

*How
Plants Get Their
Names*

*By
L. H. Bailey*

581

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SYNOPSIS OF THE BOOK

which is written for those who may wish to read it but with the horticulturist and garden-lover particularly in mind

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CHAPTER

I. **ON MY TABLE**: admiration of two colorful potted plants, with inquiry as to how one of them came to be called *Pseudocapsicum* and then *Solanum PseudoCapsicum*, and the other *Piper indicum*, then *Capsicum annum* and *Capsicum frutescens*.

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II. **LINNÆUS**: appreciation of Carolus Linnæus, known also as Carl von Linné, great naturalist of Sweden, who founded the binomial system of naming plants and animals; together with references to various antecessors.

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III. **IDENTIFICATION**: explanation of the importance of knowing the plant accurately before a name may be applied to it, with various examples to illustrate this necessity and an account of the herbarium for record.

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IV. **RULES OF NOMENCLATURE**: consideration of the regulations whereby order may be maintained in applying names to the hundreds of thousands of plants and in admitting new species to the lists, and yet safeguard the freedom of the investigator in all kinds of biological work.

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V. **A FEW MORE**: application of the foregoing discussions to various cultivated plants, that the reader may see how the principles work out in practice and be advised of some of the reasons, together with observations.

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VI. THE NAMES AND THE WORDS: presentation of lists of names of genera and species with suggestions on pronunciation, the usual meaning or significance of Latin adjectives when employed in botanical binomials, preceded by explanations, all to the end that the reader may find more joy in incorporating names of precision in customary speech and more satisfaction in spelling them.

Begins on page 105

I

ON MY TABLE

ON my table stands a plant richly laden with orange-red cherry-like berries against smooth deep green narrow leaves, a pleasant object on this first day of November when foliage has fallen from the great elms and from the soft maple tree and when signs of approaching winter are on the landscape. It is a stocky arresting plant, good to see. Although only one foot high and about as far across, it holds more than one hundred berries standing boldly upright or sidewise on short stout stalks. The largest oldest berries are about one inch across, nearly globular but slightly flattened endwise; and there are younger berries to make succession. Each berry is held in a fingered cup closely pressed to its rondure.

On the seventh day of last January, in the genial warmth of the greenhouse, a kidney-shaped tomato-like seed was put in the earth; soon a sprout appeared, then aspiring green leaves, and steadily the plantlet grew. Shortly it was pricked off into a two-inch pot, then into a three-inch, then turned from the pot into the open field where it remained in the summer weather; when the cool of autumn came it was lifted from the field and placed in the five-inch pot where it now stands, as I write, erect and handsome.

How and why this plant made itself out of the inert soil and the transparent air I have no way of

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knowing. It might not be difficult to understand the main physiological processes, but that would not answer the question; we could talk learnedly about heredity and yet not know why it bears orange berries rather than purple, and trough-like leaves rather than flat ones. I do not know why that seed knew how to produce this plant and not a tomato plant,



On my table.—Jerusalem Cherry.

utilizing the same soil and water and atmosphere and sunlight in which, in this same pot, a tomato might have made itself.

Yet I accept the plant for all that. It is mine until its berries fall from age. It is a cheering contrast to the books on the table, the pictures at the side, the calendar that marks the speeding days, and a relief from the ink and paper whereby I write. A mystery is in it that does not pertain to books and tables and deft utensils, an other-worldiness at which we would

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marvel were it not so familiar. The books stand here year by year with no change except that the bindings loose their grip and fall in shreds by force of gravity, but if I do not water this plant today it will be a wilted wreck tomorrow. I must not let it freeze. For all its apparent ruggedness it is a tender thing, needing the care I give it. Thereby do I have a partnership in it, and a quiet satisfaction.

Despite the regularized treatment it has had, the plant has taken its natural course, with an open horizontally branching informal habit, quite unlike the upright close shapes one sees in the pictures. These formal shapes may be result of clipping or of pinching back, and of other manipulation. There are, indeed, dwarf compact forms that of themselves take a more symmetrical shape, but my plant is not one of them.

It is a woody plant and if I were to grow it as a shrub in the cool greenhouse it would probably become three or four feet high and bear its cherry-berries annually; but the abundance of berries is emphasized on these young pot plants.

On a packet of seeds is the name Jerusalem cherry. It is fitting that the plant should be called "cherry", but why "Jerusalem" should be attached to it I do not know. This part of the name appears not to be very old. I have not come across it in writings of more than about fifty years ago. The plant is not native to Jerusalem and is not mentioned in Post's Flora of Syria, Palestine, and Sinai. Seeds or plants may have been brought from a garden there by someone and the fact recorded in the name. Anything having been picked up in Jerusalem would be likely to bring the name with it.

The name Jerusalem attaches to other plants without special significance. Jerusalem cowslip is a pulmonaria not known in that region except as a cultivated plant. Jerusalem oak is a pigweed with more or less oak-like leaves, native or wild in Africa, Europe and Asia. Jerusalem sage is a phlomis from southern Europe. Two trees are called Jerusalem thorn, one native from southern Europe to China and the other is probably tropical American. Jerusalem corn is a form of sorghum from the Nile region. Jerusalem artichoke is North American, the first name in this case supposed to be a corruption of an Italian word. Of the Jerusalem oak Dr. Prior, authority on names of plants, wrote that "the 'Jerusalem' here seems as in other cases to stand as a vague name for a distant foreign country."

Geographical names frequently go with plants that are native in far distant and different regions. The African marigold of the gardens is from Mexico, as also the Portugal cypress. Cherokee rose, naturalized and widespread in the South, is from China. Arabian jasmine, as well as the Spanish, is native in India. Spanish cedar is native in the West Indies and is not a cedar or a conifer. Peruvian squill is from the Mediterranean region. California pepper-tree and California privet are not Californian. Bethlehem sage is not Judean, Virginian stock is not Virginian, English walnut is not English, Himalaya-berry is not Himalayan, French mulberry is not French nor yet a mulberry.

These various examples testify to the inadequacy of great numbers of English or "common" names of plants. Many of them, as those just cited, are erroneous and misleading. Some of them are duplicates and few

of them designate the same plant the world around. Perhaps it is time to start a reformation in vernacular names, or at least to drop many of them from catalogues and books. One cannot "make" common names, although one may coin an English name. A name is not common until it comes into general use. Most plants do not possess true common names.

The plant before us has no good or reasonable accepted common name in English. Florists often cut the matter short and speak of these plants as "cherries". An old English name is "winter cherry", recording the resemblance of the fruits to the cherry and the fact that they persist in winter; it was so known to John Parkinson three hundred years ago; this name is applied also to alkekengi or Chinese lantern-plant as well as to other kinds of physalis, but with less reason. Our plant has also been called "cherry shrub." In other languages the plant has received vernacular names, testifying to its popularity as an ornamental and its long period of cultivation.

One of the interesting old names is "Amomum Plinii", meaning the Amomum of Pliny the Elder who perished in the eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79. Amomum is a Latin (and Greek) name of an aromatic shrub of undetermined identity. Pliny in his *Naturalis Historia* describes such a shrub, but it is apparently not the winter cherry, as was supposed by the early modern writers. Apparently neither Dioscorides or Theophrastus knew the plant or recorded it.

On a seed-packet is another name than Jerusalem cherry. It is *Solanum PseudoCapsicum*. This sounds formidable but it has reason and is easily understood.

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As soon as one finds the word *Solanum* one knows something about the relationship of the plant, that it has kinship with all other *Solanums* which include true bittersweet, eggplant and potato, of the nightshade family. The berry of this *Solanum* is very like the berry or "ball" of the potato.

The item *PseudoCapsicum* means, of course, false *Capsicum*; and *Capsicum* is red-pepper, a closely related plant. The history of the name *PseudoCapsicum* is long and interesting; although this record is of course somewhat technical, it will reward the reader to follow part of it if he is interested in understanding the delightful old and new art of naming plants.

On my table also is a pepper or *capsicum*. It is a bonny plant, with brighter livelier colors than the winter cherry. This particular plant has a horticultural history similar to that of the other, and now, in a five-inch pot, it stands nine inches high and about eighteen inches spread, the branches somewhat drooping at the end. The numerous long-conic berries or peppers, about one inch in length, all stand erect above the bright broad leaves, greenish-white at first, then yellowish-white, finally glossy scarlet, the composite making a brilliant contrast; buds and small white flowers are at the end of the twigs. Two good winter window-plants are these, near of kin and closely linked in name.

These New World peppers, very different from those of the eastern tropics from which we obtain the table pepper of commerce, were early introduced to Europe. Peter Martyr writes in 1493 that Columbus

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had brought a "pepper more pungent than that from Caucasus." In due time these western peppers as a class acquired the name *Capsicum*, probably from *capsa*, Latin for *box*, because of the box-like soft fruits. To Basil Besler, however, in 1613, in *Hortus*



On my table also.—Red Pepper.

Eystettensis published probably in Nuremberg, most glorious of horticultural books, they were known as *Piper*. As botanical names came more and more to be regularized, the word *Capsicum* was adopted, and it appeared in connection with these plants in the standard work of the great Frenchman, Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, *Institutiones Rei Herbariæ*, in 1700; from Tournefort the name was taken by Linnæus and is now the accepted nomen of the red-pepper group.

It is pleasant to grow these *capsicums*, so promptly do they produce their brilliant durable hollow fruits in many shapes and colors. As a garden and field crop they are important, the great puffy kinds for the making of "stuffed peppers" and the smaller more acrid

ones for various pickles and seasonings. Of late we have come to grow certain of them in pots for table ornament, and have produced kinds with erect very brilliant peppers that lend lively color to the room; we are indeed clever; yet I find essentially the same kind pictured in Besler more than three centuries ago as *Piper Indicum minimum erectum*, a name that records the supposed origin of these plants in India. Soon are the histories lost; or, more likely, there was no real history, and in those days geography was not exact. *Piper Indicum minimum erectum*, the small erect Indian pepper, was apparently prized in the time of Besler, which we think to have been so long ago; and these plants were known to other faithful writers of that period.

There had also come to the gardens of Europe another pepper-like plant but clearly different; this was distinguished from the true *Capsicums* as *Pseudocapsicum* or false *Capsicum*: it is apparently the plant on my table that we call Jerusalem or winter cherry. A very early account of this plant, with picture, was published by the Dutch botanist Rembert Dodoens, Latinized Dodonæus, in his ponderous *Stirpium Historiæ Pemptades*, published in Antwerp, which in its revised edition of 1616 was quoted by Linnæus. He describes the plant, speaks of its cultivation, explains its name, mentions its medicinal virtues as far as they had been discovered. The full account in Dodonæus is here reproduced, and a free translation of the Latin:

Pseudocapsicum is taller and more shrubby than *Capsicum*; its stalks are sometimes two cubits long, woody, with numerous branches; leaves oblong, not very broad, smooth, longer and narrower than those of the garden *Solanum*; flowers white; fruit rounded, red, but paler than that of *Capsicum*; seed flat, with little or no taste.

An exotic species, cultivated in pots by the Belgians. It is longer lived than *Capsicum* and can survive for several years if protected from the cold in the winter months.

Pseudocapsicum gets its name from its likeness to *Capsicum*; there are those who would call it *Solanum rubrum* or *Solanum lignosum* but it is not a species of *Solanum*. The Spaniards call it *Guindas de las Indas*.

Further, it does not agree in temperature with *Capsicum*; not warming indeed but cooling. What its useful properties are, moreover, has not yet been discovered.

To Basil Besler (if it was indeed Besler who wrote the luxurious *Hortus Eystettensis* as the title-page avers) a winter cherry was *Strichnodendron* or nightshade tree; he gave a good description and a picture. The picture is too large to reproduce on this page, for Besler's illustrations are in natural sizes (and thereby do we have a measure of the degree of improvement of garden plants more than three hundred years ago). To Johann Bauhin in 1650 to 1651, the plant was *Strychnodendros*; and the picture, same size as in his *Historiæ Universalis Plantarum* published at Yverdun in Switzerland, is shown on page 12. Linnæus recognized the plant as one of his genus *Solanum*; bringing it into the genus he had the privilege to choose any name for the species itself, but he preferred that of Dodoens: so the plant became *Solanum PseudoCapsicum*, and this name is now known to all botanists of the world; Linnæus chose to indicate the two elements in the word by writing *Capsicum* with a capital initial.

718 R. DODONAEI STIRP. HIST. PEMPT. V. LIB. IV.

De Pseudocapsico.

CAP. XXVII.

Pseudocapsicum.

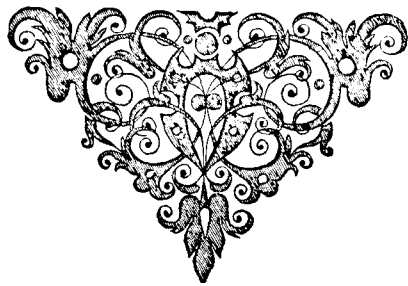


PSEUDOCAPSICUM altius ac fruticosius est quam Capsicum: caules eius quandoque bicubitales, lignosi, ramosi: folia oblonga, latiuscula, laevia, longiora angustioraque quam hortensis Solani: flores candidi: fructus rotundus, rubens, dulcius tamen quam Capsici: semen in hoc planum, nullius aut exigui gustus.

Peregrina etiam stirps, quæ & in siccilibus à Belgis alitur. Diuturnioris autem quam Capsicum vitæ est, & pluribus annis superesse potest, si hibernis mensibus à frigore caueatur.

A Capsici similitudine Pseudocapsicum nomen invenit: sunt qui Solanum rubrum, aut Solanum lignosum esse velint: sed Solani non est species. Hispani *Guindas de las Indas* appellant.

Temperie autem Pseudocapsicum cum Capsico non convenit: non exalfaciens siquidem est, sed refrigerans. Quæ autem præterea eius sint facultates, nondum exploratum.



Pseudocapsicum page of Dodonæus. 1616.

That the reader, if he is so inclined, may know how carefully the names and records of plants were built up, even in the time of Linnæus, we may pause to look at his account of *Solanum PseudoCapsicum*. In *Species Plantarum* ("Species of Plants"), 1753, is the following entry:

PseudoCap- 3. SOLANUM caule inermi fruticoso, foliis lanceola-
sicum. tis repandis, umbellis sessilibus.
Solanum caule inermi fruticoso, foliis ovato-lanceola-
tis integris, floribus solitariis. *Hort. cliff.* 61. *Hort.*
ups. 48. *Roy. lugdb.* 424.
Solanum fruticosum bacciferum. *Bauh. pin.* 61.
Pseudocapsicum. *Dod. pempt.* 718.
Habitat in Madera, b

It will be noted that his *Solanum* no. 3 is described in two lines of Latin, with the specific name *Pseudo-Capsicum* in the margin. The Latin means that Linnæus had a *Solanum* with shrubby or woody spineless stem, lanceolate repand or undulate leaves, and flowers in a sessile umbel.

Then follow references to literature. *Hort. cliff.* is *Hortus Cliffortianus*, a quarto volume by Linnæus, published in 1737, being an account of the plants in the gardens of George Clifford in Holland. *Hort. ups.* is *Hortus Upsaliensis*, by Linnæus, 1748, an inventory of the plants in his garden at Upsala. *Roy. lugdb.* is *Royen, Floræ Leydensis*, 1740, an account of plants at Leiden, Holland. In these three works this *Solanum* was described in similar Latin phrase.

It was named *Solanum fruticosum bacciferum* (shrubby fruit-bearing *Solanum*) by *Bauh. pin.*, which means Caspar Bauhin's *Pinax*, published at Basel in 1671. It was *Pseudocapsicum* of *Dod. pempt.*, which is Dodonæus' *Pemptades*, as we have already discovered.

If we go back to Hortus Cliffortianus we find that Linnæus cites other books, but we need not follow these references except perhaps to mention *Cæsalp. syst.* This reference is to Andrea Cesalpino, Tuscan, whose *De Plantis* was published in 1583. Cæsalpinus



Strychnodendros or nightshade shrub
of Bauhin, 1650-51.

(as his name is Latinized) was a prophetic man; he was apparently the first to propose a system of classification of plants on the structure of fruits and seeds. He recognized, also, that fossils are organic in origin, and that the heart discharges blood into arteries, in advance of Harvey. In *De Plantis*, page 215, as cited by Linnæus, is an entry about *Solanum arborescens*

nuper inter peregrinas allata est, and then follows a description. This introductory clause or name means a tree-like *Solanum* that had been recently introduced, among others; Linnæus supposes it to have been the plant he called *Solanum PseudoCapsicum*.

In the *Species Plantarum* account, that we have reproduced, the last line says that the habitat or place of *Solanum PseudoCapsicum* is in Madera (Madeira Islands); the odd type-character at the end means that the plant is a tree or shrub. The plant grows in Madeira but is said not to be native there; nor do we yet know its nativity. It is ascribed to Brazil, India and other regions. It has been so long in cultivation that it is difficult to say whether occurrences of the plant in fields or open places represent native or run-wild stock. For our purposes, not being here interested in the indigenous habitat, we may well adopt the designation in *Index Kewensis* (a vast continuing work listing the names of flowering plants of the world), as amphigean, "around the earth."

We have traced the name *Solanum PseudoCapsicum* but on another seed-packet before me are the names Jerusalem cherry and *Solanum Capsicastrum*. If we were to plant the *Capsicastrum* seeds we should undoubtedly obtain plants like those from the *Pseudo-Capsicum* packet. Here we are thrown completely off the track and we may not get back on it again by the discussion on page 63.

Now may we return to our capsicum, still standing on the table, unmindful of all this ink. We left it as *Capsicum Indicum* of Besler. Linnæus accepted the genus *Capsicum* in *Species Plantarum*, and described two species, *Capsicum annuum* (annual capsicum)

and *C. frutescens* (shrubby capsicum). The former he ascribes to tropical America and the latter to India. The two species are published together in the one account, but *annuum* stands first, and in case of doubt this name, under the rules, is to have precedence over the other. It has been the custom to call the peppers of northern gardens *C. annuum*, assuming them to be distinct from the shrubby or woody kinds. The shrubby kinds look distinct enough when one sees them in the wild in hot countries; once I cut a durable cane from the hard dense wood of a pepper bush that was higher than my head; yet the herbaceous and the ligneous kinds, I am convinced, are all one thing. Much experience in growing them confirms me. To this effect I wrote some years ago, and the paragraph explains another change of names of the kind that bothers the plant-grower:

“I am convinced that the horticultural kinds are all forms of one species, and that the species is shrubby, the herbaceous or so-called annual kinds being races that develop in a short season and do not become woody before killed by frost. In the Capsicum shrubs of the tropics one finds puffy fruits of the bell-pepper type as well as the slender finger-like and the berry-like kinds; and when the northern kinds are grown in the tropics they become shrubs. Leaf variation also has equal range. I therefore propose to arrange the most significant forms of this multifarious species under *C. frutescens* rather than under *C. annuum*. In doing so, I accept the second rather than the first of the two names proposed by Linnæus in *Species Plantarum*; but when no question of authority or priority is involved, I cannot allow the accident of precedence on pages to obscure a biological fact.”

On my table the two plants stand, one at my left hand, one at my right. Beyond the window-pane the chill of late autumn frost is in the air. Proud herbs of summer are collapsed. Brilliant lilac colchicums are gone. The crimson habranthus by the door has passed another year. Wilted petunias still hold a waning bloom. A clump of autumn bugbane tries to defy the frost, and the faint yellow of little-flowered chrysanthemums I found many years ago on far hills of China yet shines in the border. Insects are covered or gone. Birds of summer have flown. Sparrows will chipper at the eaves; the small flock of starlings will gather in the top of the great hickory tree. Soon the twigs of bushes will be laden with snow. Yet here my potted plants are lively and brilliant with the sunshine of milder climes. Centuries ago the seeds were brought by somebody from somewhere, and in all the eventful generations the plants hold true to their type; one is still a solanum and one is still a capsicum; they carry the peculiar features that were developed in untold cycles of time.

The plants represent the round world to me. They are reminders also of careful observers hundreds of years ago who left good records in aristocratic Latin when the common vernacular language was considered not to be sufficient medium for such learning. Centuries are tied together.

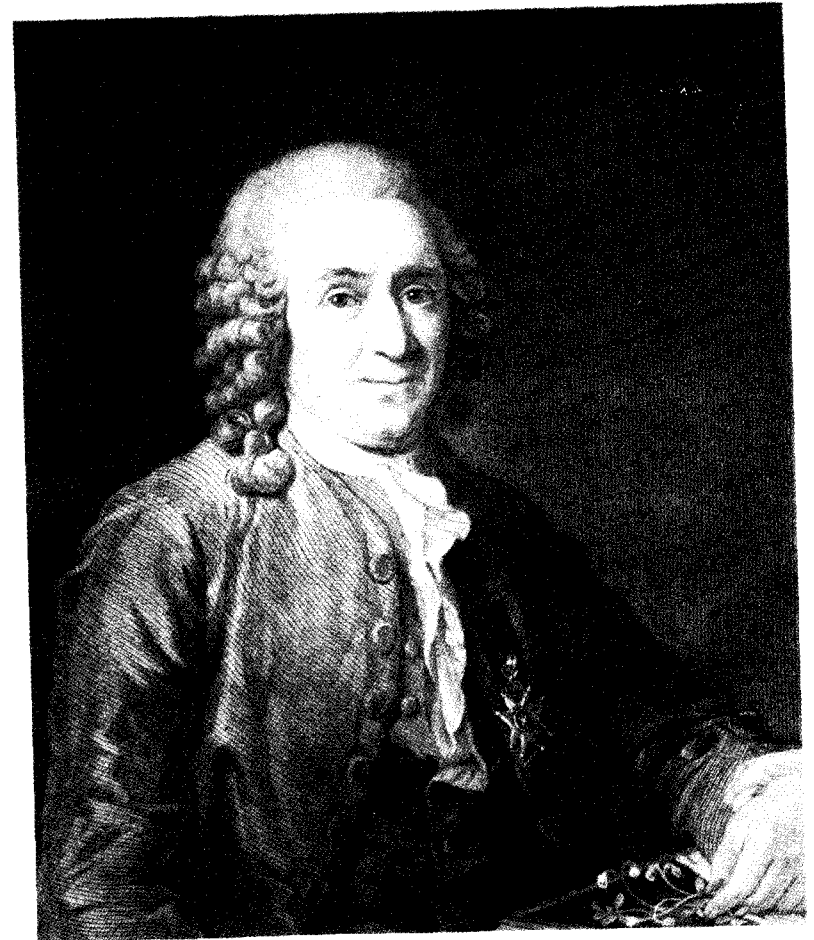
II

LINNÆUS

IT is profitless to go farther in quest of names until we know Linnæus.

Carl Linnæus was born in southern Sweden in 1707. His father, Nils Ingemarsson, took a Latin surname when he began his school and university career to become a scholar and eventually a churchman, adapting it from a certain famous lind, the lime-tree or linden. It was custom in those days for persons to choose a Latin name or to Latinize the patronymic. The family of the cousins of Linnæus chose the name Tiliander from the same tree, Tilia being Latin for the lindens. Another branch of the family became Lindelius. The particular lind tree, it is written, "had acquired a sanctity amongst the neighbours, who firmly believed that ill-fortune surely befell those who took even a twig from the grand and stately tree." Even the fallen twigs were dangerous to remove, and they were heaped about the base of the tree. It had perished by 1823.

To the people the name Linnæus was rendered Linné, the accent preserving the essential pronunciation of the word. Linnæus wrote that "Linnæus or Linné are the same to me; one is Latin, the other Swedish." His great Latin books were written naturally under the name Linnæus, and thus is he mostly known to naturalists. In later life a patent of nobility was



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granted him and he was then Carl von Linné. We find him signing himself as Carolus Linnæus Smolander, his province or "nation" being Smoland and Carolus being the Latin form of Carl or Charles; also as Carl Linnæus, Carl Linné, and Carl v. Linné. This much is by way of preface to explain the forms in which the name of this marvellous man appear.

Our interest in Linnæus is in relation to natural history. This relationship cannot be fully appreciated without knowing something of the state of natural science in his day, and of the social expression of the people. It would be too much to undertake such an inquiry; but it may be said that there was scarcely an independent science of botany in that epoch pursued for its own sake but only as a department of medicine; and public opinion was not free to allow the pursuit of knowledge in any or every direction.

The young Linnæus, therefore, made his way with difficulty and with few established aids. Yet he became outstanding authority in what were called the three kingdoms of nature—plants, animals, minerals. He was an extensive field naturalist, and skilled also as an assayer. His chosen profession in early life was medicine, not considering himself qualified for the church; but he became professor in the university at Upsala and there attracted great numbers of students from many parts of the world and trained naturalists who traveled to far parts for natural history specimens, as Thunberg to the Cape of Good Hope and Japan, Kalm to North America, Loeffling to Spain and South America, Forskal to Egypt and Arabia. As his knowledge was comprehensive so was his enthusiasm unbounded, and the influence on students

was commanding.

Linnæus was interested primarily in botany, not only in the kinds of plants but in their distribution and natural history. The knowledge of plants had been accumulating for some centuries and it was preserved in many tomes largely, of course, in Latin which was the language of learning. Yet the knowledge lacked system because there was no adequate plan of arrangement and no simple set of names. It was in these two fields that Linnæus made his outstanding contribution to biological science—in classification and in nomenclature.

Before his time the classificational schemes of Ray and Tournefort were in vogue. The work of Tournefort was nearly contemporaneous with Linnæus, his great *Institutiones Rei Herbariæ*, in three volumes, having appeared in 1700; he died the year after Linnæus was born. The title of this important Tournefortian work is hardly translatable into current English; perhaps it will suffice, for descriptive purposes, to call it "Principles of Botany" (*herbaria*: knowledge of plants, or botany). Two of the volumes are devoted to engravings of plants that in precision and beauty would do credit to books of our own time. Tournefort knew about 10,000 plants. These could be divided into trees (or big woody plants) and herbs, and these divisions separated into groups that bore petals and those that did not (petaliferous and apetalous) and further on the shape of the corolla. He had no names for plants in the modern sense but called them mostly by Latin phrases or clauses, as we shall presently see. He established the concept of the

genus, that in maturer form has come down to the present day.

Sexuality in plants was not accepted by Tournefort, although the idea had been cogently advanced. It was taken up by Linnæus, however, who, in his examination of stamens and pistils in verification of the proposition, hit upon the plan of using them as a basis of classification. This great Linnæan system, although destined to be overthrown as the author of it himself had foreseen, enabled the plants of the world to be ranged in definite classes and orders, and it at once brought confusion into symmetry. There are thirteen classes based on the number of stamens, from 1 to 11, then 20, then many; two on relative lengths of stamens; four with connected stamens; one in which stamens and pistils (or styles) are consolidated; three with imperfect flowers, as monœcious, diœcious, polygamous; one without these organs, the cryptogams; this makes twenty-four classes. The classes are further divided into orders on the number of pistils or of styles.

This "sexual system," as it has been inappropriately called, actually brought together great numbers of plants closely related, and, on the other hand, it also divorced many natural relationships. By bringing order from scattered records it made the kinds of plants more available for study and comparison, and prepared the way for the natural families perfected by the Frenchmen Jussieu, uncle and nephew, and by Adanson, and by others to our own day.

The literary labors of Linnæus were phenomenal. He wrote about one hundred and eighty books, some of which were published after his death which oc-

curred in 1778. The books that interest us particularly in the present narrative are *Genera Plantarum* ("Genera of Plants") which appeared in 1737 and went through several editions, and *Species Plantarum* ("Species of Plants") in 1753. "Some 7300 species are diagnosed in this work," according to Ellison Hawks in his *Pioneers of Plant Study*, "with their synonymy and localities—arranged, of course, according to the Sexual System. Although the number is less than those described by Tournefort or Ray, almost all had been examined by Linnæus himself and were represented in his herbarium." The work runs to 1200 pages, aside from indexes, bound in two compact octavo volumes, published in Stockholm. It is now rare, but a facsimile reproduction by photo-engraving is available. Subsequent editions of the *Species* by himself appeared in 1762–3 and 1764.

In the *Genera*, the concept of the genus was defined and recorded essentially as we know it at the present day; in the fifth edition, 1754, which is the most important issue for purposes of nomenclature, 1105 genera are described. In the second work, *Species Plantarum*, all the species of plants known to him at that time were described under the appropriate genera; and in the margin he gave a specific or indexing name, as we have observed in the case of *Solanum PseudoCapsicum*. He also developed the concept of varieties subordinate to species and entered varietal names in the margin in a different type. Subsequently he did similar service for animals.

Genera, species, varieties, these are the three categories of the forms of life, definitely stabilized by Linnæus, and these denominations we must under-

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stand before we can undertake the study of the kinds of plants and animals or approach the subject of nomenclature.

Pyrus is the genus of the pome fruits.

Malus is the apple species.

paradisiaca is a variety of the apple.

In writing this becomes

Pyrus Malus, the apple.

Pyrus Malus var. *paradisiaca*, the paradise apple.

If we omit the species-name (or specific name), *Malus*, and write *Pyrus paradisiaca* we commit two errors: we make a new name, and we assert that the paradise apple is not a variety of the apple species but a separate species by itself, of distinct genesis in nature. It is exceedingly important that we do not confuse the concepts of species and variety, else we cannot speak and write of plants with discrimination.

It is impossible accurately to define what is meant by species. The naturalist gradually acquires the idea and it becomes an unconscious part of his attitude toward living things. Nature is not laid out in formal lines. Perhaps it will aid the inquirer if I repeat the brief definition I wrote in *Hortus*: A kind of plant or animal that is distinct from other kinds in marked or essential features, that has good characters of identification, and that may be assumed to represent in nature a continuing succession of individuals from generation to generation.

Even as simple a statement as this cannot be understood merely by reading it. The meaning gradually comes to one. The apple is one species, pear another, belonging to what Linnæus considered to be a single

genus or group; they are not varieties. If the reader wishes to go farther in this subject he may look up in *Hortus* the entries family, genus, variety. Let it be said, before we leave the subject, that the word species is either singular or plural: we speak of one species or of six species. When only one is meant, I have seen it written *specie*: but that is quite another affair, representing certain interesting pieces of metal I have known other persons to have in their pockets.

To the pre-Linnæans plants had no accepted or uniform short definite technical names. Thus to Gronovius (1739–43), Royen (1740) and others catnip was “*Nepeta floribus interrupte spicatis pedunculatis*,” which is a brief description of the plant; Linnæus described it under *Nepeta* and put *cataria* in the margin, making the name *Nepeta cataria*, as we have it now (*cataria*, a late Latin word, “pertaining to cats”).

To Johann Bauhin the watermelon was entered as “*Citrullus folio colocynthidis secto, semine nigro*”; Linnæus placed it in his genus *Cucurbita* with *Citrullus* in the margin, and the plant to him was *Cucurbita Citrullus*. The carnation in several works was written “*Dianthus floribus solitariis, squamis calycinis subovatis brevissimis, corollis crenatis*,” which is a beautiful characterization; Linnæus made it *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.

These descriptive phrases as designations of plants seem strange enough to us, and bungling. But not all of them were so long. Before me is a pre-Linnæan designation of a maple: *Acer orientalis, hederæ folio*, oriental ivy-leaved maple. Then I pick up a current American nursery catalogue and find: *Acer polymorphum dissectum pendulum*. I have grown a flower-garden poppy under the name *Papaver*

Rhæas coccineum aureum, and a phlox as *Phlox Drummondii rosea alba oculata*. Perhaps the botanists of a few centuries ago did not have so much trouble with the titles as we imagine, particularly as they knew Latin.

It came that plants acquired two names, one representing the genus or family group, as Johnson is a family name, and the other the particular species. This is *binomial nomenclature*, by means of which all plants and all animals are known by all people in all countries who speak or write of them with precision. As a system it begins with Linnæus in *Species Plantarum* in 1753: that date is the starting-point for the naming of plants; the starting-point for animals is 1758, in the tenth edition of Linnæus' *Systema Naturæ* ("System of Nature"). In fact, however, Linnæus had employed specific names as early as 1745 in the index of a Swedish book recording his travels in the provinces Oland and Gothland, but they had not then become a system; and there are descriptive paragraphs in his *Hortus Cliffortianus*, 1737, headed with a binomial: *Capsicum annum* and *Capsicum frutescens* are examples. Again, a single word was used as a specific or trivial name in volume two of his *Amœnitates Academicæ*, 1749.

We must not conclude from the foregoing discussion that two-word designation of plants was unknown before Linnæus. Open on my table is a choice vellum book of the Frenchman Carolus Clusius (whose name in French was L'Ecluse or L'Escluse or Lescluze), printed in 1576, on his botanical observations in Spain; here is a picture named *Genista tinctoria*, another

titled *Dorycnium Hispanicum*, and many others. These names were not part of an organized system, however; many of the plants were known by numbers, as *Cytisus I*, *Cytisus II*, *Cytisus III*, *Cytisus IIII*. These cases, and others that might be cited, show that nomenclature began to take form early in the modern historical period.

Then, as now, were there earnest enthusiastic students of plants, whose devotion would do credit to the best intentions of this our luxurious day. Read the paragraph about Clusius by Benjamin Daydon Jackson, recent master historian of botany: He "was almost as much distinguished by his personal misfortunes as by his sterling botanical merit. He travelled through Spain to observe the plants of that peninsula, and Hungary and Bohemia for alpine plants; in doing so he suffered greatly from accidents which one after another happened to him, and at length quite crippled him, but failed to quench his unappeasable ardour in the pursuit of the knowledge of plants. His Latin style is much praised for its purity, and as he was first to describe a very large number of new plants, his books are of great interest. He ended his days as professor of botany, at Leyden, in 1609."

A binomial is not only a name of a plant: it also places the plant in a system, and adds associated interests. Thus, when Linnæus named the winter cherry he related it to the potato, tomato, and the nightshades by placing it in the genus *Solanum*; he also associated with it the old *Pseudocapsicum* history: so that *Solanum PseudoCapsicum* is much more than a nom. This is true of all binomials by whomsoever made. When Michaux in 1803 "made" the species *Rhododendron catawbiense* he classified it by the act of put-

ting it in the genus *Rhododendron* and also recorded the Catawba region where he collected it,—“in montibus excelsis Carolinæ septentrionalis juxta originem amnis *Catawba*,” in the high mountains of North Carolina near the head waters of the Catawba River.

The generic name is always part of the binomial: *PseudoCapsicum* is not sufficient to designate the winter cherry nor does *catawbiense* alone identify the rhododendron. If the plant is subsequently placed in another genus (for reasons yet to be disclosed), then the acquired genus lends its name: thus Pursh in 1814 described the species *Azalea arborescens*, the arborescent or tree azalea; but Torrey thought the azaleas should not be botanically separated from the rhododendrons and in 1824 he made the binomial *Rhododendron arborescens*; if this disposition is accepted, Pursh's name becomes a synonym. In 1894 I founded the species *Prunus Besseyi*, the western sand cherry, until that time not recognized as distinct from other native cherries, naming it in compliment to my illustrious friend and mentor, the late Charles E. Bessey; in 1898 Smyth put it over into the genus *Cerasus* as *C. Besseyi*, thinking the cherries to be so distinct from the plums as to merit a genus of their own, *Cerasus* having good history as a generic name: if one places all these stone-fruits in *Prunus*, *Cerasus Besseyi* becomes a synonym; if one prefers to adopt *Cerasus*, then *Prunus Besseyi* becomes a synonym.

As the species is subordinate to the genus, so is the variety subordinate to the species. *Fraxinus excelsior* is the European ash; *F. excelsior* var. *asplenifolia* is a form or kind of *excelsior*; sometimes such names are written without the abbreviation var., and we have then a straight trinomial, as *Fraxinus excelsior*

asplenifolia, but the sense or significance is not altered thereby.

The system of binomial nomenclature is one of the best inventions of men. It is effective; it is beautiful in its simplicity. It serves all men and women. It is endlessly extensible. It answered the purpose of Linnæus and his associates when the number of known plants was few; it is in daily use one hundred and eighty years later, when plants are numbered in the hundreds of thousands. It is similarly in use in the animal kingdom; the system served for the 4,236 animals named and described by Linnæus; it applies today for all the animals known to men, including the hundreds of thousands of insects.

Every binomial has meaning; it is significant. To know the names of the forms of life is one of the keenest of satisfactions; it brings one into relationship with living things, in endless variety; it multiplies the contacts.

We have seen how Linnæus harvested the extensive records of his predecessors. Most of these antecessors are known to us as herbalists, persons who wrote of plants primarily in respect to their virtues in the art of healing. But some of them, as Tournefort, were interested directly in the study of plants with a view to identification and characteristics, much as the modern scientific spirit impels. Thus, in his account of *Geranium* in Classis VI, which includes herbs and subshrubs with rosaceous flowers, the genus is described in six Latin lines, and then follow eighty-one “species” (rather, kinds) as described but not named in preceding literature, all without reference to “virtues.”

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

When Linnæus established his genus *Geranium* he cited Tournefort's plate, and then proceeded with a regular written diagnosis; he accepted thirty-nine species, some of which are now placed in *Erodium* and others in *Pelargonium*. Linnæus did not always accept the generic names of Tournefort.

The reader may wish to see some of the plates in Tournefort. We may begin with *Corona Solis*. It will be recognized that here we have the sunflower; Linnæus did not adopt *Corona Solis* although he cites the plate; he makes the genus *Helianthus*, Latinized from the Greek *helios*, sun, and *anthos*, flower; and thus do we say it to the present hour.

Tournefort's explanation of his plate of *Corona Solis* will interest us. At A is the radiating flower, the disc indicated by B; one of the many florets or flosculi is at D, with the embryo (fruit) at E; a neutral floret is at G, with its great corolla or ray F; at I is the calyx (involucre), and below are details of floral parts. At C is the true corona, the crown of Sol the sun.

Again, we may choose *Avena*, the oat, a beautiful picture; Linnæus accepted the name from Tournefort. At A are shown the many flowers in the "calyx" D; BC is a stamen, E pistil, and G the "seeds"; at I are fascicles, and they are combined in the long spike marked midway by HH. Once again, we may look at *Lycopersicon* the tomato, well shown in detail of fruit and flower; note that the flower, even in that early day, carried more than the normal five corolla-parts and calyx-parts, seen entire in CA, with corolla removed in CD, back view at AB, front view at A. The whole fruit is at E, in section at F (and the many cells may be noted), seed at G.

Corona Solis



Tournefort's sunflower. 1700.

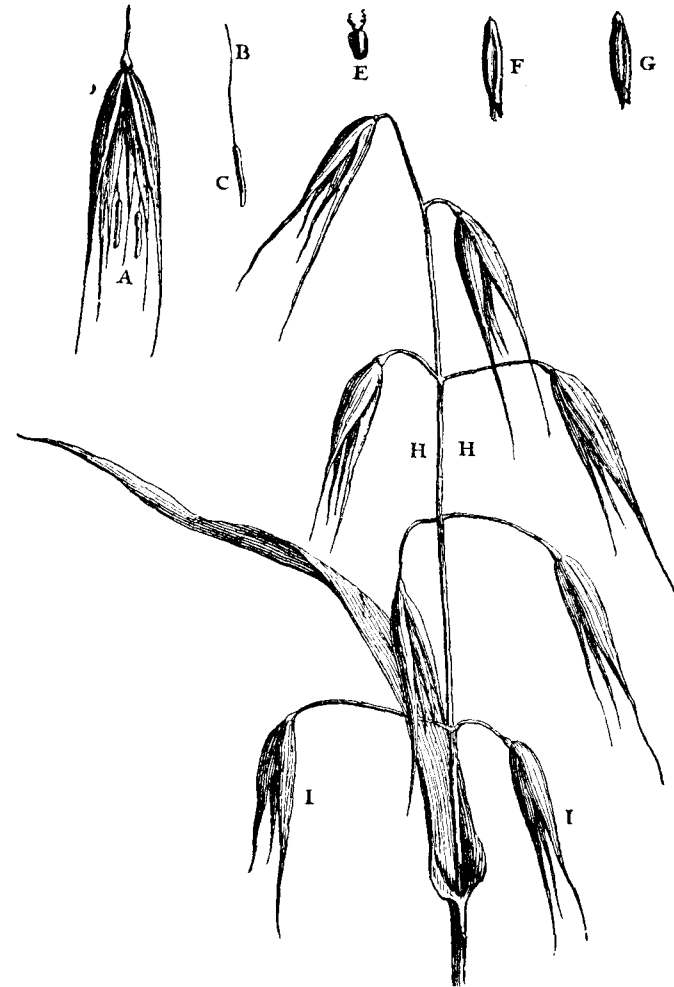
HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

Linnæus placed the tomato in *Solanum*, along with Tournefort's *Melongena* or eggplant, one becoming *Solanum Lycopersicum* and the other *S. Melongena*. Philip Miller, contemporary of Linnæus, kept the tomato and a few related species in a separate genus and under his treatment the plant became *Lycopersicon* or *Lycopersicum esculentum*; and this is the binomial under which it is now known although one of the current authorities re-unites it with *Solanum*. The lobulate tomato fruit in Tournefort is now seldom seen in the United States, the larger or more uniform "smooth" fruit being preferred; but this flat creased tomato was frequent when I began work on tomatoes now well-nigh fifty years ago; I still see it commonly in the tropics. It was not until Waring introduced the Trophy in 1870 that the modern race of North American tomatoes began rapidly to displace all others, with the development of commercial vegetable-gardening. I remember the interest it aroused.

Thus, now, have we made brief acquaintance of Linnæus, sometimes known to moderns as the "father of botany" because plants cannot be conveniently studied and records made of them, whether in anatomy or physiology or genetics or taxonomy, until we can call them by name. His was a systematic synthetic mind. He united the scattered essentially unclassified records of centuries. He brought order into the study of plants. This order was particularly needed at that epoch when the expansion of trade had begun to bring strange and numerous plants from many parts of the world.

From this small account it is evident that Linnæus

Avena Aveine



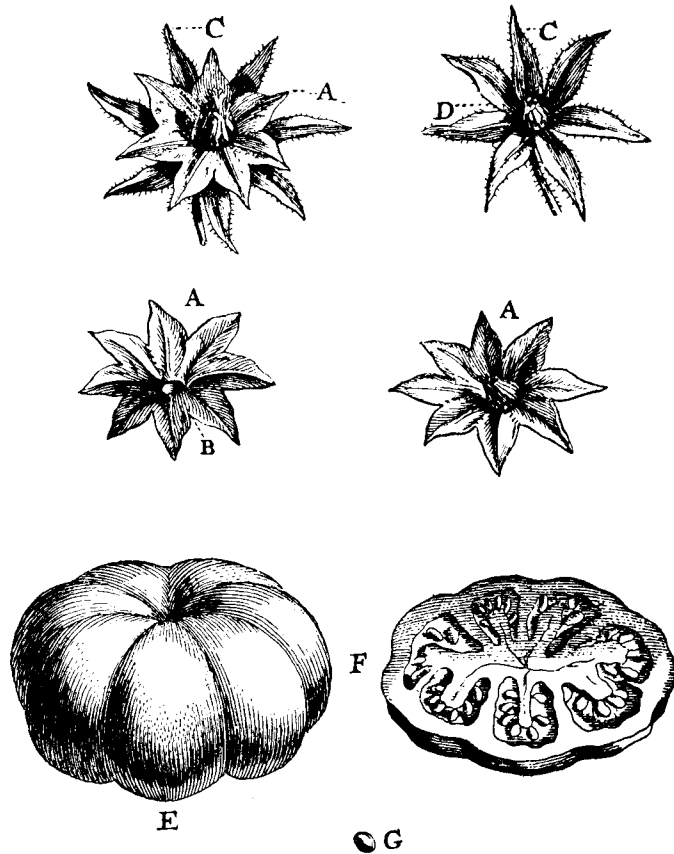
Tournefort's oat. 1700. Latin, *Avena*; French, Aveine (Avoine).

had a passion for arrangement or system. He systematized everything, a necessary process to bring together the accumulated records of centuries and to place them in orderliness. He was a synthesist, as Darwin in quite another field was a synthesist.

Linnæus was a systematist in natural history. When we speak of a systematist in zoölogy or botany we designate one who studies the kinds of animals and plants, naming and classifying them. In plants this field is called systematic botany, a cumbersome dubious term that should fall into disuse. Sometimes the subject is known as taxonomy, but this term signifies classification only. Perhaps we would do well to speak of this science as systematics, as we have mathematics, and the devotee of the subject is a systematist.

Systematics is oldest of the botanical sciences, and also, as we shall see, still new and commanding. The subject is as fresh and compelling as when Linnæus tramped the fells of Lapland or strode the fields of Sweden.

Lycopersicon



Tournefort's Lycopersicon or tomato. 1700.

A binomial or trinomial is of consequence only when applied to the plant to which it belongs and to none other. That is, nomenclature follows identification.

III

IDENTIFICATION

FROM a catalogue I ordered seeds of *Cleome gigantea*, spider-flower. The seeds produced *Polansia trachysperma*, clammy-weed.

Both these binomials are correct; they have regular botanical standing. They are accepted nomenclature; but identification of the plant was erroneous.

Seeds were purchased at cassabanana, that bears an ornamental gourd-like fruit; binomial name of cassabanana is *Sicana odorifera*. The seeds yielded wax gourd, *Benincasa cerifera*. Again both names are correct and the plants were correct, but the seed-packet was in error. Systems of nomenclature do not correct seed-packets.

Two plants are known as babys-breath. One is *Gypsophila paniculata*, of the pink family. The other is known in horticultural literature as *Galium Mollugo*, of the madder family. Both are in common cultivation. But it now transpires that the galium has been misidentified and the plant in gardens as *G. Mollugo* is really *Galium aristatum*; but that is not the fault of nomenclature.

The columnar Greek juniper is *Juniperus excelsa* var. *stricta*; but the plant sold under this botanical name in the North is *Juniperus chinensis* var. *pyramidalis*. Both names are correct by all the systems and rules.

The first problem, then, in clarifying the names of cultivated plants is to identify the plants to be named. This fact is not sufficiently appreciated by plantsmen. We may make endless rules and standardized lists and yet names of plants may lie in confusion because the plants are confused.

Identification is a primary necessity to the understanding of the world. We must accurately identify heavenly bodies before we can chart and study them. We must identify clouds if we are to understand the atmosphere and meteorology. The engineer identifies every element in a machine. The geologist knows his rocks by name. Chemists know and name the substances and reagents with which they work. The entomologist actually knows his insects before he attempts to combat them with much hope of success. The zoölogist knows his animals without guessing, and the botanist his plants; then only can he give them names. The historian identifies his events and the records of them. The physician is skilled in identifying symptoms. Any competent person is able to identify emotions and perhaps to classify them. To identify is a fundamental educational process.

So, then, if the plant-lover wishes to have accurate stabilized names for his plants he must be sure that his plants are the ones to which the names apply. He acquires this knowledge by experience; but it is a sad fact that error is acquired as rapidly as verity; per-

haps it is acquired more readily because it does not demand proofs. A person may grow a plant for years under a given name and yet he may have the wrong plant. Gardeners rely on the label by which the plant is received; yet the label may not be reliable.

All this is not to suggest that plants commonly are erroneously determined; yet error in this respect is common enough in horticulture to present a real problem. The first requisite on the part of the grower is to know plants critically, to see differences and the minor marks of identification and to be able also to test his observations against technical descriptions in reliable books. This means a desire to know plants thus intimately; this is an essential preparation for real gardening; it yields one of the best of satisfactions, when one is able to see.

It is by no means always the nurseryman's or the seedsman's fault that his plants or seeds are misnamed. He, in turn, accepts the stock as he receives it from reliable sources. Some kinds of plants are very difficult to distinguish from related kinds. In many cases botanists themselves are not certain. There are cases in which plants have been in cultivation for generations under erroneous names, and have been so accepted in the best books. Thus, for example, the common little narrow-leaved flowering-almond of gardens and yards, in many double forms, was long known as *Prunus japonica*, but it now transpires that it is mostly *Prunus glandulosa*, the true *P. japonica* being less frequent. It is worth pausing a moment to see how this case works out.

In 1784 Thunberg the Swede, successor to Linnæus

and who, as we have noted, had travelled in Japan, described two dwarf prunuses, *Prunus japonica* and *P. glandulosa*. Subsequent authors supposed them to be the same, and the stock in cultivation came to be called *P. japonica*. When Emil Koehne took up the study of the prunus specimens collected in the Orient by the late E. H. Wilson he wrote in 1912 of *Prunus glandulosa*: "For a century this species has been always confused with *P. japonica* Thunberg, but it is very distinct and not connected with the latter by any intermediate forms." He therefore pointed out the differences between the two species. In the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, 1901, the plant is entered as *P. japonica*; in its successor, the *Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, 1916, both species are entered and contrasted; subsequent observation indicates that *P. japonica* is apparently not as common in cultivation, at least not in the East, unless in test-grounds and botanical collections. If the gardener is distressed because names have been changed he should also be comforted by the fact that we have learned something: we have two of this type of dwarf flowering-almonds rather than one.

If the reader is not in too great haste to be up and away we shall pause still another paragraph on this interesting prunus case. It is simple enough for a plant-grower to call any prunus coming from Japan *Prunus japonica*; thus it unfortunately happens that the name has been applied in horticulture to the Japanese plum, for which the correct binomial is perhaps *Prunus salicina*; also to the pendent form of the rose-bud cherry, *P. subhirtella* var. *pendula*: that is to say, *P. japonica*, Hort. is a synonym of both these names, but *P. japonica*, Thunb., is a good species by itself.

Also the name *P. glandulosa* is confused: Torrey and Gray applied this name in 1838 to the little "wild peach" of Texas, probably unaware of Thunberg's nomen. In 1840 Hooker placed this Texan plant in *Amygdalus*, a genus we shall meet again before we leave this book in connection with the peach. In *Amygdalus* the name *glandulosa* may stand, there bring no earlier *glandulosa* in this genus; but in *Prunus* the name cannot hold for the Texan plant because of the earlier *glandulosa* of Thunberg; to avoid the duplication in *Prunus*, Camillo Schneider in 1906 proposed the binomial *P. Hookeri* for the Texan plant, but it turns out that as early as 1843 Dietrich had made the name *Prunus texana* for the species, and by priority this binomial must hold if the bush is retained in the genus *Prunus*. Yet again: to Asa Gray in his long-popular *Field, Forest and Garden Botany*, 1868, our little flowering-almond was known as *Prunus nana*; when I revised that book in 1895, I was able to say that the true *P. nana* is quite another plant, and entered the narrow-leaved flowering-almond as *P. japonica*, "generally, but erroneously, called *P. nana* in gardens." We may add, also, that in gardening literature the name *Prunus sinensis* has been unauthoritatively applied to the species-group *glandulosa*. Let us hope that we finally have it correct: from 1784 to 1912 is not a long epoch for error to be in the process of solution, seeing that the world is yet ever so young.

In some cases a species started in confusion, without clear concept of a unit or type. *Iris germanica* is an example. It is a mixture or at least indefinite, probably even in the time of Linnæus a series of garden forms. There is no specimen in the herbarium of Lin-

næus bearing his identification, although there is one by his son. It is unknown in a native state. What to do in a case like this is to do the best we can. In some cases the nom is disregarded, as a *nomen incertum* or *nomen dubium* (uncertain or doubtful name). Sometimes it may be accepted for a certain plant by common consent, even without typification, but this practice is allowable, if at all, only in historic cases.

When errors are discovered and corrected as the result of identification, the horticulturist is not to complain that names have been changed: the plant has finally been properly determined, and he should be thankful. The accumulation of knowledge is a process of eliminating errors. We hope the process will not fall into disuse.

The naming of plants under rules of nomenclature is an effort to tell the truth. Its purpose is not to serve the convenience of those who sell plants or write labels or edit books; it is not commercial. Serving the truth it thereby serves everybody. In the end, nomenclature rests on the plants rather than on printed regulations.

In many or even in most cases the gardener himself cannot make sure of the identity of doubtful plants. He refers the case to one who knows. Unfortunately, there are none too many persons who are critical students in this field, and there seems to be no general desire in the United States for accurate determination of horticultural plants. This desire is active in wild or native plants.

There are two great aids to the determination of

plants, the botanic garden and the herbarium. Botanic gardens may abound in horticultural plants and herbaria usually lack them; yet the competent herbarium is indispensable so far as identification is concerned.

Plants subject to removal, to death and the substitution of others in their places, to carelessness of workmen with labels, to interference by visitors, to loss of numbers and tags, may readily become mislabelled. Botanic gardens exercise great care to keep plants properly labelled, but shifts and accidents occur in spite of oversight. Moreover, not nearly all the kinds of plants can be grown in any one botanic garden or be in condition for study at the same moment. Limits are set by acreage, cost, soils and climate. Of course the botanic garden has other great merits aside from accurate naming, if it is a scientific institution, but with these services we are not for the moment concerned.

An herbarium is a collection of dried plants. The plants are dead, perhaps for a hundred years; therefore the horticulturist may hold them in high contempt. Persons always ask whether such subjects keep their color; perhaps not; they are not made for looks in the gardener's sense: they are records. Yet they have a fitness and beauty all their own if properly prepared, preserved and housed; and anything not thus conscientiously wrought is likely to have slender value and certainly no attractiveness. Herbarium specimens are not souvenirs.

When an herbarium specimen is once properly placed on adequate paper and determined as to species or variety, it constitutes a practically unchanging record or evidence by means of which other plants,

living or dead, may be compared and verified. For be it known that the essential marks of difference between plants are retained in these cabinet specimens.

The specimens are "mounted," in the large herbaria, on sheets of strong white paper by being glued fast; the paper size in North America is $11\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, called "sheets." These sheets are placed mostly several together in strong heavy folders known as "covers." The covers are filed flat in inclosed pigeon-holes. Nuts, cones, and the like are kept in boxes or other containers, and big soft fruits in liquid or represented by photographs.

The reader is already asking how long herbarium specimens will keep. We cannot yet answer that question because they have been made only a few centuries. The herbarium of Cæsalpinus, who died in 1603, is preserved in Florence. The question is, how long the paper will last. Bugs like these specimens and spend all their lives in them, becoming pulpy and juicy on materials that have been as dry as a manuscript for no end of time. If bugs are kept away, and damp and dust, and other proper care extended, these records are as permanent as most others that men make laboriously. Recently I received mounted specimens made by John Stuart, third Earl of Bute, Prime Minister, who died in 1792; plants and paper are attractively preserved.

The herbarium is for identification and record. If there is a growing collection in connection with it, much will be gained; and a library is essential. It is at such places or institutions that the horticulturist

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

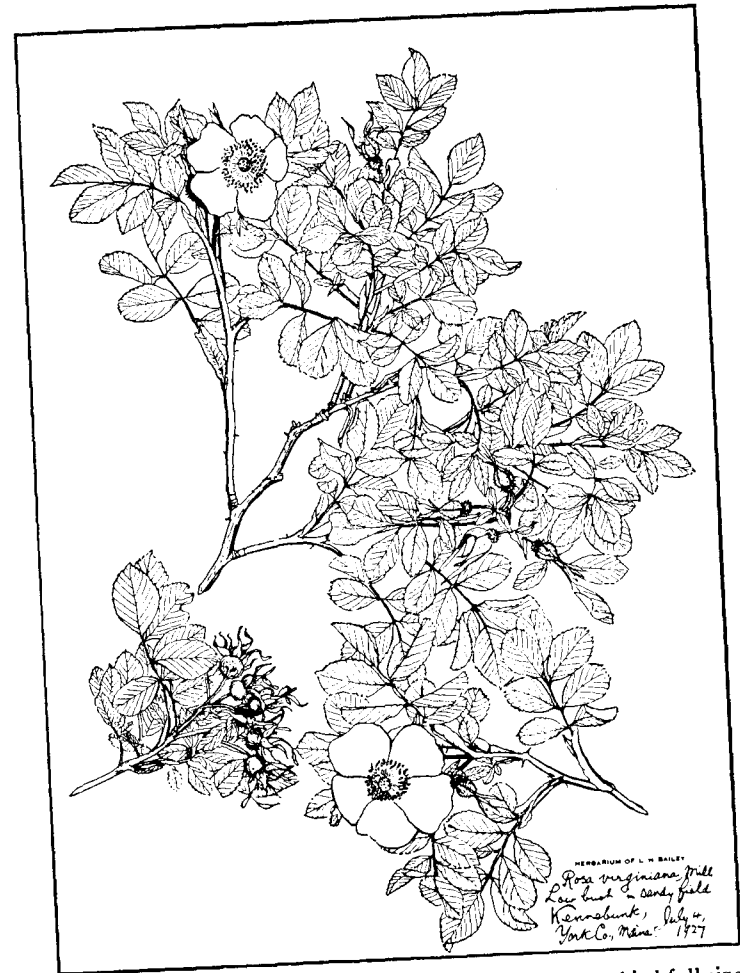
as well as the botanist may expect accurate determinations to be made.

How to send material for identification requires a few paragraphs. At the start it is to be understood that many species of plants are so much alike that ample specimens are required to expose the differences. These dissimilarities may be in foliage, flower-bearing habit, flowers, pods, seeds; often the underground parts are characteristic. The larger the piece sent to a botanist, within decent limits, the easier it is for him to make determination and the more certain will be his findings. It is not fair to ask a person to spend time on fragments and unrelated pieces.

Specimens should be flat. Do not roll them; by the time folded fresh material reaches its destination it is likely to be in pieces or so curled as to be impossible of straightening out. Do not wrap in cotton or in excelsior or in moss; it is not right to impose on the recipient to pick out the stuff and to get the specimens untangled and straight.

The best material is that which is pressed flat, so that it may go on an herbarium sheet if necessary. The size need be no larger than an herbarium sheet (roughly 12 × 17 inches). It may be sent green, unless the distance is very great, between good thicknesses of soft paper (as newspaper), with stiff flat cardboard top and bottom, *tied tight, kept flat*, wrapped securely and sent by mail. Be sure that the living specimens are dry when put in the papers.

If the distance is so great or the material so soft or fragile that it is likely to mold in transit, specimens should be regularly pressed and dried, with frequent changes, before shipment is made.



Herbarium sheet of *Rosa*, in flower and fruit. Nearly one-third full size.

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There may be exceptions to this procedure. Stiff things, like pine and spruce branches, may be sent in boxes, with the cones. Big fruits and nuts are also mailed in boxes. If it is desired to show blossoms in full natural condition, the material may be dispatched as cut flowers or pot plants are handled, but this is seldom necessary.

Put labels or tags with the specimens. The recipient will be aided by any information about the plants, as dates, stature, whether wild or cultivated, and if native then the habitat.

In other words, take pains in procuring and sending the material.

New species of plants are founded on dried specimens. When a botanist returns from collecting in some far place persons ask him at once whether he found any new (undescribed) species. He does not know. He must unpack his dried specimens and assort them; these specimens must be studied by special students of the groups, orchids being sent to one person, ferns to another, sedges to another, grasses to still another. Comparisons must be made with all other similar plants already preserved somewhere; literature must be consulted. Weeks or months or years afterwards the collector may be able to answer whether he has novelties.

If a species new to science is fortunately found among them, the description is drawn from the dried material, and the particular specimen is preserved as a "type," available for any competent person to examine in any of the years to come. No man or woman now "makes" a new species without preserving a type specimen as evidence.

In some cases, however, the process is reversed.

IDENTIFICATION

The person may be a student of a particular group of plants, knowing them all. He visits a new locality, and practically at sight recognizes undescribed species of the group or genus. But just the same he makes specimens and securely preserves them, all the more religiously because they are his favorites and he carries special responsibility.

Often new species are discovered in the herbarium itself. In these days one specimen of a species is not sufficient. The genus must be represented by material from many different regions to show range and geographic distribution and to exhibit variation. If a botanist says that a certain singular plant is native in Michigan or Alabama, it is expected that he has a specimen to prove it. When many specimens are assembled of a supposed single species it may be found that very distinct plants are involved, with consistent ranges. My first species, published in 1884 along with others, was a sedge discovered in mounted herbarium specimens; the plants were so much alike that two species were mounted on a single sheet; I separated one as *Carex multicaulis*, and it was years later that I first saw it in nature from the saddle on slopes of Mt. Shasta. Strangely enough, my latest species is also a segregate from scores of herbarium sheets (although I know it also in the field) "made" this very day and named *Rubus abactus*, not published as this is written, native in many places, as the specimens disclose, in the northeastern United States.

Confronted with a new species, the botanist or zoologist has choice of any name not before applied in that genus. It should, of course, agree with its genus in verbal Latin form; he may choose to commemorate a person who aided him, a fellow collector, or record

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the place or habitat; he may prefer an adjective descriptive of some feature or "character" of the plant. Once made and published, the name cannot be changed by himself or anybody else although it may not be adopted by others.

The herbaria of the world are the records of the plants so far as known. They are huge card indexes, with the plants glued on the cards. They are the conservators of the knowledge of the vegetation of the earth. Every year their value naturally increases.

The value and also the interest in these herbarium sheets lies in no small degree in the labels that accompany the plants. They make note of many lands; they are reminders of many collectors, dates perhaps long ago, lands on which the plants grew, all at one's command equally in the height of summer or the deeps of winter, in days of driving storm when one may travel indoors. In no way, perhaps, in such small compass does one condense so much human interest.

Before me is a cover of *Thymus Serpyllum*, an aromatic ground-cover known to gardeners as mother-of-thyme. We may pause to enjoy the name Serpyllum: related to a Greek word signifying *creep* or *creeping*, allied to *serpent*, taken into Latin as a name for the wild thyme, employed by pre-Linnæans as a generic name or substantive for a group of plants, in English still preserved as serpolet which is a name for creeping thyme, and given us permanently by Linnæus as the specific name of this particular Thymus; suggested in later time by names of small-leaved or thyme-leaved plants in other genera, as in the weedy sandwort *Arenaria serpyllifolia*, one of the bluets

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Houstonia serpyllifolia, well-known synonym for the artillery-plant of greenhouses *Pilea serpyllifolia*. Here are reminders of histories, of men who collected the plants and perhaps grew them centuries past, fragrances of old books in calfskin and vellum.

If we are interested in the word Thymus we will find it in the Greek, associated with *incense* as one might suppose from the pungent aroma, taken into Latin for the thyme plant; it has no connection with the English word *time*.

Our *Thymus Serpyllum* is native abundantly in many parts of Europe and in central Asia as well as northern Africa. It is extensively naturalized in parts of North America, in some places in the East giving the landscape a purple tinge. It is also variable, and several binomials have been applied to the forms which are sometimes regarded as distinct species and are in gardens under separate names.

Now may we look at the specimens, as I take the cover in hand. First we see a plant from Mount Athos in Greece collected by Ballalas; then from Ingria, old district of Russia, 1860, "in locis arenosis siccis hinc inde copiosissime," which means that it was found in a dry sandy place and was very abundant; two localities in Denmark; chalk cliffs facing the sea at Freshwater in England; at Wagner Bay in the Island of Guernsey; open meadows and moors in Ranettan in Banffshire, Scotland; open field in Province Quebec; dry soil in Dorset, Vermont; three sheets from the Berkshires of Massachusetts, in meadows and low grounds; covering miles of fields and hillsides at Grand Gorge in the Catskills by myself in New York, and in Michigan introduced nearly fifty years ago; seven sheets in a botanic garden in Germany in variety,

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one in the botanic garden in Edinburgh, six from similar institutions in North America; specimens of my own grown from French seeds and from American seeds, others cultivated by an American nurseryman, grown in southern California, hybrid with *Thymus pulegioides* wild in Spain at about 4,000 feet elevation. Here is a sweeping fragrant journey. Here also are indisputable records of distribution and identification.

Unfortunately, not many herbaria attempt to incorporate adequate material of carefully determined cultivated plants. These plants have received far too little systematic study. Nor is there a recognized need for keeping the plants in domains and gardens true to name as there is for wild plants. Too great dependence is placed on the label. There is, to be sure, demand for registration of horticultural varieties, but that is quite another subject in a separate field. Some day cultivated plants will be recognized to be worthy of record as showing our resources in different epochs and regions. Descriptions and printed notes are not real records of species of plants. But when that day comes, some of the species will have passed from cultivation and records cannot be obtained. The best records are contemporary.

Fortunately, Linnæus made an herbarium. It is preserved by the Linnean Society, in London. It shows what was had, at the beginning, although some of his material was early destroyed. It is naturally the most important single personal plant record in the world. In cases of doubt as to what he meant by a given species, competent persons may go to the

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specimens themselves or have them examined by the custodians. This does not mean that he made specimens of all the species he described; some of the species are founded on descriptions and plates in previous books, and these become evidences, but of course they are not as infallible as the plants themselves.

Linnæus left instructions about his herbaria, meaning that there were two. "Let no rats or moth injure them. Let no naturalist steal a single plant. Be firm and careful to whom they are shown. Invaluable as they are, they will increase in value as time goes on." He stated that they comprised the greatest collection in the world (Jackson). "Do not sell them for less than 1,000 ducats," which would be approximately \$2,300. Yet the collection became greatly damaged.

Index to the Linnean Herbarium as it is now very carefully preserved discloses 13,832 sheets. This is indeed small as compared with the hundreds of thousands, or even millions, in the leading collections in our acquisitive and recording days. These contrasts indicate the growth of knowledge in two hundred years; and one wonders what will be the astonishing treasures in two centuries to come. Perhaps ten centuries hence persons will know so much as to be confused of their knowledge.

There are those who suppose that such treasures will not need to accrue as rapidly in the coming years seeing that the world is now explored. This is a precious fallacy. We may be able to place names all over the map of the world, but this does not mean that the areas are really known. Relatively few regions, even the oldest ones, have yet been completely

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explored for plants; in fact, some of the oldest regions historically are among the least known. More critical exploration is disclosing overlooked species of plants in New England and New York and other territories long ago well mapped and contoured and taxed. Probably the world is not yet half really known; and I doubt whether we have collected and named one-half the kinds of plants. Vast regions of abounding vegetation are yet untraversed by the collector. New species are not discovered by airplane.

As the number of the known species of plants increases the more critical does the identification and description of new ones become. When Linnæus described and named his nine species of *Cratægus* (hawthorn), it was simple enough to distinguish between them, and the accounts were brief; now when we know 900 species, it is evident that greater pains must be taken to separate one from another, with closer study, more detail, greater care not to duplicate and confuse names. This increasing complexity requires the clearest records both in herbarium specimens and in literature. Moreover, the species formerly described must ever be subject to greater scrutiny, and be more and more clearly defined.

The naming of plants is increasingly much more than making an enumeration. The present-day systematist knows plants both in the field and in the herbarium; he takes into account their ranges or distribution, habitats and soils, ecological relations, variations, behaviors, and as far as possible the heredity: his problems are biological.

Moreover, the literature or written record of the subject is rapidly increasing. It is scattered in many books, proceedings, journals, separate contributions,

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in many parts of the world in many languages. The worker must acquire skill in bibliography and citation as well as in observation. The mere problem of keeping the names straight, clearly defined, adequately published, assumes large proportions, that the future may have less trouble with our work than we have had with that before us. It may seem a simple thing to name and describe a new species of plant, but the effort takes one far afield and away into the past.

In the seed-plants or sporophytes something like a million recognized binomials have been applied. There are other great numbers in the "flowerless plants," as the ferns and allies, mosses, fungi, liverworts, lichens, algæ, bacteria. Perhaps half or more of these names are synonyms or duplicates. Great numbers of new species are being described every year. In fact, probably there has never been such great activity as now in the founding and naming of species and natural varieties, nor ever before such painstaking and critical work. I suppose the same may be said in zoölogy. The approach to the subject has changed radically in the last quarter century. In all this excellent work the central problem is identification.

For horticulturists and botanists alike, the primary problem is not nomenclature but identification.

The usual interest in plants is associated with stature, shape, texture, color, fragrance, season, habit, habitat, tractability to cultivation, and this is correct; if to this response is added something of the life history and also a sensitive knowledge of differences, one is led into the larger beauty.

IV

RULES OF NOMENCLATURE

NOMENCLATURE means the naming of things under a system. Its root is Latin, *nomen*, name, a word also taken over into English. To plant-growers, nomenclature is likely to represent a nightmare of names. The word itself is apparently difficult, if one may judge by the different ways of mispronouncing it. The word is accented on the first syllable, with a long o: no-men-clature.

Common, vernacular, English names of plants do not constitute a method. Each name is a law unto itself; it may originate without reference to any other name; it may be an old folk-name, or a chance appellation; it may be a degenerate form of another word, as "markery" is of "mercury." It may be merely a translation of a Latin binomial, as "spotted begonia" for *Begonia maculata*: these transfers, being merely verbal, are not likely to become common. Another class of cases includes Latin generic names that have become vernacular, or technical and common names that coincide, as begonia, aster, acacia, spirea, clematis, geranium, magnolia, smilax, weigela, asparagus.

Vernacular names are of all kinds and degrees of usefulness as well as of origin. Some of them are in process of becoming obsolete, and in time will be only historic. Common names represent a growing more or less changing vocabulary.

It is a fascinating quest to trace the real living vernaculars, those that have become embedded in language. They have interesting relations with habits, ideas and practices in times past. They do not constitute a connected procedure, however, and do not come within an orderly system for the naming of plants.

If a person is interested in a given vernacular name, he goes to the dictionary for its orthography, origin and meaning, not to a code of nomenclature. Perhaps he can trace it through several languages. Its root may be Anglo-Saxon, Old German, Danish, French, Latin, Chinese, American Indian. Value of a common name is determined by usage rather than by priority.

For common names of plants, therefore, the reader is referred to an unabridged dictionary, particularly if he is skilled in tracing origins as given just after the entry of the word. Every word is an historical story. If the reader wants lists of English names, he will find them in the indexes to the different botanical manuals, and they are given in the text along with the Latin binomials. There are also special books devoted to the common names of plants. A book of critical value for general reference is the Dictionary of English Plant-Names, J. Britten and R. Holland, published about fifty years ago by the English Dialect Society. There are a number of smaller books in England and America. Standardized Plant Names, 1923, prepared by American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature, is replete in English names of cultivated plants, old and new. A monumental work of international character is the two-volume Dictionary of Plant Names by H. L. Gerth Van Wijk published at Haarlem in 1911 and 1916 by the Dutch

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Society of Sciences, giving lists in English, French, German and Dutch. The student will find many aids if he enters the fertile field of the common names of plants.

Common names lack precision; therefore, their practical utility is limited. Sage-brush may mean several kinds of plants; soft maple means different species of maple, depending on the region; in fact, maple itself may mean *Acer* or *Abutilon*, or in Australia something different from either; huckleberry has no definite application; dogwood is one thing in North America, another thing in England, and still another in the tropics; cowslip is a swamp plant in the United States, an old garden flower in England; pine is *Pinus* in the northern hemisphere, *Araucaria*, *Callitris* or other things in Australia; even the familiar old word hollyhock includes two species, and the pumpkin may mean three; potato is one product in New England and another in Alabama; yam of Louisiana is a very different commodity from that of the island of Trinidad; almond is a familiar nut of commerce, or a little garden ornamental bush, or in the tropics neither one; nasturtium of horticulturists is one plant, of botanists quite another plant; examples could be multiplied indefinitely.

Botanical binomials are exact. They apply to one kind of plant, critically distinguished from all other kinds. They are employed by writers in any language. Two difficulties confront the plant-grower in respect to them: they are "hard," and they themselves are likely to change.

It is true that many of the Latin names are difficult and "big": examples are *Chrysanthemum*, *Gladiolus*, *Pelargonium*, *Gypsophila*, *Hemerocallis*,

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Amaryllis, *Hydrangea*, *Delphinium*, *Aquilegia*, *Narcissus*, *Philadelphus*, *Pyrethrum*, *Ranunculus*, *Dahlia*, *Cratægus*, *Coreopsis*, *Petunia*, *Sempervivum*, *Viburnum*, *Calceolaria*; perhaps the toughest of the lot is *Rhododendron*. Curious case of preference is that of *Rhododendron*, which seems not to be displaced by the English name rose-bay.

It will profit us to pause yet another moment to emphasize again the fact that the Latin binomial classifies the plant as well as names it. The binomial carries relationships and leads to understanding. Common names not only avoid relationships but many of them suggest false kinships: asparagus fern is not a fern, and the name should be transposed to read fern asparagus; pineapple is neither a pine nor an apple; calla lily is not a lily nor does it even belong to the lily family; pepper-grass is not a grass; horse-chestnut has nothing to do with a chestnut; grapefruit has no relation to grapes; alligator pear, an absurd name still in use, is no kin with a pear; castaneas of commerce (Brazil-nuts) have no connection with the genus *Castanea* (chestnut). Recently my attention was called to a man who grew tobacco from seeds obtained from Indians; desiring to know its Latin name he looked in the indexes of books for Indian tobacco and then called his plant *Lobelia inflata*, but in fact it was a true tobacco or *Nicotiana*.

Difficulties in the change of names may now be considered; and this brings us to the Rules of Nomenclature, the nature of which must be apprehended before one can understand names of precision. Discussion of changes and their reasons comprises the

remainder of this chapter; but the botanist thinks of them not as changes but as results of procedure: he applies the rules; if a change arises it is secondary in the process. We shall try to understand the usual methods in their simple elements.

A basic principle in nomenclature is priority of publication, although the application of this law may be modified or in certain cases withheld, under proper authority, to allow of more important gains. It is agreed to begin binomial nomenclature of higher plants with the first edition of Linnæus' *Species Plantarum*, 1753, with which is associated the support of the fifth edition of his *Genera Plantarum*, 1754.

There was not a general adoption of Linnæan binomial nomenclature immediately following the publication of *Species Plantarum*. Thus the famous *Gardeners Dictionary* of Philip Miller, begun in 1731, did not adopt Linnæus until the seventh edition, 1759, and then incompletely; the great eighth edition, 1768, is his perfected use of binomials. Nor did the binomial system have the importance for many years after Linnæus that it has assumed now, with the greater number of recognized plants and the more critical care given to identification, diagnosis, and bibliography. Modern libraries are much more complete in books and periodicals dealing with the kinds of plants, and comparisons can be made more accurately than ever before. It has become necessary to formulate precise rules to eliminate old duplications and disharmonies and to prevent them in the future.

These rules, on an international basis, are recent, and we are yet in the midst of the changes resulting

from the application of the latest of them although probably past the worst of the difficulties. The varying practice of nearly two centuries is to be assorted and harmonized. Before the formulation of comprehensive and careful rules, the practices in the use of binomials were largely personal or on the pattern of prominent authorities.

Authority in botanical nomenclature proceeds from international conventions of persons pursuing science. Such conventions are congresses composed of delegates or representatives of regional or departmental scientific bodies. That is, binomial nomenclature is a problem in science.

A code was adopted by a Botanical Congress held in Paris in 1867, but it did not acquire the authority attained by more recent enactments. American systematists formulated rules late in the past century, and a Nomenclature Commission was established. This Commission at a meeting in Philadelphia in 1904 approved a set of canons. This code was radically different in principle from that of the Paris Congress. There was activity in other parts of the world. An International Botanical Congress was held in Vienna in 1905, at which a set of International Rules for Botanical Nomenclature chiefly of Vascular Plants was adopted. This formulation was based on the Paris code of 1867. The American set of principles was presented at Vienna but not adopted, whereupon the adherents declined to accept the Vienna formulation and established the American Code of Botanical Nomenclature. Other Americans accepted the International Rules. Thus it came about that in the United States there have been two codes of nomenclature for a quarter century. The two sets

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agree in many particulars. At the Second International Botanical Congress in 1910 at Brussels, modifications were made in the Rules, and again at the Fifth Congress at Cambridge, England, in 1930; and at the latter Congress adjustments were effected and certain of the American-code position accepted.

The relative merits of the International and American rules or codes are not under discussion here; they are naturally technical and of little interest to the general inquirer. Certain features essentially common to both may be mentioned for the purpose of explaining how binomials are made and changed, and also two provisions in which they radically differ. If phraseology is quoted it is from the International Rules, to which the writer has adhered, in part just because they are international and because he has worked with cultivated plants that are native in various regions of the world and have been described in many countries.

"Natural history can make no progress without a regular system of nomenclature, which is recognized and used by the great majority of naturalists in all countries" is the opening statement of the International Rules in the English version; and the Rules are "destined to put in order the nomenclature which the past has bequeathed to us, and to form the basis for the future."

We have already learned that the Latin appellation is in two parts, the generic name and the specific; and there may be a varietal name subordinate to the species: in *Prunus Persica* (peach) *Prunus* is generic and *Persica* specific; in *P. Persica* var. *nucipersica* (nectarine) we add a varietal name. With this basis

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and the principle of priority in mind, we may proceed.

Each natural group (as species) can bear in science only one valid designation, and that the oldest. When a species is moved into another genus, the first specific epithet must be retained. That is, the first species-name follows the plant into whatever genus it may be placed by different authors, unless there is some special obstacle. The peach was named *Amygdalus Persica* by Linnæus in *Species Plantarum*; when subsequent authors combined *Amygdalus* with *Prunus*, the peach became *Prunus Persica*. Several writers in early days brought the peach over into *Prunus*, as that genus was enlarged to cover the pomological stone-fruits. Apparently the earliest regular transfer was by August Johann Georg Karl Batsch in 1801, Weimar, in *Beyträge und entwürfe zur pragmatischen geschichte der drey natur-reuche nach ihren verwandtschaften: Gewächsreich*. Tournefort called the peach *Persica* (the word peach is derived from Persia, whence it was then supposed to have come) and Philip Miller in a post-Linnæan edition of his *Gardeners' Dictionary* adopted the name as generic, and the peach became *Persica vulgaris*; this disposition has not been accepted in recent time. The synonymy of the peach, if one prefers to keep it in *Prunus*, becomes:

Prunus Persica, Batsch in *Beytr. und Entwürfe Pragm. Geschichte*, i, 30 (1801).

Amygdalus Persica, Linn. *Sp. Pl.* 472 (1753).

Persica vulgaris, Mill. *Gard. Dict.* ed. 8 (1768).

The var. *nucipersica* must follow the peach in whatever binomial it may acquire. Of course the name *Persica* cannot be applied to any other species in

Prunus, but may be written in other genera, as it is in *Syringa persica* (Persian lilac). These two uses of the word *persica* as a specific name we shall meet again.

Frequently it happens that a species must have a new diagnosis (technical description), the original account having been found to be insufficient or even in part erroneous; or what was considered to be one species (as in the case of *Prunus japonica* mentioned on page 41) may turn out to be two or more species. These changes in definition, however, do not change the name; one must only be sure what plant was intended in the original name and diagnosis, and the name holds for that plant, even though the definition of it was imperfect. That is, a name is a name, not a description.

To determine just what plant the author meant by his name and definition, his original specimen is consulted, as we have already learned: that herbarium plant is *the type*. In case (as often with the early authors) there was no type specimen, recourse is had to a picture he may have cited; the record of nativity may aid in identifying the subject. To identify the plant intended in such cases often requires clever detective work, with good knowledge of the group to which the plant belongs and the assorting of probabilities. These subjects are full of delightful puzzles.

Good example of the misinterpretation of the name of a conspicuous tree for more than a century and a half is the case of the cottonwood of the eastern United States. One of the several kinds of poplar in eastern North America is the tacamahac or so-called balsam poplar, a narrow-topped tree with very sticky bal-

samy buds and long leaves whitish underneath, growing mostly in the northern parts; another poplar is the cottonwood, a very broad-topped tree with little balsam odor and very broad leaves, widely distributed. (Poplar of the lumber trade is not a poplar at all but tulip-tree or liriiodendron). Linnæus in 1753 founded the species *Populus balsamifera* (balsam-bearing) with "Habitat in America septentrionali" (North America). He did not describe the tree except as he quoted phrases from earlier works, one of the references being the full definition by Mark Catesby in the illuminated Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands, 1731-1743. The name *P. balsamifera* was confidently applied to the northern balsameous poplar for more than a century, yet it would be strange if Catesby meant that species when writing of the plants and animals of Carolina, Florida and the Bahamas. Meantime Aiton in his Hortus Kewensis of 1789, being a catalogue of the plants growing in the gardens at Kew near London, had described *Populus monilifera* from eastern North America; this was plainly the cottonwood, and so the name was long applied in this country. It was discovered, however, that Humphrey Marshall had described the cottonwood in his Arbustum Americanum, the first American publication on trees and shrubs, as early as 1785, under the name *Populus deltoide*. Presuming his name to have been a misprint, the cottonwood came later to be known as *P. deltoides*, Marshall. It was apparent that something was wrong in the nomenclature of these poplars, but it was only recently that the Catesby specimen preserved in the British Museum was examined and correctly identified, with the result that Sargent in 1920

authoritatively applied the Linnæan *P. balsamifera* to the cottonwood, and both *monilifera* and *deltoides* became synonyms of it. This left the northern poplar theretofore known as *balsamifera* apparently nameless; but the tireless gardener-botanist, Philip Miller, in an edition of his Gardeners Dictionary in 1768 had described that tree as *Populus tacamahacca*, adapting an Indian name; and so this balsamaceous poplar is latterly known. Other specific and several varietal names are involved in these confusions but they need not be recorded here; perhaps the reader is himself by this time confused, but this is a simple case as compared with others that might be reviewed for his benefit. Question now remains whether the name balsam poplar shall still be applied to the balsam poplar, or transferred to the cottonwood (which is *balsamifera*) or dropped altogether; this I leave to the entertainment of the reader. These changes may seem grievous to the nurseryman, but are in the interest of truth.

Now may we return to consideration of the rules, about which this chapter is more or less concerned, although the poplar case shows how rules apply themselves when identification becomes finally clear. Yet it is not amiss if we pause to examine two statements in the Linnæan account of *Solanum PseudoCapsicum*, on page thirteen. In the first sentence Linnæus speaks of sessile umbels of flowers, the umbel-like clusters being without peduncle or stalk; in the second sentence, taken from his Hortus Cliffortianus, the flowers are said to be solitary. The pictures he quotes do not show the flowers to be umbelled nor are they so in the plant on my table. Descriptions of the leaves

are not harmonious. There is a specimen in the Linnæan herbarium in London but I have not seen it or a photograph of it. What these differences signify I do not know nor shall I now inquire; perhaps the natural variability of the plant accounts for these statements: but these are the kinds of disagreements that must be resolved when one comes to critical study.

On page 5 of this book we discovered the nomen *Solanum Capsicastrum* on a seed-packet of Jerusalem cherry. That name is in good standing, having been published a hundred years ago in a German horticultural magazine, as native in Brazil. It is reckoned a grayish plant because of thick pubescence whereas *PseudoCapsicum* is accounted green and smooth, and there are other recorded differences. These differences seem to vanish in cultivation; it has been suggested that the garden plants may be hybrids, but this point cannot be determined by surmise. Question is, whether plants grown as Jerusalem cherry are one species or two, or whether *PseudoCapsicum* and *Capsicastrum* are really distinct. We have here again a definite problem in identification to be worked out by careful study; in the meantime and until the question is determined I know the common Jerusalem cherry as *Solanum PseudoCapsicum* as others have known it before me.

A binomial long applied to a plant and appearing continuously in the literature is subject to displacement if an older adequately published name is found. Example is the common greenhouse heliotrope. This is always known in horticulture as *Heliotropium peruvianum*, so named by Linnæus in the second edition of Species Plantarum, 1762. It turns out, however, that Linnæus had founded a species *H. arbor-*

escens as early as 1759 in the tenth edition of his *Systema Naturæ*. The two plants are the same, and *Heliotropium arborescens* comes up and *H. peruvianum* goes down into synonymy.

Whether a genus shall be divided into two or more (as *Pyrus* into *Pyrus*, *Malus*, *Cydonia*) or whether two or more genera are combined into one (as *Azalea* included in *Rhododendron*) is not a question of rules or codes. Regulations provide the procedure when segregations or combinations are to be made. Such changes depend on the judgment of the worker.

Similar remarks may be made in reference to species. Thus Regel described the honeysuckle *Lonicera Alberti* from Turkestan; Rehder thinks it is not specifically distinct from *spinosa* and makes it *Lonicera spinosa* var. *Alberti*. The Swiss botanist, the first DeCandolle, called kohlrabi *Brassica oleracea* var. *caulo-rapa*; the Italian Pasquale thought it a good distinct species and named it *Brassica caulorapa*. All these authors were within their rights.

What constitutes a species is again to be judged or decided by the person, as we have learned. No one single mark or feature determines the point. Usually the systematist relies on a combination of differences; one character, as shape of seed-pod, must be found to be associated or correlated with other characters (perhaps of flowers or leaves or habit) before he is ready to describe the plant as a separate species. The tendency is to consider the plant as a whole before deciding to call it new, in respect also to range, habitat, and field characters. More characters are available than a few years ago by which to check up on specific dif-

ferences. Recently aid is provided in the chromosomes, which are bodies in the nucleus recognized at time of cell-division, revealed under microscope technique. The number of chromosomes is usually constant in each pure species, as far as investigations have proceeded. This evidence is welcomed by systematists, but to base species on chromosome character alone would not be convincing. Of course we must ever be ready for any new concept of species or genus resulting from study. At present, the work in cytology (the ology of cells) is making great headway.

Two general schools of thought are in evidence in respect to natural limits of genera, some students preferring to keep related groups together in large genera and others to segregate them under special generic names. Whether the currants and gooseberries shall be kept together in the single genus *Ribes*, as has been the prevailing custom until contemporaneous time, or divided into *Ribes* (the currants) and *Grossularia* (the gooseberries) rests on the choice of the investigator which again is largely determined by the theory or concept of a genus. The privilege of dividing or uniting cannot be denied. Plantsmen are likely to ask why agreement cannot be reached on such questions: yes, when we agree on politics, art, economics, religion, and all else; but the larger compensation considers it to be undesirable that all persons shall be of one mind. Yet, nevertheless, when certain systematic questions have run their course, our successors may find themselves concurring in certain opinions of secondary importance that today are troublesome.

When old species-names attach themselves to a novel genus-name, what is called a "new combination"

results. If, for example, the native grapes are considered to be of two natural genera, *Vitis* proper, and *Muscadinia* comprising the muscadines, then *rotundifolia* (to which the Scuppernong belongs) leaves *Vitis* and makes a new combination as *Muscadinia rotundifolia*. The shifting of names from genus to genus, or from species to variety and variety to species, as may follow with different personalities and closer study, results in many novel combinations. The nomenclature expresses the facts in nature as the particular author interprets them.

To avoid disadvantageous changes in nomenclature of genera by the strict application of the principle of priority, the International Rules provide a list of generic names that must be retained in all cases. The retained or conserved names are by preference those that have come into general use in the fifty years following their publication or which have been used in monographs and similar works up to the year 1890. A long list of such *nomina conservanda* was appended to the International Rules enacted in 1905, and a smaller list was added as a result of the Congress of 1910.

It is in the *nomina conservanda* that probably the greatest differences in practice occur between the International Rules and the American Code so far as horticultural nomenclature is concerned. Thus, *Zinnia* is a retained name (*nomen conservandum*), Linnæus, 1759, as against *Crassina*, Scopin, 1758; *Carya* as against *Hicoria*; *Ardisia* as against *Icacorea*; *Shepherdia* as against *Lepargyrea*; *Desmodium* as against *Meibomia*; *Dicentra* against *Capnoides*; *Smilacina* rather than *Vagnera*; and many more.

Not every *nomen conservandum* turns out, on investigation, to be an exact equivalent of the *nomen rejiciendum* or rejected name. A case in point is the palm name *Chamædorea*, Willdenow 1806, as against the rejected name *Nunnezharia*, Ruiz & Pavon, 1794. The Willdenovian genus is founded on a Venezuelan palm, the Ruiz-Pavonian on a Peruvian palm. If further studies should disclose marked differences between the two groups, so much so as to constitute distinct genera in the opinion of a competent investigator, it would be allowable to retain *Nunnezharia* for the genus of Peru but it is estopped from displacing *Chamædorea*.

Another series in which strict application of the priority rule is halted by the International Rules but not by the American Code is when two identical names come together to form a binomial. *Catalpa* is an illustration. To Linnæus this tree was *Bignonia Catalpa*, thereby preserving the American Indian name. In 1771 Scopoli separated the catalpas from the bignonias as another genus, and when Thomas Walter published his *Flora Caroliniana* in 1788 he made the common American species *Catalpa bignonioides* (bignonia-like). Under the strict rule of priority the earliest specific name follows the plant into whatever genus it may go and the tree becomes, in that case, *Catalpa Catalpa*. The International Rules prohibit such duplication of names, and under that procedure the name of the tree is *Catalpa bignonioides*. Subsequently John A. Warder recognized another catalpa in the eastern United States, *Catalpa speciosa*.

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Similar case of duplicate names is *Sassafras*, which we shall soon meet again. This was *Laurus Sassafras* to Linnæus, perpetuating the vernacular name. Under the practice of the American Code the name of this tree automatically becomes *Sassafras Sassafras* if separated from *Laurus* in the genus *Sassafras*; under the International Rules another name must come up. Other examples are *Malus Malus*, apple, if taken out of the genus *Pyrus*; *Citrullus Citrullus*, watermelon; *Lagenaria Lagenaria*, white-flowered or sugar-trough gourd, if retained in the genus *Lagenaria*; *Barbarea Barbarea*, winter-cress; *Vitis-Idæa Vitis-Idæa*, mountain cranberry, when separated from *Vaccinium*.

Publication of a new species is in a scientific journal or proceedings or authoritative book or contribution available to the public. Communication of new names at a public meeting, or the placing of names in collections or gardens open to the public, or at exhibitions, do not constitute publication, as allowed by the regulations and accepted by botanists. The International Rules require that a diagnosis, at the time of original publication, shall be in Latin, that it may be equally understandable by competent persons in all lands; this article was reaffirmed at the Fifth Congress, 1930, in England. Latin to the systematist, as to many others, is a living language; it may be very different from the classical language, however, in its vocabulary.

A new name not associated with a diagnosis or description is a *nomen nudum* (sometimes abbreviated as *nom. nud.*) or naked name, and has no standing; sometimes in lists the entry *nomen* indicates a name

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only and therefore not tenable. Many names long more or less current in lists and catalogues and journals must be discarded for this reason; in that case, the next name in succession of date, regularly published and not otherwise disbarred, must be adopted.

Sassafras was named *Laurus variifolia* by Salisbury in 1796, and this name has been brought over into *Sassafras* as *S. variifolium* (the Linnæan specific name *Sassafras* making a tautological binomial); but Salisbury's name is a *nomen nudum* and therefore does not count. The later name *Sassafras officinale*, 1831, is the next name in order, not barred by the International Rules. Pineapple was named *Bromelia comosa* by one of Linnæus' students in 1754 and the adjective has been brought into the present genus *Ananas*, but the nom is a *nomen nudum* and the much later name *Ananas sativus* of Schultes, 1830, is current.

Many floating *nomina nuda* are in horticultural literature. They originate as names on exhibition specimens, in reports of meetings, in trade lists, and become current; but as they have never been published they cannot be identified as of a given date. Thus the plant known in the United States as Boston ivy and in England as Japanese ivy was long called *Ampelopsis Veitchii*; but that is an unpublished trade binomial, and must become a synonym of *A. tricuspidata* even though we know in fact what plant was intended. The synonym is recorded as *A. Veitchii*, Hort., that is, of horticulturists or gardens. The old genus *Ampelopsis* was not homogeneous, and it has now been divided, as we define the categories more exactly; Boston ivy becomes *Parthenocissus tricuspidata*.

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Repeatedly has it been said or indicated in this writing that names of species and botanical varieties once regularly published cannot be changed, not even by the authors of them. In the language of the Rules, no one is authorized to reject, change or modify a name because it is badly chosen, or disagreeable, or another is preferable or better known. Of course the name may not be adopted by subsequent writers, but its dismissal would be on other grounds and its form would not be changed.

Moreover, the original spelling of a name must be retained, except in cases of manifest typographical error. One may not correct them because they are etymologically incorrect; these names are technical terms. The case of *Penstemon* is in point. It is commonly written *Pentstemon*, but the earliest post-Linnæan form is *Penstemon*, and this spelling may be favored. Linnæus described these plants, such as he knew, under *Chelone*. It is said that *Penstemon* is linguistically incorrect, inasmuch as the name means "five stamens" and *Pent-* must be the first element; so is *Pentstemon* inexact; the proper form in etymology is *Pentastemon*, and this spelling has been revived in recent time. The simplest way is to follow rules in this case, and go back to the earliest form. Endless names would have to be changed if we tried to correct them all on the basis of linguistic form; and even then in many cases the doctors would not agree.

One of the most troublesome of the nomenclature regulations in respect to horticultural practice is the so-called "homonym rule." A species-homonym, in botanical usage, is an earlier use of the same name

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in the given genus. Thus, we have had before us the case of *Prunus glandulosa* of Torrey, applied to the wild Texan peach; the name *glandulosa* is a duplicate in *Prunus* of the earlier *P. glandulosa* of Thunberg and therefore cannot be employed in the genus as Torrey proposed. "Two species of the same genus cannot bear the same specific name" in the language of the Rules.

Nevertheless, to avoid unnecessary changes the International Rules as first adopted provided that a name need not be rejected "because of the existence of an earlier homonym which is universally regarded as non-valid," that is, dead and buried, improperly made or published, or otherwise out of use. The American Code, however, allows no exceptions: "A name is rejected when preoccupied (homonym)," and a specific homonym is defined as a name that has been published for another species under the same generic name. This provision has now been incorporated in the International Rules.

The difficulty in the operation of this regulation in horticultural subjects is not alone the fact that many well-settled names may be upset because an older but perhaps unused name may be discovered to have been employed in the genus, but because new combinations may have to be made in names of any number of cultigens with the shift in species-names, thereby complicating citations and literature without appreciable gains. The perplexing case of the Douglas fir is an example. Cases of this kind lend weight to the horticultural demand that certain names, as of important plants, be accepted and standardized by agreement and thereafter not be subject to change.

If the indication of the binomial is to be accurate

and complete, and in order to verify the date, it is necessary to quote the author who first published the name: *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, Planch. (Virginia creeper) means that the combination of these two words to represent a particular plant is on the authority of Planchon. The addition of the authority is a form of book-keeping.

It was not always so. Linnæus did not cite authorities for binomials; his references were to literature. So with Willdenow, his editor who extended *Species Plantarum* into many volumes as a fourth edition (Linnæus made three). Thus *Monarda fistulosa* (common horse-balm of eastern North America) is not accredited to Linnæus although named by him. As phytography (the description of plants) became more exact and the literature expanded, it was necessary to keep closer track. Authorities came to be quoted with every binomial in all technical or floristic work.

This book-keeping has now gone a step farther. Virginia creeper, for example, was first described by Linnæus as *Hedera quinquefolia* (five-leaved). To give clue to both events, the original publication and the transfer to another genus, it is now customary to write *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (Linn.) Planch. The name in parentheses, in case of such double citation, is the author of first or original publication. The International Rules allow such double citation: "the original author can be cited only in parenthesis"; the American Code is more mandatory: "the name of the original author should appear in parentheses."

This author-citation is of course essential in technical floristic works and similar writings; but the general public, horticulturists, nature-lovers, should not

be asked to remember such citations although they ought to know what they signify when names are to be traced. The assumption that the authority is undetachable has led to the pedantry of carrying it in popular writings, even to the extent of the double citation, where the additional element becomes cumbersome, is of no significance to the reader, and may introduce a confusing distraction. It is necessary to endeavor to make binomials attractive in general writings, that their value may be more widely recognized; and this requires simplicity of presentation.

The whole subject of botanical and horticultural nomenclature is therefore well in hand in international organizations and in societies representing particular classes of plants. Standing committees of the International Botanical Congress carry the subject in the interregnums. The present organization on nomenclature comprises an executive committee of seven members, editorial of four members, general committee representing sixty-one countries and certain ex-officio members, eight special committees on the main subdivisions of the plant world.

If any cultivator has had the patience to follow this book to the present point it is undoubtedly because he has hoped for at least a paragraph about horticultural nomenclature; and we now come to this subject. It is evident that cultivated plants cannot be separated from wild species in their nomenclature seeing that they were once wild and probably are still wild somewhere. Moreover, the nomenclature of a genus cannot be divided as between cultivated and feral subjects. For example, the great genus *Astragalus*, with several

hundred species in the northern hemisphere and many of them ornamental, is barely represented in cultivation; naturally there could not be a separate system of naming for these fortunate few. Again, rules of nomenclature must regularize the naming of new species as they are discovered, many of which are sooner or later brought into cultivation; and the names of all species, old and new, must follow the regulations.

There are horticultural varieties of species, however, and hybrids, that may not be covered by the regular rules for binomials. Both the International Rules and the American Code provide for the naming of hybrids, and the former carry a general statement on the names of "forms and half-breeds."

The Second International Botanical Congress was held in Brussels, Belgium, in 1910. At that time a subsection considered the subject of horticultural nomenclature, representing the Royal Horticultural Society of England and other similar bodies. A set of Rules of Horticultural Nomenclature was adopted by the Congress, consisting of sixteen articles. Article I provides that horticultural nomenclature is based on the rules of botanical nomenclature adopted by the Vienna Congress of 1905 "so far as they apply to names of species and groups of a higher order," but the Congress adopted modifications and additions for horticultural varieties, and hybrids of cultivated plants. Omitting the regulations on hybrids, the following declarations may be briefly noted: In naming horticultural varieties the complete name of the species to which they belong should be given; Latin should not be employed in names unless the character of the plant is expressed in such name, as *nanus*, *fastigiatus*, and the use of Latin proper names is proscribed;

names of horticultural varieties must be printed in Roman letters. When vernacular names are transferred to other languages they must not be translated. Varietal names should be a single word and not more than three words. Publication of a description of a variety in a dated catalogue is valid, but the mention of a variety without description in a catalogue, or in the report of an exhibition, is not valid publication even if a figure is given. It is desirable that descriptions of new varieties published in horticultural catalogues should also be published in periodical horticultural papers. In order to be valid, the description of a new variety or of a new hybrid must be drawn up either in German, English, French, Italian, or Latin.

Horticultural nomenclature on an allied basis is now in the hands of a permanent committee appointed by the last two International Horticultural Congresses. This committee will pass on scientific botanical names and also on the vernacular names of horticultural varieties. A preliminary list of adopted generic names has been issued. The report of the Ninth International Horticultural Congress, held in England in 1930, has been published by the Royal Horticultural Society.

In North America important rules of horticultural nomenclature have been adopted by organizations for the particular class of plants in which they are interested. Prominent codes of long standing are those of the American Pomological Society for fruits, and of the Committee on Nomenclature of the Association of American Colleges and Experiment Stations for kitchen-garden vegetables. Agencies for registration of varieties also provide for protecting the name although perhaps not for constituting it.

Most important part of the rules adopted at Brussels in 1910 is in the first article, specifying that in naming horticultural varieties the complete name of the species to which they belong should be given. This implies discrimination between species and varieties, an attitude none too common, but unless one has this primary knowledge the subject of nomenclature cannot be understood. It is common practice to omit the specific name altogether and to place the varietal name directly against the generic name. Before me is a catalogue listing *Prunus grandiflora*. There is no such plant as that. It is, I suppose, a form of one of the recognized species of *Prunus*. Here are species and Latin-named varieties of azaleas all listed as of equal rank, with no information to the reader as to natural relationships. Such cases may not be the fault of the nurseryman who propagates and sells the stock; he in turn takes the plants with the names under which they come to him; but somewhere along the line names have been loosely or inaccurately made or applied, very likely at or near the point or origin.

Horticulturists complain of the difficulties in botanical nomenclature: very well; here is one of the reasons for the confusions. As long as this practice is continued of treating varieties as if they were species there is no use in asking for a stabilized nomenclature. This problem of the proper usage in Latin-named cultivated varieties should receive careful consideration by competent horticultural societies. These varieties may be much more important to the grower than the type of the species itself, but nomenclature should not be confused by them.

Let it be explained, however, that there are marginal cases in which the omission of the specific name

is allowable; they are those in which there has been variable botanical practice. Thus the beautiful florist orchid *Cattleya gigas* was regularly described as a species by Linden and André in 1873; others have referred it to *C. labiata* as one of the variants of a polymorphous species, along with *C. Warscewiczii*, *C. Luddemanniana* and others. Other authorities prefer to keep *Warscewiczii* distinct as a species and to refer *gigas* to it as a variety. Orchid growers retain the original name *C. gigas*, for which they have perhaps ample authority even though the plant may have the characteristics of a variety rather than sufficient marks to constitute a species. Such cases are few enough to be exceptional, and they are defended in the fact that they follow a recorded procedure so that confusion does not result.

Another class of horticultural cases may be described. These examples are properly part of the discussion of identification in the preceding chapter, but they are brought up here to show that rules of nomenclature may give us no help. I am fond of pinks. From seeds and roots I have grown *Dianthus caucasicus*, *D. cruentus*, *D. erythrocoleus*, *D. graniticus*, *D. procumbens*, *D. Sternbergii*, *D. strictus*, all of which turned out to be maiden pink, *Dianthus deltoides*. I like the maiden pink and was glad to have the testimony of so many names.

Now it happens that all these *Dianthus* names represent supposed separate species; then how? Maiden pink is a hardy persistent creeper; very likely patches of pinks of several species were grown in nurseries side by side; one by one they died out, except the maiden and this one covered the territory: the stake labels remained. I have had similar experience with

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Thymus, Veronica, Campanula, Sedum. I have recommended to plantsmen that they do not grow their stock plants of the same genus together or side by side.

Horticulturists are prone to over-estimate the importance or at least the terrors of the nomenclature question, or to expect too much from rules and codes. Many of our most difficult problems with the names of plants are not clarified by regulations, as we have learned in the preceding chapter. Let us consider other cases, lest we forget.

In all the great groups of cultivated plants we are troubled by the multitude of names of horticultural varieties. There are thousands and hundreds of varieties of apples and peaches and pears, of potatoes, onions, of dahlias, sweet peas, chrysanthemums, strawberries. Many of the names are duplicates; that is, the same or essentially identical variety may receive two or more names, perhaps a dozen. It is desirable to eliminate these duplications and reduce the names in authoritative lists. It is by investigation that these duplications are discovered, sometimes by extended tests in trial-grounds. With the accumulation of evidence, the duplicate names may be discarded; rules may be required to facilitate the editing of names, but the problem is identification.

In every new edition of a book dealing with the flora of a region or with a group of plants, certain changes in names appear. Mostly these changes are results of new evidences on the identity of the plants. I may cite an example that has recently been in the horticultural press. It is the case of the so-called "Chinese evergreen" or "Chinese water plant" in-

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troduced obscurely within recent years and now employed as an indestructible window-plant. It had not bloomed for some time after introduction, and although plainly an aroid, its genus was not recognized. It was entered in Hortus as *Aglaonema simplex*. Now the plant has bloomed in different places and it is determined that the species is *Aglaonema modestum*. This is not a problem in nomenclature or a question of rules. Both *A. simplex* and *A. modestum* are approved names for two species in Malaya, but, so far as we know, only *A. modestum* is grown in this country; it is a case of mis-determination, to be corrected in a forthcoming edition. Such cases are frequently arising in all classes of plants. Were it not so, the situation would be evidence that we are not alert.

Demanding an invariable nomenclature in plants, we may yet habitually accept the opposite in other fields or subjects. The nomenclature of human beings is particularly troublesome, with the change of names by marriage and remarriage, by pen-names and stage-names, combinations of paternal and maternal surnames, emphasis of middle names, by the bestowal of titled ranks, and the varying practices with different peoples; yet we make no complaint. The nomenclature as well as the terminology of all the sciences, as well as of arts and industries, has changed and extended radically within the span of the older of us. It must be a very good world in which so much novelty constantly appears.

Even with all the congresses, rules and committees the names of plants cannot be finished. They may be

regularized. Many of the changes in names lie beyond all rules and codes of nomenclature. Linnæus founded the genus *Pyrus* for the pear, apple, quince and other pomes. Philip Miller separated the apples in the genus *Malus*, a segregation long disregarded but now accepted by many students. Names follow these separations. In the one case the native eastern crab-apple is *Pyrus coronaria*; in the other it is *Malus coronaria*. It is a difference of opinion as to what constitutes a genus in a particular case; this opinion rests on study of the plants not on study of rules. No one or no body can or should attempt to control such opinions, founded on research. These are biological problems, and scientific findings must have free interpretation.

When I began the study of plants, there were two species of *Antennaria*, interesting little everlasting of the fields now sometimes colonized as ground-cover, *A. margaritacea* and *A. plantaginifolia*. Soon the former was placed in *Anaphalis*, where it ought to be. Now about a dozen species of true *Antennarias* are known in the same territory. We have learned much since then, we have explored the country; we have become more exact in field work as in everything else. All these *Antennarias* must have names, and rules cannot prevent it. New knowledge must be recorded.

Field work is more extensive, more thorough, more critical, and therefore more useful and delightful, than ever before. We are seeing things long overlooked. We re-define species supposed to be well understood. We are more and more convinced that we understand nothing in the sense of finality. Our successors will disagree with many of our findings; we wish them well. The world, we have found, is very young so far as our knowledge of it is concerned.

These field studies are biological problems of the highest interest and importance. In them are physiography, ecology, and many things we cannot name. Every group of plants needs re-study at least every twenty-five years. What we now know about the hawthorns, wild blackberries, panic-grasses, dogbanes, pondweeds, irises, bears little resemblance to what we thought we knew twenty-five years ago.

Nature has no strait-jackets. Plants are plastic. They vary, often for reasons we do not know. We could not have a stable invariable nomenclature even for buttons unless for all time we could control the materials from which they are made, the machines that make them, the persons who want them. Those who look for a changeless nomenclature should change their notions quickly to avoid disappointment.

The reader should now be prepared, if he is still awake, to be told that systematists are not jugglers of names. They are as much entitled to their findings as are chemists, physicists, economists, archeologists, or philosophers. The names follow investigation. They follow under regular rules of procedure, but the necessity of them precedes the rules.

This does not mean that the binomials are confused. It is impossible to have general confusion when the work proceeds under regulation and all the steps and processes are recorded. Some cases are intricate and complex, and there may be difference of opinion on the application of even the most precise rules, in harmonizing the historical complications of centuries and in making contact with very variable elements in nature. The application of any workable rules of nomenclature is technical and can be fully understood only by years of experience. This means that the

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application must be left to competent persons. The regulations provide an interesting system, with which it is a pleasure to work.

It is desirable, naturally, to have botanical names as uniform and understandable as possible; that is what rules and codes attempt to accomplish. Probably the regulatory changes will not be as great in the coming years as in the last twenty-five. To put into effect the systems adopted in 1904 and 1905 necessarily required many rapid changes in the interest of ultimate harmony. Changes due to biological study will necessarily continue, to record discoveries and progress. There should be no fear of change: it is stimulating.

If we do not acquire uniformity, we nevertheless arrive at orderliness in nomenclature, with recognized and recorded practices; perhaps this is as far as we should expect to go. Nomenclature is not a subject separate by itself, but a concomitant of the study of plants.

While binomials should follow regularly accepted authoritative procedure, it is nevertheless legitimate for any responsible body of persons to adopt a set of such nomials to be employed for trade purposes for a specified period. This is standardization rather than nomenclature.

Zealous growing of plants requires knowledge of them; also knowledge of weather, soils, seeds, manual practices, fertilizers, diseases, pests. It is satisfaction in itself to acquire this education by study and experience. It is good to be up-to-date. The horticulturist should also wish to understand names. It is

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not difficult to acquire a sufficient practical and reading knowledge to make the subject interesting. This is the way to overcome fear of them; they will always be present. Forms of life begin to arrange themselves. Thereby garden and field assume fresh significance.

V

A FEW MORE

A FEW more examples of how plants get their names may be presented, as a matter of interest to the horticulturist. The binomial of every cultivated plant is in itself a history.

To the plant-grower busy with his operations, intent on the care of beautiful plants under glass, interested in the great fields of nursery stock grown to perfection of uniformity, to the plant merchant in the market, the superintendent of parks and estates, to the home gardener concerned in making the most of a small area, to the fruit-grower, florist, all the discussion in this book may seem to be foreign, troublesome and tiresome, of no relation to living things. What to him is a musty old tome in cryptic Latin, or a set of rules about names, or complicated puzzles, or dead plants secreted in cabinets?

So be it: let us consider further cases. But in advance it may be noted that the naming of horticultural plants is only a very small part of the nomenclature problem. Probably less than one per cent of the known plants in the world are in cultivation at any moment outside botanic gardens, and a relatively small number is domesticated. The main subsistence plants of the world are probably not more than about one hundred species. We have really made limited use of the possibilities of the vegetable world.

Moreover, changes so troublesome to us in 1932

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will not bother those of 1950 or later because they will have been accepted; our successors may have other difficulties, worse than names.

Potato has been *Solanum tuberosum* from the first, 1753. Linnæus cites *Solanum tuberosum esculentum* of Caspar Bauhin, who in his *Prodromus* of 1620 gives an extended account of the plant, and a picture; the engraving is reproduced overleaf. There are further citations in *Hortus Cliffortianus* to which Linnæus refers; one of them is to Robert Morison, *Plantarum Historia Universalis Oxoniensis*, in the third volume published at Oxford in 1699 after the author's death. Morison's picture of *Solanum tuberosum esculentum* is reproduced on page 87; resemblance will be noted to the habit sketch from Bauhin. In his own characterization of the plant in *Species Plantarum*, Linnæus makes no mention of tuber-bearing; and probably the utility was not then great if one may judge by the curious tubers shown in the pictures; he was not discussing the uses of the plant. He gives the nativity as Peru; long before this time, 1613, Besler had described the plant as *Papas Peruanorum*.

The aboriginal word variously rendered *papas*, *batata*, *batatas*, and adopted into modern languages, appears twice also in binomials of tuberiferous plants. Once by Linnæus it is used as *Convolvulus Batatas*, supposed to be native in India. Probably Linnæus did not know the flowers. Later by Poiret it was placed in the Linnæan genus *Ipomœa* as *I. Batatas*, as we know it today; in the vernacular it is sweet potato. In 1854 Decaisne described a yam as *Dioscorea Batatas*, a Chinese twiner producing large under-

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ground tubers, in the North known only as an ornamental under the name cinnamon-vine.

Solanum tuberosum *esculentum*.



Caspar Bauhin's potato. 1620, the year the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

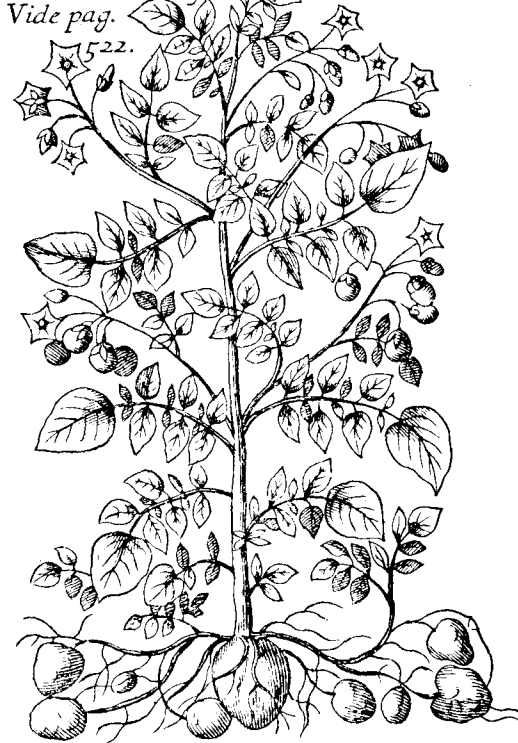
This history is simple enough, but the difficulties with the nomenclature of common potato are just beginning and from a different direction: is the potato one species or several? We are more and more in doubt as to the identity of even the potato, and the problem is now being studied from the point of view of genetics and plant pathology as well as geographic distribution in the wild. Explorers have recently been in the field in tropics to discover original forms of tuber-bearing solanums.

As indication of departures in the understanding

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of long-domesticated plants we may cite the work of the Russians, Juzepczuk and Bukasov, 1929, in

19. *Solanum tuberosum*
esculentum, C.B.P. *Papas*
Peruan: Eyst.
Vide pag. 1522.



Robert Morison's potato. 1699. In the super-
scription is the reference to C. B. P. (Caspar
Bauhin's Pinax) and to the *Papas Peruanorum* of
Hortus Eystettensis.

separating *Solanum tuberosum* into the following species as a result of chromosome studies:

Solanum tenuifilamentum
Solanum Juzepczukii
Solanum stenotomum

Solanum phureja
Solanum ahanhuiri
Solanum goniocalyx
Solanum Rybinii

Most of the ancient staple crop-plants have a simple nomenclatorial history inasmuch as they were named by Linnæus and there has been relatively little inquisitiveness about them until recent time: examples are rice, wheat, oats, rye, maize, banana, cabbage, lettuce, alfalfa, date, coconut, wine grape, pea, onion, pear. Recently, however, under the closer study of variation, distribution, and heredity doubt is beginning to be expressed as to whether some of the staple crops are really one species, whether the accustomed name may represent only one original kind. Is *Triticum æstivum* (*vulgare*), wheat, one species, or is it thirteen as Vavilov and his associates recently suggest on the basis of genetic studies? If the latter, then of course the binomials are multiplied. The nomenclature of many of the anciently cultivated plants is likely to be upset on biological grounds; this introduces a new complication. Indeed, it is from this direction that we are to look for some of the greatest upsets in nomenclature.

Some of the groups of cultivated plants have been so much hybridized that the current kinds can hardly be referred to regular original species. Thus Voss proposed the name *Begonia tuberhybrida* for the confused and crossed tuberous begonias, and comparable names in other groups. The prevailing gladioli (this word is preferably gladi-olus, gladi-oli) are so mixed that I have felt obliged to propose the name *Gladiolus hortulanus* for them. In cannas I have thought it

necessary to make two names, *Canna generalis* for the common flowering kinds and *C. orchiodes* for the orchid-flowered group. Such class binomials are comparable with *Pyrus Malus* for the apple (which may comprise few or several original stems), *Triticum æstivum* for the wheats, *Cucurbita Melo* for the melons, *Pyrus Lecontei* of Rehder for the Le Conte-Kieffer class of pears, *Ceanothus Veitchianus* of Hooker for a race of garden hybrids, and any number more.

It is not generally realized that the botany of the main cultivated plants is little understood, or that more critical study may make considerable changes in the names applied to them. If we do not know what sugar-cane is, we may have novelty in names when we find out.

Many of the ancient domesticated plants are cultigens,—known only in cultivation, not yet recognized anywhere as native or indigenous. The common garden and field bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, is an example; also Indian corn, banana, oats, rye, sweet potato, date. We are not certain of the native place of the coconut. Another example is the florist chrysanthemum, and we may pause a moment with its name inasmuch as names suggest natural histories.

The garden and greenhouse chrysanthemum is a relatively recent plant in the western world, having been introduced to Europe from the Orient in the latter part of century before last; it was figured in Botanical Magazine, England, in 1796, a purple flower much like the strain of hardy border chrysanthemum of the present day. It is to be noted that

the plant had been ameliorated by long cultivation when discovered in the seaports of China and Japan by Europeans. It is probably of ancient domestication in the Orient.

An undeveloped Asian chrysanthemum was known to the herbalists, and it was named *Chrysanthemum indicum* by Linnæus, although not native of India as we understand that geographic term today. For the most part, at least until recent years, the florist chrysanthemum has been known as *C. indicum*. Much has been written on its history and origin, gleaned from many printed references. When looking for the wild chrysanthemum back in China some years ago I became convinced that we do not know enough about the native species of that part of the world to enable us to make positive statements on origins; it is a biological rather than historical problem. "It is my conviction," I wrote at the time, "that we should not speculate further on this subject until the wild forms in China are well collected, over a wide range, and are assembled for study."

Before that time, in 1914, I had proposed a class- or species-name for the cultivated plant, *Chrysanthemum hortorum*, as we have a collective binomial (*Prunus domestica*) for the common orchard plum, also a cultigen, and likewise *Citrus sinensis* for the cultivated sweet orange. Two earlier names had been applied to the oriental chrysanthemums, *C. morifolium* (morus- or mulberry-leaved), 1792, and *C. sinense*, 1823; these were supposed to represent the wild or native form of chrysanthemum and to be, therefore, synonyms of *C. indicum* or else *morifolium* a separate native species and one of the parents (with *indicum*) of the modern garden races; but on review-

ing the circumstances of publication it was discovered that they also are names founded on the introduced cultivated chrysanthemum and not on an indigenous species. Therefore, the first cultigen name stands, and *Chrysanthemum morifolium* of Ramatuelle is the tenable name for the domestic group, as far as we yet know, with *C. sinense* of Sabine and *C. hortorum* of Bailey as synonyms.

The name *C. indicum* stands separately, by itself, for a wild oriental chrysanthemum. This situation I explained in print about ten years ago. When we have finally uncovered the botanical origin of the florist chrysanthemum we may give it the name of the prototype (if the name is an old one), or if the cultigen proves to be the result of amalgamation of two or more species, the name *morifolium* will probably still hold. Meanwhile, we shall continue to grow chrysanthemums.

Good examples of name changing due to confusion are the pomological blackberries. These fruits have come into cultivation from native wild berries within a century before our eyes, and yet until recently we have not been able to refer the kinds to their species with any degree of certainty, and even now we are not positive of any number of them. The pomological varieties have been given names, to be sure, as Lawton, Kittatinny, Snyder, Taylor, Lucretia, but what species they came from is another matter.

The difficulty in this case is twofold: no records were made of the varieties in the beginning, in the way of herbarium specimens; knowledge of the wild blackberries has lain in utter confusion. Many of the

major groups of native plants have been singularly confused, but probably the blackberries are the worst. Comparable case is *Cratægus* or hawthorns, which we have already had before us, and there are any number more, as *Rosa*, *Viola*, *Agrimonia*, *Brassica*, *Amelanchier*, and others mentioned on preceding pages. When one of the familiar groups is worked over with additional material and extensive field experience and new binomials are introduced, those who know nothing about it are shocked; yet if the chemists discover new elements or the astronomers new stars or the physicists new explanations they are applauded. I remember how certain persons were disturbed when Coulter and Rose, more than forty years ago, presumed to describe new species of umbellifers and to change generic names, and thereby upset the orderly arrangements we had known; yet they did not invent those plants out of mischief but found them in nature and it was not their fault.

We are beginning to find order in the native blackberries and we know that there are many more species than had been supposed. *Rubus* (blackberries and raspberries) is one of the big genera of the North American flora, comparable in respect of size with *Carex*, *Panicum*, *Aster*, *Solidago*, *Eleocharis*, *Artemisia*, *Quercus*, *Ranunculus*; the fact that we have not known it does not change the situation. Still in existence are a good number of important botanical specimens of pomological varieties, forty or more years old, to give us a clue to the actual origins when we are competent to discuss them. This will make no difference in the value of the present cultivated varieties but it will give us information, make us aware of our natural resources, and it should enable us to

plan future breeding with some hope of success.

Roses are naturally confused in botanical nomenclature because the usual cultivated ones are so much hybridized. Often it is difficult to make out the original species. Horticulturists have classified the kinds into groups without particular reference to the species involved in them, as Teas, Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals, Noisettes, Ramblers, Bourbons, Sweetbriars. *Rosa* is a difficult genus in nature because variable and widely distributed.

It would not profit us to endeavor to reconstruct the origin of roses in a writing like the present: we need an authoritative attractively written book on that subject, in new phraseology, wrought not from the ordinary point of view of history but from that of botanical development; such a book would do much to clarify our ideas about roses.

As in *Gladiolus* and *Canna*, collective binomials have been developed to designate main floricultural groups: *Rosa borboniana*, the bourbon roses, including the hybrid perpetual class; *R. dilecta*, the hybrid teas to which American Beauty belongs; *R. Noisettiana*, the noisettes; *R. polyantha*, the polyantha roses; *R. damascena*, damask roses; *R. Bruantii*, Bruant roses; *R. Barbierana*, Crimson ramblers; *R. alba*, attar roses; *R. Penzanceana*, the Penzance briar-roses. These names represent roses unknown in a natural or native state, being direct products of domestication or hybrids or mutants of long standing. Other roses, well recognized as parents of cultivated races and known also as wild species, are *R. odorata*, of China, tea rose; *R. chinensis*, also of China, China

or Bengal rose; *R. multiflora*, of Japan, multiflora roses, and the Chinese representative of it, very distinct as seen in the wild, *R. cathayensis*; *R. gallica*, Europe and western Asia, French rose; *R. centifolia*, Caucasus, cabbage rose; *R. Banksiæ*, banksia roses; and a good number more. For the most part, roses are not known to cultivators in terms of Latin binomials, so that the nomenclature resolves itself into the standardizing of vernacular names of horticultural varieties.

“What’s in a name?” cries Juliet; “that which we call a rose by any other word would smell as sweet.” Yet Shakespeare might admit that a rose is not less sweet because we know its name. In this later day we wish to make sure that a rose is really a rose: the “bridal rose” of gardens in warm regions and of old greenhouses is a *Rubus*; I have eaten the raspberry-like fruits of the single-flowered form of it.

Gloxinias are not gloxinias. How this comes about is quickly told. It is a good example of the way such things come to be.

The genus *Gloxinia* begins with Charles Louis L’Héritier de Brutelle who lived from 1746 to 1800 and who wrote notable systematic works. The genus was founded in 1784 on a Brazilian plant, which L’Héritier named *Gloxinia maculata*, the generic title being in compliment to Benjamin Peter Gloxin, physician and botanical writer of Colmar near Strassburg. I have not seen this plant in cultivation in the United States, but it is in evidence in the American tropics. It is an attractive perennial rhizomatous herb one foot and more tall but of spreading habit, with large thick heart-shaped ornamental leaves more or less tinged violet on the upper surface and of lighter

color underneath, the erect stalks bearing several or many pubescent deeply bell-shaped lilac flowers more than one inch long and accompanied by large leaf-like bracts.

Early in the past century another plant was introduced from Brazil. It was named *Gloxinia speciosa* and also pictured by Conrad Loddiges and Sons in the Botanical Cabinet, 1817, with the statement that “this most splendid subject has lately been introduced from South America, a country richly abounding in the most beautiful productions, which unhappily have been till now mostly shut out of the civilized world. The time, however, seems approaching when these treasures will be freely diffused. If the oppressions which men exercised upon each other during the dark ages of ignorance and barbarity were once to cease, all would feel the advantages, and enjoy the comforts of amicable commerce; that source of such incalculable benefits to nations.” Now we have the commercial age, and still do we look for something better.

This *Gloxinia speciosa* soon attracted attention, and it was shown in colored plates. The original strain is pictured with drooping flowers whereas the florists plant produced from it has erect or ascending flowers; it would be interesting to trace the development of the present race of gloxinias step by step through a century, to disclose the art of breeding and to determine whether hybridity has entered into it, as has been said. The present gloxinia, in habit and foliage and bloom, is one of the choicest of pot plants.

In 1825 in a French periodical Christian Godefroy Nees von Esenbeck of the University of Bonn established the genus *Sinningia* on a Brazilian plant in-

troduced by M. Heller, inspector of the Royal Garden of Wurzburg, and cultivated in the University garden at Bonn; the plant was named *Sinningia Helleri*. Generic name is in compliment to William Sinning, gardener to the University of Bonn.

In 1848 J. Decaisne founded the genus *Ligeria* in the great French horticultural journal, *Revue Horticole*, naming it in honor of Louis Liger, author of many works on agriculture and gardening. He brought Loddiges' name *Gloxinia speciosa* into his new genus.

When Joannes Hanstein of Berlin wrote the *Gesneria* family for Martius' monumental *Flora Brasiliensis*, he retained the three genera and followed Decaisne in placing the Loddiges plant in *Ligeria* as *L. speciosa*. This account is dated on the title-page 1857-1864.

When a new study of the gesneriads was made for Bentham and Hooker's *Genera Plantarum*, and published in 1873, *Ligeria* was merged with *Sinningia* as not being sufficiently distinct; and our plant later became *Sinningia speciosa*, where it now rests.

These various events may be shown in a formal way as follows:

Sinningia speciosa, Nicholson, III. Dict. Gard. iv, 437 (1888).

Gloxinia speciosa, Loddiges, Bot. Cab. i, 28 (1817).

Ligeria speciosa, Decaisne, Rev. Hort. ser. 3, ii, 464 (1848).

Other events are in the records dealing with varieties and plants supposed to have contributed to hybridization, but they do not directly involve the name of the glasshouse gloxinia.

In the foregoing disposition of the case there is no guaranty, however. Any competent investigator, with more material before him, perhaps exacter methods, and a world range of attack, may arrive at other conclusions on the limits of genera and species; and we have learned that names follow identification.

Of *Gloxinia* there are about a half-dozen species native Mexico to Brazil and Peru. Apparently only *G. maculata* is much known in cultivation. Of *Sinningia* there are about twenty species, but only *S. speciosa* appears to be in general cultivation. Both genera yield subjects of high interest and ornamental value, and several of the species are in horticultural literature. Plants of this kind require careful glass-house handling and the skill of the trained gardener, and they are not in evidence in the present day of standardization, much to our loss.

Before leaving L'Héritier we ought to know that it was he who broke up the Linnæan inharmonious genus *Geranium*, separating *Pelargonium* and *Erodium*. This was accomplished in his striking folio, *Geranologia*, published in Paris in 1787-8. The horticultural interest in geraniums was great in the early part of the past century, as witness the many early colored plates in the periodicals, the two-volume treatment by Henry C. Andrews, 1805, and the six-volume work of Robert Sweet, 1820-30, both published in London. A century passes; open on my table is the heavy technical volume by Knuth on the *Geraniaceæ* published in Leipzig in 1912. But even though the florist geraniums are *pelargoniums*, they are still known as *geraniums*, the old name persisting from the time of Linnæus and before, the same as *Sinningia* is still popularly known only as *gloxinia*.

Words are only sounds quickly emitted and then lost, yet do they persist century by century.

Sometimes *amaryllis* is *amaryllis*, but more often it is not; and thereby hangs another tale.

The *amaryllis* case, like that of the *gloxinia*, devolves on the interpretation of genera. At first the genus *Amaryllis* was conceived broadly, in the days when geography was more or less indefinite and sources of cultivated plants were little understood. At present the genus is interpreted as consisting of a single species (with marked varieties and races) native in the coast region of Cape Province, South Africa, and the name of the species is *Amaryllis Belladonna*. Levyns, in the recent Guide to the Flora of the Cape Peninsula, states that it grows in "bushy places on the flats and lower slopes; flowering abundantly after a fire." The blooming season is given as February to April. With me at Ithaca, New York, it blossoms in late summer and early autumn. It is a choice subject with its close umbel of shell-pink flowers, when no leaves are showing.

To Linnæus *Amaryllis* was a genus of nine species in the first edition of *Species Plantarum* in 1753, and of eleven species in the third edition, 1764. In both editions the *Belladonna* was ascribed to the Caribbean region, Barbados and Surinam. Philip Miller spoke of it as Mexican. There is an account of *Amaryllis Belladonna* in *Botanical Magazine*, 1804, in which it is stated that the plant came to England in 1712 from Portugal, but where native was yet doubtful, but "the channel through which the plant has been received makes it more than probable that it is a Brazil vege-

table." A variety with pale flowers is said to have come from the Cape of Good Hope. It was long before the nativity was cleared up. Even as late as Nicholson's *Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening*, 1888, it was given as West Indian, perpetuating the old garden tradition.

The plant was correctly stated to be native of the Cape of Good Hope by William Herbert in his standard work on the *Amaryllidaceæ* in 1837; he wrote that it was naturalized in Madeira, "having been probably disseminated from gardens."

The plant we know as *Belladonna lily* (which is not a lily) or *Amaryllis Belladonna*, was apparently widely spread in cultivation before Linnæus wrote. The nativity of the plant was indefinitely stated or taken for granted, as with many other cultivated subjects. Linnæus cites the *Lilium rubrum* of Merian under his *Amaryllis Belladonna*, and also a plate in Albertus Seba's *Thesaurus* of 1734. There is a beautiful plate in Maria Sibilla Merian's delightful work, published at Amsterdam in 1726, being a dissertation on the insects, worms, lizards, caterpillars, serpents, fishes, plants, flowers, fruits and other things of Surinam (Dutch Guiana) all in wonderful colored work; with the great book open on the table I am impressed with the joy the authoress must have experienced in days before there needed to be entomologists and herpetologists and botanists and ichthyologists and all the others and when nature presented itself as a single scene of life and everything was worth recording. Well; this splendid plate No. 22 that Linnæus cites as *Lilium rubrum* does not have that designation on it or in the text, of the copy before me; it is what we now know as a *Hippeastrum*, and apparently *H. pu-*

niceum (or *equestre*) as is attested by Botanical Magazine, 1804, in the cited account of Belladonna lily.

This Botanical Magazine account throws an interesting sidelight on early geography notions. In speaking of Belladonna it adds: "The older Botanists call its country India, which with them may mean the East-Indies, South-America, or even some parts of Africa."

Western hemisphere plants of this relationship were separated by Herbert in a new genus, *Hippeastrum*; and it is to this name that the usual amaryllises of florists and of catalogues, the bulbs of which are common in the markets, are to be referred. They have been much modified by cultivation and perhaps by crossing, but most of them are of the *Hippeastrum Reginæ* class although I see *H. puniceum* (*equestre*) in gardens in southern parts of the United States and in the American tropics. It is not commonly known that the amaryllises of window-gardens and pots are a very different kind of plant from the real amaryllis.

In saying that the true amaryllis is South African I am following customary botanical interpretation. Herbert states that *Amaryllis Belladonna* is the type of the genus, and since his time we have regarded the genus as monotypic and have applied the name to the South African plant. By what process he arrived at that conclusion I do not know. There is nothing in the Linnæan account to singularize this species. Linnæus refers to Hortus Cliffortianus, where are references to Hermann, who died in 1695 and wrote of "Lilium americanum, puniceo flore, bella donna dictum," and to Plukenet, 1720, who had "Lilio Narcissus americanus, puniceo flore, Bella donna dictus." In both these accounts the American source

is indicated as well as the reddish-purple (*puniceus*) nature of the flowers and the fact that the plant was called *bella donna*. These references, if they can be identified at all, are very likely what we now know as *Hippeastrum puniceum*, same as the plate in Merian also cited by Linnæus. This *puniceum* name comes about in this way: *Amaryllis punicea*, Lamarck (1783), which is supported by the picture in Hermann's *Paradisus* and in Merian, and which is *Amaryllis equestris* of Aiton (1789) and *Hippeastrum equestre* of Herbert (1821) and which Urban in 1903 brought over as *Hippeastrum puniceum* to displace the name *equestre* on the basis of priority. There is no specimen of *Amaryllis Belladonna* in the Linnean herbarium to identify his plant.

It is not my purpose in this writing to endeavor to determine the proper interpretation of Linnæus' *Amaryllis Belladonna*, but only to acquaint the reader with the kinds of problems that arise in so many of these old cases.

The word amaryllis is of course a classical name of a shepherdess or country maiden, fancifully applied to these plants. Belladonna, "beautiful lady," is an herbalist name, preserved by Linnæus in the binomial *Amaryllis Belladonna*. Just why it was given to this plant by Hermann, Plukenet and others I do not know but presumably in compliment to the handsome bloom.

There is another Belladonna, a very different plant and of which there is record of the name. This is *Atropa Belladonna*, of the Nightshade family, also a Linnæan species. The plant is powerfully poisonous, and well-known drugs are prepared from it. Symptoms of belladonna poisoning are stated by the United

States Dispensatory to be the same as those of atropine poisoning of which it is said the most striking "is the peculiar delirium. In the earlier stages this manifests itself simply by profuse and somewhat incoherent talkativeness, but later there is complete obfuscation often with hallucinations, sometimes more or less maniacal in character." The maniacal and lethal character are suggested in the identificational references quoted by Linnæus: Bauhin, *Solanum maniacum multis*; Clusius *Solanum lethale*. The name belladonna comes to the plant from the use of the red sap by women of Italy as a cosmetic.

It is now a favorite notion in some quarters that "systematic botany" has reached its end. This reveals delightful innocence of natural history. It is perhaps born in part of the present devotion to indoor laboratory work, furthered by the remarkable advances in appliances and technique and the stimulating discoveries. All that work is beyond praise. Yet the fields and hills are just outside, teeming with life, much of which is yet little known and all of which requires study in a new way. It is fashionable to deprecate the making of new species: what, then, shall we do with them,—let them go undescribed and unnamed?

Systematic botany and zoölogy, like all other subjects, have quickly responded to the evolution point of view, and life histories acquire new significance. Many of our questions are to be answered, in the end, in the field.

The kind of animals and plants must be distinguished. This is a pre-requisite to the most significant

study in morphology, physiology, ecology, heredity, distribution. In fact, much of the biological work is inexpressible except in terms of species and varieties; and these categories are not cabinet conceptions. Systematics is today one of the freshest and most inspiring of the biological groups. Every advance in physiology and genetics makes it more interesting and important. The monographing of groups in the contemporary spirit is one of the new promising lines of research. More than that, natural history is not out-lived, although the outlook of the workers may have changed as it has in geology and psychology. Museum specimens are not mere dead property; they are the records and symbols of living things far and wide.

The earth still has its charm. Plants will be sought and admired, scrutinized and named, to the end of man's time.

First requisite in natural history is to recognize the forms of life. This recognition must be afield, where the organisms live and multiply. Records must be kept. Forms of life are yet imperfectly known. The great laboratory is still out-of-doors; we have no reason to expect it will ever be otherwise.

The chain of life comprises not alone organisms now living on the earth. It connects with the dead and fossil past. From first to last, beginning unto end, the chain is a continuous series, a connected problem. Throughout the vast extent, study of the kinds, taxonomy, nomenclature, systematic speculation, constitute a field of ever-increasing vitality and importance.

Now is this writing finished; there follow only the lists of names, together with the necessary explanations. I hope it has left the reader with some feeling of

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respect for the names by which plants are known, and some comprehension of the breadth of the subject and the problems that arise.

The writing falls far short of its purpose if it does not also suggest great ranges of interest and need of investigation in the field of cultivated plants. With all the priceless researches, there still remains an undeveloped domain of biological inquiry into the origins, identities, development and essential characteristics of the plants by which mankind has sustained and comforted itself. The origins lead much farther back than recorded history, into archeology and even geology, and this field is yet little explored.

In the meantime we need records. We have means and agencies for continuous record in any number of other fields, from postage stamps to Indian lore and relics, of birds and mammals and insects and fishes and plants of the field, of books independently of their values, of every kind of device new, old and discarded. Every artifact from excavations is saved. Yet we have no recognized and sufficient archives of cultivated plants. The plants themselves, competently preserved, together with memoranda attached to them and the special experience of them accumulating generation by generation, comprise the major and indispensable chronicle. What will other generations think of us, when they find it necessary to try to pick out origins and courses of amelioration, and positive evidences of introductions and novelties, from these our headlong days?

VI

THE NAMES AND THE WORDS

BOTANICAL nomenclature is Latin. Thereby may it be understandable to all peoples in all languages.

This nomenclature is a combination of nouns and adjectives. Verbs and other forms of speech are employed in Latin descriptions, but not in the names.

First name in the binomial is a substantive (noun), nominative case and singular number; second name is usually an adjective, modifying the substantive. Tree is a substantive; tall, low, young, old, beautiful, are adjectives suggesting the kind or quality of a particular tree.

All words are beautiful when properly used and correctly pronounced and relieved of the vulgarisms of slang. So the binomials of plants and animals are beautiful if clearly enunciated and decently pronounced. They constitute a luminous part of the language of horticulture, botany, and natural history.

For the most part, these binomials are not difficult in speech. Of course practice is required to speak any vocabulary well, whether of art, engineering, architecture, music, medicine, education or law; accurate clear language is the mark of sensitiveness and intelligence.

Use of these binomials is good training in precision of speech. They are dignified and maintain them-

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selves above the mumbling and mixture of daily language. Thus a bookful of special words, such as Standardized Plant Names, has something of the appeal to certain persons that a score of music has to others.

First must one comprehend the genus, as *Acer*, the maples, is a genus of many species, *Rosa*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Magnolia*, *Prunus*, *Berberis*, genera also of many species. A plant very distinct in essential characters from all other plants may constitute a genus by itself, as ginkgo, heather, amaryllis, coconut; monotypic genera are named binomially same as the others, the cited cases being *Ginkgo biloba*, *Cal-luna vulgaris*, *Amaryllis Belladonna*, *Cocos nucifera*, other binomials in the last two genera not belonging there.

Latin is an inflected language, by which it is meant that a word changes form to express relations or different genders. Thus, nouns ending in *us* when the subject of a sentence end in *um* when the object, although this grammatical change does not interest us in nomenclature. More to the point in our problem is the fact that nouns have gender, and all nouns are masculine, feminine or neuter; gender in this case is not necessarily an attribution of sex but is rather a form of language. Adjectives do not have gender, but correspond with their nouns in this respect. Thus, *Ceanothus americanus* is a masculine name, *Cimicifuga americana* feminine, *Nartheccium americanum* neuter.

Agreement for gender in the two members of the binomial does not always result in endings identical in both genus and species. Thus the adjective meaning white is *albus*, *-a -um*, masculine, feminine and neuter

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respectively, while black is *niger*, *-a, -um*: *Helleborus niger*, *Brassica nigra*, *Solanum nigrum*; *ruber* (red) is a similar case.

Comparable with *niger* and *ruber* in ending are certain *-fer* and *-ger* words meaning "bearing": *umbellifer*, masculine, *umbellifera*, feminine, *umbelliferum*, neuter; *setiger*, *setigera*, *setigerum*. It would not be allowable to terminate such words in *us* for masculine, although cases occur. Apparently more of this class of adjectives occur with feminine nouns than with others and they are entered in feminine form in the following lists although otherwise masculine terminations are given.

The substantives (generic names) are classical Latin names, often originally derived from Greek, or words compounded of Latin or Greek, or of other origin and more or less Latinized in form: the point is that the names are sufficiently adopted into Latin to be declined and readily used in technical diagnoses. Often they commemorate persons, as *Linnæa*, *Bauhinia*, *Parkinsonia*, *Dodonæa*, *Clusia*, *Besleria*, *Tournefortia*, *Millieria*; frequently they are classical words with a general or even indefinite meaning that have been applied in botany to a particular group of plants or even to a different group from that originally intended; these new applications in no way invalidate them as generic names. *Celastrus* was employed in Greek for some kind of evergreen, *Ilex* is Latin for a kind of oak, as also *Æsculus*, *Hypericum* is of obscure classical signification, *Lycium* was applied to a *Rhamnus*. Probably more than one half the generic names one commonly meets are of classical origin, meaning Greek and Latin.

If an author is not obliged to retain the original

meaning of the word he adopts for a genus, neither is he obligated to accept its exact spelling. It is legitimate for Linnæus to write *Buddleja*, named in memory of Adam Buddle. Neither is an author obliged to spell a generic appellation in the same way as does the person for whom it was named. Thus *Kennedia* was named after Lewis Kennedy, British nurseryman, but Ventenat who founded the genus preferred to write it in regular Latin form; *Stewartia* was named for John Stuart, Earl of Bute; *Stillingia* memorializes Dr. Stillingfleet. Botanists chose to modify the personal name Euphorbus to Euphorbia. Generic names derived from persons are not primarily commemorative. Neither the horticulturist nor the botanist need give much attention to the literal significance of the genus-names except as a matter of interest or information: a name is a name for all that.

So is a specific adjective a name for all that; but the literal meaning of the word becomes part of the background in the language of botany. It aids considerably to know that *Betula lutea* means yellow birch, *B. lenta* pliable or flexible birch, *B. pumila* dwarf birch, *B. populifolia* poplar-leaved birch, *B. papyrifera* paper-bearing birch, although it may not serve useful purpose to use translations as English names; nor is there any guaranty that the name is really applicable in a given case, as witness *Duranta repens* (repent or creeping) for an upright big shrub, with only some of the branches more or less lying on the ground.

Although the orthography is not to be changed, yet the termination of adjectives must naturally follow the gender of the generic noun. Thus a dwarf sunflower is called *Helianthus pumilus* (masculine), a

dwarf birch *Betula pumila* (feminine), a dwarf daisy *Chrysanthemum pumilum* (neuter).

In the long lists that follow, the generic names (List I) are merely pronounced; the specific names (List II) are pronounced and also the meaning suggested. One soon learns the significance of the species-names by frequently consulting such lists, if one has feeling for words. In some cases, however, care must be taken to distinguish. Thus *Dianthus macranthus* is long-flowered or large-flowered pink, but *Acacia macracantha* is long- or large-spined acacia, one termination being from Greek *anthos*, flower, and the other *acanthos*, spine or thorn.

The *macro-* words need explanation, as *macrocarpus* referring to fruit, *macrodontus* to teeth, *macromeris* to parts, *macrospermus* to seeds, *macrostachyus* to spikes. The Greek *macro* means long, yet in botanical practice the combinations commonly signify large, big, great, in distinction from *micro*, small. Thus *Aster macrophylla* is interpreted Bigleaf aster, *Philadelphus microphyllus* the Littleleaf mock-orange. This practice follows good accepted English usage, as macrophone and microphone, macrocosm and microcosm, macroscope and microscope.

Another contrast is *Salix cordifolia*, heart-leaved willow, and *Æthionema coridifolium*, coris-leaved, *Coris* being a genus in the Primrose family. The latter binomial may seem to be a case of gender disagreement between genus and species, but *Æthionema* is a Greek neuter, as are *Aglaonema*, *Odontonema*. Masculine Greek endings *os* become *us* when Latinized, but the original author has choice as to which form he uses in noun or adjective. Thus Siebold & Zuccarini founded the genus *Rhodotypos*, which many

succeeding authors write *Rhodotypus*. There are many comparable cases. Similarly, an author may choose a Greek neuter termination rather than to Latinize it *um*: example is *Asplenium platyneuron*.

In generic names one must also be careful not to confuse those of very similar spelling. The Rules provide that such names are not duplicates if they differ by as much as one letter. We have different genera with such similar names as *Discocactus* and *Disocactus*, *Jaegeria* and *Jagera*, *Nolana* and *Nolina*, *Lomatia* and *Lomatium*, *Butea* and *Butia*, *Ceropteris* (*Pityrogramma*) and *Ceratopteris* and *Cystopteris*, *Garberia* and *Gerberia*, *Morinda* and *Moringa*, *Syringa* and *Seringia*, *Ligustrum* and *Ligusticum*, *Anemopsis* and *Anemonopsis*, *Latania* and *Lantana*.

The consultant may not be interested in these reasons and differences but they emphasize the fact that one must be careful to follow the spelling in authoritative lists and books.

Adjectival names may be made from the titles of countries or regions: *Anemone virginiana*, Virginian anemony; *Iris virginica*, Virginian iris; *Saxifraga virginiana*, pertaining to (citizen of) Virginia. These spellings are to be retained as they were first published: the different adjectival forms are not interchangeable even though their significance may be the same. Frequently the application or origin of geographical names is not at once apparent: *Aconitum noveboracense*, *Vernonia noveboracensis*, citizens of New York (*Eboracum*, Roman name of York, England, *novum*, new).

Sometimes these geographical names go far astray. We have noted the case of Portugal cypress, implied in the name *Cupressus lusitanica*, which is native in

Mexico (page 4). The common big milkweed of eastern fields is *Asclepias syriaca*, so named by Linnaeus from old designations of it, although he himself knew that it is Virginian: it was *Apocynum majus syriacum rectum* of Cornut (Cornutus) who published on the plants of Canada in 1635, and *Apocynum syriacum* of Clusius. Because all species of *Asclepias* are native in the New World, Decaisne in 1844 renamed this plant *Asclepias Cornuti* and so it was known for a long time, but we must go back to the old name and be content that it records an early misapprehension. Point is that a name is a name independently of its literal meaning; and in the big catalogue that follows (List II) the meanings are given only as information.

The same geographical name may be differently spelled or one country may have two appellations: *Rosa sinica*, *Rosa cathayensis*, Chinese roses, quite distinct species (the former chanced to have been earlier named *R. laevigata*); *Juniperus chinensis*, Chinese juniper or cedar; *Citrus sinensis*, Chinese orange. Any of these different forms could hold, without conflict, even if made in the same genus, although unfortunate, as also *Ligustrum japonicum*, Japanese privet, and *Chrysanthemum nipponicum*, Japanese (Nipponese) chrysanthemum.

Certain adjectives are formed by the Greek termination *-oides*, *-oideus*, *-ides*, *-odes*, meaning like or resembling: *Epiphyllum phyllanthoides*, a phyllanthus-like epiphyllum; *Canna orchoides*, orchid-like canna; *Populus deltoidea*, leaves delta-like (triangular).

Not all specific names are common adjectives. Frequently they are proper nouns in the genitive, equivalent to the English possessive. *Phlox Drum-*

mondii is the phlox of Drummond or Drummond's phlox. The genitive is formed in several ways, depending on the declension into which the substantive falls. If a personal name is assumed to terminate in *us* when Latinized, as is usual, thus making it second declension, the genitive would be in *i*. Thus do we have Linnæus and Linnæi, Clusius and Clusii, Dodonæus and Dodonæi. There is variable practice as to whether the genitive shall be formed by *i* or by *ii*. On this point the International Rules of Nomenclature recommend that when the personal name ends in a vowel, the letter *i* is added; when it ends in a consonant (except in *r*) the letters *ii* are added; this recommendation is not directly retroactive.

Names of women, ordinarily assumed to be of the first declension and ending in *a*, take *æ* for the genitive; *Rosa Banksiæ*, Lady Banks' rose.

Certain genitives, as in the third declension, are made in *is*: *Rosa Hugonis*, Hugo's rose; *Solidago ohionis*, goldenrod of Ohio.

Genitives are sometimes made in the plural: *Colocasia antiquorum*, colocasia of the ancients (antiqui); *Grimaldia Baileyorum*, of the Baileys (father and daughter).

Frequently, genitives (possessives) are formed from compound geographical names: *Aster novæ-angliæ*, New England aster; *A. novi-belgii*, New Belgian (New York) aster; *Lechea novæ-cæsareæ*, New Jersey pinwort (Cæsarea, Roman name of the Channel Islands from which the word Jersey is derived); *Rubus pergratus* var. *novæ-terræ*, Newfoundland blackberry.

If a botanist desires to name a new species in com-

pliment to a person, two regular ways are available: to make a genitive of the noun, as *Smithii* or *Smithiæ*, whether the person is masculine or feminine; to put the name in adjectival form, as *Smithianus*, *Smithiana*, *Smithianum*, whether the genus is masculine, feminine, or neuter.

Certain specific names lie outside the regular rules. These are nouns in apposition, and cannot be altered to agree in gender. Usually they are historic substantives that have come down in the literature of the subject: *Rumex Patientia*, the old herb-patient, a medicinal plant; *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, the Good King Henry of the herbalists; *Nicotiana Tabacum*, preserving the aboriginal name of tobacco; *Solanum PseudoCapsicum*; *Thymus Serpyllum*; *Aconitum Anthora*; or an old generic name as *Persica* is for the peach and we write *Prunus Persica*, but the same word is merely a geographical adjective in other cases, as in *Syringa persica* (page 60). Such substantive names are preferably retained with a capital initial, to indicate that they are not adjectives and to preserve their importance.

Some writers prefer to use no capitals in specific names, not even in those commemorating persons, writing *Salvia greggii*, *Pyrus halliana*, *Pinus jeffreyi*. This is in the interest of uniformity; but uniformity, which is the fetish of standardization, has no supernatural merit. It is much more desirable to maintain dignity and emphasis than to insist on the flatness of regularity. Suggestion of much precious history is lost when the identifying capitals are deposed.

Formerly, specific names of countries were written with capital initials, as *Canadensis*, *Japonica*,

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Africana, but this custom is not now universal. Geographic epithets are scarcely proper names in these cases, but have come to represent general regions of nativity. *Rubus canadensis* is not exclusively Canadian; it grows as far south as Georgia; the name indicates where Kalm first discovered it. In early days, when many of our plants were named, Virginia was much more than the present state of Virginia; Brazil was a region or direction in the western hemisphere. Because a *Potentilla* was named *pennsylvanica* does not cause the collector to be surprised to find it in New Hampshire, Ontario or Oregon; I have taken it in China, for it is put down as native Caucasus to Japan; this world-wide species happens to have been named and described from Pennsylvania in 1767 by Linnæus. Regional adjectives hardly merit great distinction; but personal proper names and rich old substantives in apposition may well be allowed the justice of a capital initial.

Practice in capitalizing species-names is not mandatory in rules of nomenclature. International Rules recommend that "specific names begin with a small letter except those which are taken from names of persons (substantives or adjectives) or those which are taken from generic names (substantives or adjectives)." American Code provides that "if capital letters are to be used for specific names they should be employed only for substantives and for adjectives derived from personal names."

PRONUNCIATION

In the lists that follow no effort is made to indicate complete pronunciation. That attempt would require diacritical marks or a phonetic alphabet.

THE NAMES AND THE WORDS

Only two purposes are in mind: the accentuation, by which the syllable of primary accent or stress is indicated; quantity of the accented vowels, as to whether "long" or "short."

There is no standard agreement on rules for the pronunciation of botanical binomials. Even in the best practice, there may be variations in pronunciation of a given word; this is unavoidable, and no more to be regretted than similar variations in pronouncing many English words. The particular sound to be given the vowels (within the categories "long" or "short") rests with the individual. Many persons pronounce generic and specific names simply as if the words were English, but for the most part the accent, at least, follows usage in Latin.

Good examples of different pronunciations in Latin (derived from Greek) and English are the *-oides* terminations (which we have met on a preceding page). In English, *oi* under similar circumstances is a diphthong, as in rhomboid, pronounced like *oy* in toy; in Latin or Latinized nomials *oi* is not a diphthong but two separate vowels.

It may be said there are two ways of pronouncing Latin. One is the so-called Roman method followed by Latinists, that represents what is considered to be the pronunciation of classical times; the other is an adaptation of pronunciation more or less to the speech of people now using it. It is only the latter with which we are concerned in this discussion.

In the United States as well as in England, the vowels are usually pronounced with English sounds. This means that the long English *i* and *e* (which are singularities among languages) may be used. In the United States I cannot be corrected if I

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say *Lupinus* with a long English *i*; in France I should say *Lupeenus*. Collecting far away in South America with a delightful companion who spoke a Latin language, I came upon plants of *Sida* and pronounced the word with long English *i*, whereupon my comrade noted my lack of understanding and corrected me to *Seeda*; it was not necessary to remind him that my native speech is English. So, also, whether one pronounces *americana* as if it were spelled *americay-na* or *americah-na* depends on choice, or perhaps whether one is from Boston or Kansas; my own habit is the former, although subject to suggestion. Either way the vowel may be considered as "long."

Terminal syllables of the natural families are commonly pronounced in the United States as if they were English: *Rosaceæ*,—àce-ee, with long or open sounds for *e*.

The foregoing remarks have reference particularly to the pronunciation of letters, not so much to accent of words. Accent or stress follows rules of Latin; and the syllables are as many as the vowels. Words of two syllables are stressed on the first syllable: *à-cris*; of three syllables on next-to-the-last syllable (penult) if it is long: *dumò-sa*; if it is short, accent may be on the preceding syllable or antepenult, but never on a syllable before the third from the end.

Inasmuch as many names, particularly of genera, are derived from non-Latin sources and may be only imperfectly Latinized, it is impossible to follow rules steadfastly. How the accents fall in particular words is indicated in the lists that follow, although there may be disagreement in some cases.

Let it be repeated that the pronunciations here suggested follow practice in the United States. To in-

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dicate the quantity of the vowel (whether long or short) accent-marks are employed, to the left for long open articulation and to the right for short close sounds. This is now an American custom, although of English origin. Thus Asa Gray, in his first *Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States*, 1848, writes: "To aid in their pronunciation, I have not only marked the accented syllable, but have followed Loudon's mode of indicating what is called the long sound of the vowel by the grave (`), and the short sound by the acute (´) accent-mark." In the preface to his *Hortus Britannicus*, first published in 1830, J. C. Loudon explains his method of pronunciation. The current (Seventh) edition of Gray's *Manual*, 1913, by his successors, maintains this use of the accent-marks for vowel quantity and also for syllable stress, although not adopted in the *Synoptical Flora*. American botanical practice is not wholly uniform, but in the present lists the custom long established by Gray and his followers is adopted.

It is difficult to represent pronunciation by means of such simple marks and there are many exceptions, particularly in words derived from personal and geographic names and in those not known in classical Latin.

The specific or trivial names in List II are an extension of a similar compilation on pages 148 to 159 of the first volume of *Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture* and repeated in part on pages 21–36 of *Manual of Cultivated Plants*; the List has therefore had the test of previous review, although nothing like perfection can be expected of it.

Variable practice obtains in the pronunciation of names made from those of persons, particularly when

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the patronymic is in two syllables. Probably the Latin preference is to accent on the penultimate, but frequently the words are spoken as the persons pronounced their own names. This applies both to genitives as specific names and to substantives as generic names. Thus one may say *Tór-reyi*, *Tór-reya* rather than *Torrèy-i* and *Torrèy-a*. Similar cases are *Búck-leyi* or *Bucklèy-i*, *Búck-leya* or *Bucklèy-a*, *Jàmésii* or *Jamè-sii*, *Jàmésia* or *Jamè-sia*. It is the intention to omit most names of this character from the Lists. English-speaking horticulturists, as far as I have noted them, say *Cátt-leya* rather than *Cattlèy-a*.

Finally let it be said that the following lists are compiled primarily for the horticultural fraternity. They are not final or at least not infallible and are subject to revision as needed.

LIST I

Generic names likely to be met in horticultural literature, with indication of accent and vowel quantity, and ready reference in spelling.

Grave accent (`), means long vowel ;
acute accent (´), short or similar
vowel sounds, or at least not long

Abè-lia	Acokanthè-ra	Aeri-des
À-bies	Aconi-tum	Ær-va
Abò-bra	Ác-orus	Æs-culus
Abrò-ma	Acrocò-mia	Æthionè-ma
Abrò-nia	Acroných-ia	Agapán-thus
Abrophýl-lum	Actæ-a	Agás-tache
À-brus	Actiníd-ia	Ág-athis
Abù-tilon	Actinophlœ-us	Agathós-ma
Acà-cia	Actinós-trobus	Agà-ve
Acæ-na	À-da	Agdés-tis
Acalý-pha	Adansò-nia	Agér-atum
Acám-pe	Adelocalým-na	Aglaonè-ma
Acanthocè-reus	Adelocà-ryum	Agò-nis
Acantholi-mon	Adenanthè-ra	Agrimò-nia
Acanthóp-anax	Adenocár-pus	Agrostém-ma
Acanthophœ-nix	Adenóph-ora	Agrós-tis
Acanthophýl-lum	Adenós-toma	Aichrý-son
Acanthorhì-za	Adhát-oda	Ailán-thus
Acán-thus	Adián-tum	Aíph-anes
À-cer	Adlù-mia	Ai-ra
Acerán-thus	Adoníd-ia	Ajù-ga
Achillè-a	Adò-nis	Akè-bia
Achím-enes	Adóx-a	Albíz-zia
À-chlys	Æchmè-a	Alchemil-la
Ách-ras	Æ-gle	Aléc-tryon
Acidanthè-ra	Æglóp-sis	Ál-etris
Acinè-ta	Ægopò-dium	Aleuri-tes
Ackà-ma	Æò-nium	Alís-ma
Acœlorrà-phe	Ærán-gis	Allagóp-tera

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Allamán-da	Anacý-clus	Antirrhí-num
Alliò-nia	Anagál-lis	Aphanós-tephus
Ál-lium	Anán-as	Aphelán-dra
Allóph-yton	Anáph-alis	À-pios
Allopléc-tus	Anastát-ica	À-pium
Ál-nus	Anathè-rum	Apléc-trum
Alocà-sia	Anchù-sa	Apóc-yum
Ál-oë	Andi-ra	Aponogè-ton
Alonsò-a	Andróm-eda	Aporocác-tus
Alopecù-rus	Andropò-gon	Aptè-nia
Alphitò-nia	Andrós-ace	Aquilè-gia
Alpín-ia	Androstè-phium	Ár-abis
Alseuós-mia	Anemò-ne	Ár-achis
Alsóph-ila	Anemonél-la	Arách-nis
Alstò-nia	Anemonóp-sis	Arà-lia
Alstroemè-ria	Anemopæg-ma	Araucà-ria
Alternanthè-ra	Anemóp-sis	Araù-jia
Althè-a	Anè-thum	Ár-butus
Alýs-sum	Angél-ica	Archontophòè-nix
Alýx-ia	Angelò-nia	Árc-tium
Amarà-cus	Angióp-teris	Arctostáph-ylos
Amarán-thus	Angóph-ora	Arctò-tis
Amárc-rinum	Angrà-cum	Arctò-us
Amarýl-lis	Angulò-a	Ardís-ia
Amasò-nia	Anigozán-thos	Arè-ca
Amberbò-a	Anisacán-thus	Arecás-trum
Amelán-chier	Anisót-ome	Aregè-lia
Amél-lus	Annò-na	Arenà-ria
Amhér-stia	Anò-da	Arén-ga
Amián-thium	Anóp-teris	Arethù-sa
Amíc-ia	Anò-ta	Argà-nia
Ammò-bium	Ansél-lia	Argemò-ne
Ammóch-aris	Antennà-ria	Argyrè-ia
Ammóph-ila	Án-themis	Aridà-ria
Amò-mum	Anthér-icum	Arikuryrò-ba
Amór-pha	Antholý-za	Ariocár-pus
Amorphophál-lus	Anthoxán-thum	Arisà-ma
Ampelodés-ma	Anthrís-cus	Arís-tea
Ampelóp-sis	Anthù-rium	Aristolò-chia
Amphíc-ome	Anthýl-lis	Aristotè-lia
Amsò-nia	Antià-ris	Armorà-cia
Anacámp-seros	Antidés-ma	Arnè-bia
Anacár-dium	Antíg-onon	Ár-nica

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Arò-nia	Át-ropa	Bél-lium
Arpophýl-lum	Attalè-a	Benincà-sa
Arracà-cia	Aubriè-ta	Bén-zoin
Arrhenathè-rum	Aucù-ba	Berberidóp-sis
Artáb-otrys	Audibér-tia	Bér-beris
Artemís-ia	Audouín-ia	Berchè-mia
Arthropò-dium	Aureolà-ria	Bergè-nia
Artocár-pus	Avè-na	Bergerán-thus
À-rum	Averrhò-a	Bergerocác-tus
Arún-cus	Axón-opus	Berlandiè-ra
Arundinà-ria	Azà-ra	Berterò-a
Arún-do	Azól-la	Berthollè-tia
Ás-arum		Bertolò-nia
Ascár-ina	Babià-na	Bè-ta
Asclè-pias	Bác-charis	Bét-ula
Asclepiodò-ra	Bác-tris	Bì-dens
Ascocén-trum	Baè-ria	Bifrenà-ria
Ascotáin-ia	Baillò-nia	Bignò-nia
Ás-cyrum	Balà-ka	Billardiè-ra
Asím-ina	Balaù-stion	Billbér-gia
Aspár-agus	Ballò-ta	Bischóf-ia
Aspér-ula	Balsamocít-rus	Biscutél-la
Asphodeli-ne	Balsamorhì-za	Bismár-ckia
Asphód-elus	Bambù-sa	Bíx-a
Aspidís-tra	Bánk-sia	Blanfór-dia
Aspidospér-ma	Báph-ia	Bléch-num
Asplè-nium	Baptís-ia	Bletíl-la
Ás-pris	Barbarè-a	Bli-ghia
Astartè-a	Bárk-lya	Bloomè-ria
Astè-lia	Barlè-ria	Blumenbách-ia
Ás-ter	Barós-ma	Boccò-nia
Astíl-be	Barringtò-nia	Bøhmè-ria
Astrág-alus	Basél-la	Boisduvà-lia
Astrán-tia	Bauè-ra	Boltò-nia
Astrocà-ryum	Bauhín-ia	Bolusán-thus
Astróph-ytum	Beaucár-nea	Bomà-rea
Asystà-sia	Beaufór-tia	Bóm-bax
Atalán-tia	Beaumón-tia	Bón-tia
Athamán-ta	Befà-ria	Borà-go
Athrotáx-is	Begò-nia	Borás-sus
Athýr-ium	Belamcán-da	Borò-nia
Atrapháx-is	Belepér-one	Bortých-ium
Át-riplex	Bél-lis	Bò-sea

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Bossiaë-a	Bulbocò-dium	Cál-tha
Boussingaúl-tia	Bulbophýl-lum	Calycán-thus
Bouvár-dia	Bumè-lia	Calycót-ome
Bowkè-ria	Bupthál-mum	Calýp-so
Boykín-ia	Bupleù-rum	Calý-trix
Brachých-iton	Bursà-ria	Camarò-tis
Brachýc-ome	Bù-tia	Camá-sia
Brachyglót-tis	Bù-tomus	Camél-lia
Brachypò-dium	Búx-us	Camoén-sia
Brachysè-ma	Byrnè-sia	Campán-ula
Brà-hea		Camphorós-ma
Brasè-nia	Cabóm-ba	Campsíd-ium
Brassaocatlè-lia	Cæsalpi-nia	Cámp-sis
Brassáv-ola	Cailliè-a	Camptosò-rus
Brás-sia	Caióph-ora	Camptothè-ca
Brás-sica	Cajà-nus	Campylót-ropis
Brassocátt-leya	Calaci-num	Canán-ga
Brassolè-lia	Calà-dium	Canari-na
Brevoór-tia	Cál-amus	Canavà-lia
Brèy-nia	Calandri-nia	Candól-lea
Brickél-lia	Calán-the	Canél-la
Brittonás-trum	Calathè-a	Canís-trum
Bri-za	Calceolà-ria	Cán-na
Brodiaë-a	Calén-dula	Cán-nabis
Bromè-lia	Calím-eris	Cán-tua
Brò-mus	Cál-la	Cáp-paris
Brós-imum	Callián-dra	Cáp-sicum
Broughtò-nia	Callicár-pa	Caragà-na
Broussonè-tia	Callíc-oma	Cardám-ine
Browál-lia	Callír-hoë	Cardián-dra
Brów-nea	Callistè-mon	Cardiospér-mum
Bruckenthà-lia	Callís-tephus	Cár-duus
Brunnè-ra	Calli-tris	Cà-rex
Brunsfél-sia	Callù-na	Cà-rica
Brunsvíg-ia	Calocéph-alus	Carís-sa
Bryò-nia	Calochór-tus	Carli-na
Bryonóp-sis	Calodén-drum	Carludovì-ca
Bryophýl-lum	Calonýc-tion	Carmichæ-lia
Buckleý-a	Calóph-aca	Carnè-giea
Buddlè-ja	Calophýl-lum	Carpán-thea
Buginvìl-læa	Calopò-gon	Carpentè-ria
Bulbì-ne	Calothám-nus	Carpì-nus
Bulbinél-la	Calpúr-nia	Carpobrò-tus

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Carpód-etus	Cephalà-ria	Chionóph-ila
Carriè-rea	Cephalocè-reus	Chirò-nia
Cár-thamus	Cephalostà-chyum	Chlò-ris
Cà-rum	Cephalotáx-us	Chlorocò-don
Cà-rya	Cerás-tium	Chloróg-alum
Caryóp-teris	Ceratò-nia	Chloróph-ora
Caryò-ta	Ceratopét-alum	Chloróph-ytum
Casimír-oa	Ceratophýl-lum	Choís-ya
Cás-sia	Ceratóp-teris	Chorís-ia
Cassín-ia	Ceratostíg-ma	Choríz-ema, Cho- rizè-ma
Castà-nea	Ceratozà-mia	Chrysalidocár-pus
Castanóp-sis	Cercidiphýl-lum	Chrysán-themum
Castanospér-mum	Cercíd-ium	Chrysobál-anus
Castil-la	Cér-cis	Chrysóbál-anus
Castilè-ja	Cercocár-pus	Chrysóg-onum
Casuari-na	Cè-reus	Chrysóp-sis
Catal-pa	Cerín-the	Chrysosplè-nium
Catanán-che	Ceropè-gia	Chrysothám-nus
Catasè-tum	Ceróx-ylon	Chusquè-a
Catesbæ-a	Cés-trum	Chỳ-sis
Cà-tha	Chænomè-les	Cibò-tium
Cathcár-tia	Chænós-toma	Ci-cer
Cátt-leya	Chærophýl-lum	Cichò-rium
Caulophýl-lum	Chamæcè-reus	Cicù-ta
Ceanò-thus	Chamæcýp-aris	Cimicíf-uga
Cecrò-pia	Chamædáph-ne	Cinchò-na
Céd-rela, Cedrè-la	Chamædò-rea	Cinnamò-mum
Cedronél-la	Chamælaù-cium	Cipù-ra
Cè-drus, Céd-rus	Chamælír-ium	Circæ-a
Cei-ba	Chamæ-rops	Cír-sium
Celás-trus	Chambeyrò-nia	Cís-sus
Celmís-ia	Chár-ieis	Cís-tus
Celò-sia	Cheilán-thes	Citharèx-ylum
Cél-sia	Cheirán-thus	Citróp-sis
Cél-tis	Chelidò-nium	Citrúl-lus
Centaureà-a	Chelò-ne	Cít-rus
Centaù-rium	Chenopò-dium	Cladán-thus
Centhrán-thus	Chilóp-sis	Cladrás-tis
Centradè-nia	Chimáph-ila	Clár-kia
Centropò-gon	Chiocóc-ca	Clausè-na
Centrosè-ma	Chióg-enes	Clavi-ja
Cephæè-lis	Chionán-thus	Claytò-nia
Cephalán-thus	Chionodóx-a	Cleistocác-tus

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

Clém-atis	Combrè-tum	Cós-tus
Cleò-me	Comespér-ma	Cót-inus
Clerodén-drum	Commèl-na	Cotoneás-ter
Cléth-ra, Clè-thra	Comptò-nia	Cót-ula
Clián-thus	Conán-dron	Cotylè-don
Cliftò-nia	Condà-lia	Coutà-rea
Clintò-nia	Cón-gea	Cowà-nia
Clitò-ria	Conicò-sia	Crám-be
Clì-via	Coniográm-me	Craspè-dia
Clytòs-toma	Conì-um	Crás-sula
Cneoríd-ium	Conóph-ytum	Cratà-gus
Cneò-rum	Convallà-ria	Crè-pis
Cnì-cus	Convól-vulus	Crescén-tia
Cobà-a	Coopè-ria	Crinodén-dron
Coccín-ia	Copaif-era	Crinodón-na
Coccocýp-selum	Coperníc-ia	Cri-num
Coccól-obis	Coprós-ma	Cristà-ria
Coccothri-nax	Cóp-tis	Críth-mum
Cóc-culus	Cór-chorus	Crocós-mia
Cochemiè-a	Cór-dia	Crò-cus
Cochleà-ria	Córd-ula	Crossán-dra
Cochlospér-mum	Cordylli-ne	Crotalà-ria
Cò-cos	Corè-ma	Crucianél-la
Codià-um	Coreóp-sis	Crupi-na
Codonóp-sis	Corethróg-yne	Cryóph-ytum
Còe-lia	Corián drum	Cryptán-tha
Cœlóg-yne	Corià-ria	Cryptán-thus
Coffè-a	Cór-nus	Cryptocà-rya
Cò-ix	Corò-kia	Cryptográm-ma
Cò-la	Coroníl-la	Cryptól-epis
Cól-chicum	Corón-opus	Cryptomè-ria
Coleonè-ma	Corò-zo	Cryptostè-gia
Cò-leus	Corrè-a	Cryptostém-ma
Collè-tia	Cortadè-ria	Ctenán-the
Collín-sia	Cortù-sa	Cù-cumis
Collinsò-nia	Corýd-alis	Cucúr-bità
Collò-mia	Corylóp-sis	Cù-minum
Colocà-sia	Cór-ylus	Cunì-la
Colpothri-nax	Corynocár-pus	Cunninghám-ia
Colquhouè-nia	Corý-pha	Cupà-nia
Colúm-nea	Coryphán-tha	Cù-phea
Colù-tea	Corytholò-ma	Cuprés-sus
Colvìl-lea	Cós-mos	Curcù-ligo

LIST I. GENERIC NAMES

Cúr-cuma	Darlingtò-nia	Dictyospér-ma
Cyanò-tis	Darwin-ia	Dieffenbách-ia
Cyáth-ea	Dasylí-ion	Dierà-ma
Cyathò-des	Datis-ca	Diervíl-la
Cý-cas	Datù-ra	Digità-lis
Cýc-lamen	Daubentò-nia	Dillè-nia
Cyclanthè-ra	Daù-cus	Dillwýn-ia
Cyclán-thus	Davál-lia	Dimorphothè-ca
Cyclóph-orus	David-ia	Dinè-ma
Cycnò-ches	Debregeà-sia	Dioclè-a
Cydís-ta	Decai-snea	Dì-on
Cydò-nia	Deckè-nia	Dionæ-a
Cymbalà-ria	Déc-odon	Dioscorè-a
Cymbíd-ium	Decumà-ria	Diós-ma
Cymbopò-gon	Deering-ia	Diospý-rus
Cynán-chum	Delò-nix	Diò-tis
Cýn-ara	Delospér-ma	Dipél-ta
Cýn-odon	Delós-toma	Diphyllè-ia
Cynoglós-sum	Delphín-ium	Dipladè-nia
Cynosù-rus	Demazè-ria	Diplà-zium
Cypél-la	Dendrò-bium	Diploglót-tis
Cypè-rus	Dendrocál-amus	Diplotáx-is
Cyphomán-dra	Dendrochì-lum	Díp-sacus
Cypripè-dium	Dendromè-con	Dipterò-nia
Cyríl-la	Dennstæd-tia	Dír-ca
Cyrtò-mium	Dentà-ria	Dì-sa
Cyrtopò-dium	Dér-ris	Discár-ia
Cyrtós-tachys	Desfontai-nea	Discocác-tus
Cystóp-teris	Desmán-thus	Disocác-tus
Cýt-isus	Desmò-dium	Disphý-ma
	Desmón-cus	Dís-porum
	Detà-rium	Dís-tictis
Daboè-cia	Deù-tzia	Distý-lium
Dacrýd-ium	Diác-rium	Dizygothè-ca
Dæmón-orops	Dianél-la	Docýn-ia
Dáh-lia	Dián-thus	Dodécà-theon
Dà-is	Diapén-sia	Dodonæ-a
Dalbér-gia	Diás-cia	Dolichán-dra
Dà-lea	Dicén-tra	Dól-ichos
Dalechám-pia	Dichorisán-dra	Dolicothè-le
Dalibár-da	Dicksò-nia	Dombè-ya
Dà-næ	Dicranostig-ma	Doò-dia
Dáph-ne	Dictám-nus	Dór-itis
Daphniphýl-lum		

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

Dorón-icum	Echinóp-sis	Equisè-tum
Dorotheán-thus	Echì-tes	Eragrós-tis
Dorstè-nia	Éch-ium, È-chium	Erán-themum
Doryán-thes	Edgewór-thia	Erán-this
Doryc-nium	Edraian-thus	Ercíl-la
Doryóp-teris	Ehrè-tia	Eremæ-a
Dossin-ia	Eichhór-nia	Eremóch-loa
Douglás-ia	Elæág-nus	Eremocít-rus
Dový-alis	Elæ-is	Eremós-tachys
Downín-gia	Elæocár-pus	Eremù-rus
Doxán-tha	Elæodén-dron	Erép-sia
Drà-ba	Elaphoglós-sum	È-ria
Dracè-na	Elettà-ria	Erián-thus
Dracocéph-alum	Eleusi-ne	Eri-ca
Dracún-culus	Eliót-tia	Ericamè-ria
Dri-mys	Elodè-a	Erigeni-a
Drosán-themum	Elshólt-zia	Eríg-eron
Drós-era	él-ymus	Eri-nus
Dryán-dra	Embò-thrium	Eriobót-rya
Dry-as	Emíl-ia	Eriocéph-alus
Dryóp-teris	Emmenán-the	Erióg-onum
Duchés-nea	Emmenóp-terys	Erióph-orum
Duggè-na	ém-petrum	Eriophýl-lum
Durán-ta	Encè-lia	Erióp-sis
Dù-rio	Encephalár-tos	Eriostè-mon
Duvà-lia	Enchylæ-na	Eritrích-ium
Dýck-ia	Encýc-lia	Erlán-gea
Dyschoris-te	Enkián-thus	Erò-dium
Dysóx-ylum	Entelè-a	Erù-ca
	Enterolò-bium	Ervatà-mia
Éb-enus	Eomè-con	Eryín-gium
Ecbál-lium	Ép-acris	Eryís-imum
Eccremocár-pus	Éph-edra	Erythè-a
Echevè-ria	Epidén-drum	Erythri-na
Echidnóp-sis	Epigæ-a	Erythrò-nium
Echinà-cea	Epilò-bium	Erythróx-ylon
Echinocác-tus	Epimè-dium	Escallò-nia
Echinocè-reus	Epipác-tis	Eschschól-zia
Echinóch-loa	Epiphroni-tis	Escobà-ria
Echinocýs-tis	Epiphyllán-thus	Escón-tria
Echinomás-tus	Epiphýl-lum	Euán-the
Echinóp-anax	Epis-cia	Eucalýp-tus
Echì-nops	Epithelán-tha	Eucharíd-ium

LIST I. GENERIC NAMES

Eù-charis	Fittò-nia	Gaù-ra
Euchlæ-na	Fitzrò-ya	Gaus-sia
Eù-comis	Flacóurt-ia	Gay-a
Eucóm-mia	Flemín-gia	Gaylussà-cia
Eucryph-ia	Fœnic-ulum	Gazà-nia
Eugè-nia	Fontanè-sia	Geitonoplè-sium
Euón-ymus	Forestiè-ra	Gelsè-mium
Eupató-rium	Forsýth-ia	Geniós-toma
Euphór-bia	Fortunél-la	Geni-pa
Euphò-ria	Forthergíl-la	Genís-ta
Eù-ploca	Fouquiè-ria	Gentià-na
Eupritchár-dia	Fragà-ria	Geón-oma
Euptè-lea	Francò-a	Gerà-nium
Eurò-tia	Frankè-nia	Gerbè-ria
Eù-rya	Frasè-ra	Gesnouín-ia
Eury-ale	Fráx-inus	Gè-um
Eù-scaphis	Freeè-sia	Gevuì-na
Eù-stoma	Fremón-tia	Gíl-ia
Eù-strephus	Freycinè-tia	Gilibért-ia
Eutáx-ia	Fritillà-ria	Gillè-nia
Eutér-pe	Frœlich-ia	Gínk-go
Evò-dia	Fù-chsia	Gladì-olus
Evól-vulus	Fumà-ria	Glaucid-ium
Éx-acum	Furcræ-a	Glauc-ium
Exóch-orda		Glaux
	Gà-gea	Gledít-sia
Fabià-na	Gaillár-dia	Gliricíd-ia
Fagopý-rum	Galacti-tes	Globulà-ria
Fà-gus	Galán-thus	Gloriò-sa
Fát-sia	Gà-lax	Glottiphýl-lum
Faucà-ria	Galeán-dra	Glycè-ria
Fè-dia	Galè-ga	Glyci-ne
Feijò-a	Gà-lium	Glycós-mis
Felic-ia	Galtò-nia	Glycyrrhì-za
Fenestrà-ria	Galvè-zia	Glyptós-trobus
Ferocác-tus	Gamól-epis	Gmeli-na
Ferò-nia	Garbè-ria	Gnaphà-lium
Feroniél-la	Garcín-ia	Godè-tia
Fér-ula	Gardè-nia	Gomè-sa
Festù-ca	Gár-rya	Gomphocár-pus
Fì-cus	Gastè-ria	Gompholò-bium
Filipén-dula	Gastrochì-lus	Gomphrè-na
Firmià-na	Gaulthè-ria	Gongò-ra

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

Goð-dia	Harpephýl-lum	Hesperoyúc-ca
Gordò-nia	Harris-ia	Heterocén-tron
Gomà-nia	Hartwè-gia	Heteromè-les
Gossýp-ium	Hatiò-ra	Heterós-pathe
Gourliè-a	Hawór-thia	Heterospér-mum
Grabòw-skia	Hè-be	Heuchè-ra
Grammatophýl-lum	Hebenstreì-tia	Hè-vea
Graptopét-alum	Hedeò-ma	Hìbbér-tia
Graptophýl-lum	Héd-era	Hibís-cus
Grati-ola	Hedycà-rya	Hicksbeà-chia
Greì-gia	Hedých-ium	Hidalgò-a
Grevíl-lea	Hedýs-arum	Hierà-cium
Grè-wia	Hedyscè-pe	Hippeás-trum
Grè-yia	Hei-mia	Hippocrè-pis
Grindè-lia	Helè-nium	Hippóph-aè
Griselín-ia	Heliám-phora	Hoffmán-nia
Guai-cum	Helianthél-la	Hohè-ria
Guiliél-ma	Helián-themum	Hól-cus
Guizò-tia	Helián-thus	Holmskiól-dia
Gunnè-ra	Helichrý-sum	Holodís-cus
Guzmà-nia	Helicodíc-eros	Holoptè-lea
Gymnocalýc-ium	Helicò-nia	Homalán-thus
Gymnóc-ladus	Heliocè-reus	Homalocéph-ala
Gymnospò-ria	Helióp-sis	Homaloclà-dium
Gynandróp-sis	Heliotrò-pium	Homalomè-na
Gynè-rium	Helíp-terum	Hór-deum
Gynù-ra	Helléb-orus	Hormi-num
Gypsóph-ila	Helò-nias	Hosáck-ia
	Helwín-gia	Hò-sta
Habenà-ria	Helxi-ne	Houllè-tia
Habér-lea	Hemerocál-lis	Houstò-nia
Hacquè-tia	Hemián-dra	Houttuý-nia
Hæmán-thus	Hemicý-clia	Hò-vea
Hæmà-ria	Hemíg-raphis	Hovè-nia
Hæmatóx-ylum	Hemioni-tis	Hòw-ea
Hà-kea	Hemiptè-lia	Hoý-a
Halè-sia	Hepát-ica	Huér-nia
Halimodén-dron	Heraclè-um	Hufelán-dia
Hamamè-lis	Hererò-a	Humà-ta
Hamatocác-tus	Hernià-ria	Hù-mea
Hamè-lia	Hesperà-loe	Hù-mulus
Harboù-ria	Hesperethù-sa	Hunnemán-nia
Hardenbér-gia	Hés-peris	Hù-ra

LIST I. GENERIC NAMES

Hutchín-sia	Ipomèe-a	Kigè-lia
Hyacín-thus	Iresi-ne	Kirengeshò-ma
Hydrán-gea	Ì-ris	Kitaibè-lia
Hydrás-tis	Ís-atis	Knì-ghtia
Hydriastè-le	Isér-tia	Kniphò-fia
Hydróch-aris	Isolò-ma	Kò-chia
Hydrò-cleys	Isopléx-is	Koelè-ria
Hydrocót-yle	Isopò-gon	Kœlreutè-ria
Hydrò-lea	Isopý-rum	Kò-kia
Hydrophýl-lum	Isót-oma	Kolkwít-zia
Hydrós-me	Ít-ea	Korthál-sia
Hylocè-reus	Íx-ia	Kostelét-zkya
Hymenæ-a	Ixiolír-ion	Kramè-ria
Hymenán-thera	Ixò-ra	Kríg-ia
Hymenocál-lis		Kù-hnia
Hymenós-porum	Jacarán-da	Kún-zea
Hyophór-be	Jacobín-ia	Labúr-num
Hyoscý-amus	Jacquemón-tia	Lachenà-lia
Hypér-icum, Hy- perì-cum	Jasiò-ne	Lactù-ca
Hyphæ-ne	Jás-minum	Læ-lia
Hypocalým-ma	Ját-ropha	Læliocátt-leya
Hypochè-ris	Jeffersò-nia	Lagenà-ria
Hypól-epis	Jovellà-na	Lagerstròe-mia
Hypóx-is	Juà-nia	Lagunà-ria
Hyssò-pus	Jubæ-a	Lagù-rus
Hýs-trix	Júg-lans	Lallemán-tia
	Jún-cus	Lamár-ckia
	Juníp-erus	Lambért-ia
	Jussiæ-a	Là-mium
	Justíc-ia	Lamprián-thus
		Lantà-na
		Lapagè-ria
	Kadsù-ra	Lapeirou-sia
	Kagenéck-ia	Láp-pula
	Kalán-choë	Lardizabà-la
	Kál-mia	Là-rìx
	Kenned-ia	Lár-rea
	Kén-tia	Laserpít-ium
	Kentióp-sis	Lasthè-nia
	Kernè-ra	Latà-nia
	Kér-ria	Láth-yrus
	Keteleè-ria	Laurè-lia
	Kíck-xia	
Ionopsíd-ium		

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

Laù-rus	Licuà-la	Lonchocár-pus
Laván-dula	Ligulà-ria	Loníc-era
Laván-ga	Ligús-ticum	Lopè-zia
Lavat-era	Ligù-strum	Lophóph-ora
Lawsò-nia	Líl-ium	Loropét-alum
Là-yia	Limnán-thes	Lò-tus
Lè-dum	Limnóch-arís	Lucù-lia
Leè-a	Limò-nium	Lucù-ma
Leiophýl-lum	Linán-thus	Ludwíg-ia
Lemaireocè-reus	Linà-ria	Luét-kea
Lém-na	Lindelò-fia	Lúf-fa
Léns	Linnæ-a	Lunà-ria
Leonò-tis	Linospà-dix	Lupì-nus
Leontopò-dium	Linós-yrís	Lycás-te
Leonù-rus	Lì-num	Lých-nis
Lép-achys	Líp-aris	Lýc-ium
Lepíd-ium	Líp-pia	Lycopér-sicon
Leptóch-loa	Liquidám-bar	Lycopò-dium
Leptodác-tylon	Liriodén-dron	Lýc-opus
Leptodér-mis	Lirì-ope	Lýc-oris
Leptóp-teris	Listè-ra	Lygò-dium
Leptopy-rum	Lì-tchi	Lyò-nia
Leptospér-mum	Lithocár-pus	Lyonothám-nus
Leptós-yne	Lithodò-ra	Lysichì-tum
Lép-totes	Lithofrág-ma	Lysimà-chia
Leschenaù-ltia	Líth-ops	Lýth-rum
Lespedè-za	Lithospér-mum	Maà-ckia
Lesquerél-la	Lithrà-a	Mà-ba
Lettsò-mia	Lít-sea	Machærocè-reus
Leucadén-dron	Livistò-na	Mackà-ya
Leucà-na	Loà-sa	Macleà-ya
Leuchè-ria	Lobè-lia	Maclù-ra
Leucóc-rinum	Lobív-ia	Macradè-nia
Leucò-jum	Lobulà-ria	Macrop-iper
Leucophýl-lum	Lockhár-tia	Macrozà-mia
Leucóth-oë	Lodoì-cea	Madacà-mia
Leù-zea	Loesè-lia	Maddè-nia
Levís-ticum	Logà-nia	Mà-dia
Lewis-ia	Loiseleù-ria	Mè-sa
Leycestè-ria	Lò-lium	Magnò-lia
Lià-tris	Lomà-tia	Mahér-nia
Libér-tia	Lomà-tium	Mahobér-beris
Libocéd-rus	Lò-nas	

LIST I. GENERIC NAMES

Mahò-nia	Medicà-go	Mikà-nia
Maián-themum	Mediníl-la	Míl-la
Majorà-na	Mediocác-tus	Miltò-nia
Malách-ra	Melaleù-ca	Mimò-sa
Malacocár-pus	Melampò-dium	Mím-ulus
Malacóth-rix	Melán-thium	Mím-usops
Malcò-mia	Melasphæ-rula	Miráb-ilis
Maléph-ora	Melás-toma	Miscán-thus
Mallò-tus	Mè-lia	Mitchél-la
Mál-ope	Melián-thus	Mitél-la
Malortì-ea	Mél-ica	Mitrà-ria
Malpíg-hia	Melicóc-ca	Molín-ia
Mál-va	Melicý-tus	Molospér-mum
Malvás-trum	Melilò-tus	Mól-tkia
Malvávís-cus	Meliós-ma	Molucél-la
Mamillóp-sis	Melís-sa	Momór-dica
Mám-mea	Melít-tis	Monár-da
Mammillà-ria	Melocác-tus	Monardél-la
Mandevíl-la	Melò-thria	Món-do
Mandrág-ora	Menispér-mum	Monè-ses
Manét-tia	Menodò-ra	Monotág-ma
Manfrè-da	Mén-tha	Monót-ropa
Mangíf-era	Mentzè-lia	Monstè-ra
Mán-ihot	Menyán-thes	Montanò-a
Manulè-a	Menziè-sia	Montezù-ma
Marán-ta	Merà-tia	Món-tia
Marát-tia	Mercurià-lis	Monvíl-lea
Margyricár-pus	Mertén-sia	Morè-a
Már-ica	Mér-ya	Morì-na
Marrù-bium	Mesembryán-themum	Morín-da
Marsdè-nia	Més-pilus	Morín-ga
Marsíl-ea	Metrosidè-ros	Mò-rus
Martinè-zia	Mè-um	Moschà-ria
Mascarenhà-sia	Michaù-xia	Mucù-na
Masdevál-lia	Michè-lia	Murræ-a
Mathì-ola	Micò-nia	Mù-sa
Matricà-ria	Microcít-rus	Muscà-ri
Maurán-dia	Microcý-cas	Mutis-ia
Maxillà-ria	Microglós-sa	Myóp-orum
Maytè-nus	Microlè-pia	Myosotid-eum
Mà-zus	Micromè-ria	Myosò-tis
Meconóp-sis	Micrós-tylis	Myri-ca
Medè-ola		Myricà-ria

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

Myriocéph-alus	Nopà-lea	Órig-anum
Myriophýl-lum	Nopalxò-chia	Óríx-a
Myrospér-mum	Normán-bya	Ormò-sia
Myróx-ylon	Nothofà-gus	Ornithíd-ium
Myrrhì-num	Nothól-cus	Ornithochì-lus
Mýr-rhis	Nothóp-anax	Ornithóg-alum
Mýr-sine	Nothoscór-dum	Ornith-opus
Myrtilocác-tus	Notò-nia	Orón-tium
Mýr-tus	Nototrích-ium	Oróx-ylon
Mystacid-ium	Nyctán-thes	Orthocár-pus
	Nyctocè-reus	Orý-za
Nægè-lia	Nymphè-a	Osculà-ria
Nanán-thus	Nymphoi-des	Osmán-thus
Nandì-na	Nymphozán-thus	Osmarò-nia
Nán-norrhops	Nýs-sa	Osmorhì-za
Narcis-sus		Osmún-da
Nastúr-tium	Óch-na	Osetomè-les
Navarrét-ia	Ò-cimum	Ostròw-skia
Neíl-lia	Octomè-ria	Ós-trya
Nelúm-bium	Odontiò-da	Othón-na
Nemás-tylis	Odontoglós-sum	Ourís-ia
Nemè-sia	Odontonè-ma	Óx-alis
Nemopán-thus	Odontosò-ria	Oxè-ra
Nemóph-ila	Enothè-ra	Oxydén-drum
Neobés-seya	Ò-lea	Oxylò-bium
Neolloý-día	Oleà-ria	Oxypét-alum
Nepén-thes	Oliverán-thus	Oxýt-ropis
Nép-eta	Omphalò-des	
Nephrol-epis	Oncíd-ium	Pachì-ra
Nerì-ne	Ón-coba	Pachís-tima
Nè-rium	Onób-rychis	Pachycè-reus
Nertè-ra	Onoclè-a	Pachýph-ytum
Neviù-sia	Onò-nis	Pachyrhì-zus
Neyrau-día	Onorpò-dum	Pachysán-dra
Nicán-dra	Onós-ma	Pachýs-tachys
Nicotià-na	Onosmò-dium	Pachystè-gia
Nidulà-rium	Oných-ium	Pæò-nia
Nierembér-gia	Ophioglós-sum	Palà-quium
Nigél-la	Ò-phrys	Palicoù-rea
Ni-pa	Oplís-menus	Palisò-ta
Nolà-na	Opún-tia	Paliù-rus
Noli-na	Ór-chis	Palmerél-la
Nól-tea	Oreóp-anax	Pà-nax

LIST I. GENERIC NAMES

Pancrà-tium	Perés-kia	Phèe-nix
Pandà-nus	Pereskióp-sis	Pholidò-ta
Pandò-rea	Perè-zia	Phór-mium
Pán-icum	Períl-la	Photín-ia
Papà-ver	Perip-loca	Phragmì-tes
Paphiopè-dilum	Peristè-ria	Phygè-lius
Paradi-sea	Peris-trophe	Phýl-ica
Paramíg-nya	Pernét-tia	Phyllág-athis
Parietà-ria	Peróv-skia	Phyllán-thus
Pà-ris	Pér-sea	Phylli-tis
Parkinsò-nia	Persoò-nia	Phyllocác-tus
Parmentè-ra	Pescatò-ria	Phyllóc-ladus
Parnás-sia	Petalostè-mum	Phyllód-oce
Paróch-etus	Petasi-tes	Phyllós-tachys
Paroných-ia	Petivè-ria	Phýs-alis
Parrò-tia	Petrè-a	Physocár-pus
Parrotióp-sis	Petrocál-lis	Physosì-phon
Parthè-nium	Petrocóp-tis	Physostè-gia
Parthenocis-sus	Petróph-ila	Phytél-ephas
Pás-palum	Petróph-ytum	Phyteù-ma
Passiflò-ra	Petroseli-num	Phytolác-ca
Pastinà-ca	Pettè-ria	Pì-cea, Pìc-ea
Paullín-ia	Petù-nia	Pìc-ris
Paulòw-nia	Peuced-anum	Pi-eris
Pavò-nia	Peù-mus	Pìl-ea, Pì-lea
Pediculà-ris	Phacè-lia	Pilocè-reus
Pedilán-thus	Phædrán-thus	Pimè-lea
Pediacác-tus	Phà-ius	Pimén-ta
Pelargò-nium	Phalænóp-sis	Pimpinél-la
Pelecýph-ora	Phál-aris	Pinán-ga
Pellæ-a	Phasè-olus	Pinguíc-ula
Pelliò-nia	Phebà-lium	Pì-nus
Peltán-dra	Phellodén-dron	Pì-per
Peltà-ria	Phellospér-ma	Piptadè-nia
Peltiphýl-lum	Philadél-phus	Piptán-thus
Peltóph-orum	Philè-sia	Piquè-ria
Peniocè-reus	Philibér-tia	Pisò-nia
Pennán-tia	Phillýr-ea	Pistà-cia
Pennisè-tum	Philodén-dron	Pís-tia
Penstè-mon	Phlè-um	Pì-sum
Pentaglót-tis	Phlò-mis	Pitcaír-nia
Pentapterýg-ium	Phlóx	Pithecellò-bium
Peperò-mia	Phèe-be	Pithecoctè-nium

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

Pittós-porum	Pontadè-ria	Puerà-ria
Pityográm-ma	Póp-ulus	Pulicà-ria
Plagián-thus	Porà-na	Pulmonà-ria
Planè-ra	Portlán-dia	Pultenæ-a
Plantà-go	Portulà-ca	Pù-nica
Plát-anus	Portulacà-ria	Púr-shia
Platycà-rya	Posoquè-ria	Puschkín-ia
Platycè-rium	Potentíl-la	Pù-ya
Platycò-don	Potè-rium	Pycnán-themum
Platymís-cium	Pò-thos	Pychnós-tachys
Platystè-mon	Prà-tia	Pyracán-tha
Pleiogýn-ium	Prém-na	Pyrè-thrum
Pleiò-ne	Prenán-thes	Pýr-ola
Pleiospì-los	Prím-ula	Pyrostè-gia
Pleurothál-lis	Prinsè-pia	Pý-rus
Plumbà-go	Pritchár-dia	Pyxidanthè-ra
Plumè-ria	Proboscíd-ea	
Pò-a	Promenæ-a	Quám-oclit
Podachæ-nium	Prosò-pis	Quás-sia
Podalýr-ia	Prostanthè-ra	Quer-cus
Podocár-pus	Prò-tea	Quillà-ja
Podól-epis	Prunél-la	Quín-cula
Podophýl-lum	Prù-nus	Quintín-ia
Pogò-nia	Pseudérán-themum	Quisquà-lis
Poincià-na	Pseudolà-rix	
Polanís-ia	Pseudóp-anax	Radermách-ia
Polemò-nium	Pseudophè-nix	Rajà-nia
Polián-thes	Pseudotsù-ga	Ramón-da
Poliothýr-sis	Psíd-ium	Ranè-vea
Pól-lia	Psophocár-pus	Ranún-culus
Polyandrocóc-cos	Psorà-lea	Raou-lia
Polýg-ala	Psychò-tria	Ráph-anus
Polygón-atum	Ptè-lea	Ráph-ia
Polýg-onum	Pterè-tis	Raphiól-epis
Polypò-dium	Pteríd-ium	Rathbù-nia
Polypò-gon	Ptè-ris	Ravenà-la
Polýp-teris	Pterocà-rya	Rebù-tia
Polýs-cias	Pterocéph-alus	Rehmán-nia
Polystà-chya	Pterospér-mum	Reichár-dia
Polýs-tichum	Pterós-tyrax	Reinèck-ia
Pomadér-ris	Pterygò-ta	Reinwár-dtia
Poncì-rus	Ptychorà-phis	Renanthè-ra
Pongà-mia	Ptychospér-ma	Resè-da

LIST I. GENERIC NAMES

Rhabdothám-nus	Roseocác-tus	Sarà-ca
Rhagò-dia	Rosmari-nus	Sarcán-thus
Rhám-nus	Rouþ-ala	Sarchochì-lus
Rhaphithám-nus	Royè-na	Sarcocóc-ca
Rhapidophýl-lum	Roystò-nea	Sarcoglót-tis
Rhà-pis	Rùbia	Sarracè-nia
Rhektophýl-lum	Rù-bus	Sás-a
Rhè-um	Rudbéck-ia	Sás-safras
Rhéx-ia	Ruél-lia	Saturè-ja
Rhinán-thus	Rù-mex	Sauróm-atum
Rhipóg-onum	Rús-cus	Saurù-rus
Rhíp-salis	Russè-lia	Saussù-rea
Rhizóph-ora	Rù-ta	Saxegothæ-a
Rhodóch-iton		Saxif-raga
Rhododén-dron	Sà-bal	Scabiò-sa
Rhodomýr-tus	Sác-charum	Scelè-tium
Rhodós-tachys	Sadlè-ria	Schauè-ria
Rhodothám-nus	Sagerè-tia	Schè-lea
Rhodót-ypus	Sagì-na	Schefflè-ra
Rhè-o	Sagittà-ria	Schi-ma
Rhombophýl-lum	Saintpau-lia	Schì-nus
Rhopalós-tylis	Salicór-nia	Schisán-dra
Rhús	Sà-lix	Schismatoglót-tis
Rhynchò-sia	Salpichrò-a	Schiveréck-ia
Rhynchós-tylis	Salpiglós-sis	Schizæ-a
Rhyticò-cos	Sál-sola	Schizán-thus
Rì-bes	Sál-via	Schizobasóp-sis
Ríc-cia	Salvín-ia	Schizocén-tron
Richár-dia	Samanè-a	Schizocò-don
Ríc-inus	Sambù-cus	Schizolò-bium
Ricò-tia	Sám-olus	Schizopét-alon
Rivì-na	Samuè-la	Schizophrág-ma
Robín-ia	Sanchè-zia	Schizós-tylis
Rò-chea	Sanguinà-ria	Schlumbergè-ra
Rodgér-sia	Sanguisór-ba	Schombúrg-kia
Rodriguè-zia	Sanseviè-ria	Schò-tia
Roemè-ria	Sán-talum	Schrán-kia
Ròh-dea	Santoli-na	Sciadóp-itys
Rollín-ia	Sanvità-lia	Scíl-la
Romanzóf-fia	Sapín-dus	Scindáp-sus
Rondelè-tia	Sà-pium	Scír-pus
Rò-sa	Saponà-ria	Sclerocác-tus
Roschè-ria	Sapò-ta	Scleropò-a

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

Scól-y mus	Sinomè-nium	Stachyù-rus
Scorpiù-rus	Siphonán-thus	Stanhò-pea
Scorzonè-ra	Sisyрін-chium	Stapè-lia
Scrophulà-ria	Sì-um	Staphylè-a
Scutellà-ria	Skím-mia	Stát-ice
Scuticà-ria	Smilaci-na	Stauntò-nia
Secà-le	Smi-lax	Steironè-ma
Sè-chium	Sobrà-lia	Stellà-ria
Securid-aca	Solán-dra	Stenán-drium
Securig-era	Solà-num	Stenán-thium
Sè-dum	Soldanél-la	Stenocár-pus
Selaginél-la	Solidà-go	Stenochlæ-na
Selenicè-reus	Solís-ia	Stenoglót-tis
Selenipè-dium	Sól-lya	Stenolò-bium
Sém-ele	Són-chus	Stenospermà-tion
Semmán-the	Soneri-la	Stenotáph-rum
Sempervi-vum	Sóph-ora, Sophò-ra	Stephanán-dra
Senè-cio	Sophonì-tis	Stephanomè-ria
Seqùo-ia	Sorbà-ria	Stephanò-tis
Serenò-a	Sorbarò-nia	Stercù-lia
Sericocár-pus	Sór-bus	Sterlít-zia
Serís-sa	Sparáx-is	Sternbér-gia
Serjà-nia	Sparmán-nia	Stevensò-nia
Serrát-ula	Spár-tium	Stè-via
Sés-amum	Spathiphýl-lum	Stewár-tia
Sesbà-nia	Spathò-dea	Stigmaphýl-lon
Setà-ria	Spathoglót-tis	Stilbocár-pa
Severín-ia	Speculà-ria	Sti-pa
Shephér-dia	Spér-gula	Stizolò-bium
Shór-tia	Sphác-ele	Stokè-sia
Sibiræ-a	Sphæ-rál-cea	Stranvæ-sia
Sibthór-pia	Spigè-lia	Stratiò-tes
Sicà-na	Spilán-thes	Streptocár-pus
Síc-yos	Spinà-cia	Strelít-zia
Sidál-cea	Spiræ-a	Streptocár-pus
Siderì-tis	Spirán-thes	Strép-topus
Sideróx-ylon	Spiro-nè-ma	Streptosò-len
Sigmatós-talix	Spón-dias	Strobilán-thes
Silè-ne	Sprà-guea	Stromán-the
Síl-phium	Sprekè-lia	Strombocác-tus
Síl-ybum	Spyríd-ium	Strombocár-pa
Simmónd-sia	Stà-chys	Strých-nos
Sinnín-gia	Stachytarphè-ta	Stylíd-ium

LIST I. GENERIC NAMES

Stylóph-orum	Templetò-nia	Tithò-nia
Stylophýl-lum	Tephro-sia	Tocò-ca
Stý-rax	Terminà-lia	Tolmiè-a
Succi-sa	Ternstròe-mia	Tól-pis
Sutherlán-dia	Testudinà-ria	Torè-nia
Suttò-nia	Tetracén-tron	Torrè-ya
Swainsò-na	Tetracli-nis	Tovà-ra
Swietè-nia	Tetragò-nia	Townsén-dia
Swinglè-a	Tetráp-anax	Trachè-lium
Symphoricár-pus	Tetrapathæ-a	Trachelospér-mum
Symphyán-dra	Tetrathè-ca	Trachycár-pus
Sým-phytum	Teù-crium	Trachým-ene
Symplocár-pus	Thà-lia	Trachystè-mon
Sým-plocos	Thalic-trum	Tradescán-tia
Synadè-nium	Thamnocal-amus	Tragopò-gon
Syncár-pia	Thè-a	Trà-pa
Synechán-thus	Thelespér-ma	Trautvettè-ria
Syntherís-ma	Thelocác-tus	Trè-ma
Sýn-thyris	Thelypò-dium	Trevè-sia
Syrín-ga	Theobrò-ma	Trevò-a
	Thermóp-sis	Tricalýs-ia
	Thespè-sia	Trichíl-ia
Tabebù-ia	Thevè-tia	Trichocè-reus
Tabernæmontà-na	Thlás-pi	Trichodiadè-ma
Tác-ca	Thomás-ia	Tricholæ-na
Tæníd-ia	Thri-nax	Trichopíl-ia
Tagè-tes	Thrixspér-mum	Trichosán-thes
Taiwà-nia	Thryál-lis	Trichós-porum
Tali-num	Thù-ja	Trichostè-ma
Tamarín-dus	Thujóp-sis	Triçýr-tis
Tám-arix	Thunbér-gia	Tri-dax
Tà-mus	Thù-nia	Trientà-lis
Tanacè-tum	Thỳ-mus	Trifò-lium
Taraktogè-nos	Thysanolæ-na	Trigonél-la
Taráx-acum	Thysanò-tus	Tríl-isa
Taxò-dium	Tiarél-la	Tríl-lium
Táx-us	Tibouchi-na	Trimè-za
Téc-oma	Tigríd-ia	Triós-teum
Tecomà-ria	Tíl-ia	Triphà-sia
Téc-tona	Tillánd-sia	Trip-laris
Telè-phium	Tinán-tia	Tripteryg-ium
Telli-ma	Tipuà-na	Trisè-tum
Telè-pea	Titanóp-sis	Tristà-nia

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

Trithri-nax	Vaníl-la	Westríng-ia
Trít-icum	Vei-tchia	Widdringtò-nia
Tritò-nia	Velthei-mia	Wigán-dia
Trochodén-dron	Veníd-ium	Wilcóx-ia
Tról-lius	Vè-pris	Wistè-ria
Tropæ-olum	Verà-trum	Woód-sia
Tsù-ga	Verbás-cum	Woodwár-dia
Tù-lipa	Verbè-na	Wulfè-nia
Tù-nica	Verbesi-na	Wyè-thia
Tupidán-thus	Vernò-nia	
Turræ-a	Verón-ica	Xanthís-ma
Tussà-cia	Veronicás-trum	Xanthóc-eras
Tussilà-go	Verschaffél-tia	Xanthorrhè-a
Tỳ-pha	Verticór-dia	Xanthosò-ma
	Vesicà-ria	Xerán-themum
	Vibúr-num	Xerophýl-lum
Û-lex	Víc-ia	Xylò-bium
Ûll-ucus	Victò-ria	Xylophýl-la
Ûl-mus	Vig-na	
Umbellulà-ria	Villarè-sia	Yúc-ca
Ungnà-dia	Vín-ca	
Unì-ola	Vincetóx-icum	
Urbín-ia	Vi-ola	Zaluzián-skya
Û-rera	Virgíl-ia	Zà-mia
Urgín-ea	Vi-tex	Zantedés-chia
Uropáp-pus	Vi-tis	Zanthorhì-za
Ursín-ia	Vittadín-ia	Zanthóx-yllum
Urtil-ia	Vriè-sia	Zauschnè-ria
Utriculà-ria		Zè-a
Uvulà-ria	Wahlenbér-gia	Zebri-na
	Waldstei-nia	Zelkò-va
Vaccín-ium	Wallích-ia	Zenò-bia
Valerià-na	Walthè-ria	Zephyrán-thes
Valerianél-la	Warscewiczél-la	Zín-giber
Vallà-ris	Warszewíc-zia	Zín-nia
Vallisnè-ria	Washingtò-nia	Zizà-nia
Vallò-ta	Watsò-nia	Zíz-yphus
Vancouvè-ria	Wedè-lia	Zoy-sia
Ván-da	Weigè-la	Zygád-enus
Vandóp-sis	Weinmán-nia	Zygocác-tus
Vaniè-ria	Wérck-lea	Zygotép-alum

LIST II

Specific or trivial Latin names, with spelling, indication of pronunciation and suggestion of botanical application.

Grave accent (`), long vowel ;
acute accent (´), short or
other vowel sounds

<i>abbrevià-tus</i> : abbreviated, shortened	<i>acrostichoi-des</i> : acrostichum-like
<i>abietì-nus</i> : abies-like	<i>acrót-riche</i> : hairy-lipped
<i>abortì-vus</i> : aborted, parts failing	<i>aculeatís-simus</i> : very prickly
<i>abrotanifò-lius</i> : abrotanum-leaved	<i>aculeà-tus</i> : prickly
	<i>acuminatífò-lius</i> : acuminate-leaved
<i>abrúp-tus</i> : abrupt	<i>acuminatís-simus</i> : very acuminate
<i>absinthoi-des</i> : absinthe-like	<i>acuminà-tus</i> : acuminate, long-pointed, tapering
<i>abyssín-icus</i> : Abyssinian	<i>acután-gulus</i> : acutely angled
<i>acanthifò-lius</i> : acanthus-leaved	<i>acutif-idus</i> : acutely cut
<i>acanthóc-omus</i> : spiny-haired or -crowned	<i>acutifò-lius</i> : acutely leaved, sharp-leaved
<i>acaù-iis</i> : stemless	<i>acutíl-obus</i> : acutely lobed
<i>ác-colus</i> : dwells near	<i>acutipét-alus</i> : petals acute
<i>acéph-alus</i> : headless	<i>acutís-simus</i> : very acute
<i>acér-bus</i> : harsh or sour	<i>acù-tus</i> : acute, sharp-pointed
<i>acerifò-lius</i> : maple-leaved	<i>adenóph-orus</i> : gland-bearing
<i>aceròi-des</i> : maple-like	<i>adenophýl-lus</i> : glandular-leaved
<i>acerò-sus</i> : needle-shaped	<i>adenóp-odus</i> : glandular-footed
<i>achilleæfò-lius</i> : achillea-leaved	<i>adiantoi-des</i> : adiantum-like
<i>aciculà-ris</i> : needle-like	<i>admiráb-ilis</i> : admirable, noteworthy
<i>acidís-simus</i> : exceedingly sour	<i>adnà-tus</i> : adnate, joined to
<i>ác-idus</i> : acid, sour	<i>adonidifò-lius</i> : adonis-leaved
<i>acinà-ceus</i> : scimitar- or saber-shaped	<i>adprés-sus</i> : pressed against
<i>acinacifò-lius</i> : scimitar-leaved	<i>adscén-dens</i> : ascending
<i>acinacifór-mis</i> : scimitar-shaped	<i>adsúr-gens</i> : ascending
<i>aconitífò-lius</i> : aconite-leaved	<i>adún-cus</i> : hooked
<i>à-cris</i> : acrid, sharp	

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

ad-venus: newly arrived, adventive
ægypti-acus: Egyptian
æm-ulus: emulative, imitating
æquinocitià-lis: pertaining to the equinox, mid-tropical
æquipét-alus: equal-petaled
æquitril-obus: equally three-lobed
aè-rius: aërial
æruginò-sus: rusty, rust-colored
æstivà-lis: pertaining to summer
æstivus: summer
æthiòp-icus: Ethiopian, African
affi-nis: related
à-fra: African
afriçà-nus: African
agavoi-des: agave-like
ageratifò-lius: ageratum-leaved
ageratoì-des: ageratum-like
aggregà-tus: aggregate, clustered
agrà-rius: of the fields
agrès-tis: of or pertaining to the fields
agrifò-lius: scabby-leaved
aizoi-des: aizoon-like
alà-tus: winged
albés-cens: whitish, becoming white
ál-bicans: whitish
albicaù-lis: white-stemmed
ál-bidus: white
albifò-rus: white-flowered
ál-bifrons: white-fronded
albispi-nus: white-spined
alboçinc-tus: white-girdled, white-crowned
albo-pic-tus: white-painted
albo-pilò-sus: white-shaggy
albospi-cus: white-spiked
ál-bulus: whitish
ál-bus: white

alchemilloi-des: alchemilla-like
alcicór-nis: elk-horned
alép-picus: of Aleppo (Syria)
alexandri-nus: of Alexandria (Egypt)
ál-gidus: cold
aliè-nus: foreign
allia-ceus: of the alliums, garlic-like
alliaricafò-lius: alliaria-leaved
alnifò-lius: alder-leaved
aloi-des, alooi-des: aloe-like
aloi-fò-lius: aloe-leaved
alopecurioi-des: alopecurus-like
alpés-tris: nearly alpine
alpig-enus: alpine
alpi-nus: alpine
altà-icus: of the Altai Mountains (Siberia)
altér-nans: alternating
alternifò-lius: alternate-leaved
altér-nus: alternating, alternate
althæoi-des: althæa-like, hollyhock-like
ál-tifrons: tall-fronded
altis-simus: very tall, tallest
ál-tus: tall
alúm-nus: well nourished, flourishing, strong
alyssoi-des: alyssum-like
amáb-ilis: lovely
amaranthoi-des: amaranth-like
amarantic-olor: amaranth-colored
amaricaù-lis: bitter-stemmed
amà-rus: bitter
amazón-icus: of the River Amazon region
ambig-uus: ambiguous, doubtful
ambly-odon: blunt-toothed
ambrosioi-des: ambrosia-like
amelloi-des: amellus-like
americà-nus: American

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

amethýs-tinus: amethystine, violet-colored
amethystoglós-sus: amethyst-tongued
ammóph-ilus: sand-loving
amè-nus: charming, pleasing
amphib-ius: amphibious, growing on land or in water
amplexicaù-lis: stem-clasping
amplexifò-lius: leaf-clasping
amplià-tus: enlarged
amplis-simus: most or very ample
ám-plus: ample, large
amurén-sis: of the Amur River region (northeastern Asia)
amygdalifór-mis: almond-shaped
amygdál-inus: almond-like
amygdaloi-des: almond-like
anacán-thus: without spines
anacardiò-des: anacardium-like
anagyroi-des: anagyris-like
anatól-icus: of Anatolia (Asia Minor)
án-ceps: two-headed, two-edged
andic-olus: native of the Andes
andè-nus: Andine, pertaining to the Andes
androg-ynus: hermaphrodite
androsà-ceus: like androsace
androsæmifò-lius: androsæmum-leaved
anemonefò-rus: anemone-flowered
anemonefò-lius, anemonifò-lius: anemone-leaved
anemonoi-des: anemone-like
anethifò-lius: anethum-leaved
aneù-rus: nerveless
anfractuò-sus: twisted
án-glicus: English, of England
angui-nus: snaky, snake-like
angulà-ris, angulà-tus: angular, angled
angulò-sus: angled, full of corners
angustifò-lius: narrow-leaved
angús-tus: narrow
anisà-tum: anise-scented
anisodò-rus: anise-odor
anisophýl-lus: unequal-leaved
annót-inus: year-old
annulà-ris: annular, ringed
annulà-tus: annular
án-nuus: annual
anóm-alus: anomalous, out of the ordinary or usual
anopét-alus: erect-petaled
antárc-ticus: of the Antarctic regions
anthemoi-des: anthemis-like
anthocrè-ne: flower-fountain
anthyllidifò-lius: anthyllis-leaved
antillà-ris: of the Antilles (West Indies)
antíp-odum: of the antipodes
antiquò-rum: of the ancients
anti-quus: ancient
antirrhinifò-rus: antirrhinum-flowered
antirrhinoi-des: antirrhinum-like, snapdragon-like
apenni-nus: pertaining to the Apennines (Italy)
apér-tus: uncovered, bare, open
apét-alus: without petals
aphýl-lus: leafless
apiculà-tus: apiculate, tipped with a point
apif-era: bee-bearing
apiifò-lius: apium-leaved
áp-odus: footless
apopét-alus: having free petals
appendiculà-tus: appendaged
applanà-tus: flattened

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

applicà-tus: joined, attached
áp-ricus: uncovered
áp-terus: wingless
aquat-icus, aquat-ilis: aquatic
à-queus: aqueous, watery
aquilegifò-lius: aquilegia-leaved
aquili-nus: aquiline, eagle-like
aráb-icus: Arabian
arachnoi-des: spider-like, cobwebby
araliæfò-lius: aralia-leaved
arborés-cens: becoming tree-like, woody
arbò-reus: tree-like
arbús-culus: like a small tree
arbutifò-lius: arbutus-leaved
árc-ticus: arctic
arenà-rius, arenò-sus: of sand or sandy places
areolà-tus: pitted
argentà-tus: silvery, silvered
argenteo-guttà-tus: silver-spotted
argén-teus: silvery
argillà-ceus: of clay
argophýl-lus: silver-leaved
argù-tus: sharp-toothed
argyræ-us: silvery
argyróc-omus: silver-haired
argyronè-rus: silver-nerved
argyrophýl-lus: silver-leaved
ár-idus: arid
arietì-nus: like a ram's head
aristà-tus: aristate, bearded
aristò-sus: bearded
arizón-icus: of Arizona
arkansà-nus: of Arkansas
armà-tus: armed
armillà-ris: with a bracelet, arm-ring, or collar
aromat-icus: aromatic
arréct-us: raised up, erect
artemisioi-des: artemisia-like
articulà-tus: articulated, jointed
arundinà-ceus: reed-like
arvén-sis: pertaining to cultivated fields
asarifò-lius: asarum-leaved
ascalón-icus: of Ascalon (Syria)
ascén-dens: ascending
asclepiadè-us: asclepias-like
asiát-icus: Asian
ás-per: rough
asperà-tus: rough
aspericaù-lis: rough-stemmed
asperifò-lius: rough-leaved
aspér-rimus: very rough
asphodeloi-des: asphodelus-like
asplenifò-lius: asplenium-leaved
assím-ilis: similar, like to
assúr-gens: ascending
assurgentifò-rus: flowers ascending
asteroi-des: aster-like
astù-ricus: of Asturia, Spain
à-ter: coal-black
atlán-ticus: Atlantic
atomà-rius: speckled
atrà-tus: blackened
atriplicifò-lius: atriplex-leaved, orach-leaved
atrocár-pus: dark-fruited
atropurpù-reus: dark purple
atrór-ubens: dark red
atrosanguín-eus: dark blood-red
atroviolà-ceus: dark violet
atróv-irens: dark green
attenuà-tus: attenuated, produced to a point
át-ticus: pertaining to Attica or Athens, Greece
aubretioi-des: aubretia-like
augustís-simus: very notable
augús-tus: august, notable, majestic
auranti-acus: orange-red

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

aurantifò-lius: golden-leaved
aurè-olus: golden
aù-reus: golden
auriculà-tus: eared
auríc-omus: golden-haired
auri-tus: eared
australién-sis: belonging to Australia
austrà-lis: southern
austrì-acus: Austrian
austrì-nus: southern
autumnà-lis: autumnal
avicenniæfò-lius: avicennia-leaved
aviculà-ris: pertaining to birds
à-vium: of the birds
axillà-ris: axillary
azaleoi-des: azalea-like
azór-icus: of the Azores
azù-reus: azure, sky-blue
babylón-icus: Babylonian
bác-cans, baccà-tus: berried
baccíf-era: berry-bearing
bacterioph-ilus: bacteria-loving
baleár-icus: of the Balearic Islands
balsà-meus: balsamic
balsamíf-era: balsam-bearing
bál-ticus: of the Baltic
bambusoi-des: bamboo-like
banát-icus: of Banat (Hungary)
bár-barus: foreign
barbát-ulus: somewhat bearded
barbà-tus: barbed, bearded
barbig-era: bearing barbs or beards
barbinér-vis: nerves bearded
barbinò-de: bearded at nodes
barbulà-tus: small-bearded
bartisæfò-lius: bartisia-leaved
baselloi-des: basella-like
basilà-ris: pertaining to the base or bottom
bavár-icus: Bavarian
bellidifò-lius: beautiful-leaved
bellidioi-des: bellis-like
bél-lus: handsome
benedic-tus: blessed
betà-ceus: beet-like
betonicæfò-lius, betonicifò-lius: betonica-leaved
betulæfò-lius: birch-leaved
betulì-nus: birch-like
betuloi-des: birch-like
bicarinà-tus: twice-keeled
bíc-olor: two-colored
bicór-nis, bicornù-tus: two-horned
bidentà-tus: two-toothed
bién-nis: biennial
bif-idus: twice cut
biflò-rus: two-flowered
bifò-lius: two-leaved
bifór-mis: of two forms
bì-frons: two-fronded
bifurcà-tus: twice forked
bigib-bus: with two swellings or projections
biglù-mis: two-glumed
bignoniò-des: bignonia-like
bij-ugus: yoked, two together
bíl-obus: two-lobed
binà-tus: twin
binervà-tus, binér-vis: two-nerved
binoculà-ris: two-eyed, two-spotted
bipartì-tus: two-parted
bipét-alus: two-petaled
bipinnatíf-idus: twice pinnately cut
bipinnà-tus: twice pinnate
bipunctà-tus: two-spotted
biséc-tus: cut in two parts

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

biserrà-tus: twice toothed
bispinò-sus: two-spined
bistór-tus: twice twisted
bisulcà-tus: two-grooved
biternà-tus: twice ternate
bituminò-sus: bituminous, coal-black
bival-vis: two-valved
blán-dus: bland, mild
blephariglót-tis: fringed-tongued
bò-nus: good
borbón-icus: of Bourbonne (France)
boreà-lis: northern
botryoi-des: cluster-like, grape-like
brachià-tus: branched at right angles
brachyán-drus: short-stamened
brachyán-thus: short-flowered
brachýb-otrys: short-clustered
brachycár-pus: short-fruited
brachypét-alus: short-petaled
brachýp-odus: short-stalked
brachýt-richus: short-haired
brachýt-ylus: short-styled, short-knobbed
bracteà-tus: bracteate, bearing bracts
bracteò-sus: bract-bearing
bractés-cens: bracteate
brasilià-nus: Brazilian
brassicæfò-lius: brassica-leaved
brevicaudà-tus: short-tailed
brevicaù-lis: short-stemmed
brevifò-lius: short-leaved
brév-ifrons: short-fronded
breviligulà-tus: short-liguled
brevipaniculà-tus: short-panicked
brevipedunculà-tus: short-peduncled
brév-ipes: short-footed or -stalked
brevirós-tris: short-beaked
brè-vis: short
breviscà-pus: short-scaped
brevisè-tus: short-bristled
brevís-pathus: short-spathed
brevís-simus: very short, shortest
brevís-tylus: short-styled
brilliantís-simus: very brilliant
brittán-icus: of Britain
brizæfór-mis: briza-formed
bronchià-lis: bronchial
brún-neus: deep brown
bucéph-alus: ox-headed
buddleifò-ilus: buddleja-leaved
buddleoi-des: buddleja-like
bufò-nius: pertaining to the toad
bulbíf-era: bulb-bearing
bulbò-sus: bulbous
bulgár-icus: Bulgarian
bullà-tus: blistered, puckered
bupleurifò-lius: bupleurum-leaved
buxifò-lius: box-leaved
byzanti-nus: Byzantine (Constantinople region)
cacaliæfò-lius: cacalia-leaved
cachemír-icus: of Cashmere
cád-micus: cadmic; metallic like tin
cærulés-cens: becoming dark blue
cærù-leus: cerulean, dark blue
cè-sius: bluish-gray
cæspitò-sus: cespitose, tufted
cáf-fer, cáf-fra: Kafir (Africa)
cajanifò-lius: cajanus-leaved (Cajan: pigeon-pea)
caláb-ricus: from Calabria (Italy)
calamifò-lius: reed-leaved
calathì-nus: basket-like

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

calcarà-tus: spurred
calcà-reus: pertaining to lime
calendulà-ceus: calendula-like
califór-nicus: of California
callicár-pus: beautiful-fruited
callistà-chyus: beautiful-spiked
callistegiòi-des: callistegia-like
callizò-nus: beautiful-zoned
callò-sus: thick-skinned, with calluses
calocéph-alus: beautiful-headed
calóc-omus: beautiful-haired
calophýl-lus: beautiful-leaved
cál-vus: bald, hairless, naked
calýc-inus: calyx-like
calyculà-tus: calyx-like
calyptrà-tus: bearing a calyptra
cám-bricus: Cambrian, Welsh
campanulà-ria: bell-flowered
campanulà-tus: campanulate, bell-shaped
campanuloi-des: campanula-like
campés-tris: of the fields or plains
camphorà-tus: pertaining to camphor
campschát-icus: of Kamtchatka
campylocár-pus: curved-fruited
canaliculà-tus: channeled, grooved
cancellà-tus: cross-barred
candelà-brum: candelabra
cán-dicans: white, hoary
candidís-simus: very white-hairy or hoary
cán-didus: pure white, white-hairy, shining
canés-cens: gray-pubescent
canì-nus: pertaining to a dog
cannáb-inus: like cannabis or hemp
cantáb-ricus: from Cantabria (Spain)
cà-nus: ash-colored, hoary
capén-sis: of the Cape of Good Hope
capillà-ris: hair-like
capillifór-mis: hair-shaped
capíl-lipes: slender-footed
capità-tus: capitate, headed
capitellà-tus: having little heads
capitél-lus: little head
capitulà-tus: having little heads
cappadóc-icum: Cappadocian (Asia Minor)
capreolà-tus: winding, twining
capricór-nis: Tropic of Capricorn
capsulà-ris: having capsules
cardaminefò-lius: cardamine-leaved
cardinà-lis: cardinal
cardiopét-alus: petals heart-shaped
carduà-ceus: thistle-like
caribæ-us: of the Caribbean
caricò-sus: carex-like
carinà-tus: keeled
carinif-era: keel-bearing
carminà-tus: carmine
cár-neus: flesh-colored
cár-nicus: fleshy
carniól-icus: of Carniola (south-central Europe)
carnós-ulus: somewhat fleshy
carnò-sus: fleshy
carolinià-nus, caroli-nus: Carolinian
carpáth-icus, carpát-icus: of the Carpathian region
carpinifò-lius: carpinus-leaved
cartilagín-eus: like cartilage
caryophyllà-ceus: clove-like
caryopteridifò-lius: caryopteris-leaved
caryotæfò-lius: caryota-leaved

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

caryotid-eus: caryota-like
cashmerià-nus: of Cashmere (Asia)
càs-picus, *càs-pius*: Caspian
casiaráb-icus: Arabian cassia
cassinoi-des: cassine-like
catalpifò-lius: catalpa-leaved
cathár-ticus: cathartic
cathayà-nus: of Cathay (China)
caucás-icus: belonging to the Caucasus
caudà-tus: caudate, tailed
caudés-cens: becoming stem-like
caulés-cens: having a stem
caulialà-tus: wing-stemmed
caulifò-rus: stem-flowering
caús-ticus: caustic
celastrì-nus: celastrus-like
cenís-ius: of Mt. Cenis (France and Italy)
centifò-lius: hundred-leaved
centranthifò-lius: centranthus-leaved
cephalà-tus: bearing heads
cephalón-icus: of Cephalonia (one of the Ionian islands)
cephalò-tes: head-like
cerám-icus: ceramic, pottery-like
cerasif-era: cerasus- or cherry-bearing
cerasifór-mis: cherry-formed
cerastioi-des: cerastium-like
ceratocau-lis: horn-stalked
cereà-le: pertaining to Ceres or agriculture
cerefò-lius: wax-leaved
cè-reus: waxy
cerif-era: wax-bearing
cerinthoi-des: cerinthe-like
cér-inus: waxy
cér-nuus: drooping, nodding
chalcedón-icus: of Chalcedon (on the Bosphorus)

chamædrifò-lius, *chamædryfò-lius*: chamædrys-leaved
chathám-icus: of Chatham Island (New Zealand)
cheilán-thus: lip-flowered
cheilanthifò-lius: cheilanthus-leaved
chelidonioi-des: chelidonium-like
chionán-thus: snow-flower
chirophýl-lus: hand-leaved
chloráfò-lius: chlora-leaved
chlorán-thus: green-flowered
chlorochi-lon: green-lipped
chrysanthemoi-des: chrysanthemum-like
chrysán-thus: golden-flowered
chrýs-eus: golden
chrysocár-pus: golden-fruited
chrysóc-omus: golden-haired
chrysól-epis: golden-scaled
chrysoleù-cus: gold and white
chrysól-obus: golden-lobed
chrysophýl-lus: golden-leaved
chrysós-tomus: golden-mouthed
chrysót-oxum: golden-arched
cichorià-ceus: cichorium-like
cicutáfò-lius: cicuta-leaved
cicutà-rius: of or like cicuta
cilià-ris, *cilià-tus*: ciliate, fringed
cilic-icus: of Cilicia (Asia Minor)
ciliic-alyx: calyx ciliate
ciliolà-ris: being secondarily ciliate
cínc-tus: girded, girdled
cinerariéfò-lius: cineraria-leaved
cinerás-cens: becoming ashy-gray
cinè-reus: ash-colored
cinnabari-nus: cinnabar-red
cinnamò-meus: cinnamon-brown

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

cinnamomifò-lius: cinnamon-leaved
circinà-lis, *circinà-tus*: circinate, coiled
cirrhà-tus, *cirrhò-sus*: tendrilled
cismontà-nus: on this side the mountains
cisplati-nus: on this side of La Plata River
cistifò-lius: cistus-leaved
citrà-tus: citrus-like
citri-fò-lius: citrus-leaved
citri-nus: citron-colored or -like
citriodò-rus: lemon-scented
citroi-des: citrus-like
cladóc-alyx: club-calyx
clandestì-nus: concealed
clau-sus: shut, closed
clavà-tus: club-shaped
clavellà-tus: slightly club-shaped
clà-vus: club
clematid-eus: like clematis
clethroi-des: clethra-like
clivò-rum: of the hills
clypeà-tus: with, or like a shield
clypeolà-tus: somewhat shield-shaped
coarctà-tus: crowded together
coccif-era, *coccig-era*: berry-bearing
coccin-eus: scarlet
cochenillif-era: cochineal-bearing
cochleà-ris: spoon-like
cochlearis-pathus: spoon-spathed
cochleà-tus: spoon-like
cælesti-nus: sky-blue
cælés-tis: celestial, sky-blue
cognà-tus: related to
cól-chicus: of Colchis (eastern Black Sea region)
colli-nus: pertaining to a hill
colorà-tus: colored
columbià-nus: Columbian (western North American)
columellà-ris: pertaining to a small pillar or pedestal
columnà-ris: columnar
cò-mans, *comà-tus*: with hair
commix-tus: mixed, mingled
commù-nis: common, general
commutà-tus: changed or changing
comò-sus: with long hair
compác-tus: compact, dense
complanà-tus: flattened
compléx-us: circled, embraced
complicà-tus: complicate
compós-itus: compound
comprés-sus: compressed, flattened
cómp-tus: adorned, ornamented
cón-cavus: hollowed out
concín-nus: neat, well-made, elegant
concháfò-lius: shell-leaved
cón-color: colored similarly
condensà-tus, *condén-sus*: condensed, crowded
confertifò-rus: flowers crowded
confér-tus: crowded
confór-mis: similar in shape or otherwise
confù-sus: confused, uncertain
congés-tus: congested, brought together
conglomerà-tus: crowded together
congolà-nus: of the Congo
conif-era: cone-bearing
conjugà-tus, *conjugià-lis*: connected, joined together
connà-tus: connate, united, twin
conoíd-eus: cone-like
conóp-seus: canopied

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

consanguin-eus: related
consól-idus: consolidated
conspér-sus: scattered
conspíc-uus: conspicuous
constríc-tus: constricted
contíg-uus: near together
continentà-lis: continental
contór-tus: contorted, twisted
contrác-tus: contracted
controvér-sus: controversial
convallariòi-des: convallaria-like
convolvulà-ceus: convolvulus-like
conyzòi-des: conyza-like
coralliflò-rus: coral-flowered
corál-linus: coral-red
cordà-tus: heart-shaped
cordifò-lius: heart-leaved
cordifór-mis: heart-form
corià-ceus: leathery
corià-ria: leather-like
coridifò-lius, *corifò-lius*, *coriophýl-lus*: coris-leaved
cór-neus: horny
corniculà-tus: horned
corníf-era, *corníg-era*: horn-bearing
cornù-tus: horned
corollà-tus: corolla-like
coromandelià-nus: of Coromandel (India)
coronà-rius: used for or belonging to garlands
coronà-tus: crowned
corrugà-tus: corrugated, wrinkled
cór-sicus: Corsican
corticò-sus: heavily furnished with bark
cortusòi-des: cortusa-like
corús-cans: vibrating, glittering
corylifò-lius: corylus-leaved

corymbif-era: corymb-bearing
corymbiflò-rus: corymb-flowered
corymbò-sus: corymbose
corynóc-alyx: club-like calyx
cosmophýl-lus: cosmos-leaved
costà-tus: costate, ribbed
cotinifò-lius: cotinus-leaved (Cotinus, smoke-tree)
crassicaù-lis: thick-stemmed
crassifò-lius: thick-leaved
crás-sipes: thick-footed or -stalked
crassiús-culus: somewhat thick
crás-sus: thick, fleshy
cratægifò-lius: cratægus-leaved
crè-brus: close, frequent, repeated
crenatiflò-rus: crenate-flowered
crenà-tus: crenate, scalloped
crenulà-tus: crenulate, somewhat scalloped
crepidà-tus: slippered
crép-itans: crackling, rustling
cretà-ceus: pertaining to chalk
crét-icus: of Crete (island, E. Mediterranean)
crinì-tus: provided with long hair
crispà-tus, *crís-pus*: crisped, curled
Cristagál-li: cockscomb
cristà-tus: cristate, crested
crithmifò-lius: crithmum-leaved
crocà-tus: saffron-yellow
crò-ceus: saffron-colored, yellow
crocosmæflò-rus: crocosma-flowered
crotonifò-lius: croton-leaved
crucià-tus: cross-like
crucíf-era: cross-bearing
cruén-tus: bloody
Crusgál-li: cockspur
crustà-tus: encrusted

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

crystal-linus: crystalline
ctenòi-des: comb-like
cucullà-tus: hooded
cucumeri-nus: cucumber-like
cultò-rum: of the cultivators or gardeners
cultrà-tus: knife-shaped
cultrifór-mis: shaped like broad knife-blade
cuneà-tus: wedge-shaped
cuneifò-lius: wedge-leaved
cuneifór-mis: wedge-formed
cupreà-tus: coppery
cupressifór-mis: cypress-form
cuprés-sinus: cypress-like
cupressòi-des: cypress-like
cù-preus: copper-like or -colored
curassáv-icus: of Curaçoa (southern West Indies)
curvà-tus: curved
cúr-tus: shortened
curvifò-lius: leaves curved
cuscutæfór-mis: cuscuta-like
cuspidà-tus: with a cusp or sharp stiff point
cuspidifò-lius: leaves cuspidate
cyanán-thus: blue-flowered
cyà-neus: blue
cyanocár-pus: blue-fruited
cyanophýl-lus: blue-leaved
cyatheòi-des: cyathea-like
cyclamin-eus: cyclamen-like
cyclocár-pus: fruit rolled up circularly
cý-clops: cyclopean; gigantic
cylindrà-ceus, *cylín-dricus*: cylindrical
cylindrostà-chyus: cylindrical-spiked
cymbifór-mis: boat-shaped
cymò-sus: bearing cymes
cynán-chicus: cynanchum-like
cynanchòi-des: cynanchum-like
cynaròi-des: cynara-like
cý-preus: copper-like; see *cupreus*
cytisoòi-des: cytissus-like
dacrydiòi-des: dacrydium-like
dactylif-era: finger-bearing
dactyloòi-des: finger-like
dahù-ricus, *daù-ricus*, *davù-ricus*: of Dahuria or Dauria (Siberia)
dalmát-icus: Dalmatian
damascè-nus: of Damascus
daphnòi-des: daphne-like
dasyacán-thus: thick-spined
dasyán-thus: thick-flowered
dasycár-pus: thick-fruited
dasyç-lados: thick-branched
dasyphýl-lus: thick-leaved
dasytè-mon: thick-stamened
daucòi-des: daucus-like
dealbà-tus: whitened, white-washed
déb-ilis: weak, frail
decán-drus: ten-stamened
decapét-alus: ten-petaled
decaphýl-lus: ten-leaved
decíd-uus: deciduous
decíp-iens: deceptive
declinà-tus: bent downward
decolò-rans: discoloring, staining
decompós-itus: decompound, more than once divided
déc-orans: adorning, decorative
decorà-tus: decorative
decò-rus: elegant, comely, becoming
decúm-bens: decumbent
decúr-rens: decurrent, running down the stem
defléx-us: bent abruptly downward

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

defór-mis: misshapen, deformed
dehís-cens: dehiscent
dejéc-tus: debased
deléc-tus: chosen
delicátis-simus: very delicate
delicà-tus: delicate, tender
deliciò-sus: delicious
delphinifò-lius: delphinium-leaved
deltòides, deltoíd-eus: triangular
demér-sus: under water
demís-sus: low, weak
dendroíd-eus: tree-like
densiflò-rus: densely flowered
densifò-lius: densely leaved
densà-tus: dense
dén-sus: dense
dentà-tus: toothed
denticulà-tus: slightly toothed
dentif-era: tooth-bearing
dentò-sus: toothed
denudà-tus: denuded, naked
depauperà-tus: starved, dwarfed
depén-dens: hanging down
deprés-sus: depressed
desér-ti: of the desert
desmoncoí-des: desmoncus-like
detón-sus: clipped
deús-tus: burned
diaból-icus: diabolical, devilish
diacán-thus: two-spined
diadè-ma: diadem, crown
dián-drus: two-stamened
dianthiflò-rus: dianthus-flowered
diáph-anus: diaphanous, transparent
dichót-omus: forked in pairs
dichroán-thus: dichroa-flowered (Dichroa: Saxifragaceæ)
dích-rous: of two colors
dicóc-cus: with two berries
dictyophýl-lus: netted-leaved
díd-ymus: in pairs (as of stamens)
diffór-mis: of differing forms
diffû-sus: diffuse, spreading
digità-tus: digitate, hand-like
dilatà-tus: dilated, expanded
dilà-tus: dilated, spread out
dimidià-tus: halved
dimór-phus: two-formed
dì-odon: with two teeth
dioi-cus: dioecious
diosmæfò-lius: diosma-leaved
dipét-alus: two-petaled
diphýl-lus: two-leaved
diplostephioí-des: like diplostephium
dipsà-ceus: of the teasel or dipsacus
dipterocár-pus: two-winged fruit
díp-terus: two-winged
dipyрэ-nus: two-seeded
discoíd-eus: discoid, rayless
dís-color: of two or of different colors
dís-par: dissimilar, unlike
disséc-tus: dissected, deeply cut
dissím-ilis: unlike
dissitiflò-rus: remotely or loosely flowered
distà-chyus: two-spiked
dís-tans: distant, separate, remote
distichophýl-lus: leaves two-ranked
dís-tichus: two-ranked
dís-tylus: two-styled
diúr-nus: day-flowering
divaricà-tus: spreading, widely divergent
divér-gens: wide-spreading
diversíc-olor: diversely colored

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

diversiflò-rus: diversely flowered
diversifò-lius: variable-leaved
divì-sus: divided
dixán-thus: double-tinted
dodecán-drus: twelve-stamened
dodonæifò-lius: dodonæa-leaved
dolabrifór-mis: hatchet-shaped
dolabrà-tus: mattock- or hatchet-shaped
dolò-sus: deceitful
domés-ticus: domestic, domesticated
doronicòides: doronicum-like
drabifò-lius: draba-leaved
dracænoí-des: dracæna-like
dracocéph-alus: dragon-head
dracunculoí-des: tarragon-like
drepanophýl-lus: leaves sickle-shaped
drupà-ceus: drupe-like
drupíf-era: drupe-bearing
drynarioí-des: drynaria-like
dù-bius: doubtful
dúl-cis: sweet
dumetò-rum: of bushes or hedges
dumò-sus: bushy
dù-plex: double
duplicà-tus: duplicate, double
duráb-ilis: durable, lasting
durác-inus: hard-berried
dù-rrior: harder
duriús-culus: somewhat hard or rough
ebenà-ceus: ebony-like
ebractèa-tus: bractless
ebúr-neus: ivory-white
echinà-tus: prickly, bristly
echinocár-pus: prickly-fruited
echinosép-alus: prickly-sepaled
echioí-des: echium-like
ecornù-tus: hornless
edù-lis: edible
effù-sus: very loose-spreading
elæagnifò-lius: elæagnus-leaved
elás-ticus: elastic
elà-tior, elà-tius: taller
elà-tus: tall
él-egans: elegant
elegantís-simus: most elegant
elegán-tulus: elegant
elephán-tidens: large-toothed
elephán-tipes: elephant-footed
elephán-tum: of the elephants
ellipsoidà-lis: elliptic
ellíp-ticus: elliptic
elongà-tus: elongated, lengthened
emarginà-tus: with a shallow notch at apex
emét-icus: emetic
ém-inens: eminent, prominent
empetrifò-lius: empetrum-leaved
enneacán-thus: nine-spined
enneaphýl-lus: nine-leaved
ensà-tus: sword-shaped
ensifò-lius: sword-leaved
ensifór-mis: sword-shaped
entomóph-ilus: insect-loving
equés-tris: pertaining to the horse
equisetifò-lius: equisetum-leaved
equì-nus: of horses
eréc-tus: erect, upright
eriacán-thus: woolly-spined
erianthè-ra: woolly-anthered
erián-thus: woolly-flowered
ericæfò-lius, ericifò-lius: erica-leaved
ericoí-des: erica-like, heath-like
erinà-ceus: hedge-hog
eribotryoi-des: eriobotrya-like
eriocár-pus: woolly-fruited
eriocéph-alus: woolly-headed
erióph-orus: wool-bearing

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

eriós-pathus: woolly-spined
eriosà-chyus: woolly-spiked
eriosè-mon: stamens woolly
erò-sus: erose, jagged, as if gnawed
errát-icus: erratic, unusual, sporadic
erubés-cens: blushing
erucò-des: eruca-like
erythrocar-pus: red-fruited
erythroceph-alus: red-headed
erythrop-odus: red-footed, red-stalked
erythrop-terus: red-winged
erythrosò-rus: red sori
esculén-tus: esculent, edible
estrià-tus: without stripes
etrús-cus: Etruscan (in Italy)
etuberò-sus: without tubers
eucalyptò-des: eucalyptus-like
eugenioi-des: eugenia-like
eupatorioi-des: eupatorium-like
euphorbioi-des: euphorbia-like
europè-us: European
evéc-tus: extended
evér-tus: expelled, turned out
exaltà-tus: exalted, very tall
exarà-tus: furrowed
excavà-tus: excavated, hollowed out
excél-lens: excellent, excelling
excél-sus: tall
excél-sior: taller
excì-sus: cut away
excorticà-tus: stripped of bark
exíg-uus: little, small, poor
exím-ius: distinguished, out of the ordinary
exitò-sus: pernicious, destructive
exolè-tus: mature, dying away
exò-icus: exotic, from another country
expán-sus: expanded
explò-dens: exploding
exscà-pus: without scape
exscùlp-tus: dug out
exsér-tus: protruding from
exsúr-gens: rising up
extén-sus: extended
exù-dans: exuding
fabà-ceus: faba-like, bean-like
falcà-tus: falcate, sickle-shaped
falcifò-lius: falcate-leaved
falcifór-mis: sickle-shaped
fál-lax: deceptive
farinà-ceus: containing starch
farinif-era: starch-bearing
farinò-sus: mealy, powdery
fascià-tus: abnormally flattened
fasciculà-ris, *fasciculà-tus*: fascicled, clustered
fascinà-tor: fascinating
fastigià-tus: fastigiate, branches erect and close together
fastuò-sus: proud
fát-uus: foolish, simple
febrif-ugus: fever-dispelling
fém-ina: female
fenestrà-lis: with window-like openings
fè-rox: ferocious, very thorny
fér-reus: pertaining to iron
ferrugin-eus: rusty
fér-tilis: fertile, fruitful
ferulæfò-lius: ferula-leaved
festi-vus: festive, gay, bright
fibrillò-sus: having fibers
fibrò-sus: having prominent fibers
ficifò-lius: fig-leaved
ficoi-des, *ficoi-d-eus*: fig-like
filamentò-sus: filamentous
filicà-tus: fern-like
filicà-lis: thread-stemmed
filicifò-lius: fern-leaved

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

filicò-nus: fern-like
filicò-des: fern-like
filif-era: bearing filaments or threads
filifò-lius: thread-leaved
filifór-mis: thread-like
filipendulì-nus: filipendula-like
fil-ipes: stalks thread-like
fimbriat-ulus: with small fringe
fimbrià-tus: fringed
firmà-tus: firm, made firm
fír-mus: firm, strong
fissifò-lius: split-leaved
fís-silis: cleft or split
fissurà-tus: fissured, cleft
fís-sus: cleft, split
fistulò-sus: hollow-cylindrical
flabellà-tus: with fan-like parts
flabél-lifer, *flabellifór-mis*: fan-shaped
flác-cidus: flaccid, soft
flagellà-ris, *flagellà-tus*: whip-like
flagellifór-mis: whip-formed
flagèl-lum: a scourge or flail
flám-meus: flame-colored
flavés-cens: yellowish
flavic-omus: yellow-wooled or -haired
fláv-idus: yellow, yellowish
flavispi-nus: yellow-spined
flavis-simus: deep yellow, very yellow
flà-vus: yellow
flexicà-lis: pliant-stemmed
fléx-ilis: flexible, pliant, limber
flexuò-sus: flexuose, tortuous, zig-zag
flocò-sus: woolly
flò-re-ál-bo: with white flowers
florenti-nus: Florentine
flò-re-plè-no: with double flowers
floribún-dus: free-flowering
floridà-nus: of Florida
flór-idus: flowering, full of flowers
flù-itans: floating
fluviát-ilis: pertaining to a river
fèm-ina: feminine
fœniculà-tus: fennel-like
fœtidis-simus: very fetid
fœt-idus: fetid, bad-smelling
folià-ceus: leaf-like
folià-tus: with leaves
foliolà-tus: with leaflets
foliolò-sus: having leaflets
foliò-sus: leafy, full of leaves
folliculà-ris: bearing follicles
fontinà-lis: pertaining to a spring of water
forficà-tus: shear-shaped
fornicæfór-mis: ant-shaped
formosà-nus: of Formosa
formosis-simus: very beautiful
formò-sus: beautiful, handsome
fourcroÿ-des: like fourcroya
foveà-tus: pitted
foveolà-tus: pitted
fragarioi-des: strawberry-like
frág-ilis: fragile, brittle
frà-grans: fragrant
fragrantis-simus: very fragrant
fraxín-eus: like fraxinus
fraxinifò-lius: fraxinus-leaved
frig-idus: cold, of cold regions
frondò-sus: leafy
fructif-era: fruit-bearing, fruitful
fructig-enus: fruitful
frumentà-ceus: pertaining to grain
frutés-cens: shrubby, bushy
frù-tex: a shrub or bush
frù-ticans: shrubby, shrub-like
fruticò-sus: shrubby, bushy

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

fuca-tus: painted, dyed
fuchsioi-des: fuchsia-like
fù-gax: swift
fùl-gens: shining, glistening
fùlg-idus: fulgid, shining
fuliginò-sus: sooty, black-colored
fulvès-cens: fulvous
fùl-vidus: slightly tawny
fùl-vus: fulvous, tawny, orange-gray-yellow
fumariæfò-lius: fumaria-leaved
fù-nebris: funereal
fungò-sus: fungous, spongy
funiculà-tus: of a slender rope or cord
fùr-cans, *furcà-tus*: furcate, forked
furfurà-ceus: scurfy
fuscifo-lius: fuscous-leaved
fús-cus: fuscous, brown, dusky
fusifór-mis: spindle-shaped

galacifò-lius: galax-leaved
galán-thus: milk flower
galeà-tus: helmeted
galegifò-lius: galega-leaved
galericulà-tus: helmet-like
galiò-des: galium-like
gál-licus: of Gaul or France; also pertaining to a cock or rooster
gangét-icus: of the Ganges
gargán-icus: belonging to Gargano (Italy)
gél-idus: ice-cold
geminà-tus: twin
geminiflò-rus: twin-flowered
geminispì-nus: twin-spined
gemmà-tus: bearing buds
gemma-era: bud-bearing
generà-lis: general, prevailing
geniculà-tus: jointed, kneed

genistifò-lius: genista-leaved
geoi-des: of the earth
geomét-ricus: in a pattern
geonomæfór-mis: geonoma-formed
georgià-nus: of Georgia
geraniò-des: geranium-like
germán-icus: German
gibberò-sus: humped, hunch-backed
gibbiflò-rus: gibbous-flowered
gibbò-sus, *gib-bus*: swollen on one side
gibraltár-icus: of Gibraltar
gigantè-us: gigantic, very large
gigán-thes: giant-flowered
gi-gas: of giants, immense
glabél-lus: smoothish
glà-ber: glabrous, smooth
glabér-rimus: very smooth, smoothest
glabrà-tus: somewhat glabrous
glabrès-cens: smoothish
glacià-lis: icy, frozen
gladià-tus: sword-like
glandifór-mis: gland-formed
glandulif-era: gland-bearing
glandulò-sus: glandular
glaucès-cens: becoming glaucous
glaucifò-lius: glaucous-leaved
glaucoi-des: glaucous-like
glaucophýl-lus: glaucous-leaved
glau-cus: glaucous, with a bloom
globò-sus: globose, spherical
globulà-ris: of a little ball or sphere
globulif-era: globule- or globe-bearing
globulò-sus: like a little ball
glomerà-tus: glomerate, clustered
glomeruliflò-rus: flowers in glomerules

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

gloriò-sus: glorious, superb
gloxiniò-des: gloxinia-like
glumà-ceus: with glumes or glume-like structures
glutinò-sus: glutinous, sticky
glyciniò-des: glycine-like
gnaphalò-des: gnaphalium-like (Gnaphalium, a Composite)
gomp hocéph-alus: club-headed
gomp hocóc-cus: club-berry
gongylò-des: roundish, swollen
gonià-tus: angled, cornered
goniòc-alyx: calyx cornered
gossýp-inus: gossypium-like, cotton-like
gracilén-tus: slender
graciliflò-rus: graceful-flowered
gracil-ior: more graceful
gracil-ipes: slender-footed
grác-ilis: graceful, slender
gracilis-tylus: slender-styled
gracil-limus: very slender
græ-cus: Greek, of Greece
gramin-eus: grassy, grass-like
graminifò-lius: grass-leaved
grammopét-alus: petals striped or marked
grán-diceps: large-headed
grandicús-pis: with large cusps or points
grandidentà-tus: large-toothed
grandiflò-rus: large-flowered
grandifò-lius: large-leaved
grandifór-mis: on a large scale
grandipunctà-tus: with large spots
grán-dis: large, big
granit-icus: granite-loving
granulà-tus: granulate, covered with minute grains
granulò-sus: granulate
gratis-simus: very pleasing or agreeable

grà-tus: pleasing, agreeable
gravè-olens: heavy-scented
gris-eus: gray
grænlán-dicus: of Greenland
grósse-serrà-tus: large-toothed
grú-inus: of a crane
gummif-era: gum-bearing
gunneræfò-lius: gunnera-leaved
guttà-tus: spotted, speckled
gymnocár-pus: naked-fruited
gymnocau-lon: slender-stemmed
gymnocéph-alus: slender-headed
gý-rans: revolving in a circle, gyrating

hadriát-icus: Adriatic
hæmán-thus: blood-red-flowered
hæmastò-mus: red-mouthed
hæmatóc-alyx: calyx blood-red
hæmatò-des: bloody
hakeoi-des: hakea-like
halimifò-lius: halimium-leaved
halóph-ilus: salt-loving
hamà-tus, *hamò-sus*: hooked
harpophýl-lus: sickle-leaved
hastà-tus: hastate, spear-shaped
hastif-era: spear-bearing
hastilà-bium: halbert-lipped
hasti-lis: of a javelin or spear
hastulà-tus: somewhat spear-shaped
hebecár-pus: pubescent-fruited
hebephýl-lus: pubescent-leaved
hederà-ceus: of the ivy
helianthoi-des: helianthus-like
helvét-icus: Swiss
hél-volus: pale yellow
hemiphlæ-us: half-barked
hemisphær-icus: hemispherical
hepaticæfò-lius: hepatica-leaved
heptaphýl-lus: seven-leaved
heracleifò-lius: heracleum-leaved

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

herbà-ceus: herbaceous, not woody
hespér-ius: of the West
heteracán-thus: various-spined
heterán-thus: various-flowered
heterocár-pus: various-fruited
hetér-odon: various-toothed
heterodóx-us: heterodox
heteroglós-sus: various-tongued
heteról-epis: variable-scaled
heteromór-phus: various in form
heteropét-alus: various-petaled
heterophýl-lus: various-leaved
heteróp-odus: various-footed or stalked
hexagonóp-terus: six-angled-winged
hexagò-nus: six-angled
hexán-drus: with six stamens
hexapét-alus: six-petaled
hexaphýl-lus: six-leaved
hì-ans: open, gaping
hibernà-lis: pertaining to winter
hibér-nicus: of Ireland
hibiscifò-lius: hibiscus-leaved
hierochún-ticus: of Jericho
hieroglýph-icus: marked as if with signs
himalà-icus: Himalayan
hirci-nus: with a goat's odor
hirsutís-simus: very hairy
hirsù-tulus: somewhat hairy
hirsù-tus: hirsute, hairy
hirtél-lus: somewhat hairy
hirtiflò-rus: hairy-flowered
hír-tipes: hairy-stalked or stemmed
hír-tus: hairy
hispán-icus: Spanish
hispidís-simus: very bristly
hispid-ulus: somewhat bristly
hís-pidus: hispid, bristly
hollán-dicus: of Holland
holocár-pus: whole-fruited
holochrý-sus: wholly golden
holoseríc-eus: woolly-silky
homól-epis: homologous scales
horizontà-lis: horizontal
hór-ridus: prickly, horridly armed
hortén-sis, hortò-rum, hortulà-nus, hortulà-lis, hortulò-rum: belonging to a hortus or garden, or to gardens
humifù-sus: sprawling on the ground
hù-milis: low-growing, dwarf
humilifò-lius: hop-leaved
hyacínth-inus: sapphire-colored
hyacínthoi-des: hyacinth-like
hyál-inus: transparent, translucent
hýb-ridus: hybrid, mixed, mongrel
hydrangeoi-des: hydrangea-like
hyemà-lis: of winter
hygromét-ricus: taking up water
hymenán-thus: membranaceous-flowered
hymenò-des: membrane-like
hymenorrhè-zus: membranous-rooted
hymenosép-alus: sepals membranous
hyperbò-reus: far northern
hypericifò-lius: hypericum-leaved
hypericoi-des: hypericum-like
hypnoì-des: moss-like
hypocraterifór-mis: salver-shaped
hypogà-us: underground
hypoglàu-cus: glaucous beneath
hypoglót-tis: under-tongued
hypoleù-cus: whitish, pale beneath

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

hypophýl-lus: under the leaf
hyrcà-nium: Hyrcanian (near Caspian Sea)
hyssopifò-lius: hyssop-leaved
hýs-trix: porcupine-like, bristly
ián-thinus: violet, violet-blue
ibér-icus, iberid-eus: of Iberia (Spain, Portugal)
iberidifò-lius: iberis-leaved
icosán-drus: twenty-stamened
idà-us: of Mt. Ida (Asia Minor)
ignés-cens: fiery
íg-neus: fiery
ilicifò-lius: ilex-leaved, holly-leaved
illecebrò-sus: of the shade
illinì-tus: varnished
illustrà-tus: pictured
illús-tris: bright, brilliant, lustrous
illýr-icus: of Illyria (ancient region of southern Europe)
imberbiflò-rus: flowers beardless
imbér-bis: without beards or spines
ím-bricans: imbricating
imbricà-tus: imbricated, lapping over
immaculà-tus: immaculate, spotless
immér-sus: under water
impà-tiens: impatient
imperà-tor: commanding, imperious
imperìa-lis: imperial, kingly
impléx-us: interwoven
imprés-sus: impressed, sunken in
inæqualifò-lius: unequal-leaved
inæquà-lis: unequal
inæquilát-erus: unequal-sided
incà-nus: hoary
incarnà-tus: flesh-colored
incér-tus: uncertain, doubtful
incisifò-lius: cut-leaved
incì-sus: incised, cut
inclàu-dens: never-closing
inclinà-tus: bent downward
incomparáb-ilis: incomparable, excelling
incómp-tus: rude, unadorned
inconspíc-uus: inconspicuous
incrassà-tus: thickened
incurvò-tus, incúr-vus: incurved, bent inward
indentà-tus: indented
in-dicus: of India
indivì-sus: undivided
inér-mis: unarmed
infaù-stus: unfortunate
infectò-rius: pertaining to dyes
infés-tus: dangerous, unsafe
inflà-tus: inflated, swollen up
infortunà-tus: unfortunate
infrác-tus: broken
infundibulifór-mis: funnelform, trumpet-shaped
infundíb-ulum: a funnel
in-gens: enormous
inodò-rus: without odor
inornà-tus: without ornament
in-quinans: polluting, discoloring
inscríp-tus: written on
insíg-nis: remarkable, distinguished, marked
insitít-ius: grafted
insulà-ris: insular
intác-tus: intact, untouched
ín-teger: entire
integér-rimus: very entire
integrifò-lius: entire-leaved
interjéc-tus: interjected, put between
intermè-dius: intermediate
interrúp-tus: interrupted

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

<i>intertéx-tus</i> : interwoven, intertwined	<i>juniperi-nus</i> : juniper-like; sometimes bluish-brown, like berries of juniper
<i>intór-tus</i> : twisted	
<i>intricà-tus</i> : intricate, entangled	
<i>intrór-tus</i> : introrse, turned inward	<i>kamtschát-icus</i> : of Kamtchatka
<i>intumés-cens</i> : swollen, puffed up, tumid	<i>kashmirià-nus</i> : of Cashmere
<i>intybà-ceus</i> : pertaining to chicory	<i>koreà-nus, korià-nus, koraién-sis</i> : of Korea
<i>invér-sus</i> : inverse, turned over	<i>labià-tus</i> : labiate, lipped
<i>invèi-sus</i> : unseen, overlooked	<i>láb-ilis</i> : slippery
<i>involucrà-tus</i> : with an involucre	<i>labiò-sus</i> : lipped
<i>involù-tus</i> : rolled inward	<i>labrò-sus</i> : large-lipped
<i>ionán-drus</i> : violet-anthered	<i>laburnifò-lius</i> : laburnum-leaved
<i>ionán-thus</i> : violet-flowered	<i>lác-erus</i> : torn
<i>ionóp-terus</i> : violet-winged	<i>lacinià-tus</i> : laciniate, torn
<i>iridés-cens</i> : iridescent	<i>laciniò-sus</i> : much laciniate
<i>iridiflò-rus</i> : iris-flowered	<i>lactà-tus</i> : milky
<i>irregulà-ris</i> : irregular	<i>lác-teus</i> : milk-white
<i>irrig-uus</i> : watered	<i>lactíc-olor</i> : milk-colored
<i>isán-drus</i> : with equal stamens	<i>lactíf-era</i> : milk-bearing
<i>isopét-alus</i> : equal-petaled	<i>lactiflò-rus</i> : flowers milk-colored
<i>isophýl-lus</i> : equal-leaved	<i>lacunò-sus</i> : with holes or pits
<i>ís-tria</i> : of Istria (southern Europe)	<i>lacús-tris</i> : pertaining to lakes
<i>itál-icus</i> : Italian	<i>ladanif-era, ladán-ifer</i> : ladanum-bearing (resinous juice)
<i>ixiòi-des</i> : ixia-like	<i>lætiflò-rus</i> : bright- or pleasing-flowered
<i>ixocár-pus</i> : sticky- or glutinous-fruited	<i>lætév-irens</i> : light or vivid green
	<i>lè-tus</i> : bright, vivid
	<i>lævicaù-lis</i> : smooth-stemmed
<i>japón-icus</i> : Japanese	<i>lævigà-tus</i> : smooth
<i>jasmín-eus</i> : jasmine-like	<i>læv-ipes</i> : smooth-footed
<i>jasminiflò-rus</i> : jasmine-flowered	<i>lè-vis</i> : smooth
<i>jasminoi-des</i> : jasmine-like	<i>læviús-culus</i> : smoothish
<i>javán-icus</i> : of Java	<i>lagenà-rius</i> : of a bottle or flask
<i>jubà-tus</i> : crested, with a mane	<i>lanà-tus</i> : woolly
<i>jucún-dus</i> : agreeable, pleasing	<i>lanceifò-lius</i> : lance-leaved
<i>jugò-sus</i> : joined, yoked	<i>lanceolà-tus</i> : lanceolate
<i>jún-ceus</i> : juncus-like, rush-like	<i>lán-ceus</i> : lance-like
<i>juncifò-lius</i> : rush-leaved	<i>lancifò-lius</i> : lance-leaved
<i>juniperifò-lius</i> : juniper-leaved	<i>laníg-era</i> : wool-bearing

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

<i>lán-ipes</i> : woolly-footed or -stalked	<i>leiocár-pus</i> : smooth-fruited
<i>lanò-sus</i> : woolly	<i>leióg-ynus</i> : smooth pistil
<i>lanuginò-sus</i> : woolly, downy	<i>leiophýl-lus</i> : smooth-leaved
<i>lappà-ceus</i> : lappa-like	<i>lenticulà-ris, lentifór-mis</i> : lenticular, lens-shaped
<i>lappón-icus</i> : of Lapland	<i>lentiginò-sus</i> : freckled
<i>laricifò-lius</i> : larch-leaved	<i>lentiscifò-lius</i> : lentiscus-leaved (Lentiscus: Pistacia)
<i>laríc-inus</i> : larch-like	<i>lén-tus</i> : pliant, tenacious, tough
<i>lasiacán-thus</i> : pubescent-spined	<i>leontoglòs-sus</i> : lion-tongued or -throated
<i>lasián-drus</i> : pubescent-stamened	<i>leopardi-nus</i> : leopard-spotted
<i>lasián-thus</i> : woolly-flowered	<i>lepidophýl-lus</i> : scaly-leaved
<i>lasiocár-pus</i> : rough- or woolly-fruited	<i>lepidò-tus</i> : with small scurfy scales
<i>lasiodón-tus</i> : woolly-toothed	<i>lép-idus</i> : graceful, elegant
<i>lasioflò-sus</i> : tongue rough-hairy	<i>leprò-sus</i> : scurfy
<i>lasiól-epis</i> : woolly-scaled	<i>leptán-thus</i> : thin-flowered
<i>lasio pét-alus</i> : petals rough-hairy	<i>leptocaù-lis</i> : thin-stemmed
<i>lateriflò-rus</i> : lateral-flowered	<i>leptóc-ladus</i> : thin-stemmed or -branched
<i>latér-ipes</i> : lateral-stalked	<i>leptól-epis</i> : thin-scaled
<i>laterit-ius</i> : brick-red	<i>leptopét-alus</i> : thin-petaled
<i>latiflò-rus</i> : broad-flowered	<i>leptophýl-lus</i> : thin-leaved
<i>latifò-lius</i> : broad-leaved	<i>leptosép-alus</i> : thin-sepaled
<i>lát-ifrons</i> : broad-fronded	<i>lép-topus</i> : thin- or slender-stalked
<i>latilà-brus</i> : broad-lipped	<i>leptostà-chyus</i> : thin-spiked
<i>latíl-obus</i> : broad-lobed	<i>lepturoi-des</i> : lepturus-like (Lep-turus: Gramineæ)
<i>latimaculà-tus</i> : broad-spotted	<i>leucanthemifò-lius</i> : leucanthemum-leaved
<i>lát-ipes</i> : broad-footed or -stalked	<i>leucán-thus</i> : white-flowered
<i>latispè-nus</i> : broad-spined	<i>leucób-otrys</i> : with white clusters
<i>latisquà-mus</i> : broad-scaled	<i>leucocaù-lis</i> : white-stemmed
<i>latís-simus</i> : broadest, very broad	<i>leucocéph-alus</i> : white-headed
<i>là-tus</i> : broad, wide	<i>leucochì-lus</i> : white-lipped
<i>laudà-tus</i> : lauded, worthy	<i>leucodér-mis</i> : white-skinned
<i>laurifò-lius</i> : laurel-leaved	<i>leuconè-rus</i> : white-nerved
<i>lauri-nus</i> : laurel-like	<i>leucophà-us</i> : dusky-white
<i>lavandulà-ceus</i> : lavender-like	<i>leucophýl-lus</i> : white-leaved
<i>lavateroi-des</i> : lavatera-like	<i>leucorhì-zus</i> : white-rooted
<i>laxiflò-rus</i> : loose-flowered	<i>leucós-tachys</i> : white-spiked
<i>laxifò-lius</i> : loose-leaved	
<i>lâx-us</i> : lax, open, loose	
<i>ledifò-lius</i> : ledum-leaved (Ledum: Ericaceæ)	
<i>leián-thus</i> : smooth-flowered	

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

<i>leucót-riche</i> : white-haired	<i>lobocár-pus</i> : lobed-fruited
<i>leucoxán-thus</i> : whitish-yellow	<i>lobophýl-lus</i> : lobed-leaved
<i>leucóx-ylon</i> : white-wooded	<i>lobulà-ris</i> : lobed
<i>libanót-icus</i> : of Libania	<i>lobulà-tus</i> : with small lobes
<i>libúr-nicus</i> : of Liburnia	<i>lolià-ceus</i> : lolium-like
<i>lignò-sus</i> : woody	<i>longebractea-tus</i> : long-bracted
<i>ligulà-ris, ligulà-tus</i> : ligulate, strap-shaped	<i>longepedunculà-tus</i> : long-peduncled
<i>ligús-ticus</i> : of Liguria	<i>longicaudà-tus</i> : long-tailed
<i>ligusticifò-lius</i> : ligusticum-leaved (Ligusticum: Umbelliferae)	<i>longicaù-lis</i> : long-stemmed
<i>ligustrifò-lius</i> : privet-leaved	<i>longíc-omus</i> : long-haired
<i>ligustrì-nus</i> : privet-like	<i>longicús-pis</i> : long-pointed
<i>lilác-inus</i> : lilac	<i>longiflò-rus</i> : long-flowered
<i>lilià-ceus</i> : lily-like	<i>longifò-lius</i> : long-leaved
<i>liliflò-rus</i> : lily-flowered	<i>longihamá-tus</i> : long-hooked
<i>lilifò-lius</i> : lily-leaved	<i>longíl-abris</i> : long-lipped
<i>limbà-tus</i> : bordered	<i>longilaminà-tus</i> : with long plates
<i>limonifò-lius</i> : lemon-leaved	<i>longíl-obus</i> : long-lobed
<i>limò-sus</i> : of muddy or marshy places	<i>longimucronà-tus</i> : long-mucronate
<i>linariifò-lius</i> : linaria-leaved	<i>lóng-ipes</i> : long-footed or -stalked
<i>linarioi-des</i> : linaria-like	<i>longipét-alus</i> : long-petaled
<i>linearifò-lius</i> : linear-leaved	<i>longipinnà-tus</i> : long-pinnate
<i>linearíl-obus</i> : linear-lobed	<i>longiracemò-sus</i> : long-racemed
<i>lineà-ris</i> : linear	<i>longirós-tris</i> : long-beaked
<i>lineà-tus</i> : lined, with lines or stripes	<i>longiscà-pus</i> : long-scaped
<i>linguefór-mis</i> : tongue-shaped	<i>longisép-alus</i> : long-sepaled
<i>lingulà-tus</i> : tongue-shaped	<i>longís-pathus</i> : long-spathed
<i>liniflò-rus</i> : flax-flowered	<i>longispì-nus</i> : long-spined
<i>linifò-lius</i> : flax-leaved	<i>longís-simus</i> : longest, very long
<i>linnæoi-des</i> : linnæa-like	<i>longís-tylus</i> : long-styled
<i>linoi-des</i> : flax-like	<i>lón-gus</i> : long
<i>linophýl-lus</i> : flax-leaved	<i>lophán-thus</i> : crest-flowered
<i>lithóph-ilus</i> : dwelling on rocks	<i>lorifò-lius</i> : strap-leaved
<i>lithospér-mus</i> : seeds stone-like	<i>lotifò-lius</i> : lotus-leaved
<i>littorà-lis</i> : of the seashore	<i>lousià-nus</i> : of Louisiana
<i>lituiflò-rus</i> : trumpet-flowered	<i>lù-cidus</i> : lucid, bright, shining, clear
<i>lív-idus</i> : livid, bluish	<i>ludovicià-nus</i> : of Louisiana
<i>lobà-tus</i> : lobed	<i>lunà-tus</i> : lunate, crescent-shaped
<i>lobelioi-des</i> : lobelia-like	<i>lunulà-tus</i> : somewhat crescent-shaped
	<i>lupulì-nus</i> : hop-like

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

<i>lù-ridus</i> : lurid, wan, pale yellow	<i>mamillà-tus, mammillà-ris, mammò-sus</i> : with breasts or nipples
<i>lusitán-icus</i> : of Portugal	<i>mammulò-sus</i> : with small nipples
<i>lutè-olus</i> : yellowish	<i>mandshù-ricus, mandschù-ricus</i> : of Manchuria
<i>lutés-cens</i> : becoming yellowish	<i>manicà-tus</i> : manicate, long-sleeved
<i>lutetià-nus</i> : Parisian	<i>manzani-ta</i> : little apple
<i>lù-teus</i> : yellow	<i>margarità-ceus</i> : pearly, of pearls
<i>luxù-rians</i> : luxuriant, thrifty	<i>margaritif-era</i> : pearl-bearing
<i>lychnidifò-lius</i> : lychnis-leaved	<i>marginà-lis</i> : marginal
<i>lycóc-tonum</i> : wolf-poison	<i>marginà-tus</i> : margined
<i>lycopodiò-des</i> : lycopodium-like, clubmoss-like	<i>marginèl-lus</i> : somewhat margined
<i>lyrà-tus</i> : lyrate, pinnatifid with large terminal lobe	<i>maria-nus</i> : of Maryland
<i>lysimachioi-des</i> : lysimachia-like	<i>marilán-dicus, marylàn-dicus</i> : of Maryland
	<i>marif-imus</i> : maritime, of the sea
<i>macedón-icus</i> : Macedonian	<i>marmorà-tus, marmò-reus</i> : marbled, mottled
<i>macilén-tus</i> : lean, meager	<i>marmophýl-lus</i> : leaves marbled
<i>macracán-thus</i> : large-spined	<i>maroccà-nus</i> : of Morocco
<i>macrán-drus</i> : with large anthers	<i>más, masculà-tus, más-culus</i> : male, masculine
<i>macrán-thus</i> : large-flowered	<i>matricariæfò-lius</i> : matricaria-leaved
<i>macradè-nia, macrodè-num</i> : large-glanded	<i>matronà-lis</i> : pertaining to matrons
<i>macro-</i> : long, but often large or big. See page 126	<i>mauritán-icus</i> : of Mauretania (northern Africa)
<i>maculà-tus, maculò-sus</i> : spotted	<i>maxillà-ris</i> : maxillary, of the jaw
<i>mæsi-acus</i> : of Mœsia, ancient name of Bulgaria and Serbia	<i>máx-imus</i> : largest
<i>magellán-icus</i> : Straits of Magellan region	<i>méd-icus</i> : medicinal
<i>magnif-icus</i> : magnificent, distinguished	<i>mediopíc-tus</i> : pictured or striped at the center
<i>mág-nus</i> : large	<i>mediterrà-neus</i> : of the Mediterranean region
<i>majà-lis</i> : of May, Maytime	<i>mè-dius</i> : medium, intermediate
<i>majés-ticus</i> : majestic	<i>medullà-ris</i> : of the marrow or pith
<i>mà-jor, mà-jus</i> : greater, larger	
<i>malabár-icus</i> : of Malabar	
<i>malacoi-des</i> : soft, mucilaginous	
<i>malacospér-mus</i> : soft-seeded	
<i>malifór-mis</i> : apple-formed	
<i>malvà-ceus</i> : mallow-like	
<i>malvæflò-rus</i> : mallow-flowered	

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

megacân-thus: large-spined
megacâr-pus: large-fruited
megalân-thus: large-flowered
megalphýl-lus, *megaphýl-lus*:
 large-leaved
megapotâm-icus: of the big river
megarrhî-zus: large-rooted
megaspér-mus: large-seeded
megastà-chyus: large-spiked
megastíg-mus: with large stig-
 mas
meiacân-thus: small-flowered
melanân-thus: black-flowered
melanocén-trus: black-centered
melanchól-icus: melancholy,
 hanging or drooping
melanocâr-pus: black-fruited
melanocaù-lon: black-stemmed
melanocóc-cus: black-berried
melanoleù-cus: black and white
melanóx-ylon: black-wooded
melanthè-rus: black-anthered
meleà-gris: like a guinea-fowl,
 speckled
mél-leus: pertaining to honey
mellíf-era: honey-bearing
melliódò-rus: honey-scented
melli-tus: honey-sweet
melofór-mis: melon-shaped
membranà-ceus: membranaceous
meniscifò-lius: crescent-leaved
meridionâ-lis: southern
mesoleù-cus: mixed with white
metál-licus: metallic
meteloì-des: metel-like
mexicà-nus: Mexican
mì-cans: glittering, sparkling
michauxioì-des: michauxia-like
 (Michauxia of Campanu-
 laceæ)
micracân-thus: small-spined
micrán-thus: small-flowered
microcâr-pus: small-fruited
microcéph-alus: small-headed
microchì-lum: small-lipped
micròd-asyt: small, thick, shaggy
míc-rodon: small-toothed
microglós-sus: small-tongued
micról-epis: small-scaled
micróm-eris: small number of
 parts
micropét-alus: small-petaled
microphýl-lus: small-leaved
micróp-terus: small-winged
microsép-alus: small-sepaled
microstè-mus: of small filaments
microthè-le: small nipple
mikaniò-des: mikania-like
 (Mikania of Compositæ)
milià-ceus: pertaining to millet
milità-ris: military
millefolià-tus, *millefò-lius*:
 thousand-leaved
mimosoì-des: mimosa-like
mì-mus: mimic
mì-nax: threatening, forbidding
minià-tus: cinnabar-red
mín-imus: least, smallest
mì-nor, *mì-nus*: smaller
minutiflò-rus: minute-flowered
minutifò-lius: minute-leaved
minutís-simus: very or most
 minute
minù-tus: minute, very small
miráb-ilis: marvellous, extraor-
 dinary
mì-tis: mild, gentle
mitrà-tus: turbaned
mìx-tus: mixed
modés-tus: modest
mæsi-acus: of the Balkan region
moldáv-icus: of Moldavia
 (Danube region)
mól-lis: soft, soft-hairy
mollís-simus: very soft-hairy
moluccà-nus: of the Moluccas

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

(East Indies)
monacân-thus: one-spined
monadél-phus: in one group or
 bundle
monán-drus: one-stamened
mongól-icus: of Mongolia
monilíf-era: bearing a neck-
 lace
monocéph-alus: single-headed
monóg-ynus: of one pistil
monò-cus: monœcious
monopét-alus: one-petaled
monophýl-lus: one-leaved
monóp-terus: one-winged
monopyrè-nus: bearing one stone
 or pyrene
monosép-alus: one-sepaled
monospér-mus: one-seeded
monostà-chyus: one-spiked
monsPELLULÀ-nus: of Montpellier
monstrò-sus: monstrous, abnor-
 mal
monià-nus: pertaining to moun-
 tains
montén-sis: citizen of mountains
montíc-olus: inhabiting moun-
 tains
montíg-enus: mountain-born
morifò-lius: morus-leaved; mul-
 berry-leaved
mosà-icus: parti-colored
moschà-tus: musky
mucò-sus: slimy
mucronà-tus: mucronate
mucronulà-tus: with a small
 mucro or point
multibractèà-tus: many-bracted
multicaù-lis: many-stemmed
multíc-avus: with many hollows
múl-ticeps: many-headed
multíc-olor: many-colored
multicostà-tus: many-ribbed
multíf-idus: many times parted
multiflò-rus: many-flowered
multifurcà-tus: much-forked
multij-ugus: many in a yoke
multilinéà-tus: many-lined
multinér-vis: many-nerved
múl-tiPLEX: many-folded
multiradià-tus: with numerous
 rays
multiséc-tus: much cut
mún-dulus: trim, neat
munì-tus: armed, fortified
murà-lis: of walls
muricà-tus: muricate, roughed
 by means of hard points
musà-icus: musa-like
muscætóX-icum: fly-poison
muscíp-ula: fly-catcher
muscoì-des: moss-like
muscív-orus: fly-eating
muscò-sus: mossy
mutáb-ilis, *mutà-tus*: change-
 able, variable
mù-ticus: blunt, pointless
mutilà-tus: mutilated
myoporòì-des: myoporum-like
myriacân-thus: myriad-spined
myriocâr-pus: myriad-fruited
myrióc-ladus: myriad-branched
myriophýl-lus: myriad-leaved
myriostíg-mus: myriad-stigmaed
myrmecóph-ilus: ant-loving
myrsinifò-lius: myrsine-leaved
myrsinòì-des: myrsine-like
myrtifò-lius: myrtle-leaved
nanél-lus: very dwarf
nà-nus: dwarf
napifór-mis: turnip-shaped
narcissiflò-rus: narcissus-flow-
 ered
narinò-sus: broad-nosed
nasù-tus: large-nosed
nà-tans: floating, swimming

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

nauseò-sus: nauseous
naviculà-ris: pertaining to a ship
neapolità-nus: Neapolitan
nebulò-sus: nebulous, clouded, obscure
negléc-tus: neglected, overlooked
nelumbifò-lius: nelumbo-leaved
nemorà-lis, nemorò-sus: of groves or woods
nepetoi-des: nepeta-like
nephrol-epis: kidney-scale
nercifò-lius, neriifo-lius: olean-der-leaved
nervò-sus: nerved
nic-titans: blinking, moving
nì-dus: nest
nì-ger: black
nigrà-tus: blackish
nigrés-cens: becoming black
níg-ricans: black
nigricór-nis: black-horned
nigrofrúc-tus: black-fruited
níg-ripes: black-footed
nilót-icus: of the Nile
nippón-icus: of Nippon (Japan)
nù-tens, nít-idus: shining
nivà-lis, niv-eus: snowy, white
nivò-sus: full of snow
nobil-ior: more noble
nób-ilis: noble, famous
nobilis-simus: very noble
noctiflò-rus: night-flowering
noctúr-nus: of the night
nodiflò-rus: with flowers at nodes
nodò-sus: with nodes, jointed
nodulò-sus: with small nodes
nòli-tángere: do not touch, touch-me-not
nonscrip-tus: undescribed
norvég-icus: Norwegian
notà-tus: marked
nò-væ-án-gliæ: of New Eng-land
nò-væ-cæsár-eæ: of New Jersey
nò-væ-zealànd-iæ: of New Zealand
nò-vi-bél-gii: of New York (New Belgium)
nubic-olus: dwelling among clouds
nubig-enus: cloud-born
nucif-era: nut-bearing
nudà-tus: nude, stripped
nudicàù-lis: naked-stemmed
nudiflò-rus: naked-flowered
nù-dus: nude, naked
numíd-icus: of Numidia
numís-matus: pertaining to money
nummularifò-lius: money-leaved
nummulà-rius: money-like
nù-tans: nodding
nyctagin-eus, nyctic-alus: night-blooming
nymphoi-des: nympha-like
obcón-icus: inversely conical
obcordà-tus: inversely cordate
obè-sus: obese, fat
obfuscà-tus: clouded, confused
oblanceolà-tus: inversely lanceolate
obli-quus: oblique
obliterà-tus: obliterated, erased
oblongà-tus: oblong
oblongifò-lius: oblong-leaved
oblón-gus: oblong
obovà-tus: inverted ovate, obovate
obscù-rus: obscure, hidden
obsole-tus: obsolete, rudimentary
obtusà-tus: obtuse, blunt
obtusifò-lius: obtuse-leaved

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

obtusil-obus: obtuse-lobed
obtù-sior: more obtuse
obtù-sus: obtuse, blunt, rounded
obvallà-tus: apparently walled up
occidentà-lis: western
oceán-icus: oceanic
ocellà-tus: with small eyes
ochná-ceus: ochna-like
ochrà-ceus: ochre-colored
ochreà-tus: with an ochrea or boot-sheath
ochroleù-cus: yellowish-white
octán-drus: with eight anthers
octopét-alus: eight-petaled
octophýl-lus: eight-leaved
oculà-tus: eyed
ocymoi-des: ocimum like
odessà-nus: of Odessa (southern Russia)
odonti-tes: tooth
odontochi-lus: with toothed lip
odoratis-simus: very fragrant
odorà-tus, odò-rus: odorous, fragrant
officinà-lis: officinal, medicinal
officinà-rum: of the apothecaries
oleæfò-lius, oleifò-lius: olive-leaved
oleif-era: oil-bearing
oleoi-des: olive-like
olerà-ceus: oleraceous, vegetable-garden herb used in cooking
oligán-thus: few-flowered
oligocár-pus: few-fruited
oligophýl-lus: few-leaved
oligospér-mus: few-seeded
olitò-rius: pertaining to vegetable-gardens
olivà-ceus: olive-like
olivæfór-mis: olive-shaped
olým-picus: of Olympus
omniv-orus: of all kinds of food
onobrychioi-des: onobrychis-like
opà-cus: opaque, shaded
operculà-tus: with a lid up
ophiocár-pus: snake-fruit
ophioglossifò-lius: ophioglossum-leaved
ophioglossoi-des: ophioglossum-like
ophiuoi-des: ophiurus-like
oppositiflò-rus: opposite-flowered
oppositifò-lius: opposite-leaved
opuliflò-rus: opulus-flowered
opulifò-lius: opulus-leaved
orbiculà-ris, orbiculà-tus: orbicular, round
orchid-eus: orchid-like
orchidiflò-rus: orchid-flowered
orchioi-des, orchio-des: orchid-like
oregà-nus: of Oregon
oreóph-ilus: mountain-loving
orgyà-lis: length of the arms extended, about six feet
orientà-lis: oriental, eastern
origanifò-lius: origanum-leaved
origanoi-des: origanum-like
ór-nans: ornamented or ornamenting
ornatis-simus: very showy
ornà-tus: ornate, adorned
ornithocéph-alus: like a bird's head
ornithóp-odus, ornith-opus: like a bird's foot
ornithorhýn-chus: shaped like a bird's beak
oroboi-des: orobus-like
orthób-otrys: straight-clustered
orthocár-pus: straight-fruited
orthochi-lus: straight-lipped
orthóp-terus: straight-winged

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

- orthosép-alus*: straight-sepaled
osmán-thus: fragrant-flowered
ovalifò-lius: oval-leaved
ovà-lis: oval
ovatifò-lius: ovate-leaved
ovà-tus: ovate
ovif-era, *ovíg-era*: egg-bearing
ovì-nus: pertaining to sheep
oxyacán-thus: sharp-spined
oxygò-nus: sharp-angled, acute-angled
oxypét-alus: sharp-petaled
oxyphýl-lus: sharp-leaved
oxysép-alus: sharp-sepaled
- pabulà-rius*: of fodder or pasture
pachyán-thus: thick-flowered
pachycár-pus: with thick pericarp
pachyneù-rus: thick-nerved
pachyphlè-us: thick-barked
pachyphýl-lus: thick-leaved
pachýp-terus: thick-winged
pacíf-icus: of the Pacific
palæsi-nus: of Palestine
paleà-ceus: with palea, chaffy
pál-lens: pale
pallés-cens: becoming pale
pallià-tus: cloaked
pallidiflò-rus: pale-flowered
pallidifò-lius: pale-leaved
pallidispi-nus: pale-spined
pál-lidus: pale
palliflà-vens: pale yellow
palmà-ris: palmate
palmatif-idus: palmately cut
palmà-tus: palmate
palmifò-lius: palm-leaved
paludò-sus, *palús-tris*: marsh-loving
- pandurà-tus*: fiddle-shaped
paniculà-tus: paniculate
paniculíg-era: panicle-bearing
pannón-icus: of Pannonia (Hungary)
pannò-sus: ragged, tattered
papaverà-ceus: poppy-like
papillionà-ceus: butterfly-like
papillò-sus: with papillæ or protuberances
papyrà-ceus: papery
papyrif-era: paper-bearing
paradisì-acus: of parks or gardens
paradóx-us: paradoxical, strange
parasit-icus: of a parasite, parasitic
pardalì-nus: leopard-like, spotted
pardì-nus: leopard-spotted
parnassifò-lius: parnassia-leaved
partì-tus: parted
parviflò-rus: small-flowered
parvifò-lius: small-leaved
parvís-simus: very small
pár-vulus: very small
pár-vus: small
patagón-icus: of Patagonia
patavì-nus: of Padua
patellà-ris: circular, disk-shaped
pà-tens: spreading
pát-ulus: spreading
pauciflò-rus: few-flowered
paucifò-lius: few-leaved
paucinér-vis: few-nerved
paupér-culus: poor
pavonì-nus: peacock-like
pectinà-ceus, *pectinà-tus*: pectinate, comb-like
pectinif-era: comb-bearing
pectorà-lis: shaped like a breastbone
pedatíf-idus: pedately cut

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

- pedà-tus*: footed; bird-footed; palmately divided with side divisions again cleft
pedemontà-nus: of Piedmont (Italy)
pediculà-rius: louse, lousy
pedunculà-ris, *pedunculà-tus*: peduncled, stalked
pedunculò-sus: with many peduncles
pellù-cidus: with transparent dots
peltà-tus: peltate; shield-shaped
peltifò-lius: peltate-leaved
pelvifór-mis: pelvis-shaped
penduliflò-rus: pendulous-flowered
pendulì-nus: somewhat pendulous
pén-dulus: pendulous, hanging
penicillà-tus: hair-penciled
peninsulà-ris: peninsular
pennà-tus: feathered, pinnate
pennig-era: bearing feathers
penninér-vis: feather-veined
pennsylván-icus: of Pennsylvania
pén-silis: pensile, hanging
pentadè-nius: five-toothed
pentagò-nus: five-angled
pentág-ynus: of five pistils
pentán-drus: of five stamens
pentán-thus: five-flowered
pentál-ophus: five-winged or five-tufted
pentapetalò-des: like five petals
pentahýl-lus: five-petaled
pentáp-terus: five-winged
peploi-des: peplis-like
perbél-lus: very beautiful
percús-sus: sharp-pointed
peregrì-nus: exotic, foreign
perén-nans, *perén-nis*: perennial
- perfolià-tus*: perfoliate, with leaf surrounding the stem
perforà-tus: perforated, with holes
perfós-sus: perfoliate
pergrác-ilis: very slender
permix-tus: much mixed
persicæfò-lius, *persicifò-lius*: peach-leaved
pér-sicus: of Persia; also the peach
persis-tens: persistent
perspic-uus: clear, transparent
pertù-sus: thrust through, perforated
perulà-tus: pocket-like
peruvià-nus: Peruvian
petaloid-eus: petal-like
petiolà-ris, *petiolà-tus*: petioled
petrà-us: rock-loving
petrocál-lis: rock beauty
phæocár-pus: dark-fruited
phè-us: dusky
philadél-phicus: of the Philadelphia region
philoxeroi-des: philoxera-like
phillyræoi-des: phillyrea-like
phleioi-des: phleum-like (Phleum: Gramineæ)
phlogiflò-rus: flame-flowered, phlox-flowered
phlogifò-lius: phlox-leaved
phænic-eus: purple-red
phænicolà-sius: purple-haired
phryg-ius: of Phrygia (Asia Minor)
phyllanthoi-des: phyllanthus-like
phyllomanì-acus: running wildly to leaves
phymatochì-lus: long-lipped
phytolaccoi-des: phytolacca-like

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

picturà-tus: painted-leaved, pictured, variegated
píc-tus: painted
pilèa-tus: with a cap
pilif-era: bearing soft hairs
pilosius-culus: slightly pilose
pilò-sus: pilose, shaggy, with soft hairs
pilulà-ris: fruit globular
pilulif-era: globule-bearing
pimeleoi-des: pimella-like
pimpinellifò-lius: pimpinella-leaved
pinetò-rum: of pine forests
pín-eus: of the pine
pinguifò-lius: fat-leaved
pinifò-lius: pine-leaved
pinnatif-idus: pinnately cut
pinnatifò-lius: pinnate-leaved
pinnát-ifrons: pinnate-fronded
pinnatinér-vis: pinnate-nerved
pinnà-tus: pinnate
piperi-ta: peppermint-scented
pisif-era: pea-bearing
pisocár-pus: pea-fruited
placà-tus: quiet, calm
placentifór-mis: quoit-shaped
planifò-rus: flat-flowered
planifò-lius: flat-leaved
plán-ipes: flat-footed
plantagin-eus: plantain-like
plà-nus: plane, flat
platanifò-lius: platanus-leaved
planatòi-des: platanus-like
platán-thus: broad-flowered
platycán-thus: broad-spined
platycár-pus: broad-fruited
platycàu-lon: broad-stemmed
platycén-tra: broad-centered
platýc-ladus: broad-branched
platýglòs-sus: broad-tongued
platyneù-rus: broad-nerved
platýpét-alus: broad-petaled
platýphýl-lus: broad-leaved
platýp-odus, *plát-ypus*: broad-footed or -stalked
platýs-pathus: broad-spined
platýspér-mus: broad-seeded
pleioneù-rus: more- or many-nerved
plenifò-rus: double-flowered
plenis-simus: very full or double
plè-nus: full, double
pleurós-tachys: side-spiked
plicà-tus: plicate, plaited
plumà-rius, *plumà-tus*: plumed, feathered
plumbaginoi-des: plumbago-like
plúm-beus: of lead
plumò-sus: feathery
plurifò-rus: many-flowered
poculifór-mis: deep cup-shaped
podág-ricus: gouty-stalked
podalyriæfò-lius: podalyria-leaved
podocár-pus: with stalked fruits
podól-icus: of Podolia (south-western Russia)
podophýl-lus: with stalked leaves
poét-icus: pertaining to poets
polifò-lius: polium-leaved, white-leaved
poli-tus: polished
polyacán-thus: many-spined
polyán-drus: with many stamens
polyán-themos, *polyán-thus*: many-flowered
polybót-rya: many-clustered
polybúl-bon: with many bulbs
polycár-pus: many-fruited
polycéph-alus: many-headed
polychrò-mus: many-colored
polydác-tylus: many-fingered
polygaloi-des: polygala-like

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

polyg-amus: polygamous, sexes mixed
polýl-epis: with many scales
polýl-ophus: many-crested
polymór-phus: of many forms, variable
polyét-alus: many-petaled
polyphýl-lus: many-leaved
polyrrhì-zus: many-rooted
polysép-alus: many-sepaled
polyspér-mus: many-seeded
polystà-chyus: many-spiked
polystíc-tus: many-dotted
pomà-ceus: pome-like
pomeridià-nus: afternoon
pomif-era: pome-bearing
pompò-nius: of a tuft or topknot
ponderò-sus: ponderous, heavy
pón-ticus: of Pontus (Asia Minor)
populifò-lius: poplar-leaved
popúl-neus: pertaining to poplars
porcì-nus: pertaining to swine
porophýl-lus: porum-leaved, leek-leaved
porphý-reus: purple
porphyroneù-rus: purple-nerved
porphyrostè-le: purple-columned
porrifò-lius: porrum- or leek-leaved
portulà-ceus: portulaca-like
potamóph-ilus: swamp-loving, river-loving
potatò-rum: of the drinkers
præd-tus: very tall
præ-cox: precocious, very early
præmór-sus: bitten at the end
præ-stans: distinguished, excellent
prætéx-tus: bordered
prasinà-tus: greenish
prás-inus: grass-green
pratén-sis: of meadows
pravís-simus: very crooked
precatò-rius: praying, prayerful
primulæfò-lius, *primulifò-lius*: primrose-leaved
primúl-inus: primrose-like
primuloi-des: primrose-like
prin-ceps: princely, first
prismát-icus: prismatic, prism-shaped
prismatocár-pus: prism-fruited
proboscíd-eus: proboscis-like
procè-rus: tall
procúm-bens: procumbent
procur-rens: extending
prodúc-tus: produced, lengthened
profú-sus: profuse
prolif-era: producing offshoots
prolif-icus: prolific, fruitful
propén-dens: hanging down
propín-quus: related, near to
prostrà-tus: prostrate
protrù-sus: protruding
provincià-lis: provincial
pruinà-tus, *pruinò-sus*: with a hoary bloom
prunelloi-des: prunella-like
prunifò-lius: plum-leaved
prù-riens: itching
psilostè-mon: slender- or naked-stamened
psittác-inus: parrot-like
psittacò-rum: of the parrots
psycò-des: fragrant
ptarmicæfò-lius: ptarmica-leaved
ptarmicoi-des: ptarmica-like
pterán-thus: with winged flowers
pteridoi-des: pteris-like
pteroneù-rus: winged-nerved
pù-bens: downy

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

puberulén-tus, pubér-ulus: somewhat pubescent
pubés-cens: pubescent, downy
pubíg-era: down-bearing
pubiflò-rus: pubescent-flowered
pubinér-vis: pubescent-nerved
pudì-cus: bashful, retiring, shrinking
pugionifór-mis: dagger-formed
pulchél-lus: pretty, beautiful
púl-cher: handsome, beautiful
pulchér-rimus: very handsome
púl-lus: dark colored, dusky
pulverulén-tus: powdered, dust-covered
pulvinà-tus: cushion-like
pù-milus: dwarf
punctatís-simus: very spotted
punctà-tus: punctate, dotted
punctilób-ulus: dotted-lobed
pún-gens: piercing, sharp-pointed
punic-eus: reddish-purple
púr-gans: purging
purpurà-ceus: purple
purpurás-cens: becoming purple
purpurà-tus, purpù-reus: purple
pusíl-lus: very small
pustulà-tus: as though blistered
pyncacán-thus: densely spined
pyncán-thus: densely flowered
pyncocéph-alus: thick-headed
pyncostà-chyus: thick-spiked
pygmæ-us: pigmy
pyramidà-lis: pyramidal
pyrenà-us, pyrenà-icus: of the Pyrenees
pyrifò-lius: pear-leaved
pyrifór-mis: pear-shaped
pyxidà-tus: box-like
quadrangulà-ris, quadrangulà-tus: four-angled
quadrà-tus: in four or fours
quadriauri-tus: four-eared
quadríc-olor: of four colors
quadridentà-tus: four-toothed
quadrif-idus: four-cut
quadrifò-lius: four-leaved
quadripartì-tus: four-parted
quadrivál-vis: four-valved
quadrivúl-nerus: four-wounded
quercifò-lius: oak-leaved
quérc-inus: of the oak
quinà-tus: in fives
quincéc-olor: of five colors
quincueflò-rus: five-flowered
quincuefò-lius: five-leaved
quincueloculà-ris: five-celled
quinquenér-vis: five-nerved
quinquepunctà-tus: five-spotted
quinquevúl-nerus: five-wounded or -marked
racemiflò-rus: raceme-flowered
racemò-sus: flowers in racemes
rà-dians: radiating
radià-tus: radiate, rayed
radì-cans: rooting
radicà-tus: having roots
radicò-sus: many-rooted
radì-cum: of roots
radiò-sus: with many rays
rád-ula: rough, like a scraper
ramentà-ceus: bearing a hair-like covering
ramiflò-rus: with branching inflorescence
ramondiò-des: ramondia-like
ramosis-simus: much-branched
ramò-sus: branched
ramulò-sus: having many branchlets
raníf-era, frog-bearing

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

ranunculoì-des: ranunculus-like
rapà-ceus: pertaining to turnips
rapunculoì-des: rapunculus-like
rariflò-rus: scattered-flowered
rà-rus: rare, uncommon
ràu-cus: hoarse, raw
reclinà-tus: reclined, bent back
réc-tus: straight, upright
recurvâ-tus: recurved
recurvifò-lius: recurved-leaved
recúr-vus: recurved
redivi-vus: restored, brought to life
reduplicà-tus: duplicated again
refléx-us: reflexed, bent back
refrác-tus: broken
refúl-gens: brightly shining
regà-lis: regal, royal
regér-minans: re-germinating
Regi-na: queen
rè-gius: regal, royal, kingly
religiò-sus: used for religious purposes
remotiflò-rus: distantly flowered
remò-tus: remote, with parts distant
renifór-mis: kidney-shaped
repán-dus: with margin wavy
rè-pens: creeping
replicà-tus: folded back
rép-tans: creeping
reséc-tus: cut off
resiníf-era: resin-bearing
resinò-sus: full of resin
reticulà-tus: reticulate, netted
retinò-des: retained
retór-tus: twisted back
retrofléx-us: reflexed
retrofrác-tus: broken or bent backwards
retù-sus: retuse, notched slightly at a rounded apex
révér-sus: reversed
revolù-tus: revolute, rolled backwards
Réx: king
rhamnifò-lius: rhamnus-leaved
rhamnoi-des: rhamnus-like
rhexifò-lius: rhexia-leaved
rhipsalioì-des: rhipsalis-like
rhizophýl-lus: root-leaved, leaves rooting
rhodán-thus: rose-flowered
rhodochì-lus: rose-lipped
rhodocínc-tus: rose-girdled
rhodoneù-rus: rose-nerved
rhoifò-lius: rhœas-leaved
rhomboid-eus: rhomboidal
rhóm-beus: rhombic
rhytidophýl-lus: wrinkle-leaved
ricinifò-lius: ricinus-leaved
ricinoi-des: ricinus-like
rì-gens: rigid, stiff
rigidís-simus: very rigid
rigid-ulus: somewhat rigid
rig-idus: rigid, stiff
rín-gens: gaping
ripà-rius: of river banks
rivà-lis: pertaining to brooks
rivulà-ris: brook-loving
robustispì-nus: stout-spined
robús-tus: robust, stout
romà-nus: Roman
rosà-ceus: rose-like
rosæflò-rus: rose-flowered
rò-seus: rose, rosy
rosmarinifò-lius: rosemary-leaved
rostrà-tus: rostrate, beaked
rosulà-ris: in rosettes
rotà-tus: wheel-shaped
rotundà-tus: rotund
rotundifò-lius: round-leaved
rotún-dus: rotund, round
rubelli-nus, rubél-lus: reddish
rù-bens, rù-ber: red, ruddy

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

rubér-rimus: very red
rubés-cens: becoming red
rubicún-dus: rubicund, red
rubiginò-sus: rusty
rubioi-des: rubia-like
rubric-alyx: calyx red
rubricaù-lis: red-stemmed
rubrifò-lius: red-leaved
rubronér-vis: red-veined
rù-dis: wild, not tilled
rudiús-culus: wild, wildish
rufés-cens: becoming red
rufid-ulus: somewhat rufid, red-dish
rufinér-vis: red-nerved
rù-fus: red, reddish
rugò-sus: rugose, wrinkled
runcinà-tus: runcinate
rupif-ragus: rock-breaking
rupés-tris: rock-loving
rupic-olus: growing on cliffs or ledges
ruscifò-lius: ruscus-leaved
russà-tus: reddish, russet
rusticà-nus, rús-ticus: rustic, pertaining to the country
ruthén-icus: Ruthenian (Rus-sian)
rutidobúl-bon: rough-bulbed
rutifò-lius: ruta-leaved
rù-tilans: red, becoming red

saccà-tus: saccate, bag-like
saccharà-tus: containing sugar, sweet
saccharif-era: sugar-bearing
sacchar-inus: saccharine
saccharoi-des: like sugar
sác-charum: of sugar
saccif-era: bag-bearing
sacrò-rum: sacred, of sacred places

sagittà-lis, sagittà-tus: sagittate, arrow-like
sagittifò-lius: arrow-leaved
salicariæfò-lius: willow-leaved
salicifò-lius: willow-leaved
salic-inus: willow-like
salicornioi-des: salicornia-like
salig-nus: of the willow
salì-nus: salty, of salty places
salsuginò-sus: salt-marsh-loving
salviæfò-lius, salvifò-lius: salvia-leaved
sambucifò-lius: sambucus-leaved, elder-leaved
sambucì-nus: sambucus- or elder-like
sánc-tus: holy
sanguín-eus: bloody, blood-red
sáp-idus: savory, pleasing to taste
sapién-tum: of the wise men or authors
saponà-ceus: soapy
sarcò-des: flesh-like
sarmát-icus: of Sarmatia; Rus-sian
sarmentò-sus: bearing runners
sati-vus: cultivated
saturà-tus: saturated
saurocéph-alus: lizard-headed
saxát-ilis: found among rocks
saxíc-olus: growing among rocks
saxò-sus: full of rocks
scà-ber: scabrous, rough
scabér-rimus: very rough
scabiosæfò-lius: scabiosa-leaved
scabrél-lus, scáb-ridus: somewhat rough
scán-dens: scandent, climbing
scapò-sus: with scapes
scariò-sus: scarious, thin and not green
scép-trum: of a scepter
schidíg-era: spine-bearing

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

schistò-sus: schistose
schizoneù-rus: cut-nerved
schizopét-alus: cut-petaled
schizophýl-lus: cut-leaved
scholà-ris: pertaining to a school
scilloi-des: squill-like
sclerocár-pus: hard-fruited
sclerophýl-lus: hard-leaved
scopà-rius: broom or broom-like
scopulò-rum: of the rocks
scorpioi-des: scorpion-like
scorzoneroi-des: scorzonera-like
scót-ica: Scotch
scúl-ptus: carved
scutellà-ris, scutellà-tus: salver- or dish-shaped
scutà-tus: buckler-shaped
scù-tum: a shield
sebif-era: tallow-bearing
sebò-sus: full of tallow or grease
sechellà-rum: of the Seychelles (Indian Ocean)
seclù-sus: hidden, secluded
secundiflò-rus: secund-flowered
secún-dus, secundà-tus: secund, side-flowering
securig-era: axe-bearing
ség-etum: of cornfields
selaginoi-des: selago-like, club-moss-like
semialà-tus: semi-winged
semibaccà-tus: semi-berried
semicaudà-tus: semi-tailed
semicylin-dricus: semi-cylindrical
semidecán-drus: half ten-stamened
semipinnà-tus: imperfectly pin-nate
semperflò-rens: ever flowering
sempér-virens: ever green
sempervivoi-des: sempervivum-like

senecioi-des: senecio-like
senì-lis: senile, old, white-haired
sensib-ilis: sensitive
sensiti-vus: sensitive
sepià-rius: of or pertaining to hedges
sè-pium: of hedges or fences
septangulà-ris: seven-angled
septém-fidus: seven-cut
septém-lobus: seven-lobed
septempunctà-tus: seven-spotted
septentrionà-lis: northern
sepúl-tus: sepulchered, interred
sericán-thus: silky-flowered
seric-eus: silky
sericif-era, sericóf-era: silk-bearing
serót-inus: late, late-flowering or late-ripening
sér-pens: creeping, crawling
serpentì-nus: of snakes, serpentine
serpyllifò-lius: thyme-leaved, serpyllum-leaved
serratifò-lius: serrate-leaved
serrà-tus: serrate, saw-toothed
serrulà-tus: somewhat serrate
sesquipedà-lis: one foot and a half long or high
sessiflò-rus: sessile-flowered
sessifò-lius: sessile-leaved
sessiliflò-rus: sessile-flowered
sessilifò-lius: sessile-leaved
sés-silis: sessile, stalkless
setà-ceus: bristle-like
setifò-lius: bristle-leaved
setig-era, sét-iger: bristle-bearing
setip-odus: bristle-footed
setispì-nus: bristle-spined
setò-sus: full of bristles
setulò-sus: full of small bristles
sexangulà-ris: six-angled

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

sià-meus: of Siam
sibir-icus: of Siberia
siculifór-mis: dagger-formed
sic-ulus: of Sicily
siderophloù-us: iron bark
sideróx-ylon: iron wood
signà-tus: marked, designated
silaiifò-lius: silaus-leaved
silic-eus: pertaining to or growing in sand
siliculò-sus: bearing silicles
siliquò-sus: bearing siliques
silvát-icus, silvès-tris: pertaining to woods
sim-ilis: similar, like
sim-plex: simple, unbranched
simplicicà-lis: simple-stemmed
simplicifò-lius: simple-leaved
simplicis-simus: simplest
sim-ulans: similar to, resembling
sin-icus: Chinese
sinuà-tus, sinuò-sus: sinuate, wavy-margined
siphilit-icus: syphilitic
sisalà-nus: pertaining to sisal
sisymbrifò-lius: sisymbrium-leaved
smarág-dinus: of emerald
smilác-inus: of smilax
sobolif-era: bearing creeping rooting stems or roots
socià-lis: sociable, companionable
socotrà-nus: of Socotra (island off Arabia)
sodomè-um: of Sodom
solandriflò-rus: solandra-flowered
solà-ris: of the sun
soldanelloides: like soldanella
sól-idus: solid, dense
somnif-era: sleep-producing
sonchifò-lius: sonchus-leaved
sorbifò-lius: sorbus-leaved
sór-didus: dirty
spadic-eus: with a spadix
sparsiflò-rus: sparsely flowered
sparsifò-lius: sparsely leaved
spár-sus: sparse, few
spárteus: pertaining to the broom or Spartium
spathà-ceus: with a spathe
spathulà-tus: spatulate, spoon-shaped
spathulifò-lius: spatulate-leaved
speciosis-simus: very showy
speciò-sus: showy, good-looking
spectáb-ilis: spectacular, remarkable, showy
spectán-drus: showy
spéc-trum: an image, apparition
speculà-tus: shining, as if with mirrors
sphacelà-tus: dead, withered, diseased
sphér-icus: spherical
sphæcocár-pus: spherical-fruited
sphærocéph-alus: spherical-headed
sphæroíð-eus: sphere-like
sphærostà-chyus: spherical-spiked
spicà-tus: spicate, with spikes
spicifór-mis: spike-shaped
spicig-era: spike-bearing
spiculifò-lius: spicule-leaved
spinà-rum: spiny
spinés-cens: somewhat spiny
spinif-era: bearing spines
spinosis-simus: very spiny
spinò-sus: full of spines
spinulif-era: bearing small spines
spinulò-sus: somewhat or weakly spiny
spirà-lis: spiral
spirél-lus: little spiral

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

splén-dens: splendid
splendidis-simus: very splendid
splén-didus: splendid
spondiòides: spondias-like (Spondias: Anacardiaceæ)
spumà-rius: frothing
spù-rius: spurious, false
squà-lens, squál-idus: squalid, filthy
squamà-tus: squamate, with small scale-like leaves or bracts
squamò-sus: full of scales
squarrò-sus: with parts spreading or even recurved at ends
stachyoides: stachys-like
stamin-eus: bearing prominent stamens
stáns: standing, erect, upright
stauracán-thus: with spines cross-shaped
stellà-ris, stellà-tus: stellate, starry
stellip-ilus: with stellate hairs
stellulà-tus: somewhat stellate
stenocár-pus: narrow-fruited
stenocéph-alus: narrow-headed
stenóg-ynus: with narrow stigma
stenopét-alus: narrow-petaled
stenophýl-lus: narrow-leaved
stenóp-terus: narrow-winged
stenostà-chyus: narrow-spiked
stér-ilis: sterile, infertile
stigmát-icus: marked, of stigmas
stigmò-sus: much marked, pertaining to stigmas
stipulà-ceus, stipulà-ris, stipulà-tus: having stipules
stipulò-sus: having large stipules
stolonif-era: bearing stolons or runners that take root
stramineofrúc-tus: with straw-colored fruit
stramín-eus: straw-colored
strangulà-tus: strangled, constricted
streptocár-pus: twisted-fruited
streptopét-alus: petals twisted
streptophýl-lus: twisted-leaved
streptosép-alus: sepals twisted
striát-ulus: faintly striped
strià-tus: striated, striped
strictiflò-rus: stiff-flowered
stríc-tus: strict, upright, erect
strigillò-sus: somewhat strigose
strigò-sus: strigose
strigulò-sus: with small or weak appressed hairs
striolà-tus: faintly striped
strobilà-ceus: resembling a cone
strobilif-era: cone-bearing
strumà-rius: of tumors or ulcers
strumà-tus: with tumors or ulcers
strumò-sus: having cushion-like swellings
stylò-sus: with prominent styles
styphelioides: styphelia-like
styracif-luus: flowing with storax or gum
suavè-olens: sweet-scented
suà-vis: sweet, agreeable
suavis-simus: sweetest
subacà-lis: somewhat stemmed
subalpì-nus: nearly alpine
subauriculà-tus: somewhat eared
subcærù-leus: slightly blue
subcà-nus: somewhat hoary
subcarnò-sus: rather fleshy
subcordà-tus: somewhat cordate
subdivaricà-tus: slightly divaricate
subedentà-tus: nearly toothless
suberculà-tus: of cork, corky
suberéc-tus: somewhat erect
suberò-sus: cork-barked

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

subfalcà-tus: somewhat falcate
subglau-cus: somewhat glaucous
subhirtèl-lus: somewhat hairy
sublunà-tus: somewhat crescent-shaped
submér-sus: submerged
subperén-nis: nearly perennial
subpetiolà-tus: partially petioled
subscán-dens: partially climbing
subsés-silis: nearly sessile
subsínuà-tus: somewhat sinuate
subterrà-neus: underground
subulà-tus: awl-shaped
subumbellà-tus: somewhat umbellate
subvillò-sus: somewhat soft-hairy
subvolù-bilis: somewhat twining
succotri-nus: of Socotra; see socotranus
succulén-tus: succulent, fleshy
suéc-icus: Swedish
suffrutés-cens, suffruticò-sus: somewhat shrubby
suffúl-tus: supported
sulcà-tus: sulcate, furrowed
sulphù-reus: sulfur-colored
sumatrà-nus: of Sumatra
supér-biens, supér-bus: superb, proud
supercilià-ris: eyebrow-like
supér-fluus: superfluous, redundant
supì-nus: prostrate
supraaxillà-ris: above the axils
supracà-nus: gray-pubescent above
surculò-sus: producing suckers
susià-nus: of Susa, an ancient city of Persia
suspén-sus: suspended, hung
sylvát-icus: forest-loving
sylvés-ter, sylvés-tris: of woods

or forests
sylvíc-olus: growing in woods
syphilit-icus: syphilitic
syri-acus: Syrian
syringán-thus: syringa-flowered
syringifò-lius: syringa-leaved

tabulæfór-mis, tabulifór-mis: table-formed
tabulà-ris: table-like, flattened horizontally
tædig-era: cone-bearing, torch-bearing
tanacetifò-lius: tansy-leaved
taraxicifò-lius: dandelion-leaved
tardiflò-rus: late-flowered
tardì-vus: tardy, late
tartà-reus: with a loose or rough crumbling surface
tatár-icus: of Tartary
taù-reus: of oxen
taù-ricus: Taurian, Crimean
taurì-nus: bull-like, ox-like, pertaining to cattle
taxifò-lius: yew-leaved
téch-nicus: technical, special
tectò-rum: of roofs or houses
téc-tus: concealed, covered
tellimoi-des: tellima-like (Tellima: Saxifragaceæ)
temulén-tus: drunken
tenacís-simus: most tenacious
tè-nax: tenacious, strong
tenebrò-sus: of dark or shaded places
tenél-lus: slender, tender, soft
tè-ner, tén-era: slender, tender, soft
tentaculà-tus: with tentacles
tenuicau-lis: slender-stemmed
tenuiflò-rus: slender-flowered
tenuifò-lius: slender-leaved
tenuil-obus: slender-lobed

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

tenù-ior: more slender
tenuipét-alus: slender-petaled
tén-uis: slender, thin
tenuís-simus: very slender
tenuistý-lus: slender-styled
terebinthà-ceus: of turpentine
terebinthifò-lius: terebinthus-leaved
terebinth-inus: of turpentine
tè-res: terete, circular in cross-section
teretifò-lius: terete-leaved
tereticór-nis: with terete horns
terminà-lis: terminal
ternatè-a: of island of Ternate in Moluccas
ternà-tus: in threes
ternifò-lius: leaves in threes
terrés-tris: of the earth
tessellà-tus: tessellate, checkered
testà-ceus: light brown, brick-colored; also testaceous
testiculà-tus: testiculated, testicled
testudinà-rius: like a tortoise-shell
tetracán-thus: four-spined
tetragonól-obus: with four-angled pod
tetragò-nus: four-angled
tetrám-erus: of four members
tetrán-drus: four-anthered
tetrán-thus: four-flowered
tetraphýl-lus: four-leaved
tetráp-terus: four-winged
tetraquè-trus: four-cornered
teucroiò-des: teucrium-like
texà-nus: of Texas, Texan
téx-tilis: textile, woven
thapsoi-des: thapsus-like, mullein-like
thalictroiò-des: thalicttrum-like
thebà-icus: of Thebes

theif-era: tea-bearing
thermà-lis: warm, of warm springs
thibét-icus: of Tibet
thurif-era: incense-bearing
thuyoiò-des, thyoiò-des: thuja-like
thymifò-lius: thyme-leaved
thymoiò-des: thyme-like
thyrseiflò-rus: thyrse-flowered
thrysoiò-des: thyrse-like
tibét-icus: of Tibet
tibic-inis: of a flute player
tigrì-nus: tiger-striped
tilià-ceus: tilia-like, linden-like
tiliafò-lius: tilia-leaved
tinctò-rius: belonging to dyers, of dyes
tinc-tus: dyed
tingitá-nus: of Tangiers
tipulifór-mis: of the shape of a daddy-long-legs
tità-nus: very large
tomentò-sus: tomentose, densely woolly
tón-sus: clipt, sheared
torminà-lis: useful against colic
torò-sus: cylindrical with contractions at intervals
tortifò-lius: leaves twisted
tór-tilis: twisted
tortuò-sus: much twisted
tór-tus: twisted
torulò-sus: somewhat torose; see torosus
toxicà-rius, tóx-icus: poisonous
toxif-era: poison-producing
trachypleù-ra: rough-ribbed or -nerved
trachyspér-mus: rough-seeded
tragophýl-lus: tragus-leaved
translù-cens: translucent
transpà-reus: transparent
transylván-icus: of Transylvania

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

trapezifór-mis: with four unequal sides
trapeziò-des: trapezium-like
tremuloì-des: like tremulus, the trembling poplar
trém-ulus: quivering, trembling
triacanthóph-orus: bearing three spines
triacán-thus: three-spined
trián-drus: with three anthers or stamens
triangulà-ris, triangulà-tus: three-angled
trián-gulus: three-angular
tricaudà-tus: three-tailed
tricéph-alus: three-headed
trichóc-alyx: calyx hairy
trichócár-pus: hairy-fruited
trichomanefò-lius: trichomanes-leaved
trichomanoì-des: trichomanes-like
trichophýl-lus: hairy-leaved
trichosán-thus: hairy-flowered
trichospér-mus: hairy-seeded
trichót-omus: three-branched or -forked
trícóc-cus: three-seeded, three-berried
tríc-olor: three-colored
trícór-nis: three-horned
tricuspidà-tus: having three points
tridác-tylus: three-fingered
trì-dens, tridentà-tus: three-toothed
trifascià-tus: three-banded
tríf-idus: three-parted
triflò-rus: three-flowered
trifolià-tus: three-leaved
trifoliolà-tus: of three leaflets
trifò-lius: three-leaved
trifurcà-tus, trifúr-cus: three-forked
triglochidià-tus: with three barbed bristles
trigonophýl-lus: three-cornered-leaved; trigonus-leaved
trilineà-tus: three-lined
trilobà-tus, tríl-obus: three-lobed
trimés-tris: of three months
trinér-vis: three-nerved
trinotà-tus: three-marked or -spotted
triornithóph-orus: bearing three birds
tripartì-tus: three-parted
tripét-alus: three-petaled
triphýl-lus: three-leaved
tríp-terus: three-winged
tripunctà-tus: three-spotted
triquè-tris: three-cornered
trispér-mus: three-seeded
tristà-chyus: three-spiked
trís-tis: sad, bitter, dull
triternà-tus: thrice in threes
triúm-phans: triumphant
trivià-lis: common, ordinary
trolliífò-lius: trollius-leaved
tróp-icus: of the tropics
truncát-ulus: somewhat truncate
truncà-tus: truncate, cut off square
tubæfór-mis: trumpet-shaped
tubà-tus: trumpet-shaped
tuberculà-tus, tuberculò-sus: having tubercles
tuberò-sus: tuberous
tubif-era: tube-bearing
tubiflò-rus: trumpet-flowered
tubís-pathus: tube-spined
tubulò-sus: with tubes
tulipíf-era: tulip-bearing
tù-midus: swollen

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

turbinà-tus: top-shaped
turbinél-lus: little top-shaped
túr-gidus: turgid, inflated, full
typhì-nus: pertaining to fever
týp-icus: typical
ulíc-inus: like ulex
uliginò-sus: of wet or marshy places
ulmifò-lius: elm-leaved, ulmus-leaved
ulmoì-des: elm-like
umbellà-tus: with umbels
umbellulà-tus: with umbellets
umbonà-tus: bearing at center an umbo or stout projection
umbraculif-era: umbrella-bearing
umbrò-sus: shaded, shade-loving
uncinà-tus: hooked at the point
undà-tus: waved
undulatifò-lius: undulate-leaved
undulà-tus: undulated, wavy
undulifò-lius: wavy-leaved
unguiculà-ris, unguiculà-tus: clawed
unguipét-alus: petals clawed
unguispì-nus: claw-spined
unic-olor: one-colored
unicór-nis: one-horned
unidentà-tus: one-toothed
uniflò-rus: one-flowered
unifò-lius: one-leaved
unilaterà-lis: one-sided
unioloì-des: uniola-like
univittà-tus: one-striped
urbà-nus: city-loving
urceolà-tus: urn-shaped
ù-rens: burning, stinging
urentis-simus: very burning or stinging
urníg-era: pitcher-bearing
urophýl-lus: tail-leaved
urostà-chyus: tail-spiked
ursì-nus: pertaining to bears, northern (under the Great Bear)
urticæfò-lius, urticifò-lius: nettle-leaved
urticoì-des: nettle-like
usitatis-simus: most useful
usneoì-des: usnea-like
ustulà-tus: burnt, sere
ù-tilis: useful
utilis-simus: most useful
utriculà-tus: with a small bladder one-seeded fruit
utriculò-sus: utricled
uvíf-era: grape-bearing
vaccinifò-lius: vaccinium-leaved
vaccinoì-des: vaccinium-like
vacíl-lans: swaying
và-gans: wandering
vaginà-lis, vaginà-tus: sheathed
valdivià-nus: of Valdivia (Chile)
valenti-nus: of Valentia (Spain)
vál-idus: strong
vandà-rum: of vanda (an orchid)
variáb-ilis, và-rians, varià-tus: variable
varicò-sus: varicose
variegà-tus: variegated
variífò-lius: variable-leaved
variífór-mis: of variable forms
và-rius: various, diverse
vegetà-tus, vég-etus: vigorous
velà-ris: pertaining to curtains or veils
velù-tinus: velvety
vè-lox: rapidly growing, swift
venenà-tus: poisonous
venò-sus: veiny

HOW PLANTS GET THEIR NAMES

ventricò-sus: ventricose
venús-tus: handsome, charming
verbascifò-lius: verbascum-leaved
verecún-dus: modest, blushing
vermiculà-tus: worm-like
vernà-lis: of spring
vernicíf-era, vernicíf-lua: varnish-bearing
vernicò-sus: varnished
vé-rnus: of spring
verrucò-sus: verrucose, warted
verruculò-sus: very warty
versíc-olor: variously colored
verticillà-ris, verticillà-tus: verticillate, whorled
vè-rus: the true or genuine or standard
vés-cus: weak, thin, feeble
vesciculò-sus: with little bladders
vespertì-nus: of the evening, western
vesti-tus: covered, clothed
vèx-ans: puzzling, vexatious
ve-xillà-rius: of the standard petal
viburnifò-lius: viburnum-leaved
viciáfò-lius, vicifò-lius: vetch-leaved
victorià-lis: of Victoria
villò-sus: villous, soft-hairy
viminà-lis, vimín-eus: of osiers
viníf-era: wine-bearing
vinò-sus: full of wine
violà-ceus: violet
violés-cens: becoming violet-colored
vì-reus: green
virés-cens: becoming green
virgà-tus: twiggy
virginà-lis, virgín-eus: virgin
virginià-nus, virgín-icus,

virginién-sis: of Virginia
viridés-cens: becoming green
viridicarinà-tus: green-keeled
viridiflò-rus: green-flowered
viridifò-lius: green-leaved
viridifús-cus: green-brown
vir-idis: green
viridís-simus: very green
viríd-ulus: greenish
viscid-ulus: somewhat sticky
vis-cidus: viscid, sticky
viscosis-simus: very sticky
viscò-sus: sticky
vità-ceus: vitis-like, vine-like
vitelli-nus: dull yellow approaching red
viticulò-sus: sarmentose
vitifò-lius: grape-leaved
vittà-tus: striped
vittig-era: bearing stripes
vivíp-arus: producing the young alive, freely producing asexual propagating parts
volgár-icus: of the Volga River
volù-bilis: twining
volù-tus: rolled-leaved
vomitò-rius: emetic
vulcán-icus: of Vulcan or a volcano
vulgà-ris, vulgà-tus: vulgar, common
vulpì-nus: of the fox

wolgár-icus: of the Volga River region; see *volgaricus*

xanthacàn-thus: yellow-spined
xánth-inus: yellow
xanthocár-pus: yellow-fruited
xantholeù-cus: yellow-white
xanthoneù-rus: yellow-nerved
xanthophýl-lus: yellow-leaved

LIST II. SPECIFIC NAMES

xanthorrhì-zus: yellow-rooted
xanthóx-ylon: yellow-wooded
xylonacàn-thus: woody-spined

zèbrì-nus: zebra-striped

zèylán-icus: of Ceylon
zibethì-nus: like the civet-cat, malodorous
zizaniòì-des: zizania-like
zonà-lis, zonà-tus: zoned, banded