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Clavis anglica linguae botanicae; or, a botanical lexicon in which the terms of botany, particularly those occurring in the works of Linnaeus, and other modern writers, are applied, derived, ...

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the Linnæan scale for measuring plants: the distance between the extremities of the two middle fingers when the arms are extended; or six Parisian feet. See *Mensura*.

ORGYIALIS *Caulis* [from *ἄργυρα*, *orgyia*, 6 foot]. See *Orgya*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Paleaceus Flos, Ray. *Masculus* of Linnæus.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Patens Calyx, as in the *Siriapis*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pendula Corolla, as in the *Lathræa squammaria*.

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

PENTAGONUS *Caulis*. See *Trigonus*.

Pentagonus Calyx, as in the *Chenopodium*.

PENTAGYNIA [$\pi\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\varsigma$, *quinque*, five, & $\Gamma\omega\mu\eta$, *mulier*, a woman] one of the orders in the 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 20th classes in the Linnæan system: in those classes it distinguishes the plants in whose fructification there are five *Pistilla*, which are considered, in the sexual system, as the female organs of generation.

PENTANDRIA [$\pi\epsilon\sigma\tau\epsilon\varsigma$, *quinque*, five, & $\alpha\alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota$, *maritus*, a husband] the fifth class in the Linnæan system; it comprehends such flowers as have five *Stamina*: its orders are six, *viz.* MONOGYNIA, which contains 122 genera, *viz.* *Heliotropium*, *Myosotis*, *Lithospermum*, *Anchusa*, *Cynoglossum*, *Pulmonaria*, *Symphytum*, *Cerinte*, *Onosma*, *Borago*, *Asperugo*, *Lycopsis*, *Echium*, *Tournefortia*, *Nolana*, *Diapensia*, *Aretia*, *Androsace*, *Primula*, *Cortusa*, *Soldanella*, *Dodecatheon*, *Cyclamen*, *Menyanthes*, *Hottonia*, *Hydrophyllum*, *Lyfimachia*, *Anagallis*, *Theophrasta*, *Patagonula*, *Spigelia*, *Ophiorrhiza*, *Randia*, *Azalea*, *Plumbago*, *Phlox*, *Convolvulus*, *Ipomoea*, *Polemonium*, *Campanula*, *Roella*, *Phyteuma*, *Trachelium*, *Samolus*, *Nauclea*, *Rondeletia*, *Macrocnemum*, *Bellonia*, *Portlandia*, *Cinchona*, *Psychotria*, *Coffea*, *Chiococca*, *Hamelia*, *Lonicera*, *Triosteum*, *Morinda*, *Conocarpus*, *Erihalis*, *Menais*, *Genipa*, *Mussaenda*, *Mirabilis*, *Coris*, *Verbascum*, *Datura*, *Hioscyamus*, *Nicotiana*, *Atropa*, *Physalis*, *Solanum*, *Capsicum*, *Strychnos*,
Jacquinia,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Perforatæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmen-*
ta methodi naturalis of Linnæus, containing the
 following *genera*, viz. *Hypericum*, *Ascyrum*, *Ci-*
stus, *Telephium*.

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

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

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

PERICHÆTIUM [à περι, & χαιτη, *juba*]

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

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

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

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

Persistens Calyx, as in the class *Didynamia*.

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

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

Personatus. See *Ringens*.

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

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

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

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

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

Petiolaris

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PLACENTA, Boerhaave. See *Receptaculum*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

discus folii versus marginem ad angulos adscendit & descendit; in plain English, plaited like a woman's fan, or a candle-shade, as in the *Eryngium maritimum*. When used as a term of foliation, it implies the leaf within the *gemma*, being plaited longitudinally, as in the *Betula*, *Vitis*, *Malva*, *Urtica*, *Alchemilla*, *Passiflora*, *Viburnum*, &c.

Plicatæ Cotyledones, plaited or folded, a species of the *Dicotyledones*, exemplified in the *Gossypium*.

Plicata Corolla, as in the *Convolvulus*.

PLUMATA *feta* [*pluma*, a soft feather] That species of pubescence termed *fetæ*, is said to be *plumata*, feathered, when each bristle has lateral hairs growing like the plume on a quill.

PLUMOSUS *Pappus* [*pluma*, a small soft feather] compound and woolly, as in the *Crepis*, *Scorzonera*, *Tragopogon*, &c.

PLUMULA, a little feather; the ascending scaly part of the *Corculum* of the *Semen*.

POLLEN [from *Παλι*, fine meal, or flower] that dust which is contained in the *Anthera*, and which, according to Linnæus, is discharged

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thence,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POMUM, an apple, pear, &c. ; according to Linnæus, a close pulpy *Pericarpium*, covered by a continued thin membrane without valves, and containing a *Capsula*.

PORI [*πύρον*, *transadigo*, to pierce through]. Linnæus chuses to class these *Pori*, pores, observable on the surface of some plants, among the secretory, rather excretory, *glandulæ*. We have examples of these pores in the *Tamarix*, *Silene*, &c.

POSTICUS *Angulus*, [a post, *ut anticus ab ante*] a posterior angle, such as are formed by the excavation in the *basis* of a *Folium cordatum*, *lunatum*, or *sagittatum*.

PRÆMORSA *Radix*, [*à præmordeo*, to bite] a root which does not run tapering to its extremity, but appears truncated, or bitten off, as in *Scabiosa*, *Plantago*, & *Valeriana*.

Præmorsum folium, a leaf whose *apex* is very obtuse, and unequally notched or bitten, *quod obtusissimum terminatur incisuris inæqualibus*.

PRECIÆ [*precius*, early] an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Primula*,
Androsace,

Androsace, Diapensia, Cortusa, Doddeatheon, Soldanella, Cyclamen.

PRISMATICUS *Calyx* [*Prisma*, a prism] equal in diameter from top to bottom, but different from *Cylindraceus*, in its circumference being angular, as in the *Pulmonaria*.

Prismaticum Pericarpium, cum lineare polyedrum fit lateribus planis.

PROCUMBENS *Caulis* : lying along the ground, *horizontaliter supra terram*; different in signification from *repens*, in not shooting out *radiculae* as it runs along : exemplified in the *Convolvulus soldanella*. Synonym. with *prostratus*.

PROLIFER *Flos* [from *Proles*, offspring]. Flowers are called *proliferous* where one grows out of the other, which seldom happens except in *flores pleni*. Prolification is either from the centre or from the side : the first happens in *simple* flowers, when the *Pistillum* shoots into another flower raised on a single *Pedunculus*; the second, in aggregate flowers, properly so called, when, from one common calyx, many pedunculate flowers are produced. When umbellate flowers become proliferous, it is by one *Umbellula* growing out of another.

Prolifer

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Prolifer Caulis, shooting forth branches only from the centre of the *apex*, as in the *Pinus*.

PROMINULUM *Dissepimentum* [*promineo*, to jet or stand out] prominent at the *apex* of the *Pericarpium* beyond the valves, as in the class *Tetradinamia* of Linnæus.

PRONUM *discum folii* [*προνός*, *antiq.* having the face downwards] the inferior disk or back of the leaf.

PROPAGO, a shoot or layer; the seed of mosses, first discovered by Linnæus in the year 1750.

PROPRIUM *Involucrum*, when at the *basis* of a *flos umbellatus* properly so called.

PROSTRATUS *Caulis*. See *Procumbens*.

PRUNUS. See *Drupa*.

PSEUDO [*ψευδῶς*, *falso*, to deceive] bastard; as *Pseudo-cyperus*, bastard cyperus: synonym. with *Adulterinus*.

PUBES, down, hair. One of the seven kinds

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kinds of *Fulcra*; it includes *pili*, *lana*, *barba*, *tomentum*, *strigæ*, *setæ*, *hami*, *glochides*, *glandulæ*, *utriculi*, *viscositas*, *glutinositas*, In the *Phil. Botanica*, *stimuli*, *aculei*, *furcæ*, *spinæ*, were also numbered among the *Pubes*; but Linnæus has since ranged them under *Arma*.

PUBESCENTIA *est armatura plantæ quæ ab externis injuriis defenditur.* See *Pubes*.

PULPOSUM *Folium* [*pulpa*, the pulp, or fleshy part of meat] regards the substance of leaves, *quod interne pulpa repletum est*: this is Linnæus's explanation of the term *Carnosum*, but certainly it is more properly applied in this place. See *Carnosum*, *Compactum*. It is also applied to fruits; a common plum is *pulposum*, an apple *carnosum*.

PULVERATUM *folium* [à *Pulvis*, powder, dust] covered with a kind of meal or dust, as on the inferior disk of the *Frankenia pulverulenta*, *Bonus henricus*, a species of *Chænopodium*.

PUNCTATUM *Folium* [*punctum*, a point] *quod punctis excavatis adpersum est*, besprinkled with hollow dots or points, as in the *Anthemis maritima*.

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PUTAMINEA [*Putamen*, a shell] an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus, containing these genera, viz. *Capparis*, *Breynia*, *Morisona*, *Cratiba*, *Marcgravia*.

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QUADRANGULARE *Folium*; a quadrangular leaf; having four prominent angles in the circumscription of its disk. *Triangulare*, *Quadrangulare*, &c. express the figure of a leaf considered in one plane.

QUADRIFIDUM *Folium* [*in quatuor partes fissus*] consisting of four divisions, its sinuses linear, and margins straight. See *Fissum*.

QUADRIJUGUM *Folium* [*quatuor*, & *jugo*, to yoke] a *folium pinnatum* consisting of four pair of *foliola*.

QUADRILOBUM *Folium* [*quatuor*, four, & *lobos*, the tip of the ear] consisting of four lobes. See *Lobatum*.

QUADRIPARTITUM *Folium* [*quatuor*, & *partitus*, divided] consisting of four divisions, *usque ad basin*, down to the base.

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