

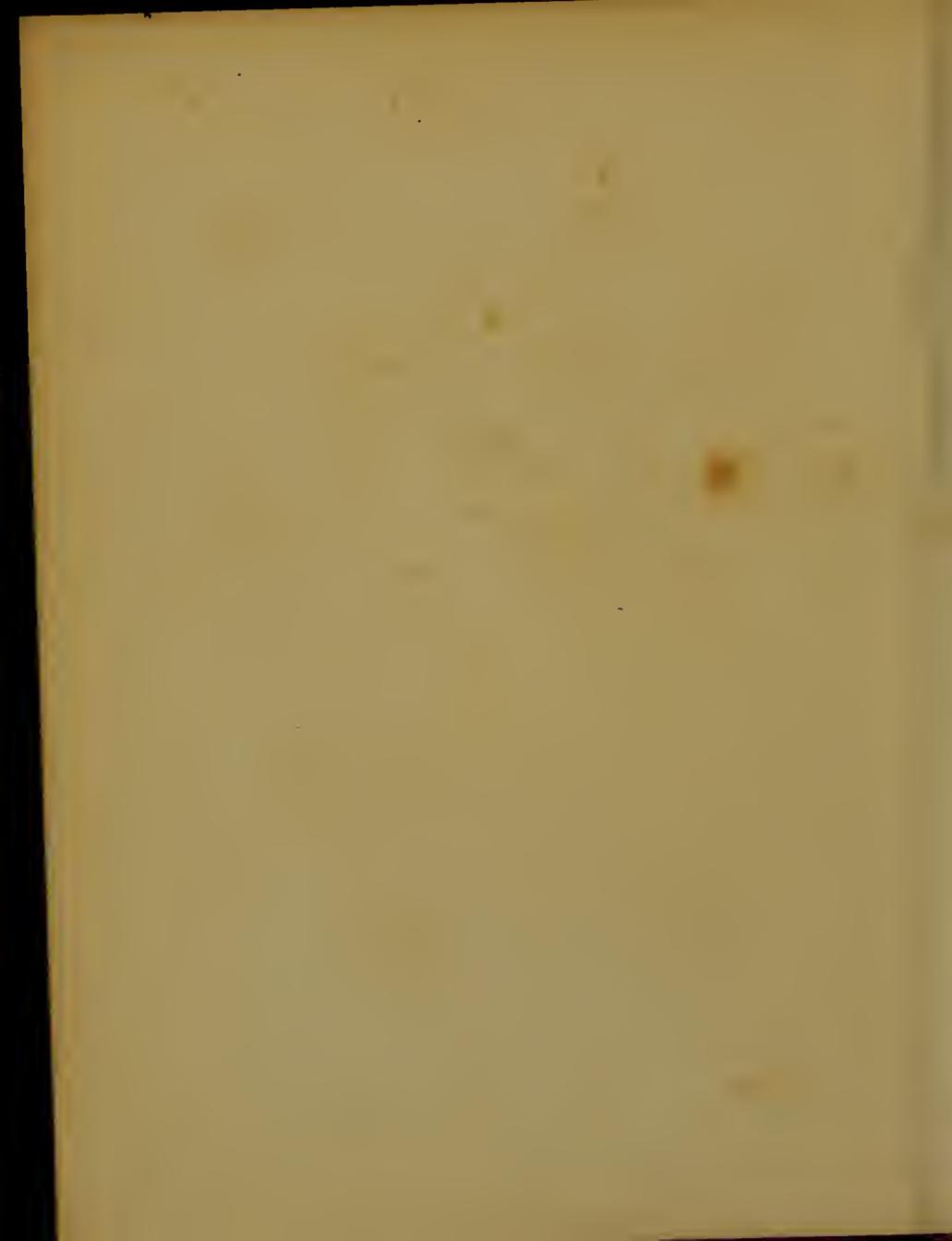


WILD
FLOWERS



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WILD FLOWERS.

BY

ANNÉ PRATT.

WITH

NINETY-SIX PLATES, PRINTED IN COLOURS.

INDEXES BY

THE REV. G. EGERTON WARBURTON,
WARBURTON RECTORY, WARRINGTON.

VOLUME II.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GENERAL LITERATURE COMMITTEE.

LONDON :

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, W.C. ;

43, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C. ;

BRIGHTON : 135, NORTH STREET.

1893.

16640
2067

"They will bear them a thought of the sunny hours
And the dreams of their childhood—Bring flowers, Wild flowers

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Wild Flowers.

DANDELION.—*Leontodon Taraxacum*.

Class SYNGENESIA. Order ÆQUALIS. Nat. Ord. COMPOSITÆ.
COMPOUND FLOWERS.

THOUSANDS of these “Sunflowers of the spring” glitter in April on grassy plains and slopes, nor will even the chilling frosts of Christmas strip the meads of every bright Dandelion flower.

The leaves of this plant are, on the Continent, much eaten as salad, and are sold in many markets. On one occasion, when a swarm of locusts had destroyed the harvest in Minorca, the inhabitants of that island were compelled to subsist for a time almost wholly on such food as they could gather in the fields, and these plants were then their chief support. The roots are ground, and mixed instead of chicory with coffee; but they are chiefly valuable as a remedy in long-standing liver complaints. The root is for this purpose sliced and boiled, and the decoction thus made will, if persevered with as a medicine, prove an excellent tonic, and will clear the complexion far more surely than the most renowned cosmetic can do.

The leaves of the Dandelion all grow direct from the root. They are deeply cut, and the lobes turn backward so as to have suggested both the scientific and familiar names of the plant. The former is from the Greek *leon*, a lion, and *odous*, *odontos*, tooth; and the English name is but a corruption of the French *Dent de Lion*. The flower-stalk is tubular. The ball of down which succeeds the flower, "the schoolboy's clock in every town," is too remarkable to have escaped the notice of any, and most children would understand the allusion of the poet, —

"Then did we question of the down-balls, blowing
To know if some slight wish would come to pass;
If storms we fear'd, we sought where there was blowing
Some meadow flower, which was our weather-glass."

Coles, in his Introduction to the Knowledge of Plants, says, "If the down flyeth off Colts-foot, Dandelion, and Thistle, when there is no winde, it is a signe of rain." The abundance of this seed renders the Dandelion very general, and it is the more difficult of extirpation, as every inch of root will form buds and fibres, and thus produce a new plant. Our domestic animals all leave it untouched on the pasture land.





EARLY PURPLE ORCHIS.—*Orchis*
mascula.

Class GYNANDRIA. Order MONANDRIA. Nat. Ord. ORCHIDACEÆ.
ORCHIDEOUS TRIBE.

By the end of May several of our beautiful native Orchis plants are in flower, and we may find this by the middle of the month. It is, too, a very frequent plant, and like its companion the Blue-bell, is to be found in almost every wood and on many a hedgebank. It has a very succulent stem about a foot high, around which some leaves clasp, and the remainder grow at the root, and are very conspicuous by their large dark purple spots. The flower is strongly scented, and the odour, at no time pleasant, becomes during the evening so powerfully disagreeable, that few can bear the plant in a room. The blossoms are of different shades of purple, spotted with a darker tint. The root, which is composed of two tubers, contains a nutritious flour-like substance, from which the salep formerly so much in use was made. Salep is little used now in our country, but the warm basin of salep, and the old "saloop house," were once

as well known as the cup of Mocha, and the modern coffee-house.

We have ten species of the genus *Orchis*, besides many orchideous plants which are separated into other genera. The largest of our *Orchises* is one commonly called the Lady Orchis, having about as much resemblance to a lady as the little figures cut out of paper by children. It is the Great Brown-winged Orchis (*Orchis fusca*), a very beautiful flower of our chalky pastures and woods. The author once gathered a specimen from a wood in Kent, which was two feet and some inches in height, with a close spike of flowers as large as a bunch of grapes. The smallest species of the genus is the pretty Dwarf Dark-winged Orchis (*Orchis ustulata*), which is not above four or five inches in height, and its petals are of so dark a brownish-purple, that the flower looks as if it had been scorched by flame. It is not uncommon in English meadows where the soil is of chalk, and it blossoms in June.





BLACKTHORN ; OR, SLOE.—*Prunus spinosa*.

Class ICOSANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. ROSACEÆ.
ROSE TRIBE.

EVERY country child knows the bush so frequent in the hedges, and so prized in autumn for its small harsh fruits, which have much the flavour of an unripe damson. Bloomfield describes the Farmer's Boy, in expectation of some young companion who has promised to come and relieve his solitude, as placing the bough with its sloes over the fire, that the roasted fruits may be his reward. Assuredly, the Sloe would need some such improvement, were it to be eaten by older persons, yet we have not despised it, when in early days we

“ Rambled in the field

To gather austere berries from the bush,

Or search the coppice for the clustering nuts.”

The Sloe is much improved in flavour by being placed in bottles underground till winter, when it forms a very pleasant preserve, though, perhaps, not a very wholesome one.

The old name of Blackthorn is appropriate, for the tree is thorny, and the dark colour of its bark is made the more remarkable by the snowy whiteness of the flowers. Country people will tell you, too, that its name alludes

to the fact, that this blossom appears during the "black winds of March," or "Blackthorn winter." They are in full perfection before a single leaf is on the spray, though in the month of April both leaves and flowers may be seen on the bough.

"All other trees are wont to wear
First leaves, then flowers, and last
Their burthen of rich fruit to bear,
When summer's pride is past ;
But thou, so prompt thy flowers to show,
Bear'st but the harsh unwelcome sloe."

This circumstance it is which chiefly distinguishes the Sloe from the Wild Bullace-tree (*Prunus insititia*), for the latter plant, though much resembling it, is in full leaf before its flowers appear, and does not blossom until May.

The thorns of the Sloe-bush are very strong and sharp. The fruits are used to adulterate port wine, and the leaves are said to be mixed with tea.

Just at the season when the white blossoms are gleaming on our every hedge-bank, the hills and vales of Palestine are made gay with the beautiful flowers of the Sloe and the Almond-tree.





LESSER PERIWINKLE.—*Vinca minor*.

Class PENTANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. APOCYNÆÆ.
PERIWINKLE TRIBE.

THE rich blue flower and glossy green leaves of the Periwinkle are very beautiful, and are seen to advantage among the delicate Anemones and wan Primroses near which it grows. The plant is found more frequently in woods rendered moist by streams than elsewhere, but we can hardly call it a common flower, though in many woodland spots it is abundant. In Kent it is not uncommon, and in some of our western counties it is plentiful. In Devonshire it often covers large spaces of ground with its leaves and blossoms. The stem is trailing, and the wood of the shoots is remarkably tough, and so cord-like, that from the stem the genus received its name, from *vincio*, to bind. The Dutch call it *Sinn-green*, or ever-green, as its leaves are to be seen throughout the year. The Italians bind down the grassy sod with its shoots, and from this association with the tomb, they term it the Flower of Death. The pistil of the flower is clothed with minute hairs, and is a very beautiful object

Hurdis describes this graceful plant when growing in the rural garden,—

“ See where the sky-blue Periwinkle climbs
E'en to the cottage eaves, and hides the wall,
And dairy lattice, with a thousand eyes,
Pentagonally form'd, to mock the skill
Of proud geometers.”

The Larger Periwinkle (*Vinca major*), which is so common in gardens and shrubberies, is sometimes found in the hedges, but is a doubtful native, being seen mostly near villages, where it may be the outcast of the garden. The stem of this species is nearly erect, and both flowers and leaves are larger than those of the kind represented in the engraving. A white variety of this small species is sometimes found, especially in Devonshire, and the author has found it about Boughton, near Canterbury. A variety with double flowers and leaves variegated with straw-colour, is also frequent in gardens. Both species are in blossom during May and June, and are perennial plants. Their properties are acrid and astringent.





ORCHIDUM BREVIFOLIUM

GREATER STITCHWORT.—*Stellaria*
Holostea.

Class DECANDRIA. Order TRIGYNIA. Nat. Ord. CARYOPHYLLÆÆ.
CHICKWEED TRIBE.

FEW flowers delight us more by their beauty than this pearly Stitchwort, which blossoms by our waysides and among the primroses of the wood, in the month of May. It was called in early times White-flowered grass, and is now known in country places as the Satin flower, and Adder's meat. The delicate green leaves are almost as beautiful as the blossoms, and tufts of these may be seen even before the spring has arrived. The whole plant is very brittle. Gerard says, "It is called in Latin *Iota ossa*, in English, All-bones; whereof I see no reason except it be by the figure *Autonomia*, as when we say in English, He is an honest man, our meaning is that he is a knave; for this is a tender hearbe, having no such bony substance."

This genus is named from *Stella*, a star, all the eight species having white flowers of starry form. The Chickweed (*Stellaria media*), which is given to caged birds, and the young buds

and seeds of which form so valuable a supply of food to our wild songsters, is the most frequent kind, flowering and ripening its seeds throughout the greater part of the year. Another common species is the Lesser Stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*), which has much smaller flowers than those represented on our pages, and is altogether a more slender plant. It grows on dry heaths and pastures, and may readily be known by the more deeply cloven petals. The glaucous Marsh Stitchwort (*Stellaria glauca*) has blossoms nearly as large as those of the Satin flower, but they grow singly, instead of being in clusters: and the Bog Stitchwort (*Stellaria uliginosa*), a plant of our bogs and ditches, has very minute white blossoms in loose clusters, with broader leaves.

There are besides, the Wood Stitchwort (*Stellaria nemorum*), common among trees and bushes, with heart-shaped leaves; the lowly Alpine Stitchwort (*Stellaria cerastoides*), a flower of the Scottish mountains; and the rare Many-stalked Stitchwort (*Stellaria scapigera*), which is found only on the borders of Loch Nevis, and on the hills north of Dunkeld.





SHEPHERD'S PURSE.—*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

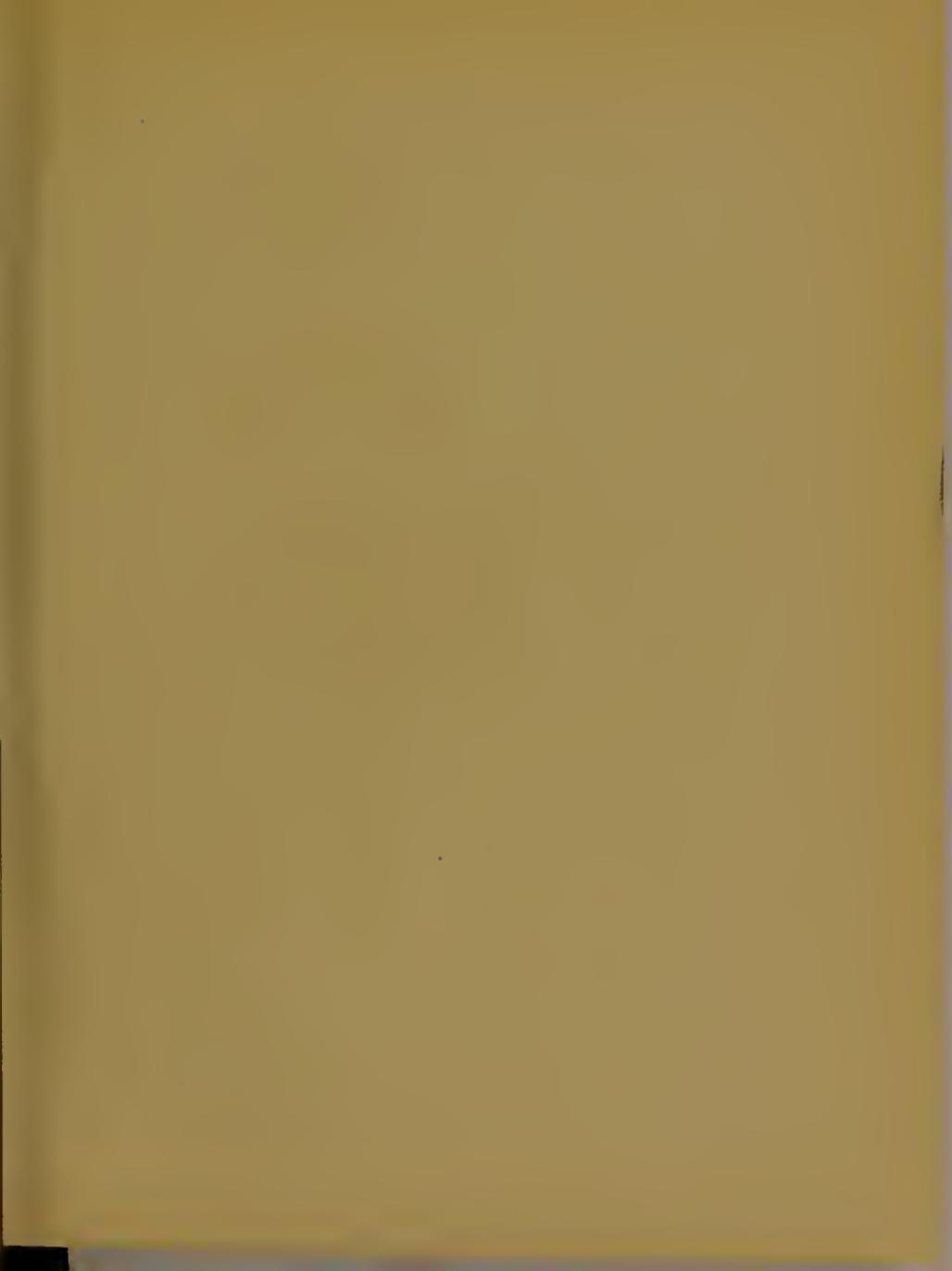
Class TETRADYNAMIA. Order SILICULOSA. Nat. Ord. CRUCIFERÆ.
CRUCIFEROUS TRIBE.

THE Shepherd's Purse grows in fields, meadows, hedges, and all waste places, even coming up, sometimes, among the stones of the town pavement. Its seed-vessels are more conspicuous than its cluster of small white flowers, and the name of Pick-poeket, which the farmer calls it, is common to the plant throughout the land. The scientific name is taken from these seed-vessels or capsules, and as the plant flowers all the year, its seeds are numerous enough to make it a very troublesome weed in fields and meadows. The seeds are eaten by our smaller birds.

The leaves have little flavour, but they are sometimes boiled for the table, and the young foliage is, in spring, a common article of sale in the markets of Philadelphia. Though little esteemed by modern generations as a remedial agent of any kind, yet its old name of Poor Man's Parmecetic, reminds us of the reliance once placed on its healing virtues. The good George Herbert, in his "Country Parson," recommends to the clergyman a knowledge

of simples, "wherein," he says, "the manifold wisdom of God is wonderfully to be seen." One thing, he adds, is to be carefully observed, which is to know what herbs may be used instead of drugs of the same nature, so as to "make the garden the shop: for home-bred medicines are both more easy for the parson's purse, and more familiar for all men's bodies." He then proceeds to recite the various medical uses of Damask and White Roses, of Plantain and Knot-grass, and Shepherd's Purse. Light-foot also says that this latter plant is recommended both "as an external and internal application for man and beast." How this simple plant acquired so high a repute, would, indeed, be a mystery, did not all experience show that the mind influences some forms of disease, and that a remedy, little efficacious in itself, is sometimes rendered so by the hope and cheerfulness with which it is taken.

The Shepherd's Purse varies much in size, being sometimes only a few inches above the ground, and at others one or even two feet high. It often begins to flower long before the stem has attained its full growth.





VERBENA

WATER VIOLET.—*Hottonia palustris*.

Class PENTANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. PRIMULACEÆ
PRIMROSE TRIBE.

SOME of our still waters, especially those having a gravelly soil, are made very beautiful in June by the flower of the Water Violet. It is always pleasant, when rambling in the country, to find the waters lying amid grass and flowers :

“ Green tufted islands casting their soft shades
Across the lakes ; sequester'd leafy glades,
That through the dimness of their twilight show
Large Dock-leaves, spiral Foxgloves, or the glow
Of the wild Cat's Eyes, or the silvery stems
Of delicate Birch-trees, or long grass which hems
A little brook.”

Keats probably meant the Herb Robert by the name “ Cat's Eye,” as that is one of its names in country places.

Poets have almost left our Water Violet unnoticed, for though frequent in some districts of England, and highly ornamental to ponds and ditches, yet it can hardly be called a common flower. It is in Ireland a very rare plant, and quite unknown in Scotland. As our engraving will show, it in no way resembles the violet, nor has it the odour of that sweet flower, the blossoms growing in whorls around the stem from six to ten in number, and the colour being more like that of the Cuckoo

flower, which in early spring is found in moist meadows and woods, and which is of a pale lilac. The leaves grow around the root, and are so plume-like as to render another name of the plant more significant. Thus it is called Featherfoil, and is also known in various places as Water Milfoil, and Water Gilly-flower. Its name of *Hottonia* was given by Boerhaave, in honour of Dr. Peter Hotton, curator of the Leyden Botanic Garden, who died in 1709.

The leaves of this plant are all submersed, affording shelter to many water insects and shell-fish; and the root fibres run far into the soil, while the blossom rises high above the surface of the pond. The root is perennial, and from its crown spring several leafy runners, which taking root at their extremities, produce flowers in the following summer.

We have but one native species, though a variety has been found in Northamptonshire, bearing a red flower. The Water Violet is not difficult of culture, and as it is so ornamental to the waters, it is to be regretted that it is not oftener planted. The ripe seeds thrown into the ponds in one summer, will produce flowers in the following season.



COMBIN. 21070. MUSEUM

COMMON KIDNEY VETCH.—*Anthyllis
vulneraria.*

Class DIADELPHIA. Order DECANDRIA. Nat. Ord. LEGUMINOSÆ.
PEA AND BEAN TRIBE.

THIS handsome flower is common on dry pastures and hills, and very general on sea-side cliffs. On the chalky heights of Dover it is most abundant, covering them as early as May with its yellow blossoms, and blooming on till August or September. On these cliffs it is very luxuriant, and always yellow; but the Rev. C. A. Johns finds that it has, on the Cornish coast, a stunted habit of growth, and it bears there, as well as in some other places, flowers of a crimson, purple, cream-coloured, or white hue. Linnæus remarked that in Eland, where the soil is a red calcareous clay, the flowers are red; but in Gothland, where the soil is white, the flowers are white. It is a common flower on almost all parts of the Continent, and in Portugal is usually of a rich red hue.

The blossoms of the Kidney Vetch are crowded into heads, which grow two together, at the end of each stalk, and the plant is rendered very peculiar by its clear white

swollen flower-cups, which are thickly covered with a short soft wool. It is in country places called Lamb's Foot, Ladies' Fingers, and Woundwort.

“ Along the expanse of lengthening meads were flung,
Mingled with Lady Smocks and Daisies white,
Lamb's Foot and Speedwell, and the lovely sight
Of Hawthorn blossom, fragrant on the gale.”

Gesner first ascribed to this plant its vulnerary properties, but saving that it is downy and soft as lint, these are not very apparent. Baxter quotes Threlkeld, who says that it was regularly sold in his time, 1726, in the markets of Ireland, by the name of Staunch, because of its astringent properties.

The plant has been recommended on high authority as affording good pasturage for sheep, and a good yellow dye may be obtained from its petals. It is the only British species; but some garden kinds obtained from the south of Europe have a much greater quantity of down on the flower-cups.



RED DEAD NETTLE.—*Lamium purpureum*.

Class DIDYNAMIA. Order GYMNOSPERMIA. Nat. Ord. LABIATE.
LABIATE TRIBE.

EVEN while winter is still with us, and before we have begun to look for the wild flowers, the little blossom of this Dead Nettle gladdens us on the hedge-bank. Perhaps, some sunny morning of February tempts us to a walk in the rural lane, and we are there reminded of Clare's description of the joy with which children hail the unexpected gleam.

“ And oft in pleasure's dreams they hie
Round homestead by the village side,
Scratching the hedge-row mosses by,
Where painted pooty shells abide :
Mistaking oft the ivy spray
For leaves that come with budding spring,
And wondering in their search for play,
Why birds delay to build and sing.”

Even then, however, the children may gather a small nosegay, for winter has a few wild flowers, and our Dead Nettle, with its dull purplish-red blooms, and the Daisy and Dandelion, and the Blue Ivy-leaved Speedwell, and the Grey Procumbent Speedwell, or Winter

Weed, are the forerunners of the multitudes of spring.

This Dead Nettle is to be found at all parts of Britain, and is in bloom until September. The upper leaves have usually a purplish tinge, and are covered with silky hairs. Linnæus tells us that this plant is commonly boiled in Upland for greens, and old herbalists record a similar use of the Dead Nettle in our own land. It is also in great esteem among country people, as a healing application to wounds.

The genus *Lamium* received its name from the Greek, *Laimos*, a throat, from the shape of the flowers. The Labiate or lipped tribe of plants in which it is included, are all wholesome, and most of them are fragrant and aromatic, though the odour of the Dead Nettles is not agreeable. Many very useful plants, as the sage and different kinds of mint, belong to it. They have all square stems, opposite leaves, and two-lipped blossoms, and red, purple, and lilac are their most common colours.



COWSLIP.

COWSLIP.—*Primula veris*.

Class PENTANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. PRIMULACEÆ.
PRIMROSE TRIBE.

THIS flower is in many counties called Paigle. Several rustic practices are connected with it. Some of our old herbalists, who in their zeal for the simples and herb-drink which they recommended, lost no opportunity of declaiming against the “drugs” of the physician, praise very highly the ointment made of Cowslip petals; and one of them says, “Our city dames know well enough that the distilled water of the cowslip adds beauty, or at least restores it when lost.” The ointment is still used in villages to remove freckles and sunburn. Then the cowslip is a source of continual delight to the children, who ingeniously make the flowers up in balls. This is done by picking off the clusters from the tops of the stems, and hanging a number of them across a string stretched between two chairs. Great pains are taken to press the flowers carefully together, and to draw up the string so as to bring them into a ball. The Cowslip gatherer, who has made many of these balls, knows well how important it is to their roundness, that all the flowers should be fully blown,

and will search far and wide over the meadows to find the blossoms in perfection. A pleasant and even a medicinal wine is made of the Cowslip bell, and the leaves are often boiled for the table; but our beautiful plant is dishked by the agriculturist, for it is not eaten by cattle, and the large leaves occupy much room on the field.

The Cowslip is in blossom during April and May. It is often introduced into gardens, but cultivation soon changes its colour, and it becomes first an orange brown, and afterwards a deep red. Our old poets, as Shakspeare, Milton, and Ben Jonson, have noticed this flower, nor have modern poets overlooked it. The "Freckled Cowslip—"

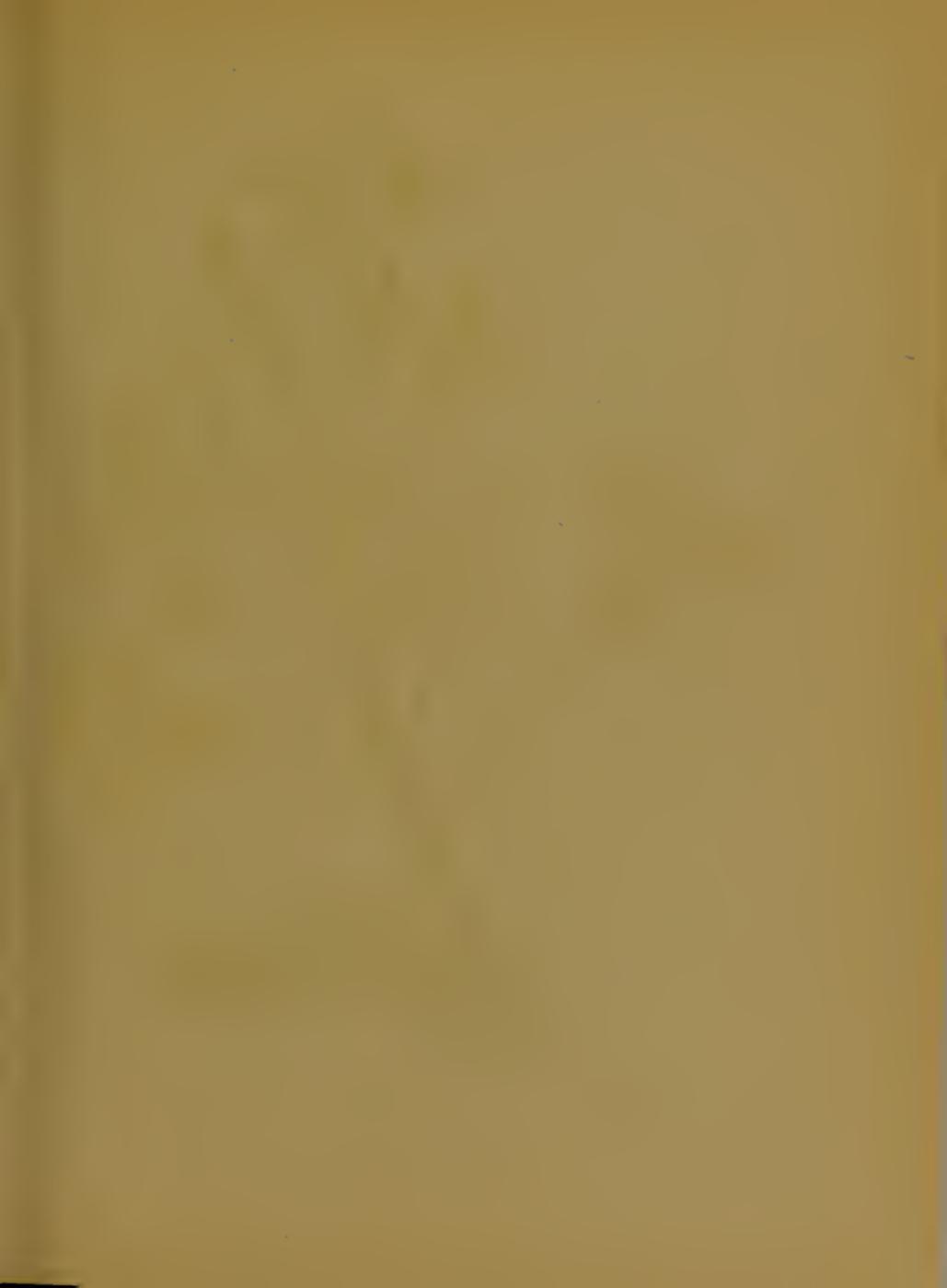
"Cinque spotted like the crimson drops
I' the bottom of a Cowslip ;"

and

"Cowslips wan that hang the pensive head ;"

are familiar descriptions. Ben Jonson makes one in the Shepherd's Holiday to exclaim :—

"Strew, strew the smiling ground
With every flower, yet not confound
The Primrose drop, the Spring's own spouse,
Bright day's eyes and the lips of cows.
The garden star, the queen of May,
The Rose to crown the holiday."





SEA CABBAGE

SEA CABBAGE.—*Brassica oleracea*.

Class TETRADYNAMIA. *Order* SILIQUOSA. *Nat. Ord.* CRUCIFERÆ.
CRUCIFEROUS TRIBE.

THIS is a plant peculiar to the sea-shores, and is very abundant on many cliffs there. At Dover no flower, save the bright blue Viper's Bugloss of summer, is so ornamental to the chalky heights; and from May to August its handsome pale yellow clusters may be seen from the sea-beach far away. Even when the autumnal winds sweep in with wild music among the hills, shaking the long woody stems of the Cabbage plant as they hang out in tufts from the crevices, even then we may find a few blossoms sheltered by some prominence, and lingering in delicate beauty till winter. Nor when all the flowers are gone does the plant cease to lend a grace to the spot. The leaves are richly tinted with dark green, or pale yellow, or with delicate lilac, or rich deep purple, the surface being well covered with that greyish-white powder so common on the leaves of sea-side plants. The leaves of the stem are oblong, but those around the root are waved and fleshy. Though very

bitter in their uncooked state, they may, by repeated washings, be rendered fit for food, and they are often boiled and eaten at sea-coast towns. At Dover they are gathered by boys from the cliffs, and carried about for sale. This plant is the origin of all the several kinds of garden Cabbage. The name of the genus is from the Celtic *Bresic*, Cabbage.

The Isle-of-Man Cabbage (*Brassica Monensis*) is another sea-side species. It grows on sandy sea-shores on the north-western coasts of Britain, and its bright lemon-coloured blossoms, veined with purple, appear in July. The genus *Brassica* contains, besides, the Common Wild Navew (*Brassica campestris*), frequent on field borders, and very similar in appearance to the Charlock. The Rape or Coltsced (*Brassica Napus*), which is cultivated for the oil of its seeds, and the Common Turnip (*Brassica Rapa*), are also enumerated among British plants, both being often found on waste places, but they are not truly wild.



GREAT WATER PLANTAIN.—*Alisma* *Plantago.*

Class HEXANDRIA. Order POLYGYNIA. Nat. Ord. ALISMACEÆ.
WATER-PLANTAIN TRIBE.

THIS plant is made more conspicuous by its large leaves and tall stems, than by its numerous but small blossoms of a delicate lilac hue. It often attains the height of three or four feet, the leaves being all on long stalks, and arising from the root. It is to these thickly-ribbed leaves, so like those of the plantain, that the plant owes its name. It is also known in villages as the Great Thrumwort. The genus is supposed to be so called from the Celtic *alis*, water. It is in blossom from June to August.

The Water Plantain has long been held in repute as a cure for canine madness, and is said still to be regarded as efficacious for this malady over the greater part of the Russian empire. "We are told," says Dr. George Johnston, "that in the government of Isola it has never failed of a cure for the last twenty-five years." Reduced to powder, it is spread over bread and butter, and eaten. Two or three doses are said to be sufficient in most cases to remove

the illness, and it is said to cure mad dogs themselves; "but," adds our excellent naturalist, "this also is vanity!" In America it is renowned as a remedy against the bite of the rattlesnake.

The tubers of the Water Plantain, like those of the Water Arrow-Head, contain a nutritious substance, and are eaten by the Kalmuck Tartars. Baron Haller remarks, however, of the leaves and stems, that their acrimonious qualities almost equal those of the Crowfoots, and says that the plant has often proved fatal to kine and other animals. If externally applied it will blister the skin.

We have two other British species. The Lesser Water Plantain (*Alisma ranunculoides*) is not uncommon in peaty bogs. Its flowers are larger and paler, but the whole plant is much smaller than the Great Thrumwort. The floating Water Plantain (*Alisma natans*) is found only on lakes among the mountains in Cumberland and North Wales, and very rarely in Scotland. Its flowers grow singly, and its long-stemmed leaves float on the water



PRIMROSE.— *Primula vulgaris*.

Class PENTANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. PRIMULACEÆ
PRIMROSE TRIBE.

OUR primrose well deserves its name (*Prima rosa*, the first rose), for though in the field the daisy may have preceded it, it is the first of the woodland flowers. Even in February,

“The woodman in his pathway down the wood
Crushes with hasty feet full many a bud
Of early primrose; yet if timely spied
Shelter'd some old half-rotten stump beside,
The sight will cheer his solitary hour,
And urge his feet, to strive and save the flower.”

This blossom is commonly described as sulphur-coloured, but, as the Rev. C. A. Johns has remarked, “the colour of the flower is so peculiar as to have a name of its own; artists maintaining that primrose-colour is a delicate green.” Our old English poet, Edmund Spenser, thus characterises its tint:—

“A crimson coronet
With daffodils and damaske roses set;
Bay-leaves betweene,
And primroses greene
Embellish the sweet violet.”

The flower is in full bloom from March till May, in woods and on banks. It is left untouched by cattle, not one of the primrose tribe being relished by any animals save swine. The petals are gathered by country people and made into an ointment, which, though highly prized in villages, cannot be a remedy of any great power.

We have two other wild primroses, besides the Oxlip and the Cowslip, which are also included in the genus. The Oxlip Primrose (*Primula elatior*) is much like a large cowslip, but it is not a common flower. The Bird's Eye Primrose (*Primula farinosa*) is a very lovely plant, with blossoms of a pale lilac-purple. It is not uncommon on mountainous pastures in the North of England. Its leaves, stems, and flower cups, are sprinkled with a fine white powder, and it has a musky odour. The Scottish Primrose (*Primula Scotica*) is much like it, but is a still more beautiful plant, though smaller and stouter in its habit. The last, however, is a rare species, found only in the Orkneys, and in a few places in the North of Scotland. Neither of these lilac primroses is a spring flower, both appearing in July.



FIELD MADDER.

FIELD MADDER.—*Sherardia arvensis*.

Class TETRANDRIA. *Order* MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* RUBIACEÆ.
MADDER TRIBE.

OUR little plant, with its small tufts of lilac blossoms, and its whorled leaves, is of so humble a growth as to escape the notice of many even who love wild flowers. Yet the field which the young blades of corn are colouring with tender verdure, or where the Trefoils are thickly clustering, often hides among its produce this humble weed; and, frequent as it is in all cultivated lands, it is rarely absent from those whose soil is of a gravelly nature. The stems all spread around the roots over the ground. The whorls contain about six leaves, and the little clusters of flowers are sometimes almost hidden among the whorl at the end of the stems. It is in bloom from May to August. The name of *Sherardia* was bestowed upon it in memory of James Sherard, the eminent English botanist, whose valuable herbarium is still preserved at Oxford; though so small a plant, and one of no particular use to man, might seem but little

fitted to commemorate a man whose botanical science was much esteemed.

The name of Madder would suggest that our little plants afforded the dye well known to be yielded by the roots of a plant of that name. But the Dyer's Madder is the *Rubia tinctoria* of the South of Europe, and our plant only resembles it in the mode of growth; in its whorled leaves and its four-cleft blossoms, and not in the nature of its juices. The natural order *Rubiaceæ*, in which our little flower, as well as the true Madder, are included, is one of the largest known tribes of plants, containing more than two thousand eight hundred species. The group to which the Field Madder belongs, characterised by its starry growth of leaves, has by some botanists been separated into a distinct order under the name of *Stellatæ*.

The Field Madder is the only British species of *Sherardia*, but we have, in gardens, a pretty little yellow flower, the Wall *Sherardia*, which is a native of Italy.

•



COMMON WALLFLOWER.

COMMON WALLFLOWER.—*Cheiranthus*
Cheiri.

Class TETRADYNAMIA. *Order* SILIQUOSA. *Nat. Ord.* CRUCIFERÆ.
CRUCIFEROUS TRIBE.

OUR wild Wallflower gleaming on the old wall or ruined tower, so early in spring, is welcome alike for its beauty and fragrance. It thrives amid March winds and April showers, and may now and then be found in blossom in colder seasons; hence, Gerarde says of it, "The people in Cheshire doe call it Winter Gillyflower." The specimen from which the illustration was made, was gathered from the cliffs of Dovor; where, as on the walls about that ancient town, the Wallflower is most plentiful. Moir, as well as many other poets, have sung its praises.

" In the season of the tulip cup,
When blossoms clothe the trees,
'Tis sweet to throw the lattice up
And scent thee on the breeze :
The butterfly is then abroad,
The bee is on the wing,
And on the hawthorn by the road
The linnets sit and sing."

We have but one British species of this plant; and the garden Wallflowers, in all their hues of brown and yellow, and their double petals, are but varieties of this. We never find it in a wild state, however, with the drooping petals which it has in the garden, and it is usually much more shrubby when uncultured. It remains in blossom more or less, through the summer, delighting in the driest soils. It is a favourite flower throughout the East, growing on ruins and walls there, as with us, and cherished, too, as a garden flower. The name of the genus is derived from the Arabic *Kheyry*; but this word is applied by the Arabs to a genus of red flowers, similar to it in little but fragrance. Like all cruciferous plants, this is perfectly wholesome, though too pungent to be used as food for man. It is, however, effectual as a remedy against maladies to which sheep are liable, and is sometimes sown with thyme and parsley on pasture lands. Our forefathers called it Yellow Violet, and the Dutch still term it *Violier*, and the Spaniards *Violette Amarella*.



SILVER WEED

SILVER WEED.—*Potentilla anserina*.

Class ICOSANDRIA. Order POLYGYNIA. Nat. Ord. ROSACEÆ.
ROSE TRIBE.

THIS little plant is known also in country places by the name of 'Trailing Tansy, from the similarity in the shape of its leaf to that of the fragrant herb. In olden times it was called *Argentina*. The leaves, which are very numerous, are covered, especially on their under surfaces, and in an early stage of growth, with numerous silky hairs, giving them the silvery hue which suggested one of the familiar names of the plant. The flowers are yellow, and soft like velvet.

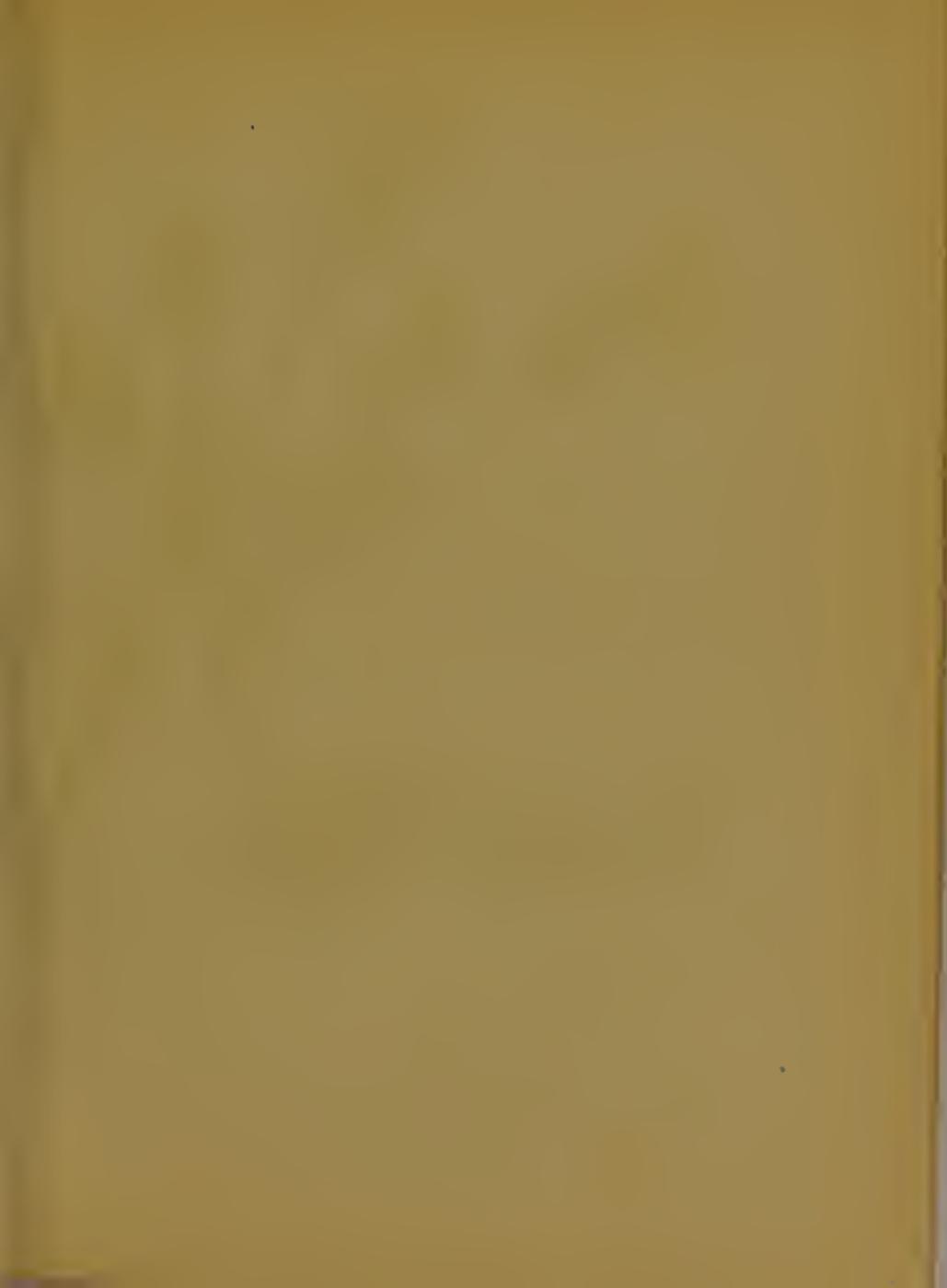
“ And Silver Weed with yellow flowers,
Half hidden by the leaf of grey,
Bloom'd on the bank of that clear brook,
Whose music cheer'd my lonely way.”

The plant is very common by road-sides and on moist meadows, and the leaves may be seen there during the greater part of the year; the flowers appear in June and July.

The roots of the Silver Weed are eaten either roasted or boiled by the Scottish peasantry, and children in rural districts of England sometimes lay them over a brisk fire,

and then eat them. They are very small, but to some of us in childhood they seemed quite as pleasant as the fruit of the chestnut. Ray says that in his time the boys called them Moors, and adds, that in the winter season they dug them up and ate them. He also observes that he has seen them rooted up and eagerly devoured by swine. In seasons of seareity they have sometimes served the purposes of bread, and the poor people of the isles of Tiray and Col have been, on more than one oecasion, almost entirely indebted to these small roots for their daily food.

A friend, whose early home was a Highland manse, has described to the writer how eagerly this plant was gathered in summer time by the female part of the household, and steeped in buttermilk to remove the freckles and brownness which the sun had brought to the fair cheek. It was an old adviee of the herbalist thus to use the plant. It was to be soaked in buttermilk nine days, and maidens were promised that if they would "wash their faeces therewith, it would make them looke very faire and beautifull."





COMMON SOW THISTLE.

COMMON SOW-THISTLE.—*Sonchus*
oleraceus.

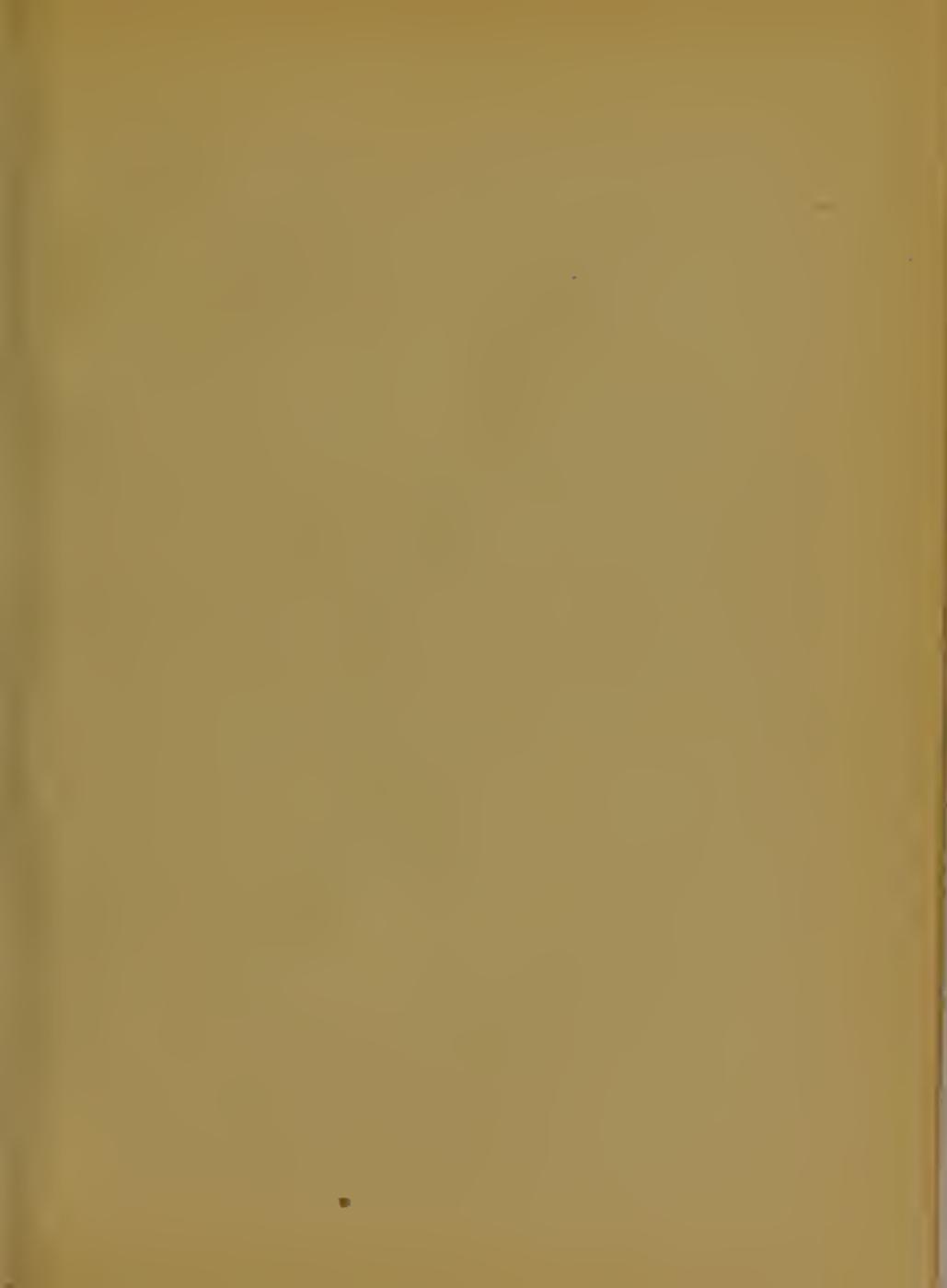
Class SYNGENESIA. Order ÆQUALIS. Nat. Ord. COMPOSITÆ.
COMPOUND FLOWERS.

THOSE whose early lives were passed in the country well know this common plant, which is in great request as food for the tame rabbit, and is equally well relished by wild rabbits and hares. It is often called Milk Thistle, from its milky juices, and on the same account the French call it *le Laiteron*, though the true Milk Thistle is a prickly plant with a deep purple flower, and has milky white veins in its leaves. The juice of the Sow-Thistle is very similar in its nature to that of the Dandelion and Sneecory, but it is not used in medicine. The plant, though a favourite food with many animals, especially the sheep, is disliked by horses. The young and tender leaves of the smooth variety are, when cooked, thought superior in flavour to our garden spinach. The yellow radiate flowers may be seen from June till September, and the plant grows commonly in waste places, as well as among the weeds of the garden.

The Corn Sow-Thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*) blooms rather later in the summer, and bears

larger yellow blossoms. It is frequent in corn-fields and in waste places. The tall Marsh Sow-Thistle (*Sonchus palustris*), with numerous large yellow flowers, and hairy flower-cups, grows on marshy lands, but is not a common plant. It is found on the Isle of Ely, about Greenwich and Blackwall, at Croydon, and some other places. The Alpine Sow-Thistle (*Sonchus Alpinus*) is rarer still, and very easily known from all the other species by its blue blossoms. This handsome plant occurs on rocky places, by the sides of rivulets in the Clova mountains. It is three or four feet in height.

Several species of Sow-Thistle are, in other lands, eaten as food, and one, common in North America, the Small-flowered Sow-Thistle (*Sonchus Floridanus*), which the American settlers term the Gall of the Earth, is renowned as a cure for the bite of the rattle-snake. The genus is named from the Greek word *soft*, in allusion to the soft and feeble stems of most of the plants which compose it. Some very handsome species are cultivated in gardens; they have all yellow or blue flowers.





Stipa capensis L.

RAGGED ROBIN.—*Lychnis Flos-Cuculi*.

Class DECANDRIA. Order PENTAGYNIA. Nat. Ord. CARYOPHYLLÆ.
PINK TRIBE.

THIS pretty rose-coloured blossom shares with several others of the same season the name of Cuckoo-flower. Our forefathers watched the various connexions between natural objects with more attention than do men of modern times. The fields and lanes were the pages of their almanac. They had their Cuckoo-flowers, and Swallow-worts, and Wake-Robins; and they never forgot that the flowers and the birds came together to bless the green earth, and to fill the air with life and song. They had their old rustic proverbs, which told that the blossoming of the Sloe should mark the time for the sowing of the barley, and the bursting of the Alder-boughs the season when the eel should stir from its winter quarters and might be taken. The loud note of the cuckoo was associated with the Wood Sorrel, for that was called Cuckoo's meat; and the Early Orchis, the Arum, the Wood Anemone, and the Lady's Smock, still in country places have the name of Cuckoo's flower. The

latter plant (*Cardamine pratensis*) is said by Gerarde to be the true Cuckoo-flower, and Shakspeare's "cuckoo buds of yellow hue" are probably the Buttercup, or the equally early blossoming Marsh Marigold.

Our Ragged Robin grows abundantly in many moist meadows, and rises above the grass so as to be very conspicuous, being one or two feet high. It blooms by the latter end of May and during June, and the petals are so deeply jagged as to have quite a ragged appearance. The upper portion of the stem is clammy, and the lower somewhat hairy. This plant is also known in country places as the Bachelor's Button. The French call it *Lychnide*. We have four native species of the *Lychnis* genus, all scentless, but having pretty rose-coloured flowers, in one species varving to white.



CORN COCKLE.

CORN-COCKLE.—*Agrostemma Githago.*

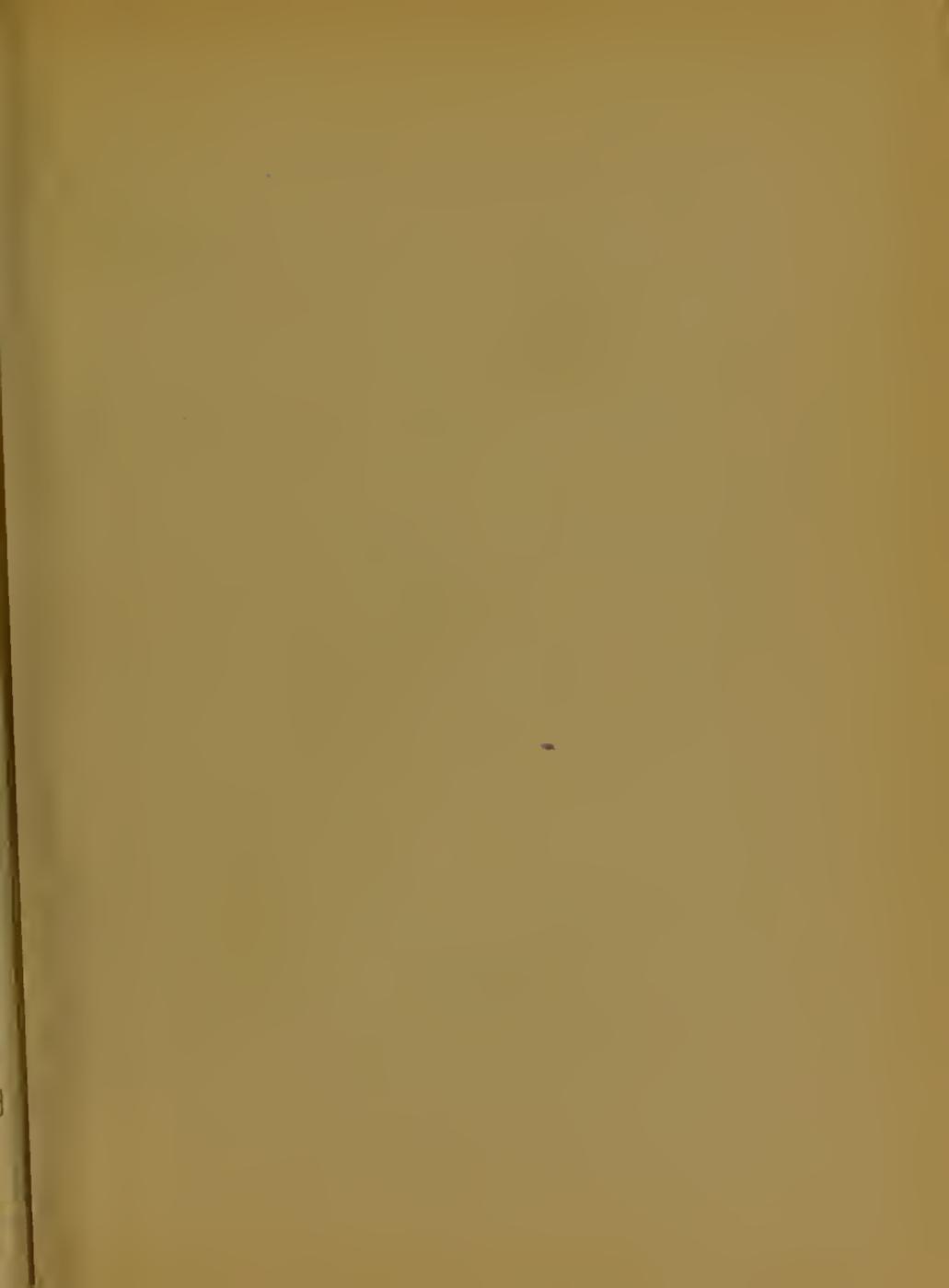
Class DECANDRIA. Order PENTAGYNIA. Nat. Ord. CARYOPHYLLÆ.
PINK TRIBE.

As we have a flower which is called Queen of the Meadows, so the corn land has its regal adornment, *Agrostemma*, signifying the Crown of the Field. Several of our most showy wild flowers grow among the ripening or ripened corn. The Scarlet Poppy, the rich blue Sycory or deeper-tinted corn Blue-bottle, the Yellow Marigold, and the Lilac Seabious, are all beautiful, but not one is more so than our rich purple Corn-Cockle. None of these flowers is welcome to the cultivator, least of all is the Cockle. "What hurte it doth among corne!" says Gerarde; "the spoyle unto bread, as well in colour, taste, and unwholesomeness, is better known than desired." The handsome black glossy seeds are large and heavy; and the husks, breaking so fine as to elude the miller's care, fill the corn with black specks. There is a probability, too, that the flour mixed with that of the wheat, would, if existing in any great quantity, be very pernicious. M. Malapert, in conjunction with M.

Bonnet, considered the seeds to be poisonous, and these botanists ascribe this to the fact of their containing the soapy principle (*saponine*), which occurs in the seeds both in their unripe and matured states, and which also is found in the root of the plant.

As the seeds are numerous, the Corn-Cockle is abundant on ill cultivated soils, the only means of eradicating it being by pulling it up by the hand before it comes into flower.

Some seeds, called Git, or Gith, were employed by the Romans in cookery, and were, in all probability, those of the Fennel-flower, which are not only black in colour, but aromatic in flavour. Those of the Corn-Cockle resemble them in appearance, though not in properties, and hence the specific name of Githago. This is the only British species. It is in blossom in June and July. The stems are downy, and it is most frequent on dry and gravelly soils. The French term it *La nielle*, and the Dutch name it *Koornvlam*. That very common flower of the garden, called the Rose Campion, or Prick-nose, is the *Agrostemma Coronaria*, and is a native of Italy.





WHITE OX-EYE.—*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

Class SYNGENESIA. Order SUPERFLUA. Nat. Ord. COMPOSITE.
COMPOUND FLOWERS.

THE large white flowers of the Ox-Eye, or Moon Daisy, as it is more frequently called, are among the commonest blossoms of the meadow. They are very beautiful too, standing in large clusters, or bowing among the tall grasses which are just ready for the mower's scythe. The golden centre of the flower probably gained for it its old name of Daisy goldins, and, like the Common Daisy and the Buttercup, it is attractive to children,—

“From the young day when first their infant hands
Pluck witless the wild flowers.”

Joyous little groups of villagers may often be seen sitting at the cottage door, or on the meadow grass, stringing the large white stars on a thread, or piece of wire, and forming an inapt representation of a military plume, while they are well cautioned by their mothers not to suffer the plant to touch the eye, lest its acrid juice cause pain. Ben Jonson, in enumerating some of his favourite flowers, gives us

a goodly list of those which grow either in field or garden :—

“ Bring Corn-flag, Tulip, and Adonis flower,
Fair Ox-eye, Goldy-locks, and Columbine,
Pinks, **Goulans**, King-cups, and sweet Sops-in-wine ;
Blue Harebells, Paigles, Pansies, Calamint,
Flower-gentle, and the fair-hair'd Hyacinth ;
Bring rich Carnations, Flour-de-luces, Lilies.”

The Ox-Eye blossoms during May and June, and its roots are perennial. The whole plant is said to be destructive to fleas and other insects, hence it is sometimes hung up in country dwellings. It has little odour till it is bruised, when its scent is perceptible, and its leaves have a slightly aromatic flavour when quite fresh. They have been recommended by physicians as an external remedy for some diseases.

The only other British species of *Chrysanthemum* is the beautiful yellow flower, usually called Wild Marigold (figured in an earlier volume), which in some parts of our country is very abundant in corn-fields in June and July, and which in fields ploughed in summer blossoms again in the autumnal months. This species is an annual plant.



MEADOW SWEET; OR, DROPWORT.

Spiræa Ulmaria.

Class ICOSANDRIA. *Order* MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* ROSACEÆ.
ROSE TRIBE.

WELL does our beautiful and fragrant flower deserve its names of Meadow Sweet, and Queen of the Meadows, for few are more graceful, and few have a more powerful odour. Calder Campbell, in his description of the flowers of the stream-side, alludes to the injurious effect of this scent, which, however, is not hurtful when borne on the meadow breeze, though very deleterious in a close room:—

“Bright as the birds of Indian bowers,
Whose crimson plumage blent with green
Their emerald leaves and vermeil flowers
Resemble, Willow herbs are seen
To nod from banks, from whence depend
Rich eymes of fragrant Meadow Sweet;
Alas! those creamy elusters lend
A charm, where death and odour meet.”

The Meadow Sweet blossoms in June and July, and its stem is from two to four feet in height. When growing in abundance, as it often does, by the side of the stream, it renders the margins as white as if snow had fallen there. The whole plant is very astringent,

but though formerly used medicinally, is not now valued. It is eaten by sheep and swine, but is disliked by most animals. The flowers infused in boiling water impart a fine flavour to it, which is increased by distillation.

The Common Dropwort (*Spiræa Filipendula*) is not so frequent a flower as the Meadow Sweet, though not uncommon on dry chalky or gravelly pastures. It blossoms in July, and has much resemblance to the plant figured on our pages, but the flowers are tipped with rose colour. The root of this plant consists of rather long tubers, which, when dried and reduced to powder, are said to be an excellent substitute for bread flour, and which in times of scarcity would be of no small value.

The only other native species, the Willow-leaved Dropwort (*Spiræa salicifolia*), is a small shrub. It grows in moist woods in several parts of the North of England, in Wales and in Scotland, bearing thick close clusters of rose-coloured flowers in July. The name of this genus is of Greek origin. Several very ornamental shrubs belonging to it are cultivated in gardens.



HERB PARIS.—*Paris quadrifolia*.

Class OCTANDRIA. Order TETRAGYNIA. Nat. Ord. TRILLIACEÆ.
HERB PARIS TRIBE.

WE have very few native plants with green blossoms. The Dog's Mercury, it is true, grows on every wayside, and the Black Bryony, with its long clusters of small green flowers, hangs about the trees. The Adoxa, or Moschatel is half hidden among the leaves which in Spring are rising up around it, but all these green blossoms are much smaller than that of the Herb Paris. This plant is singular and somewhat rare. The peculiar arrangement around the stem of its four large leaves, acquired for it the name of True Love Knot, and it is also called One Berry. The genus was termed Paris from the Latin word *par*, because of the almost unvarying number of its leaves. It has, indeed, usually a remarkable regularity in the number of its parts, the calyx consisting also of four green leaflets, and it has four yellowish green petals. Specimens of the plant, however, occur occasionally with three, five, or seven leaves; the flower-cup, too, sometimes consists of three sepals only.

The Herb Paris grows in moist woods, flowering in May and June. We have but one native species of the genus ; nor is it frequent enough to be much used by “simplers” in country places, though it has an old reputation for various remedial properties. Like most plants with green blossoms, it is somewhat dangerous as a medicine in the hands of the unskilful. The leaves and berries are said to have the properties of opium, and the juice of the latter was formerly applied to the eyes in cases of inflammation. Gerarde says, that the people of Germany in his time used the leaves with great success, as an application to wounds, and that a preparation of the plant was supposed to be a “cure for such as were poisoned.”

The Herb Paris is found in many parts of Scotland, and at Killarney in Ireland. Its stem is usually about a foot high. The French call this plant *Parisette*, but on some parts of the Continent it seems, from its familiar name, to have some supposed connexion with the wolf.



SPURGE LAUREL.--*Daphne Laureola.*

Class OCTANDRIA. *Order* TRIGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* THYMELEÆ.
DAPHNE TRIBE.

THIS plant is conspicuous during the winter months by its glossy evergreen leaves. These surround the stem at the end of the branches, which are quite leafless below, and hence the green coronal bears some resemblance to a Palm. The Spurge Laurel is common in woods and hedges throughout England, but is rare in Scotland. It grows to the height of two or three feet, and its drooping yellowish green flowers hang in the month of March, from among the leaves, like waxen bells, and diffuse, when the season is mild, a sweet, though not a powerful odour. The berries are of a bluish-black colour, and are poisonous to all animals save birds. The bark and roots are also acrid, though less so than those of the other wild species of *Daphne*. The Spurge Laurel is often planted in gardens and shrubberies, as it thrives well among trees.

Daphne is the Greek name of the Laurel, and the plant figured on our pages has more resemblance to the Laurel than has the other

wild species, the Mezereon (*Daphne Mezereum*). This shrub grows also in the English woods, though more rarely; and is, during March, very beautiful with its purplish-lilac flowers, which appear while the shrub is yet leafless. They are sweetly scented, and coming at a season when flowers are few, they render the shrub a favourite garden plant; but the scarlet berries which in autumn cluster around the stems are highly poisonous. The acrid bark is in some countries used as a blister, and the still more acrimonious roots are employed to alleviate the tooth-ache; but they should be applied with caution, as they produce heat and even inflammation if held long in the mouth. Many parts of the plant have been used medicinally, but its properties are so violent that they should be adopted by those only who well understand the nature of remedies. A good yellow dye is prepared from the branches. This plant is the *Laureole gentille* of the French, and the *Laureola femina* of the Italians. *Madzaryoun* is, according to Richardson, its Persian name.



YELLOW GOAT'S BEARD.

YELLOW GOAT'S BEARD.—*Tragopogon
pratensis.*

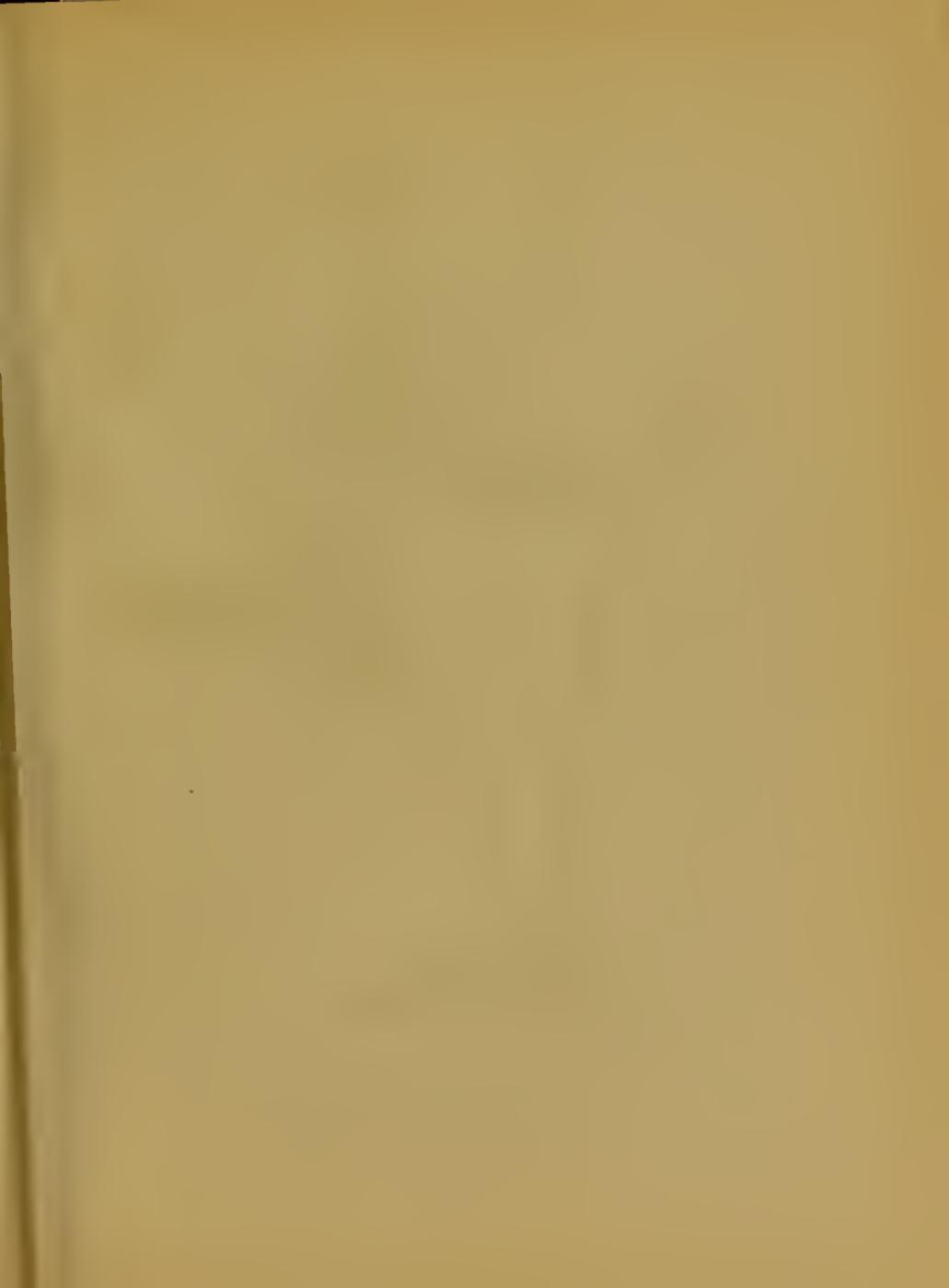
Class SYNGENESIA. *Order* ÆQUALIS. *Nat. Ord.* COMPOSITÆ.
COMPOUND FLOWERS.

So many rayed yellow flowers, more or less resembling the Dandelion, are to be found in meadows and on waysides, that the young botanist sometimes finds it difficult to determine their species. The Goat's Beard is, however, at once distinguished from the Hawkweeds, Hawkbits, and similar flowers, by its long slender leaves, tapering at the end, and curling about almost like tendrils. The leaves and stems are often the only portions of the plant to attract the eye of the wanderer, for the flower is closed by mid-day. Several of its country names refer to this peculiarity, as Noontide, and Jack-go-to-bed-at-Noon. It is also called Joseph's Flower, and Star of Jerusalem. When the blossom is over, a ball of downy seeds surmounts the stem, and is larger than that of any other of our wild rayed flowers. It consists of the numerous seeds, each crowned with a most exquisite array of small plumes like a shuttlecock. So well does this fibrous coronet resemble the form of the flower itself, that the writer was once

asked, by one unacquainted with botany, if one of these was not the skeleton of the blossom.

The Goat's Beard is not uncommon in meadows and on field-borders in June and July. The flower-cup and foliage have a sea-green tint. The roots, if taken up before the stems shoot up, and boiled like Asparagus, are scarcely inferior to that vegetable; and almost equally good in flavour are the young spring shoots when cut off and cooked.

The Salsafy, or Purple Goat's Beard (*Tragopogon porrifolius*), is sometimes found in moist meadows, and is similar in form to the yellow species. Its roots are large and fleshy, and tapering at the ends. They were formerly much cultivated for the table, and were eaten either boiled or stewed. Though not now much valued by the English gardener, this plant is still reared in France and Germany. The root of the Yellow Goat's Beard is quite as suitable for this purpose. Neither of the Goat's Beards open their flowers in rainy weather. The purple species blossoms in May and June.





COMMON AVENS.

COMMON AVENS.—*Geum urbanum*.

Class ICOSANDRIA. Order POLYGYNIA. Nat. Ord. ROSACEÆ.
ROSE TRIBE.

THERE are few of our English lanes or fields from whose hedge-banks we may not, in summer, gather this bright yellow flower. It blooms from July to August; its stem is one, two, or even three feet high, and the leaves are large in proportion to the blossom. When the yellow petals have withered, a small round head of awned seeds succeeds them, forming a brown ball, which is very conspicuous, and which, being clammy, as well as armed with hooked points, is well fitted for holding to any object near it, and thus dispersing the seeds. The root of this Avens has the scent of cloves, and will impart this flavour to ale, which it is said to preserve from becoming acid. Placed in wine, it is considered to make a good stomachic, but we cannot venture to recommend its use, for Baron Haller says, that he has known this root, when infused in water, and given to patients in fevers, to produce many bad effects, and to cause delirium. The dry root laid among clothes will give them a pleasant scent.

and will keep away moths. The roots are well known to have mildly astringent properties, and from their clove-like scent, the plant was formerly called Caryophyllata. If the Avens grows in a moist or shady spot, the root has little odour, nor does it acquire its scent if the season is unusually wet. This flower is often called in country places Herb Bennet, or Gold Star. The French term it *Benoite commune*, and the Italians give it the name of *Erba Benedetta*.

Another native species of the genus, the Water Avens (*Geum rivale*), is a much shorter and stouter plant than the Herb Bennet. It is not uncommon on moory ground, especially in Alpine situations. Its flowers appear in June and July; they are large, and droop very gracefully. Their colour is a dull purplish orange, marked with darker veins, and the flower-cup is also tinged with purple. A variety, which seems intermediate between the two species, is not uncommon, and has been found in Ayrshire with semi-double flowers. The name of *Geum* is derived from *geyo*, to taste.

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HAWTHORN.—*Cratægus Oxyacantha*.

Class ICOSANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. ROSACEÆ.
ROSE TRIBE.

WHAT heart does not rejoice to see the buds of the Hawthorn whitening on the bough in the pleasant month of May? In the later season too, when its green leaves cast their shadows on the ground, and when young and old meet beneath its boughs on the village green, the Hawthorn-tree is still an object of interest. When standing alone, it will, after many years, attain a tolerable size; but sometimes it is dwarfed in its growth and becomes no larger, even though centuries pass over it. Wordsworth describes a tree of this kind, covered as it often is, by lichens.

“ There is a Thorn, it looks so old,
In truth you'd find it hard to say
How it could ever have been young,
It looks so old and grey;
Not higher than a two years' child,
It stands erect, this aged Thorn
No leaves it has, no prickly points.
It is a mass of knotted joints,
A wretched thing forlorn:
It stands erect, and like a stone
With lichens is it overgrown.”

The scientific name is derived from the Greek *Cratos*, strength, in allusion to the hardness of the wood. Its rural names of May and White-thorn are significant enough. Our name of Hawthorn is supposed to be a corruption of the Dutch *Hoeg-dorn*, or Hedgethorn; the Germans also call it *Hage-dorn*.

The Hawthorn is very variable in the form of its leaves, and in the colour of its flowers and fruit. It is never more beautiful than in its most frequent appearance of pearly blossoms, but it is also sometimes covered with clusters of blush-coloured, or deeper pink flowers. The haws afford abundant food for birds during the autumnal months. The wood, when it attains a good size, is valuable for its hardness; a fine yellow dye is also obtained from it; and the Hawthorn is said by agriculturists to be the best hedge plant in Europe, as it bears clipping well, and in its early stage grows quickly. Though the haws of this species are acceptable to children only, yet those which grow on the Thorns of the South of Europe are very delicious fruits.

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Lotus corniculatus

WATER-CRESS.—*Nasturtium officinale*.

Class TETRADYNAMIA. Order SILIQUOSA. Nat. Ord. CRUCIFERÆ.
CRUCIFEROUS TRIBE.

THIS cress, so common in the streams of our own country, is, as Gardner has remarked, one of the few plants which are truly cosmopolite. A friend of the writer's, when wandering one evening in one of the woods of Ceylon, was reminded of her own early home among the English woodlands, not by the resemblance of the scene before her, but by the contrast. Gorgeous and powerfully scented blossoms grew beside her walk. Berries, like large clear blue or yellow or red beads, hung on the boughs, where strange birds and stranger insects were revelling. A little rivulet murmured at her feet, and looking down into its waters she beheld with surprise and delight large quantities of the Water-Cress, the very plant which in childhood she had gathered from the stream for her meal, and which in Ceylon was doubly welcome to the exile, from all its interesting associations with the past.

The Water-Cress blossoms from June till August. The foliage constitutes a well-known

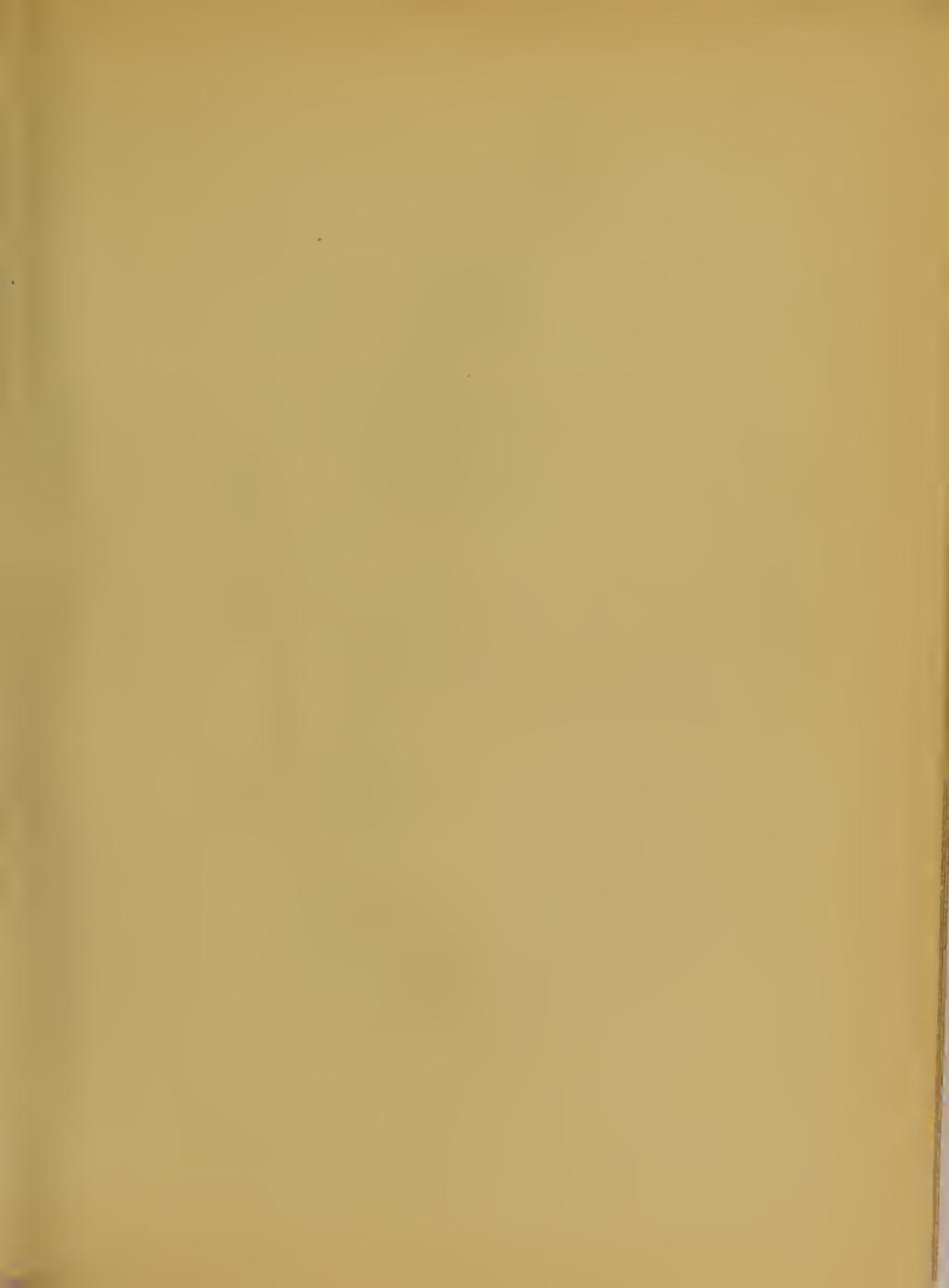
salad, and is in France dressed as spinach. Many poor people are supported by gathering and selling it. Alfred Lear Huxford thus alludes to it:—

“ Where the still streamlet wanders o’er the glade,
 The pungent cresses grow. Hast thou ne’er seen
 The humble gatherer ply his simple craft?
 With long lithe hook doth he his harvest make,
 Despoiling of its pure and wholesome crop
 The un murmuring waters; then with careful eye
 Doth he assort them, casting far away
 Each leaf suspicious, and in pleasant sheaves,
 All green and grateful, binding up the rest:
 Now his full basket glistens like a field
 Whereon an April day hath wept its showers.”

Dr. Jacob, in his “Flora of Cornwall,” has an interesting note on this plant. “Chaucer,” he says, “employs the Saxon word *kers* (cress) to designate anything worthless,

‘Of paramours ue raught he not a *kers*,’

from which perhaps is derived the phrase of not caring a *curse* for anything. Cresse,” he adds, “is used in the same sense in the ‘Testament of Love.’”





WILD ENGLISH CLARY, OR SAGE.

WILD ENGLISH CLARY; OR, SAGE.

Salvia Verbenaca.

Class DIANDRIA. Order DIGYNIA. Nat. Ord. LABIATÆ.
LABIATE TRIBE.

THIS Sage, which is by no means unfrequent on the dry pastures of England, is so rare in Scotland, that the only recorded place of its growth is the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. It thrives best on chalky or gravelly soils, and is often abundant near the sea. At Dovor, a meadow just on the summit of the beach is sometimes, during May and June, quite covered with its dark purple and strongly aromatic flowers. These blossoms are not very conspicuous, for being raised but a little way above the deep flower-cup, a person little used to them would fancy the plant to be only in bud, when in fact its flower is fully blown. The stem is usually one or two feet high, and the leaves, though of a darker green than most of the Sage plants of the garden, have the same wrinkled appearance as theirs. This wild Sage is a native of all the four continents of the world.

Old writers descant largely on the benefit of this Clary in complaints of the eyes. Gerarde's mode of applying the remedy is not

a very inviting one to the sufferer “ The seed,” he says, “ put whole into the eye, cleanseth and purgeth it exceedingly from rednesse, inflammation, and diverse other maladies, or all that happens unto the eies, and takes away the pain and smarting thereof, espeecially being put into the eies one seed at a time and no more.”

A less painful way of applying the Clary is probably more efficacious. The seed if put into water soon becomes invested with a thiek mueilage, and a drop or two of this put under the eyelid, envelops any partiele of dust which may give pain to the eye, and brings it away. More than this we cannot promise for the Clary-seed, but from its old reputation it acquired the name of *Officinalis Christi*, and Clear-eye, from which last our word Clary is eorrupted.

The name of *Salvia*, from *salvo*, to heal, was given to the genus from the high idea once entertained of the properties of some plants included in it, which were so prized as to become the subject of a common proverb among the ancients. The only other British species is the very rare Meadow Clary, or Sage (*Salvia pratensis*).





Gentiana verna L.

NARROW-LEAVED PALE FLAX.

Linum angustifolium.

Class PENTANDRIA. Order PENTAGYNIA. Nat. Ord. LINEÆ.
FLAX TRIBE.

THOSE only who have carefully observed our wild flowers, know how few blossoms among them are of pure blue tint. Dark purple, pink and lilac flowers, in all varieties of hue, yellow of every shade, and snowy white, are common everywhere. The most rare colour among the flowers of Britain is red. The Poppy and Pimpernel are the only scarlet flowers, and the Adonis the only pure crimson one. The azure tint is not rare like this, for Blue Bells and Speedwells, and several others share it, yet the flowers of this hue are few in comparison with the many of other colours. Hans Christian Andersen describes blue and yellow as the prevailing colour of Swedish flowers; ours, perhaps, might be described as yellow.

This pretty Flax, however, is of a pale and pure blue colour, and is not uncommon during the month of July on sandy and chalky pastures, especially such as are near the sea. It is remarkably fragile, so much so that we can scarcely gather it without shaking its petals from the stalk, but like all its species, it is remarkable for the tough fibres of the stem.

This Flax is very similar to the Flax of Commerce (*Linum usitatissimum*), but the flowers are smaller and paler. The latter plant is also found wild in many corn-fields, and is commonly enumerated among our native plants, but it may be regarded as having sprung from seeds scattered from some land where it is cultivated.

The Perennial Flax (*Linum perenne*) is truly wild. It is about a foot high, with narrow leaves and flowers very similar to those of our engraving. It is common in chalky fields. This species is also cultivated for a thread or clothing plant.

The Flax is among the plants mentioned in the earliest portions of the Scriptures as cultivated by man, and was one of the products smitten by an Egyptian plague. In former days many of our own countrymen reared a sufficient supply of Flax for the use of the household, and the spinning-wheel hummed at the cottage doors. The necessary process of macerating the Flax in water was very deleterious to such streams as were used for drinking, either by man or animals; and in the reigns of Henry VIII. and James I. acts were passed forbidding that any Flax should be steeped in a stream or rivulet used for drinking, denouncing heavy penalties on a violation of these laws.

The word *Linum* is the Celtic for thread, hence linen and its derivations. The seeds of all the species contain oil.





WILD MIGNONETTE.—*Reseda lutea*.

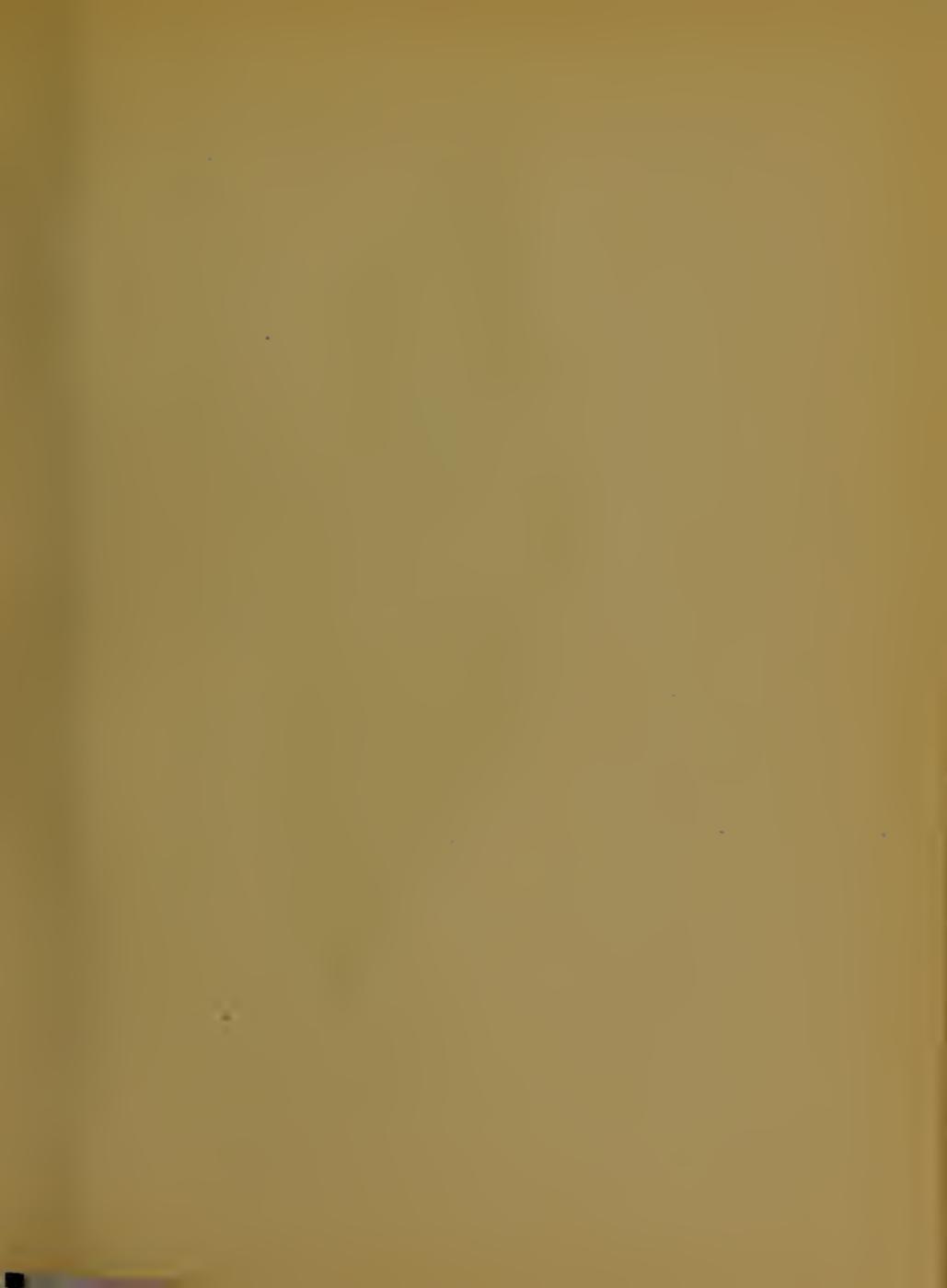
Class DODECANDRIA. Order TRIGYNIA. Nat. Ord. RESEDACEÆ
ROCKET TRIBE.

OUR native plant has small claims to the name of Little Darling, which was given by the French to the garden species (*Reseda odorata*), from its sweet fragrance. But though the wild kind is scentless, it is not wanting in beauty, and is truly ornamental to the waste place, the chalky bank, or sea-cliff, or old wall, where it grows so frequently. It differs from the garden species in having more of the greenish-yellow hue, and its stamens are not, like the scented kind, tipped with red. Its leaves are very variable in size, and the stems are about a foot high. This plant is in flower during July and August, and is known in some counties by the name of Base Rocket.

Another species of *Reseda* is also common on the waste places of chalky or limestone soils. This is the Dyer's Rocket, Yellow-Weed, or Weld (*Reseda luteola*). It may easily be distinguished from the Wild Mignonette by its much longer and more slender spikes of flowers, as well as by its less bushy habit; and it is often three feet in height, while it has not, like that flower, a general

resemblance to the fragrant species. As its name imports, it is used by dyers, and affords a good yellow colour, which when mixed with indigo becomes of a fine green. It is gathered for this purpose during June and July, when it is in full blossom, and no part of the plant is rejected. After boiling, cotton, wool, mohair, silks, and linen, are tintured with it, and the yellow colour of the paint called Dutch Pink is also obtained from it. Mr. Swayne says, that this is one of the first plants which grow on the rubbish thrown out of coal-pits. The root and lower leaves rise from the seeds which fall before winter, and thus this flower, like several others, is biennial; the garden Mignonette becomes a perennial if protected during the winter.

The scientific name of the genus is from *Resedo*, to calm or appease; the ancients having believed that some of the species possessed sedative powers. They applied the Mignonette externally to bruises. A third species of the genus is enumerated by some botanists as a British flower, but it does not appear to be truly wild. This is the Shrubby Rocket (*Reseda fruticulosa*).





COLLETTIA (Lily of the Valley)

LILY OF THE VALLEY.—*Convallaria
majalis.*

Class HEXANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. LILIACEÆ
LILY TRIBE.

THE sweet Lily of the Valley is a flower of the woods, and from its season of flowering was formerly called the May Lily, an allusion still retained by the Germans, who term it *May-blume*. Few of our wild flowers are lovelier, and though it is not common in all our woods, yet in some of these its broad leaves cover a large extent of ground. Clare has fancifully described it among the woodland blossoms of the early season.

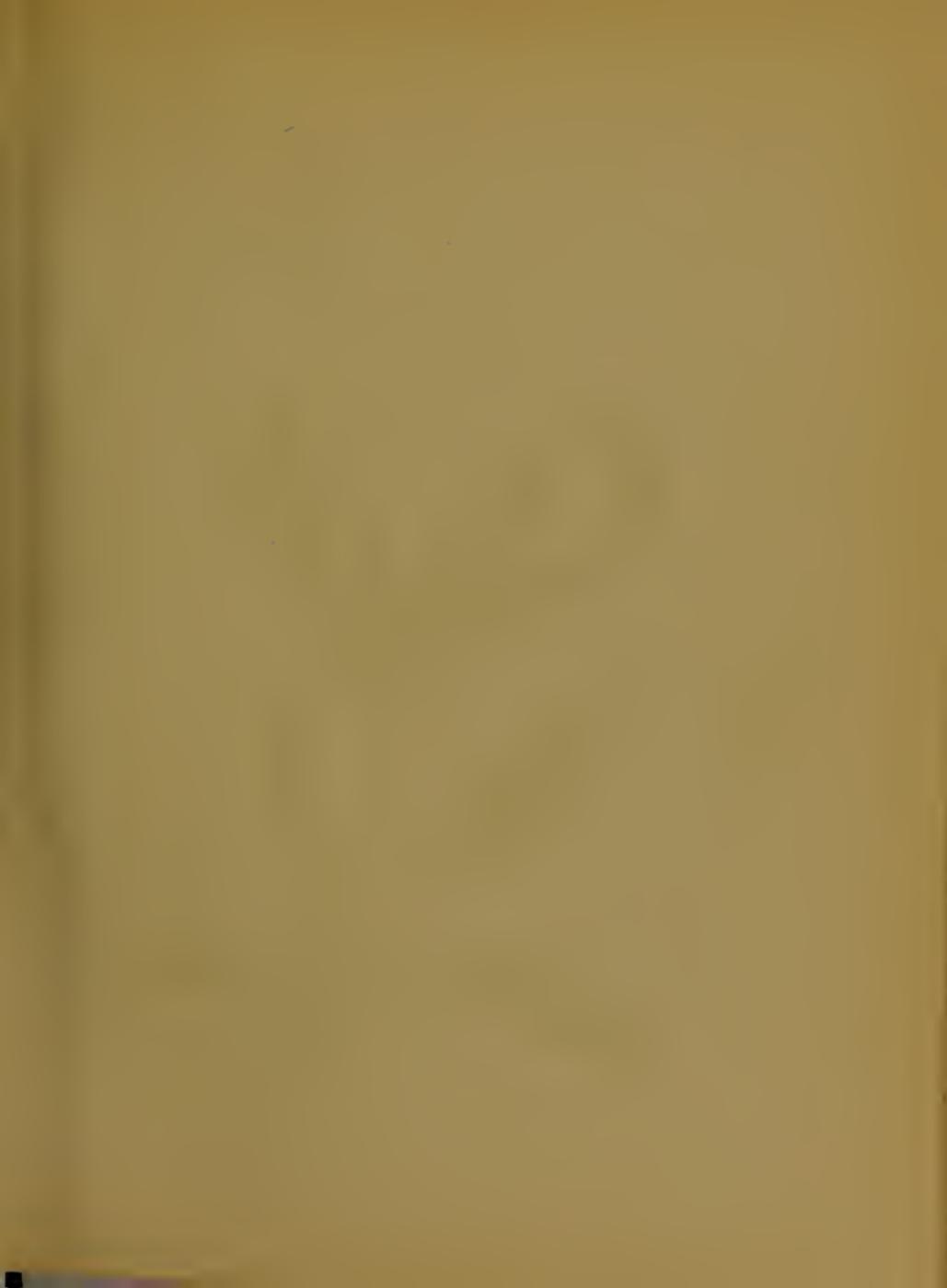
“ The blue-bells too that thickly bloom
Where man was never known to come ;
And stooping Lilies of the Valley,
That love with shades and dews to dally,
And bending droop on slender threads
With broad hood-leaves above their heads,
Like white robed maids in summer hours,
Beneath umbrellas shunning showers.”

The leaves of this flower spring from the root, the blossoms are sweetly scented, and the roots are creeping. Berries succeed the bells, and are in autumn of a rich red colour, and as large as a small cherry : they are not often

to be seen on the plants in their wild state, but are frequent on those which grow in the garden.

The scent of the Lily of the Valley is said to have a narcotic influence. In Germany a wine is made of the flowers, which is considered very invigorating; and Gerarde says that a decoction of the blossoms is "good against the gout, and comforteth the heart." They readily impart their scent, as well as some degree of bitter flavour, to water and spirituous liquors. An extract prepared from the roots is as bitter as that of aloes. The famous distilled water called *Aqua Aurea*, which was made of the blossoms, was considered of great value as a preservative from contagious maladies. A beautiful green dye is prepared from the leaves.

As our graceful Lily is not a native of Palestine, it cannot be the flower alluded to in the Scriptures. The blossom to which our Saviour directed the attention of the disciples, appears to be either the Yellow Amaryllis, or a species of Martagon or Turk's Cap, both of these growing among the grass of the fields of the Holy Land.





PANSY, OR HEART'S EASE

1710

PANSY; OR, HEARTSEASE.—*Viola*
tricolor.

Class PENTANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat Ord. VIOLACEÆ.
VIOLET TRIBE.

THIS little flower, so common in summer time in cultivated fields, is, as well as the only other native Pansy, classed by botanists among the violets. It varies much in colour, being sometimes of a delicate cream tint, at others almost white, or tinged more or less with blue or purple; but it is so different in general appearance from the flowers which the unscientific would term violets, as to be distinguished from them without difficulty. The garden Pansies, in all their varieties, from

“The shining Pansy, trimmed with golden lace,”

to the deep dark purple, or brown blossom, are natives of other lands, and are, like our own species, scentless. The name of the flower is a corruption of the French *pensée* (*thought*), and our old writers spell it in various ways. Ben Jonson writes it the Painsé. Milton, in his *Comus*, gives us another old orthography:—

“The shepherds at their festivals
Carol their good deeds loud in rustic lays,
And throw sweet garland wreaths into the stream
Of Pancies, Pinks, and gaudy Daffodils.”

Michael Drayton says :—

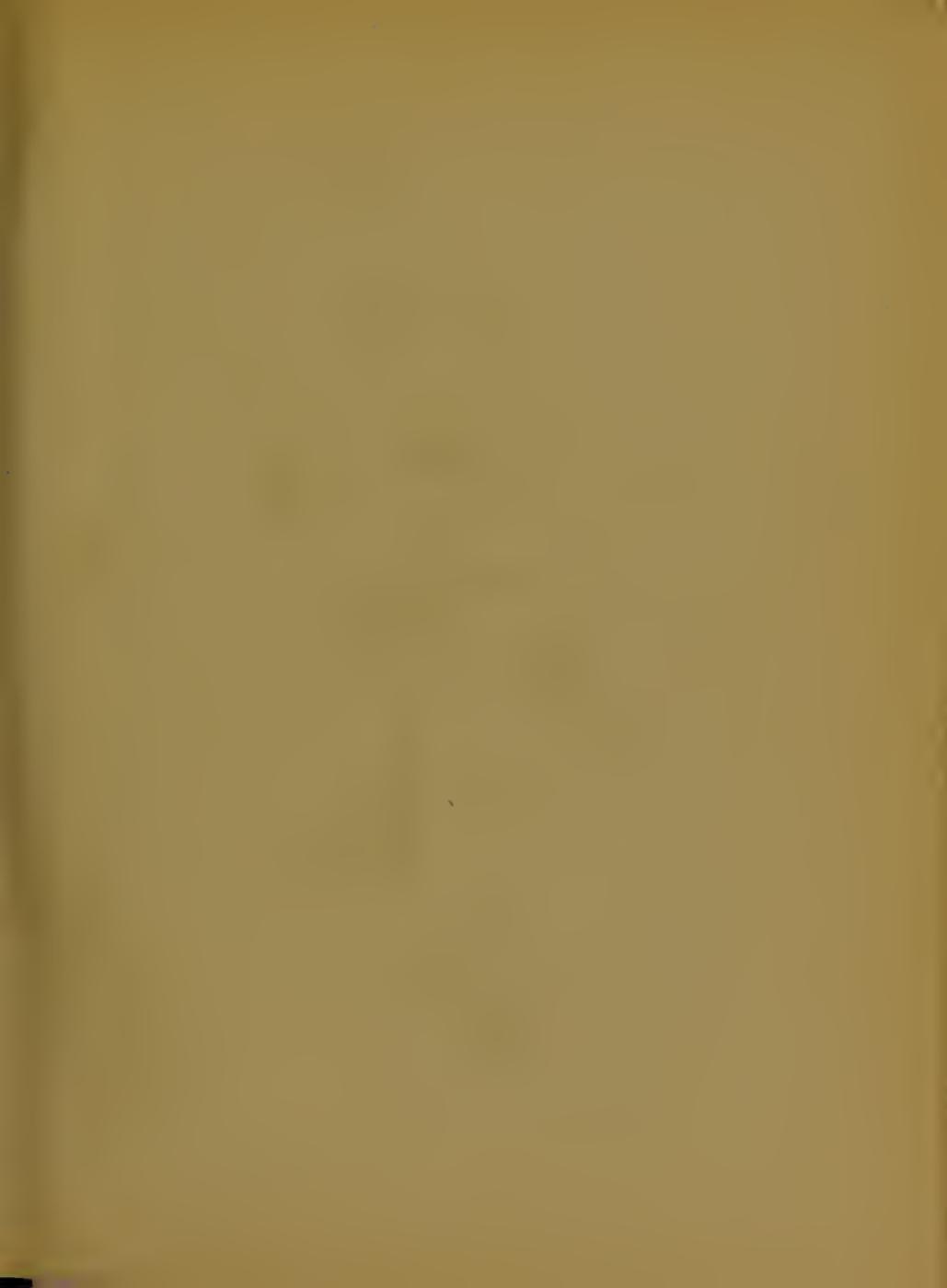
“The Pansie and the Marigold,
Are Phœbus’ paramours.”

And Edmund Spenser :—

“Strew me the ground with Daffe-down-dillies,
And Cowslips, and King-eups, and loved Lilies,
The pretty Paunce
And the Chevisaunee
Shall watch with the fayre Flour de Luce.”

The Pansy is also referred to by old writers under various other names, as Heartsease, Herb Trinity, and Threc Faces under a Hood.

We have another species of wild Pansy, called also the Yellow Mountain Violet (*Viola lutea*), the flowers of which, though generally of a pale yellow, are in some specimens of a rich purple colour. This plant grows on mountainous pastures, and, though rare in the South of England, is by no means unfrequent in the northern counties, or in Wales or Scotland. A small variety of this species has also been found in Cornwall.





COMMON TORRENTIL

COMMON TORMENTIL.—*Tormentilla*
officinalis.

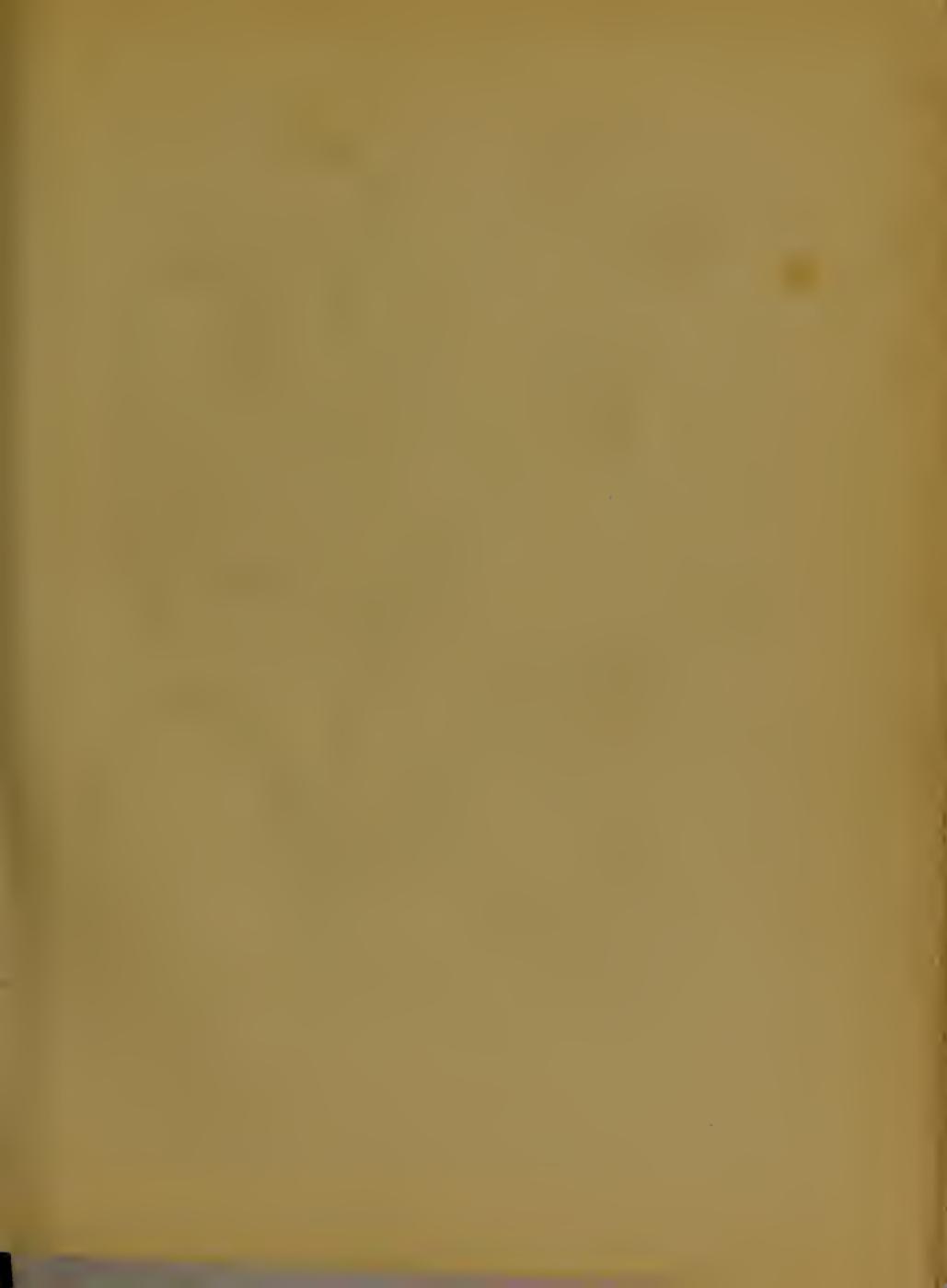
Class ICOSANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA Nat. Ord. ROSACEÆ.
ROSE TRIBE.

THOSE who study plants find it difficult to discriminate exactly between this genus and the allied one of *Potentilla*. In its ordinary form it is, as we have represented it in our illustration, a flower of but four petals, but it occasionally varies to five. The blossom, however, is smaller than that of the corresponding *Potentilla*. It is very pretty, growing on slender stems, and standing up among the grass of moors and heathy places, gleaming there in golden hue, among the Harebells and Euphrasy of Midsummer.

The roots of the Tormentil are very large and woody, and being astringent in their nature, are used medicinally. In Lapland they are of much value as furnishing a red dye for leather, and the poor people of that land tan their harness, girdles, and gloves, by a very simple and primitive method. They chew the roots of the Tormentil, together with some portion of the inner bark of the Alder,

and the saliva tinged with these vegetable dyes is applied to the leather. In the Western Isles of Scotland these roots are thought to yield a superior material for tanning to that of the oak bark, and they are there boiled in water, in which the leather is afterwards well steeped; so that small as is our plant, it is in other lands of considerable economical importance. The Tormentil grows in abundance on the mountains of Killarney, and large numbers of swine are there fed on the roots. Our English farmers are glad to see it on the pastures, as it is considered very nutritious for sheep. In former days the roots were valued as a medicine in fever.

This little flower is sometimes found creeping with prostrated stems over the ground; and when in this condition, it is by some botanists called the 'Trailing Tormentil, but it is in all probability the same species.





LYMNEY CANTHARUS

COMMON FRITILLARY.—*Fritillaria*
Meleagris.

Class HEXANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. LILIACEÆ.
LILY TRIBE.

THE solitary drooping flower of the Fritillary is not a very general ornament to the English meadow, and in the northern counties it is very rare. The specimen from which our engraving was made was gathered from a pasture land near Cobham, in Kent, and it is chiefly in the southern and eastern counties of England that the Fritillary is found. The dark tulip-shaped bell is curiously chequered with pink and dull purple, and hence the genus is said to have derived its name from Fritillus, the dice-box, which is the frequent companion of a chequered board. Sir William Hooker, however, derives it from the *Numidia Meleagris*, or Pintado, whose plumage is chequered in a similar manner. Of old times it was called the Guinea-hen, or Turkey-hen flower, and it is now in some country places known as the Chequered Daffodil, or Snake's Head

The French term it *La Fritillaire méleagre*, and it is the *Kiebitzey* of the Germans.

This Fritillary is a bulbous plant, and blooms in April. It is the only British species, and is often cultivated in gardens, where several others of the kind are well-known flowers. Such is the handsome Crown Imperial (*Fritillaria Imperialis*), which is a native of Persia. The Fritillary is included in the Tulip group of the Liliaceous tribe, and a glance at the flower would at once convince us of its similarity to the Tulip. We have few British species in this group, but our garden is indebted to it for some of its greatest ornaments. But we need not dwell on the beauties of flowers so universally known, and whose varieties are so numerous, that, as old Gerarde remarked long since, "All which to describe particularly, were to roll Sisyphus' stone, or to number the sands."



CARLINE THISTLE.

CARLINE THISTLE.—*Carlina vulgaris*.

Class SYNGENESIA. Order ÆQUALIS. Nat. Ord. COMPOSITÆ.
COMPOUND FLOWERS.

THIS singular Thistle is common throughout Europe on dry sandy or chalky places, and is a sure indication of a barren soil. The inner scales of its flower-cup are of a pale straw colour, and so glossy and firm is their texture, that the thistle resembles some of the flowers of the garden which we term Everlastings. Within these is a circle of purple florets; and if the plant remain ungathered till winter, when all has faded save the outer ray of its flower-cup, this becomes so white and shining that it looks like a star cut out of silver. It sometimes happens, however, that the yellow ray remains perfect also, not only through the winter, but during part of the following year, the purple florets having yielded to the yellow down which surmounts its seeds. This Thistle therefore is a favourite mantel ornament in country places.

The flower-scales of the Carline Thistle are very sensitive to atmospheric changes, and in wet weather the ray closes up in a conical

form. In Germany, France, and Spain, it is a common practice to hang up another species, the Stemless Carline Thistle, at the doors of the cottage, to give warning of changes in the weather.

The common species blossoms in June, and is biennial. It is the only British kind, and was formerly valued as a medicine in hysterical cases. The name of the genus is a corruption of that of Carolina, which was bestowed on the Stemless species in honour of Charlemagne, to whom, as ancient legends tell, an angel pointed out the root as a remedy for the plague. This Carline Thistle has black woody roots, often an inch in thickness. The upper part of these, as well as the flower-cup, is tender when young, and may be eaten, but when the plant is fully grown the roots become resinous and acrimonious. Though modern physicians would not trust to their properties as a cure for the plague, yet tradition tells us, that the army of Charles V., when in Barbary, was rescued from this dreadful malady by their means. The French term our common species *La Carline*.



TUFTED VETCH.

TUFTED VETCH.—*Vicia Cracca.*

Class DIADELPHIA. *Order* DECANDRIA. *Nat. Ord.* LEGUMINOSÆ.
PEA AND BEAN TRIBE.

WE have many flowers which add a grace to the summer hedge by creeping among the boughs of shrubs or trees. There they may be seen holding themselves up, either by clasping tendrils, or by winding stems, which curl and cling to the branch of the firmer plant, hanging down clusters of blossoms, or crowning their summits with floral beauty. Most of our Vetches have this twining habit, and, like the graceful species represented by our engraving, they can scarcely be dis severed from the hedge without rending their delicate stems. Not one of them is more beautiful than this kind, with its flower of rich purplish blue, and its long silky leaves, composed of about ten pairs of leaflets. The tangling stalks and curling tendrils enable this Vetch to climb to the very topmost twig of the hedges, and its stem is sometimes three or four feet long. Its crowded clusters of blossoms are very common during July and August.

Several of our wild Vetches are exceedingly nutritive to cattle. Gerarde thought very

highly of the qualities of this species, and Dr. Plot, in his "Natural History of Staffordshire," says that this, and the less frequent Wood Vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*), "advance starven or weak eattle above anything yet known." All the ten species of wild Vetch are more or less useful for this purpose, while their seeds afford a large supply of food to the birds. The earliest blooming of the species, the Bush Vetch (*Vicia sepium*), is a valuable plant, because it shoots sooner in the spring than almost any other kind of food eaten by eattle, while it vegetates too in autumn, and has some green leaves and shoots rising amid the general decay of winter foliage. It is palatable to every kind of eattle; but though abundant as a wild plant, it is difficult of cultivation on a large scale, as it is often devoured by the larvæ of an insect. The Common Vetch (*Vicia sativa*), with its blue and purple or red flowers, is extensively cultivated in our fields as fodder.

The name of *Vicia* is said to be originally from the Celtic *gwig*; in German *wicken*; *bikion* in Greek, and *vesce* in French.



SPERMATOPHYTES

SELF-HEAL.—*Prunella vulgaris*.

Class DIDYNAMIA. Order GYMNOSPERMIA. Nat. Ord. LABIATÆ
LABIATE TRIBE.

THE Self-heal is a common plant on our pasture-lands in the months of July and August. At this season, though the grass has not the bright green of the spring-time, yet there is a richness in the tints of the blossoms and of the trees which renders the country scene truly beautiful.

“The green herbs
Stir in the summer’s breath ; a thousand flowers
By the road-side and borders of the brook
Nod gaily to each other ; glossy leaves
Are twinkling in the sun, as if the dew
Were on them yet.”

The Labiate tribe, to which our Self-heal belongs, are now most numerous. We meet with some of them at every step of our rural walk. Most of them have some old reputation for medicinal properties, and our fathers gave to this plant several familiar names, expressive of its virtues. They called it Carpenter’s herb, Hook-heal, and Sieklewort ; and in old times it was a frequent application

to the wounds inflicted by the implements of rustic labour. Like most of the remedies taken from the fields and used by our fathers, its worth was over-estimated; but as its properties are astringent, it was doubtless of use in such cases.

The name of *Prunella* is taken from the German word for quinsy, for which our plant was formerly considered a certain cure, and which appears to have been a very prevalent disorder from the number of plants used as remedies for it. Country people call it *Brunella*, the French term it *La Prunelle*, and it is *Die Prunelle* of the Germans. It is the only British species of the genus. The heads of the flowers, though usually bluish purple, sometimes vary to pale lilac or even white; and the bracts which grow among the blossoms are generally much tinged with purple.

The *Prunella* is common to pasture-lands throughout Europe, and we may find it sometimes blooming on our sheltered hedge banks, as late as the end of October.



COMMON COW WHEAT.

COMMON COW WHEAT.—*Melampyrum
pratense.*

Class DIDYNAMIA. Order ANGIOSPERMIA. Nat. Ord. SCROPHU-
LARINEÆ.

FIGWORT TRIBE

THIS plant is not, as one would suppose from its name, a native of fields and meadows. It is not uncommon among the trees and bushes of our woods and thickets, blooming in July and August. Its flowers are of pale sulphur colour, and the name *Melampyrum*, Black Wheat, refers to the seeds, which are very similar in form to grains of wheat, and which, when ground with flour, are said to make it black. It was formerly cultivated by the Dutch and Flemish as food for cattle; and its familiar names throughout Europe mostly refer, like our English one, to its being eaten by cows. The Germans term it *Der Wachtelweizan*; the Spaniards, *Trigo de Vaca*. Among the French and Italians it is known by the name of *Melampiro*. It is usually about a foot high, with slender straggling branches.

There are four British species of Cow Wheat, and the purple species (*Melampyrum arvense*)

is a very handsome flower. It grows in corn-fields and on dry gravelly banks, but is not common except in Norfolk, where, especially about Norwich, its large handsome spikes of flowers, of various shades of yellow, purple, and pink, are very conspicuous. It is not, however, a nutritious plant, and its abundance in the corn-field greatly deteriorates the crop. Some lands in the Isle of Wight have been much lessened in value by its growth there. It is supposed to have been brought among the grain from Norfolk into the Island, and it is there called Poverty Weed. It grows only on such corn lands as have a chalky soil. It is eaten by cows, but rejected by sheep.

The Crested Cow Wheat (*Melampyrum cristatum*) is also found in Norfolk, as well as in Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire; and is a beautiful plant, flowering in July, its yellow blossom having a tinge of purple on its upper lip. The lesser flowered Yellow Cow Wheat is a rare plant of alpine woods in the North of England.



THE BURNING BUSH

PHEASANT'S EYE.—*Adonis autumnalis*.

Class POLYANDRIA, Order POLYGYNIA, Nat. Ord. RANUNCULACEÆ.
CROWFOOT TRIBE.

No other of our wild flowers can show so rich a crimson tint as this. The plant, however, is not truly indigenous, and was in all probability introduced here from other lands among grain. In some corn-fields it is not an infrequent weed. The author has gathered it from such spots near Maidstone; and Gerarde says of it, "The red flower of Adonis groweth wilde in the West parts of Englande, among their corne as Maie-weed does; from thence I brought the seede, and have sowed it in my garden for the beautie of the flower's sake." It seems in all succeeding times to have been prized by those who have gardens, for we find it yet as a common border flower, its rich crimson buttercup-shaped blossoms gleaming in July from among its narrow leaves. Miller, in his "Gardener's Dictionary," states that great quantities of these flowers were brought every year to London, and sold in the streets by the name of Red Moroeco. Gerarde

calls it the *Rose arabie*, which he says was its name among the herb women.

The name of Adonis was given to the genus from the youth Adonis, who, as ancient poets tell, was slain by a wild boar, and whose blood crimsoned its petals. The fable of this youth, like that of Narcissus, was a favourite legend; for there is in Lebanon a river, running over a red soil, which is called Adonis, and said, too, to have been stained by his blood. A reference to the tradition as affecting the flower, is found in several European names. Our gardeners term it *Flos Adonis*; the French call it *L'Adonide*; and the Germans, *Die Adonis blume*, or, *Adonis rose*. It is the *Adonis bloem* of the Dutch, the *Fiore d'Adono* of the Italians, and the *Adonis* of the Spanish and Portuguese. Its familiar name in France is *Gouite de Sang*.

This is the only native species.





COMMON CALAMINT.—*Calamintha
officinalis*.

Class DIDYNAMIA. Order GYMNOSPERMIA. Nat. Ord. LABIATÆ.
LABIATE TRIBE.

THE aromatic odour of this plant at once connects it with the similar fragrance of the Mint tribe, and the name of the genus, derived from the Greek, signifies good mint. A herb tea is very frequently made of it in villages, for although the use of Chinese tea has generally superseded that of these older infusions, yet there are many persons who consider the tea made from our wild plants as peculiarly conducive to health. Nor are they, it seems, mistaken in their conclusions, for we have the recent testimony of a physician in their favour. "Many robust men and women among our peasantry," says Dr. George Moore, "from notions of their own, use infusions of Balm, Sage, or even a little Rue and Wild Thyme, as a common drink, with satisfaction to their stomachs and advantage to their health." The author knew a person residing in the country who could never be persuaded to drink any tea save that made of his native herbs, and

who ascribed his uninterrupted health at an advanced age to this habit. The Calamint is a favourite plant with such persons.

Our plant is very well known, for it grows commonly on way-sides and field borders, especially when the soil is of gravel. Its stem is erect and bushy, half a foot or more in height, and its pinkish lilac flowers bloom in July and August.

Another species, called the lesser Calamint (*Calamintha Nepeta*), is very common on chalky soils. It has the same kind of odour, resembling that of Penny Royal. It is very similar to the plant represented by our engraving, though the serratures on its leaves are more strongly marked, and it has some prominent white hairs at the mouth of the flower-cup. Many botanists consider that it is but a variety of the common species, and that the marks, mentioned as characteristics of the Lesser kind, are not permanent, or to be found in all specimens.



THE BERRY OF THE BERRY

SPOTTED PERSICARIA.—*Polygonum*
persicaria.

Class OCTANDRIA. Order TRIGYNIA. Nat. Ord. POLYGONÆ.
PERSICARIA TRIBE.

WE have many kinds of *Polygonum* growing wild, some botanists enumerating eight, others ten or eleven of the genus, in the British Flora. The Spotted Persicaria may be distinguished from the others by its long slender leaves, which have a purple spot in the centre. This mark is the subject of a Highland tradition, and is said to have originated in a drop of blood which fell on a plant growing at the foot of the cross, in the solemn hour of the Crucifixion. This species is very common on moist ground and waste places, its greenish and rose-coloured spikes of flowers blooming in the months of August and September. All the plants of this genus have joints in their stems, hence their name *Polygonum*, which, in Greek, signifies many knees or joints.

There is much general resemblance in the appearance of most of these plants, and several, like the Spotted Persicaria, grow on moist lands. Such is the case with the Amphibious

Persicaria (*Polygonum amphibium*), which from July to September raises its handsome spikes of rose-coloured flowers above the waters, or grows on their margins. Lands recovered from rivers or lakes, or marshes which have been drained, are soon quite overrun with this plant, and if such an alluvial field be sown with grass, or left untouched, this Persicaria will require much skill and trouble in its eradication. The Water Pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*) is another species found in abundance where water has stood. It is a less showy plant, its greenish flowers being only slightly tinged with red. The fresh juice of this Pepper, though not disagreeable, is very pungent, from an essential oil which exists in numerous dotted glands scattered over the surface of the plant. The Snakeweed or Bistort (*Polygonum bistorta*), which owes its name of twice-twisted to its curling root, is also found in the moist meadow land, and has handsome flesh-coloured flowers, but it is not a common plant. The remaining species are found in fields and meadows of drier soil.



PROCUMBENT PEARL-WORT.—*Sagina*
procumbens.

Class TETRANDRIA. Order TETRAGYNIA. Nat. Ord. CARYOPHYLLÆ.
CHICKWEED TRIBE.

LITTLE tufts of this plant may often be seen crowding over the crevices of the wall among the moss and ferns and other plants which cluster there. Its blossoms have a delicate beauty, though they need close observation to detect it, and the prostrate stems have slender, pointed leaves rising out of them. The plant is in bloom throughout the summer, casting out numerous little seeds from the small seed-vessels which succeed the blossom, and being thus prolific and perennial too, it is very abundant. The gardener finds it a troublesome weed on his pathways. The pavement of the town which may be little trodden, and the pasture land, the wayside, and other waste places, are its frequent haunts. Its stems are from one to four inches long, and it is known to country people by the names of Seal-wort, Break-stone, and Little Chickweed.

It is not easy for any but a botanist to distinguish between this and the two other wild

species. The annual Small-flowered Pearl-wort (*Sagina apetala*) is rather less in size, and is besides an annual plant, flowering in May and June, and forming tufts on dry walls, gravelly and sandy heaths, and similar spots. Its stems are not so prostrate as those of the procumbent kind.

The Sea Pearl-wort (*Sagina maritima*) has its distinctive character rather more marked. It grows upright, and it has usually a purplish or reddish hue on both stems and calyxes, but it has no petals. It is in flower from May to August in sea-side places, and is not infrequent on the coasts either of England, Ireland, or Scotland. The French call the Pearl-wort *La Sagine*, and the Germans, *Der Vierling*. Linnæus says, that its name of *Sagina*, expressive of something nourishing, is indicative of its qualities, as it is good food for sheep. Curtis remarks of the small-flowered species, that there is scarcely any plant which ripens its seeds so rapidly.



COMMON YELLOW RATTLE.

COMMON YELLOW RATTLE.—*Rhinanthus Crista-Galli*.

Class DIDYNAMIA. Order ANGIOSPERMIA. Nat. Ord. SCROPHULARINEÆ.

FIGWORT TRIBE.

THE seeds of this plant, when ripened and lying loose in their large capsules, rattle as the wind blows over and shakes them, and thus originated its common names. In Ireland it is frequently termed Rattle Box, in some country places it is called Penny Grass, and in Yorkshire, Hen Penny, from the seed vessel, which is somewhat of the shape and size of the smallest silver coin. It is also termed Cock's Comb, and the French name it *Creste du Coq*.

This Yellow Rattle is a firm erect plant, from ten to twelve inches in height, and is rendered more conspicuous by its inflated flower cups than by its small yellow blossoms. It is common, and very abundant on some grass pastures and cultivated lands, yet is not so general as to be universally known. It

flowers with us in June, and ripens its capsules by the end of July; but as the ripening of its seed is regarded by the Swedes as the season at which their hay should be cut down, it possibly flowers at a different time in that country. It is not a plant which is welcomed by the owner of the pasture land, for cattle are not fond of it, and appear never to touch it but from necessity. It is more plentiful in some summers than in others.

A kind, which perhaps should rather be termed a variety than a species, is called by some botanists the Large Bushy Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus major*). It is found in corn-fields in the north of England, and has dense spikes of flowers, and a slight tinge of purple on the upper lip of its yellow corolla. Dr. Richardson has remarked of this, that when the soil approaches to peat, it almost obliterates the crops. It blossoms two or three months later in the year than the more common plant.



PEA (FABACEAE) - PINKY (C. 1910)

TUBEROUS BITTER VETCH.—*Orobanchus
tuberosus.*

Class DIADELPHIA. *Order* DECANDRIA. *Nat. Ord.* LEGUMINOSÆ.
PEA AND BEAN TRIBE.

THIS vetch, with its clusters of blue and purple flowers, is not an infrequent plant of the woods, blooming in May with the Wood Anemone, and remaining in blossom a month later than that flower. It is often called Peaseling, or Wood Pea. It is little noticed in England, and our country people leave its roots untouched; but they are much prized by the Highlanders, and Lightfoot has recorded their various uses. The people of the Scottish Highlands know well how to make the most of the scanty vegetation of their native soil. They call the root of this plant *Cormeille*, and chew it in order to give a better relish to their liquor, while they believe that a very small portion will suffice to allay both hunger and thirst. The roots are also considered to be a valuable remedy against disorders of the lungs. Their flavour is sweet, resembling that of the root of the Rest Harrow; and they are said to be very good when boiled, or roasted as

chestnuts, in which way they are commonly eaten in Holland and Flanders. Lightfoot says, that in Breadalbane and Ross-shire, it is a common practice, after bruising and steeping them in water, to brew from them a pleasant fermented liquor. Dickson recommended their culture in England.

Besides its uses in modern times, the plant has an interesting association with the past. Baxter remarks of it, "It is supposed to be the Chara named in Cæsar's Commentariës, the root of which, steeped in milk, was so great a relief to the famished army at the siege of Dyrrachium. It is also believed to be the Caledonian food described by Dio, on which, mixed with milk, the soldiers of Valerius' army subsisted, under penury of bread." We have two other wild species of *Orobus*. The Black Bitter Vetch (*Orobus niger*) grows in Scotland on shady rocks; and the Wood Bitter Vetch is a native of woods and thickets in the north of England and Wales, and in the lowlands of Scotland.



BLACK HOREHOUND.—*Ballota nigra*.

Class DIDYNAMIA. Order GYMNOSPERMIA. Nat. Ord. LABIATÆ.
LABIATE TRIBE.

EVEN those who are not very observant of flowers, will at once recognise this as a common plant in all parts of our land, save the northern counties. There it is less frequent, but in most places it grows on every waste ground, and rises up by every public wayside, its dim purple flowers and greyish green leaves looking duller from the dust with which they are covered. It is three or four feet high, flowering from July till September.

Although this weed may sometimes be found far from man and his habitation, yet it is their general accompaniment; and we are scarcely off the town pavement and in the road towards the country, before we see it growing in the hedge. This tendency of certain plants to follow man is very remarkable, and in some others it is more striking than in this, for several, as the Soapwort and the Vervain, are rarely found except near villages or towns.

Sir T. L. Mitchell, in his work on "Tropical Australia," while recording that he halted near a spot where sheep were reared, says, "Here I perceived that Horehound grew abundantly, and was assured by Mr. Parkinson, a gentleman in charge of these stations, that this plant springs up at all sheep and cattle stations throughout the colony; a remarkable fact, which may assist to explain another, viz. the appearance of the Couch Grass, or the Dog's-Tooth Grass, wherever the white man sets his foot, although previously unknown in these regions."

The Horehound has a peculiarly disagreeable odour, hence its name, from the Greek verb to reject. It is not much valued as a pasture plant in this kingdom, but the Swedes consider it as an almost universal remedy in the diseases of cattle. It was formerly in some repute in this country for medicinal properties, and it is still recommended by modern practitioners. It has sometimes white flowers.



YELLOW HORNED POPPY

YELLOW HORNED POPPY.—*Glaucium*
luteum.

Class POLYANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. PAPAVERACEÆ.
POPPY TRIBE.

IT is delightful when rambling over the stony beach, listening to the tune of the waters, to find that a flower is blooming even there. The sands and the shingle are not very prolific of vegetation, though the cliff which bounds them is often green and gay with wild flowers; and if it be of chalk, the blossoms are peculiarly bright in hue. The Sea-side Convolvulus and the Sandwort, with some few other maritime plants, grow near to the margin of the sea, but no flower is gayer or more frequent there than the Yellow Horned Poppy. Like others of the Poppy tribe, it has crumpled and fragile petals, but so many are the blossoms, that when the wind carries away some, others soon succeed, and adorn the plant with golden beauty for many successive weeks. The foliage has that delicate sea-green tint which the botanist terms *glaucous*, and from which it derives its scientific name. It is rough with

short bristles, and few objects are more beautiful than a large leaf of this plant, glittering at every point with hoar-frost, for it is green even in winter. The cylindrical pods are sometimes ten inches long, looking like horns; and the root is tapering and yellow like that of the carrot. The plant is biennial.

The Sea-side Poppy blooms from June till August, on most beaches, as well as on the sands and neighbouring cliffs. It is the only truly wild species, though two other kinds of Horned Poppy have been occasionally found in England, and are hence commonly enumerated in the British Flora. These are the Scarlet Horned Poppy (*Meconopsis phœniceum*), and the Violet Horned Poppy (*Meconopsis violaceum*).

Gerarde mentions, that in his time the flowers, leaves, and roots, of our common species were much used as medicine; but the plant is highly aërid and dangerous.



Ranunculus repens

COMMON FROG-BIT.—*Hydrocharis*
Morsus-Ranæ.

Class DICECIA. Order MONADELPHIA. Nat. Ord. HYDROCHARIDACEÆ.
FROG-BIT TRIBE.

THE delicate white blossoms of this handsome plant adorn many of our English ponds and lakes, and are not uncommon on the still waters of the Irish landscape, though unknown in Scotland. Like most aquatic plants, it is what botanists term social in its habit, a large number growing together, and often forming extensive patches on the waters; the substantial glossy leaves contrasting well with the fragile petals. It is in blossom during July, floating on the surface, and sending long radicles from the stem, which penetrate far down in the soil at the bottom of the pond. The stems lie horizontally on the water, extending to great length, and the joints are furnished with pendulous buds on long footstalks. These buds on examination are seen to consist of two scales, within which the embryo leaves of the future plant lie curiously enfolded. The flowers arise from pellucid membranous spathes, or sheaths.

The form of the blossom consisting of three petals, though very rare among the plants of wood or field, is less uncommon in our aquatic species. The Water Plantain, the Water Arrow-head, and some others, are similarly shaped.

The English name of Frog-bit refers to the haunts of this plant, where the blithe reptile is its frequent companion: the Germans too term it *Der Froschbiss*. In some country places it is called Lesser Water-lily, the form of its kidney-shaped leaves resembling those of that flower. The generic name is from the Greek words for *water* and *to rejoice*.

Our Common Frog-bit is the only British species of the genus, but Ray describes a species, which had double and odoriferous blossoms, and grew, in his time, plentifully in a ditch in the Isle of Ely. It has been sought for there by modern botanists without success.



DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS

SEA SPURREY SANDWORT.—*Arenaria marina*.

Class DECANDRIA. Order PENTAGYNIA. Nat. Ord. CARYOPHYLLÆ.
CHICKWEED TRIBE.

THE name of the genus *Arenaria*, from *Arena*, sand, is indicative of the soil on which most of the species are found. The plant figured here is frequent on the sea-coast, sometimes hanging down in tufts from the crevices of the cliffs, at others growing on the sand or marshes of the shore. The species so frequent on gravelly and sandy inland soils, called the Purple Sandwort (*Arenaria rubra*), is much like this, but is generally more slender, and has smaller blossoms. Many botanists think it to be the same kind, varied only by the influences of climate and soil. The little star-like blossoms are to be found from June till August; and when growing on salt marshes in great numbers, they are ornamental to their grassy surfaces, for the stems are there often more upright, and the flowers larger than on the sand.

Ten species of the Sandwort grow wild in Britain, though some of them are very rare plants. Such is the Norwegian Sandwort (*Arenaria Norvegica*), which was discovered in 1837 in the Shetland Isles. The pretty Vernal Sandwort (*Arenaria verna*) is not a common flower, though it grows in several parts of Scotland, and at the Lizard Point, Cornwall. At the latter place it is found on magnesian rocks near the sea, and it is also very abundant on Arthur's seat, near Edinburgh.

One other, besides the Spurrey Sandwort, grows on the shore; it is the Sea-side Sandwort (*Arenaria peploides*). We may often see extensive patches of this plant on the beach, or sand, without perceiving the blossoms. These are small and white, and besides being much hidden by the crowded leaves, they are only open during sunshine. The plant blooms in July, and after flowering, has comparatively large seed-vessels containing black seeds.



WILD RADISH

COMMON WILD PARSNEP.—*Pastinaca sativa.*

Class PENTANDRIA. *Order* DIGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* UMBELLIFERÆ.
UMBELLIFEROUS TRIBE.

THIS plant is very common on banks and in hedges where the soil is of chalk. Both in its small cluster of yellow flowers and in the form of its leaves, it is very similar to the cultivated Parsnep, which is indeed but a variety of the wild kind. The root has also the same odour and flavour as our well-known vegetable, but in its native state it is tough and woody. It blooms during July and August, and its yellowish green seeds remain till November on the stem. These contain a large quantity of essential oil, as any one may discover by tasting them; though their pungent and bitterish flavour remains long on the tongue, and is too strong to be agreeable. It would have been strange if our forefathers had not found some virtues in so powerful an oil, and we find it recorded as an excellent remedy in cases of intermittent fever.

The root of the Parsnep, when submitted to

culture, contains a large amount of nutriment. It has long been used, especially by Catholics during Lent, as an accompaniment to fish; and in former times it was occasionally made into bread. The name of the plant is derived from *pastus*, nourishment. In the North of Ireland a kind of beer has been brewed from the Parsnep, flavoured with hops; and the root yields, by distillation, an ardent spirit, from which a very agreeable wine is made; though Parsnep wine, like that of the Cowslip, belongs more to the past than the present time. In the North of Scotland the children of the peasantry thrive well on boiled Parsneps beaten up with milk and butter; and the root is often largely cultivated as food for cattle. Our wild kind is the only British species, and is a biennial plant. It is one of the few of our native umbelliferous tribe which have yellow flowers, the prevailing colour being white.



BASIL. THYME.

BASIL THYME.—*Acinos vulgaris*.

Class DIDYNAMIA. Order GYMNOSPERMIA. Nat. Ord. LABIATÆ.
LABIATE TRIBE.

THE Basil Thyme, with its small purple blossom having a white centre, is to be found during July or August on dry open places, as chalky downs or road-sides. Just at this season labiate flowers are abundant in our fields and hedges, and contribute in no small degree to the odour of the wild nosegay gathered from the hill-side. Nor is this species wanting in aromatic fragrance. The Basil Thyme, though not among our commonest plants, is very frequent in some places, and in Kent is by no means a rare flower. Its blossoms are small, but very numerous, and exceedingly pretty. The usual height of its stem is six or eight inches, and the flowers, though often of the deepest purple, are, in some specimens, of a delicate pale lilac hue.

This is the only British species of the genus, and it received its name from a Greek word, which was probably applied by the ancients

to some species of Thyme. Linnæus included our plant in the Thyme genus, but its mode of growth is altogether different from theirs, though the shape of the flowers is somewhat similar. The French call our flower *Basilique Sauvage*.

Their sweet fragrance has led to the cultivation of some species of Basil Thyme in the garden. These are chiefly natives of Southern Europe; and although their blossoms are larger than those of our wild plant, yet they are not showy. The true Basils are both larger plants, and possessed of more powerfully aromatic properties. Some of them were formerly much used in French cookery, and other species were valued greatly for supposed remedial virtues.



YELLOW WATER LILY

YELLOW WATER-LILY.—*Nuphar lutea*.

Class POLYANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. NYMPHÆACEÆ.
WATER-LILY TRIBE.

THE Water-lilies are the most beautiful of all the lovely flowers which grace our clear pools or slow rivers. The yellow species cannot, indeed, rival the white in this respect, but its richly-coloured cup, attached to a stem often a yard long, contrasts admirably with the glossy green leaves which crowd the surface—

“ Making the current, forced awhile to stay,
Murmur and bubble as it shoots away.”

So smooth is this foliage, that it feels to the touch like oiled cloth, and the water runs off from it as it would do from that substance. The unfolded leaves are coiled into a vase-like form, hence the flower is commonly known in country places as the Water-can. It has also the name of Brandy-bottle, partly, perhaps, in reference to its bottle-shaped capsule; but chiefly from its odour. This scent, in the open air, is not unpleasant, but when two or three

flowers are in a room it becomes very disagreeable, and the writer, after making the drawing for the illustration, was indisposed for some hours from its effects.

This Water-lily blossoms in June, and is very frequent in rivers and ditches. It is a common flower also in the rivers of Oriental countries, and is among those which the Arabs prize as adding to the delights of wine. The Turks prepare a cooling drink from the blossoms, which they call *Pufer*, a corruption of its ancient name, *Nouphar*. The Arabs, according to Forskahl, still term it *Noufar*; and our scientific name is of Greek origin. Swine are fond both of the leaves and roots, but most animals refuse them. Country people place them with milk in their houses, to drive thence cockroaches and crickets.

In many of the Highland lakes, as well as in a pond near Wallington House, in Northumberland, a smaller species is found, called the Lesser Water-lily, *Nuphar pumila*.



Asplenium adnigrum

SMALL BUGLOSS.—*Lycopsis arvensis*.

Class PENTANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA Nat. Ord. BORAGINÆ
BORAGE TRIBE.

“INGENIOUS people,” says Loudon, “have found a similarity between the small blue flower of this plant, and the eye of a wolf:” *Lycopsis*, taken from the Greek, signifying wolf’s eye, or, as some say, wolf’s face. Nor was the notion of a similarity of this kind confined to the ancients, for the familiar name yet in use by the Dutch for the plant, is *Wolfschyn*. Yet a more innocent-looking little flower than this never grew by the wayside, and one would have thought it better fitted to remind the poet of the eye of the fair maiden, or the smiling child, than of that of the fierce wild animal. The azure tint of the blossom is very bright, and rich dark green leaves, studded with hairs, or rather bristles, elasp closely at their bases the rough stem, or grow around the root on footstalks. Each hair is situated on a white callous tubercle, rendering the foliage singularly rough, even in a tribe nearly

all the plants of which are remarkable for their hairy or bristly leaves.

The Bugloss grows in many cornfields and on hedge-banks, especially those near the sea, flowering from June to August. Its blossom is remarkable in one particular, its tube being bent; whereas most of the other plants of the order have straight tubes to their corollas.

This is the only native species of the genus, but it is very nearly allied to the Alkanet (*Anchusa*); and was, by earlier writers, classed with it. The Common Alkanet (*Anchusa officinalis*) has, however, deep purple flowers, and the somewhat rare Evergreen Alkanet (*Anchusa sempervirens*) may be known by its ovate leaves, those of our Bugloss being long and narrow.

We have some species of *Lycopsis* in the garden, but the small size of the blossoms prevents their being very ornamental, though their blue tints are very rich.



SAMPHIRE.—*Crithmum maritimum*.

Class PENTANDRIA. Order DIGYNIA. Nat. Ord. UMBELLIFERÆ
UMBELLIFEROUS TRIBE.

THE tall sea-cliff has tufts of this plant scattered among its crevices, and fringing its summit, at a height where no eye can see it save that of the sea-bird. Though not common to all our rocky shores, it is plentiful on some of them, as on those of the Isle of Wight, Cornwall and Dover. It is better suited for pickling than any other wild plant, for it has a strongly aromatic flavour, and from early times it has been collected from the rocks during May for this purpose. Shakspeare's well-known lines referring to the Samphire gatherer on Dover Cliff, Michael Drayton's reference in the *Poly-Olbion*, as well as John Evelyn's praises of the plant, record its uses to our fathers. In former times, however, it was also mingled with other herbs for salad, and the last-named author recommends its use for sharpening the appetite and other invigorating effects. Though still eaten when pickled, yet its flavour with salad is not agreeable to modern palates.

Large clumps of the yellow clustered flowers of the plant and its fleshy sea-green leaves ornament the cliff during summer, and in autumn and winter the foliage may yet be seen in the sheltered nook. The French term it *Crête Marine*, and *La Bacille*; and its name of Samphire is evidently a corruption of *Herb de St. Pierre*. Its botanic name is from the Greek *Crithé*, barley, to which grain its fruit is fancied to have some resemblance.

This herb of our sea-rocks is the only British species; but a succulent sea-green plant of the salt marshes, the Jointed Glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*), is often sold under the name of Samphire, and made into a pickle. Hence it is commonly called Marsh Samphire by country people. It is a more general plant on the coast, but is far inferior in flavour to that whose name it sometimes bears. It may readily be known from it by its leafless and jointed stem, with small green flowers between the joints of the terminal branches.



YELLOW BEDSTRAW.

YELLOW BED-STRAW.—*Galium verum*.

Class TETRANDRIA. *Order* MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* RUBIACEÆ.
MADDER TRIBE.

THE dry bank, especially near the sea, is often covered as with a yellow carpet, by the golden flowers of this Bed-straw. It is in blossom during July and August, and its slender whorled leaves are verdant when almost all other foliage is scorch'd, and are still so even till the close of the year. This plant has the name of Cheese Rennet, and is said by old and modern writers to curdle milk. The Highlanders add salt and nettles to form their rennet, finding the Bed-straw alone insufficient. The author has tried various experiments with this herb, and never could coagulate the milk by its means, nor produce any effect, save that of giving to the fluid a very disagreeable flavour. The foliage is slightly bitter, and a small degree of acidity may be detected in it; but, as Curtis remarks, its acid is more subtle than that of Sorrel, or the many other vegetable acids. A kind of vinegar is said to be distilled from the flowers of this species. They have a

sweet scent like that of honey, and Loesel says, that this fragrance is stronger than usual during wet and stormy weather.

The roots of this Yellow Bed-straw, mixed with alum, are used by the Highlanders to dye red; and it was once cultivated for this purpose, at the recommendation of the Committee of the Council for Trade. The colour is said not to be inferior to that of the Madder, but the plant is much smaller. Another British species, the Cross-leaved Bed-straw (*Galium boreale*), is described by Sir John Franklin in his work on the "Polar Seas," as being used by the North American Indians as a vegetable dye. They term it *Sawoyan*, and after boiling the roots, they mix the liquid with the juice of the strawberry and cranberry and a few tufts of the pistils of the larch, and with this, dye the porcupine quills of a beautiful scarlet.

Botanists enumerate sixteen British species of this genus. They have chiefly white flowers. The word *galium*, from milk, was given from the old uses.



GERANIUM

FIELD KNAUTIA.—*Knautia arvensis*.

Class TETRANDRIA. *Order* MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* DIPSACEÆ.
TEASEL TRIBE.

THE Knautia is one of the handsome flowers which, in so great number, grow among the corn, and it is also found on hedge-banks and borders of meadows. The agriculturist regards it as a troublesome weed in his corn-field, but welcomes it to the pasture land, where its leaves afford a good supply for the animals feeding there. Its large lilac heads of many flowers grow on a stem two or three feet high, and may be seen from afar, overtopping the brown corn in July and August, or falling with it before the reaper's sickle. The leaves are dark green, slightly hairy; those around the root being long and slender, and only singly notched, but the upper leaves are more or less divided. They have a rather bitter taste, and some astringent properties, and have been used as a medicine for coughs and asthmas. The flower is often called Blue-

eaps in country places, and is also by many termed Seabious; but although much like it, yet it differs in various respects from the true Seabious, which will be described on a future page. In the South of England both this and the Premorse Seabious are commonly called the Gipsy Rose.

This is the only British species of the genus Knautia, but some handsome flowers belonging to it are cultivated in gardens, having been introduced hither from the countries bordering the Mediterranean, where some of them grow wild in the fields and meadows. The genus received its name from Linnæus, who gave it in remembrance of Christopher Knaut, a physician of Halle, in Saxony, who died in 1694.



Ipomoea pes-caprae

GREAT BINDWEED.—*Convolvulus Sepium*.

Class PENTANDRIA. *Ord.* MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* CONVULVULACEÆ.
CONVOLVULUS TRIBE.

THOUGH our large Bindweed has not the gift of fragrance, yet few flowers are more elegant in form, or purer in their tint of snow. Often, as autumn is approaching, the large white flowers of this plant hang like marble vases amid the brown and yellow leaves of the hedge, left flowerless now, save where a pale bramble blossom lingers on the bough, or a golden dandelion gleams from the grass beneath. We could almost wish, when we see it there, that our hedges were like those of Italy, where thousands of flowers of this tribe in various hues peep from among the leaves of the bushes. Our large Bindweed does not, like the smaller rose-coloured species, close before rain or in the evening dew; and we have often, by moonlight, seen its white bells filled with the pearly dews of night. Yet, like all its tribe, its flower is fragile. In Sierra Leone, where the Convolvuluses bloom all the year round, though each blossom lives only for one

day, yet they are kept fresh and vigorous amid the general withering of every leaf and blade, by the dew which lingers in the large leaf out of which they spring. In that land they are of various colours, but chiefly white.

Our white Bindweed has been called English scammony, and its juices are well known to be scarcely inferior to those of which this drug is formed. Like many other climbing plants, our flower shows a remarkable instinct of vegetation. If a prop be placed within six inches of one of its young shoots, it will reach it, although the prop be removed daily to a little distance. If after having twined some way up the pole, it be unwound and twisted in an opposite direction, it will either return to its former position, or perish in the attempt. Yet if two of these plants be placed near each other, and have no prop around which to entwine, one of them will alter the direction of its spiral, and they will wind round each other.



COMMON GROMWELL.

COMMON GROMWELL.—*Lithospermum
officinale*,

Class PENTANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. BORAGINEÆ.
BORAGE TRIBE.

THIS flower was called in France, some centuries since, *Plante aux Perles*, from its hard stony seeds. After the blossom has faded, we find in the calyx the little seeds, first green and soft, but maturing into hardness, and becoming of a pale brown colour. They are highly polished when ripe, and seldom more than one or two in each flower-cup becomes perfect. Professor Hooker informs us, that his friend Captain Le Hunte submitted these seeds to analysis, and obtained the following results. The stony shells of sixty seeds weighed upwards of seven grains. Heated to redness, these seven grains were reduced to three, of which four-tenths of a grain were pure silica. There was also a considerable quantity of phosphate of lime and iron. The flinty substance is, by modern botanists, known to exist in several plants besides this, as in the stems of grasses and in the Horsetails;

and the geologist finds the finest tissues of bygone ages most perfectly preserved by its means. Long before these discoveries, however, the hardness of the Gromwell seeds had been remarked, and significant names bestowed on the plant in various countries. The botanist names it from *Lithos*, a stone, and *Spermum*, seed; the English Gromwell is from *Graun*, the Celtic for seed, and *mil*, stone. It is the *Steinsame* of the Germans, and the *Steenzaad* of the Dutch. Country people also call it Grey Millet.

The flowers of the Gromwell are of a yellowish white, blooming in June. The plant, though rare in Scotland, is common in England by road-sides and on other waste places. Its stem is branched, and about a foot or a foot and a half high.

There are three other British species. One is very frequent in the corn-field, and is very similar to the plant figured here. It is the Corn Gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*). The others are rare plants.



MUSK THISTLE.—*Carduus nutans*.

Class SYNGENESIA. Order ÆQUALIS. Nat. Ord. COMPOSITÆ.
COMPOUND FLOWERS.

THE thistles are among the handsomest wild flowers of the northern hemisphere, and some of them rise up before us by every way-side. Those who are not botanists can always detect these plants from others whose flowers somewhat resemble them, by the prickly stems and leaves which always belong to the thistles; but some study of plants is requisite to distinguish the various species from each other. The Musk Thistle, however, may at once be known by its large drooping flower, and it has besides a musky odour, which becomes stronger when the dew of evening is on it. The colour of the blossom is a rich reddish purple, and it nods, from a stem two or three feet high, on many a dry or stony field, during the months of July and August.

Thistles are arranged by botanists into several genera; that of *Carduus* contains four species, one of which, the Watted Thistle (*Carduus acanthoides*), is among the most common of

the whole tribe; while another, the Milk Thistle (*Carduus Marianus*), is as handsome as any one of this beautiful family of plants, but it is rare. It may easily be distinguished by the milky white veins which run through its dark green spiny leaf. The name of the genus is said to be from the Celtic *Ard*, a point; and our engraving will show that it was not ill bestowed. This Thistle, however, has not, except on its cup, points so strong and sharp as those of the true Scotch thistle (*Oropordum Acanthium*), which certainly well merits the motto which Scotsmen of old have affixed to their national emblem, "Nemo me impune lacessit" (No one touches me with impunity); or, as Baxter interprets it into the plain Scotch, "Ye maun't meddle wi' me."



MIMULUS

LESSER DODDER.—*Cuscuta Epithymum*.

Class PENTANDRIA. Order DIGYNIA. Nat. Ord. CONVULVULACEÆ.
BINDWEED TRIBE.

THE waxy looking flowers of the Dodder are often seen by those who ramble on heaths or open downs during the months of August and September. This is one of our few native parasitic plants, and it grows especially on the Furze, but also on the Heath, Thyme, Vetches, Trefoils, and other smaller plants, entwining them with its long leafless red threads, and hanging its clusters of small pinkish-white blossoms among their foliage. The seed of the Dodder takes root in the soil, but puts forth a spiral shoot, which soon winds about the neighbouring plant, and disconnecting itself from the earth, derives its nutriment from the living juices. When prevailing to any great extent, it proves very injurious to the plants on which it is parasitical. It often forms a dense network over the Furze, and Mr. Dovaston remarks, that he once saw it in such profusion at Liphook in Sussex, that it absolutely pulled down and killed the Nettles. Baxter remarks of another

less frequent species, *Cuscuta Europæa*, — “About twenty years ago, I saw at Cassington, near Oxford, a large field of beans completely matted together with this parasite. It had taken possession of the whole crop, and having elevated itself several inches above the beans, produced a beautiful effect, especially when the sun shone upon it.” Crops of Lucerne have been in France and Italy much injured by the larger species, which has thicker stems than the more frequent kind, and its flowers are of a yellowish rose colour. A third species, called the Flax Dodder (*Cuscuta Epilinum*), is sometimes most destructive to the Flax crops; and the Trefoil Dodder (*Cuscuta Trifolium*) is so troublesome in many places on Clover, that in some countries the farmer is actually prevented from attempting the culture of that plant. The Dodder boiled with ginger is a favourite village medicine, but the parasite is much disliked in country places. It is sometimes called Red Tangle, but it has, besides, many names expressive of the disgust entertained for it by country people.



COMMON GOLDEN ROD.

COMMON GOLDEN ROD.—*Solidago*
Virgaurea.

Class SYNGENESIA. *Order* SUPERFLUA. *Nat. Ord.* COMPOSITÆ.
COMPOUND FLOWERS.

IF we would know something of the value of this flower to the insect race, we should watch it for some minutes on a sunny day of September or October. Our latest butterflies and moths, our wild and hive bees, hover about in numbers, or are settling in crowds on its golden blossoms. Flowers are few at this season, and as this will grow on the worst of soils, and needs no care, it would be wise of those who keep bees to plant it near the hives. It has been said, that an acre of arable land planted with it, would furnish at the close of the season a sufficiency for a hundred hives to complete their winter stock. Few plants vary more than the Golden Rod in mode of growth. If we find it in the dry wood, its flowers are usually small, and scattered on the stem, and often of a lighter colour. But gather a specimen from the mountainous pasture, or from the seaside cliff, where it is also plentiful, and we find it with a shorter, stouter stem, and with crowded clusters of flowers like those of our engraving.

This plant is called also Aaron's Rod, and Woundwort, and is the only British species. The genus received its name from *solidare* (to unite), because of the supposed use of some of the Golden Rods in healing wounds; and as Gerarde says, large quantities of this very plant were, in his time, brought from beyond seas, and sold as a vulnerary. Our native flowers were then less known than now, and our countrymen had but recently discovered that the Golden Rod grew wild. Our good botanist recorded, in his "Herbal," his outpourings of wrath against the disuse into which it was falling. He says, "It may truly be said of fantastical physicians, who when they have found an approved medicine and perfect remedy neere home, against any disease, yet not contented with that, they will seeke for a new farther off, and by that means many times hurte more than they helpe." He adds, that he has said this in order that these "new-fangled fellows" may be brought back again to esteem this admirable herb; but Gerarde's admonitions seem to have availed nothing.



COMMON RAGWORT

COMMON RAGWORT.—*Senecio Jacobaea*

Class SYNGENESIA. *Order* SUPERFLUA. *Nat. Ord.* COMPOSITÆ.
COMPOUND FLOWERS.

THIS is an autumnal flower, and though it opens in July, yet in November it is still the companion of the yellow leaf, and of the tune of the bird which tells of coming winter.

“ My childhood’s earliest thoughts are link’d with thee,
The sight of thee calls back the robin’s song,
Who from the dark old tree
Beside the door, sang clearly all day long,
And I, secure in childish piety,
Listen’d as if I heard an angel sing,
With news from heaven, which he did bring
Fresh every day to my untainted ears,
When birds and flowers and I were happy peers.”

The rich golden clusters of the Ragwort are very handsome, and growing on their tall stems, sometimes two feet in height, large quantities of the plant form a very attractive feature of the landscape. But it is very troublesome in the pasture, for its downy balls of seeds are scattered by winds and rains, and produce it in great abundance. This species grows both on dry and moist lands, but a very similar kind, the Marsh Ragwort (*Senecio aquaticus*), is peculiar to the margins of rivers and ditches, or the wet lands near them. Its

leaves are less divided, and the lower ones are entire, while the flowers are usually larger than the Common Ragwort. It is in bloom at the same season.

Besides this, there is on chalky and gravelly soils a species less general than either of these, and easily distinguished from them. It is the Hoary Ragwort (*Senecio tenuifolius*), and its stems and the under surfaces of its leaves are quite white with cottony down. There are besides four rarer kinds of Ragwort.

The two species commonly known as the Groundsels, are familiar to every eye. The Common Groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*) flowers all the year long. It is valuable as food for the caged and wild birds, and was in former days prized as a medicine both for man and animals. The Mountain Groundsel (*Senecio sylvaticus*) is a larger species, which is common on gravelly soils, flowering from July to September. Its leaves are more deeply divided than the former kind, and are sometimes hoary.

The silky down of the seeds, so like the silver hair of age, suggested the name of *Senecio*, from *Senex*, an old man.



PHLOX (L.)

DEPTFORD PINK.—*Dianthus Armeria*.

Class DECANDRIA. Order TRIGYNIA. Nat. Ord. CARYOPHYLLÆ.
PINK TRIBE.

OUR native Pinks are comparatively rare flowers. This species is the most frequent, but though found on many pastures, both of England and Scotland, it is by no means general. Its rose-coloured petals are dotted with small white spots, and the flowers grow in clusters on very long stems. These are usually one or two feet high, and the specimen from which the drawing was taken was nearly a yard in height. The flower is quite scentless, and blooms in July and August. One other of our wild Pinks only bears its flowers in clusters. This is the Proliferous Pink (*Dianthus prolifera*), which has in July small and deeply-coloured blossoms, of which only one in the cluster opens at a time. The flowers are rose-coloured, and the species is distinguished by the brown dry scales in which they are enclosed. It is a rare plant of gravelly pastures.

We have three wild kinds of Pink, with flowers growing singly, or with only two or

three on the stem. One of these, which is large and deliciously fragrant, is interesting as being the origin of the garden Carnation. Though less beautiful than that flower, it resembles it in scent. It is the Clove Pink, or Clove Gillyflower (*Dianthus caryophyllus*), and is also commonly termed Castle Pink, as it grows on old castles and walls. Deal, Sandown, and Rochester castle, as well as an old wall at Norwich, are the well-known places on which this beautiful flower springs up among the remains of the past. Like some others of the ruined wall, as the Snapdragon, it is but a doubtful native, but we may see it either in its red or white varieties, as a common ornament of the cottage garden.

The Mountain Pink (*Dianthus cæsius*) is a rare but handsome flower of the limestone rock; and the Maiden Pink (*Dianthus deltoides*), which is a rather better known kind, grows on a stem about a foot high, and has a small rose-coloured flower dotted with white, with a white eye enclosed in a deep purple ray. It grows on gravelly pastures.



COMMON BURDOCK

COMMON BUR-DOCK.—*Arctium Lappa.*

Class SYNGENESIA. *Order* ÆQUALIS. *Nat. Ord.* COMPOSITÆ.
COMPOUND FLOWERS.

THIS large and branched plant is common everywhere in the country, by waste places and in woods and hedges, and is made conspicuous by the large wavy leaves around its root. The lilac, or deep purple blossom, appears in July and August, and crowns a globose flower-eup, which every schoolboy recognises as the burr, so frequently used in sport, and too often wantonly thrown at the bats to bring them to the ground. This burr is a ball of hooked spines, and the whole structure is evidently adapted to the dissemination of the seeds, which, adhering to the wool of animals, or the clothing of man, are thus spread far and wide. The plant is familiarly called Hurr-burr, Clot-burr, and Great-burr, and in Britain, where it is kept down by cultivation, it is seldom an annoyance; but in the vast uncleared lands of Australia, similar plants are very troublesome; and the Burr of the colonist, which, like this, has a prickly ball of seeds, attains a great size and causes much incon-

venience by adhering to the stockings or other parts of the clothing.

Several intelligent physicians have been of opinion, that a decoction of the roots of our Bur-dock is not inferior in medicinal powers to Sarsaparilla. This decoction, as well as the powdered seeds, is frequently used with success as a remedy for rheumatism, and even the leaf laid on the part affected is considered efficacious. The author has many times been assured by villagers, that their rheumatic pains were cured by this outward application; but as the popular notion of the relation between cause and effect is not always the philosophical one, this mode of applying the plant must not be relied on too confidently. When burnt before flowering, the Bur-dock yields a good quantity of alkaline salt, equal to the best potash. The young shoots may be boiled like asparagus, or eaten uncooked with oil and vinegar.



COMMON PENTANE.

COMMON HENBANE.—*Hyoscyamus niger*

Class PENTANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. SOLANACEÆ.
NIGHTSHADE TRIBE.

THOSE who have been accustomed to observe flowers would, even at a first glance, suspect that the Henbane was poisonous. Its dingy cream-coloured blossoms, veined with a lurid purple, would confirm the impression made by the disagreeable and sickly odour of the whole plant. Dull yellow, dim purple, or green flowers, often characterise noxious plants, though these distinctions are not invariable. The Henbane is powerfully narcotic, especially at that time when the flowers have just fallen, and the seeds are ripening. Lightfoot mentions that a few of these seeds have been known, when eaten, to deprive a man of his reason and the use of his limbs; though both Professor Martyn and Sir J. E. Smith ventured to eat them, and did so without injury. Few animals will touch it. The sheep will sometimes feed sparingly upon it; and the goat, which seems to have a wonderful power of feeding safely on the most unwholesome plants, will also eat this. Swine, too, are said to relish it; and

as its seed has some slight resemblance to a bean, the scientific name signifies Hog's-bean, and the plant in many country places is so called. The foliage and stems of the Henbane are very downy and viscid, and its flowers grow in clusters among the leaves during June and July. It is a common plant of waste places, and not unfrequent in churchyards. Though its juices are poisonous if improperly administered, yet the Henbane yields a valuable narcotic medicine, producing sleep without those restless and distressing symptoms which succeed the use of many medicines of this nature. It is sometimes smoked like tobacco by country people as a remedy for toothache, but convulsions have occasionally followed its use in this way.



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FRAGRANT LADY'S TRESSES.—*Neottia spiralis*.

Class GYNANDRIA. Order MONANDRIA. Nat. Ord. ORCHIDÆÆ.
ORCHIS TRIBE.

THE English name of this plant recalls the times when the monks were the chief observers of flowers, and named so many in honour of the Virgin Mary and the different saints. All the flowers having the prefix of Lady, or the word Mary, were doubtless called after the Virgin, and were originally Our Lady's flowers. Hence we have Lady's Bedstraw, Lady's Mantle, the Rosemary, and the Marygold. The Costmary is derived from *Costum Mariæ*, or Mary's Balsam; while the Sweet Basil, Sweet Cicely, and many others, took their names from those who revered the saints of the Romish Calendar. Our Lady's Tresses shares its name, apparently, with another plant; for dried branches of sea-weed are in Cornwall affixed to wooden stands, and placed on the chimney-piece. They are called Lady's Trees, and the poor people believe that they protect the house from the danger of fire. A learned writer, commenting on this superstition, remarks, "We believe that Lady's Trees is a

corruption of Lady's Tresses, a name still borne by a flower not uncommon on our chalk downs, and which seems to be an old one; for the twisted spike of that flower resembles one of the hair dressings in use at the close of the fourteenth century."

This twisted spike of blossoms is a singular characteristic of the pretty little orchis, which in September and October blooms on the chalky hills of England; making little show there, however, by its small greenish-white flowers. It is from four to six inches high, its blossoms arranged in a single row, and turning in some specimens from left to right, in others from right to left, round the upper part of the stalk. The leaves grow in little tufts just above the crown of the root, and do not appear till the flower has begun to expand. The Rev. C. A. Johns observes, in his "Flowers of the Field," that they are remarkably tenacious of life, continuing to unfold even while subjected to the pressure made on the blotting-paper when drying for the herbarium.



YELLOW WEASELSNOUT

YELLOW WEASEL-SNOUT.—*Galeobdolon
luteum.*

Class DIDYNAMIA. Order GYMNOSPERMIA. Nat. Ord. LABIATÆ.
LABIATE TRIBE.

THIS Yellow Archangel, as it is sometimes called, is very similar in its mode of growth to the common White Dead Nettle, which in summer time may be found under almost every hedge. We wonder not that botanists, from Gerarde downwards, often classed it with that flower, though it is now placed in a distinct genus. It is generally taller and more slender than the White Nettle, often growing to the height of a foot and a half. The whorls of flowers are very handsome, being of bright yellow, mottled with reddish orange. Its scientific name, made from two Greek words, signifies that it has the scent of a weasel, and certainly its odour is very disagreeable, especially if the plant be bruised. The Dutch call it by a name signifying Dog's Nettle, and the French term it *L'Ortie des Bois*. It blossoms in May and June, and though not a common flower in many counties, the woods of some parts of Kent are full of its bright blossoms. The plant can make small claim to medicinal

virtues, though it is slightly astringent; yet few who saw it growing in large numbers would fail to recognise its beauty, and to feel that the beauty of flowers has its uses too. Thus Mary Howitt has said,—

“ Springing in valleys green and low,
 And on the mountains high,
 And in the silent wilderness
 Where no man passeth by :

“ Our outward life requires them not ;
 Then wherefore had they birth ?
 To minister delight to man,
 To beautify the earth,

“ To comfort man, to whisper hope
 Whene'er his faith is dim ;
 For Who so careth for the flowers,
 Will care much more for him.”

The Yellow Weasel-Snout is the only British species, and it is a native also of France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Carniola, Italy, and Holland. It is common in some parts of Sweden, and the most northern limits known for the flower are Wasa in Finland, and Drontheim in Norway. There is a very pretty variety of this plant, with variegated leaves.



STAWBERRY PICKS.

HAWKWEED PICRIS.—*Picris hieracioides*.

Class SYNGENESIA. Order ÆQUALIS. Nat. Ord. COMPOSITÆ.
COMPOUND FLOWERS.

As the first gleam of spring sunshine is reflected by the stars among the grass, the silver daisy and the golden dandelion, so the fainter ray of the winter sunbeam falls on a starry flower—a star of gold. This *Picris* is in bloom from July to October, but when the season is mild, it may be seen among the grass or the withered leaves, both at the close of the old year and the dawn of the new, with its yellow tint as bright as ever. We might say to this flower, as Lowell did to another:—

“ How like a prodigal doth Nature seem,
When thou, for all thy gold, so common art !
Thou teachest me to deem
More sacredly of every human heart,
Since each reflects in joy its scanty gleam
Of Heaven, and could some wondrous teaching show,
Did we but pay the love we owe,
And with a child’s undoubting wisdom look
On all these living pages of God’s book.”

This flower is very abundant, growing to the height of two or sometimes three feet, on the

borders of fields, by roadsides, and on hedgebanks. It is rather slender, and its stem is rough with hooked bristles. The blossoms are very numerous, and are chiefly on the branches at the upper part of the stem: In autumn, the hairy leaves are generally edged with a dark line of red.

This Hawkweed *Picris* is the only British species of the genus, but some handsome kinds, introduced hither chiefly from the countries near the Mediterranean, are very ornamental border flowers of the garden. The genus has very slight medicinal properties, but as some of the plants possess a small amount of the bitter principle, it was named from the Greek *Picris*, bitter. Our common flower is almost as frequent a one on the roadsides of nearly every country of the Continent, as on ours. The Germans term it *Das Bitterkraut*, and the Dutch have the synonymous name of *Bitterkruid*. In the olden times, it was familiarly called in England, Yellow Succory, and Yellow Ox-tongue.



Salvia officinalis L.

RED HEMP NETTLE.—*Galeopsis*
Ladanum.

Class DIDYNAMIA. Order GYMNOSPERMIA. Nat. Ord. LABIATÆ.
LABIATE TRIBE.

THIS is by no means an uncommon plant, during the months of August and September, in gravelly and chalky corn-fields. The blossoms of purplish rose-colour mottled with crimson, are, except the Mayweed and a few yellow starry flowers, almost the only bright things left among the stubble of the field, whence the brown corn has been gathered in, and on which the brilliant cornflowers have fallen with it, or died away by its side.

This Hemp Nettle has a stem from ten to twelve inches high, but an equally, or indeed more frequent plant, is that termed the Common Hemp Nettle (*Galeopsis Tetrahit*), which is somewhat similar to this species, but has broader leaves, and is altogether much larger, its stem usually attaining one or two feet in height. Its flowers are variegated with light purple and yellow, and are often nearly or quite white. They grow in whorls around the stem, and are remarkable for the long

sharp teeth of their calyxes. This species may at once be known from the red kind by the circumstance that the stem is swollen beneath every pair of leaves. It blossoms in corn-fields and on cultivated grounds from July to September.

Two other British species belong to this genus, but they are not common plants. The large-flowered Hemp Nettle (*Galeopsis versicolor*) blooms in July and August, in the corn-fields of Norfolk, and some few other places. It resembles in general appearance the common Hemp Nettle, but has much more beautiful flowers, their bright yellow tint being varied by a broad purple spot on the lower lip. It has rank foliage, and grows two or three feet high. Though so rare in England it is very common in Scotland, especially in the Highlands.

Rare also is the Downy Hemp Nettle (*Galeopsis villosa*), which is more like the Red Hemp Nettle, though its flowers are of a pale yellow. It grows in sandy corn-fields in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Nottinghamshire, and also at Bangor in Wales.



PURPLE FOXGLOVE.—*Digitalis purpurea*.

Class DIDYNAMIA. Order ANGIOSPERMIA. Nat. Ord. SCROPHULARINEÆ.

FIGWORT TRIBE.

THE Foxglove, with its active properties and its stately form, has long been the

“ Emblem of Cruelty and Pride,”

and is one of the handsomest of our native plants. Growing commonly to the height of three or four feet, and in some fine specimens being even six feet high, it is so conspicuous as often to be taken by the painter for the ornament of the foreground of a rural landscape. The blossoms, of which our small page can represent so few, are very numerous, and sometimes occupy nearly two feet of the length of the stem. The Foxglove is common on rocky and hilly districts, and from Carrington's poem appears to be very abundant in Devonshire :—

“ Upon the sunny bank
The Foxglove rears its pyramid of bells,
Gloriously freckled, purpled and white, the flower
That cheers Devon's fields.”

But in many eastern counties of England, as in Norfolk and Suffolk, this plant is almost

unknown. It blossoms in June and July, and its leaves are large and veiny. The flowers are sometimes white, and they are beautifully speckled within.

The *Digitalis* has long been valued for properties which, though poisonous when administered too freely, yet when skilfully used, give most important relief to the sufferer. The foliage is the part employed in medicine, and unless it be dried by a quick process shortly after being gathered, it loses its power. On this account the country practitioner generally prepares it himself, and we can remember many long summer walks taken during childhood, over Kentish hills and dales, to procure it for a friend.

The scientific name is from *digitale*, the finger of a glove. The Germans term it *Fingerhut*, and the Dutch *Vingerhood*. In France it is called *Doigts de la Vierge* and *Gants de Notre Dame*. Our Foxglove is thought to be a corruption of "Folk's glove," that is, Fairies' glove.



PERENNIAL, OR DOG'S MERCURY

Mercurialis perennis.

Class DICOCIA. *Order* ENNEANDRIA. *Nat. Ord.* EUPHORBIACEÆ.
SPURGE TRIBE.

EVERY one at all used to gardening knows this weed, for no sooner is a plot neglected than it is overrun by it. Gardeners near the metropolis, as well as in other large cities, are as much annoyed with it as those in the country; hence it is known in some places, as at Dovor, by the name of 'Town Weed. It is also abundant in fields and woods, and by almost every road-side.

This plant was in former times commonly called Dog's Colc, both that and its present name referring to the idea that it was eaten by dogs. It is called almost throughout Europe by some word synonymous with Mercury, from the notion that supposed medicinal virtues in the plant were revealed to the world by him; the French terming it commonly *La Mercuriale*, and the Italians *Mercorella*. As might be inferred from its appearance, this herb is of a poisonous nature. Ray records an instance

of a family who suffered much from its deleterious effects, after having eaten it with fried bacon.

The barren flowers, which are green, grow on long slender spikes. The fertile ones are much less conspicuous, and nestle among the upper leaves. They must be sought for on separate plants. When drying for the herbarium, it loses all its green colour, and becomes of a bluish or black hue. A good blue dye may be procured by steeping the plant in water, but no means hitherto known have availed to render it permanent. It grows to the height of a foot or a foot and a half, and is in flower from April to the end of summer.

The only other British species is the Annual Mercury (*Mercurialis annua*), which grows in waste places about towns and villages, but is not frequent. It is about a foot high, and bears longer spikes of green flowers.



CHAMAEMELUM

COMMON TANSY.—*Tanacetum vulgare*.

Class SYNGENESIA. Order SUPERFLUA. Nat. Ord. COMPOSITÆ.
COMPOUND FLOWERS.

EVERY cottage garden contains the fragrant Tansy, for there, with

“ Marjoram-knots, Sweet-brier, and Ribbon-grass,”

its dark green leaves wave on the little bed enclosed by daisies. But the Tansy is a wild flower too, and is common on hedge-banks and waste places, easily distinguished by its clusters of yellow button-like blossoms, and its powerful and aromatic odour.

“ Fragrant the Tansy breathing from the meadows,
As the west wind bows down the long green grass ;
Now dark, now golden, as the fleeting shadows
Of the light clouds pass, as they wont to pass
A long while ago !”

The Tansy often flourishes well by the sides of rivers, as on the banks of the Avon, and thrives too on sea-banks, as on those of Sandgate in Kent. It is sometimes collected by country people to make Tansy wine, which is thought to have some valuable remedial effects, and in Scotland a decoction of the plant is used as a medicine for gout. Meat rubbed with Tansy

is said to be preserved from the injury of flies, but its strong flavour would certainly not improve that of the meat. The bitter herbs commanded in ancient days to be eaten at the Paschal season are typified in the Romish Church by this plant. Cakes made of eggs and the young leaves of this flower, and called Tansies, are now eaten during Lent; and these and the Tansy puddings, which are also made of the herb, are sufficiently nauseous and bitter to be eaten by way of penance. Many country people, however, eat the puddings with much relish.

The Common Tansy is the only British species. It flowers during August and September, and grows to the height of two or three feet. It is a perennial plant. The name of *Tanacetum* is altered from the Greek *Athánaton*, everlasting: and our Tansy is a corruption of *Athanasia*, "as though," says Gerarde, "it were immortal, because the flowers do not easily wither away."



Salix caprea

PRIVET.--*Ligustrum vulgare.*

Class DIANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. OLEACEÆ
OLIVE TRIBE.

THE small white flowers of this plant, arranged in their dense pyramidal clusters, are very common in our hedges during May and June. In the town garden, too, we often see them among the green boughs which form a hedge for its enclosure, or cover the arbour. The Privet grows more rapidly than the Whitethorn, and no native shrub bears so well as this the smoke of the city, while the dripping of trees does not injure it. Its roots are short and slender, thus occupying a smaller portion of soil than most other shrubs, and when cultivated it is an evergreen. In its wild state many of the leaves fall off in winter, but some few remain on the boughs till the following spring, and the dark purple berries stand in handsome clusters, and serve as winter food to birds when berries are scarce. The bullfinch especially feeds upon them in the cold season. Though this plant is remarkable as being little liable to injuries from the insect race, yet the Privet Hawk-

moth, while in the caterpillar state, feeds chiefly upon it; and the Blister Beetles, or *Cantharides*, revel among its verdure.

The Privet grows throughout Europe. Its old name was *Primprint*, which Professor Martyn conjectures it owes to its bearing the trimming shears of the gardener so well. Perhaps the somewhat formal and neat appearance both of its flowers and leaves might have suggested its name. The berries of the shrub dye silk or woollen material a beautiful and durable green. The leaves are slightly bitter in flavour, and the wood is hard and of some use to the turner. It is easily propagated by layers and suckers; but the best plants are those raised from seed. The Spaniards and Portuguese call it *Al Hena*, which is the name of the Oriental dye by means of which the nails are stained pink. Perhaps our plant may have received its name in consequence of a rose-coloured pigment which may be procured from the leaves.

This Privet is the only British species of the genus.



UPRIGHT SPIKED SEA LAVENDER.

UPRIGHT SPIKED SEA-LAVENDER.

Statice binervosa.

Class PENTANDRIA. *Order* PENTAGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* PLUMBAGINEÆ.
THRIFT TRIBE.

FEW wild flowers are better adapted than this to form a bouquet which shall last throughout the winter. In towns and villages which are near our rocky coasts or salt marshes, we often see large nosegays of these Lavenders mingling with dried grasses, to form an ornament for the winter chimney-piece, or the summer stove. The species here figured, though most plentiful on Dover cliffs and some other rocky places near the sea, is not so generally distributed as the Larger Sea-Lavender of the muddy shore or salt marsh. Our engraving represents but a small plant, many specimens being a foot and a half in height. The leaf sufficiently resembles the spatula of the druggist to have rendered its former name of Spathulate Sea-Lavender quite appropriate, and at once distinguishes this from the other species. The delicate blue-lilac blossoms appear in August, and the stems and foliage are of bluish green. This plant is much sought after by sea-side visitors, who carry it

to their homes, as a remembrance of pleasant hours spent among sea-cliffs and sounding waves. Happily, much of it grows on steep acclivities beyond the reach of the wanderer, or the plant might soon be altogether extirpated. Though the blossom resembles in colour that of the garden plant of the same name, yet it is but—

“ The Sea-Lavender, which lacks perfume.”

The more frequent species, the Spreading Spiked Sea-Lavender (*Statice Limonium*), is very similar to this, but is larger, and the blossoms grow more at the top of the stem. The leaves, too, are very different in size, varying from that of about four inches to a span, and placed on stalks. It blossoms in marshes in July and August, and like this flower retains its form, and something of the blue tint of its flowers, long after it has been gathered.

The Matted Sea-Lavender (*Statice reticulata*) occurs only on the salt marshes in Norfolk, and its flower stems are divided almost from the base of the plant. It is much smaller than either of the preceding species.



PLOUGHMAN'S SPIKENARD

PLOUGHMAN'S SPIKENARD.—*Inula*
Conyza.

Class SYNGENESIA. *Order* SUPERFLUA. *Nat. Ord.* COMPOSITÆ.
COMPOUND FLOWERS.

THIS plant has a very dull appearance, with its dark green leaves and dingy yellow flowers, which, from the shortness of their rays, look as if not yet fully expanded.

It is common on chalky and limestone soils in England, either in hedges, or on exposed places, as on the cliffs of Dover, where it is very abundant. It is a rare flower, however, in Scotland. The stem of this Spikenard is often two or three feet high, and many leaves grow among its panicle of blossoms, the lower ones being stalked. While growing, it does not diffuse any odour; but on bruising the plant, the scent is very strong, and is by some persons thought agreeable. Clare, in his beautiful lines to Cowper Green, alludes to it:—

“ And thou hast fragrant herbs and seed
Which only garden's culture need;
Thy Horehound tufts, I love them well,
And Ploughman's Spikenard's spicy smell!
And Thyme, strong-scented, 'neath one's feet,
And Marjoram buds, so doubly sweet,
And Pennyroyal's creeping twine,
These, each succeeding each, are thine

This plant, as well as several others, is known in some country places by the name of Flea-bane, and in France by the synonym of *Herbe aux puces*, and it is supposed to be noxious to some insects. It blossoms in July, and continues in flower till October, after which, the calyxes are full of little tufts of seeds surmounted with down.

Two other species of *Inula* are British plants. The large yellow flower called Elecampane (*Inula Helenium*) is a rare plant on the moist pasture, and is possessed of some valuable medicinal properties. The other, the Golden Samphire (*Inula crithmoides*), is a very unfrequent plant, but it grows on some salt marshes and sea cliffs on the south-west shores of England, as well as on some parts of the Welsh coast. It is about a foot high, and blooms in August, each branch bearing a single yellow flower. The name of the genus is supposed to be a corruption of *Helenula*, Little Helen, the celebrated Helen having, as tradition tells, improved her beauty by a cosmetic made from the species called Elecampane.



Verbena officinalis

WOOD BETONY.—*Betonica officinalis*.

Class DIDYNAMIA. Order GYMNOSPERMIA. Nat. Ord. LABIATÆ
LABIATE TRIBE.

THE Betony has some general resemblance to the Dead Nettles and Woundworts, but it has one peculiarity by which it may be known from all other of the red Labiate flowers. Its spike is formed of two portions. The upper portion comprises a number of whorls, then we see a small piece of the stem without any flowers, while the remainder of the spike, formed of a small number of whorls, is quite distinct from the upper part, and has two leaves at its base. The betony is common in woods and thickets, and grows to the height of one or two feet: it has but few leaves, and the lower ones grow on long footstalks. The flowers appear in August, and are of a very rich purplish red. It is the only British species of the genus.

The fresh flowers of the Betony are said to have an intoxicating effect, and the dried leaves to cause sneezing. The plant is still gathered and dried for a medicine in country places, though we no longer prize it as it was prized

in earlier days. The Romans had a proverb, "Sell your coat and buy Betony;" and another old proverb was, "May you have more virtues than Betony." Antoninus Musa, physieian to the Emperor Augustus, wrote in high terms of its excellenees, and stated that it would cure forty-seven disorders to which humanity was subjeet. Franzius, in his "History of Brutes," not content with the repute which Betony had obtained as a eure for human ills, cites it as of medicinal value to the lower animals. He says of the stag, "When he is wounded with a dart, the only eure he hath is to eat some of the herbe ealled Betony, which helpeth both to draw out the dart, and to heale the wound." Sir William Hooker thinks that the modern name is a eorruption of Bentonie; "ben" meaning head, and "ton" good or tonic.

The root of this plant is bitter. The whole herb may be used to dye wool of a fine yellow colour. It is also smoked as tobaceo in eountry plaees. The Germans call it *Die Betonika*, the Italians *Betonico*, and the French *La Bétoine*.



COMMON HOP.—*Humulus Lupulus*.

Class DIOECIA. Order OCTANDRIA. Nat. Ord. URTICÆÆ.
NETTLE TRIBE.

THIS graceful twining plant hangs down its small loose clusters of fragrant cones on many of our hedges, in July and August. It is rather naturalized than indigenous, but has, for some centuries past, grown wild in some counties of England. The stems are long and trailing, and thickly set with small prickles. It is largely cultivated in many parts of England, that its catkins may be used to give the bitter flavour to beer; and our country hardly presents a more picturesque rustic scene than that of the hop-garden, during September or October, when men, women, and children are busily engaged in unwreathing the hop-poles. The culture of this plant was introduced into England from Flanders, in the time of Henry VIII., but our forefathers thought the hop unwholesome, and many strongly opposed its use. Before this period, various wild plants had been mingled in beer, as the Wood Sage, and especially the Ground Ivy, or Ale-hoof, as it was called. Ale was commonly drunk at a very early period, in this country;

“ King Hardicanute, 'midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Caroused in nut-brown ale, and dined on grout.”

And one of the oldest Welsh songs says :—

“ But we from the horn, the blue silver-rimm'd horn,
Drink the ale and the mead in our fields that were born ”

The generic name of the Hop is derived from *humus*, rich earth, which is needful to its culture ; and the English word seems to have come from the Saxon *hoppian*, to climb. It is a powerful narcotic, and one of the very best of vegetable tonics. The soothing power of its fragrance has induced physicians to recommend a hop pillow in cases of sleeplessness, a remedy which George III. was accustomed to use in illness. The young tops of either the wild or cultivated plant are tender, and when boiled, may be eaten like asparagus. Some of us have, perhaps, in childhood, thought them sweeter than any other vegetable. They were formerly brought to market in small bundles. The stems and leaves of the hop dye wool yellow, and a decoction of the root is said to be as beneficial a medicine as the sarsaparilla. A strong cloth is manufactured in Sweden from the fibres of the stalk.



— (1884) —

GREAT REED-MACE, OR CAT'S-TAIL.

Typha latifolia.

Class MONECIA. Order TRIANDRIA. Nat. Ord. TYPHACEÆ.
REED-MACE TRIBE.

THIS plant, which is often incorrectly called Bulrush, is frequently represented by the Italian painters as placed for a sceptre in the hand of the Saviour, when, in mockery, the soldiers called him King of the Jews. It is our largest herbaceous aquatic, and our illustration can but represent some of the smaller leaves, many of these being three or four feet long. The stem is often six feet in height, and is surmounted by the olive-brown spike, varying from the size which we have represented, to one of a foot in length. The lower portion only of this contains fertile flowers, the upper ones being barren. This Reed-Mace is a handsome ornament to our river sides, and is equally conspicuous on those, not only of European countries, but of New Zealand, Australia, and of most parts of the world. Cottages in England, and the huts in uncivilized lands, often owe some of their covering to its long leaves, which form a good thatch;

and Kalm, who found it very frequent in North America, mentions a variety of uses to which it is there applied. In our country, mats and baskets are made of its leaves. Haller says that the roots are eaten in salads. The pollen of the flower is very abundant, and produces a flash of fire if a light is applied to it.

An unripe spike of this plant will, if gathered and put in a warm place, gradually ripen its seeds, which are covered with a soft down. The author once left one in a small room, and taking it up some days after, and inadvertently shaking it when the window was open, hundreds of these seeds floated about the room, settling themselves in the curtain and carpets, and some time elapsed before they could all be driven from their holds. This woolly substance is said by Kalm to have been formerly used in Sweden instead of feathers, in beds and cushions, but its tendency to adhere and form knots caused its disuse. The plant flowers in July and August.

The other native species, the Lesser Reed-Mace (*Typha angustifolia*), is less frequent.



Urtica dioica L.

ROUND-LEAVED SUNDEW.—*Drosera
rotundifolia.*

Class PENTANDRIA. Order HEXAGYNIA. Nat. Ord. DROSERACEÆ.
SUNDEW TRIBE.

A VERY curious and pretty little plant is this Sundew, which is found on the bogs of many parts of our country during July and August. Its leaves are thickly covered with red hairs, each of which has a small drop of clammy fluid at its tip, so that even at noon-day, and in brightest sunshine, the plant seems covered with the dew of evening. Insects are attracted by the sweet flavour of this fluid, and being entangled among the clammy hairs, die on the leaf.

A small stem, from two to six inches in height, bears on its top the few little white blossoms, but many persons who know the plant well have never seen the flowers fully open. Their time of expansion is from nine in the morning till noon; but we can never depend on their unfolding, for this seems in no way determined by the absence or presence of the sun, or by any obvious cause. The only way to make sure of seeing them is by gathering a plant in bud, and placing it in water. The author once examined, almost

daily, during July, a number of these plants on their native bog, and never but once was fortunate enough to see them open. The Rev. W. T. Bree says, that he had known the plant from boyhood, and never saw it fairly unclosed till the year 1833. "Botanising the 27th of July last," says this gentleman, "on the shores of Coleshill Pool, where the *Drosera* grows in great profusion, I was surprised and delighted at beholding the flowers on every plant fully and beautifully expanded. The day was warm and bright, but the sunshine at intervals interrupted by passing clouds: the hour of the day must have been, I think, from a little before twelve till one." In the preceding summer this naturalist had visited the same spot, at about the same season, and could not find a single Sundew expanded.

A smaller species, the Long-leaved Sundew (*Drosera longifolia*), often grows with the former kind on bogs: and the rare species, called Great Sundew (*Drosera Anglica*), is occasionally found on similar places. All are acrid, and were formerly prized as medicines. A good cosmetic is made of their juices mingled with milk.



1850. J. W. L. 1850. 1850.

GREAT HAIRY WILLOW-HERB.—*Epilobium hirsutum*.

Class OCTANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. ONAGRARIÆ.
WILLOW-HERB TRIBE.

IN wandering during July and August among lands through which the stream is winding, we shall be almost sure to see this flower, for it is a common plant by the side of our fresh waters, and is too large to be overlooked. It would seem at a distance almost like a small shrub, for the stem is often a yard high, and has many branches well clad with soft downy leaves, and with rich purple blossoms. The flowers have that mixture of red and dark blue in their tint, which it is difficult fully to describe, either by pen or pencil.

This flower is in many country places known by the name of Codlins-and-Cream, and Cherry-pie, because of its odour of boiled fruit. It is eaten by cattle, and an infusion of this, as well as of some other species, has an intoxicating effect. The down of some of these Willow-herbs, mixed with cotton, has been manufactured into stockings, and, mingled with the fur of the beaver, has served for hats

and other articles of clothing. There are nine British species of this plant, but with the exception of the Rose Bay Willow-herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*), none of them are so showy as the species we have represented. The Rose Bay is frequent in Scotland, but is not very common as a wild flower in England, though frequently planted in gardens, under the name of French Willow. The stems are from four to six feet high, the flowers of a reddish purple, and the pods so full of downy seeds that, if once admitted into a garden, it can with difficulty be extirpated. It grows in some moist places; and in the wild woods near Wrington, in Somersetshire, whole acres are gay in August with its showy blossoms. The young shoots are boiled and eaten, and the pith, when boiled and properly prepared, makes both good beer and vinegar; but the whole plant has, when infused, a very intoxicating quality. The name of the genus, taken from the Greek *epi*, upon, and *lobos*, a pod, is very significant, as all the flowers are seated on long pods.



GREATER KNAUTWEED

GREATER KNAPWEED.—*Centaurea*
Scabiosa.

Class SYNGENESIA. *Order* FRUSTRANEA. *Nat. Ord.* COMPOSITÆ.
COMPOUND FLOWERS.

THIS handsome bright purple flower is placed on a branched stem, two or three feet high, and is very common on barren pastures, roadsides, or corn-fields. Its season of blossom is July and August, but an occasional flower enlivens the winter, even till Christmas. The hard oblong calyx reminds us of its familiar name of Iron-weed; and Knapweed was probably Knob-weed in former times. Clare enumerates these plants among the flowers of the corn-field.

“ Each morning now the weeders meet
To cut the thistle from the wheat,
And ruin in the sunny hours
Full many a wild-weed with its flowers ;
Corn-poppies, that in crimson dwell,
Called Head-aches for their sickly smell ;
And Charlocks, yellow as the sun,
That o’er the corn-fields quickly run ;
And Iron-weed, content to share
The meanest spot that spring can spare :
E’en roads where danger hourly comes
Are not without its purple blooms ;
Whose leaves, with threatening prickles round,
Thick set, that have no strength to wound,
Sink into childhood’s eager hold,
Like hair.”

The Black Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) is an equally common flower, and is easily known by its smaller blossoms, which are also of much less vivid purple colour. Its leaves are rough, with numerous little bristles; those at the root are lyre-shaped, but those on the dark-brown stem are long and slender. The scales of the flower-cup are almost black, but thickly set round with brown teeth. This flower blossoms in July and August, and is popularly known by the name of Hard-head. It is a harsh, stubborn weed in meadows and pastures, very difficult of extirpation, and seldom eaten by cattle, either in its green or dried state. The expressed juice of the florets, both of this and the Greater Knapweed, are said to make a good ink.

The Brown-rayed Knapweed (*Centaurea Jacea*) grows on waste places in Sussex, and is abundant in Angus-shire. It is a very handsome plant, with purple spreading florets. There are three other native species of *Centaurea*, the Corn Blue-bottle, and the two kinds of Star Thistle.



COMMON HEMLOCK.—*Conium maculatum*.

Class PENTANDRIA. Order DIGYNIA. Nat. Ord. UMBELLIFERA.
UMBELLIFEROUS TRIBE.

THE Hemlock may be known from plants which are very similar by its smooth stem, spotted with purplish brown, and its fetid smell. The little leaflets at the base of its small clusters, and which are called bracts, only go half-way round the stalk, and the foliage is large and beautifully formed. The Hemlock has most powerful properties for good or ill, and when bruised, the disagreeable odour is greatly increased. It may be found very frequently in July bearing umbels of white flowers, on banks, at the base of walls, and in other waste places. The poisonous nature of the plant was known both to the poets and philosophers of olden times, every part of it possessing, especially while fresh, a volatile oily alkali, termed Conia, which is so poisonous that a few drops will kill a small animal in a few minutes. Happily for us, men of science know more of the worth and responsibility of

human life than to agree with Pliny as to the object for which such plants as the Hemlock were created. "Wherefore," says this old writer, "hath our Mother Earth brought out poisons in so great a quantity, but that men in distress might make away with themselves?" This plant, however, like the Foxglove, is adapted to the necessities of man, and is by means of human skill made to lengthen life, and not to shorten it, for it affords a valuable relief in nervous and other disorders. The injudicious use of Hemlock in villages has, however, often been attended with serious results. Gerarde says that the Common Marjoram, given in wine, is a remedy not only against "the bitings and stings of venomous beasts," but that it also "enreth them that have drunke opium or the juice of blaeke poppy or hemlocks, especially if it be given with wine and raisons of the sunne."

The Common Hemlock is the only British species. It is usually about three or four feet high, but is sometimes twice that height. The hollow stems are by country people called "keeksies."



THE GARDEN OF THE FUTURE

IVY-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER.—*Campanula hederacea*.

Class PENTANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. CAMPANULACEÆ.
BELL-FLOWER TRIBE.

THIS remarkably elegant plant is not uncommon on wet heaths and by the side of streams in the south and west of England, and is very abundant in Cornwall. The small blossoms, on thread-like stems, are of pale, clear blue, and the leaves are shaped like those of the ivy, but of bright green. The plant is usually from four to six inches in height, but it sometimes climbs to twelve inches or more, when it can cling to the grass amongst which it grows.

Of the eight wild species of Bell-flower, this is the smallest. Though the flowers of all are similar in form, and all of various shades of blue or purple, yet there is great variety in their size, from that of the little bell here represented to the blossom of the Giant Bell-flower (*Campanula latifolia*), which is a frequent plant of Scotland, though not common in English woods. It is often reared, however, in our gardens, and, as well as some other species, is called Canterbury Bell. A learned writer on the usages of the Roman Catholic

Chureh supposes that this flower was so called from its resemblance to the hand-bells which were carried on a pole in the proecessions of pilgrims to the shrine of Thomas à Beeket in those days when, as Chaueer writes—

“ And specially from every shire’s ende
Of Englelond to Canterbury they wende,
The holy blissful martyr for to seeke,
That hem hath holpen whan that they were seke.”

The Bell-flowers are still often used in country plaees, as Clare says they were in his boyhood’s days :—

“ When glowworm found in lanes remote,
Is murder’d for its shining coat,
And put in flowers that Nature weaves
With hollow shapes and silken leaves,
Such as the Canterbury bell,
Serving for lamp or lantern well.”

But some insects are taught by their instinct to turn these azure eanopies to good account. “The male of a little bee,” say Kirby and Spence, “a true Sybarite, dozes voluptuously in the bells of different species of *Campanula*, in which, indeed, we have often found other insects asleep.” Linnæus named a species *Florissimus* because it loved to sleep in flowers



FIELD CHICKWEED.—*Cerastium arvense*.

Class DECANDRIA. Order PENTAGYNIA. Nat. Ord. CARYOPHYLLEE
CHICKWEED TRIBE.

No less than eight species of these Mouse-ear Chickweeds grow wild in our native land, some of them being among the commonest plants, and flowering throughout the summer. The whole tribe are remarkably prolific, and supply in their seeds an abundant food for birds. They have all white blossoms, shaped much like those represented, but in most species they are much smaller.

The Field Chickweed thrives best on dry, sandy, and gravelly places, flowering in June. Its large blossoms of pure white are very pretty, and generally grow in the number of two or three at the top of the stalk. Its leaves are narrow and downy. The flower is described as very common in most counties of England, but the author does not find it so in Kent. It is rare in Scotland.

The Alpine Mouse-ear Chickweed (*Cerastium alpinum*), a low plant with white silky leaves and large white flowers, is very frequent in the Highlands of Scotland. Dr. Sutherland, in his recently published Journal of a Voyage to Baffin's Bay, which was made in

1851 and 1852, in search of Sir John Franklin, describes this plant as growing on land little removed from the sea and its immense icebergs. "Button Point," he says, "looked as green as any English meadow, and the grass upon it was not one whit less luxuriant. The Foxtail Grass and the Chickweed (*Cerastium alpinum*), and hosts of other grasses and herbaceous plants, grow among the bones of animals, and are stimulated by the oil and animal matter which they contain, and by the filth which is inseparable from Esquimaux habitations, to a degree of luxuriance which no one would be willing to assign to the 73d deg. of N. latitude." The Doctor adds, that the chubby Esquimaux boy, filthy and greasy as he is, takes his childish pastime, rolling on the downy plots with which Nature provides him.

The name of this genus is from *ceras*, a horn, from the shape of the seed-vessel in some of the species; and in several European countries they are familiarly called by some word referring to this. Hence the Dutch term this flower *Hoornbloem*, and the Germans, *Das Hornkraut*. It is the *Hornurt* of the Danes, and the *Hornört* of the Swedes.



FIELD GENTIAN.—*Gentiana campestris*.

Class PENTANDRIA. Order DIGYNIA. Nat. Ord. GENTIANEÆ.
GENTIAN TRIBE.

THIS blossom, of purplish lilae, is common on dry hilly pastures from August till October. The plant is about six or eight inches high, and is very similar to another species called the Autumnal Gentian (*Gentiana Amarella*), which is to be found in similar places at the same time. This latter kind may be known from the species here figured by the circumstance that its corolla is cut into five, instead of four, segments. Both species have a delicate fringe in the throat of the blossom, which is a most beautiful object under a microscope.

Five species of Gentian belong to our wild flowers. The Marsh Gentian (*Gentiana Pneumonanthe*), called Calathian Violet or Harvest Bell, has deep blue blossoms marked with five green stripes. It is a rare and a most beautiful flower, growing in bogs. The Spring Gentian too (*Gentiana verna*) is rare, but its large single bell is of exquisite blue; and hardly less beautiful or less infrequent is the cluster of small Alpine Gentian (*Gentiana alpina*) which is found on the very summit of the Highland mountains. The bitter principle contained in the Gentians has led to the

medicinal use of several species. The bitter Gentian of commerce is the *Gentiana lutea* of the Alps; but the root of our autumnal species is used in Russia; and the Purple Gentian (*Gentiana purpurea*) of Northern Europe is of as much power as the species usually employed. Sir J. E. Smith tells us that a ship from Norway once brought a quantity of this root to Edinburgh, where it was used with success, and found its way into the Pharmacopœia by the name of *Cursuta*,—a word which puzzled the etymologists, but which he believed to be a corruption of *Skar-sote*, “mountain soot,” its Norway name.

Most of the Gentians are found where the country is hilly or mountainous. It was to some of this tribe that Coleridge alluded when he penned his magnificent poem to Chamouni:—

“Who bade the sun

Clothe you with rainbows? Who, with living flowers
Of loveliest blue, spread garlands at your feet?
God! let the torrents, like a shout of nations,
Answer! and let the ice-plains echo, God!”

The beautiful large flower of *Gentiana major* grows in immense numbers within a few paces of the glaciers of Mont Blanc.



STINKING IRIS.

STINKING IRIS.—*Iris fœtidissima*.

Class TRIANDRIA. *Order* MONOGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* IRIDACEÆ.
IRIS TRIBE.

THOUGH the familiar name of this flower is inelegant, yet, as might be inferred, it is expressive enough, for it has a most disagreeable odour, especially when bruised. The blossoms are of a dull leaden purple colour, and appear in June and August. The long, flat, sword-like leaves are so acrid, that they will, if bitten, produce a burning sensation in the tongue and lips, and are said even to loosen the teeth. This Iris is frequent in woods and hedges in the west and south of England, and is particularly abundant in Devonshire. The scarlet berries, when lying in their half-open capsule, are exceedingly beautiful; and they continue to ornament the plant through the dreariest season, or if gathered, form a handsome addition to the winter nosegay, as they will continue bright for some months.

This flower is sometimes called the Gladwyn Iris. In other places it is known as the Roast Beef plant, on account of some supposed resemblance in its odour to that of this old

English dish. It shares with other kinds of Iris the name of *Flower de Luce*, but this should rather be applied to the lily. The introduction of this flower as a type in heraldry may be referred to the time of the Crusades, when Louis VII. of France chose it as his emblem. It appears, however, in the crown worn by Edward the Confessor, according to a coin engraved both in Speed and Camden. The *Fleur de Lis*, as its name imports, was evidently a lily; and the lily is represented in all ancient religious paintings of the Virgin, and in the old illuminated missals, either alone or in combination with the rose, as her inviolable accompaniment. Our purple Iris is the only native species of this colour, though every variety of blue, as well as of yellow, is found in gardens. The only other wild Iris is the bright yellow flower of our streams, which has already been described. The name which belonged to the heathen goddess of the rainbow, was given to the genus because of the various and beautiful hues of the blossoms.





WOOD SAGE.—*Teucrium Scorodonia*.

Class DIDYNAMIA. Order GYMNOSPERMIA. Nat. Ord. LABIATÆ
LABIATE TRIBE.

THE wrinkled leaves of this plant are much like those of the true sage (*Salvia*), but it has little other affinity with it. It is sometimes called Garlick Sage, because when bruised it has some slight odour of garlick, and in many places it is known as the Wood Germander. The spike of greenish-yellow flowers, though not conspicuous, is pretty, and may be found from June to October, in woods, and on hedges, and other dry places.

No one would taste the bitter leaf of this plant without being at once reminded of the flavour of the hop. Every part of the Wood Sage has somewhat of this bitter principle; and in Sweden as well as in Jersey it is used instead of the hop in brewing. It is said, that by its use the beer sooner becomes cleared than by the hop, but it darkens the colour of the liquor. In Jersey, when the usual beverage of cider has failed, the people make their home-brewed beer of the sage without any admixture of the hop, and they call the plant

by the name of *Ambrosie*. The synonym of *Ambrosia* was one of its oldest names in our own land, and apparently alludes to something of a divine and undying nature which the plant was thought to possess. Some English writers on agriculture have recommended its cultivation, alleging that it is scarcely inferior to the hop in its qualities, and that it would require far less amount of expenditure than that plant.

Another native species is the Water Germander (*Teucrium Scordium*), a rare plant of marshes, with purple flowers. It was, in early times, regarded as a most valuable medicine in the plague, and other pestilential disorders. A third species, which is generally called the Wall Germander (*Teucrium Chamædrys*), is rare also, and is indeed a doubtful native. It has very small purple flowers.

The genus derives its name from Teucer, who is said first to have used some of the species medicinally. The Water Germander is still employed as a tonic medicine in some villages.



Passiflora ligularis Lamour.

STRAWBERRY TREE.—*Arbutus Unedo.*

Class DECANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. ERICACEÆ.
HEATH TRIBE.

THIS beautiful tree, with its dark glossy evergreen leaves, is better known to most of us as a garden than as a wild plant. Yet it is wild in the south of Ireland, and is abundant in woods at Mucross and Glengariff, near Bantry, as well as about the lakes of Killarney. Some writers think that it was introduced into this country from Spain or Italy, by the monks of Mucross Abbey, and doubtless we owe many plants to those who tended the gardens of the monasteries. No accurate account even of the trees or flowers then known in Britain has descended from those days, so that an uncertainty remains as to the origin of many now considered wild. The *Arbutus* is in blossom in September and October, its beautiful waxen bells, tinged with green, hanging beside the more brilliant ripening fruits, which are the produce of last year's flowers. The berry is scarlet, and much like a large strawberry, but it has not the rich flavour of that fruit; and many writers, as Sir J. E. Smith, describe it as

“ungrateful.” Hence the name *Unedo*, “One I eat,” is said to have originated from the circumstance that we should not, after taking the first, desire a second. When not too ripe, however, these fruits are agreeable to many palates, and boys gather them from the bushes about Killarney, and carry them in baskets for sale. Like the berries of the Mountain Ash, they have astringent properties, and a large number should not be eaten. In Spain both sugar and spirit are extracted from them.

The lakes of Killarney are rendered superior in picturesque beauty to the Scottish lakes by the great variety of tint in the foliage on their banks. Inglis says that few spots can show more loveliness in this respect, the leafy hues varying from those of the brownish-green heather to the dark full green of the *Arbutus*.

The two species of Bear-berry belong to this genus, but they are not frequent plants. The Red Bear-berry (*Arbutus Uva-ursi*) is abundant on mountainous heaths in the North; and the Black Bear-berry (*Arbutus alpina*) is common on mountains in the north of Scotland.



LEONARDUS GONZALEZ

COMMON HORNWORT.—*Ceratophyllum demersum*.

Class MONŒCIA. Order POLYANDRIA. Nat. Ord. CERATOPHYLLÆÆ.
HORNWORT TRIBE.

Most lovers of the rural walk are lovers too of the streams, which, with "quiet tune," wander through the grass and sedges. Those who linger looking down into the waters, see plainly that they have a vegetation peculiar to themselves. Not to tell of showy flowers, as Water-lilies, and Flags, and Willow herbs, there are aquatic grasses, and sprays of small leaves, and masses of green threads which have no flowers, or flowers so small as not to be seen without close examination. The simplest form of the aquatic vegetation are those slimy masses which seem to have little right to one of their old names of Flowers of Heaven, and Falling Stars; then come the Confervæ, many of them commonly known by the name of Crow-silk, and often forming tufts of brown or green silky jointed threads: while duckweeds, like little bright green leaves, and pond weeds with foliage of dull olive, and star-worts, and feather-foils, and Hornwort, in their various

forms, serve to render the pool as luxuriant as the meadow.

There are, in our streams, two species of Hornwort, very similar in their general appearance. The kind here represented is a very common plant in slow rivers and ditches. It is buoyed up entirely under water, and has long slender stems around which the leaves grow in whorls, forming a more or less compact cone, the thread-like leaves being forked. The green flowers, which appear in July, are very small, and situated close to the stem. The fruit which succeeds them has two thorns near the base, and this is the chief distinction between the common Hornwort and the other species.

The Unarmed Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum submersum*) is less general in our fresh waters, but grows in ditches at the south and east of England. A species of Hornwort very similar to these is described as growing in the mineral thermal springs of Albano, where the temperature of the waters is 95° of Fahrenheit. The genus is named from two Greek words, signifying horn and leaf.



Ilex aquifolium

COMMON HOLLY.—*Ilex Aquifolium*.

Class TETRANDRIA. Order TETRAGYNIA. Nat. Ord. ILICINEÆ.
HOLLY TRIBE.

THE Holly bough is too distinctly associated with some of the happiest days of childhood, to need description. Christmas-eve, with the Holly, and mistletoe, and ivy, brought in to deck the home—Christmas-day, with its red berries mingled with the ivy and yew to ornament the church, are seasons and circumstances not to be forgotten in life's later days; and the sight of these evergreens can recal to most some joyous remembrances, mingled, perhaps, with sad thoughts of some who hailed the festive seasons in other days, and whose voices shall gladden them no more. In many places our old Christmas usages are falling into disuse, and we can join in the lament of Clare:—

<p>“ Old customs, oh, I love the sound, However simple they may be! Whate'er with time hath sanction found, Is welcome and is dear to me:</p>	<p>Pride grows above simplicity, And spurns them from her haughty mind; And soon the poet's song will be The only refuge they can find.”</p>
---	--

Familiar as the red berries of the Holly are to us all, yet its flowers are less generally known. These grow closely round the stem in May and June, and are white, and thick, as

if cut out of wax. The dark evergreen glossy leaves are usually edged with sharp spines; but the upper ones are often smooth, a circumstance on which Southey founded his beautiful little poem of the Holly-Tree. The plant is very frequent in woods and hedges, especially where the soil is of gravel; and though it is of slow growth, yet it will, in the course of time, form an excellent garden hedge. All readers of John Evelyn's Diary will remember how much he lamented the destruction of his beautiful Holly hedge, at Saye's Court, by the Czar of Muscovy. This hedge was 400 feet in length, 9 feet high, and 5 feet thick; and its owner might well mourn over its destruction.

In France, the young shoots of the Holly are given as winter food to sheep and deer. The wood is very white, and is used for painted screens, and various articles wrought by the turner. Birdline is made from the bark. The followers of Zoroaster believe that the sun never shadows the Holly-tree, and the modern Parsees are said to throw water, in which this plant is infused, on the face of a newly-born infant.



PHACELIA SP. V. 1002

PREMORSE SCABIOUS.—*Scabiosa succisa*.

Class TETRANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. DIPSACEÆ.
TEASEL TRIBE.

THIS pretty Scabious, with its purplish blue blossoms, forming nearly globose heads, is frequent on hills and commons, from August to October. As it grows so much on downs among the short grass, it is appropriately called by the Dutch by a word signifying Turf-weed. Its old name of Devil's Bit Scabious, and its French synonym of *Mors du Diable*, were given on account of its root, which terminates abruptly. Our old herbalists knew it by this name. "Fabulous antiquity," says one of them, " (the monks and fryers, as I suppose, being the inventors of the fable,) said that the Deville, envying the good that this herb might do to mankind, bit away part of the root of it, and thereof came the name of Succisa and Deville's Bit."

We can remember having been sometimes disappointed on pulling up the root, at finding that it was not always thus premorse; but Dr. Drummond says that it is so only after the first year. He adds, that from this period the root becomes woody, dies, and, with the

exception of the upper part, decays, and that this causes the eroded and bitten appearance; while the new lateral branches, shooting out from the part left, compensate for the want of the main root. The author finds that in specimens in which the root has the bitten appearance, the fibres often end so abruptly, that they too seem to have been bitten off.

We do not, in modern days, recognise any great medicinal power in this Scabious. The root is astringent, and an infusion made with it has a slightly bitter flavour. Linnæus tells us that a yellow dye is obtained from the leaves.

The flower, growing on a slender stem, a foot, or sometimes two feet in height, is conspicuous on the open downs. The Rev. T. Bree has found it with white blossoms near Allesley, in Warwickshire. The other species, the Small Scabious (*Scabiosa columbaria*), blooms earlier, and has a pale lilac flower, more resembling that of the Knautia, already described. It has also cut leaves, whereas those of the premorse species are oblong and undivided.



COMMON NIPPLEWORT

COMMON NIPPLE-WORT.—*Lapsana*
communis.

Class SYNGENESIA. *Order* ÆQUALIS. *Nat. Ord.* COMPOSITÆ.
COMPOUND FLOWERS.

THIS plant, which produces its numerous yellow starry flowers in July and August, may often, also, in a mild season, be found in bloom as late as December. It is not handsome, the blossoms being small and of a rather pale yellow, and the stalks long and straggling. The stem is about two or three feet high, and very much branched. The leaves are very thin, soft, and slightly hairy, and vary much in shape on the same specimen. Some are close to the stem; and heart-shaped at the base; others are long and slender; and those at the lower part of the plant are lyre-shaped.

This flower is very common in almost all hedges and waste places, but it is one which would oftener be called a weed than a flower. In some places it is known by the name of Succory Doek Cress, or Swine's Cress. The foliage is slightly pungent and bitter. It is said to be boiled for greens in some parts of England, but it is so inferior for this purpose to many other common wild plants, that it

is not likely to be generally used, the bitter taste remaining even after boiling. It could certainly only be eaten in spring, when the shoots are young, and at this season the small tops are flavoured something like the radish. In Turkey they are sold in the markets for salad, but climate probably modifies their flavour.

The common species often grows as a weed in gardens, but the only other British species is more rare. This is the Dwarf Nipple-Wort (*Lapsana pusilla*), which, though much branched, is not above six or eight inches high. It has small yellow flowers in June and July, and is found in corn-fields or gravelly soils. This kind is easily known from the other, as well as from plants somewhat similar, by its pipe-like stems, which are thickened and club-shaped at the extremities. The larger species is frequent throughout Europe. The Germans call it *Rainkohl*; the Dutch, *Lorchenboom*; and it is *La Lampsane Commune* of the French. The scientific name is of Greek origin.



Salvia nemoralis L.

HEMP AGRIMONY.—*Eupatorium Cannabinum*.

Class SYNGENESIA. Order ÆQUALIS. Nat. Ord. COMPOSITÆ
COMPOUND FLOWERS.

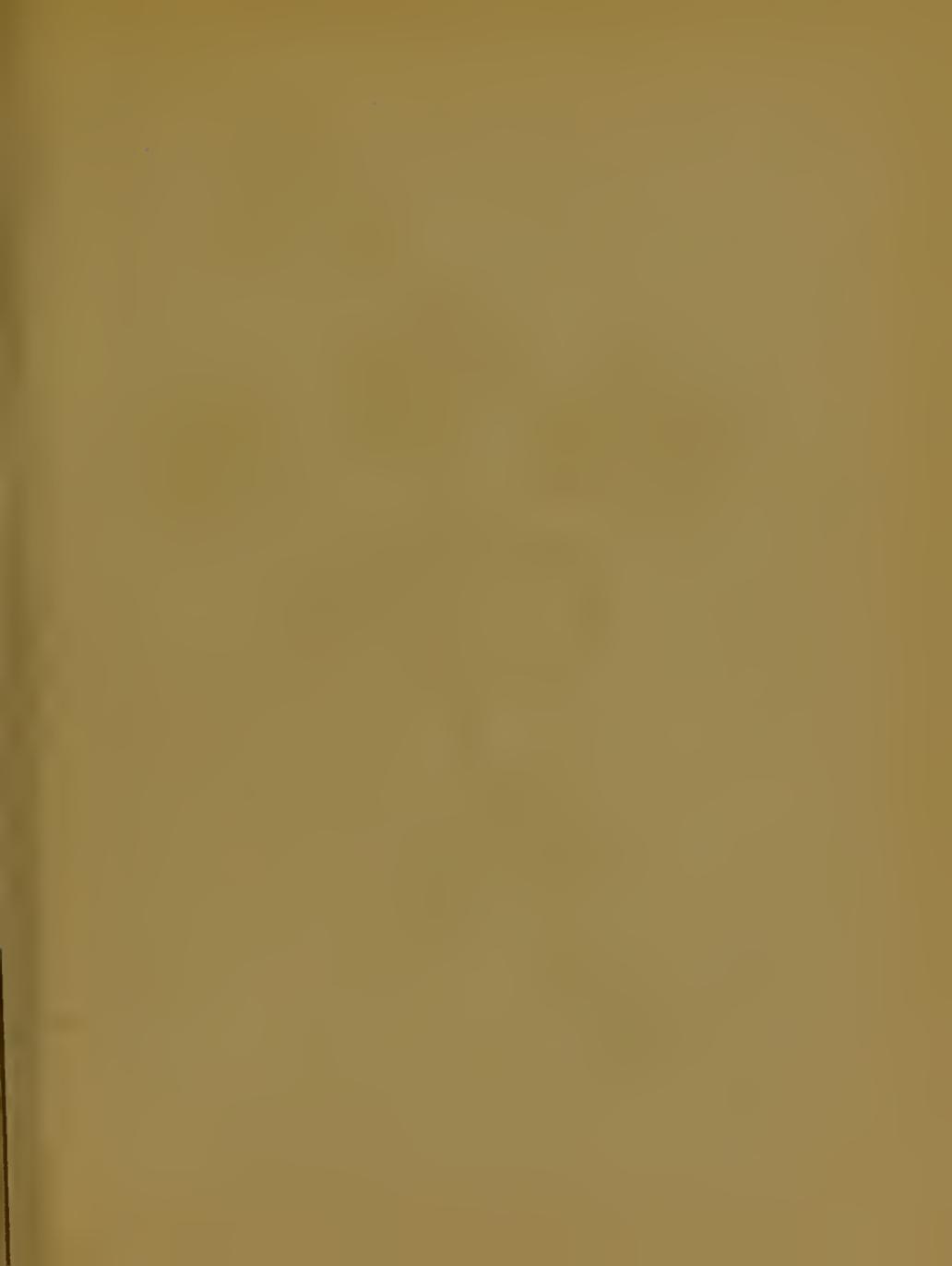
THOUGH the blossoms of the Hemp Agrimony, forming clusters of purplish pink colour, are not showy, yet the plant is conspicuous on river sides by its large size, and by growing in great numbers together. It flowers in July and August, and is frequent in moist places. It has a slightly aromatic odour, and the branched reddish stems are three or four feet high, thickly studded with downy leaves. There is little variety in the tint of either leaf or flower, and neither has a bright or gay appearance.

This plant is bitter in flavour, and a decoction of its root is an old medicine, and has some tonic virtues, but, as an over-dose would be dangerous, it is to be regretted that it should be used as a village medicine. About the dykes of Holland it thrives very plentifully, and the Dutch, who call it *Boelkenskruid*, use it as a remedy for various disorders. It is likely that they act wisely in choosing it for this purpose, for, as Dr. George Moore has remarked, when speaking of tonics, "Bitters are more relished and more useful in marshy

districts than in those more salubrious. 'The poor, on the coast of Sussex, use a strong infusion of that excellent bitter, the Lesser Centaury, with success in brow-ague, and the intermittent headache, so common among them.' The author has also observed the good effects of this latter herb, when used medicinally, in some marshy districts of Kent.

Little importance can be attached to the opinion of the ancients respecting the remedial effects of plants, because they were influenced by many fanciful notions concerning them. The Hemp Agrimony, however, was prized in early times, and Pliny relates that it received its name Eupator, which was the surname of Mithridates, king of Pontus, because he first discovered its excellent qualities. It is said that if the plant be placed on shelves where bread is kept, it will preserve it from becoming mouldy.

The Common Hemp Agrimony is the only British plant of the genus. The Fever-wort of North America is the perfoliate species; and an American physician, some years since, published a dissertation on the medical virtues of this plant.





SCOPULUS FLORIDUS

COMMON MARJORAM.—*Origanum
vulgare.*

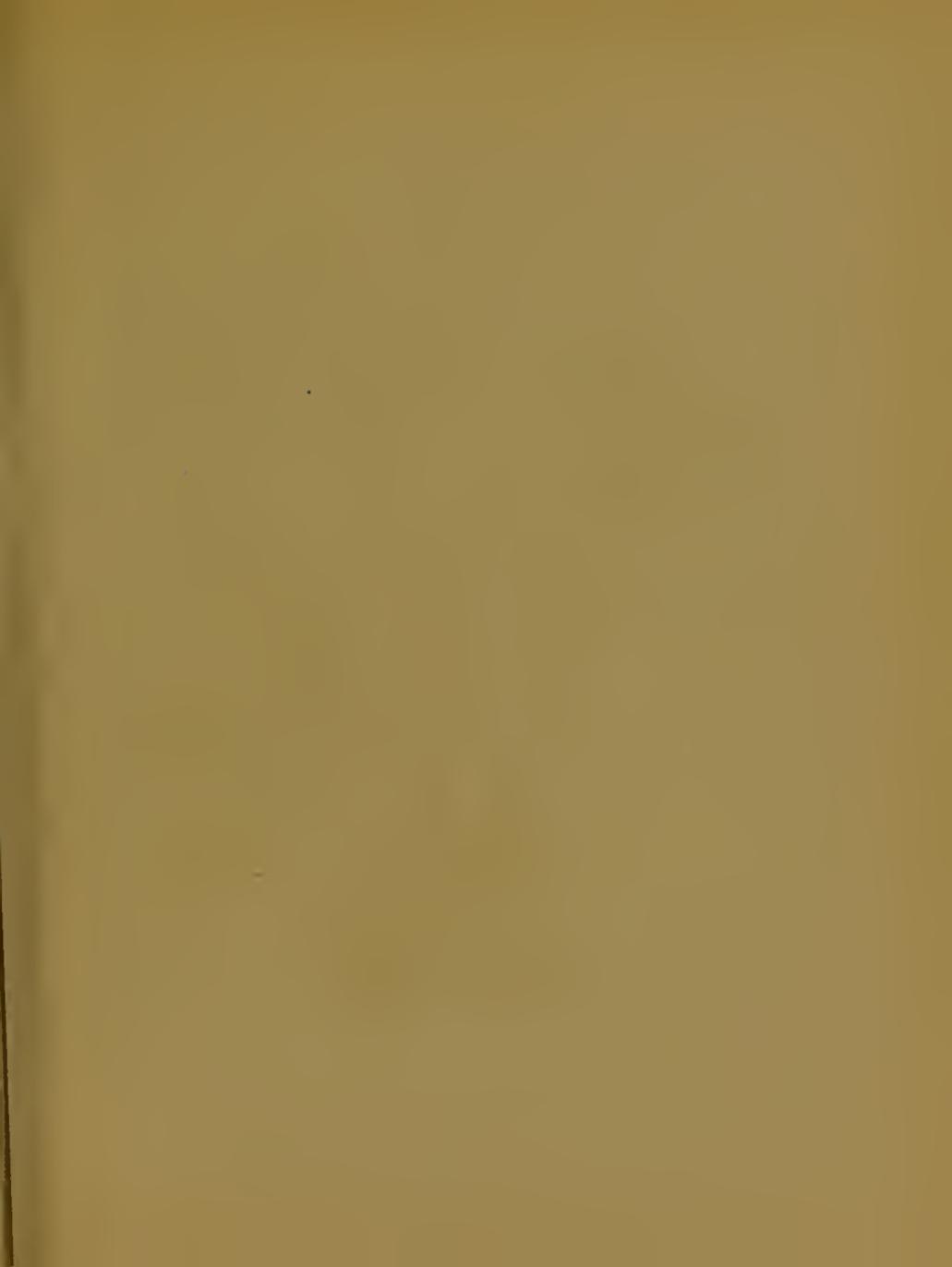
Class DIDYNAMIA. *Order* GYMNOSPERMIA. *Nat. Ord.* LABIATÆ.
LABIATE TRIBE.

THE pleasant odour of this plant, as well as the place of its growth, renders its scientific name very suitable. This is derived from the two Greek words, *Oros*, a mountain, and *ganos*, a joy; and a joy and delight it is to all who wander where it is plentiful. It is most abundant on hilly places and dry banks, especially such as have a chalk or limestone soil, where it grows to about the height of a foot or more. Its cluster of lilac, or purplish flowers, seems of a dark chocolate tint when only half expanded, in consequence of the numerous small leaves near the calyx, which the botanist terms bracts, and which are of this deep hue. It blooms in July and August, and it is often cultivated in kitchen gardens for domestic uses. An infusion of its leaves is in good repute as a tea in country places, and it is very aromatic and agreeable. In Sweden the Marjoram is used in beer to preserve it from becoming acid, and it is said to

add to its intoxicating powers. The young tops dye woollen cloth of a purple colour.

The Marjoram was formerly much employed in medicine, and a strong essential oil exists in every part of the plant. The oil is very acrid and caustic, and a stimulating liniment is obtained from it, which is applied with good effect in cases of rheumatism. A small piece of wool dipped in the juice and put into the mouth will often allay the toothache, and the whole plant is used in fomentations and medicated vapour baths.

The Common Marjoram is the only British species of the genus. It was formerly called Organy, and the long-disputed Oregon territory is said to have received its name from the prevalence of this plant there. It is common throughout Europe, and is very generally known by some name similar to our Marjoram. Forskahl says that its Arabic name is Maryamych, which the Arabs pronounce Marjamie.





DAUCUS CAROTA

WILD CARROT.—*Daucus Carota*.

Class PENTANDRIA. *Order* DIGYNIA. *Nat. Ord.* UMBELLIFERA.
UMBELLIFEROUS TRIBE.

THE Wild Carrot may be distinguished from other umbelliferous plants by the purple or reddish-coloured flower which is found in the centre of the umbel, the whole of the central umbel being sometimes also of dark red or purple. The odour of the root too is exactly like that of the cultivated variety of our gardens, but it is either white or of a pale yellowish tinge. The leaves are handsome and graceful, and were formerly worn by ladies as feathers.

This plant is, in country places, commonly called Bird's Nest, because the stalks of the cluster, after flowering, stand upright and form a coneave circle something like a nest. Though the bird makes no use of this, yet it seems that some of the insect race avail themselves of so good a place for their nightly repose, for Kirby and Spence mention their having found a curious and rare species of bee asleep in this sheltered dormitory.

The Wild Carrot is a very frequent plant on pastures and the borders of fields, and is

the only British species, the kind called the Sea-side Carrot being most probably but a variety of it. It is biennial, and is a tough-stemmed and somewhat bristly plant, usually rather more than a foot in height, and flowering in July and August, its white clusters having, in some specimens, a delicate tinge of pink. The seeds are bristly, and are strongly aromatic both in odour and flavour; and if placed in water they will impart to it a strong scent. They are considered emminative in their nature. The Wild Carrot is generally found throughout Europe, and Sir T. L. Mitchell, when in Australia, saw a very similar species in abundance there, which he says he doubted not was a good vegetable; but his men, having suffered illness from eating a wild pea of that country, naturally enough declined trying the goodness of the carrot.

The Carrot derives its name, according to Theis, from *Car*, red, in Celtic; whence also come *Garance*, the French name for the red Madder roots, and our words earmine and carnation.





SPIKED PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE

SPIKED PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE.

Lythrum Salicaria.

Class DODECANDRIA. Order MONOGYNIA. Nat. Ord. LYTHRARIÆ
LOOSESTRIFE TRIBE.

THE Long Purples, as country people call the Loosestrife, are among the most conspicuous as well as the most richly-tinted of all the flowers which grow among the rushes and sedges of our streams. Far away, and long ere any other blossom can be discerned, the tall rich spikes may be seen bowing slightly to the breeze which ripples the current, and colouring the landscape for miles along the margin of the waters. The square stem is two, three, or sometimes even four feet high, and often more than a foot of its upper portion is, during July and August, crowded with the whorls of blossoms.

This flower is in some countries called Purple Grass, Willow-Strife, Purple Lythrum, or Willow Lythrum. The French call it *La Salicaire*, and there is also a reference to the willow-shaped foliage, in the specific name of *Salicaria*, from *Salix*, a willow. The long narrow leaves are either opposite on the stem, or form a whorl of three or more around it

The colour of the flower is named from the Greek *lythron*, blood; and its hue is certainly much more like the ancient than the modern purple, having a rich crimson tint upon it.

This flower is common on moist lands, both in our own country and those of several other parts of Europe. It is frequent too in Australia, and Sir T. L. Mitchell says that it "raises its crimson spikes of flowers among the reeds of the Macquarie, as it does in England on the banks of the Thames."

The only other species is a very different plant, and has less pretension to beauty. It is the Hyssop-leaved Loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolium*). It seldom exceeds three inches in height, has solitary purple blossoms and alternate leaves, and is rather a rare, or, at least, a local flower on lands occasionally inundated, or on which water has stood. It occurs chiefly in the eastern counties of England; its flowers are small and of dark purple, and it blooms in August.



GRASS OF PARNASSUS.

COMMON GRASS OF PARNASSUS.

Parnassia palustris.

Class PENTANDRIA. Order TETRAGYNIA. Nat. Ord. HYPERICINEÆ.
ST. JOHN'S WORT TRIBE.

THOSE who are not great observers of plants would, perhaps, smile at the predilection which the botanist feels for boggy land. But some of our most lovely plants grow there, and in such places, especially in the northern counties of England, and in Wales, we may find the Grass of Parnassus, with its delicate cream-coloured flowers, beautifully veined, and the leaves around the root on long stalks, while here and there a leaf clasps the flower-stem. The corolla has a singular appearance, from the fan-shaped scales, fringed with white hairs, which lie around the centre, and which are the nectaries, a little wax-like gland being at the tip of each hair.

Any one who looked at this plant would wonder why it should have received its English name of Grass, for it has no affinity whatever to the true grasses, with their hollow jointed stems, and green flowers. We can give no reason, unless it was meant to convey the idea that the plant was common as the very grass

itself on Mount Parnassus. Gerarde is highly indignant at its being so misnamed. "The Grasse of Parnassus," he says, "hath heretofore been described by blinde men; I do not meane such as are blinde in their eyes, but in their understandings, for if this plant be a kind of grasse, then may the Butter-burre, or Colte's-foote be reckoned for grasses, as also all other plants whatsoever." This flower was also in former times called the Noble Liverwort, and was, doubtless, like some others which bore similar names, considered as a remedy in disease. It grows on spongy bogs, in most European countries, and its name generally has some reference to the classic mound. Thus the French term it *Fleur de Parnassus*; the Dutch call it *Paranskruid*; the Italians, Spaniards, and Portugnese, all know it by the name of *Parnasia*.

The stem of this flower is angular, and usually about eight or ten inches high; but Sir William Hooker found it growing with perfect flowers, and the stem only about an inch in height, at North Ronaldsha, in Orkney. It is the only British species.

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LINNÆAN CLASSES AND ORDERS.

CLASS II. DIANDRIA (2 Stamens).

Order 1. Monogynia (1 Pistil).

N. O. Oleaceæ	Privet	168, ii. 143
Onagraceæ.....	Enchanter's Nightshade.....	73, i. 145
Scrophulariaceæ	Germander Speedwell.....	3, i. 5
Labiatae	English Clary or Sage	124, ii. 65

CLASS III. TRIANDRIA (3 Stamens).

Order 1. Monogynia (1 Pistil).

N. O. Iridaceæ	Yellow Iris	65, i. 129
„	Stinking Iris	181, ii. 169

CLASS IV. TETRANDRIA (4 Stamens, *equal* in length).

Order 1. Monogynia (1 Pistil).

N. O. Dipsaceæ	Field Knautia.....	161, ii. 109
„	Premorse Scabious	189, ii. 179
Rubiaceæ	Field Madder.....	110, ii. 27
„	Small Woodruff.....	96, i. 191
„	Yellow Bedstraw	150, ii. 107
Plautaginaceæ	Ribwort Plantain	52, i. 103
Urticaceæ	Pellitory of the Wall	95, i. 189

Order 3. Tetragynia (4 Pistils).

N. O. Aquifoliaceæ.....	Common Holly	165, ii. 177
„ Caryophyllaceæ	Proeumbent Pearlwort	138, ii. 83

CLASS V. PENTANDRIA (5 Stamens).

Order 1. Monogynia (1 Pistil).

N. O. Boraginaceæ	Forget-me-not	44, i. 87
„	Gromwell.....	153, ii. 113
„	Hound's-tongue.....	56, i. 111

N. O. Boraginacææ.....	Borage	45, i. 89
”	Small Bugloss	148, ii. 103
”	Viper’s Bugloss.....	31, i. 61
Primulacææ	Water Violet	103, ii. 13
”	Primrose	109, ii. 25
”	Cowslip	106, ii. 19
”	Wood Loosestrife	70, i. 139
”	Scarlet Pimpernel	5, i. 9
Convolvulacææ	Field Convolvulus.....	9, i. 17
”	Great Bindweed.....	152, ii. 111
Campanulacææ	Harebell	25, i. 49
”	Nettle-leaved Bellflower.....	69, i. 137
”	Ivy-leaved Bellflower	178, ii. 163
Violacææ.....	Sweet Violet	11, i. 21
”	Pansy	128, ii. 63
Solanacææ	Henbane	160, ii. 127
”	Woody Nightshade	29, i. 57
Gentianacææ	Centaurry	47, i. 93
Caprifoliacææ	Honeysuckle	6, i. 11
Araliacææ	Ivy	59, i. 117
Apocynacææ	Periwinkle	100, ii. 7

Order 2. Digynia (2 Pistils).

N. O. Convolvulacææ	Lesser Dodder	155, ii. 117
Gentianacææ	Field Gentian.....	180, ii. 167
Umbelliferææ	Carrot	190, ii. 187
”	Shepherd’s Needle	84, i. 167
”	Hemlock	177, ii. 161
”	Samphire.....	149, ii. 105
”	Parsnep	145, ii. 97

Order 4. Tetragynia (4 Pistils).

N. O. Droseracææ	Grass of Parnassus.....	192, ii. 191
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Order 5. Pentagynia (5 Pistils).

N. O. Plumbaginacææ.....	Thrift	80, i. 159
”	Upright-spiked Sea Lavender	164, ii. 145
Linacææ	Cathartic Flax	81, ii. 161
”	Narrow-leaved Pale Flax	125, ii. 67

Order 6. Hexagynia (6 Pistils).

N. O. Droseracææ	Round-leaved Sundew	174, ii. 156
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CLASS VI. HEXANDRIA (6 Stamens of equal length).

Order 1. *Monogynia* (1 Pistil).

N. O. Liliacæ	Broad-leaved Garlic.....	57, i. 113
”	Fritillary	130, ii. 67
”	Hyacinth, Bluebell	1, i. 1
”	Lily of the Valley.....	127, ii. 61

Order 3. *Trigynia* (3 Pistils).

N. O. Polygonacæ	Sorrel	77, i. 153
Melanthacæ.....	Meadow Saffron	60, i. 119

Order 4. *Folygynia* (many Pistils).

N. O. Alismacæ	Great Water Plantain.....	108, ii. 23
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CLASS VIII. OCTANDRIA (8 Stamens).

Order 1. *Monogynia* (1 Pistil).

N. O. Onagracæ.....	Great Hairy Willow Herb.....	175, ii. 157
Gentianacæ	Perfoliate Yellow-wort	88, i. 175
Ericacæ.....	Ling or Heather	42, i. 183
”	Fine-leaved Heath	49, i. 97
Thymelacæ	Spurge Laurel	119, ii. 45

Order 3. *Trigynia* (3 Pistils).

N. O. Polygonacæ	Knot Grass	54, i. 107
”	Spotted Persicaria	137, ii. 81

Order 4. *Tetragynia* (4 Pistils).

N. O. Trilliaceæ	Herb Paris	118, ii. 43
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CLASS X. DECANDRIA (10 Stamens).

Order 1. *Monogynia* (1 Pistil).

N. O. Ericacæ.....	Strawberry Tree	183, ii. 173
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Order 2. *Digynia* (2 Pistils).

N. O. Caryophyllacæ	Soapwort.....	71, i. 141
”	Deptford Pink	158, ii. 123

Order 3. *Trigynia* (3 Pistils).

N. O. Caryophyllacæ	Bladder Campion	79, i. 157
”	Greater Stitchwort	101, ii. 9
”	Sea Spurrey Sandwort	144, ii. 95

Order 4. Pentagynia (5 Pistils).

N. O. Crassulacæ	Biting Stonecrop	18, i. 35
Oxalidacæ	Wood Sorrel	27, i. 53
Caryophyllacæ	Corn Cockle	115, ii. 37
”	Red Campion	76, i. 151
”	Ragged Robin	114, ii. 35
”	Field Chickweed	179, ii. 165

CLASS XI. DODECANDRIA (12 to 18 Stamens).

Order 1. Monogynia (1 Pistil).

N. O. Lythracæ	Spiked Purple Loosestrife	191, ii. 189
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Order 2. Digynia (2 Pistils).

N. O. Rosacæ	Agrimony	39, i. 77
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Order 3. Trigynia (3 Pistils).

N. O. Resedacæ	Mignonette (wild)	126, ii. 59
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CLASS XII. ICOSANDRIA (20, or more, Stamens placed on the Calyx).

Order 1. Monogynia (1 Pistil).

N. O. Rosacæ	Blackthorn	99, ii. 5
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Order 2. Pentagynia (5 Pistils).

N. O. Rosacæ	Hawthorn	121, ii. 51
”	Crab Apple	16, i. 31
”	Meadow Sweet	117, ii. 41

Order 3. Polygynia (many Pistils).

N. O. Rosacæ	Dog Rose	17, i. 33
”	Bramble or Blackberry	86, i. 171
”	Wood Strawberry	13, i. 25
”	Creeping Cinquefoil	67, i. 133
”	Silver Weed	112, ii. 31
”	Tormentil	129, ii. 65
”	Avens (common)	121, ii. 49

CLASS XIII. POLYANDRIA (many Stamens inserted in the “receptacle”).

* *Order 1. Monogynia* (1 Pistil).

N. O. Papaveracæ	Yellow Horned Poppy	142, ii. 91
”	Long Prickly-headed Poppy	21, i. 41
”	White Poppy	22, i. 43
Nymphaeacæ	Yellow Water Lily	117, ii. 101
Cistacæ	Rock Rose (cistus)	72, i. 143

Order 3. *Polygynia* (many Pistils).

N. O. Ranunculacæe	Wood Anemone	14, i. 27
"	Travellers' Joy	53, i. 105
"	Pheasant's Eye	135, ii. 77
"	Buttercup	10, i. 19
"	Lesser Celandine or Pilewort	33, i. 65

CLASS XIV. DIDYNAMIA (4 Stamens, two longer than the other two).

Order 1. *Gymnospermia* (Ovaries 4, 1 seeded).

N. O. Labiatæ	Bugle	68, i. 35
"	Wood Sage	182, ii. 171
"	Ground Ivy	32, i. 63
"	Dead Nettle, White	39, i. 75
"	Dead Nettle, Red	105, ii. 17
"	Red Hemp Nettle	164, ii. 135
"	Yellow Weasel-snout	162, ii. 131
"	Wood Betony	171, ii. 149
"	Hedge Woundwort	63, i. 125
"	Black Horehound	144, ii. 89
"	Marjoram	189, ii. 185
"	Wild Thyme	89, i. 177
"	Calamint	136, ii. 79
"	Basil Thyme	146, ii. 99
"	Self-heal	133, ii. 73
Verbenacæe	Vervain	92, i. 183

Order 2. *Angiospermia* (Ovary single, many-seeded).

N. O. Scrophulariacæe	Red Bartsia	93, i. 185
"	Yellow Rattle	139, ii. 85
"	Eyebright	75, i. 149
"	Cow Wheat	134, ii. 75
"	Dwarf Red Rattle	43, i. 85
"	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	20, i. 39
"	Yellow Toadflax	34, i. 67
"	Knotted Figwort	87, i. 173
"	Foxglove	165, ii. 137
" Orobanchacæe	Lesser Broom Rape	94, i. 187

CLASS XV. TETRADYNAMIA (6 Stamens. Four long and two short).

Order 1. *Siliculosa* (Seed-vessel, a pouch or short pod).

N. O. Cruciferæ	Shepherd's Purse	102, ii. 11
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Order 2. Silignosa (Seed-vessel, a long pod),

N. O. Cruciferæ	Cuckoo Flower	78, i. 155
”	Watercress	123, ii. 53
”	Wallflower	111, ii. 29
”	Sea Cabbage	107, ii. 21

CLASS XVI. MONADELPHIA (Stamens united by their filaments into one set).

Order 2. Decandria (10 Stamens).

N. O. Geraniacæ	Herb Robert	7, i. 13
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Order 3. Polyandria (20 Stamens or more).

N. O. Malvacæ	Common Mallow	8, i. 15
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CLASS XVII. DIADRLPHIA (Stamens oombined by filaments into two sets).

Order 1. Hexandria (6 Stamens).

N. O. Fumariacæ	Fumitory.....	37, i. 73
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Order 2. Octandria (8 Stamens).

N. O. Polygalacæ	Milkwort.....	46, i. 91
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Order 3. Decandria (10 Stamens).

N. O. Leguminosæ	Broom	2, i. 3
”	Dyers' Greenweed	90, i. 179
”	Furze	15, i. 29
”	Restharrow.....	19, i. 37
”	Kidney Vetch	104, ii. 15
”	Tuberous Bitter Vetch	140, ii. 87
”	Meadow Vetchling	64, i. 127
”	Everlasting Pea.....	66, i. 131
”	Tufted Vetch.....	132, ii. 71
”	Saintfoin	58, i. 115
”	Sweet Milk Vetch	74, i. 147
”	Common Purple Trefoil	12, i. 23
”	Birdsfoot Trefoil	4, i. 7

CLASS XVIII. POLYADELPHIA (Stamens combined by their filaments into three or more sets).

Order. Polyandria (many Stamens).

N. O. Hypericacæ.....	Perforated St. John's Wort	55, i. 109
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CLASS XIX. SYNGNESIA (Stamens united by their anthers into a tube, flowers compound).

Order 1. *Æqualis* (Florets all perfect, each having 5 Stamens, 1 Pistil, producing 1 Seed).

N. O. Compositæ.....	Yellow Goatsbeard	120, ii. 47
"	Hawkweed Picris	163, ii. 133
"	Sow Thistle.....	113, ii. 33
"	Dandelion	97, ii. 1
"	Mouse-ear Hawkweed.....	85, i. 169
"	Nipplewort.....	187, ii. 183
"	Blue Succory	51, i. 101
"	Burdock	159, ii. 125
"	Musk Thistle	154, ii. 115
"	Carline Thistle	131, ii. 69
"	Hemp Agrimony	188, ii. 181

Order 2. *Superflua* (Florets all fertile, though those of the circumference have no Stamens).

N. O. Compositæ.....	Tansy	167, ii. 141
"	Fleabane	28, i. 55
"	Coltsfoot	30, i. 59
"	Michaelmas Daisy	61, i. 121
"	Golden Rod.....	156, ii. 119
"	Ragwort	157, ii. 121
"	Ploughman's Spikenard	170, ii. 147
"	Daisy	91, i. 181
"	Corn Marigold	36, i. 71
"	White Oxeye	116, ii. 39
"	Corn Feverfew	26, i. 51
"	Yarrow	40, i. 79

Order 3. *Frustranea* (Florets of the "disk" fertile and perfect, those of the circumference neuter).

N. O. Compositæ.....	Star Thistle	23, i. 45
"	Corn Bluebottle	24, i. 47
"	Greater Knapweed	176, ii. 159

CLASS XX. GYNANDRIA (Stamens growing on the Pistil and united with it).

Order 1. *Monandria* (1 Stamen or sessile anther).

N. O. Orchidaceæ	Fairly Purple Orchis	98, ii. 3
"	Bee Orchis	41, i. 81
"	Fly Orchis	48, i. 95
"	Fragrant Lady's Tresses	161, ii. 129

CLASS XXI. MONŒCIÆ (Stamens and Pistils on separate flowers on the *same* plant).

Order 3. *Triandria* (3 Stamens).

N. O. Typhacææ Great Reedmace 173, ii. 153

Order 4. *Tetrandria* (4 Stamens).

N. O. Urticacææ Great Nettle 82, i. 163

Order 6. *Polyandria* (more than 5 Stamens).

N. O. Ceratophyllacææ Hornwort 184, ii. 175
 Aracææ Cuckoo Pint 62, i. 123
 Rosacææ Salad Burnet 83, i. 165

CLASS XXII. DIŒCIÆ (Stamens and Pistils on separate flowers, on *different* plants).

Order 4. *Pentandria* (5 Stamens).

N. O. Urticacææ Hop 172, ii. 151
 Cucurbitacææ Red Bryony 35, i. 69

Order 5. *Hexandria* (6 Stamens).

N. O. Dioscoracææ Black Bryony 50, i. 99

Order 7. *Enneandria* (9 Stamens).

N. O. Euphorbiacææ Perennial, or Dog's Mercury 166, ii. 139

Order 9. *Polyandria* (many Stamens).

N. O. Hydrocharidacææ..... Frogbit 143, ii. 93

Order 11. *Polyadelphiu* (Stamens combined by their filaments into 3 sets).

Red Bryony is referred to this Order, or to Order 4, *Pentandria*, according as the filaments of the Stamens are more or less combined.

NATURAL ORDERS.

Arranged as in John's "Flowers of the Field."

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 DICOTYLEDONS.

SUB-CLASS 1. THALAMIFLORE.

Order 1. *Ranunculaceæ*.

<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Travellers' Joy	53, i. 105
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone	14, i. 27
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Celandine	33, i. 65
" <i>bulbosus</i>	Buttercup	10, i. 19
<i>Adonis autumnalis</i>	Pheasant's Eye	135, ii. 77

Order 3. *Nymphæaceæ*.

<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow Water Lily	147, ii. 101
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Order 4. *Papaveraceæ*.

<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Long Prickly-headed Poppy	21, i. 41
" <i>somniferum</i>	White Poppy	22, i. 43
<i>Glaucium luteum</i>	Yellow Horned Poppy	142, ii. 91

Order 5. *Fumariaceæ*.

<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	37, i. 73
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Order 6. *Cruciferaæ*.

<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	102, ii. 11
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckoo Flower	78, i. 155
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Watercress	123, ii. 53
<i>Chieranthus cheiri</i>	Wallflower	111, ii. 29
<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Sea Cabbage	107, ii. 21

Order 7. *Resedaceæ*.

<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette	120, ii. 59
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Order 8. *Cistaceæ*.

<i>Helianthemum vulgare</i>	Rock Rose	72, i. 143
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Order 9. Violaceæ.

<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet	11, i. 21
„ <i>tricolor</i>	Pansy	128, ii. 83

Order 10. Droseraceæ.

<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Sundew.....	174, ii. 155
* <i>Parnassia palustris</i>	Grass of Parnassus	192, ii. 191

* The position of *Parnassia* in the natural orders has been much disputed. It is now generally placed in Nat. Order, "Saxifragæ." In the text it is placed in Nat. Order "Hypericaceæ" (St. John's Wort).

Order 11. Polygalaceæ.

<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Milkwort.....	46, i. 91
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*Order 14. Caryophyllaceæ. (or Caryophylleæ in text).**Sub-order i. Silenæ (Pinks).*

<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Deptford Pink	158, ii. 123
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Soapwort	71, i. 141
<i>Lychnis dioica</i>	Red Campion	76, i. 151
<i>Silene inflata</i>	Bladder Campion	79, i. 157
<i>Lychnis Flosenculi</i>	Ragged Robin	114, ii. 35
<i>Agrostemma Githago</i>	Corn Cockle	115, ii. 37

Sub-order ii. Alsineæ (Chickweeds).

<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort	138, ii. 83
<i>Stellaria Holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort	101, ii. 9
<i>Arenaria marina</i>	Sea Spurrey Sandwort.....	144, ii. 95
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Field Chickweed	179, ii. 165

Order 15. Linaceæ (or Lineæ in text).

<i>Linum angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Pale Flax	125, ii. 57
„ <i>Catharticum</i>	Cathartic Flax	81, i. 161

Order 16. Malvaceæ.

<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	8, i. 15
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Order 18. Hypericaceæ (or Hypericineæ in text).

<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's Wort	55, i. 109
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(N. B. for *Parnassia palustris*, see Order 10. *Droseraceæ*.)

Order 20. *Geraniaceæ*.

Geranium Robertianum Herb Robert 7, i. 13

Order 22. *Oxalidaceæ* (or *Oxalidææ* in text).

Oxalis acetosella Wood Sorrel 27, i. 53

SUB-CLASS 2. CALYCIPLORÆ.

Order 25. *Leguminosæ*.Group i. *Loteæ*.

Ulex Europæus..... Furze 15, i. 29
 Genista tinctoria Dyers' Greenweed 90, i. 172
 Cytisus Scopianus Broom 2, i. 3
 Ononis arvensis Restharrow 19, i. 37
 Trifolium pratense Purple Trefoil 12, i. 23
 Lotus corniculatus Birdsfoot Trefoil 4, i. 7
 Astragalus glycyphyllus Sweet Milk Vetch..... 74, i. 147

Group ii. *Vicieæ*.

Vicia cracca Tufted Vetch 132, ii. 71
 Anthyllis vulneraria Kidney Vetch 104, ii. 15
 Lathyrus pratensis Meadow Vetchling 64, i. 127
 " sylvestris..... Everlasting Pea 66, i. 131
 Orobus tuberosus Tuberous Bitter Vetch 140, ii. 87
 Onobrychis sativus Saintfoin 58, i. 115

Order 26. *Rosaceæ*.Sub-order i. *Amygdalææ* (*Almond*).

Prunus spinosa Blackthorn (Sloe) 99, ii. 6

Sub-order ii. *Spireidææ*.

Spiraea ulmaria Meadow Sweet 117, ii. 41

Sub-order iii. *Potentillidææ*.

Geum urbanum Avens 121, ii. 49
 Potentilla anserina Silyerweed 112, ii. 31
 " reptans Creeping Cinquefoil 67, i. 133
 Tormentilla officinalis..... Tormentil 129, ii. 65
 Fragaria vesca Wood Strawberry..... 13, i. 25
 Rubus fruticosus Blackberry 86, i. 171
 Agrimonia Eupatoria Agrimony 39, i. 77

Sub-order iv. *Sanguisorbidææ*.

Poterium Sanguisorbia Salad Burnet 83, i. 165

Sub-order v. Rosidæ.

Rosa Canina Dog Rose 17, i. 33

Sub-order vi. Pomeæ.

Pyrus malus Crab Apple 16, i. 31
 Cratægus Oxyacantha Hawthorn 122, ii. 51

Order 27. Onagraceæ (or Onagrarizæ in text).

Epilobium hirsutum Great Willow Herb 175, ii. 157
 Circea Lutetiana Enchanter's Nightshade 73, i. 145

Order 29. Ceratophyllaceæ (or Ceratophylleæ in text).

Ceratophyllum demersum Hornwort 184, ii. 175

Order 30. Lythraceæ (or Lythariæ in text).

Lythrum Salicariæ Purple Loosestrife 191, ii. 189

Order 32. Cucurbitaceæ.

Bryonia dioica Red-berried Bryony 35, i. 69

Order 35. Crassulaceæ.

Sedum acre Biting Stonecrop 18, i. 35

Order 38. Umbelliferæ.

Conium maculatum Hemlock 177, ii. 161
 Crithmum maritimum Samphire 149, ii. 105
 Pastinacea Sativa Wild Parsnep 145, ii. 97
 Daucus Carota Wild Carrot 190, ii. 187
 Scandix Pecten Shepherd's Needle 84, i. 167

Order 39. Araliaceæ.

Hedera Helix Ivy 59, i. 117

SUB-CLASS 3. COROLLIFLORÆ.

Order 42. Caprifoliaceæ.

Lonicera periclymonum Honeysuckle 6, i. 11

Order 43. Rubiaceæ.

Galium verum Yellow Bedstraw 150, ii. 107
 Asperula cynanchica Woodruff 96, i. 191
 Sherardia arvensis Field Madder 110, ii. 27

Order 45. *Dipsacæ*.

Scabiosa Succisa	Premorse Scabious	184, ii, 179
Knautia arvensis	Field Knautia.....	151, ii, 109

Order 46. *Compositæ*.Group i. *Cichoraceæ*.

Tragopogon pratense	Yellow Goatsbeard	120, ii, 47
Picris Hieracioides	Hawkweed Picris.....	163, ii, 133
Sonchus oleraceus	Sow Thistle.....	113, ii, 33
Hieracium pilosella.....	Mouse-ear Hawkweed.....	85, i, 169
Leontodon taraxacum.....	Dandelion	97, ii, 1
Lapsana communis	Nipple-wort	187, ii, 181
Cichorium intybus	Blue Succory	51, i, 101

Group ii. *Cynarocephalæ*.

Arctium Lappa.....	Burdock	159, ii, 125
Carduus nutans	Musk Thistle	154, ii, 115
Carlina vulgaris	Carline Thistle	131, ii, 69
Centaurea Scabiosa.....	Knapweed	176, ii, 159
„ calcitrapa	Star Thistle	23, i, 45
„ cyanus.....	Corn Bluebottle	24, i, 47

Group iii. *Tubifloræ*.

Eupatorium Cannabium	Hemp Agrimony	188, ii, 181
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	167, ii, 141

Group iv. *Radiatæ*.

Tussilago farfara	Coltsfoot.....	30, i, 59
Aster Tripolium	Michaelmas Daisy	61, i, 121
Solidago virgaurea	Golden Rod.....	156, ii, 119
Senecio Jacobæa	Ragwort	157, ii, 121
Inula conyza	Ploughman's Spikenard	170, ii, 147
Pulicaria dysenterica	Fleabane	28, i, 55
Bellis perennis	Daisy	91, i, 181
Chrysanthemum segetum.....	Corn Marigold	36, i, 71
„ leucanthemum	White Oxeye	116, ii, 39
Pyrethrum inodorum	Corn Feverfew	24, i, 51
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	40, i, 79

Order 47. *Campanulacæ*.

Campanula rotundifolia.....	Hairbell or Harebell.....	25, i, 49
Trachelium	Nettle-leaved Bellflower.....	69, i, 137
hederacea	Ivy-leaved Bellflower	178, ii, 163

Order 50. *Ericaceæ* (or *Ericææ* in text).

<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Fine-leaved Heath	49, i. 97
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> ..	Ling or Heather	42, i. 83
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree	183, ii. 173

Order 52. *Aquifoliaceæ* (or *Ilicineæ* in text).

<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	185, ii. 177
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Order 53. *Oleaceæ*.

<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet.....	168, ii. 143
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Order 54. *Apocynaceæ* (or *Apocynææ* in text).

<i>Vinca minor</i>	Lesser Periwinkle.....	100, ii. 7
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Order 55. *Gentianaceæ* (or *Gentianeæ* in text).

<i>Gentiana campestris</i>	Field Gentian.....	180, ii. 167
<i>Erythræa centaureum</i>	Centaury	47, i. 93
<i>Chlora perfoliata</i>	Perfoliate Yellow wort	88, i. 175

Order 57. *Convolvulaceæ*.

<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Convolvulus.....	9, i. 17
<i>Sepium</i>	Great Bindweed.....	152, ii. 111
<i>Cuscuta Epithymum</i>	Lesser Dodder	155, ii. 117

Order 58. *Boraginaceæ* (or *Boragineæ* in text).

<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's Bugloss	31, i. 61
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	Gromwell.....	153, ii. 113
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	45, i. 89
<i>Lycopsis arvensis</i>	Small Bugloss.....	143, ii. 103
<i>Mysotis palustris</i>	Forget-me-not	41, i. 87
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue.....	56, i. 111

Order 59. *Solanaceæ* (or *Solaneæ* in text).

<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Woody Nightshade	29, i. 57
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Henbane	160, ii. 127

Order 60. *Orobanchaceæ* (or *Orobancheæ* in text).

<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Lesser Broom Rape.....	94, i. 187
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Order 61. *Scrophulariaceæ* (or *Scrophularineæ* in text).

<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Purple Foxglove	165, ii. 137
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Yellow Toad-flax	34, i. 67
<i>Cymbalaria</i>	Ivy-leaved Toad-flax	20, i. 39

Scrophularia nodosa	Knotted Fig-wort	87, i. 173
Melampyrum pratense	Yellow Cow-wheat	134, ii. 75
Pedicularis sylvatica	Dwarf Red Rattle	43, i. 85
Rhinanthus Crista-galli	Yellow Rattle	139, ii. 85
Bartsia Odontites	Red Bartsia	93, i. 185
Euphrasia officinalis	Eyebright	75, i. 149
Veronica Chamædrys	Germander Speedwell	3, i. 5

Order 62. Labiatæ.

Salvia Verbenaceæ	Clary or Wild Sage	124, ii. 55
Thymus Serpyllum	Wild Thyme	89, i. 177
Origanum vulgare	Marjoram	189, ii. 185
Ajuga reptans	Bugle	68, i. 135
Teucrium Scorodonia	Wood Sage	182, ii. 171
Ballota nigra	Black Horehound	141, ii. 89
Galeobdolon luteum	Yellow Weasel-snout	162, ii. 131
Galeopsis Ladanum	Hemp Nettle	164, ii. 135
Lamium album	White Dead Nettle	38, i. 75
" purpureum	Red Dead Nettle	105, ii. 17
Betonica officinalis	Wood Betony	171, ii. 182
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	63, i. 125
Glechoma hederacea	Ground Ivy	32, i. 63
Acinos vulgaris	Basil Thyme	146, ii. 99
Calamintha officinalis	Common Calamint	136, ii. 79
Prunella vulgaris	Self-heal	133, ii. 73

Order 63. Verbenaceæ.

Verbena officinalis	Vervain	92, i. 183
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Order 65. Primulacæ.

Primula vulgaris	Primrose	109, ii. 25
" veris	Cowslip	106, ii. 19
Hottonia palustris	Water Violet	103, ii. 13
Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel	5, i. 9
Lysimachia nemorum	Wood Loosestrife	70, i. 139

Order 68. Plumbaginaceæ (or Plumbagineæ in text).

Armeria maritima	Thrift	80, i. 159
Statice binervosa	Spiked Sea Lavender	169, ii. 145

Order 67. Plantaginaceæ (or Plantagineæ in text).

Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	52, i. 102
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SUB-CLASS 4. MONOCHLAMYDÆ

Order 70. *Polygonaceæ* (or *Polygonæ* in text).

<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knot Grass.....	54, i. 107
" <i>Persicaria</i>	Spotted Persicaria	137, ii. 81
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel.....	77, i. 153

Order 72. *Thymelucæ* (or *Thymelex* in text).

<i>Daphne Laureola</i>	Spurge Laurel	119, ii. 45
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Order 76. *Euphorbiacæ*.

<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog Mercury	166, ii. 139
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Order 78. *Urticacæ* (or *Urticeæ* in text).

<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Great Nettle	82, i. 163
<i>Parietaria officinalis</i>	Pellitory of the Wall	85, i. 139
<i>Humulus Lupulus</i>	Hop	172, ii. 151

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

SUB-CLASS 1. PETALOIDÆ.

Order 82. *Hydrocharidacæ*.

<i>Hydrocharis morsus ranæ</i>	Frogbit.....	113, ii. 93
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Order 83. *Orchidacæ* (or *Orchideæ* in text).

<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early Purple Orchis	93, ii. 3
<i>Neottia Spiralis</i>	Lady's Tresses	161, ii. 129
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchis	41, i. 81
" <i>muscifera</i>	Fly Orchis	48, i. 95

Order 84. *Iridacæ*.

<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	35, i. 129
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	181, ii. 169

Order 86. *Dioscoreacæ*.

<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony	50, i. 99
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Order 87. *Triliacæ*.

<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	Herb Paris	118, ii. 43
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<i>Order 88. Liliaceæ.</i>	
Convallaria majalis	Lily of the Valley..... 127, ii. 61
Hyacinthus non-scriptus.....	Wild Hyacinth..... 1, i. 1
Allium ursinum	Broad-leaved Garlic..... 57, i. 113
Fritillaria meleagris	Fritillary..... 130, ii. 67
<i>Order 89. Melanthaceæ.</i>	
Colechicum autumnale.....	Meadow Saffron
	60, i. 119
<i>Order 92. Alismaceæ.</i>	
Arisma Plantago	Great Water Plantain..... 108, ii. 23
<i>Order 94. Typhaceæ.</i>	
Typha latifolia	Great Reedmace
	173, ii. 150
<i>Order 95. Araceæ.</i>	
Arum maculatum.....	Cuckoo Pint
	62, i. 123

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