the empalement are arm'd with blackish red bristles at the borders: The tops seem to be strewed with blackish spots, like fine dust.

5. *Hypericum elegantissimum non ramosum folio lato*, R. 343. *Asciron seu Hypericum bifolium glabrum non perforatum*, C. 280. *Androsæmum Matthioli*, P. 575. Elegant imperforate St John's Wort. On *Conzick* scar by *Kendal*, and on the rocks by the rivulet between *Shap* and *Anna* well, *Westmoreland*. The stalks grow about a cubit high, are round, upright, smooth, small, and firm: The leaves, on the under-side, are marked on the edges with little red spots. I have observed the plant that grows on *Conzick* scar, and the leaves appeared to be perforated †.

6. *Hypericum maximum Androsæmum vulgare dictum*. *Androsæmum vulgare*, R. 343, P. 575. *maximum frutescens*, C. 280. *Climenum Italarum*, G.

435. Tutfan, or Park-leaves. In thickets, hedges, and shady banks. The flowers are small and yellow: The fruit is round, and resembles a berry. It has large, oval, brownish green leaves; which, when pulled off, and dried a little, smell exceeding sweet. It yields no red juice when squeez'd †.

7. *Hypericum Ascyron dictum caule quadrangulo*, R. 344. *Ascyron*, G. 434. *vulgare*, P. 575. St Peter's Wort. In moist meadows. The stalks are square, and the flowers less than those of Common St John's Wort.

8. *Ascyron supinum villosum palustre*, R. 344, C. 280, P. 574. *supinum Clusii*, G. E. 542. Marsh St Peter's Wort, with hoary leaves. On boggy grounds. The stalks are round, and lye upon the ground: The flowers are yellow, and the leaves covered with a hoary down. About two miles from Kendal, in Westmoreland, in a boggy place, on the south-side of the high road, between Underbarrow scar-foot and the beck, in the way to Cartmell †.

They distil this plant, and make an oil and an extract of it. The oil is simple or compound. The simple is made thus: Infuse the tops of St John's Wort, between flower and seed, in a sufficient quantity of Olive oil; set it, for some days, in the sun; strain it out, and reiterate the infusion till it be of a deep red. For the compound oil, infuse one pound of the tops of the same plant in two pounds of oil, and one pound of red wine; after it has been macerated three days, boil it in Balneo Mariæ till the wine be consumed; make three infusions after the same manner, and in the last dilute a pound of Venice Turpentine, and four scruples of Saffron. These oils are excellent for all sorts of wounds. They give half an ounce, or an ounce, of it to drink for spitting of blood, and the dysentery; for the sciatick, rheumatism, and such like diseases, they rub the part with two ounces of oil of St John's Wort, and one ounce of good spirit of wine. To make the extract of this plant, take the flowers in the bud, put them to digest for two days in good spirit of wine, squeeze out the infusion, and let it evaporate to the consistence of an extract. They give from a scruple to a dram of it. The distill'd water of this plant, and the infusion of its seed, kill worms and provoke urine.

ALSINE, Chickweed. The leaves are entire, and grow by pairs: The empalement is cut into four or five segments, so deep that they seem to be so many leaves: The flower is in the form of a Rose, composed of four or five petals, sometimes entire, and sometimes bifid: The fruit is membranous, has but one cell, and of a roundish, or conical figure; it gapes at the top, and contains small seeds.

Chickweed is divided into four kinds: *1st*, Such as have tetrapetalous flowers; *2d*, Such as have pentapetalous flowers, and their petals bifid; *3d*, Such as have their petals bifid, their seed-vessels oblong, a little crooked, and gaping at the top, with a great many teeth; *4th*, Such as have pentapetalous flowers, and their petals entire.

1. Such as have tetrapetalous flowers.

1. An Alsinella foliis caryophylleis, R. 344. The Least Stitchwort. It flowers in the spring. In barren gravelly places. Common, in the spring, on *Black-beath*. The stalk rises about four inches high, is set round the bottom with long, narrow, smooth, sharp-pointed leaves, has two or three joints, and two sharp-pointed leaves, placed at each: From the second or third joint shoot out two or three branches, each sustaining as many small white tetrapetalous flowers: The empalement is cut into four green sharp-pointed segments: The seed-vessel is oblong, and contains very small seeds.

2. Alsinella muscoso flore repens, R. 345. Caryophyllus minimus muscosus nostras, P. 1340. Saxifraga Anglicana Alfine folia, G. E. 568. Pearlwort, Chickweed, Breakstone. Common in moist barren pastures, and the walks in gardens: The leaves at the root are ranged in a circle, very narrow, and about half an inch long: The stalks are feeble, and lye upon the ground: The flowers are white, very small

small, and succeeded by round pellucid seed-vessels, containing very small redish seeds.

3. *Saxifraga Anglica Alsinifolia annua*, R. 345. Annual Pearlwort. In the walks in *Baliol* college garden, in *Cambridge*; and in the fallow grounds about *Hedington* and *Cowley*, in *Oxfordshire*. It differs from the former in its leaves and stalks, which are of a faded green, or brown colour; in its annual root; in its not creeping so much, nor shooting down roots from the joints of the stalks. The petals of this fall very soon: Mr *Martin*.

4. *Saxifraga graminea pusilla foliis brevioribus, crassioribus & succulentioribus*, R. 345. On *Whinney* field bank, by *Culler-Coats*, near *Tinmouth*, in *Northumberland*. I take this to be the same with the second species †.

Radiola vulgaris serpyllifolia, R. 345. *Millegrana minima*, G. E. 569. *minima seu Herniaria minor*, P. 447. *polygonum minimum seu Millegrana minima*, C. 282. The Least Rupturewort, or All-feed. Amongst heath, especially in moist gravelly places: The stalks rise about an inch high, and are divided into many branches: The leaves resemble those of Thyme, or the Least Chickweed; but are a great deal less, and grow to the stalks and branches without pedicles: The empalement is divided into a great number of segments, and the seed-vessel into eight cells. Mr *Blair* suspects this to be the same with Common Rupturewort.

Alsiné polygonoides tenuifolia flosculis ad longitudinem caulis velut in spicam dispositis nostras, R. 346. Narrow-leav'd Chickweed, with flowers growing on the tops of the stalks and branches in spikes. About *Boston*, in *Lincolnshire*, near the sea; and on *Honslow* heath. The flower is tetrapetalous: The empalement is divided into four narrow segments, encompassing a small flat seed-vessel, with two valves, containing two seeds.

Alfinastrum Gratiolæfolio, R. 346. Bastard Chickweed, with a Water Hyssop-leaf. On boggy ground: On the common by the road from *Eltham* to *Chiselhurst*. The stalk is divided on the inside, and lengthways, into ten cells, form'd by little membranaceous leaves, which are placed in form of a ray: That part of the stalk which is under the water, is distinguished with several joints, to which are fastened eight or ten leaves, and sometimes twelve: These leaves are disposed in rays, and are about one third part of a line broad at their base, to eight or ten lines in length: Those which appear above the water, are much broader and shorter: The flowers grow in the bosoms of some of the leaves; and consist of four white round petals, about half a line in diameter, having four very short chives, with white summits: The empalement is cut into four equal segments: The pointal becomes a round flat capsule, ribbed like a Melon, having a navel on the forepart, and opening into four parts to the very base. It flowers in *July* and *August*: *Vaill. Martin's Translation of Tournefort's History of Plants.*

2. Such as have pentapetalous flowers, and their petals bifid.

1. *Caryophyllus holosteus arvensis glaber flore majori*, R. 346, C. 210. *Gramen leucanthemum*, G. 43, P. 1325. The Greater Stichwort. Common in thickets, and by hedges. The leaves are like those of grass, stiff and sharp-pointed: The stalks are weak, the flowers are beautiful, composed of five white petals, deeply cut and striped. It flowers in the spring.

2. *Caryophyllus holosteus arvensis glaber flore minore*, R. 346, C. 210. *Gramen leucanthemum alterum*, G. 43. *leucanthemum minus*, P. 1325. The Lesser Stichwort. In bushes. It flowers later than the former:

former: The leaves are shorter and narrower, and the flowers are much less: The summits are redish.

3. *Caryophyllus holosteus arvensis medius*, R. 347. Middle Stichwort. This differs from the last species, in its stalks being firmer and shorter; its leaves are also stiffer, sharper-pointed, and of a glaucous colour. It resembles the first species, but is less in all its parts, and does not flower before June.

4. *Alfne major repens perennis*, R. 347. *Alfne altissima nemorum*, C. 250. *Alfne major* & *maxima*, P. 759, 760. *Alfne major*, G. 488. Great Marsh Chickweed. In moist and marshy places, near wells and running waters. The stalks rise about a cubit high, branched, redish and downy: The leaves placed at the joints are some of them as big as those of Pellitory of the Wall; others like those of Common Chickweed, sometimes without pedicles, and sometimes with pretty long and hairy ones: The flowers are beautiful, like those of the Greater Stichwort: The petals are split to the very bottom, white and striped, having white chives, with green summits: The leaves are sometimes a little waved round the edges, and, as it were, curled. On the east-side, a little above the upper sluice of the mill-dam at Kendal, Westmoreland †.

5. *Alfne montana folio Smilacis instar, flore laciniato*, R. 347. *montana latifolia, flore laciniato*, C. 251. *hederacea montana maxima*, P. 761. Mountain Chickweed, with Bindweed leaves, and jagged flowers. It flowers in August. The fruit of this species is streight, their pedicles remain upright, and do not bend downward, as in the common sort: The leaves are sometimes waved about the edges.

* 6. *Alfne vulgaris seu morsus gallinae*, R. 347. *media*, C. 250. *media seu minor*, G. 489. Common Chickweed. Under hedges, and in gardens. This plant varies so remarkably, according to the nature

nature of the soil, and other accidents, that these varieties are often taken for different species.

7. *Alfne longifolia uliginosis proveniens locis*, R. 347. *aquatica media*, C. 251. *fontana*, G. 490. Long-leav'd Water Chickweed. On boggy grounds, by rivulets, and ditch-sides, that carry water all the year. The leaves are long, and of a pale green colour: The stalks are square, feeble, and lie upon the ground: The flowers are small, and their petals divided to the very bottom.

3. *Such as have their petals bifid, their seed-vessels oblong, a little crooked, and gaping at the top, with a great many teeth.*

1. *Caryophyllus arvensis hirsutus flore majore*, R. 348, C. 210. *holosteus*, G. 477. *holosteus arvensis hirsutus*, P. 1339. Long-leav'd rough Chickweed, with a large flower. On dry banks and heaths. It spreads upon the ground a great many round, hairy, and feeble stalks, begirt with two leaves, opposite to one another, at each joint, that are narrower than the leaves of Mouse-ear Chickweed, except those on the flower-bearing stalks, which are full as broad, and encompass the stalks without pedicles; these stalks are divided into two branches at the top, and each branch into two shoots, and each shoot, in order into other two, and so to the end, a flower being placed in the angle of every divarication, resting upon an oblong pedicle: The flowers are large, equal to, and like the flowers of the Greater Stichwort, having many chives, with pale yellow summits. On the hill of *Health*, and *Newmarket* heath; about *Trumpinton*, *Hawkstone*, *Foulmire*, places near *Cambridge*: Also near *Grantham*, in *Lilncolnshire*. Between the *Glas-houses* and *Dent's hole*, *Newcastle upon Tyne*, plentifully †.

2. *Cerastium hirsutum minus, parvo flore*, R. 348. *Alfne hirsuta minor*, C. 251. The Least Mouse-ear Chick-

Chickweed, with a small flower. This is less than the following species, and not so branchy: The flowers stand on short pedicles: The leaves and stalks are not clammy, and it flowers a little later.

3. *Alfne hirsuta Myosotis latifolia præcocior*, R. 348. *hirsuta altera viscosa*, C. 251. *viscosa*, P. 764. The broader-leav'd Mouse-ear Chickweed. Common in dry and sandy places, and flowers in *April*. The stalks rise four or six inches high, round, hairy and feeble, but generally upright: They are parted at the tops into pairs of branches, and these again into other two lesser ones, with one flower placed at each division of the stalk, in the angle of divarication, on a very short pedicle: The petals of the flowers are narrow and bifid, but not cut so deep as in Common Chickweed. The whole plant is a little clammy.

4. *Alfne hirsuta Myosotis*, R. 349. *hirsuta magno flore*, C. 251. Narrow-leav'd Mouse-ear Chickweed. In fallow fields. *J. Baubin* has observed that his brother had no reason to call this species *Alfne hirsuta magno flore*, for the flowers of this are small, if compared even with the other species of this genus.

5. *Alfne Myosotis facie, Lychnis Alpina flore amplo niveo repens*, R. 349. *Caryophyllus holosteus Alpinus latifolius*, C. 210, Pr. 104. Alpine Mouse-ear Chickweed, with a large white flower. It flowers about the beginning of *August*, and the flower appears very large for the bigness of the plant.

6. *Alfne Myosotis lanuginosa Alpina grandiflora, seu auricula muris villosa flore amplo membranaceo*, R. 349. *Caryophyllus holosteus tomentosus latifolius*, C. 210, Pr. 104. Woolly Mouse-ear Chickweed, with a large white flower. The first species differs from this, in having its leaves smoother, and set thicker upon the stalks.

4th, Such as have pentapetalous flowers, with entire petals.

1. *Alfne minor multicaulis*, R. 349, C. 250. *minima*, G. 488. *aquatica minima*, P. 1259. The Least Chickweed. It is found in the same places with Common Chickweed, and often on walls: The leaves of this, in figure and magnitude, resemble those of Mother of Thyme, and the flowers consist of five undivided petals; by which it differs from Common Chickweed.

2. *Alfne Plantaginis folio*, R. 349. Plantain-leav'd Chickweed. By hedges and bushes. The leaves are vein'd, on their back parts, like those of Plantain: The seeds are black, shining, and shaped like a kidney.

3. *Alfne tenuifolia*, R. 350. Fine-leav'd Chickweed. On the borders of *Triplow* heath, in *Cambridgeshire*. The flowers are like those of Mountain Flax, but larger.

4. *Alfne pusilla pulchro flore folio tenuissimo nostras, seu Saxifraga pusilla caryophylloides, flore albo pulchello*, R. 350. In great plenty on the hills in *Yorkshire*, about *Settle*; and in *Derbyshire*. The leaves grow thick at the bottoms of the stalks, are short, very narrow, and sharp-pointed: The stalks are small, round, and feeble, lye upon the ground, and are divided at the top into several branches; which bear little beautiful white flowers upon long pedicles, placed in the divarications of the stalks and branches. It grows plentifully all over *Kendal* fell, in *Westmoreland*, and flowers all the summer †.

5. *Alfne palustris foliis tenuissimis, seu Saxifraga palustris Anglica*, R. 350, G. E. 567, 568. *nodosa Germanica*, C. 251, Pr. 119. *Saxifraga palustris Anglica*, P. 427. English Marsh Saxifrage. He has it also by the name of *Alfne nodosa Germanica*, page 764. The flowers of this are larger, in proportion

proportion to the bigness of the plant, and the stalks are more erect than those of the former: At the wings of the large leaves are placed other small leaves, in little balls or bunches. It flowers in July. In boggy places.

6. *Alsine montana minima, Acini effigie, rotundifolia*, R. 350. The Least round-leav'd Mountain Chickweed.

7. *Alsine Spergula dicta major*, R. 351, C. 251. *Saginæ Spergula*, G. E. 1125. *Saginæ Spergula major*, P. 562. Spurry. Common among corn. The leaves are very narrow, growing in rays at the joints of the stalks: The flowers are composed of five white entire petals.

8. *Spergula annua semine foliaceo nigro, circulo membranaceo albo cincto*, R. 351. Annual Spurry, with black foliaceous seeds, surrounded with a white, membranous circle. The leaves are fatter, and more thinly set at the joints of the stalks than those of the former; and it differs from the following, in having white flowers. It flowers in May. In Ireland, in sandy places.

9. *Spergula purpurea*, R. 351. *Saginæ Spergula minima*, P. 561. *Alsine Spergula facie minor, seu Spergula minor flore subcæruleo*, C. 251. Purple Spurry. Common in sandy places. It flowers in May and June. The leaves are shorter than those of Common Spurry, and surrounded at the bottoms with two membranous scales. The flowers are purple.

10. *Alsine Spergulæ facie media*, R. 351, C. 251. *marina Dalechampii*, G. E. 1125. *Saginæ Spergula minor*, P. 561. Sea Spurry. Common in salt marshes near the sea. This very much resembles Purple Spurry. The seeds are foliaceous.

11. *Spergula maritima flore parvo cæruleo, semine vario*, R. 351. Sea Spurry, with a small blue flower, and various seeds. It grows in the isle of

Shepy, especially in that part called *Shell-coast*. The root is more slender, and the whole plant less than the former, especially the flowers and seeds, and but few of the seeds are margined. It flowers in *June*.

12. *Alfne marina foliis portulacæ*, R. 351. *littoralis foliis Portulacæ*, C. 251. *Anthyllis maritima lentifolia*, Ejus. 282, P. 282. *lentifolia seu Alfne cruciata marina*, G. E. 622. Sea Chickweed, with Purslane leaves. In the sand by the sea-side. The leaves grow thick upon the stalks, and are so placed that they resemble a cross. It flowers in *June*.

13. *Alfne maritima supina, foliis Chamæscis*, R. 352. *Anthyllis maritima, Chamæscis similis*, C. 282. Low Maritime Chickweed, with Petty Spurge leaves. On the coast of *Suffex*.

Alfne parva palustris tricoccus, Portulacæ aquaticæ similis. Alfneformis paludosa tricarpus flosculis albis inapertis, R. 352. *Portulaca arvensis*, C. 288. Small Water Chickweed, or Purslane, by some called Blinks. It flowers in the spring, and is not uncommon in moist and boggy places. Dr *Dillenius* says the flower is monopetalous. Mr *Vaillant* affirms it to be pentapetalous: Mr *Martin*. The leaves resemble those of Purslane: It has small white pentapetalous flowers, which scarce open: The seed-vessel is three-corner'd; and, when ripe, opens into three keels.

Alfne spuria pusilla repens foliis Saxifragæ aureæ, R. 352. Small round-leav'd Bastard Chickweed. By *Buckbarrow* well, in *Longsledale*, six miles from *Kendal, Westmoreland*: Mr *Lawson*. It is a very small plant, creeping upon the ground, after the manner of Ground-ivy. The stalks are hairy: The leaves grow on long pedicles, are round, hairy, and crenated about the edges, resembling the leaves of Henbit, or Golden Saxifrage, but much less: From the bosom of each leaf comes one single flower, supported

ported by a short pedicle, of a redish, or flesh colour, pentapetalous, or perhaps monopetalous, and cut deeply into five segments: The empalement is five-leav'd. It grows, together with Ivy-leav'd Bell-flower, by the sides of rivers and ditches, in *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*; and flowers in *July* and *August*.

II. *Such as have pentapetalous flowers, and their leaves placed alternately, or without order, on their stalks.*

I. *Those with regular flowers.*

SAXIFRAGA, Saxifrage. At the end of the pedicle stands the empalement, divided into five segments: The flower is pentapetalous, expanded in the form of a Rose, having eight or ten chives: The style and empalement unite, and compose a bicapsular fruit, with two horns: The embryos of the seeds are very small. The species are:

1. *Saxifraga Alpina ericoides, flore cœruleo, R. 353. Sedum Alpinum ericoides cœruleum, C. 284.* Mountain Heath, like Sengreen, with large purple flowers. On the east-side of *Ingleborough* hill, in *Yorkshire*. It hangs down from craggy hills and rocks, having an oblong fibrous root, of a redish colour: The branches are thick set with ash-colour'd leaves, resembling those of Mother of Thyme: The stalks are about an inch long, and bear large blue flowers. It flowers early in the spring.

2. *Saxifraga Alpina angusto folio, flore luteo guttato, R. 353. Alpinum flore pallido, C. 284 n. 5. Sedum Alpinum floribus luteis maculosis, Ejusdem, 284.* Small Yellow Mountain Sengreen. On the sides of *Ingleborough*, about the rivulets and springing waters on the north-side of the hill; and in the like places about *Shap*, in *Westmoreland*: On the mountains in
Long-

Longsledale, eight miles from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland*, plentifully †.

3. *Saxifraga Muscosa trifido folio*, R. 354. *Sedum Alpinum trifido folio*, C. 284. *Alpinum laciniatis Ajugæ foliis*, P. 739. Small Mountain Sengreen, with jagged leaves. On *Snowdon*; also on *Ingleborough* hill, and by *Malham* cove, in *Yorkshire*; and among the rocks, south of *Lowther* hall, in *Westmoreland*; at *Ease-gill* kirk, about three miles from *Kirbylonsdale*, also on the mountains in *Longsledale*, eight miles from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †. The stalks and leaves are close matted together, and, in some places, spread to a considerable distance: The leaves are about an inch long, somewhat hairy, and end in a three-furrowed broadish trident: The stalks are generally about four inches long, and bear white flowers.

* 4. *Saxifraga verna annua humilior*, R. 354. *Sedum tridaetylites tectorum*, C. 285. *Paronychia rutaceo folio*, G. 499. *foliis incisiss*, P. 556. Rue Whitlow-grass. On walls and roofs of houses. It flowers in the spring. The stalk is small, redish and branched: Some of the leaves are single and oblong; others fat, or succulent, hairy, and cut into three segments, sometimes into five: On the tops of the stalks and branches stand small white flowers, on long pedicles. The whole plant is clammy to the touch.

Rue Whitlow-grass is accounted a specifick against the King's evil, being very much commended by Mr *Boyle* for that distemper; and Sir *John Colebatch*, in his Essay upon *Acids* and *Alkalis*, makes mention of a poor girl at *Worcester*, afflicted with scrophulous ulcers, who received great benefit from it.

5. *Saxifraga foliis oblongo-rotundis dentatis, floribus compactis Sedum*, R. 354. Saxifrage, with oblong, roundish, serrated leaves, and compact flowers, like those of House-leek.

6. *Saxifraga rotundifolia alba*, R. 354, C. 309.
alba,

alba, G. 693. *alba vulgaris*, P. 424. White Saxifrage. On banks of hedges, and moist meadows. The roots consist of several small redish branches, with a few small fibres intermix'd: The leaves are thick, hairy, semicircular, and crenated about the edges: The stalks rise a foot high, or more, and are somewhat hairy, and branched at the tops: The flowers are white.

GEUM. It entirely resembles Saxifrage, except that the empalement is cut into deeper segments, and that it does not conjoin to the fruit. The species are:

1. *Geum palustre minus, foliis oblongis crenatis*, R. 354. Hairy Kidney-wort. By the rills, and on moist rocks of many mountains in *Wales*: Also on *Hard-knot* and *Wrenose*: By *Buckbarrow* well, in *Longsledale*, seven miles from *Kendal*, and many other such like places in *Westmoreland* †. On the mountains near *Fleet* bridge, in the county of *Durham*. It spreads several green hairy leaves upon the ground, in a circle, of an inch, or an inch and a half long, and dented with four or six large teeth, each ending in a sharp point: Out of the middle of the leaves rise stalks, about a palm high, round, hairy, and naked quite up to the place where they begin to spread into branches: On the tops they bear flowers, composed of five white petals, stain'd with two yellow spots near their bottoms, having ten chives with purple summits.

2. *Geum angustifolium autumnale, flore luteo guttato*, R. 355. Narrow-leav'd Autumnal Geum, with a yellow spotted flower. On *Knotsford* moor, *Cheshire*.

3. *Geum folio subrotundo majori, pistillo floris rubro*, R. 355. *Sedum montanum serratum guttato flore*, P. 738. *It.* London Pride, or None-so-pretty, Prince's Feather. On several mountains in *Ireland*. I have observed it above twenty years on the

top of the scar, close by the west-side of the river, about fifty or sixty yards below *Haw's* bridge, two miles from *Kendal, Westmoreland* †.

PARNASSIA, Grass of Parnassus. The leaves are roundish, and spread in a circle: The empalement is cut deeply into five segments: The flower consists of five petals, expanded in the form of a Rose, some large, and others less, hollow, roundish, and striped: A single flower grows on the top of each stalk: The fruit is membranous, conical, and gapes in three or four places. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Parnassia vulgaris & *palustris*, R. 355. *Gramen Parnassi minus*, G. 691. *Parnassi vulgare*, P. 429. *Parn. flore albo simplici*, C. 309. Grass of Parnassus. In marshy places, and flowers in *August*.

ROS SOLIS, Sun-dew. The leaves are concave, and set with stiff redish hairs, on which always hang little drops like dew: At the tops of the pedicles stand oblong tubulous empalements, cut on the brims into five acute segments: The flower is pentapetalous, and expands in the form of a Rose, having five chives. The species are:

1. *Ros solis folio rotundo*, R. 356, C. 357. *major*, G. 1366, P. 1052. *Rosa-solis*, or Sun-dew. In wet marshy places, and frequently among water-moss. The leaves are of a round figure, shaped like an ear-pick, a little hollow, and grow on long pedicles; they are of a pale green colour, fringed quite round with stiff redish hairs, and wet with dewy drops, even in the hottest sun: The stalks are about four inches high, and sustain white flowers in a long series, all hanging one way: The dew that sticks on the hairs is tough and clammy. It flowers in *July*. It is common on all the wet moorish places in *Westmoreland* †.

2. *Ros*

2. *Ros solis folio oblongo*, R. 356, C. 357. *solis minor*, G. 1366. *Ros solis sylvestris longifolius*, P. 1052. Long-leav'd Rosa-folis, or Sun-dew. Upon *Hinton* moor, near *Cambridge*; and on *Bagshot* heath. On *Brigstear* mofs, near *Kendal*, *Westmoreland*. †.

3. *Rorella rotundifolia perennis*, R. 356. Perennial round-leav'd Sun-dew. In *Devonshire*.

4. *Rorella longifolia perennis*, R. 356. Perennial long-leav'd Sun-dew. In *Yorkshire*, between *Doncaster* and *Bautrey*. This plant has a perennial root, and is thicker set with leaves than the Common long-leav'd Sun-dew; they are round on the lower part next the ground, and, after they begin to spread, are not fringed with bristles about the edges.

5. *Rorella longifolia maxima*, R. 356. The Greatest long-leav'd Sun-dew. Three miles from *Carlisle* towards *Scotland*: On *Brigstear* mofs, near *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †. This species has very long leaves, several growing from the same root, and hairy on both sides from their bottoms.

GERANIUM, Cranes-bill. The leaves, for the most part, grow by pairs: The empalement is cut into five deep segments, expanded in the form of a star: The flower consists of five petals, opens like a Rose, and has ten chives, surrounding the bottom of the ovary: The fruit is of a pentagonal figure, with a long beak; it has five feed-vessels, and in each a single-tail'd feed; which, when ripe, are cast forth by the twisting of the beak.

Cranes-bill is divided into four kinds; 1st, Such as have oblong simple leaves; 2^d, Such as have pinnated leaves, and several flowers growing on each pedicle; 3^d, Such as have leaves variously dissected, resembling those of umbelliferous plants; 4th, Such as have leaves of a roundish figure, whether they be entire or jagged.

1. *Such as have oblong simple leaves.*

1. *Geranium pusillum supinum maritimum*, *Althææ aut Botanicæ folio nostras*, R. 356. Small Sea Cranes-bill. In sandy and gravelly places; in the west of *England*, by the sea-shore; in the isle of *Anglesey*, in *Wales*, about the town of *Caernarvon*; in *Cornwall*, about *Penzans*, and several other places. When it first comes up, it spreads a great many bending leaves in a circle; they stand on thick, somewhat flat hairy pedicles, and resemble Betony leaves, but are four times smaller, more deeply cut, and rough, with short hairs: The stalks are thick, succulent, hairy, and lye upon the ground: The flowers are herby, scarce discernible, and of a redish purple colour: The beaks are half an inch long, and grow by two or three on the same pedicle.

2. *Such as have pennated leaves, and several flowers growing on each pedicle.*

2. *Geranium Cicutæ folio inodorum*, R. 357, G. E. 945. *Cicutæ folio minus & supinum*, C. 319. *moschatum inodorum*, G. 800, P. 708. Field Cranes-bill, without scent. In sandy places, and flowers after Mid-summer. It has thickish round hairy stalks, bending towards the earth, branched, and thick set with leaves: The leaves are pennated like the small Burnet Saxifrage, and divided into many deep jags: On pedicles, two or three inches long, come forth four, five, or more flowers together, as in an umbel, of a purplish colour, with petals blunt and entire, and chives tipp'd with redish summits. On the fell brow, by *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †.

3. *Geranium inodorum album*, R. 357, G. 801. Unfavoury Field Cranes-bill, with a white flower. This differs from the former in its large white flowers, with broader petals; in its thicker, shorter, and paler stalks, and in its larger leaves, not so finely cut.

The

The two last grow plentifully between the Glass-houses and *Dent's hole*, *Newcastle upon Tyne* †.

4. *Geranium moschatum*, R. 358, P. 709. *Cicutæ folio moschatum*, C. 319. Musked Cranes-bill. This is easily distinguished by its musky smell.

5. *Geranium Pimpinellæ folio*, R. 358. Cranes-bill, with Burnet leaves.

3. *Such as have leaves variously dissected, resembling those of umbelliferous plants.*

* 6. *Geranium Robertianum*, R. 358, C. 319, G. 794. *Robertianum vulgare*, P. 710. Herb-Robert. By hedges, and on walls. The stalks are redish and jointed: The leaves are divided into a great many segments, like those of Chervil: The flowers are of a purple colour, and striped.

Herb-Robert is much of the nature of Dovesfoot, being drying and binding, and useful in wounds and bruises, as well as in fluxes; and is more particularly commended for the King's evil, and all scrophulous swellings, and has done great service in nephritick cases.

7. *Geranium lucidum saxatile; foliis Geranii Robertiani*, R. 358. Shining Stone Cranes-bill, with Herb-Robert leaves.

4. *Such as have leaves of a roundish figure, whether they be entire or jagged.*

8. *Geranium columbinum majus, flore minore cæruleo*, R. 358. The Greater blue-flower'd Doves-foot Cranes-bill. In rough gravelly places. The leaves are downy, and soft to the touch; they stand on long pedicles, are like those of Mallows, but divided into a greater number of deeper segments: At the joints come forth shoots, bearing two flowers, each on a proper pedicle; small, and of a faint blue purple colour, with petals bifid. The bills which succeed the flowers are scarce half an inch long.

9. *Geranium columbinum humile, flore cæruleo minimo*, R. 359. *Ger. malacoides seu columbinum mi-*

nimum, P. 707. The Least Doves-foot Cranes-bill. This is a very small plant, about two or three inches high: The leaves are small, the flowers minute, the petals bifid, and of a faint blue colour.

* 10. *Geranium columbinum*, R. 359, G. 793. *columbinum vulgare*, P. 706. *folio malvæ rotundo*, C. 318. Doves-foot, or Doves-foot Cranes-bill. By hedges, and in stony places. The leaves generally lye spread on the ground, and grow on long red-ish pedicles; they are small, round, and cut into about seven hairy segments: The stalks are slender, about a span high, jointed, and beset with smaller and more divided leaves: The flowers grow by pairs on their proper pedicles; they are of a shining purple colour, and their petals entire.

Doves-foot is accounted good for inward bruises, hæmorrhages, and all fluxes in general. It is very much commended for the cure of ruptures in children, given in powder. It likewise helps the stone, and provokes urine.

11. *Geranium columbinum majus dissectis foliis*, R. 359, G. E. 938. *malacoides laciniatum seu columbinum alterum*, P. 706. *malacoides seu columbinum tenuius laciniatum*, P. 707. Doves-foot Cranes-bill, with jagged leaves. Common in hedges. The leaves are divided into several segments to the very pedicle, after the manner of Crow-foot Cranes-bill: The flowers are of a fine purple colour, and the petals bifid, but not striped.

12. *Geranium columbinum dissectis foliis, pediculis florum longissimis*, R. 359. Jagged Doves-foot Cranes-bill, with flowers on long foot-stalks. At Swanly, not far from Darford in Kent: In Gilling grove, near Kendal, Westmoreland †. The petals of the flowers are but a little cut in the middle: The leaves are deeply divided, and somewhat hairy: The stalks are smooth; the pedicles on which the flowers stand are remarkably long, being at least four inches.

13. *Geranium columbinum maximum, foliis dissectis*, R. 360.

R. 360. The Greatest Doves-foot Cranes-bill, with dissected leaves. The leaves that first appear stand on long pedicles, and are much larger than the rest of this genus; among which come up stalks, almost a finger thick, and a cubit and a half high, nearly upright, branched, and bear knobs at the joints; they are set with large leaves, deeply cut, and cluster'd at the tops; among which come forth redish flowers, on short pedicles.

14. *Geranium hæmatoides*, R. 360, *P. Parad.* 229. *sanguinarium*, G. E. 945. *sanguineum maximo flore*, C. 318. Bloody Cranes-bill. The stalks are redish, hairy, jointed, and divided into several branches: The leaves are jagged: From the wings of the upper leaves come forth oblong pedicles, each of which sustains one large flower, of a beautiful red colour, and striped. At *Scoot* style, by the side of the footpath, leading to *Barrowfield*, about two miles from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †.

15. *Geranium hæmatoides foliis majoribus, pallidioribus & altius incisis*, R. 360. Bloody Cranes-bill, with larger, paler, and more deeply divided leaves. On the banks of the *Devil's-ditch*.

16. *Geranium hæmatoides Lancastriense flore eleganter striato*, R. 360. Bloody Cranes-bill, with a variegated flower. In the isle of *Walney*, *Lancashire*. It agrees with the Common Bloody Cranes-bill in all respects, except the colour of the flower, which is white, variegated with red stripes.

17. *Geranium batrachoides*, R. 360, G. 797. *batrachoides flore cæruleo*, *P. Parad.* 228. *batrachoides Gratia Dei Germanorum Lobelio*, C. 318. Crow-foot Cranes-bill. In meadows and moist pastures. The stalks are slender, a foot or a cubit high, round, and covered with a short whitish down; they are divided into two branches, and each branch again into two other branches; from the angle of each divarigation comes forth a shoot, sustaining two or three

three large flowers of a blue purple colour, striped with deeper lines.

18. *Geranium batrachoides montanum nostras* Ger. *batrachoides minus*, R. 361, P. 704. *batrachoides alterum*, G. E. 942. *batrachoides folio Aconiti*, C. 317. Mountain Crow-foot Cranes-bill. The leaves stand on long pedicles, are divided into seven or nine jags, not quite so deep as the leaves of Common Crow-foot Cranes-bill, but are softer and more flaccid: The flowers are less, and of a more redish colour. It flowers later. Common about *Kendal* in *Westmoreland*; particularly by the side of the wall on the west of a foot-path, between the vicar-fields and stone-crofs, opposite to *Colinfield*.

19. *Geranium saxatile*, R. 361, G. E. 938, P. 707. *lucidum saxatile*, C. 318. Shining, or Stone Doves-foot Cranes-bill. On the roofs of houses, and on walls. The leaves grow on redish pedicles; are roundish, shining with a beautiful deep, and sometimes a pale green colour: The stalks are many, redish, shining, and lye almost flat: The flowers are small, with redish, entire petals.

20. *Geranium quintum nodosum Plateau*, Cluf. Hist. 101, R. 361, G. E. 947. *nodosum*, C. 318, P. 704. Knotty Cranes-bill. There arises from the root several leaves, divided into five deep jags; and, among these, two or three slender stalks, a foot high, of a dark purple colour, jointed and knotted, bearing two leaves, opposite at each joint, cut only into three jags: On pretty long pedicles, arising from the middle wings, stand two, and sometimes three or four flowers of a purple colour, marked with deeper colour'd veins, and have a red umbone in the middle, split at the top into five parts: The petals are bifid.

21. *Geranium montanum, fuscum*, R. 361, C. 318. *maculatum sive fuscum*, G. 799. *pullo flore*, P. 704. Dark-flower'd Mountain Cranes-bill. At *Tovel*, in the

the valley by the old fulling-mill. The stalks are about a cubit high, firm, jointed, green; divided into several branches, and besprinkled, as it were, with drops of blood: Towards their tops, at each joint, grow small flowers in pairs, on long pedicles, of a deep red colour. The leaves resemble those of Crow-foot Cranes-bill.

LINUM, Flax. The leaves grow alternately: The empalement is monophyllous, tubulous, and divided into five segments: It has a Clovegill-flower flower, consisting of five petals and five chives: The ovary arises from the bottom of the empalement, is covered with a thin membrane, and emits five long tubes: The fruit is globular, composed of several cells, to the number of ten or more, which open inwards: The seeds are smooth, blunt at one end, and generally sharp at the other. The species are:

* 1. *Linum*, R. 362. *sativum*, C. 214, G. E. 556, P. 1335. Manur'd Flax. Sown in the fields. The stalk rises about a yard high, set with long, narrow, glaucous leaves; which grow alternately, or without order: On the tops of the stalks and branches stand a pretty many small blue streaked flowers: The seed-vessels are round, divided into ten cells, each cell containing one flattish oblong shining brown seed.

2. *Linum sylvestre sativum plane referens*, R. 362. *arvense*, C. 214. *sylvestre vulgatius*, P. 1334. Common Wild Flax. Common among corn. It is exactly like the last, but that the stalks are something thicker, divided into more branches, and have larger heads.

3. *Linum sylvestre caeruleum perenne erectius, flore ♂ capitulo majore*, R. 362. Wild Perennial Blue Flax the Larger. On Gog-magog hills: Also at Crosby, Ravensworth, and between Shap and Threapland, in Westmoreland.

4. *Linum*

4. *Linum sylvestre caeruleum perenne procumbens, flore & capitulo minore*, R. 362. Wild Perennial Blue Flax the Lesser. The stalks of this are not upright like the former, but incline towards the ground; they are begirt with narrower leaves, and produce heads four times less.

5. *Linum sylvestre angustifolium, floribus dilute purpurascens vel carneis*, R. 362, C. 214. Narrow-leav'd Wild Flax. In the pastures by the sea-side, about *St Ives* and *Truro* in *Cornwal*. The stalks rise almost a cubit high, thick set with narrow leaves, almost as long as manur'd Flax, and sharp-pointed. The flowers are of a pale whitish purple, or flesh-colour.

* 6. *Linum sylvestre catharticum*, R. 362, G. E. 560. *pratense flosculis exiguis*, C. 214. *Chamælinum Clusii flore albo, sive Linum sylvestre catharticum*, P. 1336. Purging, or Wild Dwarf Flax, or Mill-mountain. It hath slender round stalks, about a span high, and two small oblong leaves placed at each joint: The tops of the stalks are much branched, and bear several white flowers: The seed-vessels are shaped like those of Common Flax, but are a great deal less. It grows on dry hilly places, and flowers in *June* and *July*.

Linseed is of great use against inflammations, tumours, and imposthumes; and is frequently put into fomentations and cataplasms, for those purposes. Cold-drawn Linseed oil is of great service in all diseases of the breast and lungs, as pleurifies and peripneumonia, coughs, asthma and consumption. It likewise helps the cholick and stone, both taken at the mouth, and given in glysters.

A handful of Purging Flax, boil'd in ale or wine, and the decoction drank, purges strongly, and is commended against rheumatick pains in the limbs; as also for tertian and quartan agues, and the dropfy.

PYROLA, Winter-green. The leaves are placed alternately: The flowers grow in a thyrse, are pentapetalous, rosaceous, and appear hooded; the pointal bends downwards: The fruit is round-

roundish, channell'd, umbellicated, and divided into five cells, filled with small seeds. The species are :

1. *Pyrola*, R. 363, G. 330. *nostras vulgaris*, P. 508. *rotundifolio major*, C. 191. Common Winter-green. Near *Halifax*, in the way leading to *Kighley*, and on the moors south of *Heptinstal*, in the way to *Burnley*, *Yorkshire*, plentifully. It spreads five or six leaves upon the ground, on pedicles almost a palm long ; they are roundish, as large as a Pear-tree leaf, thick, of a black green colour, and shining on the upper-side ; among these rises a stalk nine inches high, corner'd, and furnished with some small sharp leaves, but not branchy : The top is a thyrse of beautiful whitish flowers, almost like *Orchi's* flowers, whose two upper petals resemble a helmit, or rather a label cut in two, with many Saffron chives in the middle, surrounding a pointal, crooked, bending downwards, and representing, as it were, a Proboscis : To the flowers succeed corner'd heads, full of fine dust.

2. *Pyrola minor*, R. 363. *folio minore & duriore*, C. 191. The Lesser Winter-green. The style is shorter, and not so crooked, and the leaves are less, and stiffer than the former : The flower consists of five concave petals, of a whitish colour, with a blush of red ; they grow in a thyrse on the top of the stalk, and resemble those of Lilly of the Valley. In *Tacket* wood, near *Simonburn*, five miles from *Hexham*, *Northumberland* †.

3. *Pyrola folio mucronato serrato*, R. 363. C. 181. *tenerior*, P. 509. *secunda tenerior Clusii*, G. E. 408. Winter-green, with a pointed and dented leaf. The leaves are less, and sharper-pointed than the common ; the flowers are also smaller, and sit and closer together.

2. Such as have irregular flowers.

VIOLA, Violet. The leaves grow alternately: The empalement is cut into five parts, and the segments are reflected: The flower is pentapetalous, and resembles a papilionaceous flower; its upper petals have the appearance of a standard, the two side ones of wings, and the lowest one which ends in a tail, has the likeness of a keel: The fruit is three-corner'd, opens in three cells; and contains, for the most part, roundish seeds: The seed-vessel seems to be six-corner'd. The species are:

* 1. *Viola Martia purpurea*, R. 364. *Martia purpurea flore simplici odoro*, C. 199. *nigra sive purpurea*, G. 699. *simplex martia*, P. Parad. 282. Purple Sweet Violet. The flowers smell sweeter, are a little less, and tinged with a deeper purple; the leaves are rounder, and it flowers sooner than Dogs Violet. It grows by hedges, and on the banks of ditches.

2. *Viola martia alba*, R. 364, C. 199. *Martia flore albo*, G. 669. *simplex martia flore albo*, P. Par. 282. White sweet-scented Violet. In the same places with the former.

3. *Viola martia inodora sylvestris*, R. 364, C. 199. *canina sylvestris*, G. 700. *sylvestris*, P. 755. Wild, or Dogs Violet. By hedges and bushes. It differs chiefly from the first, in that the leaves are less, and more pointed; the flowers of a paler purple, and without smell; and lastly, that the seed-vessel is longer, and three-corner'd.

4. *Viola canina flore albo*, R. 364. Dogs Violet, with a white flower. In *Hampstead* wood, on that side the Chesnut-walk where the two ways meet.

5. *Viola caninae varietatem, si non speciem diversam observavit*, D. Dubois, R. 364. This is much less in all its parts than Common Dogs Violet, and the spur of the flower is yellow. It flowers in *May*.

6. *Viola*

6. *Viola palustris rotundifolia glabra*, R. 364. Smooth round-leav'd Marsh Violet. In moist marshy places, covered with moss. The leaves are round and smooth: The flowers are twice or thrice as small as those of Dogs Violet: The seed-vessels are oblong and slender. It flowers in June.

7. *Viola rubra striata Eboracensis*, R. 365, P. 755. Striped Red Violets. In marshes and moist meadows in *Yorkshire*.

8. *Viola martia major hirsuta inodora*, R. 365. Violet, with Throatwort leaves. In several woods near *Oxford*. The flowers are of a pale blue colour, striped with white lines: It does not creep so much as the Marsh Violet, nor is it divided into so many branches as the Dogs Violet.

9. *Viola tricolor*, R. 365, G. 703. *tricolor major* & *vulgaris*. P. 756. *tricolor hortensis repens*, C. 199. Pansies, or Hearts-ease, Three Faces under a Hood. Common in the north of *England* among corn. Sometimes the flowers are all over purple; sometimes yellow, variegated with blue and purple, and grow on long hollow pedicles, which rise from the bosoms of the leaves.

10. *Viola montana lutea grandiflora nostras*, R. 365. *montana lutea grandiflora*, C. 200. *flammea lutea seu* 5. G. 700. *Emac.* 851. Pansies, with a large yellow flower. About *Malham*, near *Settle* and *Halifax*, in *Yorkshire*. I have seen a large flower'd Violet in the pastures between *Bows* and *Spittal* house, on both sides of the road: The two upper petals were sometimes bluish, and the three lower, yellow and striped: The flower was sometimes all yellow and striped, and sometimes bluish or purplish †.

11. *Viola bicolor arvensis*, R. 366, C. 200. *tricolor sylvestris*, P. 755. Two-colour'd Violet, with a white and yellow flower. Among corn. The flowers are much less than those of Common Pansies, and of a beautiful white or yellow colour.

12. *Viola martia Alpina folio tenella circinato*, R. 366. Marsh Violet, with slender roundish leaves.

They are cooling, moistening, and laxative; good in affections of the breast and lungs, helping coughs and pleuretick pains. The syrup is given to children, to open and cool their bodies. The leaves are cooling and opening, and frequently put into glysters, as well as into ointments against inflammations. The seed is reckoned good for the stone and gravel.

C L A S S XXI.

VASCULIFEROUS PLANTS *with hexapetalous, or polypetalous flowers.*

Ray's *Synop.* p. 367.

SALICARIA, Willow-herb. The leaves are long, narrow, and resemble those of the Willow: The empalement is tubulous, striated, and cut into a great many segments: The flowers are hexapetalous, expanding in the form of a Rose, having a great many chives: The ovary is furnished with a long tube, whose top resembles a basin; it turns to a fruit, or oval husk, hid in the empalement, and full of small seeds. The species are:

1. *Salicaria vulgaris purpurea foliis oblongis*, R. 367. *Lysimachia purpurea*, G. 386, P. 546. *spicata purpurea, ferte Plinii*, C. 246. Purple spiked Willow-herb, or Loose-strife. In marshes, and on the brinks of rivers. The stalks, in a kindly soil, rise to the height of a man: The leaves grow in pairs, sometimes threes, at certain distances, and resemble the leaves of Willow, but are narrower: The flowers grow in a thyrse, about nine inches long, composed of several whorls; they strike the eye with a gay bright blue colour, and each consists of six petals, with chives of the same colour: The empalement is oblong, purple, striped, and divided in-

to twelve segments: The petals do not rise from the bottom of the empalement, but from its upper border.

2. *Salicaria Hyssopifolia latiore & angustiore*, R. 367. *Hyssopifolia*, C. 218. *Gratiola angustifolia*, G. E. 581. *angustifolia seu minor*, P. 220. Grass Poly, Small hedge Hyfop. In wet places, and where water has stood in winter. It has many green channell'd stalks, about nine inches high: The leaves resemble those of Hyfop, and have one nerve running along the middle lengthways: Out of the bosom of each leaf, from the root to the top, rises one or two longish blue flowers, composed of striped petals.

PORTULA, Water Purslane. It is a small plant: The leaves resemble those of Purslane: The flowers are hexapetalous, and sit singly in the wings of the leaves. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Portula, R. 368. *Alsine rotundifolia seu Portulaca aquatica*, G. E. 614. *aquatica minor folio oblongo, seu Portulaca aquatica*, P. 1260. Water Purslane. In marshes, and where water has stood in winter.

RESEDA, Base-rocket. The leaves are pennated: The empalement is cut into five long narrow segments, which turn backwards, and are sometimes cut in two: The flowers consist of six dissimilar petals, are disposed in a spike or thyrse, and furnished with a great number of chives: The fruit is membranous, three or four corner'd, gapes at the top, and is full of roundish seeds.

The species are:
1. *Reseda vulgaris*, R. 366, C. 100. *minor seu vulgaris*, P. 823. *Plinii*, G. 216. Base Rocket. In sandy ground, and on walls. The leaves are dark green: The flowers are of a pale yellow colour, and grow in a spike or thyrse.

2. Re-

2. *Reseda crispa Gallica*, R. 366. Curled French Bastard Rocket. In the barren closes about *Roebill* and *Northfleet*.

NYMPHÆA, Water-lilly. It hath a large perennial root, growing at the bottom of the water: The leaves float, are roundish, thick, and fungous: The empalement consists of five leaves, and the flower of several hard petals, expanding like a Rose; it has a great many chives surrounding the ovary, and bending outwards: The fruit is globous, resembles a pitcher, and is divided into several cells, like a Poppy; which contain a great number of small oblong seeds. The species are:

1. *Nymphaea lutea*, R. 368, G. 672. *major lutea*, C. 131, P. 1252. Water-lilly, with a yellow flower. In slow rivers and pools.

2. *Nymphaea alba*, R. 368, G. 672. *alba major*, C. 193. *alba major vulgaris*, P. 1251. Water-lilly, with a white flower. In the same places with the former. The flowers are large, white, and double. Water-lillies may be easily known by their large round leaves floating on the water.

3. *Nymphaea lutea minor flore fimbriato*, R. 368, C. 194. The Lesser Yellow Water-lilly, with a fringed flower. In rivers and standing waters. *Nymphoides* of *Tournefort*. It is fasten'd in the clay by many small capillaceous roots, which shoot from the joints or knots of the stalks: The leaves are numerous, have long pedicles, and swim upon the water: The flowers are yellow, and cut into five segments, resembling so many petals; they are not so close set as in the Larger Yellow Water-lilly, but beautifully fringed round the edges: The fruit is oblong, broad and flat, full of oblong seeds, broad and hairy about the edges. In the moss river, by *Hawkshead, Lancashire*: Mr *Lawson*.

C L A S S XXII.

PLANTS with bulbous roots.

Ray's Synop. p. 369.

THESE plants make their first appearance with but one leaf, which resembles those of the grass kind; long, slender and without a pedicle: Their roots are, for the most part, bulbous; but their more distinguishable mark is, that their flowers are hexapetalous, or cut into six segments, and their fruit tricapsular.

CEPA, Onion. The root is bulbous, and tunicated: The leaves are fistulous: The flowers are hexapetalous, and collected into a spherical head: The pointal turns to a roundish fruit, divided into three cells. The species are:

1. *Cepa setivis, juncifolio perennis*, Mor. part 2. 383. *porrum juncif.* C. 72. *Schænoprason*, G.E. 176. Cives, or Chives. They have many leaves, about a handbreadth high, slender, and round like little Rushes: The stalks are small, tender, and bear heads of flowers like those of Onion, but much less: They have many little bulbs or headed roots, fasten'd together, out of which a great number of small strings shoot down into the earth. It has the smell of Onion, or Leek, but not of Garlick. In a place called *Chivey-syke*, in *Cartmell* fell, in *Lancashire*, about six miles from *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †.

2. *Allium sylvestre*, R. 369, P. 870, G. E. 179. *campestre juncifolium capitatum purpurascens majus*, C. 74. Crow Garlick. In dry pastures, and on walls. Its leaves are like the leaves of Rushes, round, smooth and hollow, with a little channel running lengthways: The seeds are kernels, or little bulbs, which generally put forth small green leaves, and form a bushy head; this head is infolded in a
simple

simple cover, and not in a two-horned one. It has a strong Garlick smell. In *Gillingrove*, near *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †.

ALLIUM, Garlick. It hath a bulbous tunicated root, composed of several cloves or kernels: The leaves are plain: The flowers are hexapetalous, stand on long pedicles, and are collected into a small globe: The fruit is roundish, divided into three cells, and covered with a thin membranous skin. The whole plant has a strong foetid smell. The species are:

1. *Allium montanum bicornne purpureum proliferum*, R. 369. Purple-flower'd Mountain Garlick. On the scars of the mountains near *Settle*, in *Yorkshire*; also on the rocks near *Longsledale*, *Westmoreland*. The leaves are neither hollow nor round, but plain above, carinated underneath, of a glaucous colour, and two or three grow on a stalk: The heads are a few small kernels or bulbs, covered with a twofold thin bicornous membrane.

2. *Allium sylvestre bicornne flore exherbaceo albicante, cum triplici in singulis petalis stria atro-purpurea*, R. 370. Wild Garlick, with an herbaceous striated flower. In a field adjoining to the high end of *Gillingrove*, near *Kendal*, in *Westmoreland* †. The stalk is a cubit high, or more, begirt with two or three leaves, narrow and keeled, plain, solid, and about a span long: The head is composed of many little bulbs, among which come forth, on all sides, small pedicles, about an inch and a half long, sustaining each a single flower, with many long petals, of a whitish herby colour, with a stripe in the middle, running lengthways, and two wings at the borders, of a nasty purple: Before the head opens, it is covered with a channell'd herby bag or membrane, horned, as it were, with two keels running into sharp points. The flowers, laid betwixt paper, and gently pressed,

will

will, in a few days, change to a beautiful red. Its flowers late.

3. *Allium Holmense sphaerico capite. Scorodoprasum dictum*, R. 370. *primum Clusii*, G. E. 180. *Allium sphaerico capite, folio latiore, sive Scorodoprasum alterum*, C. 74. Great Round-headed Garlick of Holm's island. The leaves are keeled, and larger than Leek's leaves: The stalk grows to a great height, is about a finger thick at the bottom, naked at the top, and gradually ends in a Rush-point: The head is covered with a membranous husk, under which comes forth a purplish ball of flowers, consisting of whitish spreading leaves: The root is thick, as big as a little Onion, consists of many white coats, and is furnished with a bunch of fibres, almost as big as the ball of flowers; it has likewise triangular bulbs growing to the out-side, wrapp'd up in hard coats. Its taste and smell is milder than Common Garlick. It flowers in June and July.

4. *Allium sylvestre latifolium*, R. 370, C. 74. *urinum*, G. 141. Ramsons. In *Westmoreland*, Ramps. Common in moist and shady places, and flowers in April. The stalk is triangular: The leaves are broad and pointed; and the flowers of a fair white colour. It has a strong smell of Garlick.

5. *Allium sylvestre amphicarpon, foliis porraceis, floribus & nucleis purpureis*, R. 370. Broad-leav'd Mountain Garlick, with purple flowers. It rises a cubit, or a cubit and a half high: The leaves are broad, keel'd, striped, and smooth, like to the leaves of Leeks: Three, for the most part, grow on a stalk, ensheathing it in their lower parts, and when they separate from it, which is early in the spring, they shoot to about a span in length; but so soon as it comes to perfection, they wither away: The root is small, composed of a great number of kernels, enclosed in a dark purplish membrane; from the largest of which, in the year following, rises a

stem, bearing on its top a round head, covered with a simple bag; not two-horned, but after the manner of Crow Garlick, only shorter pointed: It is composed of a great number of black purplish bulbs, or kernels; and from its interstices break out dark purplish hexapetalous flowers, which open but very little, and are supported by short slender pedicles. The whole plant smells strong of Garlick. It flowers in June. In Troutbeck holm, by Great-Strickland, Westmoreland.

NARCISSUS, Daffodil. It has a naked flower, the lower part tubulous and narrow, but the upper cut into six segments, expanding like a star; in the middle of which is placed a bell-shap'd tube, having six chives: The fruit is triangular, divided into three cells, and full of roundish seeds. The species are:

1. *Narcissus sylvestris pallidus calyce luteo*, R. 371, C. 52. *Pseudonarcissus Anglicus*, G. 115. *Anglicus vulgaris*, P. Parad. 100. Wild English Daffodil. In thickets, and by the sides of woods in several places in Westmoreland †. The tube is long, and of a golden colour. It flowers in March.

2. *Narcissus medio luteus vulgaris*, R. 371, P. 74. *medio luteus*, G. 110. *pallidus circulo luteo*, C. 51. Common Pale Daffodil, or Primrose Peerless. It flowers about the latter end of April. It hath two or three flowers on the top of each pedicle. The tubes are short, and of a pale yellow colour. Near Hornsey church.

ORNITHOGALUM, Star of Bethlehem. It hath a Lilly flower, composed of six petals, striped with green lines on their out-sides, and ranged in a circle: The style turns to a roundish fruit, divided into three cells, and full of roundish seeds. The species are:

1. *Ornithogalum angustifolium majus, floribus ex albo virescentibus*, R. 372, C. 70. *Asphodelus bulbosus*,

bulbosus, G. 89. *bulbosus Galeni, seu Ornithogalum majus flore subvirescente*, P. Parad. 136. Spiked Star of Bethlehem, with a greenish flower. On the left-hand of a farm, half a mile from *Chichester* south-gate, in a meadow, plentifully. The flowers are of a dirty white above, greenish underneath, with white edges.

2. *Ornithogalum vulgare* & *verius, majus* & *minus*, R. 372. *vulgare*, G. 132, P. Parad. 136, *umbellatum medium angustifolium*, C. 70. Common Star of Bethlehem. On the top of a hill, three miles on this side of *Bristol*. The flowers grow in an umbel; their petals are milk white within, and marked with green lines on the out-sides: The stalks are about a hand high.

3. *Ornithogalum luteum*, R. 372, C. 71, P. Par. 140. *luteum seu Cepe agraria*, G. 132. Yellow Star of Bethlehem. Near *Greta* bridge, in *Yorkshire*.

HYACINTHUS, Hyacinth. The flowers are naked, and grow in a thyrses: Their chives are small, narrow, and their petals of an uniform colour; by which properties it differs from *Ornithogalum*. The species are:

1. *Hyacinthus stellatus Fuchsii*, R. 372, G. 97. *stellatus vulgaris sive bifolius Fuchsii*, P. Parad. 126. *stellaris bifolius Germanicus*, C. 45. Small Vernal Star Hyacinth.

2. *Hyacinthus Anglicus*, R. 373, G. 99. *oblongo flore cæruleus major*, C. 43. *Anglicus, Belgicus vel Hispanicus*, P. Parad. 122. English Hyacinth, or Harebells. In thickets and by hedges. It flowers in *May*. The stalk rises about nine inches high, bearing a thyrses of deep blue, or purple colour'd flowers, bell-shaped, and divided, at the brims, into six segments, which turn back: The leaves are long and narrow, and the thyrses hangs its head.

3. *Hyacinthus autumnalis minor*, R. 373, G. E. 110. P. Parad.

P. Parad. 132. *Stellaris autumnalis minor*, C. 47. The Lesser Autumnal Star Hyacinth. On *Black-beath*, by the side of the road to *Eltham*: Mr *Martin*. From a whitish bulb rise three or four very narrow leaves, scarce five inches long: The stalk is slender, not a palm high; and from the middle to the top beset with small blue star-fashioned flowers. It begins to flower, before the leaves come forth, about the beginning of *September*.

COLCHICUM, Meadow Saffron. From the root rises a monopetalous tubulous Lilly flower, narrow at the bottom, widening gradually into six segments: The style comes from the bottom of the flower, ends in very small capillaments, and turns to an oblong triangular fruit, divided into three cells, filled with roundish seeds. It has a double root; one of which is fleshy, the other fibrous, and both are covered with the same membranous skin. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Colchicum commune, R. 373, C. 67. *Colchicum Anglicum purpureum* & *Anglicum album*, *P. Parad.* 153, G. 127. Meadow Saffron. Its flowers come before the leaves, on a very tender whitish stalk, about six inches long; they are of a purplish white colour, with yellow chives.

CROCUS, Saffron. It has narrow grassy leaves, divided in the middle by white lines, and wrapp'd in membranous sheaths: It has a monopetalous Lilly-flower; the lower part fistulous, and the upper widening into six segments: The style rises out of the bottom of the flower, and is divided into three-headed and crested capillaments: The empalement turns to an oblong triangular fruit, opens into three cells, filled with roundish seeds: It has a double tuberous root; the smaller stands upon the greater, which is carneous and fibrous; and both are wrapp'd
up

up in a membranous cover. We have but one species of this plant viz.

* *Crocus*, R. 374, G. 123. *sativus*, C. 65. *verus sativus autumnalis*, P. Parad. 167. Saffron. It is sown in the fields between *Saffron-Walden* and *Cambridge*.

Saffron is an excellent cordial, and a strengthner of the heart and vital spirits, resists putrefaction, and is good in all kinds of malignant and contagious distempers, in fevers, small pox, and measles. It opens obstructions of the liver and spleen, helps the jaundice, brings down the catamenia, expedites the birth, and expels the secundines. It is good in diseases of the lungs, as asthma and difficulty of breathing, and of great service in consumptive weakness; outwardly applied in poultices, it eases pains, and ripens imposthumations.

BULBOSA ALPINA. The flower is hexapetalous, white on the inside, and of a dull redish colour on the out-side; large for the bigness of the plant; and, in size and figure, resembles those of Wood Sorrel. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Bulbosa Alpina juncifolia, pericarpio unico erecto in summo cauliculo dodrantali, R. 374. Rush-leav'd Alpine Bulbocodium, with one flower standing erect on the top of a stalk nine inches long.

IRIS, Flower-deluce. It hath an oblong fleshy creeping root: The flower consists of six petals, three erect and bifid, and three arch'd and bending down; the downfals are split in two to the bottom, and between the segments rises a chive with its summit: The fruit is tri-capsular, and opens at the top in three places.

The species are:

* 1. *Iris palustris lutea*, R. 374, G. 46. *Acorus adulterinus*. C. 34. *palustris, sive pseudo-iris* & *Iris lutea palustris*, P. 1219. Yellow Water Flower-deluce. Common in wet meadows, by ditches. The flowers are yellow, and the leaves long and pointed.

2. *Iris palustris pallida*, R. 375. Pale, or Whittish-

tish-leav'd Water Flower-deluce. By the river-side, between *Hartford* and *Welling*.

3. *Iris sylvestris quam Xyrim vocant*, R. 375. *Xyris*, G. 53. *Xyris seu spatula fetida*, P. 256. *Gla-diolus fetidus*, C. 30. Stinking Gladdon, or Gladwin. Common in *Charlton*, all about *Sandgate* castle. The leaves are of a dark shining green colour, and of a stinking smell, when bruised. It seldom flowers.

The roots of Water Flower-deluce are restringent, drying and binding, and useful in fluxes of all sorts; some commend it as a strengthner of the brain and nerves. It is but seldom used.

PHALANGIUM. It has a Lilly-flower, composed of six petals; from whose center rises the style, which becomes a roundish fruit, divided into three cells, and full of angular seeds. The root is fibrous. The species are:

1. *Phalangium Anglicum palustre Iridis folio*, R. 375. *palustris Anglicus*, C. 29. *Asphodelus Lancastriae verus*, G. E. 97. Lancashire Asphodel, or Bastard Asphodel. On a bog on *Putney* heath. It grows plentifully on most of the marshy and boggy ground in *Westmoreland*†. The leaves are about three inches long, broadest at the bottoms, and taper to a point: The stalk seldom rises a foot high, and bears a thyse of beautiful yellow star-fashion'd flowers. The seed-vessels are longish.

2. *Phalangium Scoticum palustre minimum Iridis folio*, R. 375. The Least Scots Asphodel. On the side of a little brook near *Berwick*, in *Scotland*. The seed-vessels of this are short and roundish.

Such plants as resemble bulbous rooted plants.

ORCHIS. It hath fleshy tuberous roots; sometimes round like testicles, sometimes flat and palmated: The leaves are simple, and resemble those of Lillies: The flower stands on the top of the ovary, is anomalous, and consists of six dissimilar petals;

tals; the five upper ones are disposed in the manner of a helmet, the under one is tail'd, and of various shapes; sometimes it represents a naked man, sometimes a butterfly, a drone, a pidgeon, an ape, a parrot, a lizard, a fly, &c. The pedicle ends in an oblong ovary, having three cells, opening with three windows; to which adhere as many valves, containing very small seed, like dust.

Orchis is divided into three sorts: 1st, Such as have testiculated roots; 2^d, Such as have testiculated roots, and their flowers resembling the bodies of flies, or other animals; 3^d, Such as have palmated roots.

1. *Such as have testiculated roots.*

1. *Orchis barbata foetida*, R. 376. *Tragorchis maximus* & *Tragorchis mas*, G. 160. *Tragorchis maxima* & *Tragorchis vulgaris*, P. 1348. *Orchis barbata odore hirci, brevior latioreque folio*, C. 82. The Lizard Flower, or Great Goat-stones. It has many large, liliaceous, smooth leaves arising from the root, and also on the stalk, to the very spike: The stalk is thick, and sustains a dense spike of stinking flowers, each of which sits on a green twisted pedicle: The spur is short and green, the crest and wings greenish without, and marked on the inside with purplish specks and stripes: From the under-lip, white on the outside, and speckled with purple on the inside, hangs down a goat's beard, composed of three greenish twirls; the side ones are shorter and curled up, the middle one longer and bifid. It has a strong smell.

2. *Orchis barbata foetida minor flore albo*, R. 376. The Lesser Lizard Flower, or Goat-stones, with a white flower.

3. *Orchis morio mas foliis maculatis*, R. 376, C. 81, P. 1346. *Cynosorchis morio mas*, G. E. 208.

The

The Male Fool-stones. Common in meadows and bushes. It flowers the latter end of *April* and beginning of *May*. The flowers are disposed in a long loose thyrsé, of a purple colour: The lip is marked on the inside with a few dark spots.

4. *Orchys morio fœmina*, R. 377, P. 1347, C. 82. *Cynosorchis morio fœmina*, G. 158. Common in pastures, and flowers about the latter end of *May*. The spike is shorter, and the flowers thinner set than the last; they are purple, sweet smelling, and have a broader beard, marked with deeper purple spots. The wings are broad, hollow, and striated with greenish lines.

5. *Orchis pannonica* 4. *Clus.* R. 377. *Cynosorchis militaris pratensis humilior*, C. 81. *militaris pannonica*, P. 1345. *minor pannonica*, G. E. 207. Little Purple-flower'd Orchis. On dry barren hills. The flowers are thick set in a pretty short spike, imitating a rusty cone; and, before they open, of a honey smell; they are small, with a very short greenish spur, a rust-coloured crest, and wings, either totally greenish, or half purplish, and red-speckled within: The beard is something like a little quadrupede, divided into three or four parts, winged, quite white without, and marked with many deep purple specks within: The flowers have yellow summits in the opening.

6. *Orchis obscure purpurea odorata*, R. 377. *Cynosorchis militaris purpurea odorata*, P. 1345. *Obscure purpurea odorata*, C. 81. Sweet smelling Purple Orchis. About the Fairy-holes on *Lance moor*, near *Nuby*, in *Westmoreland*; also upon the banks of the river *Eden*, in several parishes.

7. *Orchis purpurea spica congesta pyramidalis*, R. 377. *An Cynosorchis militaris montana spica rubente conglomerata*, P. 1345, C. 81, Pr. 28. Purple late flowering Orchis. Common in dry pastures. It flowers in *June*. The lip of the flower is shap'd like

like an ear, and not spotted: The spurs are very long and reflected.

8. *Orchis odorata moschata sive monorchis*, R. 378, C. 84. *pusilla odorata*, P. 1354. The Yellow Sweet, or Musk Orchis. The flowers are very small, of an herbaceous colour, inclining to yellow, and the lip is divided into three parts: The seed-vessels are shorter than in most of the other species of Orchis.

9. *Orchis spiralis alba odorata*, R. 378. *Triorchis alba odorata minor, atque etiam major*, C. 84, P. 1354. Triple Ladies Traces. It flowers in autumn. The stalk is nine inches or a foot high, inclosed with sharp-pointed leaves, as it were with a sheath: The flowers are white, sweet smelling, and disposed in an inclining spiral thyrse: The flowers are of a greenish yellow without, and, at their sides, hang two white leaves, resembling wings.

10. *Orchis minima bulbosa*, R. 378. The Least Bulbous-rooted Orchis.

2. *Such as have testiculated roots, and flowers resembling the bodies of flies, or other animals.*

11. *Orchis galea ♂ alis fere cinereis*, R. 378. *Cynosorchis latifolia hiante cucullo major ♂ minor*, C. 81. *latifolia minor*, P. 1344. *major altera*, G. E. 205. The Man Orchis. The lip of the flower resembles the body of a naked man.

12. *Orchis magna latis foliis, galea fusca vel nigricante*, R. 378. It flowers in June. The lip is white, variegated with purple hairs: The helmet is obtuse, of a dark red colour, and but a little raised.

13. *Orchis anthropophora oreades*, R. 379. *anthropophora oreades femina*, P. 1348. *flore nudi hominis effigiem representans femina*, C. 82. Man Orchis, with a ferruginous, and sometimes with a green flower. It looks like Handed Orchis, with a green flower, but is larger. The lip of the flower is like the body of a man. It has no spur.

14. *Orchis myodes galea & alis herbidis*, R. 379. *Muscæ corpus referens minor, vel galea & alis herbidis*, C. 83. *myodes minor*, P. 1352. The Common Fly Orchis. In *Barrowfield* wood, about two miles from *Kendal, Westmoreland*, and in the marle close, near *Brigstear* †. It flowers in *May*. The flowers are destitute of spurs, thin set, and have crests and wings of an herbaceous colour: The lip exactly resembles the body of a fly; the under part is whitish, with rusty colour'd edges, and the upper brownish, encompassed with a bluish zone.

15. *Orchis Myodes major*, R. 379, P. 1351. *muscam referens major*, C. 83. The Greater Fly Orchis.

16. *Orchis fuciflora galea & alis purpurascensibus*, R. 379. *sphogodes seu fucum referens*, P. 1350. *Orchis fucum referens major foliolis superioribus candidis & purpurascensibus*, C. 83. The Common Humble Bee Satyrion, the Bee Flower. In dry pastures. It flowers in *June*. The stalk is about nine inches high, set with few flowers, destitute of spurs, having purplish crests and wings, streaked with a greenish line from the top to the bottom: The beard is a large fat leaf, beautifully representing a bee, or drone, of a footy colour, and as you turn it to the light, seems variegated with three bright yellow circular lines, with rusty colour'd spaces between them.

17. *Orchis sive Testiculus sphogodes hirsuto flore*, R. 380. *fucum referens colore rubiginoso*, C. 83. *sphogodes altera*, P. 1351. *Testiculus vulpinus major sphogodes*, G. E. 212. Humble Bee Satyrion, with green wings. It has a crest and wings green, and, in its dusky colour, resembles rather a drone than a bee. The beard is remarkable for two upright lines of a livid colour, and a transverse one of the same colour, representing a capital H; the upper and lower parts are joined by two portions of circles, and so form a kind of an oval figure.

18. Or-

18. *Orchis hermaphroditica bifolia*, R. 380. *Serapias bifolia vel trifolia minor*, P. 1350. *bifolia altera*, C. 82. *hermaphroditica*, G. E. 211. Butterfly Satyrion. In woods and bushes. It flowers in *May*. It has sweet smelling white flowers, disposed in a loose thyrse; the lip is narrow, and the spurs very long. It has two broad leaves, resembling those of Lillies.

19. *Orchis alba bifolia minor calcari oblongo*, R. 380. *psychodes*, G. E. 211. *sphagodes*, sive *Testiculus vulpinus primus*, P. 1351. The Lesser Butterfly Orchis. It flowers in *June*. From the root proceed two, and sometimes three leaves, larger than the rest, and nervous on the upper part: The stalk is generally about a foot high, and encompassed with narrow and smaller leaves. The flowers are disposed in a thyrse, of a sweet smell; and, in shape, resemble a butterfly, with expanded wings.

3. *Such as have palmated roots.*

20. *Orchis palmata pratensis latifolia, longis calcaribus*, R. 380, C. 85. *palmata major mas, sive palma Christi mas*, P. 1356. *palma Christi mas*, G. 169. The Male-handed Orchis, or Male Satyrion Royal. In marshes and moist meadows. It flowers in *May*. The stalk is nine inches, or a foot high, cloathed, from the bottom almost to the spike, with oblong unspotted leaves: The flowers are purplish, with purple wings on each side, and grow in a spike not very thick nor very long: The upper petal is erect, the under ones meet, and form a crest: The beard is broad, divided into three parts, striped, or speckled, with deeper lines or specks, and has a spur half an inch long: At the origine of each pedicle stands a broad, oblong, purplish leaf. The flower often varies its colour.

21. *Palmata speciosiore thyrsa, folio maculato*, R. 381. *Palmata pratensis maculata*, C. 85. *Palma-*

ta fœmina seu Palma Christi fœmina, foliis maculatis, P. 1357. *Palma Christi fœmina*, G. 169. The Female-handed Orchis, or Female Satyrion Royal. It flowers in June. The leaves of this are always spotted, those of the former never: The flowers are of a purplish colour, and the spurs short.

22. *Palmata rubella cum longis calcaribus rubellis*, R. 381. *Orchis Palmata minor calcaribus oblongis*, C. 85. *Serapias minor nitente flore*, G. 171, E. 222. *Orchis palmata minor flore rubro*, P. 1358. Red-handed Orchis, with long spurs. In moist meadows. It flowers in June. This species is easily distinguished from the rest, by the length of its spike or thyrse, by the smallness of its red unvariegated flowers, by its unspotted leaves, and by the long slender spurs of the flowers.

23. *Orchis palmata minor flore luteo viridi*, R. 381. *palmata flore viridi*, C. 86, Pr. 30. *An Orchis palmata batrachites vel myodes*, P. 1358. *Serapias batrachites altera*, G. E. 224. Handed Orchis, with a green flower, by some called the Frogs Orchis. In dry pastures. It flowers about the latter end of May, and the beginning of June. The lip of the flower often varies in its colour; it is sometimes of a dark purple, or footy, and sometimes of a greenish yellow.

24. *Orchis pusilla alba odorata, radice palmata*, R. 381. White-handed Musk Orchis.

25. *Orchis palmata thyrso specioso, longo, dense stipato, ex viridi albente*, R. 382. Handed Orchis, with a long beautiful spike, of thick set, whitish green flowers. In moist meadows.

26. *Orchis palmata palustris, tota rubra*, R. 382, C. 86. Marsh Handed Orchis, entirely red. Upon the old mill-race at Salkeld, and on Langwathby holm, Cumberland.

PSEUDO-ORCHIS. It has a simple squamous root, emitting fibres from the low end of the bulb, and
not

not at the top, like Orchis. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Pseudo-orchis bifolia palustris, R. 382. *Chamae-orchis lilifolio*, C. 84. *latifolio Zelandiæ*, P. 1354. Dwarf Orchis of *Zealand* and *Holland*. In wet marshy places.

NIDUS AVIS, Birds-nest. The root is composed of thick, succulent, bristly fibres, disposed in the form of a bird's nest: It has sometimes a single stalk, sometimes two or three, a foot or a cubit high, and whitish; they are cloathed on the upper part, with hollow, transparent, striated, blunt-pointed, heart-fashioned leaves. On the top grows a thyrse of flowers, like those of Orchis, of a pale colour, like decay'd leaves: The crest is small, under which appears a short pointal, with whitish chives, encompassed by two leaves at the base: The beard is large, and possesses the bottom of the flower. The taste of the whole plant is abominably bitter. It flowers in *May*. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Nidus avis, R. 382. *Orchis abortiva rufa*, sive *Nidus avis*, P. 1362. *Orchis abortiva fusca*, C. 87. *Mishapen Orchis*, or *Birds Nest*. By the side of the lane near *Honeybee yate*, near *Kendal*, *Westmoreland* †.

LIMODORUM, Purple Birds Nest. The stalk is about a foot high, wrapped round with many leaves, like so many sheaths; and bears a spike of tetrapetalous flowers: The upper petal of each flower ends in a horn, and a proboscis appears in the middle, to which grow two slender beards: Under the flowers are long striated heads, full of small seed, like that of Orchis: The root consists of long, thick, oblique fibres. The whole plant is of a deep purple or Violet colour. It differs from Orchis in having a fibrous root; from Hellebore, in having a spur to the flower; and from Ophris, in its leaves growing alternately

nately. We have but one species of this plant, viz.

Limodorum Austriacum Clus. R. 383. *Orchis abortiva violacea*, C. 86. *Nidus avis purpureus*, P. 1362. Purple Birds Nest.

HELLEBORINE, Hellebore. The roots are fibrous:

The flower is anomalous, and consists of six dissimilar petals; five are placed orbicularly, and one stands lower, and is gutter'd: The fruit has three windows, and valves adhering thereto: The seed is small like dust. The species are:

1. *Helleborine latifolia montana*, R. 383, C. 186.

Helleborine, G. 358. *Elleborine flore viridante*, P.

218. The most Common Bastard Hellebore. The

leaves are broad and nervous, adhering to the stalk without pedicles: The stalk, from the middle to the top, bears flowers alternately, like those of Orchis, composed of two whitish leaves, and three herbaceous ones, all expanded; and in the middle thereof appears, as it were, the disbowell'd Body of a fly, of a purplish white colour: The fruit is channell'd, and supported by short pedicles.

2. *Helleborine altera atro-rubente flore*, R. 383, C. 186. Bastard Hellebore, with a blackish flower.

The leaves are narrower than those of the former, and grow thicker on the stalk: The flowers are of a dark red colour, and blow later.

3 *Helleborine flore albo*, R. 383, G. 358. *flore albo vel Damasonium montanum latifolium*, C. 187.

Elleborine minor flore albo, P. 218. White-flower'd Bastard Hellebore. The flowers of this are milk white.

4. *Helleborine latifolia flore albo clauso*, R. 384. Broad-leav'd Bastard Hellebore, with a white shut flower. Near Digg's well, in *Hartfordshire*.

5. *Helleborine foliis praelongis angustis acutis*, R.

384. Bastard Black Hellebore, with very long, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves. The root is composed of a great number of thick fibres: The leaves are long, resembling those of reeds: The stalk rises

about

about a foot high, erect, cloathed irregularly with several narrow leaves, and, on its top grow eight or ten long white flowers, disposed in a loose spike: The seed-vessel is long, three corner'd, and full of seeds resembling saw dust.

6. *Helleborine palustris nostras*, R. 384. Marsh Hellebore. In several marshy places about *Kendal*, in *Westmoreland* †. The leaves are narrower than those of the first species: The flowers are pendulous, purplish on the out-sides, and whitish within: The root creeps obliquely under the ground. It flowers in *July*.

7. *Helleborine montana angustifolia purpurascens*, R. 384, C. 187. *Elleborine angustifolio spicata versicolor*, P. 218. Narrow-leav'd, Mountain, Purple Bastard Hellebore.

CALCEOLUS, Ladies-slipper. It has an anomalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar petals, four of which stand in the form of a cross, the other two possess the middle; one of them is bifid, and lies on the other, which is swollen, hollow, and like a wooden shoe: The fruit opens with three windows, to which the valves adhere: The seeds are small like dust. We have but one species of this plant, *viz.*

Calceolus Mariæ, R. 385, G. 359. *Helleborine flore rotundo seu Calceolus*, C. 187. *Elleborine major seu Calceolus Mariæ*, P. 217. Ladies-slipper. In *Helk's wood*, by *Ingleborough*, in *Yorkshire*. The lip of the flower is yellow, and in the form of a slipper, or wooden shoe.

BIFOLIUM, Twayblade. The root is fibrous; the leaves grow by pairs, and are nerved like those of Plantain: The flower is anomalous, and consists of six dissimilar petals; the five upper ones are so disposed as, in some measure, to represent a helmet; the under one is headed, and shaped like a man: The fruit is perforated with windows,

to which adhere valves : The seed is small like dust. The species are :

1. *Bifolium majus seu Ophris major quibusdam*, R. 385. *Bifolium sylvestre vulgare*, P. 504. *Ophris bifolia*, G. 326, C. 87. Common Twayblade. In woods and thickets. The flowers are destitute of spurs, disposed in a beautiful thyrses, of an herbaceous colour, something resembling gnats, and composed of six petals, with a long bifid beard, a crest opposite to it, and two wings and two ears on which the helmet rests : The stalk is single, round, sometimes a foot, or a cubit high, and hairy : It has only two nervous leaves, like those of Plantain, about the middle of the stalk, one rising out of the bosom of the other.

2. *Bifolium minimum*, R. 385. *Ophris minima*, C. 87, Pr. 31. The Least Twayblade. On Cockley fell, in *Longsledale*, about 100 yards westward from the dowps among the ling, six miles from *Kendal* ; also on the moor, on the left-hand of the high road from *Kendal* to *Shap*, near the *Demmings*, *Westmoreland* †. It rises about six or eight inches high : The leaves are small, about half an inch broad, and shaped like a heart.

3. *Bifolium palustre*, R. 385, P. 505. Marsh Twayblade, on boggy and fenny grounds, near *Gamlingay* in *Cambridgeshire*. It differs from the Common Twayblade in its smallness, and in that it is sometimes three-leav'd ; also in the greenness and smoothness of its leaves ; its spike is much less, and its roots creep under the ground.

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