ILLUSTRATED FLORA

INDEX VOLUME
PRESENTED BY
Miss Emily R. Gregory

105047
AN

ILLUSTRATED FLORA

OF THE

NORTHERN UNITED STATES, CANADA

AND THE

BRITISH POSSESSIONS

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND TO THE PARALLEL OF THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF VIRGINIA;

AND FROM THE ATLANTIC OCEAN WESTWARD TO THE 102D MERIDIAN

BY

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THE DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

Chiefly prepared by Professor Britton, with the assistance of Specialists in

several Groups; the Figures also drawn under his supervision

GENERAL KEY AND INDEXES

TO THE

THREE VOLUMES

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1898
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### Symbols Used.

- ° is used after figures to indicate feet.
- ′ is used after figures to indicate inches.
- ″ is used after figures to indicate lines, or twelfths of an inch.
- ′′ over syllables indicates the accent, and the short English sound of the vowel.
- ′′′ over syllables indicates the accent, and the long, broad, open or close English sound of the vowel.

### In the Metric System

The metre = 39.37 inches, or 3 feet 3.37 inches.
The decimetre = 3.94 inches.
The centimetre = \( \frac{1}{4} \) of an inch, or 4\( \frac{1}{2} \) lines.
The millimetre = \( \frac{1}{50} \) of an inch, or \( \frac{1}{4} \) a line.
2\( \frac{1}{2} \) millimetres = 1 line.
Preface to Volume III.

WITH the publication of the concluding volume of the Illustrated Flora, the authors desire to express their appreciation of the favor with which the previous volumes have been received. Volume III, it is believed, will be found no less useful than the preceding ones; and from the difficulties presented to the student by the great family of Composites, which occupies about one-half of the present volume, this may prove to be the most helpful of all.

The number of species figured in the whole work is 4162, comprising 177 Families and 1103 Genera. Eighty-one of these species, mostly western, being new determinations or new discoveries, made while the work has been going through the press and too late for insertion in their proper places, are figured in the Appendix (pp. 481 to 521). These bring up to January, 1898, it is believed, all well established species within our area. The cuts are numbered consecutively throughout the work, except those in the Appendix, which are referred to their proper places by giving to each the number of the previously figured species to which it is most closely allied, with the addition of the letter a, b or c, etc., for distinction.

As respects the admission of new species, the aim has been to pursue a conservative course, and to admit those only that upon continuous observation appear to bear the requisite tests of constancy and persistence in their distinguishing characters. In an illustrated work, however, devoted to the reproduction of what is found in nature, it is better to err in illustrating too many forms, rather than in giving too few.

A general Key of the Orders and Families, prepared by Dr. Britton according to the method followed in the Keys to the genera and species, will be found at the beginning of the volume, preceded by a table of abbreviations of the names of botanical authors cited. At the close is a glossary of the special botanical terms here used, followed by a complete General Index of all the Latin names, including synonyms, used throughout the work.

This general Key has been elaborated on the natural method, dividing the two subkingdoms of plants described in the work into Classes, Sub-classes, Orders and Families successively. The Orders are not described in the work itself, but their principal distinguishing characters are given in this key. The natural method adopted necessitates a considerable number of exceptions to statements, owing to the varying degree of development of floral organs in the derivation of plants from their ancestors; these exceptions are either noted under the headings or indicated by cross-references.

In using this key, or any of the keys to genera or to species, the student will often find, in the analysis of a plant that it does not provide all the information necessary for its determination; this is generally owing to the incomplete condition of the specimen collected; it may be in flower, while the characteristic differences between it and others are only to be found in the fruit, or vice versa; or the species may be dioecious, or polygamous, when its other organs, perhaps the characteristic ones, must be sought on another individual, and there are various other causes for incompleteness. It is therefore earnestly recommended that collections be carefully made, seeking to reduce as far as possible this more or less necessary incompleteness. Where satisfactory material can not be obtained, it will usually be found possible to reach the desired analysis by following out two or more lines of the key, and by comparing the results reached with the descriptions to determine the family, genus or species. The illustrations provide an almost indispensable aid in such cases.

For the general English Index at the end of this volume, Judge Brown has compiled a list of all the popular names of the plants belonging to our area, so far as obtainable, both general and local, including also most of the English names of our plants that have been heretofore used by botanical authors, as well as most of the older and the more modern English popular names of plants common to our area and to England. Hundreds of these latter names were brought to this country by the early English colonists, some of which are still current here that are now disused there.

A considerable number of the popular names are given in the text in connection with the leading English name, or in the notes. Several thousand others, which could not appear in the text, are printed in the Index in italics. These are referred to the proper plant by the number of the illustration or figure (f). The list includes in all about 10,000 different plant-names, and upwards of 12,000 references to the illustrations. It embraces all our plant-
names commonly used by pharmacists, druggists, horticulturists and plant-collectors, or likely to be met with in botanical or current literature.*

No similar compilation of American plant-names has been hitherto published. Many of them are not to be found in any general dictionaries. To the mass of the people, this Index, in connection with the references to the illustrations, will afford the readiest means of plant-identification, and to them it is practically indispensable for that purpose.

These names are full of interest, from their origin, history and significance. As observed in Britten and Holland's work cited in the notes below, "they are derived from a variety of languages, often carrying us back to the early days of our country's history, and to the various peoples who as conquerors or colonists have landed on our shores and left an impress on our language. Many of these old world words are full of poetical association, speaking to us of the thoughts and feelings of the old world people who invented them; others tell of the ancient mythology of our ancestors, of strange old medicinal usages, and of superstitions now almost forgotten."

Most of these names suggest their own explanation. The greater number are either descriptive or derived from the supposed uses, qualities or properties of the plants; many refer to their habitat, appearance or resemblance real or fancied to other things; others come from poetical suggestion, affection or association with saints or persons. Many are very graphic, as the western name, Prairie Fire (Castilleia coccinea); many are quaint or humorous, as Cling-rascal (Galium aparine) or Wait-a-bit (Smilax rotundifolia); and in some the corruptions are amusing, as Aunt Jerichos (N. Eng.) from Angelica. The words Horse, Ox, Dog, Bull, Snake, Toad are often used as a prefix to denote size, coarseness, worthlessness or aversion. Devil or Devil's is used as a prefix for upwards of 40 of our plants, mostly expressive of dislike or of some traditional resemblance or association. A number of names have been contributed by the Indians, such as Chinquapin, Wicopy, Pipsissewa, Wankapin, etc.; while the term Indian, evidently a favorite, is applied as a descriptive prefix to upwards of 80 different plants.

There should be no antagonism in the use of scientific and popular names, since their purposes are quite different. Science demands certainty and universality, and hence a single universal name for each plant. For this the Latin has been adopted, and the Latin name should be used, when only scientific objects are sought. But the vernacular names are a part of the growth and development of the language of each people. Though these names are sometimes indicative of specific characters and hence scientifically valuable, they are for the most part not at all scientific, but utilitarian, emotional or picturesque. As such, they are invaluable; not for science, but for the common intelligence, and the appreciation and enjoyment of the plant world. These names, in truth, reflect the mental attitude of each people, throughout its history, toward the plant kingdom; and the thoughts, suggestions, affections or emotions which it has aroused in them. If these are rich and multitudinous, as in the Anglo-Saxon race, so will the plant-names be also.

Usually the most common or the favorite plants have a variety of names; but this is noticeably otherwise with the Asters and the Golden-rods, of which there are about 120 species within our area, the common names of which, considering their abundance and variety, are comparatively few. The Golden-rods, without distinction, are also known as Yellow-weed or Yellow-tops; the Asters are called also Frost-weed, Frost-flowers, Good-bye Summer and by the Onandiaga Indians, "It brings the Frost." A few like Aster ericoides have several interesting names, but most of the species in each genus resemble each other so much that not a quarter of the species have suggested to the popular apprehension any distinctive name; while other less showy plants, like the Pansy (Viola tricolor), the Marsh Marigold (Caltha palustris), the Spotted Touch-me-not (Impatiens biflora), Blues (Houstonia coerulea) and others, have a score of different names.

The Index shows the extent to which the same popular name has been applied to different plants, which is the only cause of confusion; and this confusion will usually be removed by the use of the Index with a reference to the illustrations.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1898.

*In compiling this list, reference has been made to numerous general and special botanical works, to our state and local Floras, to Hobbs' Botanical Handbook (pharmaceutical), to Beal's, Scribner's and Fammel's works on Grasses, to Sudworth's Arborescent Flora, to Britten and Holland's Dictionary of English Plant Names (London, 1886), and to the valuable papers of Mrs. F. D. Bergen on Popular Plant Names in the Botanical Gazette for 1892, p. 365; for 1893, p. 420; for 1894, p. 489; and for 1896, p. 473. Prof. E. S. Burgess has also supplied about 100 popular names not before noted that are in use at Martha's Vineyard and in Washington, D. C.; and Mrs. Horner, of Georgetown, Mass., and Miss Bartlett, of Haverhill, Mass., have each contributed some.
## Abbreviations of the Names of Authors.

| A. Benn. | Bennett, Arthur. |
| A. Br. | Braun, Alexander. |
| Adams | Adanson, Michel. |
| Ait. | Alton, William. |
| Bart. | Barton, William P. C. |
| Dit. | Dillen, Joseph. |
| A. | Alton, William Townsend. |
| Allon. | Allioni, Carl. |
| Andr. | Andrews, Henry C. |
| Angr. | Angström, Johan. |
| Ar. | Arduino, Luigi. |
| Arn. | Arnott, George Arnold Walker. |
| Asch. | Aschersleben, Paul Friedrich August. |
| Aubl. | Aublet, Jean Baptiste Christophe Fusée. |
| Aust. | Austin, Cecie Finch. |
| Bab. | Babington, Charles Cardale. |
| Bald. | Baldwin, William. |
| Bail. | Baille, Henri. |
| Barl. | Bartling, Friedrich Gottlieb. |
| Bark. | Barton, William P. C. |
| Beauv. | Balslot de Beauvois, A. M. P. J. |
| Benh. | Bentham, George. |
| B. | Berchtold, Friedrich von. |
| B. | Bernhardi, Johann Jacob. |
| Bieb. | Biebenthal, Josef. |
| Bigel. | Bigelow, Jacob. |
| Boeckl. | Boeckeler, Otto. |
| Boe. | Boeckler, Eduard. |
| Bork. | Borckhausen, Moritz Balthasar. |
| Brac. | Brackenridge, William D. |
| Bie. | Biebenthal, Joseph. |
| Brot. | Brotero, Felix de Avellar. |
| Buckl. | Buckley, Samuel Dotsford. |
| Carr. | Carriere, Élie Abel. |
| Casp. | Caspar, Robert. |
| Cavo. | Cavannilles, Antonio José. |
| Clai. | Clairville, Joseph Philippe de. |
| Cou. | Coulter, Thomas. |
| Cou. | Coulter, John Merle. |
| C. & S. | Coulter, John Merle. |
| Chap. | Chapman, Alvan Wentworth. |
| Chois. | Choisy, Jacques Denis. |
| Clainv. | Clairville, Joseph Philippe de. |
| Cou. | Coulter, Thomas. |
| C. | Coulter, John Merle. |
| Daven. | Davenport, George Edward. |
| DC. | De Candolle, Augustin Pyramus. |
| D. | De Candolle, Alphonse. |
| Des. | Desfontaines, René Louiche. |
| Desr. | Desrousseaux. |
| Desv. | Desvaux, Nicolas Augustin. |
| Diet. | Dietrich, David Nathanael Friedrich. |
| Dit. | Dillon, John Jacob. |
| Drey. | Dreyer, Salomon Thomas Nicolai. |
| Dryand. | Dryander, Jonas. |
| Dufra. | Dufresne, Pierre. |
| Dumori. | Dumortier, Barthélemy Charles. |
| Eaton. | Eaton, Amos. |
| Eaton & W. | Eaton, Amos, and Wright, John. |
| Eber. | Ebermaier, Karl Heinrich. |
| Ehr. | Ehrhart, Friedrich. |
| Endl. | Endlicher, Stephen Ladislaus. |
| Engelm. | Engelmann, George. |
| Esch. | Escholtz, Johann Friedrich. |
| Fabr. | Fabricius, Philipp Konrad. |
| Fisch. | Fischer, Friedrich Ernst Ludwig von. |
| F. | Fischer and Meyer, C. A. |
| Foug. | Fougèreux, Auguste Denis. |
| Forsk. | Forskal, Pehr. |
| Fors. | Forster, Johann Reinhold, and George. |
| Fresen. | Fresenius, Johann Baptiste Georg Wolffgang. |
| Friel. | Froelich, Joseph Aloys. |
| Gaert. | Gaertner, Carl Friedrich. |
| Gaud. | Gaudichaud-Beaupré, Charles. |
| Gym. | Gymnich, Carl Andreas. |
| Gill. | Gillies, John. |
| Gin. | Gingins de Lassaraz, Frédéric Charles Jean. |
| Glo. | Glogiae, Benjamin Peter. |
| Gmel. | Gmelin, Samuel Gottlieb. |
| Gmel. J. | Gmelin, Johann Friedrich. |
| Gre. | Codd. | Grenier, Charles, and Godron, D. A. |
| Greve. | Greville, Robert Kaye. |
| Griseb. | Grisebach, Heinrich Rudolf August. |
| Gronov. | Gronovius, Jan Frideric. |
| Guz. | Guzzon, Giovanni. |
| Hack. | Hackel, Eduard. |
| Hall. | Haller, Albert von. |
| Ham. | Hamilton, William. |
| Hartm. | Hartmann, Carl Johann. |
| Hass. | Hasskarl, Justus Carl. |
| Hausk. | Hausknüchel, Carl. |
| Haw. | Haworth, Adrian Hardy. |
| HBK. | Humboldt, Friedrich Alexander von. |
| Bonpland, Aimé and Kunth, Carl Siegesmund. |
| Hegelm. | Hegelmaier, Friedrich. |
| Hell. | Hellenius, Carl Niclas. |
| Heist. | Heister, Lorenz. |
| Herb. | Herbert, William. |
| Hit. | Hitchcock, Albert Spear. |
| Hoffm. | Hoffmannsegg, Johann Centurio. |
| H. & A. | Hooker, William J. W., and Arnott, George A. |
| Walker. |
| Hornem. | Hornemann, Jens Wilken. |
| Huds. | Hudson, William. |
| Irm. | Irmisch, Thilo. |
| Karst. | Karsten, H. |
| Kle. | Kletsch, Johann Friedrich. |
| Knecht. | Dickstein. |
| L. | Linnaeus, Carolus, or Carl von Linné. |
| L. f. | Linné, Carl von (the son). |
GENERAL KEY TO THE ORDERS AND FAMILIES.


SPORES DEVELOPING INTO FLAT OR IRREGULAR PROTHALLIUM, WHICH BEAR THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS (ANTHERIDIA AND ARCHEGONIA); FLOWERS AND SEEDS NONE.

1. Spores produced in sporanges, which are borne on the back of a leaf, in spikes or panicles, or in special conceptacles.
   Order 1. Filicales.
   * Spores of all one sort and size (isosporous families).
   † Verration erect or inclined; sporanges in spikes, or panicles, opening by a transverse slit.
   Fam. 1. Ophioglossaceae.  1: 1.
   † † Verration coiled; sporanges reticulated, usually provided with a ring (annulus).
   Sporangies opening vertically.
   Sporangies panicked, with a rudimentary ring: marsh ferns.
   Fam. 2. Osmundaceae.  1: 4.
   Sporangies sessile on a filiform receptacle; leaves filmy, translucent.
   Fam. 3. Hymenophyllaceae.  1: 6.
   Sporangies ovoid, in panicles, or spikes, provided with an apical ring.
   Fam. 4. Schizaceae.  1: 7.
   Sporangies opening transversely, provided with a vertical ring; borne in sori on the back or margin of a leaf.
   Fam. 5. Polygodiaeae.  1: 8.
   * * Spores of two sizes (microspores and macrospores).
   Plants rooting in the mud; leaves 4 foliolate, or filiform.
   Fam. 6. Marsileaceae.  1: 33.
   Plants floating; leaves entire, or 2-lobed.
   Fam. 7. Salvinaceae.  1: 34.

2. Spores produced in sporanges, which are clustered underneath the scales of a terminal cone-like spike; stems jointed, rush-like.
   Order 2. Equisetales.
   One family.
   Fam. 8. Equisetaceae.  1: 35.

3. Spores produced in sporanges, which are borne in the axils of scale-like or tubular leaves.
   Order 3. Lycopodiaceae.
   Spores of all one sort and size.
   Spores of two sizes (microspores and macrospores).
   Leaves scale-like, 4-many-ranked, on branching stems.
   Fam. 9. Lycopodiaceae.  1: 39.
   Leaves tubular, clustered on a corn-like trunk; aquatic or mud plants.
   Fam. 10. Selaginellaceae.  1: 44.
   Fam. 11. Isoetaceae.  1: 45.

Subkingdom SPERMATOPHYTA.  1: 49.

MICROSPORES (POLLEN-GRAINS) DEVELOPING INTO A TUBULAR PROTHALLIUM (POLLEN-TUBE); MACROSPORES (EMBRYO-SAC) DEVELOPING A MINUTE PROTHALLIUM, AND, TOGETHER WITH IT, REMAINING ENCLOSED IN THE MACROSPORANGE (OVULE) WHICH RIPENS INTO A SEED.

Class 1. GYMNOSPERMAE.  Ovules not enclosed in an ovary.
   1: 49–61.
   Fruit a cone, with several or numerous scales, sometimes berry-like by their cohesion.
   Fam. 1. Pinaceae.  1: 49.
   Fruit (in our genus) a fleshy integument nearly enclosing the seed.
   Fam. 2. Taxaceae.  1: 61.

Class 2. ANGIOSPERMAE.  Ovules enclosed in an ovary.
   1: 61.

Subclass 1. MONOCOTYLEDONES.  1: 62–481.

EMBRYO WITH 1 COYLEDON; STEM WITH NO DISTINCTION INTO PITH, WOOD AND BARK; LEAVES MOSTLY PARALLEL-VEINED.

1. Carpels 1, or more, distinct (united, at least partially, in Family 4, Scheuchzeriaceae, where they are mostly united until maturity, and Family 6, Vallisneriaceae, aquatic herbs, with monocoeous or dioecious flowers); parts of the flowers mostly unequal in number.
   † Flowers not in the axils of dry chaffy scales (glumes); our species aquatic or marsh plants.
   † Endosperm mealy or fleshy; perianth of bristles or chaffy scales; flowers monocoeous, spicate or capitate.
   Order 1. Pandanales.
   Fam. 1. Typhaceae.  1: 49.
   Flowers capitulate, the heads axillary to leaf-like bracts.
   Fam. 2. Sparganiaceae.  1: 63.
   † † Endosperm none, or very little; perianth corolla-like, or herbeaceous, or none.
   Order 2. Naiadales (Fluviales).
   Perianth, if present, inferior; carpels mostly distinct.
   Perianth-segments, when present, herbeaceous.
   Carpels distinct; aquatic herbs.
   Fam. 3. Najadaceae.  1: 65.
   Carpels united until maturity; bog plants; flowers racemose or spikes.
   Fam. 4. Scheuchzeriaceae.  1: 82.
   Perianth of 2 series of segments, the outer (sepals) green, the inner (petals) mostly white.
   Fam. 5. Alismaceae.  1: 84.
   Fam. 6. Vallisneriaceae.  1: 92.
Vol. III.] GENERAL KEY TO THE ORDERS AND FAMILIES. ix

† † Flowers in the axis of dry chaffy scales (glumes), arranged in spikes or spikelets.

Order 3. Graminales (Gramineae).

Fruit a caryopsis (grain); stems (culms) mostly hollow in our species. Fam. 7. Gramineae. 1:94.

Fruit an achene; stems (culms) solid.

† Flowers regular, or nearly so (corolla irregular in Commelinaceae).

† Endosperm mealy; ovary superior. Order 7. Xyridales (Farinosae).


Erect rush-like herbs; flowers in terminal scaly heads or spikes. Fam. 12. Xyridaceae. 1:388.

Mud or aquatic herbs, the flowers subtended by spathes (Heteranthera in Pontederiaceae 1:379).

b. Ovary 2-3-celled (except in some Pontederiaceae).

Flowers very small, densely capitate, monococious or dioecious. Fam. 13. Eriocaulaceae. 1:371.

Flowers perfect. Epiphytes; leaves scurfy. Terrestrial or aquatic herbs; leaves not scurfy. Perianth of 2 series of parts, the outer (sepals) green, the inner (petals) colored. Fam. 15. Commelinaceae. 1:374.


† † Endosperm fleshy or horny; ovary superior or inferior. Order 8. Liliales.

a. Ovary superior (except in Alisrich in the Liliaceae, and some species of Zygadenus in the Melanthiaceae).

Perianth-segments distinct, green or brown, not petal-like; herbs with grass-like leaves and small flowers. Fam. 17. Junaceae. 1:381.

Perianth-segments distinct, or partly united, at least the inner petal-like. Fruit a capsule (except in Yucca baccata, where it is large, fleshy and indehiscent). Capsule mostly septicidal; plants rarely bulbous. Fam. 18. Melanthaceae. 1:399.

Capsule loculicidal (septicidal in Calochortus); plants mostly bulbous. Fam. 19. Liliaceae. 1:410.

Fruit a fleshy berry. Erect herbs; tendrils none; flowers perfect. Vines, climbing by tendrils, or rarely erect; flowers dioecious, in axillary umbels. Fam. 20. Convallariaceae. 1:427.

b. Ovary inferior, wholly or in part.

Stamens 3, opposite the inner corolla-segments. Fam. 22. Haemodoraceae. 1:442.

Stamens 6 in our species. Twinning vines; flowers perfect. Fam. 23. Amaryllidaceae. 1:443.

Twinning vines; flowers dioecious. Fam. 24. Dioscoreaceae. 1:446.

Stamens 3, opposite the outer corolla-segments. Fam. 25. Iridaceae. 1:447.

† † Flowers very irregular; ovary inferior. Order 9. Scitamineales.

One family represented in our territory.

† † Seeds without endosperm, very numerous and minute; ovary inferior. Order 10. Orchidales (Microsporaceae).

Flowers regular; stem-leaves reduced to scales. Fam. 27. Burmanniaceae. 1:455.

Flowers very irregular.

Subclass 2. Dicotyledones. 1:482.

Embryo normally with 2 cotyledons; stems differentiated into pith, wood and bark; leaves mostly net-veined.


Petals distinct to the base, or wanting (exceptions noted Vol. 1:482).

A. Petals none, except in Portulacaceae and in most Caryophyllaceae, which are herbs with leaves nearly always opposite, the seeds with endosperm, and in the pistillate flowers of the walnuts (Juglandis).

1. Calyx none (except in the Juglandaceae, which are trees with odd-pinnate leaves).


Tress or shrubs; staminate flowers, and sometimes also the pistillate, in aments. Leaves odd-pinnate; fruit a nut enclosed in a husk. One family only. Order 2. Juglandales. Fam. 2. Juglandaceae. 1:483.

Leaves simple. Fruit 1-seeded.


GENERAL KEY TO THE ORDERS AND FAMILIES.

2. **Calyx present.**

* Flowers, at least the staminate ones, in aments. Order 5. **Fagales.**
  Botan. and pistillate flowers in aments. Fam. 6. **Betulaceae.** 1: 506.
  Pistillate flowers subtended by an involucre, which becomes a bur or a cup in fruit.
  Fam. 7. **Fagaceae.** 1: 513.

**Flowers not in aments (in ament-like spikes in Morus), but variously clustered, rarely solitary.**

a. Flowers monoeocious, dioecious or polygamous (sometimes perfect in Ulmaceae); ovary superior, 1-celled. Order 6. **Urticales.**
  Fruit not an achene; trees, shrubs or herbs; ovule pendulous.
  Trees with alternate leaves, the sap not milky.
  Trees with alternate leaves and milky sap; or opposite-leaved herbs or herbaceous vines. Fam. 8. **Ulmaceae.** 1: 523.
  Fruit an achene; herbs with small clustered greenish flowers; ovule erect or ascending. Fam. 9. **Moraceae.** 1: 527.
  (Order 7. **Proteales**, extensively developed in the southern hemisphere, is not represented in our area.)

b. Flowers dioecious, or perfect; ovary inferior, at least in part.
  Ovary 1-celled.
  Tree-parasites, with opposite leaves or scales; fruit a berry. Fam. 11. **Loranthaceae.** 1: 534.
  Root-parasites, or shrubs; leaves alternate in our genera; fruit a drupe, or nut. Fam. 12. **Santalaceae.** 1: 536.
  Ovary several- (usually 6-) celled; flowers perfect. Fam. 13. **Aristolochiaceae.** 1: 537.
  c. Flowers mostly perfect in our genera (dioecious in some species of Rumex in Polygonaceae, monoeocious or dioecious in some Chenopodiaceae and Amaranthaceae); ovary superior.
     † Embryo straight, or nearly so; fruit an achene. Order 10. **Polygonales.**
     † † Embryo coiled, curved, or angular; fruit not an achene.
     Order 11. **Chenopodiaceae** (Centrospermae).
  Fruit a utricule (see also last genera of Caryophyllaceae).
  Flowers bractless, or, if bracted, the bracts not scarious; sepals green, or greenish.
  Fam. 15. **Chenopodiaceae.** 1: 559.
  Flowers bracteated, the bracts, and also the sepals mostly scarious.
  Fam. 16. **Amaranthaceae.** 1: 586.
  Fruit fleshy, enclosing several carpels; a berry. Fam. 17. **Phytolaccaceae.** 1: 593.
  Fruit an anthocarp, the persistent base of the corolla-like calyx enclosing a utricule. Fam. 18. **Nyctaginaceae.** 1: 594.
  Fruit a capsule, dehiscent by valves, or teeth (utricular in Anychnia, Paronychia and Scleranthus of the Caryophyllaceae).
  Sepals 5 or 4, distinct or united.
  Fam. 20. **Portulacaceae.** 2: 1.

B. **Petals present** (wanting in Ceratophyllaceae—aquatic herbs with whorled dissected leaves; in many Ranunculaceae; in Calycocarpum—a dioecious vine of the Menispermaceae; in Lauraceae—alternate-leaved aromatic trees and shrubs; in Podostemaceae—aquatic herbs, the simple flowers involucrate; in **Liquidambar**—a tree, with palmately-lobed leaves and capitulate flowers of the Hamamelidaceae; in Sanguisorba—herbs with pinnate leaves of the Rosaceae; in Xanthoxylum—trees with pinnate leaves of the Rutaceae; in Euphorbiaceae; in Calitrichaceae, Empetraceae and Buxaceae; in some of the Arecaceae and Rhamnaceae; in Thymelaeaceae, Elaeagnaceae, and in some species of Ludwigia in Onagraceae and of Nyssa in Cordaceae).

1. **Ovary superior, free from the calyx** (partly or wholly inferior in some Saxifragaceae, in Grossulariaceae, Hamamelidaceae, Pomaceae and Loasaceae).

i. **Carpels solitary, or several or distinct (united in some Nympheaceae); stamens mostly hypogynous and more numerous than the sepals; sepals mostly distinct.** Order 12. **Ranales.**
  * Aquatic herbs; floating leaves peltate, or with a basal sinus.
  Carpels 3, or more; petals large; floating leaves not dissected. Fam. 22. **Nympheaceae.** 2: 41.
  Pistil 1; petals none; leaves whorled, all submerged and dissected. Fam. 23. **Ceratophyllaceae.** 2: 46.
  **Land or marsh plants** (some Ranunculaceae aquatic).

Stamens numerous; sepals distinct; petals present (except in some Ranunculaceae and in Calycocarpum of the Menispermaceae).

Receptacle not hollow; leaves alternate (except in Clematis)
  Flowers perfect (except in some species of Clematis and Thalictrum).
  Fruit aggregate, cone-like; trees; sepals and petals in 3 series, or more, of 3. Fam. 24. **Magnoliaceae.** 2: 47.
  Fruit not aggregate, the carpels separate, at least when mature. Anthers not opening by valves; pistils usually more than 1. Sepals 3; petals 6; shrubs or trees. Fam. 25. **Annonaceae.** 2: 49.
  Sepals 3–15; petals (when present) about as many; our species herbs or vines (Loranthus, Berberis shrubby). Fam. 26. **Ranunculaceae.** 2: 59.
  Anthers opening by valves (except in Podophyllum); pistil 1. Fam. 27. **Berberidaceae.** 2: 89.
  Diocoeic climbing vines with simple leaves; fruit drupaceous. Fam. 28. **Menispermaceae.** 2: 92.
  Receptacle hollow, enclosing the numerous pistils and achene; opposite-leaved shrubs. Fam. 29. **Calycanthaceae.** 2: 94.
  Stamens 9 or 12, in 3 or 4 series of 3; anthers opening by valves; aromatic trees or shrubs with no petals, more or less united sepals, and 1 pistil. Fam. 30. **Laureaceae.** 2: 95.
GENERAL KEY TO THE ORDERS AND FAMILIES. xi

2. Carpels 2 or more, united into a compound ovary; stamens hypogynous; sepals mostly distinct.  
   * Plants not insectivorous.  
   Order 13. Papaverales (Rheoidea).  
   Fam. 31. Papaveraceae. 2:98.

   Sepals 2 (very rarely 3 or 4); endosperm fleshy.  
   Sepals or calyx-segments 4-8; endosperm none.  
   Capsule 2-celled by a longitudinal partition, usually 2-valved, rarely indehiscent; sepals and petals 4.  
   Fam. 32. Cruciferae. 2:108.

   Capsule 1-celled, of 2-6 carpels.  
   Sepals and petals 4, regular, or petals irregular; capsule of 2 carpels, 2-valved.  
   Fam. 33. Capparidaceae. 2:154.

   Sepals and petals 4-8, irregular; capsule of 3-6 carpels, 3-6-valved at the top; disk large.  
   Fam. 34. Resedaceae. 2:158.

   * * Insectivorous plants, secreting a viscid liquid, with basal leaves and scape to flowers.  
   Fam. 35. Sarraceniaceae. 2:159.

   Ovary 3-5-celled; leaves hollow.  
   Fam. 36. Droseraceae. 2:160.

   Ovary 1-celled; leaves circinate in unfolding, the blade flat.  
   Fam. 37. Podosiemiaeae. 2:163.

   * * Land or rarely swamp plants without an involucre.  
   Endosperm present, usually copious and fleshy.  
   Carpels as many as the calyx-segments; stamens as many or twice as many; more or less fleshy herbs.  
   Fam. 38. Crassulaceae. 2:163.

   Carpels fewer than the calyx-segments, mostly 2 (ovary 1-celled in Parenisia).  
   Herbs, or opposite-leaved shrubs.  

   Alternate-leaved shrubs or trees; styles 2.  
   Fruit a 1-celled berry.  

   Fruit a 2-celled woody or hard capsule.  
   Endosperm none, or very little (copious in Opulaster, shrub of the Rosaceae).  
   Trees with broad leaves and small monoeocious capsule to flowers.  
   Fam. 41. Hamamelidaceae. 2:192.

   † Endosperm none, or very little (copious in Opulaster, shrub of the Rosaceae).  
   * Small aquatic fleshy herbs, with a spathe-like involucre, and a 2-3-celled capsule; perennial none.  
   Fam. 42. Plataceae. 2:194.

   † Flowers perfect (dioecious in Aruncus and in species of Fragaria of the Rosaceae; in Gleditsia and Gymnocladus of the Caeasalpiniaceae, and rarely in some Papilionaceae).  
   a. Flowers usually several or numerous (one only in Cerocarpus and sometimes in species of Althea milla and Sangusisorba).

   Carpels distinct, sometimes adnate to the calyx, ripening into follicles or achenes.  
   Fam. 43. Rosaceae. 2:194.

   Carpels united, enclosed by the calyx-tube and adnate to it, the fruit a pome.  
   Fam. 44. Pomaceae. 2:232.

   Pistils usually several or numerous (one only in Cerocarpus and sometimes in species of Althea milla and Sangusisorba).  
   Carpels distinct, sometimes adnate to the calyx, ripening into follicles or achenes.  
   Fam. 43. Rosaceae. 2:194.

   Carpels united, enclosed by the calyx-tube and adnate to it, the fruit a pome.  
   Fam. 44. Pomaceae. 2:232.

   b. Flowers irregular (nearly or quite regular in Gleditsia and Gymnocladus, trees of the Caeasalpiniaceae).

   Fruit a legume; upper petal enclosed by the lateral ones in the bud; leaves compound, mostly stipulate.  
   Fam. 45. Orchidaceae. 2:238.

   Fruit spiny, indehiscent; leaves simple, exstipulate.  
   Fam. 46. Mimosaceae. 2:254.

   Fruit a legume or loment; upper petal enclosing the lateral ones in the bud; leaves compound (sometimes 1-foliolate), stipulate.  
   Fam. 47. Caesalpiniaceae. 2:256.

   4. Carpels united into a compound ovary; sepals mostly distinct.  
   Stamens few, rarely more than twice as many as the sepals.  

   Fam. 49. Papilionaceae. 2:262.

   † Ovules pendulous, the raphe toward the axis of the ovary.  
   Stamens more than one; herbaceous plants.  
   Flowers regular, or nearly so; petals present, usually as many as the sepals. Herbs, the leaves not pinnate; flowers perfect.  
   Leaves not pinnately compound.  
   Fam. 50. Geraniaceae. 2:340.

   Capsule at length splitting into its 5 carpels; leaves lobed or dissected.  
   Capsule 2-5-celled, not splitting into its carpels.  
   Fam. 51. Oxalidaceae. 2:344.

   Stamens as many as the petals; leaves entire.  
   Fam. 52. Linaceae. 2:348.

   Leaves pinnately compound.  
   Fam. 53. Zygophyllaceae. 2:351.

   Our species trees or shrubs with compound leaves, often pinate, flowers dioecious or polygamous.  
   Leaves pinnate.  
   Fam. 54. Rutaceae. 2:352.

   Leaves not pinnate, but the bitter bark with oil-sacs.  
   Fam. 55. Simaroubaceae. 2:354.

   Flowers very irregular; petals 3; stamens usually 8; low herbs.  
   Fam. 56. Polygalaceae. 2:355.

   Flowers regular, often apetalous, small, monoeocious or dioecious; carpels mostly 3; herbs or low shrubs, mostly with milky juice.  
   Fam. 57. Euphorbiaceae. 2:361.

   Stamens only 1; perennial none; styles 2; small aquatic or rarely terrestrial plants with opposite entire leaves.  
   Fam. 58. Calilirichiceae. 2:381.

   † † Ovules pendulous, with the raphe from the axis of the ovary, or erect or ascending.  
   Order 17. Sapindales.  
   a. Flowers regular, or nearly so (except in Hippocastanaceae, which are trees or shrubs with digitately compound leaves).  

   Petals none (or 3 in Empetrum); flowers monoeocious or dioecious; leaves evergreen.  
   Stamens mostly 3; low heath-like shrubs.  
   Fam. 60. Buxaceae. 2:384.
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GENERAL KEY TO THE ORDERS AND FAMILIES.

Petals present; leaves deciduous, except in Caryllaceae and some Ilicaceae.

Low annual herbs, with pinnately divided leaves, the stamens twice as many as the petals.

Trees or shrubs, or rarely herbaceous vines.

Ovary 1-celled (in ours); fruit a small drupe.

Ovary 2-several-celled.

Leaves simple, pinnately veined.

Seeds not arilled.

Fruit dry; flowers racemcd, perfect.

Fruit a small drupe; flowers not racemcd, mostly polyamn-dioecious; ovules pendulous.

Seeds arilled; ovules erect; capsule fleshy.

Leaves simple and paltmately veined, or compound.

Leaves opposite.

Fruit a bladdery lobed capsule.

Fruit of 2 winged samaras.

Fruit a leafy capsule; flowers irregular; leaves dissectly compound.

Leaves alternate; fruit various.

b. Flowers very irregular, the posterior sepal large, saeate; succulent herbs, the capsule elastically dehiscnt.

† Stamens as many as the sepals and alternate with them, opposite the petals when these are present; ovules erect.

Order 18. RHAMNALES.

Shrubs, small trees, or vines; petals 4 or 5, or none; fruit a drupe or capsule.

Vines, climbing by tendrils, rarely shrubs; petals caducous; fruit a berry.

Fam. 71. RHAMNACEAE. 2: 404.

† Sepals valvate; placentae united in the axis of the capsule.

Stamens in several sets; anthers 2-celled; embryo straight.

Stamens monadelphous; anthers 1-celled; embryo curved.

† Sepals or calyx-segments imbricated or convolute (except in Loasaceae, in which the calyx-tube is adnate to the ovary); placentae mainly parietal, sometimes united in the axis.

Order 20. FARIETALES.

Sepals distinct, mostly persistent.

Endosperm little or none.

Trees or shrubs with alternate leaves, and large solitary axillary flowers.

Herbs or low shrubs with alternate leaves, rarely verticillate leaves.

Leaves pinnate or black-dotted, exstipulate.

Leaves stipulate; minute or small marsh or aquatic herbs with axillary flowers.

Endosperm copious.

Flowers regular, but the 2 outer sepals smaller; stamens numerous; ovules orthotropous.

Endosperm irregular, some often cleistogamous; stamens 5; ovules anatropous.


† Sepals more or less united into a gamosepalous calyx.

A fringed crown in the throat of the calyx; our species vines; stamens 5; ovary free from the calyx.

No crown; our species herbs; stamens numerous; ovary adnate to the calyx.

Fam. 80. Passifloraceae. 2: 457.

Order 11. Ovary inferior, adnate to the calyx, wholly, or in part (except in Lythraceae and our Melastomaceae, where it is usually merely enclosed by it, and in Thymelaceae and Elaeagnaceae, which are shrubs or trees, with no corolla).

I. Fleshy spiny plants, with jointed stems, the leaves very small, or none; calyx-segments and petals very numerous.

Order 21. OPUNTIALES.

One family.

Fam. 82. Cactaceae. 2: 460.

2. Herbs, shrubs or trees, not fleshy nor spiny; calyx-segments and petals (when present) rarely more than 5.

Petals none in our species; shrubs or trees; ovary 1-ovuled.

Leaves silver-scurfy; seed erect.

Leaves green; seed pendulous.

Leaves silver-scurfy; seed erect.

Petals present (except in some Haloragidaceae, which are small aquatic herbs).

Ovules several or numerous in each cavity of the ovary (except in Haloragidaceae and Trapa-

aceae).

Land or marsh plants, or, if aquatic, submerged leaves not dissected.

Calyx-tube merely enclosing the ovary, but free from it, except at the base.)

Anters longitidinally dehiscnt.

Anters opening by a terminal pore.

Calyx-tube almost wholly adnate to the ovary.

Aquatic or amphibious herbs, the submerged leaves dissected (except in Hippuris, which has whorled narrow leaves and only 1 stamen).

Petioles of the broad floating leaves inflated; flowers rather large, white.

Fam. 85. Acanthaceae. 2: 450.

Order 22. THYMELALES.

Leaves most sessile; petioles, if present, not inflated; flowers small, greenish; seeds with 1 coat.

Ovules 1 in each cavity of the ovary.

Order 23. MYRTALES (Myrtiflorae).

Stamens 5; styles 2—5, rarely united; flowers umbellate or capitulate.

Fruit a fleshy berry or drupe.

Fruit dry when mature, splitting into two mericarps.

Stamens 4; style 1; stigma 1; shrubs and trees; flowers not umbellate.

Fam. 89. Haloragidaceae. 2: 500.

Order 24. UMBELLIFERALES (Umbelliflorae).

Stamens 5; styles 2—5, rarely united; flowers umbellate or capitulate.

Fruit a fleshy berry or drupe.

Fruit dry when mature, splitting into two mericarps.

Stamens 4; style 1; stigma 1; shrubs and trees; flowers not umbellate.

Fam. 92. Cornaceae. 2: 542.
GENERAL KEY TO THE ORDERS AND FAMILIES.


Petals more or less united. (See exceptions noted on page 548, Vol. 2.)

A. Ovary superior (except in Vacciniasæae and Symplocasæae, in which it is partly or wholly inferior.)

I. Stamens mostly free from the corolla, or adnate merely to its base (at the sinuses of the corolla in Diapensiasæae and Pyxidanherasæae of the Diapensiasæae), as many as the lobes and alternate with them, or twice as many. Order 1. Ericales.

Stamens free from the corolla, or merely adnate to its base, not united into a tube.

Ovary superior; fruit a capsule, or rarely drupaceous.

Corolla essentially gamopetalous.

Ovary 3-celled: shrubs; leaves deciduous.

Ovary 4-5-celled: low, mostly evergreen perennials.

Corolla distinctly gamopetalous (except in Monotropasæae and Hypolytiasæae of the Monotropasæae and Ledumsæae of the Ericasæae).

Herbaceous saprophytes without green leaves.

Fam. 1. Cieithrasæae. 2: 548.

Fam. 2. Pyrolasæae. 2: 549.

Fam. 3. Monotropasæae. 2: 554.

Fam. 4. Eriacasæae. 2: 555.

Fam. 5. Vacciniasæae. 2: 573.

Stamens borne at the sinuses of the corolla, or united in a 10-lobed tube.

Fam. 6. Diapensiasæae. 2: 582.

II. Stamens borne on the corolla, as many as its lobes and opposite them, or twice as many, or more.

Herbs.

Order 2. Primulasæae.

Stamens as many as the corolla-lobes.

Order 3. Ebenasæae.

Stamens twice as many as the corolla-lobes, or more.

Order 4. Gentianasæae (Contortae).

† Ovaries 2, distinct (except in some Loganiasæae, and in Gentianasæae and Menyanthasæae, in which the ovary is compound, with 2 cavities, or rarely more, or with 1 cavity and 2 placentaæ; flowers regular; stamens mostly adnate to only the lower part of the corolla; leaves mostly opposite).

[† Corolla not scarios, nerved.]

a. Stamens (usually 2), fewer than the corolla-lobes, or corolla none; our species trees or shrubs.

Fam. 13. Oleasæae. 2: 600.

b. Stamens as many as the corolla-lobes; mostly herbs.

Stigmas distinct; juice not milky; ovary 1, compound.

Ovary 2-celled; leaves stipulate, or their bases connected by a stipular line.


Ovary 1-celled; leaves not stipulate.

Leaves opposite or rarely verticillate; corolla-lobes convolute or imbricated in the bud.

Leaves basal or alternate; corolla-lobes induplicate-valvate in the bud; marsh or aquatic herbs.

Stigmas united; juice milky; ovaries 2 in our species.

Fam. 15. Gentianasæae. 2: 605.

Fam. 16. Menyanthasæae. 2: 621.

Fam. 17. Aposynasæae. 3: 1.


† † Ovary 1, compound (2-divided in Dichondrasæae of the Convolvulacæae; in Boraginaceæ and Labiatae mostly deeply 4-lobed around the style) flowers regular or irregular; stamens mostly adnate to the middle of the corolla-tube or beyond; leaves opposite or alternate.

Order 5. Polemoniales (Tubifloræ).

a. Corolla regular (irregular in Echiun of the Boraginæae).

Ovary not 4-lobed, the carpels not separating as separate nutlets at maturity.

Ovary 2-celled, rarely 3-4-celled; style 1, entire, 2-cleft, or 2-parted; mostly twining vines.

Leaves normal.


White or yellowish parasitic vines, the leaves reduced to minute scales.

Fam. 20. Cuscutasæae. 3: 27.


Fam. 22. Hydrophyllasæae. 3: 43.

Fam. 23. Boraginacæae. 3: 50.

b. Corolla irregular, more or less 2-lipped (regular in Solanaceæae, in Mentha and Lycopus of the Labiatae, and nearly or quite so in Verbena and Callitopsis of the Verbenacæae).

I. Carpels 1-2-seeded.

Ovary not lobed, 2-4-celled, the style apical; carpels separating into 1-seeded nutlets.


Ovary 4-lobed around the style, the lobes ripening into 1-seeded nutlets.

Fam. 25. Labiatae. 3: 74.
2. Carpels several–many-seeded (2-seeded in some Acanthaceae).
† Fruit a berry, or more commonly a capsule which is 1-2-celled, 2-valved, circumscissile, or irregularly bursting, not elastically dehiscent.

Placentae axile.

Ovary 2-celled, or rarely 3-5-celled.

Flowers regular; fertile stamens 5 (4 in Petunia); fruit a berry or capsule.

Flowers more or less irregular; fertile stamens 2 or 4 (5 in Verbascum); fruit a capsule.

Ovary 1-celled; marsh or aquatic herbs with flowers on scapes.

Fam. 27. Scrophulariaceae. 3: 142.

Placentae parietal.

Herbs, parasitic on the roots of other plants, the leaves reduced to scales, not green; ovary 1-celled.

Trees, vines, shrubs, or herbs, the foliage normal.

Trees, shrubs, or woody vines; capsule 2-celled; seeds winged in our genera.

Opposite-leaved herbs; capsule 1-celled in our genus; seeds wingless.

Fam. 31. Martyniaceae. 3: 200.

† † Capsule completely 3-celled, elastically loculicidally dehiscent; opposite-leaved herbs; placentae axile.

Fam. 32. Acanthaceae. 3: 201.

3. Ovary and fruit 1-celled with 1 erect orthotropous ovule and seed; herb with spicate flowers and reflexed fruits.

Fam. 32*. Phrymaceae. 3: 205.

* * Corolla scarious, nerveless. Order 6. Plantaginales.

Herbs with small spicate or capitulate flowers; one family.

Fam. 33. Planiaginaceae. 3: 205.

B. Ovary inferior.

I. Anthers distinct.

Stamens as many as the corolla-lobes and alternate with them (one fewer in Linnaeae of the Caprifoliaceae), or twice as many; ovary compound, with 1 ovule or more in each cavity; leaves opposite, or verticillate.

Stamens as many as the corolla-lobes.

Leaves always stipulate, usually blackening in drying.

Leaves usually exstipulate, not blackening in drying.

Stamens twice as many as the corolla-lobes; low herb with ternately divided leaves.

Fam. 34. Rubiaceae. 3: 211.
Fam. 35. Caprifoliaceae. 3: 227.
Fam. 36. Adoxaceae. 3: 212.

Stamens mostly fewer than the corolla-lobes; ovary 1-celled with 1 pendulous ovule, or 3-celled with 2 of the cavities without ovules.


Fam. 38. Dipsacaceae. 3: 247.


Flowers not in involucrate heads; juice mostly milky.

Endosperm none; flowers monoeccious or dioecious; our species vines.

Endosperm present, fleshy; flowers perfect.

Flowers in involucrate heads.

Flowers all expanded into rays (ligulate); juice milky.

Flowers all tubular, or the outer expanded into rays; juice very rarely milky.

Stamens distinct, or nearly so.

Stamens united by their anthers into a tube around the style (except in Kuhnia).

Fam. 39. Cucurbitaceae. 3: 249.
Fam. 40. Campanulaceae. 3: 252.
Fam. 41. Cichoriaceae. 3: 261.
Fam. 42. Ambrosiaceae. 3: 292.
Fam. 43. Compositae. 3: 298.
GLOSSARY.

Corymbose. Borne in corymbs; corymb-like.

Custate. Ribbed.

Cotyledon. A rudimentary leaf of the embryo.

Crepis. Scalloped; with rounded teeth.

Crenate. Diminutive of crenate.

Crustaceous. Hard and brittle.

Cucullate. Hooded, or resembling a hood.

Cymate. The stem of a cyme or cymes.

Cyme. A compact or flat flower-cluster of the determinate type, the central flowers first unfolding. Cymose. Arranged in cymes; cyme-like.

Deciduous. Falling away at the close of the growing period.

Decomposed. More than once divided.

Decumbent. Stems or branches in an inclined position, but the end ascending.

Decurrent. Applied to the prolongation of an organ, or part of an organ running along the sides of another.

Deflexed. Turned abruptly downward.

Dehiscent. The opening of an ovary, anther-sac or sporangia to emit the contents.

Deficient. Opening to emit the contents.

Deltoid. Broadly triangular, like the Greek letter delta, Δ.

Dentate. Toothed, especially with outwardly projecting teeth.

Denticulate. Diminutive of dentate.

Depauperate. Impoverished, small.

Deprized. Verticillate, or minutely flattened.

Dextrorse. Spirally ascending to the right.

Diadephous. Stamens united into two sets.

Diandrous. Having two stamens.

Dichlamydeous. Forking regularly into two nearly equal branches or segments.

Dicotyledonous. With two cotyledons.

Didymous. Twin-like; of two nearly equal segments.

Diffuse. Loosely spreading.

Digitate. Diverging, like the fingers spread.

Dimorphous. Of two forms.

Diocous. Bearing staminate flowers or anthercids on one plant, and pistillate flowers or archegonia on another of the same species.

Dioecious. Heads of Composite composed only of tubular flowers; rayless; like a disk.

Disk. An enlargement or prolongation of the receptacle of a flower around the base of the pistil; the head of tubular flowers in Composite.

Dissected. Divided into many segments or lobes.

Disseminum. A partition-wall of an ovary or fruit.

Distinct. Arranged in two rows.

Distinct. Separate from each other; evident.

Divaricate. Diverging at a wide angle.

Divided. Cleft to the base or to the mid-nerve.

Dorsal. On the back, or pertaining to the back.

Drupe. Drupe-like.

Drupe. A simple fruit, usually indehiscent with fleshy exocarp and bony endocarp.

Drupelet. Diminutive of drupe.

Echinate. Prickly.

Ellipsoid. A solid body, elliptic in section.

Elliptic. With the outline of an ellipse; oval.

Emarginate. Notched at the apex.

Embryo. A rudimentary plant in the seed.

Embryo-sac. The macrospore of the flowering plants, contained in the ovule.

Endocarp. The inner layer of the pericarp.

Endogenous. Forming new tissue within.

Endosperm. The substance surrounding the embryo of a seed; albumen.

Epigynous. Adnate to or borne on the upper part of the ovary, like a broad sword.

Entire. Without divisions, lobes, or teeth.

Ephemeral. Continuing for only a day or less.

Epigynous. Adnate to or borne on the upper part of the ovary, like a broad sword.

Epiphytic. Growing on other plants, but not parasitic.

Epicarp. Folded around each other; straddling.

Excrete. Irregularly margined, as if gnawed.

Exucent. Early disappearing.

Evergreen. Bearing green leaves throughout the year.

Excurrent. With a tip projecting beyond the main part of the organ.

Exfoliating. Peeling off in layers.

Exocarp. The outer layer of the pericarp.

Exogenous. Forming new tissue outside the older.

Exserted. Prolonged past surrounding organs.

Exstipulate. Without stipules.

Extrorse. Facing outward.

Elytrate. Scythe-shaped.

Fasciculate. Stems or branches which are nearly erect and close together.

Tertiary. With window-like markings.

Floriferous. Bearing spores, or bearing seed.

Perulose. The mingling of the contents of a male and female cell.

Furfuraceous. Color of iron-rust.

Felted. Pill-smelling.

Fimbriate. With fringed edges.

Fimbriolata. Verticillate, or minutely fringed.

Fistular. Hollow and cylindric.

Flagellate. Fan-shaped, or arranged like the sticks of a fan.

Flagellate. Lack: weak.

Flexuos. Alternately bent in different directions.

Floscose. With loose tufts of wool-like hairs.

Foliaceous. Similar to leaves.

Foliolate. With separate leaflets.

Follicle. A simple fruit, dehiscent along one suture.

Follicular. Similar to a follicle.

Purpure. Purple. More or less pitted.

Pinnate. Separate from other organs; not adnate.

Pinnate. The leaves of ferns.

Pristine. Fruticos. More or less shrub-like.

Pugnacious. Falling soon after development.

Pungent. Plants not native, but occurring here and there, without direct evidence of becoming established.

Punctifolius. The stalk of an ovule or seed.

Pustuliform. Pimple-shaped.

Galea. A hood-like part of a perianth or corolla.

Gala. With a galea.

Gametophyte. The sexual generation of plants.

Campanulate. With petals more or less united.

Gemma. A bud-like propagative organ.

Glabrous. Enlarged or swollen on one side.

Glabrate. Newly without hairs.

Glabrous. Devoid of hairs.

Glabrate. Like a sword-blade.

Gland. A secreting cell, or group of cells.

Glandular. With glands, or gland-like.

Glaucous. Covered with a fine bluish or white bloom; bluish-grey.

Globose. Spherical or nearly so.

Globose. In a compact cluster.

Glement. A dense capitule cyme.

Glumaceous. Resembling glumes.

Glume. The scaly bracts of the spikelets of grasses and sedges.

Granulose. Composed of grains.

Gregarious. Growing in groups or colonies.

Gynobase. A prolongation or enlargement of the receptacle, supporting the ovary.

Habit. General aspect.

Habitat. A plant’s natural place of growth.

Habitate. Oval-shaped: like sagittate, but with the basal lobes diverging.

Hansonia. The specialized roots of parasites.

Head. A loose round cluster of sessile, or nearly sessile flowers.
Glossary.

Herbaeous. Leaf-like in texture and color; pertaining to an herb.
Hilum. The scar or area of attachment of a seed or ovule.
Hirsute. With rather coarse stiff hairs.
Hispid. With bristly stiff hairs.
Hispidulous. Diminutive of hispid.
Hirtose. Facing outward.
Hypocotyl. The rudimentary stem of the embryo; also termed radicle.
Hygrocybulum. Organ supporting the ovary in some sedges, monocots.
Hygophyllum. Borne at the base of the ovary, or below.
Imbricated. Overlapping.
Imperfect. Flowers with either stamens or pistils, not with both.
Incised. Cut into sharp lobes.
Incised. Not projecting beyond surrounding parts.
Incumbent. With the back against the hypocotyl.
Indehiscent. Not opening.
Indusium. The membrane covering a sorus.
Ineqilateral. Unequal sided.
Inflexed. Bending to an organ which arises or is situated below another.
Involucre. Abruptly bent inward.
Involucel. The flowering part of plants; its mode of arrangement.
Integument. A coat or protecting layer.
Internode. Portion of a stem or branch between two successive nodes.
Inferior. Facing inward.
Involucel. A secondary involucre.
Involucrate. With an involucre, or like one.
Involucre. A whorl of bracts subtending a flower or flower-cluster.
Involute. Rolled inward.
Irregular. A flower in which one or more of the organs of the same series are unlike.
Labiate. Provided with a lip-like organ; belonging to the family Labiatae.
Laciniate. Cut into narrow lobes or segments.
Lanceolate. Considerably longer than broad, tapering upward from the middle or below; lance-shaped.
Lax. The milky sap of certain plants.
Laxifol. One of the divisions of a compound leaf.
Legume. A simple dry fruit dehiscing along both sutures.
Lenticular. Lens-shaped.
Ligulate. Provided with or resembling a ligule.
Ligule. A strap-shaped organ, as the rays in Compositae.
Limb. The expanded part of a petal, sepal, or gamopetalous corolla.
Linear. Elongated and narrow with sides nearly parallel.
Linolate. With fine or obscure lines.
Lobed. Divided to about the middle.
Loment. A jointed legume, usually constricted between the seeds.
Loculicidal. Applied to capsules which split longitudinally.
Lodiculate. Minute hyaline scales subtending the flower in grasses.
Lunate. Crescent-shaped.
Lyrate. Pinnatifid, with the terminal lobe or segment considerably larger than the others.
Macrosporangiate. Sporanges containing macrospores.
Macrospore. The larger of two kinds of spores borne by a plant, usually giving rise to a female prothallium; pollen-grain.
Middle (Midrib). The central vein or rib of a leaf or other organ.
Monadelphous. Stamens united by their filaments.
Moniliform. Like a string of beads.
Monocotyledon. Being stamens and pistils on the same plant, but in different flowers.
Monstrosus. Unusual or deformed.
Mucronate. With a short sharp abrupt tip.
Mucronulate. Diminutive of mucronate.
Muticus. Pointless, or blunt.
Naked. Lacking organs or parts which are normally present in related species or genera.
Naturalized. Plants not indigenous to the region, but so firmly established as to have become part of the flora.
Nectary. A sugar-secreting organ.
Nodose. Similar to nodes or joints; knotty.
Nodulose. Diminutive of nodose.
Nut. An indehiscent one-seeded fruit with a hard or bony pericarp.
Nutlet. Diminutive of nut.
Obovate. Inversely or heart-shaped.
Oblanceolate. Inverse of lanceolate.
Oblong. Longer than broad with the sides nearly parallel, or somewhat curving.
Obovate. Inversely ovate.
Obovoid. Inversely ovoid.
Obsolete. Not evident; gone, rudimentary, or vestigial.
Oblite. Blunt, or rounded.
Ochreae. The sheathing united stipules of Polygonaceae.
Ochrolecia. The ochreae subtending flowers in the Polygonaceae.
Ochroleous. Yellowish white.
Oophore. The cell of the archegone which is fertilized by spermatozoids.
Operculum. With an operculum.
Oscellate. A lid.
Orbicular. Approximately circular in outline.
Orcholepus. Term applied to the straight ovule, having the hilum at one end and the micropyle at the other.
Ornament of a pistil.
Ornate. In outline like a longitudinal section of a hen's egg.
Ovoid. Shaped like a hen's egg.
Orotate. The macrosporangiate flowering plants, becoming the seed on maturing.
Palate. The projection from the lower lip of two-lipped perianth corollas.
Palisade. A bract-like organ enclosing or subtending the flower in grasses.
Palintrum. Diverging radiately like the fingers.
Panicle. A compound flower clusters of the racemose type, or cluster of sporanges.
Paniculate. Borne in panicles or resembling a panicale.
Papilionaceous. Term applied to the irregular flower of the Pea Family.
Papillose. With minute blunt projections.
Pappus. The bristles, awns, teeth, etc., surmounting the achene in the Chicory and Thistle Families.
Parasitic. Growing upon other plants and absorbing their juices.
Parietal. Borne along the wall of the ovary, or pertaining to it.
Pericarp. Deeply cleft.
Perianth. Com-like.
Pedicel. The stalk of a flower in a flower-cluster, or of a sporange.
Peduncle. Stalk of a flower, or a flower-cluster, or a sporocarp.
Pedunculate. With a peduncle.
Peilate. Shield-shaped; a flat organ with a stalk on its lower surface.
GLOSSARY.

Pedicellate. With a tuft of hairs or hair-like branches.

Perfect. Flowers with both stamens and pistils.

Perfoliate. Leaves so clasping the stem as to appear as if pierced by it.

Perianth. The modified floral leaves (sepals or petals), regarded collectively.

Pericarp. The wall of the fruit, or seed-vessel.

Perigynium. The part of the ovary or achene in the genus Carex.

Perigynous. Borne on the perianth, around the ovary.

Peripheral. Pertaining to the periphery.

Persistent. Organs remaining attached to those bearing them after the growing period.

Petiolate. One of the leaves of the corolla.

Petiole. Similar to petals; petal-like.

Petiolate. With a petiole.

Petiole. The stalk of the leaf.

Phyllode. A bladeless petiole or rachis.

Pilose. With long soft hairs.

Pinnate. A primary division of a pinnately compound leaf.

Pinnatifid. Pinnately cleft to the middle or beyond.

Pinnate. A division of a pinnate leaf.

Pistil. The central organ of a flower containing the macrosperms (ovules).

Pistillate. With petals; and usually employed in the sense of without stamens.

Placenta. An ovule-bearing surface.

Placenta. Folded into plats, like a fan.

Plumose. Resembling a plume or feather.

Plumule. The rudimentary terminal bud of the embryo.

Pollen. Pollen-grain. See Microspore.

Pollenia. The pollen-masses of the Orchid and Milkweed Families.

Polygamous. Bearing both perfect and imperfect flowers.

Polygamous. With separate petals.

Pome. The fleshy fruit of the Apple Family.

Procumbent. Trailing or lying on the ground.

Prophylla. Bractlets.

Prothallium. The sexual generation of Pteridophyta.

Puberulent. With very short hairs.

Pubescent. With hairs.

Punctate. With translucent dots or pits.

Pungent. With a sharp stiff tip.

Purpurata. Pegg-a-spice.

Raceme. An elongated determinate flower-cluster with each flower pedicellate.

Racemose. In racemation of the osphrinx.

Rachilla. The axis of the spikelet in grasses.

Rachis. The axis of a compound leaf, or of a spike or raceme.

Radiate. With the marginal flowers enlarged and ray-like.

Radiate. With ray-flowers; radiating.

Radicle. The rudimentary stem of the embryo; hypocotyl.

Radicular. Pertaining to the radicle or hypocotyl.

Rapho. (Raphè). The ridge connecting the hilum and chalaza of an anatropous or amphitropous ovule; the ridge on the sporocarp of Marsilea.

Ray. One of the peduncles or branches of an umbel; the flat marginal flowers in Compositae.

Receptacle. The end of the flower stalk, bearing the floral organs, or, in Compositae, the flowers; also, in some ferns, an axis bearing sporanges.

Recurved. Curved backward.

Reticulate. Arranged as a network.

Revert. Turned backward or downward.

Retuse. With a shallow notch at the end.

Resolute. Rolled backward.

Rhachis. See Rachis.

Rhizome. See Rootstock.

Rootstock. A subterranean stem, or part of one.

Ringed. The gaping month of a two-lipped corolla.

Rosette. Beak of the style in Orchids.

Rosulate. With a beak.

Round. With a flat round corolla limb.

Rugose. Wrinkled.

Rutaceous. Sharply pinnatifid, or incised, the lobes or segments turned backward.

Sac. A pouch, especially the cavities of anthers.

Sacate. With a pouch or sac.

Sagittate. Like an arrow-head, with the lobes turned downward.

Sanara. A simple indeshiscent winged fruit.

Saprophyte. A plant which grows on dead organic matter.

Scarab. Rough.

Scale. A minute, rudimentary or vestigial leaf. A scale, or nearly leafless stem or peduncle arising from a subterranean part of a plant, bearing a flower or flower-cluster.

Scape. Having scape, or resembling a scape.

Scarious. Thin, dry, and translucent, not green.

Scleropodium. Coiled up in the bud, unrolling in growth.

Secund. Borne along one side of an axis.

Segment. A division of a leaf or fruit.

Sepal. One of the leaves of a calyx.

Sepal. Provided with partitions.

Sepal. A capsule which splits longitudinally into and through its dissepiments.

Serrate. With teeth projecting forward.

Serrulate. Diminutive of serrate; serrate with small teeth.

Sessile. Without a stalk.

Sessiliform. Bristle-like.

Sejose. Bristy.

Silicaceous. A siliceous mud than wide.

Silique. An elongated two-valved capsular fruit, with two parietal placenta, usually dehiscent.

Sinuate. With strongly wavy margins.

Spirallate. In the form like the path of a snake.

Sinos. The space between the lobes of a leaf.

Sorus (Sort). A group or cluster of sporanges.

Spadiceous. Like or pertaining to a spadix.

Spadix. A fleshy spike of flowers.

Spathaceous. Resembling a spathe.

Spathe. A bract, usually more or less convolute, subtending a spadix.

Spatulate. Shaped like a spatula; spoon-shaped.

Spermatophyta. Cells developed in the antheridium, or ovules especially in the ovary.

Spicate. Arranged in a spike; like a spike.

Spike. An elongated flower cluster or cluster of sporanges, with sessile or nearly sessile flowers or sporanges.

Spikelet. Diminutive of spike; especially applied to flower-clusters of grasses and sedges.

Spongy. With spines or similar to spines.

Spinule. A small sharp projection.

Spatulate. With small sharp processes or spines.

Sporangia. A sac containing sporules.

Sporophore. An asexual vegetative bud.

Sporocarp. Organ containing sporanges or sori.

Sporophyte. The asexual generation of plants.

Spraying. Diverging nearly at right angles; nearly erect.

Spur. A hollow projection from a floral organ.

Squarrose. With spreading or projecting parts.

Stamen. The organ of a flower which bears the antheridium (pollen grains).

Staminodium. A sterile stamen, or other organ in the position of a stamen.

Staminate. The upper, usually broad, petal of a papilionaceous corolla.

Slavellate. Star-like.

Steriginate. The projections from twigs, bearing the leaves in some genera of Pinaceae.

Sterile. Without spores, or without seed.

Stigma. The summit or side of the pistil to which pollen-grains become attached.
GLOSSARY.

Stipe. The stalk of an organ.
Stipitate. Provided with a stipe.
Stipules. Appendages to the base of a petiole, often adnate to it.
Stipulate. With stipules.
Slolon. A basal branch rooting at the nodes.
Sloop. Producing or bearing stolons.
Sloma (Slomata). The transpiring orifices in the epidermis of plants.
Strct. Straight and erect.
Strigose. With appressed or ascending stiff hairs.
Strophic. An appendix to a seed at the hilum.
Strophilate. With a strophiole.
Style. The narrowed top of the ovary.
Stylopodium. The expanded base of a style.
Subacute. Somewhat acute.
Subcoriaceous. Approaching leathery in texture.
Subfusc. Somewhat scythe-shaped.
Subflam. Somewhat woody in texture.
Subulata. Nearly terete.
Subulate. Awl-shaped.
Subversatile. Partly or imperfectly versatile.
Succulent. Soft and juicy.
Sulcate. Grooved longitudinally.
Superior. Applied to the ovary when free from the calyx; or to a calyx adnate to an ovary.
Suture. A line of splitting or opening.
Symmetrical. Applied to a flower with its parts equal numbers.
Syncarp. A fleshy multiple or aggregate fruit.
Tendril. A slender climbing organ.
Terete. Circular in cross section.
Ternate. Divided into three segments, or arranged in threes.
Trientalis. With four long stamens and two shorter ones.
Thallus. A usually flat vegetative organ.
Thyrsoid. Like a thyrsus.
Thyrus. A compact panicle.
Tomentose. Covered with tomentum.
Tomentulose. Diminutive of tomentose.
Tomentulose. Dense, matted wool-like hairs.
Torsion. Twisting of an organ.
Tomentos. Twisted or bent.
Trachea. The canals or ducts in woody tissue.
Trachecia. Wood-cells.
Triandrous. With three stamens.
Triarpic. Composed of three carpels.
Trimonious. Flowers with stamens of three different lengths or kinds; in three forms.
Triocones. Three-sided, the sides channeled.
Truncate. Terminated by a nearly straight edge or surface.
Tuber. A thick short underground branch or part of a branch.
Tuberellate. The persistent base of the style in some Cyperaceae; a small tuber.
Tuberculate. With rounded projections.
Turbinata. Top-shaped.
Uliginos. Inhabiting mud.
Umbel. A determinate, usually convex flower-cluster, with all the pedicels arising from the same point.
Umbellate. Borne in umbels; resembling an umbel.
Umbeloid. A secondary umbel.
Umbelliform. Similar to an umbel.
Uncinate. Hooked, or in form like a hook.
Undulate. With wavy margins.
Urosepalate. Urn-shaped.
Utricle. A bladder-like organ; a one-seeded fruit with a loose pericarp.
Valvate. Meeting by the margins in the bud, not overlapping; dehiscent by valves.
Vascular. Relating to ducts or vessels.
Vein. One of the branches of the woody portion of leaves or other organs.
Venetia. A branch of a vein.
Vulum. A fold of the inner side of the leaf-base in Ifoelae.
Velutinous. Velvet; with dense fine pubescence.
Venation. The arrangement of veins.
Vernation. The arrangement of leaves in the bud.
Versatile. An anther attached at or near its middle to the filament.
Verticillate. With three or more leaves or branches at a node; whorled.
Vestigial. In the nature of a vestige or remnant.
Villos. With long soft hairs, not matted together.
Virgate. Wand-like.
Whorl. A group of three similar organs or more, radiating from a node. Verticil
Worled. See Verticillate.
Winged. With a thin expansion or expansions.

ERRATA.

Vol. I, Fig. 53. For "one-forked" read "once-forked."
Fig. 114. First line, read Pinus divaricata (Ait.) Gordon. The citation is Pinus divaricata Gordon, Pinetum: 163, 1855.
Fig. 465. Add Foa pseudobrateni Scribn. & Rydb. Conr. Nat. Herb. 3: 531. pl. 20. 1896.
Fig. 299. Under Scleistochla, for "prickly-like," read "prickly-like."
Fig. 496. Read Puccinia austugata (R. Br.) Redl. & Rand, Fl. Mt. Desert, 181. 1893.
Fig. 415. For "1-1'/2" long," read "1'/2-1'/2."
Fig. 410. Under Liliaeae, for Agave read Yucca in two places.
Fig. 415. Under Lilitum; for "diciduous," read "deciduous."
Fig. 456. Key, for Perarium read Perarium.
Fig. 476. Citation of Leptopiretis. read "Phylom."
Fig. 1174. For Wardii read Wardii.
Fig. 1905. Read terrestris.
Fig. 1630. For "recurved" read "inflexed."

A few errors in accent and in index pagin are corrected in the General Index.
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p. 52. Ash. Ox; read 2 595. Aster, Beeweed, read f 3722-3; after Frostweed, insert Golden 3 323. For Aunt Jericho, read Aunt Jericho's. Bachelor's Buttons, add f 1156, 4077, and insert Bachelor's-breaches f 1669, and Bistard Loose.


p. 56. Under Cherry, for Run, read Rum.


p. 58. Cuckold, add f 3545, 4056.

p. 59. False-satule, add f 1845.

p. 60. Insert Floating Arum, f 882; Forefather's pitcher, f 1901; Ginger-berry, f 5775.

p. 61. Grass, Rot, read 3 194, f 381.


p. 63. Under Heath insert American, f 2473-4; under Hoarhound insert Base f 3120; under Holly insert Sea f 2660, 2661. Add Hooded Milfoil f 5318-331.

p. 64. Insert Ivy-lea f 3567-7; under Jesuit's bark, insert False f 3566, and read King-of-the-Meadow.


p. 66. Insert Maggoy Bay-bean f 2035. May-bush, add f 1265. Insert Meadow-cups f 1801.


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