

Reference

PLANT NAMES SCIENTIFIC AND POPULAR

INCLUDING IN THE CASE OF EACH PLANT
THE CORRECT BOTANICAL NAME
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REFORMED NOMENCLATURE,
TOGETHER WITH BOTANICAL AND
POPULAR SYNONYMS

AND MANY VERNACULAR, GERMAN, FRENCH AND SPANISH NAMES. THE
LIST COMPRISES ALL IMPORTANT MEDICINAL PLANTS, THE
PRINCIPAL FOOD PLANTS OF THE WORLD AND MANY
OTHERS OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE, GIV-
ING ESPECIAL PROMINENCE TO
THOSE WHICH ARE INDIGENOUS IN THE UNITED STATES.

COMPILED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES

— BY —
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SECOND EDITION

THOROUGHLY REVISED WITH MUCH ADDED MATTER.

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- c. **I. religiosum** Siebold (**I. anisatum** L., not Gaertn., I. San-ki Pers.). Eastern Asia and Japan. Sacred Anise tree. *Bark*, Lavola bark, used for incense. *Leaves* and *fruit* aromatic but poisonous.
- d. **I. vérum** Hook. f. (**I. anisatum** Gaertn., not L.). South-eastern China, cult. in China and Japan. Chinese Anise tree, Anise seed tree. *Fruit*, Star-anise, Chinese Anise; *Fructus (Semen) anisi stellati*, Sem. badiani; Ger. Indischer Anis, Sternanis, Badian; Fr Anis étoilé, Anis de la Chine, Badiane; aromatic, carminative, with flavor of true Anise. Source in part of Oil of Anise, U. S. P.

1139. ILYSÁNTHES, Raf. 1820. **Scrophulariaceæ.**
From Greek, "mud flower." Syn. *Capraria*†, *Lindernia*†, in part. Small herbs. Popular name False Pimpernel. About 10 species, 6 in U. S.

1140. IMPÁTIENS, L. 1753 [1737]. **Balsaminaceæ.**
Name Latin, alluding to sensitiveness of capsules. Syn. *Balsamina*, Burm. Succulent herbs with irregular, often ornamental flowers. About 220 species, mostly of tropical Asia; 2 in U. S.

- a. **I. aúrea** Muhl. (*I. pallida*, Nutt.). Quebec to Oregon, south to Georgia and Kansas. Pale Jewelweed, Pale Touch-me-not, Yellow or Golden Jewelweed, Wild Celandine, Ceroline, Wild Balsam, Pale Balsam-weed, Quick in-the-hand, Silverweed, Slipper-weed, Slippers, Wild Lady's-slipper, Snapweed, Weathercock. *Herb* aperient, diuretic.
- b. **I. Balsámina** L., from tropical Asia is the Common Garden Balsam, also called Lady's-slipper; Fr. Balsamine (also a generic name); (c) **I. Noli-tángere** L. (*I. Noli-me-tangere* Crantz) is the European Touch-me-not or Wild Balsam, called also Codded Arsmart (Arse-smart); Fr. Herbe de Sainte Catherine.
- d. **I. biflóra** Walt. (*I. fulva* Nutt.). British America, south to Florida and Missouri. Spotted Touch-me-not, Cowslip*, Ear-jewel, Spotted or Orange Jewelweed, Speckled Jewels or Jewel-weed, Balsam-weed, Wild Balsam, Brook Celandine (Solentine), Wild Celandine, Ceroline, Kicking-colt, Kicking-horses, Ladies'-eardrop, Ladies'-pocket, Silver-leaf, Silver plant, Shining-grass, Slipper-weed, Wild Lady's-slipper, Snapdragon*, Snap-weed, Weathercock. Properties of (a).

1141. IMPERATÓRIA, L. 1753 Masterwort. **Umbelliferæ.**
From Latin, "imperial." *Ferula* (O. Kze.), *Peucedanum*†, *Oreoselinum*, *Ostruthium*, in part. Robust perennial herbs. About 10 species, Old World.

- a. **I. Ostrúthium** L. (*P. Ostruthium* Koch (Kew), *O. officinale* Link). Central and southern Europe, adv. in U. S. Masterwort, Felon-grass, Felonwort, Great or Imperial Masterwort, Broad-leaved Hog's-fennel, Pellitory of Spain*; Ger

- a. *I. florentina* L. Southern Europe, Florentine Orris (i. e. *Iris*), White Flag, Florence or Sweet Fower-de-luce. *Rhizome*, of this also of (c) and (d); Orris-root, Orrice-root, Finger-root; *Rhizoma iridis*, *Radix iridis florentinæ*, R. ireos; Ger. Irisrhizom, Vielchenwurzel, Violenwurzel, Schwer-telwurz; Fr. Iris de Florence (Codex); Sp. Liria de Florencia; acrid, sternutatory, but chiefly used in dentifrices, cosmetic powders, etc. Sometimes used for issue peas (*Pois d'iris de Paris*).
- b. *I. foetidissima* L. Western Europe. Gladwyn, Gladwin, Gladden, Gladdon, Gladem (all these corruptions of the Latin "gladiolus", "sword"-plant), Roast-beef plant.
- c. *I. germanica* L. Southern Europe, northern Africa to India, cult. and adv. in U. S. European Blue Flag, German Iris or Orris; Ger. Blauer Schwertel, Schwertlilie; Fr. Flambe, Fleur de lis (corrupted in English to Flower de luce). This species, also (d) *I. pallida* Lam., Southern Europe to Syria, Pale Blue Flag, have properties and uses of (a).
- e. *I. prismatica* Pursh (*I. virginica* Muhl. not L., *I. gracilis* Bigel.) New Brunswick to N. Carolina. Slender Blue Flag, Poison Flag. Properties of (g).
- f. *I. Pseudacorus* L. Europe, adv. in U. S. Yellow Flag, False Sweet-flag, Daggers, Corn Flag, Yellow Water-flag or Fower-de-luce, Sword Flag, Jacob's-sword, Flagons, Segg, Yellow Water-skegs, Water-seg; Fr. Flambe (name applied also to other species). Seeds used for coffee.
- g. *I. verna* L. Pennsylvania to Georgia. Dwarf Iris; Slender Blue Flag. Root stock "pungently spicy."
- h. *I. versicolor* L. (*I. virginica* L. not Muhl.). Canada, south to Florida and west to Arkansas and Manitoba. Blue Flag, Flag Lily, Liver Lily, Snake Lily, Poison Flag, Water Flag, American Fleur-de-lis or Flower-de-luce; Ger. Verschiedenfarbige Schwertlilie, Amerikanischer Schwertel; Fr. Iris varié, Flambe variée, Glaieul bleu; Sp. Liria Americana. *Rhizome*, Blue Flag, (no longer official), cathartic, cholagogue.

1153. IRVINGIA, Hook. 1860. Dika Bread. **Simarubaceæ**. Named for Dr. Irving, R. N. Trees with curious annualized branches. Four species, tropical west Africa. (a) *I. Barteri* Hook. f. is called Bread-tree, Dika Bread, Mango*. Seeds edible.

1154. ISANTHUS, Michx. 1803. False Pennyroyal. **Labiatae**. From Greek, "equal" (i. e. regular) "flowered." Syn. *Trichostema*†, in part. Annual herb. One species, Canada and eastern U. S., False Pennyroyal, Fluxweed, Blue Gentian†.

1155. ISATIS, L. 1753 [1737]. Woad. **Cruciferæ**. Ancient Greek plant name. Herbs, annual or biennial. About 30 [60] species, southern Europe and western Asia.