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BOTANICAL COMPANION

TO THE

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

BY

HYMAN MARKS, L.R.C.S.I.,

FIRST PRIZEMAN IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND IN BOTANY,
LEDWICH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

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Dedicated

TO

DANIEL TOLER THOMAS MAUNSELL, M.B. DUB., M.R.I.A.,

Lecturer on Botany to the Ledwich School of Medicine, &c., &c.,

AS

A TRIVIAL BUT SINCERE MARK

OF

HIGH ESTIMATION OF HIS ABILITIES,

AND APPRECIATION AS A FRIEND,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

P R E F A C E .

THIS Pamphlet has been written with the object of supplying, to Students of Medicine, a ready means of acquiring that special information which, heretofore, they had much trouble and attendant loss of time in searching for through cumbrous works on the subject. Charts are the usual vehicles employed for conveying this kind of information, but the want of portability materially lessens their usefulness. A short sketch of the Classes and Sub-Classes of the Vegetable Kingdom has first been given, this is followed by a description of the characters, of the Natural Orders of the Plants of the British Pharmacopœia, and the Names of the Plants, with their Orders and Official Parts, arranged in a tabular form. I have considered it advisable to include the Linnæan Classes and Orders, as they are frequently asked by Examining Boards. Should the object in view be attained, and the labour of the Student lightened, the earnest wishes of the Author will have been amply fulfilled.

DUBLIN, *April*, 1873.

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Classes of the Vegetable Kingdom.

EXOGENS.—Plants with distinct bark, wood, and pith; the wood increasing by yearly additions to its exterior; leaves reticulated; flowers usually in quinary or quaternary arrangement, and embryo dicolytedonous.

ENDOGENS.—Stem increasing by internal growth, and having no distinct pith or bark; leaves parallel veined; flowers glumiferous, or arranged in ternary order; embryo monocotyledonous.

ACROGENS.—Cryptogamic plants, with distinct stem, containing vascular tissue; leaves with forked venation, or veinless.

THALLOGENS.—Cellular cryptogamic plants.

SUB-CLASSES OF EXOGENS.

THALAMIFLORÆ.—Flowers usually dichlamydeous; stamens hypogynous.

CALYCIFLORÆ.—Flowers dichlamydeous; petals distinct or united; stamens perigynous or epigynous.

COROLLIFLORÆ. — Flowers dichlamydeous; petals united; stamens rising from the receptacle or corolla.

MONOCHLAMYDEÆ.—Flowers with a calyx, or achlamydeous. This sub-class has two sub-divisions—

1. ANGIOSPERMÆ.—Ovules contained in a pericarp.

2. GYMNASPERMÆ.—Ovules not contained in a true pericarp.

THALAMIFLORÆ contains the following Natural Orders :—

Ranunculaceæ	Cruciferae	Aurantiaceæ	Zygophyllaceæ
Magnoliaceæ	Polygalaceæ	Guttiferae	Rutaceæ
Menispermaceæ	Krameriaceæ	Vitaceæ	Simarubaceæ
Papaveraceæ	Malvaceæ	Linaceæ	

CALYCIFLORA contains :—

Anacardiaceæ	Myrtaceæ	Caprifoliaceæ	Lobeliaceæ
Amyridaceæ	Granatæ	Cinchonaceæ	Styraceæ
Leguminosæ	Cucurbitaceæ	Valerianaceæ	
Rosaceæ	Umbelliferæ	Compositæ	

COROLLIFLORÆ contains :—

Ericaceæ	Loganiaceæ	Solanaceæ	Labiatae
Oleaceæ	Gentianaceæ	Atropaceæ	
Asclepiadaceæ	Convolvulaceæ	Scrophulariaceæ	

MONOCHLAMYDEÆ contains :—

Polygonaceæ	Lauraceæ	Piperaceæ	} Angiospermous
Thymelaceæ	Aristolochiaceæ	Urticaceæ	
Myristicaceæ	Euphorbiaceæ	Cupuliferæ	
Coniferae			} Gymnospermous

SUB-CLASSES OF ENDOGENS.

DICTYOGENS. — Plants with reticulated venation ; leaves usually disarticulating ; woody matter of rhizome disposed in circular, wedge-like form.

PETALOIDEÆ.—Flowers with a coloured perianth, or whorled scales.

GLUMALES.—Flowers composed of imbricated bracts.

DICTYOGENS includes Smilaceæ.

PETALOIDEÆ contains—

Scitamineæ, Iridaceæ, Liliaceæ, Melanthaceæ.

GLUMALES contains—Gramineæ.

ACROGENS contains—Filices.

THALLOGENS contains—Lichens.

Characteristics of the Natural Orders.

THALAMIFLORAL EXOGENS.

RANUNCULACEÆ.—Herbs, rarely shrubs; leaves palmate or digitate, petioles dilated; sepals three to five; petals three to fifteen, often deformed; stamens indefinite, with adnate anthers; fruit achenes or follicles; seeds with minute embryo and horny albumen; containing—*Aconitum Napellus*, and *Podophyllum Peltatum*.

MAGNOLIACEÆ.—Trees or shrubs with coriaceous leaves and convolute stipules, which cover the buds, and are deciduous; flowers fragrant; sepals three to six; petals three or more, imbricate; stamens indefinite, with adnate anthers; carpels numerous, one-celled, on an elevated receptacle; embryo minute, in fleshy albumen; containing—*Illicium Anisatum*.

MENISPERMACEÆ.—Trailing shrubs; leaves simple, entire; flowers unisexual, often dioecious; stamens monadelphous or distinct; carpels on a gynophore, one-celled; fruit drupaceous, one-celled; embryo large, curved, in albumen; containing—*Jateorrhiza Columba*, and *Cissampelos Pareira*.

PAPAVERACEÆ.—Herbs abounding in milky juice; leaves alternate, usually divided, exstipulate; sepals two, caducous; petals three or four, crumpled in æstivation; stamens numerous, with adnate anthers; ovary with parietal placentation; fruit capsular; seeds with oily albumen; containing—*Papaver Rhæas*, and *Papaver Somniferum*.

CRUCIFERÆ.—Herbs with juice affording sulphur; leaves alternate; bracts none; flowers in corymbose racemes; sepals four; petals cruciate; stamens tetradynamous; ovary superior; fruit a silique or silicule; seeds attached to the replum, exalbuminous, with the radicle folded on the cotyledons; containing—*Sinapis Nigra*, *Sinapis Alba*, and *Cochlearia Armoracia*.

POLYGALACEÆ.—Herbs or shrubs ; leaves simple, exstipulate ; bracts three ; flowers falsely papilionaceous ; sepals five, irregular, the two inner ones usually petaloid ; petals united, usually three, the anterior keel larger, and sometimes crested ; stamens six to eight, monadelphous ; anthers one-celled, ovary two-celled, each with a single pendulous ovule ; seeds albuminous, with a straight embryo ; containing—*Polygala Senega*.

KRAMERIACEÆ.—Distinguished from Polygalaceæ, by wanting the falsely papilionaceous flowers, having a simple one-celled ovary, and seeds without albumen ; containing—*Krameria Triandra*.

MALVACEÆ.—Herbs or trees, leaves alternate, palmate, and stipulate ; flowers axillary ; calyx valvate ; petals twisted ; stamens monadelphous, with reniform anthers ; ovary many-celled, or of many carpels, separable when ripe ; seeds with little albumen ; embryo curved, with twisted cotyledons ; containing—*Gossypium*.

AURANTIACEÆ.—Trees or shrubs ; leaves alternate, with oil glands, articulated to petiole ; flowers fragrant ; calyx short, bell-shaped ; petals three to five, with the stamens inserted on a hypogynous disk ; ovary free ; fruit pulpy, many-celled ; seeds exalbuminous ; containing—*Citrus Bigaradia*, *C. Limonum*, and *C. Limetta*, also *Egle Marmelos*.

GUTTIFERÆ.—Trees or shrubs, with resinous juice ; leaves opposite, coriaceous, entire ; flowers occasionally unisexual ; sepals two to eight, unequal ; petals regular ; stamens numerous, often united ; ovary one or many-celled ; fruit dry or succulent ; seeds exalbuminous ; containing—*Garcinia Morella*, and *Canella Alba*.

VITACEÆ.—Climbing shrubs, with tumid joints, and tendrils ; leaves simple or compound ; flowers small, green, racemose ; calyx nearly entire ; petals four to five, induplicate ; stamens opposite the petals, inserted on a disk ; ovary two-celled, ovules erect ; fruit a uva ; embryo small, in horny albumen ; containing—*Vitis Vinifera*.

LINACEÆ.—Herbs, with entire sessile exstipulate leaves; flowers regular; sepals three to five, imbricate; petals three to five, contorted; stamens united at base; ovary three to five-celled, with three to five styles; capsules globular; each cell with two seeds, divided by spurious dorsal partitions; no albumen; containing—*Linum Usitatissimum*.

ZYGOPHYLLACEÆ.—Herbs or trees; leaves opposite, stipulate, usually pinnate, not dotted; sepals four to five, convolute; petals clawed, imbricate; stamens eight to ten; ovary four to five-celled, style simple; fruit usually a capsule, opening by four to five valves; seeds usually albuminous; embryo green; containing—*Guaiacum Officinale*.

RUTACEÆ.—Herbs or trees, with exstipulate dotted leaves, and perfect flowers; sepals four to five; petals four to five, or none; stamens definite, on the outside of a cup-shaped disk; ovary three to five-lobed; style single, sometimes divided near the base; fruit capsular, often separating when ripe; seeds one or two in each carpel. The Ruteæ have albuminous seeds; the Barosmeæ are exalbuminous; which has been considered sufficient to constitute them sub-orders; they contain—*Ruta Graveolens*, *Barosma Betulina*, *B. Crenulata*, *B. Serratifolia*, and *Galipea Cusparia*.

SIMARUBACEÆ.—Trees or shrubs, with bitter wood; leaves alternate, exstipulate, without dots, usually compound; sepals four to five; petals imbricate; stamens eight to ten, rising from hypogynous scales; ovary stalked, four to five-lobed; fruit, of drupes, round a receptacle, each with one pendulous exalbuminous seed; containing—*Picræna Excelsa*.

CALYCIFLORAL EXOGENS.

ANACARDIACEÆ.—Trees or shrubs, with resinous acrid juice, often blackening when dry; leaves exstipulate, alternate; flowers small, sometimes unisexual; sepals three to five, united; petals three to five, imbricate; stamens usually definite; ovary one-celled; styles three; ovule single, with a funicle from the base of the cell; fruit indehiscent; seeds exalbuminous; containing—*Pistacia Lentiscus*,

AMYRIDACEÆ.—Trees or shrubs ; leaves compound, occasionally stipulate and dotted ; calyx three to five cleft ; petals three to five, valvate ; stamens six to ten ; ovary one to five-celled, surrounded by an annular disk ; ovules in pairs ; fruit dry and hard ; exocarp splitting into valves ; seeds anatropal, exalbuminous ; containing—*Balsamodendron Myrrha*, and *Canarium Commune*.

LEGUMINOSÆ.—Herbs or trees with alternate, usually compound, stipulate leaves ; calyx five cleft ; petals papilionaceous or regular ; stamens variable, distinct, or united in bundles ; fruit a legume ; seeds exalbuminous. This order has been sub-divided into three sub-orders—*Papilionaceæ*, *Cæsalpineæ*, and *Mimoseæ*.

PAPILIONACEÆ.—Petals papilionaceous, imbricate ; the vexillum external. It contains—*Myroxylon Pereira*, *Myroxylon Toluifera*, *Sarothamnus Scoparius*, *Glycyrrhiza Glabra*, *Physostigma Venenosum*, *Astragalus Verus*, *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, *Indigofera Tinctoria*.

CÆSALPINEÆ.—Petals imbricate ; vexillum internal : includes—*Hæmatoxylum Campeachianum*, *Tamarindus Indica*, *Cassia Fistula*, *Copaifera Multijuga*, *Cassias* (producing Senna).

MIMOSEÆ.—Petals valvate : contains—*Acacias* (yielding gum).

ROSACEÆ.—Herbs, trees, or shrubs ; leaves usually compound and stipulate ; flowers showy ; calyx permanent, lined with a disk ; petals five, equal ; stamens definite or indefinite ; ovaries solitary or several, distinct or united ; styles obliquely inserted on the ovary ; fruit variable ; seeds exalbuminous ; embryo straight, with flat cotyledons. Its sub-orders are :—*Amygdaleæ*, *Roseæ*, and *Pomeæ*.

AMYGDALÆÆ.—Trees or shrubs, with deciduous calyx tube ; fruit a drupe ; stipules not united to the petiole. It comprises—*Amygdalus Communis*, *Prunus Domestica*, and *Prunus Laurocerasus*.

ROSEÆ.—Carpels not adhering to the calyx tube ; fruit achenes or follicles ; stipules united to petiole. Contains—*Brayera Anthelmintica*, *Rosa Canina*, *Rosa Centifolia*, and *Rosa Gallica*.

POMEÆ.—Carpels one to five, adhering more or less to the calyx tube, and to each other; fruit a pome; stipules not adhering to petiole. It contains *nothing officinal*.

MYRTACEÆ.—Trees or shrubs; leaves usually opposite with transparent dots, and often with an intermarginal vein; calyx four or five cleft, adherent by its tube to the ovary; petals arising from the throat of the calyx, equal in number to its divisions; stamens many; anthers ovate, small; ovary many-celled; fruit dry or fleshy; seeds numerous, without albumen; containing—*Melaleuca Minor*, *Caryophyllus Aromaticus*, *Eugenia Pimenta*, and *Punica Granatum*. This latter was considered by David Don as the type of a natural order, which he called *Granateæ*, containing only the species of the genus *Punica*. *Granateæ* differs from *Myrtaceæ* by its leaves not being dotted, or having a marginal vein; the peculiar fruit; the seed being involved in pulp; and by its convoluted cotyledons.

CUCURBITACEÆ.—Succulent climbing plants, with extra-axillary tendrils; leaves scabrous, palmately veined; flowers unisexual; calyx five-toothed; petals four to five, reticulated; stamens generally five, distinct or in three parcels, with sinuous anthers; ovary inferior, one celled, with three parietal placentæ; fruit a pepo; seeds flat, exalbuminous; containing—*Citrullus Colocynthis*, *Ecbalium Officinatum*.

UMBELLIFERÆ.—Herbs; stems hollow and striate; leaves alternate, compound, and sheathing; flowers in compound umbels, with involucre, and often involucre; calyx obsolete, or five-toothed; petals five, with cleft or inflexed points; stamens five, epigynous; fruit a cremocarp, composed of two mericarps, separating from a forked central column, marked by longitudinal ridges; seed solitary; embryo minute, in horny albumen; containing—*Carum Carui*, *Pimpinella Anisum*, *Feniculum Dulce*, *Anethum Graveolens*, *Coriandrum Sativum*, *Narthex Assafetida*, *Galbanum*, *Dorema Ammoniacum*, *Conium Maculatum*.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.—Shrubs or herbs, often twining; leaves opposite, exstipulate; flowers showy and fragrant; calyx four to five cleft, with bracts; corolla various; stamens alternate

with its lobes ; ovary three to five-celled ; fruit indehiscing, one or more celled, crowned by the calyx lobes ; albumen fleshy : contains—*Sambucus Nigra*.

CINCHONACEÆ.—Herbs, trees, or shrubs ; leaves simple, opposite, with interpetiolar glandular stipules ; inflorescence cymose ; calyx adherent, entire or toothed ; corolla regular ; stamens attached to the corolla, alternate with its lobes ; ovary two celled ; fruit inferior, separating into two cocci, or indehiscent and dry, or succulent ; embryo small, in horny albumen ; containing—*Cinchona Calisaya*, *Cinchona Condaminea*, *Cinchona Sucrubra*, *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, and *Uncaria Gambir*.

VALERIANACEÆ.—Herbs ; leaves opposite, exstipulate ; flowers cymose ; calyx superior, obsolete, or forming a pappus ; corolla tubular, sometimes spurred ; stamens one to five on corolla ; ovary with one perfect, and two abortive cells ; ovules pendulous ; fruit dry ; embryo without albumen : contains—*Valeriana Officinalis*.

COMPOSITÆ.—Herbs or shrubs ; leaves extipulate, alternate or opposite ; florets hermaphrodite, or unisexual ; flowers in capitula, surrounded by involucre, and seated on receptacles, whence paleæ may arise ; calyx adherent, entire or pappose ; corolla regular or ligulate ; stamens syngenesious ; ovary inferior, one-seeded, with one style and bifid stigma ; ovule erect, exalbuminous. Jussieu sub-divides Compositæ into three sub-orders—*Chicoraceæ*, *Cynaracephalæ*, and *Corymbiferæ*.

CHICORACEÆ.—Florets perfect and ligulate. Examples—*Taraxacum dens leonis*, and *Lactuca Virosa*.

CYNARACEPHALÆ.—Florets tubular, homogamous, or those of the ray neuter ; style swollen below its branches. It contains *no officinal species*.

CORYMBIFERÆ.—Florets homogamous, and usually tubular, or those of the ray filiform, or tubular and pistilliferous, or ligulate ; style not swollen. Examples—*Anthemis Nobilis*, *Arnica Montana*, and *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*.

LOBELIACEÆ.—Lactescent herbs or shrubs; leaves alternate, exstipulate; calyx five-partite, superior; corolla five cleft, irregular; stamens five, epigynous; anthers cohering; ovary inferior, one to three-celled; stigma fringed; fruit capsular; seeds numerous, albuminous; containing—*Lobelia Inflata*.

STYRACEÆ.—Trees or shrubs; leaves alternate, exstipulate, often with stellate hairs; calyx free, persistent; corolla five to ten cleft; stamens united at the base, and inserted into the bottom of corolla; ovary three to five-celled; ovules partly erect, partly pendulous; fruit succulent, often unilocular; seeds albuminous; containing—*Liquidambar Orientale*, *Styrax Benzoin*.

COROLLIFLORAL EXOGENS.

ERICACEÆ.—Shrubs or small trees; leaves rigid, evergreen; no stipules; calyx free, from four or five cleft; corolla hypogynous, four or five parted; stamens definite; anthers two-celled, often with bristle-like appendages, opening at the base or apex; ovary surrounded by a disk, becoming a berry or drupe, or half superior becoming capsular; many-celled and seeded; containing—*Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi*.

OLEACEÆ.—Trees, or shrubs; leaves opposite, simple, or pinnate; calyx persistent, sometimes absent; corolla four-cleft or none; stamens usually two; ovary two-celled; ovules two, pendulous; fruit fleshy or dry, often one-seeded by abortion; seed albuminous; embryo straight; containing—*Olea Europea*, *Fraxinus Ornus*, and *Fraxinus Rotundifolia*.

ASCLEPIADACEÆ.—Lactescent, often twining plants, with entire, usually opposite leaves, and interpetiolar ciliæ; calyx five-divided; corolla five-lobed, imbricate; stamens five, filaments connate; pollen in waxy masses, cohering in pairs, and attached to the stigma (which is common to the two styles), by five glands; fruit consisting of two follicles, with numerous comose seeds, albuminous; containing—*Hemidesmus Indicus*.

LOGANIACEÆ.—Shrubs, or trees, with opposite, entire, exstipulate leaves; calyx inferior, four or five-parted; corolla four, five, or ten-cleft, convolute or valvate; stamens varying in number; fruit a two-celled capsule, with loose placentas, or a berry, or succulent, with one or two nucules; seeds usually peltate, albuminous; containing—*Strychnos Nux Vomica*.

GENTIANACEÆ.—Herbs; leaves opposite, entire, often ribbed, no stipules; calyx permanent and inferior; corolla hypogynous, with twisted or plaited æstivation; stamens inserted on corolla; ovary one-celled, of two carpels, placed right and left of axis; styles two, at times united; capsule many-seeded, the margins of the valves inverted; embryo in the axis of fleshy albumen; containing—*Gentiana Lutea*, and *Ophelia Chirata*.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.—Lactescent herbs and shrubs, usually twining; leaves alternate, exstipulate; flowers regular; calyx persistent, imbricate; corolla monopetalous, plaited; stamens five, alternate with corolline lobes; ovary free, two to four-celled; ovules one or two in each cell; capsules septifragal; seeds large, with mucilaginous albumen; embryo curved; containing—*Convolvulus Scammonia*, and *Exogonium Purga*.

SOLANACEÆ.—Herbs or shrubs; leaves alternate, sometimes collateral; flowers often from the axils, no bracts; calyx persistent, inferior; corolla usually regular, five-cleft, valvate; stamens five on the corolla; anthers opening by slits or pores; ovary two-celled; stigma simple; fruit capsular or baccate, with two or four cells; seeds many; embryo usually curved, albumen fleshy; containing—*Capsicum Fastigiatum*, and *Solanum Dulcamara*.

ATROPACEÆ.—Distinguished from Solanaceæ by having an imbricate corolla; stamens five, one sometimes sterile, with anthers dehiscing longitudinally. Properties, narcotico-acrid; containing—*Hyoscyamus Niger*, *Atropa Belladonna*, *Datura Stramonium*, and *Nicotiana Tabacum*.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.—Herbs or shrubs; leaves opposite or alternate, exstipulate; calyx tubular, four or five cleft, per-

manent; corolla irregular, imbricate; stamens didynamous, or two; ovary bilocular; carpels anterior and posterior; fruit two-celled, capsular or baccate; seeds albuminous; containing—*Digitalis Purpurea*.

LABIATÆ.—Herbs, with tetragonal stems, and opposite exstipulate leaves; often aromatic; flowers in axillary cymes; calyx tubular, persistent; corolla bilabiate; stamens didynamous, or two; ovary four-lobed; achenes one to four; seeds with little or no albumen; containing—*Lavandula Vera*, *Mentha Viridis*, *Mentha Piperita*, *Rosmarinus Officinalis*.

MONOCHLAMYDEOUS EXOGENS.

POLYGONACEÆ.—Herbs; leaves alternate; stipules ochreate; flowers occasionally unisexual; perianth often coloured; stamens definite; ovary of three carpels, forming a triangular, one-celled, one-seeded nut; embryo in mealy albumen; containing—*Rheum*.

THYMELACEÆ.—Shrubs with tenacious bark; leaves entire, alternate, exstipulate; flowers rarely unisexual; perianth coloured, deciduous, with a distinct tube, and four-cleft limb; stamens eight, inserted in the top of the tube; ovary free, with a single pendulous ovule; fruit, a berry or drupe; seed with or without albumen; embryo straight; containing—*Daphne Meze-reum*, and *Daphne Laureola*.

MYRISTICACEÆ.—Tropical trees; bark with red-coloured juice; leaves exstipulate; flowers unisexual; perianth three to four cleft, valvate; stamens three to twelve, distinct or monadelphous; anthers extrorse; female with deciduous calyx; carpels one or many, each with an erect anatropal ovule; fruit succulent, two-valved; albumen runcinate; containing—*Myristica Officinalis*.

LAURACEÆ.—Tropical trees; leaves exstipulate, coriaceous and dotted; perianth four to six cleft, in two rows; stamens eight to twelve, three or four innermost being abortive; anthers

two or four-celled, opening by valves; ovary superior, one-celled, with one or two pendulous ovules; fruit a berry or drupe; embryo with large cotyledons, exalbuminous; containing—*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*, *Camphora Officinarum*, *Sassafras Officinale*, and *Nectandra Rodiæi*.

ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.—Herbs, or climbing shrubs; wood arranged in separable wedges; flowers brown or greenish; perianth tubular, valvate; stamens six to twelve, epigynous, distinct, or adhering to the style and stigmas; ovary three to six-celled; ovules numerous; stigmas radiating; fruit a capsule or berry; seeds albuminous; embryo minute; containing—*Aristolochia Serpentaria*.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.—Herbs, shrubs, or trees, with acrid milky juice, very varied in foliage and inflorescence; leaves alternate, usually stipulate; flowers unisexual, with or without a perianth; stamens variable, distinct, or in bundles; ovary usually of three united carpels, each with one or two pendulous ovules, separating and dehiscing when ripe; seed with large embryo, in fleshy albumen; containing—*Croton Eluteria*, *Croton Tiglium*, *Ricinus Communis*, and *Rottlera Tinctoria*.

PIPERACEÆ.—Shrubs or herbs, stems jointed; woody tissue, arranged in wedges; leaves usually opposite or verticillate; flowers hermaphrodite, in spikes, each on a bract; no perianth; stamens two or more; ovary free, one-celled; fruit somewhat fleshy, indehiscent, one-seeded; embryo in a vitellus, outside the albumen, and at the apex of the seed; containing—*Piper Nigrum*, *Cubeba Officinalis*, and *Artanthe Elongata*.

URTICACEÆ.—Herbs, trees, and shrubs; leaves alternate, scabrous, stipulate; flowers unisexual or hermaphrodite, scattered, in catkins or heads; perianth usually divided, with the stamens inserted into it; filaments sometimes curved; ovary free, one or two-celled, each with one ovule. Its sub-orders are—*Urticeæ*, *Cannabineæ*, *Ulmaceæ*, *Moreæ*, and *Artocarpaceæ*.

URTICEÆ.—(Not officinal.)

CANNABINEÆ.—Scabrous plants with watery juice; filaments erect, indehiscent; seeds exalbuminous. Examples—*Cannabis Indica*, and *Humulus Lupulus*.

ULMACEÆ.—Trees and shrubs; leaves rough; juice watery; fruit a samara or drupe; embryo straight or curved. Example—*Ulmus Campestris*.

MOREÆ.—Trees or shrubs, rough-leaved; juice milky; fruit a sorosis or syconus; embryo hooked. Examples—*Morus Nigra* and *Ficus Carica*.

ARTOCARPACEÆ.—(Not officinal.)

CUPULIFERÆ.—Trees or shrubs; leaves simple, stipulate, often feather-veined; flowers monœcious, males in catkins; stamens five to twenty; fertile flowers, aggregate, or on a spike; ovary many-celled, within a capsule or involucre; fruit a glans; seed solitary, exalbuminous; containing—*Quercus Pedunculata* and *Quercus Infectoria*.

CONIFERÆ.—Plants abounding in turpentine, with glandular woody tissue; leaves usually acerose; flowers unisexual; males in catkins, monandrous or monadelphous; females in cones, sometimes solitary; ovules naked; embryo with oily albumen, and two or many verticillate cotyledons. The sub-orders are—*Abietinæ* and *Cuprissinæ*.

ABIETINÆ.—Fertile flowers, in cones, with one or two inverted ovules at base of each scale.

Scales with a thickened apophysis; leaves two to five, in bundles—*Pinus*.

Scales without a thickened apophysis; leaves flat, solitary—*Abies*.

Scales without a thickened apophysis; leaves tetragonous, solitary—*Piceæ*.

Scales without a thickened apophysis; leaves fascicled—*Larix*.

CUPRESSINÆ.—Ovules erect; fruit an indurated cone or galbulus. Example—*Juniperus*.

ABIETINEÆ contains—*Pinus Teda*, *Pinus Palustris*, *Abies Excelsa*, *Abies Balsamea*, and *Pinus Sylvestris*.

CUPRESSINEÆ contains—*Juniperus Communis*, and *Juniperus Sabina*.

DICTYOGENOUS ENDOGENS.

SMILACEÆ.—Shrubby, climbing plants; leaves petiolate, jointed to the stem; flowers hermaphrodite or unisexual; perianth six-parted; stamens six; ovary three-celled; ovules orthotropal; fruit a berry, with few or many seeds; seed albuminous; contains—*Smilax Officinalis*.

PETALOIDEAL ENDOGENS.

SCITAMINEÆ.—Tropical herbs, with rhizomes, simple sheathing leaves, the veins diverging from a mid-rib; flowers rising from membranous spathes; perianth irregular, in three rows; calyx three-lobed; the corolla and staminodes each three-parted; stamens three, the two lateral abortive; anthers two-celled; capsule three-celled, many-seeded; embryo in a vitellus; containing—*Zingiber Officinale*, *Curcuma Longa*, *Elettaria Cardamomum*.

IRIDACEÆ.—Perennial herbs, with bulbous, tuberous, or shortly creeping rhizomes; leaves equitant, flattened vertically; flowers with spathes; perianth superior, with six-petaloid segments; stamens three, extrorse; ovary inferior, three-celled, with many ovules; style one, with three petaloid stigmas; capsule loculicidal; seeds with hard albumen; containing—*Crocus Sativus*.

LILIACEÆ.—Perennial herbs, rarely arborescent, with creeping, bulbous, or fibrous rootstocks; flowers hermaphrodite; perianth inferior, regular, and petaloid; stamens six; anthers opening inwards; ovary free, three-celled; style single, with a simple or three-lobed stigma; fruit a capsule or berry; seeds usually numerous; containing—*Aloe Vulgaris*, *Urginea Scilla*.

MELANTHACEÆ.—Herbs, with fibrous or bulbous roots ; leaves sheathing ; perianth tubular, or in six pieces ; stamens six ; anthers opening outwards ; ovary three-celled, many-seeded ; styles three ; capsule dividing into three portions superiorly ; albumen dense ; containing—*Colchicum Autumnale*, *Asagæa Officinalis*, and *Veratrum Viride*.

GLUMACEOUS ENDOGENS

GRAMINACEÆ.—Herbs with hollow stems and nodes ; leaves alternate, narrow, sheathing, and ligulate ; flowers in spikelets, arranged in terminal spikes, racemes, or panicles ; inflorescence, consisting of alternately disposed bracts or glumes, the two lower usually empty, the upper one enclosing a smaller palea, within which is the minute flower, composed of two very minute scales ; stamens one to three, with versatile anthers ; and a one-celled, one-seeded ovary, having two feathery styles ; fruit a caryopsis ; embryo small, at the base of farinaceous albumen ; containing—*Secale Cereale*, *Triticum Vulgare*, *Hordeum Distichon*, and *Saccharum Officinarum*.

ACROGENS.

FILICES.—Leafy plants, with rhizomes, the fronds coiled up, before expanding, in a circinate form, and having a forked venation ; fructification consisting of capsules or sporangia, usually arranged in clusters or sori, and covered with a thin membrane when young, termed the indusium, each containing numerous minute spores. In germinating the spores produce a green leafy prothallus, upon which special antheridia and pistillidia are developed, and from these arises the future plant ; containing—*Aspidium Filix Mas*.

THALLOGENS.

LICHENES.—Aërial mycetals, chiefly nourished by the surrounding medium, and producing in the thallus, green bodies resembling chlorophylle, termed gonidia, arranged singly, in bundles, or moniliform rows ; fruit of sporidia, contained in asci, or with secondary fructification, seated on sporophores ; containing—*Cetraria Islandica*, and *Roccella*.

ARRANGEMENT OF OFFICINAL PLANTS.

BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASS.	ORDER.	NATURAL ORDER.	OFFICIAL PART.
ACONTIUM NAPIELLUS—Aconite	..	Trigynia	Ranunculaceae ..	Root, fresh leaves, and flowering tops
AEGLIE MARMELOS—The Bael	..	Monogynia	Aurantiaceae ..	Fruit
ASTRAGALUS VERUS—Tragacanth	..	Decandria	Leguminosae ..	Gum
ACACIA (several undetermined species)	..	Monocœia	Leguminosae ..	Gum
AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS—The Almond	..	Monogynia	Rosaceae ..	Seed—bitter and sweet varieties
ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS—The Dill	..	Digynia	Umbelliferae ..	Fruit
ANTHEMIS NOBILIS—Chamomile	..	Superflua	Compositae ..	Flowers
ANACYCLUS PYRETHRUM—Pellitory	..	Superflua	Compositae ..	Root
ARTEMISIA (undetermined species)	..	Superflua	Compositae ..	Unexpanded flower heads
ARNICA MONTANA—Arnica	..	Superflua	Compositae ..	Dried rhizome and rootlets
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Uva Ursi—Bearberry	..	Monogynia	Eriaceae ..	Leaves
ATROPA BELLADONNA—Belladonna	..	Monogynia	Atropaceae ..	Fresh leaves and branches, dried root and leaves
ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA—Serpentary	..	Hexandria	Aristolochiaceae	Dried rhizome
ATRANTHE ELONGATA—Matico	..	Monogynia	Piperaceae ..	Dried leaves
ABIES BALSAMEA—Balm of Gilead Fir	..	Monadelphica..	Coniferae ..	Turpentine, termed Canada balsam
ABIES EXCELSA—Spruce Fir	..	Monadelphica..	Coniferae ..	Resinous exudation—Burgundy pitch
ALOE VULGARIS—Barbadoes Aloe	..	Monogynia	Liliaceae ..	Insipissated juice
ASAGREU OFFICINALIS—Cevadilla	..	Trigynia	Melanthiaceae	Dried fruit
ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS—Male Fern	..	Filices	Filices ..	Dried rhizome
BAROSMA BETULINA—Buchu	..	Monogynia	Rutaceae ..	Leaves, dried
" CRENULATA—Buchu	..	Monogynia	Rutaceae ..	"
" SERRATIFOLIA—Buchu	..	Monogynia	Rutaceae ..	"
BALSAMODENDRON MYRRHA—Myrrh	..	Monogynia	Amygdaceae ..	Gum-resinous exudation

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BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASS.	ORDER.	NATURAL ORDER.	OFFICIAL PART.
BRAYERA ANTHELMINTICA—Kousso	Icosandria ..	Monogynia ..	Rosaceae	Flowers and tops
COCULUS PALMATUS—Calumba	Dioecia ..	Dodecandria ..	Menispermaceae	Root, cut transversely and dried
CISSAMPLOS PAREIRA—Pareira	Dioecia ..	Monadelphina ..	Menispermaceae	Dried root
COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA—Horsradish	Tetradynamia ..	Siliculosa ..	Cruciferae	Fresh root
CITRUS BIGARADIA—Bitter Orange	Polyadelphia ..	Icosandria ..	Aurantiaceae	Dried outer part of rind of fruit
" LIMONUM—The Lemon	Polyadelphia ..	Icosandria ..	Aurantiaceae	Outer part of rind of fresh fruit
" LIMETTA—The Lime	Dioecia ..	Pentandria ..	Aurantiaceae	Juice of fruit, to prepare Citric Acid
CANARIUM COMMUNE—Elemi	Decandria ..	Monogynia ..	Leguminosae	Concrete resinous exudation
CASSIA FISTULA—Purging Cassia	Decandria ..	Monogynia ..	Leguminosae	Pulp of pods
" LANCEOLATA—Senna	Decandria ..	Monogynia ..	Leguminosae	Leaflets } Alexandrian Senna
" OBOVATA—Senna	Decandria ..	Monogynia ..	Leguminosae	Leaflets }
" ELONGATA—Senna	Decandria ..	Monogynia ..	Leguminosae	Leaflets—Tinnivelly Senna
CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS—Clove	Icosandria ..	Monogynia ..	Myrtaceae	Dried unexpanded flower buds
CITRULLUS COLOCYNTHIS—Colocynth	Monocœcia ..	Monadelphina ..	Cucurbitaceae	Dried decorticated fruit, freed from seeds
COPAIFERA MULTIJUGA—Copaiva	Decandria ..	Monogynia ..	Leguminosae	Oleo-resin, from incisions in tree
CANELLA ALBA—Canella	Dodecandria ..	Monogynia ..	Guttiferae	Bark
CARYUM CARUI—Caraway	Pentandria ..	Digynia ..	Umbelliferae	Dried fruit
CORIANDEUM SATIVUM—Coriander	Pentandria ..	Digynia ..	Umbelliferae	Dried ripe fruit
CONIUM MACULATUM—Spotted Hemlock	Pentandria ..	Digynia ..	Umbelliferae	Fresh leaves and young branches, dried
CINCHONA CALISAYA—C. Flava	Pentandria ..	Monogynia ..	Cinchonaceae	leaves, and dried ripe fruit
" CONDAMINEA—C. Pallida	Pentandria ..	Monogynia ..	Cinchonaceae	Bark
" SUCCUBUBA—C. Rubra	Pentandria ..	Monogynia ..	Cinchonaceae	"
CEPHAELIS IPECACUANHA—Ipecacuanha	Pentandria ..	Monogynia ..	Cinchonaceae	"
CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA—Scammony	Pentandria ..	Monogynia ..	Convolvulaceae	Root, dried
CAPSICUM FASTIGIATUM—Capsicum	Pentandria ..	Monogynia ..	Solanaceae	Dried root, and a gum resin, obtained from the living root by incision
CINNAMOMUM ZYLANICUM—Cinnamon	Enneandria ..	Monogynia ..	Lauraceae	Dried ripe fruit
CAMPHORA OFFICINARUM—Camphor	Enneandria ..	Monogynia ..	Lauraceae	Dried bark
CROTON ELUTERIA—Cascarilla	Monocœcia ..	Monadelphina ..	Euphorbiaceae	Concrete volatile oil
				Bark

BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASS.	ORDER.	NATURAL ORDER.	OFFICIAL PART.
CROTON TIGLIUM—Purging Croton	Monoclea	Monadelphica.	Euphorbiaceæ	Oil expressed from the seeds
CUBEBA OFFICINALIS—Cubeb Pepper	Diandria	Trigynia	Piperaceæ	Dried unripe fruit
CANNABIS SATIVA—Hemp	Dicecia	Pentandria	Urticaceæ	Dried flowering tops of female plants
CURCUMA LONGA—Turmeric	Monandria	Monogynia	Scitamineæ	Rhizome
CROCUS SATIVUS—Saffron	Triandria	Monogynia	Iridaceæ	Dried stigma, and part of style
COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE—Colchicum	Hexandria	Trigynia	Melanthaceæ	Corm, sliced and dried, and ripe seeds
CETRARIA ISLANDICA—Iceland Moss	Cryptogamia	Lichenes	Lichenes	The entire lichen
DOREMA AMMONIACUM—Ammoniac	Pentandria	Digynia	Umbellifere	Gum-resin
DATURA STRAMONIUM—Thorn Apple	Pentandria	Monogynia	Atropaceæ	Dried leaves and ripe seeds
DIGITALIS PURPUREA—Purple Foxglove	Didynamia	Angiospermia	Scrophularinæ	Dried leaves
DAPHNE MEZEREREUM—Mezereon	Octandria	Monogynia	Thymelaceæ	Dried Bark
” LAUREOLA—Spurge Laurel	Octandria	Monogynia	Thymelaceæ	”
EUGENIA PIMENTA—Allspice	Icosandria	Monogynia	Myrtaceæ	Dried unripe berries
ECBALIUM OFFICINARUM—Squirting-Cucumber	Monoclea	Monadelphica.	Cucurbitaceæ	Fruit, very nearly ripe
EXOGONIUM PURGA—Jalap	Pentandria	Monogynia	Convolvulaceæ	Dried tubercles (root)
ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM—Cardamom	Monandria	Monogynia	Scitamineæ	Dried capsules
FICUS CARICA—Fig	Polygamia	Dicecia	Urticaceæ	Dried fruit
FENICULUM DULCE—Fennel	Pentandria	Digynia	Umbellifere	Fruit
FRAXINUS ORNUS—Manna	Decandria	Monogynia.	Oleaceæ	Concrete saccharine exudation from the stem
” ROTUNDIFOLIA—Manna	Decandria	Monogynia	Oleaceæ	Concrete saccharine exudation from the stem
GOSSEYTIUM—various species—Cotton	Monadelphica	Polyandria	Malvaceæ	Hairs of the seed
GARCINIA MORELIA—Gamboge	Dodecandria	Monogynia	Guttifere	Gum-resin
GUAIACUM OFFICINALE—Guaiacum	Decandria	Monogynia	Zygophyllaceæ.	Wood, and resin obtained from the stem by natural exudation, by incisions, or by heat
GALIPEA CUSPARIA—Cusparia	Diandria	Monogynia	Rutaceæ	Bark
GLYCERYHIZA GLABRA—Liquorice	Diadelphica	Decandria	Leguminosæ	Root or underground stem, fresh and dried
GALBANUM (unascertained Plant)			Umbellifere	Gum-resin
GENTIANA LUTEA—Gentian	Pentandria	Digynia	Gentianaceæ	Dried root

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HEMATOXYLUM CAMPEACHIANUM—Logwood	Decandria ..	Monogynia ..	Leguminosae	The heart-wood sliced
HEMIDESMUS INDICUS—Hemidesmus	..	Hexandria ..	Asclepiadaceae	Dried root
HYOSCYAMUS NIGER—Henbane	..	Monogynia ..	Atropaceae	Fresh leaves and branches, and dried leaves
HUMULUS LUPULUS—Hop	..	Pentandria ..	Urticaceae	Dried strobles of the female plant
HORDEUM DISTICHON—Pearl Barley	..	Digynia ..	Gramineae	The husked seeds
ILLICUM ANISATUM—Star Anise	..	Dodecandria ..	Magnoliaceae	Oil, distilled from the fruit
INDIGOFFERA (various species)	..	Diadelphia ..	Leguminosae	A blue pigment—Indigo
JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS—Juniper	..	Dioecia ..	Coniferae	Oil, distilled from unripe fruit
" SABINA—Savin	..	Dioecia ..	Coniferae	Fresh and dried tops
JATEORRHIZA COLUMBA—Calumba	..	Dioecia ..	Menispermaceae	Root, cut transversely and dried
" MIERSI—Calumba	..	Dioecia ..	Menispermaceae	Root, cut transversely and dried
KRAMERIA TRIANDRA—Rhatany	..	Tetrandria ..	Krameriaceae	Dried root
LINUM USITATISSIMUM—Flax	..	Pentandria ..	Linaceae	Seeds, termed linseed
LACTUCA VIROSA—Lettuce	..	Syngenesia ..	Compositae	The flowering herb
LOBELIA INFLATA—Lobelia	..	Pentandria ..	Lobeliaceae	The dried flowering herb
LIQUIDAMBAR ORIENTALE—Storax	..	Decandria ..	Styracaceae	Balsam
LAVANDULA VERA—Lavender	..	Didynamia ..	Labiatae	Oil, distilled from the flowers
MYRTOXYLON PEREIRA—Quinquino Tree	..	Decandria ..	Leguminosae	Balsam of Peru
" TOLUIFERA—Tolu Tree	..	Decandria ..	Leguminosae	Balsam of Tolu
MEZALEUCA MINOR—Cajuput Tree	..	Polyadelphia ..	Myrtaceae	Oil, distilled from the leaves
MENTHA VIRIDIS—Spearmint	..	Didynamia ..	Labiatae	Oil, distilled from the fresh flowering herb
" PIPERITA—Peppermint	..	Dioecia ..	Myristicaceae	Kernel of the seed
MYRISTICA OFFICINALIS—Nutmeg	..	Monocia ..	Urticaceae	Juice of the ripe fruit
MORUS NIGRA—Mulberry	..	Pentandria ..	Umbelliferae	Gum-resin obtained from the living root by incision
NARTHEX ASSAFOETIDA	..	..	..	Dried leaves of Virginian Tobacco
NICOTIANA TABACUM—Tobacco	..	Pentandria ..	Atropaceae	Bark
NECTANDRA RODLEI—Greenheart Tree	..	Enneandria ..	Lauraceae	The entire plant
OPHELIA CHIRATA—Chiretta	..	Pentandria ..	Gentianaceae	Oil, expressed from the ripe fruit
OLEA EUROPEA—The Olive Tree	..	Diandria ..	Oleaceae	..

BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASS.	ORDER.	NATURAL ORDER.	OFFICIAL PART.
PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM—May Apple	Polyandria	Monogynia	Ranunculaceæ	Rhizome, dried
PIMPINELLA ANISUM—Anise	Pentandria	Digynia	Umbellifere	Oil, distilled from the fruit
PAPAYER RHŒAS—Red Poppy	Polyandria	Monogynia	Papaveraceæ	Fresh petals
" SOMNIFERUM—White Poppy	Polyandria	Monogynia	Papaveraceæ	Nearly ripe dried capsules
POLYGALA SENEGA—Senega	Diadelphia	Octandria	Polygalaceæ	Dried root
PIERÆNA EXCELSA—Quassia	Decandria	Monogynia	Simarubaceæ	Wood
PISTACIA LENTISCUS—Mastich	Diœcia	Pentandria	Anacardiaceæ	Resinous exudation obtained from the stem by incision
PTEROCARPUS SANTALINUS—Red Sandal-Wood	Diadelphia	Decandria	Leguminosæ	Wood
" MARSUPIUM—Kino	Diadelphia	Decandria	Leguminosæ	Inspissated juice obtained from the trunk by incisions
PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM—Calabar Bean	Diadelphia	Decandria	Leguminosæ	Seed
PRUNUS DOMESTICA—Plum	Icosandria	Monogynia	Rosaceæ	Dried drupe
" LAUROCERASUS—Cherry Laurel	Icosandria	Monogynia	Rosaceæ	Fresh leaves
PUNICA GRANATUM—Pomegranite	Icosandria	Monogynia	Myrtaceæ	Dried bark of the root
PIPER NIGRUM—Black Pepper	Diandria	Trigynia	Piperaceæ	Dried unripe berries
PINUS TÆDA—Frankincense Pine	Monœcia	Monadelphïa	Conifere	Concrete turpentine—Frankincense
" SYLVESTRIS—Scotch Fir	Monœcia	Monadelphïa	Conifere	A bituminous liquid
" PALUSTRIS—Swamp Pine	Monœcia	Monadelphïa	Conifere	A bituminous liquid
QUERCUS PEDUNCULATA—British Oak	Monœcia	Polyandria	Cupulifere	Dried bark of the small branches and young stems
" INFECTORIA—Gall Oak	Monœcia	Polyandria	Cupulifere	Excrecences caused by the punctures and deposited ova of Diplolepis Gallæ tinctoriæ
RUTA GRAVIOLENS—Rue	Decandria	Monogynia	Rutaceæ	Oil distilled from the fresh herb
ROSA CANINA—Dog Rose	Icosandria	Polygynia	Rosaceæ	Ripe fruit called Hips
" CENTIFOLIA—Cabbage Rose	Icosandria	Polygynia	Rosaceæ	Fresh petals, fully expanded
" GALICA—Red Rose	Icosandria	Polygynia	Rosaceæ	Fresh and dried unexpanded petals
RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS—Buckthorn	Pentandria	Monogynia	Rhamnaceæ	Recently expressed juice of the ripe berries
ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS—Rosemary	Diandria	Monogynia	Labiata	Oil distilled from the flowering tops

BOTANICAL NAME.	CLASS.	ORDER.	NATURAL ORDER.	OFFICIAL PART.
RHEUM (undetermined species)	Enneandria ..	Trigynia ..	Polygonaceæ ..	Dried root deprived of the bark
RICINUS COMMUNIS—Castor Oil Plant	Monœcia ..	Monadelphina ..	Euphorbiaceæ ..	Oil expressed from the seeds
ROTTLEA TINCTORIA—Kamala	Dioœcia ..	Icosandria ..	Euphorbiaceæ ..	Powder which consists of the minute glands that cover the capsules
SAMBUCUS NIGRA—The Elder	Pentandria ..	Trigynia ..	Caprifoliaceæ ..	Fresh flowers
SINAPIS NIGRA—Black Mustard	Tetradynamia ..	Siliquosa ..	Crucifere ..	Seeds
" ALBA—White Mustard	Tetradynamia ..	Siliquosa ..	Crucifere ..	Seeds
SAROTHAMNUS SCOPARIUS—Broom	Diadelphina ..	Decandria ..	Leguminosæ ..	The fresh and dried tops
STYRAX BENZOIN—Benzoin	Decandria ..	Monogynia ..	Styraceæ ..	Balsamic resin, procured by making incisions into the bark
STYCHNOS NUX VOMICA—Nux Vomica	Pentandria ..	Monogynia ..	Loganiaceæ ..	The seeds
SECALE CEREALE—Common Rye	Triandria ..	Digynia ..	Gramineæ ..	Sclerotium (compact mycelium or spawn) of Claviceps purpurea, produced within the paleæ of the common rye—Ergot
SOLANUM DULCAMPARA—Bitter-sweet	Pentandria ..	Monogynia ..	Solanaceæ ..	Dried young branches, from plants which have shed their leaves
SASSAFRAS OFFICINALIS—Sassafras	Enneandria ..	Monogynia ..	Lauraceæ ..	Dried root
SMILAX OFFICINALIS—Sarsaparilla	Dioœcia ..	Hexandria ..	Smilacæ ..	Dried root
SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM—Sugar-cane	Triandria ..	Digynia ..	Graminaceæ ..	Juice of the stem
THEOBROMA CACAO—Cacao	Monœcia ..	Hexandria ..	Palmaceæ ..	Seeds, from which a concrete oil is obtained by expression and heat
TARAXACUM DENS LEONTIS—Dandelion	Syngenesia ..	Æqualis ..	Compositæ ..	Fresh and dried roots
TRITICUM VULGARE—Wheat	Triandria ..	Digynia ..	Graminaceæ ..	The grain
TAMARINDUS INDICA—Tamarind	Monadelphina ..	Triandria ..	Leguminosæ ..	Pulp of fruit
UNCARIA GAMBIR—Pale Catechu	Pentandria ..	Monogynia ..	Cinchonaceæ ..	Extract of the leaves and young shoots
ULMUS CAMPESTRIS—Broad-leaved Elm	Pentandria ..	Digynia ..	Urticaceæ ..	Dried inner bark
URGINEA SCILLA—Squill	Hexandria ..	Monogynia ..	Liliaceæ ..	Bulb sliced and dried
VITIS VINIFERA—Grape Vine	Pentandria ..	Monogynia ..	Vitaceæ ..	Ripe fruit
VERATRUM VIDE—Green Hellebore	Polygamia ..	Monœcia ..	Melanthaceæ ..	Dried rhizome
ZINGIBER OFFICINALE—Ginger	Monandria ..	Monogynia ..	Scitamineæ ..	Scraped and dried rhizome

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