



Classis VI. Ordo IV.  
HEXANDRIA TETRAGYNIA  
PETIVERIA.

YNZA.



HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA . .

RUMEX.

- K. CALYX.** Fig. 1. 2. 3. \* Lente audus. **PERIANTHIUM** triphyllum: **FOLIOLIS** ovatis, acutis, reflexis, persistentibus.
- C. COROLLA.** Fig. 2. 3. 4. \* Lente audus. **PETALA** tria. **FILAMENTA** sex, capillaria, brevissima. **ANTHERAS** erectas, didymas.
- STAMINA.** Fig. 5. 6. \* Lente audus. **FILAMENTA** sex, capillaria, brevissima. **ANTHERAS** erectas, didymas.
- PISTILLUM.** Fig. 7. \* Lente audus. **GERMEN** turbinato-triquetrum. **STYLIS** tres, capillares, reflexis, inter rimas petalorum conniventium exsertis. **STIGMATA** magna, laciniata.
- P. PERICARPIUM.** \* Lente audus. **FERICARFIUM** connivens.
- S. SEMEN.** \* Lente audus. **SEMINA** unica, triquetra.
- T. TRUNCUS.** Fig. 10. **STEM** herbaceus, erectus, rotundus, striatus, glaber, ramiosus; **BRANCHIS** alternis, erectis.
- F. FOLIA.** Fig. 10. **LEAVES** alternas, petiolata, cordato-oblonga, integerrima, acuta, nuda; **PETIOLI** canaliculati (p.) breves.
- STIPULE,** utriusque latius ramis, (s.) sessiles, ovatas, integerrimas, acutas, longas, persistentes. **FLOR-ES** verticillati, (Fig. 10. v.) pedunculi, (Fig. 2. 3. p.) brevissimi. **PETALA** herbacea, apice rubescentia, **STAMINA** prius rubra, postea fulca.
- K. The CALYX.** Fig. 1. 2. 3. \* Magnified. **The PERIANTHIUM** triphyllum: **the FOLIOLES** ovate, acute, reflexed, permanent.
- C. The COROLLA.** Fig. 5. 6. \* Magnified. **the PETALS** three, longer than the calyx, like the calyx, connivent, permanent.
- The STAMENS.** Fig. 5. 6. \* Magnified. **the FILAMENTS** fix, like hairs, very short. **a. the ANTHEAS** erect, didymous.
- The PISTILLUM.** Fig. 7. \* Magnified. **the GERMAN** turbinate and triquetrous, **the STYLES** three, like hairs, reflexed, coming out from the clefts of the connivent-petals. **the STIGMAS** large, lacinated.
- The FERICARFIUM** connivens.
- S. The SEED.** Fig. 9. \* Magnified. **Tone,** triquetrous.
- T. The TRUNK.** Fig. 10. **the STEM** herbaceous, erect, round, striated, smooth, branched; **the BRANCHES** alternate, erect.
- F. The LEAVES.** Fig. 10. **the LEAVES** alternate, having footlike cordate and oblong, entire, acute, naked; **the FOOTSTALKS** channeled, (p.) short.
- The STIPULAS,** on each side of the branch, sessile, ovate, entire, acute, long, permanent. **the FLOWERS** verticillated, (Fig. 10. v.) the peduncles, (Fig. 2. 3. p.) very short. **the PETALS** herbaceous, at the apex reddish, the SEEDS at first red, afterwards brown.

Nomen triviale RUMEX CRISPUS. Habitat in Europa, in foliis, palustribus. Sp: PI:

The common name GREAT CURLED DOCK. Is a native of Europe, in ditches and watery places, Sp: PI:

H E X A N D R I A T E T R A G Y N I A .

P E T I V E R I A .

<p>F. PERIANTHIUM monophyllum, *<i>perflitentes.</i></p>	<p>K. The A L Y X. J. The PERIANTHIUM monophyllum, Fig. 1. 2. I. quadripartite; (almost to the base.) * Magnified. I. obtuse, I. patent, L. permanent.</p>
<p>C. COROLLA. <i>nulla.</i> (nificalyx coldratus.)</p>	<p>C O R O L L A. none, (except the coloured kalyx)</p>
<p>S-TAMIN A. <i>Fig. 2, 3- *Lente aufa.</i></p> <p>f. FILAMENTA<sup>^</sup>*, <i>fulbulata, erecta, tequalia, breuia.</i> a. ANTHERS oblongx, <i>erectae, utrinque emarginatx, longitudine corollx.</i></p>	<p>The STAMENS. <i>Fig. 2, 3. * Magnified.</i></p> <p>f. The FILAMENTS fix, fubulate, erect, equal, short. a. The ANTHERS oblong, erect, on both fides emarginated, the length of the corolla.</p>
<p>IV I S E T I L L U M. <i>Fig. 4. * Lente aufum.</i></p> <p>g. GERMEN <i>compreffum, oblongum, villofum.</i> i. STYLII <i>quatuor, fulbulati, extroriorum reflexi.</i> t. STIGMATA <i>acuta, perflitentia.</i></p>	<p>The PISTILLUM <i>Fig. 4. * Magnified.</i></p> <p>g. The GERMEN <i>compreffed, oblong, villofus,</i> s. The STYLES <i>four, fubulate, reflexed, or bending outwardly.</i> t. The STIGMAS <i>acute, permanent.</i></p>
<p>PERICARPIUM. <i>nullum, nifi cruftamfeminis veils, (* Fig. 5.)</i></p>	<p>The PERICARPIUM. <i>none, except a cruft or fkin that covers the feed. (*Fig. 5-)</i></p>
<p>S. SEMEN. <i>Figs. 5-6. * Lente aufum.</i></p> <p><i>foblongum, inferne anguftius, tertiufculum, fupcrne latius, ^compreffum, i Sty Us extroriorum reflexis, (s) rigidis, acutis, ^perflitentibus.</i></p>	<p>S. The SEEDS <i>Fig. 5, 6. * Magnified.</i></p> <p>oblong, on the underfide narrow, roundifh ; on the upperfide broad, compreffed; The Styles <i>reflexed outwardly, (t.) rigid, (or fuff.) acute, permanent.</i></p>
<p>T* CUALIS. <i>Fig. 7.</i></p> <p><i>herbaceus, Jereftus, I. teres, k. glaber.</i></p>	<p>T. The STEM <i>Fig. 7.</i></p> <p><i>herbaceous, J. erect, k. round, l. fmooth.</i></p>
<p>F. FOLIA. <i>Fig. 7.</i></p> <p><i>alterna, petiolata, ovato-oblonga, acuta, patentia, Petioli (p.) breviflimi, Stipulx axillares, (s. lefite aufne Fig. *8.) geminx, iubulatac, erectae, decidux.</i></p>	<p>F. The LEA V E S. <i>Fig. 7.</i></p> <p><i>alterna, having petioles, ovate and oblong, acute, patent, The Petioles (p.) very fhort, The Stipulis axillary, (s. magnified, Fig. *8) twins, (two) fubulate, erect, deciduous.</i></p>
<p><i>Spica axillares (Fig. 7. a.) et terminales, (t.) longiflimx, lineares, pendulx. Flores feffiles, remotifculi, fparfi. Bractea tres (ad bafin finguli floris.) (*Fig. 1. B.) exterior ovata (*Fig. 9. e. B.) lente aufa; acuta, lata ; interiores laterales, (*i.) lanceolatac, minutiflimx.</i></p>	<p>The Spikes axillary, (Fig. 7. a.) and terminal, (t.) very long, linear, pendulous. The Flowers are feffil, a little diftant front one another, fparted, (not fitting in a regular form) The Bractees three (at the bafe of every finer flower,) (*Fig. i. B.) The exterior one ovate, (*Fig. 9, e, B.) magnified, acute, broad; the interior lateral, (*i.) lanceolate, very fmalk</p>

Nomen triviale PETIVERIA alliacea.  
\*Habitat in Indie occidentalis nembribus. Sp. Pi.

The common Name PETIVERIA with a garlick fmdk  
\*Is a Native of the Weft Indies in Woods. Sp. pK

Clas, > vr Or d V.  
**HBJULSTJEIA FOLYGYNIA.**  
**ALISIA.**



*Painted 1-nt:l;l t yjff Hijkd (T t/r Hi/sar ill fitTSft Ciari . r,i:-r? A.J.t J/tri/ rftfl*



Classis VI. Ordo V.

I I E X A N D R I A P O L Y G Y N I A .

A L J S M A.

*Fig. 1.*  
\* Lente aufus.  
FOLIOLIS ovatis,  
L. *foliifertibus.*

The PERICARPIMUM triphyllum;  
The CALYX. I the FOLI-IOLES ovate  
\* Magnified. [perman<sup>ant</sup>.

C. COWOLLA. *Fig. 3.*  
Lent<sup>axifla</sup>.  
PETALA *tri*,  
subrotunda,  
magna,  
plana,  
patentissima.

C. The COROLLA. *Fig. 2, 3.*  
\* Magnified. { the PETALS three,  
roundifli,  
large,  
plain,  
sprading very much.

STAMINA. *Fig. 4.*  
\* Lente aucta.  
f. FILAMENTA *sex*,  
subulata,  
curvata breviora,  
a. ANTHERA subrotunda.

The STAMENS. *Fig. 4.*  
\* Magnified. { the FILAMENTS *sex*,  
subulate,  
shorter than the corolla.  
a. the ANTHERAS roundifli.

PISTILLUM. *Fig. 5.*  
\* Lente auctum.  
rg. GERMIHA *plura* *quam* *quinqv*  
Is. STYLLI *implivati*.  
U. STIGMATA *obtus*.

The PISTILLUM. *Fig. 5.*  
\* Magnified. { the GERMENS *more* than five.  
the STYLES *imple*.  
W. the STIGMAS *obtus*.

A PERICARPIMUM. *Fig. 6.*  
\* Lente auct  
f. CAPSULE *compressa*.

The PERICARPIMUM. *Fig. 6.*  
\* Magnified. { the CAPSULE *compress*.

*Fig. 7.*  
\* Lente aucta.  
X folitaria.  
L'

S. The SEEDS *Fig. 7.*  
\* Magnified. { one in each capfula,  
small.

T. TRUNCUS. *Fig. 8.*  
CAULIS scapus,  
herbaceus,  
hollowus,  
erectus,  
teres,  
ftriatus,  
glaber,  
verticillato-paniculatus.

T. The TRUNK. *Fig. 8.*  
{ the STEM a scapus,  
herbaceus,  
hollow,  
upright,  
round,  
ftriated,  
smooth,  
with verticillated panicles\*

F. FOLIA. *Fig. 9.*  
f radicalia,  
j petiolata,  
l ovata,  
A integerrima,  
l acuta,  
l fehra,  
^nervofa.

F. The LEAVES. *Fig. 9.*  
{ radical,  
with foot-ftalks,  
oval,  
entire,  
acute,  
smooth,  
nervous.

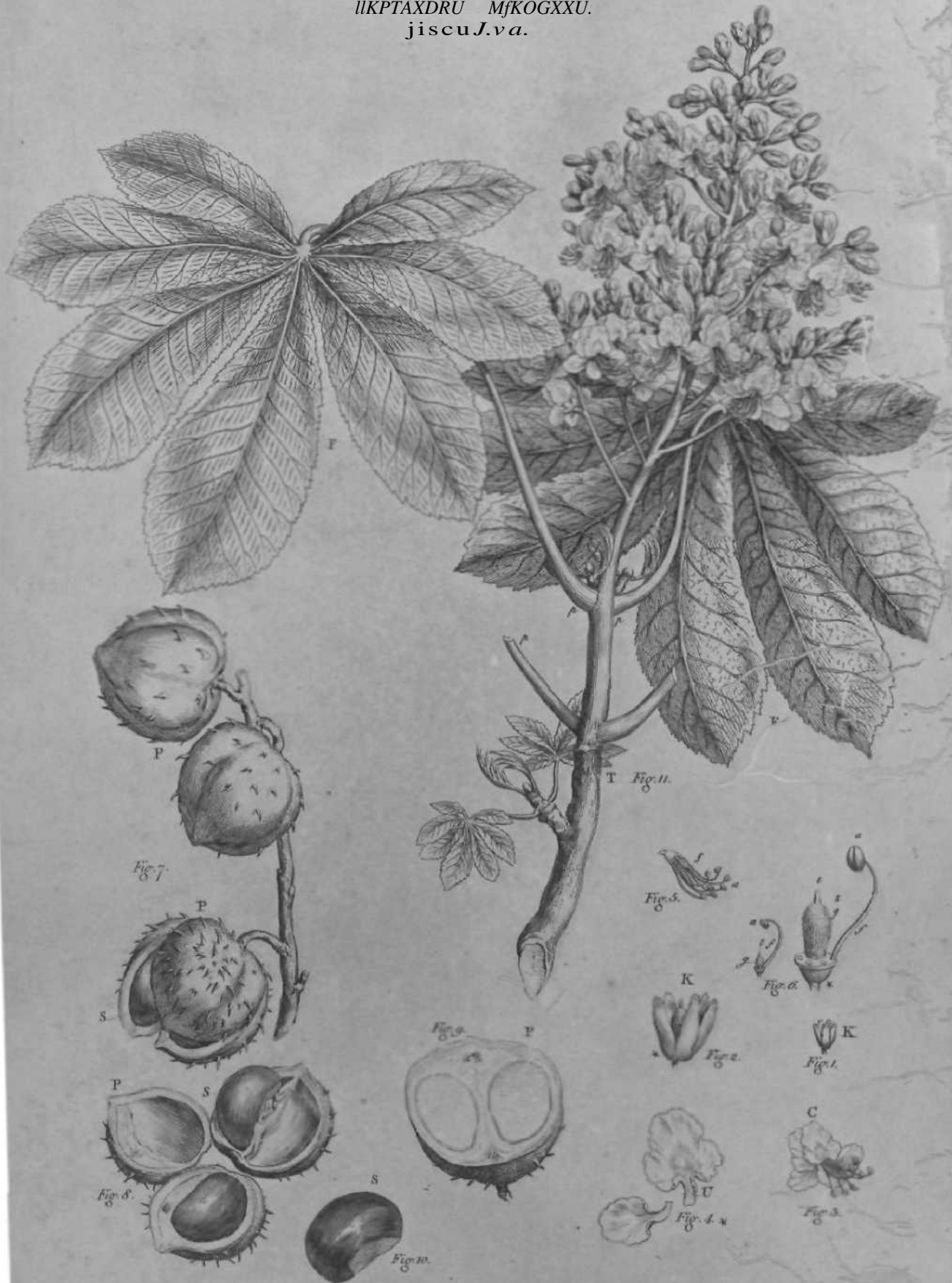
Folia novella involute, (Fig. 10)  
BRACTEY *acutae*, (Fig. 8. B.)  
minimx,  
plures.  
FLOKES albi.

The young leaves involute, (Fig. 10.)  
the BRACTEAS acute, (Fig. 8. B.)  
very small,  
many.  
the FLOWERS white.

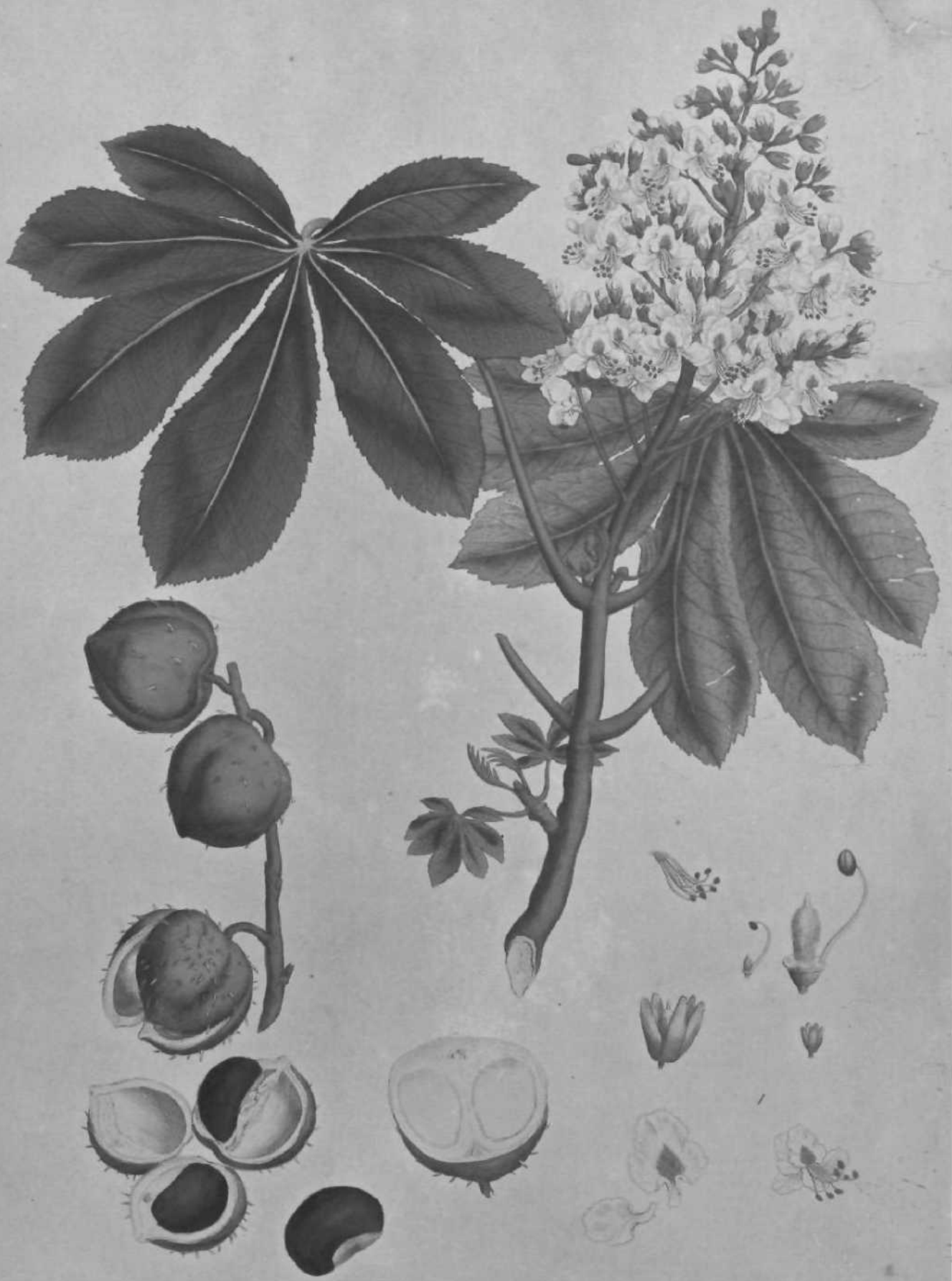
Nomen triviale ALISMA PLANTAGO.  
Habitat in Europx aquofis, ad ripas fluviorum, lacum,  
Sp<sup>s</sup>. PI:

The common name great WATER PLANTAIN.  
Is a native of the watery places of Europe, oa the banks-  
of rivers and lakes- Sp: PI:

ИКТАХДРУ МѢКОГХХУ.  
jiscu J. va.







J E S C U L U S .

K. CALYX. } *PERIANTHIUM monophyllum,*  
 } *tubulosum,*  
 } *quinquefidum,*  
 \* Lente audus. } *LACINIS* (in hac specie) lanceolate oblongo,  
 } obtusis,  
 } *Lapice villosis.*

K. The K A L Y X. } The *PERIANTHIUM* monophyllous,  
 } tubulous,  
 } *quinquefid.*  
 \* Magnified. } The *Lacinias* (in this species) lanceolate and oblong.  
 } obtuse,  
 } at the apex villous.

CCOROLLA. } *PETALA* *quinque,*  
 } *subrotunda,*  
 } *marginè plicato-undulat.*  
 } *ciliata,*  
 } *plana,*  
 } *patentia,*  
 } *inaequalia,*  
 } *UNGUIBUS angustis.* (u.)  
 } *calyci inferitis.* (Fig. 4. \*Lente audta)

C. The COROLLA } The *PETALS* five,  
 } *subrotund,*  
 } the margin *plicate* and *undulate,*  
 } *ciliate,*  
 } *plain,*  
 } *patent,*  
 } *unequal.*  
 } The *UNGUES* narrow, (u.)  
 } inserted in the calyx. (\*Fig. 4. magnified)

STAMINA. } *f. FILAMENTA* *sevem,*  
 } *receptaculo inserta,*  
 } *subulata,*  
 } *longitudine corolla,*  
 } *declinata,*  
 } *pilosa.*  
 \* Lente audta. } *a. ANTHERS* *ovatax,*  
 } *affurgentes.*

The STAMENS. } The *FILAMENTS* seven,  
 } *inserted in the receptacle,*  
 } *subulate,*  
 } the length of the corolla,  
 } *bending downward,*  
 } *pilous.*  
 \* Magnified. } *a. The ANTHERS* *ovate,*  
 } *affurgent. (rising upright)*

PISTILLUM. } *g. GERMEN* *ovatum,*  
 } *villosum,*  
 } *terminans in STYLUM (s.) subulatum.*  
 \* Lenfeauflu.. } *t. STYCYMA* *acuminatum.*

The PISTILLUM } *g. The GERMEN* *ovate,*  
 } *villous,*  
 } *ending in a subulate STYLE.* (S.)  
 \* Magnified. } *t. The STIGMA* *acuminate.*

P. PERICARPIUM. } *CAPSULA* *coriacea,*  
 } *subrotunda,*  
 } *echinata,*  
 } *trilocularis.* (Fig. 8.)  
 } *trivalvis.*  
 } *fedtio horizontalis.* (Fig. 9.)

P. The PERICARPIUM. } The *CAPSULE* *coriaceous,*  
 } *subrotund,*  
 } *th bristles like a hedgehog*  
 } *trivalvular.*  
 } *Pa horizontal fedtion.* (Fig. 9.)

S. SEMINA. } *Vina,*  
 } *subglobosa.*

S. The SEEDS, } [two,  
 } *Fig. 10. 9, 8.*  
 } *I somewhat globose.*

OBS: Semen comunter in capsula unicum occurit; in-  
 spesis autem embryonibus, numerum naturalem bina-  
 rium esse constat.

OBS. Altho' very seldom more than one seed ripens in  
 each seed-vesel, the natural number is two, which  
 may be seen by opening a young fruit or embryo.

T. TRUNCUS. } *arboreus*  
 } *RAMI* *pat-*  
 } *adscendentes.*

T. The TRUNK. } *arboreous; (a tree)*  
 } *BRANCHES* *Spreading,*  
 } *rising upwards.*

F. FOLIA. } *opposita,*  
 } *petiolata,*  
 } *digitata,*  
 } *FOLIOLA* *septena,*  
 } *cuneiformi-oblonga,*  
 } *acuta,*  
 } *ferrata,*  
 } *rugosifucula,*  
 } *intermedia majore.*

F. The LEAVES. } *opposite,*  
 } *having petioles,*  
 } *digitate,*  
 } *having seven FOLIOLES,*  
 } *cuneiforme and oblong,*  
 } *acute,*  
 } *ferrate,*  
 } *roughish;*  
 } *the middle one largest.*

FLORES paniculati:  
 PANICULI\* terminales,  
 erecte,  
 multiflorae,  
 pyramidatae.

The FLOWERS on a panicle.  
 The PANICLE terminates the branch,  
 erect,  
 with many flowers,  
 in form of a pyramid.

Nomen triviale ESCULUS hippo castantri.  
 Habitat in Asia septentrionali. Sp: PI:

The common name HORSE CHESNUT.  
 Is a native of the northern part of Asia. Sp: PI:

Unde in Europam A. 1550\*

Brought into Europe A. 1550.





Classis VII. Ordo III.

HEPTANDRIA TETRAGYNIA,

SAURURUS.

K. KALYX. {  
 1. AMENTUM cylindraceum, (A)  
 2. PERIANTHIUM PROPRIUM *monophyllum* (Fig' 1. 3.)  
 ovatum,  
 lobis,  
 lobum,  
 pilosum,  
 persistens.

K. The KALYX. {  
 1. The AMENIUM (or *calyx*) oblong, (A)  
 covered with flowers.  
 2. The PROPER PERIANTHIUM *monophyllous*, (Fig. 1. 3.)  
 ovate,  
 Fig. 1.  
 \*Magnified.  
 3. lateral,  
 coloured,  
 pilous, (*hairy*)  
 4. permanent.

COROLLA. *nil*.

COROLLA *none*.

STAMINA. {  
 f. FILAMENTA septem,  
 filiformia.  
 Fig. 2. 3. 4.  
 • Lente auda.  
 g. ANTHEAE oblongae,  
 erectae.

The STAMENS. {  
 f. The FILAMENTS seven,  
 filiform.  
 Fig. 2. 3. 4.  
 • Magnified. g. The ANTHEAS oblong,  
 erect.

PISTILLUM. {  
 g. GERMINA quatuor,  
 ovata,  
 h. STYLI crassifolii,  
 fubulati.  
 Fig. 5.  
 • Lente audum.  
 i. STIGMATA simplicia,  
 acuta,  
 adhaerentia.

The PISTILLUM. {  
 g. The GERMENS four,  
 ovate,  
 h. The STYLES thickfili,  
 fubulate.  
 Fig. 5.  
 Magnified.  
 i. The STIGMAS simple,  
 acute,  
 adhering within the apex of the germen\*

P. PERICARPIUM. {  
 g. BACCA <sup>quatuor</sup>  
 ovatae, (Fig. 7.) \* Lente audae  
 umbellatae.

P. The PERICARPIUM. {  
 f. The BERRIES four,  
 ovate, (Fig. 7. ^Magnified)  
 P'ig. 6. umbellular.

S. SEMEN. {  
 Fig. 8.  
 • Lente auda. *min.*  
 ovatum.

S. The SEED. {  
 Fig. 8.  
 • Magnified. *ovate*  
 ovate.

T. TRUNCUS. {  
 Fig. 9. CAULIS herbaceus,  
 erectus,  
 angulatus,  
 superne ramofus.  
 RAMI pauci, (R)  
 breves,  
 adscendentes.

T. The TRUNK. {  
 Fig. 9. f. The STEM herbaceous,  
 erect,  
 angulated,  
 on the upper part branchy:  
 The BRANCHES few, (R)  
 fhort,  
 adscendent. (*flouring upwards*)

f. FOLIA. {  
 Fig. 9. alternata,  
 petiolata,  
 cordata,  
 acuta,  
 integerrima,  
 glabra,  
 palmatifida,  
 plerumque leptomervia.  
 PETIOLI foliis triplo breviores, (p)  
 canaliculati,  
 margine membranacei,  
 basi ampliculati.

f. The LEAVES. {  
 Fig. 9. alternata,  
 petiolate,  
 cordate, (*heart-shaped*)  
 acute,  
 integre, (*without serratures*)  
 smooth,  
 very much spreading,  
 on both sides with seven nerve.  
 The PETIOLES (*footstalks*) three times fligter than the  
 Leaves, (p)  
 canaliculate, (*channeled*)  
 on the margin membranaceous,  
 embracing at their base the stem.

Nomen triviale SAURURUS cernuus  
 Habitat in Virginia. Sp: Pl:

The common name LIZARDS Tail,  
 Is a native of Virginia. Sp: Pl:



Classis VIII. Ordo I.  
 OCTANDRI. IMo. xo a <sup>YNLA.</sup>  
 OOOTUKHI.



Classis VIII. Ordo I.

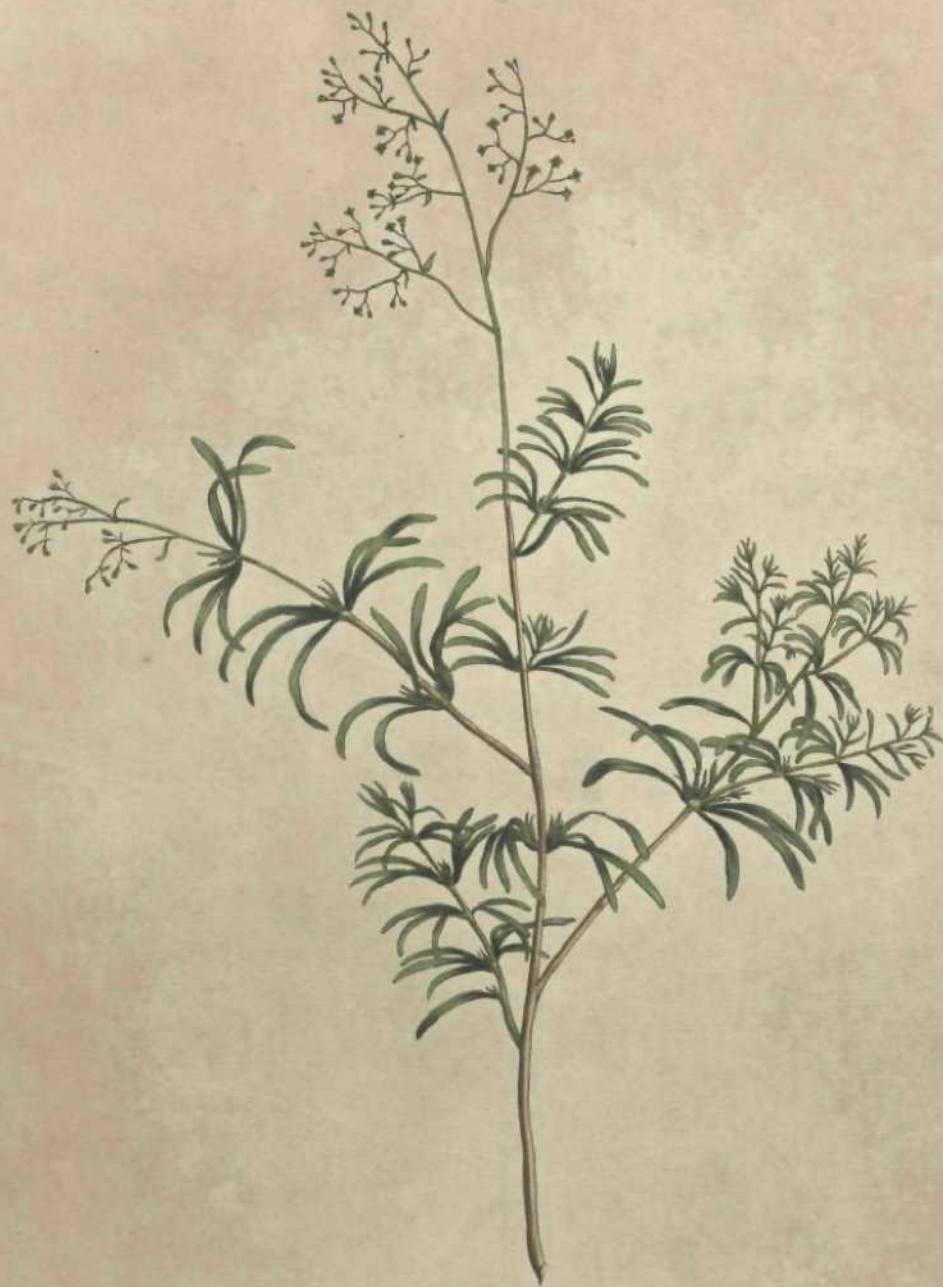
O C T A N D R I A M O N O G Y N I A :

O E N O T H E R A .

K. CALYX. Fig. 1.	<p>PERIANTHIUM <i>monophyllum</i>,  <i>fuperum</i>,  <i>deciduum</i>:  TUBUS <i>cylindraceus</i>, (T.)  <i>crefusus</i>,  <i>longus</i>.  LIMBUS <i>quadripartitus</i>:  LACINIIS <i>oblongis</i>,  <i>acutis</i>,  <i>deflexis</i>,</p>	K. The KALYX. Fig. 1.	<p>The PERIANTEUM <i>monophyllous</i>,  <i>fuperous</i>,  <i>deciduous</i> :  The TUBE <i>cylindraceous</i>, (T.)  <i>ereft</i>,  <i>long</i>.  The LIMB <i>quadripartite</i> : I./L<sub>v</sub>/L<sub>m</sub>)  The LACINIAS <i>oblong</i>,  <i>acute</i>,  <i>deflexed</i>.</p>
C. COROLLA. Fig. 2.	<p>PETALA <i>quatuor</i>,  <i>obcordata</i>,  <i>plana</i>,  <i>divifuris</i> <i>calycis inferta</i>, (D.)  <i>longitudine 1 aciniarum calycis</i>.</p>	C. The COROLLA. Fig. 2.	<p>The PETALS <i>four</i>,  <i>obcordate</i>, (<i>the broad part at the apex</i>)  <i>plain</i>,  <i>inferted at the divifures of the kalyx</i>, (D.)  <i>the length of the iacinias of the kalyx</i>.</p>
STAMINA. «6-3-4.	<p>f. FILAMENTA <i>effo</i>,  <i>fibulata</i>,  <i>incurva</i>,  <i>calycis fauci inferta</i>,  <i>corolla breviora</i>:  a. ANTHERAS <i>oblonga</i>,  <i>incumbent es</i>.</p>	The STAMENS. Fig. 3-4	<p>f. The FILAMENTS <i>eight</i>,  <i>fibulate</i>,  <i>incurved</i>,  <i>inferted in the mouth of the kalyx</i>,  <i>fhorter than the corolla</i> :  a. The ANTHERAS <i>oblong</i>,  <i>incumbent</i>.</p>
IMSTILLUM. Fig. 4.	<p>g. GERMEN <i>cylindraceum</i>,  <i>inferum</i>.  s. STYLUS <i>filiformis</i>,  <i>longitudineji a m in um</i>,  t. STIGMA <i>quadrifidum</i>,  <i>crassum</i>,  <i>obtusum</i>,  <i>reflexum</i>.</p>	The PISTILLUM. Fig. 4	<p>g. The GERMEN <i>cylindraceous</i>,  <i>inferous</i>. (<i>fianding under the corolla</i>)  s. The STYLE <i>filiform</i>,  <i>the length of the flamenis</i>.  t. The STIGMA <i>quadrifid</i>,  <i>thick</i>,  <i>obtufe</i>,  <i>reflexed</i>.</p>
P. PERICARPIUM. Fig. 5-6	<p>TCAPSULA <i>cylindracea</i>,  <i>tetragma</i>,  <i>quadrilocularis</i>, (Fig. 7.)  <i>Iquadrivahis</i>. (Fig. 8.)</p>	<p>P, P<sub>ne</sub>  F<sub>7e</sub> 5 6  *10/ 5, 6&gt;</p>	<p>f. The CAPSULE <i>cylindraceous</i>.  I q»«<i>drilocular</i>, (Fig. 7.)  <i>Iquadrivavular</i>. (Fig. 8.)</p>
S. SEMINA. Fig. 9. * Lente audta.	<p>f. plurima,  <i>angula</i> U<sub>9</sub>  <i>nuda</i>.  KECEPTA <i>LyMfolium?iarc</i>, (Fi. 8. R.)  <i>HbcruMj</i>  <i>Uctragonum</i>.</p>	S. The SEEDS. * Magnified	<p>fa <i>great many</i>,  <i>angular</i> *  <i>nude</i>.  I The RECEPTACLE <i>like a column</i>, (Fig. 8, R.)  j <i>ftanding free</i>,  l <i>tetragonous</i>.</p>
T. TRUNCUS. I. Fig. 10.	<p>TCAULIS <i>teres</i>,  <i>crassus</i>,  <i>Ipilofus</i>.</p>	T. The TRUNK. Fig. 10.	<p>fa STEM <i>round</i>,  <i>terea</i>,  j <i>ftuff</i>,  l <i>pilous</i>, (<i>hairy</i>)</p>
F. FOLIA. Fig. 10.	<p>alternata,  <i>effilia</i> :  <i>interne ovato-lanceolata</i>;  <i>fuperiora lanceolata</i> ;  <i>acuta</i>,  <i>obfolete denticulata</i>;  <i>patentia</i>,  <i>plana</i>,  <i>glabra</i>.</p>	F. The LEAVES. Fig. 10.	<p>alternate,  <i>fettle</i>;  <i>the lower ones ovate and lanceolate</i>,  <i>the upper ones lanceolate</i> ;  <i>acute</i>,  <i>having obfolete denticules</i>,  <i>patent</i>,  <i>plain</i>,  <i>Smooth</i>.</p>
	<p>FLORES <i>axillares</i>,  <i>effiles</i>,  <i>folitarii</i>.  <i>fuperiores approximati fpicam formantes</i>.</p>		<p>The FLOWERS <i>axillary</i>,  <i>feñile</i>,  <i>one alone</i>,  <i>the upper flowers Handing near one another, and forming the Spike</i>.</p>
	<p>Nomen triviale OENOTHERA biennis.  Habitat in <i>Virginia</i>, unde 1614, nee vulgaris, <i>Eufcpa</i>,  Sp: Pl:</p>		<p>The common name <i>biennial TREE PRIMROSE</i>.  Is a Native of <i>Virginia</i>, brought into <i>Europe</i> in 1614*  and now very common. Sp: Pl:</p>







\ #



Classis VIII. Ordo II.

OCTANDRIA DIGYNIA,

G A L E N I A.

K. CALYX. { PERIANTHIUM *minimum*,  
*quadrifidum*,  
*concauum*:  
 LACINIIS ovatis, (1)  
 acutis.

K. The CALYX. { The PERIANTHIUM very small,  
 quadrified,  
 concave;  
 The LACINIAS ovate, (1)  
 acute.

COROLLA *nulla*.

COROLLA *none*.

STAMINA. { 8. FILAMENTA *ofo*,  
*capillaria*,  
*longitudine vix calycis*.  
 a. ANTHERAS *didymce*:  
 LOBIS *globosis*.

The STAMENS. { 8. The FILAMENTS eight,  
 like a hair,  
 scarcely the length of the calyx.  
 a. The ANTHERAS didymous, (*divided into lobes*)  
 The LOBES *globous*.

P. PISTILLUM. { 8. GERMEN *subglobosum*.  
 s. STYLIS *duo*,  
*simplicis*,  
*reflexi*.  
 t. STIGMATA *simplicia*,  
*obtusis*.

The PISTILLUM. { 8. The GERMEN nearly round,  
 s. The STYLES two,  
 simple,  
 reflexed.  
 t. The STIGMAS simple,  
 obtuse.

P. PERICARPIMUM. { f. CAPSULA *subglobosa*,  
*bilocularis*. (fig. 7.)

P. The PERICARPIMUM. { f. The CAPSULE *subglobous*,  
 bilocular. (Fig. 7.)

S. SEMINA. { *duo*,  
*oblonga*,  
*vamgulata*.

S. The SEED. { f. two,  
 oblong,  
 angular.

T. TRUNCUS. { fruticosus;  
 RAMI *teretes*,  
 patentis.

T. The TRUNK. { shrubby;  
 The BRANCHES round,  
 patent, (*spreading*)

F. FOLIA. { (effilia,  
 linearia,  
 plana,  
 patentia,  
 obtusifolia,  
 integra,  
 subsaiculata :  
 FASCICULIS *oppositis*.

F. The LEAVES. { / *effilia*, (*fitting clove to the stem without footstalks*)  
 linear,  
 plain,  
 patent,  
 a little obtuse,  
 entire,  
 somewhat fasciculate : (*bundled together*)  
 The FASCICLES *opposite*.

PANICULAE terminales,  
 dichotomas,  
 multiflorae;  
 BRACTEAE ad exortum ramorum paniculx, (Fig. 9. B.)  
 lanceolatae,  
 parvas.

The PANICLES terminating,  
 dichotomous, (*forked*)  
 multiflorous;  
 the BRACTEAS arise at the beginning of the branching  
 of the panicles, (Fig. 9. B.)  
 lanceolate,  
 small.

Nomen triviale GALENIA africana.  
 Habitat in Africa. Sp: Pl:

The common name African GALENIA.  
 Is a native of Africa. Sp: Pl:

Classis Vm.orfo in  
*OCTA xpji/A Tit term A.*  
 V DLYGOXIM





OCTANDRIA TRIGYNTIA

POLYGONUM

K. CALYX. (PERLANTHIUM turbinatum, jentTKt a bratum, J(d\_n) » I/Iw \* Lemn socius.

K. The CALYX. (Fig. 1.2) \* Magnified. The PfcIAJitium (irbinate, on the corice cubent, quiquepartite, pemuW.

COROLLA. mih ~nii(cj;cm vels)

COROLLA. none (except the coloured Calix.)

BTAMINA. ff. FILA%EST a fepit' alle, I > U / ^, \* Ltolt «ufEU. i. i. Ai-THKS \* fulestunde,

The STA MEN a. rf. The FcA STEMt. often fring it. nilmMc. \* Migoutd. • a. n-he AN THER At JuLrolunid, it.

VISTILLUM. (P. GERMIN triquetrum, H. > SYXIA fepit' ero, fulturac, l'ecoliat, L. SYXIMATA Jbnptit'.

TiePIETILLUM. r Kr TteG tftMES triquelcou\*, i. The BIVLKI oftm ihr«, < tiliu'ni. Fig. 4. \* Ni

PERKARFJUM. (arthem, CALYX fima (neolvent. (K. Fig. 5.)

Thr PERKARFJUM. r Fig. 5. \* Magni { 'IBCAL.YI invthpiig (ta Sed. (K. Fig. 5)

I if. 0. J I" pstron, \* Lemn

S. The SVE D. f one. n>. t. i. hucicrow, • WasniSed. I acute.

T. TRUNCUS. (CAULIS herbaceus, nitidulus, ere'ribulus, teres, foliatis, lavis, jjurjtif/tenSj RAJ]13 aktmi

T. The TRUNK. (The STEM herbaceus, hollow, jbrncorliil dnglit, round, IM)y. smooth, of a purplid' colour, brancy, alternate.

F. FOLIA. (pediclati, (f) cordatis, ovata, Bb' longioribus, ovata, Peristoma canaliculari, (••) • • • • •

F. The LEAVES. (with footstalks, (f) cordate and ligulate, serrily entire, naked, The FovvETALE channelled, the ICRBil. of the LEAVES. Fig. 7.)

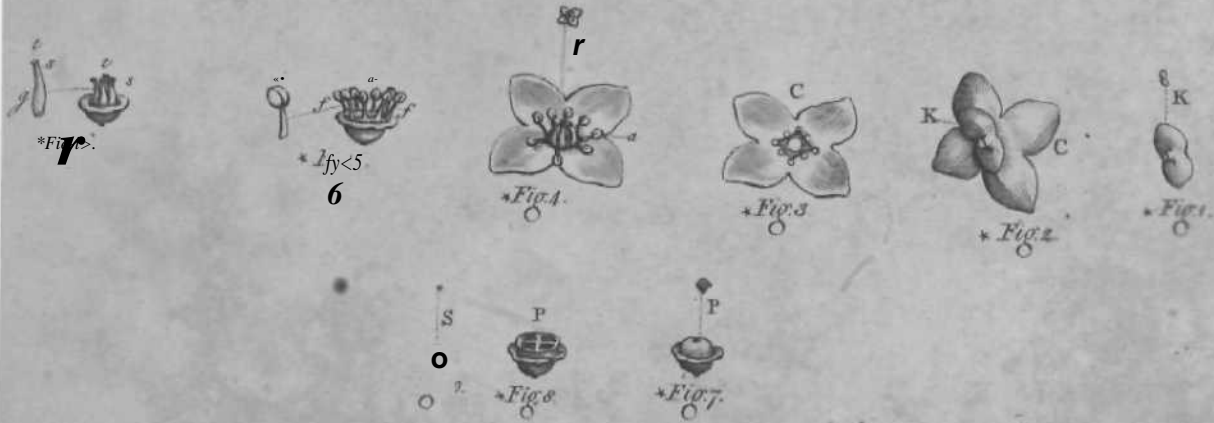
Spica axillaris, (Fig. 7. 1) terminata, pedunculata, baccata, VENTRICULUS longus, (p.) BRACTEA foliata, (h. Fig. 7. 2) subrotunda, herbacea, longitudinali pedicell' FLORES brevissime pedicellati, rubiginosae, SEMINA fere.

The Spike axillary, (Fig. 7. 2) terminating, peduncol' baccata. The I' BUNCULUS long. (p) The BRACTEAS foliata, (h. Fig. 7. 2) Inae Uled, hcrW are the length of the Pedicels. The FLORES are with • • • rmit Pclicles, reddish. The SEM bnm'n.

Nomen triviale POLYGONUM FAGOPYRUM. Habitat 5j A113. tji. Pii

The common Name jjt'CK-V'HEAT. liiNnivt gl Alii. Sp: LI:

Clafis-VUI OnluV  
 OCTANDRLi TK TRA GTS IA.  
 ADOXJ\.







OCTANDRIA TETRAGYNIA;

ADOXA.

- K. The CALYX.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The PERIANTHIUM below the flowers;} \\ \text{J S,} \\ \text{f spreading flat,} \\ \text{* Magnified.} \end{array} \right.$  permanent.
- C. The COROLLA.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{f monopetalous,} \\ \text{I ^ S ^ ' ' } \\ \text{Fig. 2. 3. 4.} \\ \text{* Magnified.} \end{array} \right.$  < The LACINIAS ovate, acute, longer than the calyx.
- STAMINA.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The STAMENS.} \\ \text{Fig. 5.} \\ \text{* Magnified.} \end{array} \right.$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{f The FILAMENTS eight,} \\ \text{fubulate,} \\ \text{the length of the calyx.} \\ \text{a. The ANTHEAS tubercund.} \end{array} \right.$
- STILLUM.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The PISTILLUM.} \\ \text{Fig. 6.} \\ \text{* Magnified.} \end{array} \right.$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{g. The GERMEN within the receptacle of the corolla,} \\ \text{f. The STYLES ibur,} \\ \text{fimple,} \\ \text{erect,} \\ \text{the length of the flamens,} \\ \text{permanent,} \\ \text{t. The SXIG:MAS fimple.} \end{array} \right.$
- P. PERICARPIUM.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{P. The} \\ \text{PERICARPIUM,} \\ \text{Fig. 7. 8. 9.} \\ \text{* Magnified.} \end{array} \right.$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The BERRY globofe,} \\ \text{fituated between the calyx and the corolla,} \\ \text{the calyx joined at the bale with the berry,} \\ \text{unibilcated,} \\ \text{quadrilocular.} \end{array} \right.$
- S. SEMINA.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{S > THE SEEDS,} \\ \text{Fig. 10.} \\ \text{* Magnified.} \end{array} \right.$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{one in each cell,} \\ \text{compressed.} \end{array} \right.$
- R. RADIX.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{R. The ROOT.} \\ \text{Fig. 11.} \end{array} \right.$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tuberous,} \\ \text{with radicles,} \\ \text{fibrous.} \\ \text{The GEAIM with valves,} \\ \text{ovate,} \\ \text{obtus,} \\ \text{imbricated,} \\ \text{embracing the ftalk,} \\ \text{permanent.} \end{array} \right.$
- T. TRUNCUS J CAULIS herbaceus, Fig. 11. I fmi)jciJimus.
- T. The TRUNK (The STALK herbaceous, Fig. 11, I very fimple.
- F. FOLIA.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{RXDICALIA petiolata,} \\ \text{duplicato-ternata.} \\ \text{CAULINA (300,} \\ \text{oppofita,} \\ \text{petiolata,} \\ \text{ternata.} \\ \text{FOLIOLIS lobatis,} \\ \text{glabris,} \\ \text{PETIOLI canaliculati.} \\ \text{PEDUNCULUS nudus. (Fig. 11. p. Fig. T2. p.)} \end{array} \right.$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The RADICAL have footstalks} \\ \text{doubly temated.} \\ \text{The CAULINE two,} \\ \text{oppofite,} \\ \text{with footstalks,} \\ \text{ternate.} \\ \text{The FOLIOLES lobated,} \\ \text{fmooth.} \\ \text{The FOOTSTALKS furrowed.} \\ \text{The PEDUNCLE naked. (Fig. n. p. Fig. 12. p.)} \end{array} \right.$
- FLORES.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{FLORES.} \\ \text{Fig. 11. 12.} \\ \text{* Magnified.} \end{array} \right.$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{r terminating,} \\ \text{^ capitated, *} \\ \text{L herbaceous.} \end{array} \right.$

Nomen triviale ADOXA Moschatellinc.  
Habitat in Europa, nemoribus. S> Y.

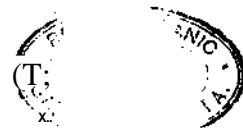
The common Name TUBEROUS MOSCHATEL,  
Is a Native of Europe, in Woods and fliady Places. S> P:

Clarist Ordo I.  
 ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA  
 CASSTII.



Painted Engraved & Published by J. Miller in Desart Court near to St. Dun's 1771.





E N N E A N D R I A M O N O G Y N U A

C A S S Y T A.

**K. CALYX**  
Fig. 1. 2.  
• Lente auctus.

PERIANTHIUM triphyllum,  
te^\* \*•••>  
acutis,  
concavis;  
patentiusculis

K. The CALYX  
Fig. 1. 2.  
\* Magnified.

a PERIANTHIUM triphyllum,  
permanent, (K. Fig. 6. 7<sup>8</sup> A<sup>8</sup>)  
the FOLIOLES ovate,  
acute,  
concave,  
a little fpreading.

**COROLLA**  
Fig. 2. 3. 11.

PETALA tria,  
fibratunda,  
perjuncta: (Fig. II. Z.)  
marginibus a medio ad apicem convolutis.

C. The COROLLA  
Fig. 2. 3. 11.  
\* Magnified.

The PETALS three,  
subrotund,  
acute,  
connate,  
permanent. (Fig. II. Z.)  
their margins from the middle to their points convolute.

**NECTARIUM**  
Fig. 4. 5.  
\* Lente auctum.

G. GLANDULIS tribus,  
oblongis,  
trilocatis,  
coloratis,  
I O T ^ B . G \* m / < < <  
gemini circumflantibus.

The NECTARIUM  
Fig. 4. 5.  
\* Magnified.

is formed of three GLANDS, (N)  
oblong,  
connate,  
coloured,  
of the length of the Germen,  
and standing round it.

**STAMINA**  
Fig. 2. 5.  
• Lente aucta.

FLAMENTA novem,  
erefta,  
fubulata,  
planifcula,  
ANTHERIS trilobate.

The STAMENS  
Fig. 2. 5.  
\* Magnified.

rf. The FLAMENTS nine,  
erefta,  
fubulate,  
flatifh,  
The ANTHERS trilobate, (with three lobes)

**PISTILLUM**  
Fig. 2. 5. 6.  
\* Lente aucta.

GERMEK inferri,  
ovatum,  
s. STYLUS craffiufculus,  
longitudine Stamini.  
• STIGMA obfolete trilobum :  
LOBIS divaricatis,  
ovatis,  
acutiufculis.

The PISTILLUM  
Fig. 2. 5. 6.  
\* Magnified.

fg. The GERMEK inferri, (landing under the Flower)  
ovate.  
s. The STYLE thickifh,  
of the length of the Stamens.  
t. The STIGMA in fome degree trilobate :  
the lobes divaricate, (landing wide afunder)  
ovate,  
a little acute.

**P. PERICARPIUM**  
Fig. 7. 8. 9.  
• Lente auctum.

RACCA ovata,  
gelatinofo-carnofa.

Fig. 8. Sectio Pericarpium longitudinalis,  
Fig. 9. tranfverfal.

P. The PERICARPIUM  
Fig. 7. 8. 9.  
\* Magnified.

a BERRY ovate,  
of a gelatinofo-carnofa fubftance.

Fig. 8. a longitudinal Section of the Pericarpium,  
Fig. 9. a tranfverfe one.

**S. SEMINA**  
Fig. 8. 9. 10.  
\* Lente aucta.

plurima,  
columnellae longitudinaliter affixa,  
cuneiformia,  
parva,  
I pulpa vilcofa circumdata.

S. The SEEDS  
Fig. 8. 9. 10.  
\* Magnified.

many,  
affixed longitudinally to a columnella,  
cuneiform,  
fmall,  
furrounded with a vilcofo pulp.

**R. RAKKIS**  
Fig. 11.

ffimplex,  
aphyllus:  
apicibus fubulatis,  
obtusis:  
papillofus:  
papillis ramentaceis, (e. Fig. 11.)  
Lradicantibus, quibus planta aliis plantis adhaeret.

The BRANCHES  
Fig. 11.

ffimplex,  
I aphyllous: (without Leaves)  
I its terminations fubulate,  
I obtufe:  
I its furface papillofe: (having many fmall papilli or nipples)  
I The papilli ramentaceous, (e. Fig. 11.) (fluffing over the furface with fmall rough Grains or Protuberances)  
I (which friking Root, the Plant thereby adheres to other Plants,

Komen triviale CASSYTA BACCIFERA:  
Merrill. D. Solander, M. D. Habitat in India.  
Obf. NSVtr species nunc primum deferipta.

The common Name BERRY BEARING CASSYTA, with many Seeds. Dan. Solander M. D. growing in India. Obf. A new Species now first described.

Clafsis IX. Ord 0 II.  
ENNEANDRA rjil G V. VSA.  
Kürrm





E N N E A N D R I A , T R I G Y N I A .

R H E U M .

R H U B A R B .

C A L Y X Nutus.

C. COROLLA } *monopetala*  
 } *basi angulata*,  
 } *impervia*,  
 } *limbo scissida*,  
 } *1 lacinus obtusif.*  
 } *1 alternh minoribus*  
 } *Vmarcefcens*,  
 Fig. 2. Lente *audita*.

S T A M I N A } *f. FILAMENTA novem*,  
 } *capillana*,  
 } *corolla inferta*,  
 } *cujaeque longitudine*.  
 } *o. ANTHEJE didymcy*  
 } *oblong\**,  
 } *obtufa*.  
 Fig. 2. \* Lente *audita*.

F I S T I L L U M } *g. GERMEN breve*,  
 } *t. trum*,  
 } *s. S. LI vis ubi*,  
 } *t. STIGMATA tria*,  
 } *reflexa*,  
 } *plumofa*.  
 Fig. 3. \* Lente *audita*.

P E R I C A R P I U M *nullum*.

g. S E M E N } *nicum*,  
 } *Vmagnum*,  
 } *rtirinetrum\**  
 } *acutum*,  
 } *L marginibus membranaceis\**  
 Fig. 4. 5. \* Lente *audita*.

The CALYX None.

C. The COROLLA } *fmonopetalous*,  
 } *1 narrow at the base*,  
 } *impervious*,  
 } *the limb cut into six segments*,  
 } *\* Magnified*.  
 } *1 which are obtuse*,  
 } *1 alternately smaller*,  
 } *(withering)*.

The S T A M E N S } *f. The FILAMENTS nine*,  
 } *capillary*,  
 } *inserted into the Corolla*,  
 } *of the same length*.  
 } *a. The ANTHERAS twins*,  
 } *oblong*,  
 } *obtuse*.  
 Fig. 2. \* Magnified.

The P I S T I L L U M } *g. The GERMEN short*,  
 } *three cornered*.  
 } *J. The STYLES scarce any*,  
 } *11. The STIGMAS three*,  
 } *reflex*,  
 } *plumose*.  
 Fig. 3. \* Magnified.

The P E R I C A R P I U M none.

S. The S E E D S } *f Single*,  
 } *large*,  
 } *3<sup>trifec</sup> cornered*,  
 } *acute*,  
 } *\* with membranaceous borders*.  
 Fig. 4-5. \* Magnified.

Fig. 5. X. feſſio tranſverſa Sem'nis lente auda.

Fig. 5. X. a tranſverſe feſſion of a Seed magnified.

T. TRUNCUS } *f CAULIS fubteres*,  
 } *fiftilloſus, (y)*  
 } *articulatus*,  
 } *glat<sup>er</sup>*,  
 } *obfolete friatus*,  
 } *fuperne flexuoſus ab articulo ad articulum*,  
 } *vaginans; (V)*  
 } *vaginis fubruberis*,  
 } *membranaceis*,  
 } *caulem cingentibus*,  
 } *foliorum & fpicarum floralium embryones antccxpanſionem*  
 } *involvntibus*.  
 Fig. 1.

F. F O L I A } *fctiolata, (h)*  
 } *alterna*,  
 } *ad genicula folitaria*,  
 } *(ſuperiora gradatim minor)*,  
 } *palmata*,  
 } *coſſis fubtu<sup>9</sup> prominentibus, (z)*  
 } *utrinq; ſcabriſcula y*  
 } *Jacinis oblongis*,  
 } *acuminatis*,  
 } *acutiſculis*.  
 Fig. 1.

p. P E D U N C U L I } *f plures*,  
 } *ex alis foliorum prodeuntes*,  
 } *ſuſtinentes*,  
 } *paniculatas*,  
 } *ram<sup>is</sup>*,  
 } *laxas*,  
 } *multas*.  
 Fig. 1.

G. Fig. 6e } *Gemm\* craſſe, obtuſe, membranaceae, fubruber??*,  
 } *ex apici radicis, Vem-o tempore, ſupra terr\* ſuperficem extru<sup>ta</sup>*,  
 } *quarum in utragi folium radicale complicatum conclu-*  
 } *ditur*.

Vagina univerſalis,  
 j Spathaeformis,  
 I fubruba,  
 j oblonga,  
 i oljtufa,  
 j pmembranacea,  
 I totam paniculam florum, cum ſpicis lateralibus et foliis cat-  
 L linis, vaginis propriis inclufis, complectens.

A STEM roundſi,  
 j fiftilloUS, (y)  
 j aniculaLcd,  
 j fmooth,  
 j a little friated,  
 j in its upper part flexuoſe from joint to joint,  
 j vaginate; (jheathed) (V)  
 j the vaginas reddiſh,  
 j membranaceous,  
 j farrounding the Stem,  
 j wrapping up the embryos of theLeaves andſpikes of Flowers  
 ( before they expand themſelves.

T. The T R U N K } *fpetiolated, (b)*  
 } *alternate*,  
 } *one alone at each joints*  
 } *the upper ones gradually leſs*,  
 } *palmated*,  
 } *with prominent ribs on the underſide, (z)*  
 } *a little ſcabrouſon both ſides* }  
 } *the Segments oblong*,  
 } *acuminate*,  
 } *a little pointed*.  
 Fig. 1.

F, The L E A V E S } *f many*,  
 } *coming out juſt above the inſenlon of the Leaves*,  
 } *with 3<sup>trifec</sup> Spikes*,  
 } *branchy*,  
 } *lax*,  
 } *Lfull of Flowers*.  
 Fig. 1.

G. G. Fig 6a } *Two Gems thick, obtuſe, membranaceous, reddiſh, ariſing*  
 } *from the top of the Root, and pulled up above the ſurface*  
 } *of the ground, in the Spring ſeaſon, each of which en-*  
 } *cloſes a radical Leaf folded up*.

The univerſal Vagina,  
 j reſembling a Spatha,  
 j reddiſh,  
 j oblong,  
 j obtuſe,  
 j membranaceous,  
 j including the whole panicle of Flowers with its lateral Spike\*  
 L and cauline Leaves, as contained in the partial Vaginas.

Nomen triviale, RHEUM PALMATUM.  
 • Habitat in China ad Murum

The common Name, PALMATED RHUBARB.  
 It is a Native of China near the Wall.





CILIJMs IX Orilii III  
 I; vv !: 1 \j) KLA ur \ J f f\ ! T  
 lit "1 OM1'S



fift.  
 0

E N N E A N D R I A H E X A G Y N I A ,

B U T O M U S .

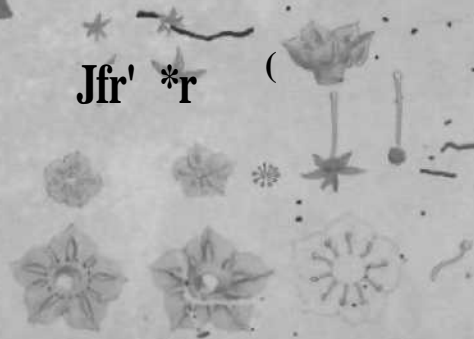
<p>K. CALYX. Fig. 1.2;</p>	<p>INVOLUCRUM//H/&gt;/f*, (L) triphyllum: FOLIOLA oblonga, acuta, concava, glabra, pedunculis duplo breviora.</p>	<p>K. The CALYX Fig. 1. 2.</p>	<p>The INVOLUCRUM simple, (L) triphylous: FOLIOLAE oblong, acute, concave, smooth, twice as short as the peduncles.</p>
<p>C. COROLLA Fig. 3 * Lente aucl.</p>	<p>PETALA fixa, concava marcescentia: alternis exterioribus angustioribus. (e)</p>	<p>C. The COROLLA Fig. 3*</p>	<p>The PETALS fix, V^±L&gt; marcescent: Lthe alternate exterior petals are narrower, (e)</p>
<p>STAMINA. Fig. 4, 5 * Lente aucl.</p>	<p>YAMENTA novem, fubulata, quorum sex exteriora. Va. K^TUILLK^bilarullata,(Y^ 6 *]</p>	<p>The STAMENS. Fig. 4. 5. * Magnified,</p>	<p>The FILAMENTS nine, fubulated, of which fix are exterior. I a. The ANTHERAS (as it composed of two plates) I (Fig. 6 *)</p>
<p>PISTILLUM. Fig. 7. * Lente aucl.</p>	<p>GERMINA C.: obovata, attenuata, in STYLOS defimtia, \ ^ Q, r. STIGMAT Afimplicia, ] ^ &amp; * latere interiori uylorum adnata.</p>	<p>The PISTILLUM Fig. 7. * Magnified.</p>	<p>The GERMENS fix, SS upwards, terminating in STYLES. I ^ 8. The STIGMAS are simple, growing on the inner side of the Styles.</p>
<p>F. PERICARPIMUM. Fig. 9. * Lente aucl.</p>	<p>CAPSULE fixa, oblonga, tapering gradually, erecta, univalve. interijum dehifcentes. } (Fig. 10. *)</p>	<p>P. The PERICARPIMUM. Fig. 8. * Magnified.</p>	<p>The CAPSULES fix, oblong, tapering gradually, erect, univalve, (with one valve) \ ^ y- (buriting on the inner side, ] ^ ^ I ^, I ^, * ,</p>
<p>S. SEMINA Fig. 11. * Lente aucl.</p>	<p>plurima, oblongo-cylindrica, utrinque obtusa.</p>	<p>S. The SEEDS Fig. 11. * Magnified.</p>	<p>many, of an oblong cylindric form, [at both ends obtuse.</p>
<p>R. RADIX Fig. 12.</p>	<p>racifla, repens, horizontalis, Lexterens radículas fubulatas, (r.) plurimaa.</p>	<p>R. The ROOT Fig. 12.</p>	<p>erect, repent, (creeping) horizontal, sending out many fubulated radicles, (r.)</p>
<p>F. FOLIA Fig. 12. 13.</p>	<p>fubeniformia, triquetra, acuta, glabra, erecta, itricta, integerrima, bafi equitantia.</p>	<p>F. The LEAVES Fig. 12. 13.</p>	<p>(nearly fword-fliapea) triquetrous, (with three angles) acute, smooth, erect, itiff, very entire, at the base equitant. (when the leaves fit upon one another, jo that the outer always embrace the inner.)</p>
<p>T. TRUNCUS Fig. 12. 14.</p>	<p>SCAPUS erectus, teres, glaber, toliis paulo brevior.</p>	<p>T. The TRUNK Fig. 12. 14.</p>	<p>The SCAPUS erect, round, smooth, La little shorter than the leaves.</p>
<p>UMBELLA terminalis, fimplex, multiflora: PFDUNCULI filiformes, teretes, inaequales.</p>	<p>The UMBELL terminal, fimple, with many flowers. The PEDUNCLES filiform, round, unequal.</p>		
<p>Nomen triviale BUTOMUS umbellatus, Habitat in Enro) ae loilis limofis, et at ripas fluviorum et ftagnorum. Sp: PI;</p>	<p>The common name Flowering RUSH; or Water GLA- DIOLE. Is a native of Europe, grows in muddy ditches, on the edges of brooks, flowing rivers, and ftagnant ws* ters. Sp: PI;</p>		

Classis X Ordo I.  
*DECANDRIA Mojvoerjia*  
KALMIA .





Jfr' \*r (



DECANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

KALMIA.

<p>CALYX Fig. 7.</p>	<p>PERIANTHIUM quinquepartitum parvum, perfilium, segmentis subovatis; acutis, teretiufculis. Idem Lente audtum, Fig. i. 7. K *</p>	<p>The CALYX Fig. 7.</p>	<p>PERIANTHIUM quinquepartite, small, permanent; the segments a little ovate, I acute, I roundish. The fame magnified. Fig. 1. 7. K *</p>
<p>C. C. CORUVA Fig. 2, 3, 4.</p>	<p>Monopetala, hypocratero-infundibuliformis. Fig. 2. 4. eadem Lente aufta. Fig. 2. 3. 4. C *. Tube cylindrical C *. Fig. 2. 3. 4. j. limbus longior, limbus diftuf piano* C *. Fig. 2. Z. a'nbitu erefto, femiquinquefidio; Cornicula nefarifera decem. C * Fig. 3. 4. A*, ante perfe&amp;am florum explicationem flamina et antheras, tanquam intra vaginam, comple&amp;entia, Fig. 4. m. extus e corolla promi- nentia* et ambientia corollam, ubi Limbi ambitus erigitur. x.</p>	<p>The COROLLA Fig. 2. 3. 4.</p>	<p>Monopetalous, partly hypocrateriform, and partly infundibuliform. Fig. 2. 4. The fame magnified* Fig. 2. 3. 4. C *. the Tube cylindrical, C * Fig. 2. 3. 4. y. longer than the calyx. The Limb with a flat furface, C * Fig. 2. Z. with an upright border, femiquinquefid [with five fegments cut half through its breadth]. Ten nectariferous cornicules (or horn-shaped cavities), C *. Fig. 3. 4. x. which, before the flowers are perfectly blown, contain the flaments and anthers like a (heath : Fig. 4. m. on the back of the corolla they appear prominent, and fland round it, extending to the upright border of the Limb. x.</p>
<p>TAMINA Fig. 5-6</p>	<p>FILAMENTA decent* Fig. 5. fulvulata ereclo-patentia, corolla fullobreviora, im corollae inferia. Eadem Lente aufta, Fig. 5. ANTHERAE fimples, Fig. 5. a* Eadem Lente au&amp;se, Fig. 5. a* Stamen cum anthera Lente magis au&amp;um. Fig. 6.</p>	<p>The STAMENS Fig. 5. 6.</p>	<p>the FILAMENTS ten. Fig. 5. Tubulate, erifting ereft, and fpreading above, a little fhorter than the corolla, and inferted into its bafe. The fame magnified. Fig. 5. The ANTHERAS fimple. Fig. 5. The fame magnified. Fig. 5. A Stamen with its Anthera more magnified. Fig. 6.</p>
<p>PISTILLUM Fig. 7. * Lente au&amp;um.</p>	<p>GERMEN fubrotundum. STYLUS filiformis, corolla longior, declinatus. STIGMA obtufum.</p>	<p>The PISTILLUM Fig. 7. Magnified.</p>	<p>the GERMEN roundifli. the STYLE filiform, longer than the corolla, declinate. The STIGMA obtufe.</p>
<p>PERICARPUM Fig. 8. 13.</p>	<p>CAPSULA fubrotunda, Fig. 8. difpreffa, quinquelocularis* Fig. 9. quinquevalvulis. Fig. 10. loculamentum unicum ceteris difjun&amp;um, Fig. u. Eadem Lente auda.</p>	<p>The PERICARPUM Fig. 8. 13.</p>	<p>a CAPSULE of a roundifh figure, Fig. 8. flattened on the upper-fide, quinquelocular, Fig. 9. quinquevalvular. Fig. 10. a (ingle cell feparated from the reft. Fig. 11. The fame magnified.</p>
<p>SEMINA Fig. 12.</p>	<p>turnerofa, oblonga, S * Lente auda.</p>	<p>The SEEDS Fig. 12.</p>	<p>many, oblong, The fame magnified.</p>
<p>R. Fig. 13.</p>	<p>RAMUS fruticis lignofus, teretiufculus; Corymbis lateralibus, plerumq; ternis caulem ambientibus. florum pedunculis longis, filiformibus, binis y ad quorum exitum bradeae lanceolate acutae, breviffimae. B. Fig. 13.</p>	<p>R. Fig. 13.</p>	<p>a BRANCH of the flrub ligneous, roundifh with flowers forming a Corymbus round the fides of each twig; which ufually grow together round the middle ftem. the peduncles of the Flowers long, filiform, two together, having at their rife floral leaves, which are lanceolate, I harp, Land very fhort. B. Fig. 13.</p>
<p>FOLIA Fig. 13.</p>	<p>lanceolata, nitida, glabra, avenia, integerrima, plerumq; terna, petiolata.</p>	<p>The LEAVES Fig. 13.</p>	<p>lanceolate, gloffy, fmooth, without veins, with the magis very entire, ufually three together furrounding the ftem, placed en foottalks.</p>

Nomen triviale, KALMIA ANCIUSTIFOLIA.  
Habitat in Penfylvania, Nova Caesia,  
Noveboraco, fp. pi.

The common Name, NARKOW LEAVED KALMIA.  
A native of Penfylvania, New Jerfey, New  
York, fp.g).

Clafsis X. Ordo II.

nr, c. i. vitniA Die YNIA  
SAXiFRAdA



Clafus X Ordo II.  
DECANDRIA DIGYVIA.  
SAXIFRAGA.



Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig. 5. Fig. 6. Fig. 7. Fig. 8.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

SAXIFRAGA.

I. CALYX (PERIANTHIUM inestphyllum, I fæV?<<<<<clvTM, Ip/rfflitt.

K. the CALYX Fig. 1. FERJANTHIUM monophyUouj, f, mntqupsrhte, permanent.

C. COROLLA f, J, At, s'itf afjfl^, (Fig. a. V.)

C The COROU. AP\*\*TM\*\*\*18, lit, s' itnatrtii it the bsft. (Fig. i. V.)

FT AMINA (/. FILAMENTA dtam, J jlvata, \*IMntceuaa. (a. ANTkjaj/kJrim dt.

The STAMENS i/. The FHAMISTI ten, Fig. 3. J fnhult, \* magnified. la. The ANTKKKAS fubrotund.

ASTILLUM fi, dftum m SITOS AS., GERMEN fubrotundo-acuminatum,

The PrSTILLUM j, i. fo is to form two STYLIS. Fig. 3. 5. f/. The GEAMB roundiboni tapering upwards, i- The STIGMAS obtuf.

PERICARPIUM - CAPSULA fubovata, ) mrotti, Fig. 6, 7, 8. \*; s' T W-. [fil. 7.)

P. The PERICARPIUM } The CAKUL! fubsvite, with m betki, unilocular, (Fig. 7.) f' pitiff between the ajick,

Fig. 7. vi m\*\*LX.

S, The SEEDS { many, Fig. 7. } very small.

R. RADIX ittiirc/ti, Fig. y" XgrautiHe,

R. The ROOT f (Liberate, Fig. 9. } granulated.

T. TRUNCUS. 1 vijom\* : i ftipulii li Sorum pedunculm. (d. FiE, 9.)

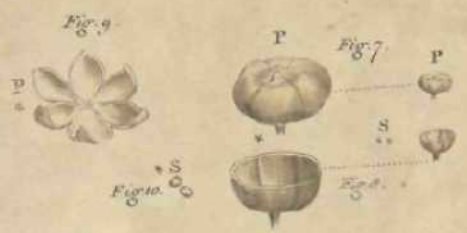
T. The T Jt V N K j T j e J M < K i di, (.9- J ividi ftipulit at Lhepriuiditi of the Bowca. (d, Fig. 9.)

F. FOLIA ||lobi«, Fig. \* iffiatit TM<sup>611</sup>;

The LEAVES } roni forme, lobite, long fosC-flluu! Fig. 9. } bruji! aE tie baft-







*Stellaria media* & *Stellaria media* by J. Miller in *Dissect. Court April 1772.*

D E C A N D R I A T R I G Y N I A ,

S T E L L A R I A .

K. CALYX.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{PERIANTHIUM pentaphyllum:} \\ \text{FOLIOLIS ovato-lanceolatis,} \\ \text{concavis,} \\ \text{acutis,} \\ \text{patentibus,} \\ \text{perstistentibus.} \end{array} \right.$

K. The KALYX,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The FERIANTHIUM pentaphyllum:} \\ \text{The FOLIOLES ovately-lanceolate,} \\ \text{concave,} \\ \text{acute,} \\ \text{patent,} \\ \text{permanent.} \end{array} \right.$

C. COROLLA.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{PETALA quinque,} \\ \text{bipartite, (*Fig. 3.)} \\ \text{plana,} \\ \text{oblonga,} \\ \text{marcescentia.} \end{array} \right.$

C. The COROLLA,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The PETALS five,} \\ \text{bipartite, (*Fig. 3.)} \\ \text{plane,} \\ \text{oblong} \\ \text{marcescent. (withering on the plant.)} \end{array} \right.$

STAMINA  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{FILAMENTA decem,} \\ \text{filiformia,} \\ \text{corolla breviora,} \\ \text{alterna breviora.} \\ \text{a. ANTHERAS cordata*} \end{array} \right.$

The STAMENS.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The FILAMENTS ten,} \\ \text{filiform,} \\ \text{shorter than the corolla,} \\ \text{every other shorter.} \\ \text{a. The ANTHERAS cordate, (heart-shaped)} \end{array} \right.$

PISTILLUM.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cg. GERMEN subrotundum*} \\ \text{STYLI tres,} \\ \text{filiformes,} \\ \text{patuli.} \\ \text{STIGMATA obtusa.} \end{array} \right.$

The PISTILLUM.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The GERMEN subrotund.} \\ \text{The STYLES three,} \\ \text{filiforme,} \\ \text{spreading.} \\ \text{The STIGMAS obtuse.} \end{array} \right.$

P. PERICARPIUM.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CAPSULA ovata,} \\ \text{unilocularis,} \\ \text{obtusis.} \end{array} \right.$

P. The PERICARPIUM.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The CAPSUL ovate,} \\ \text{loose,} \\ \text{unilocular,} \\ \text{loose-valvular.} \end{array} \right.$

S. SEMINA.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{plurima} \\ \text{subrotunda,} \\ \text{compressa.} \end{array} \right.$

S. The SEEDS,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{many,} \\ \text{subrotund,} \\ \text{compressed.} \end{array} \right.$

T. CAULIS.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{teredus,} \\ \text{teres,} \\ \text{simplex.} \end{array} \right.$

T. The STEM.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tered,} \\ \text{round,} \\ \text{simplex.} \end{array} \right.$

F. FOLIA.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{opposita,} \\ \text{connata,} \\ \text{linear-lanceolata,} \\ \text{acuminata,} \\ \text{patentia,} \\ \text{ciliata.} \end{array} \right.$

F. The LEAVES.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{opposita,} \\ \text{connate, (two leaves united at their base)} \\ \text{linear and lanceolate,} \\ \text{acuminate,} \\ \text{patent,} \\ \text{ciliated, (having little hairs in the margin.)} \end{array} \right.$

FLORES.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{paniculati.} \\ \text{PANICULA sp3rta, (p.)} \\ \text{dichotoma;} \\ \text{e finfuh dichotomia Pedunculus,} \\ \text{simplex uniflorus.} \end{array} \right.$

The FLOWERS.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in a panicle,} \\ \text{the PANICLE sp3rta, (p.) (in no regular form)} \\ \text{dichotomous; (forked stalk)} \\ \text{each single dichotomia is a Peduncle,} \\ \text{simplex with one flower.} \end{array} \right.$

<math>Z</math>alsia N Üril<math>IV.</math>  
 DKCA XDJi JA PEWTA. O-Y <math>NIA.</math>  
 OXALIS.





Classis X. Ordo V.

DECANDRIA DECAGYNIA.

PHYTOLACCA.

CALYX  $\wedge/\wedge/\wedge$ ( $nifi^{\wedge}coro$ ) lamafycem colorata dicas

KALYX none, (except the corolla is taken for a coloured *calyx*)

C. COROLLA.  $f$ PETALA quinque, (p.)  
 $\wedge M^{\wedge}da$ ,  
 Fig. 1.  $\wedge$  concava  
 • Lente airfta.. 1  $f^{a}r^{\wedge}1\%$   
 1 apice wjlexay  
 Vprjijientia.

C. The COROLLA.  $f$ The PETALS five, (p.)  
 $\wedge$  fubrotund,  
 $\wedge$  concave,  
 Fig. 1. 1 patent,  
 \* Magnified. 1 inflex at the apex,  
 - permanent.

S. STAMENS.  $\wedge$  (octo vel viginti)  
 $\wedge$  cõfla breviores.  
 Fig. 2, 3, 4. 1 a. ANJrHER.T, fubretundæ,  
 Lente audta. 1 fubincumbentes.

S. The STAMENS.  $\wedge$  Cf. The FILAMENTS ten, (eight or twenty)  
 $\wedge$  fubulate,  
 Fig. 7.  $\wedge$  fhorter than the corolla.  
 \* Magnified. 1 a. The ANTHERAS fubrotund,  
 v. fomwhat incumbent.

P. STIGMATA.  $f$  GERMEN orbiculatum,  
 $\wedge$  depreflum,  
 Fig. 5.  $\wedge$  tculus externe divifum.  
 \* Lente audtum.  $\wedge$  - definens in STYLOS decem. (five off:o) (s.)  
 1. STIGMATA fimplicia, (\*Fig. 6.)

P. The PISTILLUM.  $f$  GERMEN orbicular,  
 $\wedge$  deprefsed,  
 Fig. 5.  $\wedge$  divided on the outer fide by little bands, (or wreath)  
 \* Magnified.  $\wedge$  terminating with ten (or eight) STYLES, (S.)  
 1. The STIGMAS fimple. (\*Fig. 6.)

P. PERICARPIMUM.  $f$  BACCA orbiculata,  
 $\wedge$  deprefsa,  
 Fig. 7.  $\wedge$  fulcis decem vel octo longitudinalibus exarata,  
 \* Lente audtum.  $\wedge$  piffillis umbilicata  
 $\wedge$  totidem locularis.

P. The PERICARPIMUM.  $f$  BERRY orbicular,  
 $\wedge$  deprefsed,  
 Fig. 7.  $\wedge$  in ten or eight longitudinal furrows,  
 \* Magnified. 1 umbilicated by the piffilles,  
 1 as many loculaments as piffilles.

S. SEEDS.  $f$  TreiiiformiCL)  
 $\wedge$  glair a.  
 \* Lente audta.

S. The SEEDS,  $\wedge$  rone in each loculament,  
 Fig. 8.  $\wedge$  reniform,  
 \* Magnified.  $\wedge$  fimooth,

T. TRUNCUS.  $f$  CAULIS herbaceus,  
 $\wedge$  teres,  
 Fig. 9. 10.  $\wedge$  gUber.

T. The TRUNK,  $f$  The STEM herbaceous,  
 Fig. 9. 10.  $\wedge$  rotund,  
 $\wedge$  (moot h)

F. FOLIA.  $f$  alterna,  
 $\wedge$  petiolata, (p.)  
 Fig. 9.  $\wedge$  ovato-oblonga,  
 $\wedge$  Jacuta,  
 $\wedge$  integerrima,  
 $\wedge$  glabra.

F. The LEAVES.  $f$  alternate,  
 $\wedge$  petiolate, (p.)  
 Fig. 9.  $\wedge$  ovate and oblong,  
 $\wedge$  acute,  
 $\wedge$  integre,  
 $\wedge$  fmo.

RACEMI folitarii, (Fig. 9. R.)  
 pedunculati,  
 fimplicis,  
 multiflori,  
 anguiti,  
 fpiciformie^,  $\wedge$   
 PEDUNCULI longitudine foliorum\* (P.) (Fig. 9.)  
 PEDICELLI fimplicis, (p. Fig. 9.)  
 fenfim breviores,  
 in medio infitudi.  
 $\wedge$  ACTEis oppofitis, (B. Fig. 9.)  
 $\wedge$  lancolatis,  
 deciduis.

The RACEMUS folitary, (one alone) (Fig. 9. ks)  
 having peduncles,  
 fimple,  
 with many flowers,  
 narrow,  
 in form of a fpike.  
 The PEDUNCLES the length of the leaves. (P. Fig. 7.)  
 The PEDICLES fimple. (p. Fig. 9.)  
 fenfibly fhorter,  
 in the middle furni/hed,  
 with oppofite BRACTEAS, (B. Fig. 9.)  
 lanceolate,  
 deciduous, (falling off)

Nomen triviale PHYTOLACCA decandria  
 Habitat in Virginia. Sp: PI:

The common Name AMERICAN NIGHTSHADE;  
 Is a Native of Virginia. Sp: PI:

Clatris X Ordo V.  
DECANDRIA DECAGENIA.  
PHYTOLACCA.





Painted Express and Engraved by E. Miller in Demand Quere - J. v. J. M., in d'Agul





T

Classis XI. Ordo HI.

D O D E C A N D R I A T R I G Y N I A.

E U P H O R B I A.

<p><b>K. CALYX.</b> Fig. 1. * Lente aufus.</p>	<p>PERIANTHIUM monophyllum, fentricafum, fubcloratum f ore quadrideitatum, (quinque dentatum paucioribus) I (Kg. 2.) iper/lrens.</p>	<p>The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous, f ventricofe, f attle coloured, f having at the mouth four teeth, (fome few have five) * Magnified. i (^g. 2.) (^permanent).</p>
<p><b>C. COROLLA.</b> Fig. 3. 4. * Lente audta.</p>	<p>f PETALA quatuor (quinquepaucis) (p.) f turbinata, f gibba, f crqffa, f truncata fituin &lt;equalid. cum dentibus calycis alterna. (Fig. 3. p.) unguibus margine calycis inprofita. (Fig. 4. u.) prjijle?itia.</p>	<p>The PETALS four (fome few five) (p.) f turbinated, f gibbous, f iwelled, f truncated, f (landing unequal, f with the calycine denticles alternate, (Fig. 3. p.) f the unguis fattened on the margin of the calyx, * Magnified. I (Hg. 4. u. y) ^permanent.</p>
<p><b>S T A M I N A.</b> Fig. 5. 6. * Lente aufa.</p>	<p>ff FILAMENTA plura. (duodecim velfupra), f filifor mi a, f articulata, f receptaculo inferna, f corolla longiora, f diverfo tempore crmpentia. a. ANTHERS didym.r, f fubrotunda'.</p>	<p>The STAMENS. Fig. 5. 6. * Magnified, f The FILAMENTS many, (twelve or more) f filiform f articulated, f inieried on the receptacle, f longer than the corolla, f at divers times burfing through the corolla. a. The ANTHERS didymous, f lubrotund.</p>
<p><b>I I S T I L L U M.</b> Fig. 5. 6. * Lente audtum.</p>	<p>fg. GERMEN fubrotunduttff f triquetrum, f pedicclatum. f j. STYLI tres, f bifidi. f t. STIGMATA obtufa.</p>	<p>The PISTILLUM. Fig. 5. 6. * Magnified. fg. The GERMEN fubrotund, f triquetrous, f with a footstalk. f r. The STYLES three, f bifid, f r. The STIGMAS obtufe.</p>
<p><b>A PERICARPIMUM.</b> Fig. 7.</p>	<p>f CAPSULA fubrotunda, f Jricoeca, f trilocularis (Fig. 8.) f Velgitece dijilliens.</p>	<p>P. The PERICARPIMUM Fig. 7. f the CAPSULE fubrotund, f triccoccus, f trilocular, (Fig. 8.) f burlUng with elaticity.</p>
<p><b>S. S E M I N A.</b> Fig. 9.</p>	<p>f folitaria, f fuhrotu?ida.</p>	<p>S. The S E E D S . Fig. 9. f come in each cell, f fubrotund.</p>
<p><b>T. TRUNCUS.</b> Fig. 10.</p>	<p>f CAULis herbaceuS, f credlus, f teres ; f foliatus, f Jxvis, f ramofus, f RAMIS alternis, f iioriteris.</p>	<p>T. The TRUNK . Fig. 10, f the STEM herbaceous, f ereft, f round; f with leaves, f finooth, f branched, f the BRANCHES alternate, f Lbearing flowers.</p>
<p><b>V. F O L I A .</b> Fig. 10.</p>	<p>f alterna, f patentia, f lefilia, f oblongo-cordata, f integerrima, f obtuia, f nuda.</p>	<p>F. The L E A V E S , Fig. 10, f alternate, f patent, f 2nd cordated, f very intire, f obtufe, f (naked).</p>
<p><b>U M B E L L A .</b> Fig. 10.</p>	<p>f UNIVERSALIS quinquifida, (U.) f PARTIALIS dichotoma, (u.) f RAMORUM dichotoma, (d.)</p>	<p>TU* i T M R n T \ ftheUNIVERSALuinquified, (U.) The UMBELLS. f the PARTIAL^otomous, (u.) f S. 10* f the BRANCHES dichotomous, (d.)</p>
<p><b>I. INVOLUCRUM.</b> Fig. 10.</p>	<p>f UNIVERSALE pentaphyllum, (I.) f PARTIALE diphylla, (f. i.) f FOLIOLIS cordatis, f acutis.</p>	<p>I. the INVOLUCRUM. Fig. 10. f the UNIVERSAL pentaphyllous, (I.) f the PARTIAL diphyllous, (f. i.) f the LEAVES cordated, f acute.</p>
<p><b>F L O R E S ,</b></p>	<p>f Petala flava, (Fig. 4. p.) f bafi rubra, f CAPSUL: glabra, (Fig. 7. P.)</p>	<p>The F L O W E R S . f the Petals yellow, (Fig. 4. p.) f at the bafe red. f the CAPSULE fmooth, (Fig. 7. P.)</p>

Nomen triviale EUPHORBIA LATHRYS.  
Habitat in Gallia & Italia, ad agnorum margines,

The corifomon name EUPHORBIA LATHRIS.  
Is a native of France and Italy, at the borders of  
Fields.



\*P  
X)  
id' 1  
s  
ff.to

Clafsis XI. Ordo V.  
**POVECANDRIA FOLYQYm t**  
**SKMPEKVIWM**



D O D E C A N D R I A P O L Y G Y N I A .

S E M P E R V I V U M .

K. CALYX  
Fig. i. { PERIANTHIUM/^(y) ad duodecim partitum, (X)  
                  { *concoloratum,*  
                  { *acutum,*  
                  { *ciliatum,*  
                  { *perfoliatum.*

K. The CALYX J<sup>TMTM></sup>  
Fig. 1. j ciliate, (alias ^ or hairs, standing round the margin as on the eye-lids)  
I permanent.

C. COROLLA  
Fig. 2. 8. { \*PETALA fex ad duodecim  
                  { *oblonga,*  
                  { *lanceolata,*  
                  { *acuta,*  
                  { *concava^*  
                  { *Calyce paulo major a.*

C. The COROLLA  
Fig. 2. 8. { The PETALS from fix to twelve,  
                  { oblong,  
                  { lanceolate,  
                  { acute,  
                  { concave,  
                  { a little larger than the Calyx.

S T A M I N A  
Fig. 3. 5. 6.  
\* Lente auda. { f. FILAMENTA fex ad duodecim,  
                  { *fulvata tenuia.*  
                  { I a. ANTHERJE *subrotunda^*  
                  { ^ polline remante fubovatae, (Fig. 4. \* J.)  
                  { I quadri-fulcatae,  
                  { L polline lapfo, (Fig. \* 4. m.)

The STAMENS  
n<sup>tu</sup> CT A HF\Tc  
f. The FILAMENTS from fix to twelve,  
I slender, and a little Tubulate,  
^ The ANTHERAS fubrotund,  
I before it difcharges its pollen fubovate, (Fig. 4. \* 1.)  
I with four furrows.  
L after the pollen is difcharged. fFig. \* 4. m.)

P I S T I L L U M  
Fig. 7. 6.  
\* Lente auda. { fg. GERMINA fex ad duodecim,  
                  { *in or hem pofita*  
                  { *ereffa.*  
                  { s. *dentata in STYLOS scidem,*  
                  { *patentes.*  
                  { I. STIGMATA *acuta>*  
                  { L *villofa.*

The PISTILLUM  
Fig. 7. 6.  
\* magnified. { fg. The GERMENS from fix to twelve,  
                  { j placed in a circle,  
                  { I *ereffa.*  
                  { ^J. *terminata in STYLOS>*  
                  { I *patent.*  
                  { L The STIGMAS acute,  
                  { L *villosa.*

P. PERICARPIUM  
Fig. 9.  
\* Lente auda. { CAPSULE fex ad duodecim,  
                  { *oblonga, (\* P.)*  
                  { ^ *breves^*  
                  { I /s or *in pofita*  
                  { I *extrofum acuminata^*  
                  { V. *introrfum debifcentes.*

P. The PERICARPIUM  
Fig. 9.  
\* magnified. { The CAPSULES from fix to twelve,  
                  { j oblong, (\* P.)  
                  { ^ compressed,  
                  { I fhort,  
                  { I placed in a circle,  
                  { ! acuminate on the outfide,  
                  { L dehfcent (*gaping*) in the innerfide.

S. SEMENA  
Fig. 10.  
\* Lente auda. { T *plura^*  
                  { < *subrotunda\**  
                  { L *parva.*

S. The SEEDS  
Fig. 10.  
\* magnified. { many,  
                  { j fubrotund,  
                  { I fmall.

T. CAULUS  
Fig. 11. { r *ereff,*  
                  { j *foliatus,* (*having Leaves*)  
                  { j *imbricatus,*  
                  { \ *villofus.*

T. The SEXEM  
Fig. 11. { r *ereff,*  
                  { j *foliatus,* (*having Leaves*)  
                  { j *imbricatus,*  
                  { \ *villofus.*

F. FOLIA  
Fig. 11. 12. { rcaulina,  
                  { j *imbricata,*  
                  { j *membranacea,*  
                  { j *cileata:*  
                  { j *colorata,*  
                  { j *propaginibus patentibusj* (Z. Fig 12.)  
                  { j *ciliatis,*  
                  { j *acuminatis,*  
                  { j *carnofis,*  
                  { j *Hingulatis\**

F. The LEAVES  
Fig. 11. 12. { The cauline leaves,  
                  { j imbricate,  
                  { j membranateous,  
                  { j ciliate,  
                  { ^ coloured:  
                  { I the fhoots patent; (Z. Fig. 12.)  
                  { j ciliated,  
                  { j acuminate,  
                  { I fleshy,  
                  { L lingulate.

Floribus convertis,  
partim fe/files,  
partim pedunculatae, (Fig. 11. C.)  
neariis (in hac fpecie) plus minus in fructibus colore vario:  
(Fig. 6. \* N. lente auda)  
Antheras plerumque fertiles circumfocitas, (Fig. 5. 6. \* N.)  
Petals corolla ciliatis (Fig 6. \* C.) lente auda.

The Flowers thickfet,  
partly fedil,  
partly pedunculate, (Fig. 11. C)  
furnished more or lefs (in this Species) with Ne&arias of  
different colours, (Fig. 6. \* N.) magnified,  
placed round fome of the Germens, (Fig. 5. 6. \* N.) which  
are for the mod; part fertile:  
The Petals of the Corolla ciliate, (Fig. 6. \* C.) magnified.

*Classis XII. Ordo I.*  
**ICOSANDRIA Monogynia.**  
**PUNICA.**



fA,/.W.rX/t,f>n/f !.  
li'OSAMiKIA Mbnogyiia .  
\* r r \_ \ / a A



I. C O S A N D R I A, M O N O G Y N I A.

P U N I C A .

K. C A L Y X  
Fig. i. 2. 3.  
PERIANTHIUM,  
monophyllum^ campanulatum^  
femiquinquefidum^ acutum?no  
coloratum, fuperum, perfiftens.

The  
K. C A L Y X  
Fig. 1. 2. 3.  
PERIANTHIUM,  
monophyllous, bell-shaped,  
quinquefid, but in a small degree, with acute terminations,  
colored,  
superous, or placed above the Germen.

C. C O R O L L A  
Fig. i.  
PETALA, quinque^  
fubrotunda^ erecto-patentia^  
Calyci inferta.

The  
C. C O R O L L A  
Fig. 1.  
with five PETALS,  
roundish, erectly spreading,  
inserted in the Calyx.

S T A M I N A  
FILAMENTA,  
numerofa,  
capillaria,  
Calyce breviora^ Calyci inferta,  
a. ANTHERS oblongiusculi. Fig. 1. 2.

The  
S T A M E N S  
Fig. 2.  
the FILAMENTS,  
numerous,  
capillary,  
shorter than the Calyx, inserted into it.  
a. the ANTHERS a little oblong. Fig. 1. 2.

Fig. 2. q. Stamen cum Anthera magnitudine naturali.  
o. Idem lente auditum, quo Anthera notatu digna  
scutelliformis, umbone fubovato.

Fig. 2. q. a Stamen with its Anthera of the natural size.  
o. the same magnified, where the form of the Anthera is remarkable, being that of a little target with a fubovate prominence in the middle.

P I S T I L L U M  
GERMEV, inferum.  
STYLUS fimplex, longitudhie Stamini.  
it. STIGMA capitatum

The  
P I S T I L L U M  
Fig. 2.  
the GERMEV inferous, or placed below the Calyx.  
s. the STYLE fimple, of the length of the Stamens.  
it. the STIGMA headed.

P. P E R I C A R P I U M  
POMUM Mglobofum, Pedunculatum, p.  
magnum, coronatum Calyce, K.  
Inovem loculare.

The  
P. P E R I C A R P I U M  
Fig. 3- 4\*  
POMUM,  
almost globose,  
having a Peduncle, p.  
crowned with the Calyx, K.  
L. having nine loculaments.

D. Fig. 4. Difsepimenta.

D. Fig. 4. the Difsepiments, or Partitions.

S. S E E D S  
plurima, fubrotunda, Juculentia.  
Recti TACULUM membranaceum,  
fingulum loculamentum pericarpium bifariam divifens\*

S. The S E E D S  
Fig. 4- 5-  
f very numerous, roundish, fucculent.  
r. the RECEPTACLE membranaceous,  
t dividing each loculament into two parts.

Fig. 5. 7. Semen pulpa fuccofa circumfufum, membrana tenuiffima involutum.  
m. Idem nudum.  
n. — tranfverfim feftum.

Fig. 5. 7. a feed furrounded with a juicy pulp, covered with a very thin membrane.  
m. the naked feed.  
n. a tranfverfe fedion of one.

R. Fig. 1.  
RAMUS,  
arboreus,  
lignofus,  
teres.

R. Fig. 1.  
BRANCH of the tree.  
woody,  
Ground.

F. F O L I U M  
Fig. i.  
lanceolatum, obtufum, petiolatum, b.  
integerrimum,  
nitidum.

The  
F. The L E A F  
Fig. 1.  
lanceolate,  
blunt,  
with a petiole, b.  
entire,  
glossy.



Classis XII Ordo I.  
**POLYUTOBIA** Monogynia  
*"ENLA."*





Clafsis. XII. Ordo II.  
*JCOSANDRIA DIGYNIA.*  
 CRATÆGUS.





I C O S A N D R I A                      D I G Y N I A.

C R A T                      J E G U S.

K. C A L Y X.   
 Fig. 1.   
 {   
 f. ANTHIUM monophyllum.   
 j concavo-patens,   
 k quinquedentatum,   
 l perfrictens.

K. The C A L Y X.   
 Fig. 1.   
 {   
 The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous.   
 j concave and spreading,   
 k having five teeth,   
 l permanent.

C. C O R O L L A.   
 Fig. 2, 3.   
 \* Lente audla.   
 {   
 f. PETALA quinque.   
 j subrotunda,   
 k concava,   
 l calyci inferta.

C. The C O R O L L A.   
 Fig. 2, 3.   
 \* Magnified.   
 {   
 The PETALS five.   
 j subrotund,   
 k concave,   
 l seffile,   
 m inserted in the calyx.

STAMIN A.   
 Fig. 4, 5.   
 \* Lente auto.   
 {   
 f. FILAMENTA viginti.   
 j subulata,   
 k calyci inferta,   
 l. ANTHEBAS subrotunda.

The STAMENS.   
 Fig. 4-5.   
 \* Magnified.   
 {   
 f. FILAMENTA twenty.   
 j subulata,   
 k inserted in the calyx.   
 l. The ANTHEBAS subrotund.

P I S T I L L U M.   
 Fig. 5.   
 \* Lente 3u8rum.   
 {   
 f. GERMEN inferum.   
 j // STYLI duo.   
 k Jiliformes,   
 l erecti.   
 m. STIGMATA capitata,   
 n. iedtio longitudinalis. (Fig. 6. \*)

The PISTILLUM.   
 Fig. 5?   
 \* Magnified.   
 {   
 f. The GERMEN below the flower.   
 j. The STYLES two,   
 k filiform,   
 l erect,   
 m. The STIGMAS capitated.   
 n. a longitudinal fectio. (Fig. 6. \*)

P. P E R I C A R P I U M.   
 {   
 f. BACCA carnoza,   
 g. umbellata,   
 h. f horizontalis   
 i. longitudinalis   
 j. (S-9.)

P. The P E R I C A R P I U M.   
 Fig. 7.   
 {   
 f. A BERRY fleshy.   
 g. subrotund,   
 h. umbilicated,   
 i. horizontalis   
 j. longitudinalis. } section, fig. 8, 9.

S. S E M I N A.   
 Fig. 10.   
 \* Lente audta.   
 {   
 f. lina.   
 g. oblongiuscula,   
 h. diffusata,   
 i. cartilaginea.

S. The S E E D S.   
 Fig. 10.   
 \* Magnified.   
 {   
 f. two   
 g. a little obtuse & separate,   
 h. cartilaginos.

T. T R U N C U S.   
 Fig. 11.   
 {   
 f. erectus,   
 g. RA. S. ignofus,   
 h. tetes.

T. The T R U N K.   
 Fig. 11.   
 {   
 f. V. erect,   
 g. B. ANCH. lignosus   
 h. round.

F. F O L I A.   
 Fig.   
 {   
 f. petiolata,   
 g. ovata,   
 h. unequaliter ferrata,   
 i. nervosa;   
 j. iuhus tomentofa,   
 k. PETIOLI brevissimi, (p)   
 l. caaliculati.

F. The L E A V E S.   
 Fig. 11.   
 {   
 having foot-stalks,   
 ovate,   
 unequally ferrated.   
 nervous;   
 underneath wooly.   
 The FOOT STALKS short, (p)   
 furrowed.

G. G E M M A.   
 Fig. 11.   
 {   
 f. axillares, (g)   
 g. seffiles,   
 h. ovate,   
 i. squamofe;   
 j. squamis ovatae,   
 l. imbricatx.

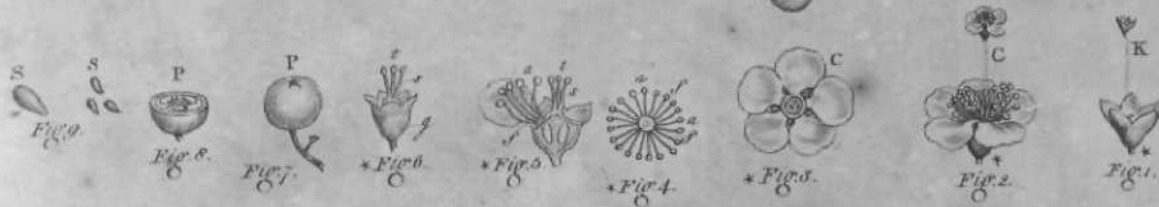
The G E M S.   
 Fig. 11.   
 {   
 f. axillary, (g)   
 g. seffile,   
 h. ovate,   
 i. squamous;   
 j. the squamis ovate,   
 l. imbricate.

FLORES.   
 Fig. 11.   
 {   
 f. terminales,   
 g. corymbosi;   
 h. PETALA alba.   
 i. ANTHEBAS rubrx.

The FLOWERS.   
 Fig. 11.   
 {   
 f. -terminating,   
 g. in a corymbus;   
 h. The PETALS white.   
 i. The ANTHEBAS red.

F R U C T U S.   
 Fig. 12.   
 {   
 f. Baccx fufcx. (P)

The F R U I T.   
 Fig. 12.   
 {   
 f. The BERRIES brown. (P)





I G O S A N D R I A T R I G Y N I A,

S O R B U S.

K. Q<sup>^^</sup> Y X ~. r PERIANTHIUM *monophyllum*.  
 Fig. 1.  
 \* Lente auctus. { *concavo-patens*,  
*quinatus-dentatum*,  
*perfoliatus*.

K. The C A L Y X. { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,  
 Fig. 1. concave and patent,  
 \* Magnified. having five teeth,  
 permanent.

C. C O R O L L A. { PETALA *quinque*,  
*subrotunda*,  
 Fig. 2. 3. *concava*,  
 \* Lente aucta. { *infracta*.\*  
*infracta*.\*

C. The C O R O L L A. { the PETALS five,  
 Fig. 2. 3. roundish,  
 \* Magnified. concave,  
 feffil.  
 \* inieried into the calyx,

STAMINA. { FILAMENTA *virginii*,  
 Fig. 4. 5. *fabulata*,  
 \* Lente aucta. { *calyce infera*.  
*a. ANTHERÆ subrotundæ*.

The S T A M E N S. { the F I L A M E N T S (Went),  
 Fig. 4. 5. *virginii*,  
 \* Magnified. *fabulata*,  
*infracta*.\*  
 { *a. the ANTHER AS roundish*.

P I S T I L L U M. { GERMEN *inferum*.  
 Fig. 6. { STYLI *tres*,  
 \* Lente auctum. { *filiformes*,  
*erecti*.  
*l. STIGMATA capitata*.

The P I S T I L L U M. { the GERMEN standing under the receptacle.  
 Fig. 6. { s. the STYLES three,  
 \* Magnified. filiform,  
 erect.  
 l. the STIGMAS capitate.

P. P E R I C A R P I U M. { BACCA *molis*,  
 Fig. 7. 8. { *globosa*,  
*umbilicata*.

P. The B E R R Y,  
 F E R I C A R P I U M. { *globosa* & *umbilicata*.  
 Fig. 7. B.

S E M I N A. { *tria*,  
 Fig. 9. { *oblongifuscula*,  
 \* Lente aucta. { *diffusa*,  
*cartilaginea*.

S. The S E E D S { three.  
 Fig. 9. { *oblongifuscula*,  
 \* Magnified. { *diffusa*,  
*cartilaginea*.

T. T R U N C U S. { arboreus;  
 Fig. 10. { ramofus,  
 lignofus,  
 iteres.

T. The T R U N K. { a tree;  
 Fig. 10. { branchy,  
 woody,  
 ground.

f. F O L I A. { *alterna*,  
 Fig. 10. { *pinnata* :  
 { *foliola* :  
 { *opposita*,  
 { *feffilia*,  
 { *oblonga*,  
 { *ferrata*,  
 { *glabra* ;  
 { *petiolus*,  
 { *canaliculatus*, (p.)  
 { *stipulse oppositæ*, (s.)  
 { *dentatæ*,  
 { *deciduoæ*.

F. The L E A V E S. { *alterna*,  
 Fig. 10. { *winged* :  
 { the wings,  
 { *opposite*,  
 { *feffil*,  
 { *oblong*,  
 { *ferrated*,  
 { *smooth*;  
 { the foot-stalk,  
 { *furrowed*, (p.)  
 { the stipules *opposite*, (s.)  
 { *indented*,  
 { *deciduous*.

GEMMI axillares, (Fig. 10. g.)  
 ovate,  
 squamofae :  
 squamis imbricatis,  
 acutis.  
 FLORES corymbosi,  
 albi.  
 BACCA rubra, (Fig. 7. 11 P.)

The BUDS in the axilla, (Fig. 10 g.)  
 oval,  
 scaly :  
 the leaves imbricated,  
 acute.  
 the FLOWERS in a corymbus,  
 white.  
 the BERRY red, (Fig. 7. 11. P.)

Nomen triviale SORBUS aucnparia.  
 Habitat in Europx frigidioribus. Sp: Pk

The common name QUICKEN TREE or Mountain *Aih*.  
 Is a native of the colder parts of Europe. Sp: PI;



Clasificación Ordo III.  
 POLYTRIGYNIA.  
 AroXJT1'M.





I C O S A N D R I A P E N T A G Y N I A .

P Y X U S.

**K. CALYX** } <sup>concomitans</sup> PERUNTHIUM monophyllum,  
 Fig. i. a. 3. 4. 6. } <sup>fermiquinquedid.</sup> <sup>(K. Fig. 1. 6.)</sup>  
 C lacinis patentibus.

**C. COROLLA** } PETALA (P. Fig. 2. 4.) quinque,  
 Fig. 1. 2. 4. } <sup>subrotunda,</sup>  
 } <sup>concocta,</sup>  
 } <sup>magna,</sup>  
 } calyci inferta. (P. Fig. 2.)

**TAMINA** } Cf. FILAMENTA V'ginti,  
 Fig. 2. 3. 4. } <sup>Ubrevia,</sup>  
 } <sup>inf-ima</sup> (P. Fig. 2. 3.)  
 } a. ANTHERAE simplici.

**PISTILLUM** } s. GERMEN inferum.  
 Fig. 2. 3. 4. } <sup>stylis quinque,</sup>  
 } <sup>filiformes,</sup>  
 } <sup>longitudine staminum.</sup>  
 } i. STIGMATA simplici.

**P. PERICARPIMUM** } POMUM subrotundum  
 Fig. i. s. 6. } <sup>umbilicatum,</sup> (K. Fig. 1.)  
 } <sup>carneum,</sup>  
 } <sup>loculis membranaceis</sup> (L. Fig. 5. 6\* J.)  
 } <sup>quincloclulare.</sup> (L. Fig. 5\*)

**S. SEMINA** } <sup>nonnulla,</sup>  
 F<sup>o</sup>S<sup>5</sup> 6. 7. } <sup>obovata,</sup>  
 } <sup>acuminata</sup>  
 } <sup>convexa</sup>  
 } <sup>plana.</sup>

{Fig<sup>a</sup> y, s, L, L, j Loculus membranaceus cum Semine contento, tam in fitu  
 •naturali, quam apertus & lateribus expansis.

(Z.) Sedlio tranverfa Seminis tunica propria vestiti.

(X.) Ejuſdem Seſtio longitudinalis tum tunica propria vestiti,  
 tum denudati.

**R. RAMUS** } <sup>fli<sup>o</sup>foſus</sup>  
 Fig. I. } <sup>tere</sup>  
 } <sup>nonnilimus,</sup>  
 } <sup>gemmiparus.</sup>  
 } Gemmis axillaribus, (Fig. i. G.)  
 } <sup>terminatiſſibus:</sup>  
 } <sup>Floribus umbellatis,</sup> <sup>fl<sup>o</sup>foſus, ſm V#j</sup>  
 } <sup>Umbellis fertilibus:</sup>  
 } <sup>Pomis bafi concavis apice coronatis Calyce perfertent.</sup>  
 } (K. Fig. 1. 6.)

**f. TOLIVM** } <sup>alternum,</sup>  
 Fig. i. } <sup>petiolatum,</sup> (Fig. I. p.)  
 } <sup>ovatum,</sup>  
 } <sup>ferratum,</sup>  
 } <sup>pagina ſuperiore glabrum,</sup>  
 } <sup>pagina inferior ſubtomentofum.</sup>

**The CALYX** } <sup>fermiquinquedid.</sup> <sup>(K. Fig. 1. 6.)</sup>  
 Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. 6. } <sup>permanent</sup>  
 } with the laciniis patent.

**The COROLLA** } <sup>The PETALS (P. Fig. 2.4.) five,</sup>  
 Fig. 1. 2. 4. } <sup>subrotunda,</sup>  
 } <sup>concocta,</sup>  
 } <sup>magna,</sup>  
 } (inferred into the Calyx. (P. Fig. 2.)

**The STAMENS** } <sup>The FILAMENTs twenty;</sup>  
 Fig. 2. 3. 4. } <sup>filulate,</sup>  
 } <sup>shorter than the Corolla,</sup>  
 } <sup>inferred into the Calyx, (f. Fig. 2.)</sup>  
 } <sup>The ANTHERA\* ſimple.</sup>

**The PISTILLUM** } <sup>The GERMEN inferous.</sup>  
 Fig. 2. 3. 4. } <sup>ſtyliſſive,</sup>  
 } <sup>filiform.</sup>  
 } <sup>of the length of the Stamens.</sup>  
 } <sup>The STIGMAS ſimple.</sup>

**P. The PERICARPIMUM** } <sup>a POMUM ſubrotund.</sup>  
 Fig. 1. s. 6. } <sup>umbilicate,</sup> (K. Fig. 1.)  
 } <sup>carneous,</sup>  
 } <sup>with the cells of the loculaments membranaceous,</sup> (L. Fig. 5. 6. 7.)  
 } <sup>quincloclular.</sup> (L. Fig. 5.)

**S. The SEEDS** } <sup>a few, (vizwy ^/Ara </ ww/w^ ^ maturity)</sup>  
 Fig. 5. 6. 7. } <sup>oblong,</sup>  
 } <sup>obtuse,</sup>  
 } <sup>acuminate at the baſe</sup>  
 } <sup>convex on one ſide,</sup>  
 } <sup>flat on the other.</sup>

(Fig. 7. S. L, L.) One of the membranaceous cells, both in its natural ſtate,  
 as it incloſes the Seed, and alſo laid open with its fides  
 expanded.

(Z) a tranverſe Section of the Seed furrounded with its proper coat.

(X) a longitudinal Section of it furrounded with its proper coat,  
 and alſo when tripped of the fame.

**The BRANCH** } <sup>lignofe,</sup>  
 Fig. 1. ^ and } <sup>round,</sup>  
 } <sup>very branchy,</sup>  
 } <sup>gemmiparous, (producing Gems)</sup>  
 } <sup>the Gems axillary, (Fig. 1. G.)</sup>  
 } <sup>terminal: (growing at the ends of the Branches)</sup>  
 } <sup>the Flowers umbellate,</sup> <sup>fl<sup>o</sup>foſus, ſm V#j</sup>  
 } <sup>the Umbels fertile:</sup>  
 } <sup>the Pomums concave at the baſe, and crowned at the apex</sup>  
 } <sup>with the permanent Calyx. (R. Fig. 1. 6.)</sup>

**The LEAVES** } <sup>alternate,</sup>  
 Fig. i. } <sup>petiolate,</sup> (Fig. 1. p.)  
 } <sup>ovate,</sup>  
 } <sup>ferrate,</sup>  
 } <sup>the upper page (upperſide) ſmooth,</sup>  
 } <sup>the under page (underſide) ſomewhat tomejtife.</sup>

Classis XII Ordo IV.  
*ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.*  
PTBIF'S.



Locust Fig and Citrus by S. Miller in Dombey's *Art de la Desserte*

I C O S A N D R I A P E N T A G Y N I A :

P Y R U S.

**K. CALYX** Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. 6.  
 PERUNTHIUM *monophyllum*  
 concavum, <sup>idum,</sup>  
 laciniis patentibus.  
 (K. Fig. 1. 6.)

**K. The CALYX** Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. 6.  
 The PERIANTHIUM *opitophyllum*,  
 concave,  
 quinquefid,  
 permanent (K < F) g < J ( 6.)  
 with the laciniis patent.

**C. COROLLA** Fig. 1. 2. 4.  
 PETAALA (P. Fig. 2. 4.) *quinque*,  
 concave,  
 large,  
 Calyci inferta. (P. Fig. 2.)

**C. The COROLLA** Fig. 1. 2. 4.  
 The PETAIS (P. Fig. 2. 4.) five,  
 concave,  
 large,  
 inferted into the Calyx. (P. Fig. 2.)

**TAMINA** Fig. 2. 3. 4.  
 FILAMENTA *viginti*,  
 corolla *breviora*,  
 calyci inferta. (f. Fig. 2.)  
 ANTHERA *fimplex*.

**The TAMINA** Fig. 2. 3. 4.  
 The FILAMENTS *twenty*,  
 fubulate,  
 floriater than the Corolla,  
 inferted into the Calyx. (f. Fig. 2.)  
 The ANTHERAS *fimple*.

**G. GERMEN** infer. III.  
 longiitudine *flaminum*.  
 Lt. STIGMATA *fimplex*.

**The PISTILLUM** Fig. 2. 3. 4.  
 The GERMEN *inferous*,  
 The STYLUS *five*,  
 filiform,  
 of the length of the Stamens.  
 Lt. The STIGMAS *fimple*.

**P. PERICARPIUM** Fig. 1. 5- o.  
 POMUM *fubrotundum*,  
 membranaceis, (L. Fig. 5. 6. 7.;  
 L. *quinquelocular*. (L. Fig. 5.)

**P. The PERICARPIUM** Fig. 5. 6. 7.  
 a POMUM *fubrotundum*,  
 umbilicate, (K. Fig. 1.)  
 carneous,  
 with the cells of the loculaments *membranaceous*, (L. Fig. 5. 6. 7.)  
 L. *quinquelocular*. (L. Fig. 5.)

**S. SEMINA** Fig. 5. 6. 7.  
 nonnulla,  
 oblonga,  
 obtusa,  
 basi *acuminata*,  
 hinc *convexa*<sup>a</sup>  
 inde *plana*.

**S. The SEEDS** Fig. 5. 6. 7.  
 a few, [many of them not coming to maturity]  
 oblong,  
 obtuse,  
 acuminate at the base,  
 convex on one side,  
 flat on the other.

(Fig. 7. S. L. L.) Loculus membranaceus cum Semine contento, tam in fitu naturali, quam apertus & lateribus expansis.

(Fig. 7. S. L. L.) One of themembranaceous cells, both in its natural fate, as it inclofes the Seed, and also laid open with its fides expanded.

(Z.) SecYio tranversa Seminis tunica propria vestiti.

(Z) a tranverse Section of the Seed furrounded with its proper coat,

(X.) Ejusdem Sedio longitudinalis tum tunica propria vestiti, tum denudati.

(X) a longitudinal Section of it furrounded with its proper coat, and also when stripped of the fame.

**R. RAMUS** Fig. 1.  
 gemmiferus  
 tere,  
 raiomilimus,  
 gemmiferus,  
 Gemmis axillaribus, (Fig. 1. G.)  
 terminalibus:  
 Floribus *umbellatis*,  
 Umbellis *fertilibus*:  
 Pomis *basi concavis*, apice *coronatis* Calyce *perfitente*.  
 (K. Fig. 1. 6.)

**R. The BRANCH** Fig. 1.  
 plignofe,  
 round,  
 very branchy,  
 gemmiferous, (producing Gems)  
 the Gems axillary, (Fig. 1. G.)  
 Fig. 1. "f and terminal : (growing at the ends of the Branches)  
 the Flowers *umbellate*,  
 the Umbels *fertile*:  
 the Pomums *concave at the base*, and *crowned at the apex*  
 with the permanent Calyx. (R. Fig. 1. 6.)

**F. FOLIUM** Fig. 1.  
 alternum,  
 petiolatum, (Fig. 1. p.)  
 ovatum,  
 ferrate,  
 pagina superiore *glabrum*,  
 pagina inferiore *fubtomentofum*\*

**The LEAVES** Fig. 1.  
 alternate,  
 petiolate, (Fig. 1. p.)  
 ovate,  
 ferrate,  
 the upper page (upperfide) *fimooth*,  
 the under page (underfide) *formewhat tomentofe*.



Classis XII. Ordo V.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

RUBUS.

K. CALYX } PERIANTHIUM monophyllum,  
 Fig. i. } quinquepartitum,  
 } LACINIIS oblongis,  
 } mucuminatis  
 } patentibus,  
 } permanentibus.

K. The CALYX. } The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,  
 Fig. 1. } I quinquepartite,  
 } The LACINIAS oblong,  
 } acuminate,  
 } patent,  
 } permanent.

C. COROLLA } PETALA quinque,  
 Fig. 2. } rotunda,  
 } longitudine calycis,  
 } patentia,  
 } calyce inferta.

C. The COROLLA. } The PETALS five,  
 Fig. 2. } the length of the calyx,  
 } patent,  
 } inferted in the calyx.

S T A M I N A } FILAMENTA numerosa,  
 Fig. 3. } corolla breviora,  
 } calyce inferta.  
 \* Lente aucta. } a. ANTHEAS subrotundae,  
 } compressae.

The STAMENS. } ff. The FILAMENTS many,  
 } shorter than the corolla,  
 } inferted in the calyx.  
 \* Magnified. } d. The ANTHEAS subrotund,  
 } compressed.

P ISTILLUM } STIGMATA simplicia.

The PISTILLUM } The GERMENS numerous,  
 \* Magnified. } The STYLES filiform,  
 } coming out of the lide of the germens.  
 } The STIGMAS simple.

P. PERICARPIMUM } TBACCA composita.  
 Fig. 6. } Acini subrotundi, (\*a. lente auctis)  
 } in calyx convexum,  
 } infra concavum collectis,  
 } v. fingulis unilocularibus.

P. The PERICARPIMUM } Composed of BERRIES.  
 Fig. 6. } The ACINI (or little berries) subrotund, (\*a. magnified)  
 } joined together into a convex head,  
 } concave underneath,  
 } each acinus being unilocular.

S. SEEDS. } RECEPTACULUM pericarpiorum conicum, (Fig. 8.)  
 Fig. 7. } \* Lente aucta.

S. The SEEDS. } one alone, } \* Magnified.  
 Fig. 7. } oblong,  
 } the RECEPTACLE of the fveral pericarpiums is of a  
 } conic form, (Fig. 8.)

OBS. Acini baccarum coaliti sunt, in baccam compositam  
 ne fine laceratione distinguibiks.

OBS. The acini are grown together into a berry, the  
 berry is composed, so that it cannot be distinguish-  
 ed without laceration.

T. TRUNCUS } CAULIS farmentofus,  
 Fig. 9. } fruticosus,  
 } angustus,  
 } laculeatus.

T. The TRUNK. } The STEM farmentofe, (a /hoot naked between each joint,  
 Fig. 9. } and producing leaves at each joint)  
 } fruticoso,  
 } angular,  
 } aculeated, (having thorns).

F. FOLIA } alterna,  
 Fig. 12. } petiolata; (p)  
 } superiora ternata, (t. Fig. 10.)  
 } inferiora quinata; (q)  
 } foliola ovata,  
 } subcordata,  
 } acuta,  
 } duplicato-terfata,  
 } rugola;  
 } inrima subfessilia;  
 } intermedium majus,  
 } longiusque pedicellatum.

F. The LEAVES. } alternate,  
 Fig. 9. } on a petiolua; (p)  
 } the upper ones ternate, (t. Fig. 10.) (three leaves on one  
 } footstalk)  
 } the under ones quinate; (q) (five leaves on one footstalk)  
 } the single leaf ovate,  
 } subcordate,  
 } acute,  
 } doubly ferrate,  
 } rugose;  
 } the lower ones subfessile;  
 } the intermediate ones large,  
 } with long pedicles.

PEDUNCULI et PEDICELLI aculeati.  
 Aculei parvi,  
 recurvati.  
 Flores paniculati, (Fig. 10.)  
 PANICULAE pedunculatae,  
 multi-florae,  
 compositae.  
 PEDUNCULI axillares,  
 longitudine foliorum,  
 aculeati.

The PEDUNCLES and PEDICLES aculeate.  
 The ACULEI parved, (without order)  
 recurved.  
 The FLOWERS in a panicle, (Fig. 10.)  
 The PANICLES with peduncles,  
 having many flowers,  
 compound.  
 The PEDUNCLES axillary,  
 the length of the leaves,  
 aculeated.

Nomen triviale RUBUS fruticosus.  
 Habitat in fepibus, praefertim maritimis Europae,  
 Sp. Pl.

The common name, the common BRAMBLE.  
 Is a native of the hedges, especially in the maritime  
 places of Europe. Sp. Pl.

Classu XH. Ordo V.  
/ <: tt.v. IXDill. I J't >U (i i NZA.

RUBUS.



Painted by George Kneller & Published by J. Miller in Dorset Street, London to Act April 11. 1774.





\f » #

POLYANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

SARRACENIA.

**C. COROLLA** Fig. 1. 2. } K 1. Inferius triphyllum, foliolis ovatis, minimis, deciduis.  
K 2. Superius pentaphyllum, foliolis fubovatis, maximis, coloratis perflitibus.

The **COROLLA** Fig. 1. 2. } K. 1. The inferior with three very small leaves, ovate, deciduous.  
K. 2. The superior with five leaves, very large, fubovate, colored, permanent.

**PETALA** quinque, ovata inflexi inter angulos Stigmatis affurgentia, tegentia Stamina, supra Stigma conniventia, unguibus ovato-oblongis Fig. 2. C. u.

The **PETALS** Fig. 1. 2. } with five PETALS, ovate, inflex, affurgent betwixt the angles of the Stigma, covering the Stamens, embracing the top of the Stigma, with the ungues or nails ovately oblong. Fig. 2. C. u.

**STAMINA** Fig. 3. } 5. FILAMENTA numerofa parva. a. ANTHERAS simplices.

The **STAMENS** Fig. 3. } a. a great number of small FILAMENTS. a. the ANTHERAS simple.

**PISTILLUM** } g. Fig. 3. GERMEN fubrotundum, fulcatum.  
s. Fig. 3. 4. STYLUS cylindraceus incrassatus.  
f. Fig. 1. 3. 4. STIGMA clypeatum, peltatum, membranaceum, perfiftens Stylum, Germen, Stamina umbellae infar obumbrans, quinquangulare angulis finis quinque magnos lunatos comprehendentibus, mucronibus obtulis, emarginatis, reflexis, linea depreffa bifariam feffis, fubtus carinatis, carinatis in rtionem Styli incrassati pertingentibus, arcuatim decurrentibus. Fig. 3. 4.

The **PISTILLUM** } g. Fig. 3. the GERMEN, roundish, furrowed.  
s. Fig. 3. 4. the STYLE cylindrical, incrassated, or growing thicker towards the top.  
f. Fig. 1. 3. 4. the STIGMA, shield-shaped, peltate or having the Style inferted in its middle, membranaceous, permanent, over-shading the Style, Germen, and Stamens, like an umbrella, quinquangular, the angles comprehending five large lunate flufes, having their points blunt, emarginate, reflex, bifected by a line a little funk or furrowed; underneath carinate, the carinas, or keels, extending to the infertion of the Style, and running arch-wile down the incrassated top of it. Fig. 3. 4.

**P. PERICARPIUM** Fig. 4-5-6. } r. CAPSULA. plurima fubrotundis acuminata, parva. c. Columella cum feminibus affixis.

The **PERICARPIUM** Fig. 4. 5. 6. } a. CAPSULE. The PERICARPIUM roundish, cabrous on the outside, quincloocular, Fig. 5. L. L. quincloocular. Fig. 6. W.

**S. SEMINA** Fig. 6. } plurima fubrotundis acuminata, parva. c. Columella cum feminibus affixis.

The **SEEDS** Fig. 6. } the feeds very numerous, roundish, acuminated, small, c. the columella with feeds affix to it.

**R. RADIX** Fig. 1. } 5 horizontal, perennis. i radicales plurimae Fig. 1. r.

The **ROOT** Fig. 1. } 5 horizontal, perennial. i with many radicles. Fig. 1. r.

**T. TRITINUS** } (S. CAPSULA) simplex, integer, nudus, ereflus, teres, glaber, flore unico nutante.

**T. TRITINUS** } r. a. TEM. tropic, entire, naked, ereft, round, fmooth, folid, (bearing one nodding flower.

**F. AGLIA** Fig. 1. } radicalia, recda, erefla, nida, cucullata, fcariofa.

The **LEAVES** Fig. 1. } radical, ftraight, ereft, fliff, cucullate, or cowl-shaped, fcarios, or feeling rough, dry, and founding under the touch.

Fig. 1. F. 1. folia novella, membranacea, integerrima, cul trifurca, dorfo fubteriti, nervofo, rigido.

Fig. 1. F. 1. young fprouting leaves, membranaceous, very entire, of the fliape of a knife, with the back roundish, nervous, rigid.

F. 2. folium magis prove&um, paulo infra apicem emarginatum(s); qua parte, admirando naturae procella, cucullus est producendus: partibus enim supra & infra (z) aere fenfim inflatis, turgidis, folii utr&que; pagina a (z) ad (y) a fe mutuo feparantur, excavantur, expanduntur, margine anteriore diffunduntur; interea pars folii infra (z) fimiliter flecti diffenditur, fecundum dorfi nerves excavatur deorfum in conum concavum, inverfum; cujus bafis, ad crenam (z) terminata, magis ac magis turgefces, tandem furfum diffinditur, dilatatur, ore rotundatur.

Fig. 2. a leaf further advanced, emarginate a little below the point (z); where, by a wonderful procefs of nature, a cowl is about to be formed, for the parts above and below (z) becoming gradually inflated and turgid with air, the two fides of the leaf from (z) to (y) are mutually feparated, hollowed, expanded, flitting open at the anterior edge. In the mean time the part of the leaf beneath (z) becomes in like manner inflated, growing hollow in the fibrous direction of the back, fo as to affume the fliape of a concave cone inverted; whole beafet the notch, (z) fwelling more and more, is at length flit upwards, dilated, and rounded into a mouth.

F. 3. & F. 4. folia duo perfects, cucullata exhibent.

Fig. 3. F. 4. represents two cucullate leaves quite formed.

F. 4. q. cucullus a tergo vifus, gibbofus, carinatus, acuminatus, cervice contracto, nervis rigidis, coarctatis, corrugatis, furfum divergentibus, deorfum per totam longitudinem decurrentibus.

Fig. 4. q. fhews the back of the cowl gibbous, carinate, acuminated, contracted at the neck, with iifir nervous fibres, purfed up in that part, wrinkled, fpreading themfelves above, and running downwards the whole length of the leaf.

F. 3. cucullus a parte anteriore vifus; (o) pars concava, erecla, alis expanfis, fulco per medium ducto; (A) tubi conici inverfi 03 patulum, labro dilatato, gula angulata.

Fig. 3. the cowl feen in front (o) the part that is concave, ereft, fpreading, with a furrow down the middle (h) the open mouth of the conical tube, with a dilated brim, ind the throat narrowing.

F. 5. folium cucullatum per medium truncatum.

Fig. 5. a cucullate leaf cut acrofs.

Norn: triviale, S. FLAVA. Habitat in America, fept. udis. Sp. pi.

The Common Name is the YELLOW SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER. It is a native of America, and grows in bogs and moif grounds. Sp. pi.

1 ; ri-i MII OrHo II  
POJ.i i.Vittu.i iu., A ! i  
PJT.CW1A.





Classis XIII. Ordo II.

P O L Y A N D R I A D I G Y N I A.

P Æ O N I A.

K. CALYX  
Fig. 1.2.3.5.  
PERIANTHIUM *pentaphyllum*,  
parvum  
perffem: Fig. 5.  
Foliolis *subrotundis*  
concavis  
Xinaequalibus magnitudine et fitu.

K. The CALYX  
Fig. 1. 2. 3. 5.  
PERIANTHIUM *pentaphyllous\**,  
small,  
permanent: Fig. 5.  
the folioles *subrotund*,  
J concave,  
I reflex,  
I-unequal in size and situation ^

C. COROLLA  
Fig. 1.  
J-PETALA *quinque*,  
X *subrotunda* ^  
concava ^  
bajiangujliora,  
I patenti ^  
I maxima.

C. The COROLLA  
Fig. 1.  
The PETALS five,  
subrotund,  
concave,  
narrower at the base,  
patent,  
very large.

STAMINA  
Fig. 1.4.  
ff. FILAMENTA *numerofa*, (*trecenta circiter*) Fig. 4\*  
I *capillaria* ^  
I *brevia*.  
J a. ANTHERJE *oblonga*,  
J *quadrangular*,  
erec.,  
I *quadriloculares*,  
L *magnas*.

The STAMEN ^ 4 L M oblong  
Fig. 1.4.  
The FILAMENT *summeus*, *about three hundred* (landing  
in three circles) (the GERMENS) Fig. 4.  
erec.  
I  
The ANTHER *oblong*,  
quadrangular,  
erea,  
quadrilocular,  
large.

PISTILLUM  
Fig. 2.4.  
GERMINA *reflexa*,  
erec.,  
I *tomentosa*.  
STYLI *nulli*.  
STIGMATA *comprejia*,  
I *oblonga*,  
I *obtusata*,  
I *retortata*,  
L *colorata* \*

PISTILLUM  
Fig. 2.4.  
the GERMENS two,  
ovate,  
erec.,  
tomentose. (downy)  
The STYLES none.  
The STIGMAS *compressed*.  
oblong,  
obtusate,  
recurvate,  
coloured.

P. PERICARPIUM  
Fig. 5.  
CAPSULJE *totidem*,  
ovato-oblonga ^  
tomentose,  
I uniloculare's,  
I univalvales,  
Vlongitudinaliter *introfum dehiscetes*.

P. The PERICARPIUM  
Fig. 5.  
two CAPSULES,  
ovately oblong,  
patent and reflex,  
tomentose,  
I unilocular,  
I univalvular,  
L opening longitudinally inwards.

S. SEMINA  
Fig. 5\* I color  
epilura\*  
off, 9  
at a i  
L futura dehiscenti *offixa* \*

S. The SEEDS  
Fig. 5.  
many  
oval,  
glossy,  
coloured,  
fixed to the gaping future.

R. RADIX  
Fig. 1.  
tuberofa,  
fasciculata :  
tuberibus *crassis*,  
oblongis. (X)  
HYBERNACULUM. (H)

R. The ROOT.  
Fig. 1.  
tuberose, (knobbed)  
fasciculate : (knobbed together)  
the knobs thick,  
oblong. (X.)  
an HYBERNACLE. (HJ)

T. TRUNCUS  
Fig. 1.  
CAULIS *erectus*,  
I coloratus,  
(folidus).

T. The TRUNK  
Fig. 1.  
a STEM *erect*,  
I round,  
I glossy,  
I coloured,  
I folid.

F. FOLIA  
Fig. 1.  
lobata,  
I oblonga :  
I pagina superiore *lucida*, *ex viridi nigricante*,  
L pagina inferiore *tomentosa*.

F. The LEAVES  
Fig. 1.  
lobate,  
oblong :  
on the upper surface shining, and of a dark green\*  
on the under surface tomentose.

Nomen triviale PÆONIA OFFICINALIS.  
Habitat in Memoribus Montium Idae  
Helvetiae. Sp. pi.

The Common Name PIONY OF THE SHOPS.  
A Native of the Woods of Mount Ida, and  
of the Mountains of Switzerland. Sp. pi.

OalVris XIII Ordc tu  
 POXTAJFOiU TRIGYNIA  
 TitKA



Sp. Pl. Franc. 1792. p. 100. n. 1. H. Mart. in i. syst. Inf. II. p. 13. in the Mus. of S. Martin, in the Garden of S. Martin, in the year 1779.  
 when this Plate is drawn by a woodcut by the French artist Charles de S. Martin's servant.  
 Printed and Published by J. Miller, at the Sign of the Sun, in Pall-mall, London, 1792.

(Jairis Xli) OLIII > in  
 Vat. v. i x/itu *Ttiaeueu*  
 IHFA



This Plant, shew'd the first time in England, with the name the Duke of Devonshire, in the Garden at St. James, in Oct. the 17th 1772.  
 The name the Plate is chiefly borrow'd by His Grace's most Obedient S. & Hum. S. Servant.  
 Printed & Published by J. Miller in Strand Street London in the Year 1772.  
 John Miller.

P O L Y A N D R I A T R I G Y N I A .

T H E A .

K. CALYX  
Fig. 1. 2. 3. 10.  
PERIANTHIUM quinquepartitum,  
planum  
segmentis rotundis  
obtusis,  
perforantibus. (Fig. 1 K.)

K. The  
CALYX  
Fig. 1. 2. 3. 10.  
PERIANTHIUM quinquepartitum  
very small,  
flat,  
the Segments round,  
obtusely,  
permanent, (Fig. 1. K.)

C. COROLLA  
Fig. 1. 3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10.  
PETALAJ<sup>5</sup>,  
fubrotunda  
concava:  
duo exteriora, (Fig. 4. 7. C. C.)  
f. a<sup>5</sup> b<sup>5</sup>  
Florem nondum expanfam circumdantia: (Fig. 3. C.)  
quatuor interiora, (Fig. 6. C. C. C. C. & Fig. 5.)  
magna,  
aqualia,  
Lantequam decidunt, recurvata. (Fig. 8. C. C.)

C. The COROLLA  
Fig. 1. 3. 4. 5-6-7-8-9-10.  
The PETALS fix,  
fubrotund,  
concave:  
two exterior, (Fig. 4. 7. C. C.)  
unequal,  
inclofing the Flower before it is fully blown: (Fig. 3-O  
four interior, (Fig. 6. C. C. C. C. and Fig. 3.)  
large,  
equal,  
before they fall off, recurvate. (Fig. 8. C. C.)

S T A M I N A  
Fig. 6. 9. 10. 11.  
f. FILAMENTA numeroſa > (ducentacirciter.) (l. a. Fig. 6.9.)  
violeta.  
a. ANTHEAE (biloculares) } (Fig. 10. 11. \* Lente audire.)  
biloculares.

The STAMENS  
Fig. 6. 9. 10. 11.  
The FILAMENTS numerous, (l. a. Fig. 6.9. about 200.)  
The ANTHEAS have a  
the corolla.  
The ANTHEAS cordate, bilocular

P I S T I L L U M  
Fig. 1. 10. 12.  
\* Lente au&um.  
g. GERMEN globoſo-trigonum\* (Fig. 1. 10. 12.)  
5. STYLI tres, ad bafin coaliti, (Fig. 12.)  
fubulati,  
inter Stamina conferta coar&elati & velut in unum confolidati, (Fig. 6. 9. 10.)  
Petalis autem Scaminibusq; delapſis, a fe mutuo recedentes, divaricantes, 6l longitudine audia, marcefcentes. (Fig. 1. 12.)  
U. STIGMAT A ſimplicia. (Fig. 9. 10. 12.)

The PISTILLUM  
Fig. 1. 10. 12.  
\* magnified.  
fig. the GERMEN three globular bodies joined in a triangular form. (Fig. 1. 10. 12.)  
The STYLES three, connected at the base, recurvate,  
of the Length of the Stamens  
preſented together, and 25 if united in one by the thick fet furrounding Stamens. (Fig. 6. 9. 10.)  
After the Petals and Stamens are fallen off, they part from each other, ſpread open, increafe in length, and wither on the Germe. (Fig. 1. 12.)  
The STIGMAS ſimple. (Fig. 1. 9. 10. 12.)

P. PERICARPIMUM  
Fig. 1. 13. 14.  
CAPSULA ex tribus globis coalita, (Fig. 13.)  
trilocularis, (Fig. 14.)  
apice trifariam deliſcens. (Fig. 13.)

The PERICARPIMUM  
Fig. 1. 13. 14.  
a CAPSULE in the form of three globular bodies united, (Fig. 13.)  
trilocular, (Fig. 14.)  
gaping at the top in three directions. (Fig. 13.)

S. SEMINA.  
Fig. 1. 15. 16. 17.  
foliata.  
Linterforum angulata.

S. The SEEDS  
Fig. 1. 15. 16. 17.  
single,  
globose,  
angulate on the inward ſide.

T. TRUNCUS  
Fig. 1.  
ramoſus,  
lignoſe,  
teres:  
ramis alternis,  
vagiſ,  
rigidifculis,  
cineraſcentibus\*  
prope apicem ruſcentibus.  
Florum Pedunculi axillares, (Fig. 1. p.)  
alterni,  
foliarii,  
curvati,  
uniflori,  
incraffati, (Fig. 1. 2. 7.)  
ſtipulati:  
Stipulafolitaria,  
fubulata, l.

T. The TRUNK  
Fig. 1.  
ramoſe,  
ligneous,  
round:  
the Branches alternate,  
vague, (placed in no regular order)  
fuffiff,  
inclining to an aſh colour,  
towards the top reddiſh.  
the Peduncles axillary, (Fig. 1. p.)  
alternate,  
ſingle,  
curved,  
uniflorous,  
incraffate, (Fig. 1. 2. 7.)  
ſtipulate:  
the Stipula ſingle,  
foliolar,  
angulate (Fig. 1. 2. 7. 9. d)

F. FOLIA  
Fig. 1. 15. 16. 17.  
alterna,  
elliptica,  
obtuſe ferrate, marginibus inter dentes recurvatis;  
apice emarginata (Fig. 15. e.) \* Lente audire.  
bail integerrima, (Fig. 1D. 170)  
glabra,  
nitida,  
buliata,  
fubtus venoſa,  
confitentia,  
petiolata:  
Petiolis breviffimis, (Fig. 1. 16. 17. b.)  
gibbis (teretibus) } (Fig. 16. b. \* Lente audis)  
Lupra plano-canalculatis. (Fig. 17. b. \* Lente aufis.)

F. The LEAVES  
Fig. 1. 15. 16. 17.  
alternate,  
elliptical,  
obtuſely ferrate, with the edges between the teeth recurvate,  
with the apex emarginate, (Fig. 15. e.) #  
at the baſe very entire, (Fig. 16. 17.) \*  
the ſurface ſmooth,  
gloſly,  
bullate, (the upper ſurface of the Leaf rifing in feveral places in roundiſh ſwellings) hollow underneath  
venoſe on the under-ſide,  
of a firm texture,  
petiolate:  
the Petioles very ſhort, (Fig. 1. 16. 17. b.)  
round on the under ſide, #  
gibbous, (bunching out) #  
on the upper-ſide flattiff and (lightly channelled. (Fig. 17. b.)  
\* magnified)



Classis XIII. Ordo III.

P O L Y A N D R I A T R I G Y N I A ,  
A C O N I T U M .

CALYX	<i>nullus.</i>	CALYX	<b>none.</b>
C. COROLLA. Fig. 1.9.	{ PETAL. <i>quinque</i> , <i>inæqualia</i> , SUPERUM <i>galeato-tubulatum</i> , (s.) <i>inversum dorso furfuris pectatis</i> , <i>obtusum</i> ; <i>apice reflexo</i> acuminato. LATERALIA DUO <i>lata</i> , (l.) <i>subrotundum</i> <i>opposita</i> , <i>conniventia</i> . INFIMA DUO <i>oblonga</i> (i) <i>deorsum spectantia</i> .	C. The COROLLA. Fig. 1.9.	{ The PETALS five, unequal, the UPPERMOST Petal is of a helmet shape and tubulate (s) the back bending upwards, obtuse; its apex is reflexed, acuminate. The TWO LATERAL Petals broad, (l.) subrotund, opposite, connivent. The TWO UNDERMOST Petals oblong (i) bending downwards.
N. NECTARIA Fig. 1.2.	{ <i>duo</i> , <i>sub petalo galeato recondita</i> , (Fig. 2. b) pedunculata, fistulosa, nutantia ; <i>ore obliquo</i> ; labio recurvo ; pedunculis <i>subulatis longis</i> , <i>longitudinalis fœcilo</i> . (S.) <i>Scyphulam</i> flex. (q.) breviflora, subrotundam, <i>coloratam</i> , <i>in orbem circum nectaria dispositam</i> .	N. The NECTARIA Fig. 1.2.	{ two, covered by the helmet shaped petal, (Fig. 2. b.) pedunculate, fistulous, bending downwards; the mouth oblique; the lip recurved ; the pedicles are subulate and long, *) a fœcilium longitudinal. (S.) Six SQUAMULAS, ( <i>little calyx</i> ) (q.) very short subrotund, coloured, (landing in a circle round the receptacle)
STAMINA. Fig. 4. 1. * Lente aucta.	{ 1. FILAMENTA <i>plurima</i> , <i>subulata</i> brevia, <i>hæc latiora</i> , <i>versus petalum galeatum inclinata</i> , a. ANTHESES <i>erectæ</i> , <i>parvæ</i> , cordatæ.	The STAMENS. Fig. 4; 1. * Magnified.	{ The FILAMENTS many, subulate, short, at the base broad, bending towards the helmet-shaped petal a. The ANTHESES <i>erectæ</i> , small, cordate.
PISTILLUM. Fig. 5.	{ *g. GERMINA <i>tria</i> , ( <i>vel quinque</i> ) <i>oblonga</i> , <i>deflexa</i> a STYLOS (S.) <i>longitudine Jiaminum</i> . (S.) t. STIGMATA <i>Jimplicia</i> , acuminata.	The PISTILLUM. Fig. 5.	{ fg. The GERMENS three, (sometimes five) oblong, terminating in a STYLE, (S.) the length of the filaments, t. The STIGMAS simple, acuminate.
P. PERICARPium. Fig. 6. 7.	{ CAPSULE <i>totidem</i> , <i>ovato-subulata</i> <i>introrsum dehiscentes</i> .	P. The PERICARPium. Fig. 6. 7.	{ The CAPSULES as many as germens, ovate and subulate, erect, univalvular, opening on the inner side.
S. SEMINA. Fig. 8. * Lente aucta.	{ <i>phirima</i> , <i>angulata</i> <i>Krugifera</i> *	S. The SEED. Fig. 8. * Magnified.	{ many, angulate, wrinkled,
T. TRUNCUS. Fig. 10.	{ CAULIS herbaceus, teres, glaber, ramifus ; RAMI <i>numerosi</i> , <i>erecti</i> .	T. The TRUNK. Fig. 10.	{ The STEM herbaceous- round, smooth, branched ; The BRANCHES many, erect.
F. FOLIA. Fig. 10.	{ alterna, petiolata, multipartita ; LACINIJE <i>sub-cuneiformes</i> , <i>multifidæ</i> , acutæ, glabræ, divaricatæ. PETIOLI <i>supra canaliculati</i> , (p) <i>subtus convexi</i> .	F. The LEAVES. Fig. 10.	{ alternate, with footstalks, divided into many parts ; The LACINIJS somewhat vvedge-shaped, much divided, acute, smooth, divaricate. The PETIOLES on the upper side canaliculate, (p) on the under side convex.
RACEMI <i>terminates</i> , simplices, angusti, erecti, PEDUNCULI <i>uniflori</i> , erecti. BRACTEJE <i>foliaceæ</i> at <i>basis pedunculorum</i> ; <i>inferiores incixæ</i> , (Fig. 10. b.) <i>superiores integræ</i> , (Fig. 10. s.) lanceolatae. BRACTIOLA <i>duæ</i> calyciformes, ad <i>basis receptaculi</i> , (b.) lanceolatae, deciduæ.	{ Fig. 3. * Lente aucta.	The RACEMUS ( <i>bunch of flowers</i> ) terminal, simple, narrow, erect. The PEDUNCLES bearing one flower, erect. The BRACTEAS ( <i>floral leaves</i> ) foliaceous at the base of the peduncles ; the lower ones cut into segments, (Fig. 10. b.) the upper ones entire, (Fig. 10. s.) lanceolate. Two BRACTEAS in form of a calyx, at the base of the receptacle, (b.) lanceolate, deciduous.	

Nomen triviale ACONITUM Napellus.  
Habitat in Europæ. Sp: Pi;

The common name WOLFE'S-BANE, or Monk's-hocxl\*  
Is -x native of Europe. Sp: PI:

Clafsis XIII. Ordo V.  
n>f. V. VNBRIA PJS/TA GYh'IA  
QUILEGIA.





P O L Y A N D R I A P E N T A G Y N I A .

A O U I L E G I A .

C A L Y X . nullus.

The K A L Y X . none.

G COROLLA. } PETALA quinque, (Fig. i. 2.)  
 lanceolata, (Fig. 30)  
 plana,  
 Fig. 1. 2. 3.  
 patens,  
 aequalia.

C. The COROLLA } The PETALS five, (Fig. 1. 2.)  
 Fig. 1. 2. 3. } lanceolate-ovate, (Fig. 3.)  
 equal,

N. NECTARIA. } quinque,  
 uolita,  
 cum petalis alterna,  
 Fig. 1. 2. 4. 5. } fingulum corniculatum,  
 fuperne fenjim latius,  
 ore obliquo extrorfum afcendente,  
 introfium receptaculo annexo; (Fig. 4.)  
 inferne produfium in tubum longum,  
 attenuatum,  
 apice obtufo,  
 incurvatum,  
 Jedio longitudinali. (Fig. 5.)

N. The NECTARIA. } five,  
 Fig. 1. 2. 4. 5. } equal,  
 with the petals placed alternate;  
 each is hornfhaped,  
 on the upper part gradually broad,  
 ascending obliquely on the outer-fide with an opening or  
 mouth,  
 fixed on the inner-fide to the receptacle; (Fig. 4.)  
 the bafe advancing to a long tube,  
 growing narrower,  
 the apex obtufe,  
 incurved.  
 La longitudinal fedion. (Fig. 5.)

S. STAMINA. } ff. FILAMENTA toma (triginta ad quadriginta.)  
 Fig. 6. 7. } fubulata:  
 J a. ANTHERS oblonge,  
 ereBee,  
 altitudine neclariorum.

The STAMENS. } Cf. The FILAMENTS a great many (from thirty to forty)  
 Fig. 6. 7. } fubulate:  
 the outer fhort, (Fig. 7.)  
 a. the ANTHERS oblong,  
 eredl,  
 the height of the Neclariums.

P I S T I L L U M . } fg. GERMINA quinque,  
 ovato-oblonga,  
 Fig. 8. } s. definitia in STYLOS fubujatos,  
 Jiaminibus longiores.  
 t. STIGMATA erecta,  
 Jimplicia,

The P I S T I L L U M J J } j. TheGERMENS five,  
 Fig. 8. } ovate-oblong,  
 terminating in a fubulate STYLE,  
 longer than the Stamens.  
 t. The STIGMAS eredl,  
 fimple.

{ PALEAE decem, (Fig. 7. 9.)  
 breves,  
 Germina dijiungunt, involvunt\*

{ The PALEAS ten, (Fig. 7. 9.)  
 rugole,  
 fhort,  
 diftinguifhing and inclofing the Germens,

P. PERICARPIUM. } CAPSULE quinque,  
 Fig. 10. } cylindraceae,  
 parallele,  
 retta,  
 acuminata,  
 univalves,  
 ab apicibus introrfum dehifcentes. Fig. 11. d.)

P. The } The CAPSULS five,  
 PERICARPIUM. } cylindraceous,  
 Fig. 10. } parallel,  
 bereft,  
 /acuminate,  
 / univalve,  
 ^opening inwardly at the apex. (Fig. n. rf.)

S. SEMINA. } plurima,  
 Fig. 10. 11. 12. } ovata,  
 carinata,  
 \* Lemne aucta. } futurae dehifcenti qnnexta\* (Fig. u. J.)

S. The S E E D S } f<sup>r</sup> numerous,  
 Fig. 10. 11. 12. } J ovate,  
 \* Magnified. } j carinate,  
 Jjoined to the opening futures. (Fig. 11. J.)

T. C U A L U S . } herbaceus,  
 Fig. 13. } ereftus,  
 teres,  
 fuperne villofus,  
 ramofus;  
 RAMI adfcendentes>

T. The S T E M } herbaceous,  
 Fig. 13. } ereft,  
 round,  
 on the upper Part villous,  
 rameous;  
 The RAMIS afcending.

F. F O L I A . } Radicialia (R. P.) biternata,  
 Fig. 14. } petiolata: petiolis longiflimis,  
 intra divifuras villofis,  
 FOLIA peticellata: petiocellis villofis,  
 triloba: Lobis obtufis, incifis.  
 Caulina ternata;  
 fuprema (C. F.) feffilia. } (Fig. 13. C. F.)  
 triloba: ILlobis anguftioribus.

F. The L E A V E S . } The Radical Leaves (R. F.) biternate,  
 Fig. 14. } with very long foot-falks:  
 within the divifions villous?  
 The FOLIOLIS peticellated: the peticellis villous  
 trilobis: the Lobes obtufe with incifions.  
 The Cauline Leaves ternate;  
 the upper ones (C. F.) feffile. } (Fig. 13. C. F.)  
 trilobus: the Lobes anguated. } ^ b. c. F }

Flores paniculati, nutantes.

The Flower paniculate, hanging downwards.

Nomen triviale AQJJILEGIA vulgaris.

The common Name the Common AQJJILEGIA or Co-  
 lumbine.

Habitat in Europae nemoribus faxofis. Sp. pi.

h a Native of Europe, in Woods and fony Places. Sp. pi.

Classis XIII. Ordo V.

M O N A D E L P H I A P O L Y A N D R I A .  
A L C E A .

- K. ÇALYX. Fig. 1.2.3. { PERIANTHIUM^x: EXTERIUS monophyllum, (e.) femifexfiduniy patentius, perijfens. INTERIUS monophyllum, (i.) femiquinquefidum, majus, perijfims. (Fig. 8.)
- K. The KALYX. Fig. 1. 2. 3. { The PERICARPIUM double: The EXTERIOR monophyllous, (e.) divided into fix fegments to the middle, patent, permanent. The INTERIOR monophyllous, (i.) femiquinquefid, large, permanent, (Fig. 8.)
- COROLLA. Fig. 4.5. { PETALA quinque bafi coalita, obcordata, retorta, patentia.
- C. The COROLLA Fig. 4.5. { The PETALS five, joined together at their bafe, cordate, retort, patent.
- STAMINA. Fig. 6. \* Lente audla. { FILAMENTA numeroza, inferne coalita in cylindrum pentagonum, undique divergentia, corolla inferta. a. ANTHERM fubreniformes, incumbentes, fe&is longitudinalis. (Fig. 7.)
- The STAMENS. Fig. 6. \* Magnified. { f. The filaments numerous, forming at the bafe a pentagonous cylinder, widening gradually round on every fide, inferted in the corolla, a. The ANTHERAS fomewhat reniform, incumbent, a longitudinalfeftion. (Fig. 7.)
- P I S T I L L U M. Fig. 8. { g. GERMEN orbiculatum. s. Stylus cylindraceus, erectus. t. STIGMATA numeroza, (viginti) fetacea, longittidine Jlyti.
- The PISTILLUM Fig. 1. { g. The GERMEN orbicular. s. The STYLE cylindraceous, erect. t. The STIGMAS numerous, (twenty) fetaceous. the length of the fyle.
- f. PERICARPIUM. Fig. 9. { ARILLI articulati in verticillum, circum RECEPTACULUM columnarC; (Fig. 10) depricium, difcendentibus introfum dehifcentes. Arillus. (Fig. 11)
- P. The PERICARPIUM. Fig. 9. { The ARILLIS in an articulate verticillis (whorle) round a column-like RECEPTACLE, (Fig. 10) opening themfelves inwards, inwardly gaping. UnArillus. (Fig. 11)
- S. SEMINA. Fig. 12. { folitaria, 1 compreffo-reniformid\*
- S. The SEEDS, Fig. 12. { f each alone, 1 compreffed and reniform,
- T. CAULUS. Fig. 13\* { ereftus, iteres, villofus, lananis. (W.)
- T. The STEM. Fig. 13. { ereft, round, villous, hollow, filled with a mafrow or pitho (W.)
- F. FOLIA. Fig. 13. { alterna, petiolata, (p.) fubrotundo-cortado, obtufa, hirfuta, venofa, angulofa, patentia.
- F. The LEAVES. Fig. 13. { alternate, having a petiole, (p.) fubrotund cortade, obtufe, hirfute, (hairy) venous, angulofe, patent\*

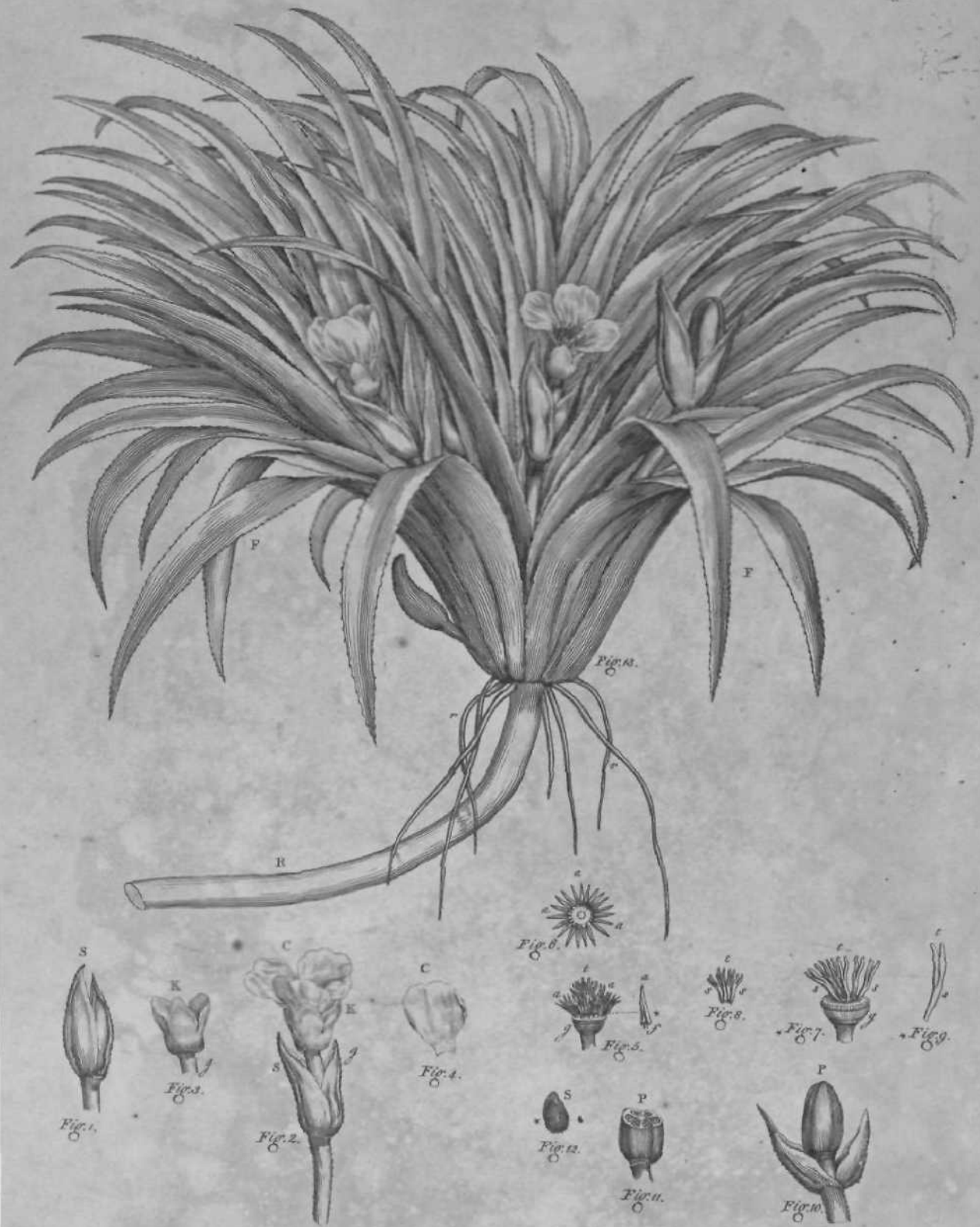
FLORAS ramofoplicati; inferiores axillares, folitario.

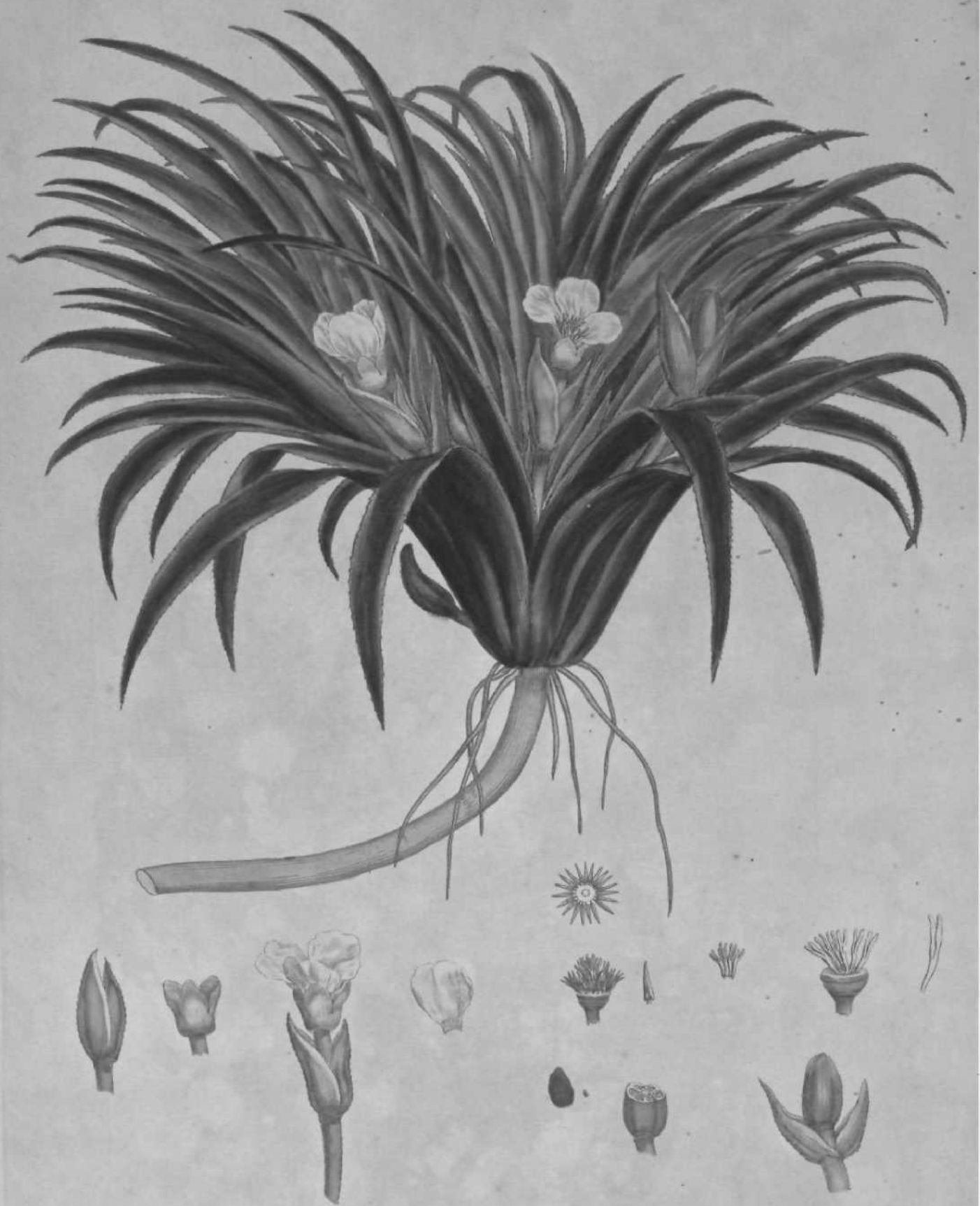
The FLOWERS on a rameos fpike; the lower ones axillary, each alone.

Nomen triviale ALCEA rofea. Habitat in Oriente. Sp: PI:

The common name HOLLIHOCK, or Rofe-Mallow\* Is a native of the East. Sp: PI:

Classific XII Or. J. I W.  
 POLYANDRIA H&X AIPYNIA.  
 STBATIOLES,





Classis XIII. Ordo VI.

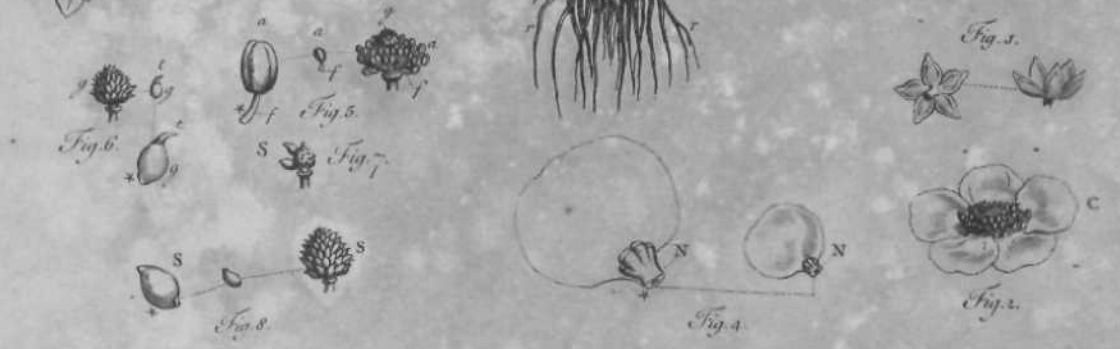
P O L Y A N D R I A H E X A G Y N I A .

S T R A T I O T E S .

K. C A L Y X . Fig. 1.2.	<p>(SPATHA diphylla, (S.)  <i>uniflora,</i>  <i>compressa,</i>  <i>obtus,</i>  <i>cernivens,</i>  <i>perjivens,</i>  <i>utrinque carinata ;</i>  <i>Carinis ciliato-aculeatis,</i>            PERIANTHIUM monophyllum, (Fig. 2. 3. K.)  <i>tripartiturriy</i>  <i>erectum,</i>  <i>deciduum.</i></p>	K. The C A L Y X . Fig. 1. 2.	<p>The SPATHA diphyllous, (S.)  <i>uniflorous,</i>  <i>compressed,</i>  <i>obtus,</i>  <i>connivent,</i>  <i>permanent,</i>  <i>on both sides carinated ;</i>  <i>the Carinas are jagged with short spines.</i>            The PERIANTHIUM monophyllum, (Fig. 2. 3. K.)  <i>tripartite,</i>  <i>erect,</i>  <i>deciduous.</i></p>
C. C O R O L L A . Fig. 2.	<p>PETALA <i>tria,</i>  <i>obcordata,</i> (Fig. 4.)  <i>erectopatentia,</i>  <i>calyce duplo majora.</i></p>	C. The C O R O L L A . Fig. 2.	<p>The PETALS three,  <i>obcordate,</i> (Fig. 4.)  <i>erect and spreading,</i>  <i>twice the size of the calyx.</i></p>
S T A M I N A . Fig. 5. 6. * Lente aucla.	<p>Cf. FILAMENTA <i>viginti,</i>  <i>brevia,</i>  <i>receptacula inferta.</i>  <i>a. ANTHESES simplices,</i>  <i>flagittato-lanceolato,</i>  <i>erect.</i></p>	The S T A M E N S . Fig. 5. 6. * Magnified.	<p>the FILAMENTS twenty,  <i>short,</i>  <i>inferred in the receptacle.</i>  <i>a. the ANTHESES simple,</i>  <i>flagittated and lanceolated,</i>  <i>erect.</i></p>
P I S T I L L U M . Fig. 5. 7. 8. 9. * Lente auctum.	<p>G. GERMEN <i>inferum.</i>  <i>5. SXYLIYbe,</i>  <i>bipartita,</i>  <i>marginibus longiores.</i>  <i>t. STIGMATA simplicia.</i></p>	The P I S T I L L U M . Fig. 5. 7. 8. 9. * Magnified.	<p>the GERMEN <i>inferous.</i>  <i>t. the STYLES fix,</i>  <i>bipartite,</i>  <i>longer than the stamens.</i>  <i>t. the STIGMAS are simple.</i></p>
P. P E R I C A R P I U M . Fig. 10. 11.	<p>BACCA <i>capfula testia,</i>  <i>ovalis,</i>  <i>utrinque attenuata,</i>  <i>hexacdra,</i>  <i>hexlocularis.</i></p>	P. The P E R I C A R P I U M . Fig. 10. 11.	<p>a BERRY covered with a capful,  <i>oval,</i>  <i>both ends attenuated,</i>  <i>fix fides,</i>  <i>hexlocular.</i></p>
S. S E M I N A . Fig. 12. * Lente audla.	<p><i>plurima,</i>  <i>oblonga,</i>  <i>incurva,</i>  <i>fere alata.</i></p>	S. The S E E D S . Fig. 12. * Magnified.	<p>a great many,  <i>oblong,</i>  <i>incurved,</i>  <i>in somewhat winged.</i></p>
R. R A D I X . Fig. 13.	<p><i>repens,</i>  <i>fimplex,</i>  <i>longa,</i>  <i>glabra,</i>  <i>infra folia exferens.</i>            RADICULAS plurimas, (r.)  <i>filiformes,</i>  <i>fimplices.</i></p>	R. The R O O T . Fig. 13.	<p><i>creeping,</i>  <i>fimple,</i>  <i>long,</i>  <i>fsmooth,</i>  <i>coming out below the leaves,</i>  <i>the RADICLES many, (r.)</i>  <i>filiform,</i>  <i>simple.</i></p>
F. F O L I A . Fig. 13.	<p><i>omnino radicalia,</i>  <i>feffilia,</i>  <i>numerofa,</i>  <i>erecta,</i>  <i>demum patula.</i>  <i>eniformia,</i>  <i>carinata,</i>  <i>acuminata,</i>  <i>glabra,</i>  <i>ciliato-aculeata ;</i>  <i>aculeis antrorfum flexis.</i></p>	F. The L E A V E S . Fig. 13.	<p><i>all radical,</i>  <i>feffil,</i>  <i>numerous,</i>  <i>erect,</i>  <i>also spreading.</i>  <i>eniform,</i>  <i>carinated,</i>  <i>acuminated,</i>  <i>fsmooth,</i>  <i>ciliated with prickles ;</i>  <i>the prickles bent forwards.</i></p>
	<p>SCAPI plures ex una eademque radice,  <i>erecti,</i>  <i>foliis duplo breviores,</i>  <i>uniflori,</i>  <i>glabri,</i>  <i>compressi*</i>  <i>marginibus ciliato-aculeatis.</i></p>		<p>the STEMS many from off the same root,  <i>erect,</i>  <i>twice-as short as the leaves,</i>  <i>bearing one flower,</i>  <i>fsmooth,</i>  <i>compressed ;</i>  <i>the margin ciliated with prickles.</i></p>
	<p>Nomen triviale STRATIOTES ALOIDES.            Habitat in Europx septentrionalis aquofis pigris puris,            Sp: PI:</p>		<p>The common name WATER ALLOE, or Fresh Water Soldier.            Is a native of the northern parts of Europe, in flowing running and clear Waters. Sp: PI:</p>



Class. Mill. 01.1.1 (VI.)  
 P II f. YA WDRIA POLY tYSI |  
 RANUNCULUS.





P O L Y A N D R I A P O L Y G Y N I A .

R A N U N C U L U S .

<p>S. CALYX Fig. 1.</p>	<p>fPERIANTHIUM pentaphyllum:   FOLIOLIS ovatis   concavis   coloratis (fulvis)   deciduis.</p>	<p>K. The CALYX Fig. 1.</p> <p>f The PERIANTHIUM pentaphyllous:   The 5 L. ANTHESSES   a little coloured,   deciduous.</p>	
<p>COROLLA Fig. 2.</p>	<p>fPETALA quinque   obtusa   minima:   UNGUEBUS striatis.</p>	<p>C The COROLLA Fig. 2.</p> <p>C The PETALS five,   obtuse,   glossy.   The UNGUES fall.</p>	
<p>N. Fig. 4.</p>	<p>NECTARIUM est fovea in stngulo petalof supra ungue   Lente autum (* N.)</p>	<p>N. Fig. 4.</p> <p>The NECTARIUM having at the Ungues of each Petal a   hollow or cavity.   Magnified (* N.)</p>	
<p>STAMINA Fig. 5.</p>	<p>f FILAMENTA plurima   corolla dimidio breviora,   a. ANTHERE erecta*   oblonga,   chitiosa-   didirne.   Stamen cum Anthera lente auclus (* f. a.)</p>	<p>The STAMENS Fig. 5.</p> <p>f The FILAMENTS many,   half the length of the Corolla.   a. ANTHERAS erecta   oblong,   obtuse,   twins.   A Stamen with the Anthera magnified (* f. a.)</p>	
<p>PISTILLUM Fig. 6.</p>	<p>f GERMINA microsta,   in capitulum collegia.   STYLI nulli.   STIGMATA rejieta,   minima.   Germen cum stigma lente aucla (* g. t.)</p>	<p>The PISTILLUM Fig. 6.</p> <p>f The GERMENS numerous,   collected in a (small head).   STYLES none.   The STIGMAS reflexed.   very small,   a Germen with the Stigma magnified, (* g. t.)</p>	
<p>P. PERICARPIUM Fig. 7-8.</p>	<p>Nullum.   RECEPTACULUM tedunculis minutissimis femina adnatis.   (S).</p>	<p>P. The PERICARPIUM Fig. 7-8.</p> <p>The PERICARPIUM, the seeds joined to it with very intle   peduncles, (S.)</p>	
<p>S. SEMINA Fig. 7-8.</p>	<p>f prima,   irregularis figura incerta,   apice reflexa. (S).   bemen lente auclus. (* S).</p>	<p>S. The SEEDS Fig. 7-8.</p> <p>many,   of an irregular shape:   the apex reflexed, (S).   2 seed magnified. (* S)</p>	
<p>Observation. Effentia confijit in Neclario relique inconjlantts semper sunt partes fructificationis, hinc ntlario incognito, tania confusio generis. Neclarium hac in altis porus nudus, in all is margine cylindraceo-cinffius) in altis fqua?nula emargiata clausus*</p>		<p>Obfervation. The effentia, alchva&amp;cr confits in the Ne&amp;arium, the other parts being commonly inconfiant and different, which when unknown caufe a great deal of confufion. The Neclarium is in fome fpecies only an open pore, in others furrounded with a cylindraceous margin, and fome few clofed by an emarginated fcale.</p>	
<p>R. RADIX Fig. 9, 10.</p>	<p>f Bulbosa,   folida,   globofa,   radiculis fibrofis, (r)   perennis.   Horizontaliter fedla. (Fig. 10.)</p>	<p>R. The ROOT Fig. 9. ie.</p> <p>f Bulbous,   folid,   globofe,   the radicles fibrous, (r)   perennis.   LA horizontal fedlion, (Fig. 10<sup>o</sup>)</p>	
<p>T. CAULIS Fig. 11.</p>	<p>f erectus,   fulcatus,   villosus,   coloratus,   multiflorus,   Calycibus retroflexis.</p>	<p>T. The STEM Fig. 11.</p> <p>f erect,   fulcate, (channelled)   round,   villous,   coloured,   having many flowers,   the Calyx retroflex.</p>	
<p>F. FOLIA Fig. 11.</p>	<p>f RADICALIA compofita,   pedunculis longiflimis, (ps)   fulcatis,   latiflatis.   CAULINA multifida, (T. F.)   laciniis lanceolatis,   femi amplexicaulibus.</p>	<p>F. The LEAVES Fig. 11.</p> <p>f The RADICAL leaves compound,   very long peduncles, (p.)   The CAULIN leaves much divided, (T. F.)   the Segments lanceolate,   half furrounding the Stem.</p>	

Nomen triviale RANUNCULUS bulbosus. Habitat in  
• Europis pratis & apricis. Sp. pi.

Its common name CROWFOOT, or BUTTEH-CU?  
Is a Native of Europe in fields and pastures. Sp. pi.

Clafsis XIV. Ordo I.  
*DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.*

*Mr. i. rvyis.*



#  
S Tigs

Printed by J. C. Miller, Dorset Court Road in the June 1775.



Classis XIV. Ordo I.

T > I D Y N A M I A G Y M N O S P E R M I A .

M E L I T T I S .

<p>K. CALYX. Fig. 1.</p>	<p>f PERIANTHIUM <i>monophyllum</i>, complanatum, teresy refsum, villosum, ORE <i>bilabiato</i>. LABIUM <i>superius altius</i>, emarginatum, acutum. LABIUM <i>inferius brevius</i>, trifidum, acutum; lacinulis <i>dehifcentibus</i>.</p>	<p>K. The K A L Y X. Fig. 1.</p>	<p>The PERIANTHIUM <i>monophyllum</i>, complanate, (<i>bell-shaped</i>) roundish, straight, villous; the OPENING (<i>or mouth</i>) <i>bilabiate</i>, the superior LIP higher, emarginate, acute. the inferior LIP shorter, trifid, acute; the lacinulis <i>dehifcent</i>.</p>
<p>C. COROLLA. Fig. 2. 3.</p>	<p>f <i>monopetala</i>, <i>ringens</i>. TUBUS <i>calyce huge angustior</i>. FAUX <i>vix tubo craffior</i>. LABIUM <i>superius erectum</i>, (Fig. 2. s.) f <i>subrotundum</i> planum, LABIUM <i>inferius patens</i>, trifidum, (i.) obtusum; LACINULA <i>intermedia majori</i>, <i>crenata</i>.</p>	<p>C. The COROLLA Fig. a. 3.</p>	<p>f <i>monopetalous</i>, <i>ringent (gaping)</i> The TUBE narrow and longer than the calyx. The FAUX (<i>or mouth</i>) scarcely wider than the Tube. The superior LIP erect, (Fig. 2. s.) subrotund, plain, The inferior LIP patent, trifid, (i.) obtusé; The middle LACINULA larger, crenated.</p>
<p>STAMINA. Fig- 4-3-</p>	<p>f. FILAMENTA <i>quatuor</i>, <i>subulata</i>, <i>sub labio superiori</i>, (Fig. 3. j.) <i>quorum intermedia breviora exterioribus</i>. a. ANTHERS <i>conniventes paria in cruce</i>, <i>bifide</i>, obtusif. (* a Lente aufa)</p>	<p>The STAMENS Fig. 4. 3-</p>	<p>f. The FILAMENTS <i>four</i>, <i>subulate</i>, shorter than the superior labium, under which they are hid. (Fig. 3. s.) the inner ones shorter than the outer ones. a. The ANTHERS <i>two areconnivent cross ways</i>, <i>bifid</i>, obtusé. (* a magnified.)</p>
<p>PISTILLUM. Fig. 5. 6. * Lente autum.</p>	<p>f g. GERMEN <i>obtusum</i>, <i>quadrifidum</i>, <i>villosum</i>. s. Stylus <i>filiformis</i>, (Fig. 5.) <i>longitudine et Jitu laminum</i>. t. STIGMA <i>bifidum</i>, <i>acutum</i>.</p>	<p>The PISTILLUM. Fig. 5. 6. * Magnified.</p>	<p>f g. The GERMEN <i>obtusé</i>, <i>quadrifid</i>, <i>villosus</i>. s. The STYLE <i>filiform</i>, (Fig. 5.) of the same length and situation as the stamens. t. The STIGMA <i>bifid</i>, <i>acute</i>.</p>
<p>P. PERIGARPIUM Fig. 7.</p>	<p>r nullum. I CALYX <i>immutatus</i>, i, <i>villosus</i>, [ <i>infunde femina continent</i></p>	<p>P. The PERICARPIUM Fig. 7.</p>	<p>r none. J The CALYX is unchanged, S <i>villosus</i>, I the Seeds are contained in the bottom.</p>
<p>S. SEMINA. Fig. 8.</p>	<p>f <i>quatuor</i>. <i>cxus convexa</i>, (e.) <i>villosa</i>, <i>intus angulata</i>, (i.)</p>	<p>S. The SEEDS Fig. 8.</p>	<p>r <i>four</i>, J on the outer side <i>convex</i>, (e.) I <i>villosus</i>, I on the inner side <i>angulated</i>. (i.)</p>
<p>T. CAULUS. Fig. 9.</p>	<p>f herbaceous, erectus, trifidus, fiftilofus, (f.) tetragonus villosus.</p>	<p>T. The STEM. Fig. 9.</p>	<p>f herbaceous, erect, straight, fiftilous, (f.) tetragonous, (<i>four-cornered</i>) villosus.</p>
<p>F. FOLIA. Fig. 9.</p>	<p>( <i>oppofita</i>, <i>decuffata</i>, <i>breviter petiolata</i>, (p.) patentia, oblonga, acuta, ferrata, sub pilofa.</p>	<p>F. The LEAVES. Fig. 9.</p>	<p>( <i>oppofite</i>, <i>decuffate</i>, (<i>each pair being oppofite alternate</i>) the petioles short, (p.) patent, oblong, acute, ferrate, fomewhat pilous.</p>

Flores verticillati. pedicellati.  
PEDICELLI teretes. longitudine calycis.  
VERTICELLI multiflori.

Nomen triviale MELITTIS melii Tophnum.  
Habitat in subalpinis Germainae, Helvetiae, Anglie,  
Mompellii. Sp. pl.

The Flowers are verticillate, (*growing in whorles*) having  
a pedicle  
the pedicles round,  
the length of the calyx,  
the verticelli (*or whorles*) with many flowers.

The common Name MELITTIS with balm leaves.  
Is a Native on the little Mountains of Germany, Switzer-  
land, England, and Montpellier. Sp. pi.

Class. XIV. Orit. JL  
DIDY. VAMLI. IKGW. SPERM. I  
«E LI. VN. TIT. S







Classis XIV. Ordo II.

© I D Y N A M I A A N G I O S P E R M I A .

M E L I A N T H U S .

<p>K. C A L Y X Fig. 1.</p>	<p>PERIANTHIUM magnum, quinquepartitum, coloratum, inaequale; LACINIA duobus superiores oblonga, (l) Xerette. LACINIA infima (s) brevissima facciformis deorsum gibba, LACINIAE intermediae oppositae interiores, (i) lanceolatae; Vernis simplicibus erectis.</p>	<p>K. The C A L Y X. Fig. 1.</p>	<p>The PERIANTHIUM large, quinquepartite, coloured, unequal; The two superior LACINIAE oblong, (l) erect. The under LACINIA (s) very short, flipped in form of a bag, downwards gibbous. The middle LACINIAE opposite the interior one, (i) lanceolate; the highest and simple ones are erect.</p>
<p>C. COROLLA Fig. 2. 3.</p>	<p>PETALA quinque, lanceolata; supremum (c) erectum, fimplex; quatuor reliqua (r) superne patentia, apice reflexa.</p>	<p>C. The COROLLA Fig. 2. 3.</p>	<p>The PETALS five, lanceolate; the upper one (c) erect, simple; the other four (r) on the upper side patent, *reflex at the apex.</p>
<p>N. NECTARIUM Fig. 1. 4.</p>	<p>monophyllum, intra infimam laciniam calycis positum, J, s, N. lanceolatum, receptaculo adnatum, brevissimum, lateribus compressis, (Fig. 4. N.) marginem incisum, dorso deorsum reflexum. Medio longitudinalis, (Fig. 4. t.)</p>	<p>N. The NECTARIUM Fig. 1. 4.</p>	<p>monophyllous, situated within, lie underneath lacinia of the calyx, with which it is joined, as well as } (s, N.) with the receptacle, very short, on both sides compressed, (Fig. 4. N.) cut in the margin, with the back declining. A longitudinal median line, (Fig. 4. t.)</p>
<p>STAMINA Fig. 2. 5.</p>	<p>filamenta quatuor, Jubulata, erecta, longitudine calycis, quatuor duo inferiora paulo breviora, a. ANTHODIA cordato-oblonga, a parte-antica adiloculares.</p>	<p>The STAMENS Fig. 2. 5.</p>	<p>ff The FILAMENTS four, Jubulate, erect, of the length of the calyx, I whereof the two inferior ones are a little shorter. a. The ANTHODIA cordate and oblong, L on the fore part quadrilocular.</p>
<p>PISTILLUM Fig. 5.</p>	<p>GERMEN tetragonum, gibbum, quadricaratum, STYLUS erectus, Jubulatus, longior: &amp; fitu staminum* STIGMA quadrifidum, lacinulae fere 2 majore.</p>	<p>The PISTILLUM Fig. 5.</p>	<p>g. The GERMEN tetragonous, gibbous, ending in four knobs. s. The STYLE erect, Jubulate, of the length and situation of the stamens. t. The STIGMA quadrifid.</p>
<p>PERICARPIMUM Fig. 6.</p>	<p>CAPSULA quadrangularis, quadrilocularis, (q) feminae adrifida* angulus acuti dilatantibus; loculi: rufiati; dilatationem in centro apertis pro receptaculo feminum, dehiscens inter angulos* (dj)</p>	<p>P. The PERICARPIMUM Fig. 6.</p>	<p>f The CAPSULE quadrangular, quadrilocular, (q) bifid; the angles acute standing at a distance from one another, the locules inflated; the dilatation opening in the centre where the seeds are placed, dehiscens (gaping) between the angles, (d)</p>
<p>SEMINA Fig. 6. 7</p>	<p>semina globosa, f adnexa, [centro cap] interne suffruticosus, superne herbaccus, J teres, J glaber, L subimplex.</p>	<p>S. The SEEDS Fig. 6. 7.</p>	<p>below suffruticose, above herbaccous, J round, J smooth, L somewhat simple.</p>
<p>C A U L U S Fig. 8.</p>	<p>alternata, petiolata, (p) cum impari-pinnata, (o) FOLIOLA oblonga, J acuta, J profunde ferrata, Decurrentia, (F. d.)</p>	<p>F. The LEAVES Fig. 8.</p>	<p>f alternate, petiolated, (p) pinnate with an odd lobe, (o) The FOLIOLAE oblong, acute, very deeply serrated, decurrent, (F. d.) (the Leaf extending itself downward* on the petiolus).</p>
<p>STIPULE intra petiolas, (s) amplexicaules, oblongae, acutae, integerrimae, dorso ad medium petiolis adnatae. FLORES spicati, pedicellati; superiores fertiles. BRACTEAE (Fig. 9. B.) extra pedunculares, amplexicaules, obovatae oblongae.</p>	<p>The STIPULAE within the petioles, (s) amplexicaul, (surrounding the stem) oblong, acute, intire, at the middle of its back adhering to the petioles. The FLOWERS in a spike, pedicelled; the uppermost fertile. The BRACTEAE (Fig. 9. B.) on the outside of the peduncles, amplexicaul, ovate and oblong.</p>		

<OBS. Flos omninobilabiatus; labium superius e calycis foliolis quatuor superioribus et petalo supremo erecto conficitur, labium inferius e foliolo calycis lacinato et petalis quatuor apice patentibus.

OBS. The flower is bilabiate; its upper lip is made up of the four superior lacinae of the calyx and the erect petal, its under lip consists of the bag-flapped lacinia in the calyx and the four petals that have the reflexed point.

Nomen triviale MELIANTHUS major,  
J habitat in Ethiopia. Sp. Pl.

The common name, the great MELIANTHUS or Honey-Flower.  
Is a native of Ethiopia. Sp. Pl.

i 1-u-s., XIV OtiOf  
V V DELTHU DODECIXDRZA  
PKHTAPSTES .





M O N A D E L P H I A D O D E C A N D R I A .

P E N T A P E T E S .

I. INVOLUCRUM  $\begin{matrix} J \Delta J \text{TM}^{\wedge} \\ \text{Fig. 1.} \\ \text{deciduum.} \end{matrix}$

I. The INVOLUCRUM  $\begin{matrix} Q \text{ uniflorous,} \\ j \text{ triphyllous,} \\ \text{fig. i.} \\ t \text{ deciduous,} \end{matrix}$

K. CALYX  $\begin{matrix} \text{PERIANTHIUM} \text{monophyllum:} \\ \text{quinquepartitum:} \\ \text{lacinis acutis,} \\ \text{erectis,} \\ \text{oblong} \\ \text{reflexh,} \\ \text{conacis;} \\ \text{perifertibus,} \end{matrix}$   
Fig. i. 2.

K. The CALYX  $\begin{matrix} \text{The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,} \\ \text{quinquepartite:} \\ \text{The SEGMENTS acute,} \\ \text{erect,} \\ \text{oblong,} \\ \text{reflexed,} \\ \text{careaceous;} \\ \text{permanent.} \end{matrix}$   
Fig. i. 2.

C. COROLLA  $\begin{matrix} \text{fmonopetala.} \\ \text{j TUBUS} \text{cylindr(aceu)S} \\ \text{brevifunus. (y.)} \\ \text{LIMBUS} \text{patens,} \\ \text{quinquepartitus.} \\ \text{LACINIIS} \text{AJ//,} \\ \text{subrotundis,} \\ \text{lobtufts.} \end{matrix}$   
Fig. 3\* 4.

C. The COROLLA  $\begin{matrix} \text{fmonopetalous.} \\ \text{The TUBES} \text{cylindrical,} \\ \text{very short. (y).} \\ \text{The LIMB} \text{patent,} \\ \text{quinquepartite.} \\ \text{The SEGMENTS} \text{broad,} \\ \text{subrotund,} \\ \text{lobtufe.} \end{matrix}$   
Fig. 3. 4.

STAMINA  $\begin{matrix} \text{ff. FILAMENTA} \text{quindecim} \\ \text{linearia,} \\ \text{bafi conata in tubum. (Fig. 4.)} \\ \text{d. FILAMENTA} \text{quinque} \\ \text{longiorid} \\ \text{castrata,} \\ \text{colorata,} \\ \text{erefitufculci} \\ \text{longitudine corolla,} \\ \text{inter fingula tria Jlatina fertilia fingula}^{\wedge} \text{ (Fig. 6.) Lente} \\ \text{av'ca} \\ \text{a. ANTHIJE} \text{oblonga,} \\ \text{L erefta.} \end{matrix}$   
Fig. 4. 5. 6.

S. The STAMENS  $\begin{matrix} \text{The FILAMENTS} \text{fifteen,} \\ \text{linear,} \\ \text{connec'd at the bafe in a tube, (F jg4.)} \\ \text{a* Five FILAMENTS,} \\ \text{long,} \\ \text{castrated, (barren having no antheras nor farina)} \\ \text{coloured,} \\ \text{ftanding fomewhat ere\&,} \\ \text{the length of the corolla,} \\ \text{between the three fertile ftamens (lands a fingle castrated} \\ \text{one, (Fig. 6.) Magnified.} \\ \text{a. The ANTHERAS} \text{oblong,} \\ \text{ere\&.} \end{matrix}$   
Fig. 4' 5' 6.

PISTILLUM  $\begin{matrix} \text{g. GERMEN} \text{subrotundum,} \\ \text{quinque} \text{fulcatum,} \\ \text{f. STYLUS} \text{cylindr(aceus),} \\ \text{longitudine ftaminum} \text{castratum.} \\ \text{f. STIGMA} \text{crastufculata.} \end{matrix}$

The PISTILLUM  $\begin{matrix} \text{g. The GERMEN} \text{subrotund,} \\ \text{with five furrows.} \\ \text{The STYLE} \text{cylindrical,} \\ \text{the length of the castrated Stamens.} \\ \text{W. The STIGMA} \text{thickish.} \end{matrix}$   
Fig. 5' 6' 7\*

P. PERICARPium  $\begin{matrix} \text{r CAPSULA} \text{lignofa} \\ \text{subrotunda,} \\ \text{j quinquelocularis;} \\ \text{loculamentis} \text{bivalvibus}^{\circ} \end{matrix}$   
Fig. 8. 9.

P. The PERICARPium  $\begin{matrix} \text{The CAPSULE} \text{ligneous,} \\ \text{subrotund,} \\ \text{quinquelocular;} \\ \text{the loculaments} \text{bivalve.} \end{matrix}$   
Fig. 8. 9.

S. SEMINA  $\begin{matrix} \text{r j g j,} \\ \text{ffc'Sa.} \\ \text{Lignofa} \text{membranacea.} \end{matrix}$

SJ. The SEEDS  $\begin{matrix} \text{f j g j} \\ \text{fig. 10.} \\ \text{* magnified.} \\ \text{f ob} \\ \text{f con} \\ \text{with} \text{membranaceous wings.} \end{matrix}$

T. CAULIS  $\begin{matrix} \text{fufrudicofus,} \\ \text{ramofus:} \\ \text{rami} \text{axillares (Z)} \\ \text{teretifculi.} \end{matrix}$   
Fig. 11.

T. The STEM  $\begin{matrix} \text{fufrudicofe,} \\ \text{ramous:} \\ \text{the branches} \text{axillary, (Z.)} \\ \text{roundifh.} \end{matrix}$   
Fig. 11.

F. FOLIA  $\begin{matrix} \text{haftato-lanceolata,} \\ \text{ferrata,} \\ \text{nitida,} \\ \text{petiolata, (p).} \end{matrix}$   
Fig. 12.

F. The LEAVES  $\begin{matrix} \text{haftate-lanceolate, (halbard Jhapedj and lanceolate at the apex,)} \\ \text{ferrate,} \\ \text{glofly,} \\ \text{having petioles, (p.)} \end{matrix}$   
Fig. 12.

Flores intefum bini cernui, pedunculi axillaribus.

The flowers for the moft part in pairs nodding, the peduncles axillary.

Classis XV. Ordo I.  
*TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.*  
LUNARIA.





Classis XV. Ordo I.

T E T R A D Y N A M I A S I L I C U L O S A .

L U N A R I A .

- K. C A L Y X** *tetraphyllum*,  
*oblongum*,  
 FOLIOLIS *oblongis*,  
*obtusis*,  
*ventibus*,  
*apice patulisy*  
*deciduis*  
*quorum duo alterna bajigibbafaccatae. (g\*)*
- The C A L Y X** *tetraphyllous*,  
*oblong*,  
 The FOLIOLIS *ovate and oblong*,  
*obtuse*,  
*connivent*,  
*Spreading at their apex*,  
*deciduous*,  
 of which the two alternate ones are *gibbous at the*  
*base like a fork. (g\*)*
- C. C O R O L L A** *tetrapetala*,  
*cruciformis*,  
 PETALA *integra*,  
*obtusis*,  
*magna*,  
*longitudine calycis*,  
*terminantia in unguibus longioribus. (Fig. 3. u.)*
- The C O R O L L A** *tetrapetalous*,  
*cruciform*,  
 The PETALS *integre*,  
*obtusely*,  
*large*,  
*the length of the calyx*,  
*terminating in an unguis of the same length (Fig. 3. u.)*
- S T A M I N A** *fixa*,  
*subulata*,  
*longitudine calycis*,  
*quatuor longitudine calycis*  
*duo vero paulo breviora*,  
 ANTHERAS *erectas*
- The S T A M E N S** *fix*,  
*subulate*,  
*the length of the calyx*,  
*four of which are the length of the calyx*,  
*the other two a little shorter*,  
 The ANTHERAS *erect and spreading*
- P I S T I L L U M** *ovato-oblongum*,  
 s. STYLUS *conico-subulatus*,  
 STIGMA *obtusum*,  
*integrum*
- The P I S T I L L U M** *ovate and oblong*,  
 The STYLE *of a conic form and subulate*,  
 The STIGMA *obtusely*,  
*entire*
- P. P E R I C A R P I U M** *Silicula elliptica*,  
*plano-compressa*,  
*integra*,  
*erecta*,  
*maxima*,  
*pedicellata*,  
*apice terminata*,  
*bilocularis (fig. 7\*)*,  
*bivalvis*,  
 DISSEPIMENTO *parallelum*
- The P E R I C A R P I U M** *The SILICULA elliptic, (a little bivalvular pod or*  
*pericarpium)*  
*plain and compressed*,  
*entire*,  
*erect*,  
*very large*,  
*having a pedicel*,  
*terminating with the style*,  
*bilocular (Fig. 7.)*  
*bivalvular*,  
 The DISSEPIMENT *parallel with the valves*
- S. S E M I N A** *nonnulla*,  
*reniformis*,  
*compressa*,  
*marginata*,  
*in medio filicula posita*,  
 CONCEPTACULIS *filiformibus*,  
*longis*,  
*in futuris lateralibus insertis*
- The S E E D S** *few*,  
*reniform*,  
*compressed*,  
*marginate*,  
*fixed in the middle of the filicula*,  
 The CONCEPTACLE *filiform*,  
*long*,  
*(inserted on the lateral futures)*
- R A D I X** *annua*,  
*fuliformis*
- The R O O T**, (annual,  
*fuliform (spindleshaped)*
- Fig. 10.** *herbaceus*,  
*erectus*,  
*ramosus*
- The S T E M** *herbaceous*,  
*erect*,  
*ramous*
- F. F O L I A** *radicalia subcordata. (F. R.)*  
*caulina et opposita et alterna. (F. C.)*  
*petiolata. (p.)*  
*floralia bifida. (s.)*  
*omnibus late et inequaliter ferratis.*
- The R A D I C A L L E A V E S** *The RADICAL leaves subcordate. (F. R.)*  
*The CAULINE are both opposite and alternate, (F. C.)*  
*having petioles. (p.)*  
 The F L O R A L leaves *forked. (s.)*  
 tail of them are *broad and unequally ferrated*

FLORES racemosi.

The FLOWERS in a racemus.

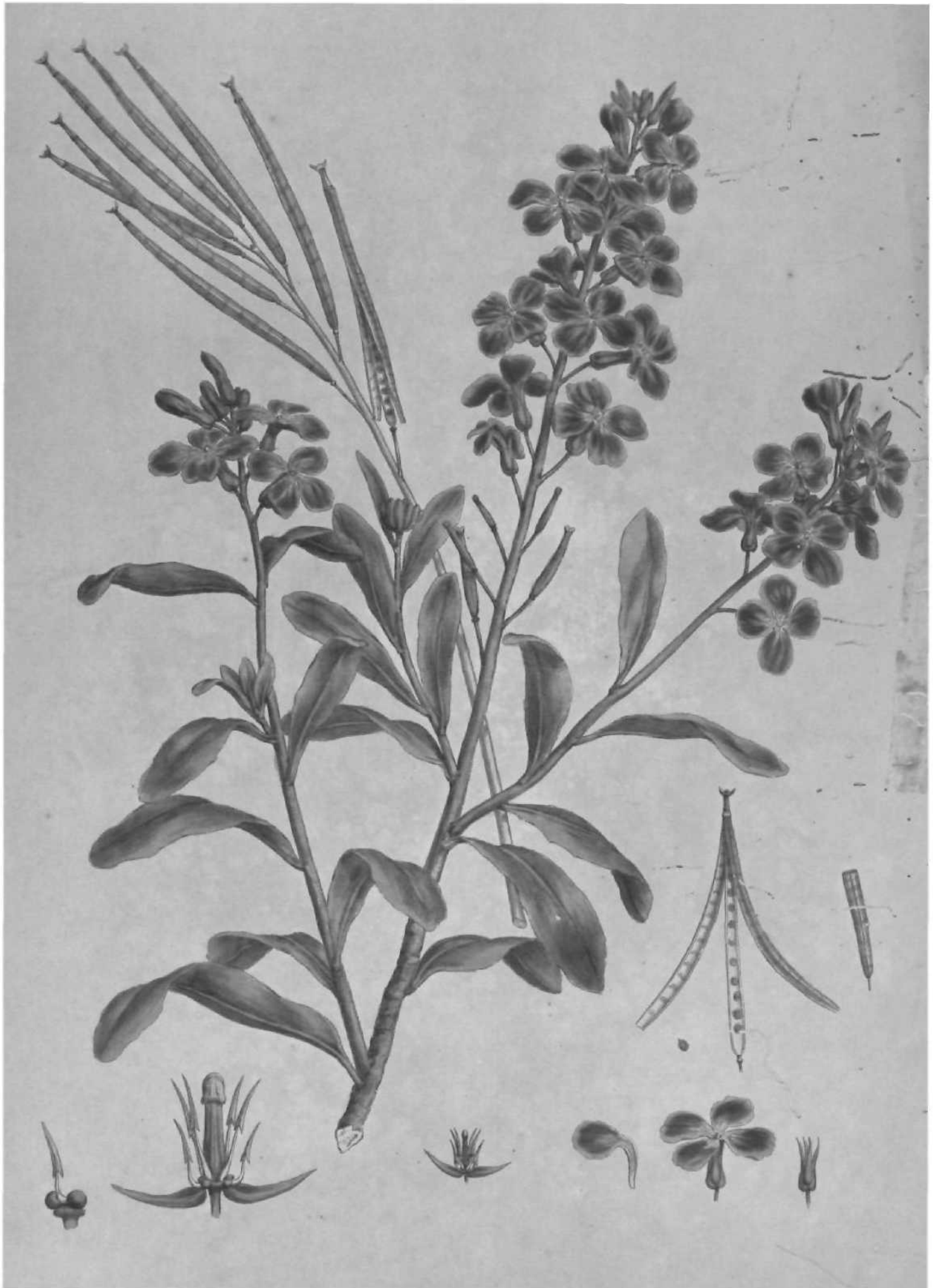
Nomen triviale LUNARIA annua.  
 Habitat in Germania. Sp, P\*

The common name annual LUNARIA, or Moonwort  
 Saffin Flower or Honeywort  
 Is a native of Germany. Sp, Pj

Class XV Or. inll.  
 TETSAVIX ! M<sup>V</sup> I SILIQUOSA  
 CHTHA2CTHUS







T E T R A D Y N A M I A S I L I Q U O S A .

C H E I R A N T H U S .

K. C A L Y X.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{f} \text{Tli-TAy}^{\wedge} \text{niUM tetraphyllum,} \\ \text{comprejuni.} \\ \text{FOLIOLIS lanceolatis} \\ \text{concavis,} \\ \text{ereffis,} \\ \text{parallelo-conviventibus,} \\ \text{deciduis;} \\ \text{quorum duo exterior a basi gibba.} \end{array} \right.$

K. The C A L Y X.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{fThe PERIANTHIUM tetraphyllous,} \\ \text{J compressed.} \\ \text{† The FOLIOLIS lanceolate,} \\ \text{concave,} \\ \text{e\&,} \\ \text{inclining parallel to each other,} \\ \text{I deciduous;} \\ \text{I of which the two exterior are gibbous at their base.} \end{array} \right.$

C. C O R O L L A.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{† tetrapetala,} \\ \text{I cruciformis.} \\ \text{FIS}^{\wedge} \text{PETA}^{\wedge} \text{A obtusifima,} \\ \text{j calyce longiora.} \\ \text{LUNGUIBUS longitudine calycis, (u).} \end{array} \right.$

C. The C O R O L L A.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{† tetrapetalous,} \\ \text{cruciform, (crasf-ways).} \\ \text{The PETALS very obtuse,} \\ \text{longer than the calyx.} \\ \text{The UNGUIS the same length as the calyx, (u).} \end{array} \right.$

STAMINA.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{†. FILAMENTA fex,} \\ \text{fubulata,} \\ \text{parallela,} \\ \text{calyce breviora,} \\ \text{horum duo intra folia calycina gibba paulo breviora. (g)} \\ \text{a. ANTHEKJE erefta'f} \\ \text{baf bifida",} \\ \text{apice acutae et divergentes.} \end{array} \right.$

The STAMENS.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{†. The FILAMENTS fix,} \\ \text{fubulate,} \\ \text{parallel,} \\ \text{fhorter than the calyx,} \\ \text{two whereof are fitted within the gibbous folioles} \\ \text{of the calyx, and a little shorter. (g)} \\ \text{a. The ANTHEAS ereft,} \\ \text{bifid at the base,} \\ \text{the apex acute and divergent.} \end{array} \right.$

NECTARIFERA GLANDULA (G) *cingunt bafinftaminis minoris utrinque, (Fig. 4. 5. \* Lente audta.)*

The NECTARIFEROUS GLANDS (G) fix round the base of the shorter stamens, (Fig. 4. 5. \* Magnified.)

PISTILLUM.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{†g. GERMEH prismaticum,} \\ \text{tetragonum,} \\ \text{longitudine flaminum,} \\ \text{s. STYLUS breviffimus,} \\ \text{compreffus.} \\ \text{t. STIGMA citatum,} \\ \text{bipartitum,} \\ \text{reflexum,} \\ \text{crassifculum,} \\ \text{perjjiens.} \end{array} \right.$

The PISTILLUM.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{†g. The GERMEN in shape of a prism,} \\ \text{tetragonus,} \\ \text{the length of the flaments.} \\ \text{s. The STYLE very fhort,} \\ \text{compreffed.} \\ \text{t. The STIGMA ovate,} \\ \text{bipartite,} \\ \text{reflexed,} \\ \text{thickfli,} \\ \text{permanent.} \end{array} \right.$

P. PERICARDIUM.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{f SiQ UA longa,} \\ \text{I compreffa,} \\ \text{J angulis duobus oppofitis obliteratis,} \\ \text{Fig. 6. 7. 8. I bilocularis, (Fig. 8.)} \\ \text{I hivalvis, (Fig. 7.)} \\ \text{I fylo breviffimo etjligmate bifido infiruSa, (3).} \end{array} \right.$

P. The PERICARPIUM.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{f ASILIQJA long, (a pod or pericarpium that confifts of two} \\ \text{valves on which the feeds are fixed alternate to each future)} \\ \text{compreffed} \\ \text{the two } \textcircled{\small \wedge} \text{ angles obliterat} \\ \text{bilocular, (Fig. 8.)} \\ \text{bivalvular, (Fig. 7.)} \\ \text{having a very fhort hyle with a bifid ereft stigma, (s).} \end{array} \right.$

S. S E M I N A.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{† plurima,} \\ \text{pendula,} \\ \text{alterna,} \\ \text{fubrotunda,} \\ \text{compreffa.} \\ \text{I margir/membranacea.} \end{array} \right.$

S. The SEEDS.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{† many,} \\ \text{pendent,} \\ \text{I alternate,} \\ \text{fubrotund,} \\ \text{I compreffed,} \\ \text{I having a membranaceous margin.} \end{array} \right.$

T. S T A U L I S.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{† fuffruticosus,} \\ \text{eredus,} \\ \text{ramofus.} \end{array} \right.$

T. The S T E M.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{† compreffus} \\ \text{I ereft,} \\ \text{I ramous.} \end{array} \right.$

F. F O L I A.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{† alterna,} \\ \text{fubfelfilia,} \\ \text{lanceolata,} \\ \text{obtufa,} \\ \text{I angulata.} \end{array} \right.$

F. The L E A V E S.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{† alternate,} \\ \text{fomewhat felfile,} \\ \text{lanceolate,} \\ \text{obtufe,} \\ \text{integer, (without ferratures).} \end{array} \right.$

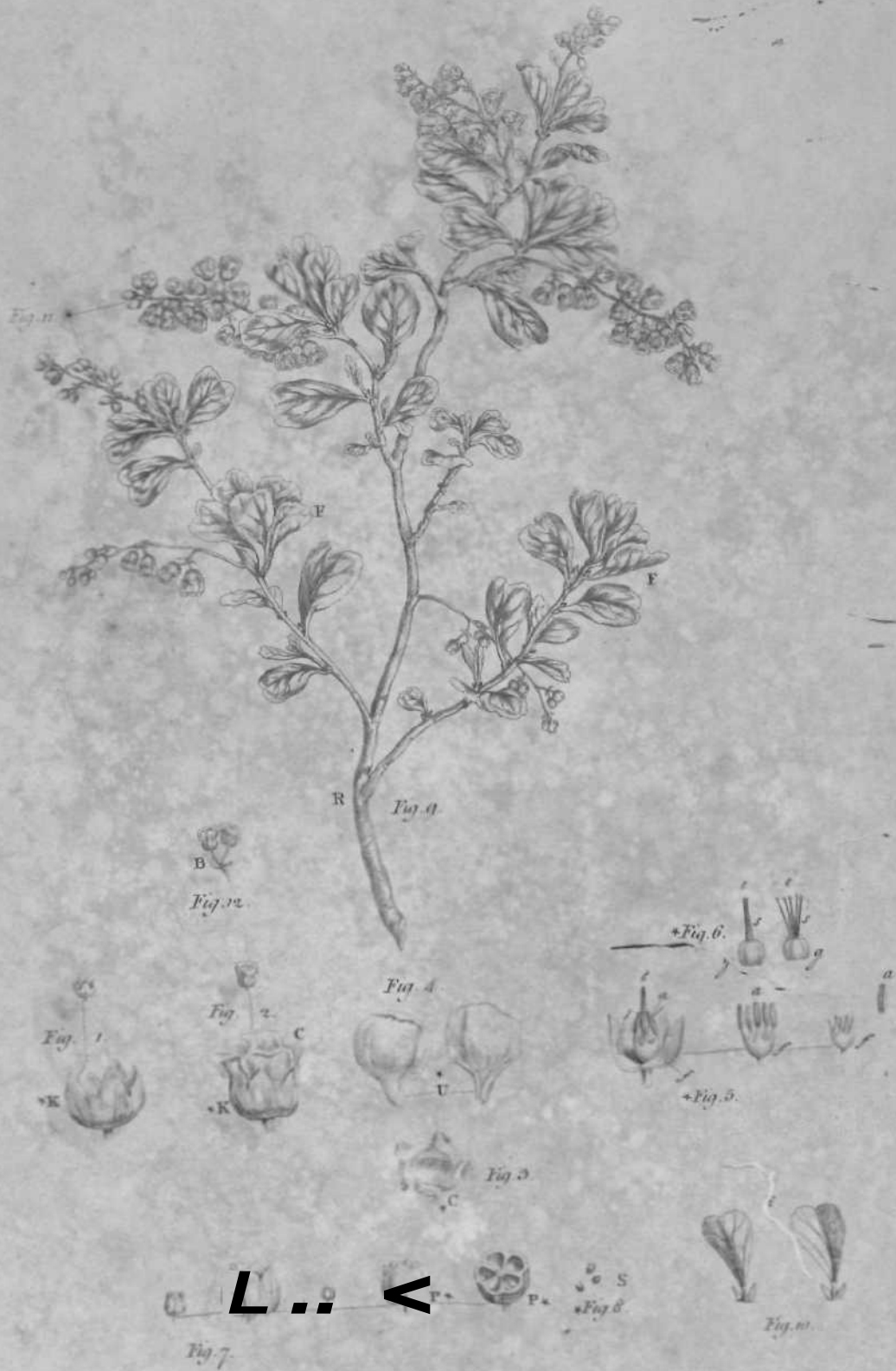
RACEMI terminales, erefti, fimlices, multiflori.

terminating in a RACEMUS, ereft, fimple, with many flowers.

Nomen triviale CHEIRANTHUS INCANUS, Habitat in Hispaniae maritimis. Sp. Ph

The common name STOCK JULY-FLOWER, covered with a whitish down. Is a native of Spain, near the fea. Sp. PL

Clasificación: Xrv. Qrdol.  
 MONOD *ELPHIA'EXT.* ANDRIA.  
 HERMAXNIA.





Classis XIV. Ordo I.

M O N O D E L P H I A P E N T A N D R I A .

H E R M A N N I A .

K. C A L Y X  
Fig. 1.  
\* Lente audlus.

PERIANTHIUM monophyllum,  
quih<sup>o</sup>uifidum,  
(uhrotundum,  
irifiatum,  
LAGINIIS inflexis<sup>o</sup>

K. The CALYX.  
Fig. 1.  
• Magnified.

The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,  
fubrotund,  
The SEGMENTS inflex,  
(^ permanent.

C. COROLLA.  
Fig. 2. 3.  
\* Lente audla.

(pentapetala,  
ipiraiis centra folem, (Fig. 3- \* C.)  
UNGUKS longitudine calycis,  
utrinque aufii membranula connivente in tubum cucullatum  
nccclariferum, (Fig. 4. \* C.)  
LIMBUS patens,  
latiusculus,  
(^ obtufus.

C. The COROLLA. I.  
Fig. 2. 3.  
\* Magnified.

fpentapetalous,  
j piral, twilling contrary to the fun's courfe (orfrom the  
right to the left, (Fig. 3. \* C.)  
The UNGUES of the length of the calyx,  
on both fides provided with a netariferous membrane,  
rolled up lengthways in form of a tube, (Fig. 4, \* C.)  
The LIMB patent,  
broadifh,  
Lobufe.

STAMINA.  
\* Lente audla.

ff. FILAMENTA quinq,  
latiuscula,  
inferns levijjime in unum corpus coalita.  
a. ANTHERS erects,  
I acuminatè?,  
L cwnnivescentes.

The STAMENS.  
Fig. 2.  
• Magnified.

ff. The FILAMENTS five,  
^pewhat broad,  
joined together in one body at the bale.  
i'-l'm;:3r"ieia>  
(^ connivent, (inclining to each other).

P I S T I L L U M .  
Fig. 6.  
\* Lente audlum.

fg. GER MEN fubrotundum,  
pentagomim,  
quinquangulare.  
s. STYLI qui?ique,  
filiformes,  
approximati,  
fubulati,  
Jlaminibus longia-es,  
STIGMA /implex.

The PISTILLUM.  
Fig. 6.  
\* Magnified.

fg. The GERMEN fubrotund,  
pentagonous,  
quinquangular.  
s. The STYLES live,  
filiform,  
approximate, (Jlanding near each other)  
fubulate,  
longer than the ftamens.  
t. The STIGMA fimple.

P. PERICARFIUM.  
Fig. 7.  
\* Lente aufum.

CAFsvLA fubrotunda,  
j pentagons  
ularis,  
lapice dehifcens.

P. The PERICARPIUM  
Fig. 7.  
\* Magnified.

The CAPSULE fubrotund,  
pentagonous,  
quinquangular,  
gaping at the apex.

S. SEMINA.  
Fig. 3.  
\* Lente aufa.

( plurima,  
parva.

S. The SEEDS.  
Fig. 8.  
• Magnified.

{ many,  
fmall.

R. Fig. 9.

{ RAMTTS fruticosus,  
teretiuculus,  
pedunculis bifloris, (Fig. 12.)  
bradteatis,  
I btall-eae acutae, (B)  
^breviffimae.

R. Fig. 9.

{ The BRANCH shrubby,  
roundifh,  
the peduncles futain two flowers, (Fig^ 12.)  
bradteated,  
I the bradleas acute, (B)  
livery fhort.

F. F O L I A .  
Fig. 10.

{ cuneiformia,  
plicata, (plaited)  
crenata, (notched)  
envarginata,  
venofa.

F. The LEAVES.  
Fig. 10.

{ cuneiform,  
plicata, (plaited)  
A crenata, (notched)  
j emarginate,  
L veinous.

Floribus racemofis, (Fig. 11.)

The flowers in a racemus, (Fig. 11.)

Nomen triviale FIERMANNIA alnifolia.  
Habitat in /Ethiopia. Sp. PI.

The common name HERMANNIA with alder leaves.  
Is a native of /Ethiopia. Sp. PI.

CUVLi XVIIoi-doII.  
 MONADELPHIA DJBCdNDRIA.  
 GERANIUM.



Classis XVI. Ordo V.  
 MONADE I. • fill A POJ.YA211UUA  
 A LCE.V



Classis XII Ordo V,  
 MONAD i i.raiA rtu.YANDRIA.  
 A \ CEA





Qaftu XVII Oi-do 1.  
 i>IA VELP in, I [EXAS/Jt I.]  
 FUMARIA.





10



D I A D E L P H I A H E X A N D R I A .

F U M A R I A .

**K. r i l y x .**  
Fig. 1. 2.

Sp. i...  
Foliosus opposit.  
oppositis,  
inaxillis,  
ovales,  
fere,  
dentatis.

**C. C O R O L L A .**  
Fig. 2. 1.  
• Lente suba.

oblonga,  
dentata,  
rimae  
petala prominent,  
caecum claudat.  
Lamina superior plicata,  
obovata, Fig. 2. 3.  
VEXILLUM.  
inflatum,  
pinnatis.

**N. N E C T A R I U M .**  
Fig. 2. 4.  
• Lente suba.

at base of the upper lip prominent,  
obovata.

Lamina inferior minus fute superius  
vefle lobis angulatis, Fig. 2. 1.  
Nectarium ad basin carinatae, N.  
fute in hoc minus profunde.  
Lamina angosa, Fig. 2. 3. A.  
obovata,  
perpendiculariter bifida. } CARINA.  
} AL. E.

**S T A M I N A .**  
Fig. 3. 4.  
• Lente suba.

1. FILAMENTA duo,  
aequalia,  
laeva.  
2. Anthera lobata fere lobata  
obovata.  
3. Anthera tres fere lobata terminata.

**P I S T I L L U M .**  
Fig. 2. 5.  
Lente suba.

1. GERMEN oblongum,  
compesitum,  
obovatum.  
2. STYLUS horizontalis filamentum, (in hac specie.)  
3. STIGMA orbiculatum,  
aequalis,  
aequalis.

**P. P E R I C A R P I U M .**  
Fig. 6. 7.  
• Lente suba.

LICULA orbiculata,

**S. S E U N A .**

1. f. *obovata*,  
hirsuta.

**T. T R U N C U S .**  
Fig. 9.

1. Caulis herbaceus  
diffusus,  
quadrangularis,  
glaber,  
raro difusus;  
angulis obtusis.

**F. F O L I A .**  
Fig. 9.

1. opposita,  
petiolatis, (b.)  
fere decomposita,  
Foliosula lobatis,  
trilobata,  
invis.  
petiolis axillaribus, (c.)

1. Flores racemosi, Fig. 9. R.  
hamulati,  
involucris, i. J. r.  
lobati;  
pedicellis brevibus,  
Kinetas perianthales,  
mutu.  
Pedicellis longioribus racemi.

BRACTEA decidua, Fig. 2. B.  
ovata,  
obovata,  
mutu,  
minuta.

Namm . . . ji» TXM,UA LUTEA.  
Hilitii In iio.i Ijkiuu. F: JJO,

**K. CALYX .**  
1. 2.  
• Mutu.

The PERIANTIUM diphyllum:  
the FOLIOLES opposite,  
equal,  
linear,  
small,  
dentate.

**C. The C O R O L L A .**  
Fig. 2. 1.  
• Magnified.

oblong,  
dentated,  
opening  
the prominent part,  
closed at the mouth.  
the UPPER Lip plain,  
obovate, Fig. 2. 3.  
unguiculate,  
reflexed. } forming the VEXILLUM,

**N. The N E C T A R I U M .**  
Fig. 2. 4.  
• Magnified.

at the base of the upper lip

the inferior Lip exactly like the upper,  
forming the  
the NECTARIUM is on the carinal bulb, N.  
the lob prominent in this part.  
the MOUTH tetragona, Fig. 2. 3. A.  
perpendiculariter bifida. } forming the WINGS.

**The STAMENS .**  
Fig. 3. 4.  
• Magnified.

1. the FILAMENTA two,  
equal,  
broad,  
each is included in its lip,  
unequal.  
2. the ANTHERA three terminating each filament.

**The PISTILLUM .**  
Fig. 2. 5.  
• Magnified.

1. the GERMEN oblong,  
compesitum,  
obovatum.  
2. the STYLUS the length of the filament (in this species)  
3. the STIGMA orbiculatum,  
even,  
compesitum.

**P. the P E R I C A R P I U M .**  
Fig. 6. 7.  
• Magnified.

• iiii f aa igihntor.

**1. The S E E D S .**  
Fig. 7. 8.  
• Magnified.

1. obovata,  
laeva.

**T. The P R U M K .**  
Fig. 9.

1. The STEEM herbaceous,  
diffusus,  
quadrangular,  
laevius,  
very locundus;  
the an . . .

**F. The l i U E S .**  
Fig. 9.

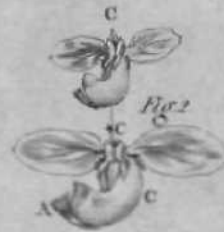
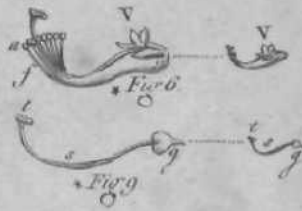
1. opposite,  
with toothlike, (b.)  
a compound leaf having little leaves on a sub-divided  
toothlike,  
the little LEAVES nearly terminated,  
three lobes,  
Smooth.  
2. The . . . (c.)

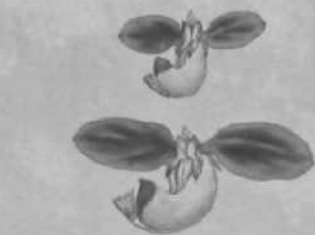
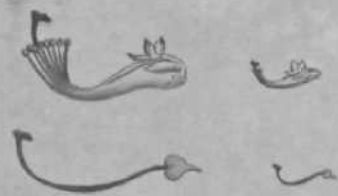
1. The FLORES in racemosis, Fig. 9. R.  
on little toothlike, Fig. 2. P.  
yellow;  
the toothlike short,  
the Racemus pedunculated,  
naked.

ibchu TRAS decidua, Fig. 2. B.  
ovata,  
obovata,  
mutu,  
very small.

TW LIHLLI aw YELLOW NUM IF RY.  
luitinol ditutr. liK-in, ft } 30.

Clofti.XVJ] Or doll  
*P/ uu-:i.i'm.* OCTANTRIA.  
 FOI.VtiAJ.A





D I A D E L P H I A . . . . . O C T A N D R I A .

P O L Y G A L A .

K. C A L Y X . {  
 Fig. 2. {  
 \* Lente aufta. {  
 P<sup>er</sup>ianthium tripartitum.  
 Foliolosis  
 DU<sup>bus</sup> ii<sup>us</sup> f<sup>er</sup> corollam,  
 Umcofupra candem,  
 perijficantibus.

K. The C A L Y X . {  
 Fig. i. {  
 \* Magnified. {  
 The PERIANTHIUM tripartite.  
 The FOLIOLES ovate,  
 Two ftandin<sup>g</sup> below the corolla,  
 ONE above the fame,  
 I permanent.

C. COROLLA. (p<sup>apilionacea</sup> ex figura,  
 numero petalorum indeterminato exiftente.  
 ALM<sup>fo</sup>ubovata, (Fig. 3. \* a.)  
 plane?  
 maxima\*  
 extra reliquas corolla partes pofita, (Fig. 4. \* a.)  
 ex dentibus calycis facta,  
 perijficantibus,  
 VEXILLUM fere cylindraceum, (V. Fig. 5. 6. \*)  
 tubulatum,  
 breve.  
 ORE reflexo,  
 parvo,  
 bifidum,  
 CARINA concava, (C. Fig. 5. \*)  
 compreffa,  
 verfus apicem ventricofa\*  
 APPENDIX; CARINA CORPORA, pier ifque duo,  
 (Fig. 2. 5. A.;  
 multus lente aucla, (Fig. 7. \*)  
 tripartita,  
 pncilliformia, (p)  
 carina v<sup>er</sup>fus apicem affixa.

C. The COROLLA. }  
 Fig. 2. }  
 \* Magnified. }  
 in form of a papilionaceous flower, (butterfly-ftaped)  
 the number of petals being undetermined.  
 The AL<sup>^</sup>: (or wings) fubovate, (Fig. 3. \* a.)  
 plane,  
 large,  
 placed without the other parts of the corolla, (Fig. 4. \* a.)  
 formed by the calycine denticles,  
 permanent.  
 The VEXILLUM (ftandard) almoft cylindrical, (V. Fig. 5, 6.)  
 tubulate,  
 fhort.  
 The MOUTH reflexed,  
 fhall,  
 bifid.  
 The CARINA (keel) concave, (C. Fig. 5. \*)  
 compreffed,  
 towards the apex ventricofe, (bellying out in the middle).  
 The APPENDIX of the BODY of the CARINA moltly  
 two, (Fig. 2. 5. A.)  
 much magnified, (Fig. 7. \*)  
 tripartite,  
 pncilliform, (ftaped like a pencil) (p)  
 fixed near the apex of the carina.

S. STAMINA. {  
 Fig. 6. 8. -  
 \* Lente aufta. {  
 FILAMENTA diadelphia, (otto connata)  
 carina inclufa, (Fig. 5. 8. \*)  
 a. ANTHERS efto,  
 fubrotundae,  
 fimplices.

S. The STAMENS {  
 Fig. 6. 8. }  
 \* Magnified. }  
 The FILAMENTS diadelphous, (eight in one body)  
 including the carina, (Fig. 5, 8. \*).  
 The ANTHERS eight,  
 fubrotund,  
 fimple.

PISTILLUM. {  
 Yip, g. 5. .  
 \* Lente auftum. {  
 GERMEN oblongum  
 STYLUS  
 STIGMA terminal?  
 craffiu/cuhim,  
 umbilicatum.

The PISTILLUM {  
 Fig. 9. 6. }  
 \* Magnified. }  
 The GERMEN oblong.  
 The STYLE fimple,  
 riling upwards.  
 The STIGMA terminating,  
 umbilicate, (having a navel).

P. PERICARPIUM. {  
 Fig. 10. {  
 CAPSULA turbinato-cordata,  
 compreffa margine acuto,  
 bilocularis, (y<sup>o</sup> 11.)  
 bifidus, (Fig. 12.)  
 diffeipimento valvis contrario,  
 margine utrimque dehifcens. } (Fig. 13.)

P. The PERICARPIUM {  
 Fig. 10. }  
 The CAPSULE turbinate and cordate,  
 compreffed, with an acute margin,  
 bilocular, (Fig. 11.)  
 bivalvular, (fig. 12.)  
 the diffeipement contrary to the valves, }  
 opening on both fides of the margin, } (Fig. 13.)

SEMINA. {  
 Fig. 14. {  
 folitaria,  
 ovata.

S. The SEEDS, f folitary, (one in each loculament)  
 Fig. 14.  
 I ovate.

T. TRUNCUS, {  
 Fig. 15. {  
 frutefcens.  
 IUMI teretes,  
 ClivariatL

T. The TRUNK. I  
 Fig. 15. }  
 frutefcent, (afhrub).  
 The BRANCHES roundfli,  
 fmooth,  
 L bending feveral ways.

F. FOLIA. {  
 Fig. 15. {  
 numerosa,  
 petiolata,  
 oblonga,  
 obtufa,  
 integerrima<sup>^</sup>  
 laevia,  
 patula,  
 PETIOLI brevifTimi.

F. The LEAVES {  
 Fig. 15. }  
 fparfed, (in no regular form)  
 numerous,  
 having foot-ftalks,  
 oblong,  
 obtufe,  
 intire, (without ferratures)  
 fhft, fmooth,  
 fpreading.  
 The PETIOLES (or foot-ftalks) very-fhort.

FLORES racemofi, (Fig. 15. r.)  
 RACEMI ramulos terminantes,  
 feffiles,  
 fimplices.  
 TICELLI uniflori,  
 brevif s,  
 ac<sup>^</sup> bafin bracteati.  
 BRACTEIS oblongis, (B)  
 acutis,  
 concavis,  
 perfiftentibus.

The FLOWERS in a racemus, (Fig. 15. r.)  
 The RACEMUS terminating the little branches,  
 fertile,  
 fimple.  
 The PEDICLES have one flower,  
 fhort,  
 having at their bafe bractleas.  
 The BRACTEAS oblong, (B)  
 acute,  
 concave,  
 permanent.

Nomen triviale POLYGALA Myrtifolia.  
 Habitat in Ethiopia. Sp. Pl.

The common name, Myrtle-leaved POLYGALA, or  
 Milkwort.  
 Is a native of Ethiopia, Sp. Pl.

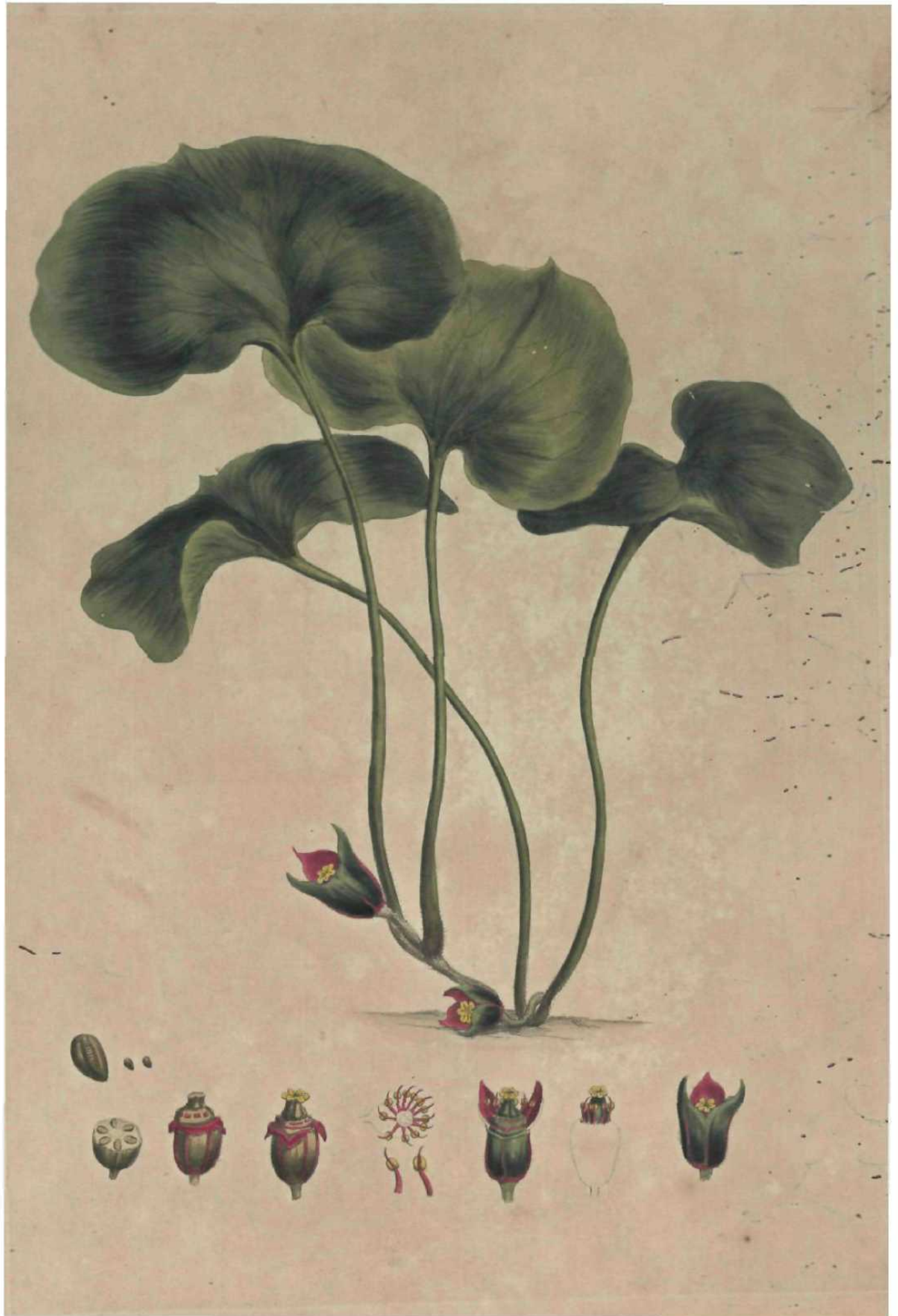
Classis XVII Ordo III.  
DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA  
LATHYRUS.



Classis J. Ch-do. I.  
 DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  
 VSAU' M.







D O D E C A N D R I A M O N O G Y N I A

A S A R U M .

K. CALYX. Fig. i. { PERIANTHIUM *mo?icpyllum,*  
*campanulatum,*  
*femistriidum,*  
*coriaceum,*  
*coloration,*  
*villosum,*  
*perfoliens,*  
 LACINIIS ovatis,  
 acuminatis.  
*creflis,*  
*apice inflexis.*

K. The CALYX. Fig. i. { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,  
 campanulate, (*bell-shaped*)  
 femitriid,  
 coriaceous,  
 coloured,  
 villous,  
 permanent.  
 The LACINIIS ovate,  
 acuminate, (*ending in a Point*)  
 erect,  
 at their apex inflexed.

COROLLA, nulla.

The COROLLA, none.

STAMINA. Fig. 2. 3. \* Lente aucla. { f. FILAMENTA *duodecim,*  
*subulata,*  
 germi fuperne inferta,  
 calyce dimidio breviora.  
 a. ANTHERA *oblange,*  
 filamentorum parieti medio adnatæ\*

The STAMENS Fig. 2. 3. \* Magnified. { ff. The FILAMENTS twelve,  
 subulate,  
 inserted on the top of the germen,  
 shorter than half the calyx.  
 a. The ANTHERAS oblong,  
 joined to the middle of the filaments.

PISTILLUM. { g. GERMEN *inferum feu Intro, fubstantiam calycis recedendum.*  
 s. STYLUS *conico-cyli?idræus*  
 crassus,  
 obtufe,  
 hexagonus,  
 longitudir.: *f-aminum.*  
 t. STIGMA *affellatum,*  
 fexpartitum,  
 LACINIIS obtufis,  
 reflexis\*

The PISTILLUM Fig. 4. 5. { g. The GERMEN below the calyx, and hid within the  
 fubftance,  
 5. The STYLE a cylindraceous cone,  
 thick,  
 obtufe,  
 hexagonous,  
 the length of the ftamens.  
 t. The STIGMA *stellate, (star-shaped)*  
 fexpartite.  
 The LACINIIS obtufe,  
 reflexed.

P. PERICARPIMUM. Fig. 6. 7. { CAPSULA ovata,  
 intrafubftantia calycis,  
 coriacea,  
 fubjex-ccularis.

P. The PERICARPIMUM. Fig. 6. 7. { The CAPSULA ovate,  
 within the fubftance of the calyc,  
 coriaceous,  
 fomewhat with fix loculaments.

S. SEMINA. Fig. 8. { plura,  
 ovata,  
 lente aucla.

S. The SEEDS Fig. 8. { many,  
 ovate,  
 magnified.

E. FOLIA. Fig. 9. { omnia radicalia,  
 petiolata,  
 reniformia,  
 latiora quam longiora^  
 mucronata, (M.)  
 integerrima.  
 Petioli longissimi, (p.)  
 bar^ villofi,  
 binati.

F. The LEAVES. Fig. 9. { are all radical,  
 having petioles,  
 reniform,  
 broader than long,  
 mucronate, (*ending in a sharp point*) (M\*)  
 integer, (*without serratures*)  
 The Petioles very long, (p)  
 at their base villous,  
 two together\*

PEDUNCULI acautes, (Fig. 9. b.)  
 axillares,  
 uniflori,  
 teretes,  
 villofifculi,  
 breves, vix lineales.

the PEDUNCLES without a Item, (Fig. 9. b.)  
 axillary,  
 uniflores,  
 round,  
 hairy,  
 fhort, fcarcely an inch.

Nomen triviale ASARUM C^nadance-  
 Habitat in Canada. Sp. pl<sub>0</sub>

The common Name ARSAREBACCA of Canada  
 Is a Native of Canada. Sp. pi.





D O D E C A N T R I A D I G Y N I A ,

A G R I M O N I A .

K. CALYX .  
Fig. i.  
• Lente aufus.  
r PERIANTHIUM *monophyllum*,  
quinquefidum > (a.)\*  
j acutum,  
parvum,  
fuperum,  
perlficns,  
obvlatum altero calyce infero. (\*b.)

K. The K A L Y X .  
Fig. i.  
\* Magnified.  
The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,  
quinquefid, (\*a.)  
acute,  
fmall,  
fuperous, (fitting at the top of the germen)  
permanent,  
furrounded by another calyx. (\*b.)

C. COROLLA .  
Fig. 2.  
\* Lente aufa.  
f PETALA *quinque*,  
plana,  
oblonga,  
emarginata:  
j UNGUIBUS *angustis*, (\*Fig. 3. u.)  
j calyce *inferta*.

C. The C O R O L L A .  
Fig. 2.  
• Magnified.  
The PETALS five,  
flat,  
emarginate:  
The UNGUES narrow, (\*Fig. 3. u.)  
inferted in the calyx.

STAMINA .  
Fig. 2. 3. 4.  
\* Lente aufa.  
f. FILAMENTA *capillaria*,  
corolla *breviora*,  
calyci *inferta*.  
a. ANTHERM *parva*\*,  
didyma,  
compreffa.

The S T A M E N S .  
Fig. 2. 3. 4.  
• Magnified.  
f. The FILAMENTS capillary,  
fhorter than the corolla  
inferted in the klyx.  
a. The ANTHERAs fmall  
twins,  
compreffed.

PISTILLUM, I J. STYLI *duo*,  
Fig. 3-5.  
\* Lente aufurn.  
f. GERMEN *inferum*,  
fimplices,  
j longitudo *flaminum*.  
w. STIGMATA *obtuja*.

The P I S T I L L U M  
Fig. 3-5.  
• Magnified.  
g. The GERMEN inferous. (fitting under the calyx)  
s. The STYLES two,  
fimple,  
the length of the flaments,  
The STIGMAS obtufe.

P. PERICARPIUM. f. nullum.  
Fig. 6. j CALYX *collocoarctatus*,  
j *induratus*.  
f. fea *longithiu*. is. (Fig. 7.)

P. The P E R I C A R P I U M .  
f. none.  
The neck of the K A L Y X narrow,  
U longitudinal feftion. (Fig. 7.)

S. SEMINA .  
Fig. 8. f. *duo*,  
f. *fubrotunda*.

S. The S E E D S .  
Fig. 8. f. *ftwo*,  
i *fubrotund*,

OBS: Stamina valde numero inferta, aliis duodecim, rarius decem, aliis ieptem.

OBS: The Stamens are often more, in fome twelve, feldom ten, in fome feven.

T. TRUNCUS. f. CAULIS *erectus*,  
Fig. 9. teres,  
pilofus,

T. The T R U N K .  
Fig. 9. f. S T E M e r e d ,  
f. *erect*,  
i *pilous*.

F. FOLIA ,  
fig. 9. falterna,  
j impari pinnati :  
FOLIOLA *lanceolata*,  
acuta,  
profunde ferrata,  
breviter petiolellata.

F. The L E A V E S .  
Fig. 9. f. *alternate*,  
pinnate, with an odd one :  
The FOLIOLIS lanceolate,  
acute,  
very deep ferrated,  
fhort foottalks.

OBS: Praeter foliola propria, alia parva in petiolis collocata find, fubovata et profunde incifa. (Fig. 9. f.)

OBS: Besides the proper Leaves, are placed on the petiolus other little Leaves, fubovate, and with very deep incifions. (Fig. 9. f.)

PETIOLI pilofi.  
STIPULE binae, (S.)  
oblongae,  
incifae,  
foliaceae.  
SPICJE terminales & axillares,  
erex,  
multiflorae.  
FLORES alterni,  
breviter pedicellati:  
PEDICELLUS fingulus fubjeftus.  
BRACTEA lanceolata, (b.)  
incifa,  
pedicello longior.

The PETIOLIS pilous,  
The STIPULIS two, (S. Fig. 9.)  
oblong,  
cut,  
foliaceous.  
The SPIKES are terminal and axillary,  
erect,  
with many flowers.  
The FLOWERS alternate,  
with fhort pedicellies.  
The PEDICLE fubjed to be fingle.  
The BRACTEA lanceolate, (b. Fig. 9.)  
with incifions,  
longer than the pedicellus.

Nomen triviale AGRIMONIA Eupatoria,  
Habitat in Europe, pratis apricis argillaceis. Sp., Plr

The common name AGRIMONY.  
It a native of Europe, in paffures that are marly and open to the Sun.



D E C A N D R I A P E N T A G Y N I A

O X A L I S

**K. CALYX** f. PERIANTHIUM *quinquepartitum*.  
 Fig. 1. 2. *Vbrevit'*  
 Lente \*nftus. *ra*  
*vperijftens.*

**K. The CALYX.** f. The PERIANTHIUM *quinquepartite*,  
 Fig. 1. 2. J acute,  
 \* Magnified. l fhort,  
 [permanent.

. L. A. *quinquepartita,*  
*unguibus coharens,*  
 xbi. *hereSa,*  
*lobtufa,*  
*cmarginata.*

**C. The COROLLA.** f. *quinquepartite,*  
 Fig. 3. 4. the Ungues, joined together at their bafes,  
 \* Magnified. ereft,  
 obtufe,  
 emarginated.

**STAMINA.** f. FILAMENTA *decem,*  
 Fig. 5. *capillaria:*  
 \* Lente *aucta.* EXTERIORA *breuora,* (\* Fig. 6.)  
 a. ANTHERAS *subrotundae,*  
*fulcata.*

**The STAMENS.** f. the FILAMENTS *ten,*  
 Fig. 5. hair-like:  
 \* Magnified. < the EXTERIOR fhorter than the interior, (\* Fig. 6.)  
 l a. the ANTHERAS *subrotund,*  
 L furrowed.

**PISTILLUM.** f. GERMEN *quinquangulare.*  
 Fig. 7. s. STYLUS *quinque,*  
 \* Lente *auctum.* fill *formes,*  
*longitudinc Jiaminum.*  
 t. STIGMATA *obtufa.*

**The PISTILLUM.** f. the GERMEN *quinquangular.*  
 Fig. 7. s. the STYLES *five,*  
 \* Magnified. iliiorm,  
 the length of the Stamens.  
 t. the STIGMAS *obtufe.*

**PERICARPIUM.** TCAPSULA *pentagona,*  
 Fig. 8. 9. J *quinquelocularis,* (\* Fig. 10.)  
 vitium. I angulis *dehiscens longitudinaliter,* (\* Fig. 11.)

**P. The PERICARPIUM** f. the CAPSULE *pentagona,*  
 Fig. 8. 9. J *quinquelocular,* (\* Fig. 10.)  
 \* Magnified. I opening at the angles *lengthways,* (\* Fig. 11.)

ε s  
 f. *subrotunda,*  
 2. I *profilientia.*

**S. The SEEDS** /*subrotund*>  
 Fig. 12. **profilient.**  
 \* Magnified.

**R. RADIX** Fig. 13. f. *repens,*  
*articulata,*  
 I ad genicula *praedita gemmis squamofis: (g.)*  
 SQJJAM<sup>^</sup> *carnofa,*  
 i *oblongae,*  
 Umbricatae.

**R. The ROOT,** f. *creeping,*  
 \*jg-<sup>13</sup> articulated,  
 I having at the joints *squamous buds: (g.)*  
 SQJJAMAS<sup>^</sup> *are flethy,*  
 I *oblong,*  
 ^ *umbricated.*

**F. FOLIA** Fig. 13. f. *oninia radicalia,*  
*petiolata,*  
 ternata:  
 FOLIA *subfifilia,*  
*obcordata,*  
*latiora quam longiora,*  
*villis tenuiffimis adperfis,*  
 patenia.  
 PETIOLI *filiformes, (p.)*  
*villofiufculi,*  
 f. *capo paulo breviores.*

**F. The LEAVES** Fig. 13. f. *all radical,*  
*having petioles,*  
 ternate:  
 the LEAVES *nearly feffile,*  
 obcordate,  
 rather broader than they are longer<sup>^</sup>  
 befet with flender hair,  
 fpreading.  
 the PETIOLES *filiform, (p.)*  
 fomewhat hairy,  
 a little fhorter than the flower-ftem.

-f c ^ i filiformes, (Fig. 4. s.)  
 villofiufculi  
 digitales,  
 uniflori.  
 prope modium *inffuuli.*  
 2. ^ AICT<sup>^</sup> A *vaginant, (b.)*  
 par<sup>^</sup> a  
 piloiufcula.

The FLOWER-STEMS *filiform,* (Fig. 4. s.)  
 fomewhat hairy,  
 the length of a finger,  
 uniflorous,  
 furnished near the middle.  
 with a BRACTEA *vaginant, (b.)*  
 final,  
 fomewhat hairy.

Nomen triviale OXALIS ACETOSELLA.  
 Habitat in Europx borealis iijivis. Sp: Pl:

The common name WOOD SORREL.  
 Is a native of the woods in the northern parts of Europe  
 Sp: Pl: