



T H I S

C I V I L AND N A T U R A L

H I S T O R Y.

J A M A I C A.

THE
CIVIL AND NATURAL
HISTORY
OF
JAMAICA.

CONTAINING

- I. An accurate Description of that Island, its Situation, and Soil; with a brief Account of its former and present State, Government, Revenues, Produce, and Trade.
- II. An History of the Natural Productions, including the various Sorts of native Fossils; Perfect and Imperfect Vegetables; Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, and Insects; with their Properties and Uses in Mechanics, Diet, and Phyfic.

By PATRICK BROWNE, M. D.

ILLUSTRATED WITH
FORTY-NINE COPPER PLATES;
IN WHICH THE MOST CURIOUS PRODUCTIONS ARE REPRESENTED OF THEIR NATURAL SIZES,
AND DELINEATED IMMEDIATELY FROM THE OBJECTS,
BY GEORGE DIONYSIUS EHRET.

THERE ARE NOW ADDED
COMPLETE LINNEAN INDEXES,
AND
A LARGE AND ACCURATE MAP OF THE ISLAND.

LONDON:
SOLD BY B. WHITE AND SON, AT HORACE'S HEAD, FLEET-STREET.

M.DCC.LXXXIX.

1789



*Qui maris algue telluris Jiupendas nietamorphofes conumphri cuplt, vix Oibi terrarm repmd
cemmodionm occafionem. LIN. Orat.*



TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

George William Frederick

PRINCE of WALES.

PARDON me, ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE, if, at this time, when the most important scenes engage your attention, I attempt to lay before you the Civil and Natural State of a Colony, which an extensive trade and a commodious situation have long rendered the object both of the care and munificence of the Crown; and endeavour to send it into the world, under the patronage of a PRINCE whose eminent virtues now engage the thoughts and attention of the most considerable part of mankind, as well independent as allies and subjects to your Royal Family.

Natural history, on which so many neighbouring princes now bestow their attention; has been long engaged and happily cultivated in these realms, under the auspicious influence of your Royal Ancestors: and as every attempt to advance our knowledge in the works of nature, and to promote the general welfare

D E D I C A T I O N .

For mankind, request with your gracious approbation, deign, GREAT-BIUCE, to accept these endeavours: and that you may ever display that wisdom, moderation, and justice, so conspicuous in all your Royal Family, and long continue a blessing to these kingdoms, is the ardent prayer of

Your ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

Most Devoted

Humble Servant,

PATRICK BROWNE.

CATALOGUE of the AUTHORS

Whofe Names are abbreviated in this WORK.

Alpin.	TJ R O S P E R	Alpi nus de plantis iEgyptiacis
Art.	JJ	Petri Artedii, &c. Opera Ichthyologica omnia
Barr.		Effay fur L'Hiftoire Naturelle, &c. par Pierre Barrere
C. B.		Cafpari Bauhini Theatrum Botariicum
B. P.	—————	Pinax
Boerh.		Herm. Boerhaave Index alter Plantarum, &c.
Bona.		Philippi Bonani recreatio mentis & oculi, &c.
Bont.		India? orientalis res naturalis & medica, authore Guil. Bontio
Breyn.		Ja^obi Breynii exoticarum plantarurri centuriae
Bur.		joh. Burmanni Thef. Zeylonicum
	—————	Decades Africans
Butt.		D.G. Buttneri flantae cunonis
Cates.		The Natural Hiftory of Carolina, by Mark Catefby
orn.		
Cafpari		Comelini plantas rariores exoticaj
Dale.		Samuelis a Dale Pharmacologia, &c.
Edw		A Natural Hiftory of Birds, by George Edwards
Flo.	Lap.	Flora Lapponica, Car. Linnsei
Flor	virg,	Flora Virginica, &c. Joh» Fred. Qronovio authore
Gron	n. Fl. Virg.	Idem
Gron	Muf. Ich.	Laur. Theo. Gronovii Mufeum Ichthyologicum
Gualt.		Index testarum Conchiliorum in Mufeo Nicolai Gualtieri
Hern.		Francifci Hernandes nova plantarum, &o. Mexicanarum Hiftoria
Hill.		The Natural Hiftory of Minerals, &c. by John Hill
JJ		Hortus Indicus Malabaricus, per Hen. Van Rheede, &c.
H* C		Hortus Cliffbrtianus, &c. per Car. Linnamm
H* C		Hortus Eltamenfis, &c. per Jo. Jac. Dillenium
Elt>		
Houft.	apud Miller.	The Gardner's Dictionary, by Philip Miller.
K ^{onft}		Joh. Jonftoni Icones Pifcium, &c.
K ^{aem}	P.	Engelberti Kaempferi Amoenitates exotic*
Klein.		Joh. Theod. Klein miffi, varii
Lin.		Caroli Linnaei opera varia
		Car. Linnaei Flora Lapponica
L	oio. Lap.	Car. Linnaei genera plantarum
L	H* C	Hortus Cliffortianus, authore Carolo Linnaeo
L	Ma	Materia Medica Caroli Linnsi
L	t. Med.	Mufa Cliffortiana, per Car. Linnseum
L	< t p	Caroli Linnaei fpecies plantarum
op^F/		Caroli Linnsi Syftema Natural, &c.
f.	Syft. flat.	Cacoli Linnasi Orationes vari«
f.	Ora*	
rj ^{ft} *		Martini Lifteri Hiftoria five SynopfismethodicaConchilion m
art.		Petri Martyris Decades Americans
Mich.		Petri Ant. Michellii nova plantarum genera

A LIST OF AUTHORS, etc.

Muf. Ich.	/T^tufcum Ichthyologicum L&ur. Theo. Gronovii
MuC Zey.	^Hucutn Zeyloaicum, authorc Paub Hermanno.
Ovid	Pub. OvtJti Niiibnii Halicmkon, pci Calinstum 1545
Pet. Gaz.	Gazophylacii natura fie uriis Dccu!. V. authorc Jac. Pctivc.
Fif.	De India; utriufijue re medici & naturalt, &c. autlitxc Gi- litimo Pifo
Pk. 6c Pluck.	Leon, Plucknetit Piiytographia, i, 2j 7 & 4-
Plum.	Carol I Plumeri, ncwu genet a, iconic, is, Ipcies plintarugn Amricanarum
PL fil.	Curoli Plumeri trafatus tic dlicibus American's
Rai.	Joh, Rail Iliilorin PUntarutn
Roy.	Adrian! Roycni flora Leydcnfis
Ruin ph.	———RuaiphilTbefaurus Imaginum Pifcium tcfliceorum
Slo. Cat.	Catalogus Planiarutn, qu*_in Itifula Jamaica, &c. amhoro HJiisSloane, M.D.
Slo, H,	A Voyage to the Iflands of Madeira?, Ncvb, St, Chriflophct's and Jsiniaca, &c. by Hans Sloarft, M.D.
Theo.	Theophrasti EreBi HJflorb Plantarum
The-/ Zey.	Thefiurus Zeyiontcus, Johannc Burmanno (utiiorc
Tour.	JoC Pitt. TournefotOnnflituciones Bxl Herb,irut
Trsph.	A Dtfcourfc of tile State of Healthy lac. by Thomas Trapham
Virg.	P. VirgilU Maronis Opera
Will.	Francifci Willoughbeii Ichthyographia cova^ &c.



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P R E F A C E

THE Island &f JAMAICA, iih,^ Civil and Natural History is i: of tbt following fleets, has bet-¹: mm known a?: d inhabited¹ h European* <du: :i?;drcd and forty years, is of a consider tible extent, prduclivc of i: any us: ful jfr- ticles of Commerce, has been the scene <f voric.is and singular even'is; and still continues to supply us with a necessary appendage to our p^{re}- sent refined manner of living. These are well known circumstances; and that the wealth of many, the subsistence of multiJes, the cxient of our Navigation, the Revenues of the Crown, and i: i fhort the Emolu- ment of the whole Nation, are deeply interested and augm^{nted} by the pirtiucl inter-ourse whb this distant Island^ is r: niverfally allowe d: Yet how small a Part either of these who inhabit it, or of t f asc tt- ho %y one means or draw the principal pa~i of their subsistence, tveahb) and affluence from this fruitful spot; know any thing of the Ijlmid in gcrural% its productions^ advantages) or inconveniencies; .or give themselves any pain in considering whether the former may be improved, or hy what means f^{it} latter may be remedied^ or removed.

sfnd indeed ipere any difpoft-d to do either, what grounds i ave they at frcfent t& pro\ t(d upon? Fir, tho many amongst thofe v6o Lawe {referted th'ubcr, have been distinguished for their fultnts and Learn- ing •) for lh:ir Curiofuy ana' Abilit: : : the Arts of Government) or the means of acquiring IFcahh and Po\i.'cr> have gmeraily occupied their thoughts; or the love of ease and pleafurc, to which the Climate but too much difpofes even the wofe deter mined minds, have diffipated the bsjl eflablip&dRefolution\$ and its lonjquevece^fcarcely any th<;;ighas hen

attempted towards exhibiting a just idea of this I/land, considered both in a Civil and Natural Light; except what bears the evident marks of Imbecility; Inattention, or erroneous Information.

Happy in a large share of health and strength; enured to the Climate; and with a mind strongly disposed to the cultivation of Natural Knowledge; If aw with regret, how greatly the History of this I/land was neglected; and determined to lose no opportunity to inform myself of every particular, that might enable me to give the most satisfactory Account, both of the past and present State of the I/land; and during several years residence upon the spot, it was the employment of every leisure hour to collect the most authentic Materials for this purpose. As a Physician, the nature of the Diseases that appear there, drew my principal attention : As a Naturalist, the various productions of the Earth claimed my peculiar care-, and as a Member of the Community, and a Subject of Great Britain, I took the liberty to enquire into the nature of its government, and whatever else respecting it, might tend to afford satisfaction to mankind in general.

I have not indeed disposed my observations in the order above mentioned ; there are more Men than Naturalists, and perhaps, more of these than Physicians ; I have for this reason followed that order that seemed the most natural, and placed, as far as I could, subjects akin together. In the part which treats of the Civil State of the I/land, I own I have been the most brief. The lives of the Governors; the civil and military transactions ; and various other particulars, would have made no improper part of such a work ; but this would take up a large share of my time on a subject to me not so materially interesting ; and of consequence, hindered me from pursuing that part to which I found myself more equal; more strongly inclined; and in which I thought my researches more likely to tend to public advantage, The Natural History is therefore by much the most extensive part; the productions are both numerous and curious ; and contains great numbers of articles whereof many have been left wholly unnoticed, while others were but imperfectly or inaccurately represented to us. Sir Hans Sloane hath not collected above 800 species of plants in all his travels : In Jamaica alone, I have examined and described about twelve hundred, besides Fossils, Insects, and other productions ; many of which he makes no mention of It must be owned, nevertheless, to his praise, that his works, inaccurate as they are, upon the whole, have done both the Author and his Country credit,

In respect to the diseases, the Duty of my profession; the uncommon Appearances of many; the Violence of the symptoms, and fatal Consequences

quences that often attend "em, had generally re?idered them the principal objeSls of my Study : frequent opportunities gave me an occajion of enquiring more ftriEily into their Courfes and Caufes; and the negleEi or inaccuracy of former Writers ; the confufed and imperfeEl Notio?2s generally received of the moft dangerous and deftruSlive of them; and the pernicious Methods of praSiice, now, too frequently in ufe among the generality of our American praElitioners; engaged me to communicate my Obfervations ; which I have difpofed in a few Differ tat ions, to avoid prolixity, or too frequent repetitions.

The Diverjity of SubjeEis treated of in the courfe of this work, has fubjèEied it to a great number of Parts and Subdiviftons ; The fir ft of thefe gives an account of the Civil State of the Ijland; and for greater conveniency is divided into two Parts or Chapters : The Firft contains a brief Miftory of the former ft ate of that place, continued down to the thorough Eftablilhment of the Colony; a?td the Second includes its prefent States with a more circumftantial Account of its Trade, Imports^ Exports,^ Revenues, and Curiofties.

The Second Part of the work is a regular Hiftory of the Natural ProduEtions ; and, as it is by far the moft considerable, we have divided it into Three Books ; and thefe again into Claffes and SeEiions, according to the natural order of the SubjeSl. The Firft of thofe (beJide a Catalogue of the native FoJJils of Jamaica, with fome Remarks on many of the Particulars) contains a New General Method of claffing 7iative Fojjils. In the Second Book, we give an account of the vegetable produElions of that Ifland, which we have difpofed chiefly according to the Syftem of Linneus; and have added the Ufes and Properties of each, as far as they have been yet afcertained \ as well as the Methods of Cultivating, and Manufa&uring fuch as we have obferved to furnijh any valuable or ufeful commodity. The Third contains an account of the Animals chiefly obferved in and about the Ijland; and thefe are claffed nearly according to the Syftem of Linneus alfo ; but where that feemed forced or unnatural, we have followed another method, in which we have endeavoured to be guided folely by natural appearances.

The Third Part of the work is 7nade up of a few Differtations, containing fome ufeful remarks and obfervatio?is on the Nature of Climates in general \ the Diverfity of Atmospheres ; and the dijferent Difpofetions of the human machine in each; with an account of the Diforders arifing peculiarly from them, in every age, fex, and climate j and particularly, of the yellow and remittent Fevers.

The whole is illuflrated with fifty odd copper-plates delineated immediately from nature by the accurate Ehret, in which we have been careful to repreſent the moſt curious and uncommon productions of every ſort, now obſerved in that place; beſides a map of the Iſland and a large draught of the harbours of Port-Royal and Kingſton : It is interperſed with ſuch remarks and obſervations as I could find well grounded or atteſted and likely to prove of any ſervice to mankind without incumbering a part thereof with tedious relations, or ufeleſs quotations; and I hope by theſe means to render it an agreeable entertainment to the lovers of Natural Hiſtory in general \ profitable to ſuch as live in thoſe parts in particular \ and uſeful to ſuch as may be induced to viſit, or praEiſe in, the like climates.



77° 35' 30' 45' 50' 55' 60' 65' 70°

Scale of Miles.



1. E S E
II U



EXPLANATION.

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77° 35' 30' 45' 50' 55' 60' 65' 70° West longitude from London

T H E
CIVIL and NATURAL HISTORY
 O F
J/ A M A I C A.
 P A R T I.

Containing the Civil State of that Island.

C H A P . I.

Of the former State of J A M A I C A ;

THE Island of J A M A I C A, (one of those situated near the main continent of America) is of an irregular oblong form ; and adorned with a ridge or chain of lofty mountains that run the whole length of the Island ; which in its irregular disposition from the most eastern point westward, occupies the middle part of the country ; and by its various appendages, inlets and declivities, forms those fruitful valleys, and frequent rising grounds between the mountains and the sea ; which everywhere supplied with springs, rivulets, and large currents, that flow in different parts of the main ridge, and continue their winding steep courses to the sea.

This Island lies between 17degrees 31 minutes and a half, and 18 degrees thirty two minutes and a quarter north latitude -, and 78 degrees 40 minutes and three quarters, and 78 degrees 20 minutes and three quarters west longitude (a). It is about a hundred and seventy two miles in length, and fifty eight in breadth where broadest. It is situated at the entrance into the gulph of Mexico, having the Island of Cuba to the north, Jucatan and the gulph of Honduras to the west ; Hispaniola and the Caribbee Islands to the east ; and that part of the main land called Grajeda now a Province of the kingdom of Santa Fee to the south, at the distance of about a hundred and fifty leagues.

It was first discovered by the famous *Cbrijopber Colon* (b) or *Columbus*, in the year

(a) See the Philosophical Transactions.

(b) I have extracted the following account from the Decades of *Peter Martyr*, whom I look upon as one of the most accurate writers of the affairs of America. *Cbrijopber Colon* (since commonly called *Columbus*) was a native of *Nervi* in the territory of *Genoa* ; he was bred to the sea, but at what time, or upon what occasion he had conceived a notion of those remote lands, is uncertain : It is, however, well known, that on this occasion he had made frequent unsuccessful applications to the several Princes of *Europe* before he received any encouragement ; but the King of *Spain* was at length persuaded to favour his project, and accordingly supplied him with three ships and about 220 men. With these he sailed from *Palos* in *Andalusy* about the 3d of *Auguji* 1492 ; but after having sailed a considerable time at sea, the people

and increased so much, that in 1655, it consisted of no less than 1700 houses, two churches, two chapels and an abbey; at which time, the *English* (failing in their attempts upon *St. Domingo*) made a descent upon, and conquered the Island; where they left a considerable part of their forces (*e*), under the command of Colonel *Forteqiie* to guard and secure the place, and then returned home, where, both the commanders after a hearing or two, were ordered to the tower for their miscarriage at *Hippamola*. But in order to give a more perfect account of this revolution, we must now look back a little to the state of affairs in *England*.

Cromwell, who had raised himself to the head of affairs at home, where he governed almost without controul, had no sooner fixed himself by the act of government, and settled the general disturbances of the nation to his satisfaction, than he determined to employ some of those in whom he suspected he had the least reason to confide, in some remote part (*J*); with this view, and probably to gain the more upon the nation in general; or at least to screen his private designs the better, he ordered a fleet of seventeen men of war, with many transports, to be got in readiness, the command of which was given to Admiral *Pen*. On board of these were shipped between six and seven thousand regulars, under the command of General *Venables*; and with this armada they sailed for *Barbadoes*; where the ships were ordered to rendezvous, and the commanders to open their intruditions: They arrived here about the 14th of *February*, 1654, and recruited with such success, that they soon augmented the soldiery to the number of ten or twelve thousand (*g*), with which they sailed down to *Hijpaniola*: They made this island the 10th of *April*, and soon after landed within a few leagues to the west of *St. Domingo*; from whence they marched towards the town but the soldiers being disheartened by a previous proclamation (*h*), which deprived them of all hopes of plunder, were soon repulsed by a handful of *Mulattoes*: And after having lost five or six hundred men, with some brave officers, and left off all thought of conquest; they re-embarked, and fell down to *Jamaica*, where they landed (*i*) on the 10th of *May* 1655 -, but marched so slowly towards the capital *St. Jago de la Vega*, (which then was very rich and populous) that the *Spaniards* had retired, and carried most of their valuable effects with them to the woods (*k*), before the *English* came up to the town.

Cromwell having had early intelligence of this conquest, sent out a fresh reinforcement of near three thousand men (*l*), with twelve men of war; and resolved to seize no opportunity of supporting this new acquisition, (which now indeed served him as another *Siberia*) for the frequent disturbances raised by the Cavalier Party, and the resolution with which many had denied, and resolved not to submit to the authority of his Major Generals, put him under a necessity of getting rid of some of them, who were frequently afterwards (during his usurpation) transported to this Island, where, with the troops already stationed there, they became the first *English* Settlers.

The *Spaniards*, who had not yet deserted the Island, concealed themselves in the woods and inland parts, from whence they made frequent excursions, and killed such stragglers and lonely persons as they could meet with but being at last weary of their quarters in the mountains, and having no hopes to dislodge the *English* -, they retired to the north side of the Island, and, with a supply of about thirty companies well provided with arms and ammunition, that soon after arrived there from *Cuba* and the Main, fortified themselves at *Rio Nuevo*. But the *English*, then under the

(e) About 3000 men.

(f) See *Ludlows* Memoirs.

(g) See *Echart's* History of *England*; *Ludloiv's* Memoirs, *J* *Hickeringill*, and the Memoirs of the late affairs of *England*; *Land*, printed 1682.

(h) See *Echard's* History of *England*.

(i) It is thought they landed at *Old Harbour*; but I could not learn the place of the landing with any certainty.

(k) See *Hickeringill*.

(l) Under the command of *Major Sedgewick* and Colonel *Humphry*

command of Colonel *UOyly*, having early intelligence of the arrival of this reinforcement, marched dire&ly towards them, and forced them in their intrenchments \$ tho' the *Spaniards* at that time were more than double their number. Upon this and other ill fuccesses, they retired to *Cuba*; leaving many of the Negroes and Mulatoes to keep poffession of the place, and, to prevent the conquerors from fettling in the country parts. These people continued very troublefome for a time -, but the *Enrli/h*, who were not themselves used to the woods, at length called in some of the *Buccaneers* to their afliftance, and soon after brought them under subjection.

The *French* fettlers at *Tortugo*, who, about this time were much neglected by the government at home, (then under a minority) and too frequently pressed by the *Spaniards* abroad, resolved to seek their fortune by more desperate means: so that the whole colony soon became a set of land and sea robbers, in the practice of which they continued for many years \ nor did their then governor *de la Place (m)*, the least discourage proceedings whereby he became a considerable gainer*

The government of *England* falling again into confusion upon the death of the vigilant *Cromwely* the affairs of this colony were much neglected; and on this account was frequently resorted to by the pirates of *Tortugo*, who were now grown a very formidable body : and the people here (at this time under little or no restraint,) encouraged by the example of those, who had frequently brought in immense riches with impunity, soon gave in to the same methods ; so that the Island became another colony of pirates, which far exceeded the former both in number and resolution ; and with whom they still continued in friendship, frequently uniting their forces upon occasion.

In this state did the greatest part of the inhabitants of this Island continue for many years, chiefly under the command and guidance of the famous *Morgan (n)* who with his numerous followers, had brought such a vast booty to this Island, that the place continued for many years one of the most wealthy spots in the world, for the number of its inhabitants.

These people were not satisfied with what plunder they could have met with at sea only ; they frequently landed in great numbers, and ransacked the most flourishing *Spanish* settlements; nor were those situated even on the coast of the fourth sea, free from their daring attempts, which reached the opulent and populous city of *Panama*, in 1670 -, from whence they brought immense sums of money, as well as other valuable treasures.

His King *Charles* being at length seated on the throne of *England*, put on an early resolution to promote the welfare of an Island which was likely to prove very serviceable to the crown ; but the affairs at home were yet in confusion, and the *Dutch* war wholly employed the thoughts of the government for a time : the

(m) See the History of the Buccaneers.

(n) *Morgan* (it is said) was a native of *Wales*, and the son of a farmer; he was transported to *Barbadois* in the quality of a servant, from whence (after the expiration of his time) he went to *Jamaica* and joined the pirates ; among whom he was soon distinguished for his superior conduct and daring resolution ; and in consequence was soon after elected a leader in which situation he had always behaved with great intrepidity, and was as constantly attended with success. He brought no less than 250,000 pieces of eight from *Porto Bello* ; and as much from *Maracaiba* and *Gibraltar*, besides jewels, plate and flavestoa considerable value. By his expedition to *Panama*, it is computed he got 400,000 pieces of eight to his own share, and about 200 more for each of his party ; at that time near 1200 in number. He left off his courses immediately after this; and became a sober settler, and great promoter of industry ; he was both an excellent citizen and happy planter \ and in course of time, was admitted one of the council, and afterwards knighted, and appointed Lieutenant Governor, in which station he behaved with great applause from 1680, to the year 1682: but when the peace was concluded with the King of *Spain* ; that Monarch inflamed on his being punished for his former depredations, and was accordingly sent for and committed to the Tower in 1683—4 ; where he continued for three years without trial or hearing ; at which he could hardly fail of clearing his own character, as he had always acted under commission from the Governors of *Jamaica* while he continued in that active state of life. But indeed, such barbarities as were frequently committed on these occasions, were not to be authorized or countenanced by any Christian power; nor committed by any but such as looked upon themselves as lawless people.

the nation being at length quieted, and the *Dutch* war at an end ; his majesty resolved to att more vigoroufly in thofe parts, and if poffible to refrain the licentioufnefs of the pirates, who ftill continued their depredations under Colonel *D'Oyly*, Lord *Wind/or*, Sir *Charles Littleton*, and Sir *Thomas Muddeford*, whom he appointed Governors fuceffively, during the troubles at home ; and to this he was ftill the more inclined from the frequent complaints of the *Spaniards*, whofe fufferings were now daily laid before him.

With this view Lord *Faughan* was appointed Governor, and fent out to *Jamaica*, with orders for Colonel *Lynch*, who then governed in the abfence of Sir *Thomas Muddejord*, to appear at court to anfwer to the complaints of the *Spanijh* ambaffador.

This nobleman was no fooner arrived in "*Jamaica*, than he began to put the orders of his majesty in execution with fuch vigour, as foon put a ftop to the proceedings of the pirates -, whereof great numbers, with their chieftain *Morgan*, became induftrious fettlers ; while others, unwilling to depart from a courfe of life to which they had been now long ufed, or, it may be, diffident of the clemency of their prince ; retired to *Tortugo*, where they continued the fame pra&ices for feveral years after.

But in proportion as piracy was fuppreffed in this Ifland, the people, who were become extremely wealthy by their former practices, began, to murmur and complain of the defpotic power to which they were ftill expofed ; and which however gracious or mild, could not but be diiagreeable, as it was a form of government very foreign from that of the, *Engli/h* conftitution. In this fituation, however, they continued until the latter end of the year 1680; when his majesty king *Charles* the Second, was gracioufly pleafed to grant them a charter or commiffion under the great feal of *England*, constituting and ordaining, a regular form of government for this Ifland ; which was foon after difpatched to the Right Honourable *Charles Howard*, Earl oi*CarliJle*, who had been appointed Governor the year before.

By this charter or grant, the government was lodged in the hands, i/?."of a Governor, or Captain-General, who is appointed by, and repreffents his majesty. He is vefted with both the ecclefiaftical and military power, as well as civil -, and continues during his Majefty's pleafure.

zdlly. A council, which is alfo appointed by his Majefty, and generally confifts of twelve perfons of the beft rank and fortunes in the Ifland. This body repreffents the houfe of Lords in *England*, both in power and proceeding; nor do they interfere judicially in matters of property, unlefs it be in fuch cafes as are brought before them by writs of error out of the grand court -, or, by appeals from the Court of Admiralty.

%dly. An Afsembly, which in power and proceeding repreffents the Houfe of Commons in *England*. The members of this body have been heretofore chofen by the votes of the freeholders, who returned three repreffentatives for each of the town-pariffes (which were only two, viz. 1. *Port-Royal*, and, 2. *St. Catharin's*, in former times;) and two for each of the other pariffes, then only thirteen, viz. i. *St. Thomas in the Eajl* -, 2. *St. Davids* -, 3. *St. Andrews* (which contained the preffent pariff of *Kingflon*); 4. *St. Thomas in the Vale* ; 5. *St. Johns*; 6. *St. Dorothy's* -, 7. *Fere-*, 8. *Clarendon* -, -9. *St. Elizabeth's* (which contained the preffent *St. Elizabeth's*, *Wefimorland* and *Hanover* J 10. *St. James's* -, 11. *St. Ann's* ; 12. *St. Mary's* \ and 13. *St. George's*, (which with the pariff of *St. Thomas in the Eajl*, contained the preffent pariff of *Portland*.) All thefe pariffes returned thirty-two members, or repreffentatives in all 3 which was the number of the firft afsemblies of that Ifland.

Thefe three bodies, in which the fupreme power is lodged fince that time, are by this charter authorifed to make and ordain fuch laws and regulations as they think neceffary, for the better government of the community, or proffperity and welfare of the colony; and they are generally in force for one year, or until his Majefty's

pleasure be known ; who always reserves the power to enforce or make void all the acts passed by them, as he finds them to tend more or less to the real interest of the colony ; or to interfere with the laws or interests of the mother country : the assembly however is called, prorogued and dissolved, as the Governor pleases, who gives the negative, or assents to the immediate force of all the bills they pass. With this charter his Majesty has been also pleased to favour the Island with a race! that is carried before the Governor upon occasions ; and with a broad seal, in which he was pleased to appoint them the following arms, viz. a cross gules, charged with live pine apples, in a field argent. ^ Supporters, two Indians plumed and *condal'd*. Crest. An allegator vigilant. The inscription in the orle,

*Ecce alium ramos porrexit in orbem,
Necjierilis est crux.*

His Majesty was also pleased to institute a Court of Equity in this Island, where the Chancellor (which power has been hitherto lodged in the Governor, for the ease and security of the people) fits more or less frequent, according to the number of actions depending, which sometimes engage him for days successively, while, at other times, he scarcely sits above once a month. In this court matters of great importance are frequently decided with satisfaction, tho' the lawyers, who are generally vexatious and expensive here, do frequently find means to protract the suits, and thereby often evade the purpose of the institution : and happy is the Chancellor who is not sometimes milled by their ignorance or partiality, which, I am afraid, has been often the cause of complaints, and expensive appeals from that court.

Their Courts of Judicature have been also instituted very early, and by convenient laws and regulations appointed to be held quarterly at *St. Jago de la Vega*. These in power and proceeding resemble the King's Bench, Common Pleas and Assizes in *England*. They have a Chief Justice regularly appointed for this court, who is commissioned by the Governor, and endowed with a salary of 120/ *per annum* ; but the post is uncertain, for the officer is commonly discharged, as well as commissioned, at the Governor's pleasure. There are many other magistrates appointed for his assistants; but these have no recompence besides the honour of serving their country, which I do believe they always perform with integrity as far as they are acquainted with the nature of the laws ; but really there are not many sufficiently versed in them, which with the ignorance of the attorneys, and general tendency of the men in business, occasions more law-suits in this colony, than could be reasonably expedited among such a number of people ; there being seldom less than eight hundred new actions every court for some years part.

Here they have also appointed petty courts in the nature of Court P held quarterly in every precinct, where the Custos fits as T JT t & Xrons > 10 be
neighbouring Justices as his assistants. These hear and for IP' and two o A l A e
tions within the precinct, not exceeding twenty pounds TMA det ermine all ac-

They have a Court of Admiralty also in this Island, where
between mariners, or trespasses committed at sea, which can't be mattee< s litigated be-
mon law, are determined. The Judges of this court h* o u redre fled at com-
by the Governors. " ftave hTM hitherto appointed

A Marshal or Provost-marshal (*a*) has been also appointed here, who with his
deputies and under deputies, are the executive officers of justice. and in power and
function represent the sheriffs, under-sheriffs and jailors. p/ and in P
J in tEngland. Many other

(a) The office of Marshal was, doubtless, first established here, when the b(t ant, were all m.
were better acquainted with the trade than the sword, this office e h T nunes, were all military
whole duties in regard to the civil part of the government, had at first gradually into a mixt state,
customs of *England*, but afterwards fixed and regulated by proper law. Zen gradly into a mixt state,
s. according to the

offices have been likewise instituted here for the greater conveniency of business, and order, and security of the several branches of the revenue, such as the Secretaries, Receiver-generals, Commissioners, Controllers, and naval officers, &c.

The Island was no sooner settled under this agreeable form of government than it began to prosper; the settlers became daily more numerous, and began to carry their industry further into the country; the woods began to open, and the lands to yield the recompence of the labourers toil in every field; to which the wealth of *Port Royal*, the feat of the moneyed-men, and the trade lately established by the asiento contract (*b*), had greatly contributed. *Port Royal* was then probably the richest spot of its size in the world: nor could any people live more at their ease, or in greater luxury, than the inhabitants of *St. Jago de la Vega*, or *Spanish-town* -> the parish of *St. Katherine's* was already open and well inhabited; the settlements in *St. David's*, *St. Andrew's*, *Vere* and *Clarendon* were very thick; and the marks of industry beginning to appear in the most remote parts of the Island; when, on the 7th of *June*, 1692, a most terrible earthquake (*c*) came on; which in a very little time destroyed the famous and opulent town of *Port Royal*-, the greatest part of its houses, wealth and inhabitants, being buried in the common ruin many fathoms under water: nor was this the only misfortune the Island had sustained by this dreadful shock; most of the heavy buildings were everywhere destroyed; the shattered mountains ruined many of the neighbouring settlements, and a general sickness ensued, which swept away numbers of those that escaped the first calamity. The terror with which people were struck on this dreadful occasion, put every thought of order and industry out of the minds of the remaining few, nor was any thing but confusion and disorder to be known throughout the Island; those who escaped the destruction of *Port Royal** could no longer think of residing there and the generality of those who had depended before on their growing settlements, now reduced to the state of beginning settlers, could find no means of restoring the usual order to their affairs; and by these means, this Island again laid almost desolate.

But as the surviving few began to recover from this extraordinary fright, they endeavoured to put their affairs in some order, and to renew that spirit of industry which had formerly manifested itself in every settlement, and furnished the vigilant and laborious with affluence: Some of the principal people who had escaped the fate of *Port Royal*, and the greater part of those that depended on their credit and friends in *England*; resolved to settle on some part of the main land, which they wisely judged to be more safe, and nearly as convenient as the former; this gave the

(*b*) This contrail was made in 1690, and managed for several years by *Don Santiago delCaJello*; this gentleman was knighted by King *William*, and generally known by the name of Sir *James Cajleel*; he resided many years in that Island, and built a very spacious and well fortified house about a mile or two to the east of the harbour of *Kingston*; but it is now in ruins.

(*c*) At this time the Island of *Jamaica* was in a very flourishing condition; the white inhabitants were very numerous, and computed to amount to 16000 souls at least; whereof *St. Katherine's* was deemed to maintain 6270; *Port Royal* 3500; *St. John's* 996; *St. Andrew's* 1552; *Clarendon* 1430; *St. David's* 969; *St. Thomas* in the East 590; and the more remote settlements 2000,

The earthquake came on between an and 12 at noon, and in less than three minutes (hook down, or sunk nine tenths of the opulent and populous town of *Port Royal*; the wharfs first gave way, and soon after the greatest part of the town, while the remainder was overflowed to the upper rooms: This was no sooner over than the streets began to gape, and swallow up many of the miserable few that thought to seek for safety in the open air, of whom several were again returned; some, by the fame; and some, by distant apertures either in the town or in the harbour indiscriminately. Nor was *Port Royal* the only place that felt the effects of this dreadful shock, which was so universal as to be felt in many very distant parts of the world; the mountains rumbled, cracked and opened in several places; those at the entrance of *Sixteen-mile Walk** whose interval yields a passage to the *Rio Cobie*, were closed together; and the course of that large river left dry to the sea for some days: on the north side of this Island a space of about 1000 acres with its settlements and inhabitants, was also sunk under water. There was no less than 3000 people lost by this dreadful shock, and a general sickness ensued, which with other miseries, the constant companions of such a universal disorder, left the Island almost desolate.

first rise to the settlement of the town of *Kingston*, which for conveniency, regularity and situation, surpasses most towns in that part of the world; and whose spacious and commodious harbour can be hardly excelled in any country. Yet as many of the principal people still continued in that part of *Port Royal* that remained as yet undeftroyed; this new settlement did not go on so prosperously until the fire in 1702-3, had made their resolutions unanimous, and fixed this both the place of trade, and the residence of the moneyed men.

The planters had by this time recovered themselves from that confusion, to which they were reduced by the late dreadful earthquake; and those among the trading people who had already amassed wealth enough to spare some from business, resolved to pursue the land interest, either by becoming planters themselves, or lending their money to such as had been already engaged in that way, and wanted neither industry nor management to put it to the best advantage; so that the Island soon began to be again resorted to from all parts; industry to be revived, and the settlements to advance with the usual appearance of success and care; to which the great resort of young adventurers, whose moderate fortune could nowhere promise them to raise a foundation for their families so soon, had contributed much; as well as the importation of industrious servants, whose honest labours have frequently raised considerable fortunes here: nor did the breaking up of some of our other settlements contribute less towards its advancement; for, on losing of *Surinam*, which by the treaty of peace soon after concluded with the *Dutch*, was wholly given up (d), about twelve hundred of those that had been settled in that colony came to this Island, and contributed much to the improvement of the fourth west parts thereof, which has been called *Surinam* quarters ever since. The colony was in this thriving condition when the *French* in June 1694, invaded the Island. These to the number of 2200, or thereabouts, under the command of *Monf. d'e Caffé*, then Governor of the *French* settlements in *Hispaniola*, came down with three men of war; and privateers, floops and tenders to the number of twenty sail and landed in several parts of the Island, where they committed uncommon outrages* and having done all the mischief they could in scattered parties; collected their forces and sailed to *Carlisle Bay*, where they landed fourteen or fifteen hundred men who continued ashore for some days; but were so warmly attacked by the *English* who had soon mustered a considerable body of forces, that they were obliged to re-embark at night on the 23d; and the next morning sailed to windward, leaving all the prisoners ashore at *Port Morant*. The Island continued to flourish after this time, and in 1700, received a considerable increase by the breaking up of the *Scotch* settlement at *Dartem*, which they were necessitated to desert in the beginning of that year; most of the people who had been sent to that colony, being now obliged to come over here; where many of their children and dependants still continue in the possession of that affluence they had industriously acquired. From that period we may look upon the Island as a settled colony, which still continues to improve both its wealth and numbers; and is likely to continue in a growing state. The legislative body still continues to give every reasonable encouragement to beginning settlers; a great part of the Island being yet uncultivated. Dcgmniug

(d) In 1673-4.

C H A P . II.

Of the present State of J A M A I C A, its Revenues,
Produce and Trade.

S E C T . I.

Of the Parishes, and Number of Representatives ; Ports of Entrance, Clearance ; and Courts of Judicature.

THE Island of JAMAICA certainly surpasses all the other *English* sugar colonies both in quantity of land, and the conveniencies of life and is so advantageously situated in regard to the main continent, that it has been considered for many years as a magazine for the neighbouring parts of *America*. And whether we now consider it with regard to the quantity or value of its productions, the number of men and ships employed in its trade, or the quantity of valuable commodities annually imported there from the different parts of *Europe*; we shall certainly find it not only the richest, but the most considerable colony at this time under the government of *Great Britain* and I shall hereafter endeavour to shew how far it may be yet improved.

The inhabitants of this happy land still enjoy the same form of government that was instituted for their predecessors; and continue in the use of those laws and regulations that have been since ordained for the more easy and regular management of both the public and private affairs of the community. But as the Island has grown more populous of late years, and the settlements more thick in the remote parts; they found it necessary to divide the larger parishes into others more commodious, which has now increased the number of them to 19, *viz.*

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. St. Katherine's. | 7. St. Thomas in the Vale. | 14. Hanover. |
| 2. Kingston. | S. St. John's. | 15. St. James'. |
| 3. Fort Royal; the three town parishes. | 9. St. Dorothy's. | 16. St. Anne's. |
| 4. St. Thomas in the East. | 10. Fere. | 17. St. Mary's. |
| 5. St. David's. | 11. Clarendon. | 18. St. Georges. |
| 6. St. Andrew's. | 12. St. Elizabeth's. | 19. Portland. |
| | 13. Wejmoreland. | |

The augmentation of Parishes and inhabitants, put them also under a necessity of increasing the number of representatives; who are now chosen by ballot every three years; and regulated by all, in the same order and proportion in which they formerly used to be, *viz.* three for each of the towns and town parishes, and three for each of the others; whereby the number of representatives is now increased to forty one. And it was found not only necessary to augment the number of representatives; but, that the greatest care should be also taken in the choice of them; which was certainly required, where the power as well as the riches of the country were in the hands of a few, whose particular interests we shall hereafter shew to clash frequently with the welfare of the community. This

engaged many of the gentlemen to make use of their interest in promoting a law whereby the representatives might be appointed to be chosen by ballot; which they have succeeded to the satisfaction of the greater part of the community • and it is hoped for just a regulation will easily meet with the approbation of his Majesty.

The appointment of convenient ports of entrance, and a clearance, was also a circumstance that required the consideration of the public on this occasion; for without these both the trade, and planting interest on which alone it depends at this time must necessarily lie under the greatest inconvenience in many parts of the Island. To remove this in some measure, the legislative body have already appointed *Port Antonio* and *Kingston* of that number; ports, I must acknowledge sufficiently convenient for such vessels as trade to the north east, or southern parts of the Island; but the western still continue under great difficulties: the roads are frequently bad, often impassable • the winds always from the east, and the currents most commonly set into the ebb, which is generally the best, and often the only passage that vessels loaded in those parts can make: how inconvenient must it then be for a ship loaded in the remote harbours, to work against wind and current, to gain one of those ports that have been already appointed? and, to be afterwards obliged to sail back with a mastered equipage, to make the best of their way through a dangerous gulph • yet this must be done, or the captain must leave his charge, and travel between one and two hundred miles through very inconvenient roads, to clear out at one of those already appointed. *Port Royal* has been indeed one of this kind since the Mand was first settled under an *English* government, and still continues to enjoy the same privilege though but a barren point of land, and situated within a few miles of *Kingston* • while *Savannah Bay* (a harbour, where near a fourth part of the produce of that Mand is annually shipped) still continues to labour under great difficulties for want of that advantage.

The institution of circuit courts was another point that required, and engaged the attention of the public, in proportion as the number of settlements increased and the remote parts grew more populous: these were at length established, and appointed to be held quarterly in the several districts of the Mand, to the great satisfaction and real benefit of the colony. For if we consider that they have no other trade in that Island at present, but what depends immediately on the planters • who are now almost equally settled in all parts of it: we shall find those populous towns, which, since the decay of its foreign trade, have been supported chiefly by standing courts, and the public necessities of the people; to be rather a prejudice than an emolument to the community, while they harbour so many dependents in idleness, at the expence of the industrious; who might prove very serviceable members had they been distributed about the Island, and their industry employed in the advancement of settlements. Trade, it is true, could not be too much encouraged, while Merchants could yet deal on advantageous terms with their neighbours • or export the produce of the mother country to advantage: but this is not the case at present for all the branches that remain, depend wholly on the planting interest. which has for this reason to be the least subjected to inconveniences? for there is scarcely any thing imported there at this time, but what is immediately for their use; and paid for by the produce of their labours,

S E C T . II.

Of the Lands, Settlements, Soils, Produce, and Income of JAMAICA.

THE Ifland, on a moderate computation, is esteemed to contain about four millions and a half of acres of fertile land; but as the mould is variously mixed, and the seasons fall in differently in the different parts; we find the soil variously adapted to the different sorts of vegetables now cultivated there: I shall for this reason divide the Ifland, as it naturally is, into the mountainous, hilly, and bottom-lands and endeavour to give a true idea of the nature of each in its turn.

The mountains of this Ifland are generally lofty, and for the most part as yet adorned with their native woods, which keep the earth constantly moist and cool in those parts; but the soil is generally of a clayey nature, with a large admixture of gravel and vegetable mould; and as it is frequently refreshed with showers, and out seldom exposed to the more active rays of the sun, it must necessarily be the fittest nursery, not only for the most considerable timbers of the Ifland; but the most luxuriant and natural soil for all sorts of *European* plants, as well as native succulent vegetables; and indeed it answers so well for both, that they generally have most sorts of *European* greens, roots and fruit, with a great variety of the indigenous from thence in all the public markets.

The hilly lands, tho' generally shaded, and frequently refreshed with showers, are yet more vigorously warmed by the sun: Here the soil is generally terrane, or earthy, with a more or less copious admixture of clay or gravel, and a larger quantity of vegetable mould (a), which frequently renders it a most agreeable bed for the sugar cane, especially when marl or clay does not prevail, and a little care is taken to manure the ground. But they naturally are the most appropriated to the native provisions of the country, and produce all sorts of grain, fruit, and farinaceous roots in great abundance; it is the most agreeable soil to the cacao, coffee, ginger, black pepper, all-spice and canella; nor does the vanilla, the mandihocca, the maze, the potato, the Indian Com, & any where more naturally, or in greater

The third division comprehends the lower parts of the Ifland; and as the lands here are generally the most fertile and convenient, they seldom fail of being well opened and cultivated: the nature of the soil, however, is different in different parts, and thence may be most conveniently divided into those fields that are immediately surrounded by, or contiguous to the mountains; and those more remote and extended plains, commonly called Savannas: the former are constantly enriched by the warnings of the higher lands, warmed by the rays reflected from them, and refreshed by every cloud that breaks, or shower that falls upon them; which makes them not only the richest but the most appropriated soils for the sugar-cane; a plant whose luxuriant growth requires the heat of the lower lands to raise, the moisture of the mountains to dilute, and abundance of vegetable mould to enrich its sap. The fyan lands are not often inferior to those in the quality or native richness of its soil; in which we generally find a fine brick mould, with a more or less copious admixture of clay or gravel, that renders it commonly of a more sticky nature; but the seasons seldom fall so near the sea, to refresh the soil, and to raise so constant and luxuriant a vegetation; for the breezes that blow in land, are too strong and constant by day to let the lighter clouds descend so low, and the air too serene to move them down by

(a) See the nature of these different sorts of earth and mould in the *Natural History* Part I. where we treat of native soils.

night; which constantly deprives the lands thus situated, both of dews and rains (*b*) except those that fall at particular seasons, when the ambient atmosphere is overcharged with vapours; yet in those they find not only convenient pastures for their cattle, but the most natural soil for the *Guinea* corn, the cotton, and the aloes; with a variety of other vegetable productions that have their daily uses in oeconomy!

Of these lands we now find no less than one million and six or seven hundred thousand acres already patented, *fedproh dolor!* so unequally distributed, and among so few, that I would be ashamed to make any sort of a calculation on this occasion, had it not been absolutely necessary to shew the pernicious consequence of monopolies; and such surely it must be deemed in those who take up more land, than they or their children are ever likely to be able to cultivate: but to avoid a more tedious and uncertain computation on this occasion, I shall only give an instance of the parish of *St. James's*, one of the most thriving in that Island; and one that at this time seems to keep a due medium between the most populous (exclusive of towns,) and those that are yet the least cultivated. In this parish, on an exact computation, I find one hundred and six thousand, three hundred and fifty two acres already patented and now the property of about 132 persons, whereof ten are hardly more than nominal proprietors, being possessed of no more than thirty five or forty acres one with another. This quantity of land is nearly equal to the whole Island of *Barbadoes* formerly computed at 106470 acres; which in 1676, was calculated to maintain no less than seventy thousand whites, and eighty thousand blacks in a decent and plentiful manner; and from hence we may observe how much the prudent distribution of lands must contribute to the settlement of a colony; for in *Barbadoes* and the other sugar colonies, no man was allowed to take up more land than he could cultivate in a certain space of time; the new comer always had his choice of the unpossessed lands to enter upon immediately; and though it had been more remote from the markets or shipping-places, it served almost equally as well, while every neighbour, whose plantation was already settled, wanted the produce of this, as yet unfit for any thing but provisions, to supply both their tables and their (lives: thus industry had been promoted, for the established settler wanted an opportunity of increasing his possessions with his family, and the produce of his industry was the only means of attaining it, which for this reason, he was resolved to employ to the greatest advantage; and made use of the major part in advancing his fortune, while a smaller portion served to purchase the necessities of his family and (lives. By these means the colonies were soon settled, and in time brought to such perfection that the generality of cane-land there, sells from thirty to eighty, or one hundred pounds *Jler.* an acre; while the most promising fields in *Jamaica* continue still adorned with their native productions, and the cultivated scarcely valued above ten or fifteen pounds an acre. *

The necessity of putting a stop to such inconveniencies must be then apparent to every person who considers or regards the general welfare of the colony / but the

(*b*) In the mountainous parts of this Island, they are almost constantly rainy; which seldom descend lower than the foot of the mountain, so that we may observe both the showers and clouds to wind their course from one side to the other lower with the intermediate hamocks; while the lower lands? L? wdS with to rely almost wholly on the vernal and autumnal rains, which always come in parts of the Island alike; and hence the best situation for a sugar plantation is in the

(0) When a man considers what industry is capable of producing, I think it indeed surprising that any should be allowed to waste or uncultivated land in a seasonable place, well cultivated with indigo, and which will yield 1000 pounds currency *annum*; yet twenty Negroes will be more than sufficient to produce the produce of that quantity of land/ Coffee is not quite so expensive, and 100 acres of the good land will yield 1000 pounds but more certain and fail producing about 1400 buy provisions than employ his land

means of redressing them must be the peculiar work of that wise body, to whose care the supreme power is committed; and yet I am afraid that many of its members will think themselves too nearly interested, to consider the public happiness with warmth on this occasion. For my own part, I can think of no method whereby this grievance may be remedied, besides that of laying a heavy tax (a) on uncultivated lands, and resuming the forfeited without favour. Such a behaviour would, I am satisfied, oblige them to use their utmost endeavours, and in a short time, augment both the imports and exports of the colony, to double or triple the usual quantities; and yet every settler inclined to reserve some unopened land, which he may not be immediately able to plant with the more useful commodities of the country, may be allowed a reasonable or proportionate number of acres, to be regularly planted with the most useful timber trees (b), of which they are now destitute in the low lands; though they may be restocked at a very small expence, and kept up without any prejudice to the other manufactures, for the use of which they are frequently wanted; and often prove a very beneficial branch of their exports: Such a regulation would introduce another piece of industry among them, which is now but too much neglected. I mean that of manuring the open lands; for though they now think the greatest part of them rather too rank and luxuriant, and spare that labour even where most apparently wanted, because they can open fresh ground, they would upon a trial of this sort, (which may be easily done in one or two acres) find, that dung adds a warmth to the soil, and matures, as well as it enriches the juices whence that extraordinary produce where such methods are daily put in use with judgment*.

But though this Island be not as well cultivated as it might; or ought to be; its produce, from which alone it derives both its wealth and affluence, is considerable enough to engage our attention for some time; and to give a very just account of it is no easy matter: by the books in the public offices of that Island, the exports since the beginning of the year 1737* should be as follows, viz.

(a) This method was tried formerly with great success in *Antigua* where they had for a time laboured under the same inconveniencies, to which this colony is now subject from the uneven distribution of its lands: But the legislative body of that Island having observed how much the keeping of uncultivated lands, contributed to prevent both industry and the growth of the settlement, laid a tax of five shillings per acre, on all manurable lands that should not be forthwith opened and cultivated: The effect answered their expectation so well, that most of the richer lands of the Island were soon after in cotton, or canes; for every person pushed his whole strength, and industry, upon this occasion; and gave up such lands as he could have no prospect of possessing free from the tax; and these were distributed again in small parcels among the new comers, as well as those of the inhabitants that had no possessions before.

(b) Braziletto, suttic, lignum vitae, ebony, and bastard cedar, would grow almost in every part of the Island; and the cedar and mahogany, as well as the other valuable timber trees, may be raised with a little care in all the waste hilly lands.

I have known the planks cut out of a single well grown mahogany tree to be sold for upwards of 70/. currency, and a single acre of ground will raise about forty of these; and may be under-planted with pimento, m canella, or used as pasture ground besides: The Xe, at the most moderate computation, will, in the course of fifty or sixty years, be worth 1200 / > and each of the others is of a proportionate value, or otherways very useful.

Quantities of Goods exported From JAMAICA from *January 1737*, to *December 1749* ;
and to the 29th of *November 1753* ; according to the Books kept in that Ifland.

A. D.	Sugar Hogds.	Rum Punchs.	Malaffes Hogds.	Coffee: Cafics.	Cotton Bags.	Bags, Cafics, of Pimento.	Lbs.	Bags, Ginger, Cafks, Lbs.	Fuftick,	Tons of L. Vitæ,	Ebony.	Mahogany PJanks.	Logwood Tons.
1737	18072	1118	2191	417	1190	32 776	3000	13H6 220	1000	15 29	65		
38	23708	1281	2440	352	1399	26 1147	4003	20933 817	8864	22 54	24		
39	19236	H3 ¹	J034	221	135*	27 " 544		• 9 ² 3 ¹ 553		10 19	16		
1740	23996	139	1745	297	1797	84 687		10884 78		107^	6 5		
41	257**	1942	1233	266	2421	426 1481	2500	9576 67	50000	454-1	16* 5*		
42	19299	1881	1629	229	1509	127 5 ³	2700	45 ² 9 44	49 ⁰⁰	236t	33* 9		
43	32383	253 ¹	3 ⁰ 3 ²	197	1851	139 491		359		197	1521 3 ⁰		
44	23543	2864	^373	150	1471	82 339		1785 62		1641	141 75		
45	257 ⁰ 5	3212	2084	173	1083	607 741	80000	1409 73		109-i:	44 13		
46	33341	323	3208	124	621	446 501	14*37	863 30	4882	104^	7 611		
47	37076	5061	3302	127	1270	^45 809	8500	1165 16		468+	83 76		
48	38192	5 ⁰² 4	3 ⁶ 95	212	1225	851. 34 ⁶	53 ⁰⁰	1961 49		384^	11 5		
49	27668	3982	2707	220		307 1035	64200	2851 jg	4000	177* ⁸	*9		
1750	29354	4561	2709	214	1263	560 1071	58500						
51	27877	4671	2673	237	*37*	470 \$75	45500						
52	23229 ¹	3994i	Gallons	28	2098					40		5537	X394
53	283^		224814	and Lbs.								521300	
				55354									

But this is not to be depended on, for the difficulties and uncertainty to which the trade of that place is naturally exposed; the labour of beating to windward against the breeze, and current, and the distance or inconvenience of those ports already appointed for the entrance and clearance of (ships; oblige the mailers (especially those that take in their loading in remote parts,) to make use of the first and most convenient opportunity of making an uncertain report, and obtaining a clearance, which frequently happens before the vessel is a quarter loaded. This put me under a necessity of enquiring in *England*, where the principal part of the produce of all our colonies is imported; and the ingenious Mr. *Maitland*(a) has been kind enough to supply me with the following accounts to the year 51, as they were lately laid before the House of Commons, by the respective officers, viz.

The quantities of sugar imported into *England* and *Scotland* respectively, from the Island of *Jamaica*; and into *England* from all the Islands; for four and twenty years, ending in *December* 1751: to which is added, a schedule of the sugars exported from *Jamaica* to *North America*, for the nine last years, ending in *November* 1753.

A.D.	Imported from all the Islands into England.			Imported from Jamaica into England.			Imported from Jamaica into Scotland.			Exported from Jamaica to the Northern Colonies.
	Cts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cts.
1728	964480	1 2 5		27*605	1 10		3201	2		
29	986648	1 3		354686	3 10		5593	1 20		
1730	1019205	2 25		3*9456	1 25		10819	2 2		
31	811960	3 23		3095 ⁰ 5	0 6-		14266	1 14		
32	815783	0 24		289069	3 14		9704	2 1		
33	1000175	1 1		338310	0 17		8374	3 9		
34	682778	1 11		299973	1 11		5H3	3 23		
35	885292	3 22		276308	2 8		5209	3 4		
36	869145	1 17		309388	0 14		7550	1 1		
37	543066	3 4		270063	0 5		59 ² 7	2 18		
38	862716	2 21		349902	0 13		11246	3 7		
39	949644	3 H		392822	2 27		12550	*9		
1740	705050	0 16		279537	3 3		9938	2 12		
41	882009	2 13		338206	3 18		15081	1 5		
42	730250			341048	0 22		7849	3 20		
43	89 ⁰ 953	1 2 5		347928	1 7		10327			
44	722585	0 16		326600	1 24		1248	3 21		
45	644883	12		205002	3 16		2189	26		5186
46	746234	H		239719	2 *5		6819	3 16		4976
47	605638	1 21		329762	0 20		4040	2 7		4150
48	977790	1 13		38J2I4	2 .2		9547	1 11		4584
49	930101	3 27		387226	0 22		3235	3 26		1768
1750	903640	3 26		409739	2 19		11514	2 4		9^6
51	823528	1 27		384488	3 7		8216	2 6		11299T
52							5780	3		4*55
				In Proportion.			At a *fid.			*othez9th7
53	1014084	3 26		1-03I24	1 16		6506	1 4		nw. j 4500

The quantity of sugar imported into *England* from all the Islands in the year 1753. was "_____.*_____1014.084.ctSi 3 qrs. 36 lbs. This, at a medium taken for seven years before, gives } 43124 • Jamaica alone; about —> _____

(a) This Gentleman is a /i^/? /W/a merchant, and a partner in one of our most considerable houses for many years; he is curious in political calculations, and has been very active in all matters relating to the interest or welfare of the sugar-colonies that has been brought in question here.

Imported into *London* only, from the beginning to the 30th of *November* 1744;
21 j38 hogheads (*d*).

According to these accounts, I have computed the quantity of i°. fugar exported annually from that Island, at a medium, for four years, ending in *December* 1751* to be about 4763381 cts. neat, or short weight; which, at the usual price that fugars bear in that place, will amount to about 738280 /. 7 J. 6d. that currency; but the fugar produced on the Island besides, is yet considerable, and seldom under 4300 hogheads, of about 1\$ cts. each, which is generally allowed to be consumed within the Island; and with the exports, which, at the same computation* amount to about 30731 hogheads; few, that the fugars produced in that Island, at a medium for four years, ending in *December* 1751, are no less than 35031 hogheads *per annum*.

The quantity of 2°. rum exported annually from this Island, is not so considerable in proportion, and hardly exceeds 4600 puncheons, or 50600 gallons a year, at a medium; which, as rum generally sells there, will amount to about 69575 ^{per ann.} but the retailers of this commodity are generally computed to dispose of 1600 puncheons more within the Island; and we may reasonably suppose treble that quantity to be used in private families, and at the several plantations where it is manufactured*

The following is an account of the rum imported into *England* from all the colonies for ten years, ending in 1751, as it was laid before the house.

A. D.		Gallons.
1742	^ - "	473490
43	- " "	4°53 ²⁹
44	- - -	397221
45	- - -	449980
46	- - -	388770
47	- - -	4435 ²⁸
48	- - -	627283
49	- - -	564204
1750	- - -	808798
Si	- - -	713 ⁴

The greatest part of which is thought to be immediately from *Jamaica*.

Nor is it unnatural to find, that the spirit extracted from the unconcreted juices of the cane should, in this colony, bear so small a proportion to its fugar; while such quantities of molasses, of which it is chiefly made, are yearly exported, and carried to *North America*, where it is manufactured at an easy rate; and frequently in such abundance, as enables them to export considerable quantities.

The quantity of 3° this commodity exported at a medium annually from this Island, is seldom under 258707 gallons; which, as generally valued there, may be deemed to amount to about 12367/currency (*e*)\$ which, if manufactured within the Island, would be certainly worth more than treble that sum. But the necessities of the poorer planters, who are the only persons that are obliged to sell it, will not allow them to purchase the necessary conveniences.

(d) A cask or hoghead of fugar in *England* weighs generally from 13 to 14 hundreds weight; but most of the ships that left *Jamaica* late this year, had long passages, and many noted ships were not arrived at this time.

(e) *Jamaica* currency 4s to 1l, as 7 to 5; or 140 to 100

4th Cotton makes another considerable part of the exports of *Jamaica*, from whence they seldom send less than 1253 bags at a medium one year with another; and this at a moderate computation, may be justly valued at eighteen thousand eight hundred and ninety five pounds.

\$th, Coffee. The quantity of coffee exported from this Island is not yet so considerable, and seldom exceeds 220 casks ~~per~~ *annum* at a medium; which, as this commodity generally sells there, may be valued at about three thousand three hundred pounds.

bth, Pimento. The all-spice or pimento, is another considerable article of its exports and seldom computed under 438000 pounds weight *annum* > which at a medium may be computed to amount to about 21925 pounds a year,

yth, Mahogany. While the mahogany tree grew in the more convenient parts of this Island, it furnished another very valuable branch of its exports; and that of its native growth was seldom valued under twenty thousand pounds a year; but as the culture of the tree has been wholly neglected, it is not to be admired that it should be now scarce among them; there is, however, some still exported, tho' obtained with great difficulty; or the produce of a foreign soil, and not so good. The quantity of this commodity now exported from *Jamaica*, is seldom thought to be worth less than twenty five thousand pounds *per annum*, at a medium; but it is chiefly imported here from the *Mujkeeto-Jkore*, and other neighbouring parts.

\$th. Besides these, which are the most considerable branches of the exports of this Island; there are large quantities of logwood, nicarago, brazilletto, fustick, lignum vitas, cocoa, ginger, canella or winter's bark, peruvian bark, balsams, indigo, aloes, hides, and flaves; dry goods, and bullion, sometimes exported from thence; whose value is not so easily computed, and chiefly the produce of their foreign trade; which of late years is seldom computed to bring in above forty five or fifty thousand pounds a year, but frequently not so much.

And to these we may add the charges attending about 450 ships that are computed to resort to that Island annually; which at a medium we may allow to be about twenty thousand pounds a year.

This is the nearest computation I could make both of the produce and exports of this Island, and it can hardly fail giving a just idea of the place, as well as of the industry of its inhabitants; while that part of the produce of both, that is annually exported, and which we have now computed to amount to about 945784 /. 7 s. 6d. *per annum*, shews both the wealth, and consequence of the colony. But though this be nearly the value of those commodities upon the spot, they generally sell at a more advanced price in *England*, where they are chiefly imported, and have been computed to amount to 692104/. 13 s. 6d. *per annum*, annually, at a medium, for four years, ending in *December* 1751: this is equal to 968946/. 10 s. 10d. *Jamaica* currency, it is however, subject to many expences, and upon an average, seldom clears more than the prime cost. Let us next consider the foreign trade, and disturbances of the colony,

S E C T . III.

Of the foreign Trade > Imports, and Revenues ^/JAMAICA.

THIS Island was a long time remarkable for its trade, and the great quantities of all sorts of commodities that used to be imported there; nor was it extraordinary, while the neighbouring parts of the continent, and most of the adjacent settlements were supplied from thence: but though this branch of their exports has been but very inconsiderable of late years, and their imports considerably diminished on that occasion; they are still very large, and frequently supply the luxury* rather than the wants of the community. To give a minute detail of every article of these, would require a larger scope, and more labour than we can at present bestow upon the subject to give a satisfactory account was my design; and for this purpose I have taken the following abstract from the collectors books for the year 1752 -y which, I thought the most natural and easy method of communicating a just notion of the foreign trade of this Island, and the more so as the intercourse of that year was deemed pretty moderate, and rather under the medium, having immediately succeeded the hurricane in fifty one: and this I hope will be sufficient, as it contains not only an estimate of the number of vessels, with an account of the ports to which they belong, but likewise a general account of their loadings; to which we have subjoined a regular computation of the quantities and value of many of the principal commodities yearly imported there.

Vessels from Europe.

In the course of that year (and it is nearly the same one year with another,) there were no less than forty capital ships entered there directly from London the loading of which consisted chiefly of dry goods of British and Indian manufactures per cocketts, wines, iron and copper-ware, refined sugars, tobacco-pipes, &c. Four from London and Cork, loaded chiefly with dry goods and beef, pork, butter, tongues, herrings, &c. the produce of Ireland. Eight from London and Madera, whose loading consisted chiefly of dry goods, and wines. Two from London, Cork, and Madera loaded with dry goods, provisions, and wines. And one from London and Cape de Ferds* with mules, asses, camels, and Spanish wines, all from the latter.

From Brijlol immediately they had eight, loaded chiefly with dry goods of British and Irish manufactures, copper and iron ware, ship chandlery ware, bottled beer, cheese, cyder and refined sugar. And fifteen from Brijlol and Cork, with goods of the same sort, and Irish provisions.

There were no more than three ships entered here immediately from Liverpool that year -, and these were loaded chiefly with manufactured mahogany and cottons, ale* cheese, cyder, and potatoes: but they had seventeen from Liverpool and Ireland* loaded chiefly with provisions: and one from Liverpool and Madera, loaded chiefly with manufactured cottons, and the wines of the latter.

They had but one vessel from Lancajler directly and that loaded chiefly with cottons, and dry goods of a coarse nature: and five from Lancajler and Ireland, loaded with the like goods, and provisions.

They had nine vessels from Hull, Plymouth, and the other out-ports of England-, of which two called at Madera. These were principally loaded with dry goods per cocketts, ship chandlery ware, herrings, hams, and a few wines from Madera.

The ships from Great Britain by the way of Africa, were not above twenty nine this year the importation of slaves being diminished from about nine thousand, which

which was nearly the medium before the war, 106624, the number imported that year.

There were eleven other *EngliJJo* ships entered here dire&ly from foreign ports in the courfe of this year; viz. from *Madera*, four with wines -, from *Cape de Ferds*, three with mules, affes, camels, and *Spani/h* wines: from *Bourdeaux*, four in ballad ; and from *Lijbon* one, in ballaft alfo.

From the different parts of *Scotland* diretly, they had no more than five, and thefe loaded chiefly with dry goods, and herrings: there were two more entered from *Scotland* and *Ireland*, with dry goods, and provifions: one from *Scotland* and *Madera*, with dry goods, and wines: and one from *Scotland* and *Philadelphia*, with herrings, provifions, and lumber.

They had ten veffels dire&ly from the different parts of *Ireland*, whofe loading confifted chiefly of provifions, fuch as beef, butter, pork, tongues, and herrings, a few *French* wines and fome *Irijh* linens: and one from *Ireland* and *Madera*, with provifions, and wines.

To thefe we may add fifteen veffels more that entered here from *Barbadoes*, *Antigua*, and the other windward iflandsj loaded with *European* and *American* goods, not in demand in thofe fettlements : and thefe will compleat the number of *European* veffels that traded to *Jamaica* in the courfe of that year. I may now I hope, be allowed to make a recapitulation of them in the following order, viz.

From the different port^of <i>England</i> diretly,	59
From the different ports of <i>England</i> and <i>Ireland</i> ,	41
From <i>England</i> , <i>Ireland</i> and <i>Madera</i> ,	2
From <i>England</i> and <i>Madera</i> ,	13
From the different parts of <i>England</i> and <i>Africa</i> ,	29
From <i>England</i> and <i>Madera</i> , loaded entirely at the latter,	4 "
From <i>Engla?td</i> and <i>Cape de Verds</i> , loaded at the latter,	4
From <i>England</i> , <i>France</i> , and <i>Lijbon</i> in ballaft,	2
From <i>Ireland</i> dire&ly,	10
From <i>Ireland</i> and <i>Madera</i> ,	1
From <i>Scotland</i> diredly,	5
From <i>Scotland</i> and <i>Ireland</i> ,	2
From <i>Scotland</i> , <i>Madera</i> and <i>Philadelphia</i> ,	2
From the Windward Iflands, chiefly with <i>European</i> goods,	15

Total, from the different parts of *Europe* : Capitals, 189

Veffels from *North America*.

The number of veffels that refort to this Ifland annually from the different parts of *North America*, is ftill more confiderable ; but are feldom fo large, or loaded with goods of fo much value, though they generally import the moft ufeful and the moft neceffary: In the courfe of that year there were no lefs than 40 veffels entered there from *New York*, loaded with flower, bread, beef, pork, hams, dried and pickled fifli, onions, apples, corn, peas, rice, foap, cheefe and candles; horfes, fheep, hogs, ducks, geefe and turkies; butter, lard, tallow, oil, pitch, tar and turpentine ; plank, boards, ftaves, hoops, heading, fliingles and bricks. From *Bojlon* they had thirty three more ; twenty eight from *Rhode IJland*; eight from *New London* 5 eight from *Pifcataway* ; and feven from *Salem* : all loaded with the fame commodities.

From *Philadelphia* they had forty two loaded with bread, flower, hams and gamonsj iron in bars, bricks, lumber, ftaves, hoops, heading and {hingles, &c. From *Virginia* and *Maryland* feventeen, (of which one called at *Madera*) with peas, flower, bread, pork, bacon, foap, candles, tar and (hingles. And from ibuth and north *Carolina*,

Carolina, Georgia, and Cape Fair, they had thirty eight, whose loading consisted chiefly of rice, leather, lumber, shingles and tar.

From the Islands of *Bermudas, Turk, and Providence*, they had six vessels loaded chiefly with brazilletto, turtle, fat, fish, poultry, onions and building stones. In all 230, ships and smaller vessels.

West-India trading to the main.

Although the trade, which formerly used to be successfully carried on with the neighbouring *Spaniards*, be now wholly lost, there are still a few, who venture more or less upon the coast, and among the *Indians*; though generally attended with great danger, and very little profit. The vessels from those parts, that entered in *Jamaica* in the course of that year, are as follows, viz. twenty three immediately from different parts of the coast, whose loading consisted chiefly of mules, horses, cocoa, and some gold and silver specie: three from *Hispaniola*, with mules, indigo, and a few wines (a): nine from *Curajba* with mules: nine from the bay of *Honduras* with logwood: and five from the *Mujkeeto* shore with mahogany, cedar, logwood, cocoa and turtle. In all 49, small vessels.

From <i>Europe</i> , ———, ———, ———			189
From <i>North America</i> , ———, ———, ———			230
From the Coast, and neighbouring Islands, ———, ———, ———			49
		In all,	468

I am next to compute the value of some of the principal commodities imported into this Island annually, and would have willingly gone through the whole, could the quantities or value of them be ascertained, but this was impossible where the greatest part of the imports pays no duties; and many principal articles are entered so confusedly, that no just calculation can be made either of their quantities or value for which reason, we shall now lay down only such as we have no reason to doubt of.

The most expensive articles among the imports of *Jamaica*, are those immediately introduced from *England*: the value of these has been lately calculated to be laid before the parliament, and on an exact computation for four years ending in *December 1751*, has been found at a medium, to amount to 261728/ *cs fer. per annum*, which, in that Island, would amount to 41:8024. /. 8 s *od. mrrln* as goods are generally debited there. But, as we may reasonably suppose a fourth part of those, at the most moderate calculation, to be imported by the planters themselves, and subject to none of those extraordinary charges to which debited goods are liable; I have computed the whole to amount to 431676 /. 8 J. 32. *d. currency*, every year: to which we may add above seventy thousand pounds, expended annually in *England* by the planters of *Jamaica* residing there and in the education of their youth.

New Negroes form the next article in value and though the number of these be lessened by near a third part since the beginning of the war, they now seldom amount to less than 235000 /. *currency, per annum*: the number of these imported in 1752, did not exceed 6624; but they begin to increase, and before the war generally were about 9000 at a medium.

Irish provisions form another considerable branch of the imports of *Jamaica* and these in the year 1752, (and it is nearly the same every year) were as follows/ viz. 19921 barrels of beef, 4307* barrels of pork, and 15876 firkins of butter; which

(a) The wines imported from that island are but few, and generally run, as they cannot be entered in the Custom-house; they are commonly cordial wines, and much wanted there in sickly seasons therefore overlooked.

at a medium will amount to about 87493 /. currency. But allowing a considerable part of these to be also imported by the planters themselves, we may reasonably abate a fourth part of the extraordinary furcharges, which will reduce this sum to about 7810g /. 17 s. *per annum*.

Maderawines make another considerable article among the imports of this Island, but this decreases every day, and at this time, they seldom have above half the quantity that used to be formerly imported there. For most people make use of weak rum punch, which they find as wholesome, and generally more agreeable to their overheated habits: of late years the importation of this commodity seldom exceeds 827 pipes *per annum* at a medium, which at a moderate computation amount to about 26464/. of that currency.

These are the only commodities whose value we could ascertain with certainty; and these with the produce of *North America*, which we can hardly compute at less than 70, or 80000 /. *per annum*, make up the whole of the imports of that Island, but the last certainly furnishes the most necessary articles for a sugar colony.

I am next to give some account of the public revenues of this Island: these have been very considerable of late years, and raised, partly by duties settled for his Majesty's service; and partly by taxes imposed by temporary laws on the more pressing occasions of the public. Those that have been settled by standing laws for the immediate service of the crown, amount to about Sixteen thousand pounds a year, and are raised in the following manner, *viz.*

1^{stly} By duties on foreign wines and other spirituous liquors. 3 on foreign indigo, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, and *English* refined sugars. 3 which at a medium for seven years, amount to about eleven thousand pounds a year.

2^{dly} By the quit-rents of about one million, and five or six hundred thousand acres of land, that are already patented in that Island, and pay at the rate of a halfpenny for acre; and the interest on quit-rent bonds at 10 *per cent*, which amount to about four thousand pounds currency *per annum*, taken at a medium for several years.

3^{dly} By excises and casualties, which seldom amount to less than one thousand pounds more *per annum*.

The monies raised by these means are paid into the Receiver General's office, who is allowed 2 *per cent*, upon receipt of them, and as much on paying them again. 3 by which disposition he is deprived of the commissions that would otherwise arise from the receipt of his commissions, as well as the certain gratification of uncertain services. But his Majesty has been graciously pleased to consent that these monies should be always laid out in promoting the welfare and security of the Island, and in paying of the public officers, whose salaries he was pleased to consent (should be regulated and appointed in the following manner, *viz.*

To the Governor for the time being 2500 /. *per annum*.

To the Auditor General, 202 /. 10 s. *per annum*.

To the Chief Justice, 120/, *per annum*.

To the several Landwaiters, 120 /. *per annum*.

To the Captain of the train, 45 /. 12 s. 6 d. *per annum*.

The other parts of the public revenues are still more considerable, and instituted as a fund to supply the immediate or more urgent necessities of the colony. 3 they are indeed generally lodged in the hands of the Receiver General also; though the community have still retained the liberty of appointing a commissioner or receiver of these alone. 3 whom, whoever he be, they gratify either with a stated commission of 5 *L per cent*, or an occasional salary, as they may think most convenient. 3 nor can any part thereof be appropriated or disposed of without their consent and approbation. These are raised by certain imports, regulated according to the public necessities of the

community, and fettled fo as to fall chiefly upon the luxury, or neglect of the inhabitants. The difpofition, and manner of raifing them at prefent is as follows, *viz.*

1st By duties on wine, rum, and other fpirituous liquors fold by retail, they raife about 8000 *Lper annum*, at a medium for the laft three years ; of which extraordinary ium the town of *King/ion* alone contributes about 115/. every week.

2^{dly} By a deficiency tax, or tax laid on fuch as do not keep and maintain a number of white fervants, proportioned to the number of their Haves and cattle. This tax was firft intituted to promote the importation of white people; and to oblige every man of intereft to encourage them, both for the fafety and welfare of the colony ; but the neglect of the public on this occafion, now produces a fettled revenue of about 8000 /• a year, at a medium.

3^{dly} By an impoft of twenty, thirty, or forty (hillings *per head*, laid on imported Negroes, which feldom fails to amount to about 7500 /. *per annum* at a medium.

Thefe levies alone make up a revenue of about 23500 /. *per annum*, which is always employed to promote the public happinefs, and to encourage and reward induftry: out of this the governor for the time being, is generally complimented with an additional falary of 2500 /. a year and every officer in the regiment with an annual prefent: and it ferves alfo to give a decent encouragement to the new fettler, to relieve the diftreffed, and to promote the labours of the induftrious.

S E C T . IV.

Of the Inhabitants, Manner of living, and natural Curiofities of the Ifland.

I HAVE hitherto laboured to give a clear and fatisfactory idea of the Ifland of *Jamaica*, with regard to its government, foil, revenues, produce and trade; and in this I hope I have fucceeded to the fatisfadlion of every man who does not exped: a volume on this fubjedt alone; I muft now endeavour to give fome account of its inhabitants, and I hope every confiderate perfon who obferves the method I have hitherto followed, will not expedt that I fhould enter into any particular details here : a general idea of the whole, is what I defigned to communicate and the people in all countries, may be divided into claffes that have fome general uniformity in their fentiments and adlions, fufficent to convey a very fatisfactory notion of that fort. The method I thought natural in a performance of this kind, and have for that reafon, endeavoured to follow it in the difpofition of the fucceeding lines.

Tho' the inhabitants of this Ifland, may be naturally enough diftinguifhed by their parent countries into *Etjglijh, Irijh, Scotch*, and natives the defendants of all. I fhali for the prefent deem them but one united people, whom I fhall clafs into planters, fettlers, merchants, and dependents; the moft natural diftin&ions to communicate a fatisfactory idea of the colony.

Many of the planters are men of very extraordinary fortunes, but the major part, though rich, and in eafy circumftances, are feldom out of debt; for the charges attending a fugar fettlement, are very confiderable, and conftant ; the intereft of money very high, and their natural propenfity to increafe their poffeffions, conftantly engaging them in new difburfements and contrails. They are generally men of a free and open difpofition, friendly where they take honeft in their dealings, and pundual, when the demands does not exceed their ability, or a new purchafe engage the produce of the years they are obferved to be remarkably fond of grandeur and diftinction,

tion, which, doubtless, proceeds from the general obsequiousness of their numerous slaves and dependents, as well as from the necessity of keeping them at a distance; which in time gains into a habit.

Among these you frequently meet with men of as good a taste, as much learning, and as well acquainted with the world, as may be met with in any part of *Europe* nor is it uncommon to find those who, (though never out of the Island) shine in many parts of life, with as much delicacy and judgment, as if they had been bred in the most polished courts. How soon these gentlemen might make the Island a wealthy and valuable settlement by becoming guardians of the public happiness, subjecting the lands to the due payment of monies borrowed at an easy interest in £»-*roye*, and becoming the trustees of the industrious and careful, may be easily observed; but alas! many of them seem to think it not their interest to have the Island better settled in their own days. As to the more amiable sex, there are but few of them besides the natives here, who are generally great lovers of decency and cleanliness, always sprightly and good humoured, naturally modest, genteel, and lovers of mirth; nor does any people excel them in the labours of the needle, or oeconomy, when they take to those useful occupations: but many of them have been remarked both for their indolence, and the want of consideration; which too often deters the gentlemen in these colonies from entering into the matrimonial state, wherein the most engaging behaviour would be requisite to break them of those vicious habits, which they seldom fail of acquiring in the more early state of manhood (*a*).

The settlers form another rank of people, that differs from the former only in degree; they are generally such as have some foundation, though seldom enough to complete a settlement; and for this reason commonly above one half of their estates in debt, which they find no easy matter to discharge, as the produce seldom answers either in quantity or quality at the beginning; though constantly attended with exorbitant charges and expences; for the lender of monies in those parts, is seldom satisfied with interest alone; he must be factor for the estate, and supply every thing that may be wanted at his own price; he must dispose of the produce, and draw the usual commissions, however inconvenient it may be to the owner to send it so far to market, who frequently meets with an opportunity of disposing of his effects at the next shipping place; or would willingly ship them for some *European* market, and draw bills in favour of his creditor for the neat proceeds thereof; but an attempt of this kind would expose him to the immediate rigour of the laws, and likely prove the ruin of his growing hopes: his goods must be shipped on board of some drover, where they seldom fail paying the usual tributes of pilferage and waftage, besides the common expence of freight; they must be landed at a certain wharf, where they pay double centage; they must be coopered afresh at a certain expence, and sold, when a convenient opportunity offers, to pay the charges and interest; for they seldom reach the capital, until the produce becomes very considerable.

The trading part of the people is not at this time so numerous, and may be naturally distinguished into factors, merchants, and pedlars: the former transact business chiefly for *European* merchants, and others that supply this market with different sorts of commodities at their own risk; as well as for the different planters, for whom they may be occasionally concerned; and have a regular commission on the sale and purchase of every thing that passes through their hands: these people are generally industrious, and seldom fail making considerable fortunes when well befriended, or furnished with money; which many of them do with a very fair character, while others, and indeed, the greater numbers, are observed to lay hold of every opportunity of serving themselves. The merchants import their own goods, and run the risk of the markets; but generally turn pedlars in the disposal of them:

(*a*) What I mean by vicious habits, are their great attachments to Negroe-women; there being but few gentlemen but what have several of those ladies very early in keeping.

the business was, indeed, beneficial while they could supply the neighbouring markets, and export to advantage what would not answer so well within the colony; but every opportunity of this kind is now gone, and very few of them are observed to rise; for the principal planters are now supplied with every convenience at their own risk; and the next class is entirely engrossed by the factors, who generally import such commodities as are commonly wanted at a plantation. But goods of all sorts have been imported there in such abundance of late years, in expectation of some foreign trade, that they have been frequently sold under the prime costs.

The dependents form a fourth class, and not the least useful to the community; it is constituted of mechanics, clerks, and servants of all sorts, whose useful industry deserves encouragement, and adds to the public welfare in every way; and most of these that follow the more useful mechanical branches, as carpenters, coopers, bricklayers, millwrights, copper-smiths, and tailors, acquire very decent, if not ample fortunes; and are frequently raised by an honest industry, so far as to be considered among the first rank of people: clerks, when they behave with a proper attention to the interest of their employers, are generally promoted, and interested in the business, in proportion as these grow less active, and more fond of indulging themselves; nor does the vigilant servant ever fail of gaining his master's esteem, who generally rewards his care with some decent gratuity at the expiration of his time.

To these we may add the Negroes, as a fifth and more numerous class, who are now computed to be more than 120000 in number; and by whose labours and industry almost alone, the colony flourishes, and its productions are cultivated and manufactured.

But although the methods of living in this colony, vary among the different classes of its inhabitants there are but few in the general run of mankind that live with more satisfaction. The planters, and others whom affluence has supplied with conveniences above the rest, are decent, and often magnificent in their buildings; neat and rich in their furniture and dresses; and plentiful, with order and delicacy at their tables: they have great quantities of poultry and all sorts of stock raised at their plantations; *North America* supplies them with flour; and the fields almost without culture, with a variety of greens, roots, and fruit: the general produce of their estates, affords them wholesome diluting drinks; and, from *England* and *Madera* they are supplied with those various wines and other liquors generally used at their tables: of late they give more than usual into the use of foops, which they find more agreeable to their weakened stomachs; but in the general dispositions of their Ubles, and methods of cookery, the *English* customs are observed. * -"

The settlers, and middling sort of people in every other station of life, are not far short of those in the essential and necessary conveniences; their habitations are generally commodious and decent, their dresses neat and simple, and their tables well supplied with all sorts of fresh provisions, as well as necessary liquors: but the inconvenience of carriage, and frequent scarcity of flour among those that cannot purchase a considerable quantity at a time, often obliges them to substitute plantains, cassada, or yams, in the room of bread; which, though not so elegant, or agreeable to strangers, is not much inferior in wholesomeness or degree of nourishment.

The servants in this colony are mostly *Europeans*, and indentured for a certain number of years; at the expiration of which, they are not only capable of providing decently for themselves, but generally receive some gratuity that enables them to enter more easily into life: These people generally live in smaller houses built about the sugar works, that they may be in, or out, with greater convenience in the crop-time: By the laws and customs of the country they are allowed a certain quantity of salt beef, and flour, every month or quarter; and a proportionate quantity of sugar, and rum, to supply them with drink; but no ways restrained in the use of the more

natural

natural productions of the plantation, as plantains, yams, potatoes, cassada and greens, which they have in great abundance every where : they are obliged to be active and vigilant by day, and much exposed to the sun when their station is in the field > but at nights their occupations vary with the employments of the season, for in planting and weeding times, they can rest to the dawn of day; but when the labours of the year are to be collected in a short space, time becomes more precious, and they, like the industrious slaves, frequently undressed, are obliged to watch by spells every night, and to engage with equal vigour in the toils of the day ; while the planter and the overseer pass the mid-night hours in interrupted slumbers, anxious to secure the reward of their annual labours - which, an unseasonable gust of wind, or heavier rains, would undoubtedly destroy, or a trifling accident retard : and happy is he, who at this season can have servants, on whose activity and inclinations he may depend; or whom health and vigour will allow to attend in person.

The Negroes who constitute the last class of the inhabitants of this country, are, for the most part, the property of the Whites ; and bought and sold like every other commodity in the country, being always reckoned a part of their estates either real or personal: they live in huts or small thatched cabins, supported by crotches, whose interspaces are laticed, and plastered or daubed with clay •, these are disposed in the form of villages, in proper places and generally divided into two rooms; for the greater convenience of the inhabitants. They are commonly allowed a few yards of blanket, or coarse linens every year, which serves to protect them a little from the cold in the more inclement seasons; and keep them warm, and secure from the open air, when sick: they generally provide themselves with food in the country parts, and for this purpose every planter supplies his slaves with a rich and convenient piece of ground, where they are obliged to employ the Lord's day, as well as the few other hours (a) allowed them, both to stock the ground and provide provisions for the following week and yet the produce of these few hours labour, is not only sufficient to supply them with plenty in a seasonable year, but affords enough to furnish the neighbouring markets also. Every plantation, however, is provided with a plantain-walk, and quantities of yams and corn, to supply the new, and the infirm; and to relieve the others in an unseasonable year, or when their own provisions fail.

When we consider the inconveniences under which these creatures labour, the toils they are obliged to undergo, the vicissitudes of heat and cold, to which they are exposed, and the grossness of their food in general; we ought not to be surprized if they had been still more slothful and sickly than they are commonly observed to be; or if the diseases to which they are obnoxious, had differed more apparently from our own : these are indeed frequently of a peculiar nature, and require a consummate knowledge of symptoms and disorders, to discover the real sources of them -, yet the owners, whose interest depends chiefly on their welfare, will commit them to the care of some raw youth, or ignorant ailmer, that is hardly skilled enough to bleed a vein, or dispense a dose of physic : but this proceeds more from ignorance and vanity, than any real want of humanity ; for few of them are judges of physic, and each would be thought to have a doctor of his own and these have in the course of time, introduced such methods of practice in those colonies, that you may now frequently observe gentlemen of the first consequence, to be vomited and blistered to death in a yellow fever, and the ladies, poisoned with bark in venereal inflammations; while

(a) In the country parts of this Island, every plantation Negroe is allowed a *Saturday* afternoon, or some other afternoon in the week, to stock and manure his particular patch of ground, which he generally plants in cassada, yams, potatoes, *Indian* and *Guinea* corn ; and on *Sunday* they provide provisions for the ensuing week, and send some to market, to supply themselves with a little salt beef, pork or fiddi, and a little rum, which are the greatest dainties they can come at, unless a cat, a rat, or dog fall in their way. It is true, many of them raise a few poultry, and other stock but these they generally sell to enable them to purchase some decent as well as necessary cloaths for their wives and themselves.

others lie neglected in the early beginning of an undistinguished remittance, until the disorder gains beyond relief. *Et inde tantorum hominum fata.*

I (shall now endeavour to give some account of such of the natural curiosities of this Island, as can't be so properly introduced in the following parts of the work; which, tho' but few, and not often noticed, seldom fail to raise both our attention and admiration, when duly considered. The most remarkable among those are,

1. The Water-fall in *Mamee River*, a little above *Bull-Bay*, in the parish of *Port-Royal*.

2. The Cascade, and,

3. The Grotto; both in the parish of *St. Anne's*.

4. The Fogs in the parish of *St. Thomas in the Vale*.*

We shall now give some account of each.

The Water-fall, or Cataract in *Mamee River*, (one of those that takes its source far back among the blue mountains, and by a moderate stream, continues its agitated course by various windings, to those hills immediately above that sandy shore within *Bull-bay*;) where, between two neighbouring rocky and barren hills, its waters have accumulated of near two hundred feet; whose direction is altered about the middle place, by the volume of a huge protending rock, that extends from the side of the adjacent western precipice; which divides and agitates the stream with such violence, that the narrow space between the hills below, is filled with clouds and vapours, that reflect an admirable succession of shining Iris's, while the sun continues to dart its rays about the stream and hence the foaming fluid continues its variously interrupted and divided course between those barren hills to the thirsty plain below; not an ignoble representation of *Firgih Amfanttius*,

—Ubi medio sub nubibus altis

Virgit utrumque latus montis, medioque fragor,

Dat fonitum/axis, et torto vertice torrens.

Hie specus horrendum, &c.

Virg. Lib. viii. 564, &c.

This place is rendered yet more romantic, by that spacious cave that runs under the brow of the eastern hill above the fall.

The Cascade is still more curious, and lies in the course of that branch of *Rio Alto*, which, (after having made its way many miles under ground,) rises a-new in the hills immediately above, and continues its course between roaring river plantation, and *Mendy's Bogue*, in *St. Anne's*: to give a satisfactory notion of this wonderful contrivance of nature, I must first inform the reader, that most of the hills' in that part of the Island are chiefly composed of stalactic matter, by whose early solution, all waters oozing through the rocks, are so charged with particles of this nature, that they readily incrustate bodies deposited for any considerable time in their more open and less agitated courses, and, as this river rises at a considerable distance from, and above the level of the sea; it runs down a more moderate declivity between the two adjacent hills, whose intermediate space is in some parts more contracted: In one of those more extended spaces, where its rolling waves in its less rapid descent, nature has planted a most curious sort of anchovy pear-trees (*b*), whose spreading roots intercent the thousand different places and directions, still inquiring from each other, as chance or nature directs their growth: That from each

that advancing years have spread into those beautiful banks, and for which it is now so much admired, and whose natural beauty is still inched.

(h) See the nature and growth of this tree among the vegetables.

those

those shady trees with which it is yet adorned, whose falling progeny still helps to continue this admirable piece in a perfect state, and to raise new banks and wonders in the descending stream.

The Grotto, of which we are now resolved to give some account, lies in the same parish, and about seven miles above the bay : It is situated at the foot of a hill, under which it runs, by a gradual and oblique descent, for the space of two or three hundred yards, and serves as a conveyance for the waters that fall into the adjoining vale, in the rainy seasons ; as well as a convenient habitation for bats, owls, and sculking negroes, in fairer weather.

*" Eft curvo anjraBu Caverna accommoda fraudi
Nigrorumve dolts ; quam denfis frondibus atrum
Urgit utrumque latus, tenuis qua femit a duett. Virg.*

After you pass the narrow and woody path, that leads to this cave through the adjacent vale, you soon reach the opening of the grot, which is wide and free at the entrance, but contracts as it recedes, and further back, is divided into a numberless series of caverns, and more regular spaces, supported and adorned with a thousand rising, and descending, or completed pillars of stalactites, which are formed of various crusts, that have been laid successively by the waters that have dripped through the mountain after the more heavy rains of an uncertain series of years: These pillars rise and descend in every part of the grotto, but are far more robust and perfect backwards, where the waters, passing through the thicker beds, have been more abundantly charged with sparry particles, and less disturbed by the open and agitated air.

The fog that so regularly obscures the air in *Sixteen mile Walk* for a certain part of the day, has been remarked almost from the first settlement of the Island, and as it still continues, still deserves our attention: the place, where it is observed, is a pleasant vale, situated southerly, at the foot of the main ridge or chain of mountains, and about the middle of the Island; but surrounded by hills on all other sides. The soil is fertile, and the place well supplied with springs and rivulets, which fall into two principal channels that unite their streams a little lower, and continue their common course southwards between two rocky hills, and barren precipices, until they reach the plain below. This level space is almost daily and duly overcast with mists, (c) that begin to rise with the approach of night, thicken as it advances, spread gradually unto the neighbouring vales, is heavier? about the dawn of day, and continues until the more active rays of the sun begin to warm and agitate the air : then, it gradually rises and expands, and between the hours of eight and nine, begins to flow in two principal streams; the one westward among the mountains and neighbouring vales, the other southward, and directly over the course of the river, until it reaches, and vanishes about the plains below : it is extremely thick in the morning, and when viewed from the top or brow of any of the neighbouring mountains, looks like a perfect sea, whose various arms and inlets are thoroughly represented by the neighbouring and adjoining vales.

There are many other remarkable curiosities in this Island, but as we treat of all the branches of Natural History in the following series, we will endeavour to introduce them in their proper places, and for the present, content ourselves with having given some idea of such as we could not so conveniently introduce in any other part, nor chuse to omit.

(c) See the course and nature of those mists explained in our Dissertation on the general and partial motions of the atmosphere.

T H E
C I V I L and N A T U R A L
H I S T O R Y
O F
J A M A I C A .

P A R T II.

C O N T A I N I N G ,

An Account of the several natural Productions of that Ifland; &
«diftributed into Orders, Claffes, and Genera, according
to the moft natural Methods now known.

In Three BOOKS.

The Firft, befides a circumftantial Account of the Foffils of the Ifland, their *Uks*, and Properties; with fome Remarks on its Waters, Ores, and Soil; contains a new and eafy Method of claffing native Foffils in general, with an Account of the Nature and Properties of each Clafs.

The Second is a Hiftory of the vegetable Produ&ions, claffed and diftributed, nearly according to the *Linnean* fyftem; with the Characters of fuch as have not been hitherto known, or but imperfedly reprefented; and the Ufes and Properties of each.

The Third gives an Account of fuch Animals as we could obferve in, and about, that Mand -, which I have alfo diftributed into Orders, Claffes and Genera, chiefly according to the Syftems of *Linneus* and *Arduus*.

*Scintta wturaKs fundammtum est, omnis hconomtⁿ tpeficiorum%
wmmnwum_y dieta> medicine & mcbanha. LIN, Obs.*



P R E F A C E

IT is not to be admired, that the Study of Natural History should have continued so long neglected, and in confusion; while yet the means of relieving the unhappy sick had been sought from particular observations, and they themselves exposed in public places, to the view of every passer-by, who, from his own experience, might impart some doubtful means of relief. Their probationers or physicians then were otily such as had gathered the inaccurate observations of the vulgar, or seen, and followed the practice of their fathers or relations of the same profession. - Ztay, no doubt, were acquainted with the Simples then in use in their known virtues, and their common appellations, which they had faithfully recorded; and this was all that could be done for the improvement of Natural History in those early ages. But when the knowledge of physic became more general, and the professors of that science began to view with each other a more accurate knowledge of things succeeded: and then it was observed, that the nature of the machine altered in some degree, *meth* every age, sex, and climate; that the same disease appeared different, in different constitutions, and that different diseases frequently put on the same appearance for a time. Hence it became evident, that the practice of physic required more of the grosser thought, and most natural observation, who had been thoroughly acquainted with the different affections, parts, fibres, and muscles of the **human** body; as well as the different materials, which the knowledge of nature, or peculiar observations, might have taught to be essential in altering the different disposition of the habit, & their doses; as in *manuscript* *f* *al* *on*.

71; necessity of a thorough acquaintance **with** these things, put the laws, and encouragers of physic, upon a more accurate study of the different

ferent branches of the profeflion ; particularlarly, that of Natural Hi/lory, 'which feemed the moft intricate, and of the largeft fcope ; and that, from the knowledge of which alone, they were likely .in. time ta-obtain a more competent knowledge of the proper medicines to be ufed on every oc-cafion. But notwithftanding the labours of many learned men, this branch of literature had continued for a long time in confufion, ei-ther through the inaccuracy of the Antients, whofe descriptions com-municated but very faint refemblances ; or the Rabies of fyfiematical writings into which the Authors of later ages had given without re-llraint : Thefe have however', gradually improved the defcriptions, and augmented the number of materials *, and Tournefort, Ray, and the accurate Linnets, have yat length*reformedf-the whojey and'feopght the method of ^fludyng ifaturalHifipry, alm)\$ to a p^fecl Jlahdhrd: But though the labours ofthofe great men, have now rendered this Jludy much more agreeable, and certain,ihanit has been hitherto-, we ftill want many improvements, which a compleat and cor reft colle&ion of the Jeveral productions of the different parts of the world, with an account of the particular ufes they may be fever ally put' to in each, can alone afford us ; This indeed is a difficult tajk, and not to be obtained. without the labours of many people, both capable and willing to oblige mankind with their remarks and observations', and from-fuch alone, (made with caution in the different regions, and among the dif-ferent nations of the earth) can we hope for any thing like perfeSiion in this part of Natural Knowledge.

Thefe motives, have of late years, induced many gentlemen to employ their vacant hours, in making collections of, and obfervations on, fuch natural productions as they could more eajily come at, either at home or abroad \ nor can any undertaking be more laudable, or beneficial to mankind; or more pleaftng^ to a mind of a natural turn. What ftudy can be fo agreeable, to a rational being f or what can raife our admira-tion, or oblige ~~wiel*TMWtelk^ahgmfdihUhy,~~ fo much as to obferve the means by which fuch a variety of being-s of every kind, is produced with unwearied order and regularity f View but the globe on which you live, and obferye how ma?ty different climates, and king-doms, each inhabited by Animals peculiar to itfelft whcrt a variety of mountains and vales^ ! each flowered and adorned with its peculiar pro-duEHofu! how. different, even the bowels of the earth, pregnant with ores and minerals of various forts ! all futed and adapted % their na-tive beds The conveniences with which thefe lafi fubftances alone, dotjofurntjh-manhnd, would be a fufficient inducement tognye a Na-turalifi in a difquifition of the^r primaryJate and,produtliom {but when

we reflect on the many advantages that accrue to the world in general, from the different parts of the whole kingdom ; or consider how much the different materials obtained from thence*, contribute to the ease and satisfaction of human society ; we must certainly think it a study that ought to employ some part of the thoughts of almost all sorts and classes of people : The Farmer and the Husbandman would find their advantage alike in the study of earths and moulds, as well as of the different compositions that may most effectually break the texture of them, or warm and enrich their chilly juices: the Miner would undoubtedly improve his for time, by a more perfect knowledge of the nature of ores, and their native beds ; the Lapidary and the Chemist, seem to prosper alike in proportion to their knowledge ; and how necessarily it ought to engage the attention of the Physician, will appear from a due consideration of the different branches of his profession. But notwithstanding all these allurements, the study of this part of the creation, has been [until of late) almost wholly neglected \ or left to the improvement of those few, whose bread depended more immediately on their acquaintance with some of its productions : and how little such people have studied the nature of them*) we may learn from the improvements made by some of the same classes at this day. Learning however, in every taste, has of late years met with its encouragers ; which induced many people to give more into this, and every other sort of useful knowledge, than they were wont, and could have formerly done ; and the necessity, as well as use of the institution, obliged me to contribute what I had observed concerning the productions of this class, in Jamaica.

This put me under a necessity of examining the different parts that have been already published upon the subject: and finding those to be generally confused, or inaccurate ; and planned, without a due regard to that order, which nature seems to preserve in the formation and distribution of her productions : I have been induced to propose the following form to the public, in which we begin with the most simple bodies now observed in nature, and proceed gradually to the most compound; placing every production in that class, to which its common properties and apparent qualities, shew it to approach the nearest: and to render the method more generally useful; I have brought it within a very narrow compass ; divided it into a few natural classes ; and distributed the Species under their proper Genera, with the most noted and appropriated appellations. "To make the study easy, and to render it more universal, was my design; which induced me to avoid a multiplicity of names) as well as those that were uncommon, with equal care. Many, I must acknowledge, have a better opportunity of completing a thing of

*this kind ; but their indolence[^] or want of inclination[^] prevents them from communicating their obfervations: and fuch as have already wrote upon the fubjeB[^] feem to have endeavoured to render it rather the ftudy of a mans life, than the amufement of a few Icifure hours, for which alone J would propofe it. This acceffary piece made it now neceffary to drvide this Book into two diftinct Chapters : the firft of thefe comprehends the whole of this new method; and in the fecond we give a Particular account of the native Fo//ls of Tamaifg «*frA* l. »*

—Et Hum eft in vifera Urra>
Sua)que recotididenit, JlygUfquc admovcrat umbris,
Effodiuntur opes.

OID Metain.



THE

T H E
C I V I L and N A T U R A L H I S T O R Y
O F
T H E A M E R I C A S
P A R T II.
B O O K I.

A new and easy Method of classing native Minerals; in which they
are disposed according to their concurring Properties.

A general frieri of the whole Method.			
<p>1. 2. 3. 4. 5.</p>	<p>Aqua.</p>	<p>1. <i>SimpliciJima, phvialis, & nivalis.</i> Rain and snow water. 2. <i>Particuli terra's impregnata.</i> Terrene water. 3. <i>Salina -varia.</i> Salt, OI faljhe water. 4. <i>Supburata.</i> Sulphureous water. 5. <i>Mralicwijaria.</i> Metallic water, or fact:as is changed with metallic particles.</p>	
<p>6. 7. 8. 9. 10.</p>	<p>Sal.</p>	<p>1. <i>Volatile acidum primarium.</i> The primary, or native volatile acid. 2. <i>Muriaticum.</i> FoiTil, or sea-salt, 3. <i>Nitratum.</i> Nitre. 4. <i>Aluminojum.</i> Alum. 5. <i>Natratwn.</i> Natre.</p>	<p>6. <i>Catbaticurt.</i> Glauber's Talt. 7. <i>Borax.</i> Borax, or borace. 8. <i>Antoniacum.</i> Salt amon'ue. 9. <i>Ftf'x ibermarum, Ji-vt baleriptium.</i> The falino-fulphu- reous fait of hot-well waters. 10. <i>Vitriolicum'varium.</i> Vitriolic, or metallic fair.</p>
<p>11. 12. 13. 14.</p>	<p>Phlogi- stic.</p>	<p>1. <i>Naphta.</i> Rock oil. 2. <i>PiJafpbaltum.</i> Native tar. 3. <i>Succinum.</i> Amber. 4. <i>Sulphur.</i> Sulphur. 5. <i>Ambra.</i> Amber*reafe.</p>	<p>6. <i>Afpbaltum.</i> Jews-pitch. 7. <i>Lybantrax.</i> Coal. 8. <i>Auripigmentium.</i> Orpiment. 9. <i>ZarnicuiH.</i> Zaraic, and fandarak.</p>
<p>15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.</p>	<p>Metalic subftances.</p>	<p>1. <i>Pyrites.</i> Pyrite. 2. <i>Marcbaftu, -M*rchafite.</i> 3. <i>Cobaltum.</i> Cobalt. 4. <i>Stibium.</i> Antimony* 5. <i>Bifmutum.</i> Bifmute.</p>	<p>6. <i>Zincum.</i> Zinck. 7. <i>Ferrum.</i> Iron. 8. <i>Cuprum.</i> Copper. 9. <i>Stannum.</i> Tin. 10. <i>Pluvium.</i> Lead. 11. <i>Argentum.</i> Silver. 12. <i>Hydrargirium.</i> Quick-filver. 13. <i>Platina.</i> Platine. 14. <i>durum*</i> Gold.</p>
<p>21. 22. 23. 24.</p>	<p>Terra.</p>	<p>1. <i>Simplex.</i> Earth. 2. <i>Schijica.</i> Slate-earth. 3. <i>Humofa.</i> Mould. 4. <i>Fimofa.</i> Animal earth. 5. <i>Mixta.</i> Brick'mould.</p>	<p>Hiss mse</p> <p>1. <i>Talcum.</i> Talk. 2. <i>Gypfum.</i> Gypfe.</p>
<p>25. 26. 27. 28.</p>	<p>Argilla.</p>	<p>1. <i>Simplex.</i> Clay. 2. <i>Teffulata.</i> Potters clay. 3. <i>Subpinguis jffilis.</i> Re- fining clay. 4. <i>Mixta.</i> Brick clay.</p>	<p>14</p> <p>1. <i>CWja/w.</i> Chryftal. 2. <i>Adamas.</i> Diamond. 3. <i>Topaz-eui.</i> Topaz. 4. <i>!quartzum.</i> Quartz.</p>
<p>29. 30. 31. 32.</p>	<p>Marga.</p>	<p>1. <i>Simplex.</i> Marl, and chalk. 2. <i>CofKifctttuf.</i> Shelt-taar. 3. <i>Topacea.</i> Marly COM- cretions. 4. <i>A/wtj</i> Mixt marl.</p>	<p>1. <i>Spatum.</i> Spar.</p>
<p>33. 34. 35. 36.</p>	<p>Bodies of a more mixt and uncertain nature.</p>	<p>1. <i>Pumex.</i> Pumy. 2. <i>Tophus.</i> Tophus. 3. <i>Calimus.</i> ^Etites, and eagle's ftones, Sec.</p>	<p>4. <i>Argittaria.</i> Clay-ftonei. K. <i>Sabulum.</i> Gravel. 6. <i>Arena.</i> Sand.</p>

SECTION I.

De aqua, & ejus variis speciebus.*
Of Water, and its different Species.

THIS fluid should undoubtedly be considered as a native fossil, and deservedly accounted one of the most powerful agents in all the works of nature: but we have great reason to believe that it is solid in the natural state, and reduced only by the action of the sun (*a*), to that form in which we generally observe it. It is the natural solvent of salts, and the general vehicle whereby all growing substances receive their nourishment, or matter of increase; but its other qualities depend chiefly on its bed, or the particles with which it is charged: and the degree of esteem in which it ought to be held, when simple, should be founded on its purity and lightness; as it does on the nature and action of the particles with which it is impregnated, when in a more compound state.

We shall now dispose the different sorts of this fluid, under the following general heads, viz.

I°. Such as are pure, or the least tainted with heterogeneous particles.

A Q U A	J	1. <i>Pluvialis</i> Rain water.	I	2. <i>Nivealis</i> Snow water.
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Though these are the most simple states of this fluid, it is far from being pure in either; and we are now satisfied, by distillations, and other accurate experiments tried daily on this subject in its several habits and conditions, that we are not to expect it without admixtures in any shape for the air, into which it is raised in the most attenuated form, is charged with a multitude of other heterogeneous particles that mix with it even in that condition: and, though many of these may precipitate, when it changes to a solid state; such as are nearly of the same specific gravity, will still remain connected in the mass.

II°. Such as are more heavily charged with terrene particles.

A Q J J A	{	1. <i>Fontana</i> . Spring water.		4. <i>Calcaria</i> . Calcareous water.
		2. <i>Fluvialis</i> . River water.		5. <i>Petrificam</i> . Petrifying water.
		3. <i>Lacusfris</i> . Pond water.		

Water is most commonly met with in these states, in all countries; but it differs in proportion to the quantity, as well as quality of its admixtures, which must naturally vary with the depth, and nature of the soil, in every region.

III°. Such as are charged with salts of a terrene base.

A Q J J A	{	% <i>Marina, & muria-</i> <i>tica fontana</i> . Sea, and brackish water.		3. <i>Natrata</i> . Natrous water.
		2. <i>Aluminosa</i> . Aluminous water.		4. <i>Cathartica</i> . Epsom; or other water, charged with purging salts.

(a) See the Memoirs of the Royal Academy 1711, and 15, Sur laMatiere du feu.

The waters of this class are very numerous as well as various; and disposed here according to the nature of the salts they contain, on which alone both their virtues and operations do depend: they are generally distinguished by the taste, and the form of the crystals of their salts.

IV°. Such as are charged with a calcareous earth and a loose sulphureous substance, whose acid is more or less deeply engaged in that absorbent base.

AQUA \$¹ *Sutykuratatepida.* I 2. *Sulphur at a frigida.*
 ^- \ Hot-well water, | Cold sulphureous Water.

These waters are frequent in most parts of the world, and generally observed to be the most beneficial to mankind: they are distinguished by the smell, and the heat peculiar to most of them, (nay to all at the first source); by the yellow tarnish they communicate to all silver vessels; and by the inflammability of the sediment they deposit.

V°. Such as are impregnated with salts, or particles of a metallic nature.

(1. *Vitriolic a martialis.* I 2. *Vitriolic a anea.*
 AQJIA £ Ferruginous water. | Copperish water.

These are distinguished by the nature of the particles they contain: those charged with steel turn all astringent infusions black; and a light admixture of the spirit of fait armoniac gives all fountains of copper, or waters impregnated therewith, a lovely blue colour and *aquafortis* a green one.

S E C T . I L

De acido miner alt primario & salibus variis:*

Of the native mineral Acid, and the different Salts.

WHOEVER observes the natural constitution of salts, especially those formed in open air, as nitre and vitriol; or considers the operations of nature in Vulcano's and sulphur mines, will certainly allow the existence of a primary more simple saline acid principle: which, according to the various bases wherein it is lodged, constitutes those various salts we observe in the world; and which we shall now divide, according to the different nature of their bases, into the following classes, viz.

1°. Such as are of a simple terrene, or calcareous fix'd base.

1°. MU	RIA j	1. <i>Fojilis.</i>		3. <i>Font ana.</i>
		Rock fait.		Spring water fait.
		2. <i>Marina.</i>		
		Sea fait.		

These are distinguished by their grateful subacid taste, and the cubico-hexaedral figure of their crystals.

o XT^DTTIVT S¹ *Humitenue.* 1 2. *Crytalizatum.*

2. NITRUM J Native nitre# I Nitre or salt petr-

The first of these salts is only used as a material in the manufacture of the latter, which is distinguished by its bitterish acrid taste, and great coldness upon the palate -, its easy solubility, its explosive quality when joined with a phlogistic, and by the dtaedral and pointed columnar form of its crystals: the first species is the true

an... r C... the other, engaged in a more fixed alkalious base/ or matrix.

1° AT TJMEN \$ f. • Cakarium romanum. I 2. Schiflicum.
3ALUMEN tafc, I Allin, or common allun,

. This fait is fufficiently charaderifed by its agreeable ftiptic tafte, its foaming liquid-
ity when puffhed by the fire, and by the odaedral form of its cryftals.

4° . NATRUM) f r. Faffik Mgyptium, mu- | 2. Tartaricum fajfile, cryflalis
) rice accident. | compreffis.
I The Egyptian Natre. | Tartarian Natre.

. Though we are fatisfied of the exiftence of this fait as a native foffil, we are but
little acquainted with its mines or hiftory. It is diftineuifhed hv... The Egyptian fort has been in-
troduced into the cabinets of the curious here, by the means of the Reverend Doctor
Pocock; it seems difpofed injlrata, and refembles the fea falt in tafte as well as
appearance.

5° . SALCA- r i. Epfonienfe. | 3. e-magmate falis ma-
THARTIGUM) Epfomfalt. | nni.
) 2. Norbonenfe. | Common Glauber
) French purging fait. | falts.

This fait, tho' a diftincl: fort, and found natn... is now chiefly obtained from the bittern of L... former, and is diftinguifhed by its
eafy folubihty, and regenerative nature; when pushed by the fire, it fwells and
foams like allum; and the refiduum mixed again with water, will in a fhort time
reaflume its former cryftaline fhape and appearance.

6° .BORAX { 1. Nathafub > viridhrudis. \ 2. Purgata diaphana.
Tinkal, or Tincar. j Borax or Borace.

been hitherto mon polized by a few people or focieties, who find it
fo ^ ^ nterest to keep th knowledge of its fource and manufacture a fe-
cre little acquainted with either: It is diftinguifhed by
its alkalifcei flow fermentation when mixed with the ftronser
acids, and the truncated hexaedral and columar form of its cryftals.

7° . AMONIACUM | 1. Sub-volatile neut | 2. Fhr ale five volatile aikalinum.
| i/um OJJ. | Native flowers of fait amoniac.
| Salt amoniac. |

o retain fome-
deal of attrition and continued heat... Its... *Tfu
its col... agency upon the palatiss... vola ^, ^ f f s s a
form r L ls.

So. HALCRIPTIUM J l' S. ^

I The falino-fulphureous fait of hot well-waters.

Though we are certain of the exiftence of this fait, and pretty well acquainted
with its nature and manner of action j we are
as; its more fixed parts are the only that could be ^ ^ " H T ? ^ ^ ^
mination. wtnerto brought under a proper ex-

11°; Such as have a metallic bafe, and are chiefly made up of metallic fubftances.

VITRIOLUM I	{	1. <i>Ferri viride.</i>	}	3. <i>Album zincki.</i>
		Green vitriol, or fait		White vitriol.
		of ftecl.		4. <i>Albidum plumbi.</i>
		2. <i>Ceruleum czris.</i>		Sugar of lead.
		Blue and roman vitriol.		5. <i>Rubrum.</i>

Though thefe metallic falts go by the general name of vitriol \$ they are extremely different in their appearance, as well as nature, and properties : the firft fort is diftinguifhed by the black colour it communicates to all the aftringent infufions and juices of Vegetables. The fecond, by the blue colour its folution, or the waters impregnated with its falts or particles, do acquire, when mixed with any volatile fait. The third, by the whitenefs of its folution in aqua fortis; and the fourth, by the milky colour it communicates to common water. I have feen a fpecimen of the red fort fome years ago in the repository of the royal garden at *Paris*, but do not remember of what peculiar matrix it was thought to be.

Altho* thefe metals be the common matrix's of fuch falts; they often vary, and you'll fometimes find the white to contain a quantity of tin or copper; while the blue is mixed with fteel, or the green with either : The cryftals of the firft fort are of an o&aedral form 5 thofe of the blue, decaedral ; and the white, columnar and pointed.

S E C T . III.

Dephlogijio minerali, & bituminibus variis.

Of the mineral Phlogiftib.;^d the various bituminoi^ Subftances.

THAT there is a principle of this kind in every province of nature, is evidently feen by the fat of animals, the oil of vegetables, and our fubterraneous fires: and hence, I think it is apparent, that the following bituminous fubftances mult neceffarily proceed from fuch a fource, varioufly combined with other fubftances; but more or lefs engaged, according to the nature and difpofition of the admixture. We have divided the productions of this clafs under the mod natural and convenient genera, and ranged them in the following order, *viz.*

I°. Such as have the leaft admixture of heterogeneous particles, and fill retain their native fluidity in fome degree.

9 xTAnrjTA	S ^{I#} I TM *pdhtdd**	<i>aqueavelcitrina.</i>
1 •NAPHTA	⌒	Rock oil.

This is found in great abundance both in *Egypt* and *Perfia* \$ it is naturally light and tranfparent, but of a pale or citron colour.

2°. PISSASPHALTUMx	{	1. <i>Fufcum Barhadienfe.</i>	}
		Barbadoes tar.	
		2. <i>Obscure bruneum Scotiae & Dalecarlice.</i>	
		Scotch tar, &c.	
		3. <i>Tenax nigrum*</i>	
		Foffil pitch.	

Thefe phlogiftic fubftances are much of a kind with the foregoing, but greatly charged with terrene, or other heterogeneous particles: They are generally opaque, of a dirty appearance, and moderately fluid.

11°. Such

11°. Such as we find in a solid form, with a large admixture of saline particles, and a moderate portion of earth.

10. T. TPRTTM f r. 2> ^{na}Phanum citrinum, five
 Amber. | Succum officinarum. •
 Yellow amber.

Though I am satisfied that this body has been once a softer vegetable substance, hardened by time, and a long continuance under ground; and, only in succession of years, so remarkably impregnated with the mineral acid: I have been induced to give it a place among the native Fossils, on account of its peculiar electrical quality, and the concreated form of its salts; as well as its singular nature, and common bed.

2°. SULPHUR { I. Nudum diaphanum. | 3. Subviride solidum.
 Transparent fulphur. | Brimstone.
 z. Farinaceum flavum. | 4. Florale Jive flores naturalis
 Powder fulphur. | fulphuris.
 Native flowers of sulphur.

These two genera of bitumens, though equally impregnated with salts, are very different both in nature and appearance. The amber is distinguished by its agreeable smell, electric quality, subacid grateful volatile salt, and more difficult solubility. The sulphur is of another nature, flows with a more easy heat, and sublimates into flowers when pushed; but when exposed to the more vigorous action of the fire, yields a vast quantity (a) of an acid or corrosive acid.

The native flowers differ but little from those obtained by art -, they are, however, more pure and shining, and found in the natural state about most hot baths, where the heat is any thing considerable near the surface: they are formed into hollow cones, and appear, in some measure, as if made up of small crystals, irregularly disposed in the mass, the exact resemblance of a fuger loaf, but of a more shining lustre and yellow colour.

• 111°. Such as have a more abundant admixture of terrene particles, with few salts; and are found in a solid form.

1°. AMBRA { 1. Grisea odorata > colore uniformi.
 Ambergrease.
 2. Subfusca, levis et variegata.
 English amber, or brown bitumen.

Mr. Baker has a piece of this last substance among his curious collection of Fossils: Both the smell and appearance oblige me to range it in this class.

2°. ASPHALTUM { 1[#] Subjriatic atrum.
 Jew's Pitch.

This is a light, solid, inflammable substance; of a black colour, and shining when fresh broke: It has a faint smell, and breaks with equal ease in all directions; but of no apparent grain. It melts very easily, and is a principal ingredient in all the varnishes now used by the engravers.

f i. Schijli nitens friabilis atra.
 | Coal.
 3^P. LITHANTRAXK 2. Solida nigra nuda.
 | J^{ell}.
 L 3. Marmoris Jatidi.

(a) Sulphur yields about fourteen ounces in the pound.

These

These are inflammable substances of a coarser sort ; they are generally heavy, black, and solid, with a very large admixture of earth, and a more gross sulphureous matter : The Jett seems to have something of a woody grain, and is generally found in detached masses, but is so like the other species, that I do not think proper to separate it from them; though they are always more shining, and found in continued strata.

IV°. Such as have a large admixture of earth, with some micaceous and metallic particles, and a great quantity of mud, and other volatile acid parts.

i°. **AURIPIGMENTUM** }
 1. *Subnudum arsenicale micaceum, aureo flosculis* five
Auripigmentum off.
 Common orpiment.
 2. *Diaphanum micaceum, micans.*
 Blue orpiment.

The orpiment is a glittering inflammable substance, that has something of the appearance of mica : it is soluble in oil, and fusible in a moderate heat; but when pushed by a strong fire, yields a great quantity of acid volatile particles, with a disagreeable sharp smell.

2°. **SANDARACKUM** }
 i. *Equisetum nudum subflavescens.*
 Yellow Sandarack.
 2. *Album fragments plantis.*
 White Sandarack.
 3. *Album fragmentis convexis.*

The Sandarack is an inflammable fossil substance of a plain uniform structure, and compact texture: It is soluble in oil, and burns with a whitish flame, and noxious smell.

S E C T - IV.

De terra metallica & mineralibus variis :

Of the metallic Earthy and various mineral Substances.

THAT there is a principle of this kind in nature, and that very different from the other sorts of earth (of which we are resolved to give some account hereafter), is evident from the result of those mineral substances that are daily tortured by the fire, and the acid (a), as well as from their apparent qualities in a more perfect state. But, as it is seldom found without a large admixture of the phlogistic, I thought it most natural to place the productions of this class immediately after the foregoing, and to dispose them so, that those which partake most of that principle, may stand foremost in the class.

The following seems to be the most natural distribution of the productions of this kind, viz.

1°. Such as have a large admixture of sulphureous particles, with some mud or orpiment, connected in a gross metallic, and clayey base; having all the appearance of a metallic ore, but not productive of any.

1°. **PYRITES** }
 1. *Scintillans terreus amorphos.*
 2. *Ferreo cupreus matrice deliquescenti.*
 3. *Ferreo cupreus matrice vitrescenti.*
 4. *Ferreo cupreus matrice apyrid.*
 } **L. S. N.**
Pyrite.

(a) These bodies in general, however their texture and composition may seem altered by the fire, or the acid 3 are easily restored to their primitive states by the addition of a phlogistic, and a due degree of fire.

The Pyrite is a mineral substance of a moderately fixt nature : it is inflammable in some degree, but not fusible -, of an irregular form, foliaceous texture, and sparkling appearance. It is found in large irregular masses, and naturally forms whole *flrata*.

o TVAARPRATTE[^] f^l - [^]etraedric[^] wl ofiaedricus.
 M[^]TE[^] \² Hexaedricus, <vel dodecaedricus.
 Marchape. [^] Hemisphericus, vel globofus.

The Marchafite is a mineral substance of a fixt, terrene, and metallic nature* with an admixture of fulphureous particles*: it is inflammable in some degree, but not fusible; and generally found floating into regular forms, putting on the appearance of opaque crystals.

II^o. Such as have a large admixture of the phlogistic connected in a more pure metallic base; and are inflammable in some degree as well as fusible, but not malleable.

f-1. Crystalliforme.
 i^o COBALTUM I^{2#} [^]chifti lenticular U. atri.
 % Cobalt and its are-| 3- Rude subgrifeim. granulis subcarnlejjentibus means.
 parations common- I Unde
 ly called arsenic. } 1^o. Arsenicum nudum at
 3^o. Nudum rufescens.
 V The red, white and yellow arsenic.

This metallic substance is generally hard, and of a blackish-gray colour; it is fusible, and naturally volatile when pushed by a strong fire: its glass is blue, its solution in aquafortis, reddish; and its regulus of a tuffulated appearance, and dark colour it is the true ore of our arsenics, which owe their different colours to the different methods of preparing them.

2^o. g r p T n T T T U T
 Antimony. }
 1. Fibris capillaribus /par/is.
 2. Striatum.
 3. Crystallizatum.
 4. Rubrum.
 5. Fibris Spat urn inter' cuffantibus. } L. S. N.

Antimony is generally hard, and very heavy in its natural state : it is distinguished by the striated texture, and the silver colour of its regulus, which frequently holds in the ore: it (heats a good deal of volatility when pushed by a strong fire, and its more fixt parts turn into a purple glass. Its solution in aqua regia is yellow, and the mass, when pushed by fire, grows red before it melts.

3^o. BISMUTUM II: Nudum.
 Bismut } 12. Atyo-Ilavescenti means. } L. S. N.

Bismut is known by its whitish pale colour, and the tuffulated appearance of its regulus. Its glass is brown & its solution in aqua fortis red; and the mass commonly kindles before it melts in the fire.

4th. ZINCUM I^{fi} Canumgalinaintertextum.
 ZincL } 1 2. Micaceum subteffulatumnigrum.
 1 3. Micaceum rubicundubi inquinans. } L. S. N.
 4. Terrejlre.

This mineral substance is well known by the bluish-white colour of its metal; it is moderately hard, and malleable in a small degree, but apt to crack: its solution in aqua

aqua fortis is white; and the mass melts before it grows red in the fire : its fumes are white and fleecy.

III^o. Such as have a very large admixture of the phlogistic, intimately blended with a more pure metallic base: and are, both fusible and malleable.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| i ^o . FERRUM
Iron. | } | f i. <i>IntraSlabile crytallizatum.</i> |
| | | 2. <i>IntraSlabile, lame I Us nitidis transferte friatis.</i> |
| | | 3. <i>IntraSlabile\ particulis cubicis nitidis.</i> |
| | | 4. <i>IntraSlabile, jibrisplaniufculis^ centralibus candidis, vel rubris^</i> |
| | | 5. <i>IntraSlabile rubrum > punSlis planiufculis.</i> |
| | | 6. <i>AttraSlorium.</i>
The magnet. |
| | | 7. <i>RetraSlorium folidum.</i> |
| | | 8. <i>RetraSlorium particulis impalpabilibus squamojis, are no/is, vel angulatis.</i> |
| | | 9. <i>RetraSlorium talcofo-micacewn.</i> |
| | | 10. <i>RetraSlorium marmoris.</i> |
| | | 11. <i>RetraSlorium pyr it ofum.</i> |

Iron is easily known by its gray colour, malleability, hardness and elasticity. It bears a fine polish, though apt to rust and gives fire freely with all the harder productions of the argillaceous kind ? its ores are easily distinguished by their ore, and the black tin&ure they communicate to all the astrigent infusions or juices of vegetables : the metal grows red before it melts in the fire,

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|----------|
| 2 ^o . STANNUM
"Tin. | } | f 1. <i>Crytlallis pyramidatis irregularibus nigris*</i> | | L. S. N. |
| | | I 2. <i>Crytlallis columnaribus nigris_m</i> | | |
| | | 3. <i>Cryplistejfulatis rubicundis.</i> | | |
| | | 4. <i>Informe^ rufo nigrescens.</i> | | |
| | | 5. <i>Saxi.</i> | | |
| | | 6. <i>Spati:</i> | | |

Tin is known by its whiteness, lightness, malleability and flexibility : it is somewhat sonorous, and not apt to rust -, its glass and solution in aqua regia are both yellow.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------|
| 3 ^o . CUPRUM
Copper. | } | f 1. <i>Nudum informe.</i> | | 7. <i>Ceruleum.</i> |
| | | 2. <i>Nudum crytallizatum.</i> | | |
| | | 3. <i>Prcecipitatum.</i> | | |
| | | i 4. <i>Crytlailizatum diaphanum cceruleum.</i> | | |
| | | 5. <i>Cinereum.</i> | | |
| | | J>. <i>Purpurajcens.</i> | | |
| | | 8. <i>Viride.</i> | | |
| 9. <i>Quartzofum cariileum*</i> | | | | |
| 10. <i>Piriticofum fulvum.</i> | | | | |
| 11. <i>Schijli.</i> | | | | |
| 12. <i>Cotis.</i> | | | | |

Copper is generally of a lively brown colour, and a sonorous cohesive nature: it is easily distinguished in every state, by the blue tincture it communicates to all volatile spirits \$ its glass and solution in aqua fortis are both green.

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|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|----------|
| 4 ^o . PLUMBUM
Lead. | } | fi. <i>Nudum.</i> | | L. S. N. |
| | | 2. <i>Submalleabile.</i> | | |
| | | 3. <i>Nitri fpatoji utrinque truncati.</i> | | |
| | | 4. <i>Particulis cubicis.</i> | | |
| | | 5. <i>Majfulis cubicis nigris.</i> | | |
| | | 6. <i>I?jfor me, particulis occultis.</i> | | |
| | | 7. <i>Striatum & fublamellatum, nitens.</i> | | |

Lead

Lead is easily known by its livid colour, malleability, softness, and the deafness of its sound: its glass is yellow, and solution in aqua fortis aqueous.

IV^o, Such as are of a more uniform texture, and perfect nature; and not subject to rust, or to be consumed by fire: but if altered, in some degree, by acids or a more intense heat, may be soon restored to their natural states without any sensible loss.

i ^o . ARGENTUM Silver..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{Nudum varium.} \\ 2. \text{Sttbitreum, malkabile.} \\ 3. \text{Diaphanum lamellosum.} \\ 4. \text{Albidum informe fragile.} \\ 5. \text{Rubescenspolyedron glanduhsum.} \\ 6. \text{Obfcunim.} \end{array} \right.$	L. S. N.
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This metal is easily known by its whiteness, weight, malleability, ductility, and sound. It is not apt to rust, or waste in the fire: its glass is redish, its rust black, and its solution in aqua fortis white.

2 ^o . HYDRARGYRUM \$&ciher> or crude mercury.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{Nudum.} \\ 2. \text{Rubrum arfenicak.} \\ 3. \text{Rubrum pyriticosum.} \\ 4. \text{Petrosum.} \end{array} \right.$	h. S. N.
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Quicksilver is easily known by its weight, volatility, fluidity, and silver colour: its solution is white, and its calx red; and though it mixes easily, and intimately with many substances \$ after it is apparently lost in them, a little fire, and sometimes oil, will restore it to its native form.

3 ^o . PLATINA Platine.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{Subgrifea friabilis.} \\ 2. \text{The grey platine ore.} \end{array} \right.$
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The ore of this metal is of a dark gray colour, and friable 3 it is of a fixt nature, and not subject to rust, or to be destroyed by fire: it blends very intimately with all other metals, especially with golds and is next to it in specific weight. It is dissolved only in aqua regia,

4 ^o . AURUM Gold.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{Nudum petra.} \\ 2. \text{Nudum miner a i} \\ 3. \text{Nudum agregatu} \end{array} \right.$	L. S. N.
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Gold is the heaviest, and most durable metal we have yet known j it is naturally of a fine yellow colour, soft, malleable, and not fonorous, nor apt to rust, or waste in the fire: its solution in aqua regia (the only menstruum that dissolves it) is yellow, and its glass violet. It is remarkable, that, [on putting some ether into a phial with the solution of this metal, and shaking the mixture j the gold quits the heavy acid menstruum, and incorporates with the lighter fluid at the top.

S E C T . V .

De terra fimplici & fojfilibus ierreis.

Of fimple Earth, and the more compound Bodies of a terrene Nature.

THIS has been generally thought to be the firft principle of all bodies, but how juftly I will not undertake to determine : It will be fufficient in this place to remark, that many fubftances of this appearance are now obferved in the world ; and that thefe, upon a ftriCt examination, are found not only different in appearance, but in qualities alfo. Nor is it lefs remarkable, that the moft compound bodies obferved in the compofition of our globe, do retain the fame nature and qualities with thofe more fimple fubftances; for which reafon we (hall now difpofe them varioufly with the different matrixes, from whence their general properties feem to flow them derived : I muft however remark, that this kind alone appears to be the chief, and almoft the only pabulum, or fixed principle of vegetable, as well as animal fubftances, which is fufficiently apparent from the final reduction of both.

What we diftinguifh here by the name of fimple earth, in its moft natural ftates, feems to be compofed of fmall, fsmooth particles (lightly coherent, and readily difunited in water. It does not ferment with acids in any ftate, and generally grows lefs cohefive by fire. I have difpofed the moft fimple productions of this kind in the two following claffes, * viz.

I^o Such as are merely fojfil, and have not yet gone through any change.

TERRA	{	1. <i>Fufca Jimplex.</i>		4. <i>Subpinguis.</i>
		Mould.		Bole, and Fullers earth.
		2. <i>Subcrocea Jimplex.</i>		5. <i>Schiftica.</i>
		Red earth.		Barren, or fchiftic earth.
		3. <i>Flava Jimplex.</i>		6. <i>Variè mixta.</i>
		Yellow earth.		Loam.

II^o. Such as have undergone fome change, and ftill retain fomewhat of the nature and difpofition of the productions from which they are returned. Thefe are generally of a more open and broken texture, and of a more pure nature when thoroughly reduced, and alone.

TERRA	{	1. <i>Humofa nigra.</i>		3. <i>Paludofa & humofa varia.</i>
		Black mould.		Dung and mud.
		2. <i>Humofa radicibus in*</i>		4. <i>Fimofa.</i>
		<i>tertexta.</i> Turf.		The remains of animals.

The productions of this nature that approach the neareft to the fimple ftate, feem to be thofe that are tranfparent, or nearly fo; and may be confidered as the effect of a particular fluor of this kind, which, for the prefent we fhall call *fluor pellucidus terrejiris*: and that fuch a thing is very apparent in nature, and the cement of a number of bodies, is evident from the peculiar qualities of the whole clafs, fo apparent in many of them, the productions of which are obferved to elude the aCtion of acids in every ftate; and never to give fire with fteel, or to grow harder in the fire.

The productions of this clafs are.

- i°. TALCUM
Talk.
- 1. *Diaphanum lamellis tenuijjimis.*
Izing glafs.
 - 2. *Diaphanum lamellis crajjioribus rhombeis.*
ScalioJa.
 - 3. *Particulis ad angulum acutum ftriatis.* I T
 - 4. *Fibris radiatis è centro radiantibuu* J L. S. N.

Talk is generally tranparent, and though compofed of many laminae, yield an eafy pafage to the rays of light: the productions of this kind are always fiffle into horizontal and tranparent flakes j and bear the aCtion of the acid in every ftate with eafe, but yield more or lefs, though never perfectly to the fire.

- 2°. GYPSUM
Gyffe
TM *
- f 1. *decaedro rhombeum.*
 - 2. *•P^eH^{uc}idumtriquetrum, adfumumpyramidatum.*
 - 3. *Fellucidumpentagonum^adfumumpyramidatum.*

The Gypfe is not only tranparent, but is commonly found of fome regular form; approaching upon the rhomboide. It yields readily to the fire, but does not ferment with acids in any ftate.

There are other productions of this nature that are ftill more compound and opake; and though, generally, of no firm cohefion, feldom yield to the fire, but never to the acid when pure and alone: it is not, however, unçommon to find them mixed with a foreign fluor, or other particles on which you may obferve the fire, or the acid, to ad: occafionally. I fhall range the fpecies of this clafs in the following order, viz.

- 1°. MICA
Mica.
- f1. *Particulis impalpabilibus argenteis.*
 - j2. *Particulis impalpabilibus aureis.*
 - ^ 3. *Particulis fquamofis fparfis.*
 - I4. *Particulis fubprifmaticisintercuffantibus.* L. S. N.
 - U5. *Soli da nigra fuperficie atro glabra.*

The mica is a terrene fubftance of a fparkling appearance, and feemingly compofed of thin, fmooth, fubdiaphane and fquamofe particles; the productions of this kind are feldom of any firm texture, though they bear the a&ion of the fire and the acid with equal eafe.

- 2°. AqPF^TTiq
Zi. *Solidiufculus fffilis.*
A 2. *Solidiufculus jxitis.*
Mh *Aranaceus Jexilis.* L. S. N.

The Afbeftus is of a true terrene nature, and a fibrous interwoven texture • it bears the aCtion of both the fire and the acid with equal eafe.

- 3°. AMIANTUS
Amiante. ^
- f 1. *Fibris filiformibus flexilibus.*
 - j 2. *Fibris angulatis rigidis opacis.*
 - 3^ *Fibris ffragilibus diaphanis.* L. S. N.
 - LA. *Fibris mollibus pappojis.*

The Amianth is diftinguifhed from the foregoing only by the fimple longitudinal difpofition of its fibres: it bears the aCtion of both the fire and the acid equally/

- 4°. TRICHERIUM
- f 1. *Fibrisubdiaphanis oblique difpofitis**
 - j 2. *Fibris longitudinalibus fubdiaphanis.*
 - £ 3. *Fibris radiatis fubdiaphanis.*

The *Uricherium* refembles the *Amiantus* both in the difpofition and appearance of its fibres, or general texture \ but it yields eafily to the fire, though never to the acid.

- 5^o. SCHISTUS J 1. *Clangofus^e nigro carulefcens.*
 J 2. *Ater^e fcriptura^e varia.*
 J 3. *Friabilis nigricans.*
 The Jlate^e hone, \ J 4. *Cinereus folidiiifculus fcriptura cana.*
 and dead Jione. J 5. *Friabilis fragment is angulatis fubquadratis.*
 J 6. *Subcinereus^e & fubccerukus, varius.*
 I The Hone.

The *Schiftus* is a ftone of a lamellated ftrudhire, fsmooth grain, and opaque appearance; it is generally found in flakes horizontally difpofed, but is fometimes divided perpendicularly alfo 5 and is frequently connected by a foreign fluor.

S E C T . VI.

De argilla & argillaceis.

Of Clay, and clayey Subftances.

THE ftickey nature of the clay does fufficiently fhew it a peculiar kind, and intirely diftindt from both the foregoing and the following: it is naturally ftiff and vifcid, nor does it diffolve in water but with difficulty : it hardens in the fire, and when puftied with a ftrong heat, turns into a ftony or vitrefcent maf. The productions of this clafs, when concreted into a folid form, give fire freely with fteel, and generally bear a finepolifh s but are never injured either by the acid, or a moderate degree of heat.

Its moft diftinguifhed kinds are the

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| ARGILLA
Clay. | I | fl. <i>Teffulata.</i> | | 3. <i>Arena mixta.</i> |
| | | Potters clay. | | Brick clay. [mixtal |
| | | <i>Subpinguis fifjilis.</i> | | 4. <i>Terrá & fabulo varie</i> |
| | | I The Refiners clay. | | Clayey foil. |

This, like the foregoing, appears to have its various degrees of mixture as well as compofition ; and the moft fimple among them feem to be thofe that fhew themfelvcs in a tranfparent folid form, which we likewife conclude to be the effect of a peculiar tranfparent fluor of this nature : and that fuch a fubftance exifls every where in our globe, is evident from the various appearance of cryftals and flint, as well as from the different ftrata in pebbles, &c.

The vitrefcent quality of thofe productions, probably, proceeds from the plaftick nature of the argilla; and the igniferous, from their native hardnefs.

The principal productions of this clafs are,

- i^o. CRYSTALLUS
Cryftal
- | | |
|---|---|
| } | 1. <i>Conico cylindracea utrinque attenuata*</i>
Needle cryftal. |
| | 2. <i>Columnaris utrinque pyrami data.</i> |
| | 3. <i>Columnaris ad fumum pyramidata.</i> |
| | 4. <i>Utrinque pyramidata columnd nulld predita.</i> |
| | 5. <i>Ad fumum pyramidata columnd nulld predita.</i> |
| | 6. <i>Bub-rotunda^e fuperficie fcabro.</i>
Pebble cryftal. |
| | 7. <i>Informis rupejlris aquea.</i>
Rock cryftal. |

The

The productions of this kind are fo apt to vary, more or lefs, from the common forms, that they have been divided almoft into as many Genus's as there are diftinct Species, and far beyond what nature feems to require. They are eafily known by their hardnefs; tranfparency, and regular forms j and obferved to bear the adtion of the acid with eafe ; and to elude the force of moderate fires.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 2 ^o . ADAMAS
<i>Diamond.</i> | } | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>SolidiJjima aquea.</i>
A diamond. 2. <i>PellucidiJjima^ e rubro-flammea*</i>
A rubee. 3. <i>Pellucidiffima car idea color e fugaci*</i>
A faphire. |
|--|---|--|

Thefe tranfparent and figured ftones are eafily known by their fuperior hardnefs and luftre : they elude the force of the fire and the acid with equal eafe, tho* the lafl fort is fometime obferved to lofe its colour when puffed by the fire.

- | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| 3 ^o . TOPAZIUS
<i>Topaz, &c.</i> | } | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Flams.</i>
The topaz. 2. <i>Fulvus.</i>
The hyacinth. 3. <i>Ruber.</i>
The garnet. 4. <i>Purpureus.</i>
The amethift. | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. <i>Viridis.</i>
The fmaragdine. 6. <i>E' viridi candeus.</i>
The beryl, or feagreen. 7. <i>Niger.</i>
The morion. |
|--|---|--|--|--|

The productions of this kind approach very near the diamonds, both in beauty and luftre; and elude the force of acids with equal eafe •> but do not bear the action of the fire fo well, though they fill retain the general properties of the clafs.

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|-------------|---|--|
| y\ QUARTZUM | } | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Arenaceum vitrariorum.</i>
Cryftal fand. 2. <i>Diapha?tum albidutn.</i>
Quartz-ftones. 3. <i>Diaphanum parafiticum albidutn.</i>
Quartz. |
|-------------|---|--|

The Quartz is generally very hard and tranfparent; but not fo regular in its form, or of any beautiful luftre; it is of a vitrefcent nature 3 gives fire with fteel, and bears the action of the acid with eafe.

The more compound and opaque bodies of this nature come next in order, and are remarkable for their fuperior hardnefs and fine grain: They feem to be formed chiefly of the vitrefcent fluor, debafed by a lefs agitated or divided clay.

We (hall difpofe the productions of this clafs under the following Genera, viz.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| i << ACHATES
<i>Agath.</i> | } | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Subdiaphanus albidus minute unduiatus.</i> 2. <i>Subdiaphanus <uarie color-afus, crujlatus.</i>
Agattu 3. <i>Subdiaphanus exalbidm.</i>
A cornelian, 4. <i>Rufescens.</i>
A fardonix. 5. <i>Ruber.</i> J>. <i>Albefccns punftis rubris.</i> |
|-------------------------------|---|--|

- ACHATES
Agate.
- 7. *Gemma Stephani Latiniu.*
A chalcedony.
 - 8* *Subdiaphanus Jlratis variegatis**
The onyx.
 - 9. *Coloresprofitu mutans**
The opal.
 - 10. *Virefcensradiqns.*
The oculus catl.

These ftones are tranparent in fome degree \$ of a fmooth fhining surface wheii po lifted ; and generally clouded with different colours difpofed varioufly in the maf; They anfwer all the qualities peculiar to the clafs with regard to the fteel, the fire and the acid.

- 2^o. SILEX
Flint.
- 1. *Vnicolor albidus.*
White flint, or fire-ftone.
 - 2. *Subfufcus unicolor.*
Flint.
 - 3. *Vnicolor ruber.*
Blood-ftone.
 - 4. *Vnicolor viridis.*
The green blood-ftone,
 - 5. *SGratis variis.*

Flint is commonly opaque ; but when reduced into thin plates, it becomes more or lefs tranparent: it is generally of a fine grain, and uniform colour 3 but is fome-times found divided by foreign feptae. It is obferved of all fizes, and remarkable for its vitrefcency.

- 3^o. SCRUPUS
Pebble.
- 1. *Arenaceus nitens, majfulis fubrotundis.*
 - 2. *Varie et pulcherrime nebulato-variegatus**
The Egyptian and Bohemian pebles.

The productions of this kind, are generally found in fmall detached mafes; and feem to be principally compofed of the vitrefcent fluor debafed with a finer clay^ and fome metallic or terrene particles : they are of no determined figure or regular ftructure, but may be eafily known by their fine grain, fmooth polifh, and elegant variety of colours difpofed in a clouded uneven form. They anfwer all the characters peculiar to this clafs.

- 4^o. PORPHIRIUM
- 1. *Columnare nigrum Hibernia**
The Giant's caufeway ftone.
 - 2. *Viride maculis minoribus albis variegatutft**
The green porphiry.
 - 3. *Rubellum maculis minoribus albis variegatum**
The red porphiry*
 - 4. *Subcinereum maculis majoribus diftiriSiis variegatum.*
The plumb pudding ftone.

Porphiry is eafily diftinguifhed by its great hardnefs, and uniform though spotted colour; it is found in large maflee, bears a fine polifh, and anfvers all the other characters natural to the clafs:

- 5°. LYDIUM
Touch-Stone.
- 1. *Subplumbeum, vel nigricans**
The touch-stone.
 - 2. *Subgrifeum, <vel virefcens.*
The thunderbolt-stone*
 - 3. *Atro-caruleum. **
 - 4. *Subcaruleum feptis divifum**

The Touch-stone is not of so smooth a grain, nor capable of so fine a polish as either the pebble or the porphyry \$ nor does it yet run into an open rough grain : it is very hard, gives fire freely with steel, and eludes the action of the acid, and the fire with ease.

- 6°. COS
Grain-Stone.
- 1. *Solidiufcula, particulis pellucidis arenofis cequalibus.*
 - 2. *Solidiufcula, particulis arenofis quartzofis incequalibus.*
 - 3. *Solidiufcula horizontal, fuperficie undata, particulis majoribus arenofis.*
Mill-stone.
 - 4. *Solidiufcuta porofa dquam tranfmittens**
Water-stone.
 - 5. *Friabilisyparticulis glerofis.*
Grinding-stones;

The stones of this kind are easily known by their hardness and granulated appearance: they give fire with steel, and elude the action of the acid with ease; nor do they ever fail to answer the characters of the clafcin regard to the fire, though their more open texture exposes them to its augmented action.

S E C T . VII.

De margd ^f margaceis.

Of Marl, and the more compound Productions of a marly Nature.

W H O E V E R has observed the ease wherewith the different productions of this clafs, yield to both the acid and the fire; and how readily they are, in some ilates, difunited by water; will certainly allow them to be very different in their nature from those of the other claffes. The substances of this kind are seldom of a very strong texture, though frequently of a fine pore and smooth grain : they ferment with acids in every state, and seem to be the base of most of the terrene salts, but never do give fire with steel.

The most simple Bodies of this sort, are

1°. Such as have not yet gone through any change; but remain in that less cohesive form, in which they are-naturally observed in the bowels of the earth.

- | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|--|
| M A R r A | P- <i>Spongiofa ericea.</i> | <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px; display: inline-block;"> $\begin{matrix} \wedge \\ S \\ \vee \\ N \end{matrix}$ </div> | 3. <i>Argillacea friabilis.</i>
Marl. |
| M A R G A | 2. <i>Subjolid^a md^a.</i> | | |
| Marl. | I Chalk. | | |

The Marl, like the earth and clay, appears to have its various degrees of admixture sitti conaposition ; and these still seem to approach the nearest to the simple state that (hew themselves in a transparent form, or nearly so) and may be considered as the more immediate produce of some fluor of this nature, which we shall now call *fuor YelkiciM^ cctkarius*; the real existence of which is, I think, evident from the various states and appearances of many productions of this sort, that are daily met with

in every part of the world; as well as from the admixtures, feptae, and cements of the fame kind, frequently obferved in many of the other productions.

The following genus feem to comprize the principal appearances of this kind:

SPATUM

Spate, or Spar.

- 1. *Album diaphanum parti culis rhombeis comprejfis.*
- 2. *Pellucidum varie cryftallizatum.*
- 3. *Pellucidum objeSta duplicans.*
Iceland cryftal.
- 4. *Striatum trifariam imbricatum**
- 5. *Hemijphericum.*
- 6. *Micaceum**
- 7. *Lapideum phoffphorans fubpellucidum.*
- 8. *Gypfeum angulare trwtcatum.*
- 9. *Gypfeum cuneiforme fubpellucidum.*

XJLQ. Rupejlre fubpellucidum £? fubcryjlallizatum;

The Spar is always Vranfparent, and commonly found fhooting into regular figures of an oblong, rhomboidal, or cubical form, which always divide and fubdivide into fmaller pieces of the fame figure before they yield intirely to the fire. It is moft frequently found in the iiflures of rocks, and then is chiefly compofed of rhomboidal fragments clofely cemented together. But it is often obferved in large mafles, and fometimes forming whole *Jrata* or fhooting into regular cryftalline figures of a pointed or pyramidical form: it is afily known by its tranfparency, and the crackling noife that attends its feparation in the fire; and is obferved to yield eafily to all acids offerree.

The more compound iibftances of this nature are very numerous; and always answer the peculiar character of the matrix from whence we fuppofe them originally derived.

The moft noted genus's of the kind are,

i°. STALACTITES

Stalactite.

- 1. *Cretaceus cruftatus.*
The ftalagmite.
- 2. *Marmoreus tunicato-cruftaceus apice nitrofo.*
The Stalactite.
- 3. *Marmoreus ramofus.*
- 4. *Marmoreus albidus varie fplendens.*
- 5. *Subdiaphanus marmoreus.*
- 6. *Subfujcus glqberturitca cretacea obduftuus.*

The Stalactite feems fo be but a meer fpatry, or felenetic matter, variouffly debafed with a lefs agitated marly fubftance: it is generally of a glittering appearance, and many of the fpecies take a fitie-poflly efforts, yield wth great eafe to both the fire and the acid.

2°. MARMOR

Marble.

- 1. *Varie ne itum & maculatowulis majoribus.*
 - 2. *Variegatum & quafi faponaceum.*
The foapy rock.
 - 3. *Solubile farticulis impalpabilibus rafilibus.*
Mujus varictates funt.
- 1. *Parius, olhim:* 2. *Phrengi(les, flavum:* 3. *Verdello; virtie^K"LucuJlum; nigrum:* 5. *Numidicum, rufum:* 6. *Venetum, cinereum:* 7. *Africanum, macuiatum album:* 8. *Canarienfe, nigrum:* 9. *Jacedemonium, viride:* 10. *Lefbium, purpurafceM'<iT+iPortafanfajluteum:* 12. *Polyrizozonis variis.*

2°. MARMOR

2^p. MAR MOR f 4^t *Concaceum figuris variis intertextum.*
 3 c. *Nigrum albo & rubello variegatwn.*

Marble. U The K/kenny marble>

The marble is a ftone of great beauty, and fine grain⁵ bears a good polifh, and appears with a brightnefs fuperior to mod of the other productions of the clafs : it is found in large mattes feemingly compofed of fmall feparate concretions of various colours and forms, mixed, as it were in a folution of felenitic matter, which always appears more or lefs tranfparent about them. Its texture is deftroyed equally both by the fire and the acid.

3^p. CALCITARIUM } 1. *Hufcens.felenitidejriatum.*
Lime-ftone. } 2. *Latteum, particulis fere impalpabilibus.*
 } 3. *Cinereum & fubgrifeum rude ; particulis grojjis.*

Lime-ftones are found in great abundance in moft countries ; and feem to keep a medium between the marble and the grain or free-ftones. They are commonly impregnated much with fmall felenetic cryftals, and eafily known by their more or lefs fhining furfaces, and the eafe with which they yield to both the acid and the fire.

4^o. SIMPLEXIA } 1. *Mollior albida particulis jere impalpabilibus.*
theFree-ftone. } The Free-ftone of Jamaica and Antigua.
 } 2. *Mollior & levior nivea, particulis arenofis confertis**
 } The Bermudas free-ftone.
 } 3. *Cinereaparticulis arenofis equalibus.*
 } Portland ftone.

The free-ftone is generally of a plain uniform ftructure, and granulated texture \ it fplits with equal facility in all directions, and is very eafily broke when firft taken out of its native bed, but hardens foon in the more open air⁵ it yields equally to both the fire and the acid.

S E C T . VIII,

De produEiionibus nonnullis prioribus nonproprie fubjiciendis.

Of different produdions which can't be To conveniently placed under the foregoing Claffes or Genera.

WE difpofe the more mixed and uncertain productions of the mineral king- dom in this clafs: for the frequent appearance of them in collections as well as in the courfe of nature, would not admit me to pafs them over in filence -, nor their uncertain difpofitions, forms and mixtures, allow that they fhould be ranged among the foregoing.

We fhali difpofe them in the following order* viz.

1^o. P U M E X } f 1. *Plumbagineusvuivamarum.*
Pummy. } J 2. *Pyrit* cinereus. Pumax of.*
 } 1 3. *Varius mineralium.*
 } £4. *Ater vegetabilium.*

The different forts of pumice are only the productions of fire j and conftituted of the fmaller particles of aiore fixed terrene bodies; agitated by heat, and raifed with the fumes, and other more volatile particles, with which they might have been linked or conn&ed.

- 2°. TOPHUS $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \textit{Therमारुम.} \\ 2. \textit{Lebethum.} \\ 3. \textit{Animalis varius.} \\ \textit{Animal} \text{ concretions.} \end{array} \right.$

Thefe are. mere calcarous concretions connedted together by heat, and the inter-
pofition of fome flimy matter.

- 3°. CALLIMUfi $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \textit{Embrione aqueo.} \\ 2. \textit{Embrione puhertdento terrejlri libero. Geodes vulgo.} \\ 3. \textit{Embrione cryftallino adnato.} \\ 4. \textit{Embrione lapideq libero. Mtifes vuigo.} \\ 5. \textit{Embrione lapideo adnato. Pfeudo atites vulgo.} \\ 6. \textit{Tunicatus feptis feleniticis interpofitis > nucleojixo.} \\ 7. \textit{Tunicatus Jimplex, Jlratis adnatis.} \end{array} \right.$

Under this antient appellation, we difpofe all thofe tunicated mafles fo much no-
ticed in the world, whether whole, or hollow; or whether filled with a loofe nu-
cleus of any denomination, or made up of contiguous, or feparate ftrata.

4°. ARGILLARIAJ I. *Varia.*

The Argillaria is a meer clayey mafs intermixed with gravel, or fmaller pebles;
and hardened into the confiftence of a fofter ftorie by the continued heat of the fun,
and frequent moifture: Thefe, \when once concreted, hold firmly together, and
form very ufeul bars to many ports, and rapid rivers.

5°. SABULUM \int *Gravel* \int I. *Varium.*

This is only a coarfer powder, compofed of the fragments of all the foregoing fub-
ftances; which takes its appellation from, and puts on the appearance of, the moil
predominant fort.

6°. ARENA \int I. *Varia.*

This appellation has been generally given to that fpecies of fandy quartz com-
monly ufed in the manufacture of glafs -, but here we have applied it to the more
minute fragments of the foregoing fubftances; which, like the gravel, takes
its fpecific denomination from the moft predominant fort: But when all the
particles feem to be of one kind, we range them with the other produ&ions of the
fame nature -> by which means we have, in this arrangement, reduced the fand to the
quartz j the *Norfolk* fand, to the peble 5 and the black fand to the iron, &C-

C H A P . II.

Of the native Fossils of J A M A I C A :

S E C T . i .

Of Waters.

THOUGH this Island in general be very mountainous, and every where raised above the level of the sea; no part of the World can be better supplied with water : but it is not reasonable to expect that it should be often pure where the adhesion of the sun is so great, and the soil, in every part, impregnated with saline, or metallic substances.

I shall divide the waters of this Island in general into three classes, viz. •,

P. Such as are charged more chiefly with terrene, or calcareous particles; •, of this sort I find most of the spring and well waters, especially those in, and about *Kingston*; which I have always observed to have a further admixture of some saline particles: these, however, of the neighbouring marshes seem to be better than the rest, and to spring from a higher source; they are generally less charged with the marine salt, not so heavy in their nature, and much better supplied with air. The springs in the other parts of the Island are much of the same nature, but generally more impregnated with calcareous earth, especially on the north side, where incrustations and stalactites are so frequent.

The river waters are also of this kind, and every where remarkable for the quantities of terrene matter with which they are charged, or impregnated; nor can they be expected to be found otherwise, where the rapidity of their motion, and constant warmth, help mutually to charge them with every foreign matter that happens to be in their way: I do not, however, think them to be impregnated so much with metallic particles as we commonly suppose; for I have tried those of *Spanish-to-wn* river with a large admixture of spirit of salt ammoniac, to little purpose, and from thence conclude, that its purging quality proceeds rather from the clay with which it is so copiously charged: and this I am the more induced to think so because it loses this quality when settled, and cleared of its load; which would hardly be the case, if it did proceed from the salts, or solution of metals. 2°. Because many other waters of the same appearance, have the like qualities, though not supposed to be any ways impregnated with metallic substances.

11°. Such as are charged with the salts and particles of vegetables, as well as terrene substances.

All the stagnating waters of *Jamaica* are much of this nature; and not only charged with the more minute parts (a) of aquatic plants, but abound likewise with a numberless species of animalcules, or small insects, that feed upon the diluted particles of those vegetables. They are as much as possible excluded from all oeconomic uses, and indeed deservedly; for they are generally observed to be both heavy and unwholesome.

111°. Such as are charged with saline particles.

There are but few saline waters in *Jamaica*, except those that proceed immedi-

(a) See our Account of the *Pistia* among the Plants.

The brackish waters of *Jamaica* Are remarkably charged with fait, tho' not richly impregnated j it is the fame with that obtained from the fea water, both in form and qualities.

3 °MURIA $\frac{\backslash \text{Yi} \backslash i}{I}$ Rock-falt.

The brackish waters of that Ifland convince me, that there is a foffil or rock-falt in fome part of the ground, though none has been yet difcovered j but if it fhould be found in a convenient place, it might prove very ferviceable as it is an agreeable manure for all ftiff and clayey lands.

NIT RUM $\frac{F^* \# h}{\sqrt{v} ? h}$. . .
I r loric, or native nitre.

This fait is very common about all the ftone and brick houfes in *Jamaica*; efpecially thofe, whofe mortar has been worked up with fait or brackish waters: It flowers in fuch places upon the walls, and deftroys all the cloaths, or paints, that are placed near it: the cooling and antifeptic qualities of this fait are fufficiently known to every body.

WATPPTITTIM 5 *Thermarum.*
liALCKir 1 iUM J T h e falino_ f_uiphurepus falts of hot well waters.

This fait is only known by its effects, and a&ion: It is of a mixt kind, and its constituent parts are eafily feperated j its nature and qualities are explained in our account of the hot well waters.

S E C T . III.

Of fulphureous Bodies,

AMBRA $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Unicolor grifea adorata.} \\ \text{Ambergreafe.} \end{array} \right.$

The *Ambergreafe* is rarely met with in *Jamaica* at this time, though it is faid to have been found frequently on that coaft in former times. It is both an agreeable perfume, and a grateful nervous medicine.

ASPHALTUM $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Friabile nigrum \& Jubodoratum.} \\ \text{Jews pitch.} \end{array} \right.$

The *Jews pitch* is generally introduced here from fome parts of the main continent, where it is found in great abundance: It is the principal ingredient in the beft varnifhes that are now ufed by our engravers.

MARCH ASITES $\frac{S^{\wedge}ur^{\text{TM}}}{I}$ *fplendem.*
I Yellow mundick.

This fhining fubftance is largely mixed with moft of the copper ores now found in *Jamaica*, and frequently obferved to run in peculiar veins among the more mellow matrixes.

SECT. IV.

Of metallic Substances.

STIBI-UM \ *Striatum nitens.*

{ Striated antimony.

We frequently meet with some of this metallic substance in, and about the lead mines of *Liguanea*; but it is not made any use of here, though well known to be not only an easy alterant, and sudorific, in the simple state; but a source from whence we are now supplied with many very active and valuable medicines: the principal preparations made of this mineral are the *calx antimonii diaphoretica* \ *calx antimonii fide animali divisa & attenuata*, vulgo, *James's* powder; *crocus metallorum*; *kermes mineralis* \ *fulphur auratum* -, *vitrum antimonii* \ *tartar emeticum* -, *gut tee emetica*; and the various *regulus*s. But besides its uses in medicine, it is frequently employed in refining some of the more perfect metals.

1° PLUMBUM \ ^{Argentium} *granulato-micaceum.*
 \ The subgranulated lead ore.

This ore is very rich, of a shining silver gray colour, and lamellated texture \$ but the particles appear very small when the mass is broken in a cross direction: It is richly impregnated with silver, which renders the solution of it in *aqua fortis* milky; but is not found in any regular bodied veins, which obliged the Gentlemen who had been engaged in the lead works of *Liguanea* (where this ore is had in the greatest abundance) to drop the undertaking, after they had been at a great expence in building a very compleat and curious set of works; and carried on the manufacture for some time.

The ore stands a considerable time in *aqua fortis* before the fermentation rises to any height, but it gradually throws up a considerable quantity of sulphur, which, in colour and general properties, seem to answer the characters of the common sort -, and I doubt, if some of the sulphureous springs found in that Island do not derive their qualities from this source, especially as no iron ores have been yet observed there.

The mechanical uses of this metal, are too well known to need any mention here -, and its medicinal qualities are not many to require our attention long: it is generally pernicious to the nerves and such as work at it in any state, seldom escape its dismal effects, which seem to affect the bowels more immediately; but this is commonly followed by a paralytic weakness of the limbs, and a general resolution of the whole nervous system, if neglected: It is not immediate in its action, and seldom affects for some months after the first application; but is sure to communicate the lurking poison in some degree with continuance: its calx, and precipitate, are used in plaisters, and frequently serviceable to soothe the nerves, and lull the sharp, or twichy pains so peculiar to scalds and cancerous ulcers: its salt, or vitriol, is a fine astringent, and frequently used in inflammations and defluxions of the eyes \ but all inward application is both dangerous and imprudent; nor can any thing besides an excessive *Stimulus* to—, and the threatening ruin of a family, from such a source, authorize the administration.

The other remarkable appearances of the lead ores of *Jamaica* are these following,

2° PLUMBUM *i Argenteum lamellulatum.*
 \ The lamellated shining lead ore.

This is found with the former, and answers nearly as well in all the trials I have made : it is not of fo fhining an appearance, and its thin laminae are difpofed more like thofe of talk.

3°. PLUMBUM *Nigrum aneo fubnitens.*

This is found with the other fpecies, and commonly linked with a copper ore: when firft broke it appears fhining, but tarnifhes very foon ; it is nof much impregnated with filver.

4°. PLUMBUM *J Nigrum Schijli.*
 \ The black lead ore.

This ore is largely admixed with copper, and feldom rich; but the matrix is mellow, and eafily fluxed: It is found with the foregoing forts in the lower mountains of *Liguaneæ*.

CUPRUM
Copper.

- f i. *Viride & fubplumbeum in matrice fchijlofo.*
The green and livid copper ore.
- 2. *Plumbeo-aneum fubnitens.*
The fhining dark copper ore,
- 3. *Caruleum in fchijfo molli.*
The blue opake copper ore.
- 4. *Viride & Jufcum fubnitidum leve.*
% The light green and dark copper ore.
- 5. *Subviride infchiftofpatcfo.*
The greenifh ore intermixed with fpate.
- 6. *Viride pyriticofum.*
A green copper ore in a pyritical matrix.
- 7. *Viride & caruleum fubdiaphannm in matrice fpatofo-micaceo.*
The green and blue ores in a fparry matrix.
- 8. *Viride. caruleum & diaphanum in lapide fragili obfcur.*
The blue and green ores with fome fparks of the lapis lazuli.
- 9. *Viride & fubviride, fpatofum atque pyriticofum, in mat rice nigricanti fragili fecundijjimâ.*
The greenifh ores in a rich blackifh fchift.
- 10. *Subfufcum porofum micis aureh nitens.*
The dark porous ore with fmall fhining micaceous particles.
- 11. *Subviride in matrice fpatofo-faxed.*
The greenifh ore in a fparry and flony matrix.
- 12. *Subviride in matricefubnitido fufco & cinereo bolari.*
The dark green ore in a bolar glofley matrix.
- 13. *Fufcum infaxo cinereo & fubmicaceo.*
The dark ore mixed in a whitifh and fubmicaceous ftone.
- 14. *Plumbeo cinerefcens^ jubnitidum equale.*
I The even coloured livid copper ore.

Thefe are the noft remarkable appearances of the copper ores of *Jamaica*, and no part of the world can abound more with fuch productions. The firfl and fecdnd fpecies, are the richeft we have yet difcQvered there; and thefe are thought to be equal

equal to some of those that are esteemed of the first class in *Europe*; nor undervalued; for the matrix in which they are engaged, is of a soft and yielding nature, and answers both the hammer, and the fire, with equal ease. I have examined a few lumps of that near *Sir Simon Clark's* which abounds more with the *lapis lazuli*; and found it both rich and mellow, but as they have not yet dug any depth in the ground, it is not possible to know how the veins may turn out: the mine at Mr. *Anderjbi's* seems to be the most conveniently situated, both for wood and water, as well as carriage -, and not inferior to any in the quality of its ore; but that honest man frequently mistakes the bad for the good, and throws a piece of mundick, which he obtains with difficulty from the hardened rock, for fine ore, while the rich and mellow matrix is thrown heedlessly aside; and, I doubt not, but it is the case with many others, who may be as little acquainted with the nature and appearances of metallic substances. I admire that some of those gentlemen who have advanced so far in their researches after silver, did not push their industry a little further, and endeavour to extract gold from some of those; in which they were likely to prove more successful where copper is so much used at every plantation (a).

Besides the mechanical uses of this metal, which are too well known to need any mention here: it is sometimes applied for the relief of disordered habits, and not undervalued one of the most powerful remedies in such dropsies as proceed from the weakness of the lymphatics, or a general languor of the solid system; in which cases it seldom fails to prove an excellent diuretic, and strengthener: there is a salt and a tincture easily extracted from it by every volatile spirit, that may be given on these occasions; and its vitriol and rust are found to be the most effectual detergives and cleansers of foul sores in those filthy parts, where the surface of the body is too much relaxed for the common applications to be effectual. But this substance of its own nature is rather prejudicial to the machine, and frequently puts on the appearance of poison in its operation, for which reason it always requires to be administered with caution. It affords some beautiful blue's and green's that are daily used with success in painting; but the disorders which limners, and engravers, generally impute to this mineral, seem to arise rather from the *aqua fortis*, and the other ingredients that pass daily through their hands, than from any of the dilatory qualities of the metal.

AS TO GOLD AND SILVER ORES, none were yet discovered in this Island, except what has been found mixed with the lead ores of *Liguanea* which was not sufficient to defray the charge* of the manufactory. Neither could I ever find any considerable marks of iron, either in this or the other fugur colonies: black sand, it is true, is attracted by the magnet, but does not answer with the acid, or the fire; and the black *Tricherium** which seems to show some marks of real iron, is too light and porous to be considered as an ore; and too scarce to be of any service even in physic.

* **TRICHERIUM** } *Atrum micaceum ferro rariori impregnatum & incruflatum.*
 The ^{hh} _{fpangle} Tricherium with a small admixture of iron.

This substance is found far back in the mountains above *Bull-Bay*, but it is not in any considerable quantities.

(a) I have with the assistance of some very ingenious planters computed, that an estate which produces about 100 hogheads of sugar a year, must be at the certain expence of 65 *l. per. annum* in copper and lead alone; and hence it appears, that this Island must expend 23700 $\frac{1}{2}$ every year in these articles, which they might have got within the Island at an easier rate, and strengthened the colony with some thousands of industrious labourers besides.

S E C T, V.

§ *Of Earthy and earthy Substances.*

TERRA <i>Earth and SoyL</i>	{	1. <i>Fufca vulgaris.</i> Dark loam, or Virgin- Earth.	6. <i>Humofa nigra.</i> Black mould.
		2. <i>Lutea montana.</i> Yellow earth.	7. <i>Humofa radicibus inter- texta.</i> Turf, and fwamp-mould.
		3. <i>Subpinguis crocea*</i> Red earth.	8. <i>Humofa & paludofa.</i> Mud and dung.
		4. <i>Schijlica purpurea.</i> Purple earth.	9. <i>Fimofa.</i> The earth obtained from the remains of animals.
		5. <i>Sabulo vanè mixta.</i> The mixed loam, or fandy foyl.	

These are the common sorts of native earth generally found in *Jamaica*: and indeed, in most other countries: the first is what we properly call pure loam, or mould, it is of a free open texture, and must constitute the principal part of every cultured soil to yield a profit suitable to the labourer's toil.

The second is of a poorer sort, and frequent in the mountains of this Island, where a constant moisture and frequent admixture of vegetable mould renders it very luxuriant, and a proper matrix for many of the principal timbers and more succulent plants. The third sort abounds in most of the hilly lands; it is more or less of a solar nature, and not esteemed either a kind or a luxuriant mould, though the native provisions, and the vines of the country thrive best in such a soil. The fourth and fifth are the common sorts in the lower lands and savannas, which we generally find both a kind and fertile bed, when supplied with moisture; but this often fails, and leaves those fields almost useless. The sixth and seventh, are chiefly the produce of decayed vegetables, and known to be the richest and most luxuriant bed for all sorts of plants. The eighth is peculiar to those bottom lands situated near the sea, and is commonly mixed with brush and mangroves; the soil is rich, but the situation of the ground renders it only fit for *Scotch* grass, and other marshy vegetables. The ninth is common enough, but seldom used in this country, for few of them have any notion of the real properties of manure, or of dunging lands which they already think too rich: A moist, free soil, with moderate heat, will any where produce a luxuriant growth, but the warmth of the glebe alone can mature or enrich the juice.

The most remarkable compounds of this kind now found in *Jamaica* are the,

TALCUM { *Subfuscum diaphanum lamellis tenuissimis subelajlicis**
The brownish Talk with very thin lamina?.

I had once received some of this as a production of *Jamaica*; but have been, since informed, that it was brought there from the coast of *Guinea*. It differs but little from that with which we are supplied from *Muscovy*.

MICA { *Argentea parti cultis mini mis elabilibus.*
The silver Mica.
Aurea particulis elabilibus impalpabilibus.
The golden Mica.

Both

Both these species of Mica are frequent in *Jamaica*, especially among those hills that lie between *St. Katherin's* and *Sixteen-mile-walk* -, the last fort has been frequently washed down with the floods, and sometimes taken for a lighter species of gold sand: it is commonly found incorporated with the potters clay near *Spanijh-toum*.

- TRICHERIUM
- 1. *Friabile, Jibris subdiapanis longitudinalibus.*
The Tricherium with longitudinal subdiaphane fibres.
 - 2. *Perjlratas difpofitum, Jibi'is obliquis* TOJ,
^c Tricherium with short fibres disposed obliquely in strata.
 - 3. *Nigrum subnitens ferro impregnatum.*
The black Tricherium with glossy flakes, and impregnated with iron.

These substances are frequently observed in *Jamaica*^ and may probably yield a fine-cement; but they have not been yet tried in that Island,

- AMIANTHUS
- f *Durijimus externe granulatus > interne lamellatus.*
^ The hard lamellated Amianthus.

They have great quantities of this substance both in *Jntigua*^ and *Jamaica*": it is generally found in large detached masses, having all the appearance of petrified wood, for which it is commonly taken in both islands.

- SCHISTUS
- 1. *Purpurascens guaquaver/um fissilis scriptura atra**
The purpleish Schist with black lines, and splitting freely in all directions.
 - 2. *Spatio impregnatus & feptis divisus.*
The mixt Schistus.

The last species is frequently found in the surf about *Bull-bay*; the acid attacks, and dissolves the cement of the mass with great fury; and leaves an inert lump of pure schistic earth behind. The other is common in many parts of the mountains of *St. John's* -, but is generally sterile, and of little use.

SECTION VI

Of Clay and clayey Substances.

- A T > n T T T A • A •
A K t j l h X - A
- 1. *Subcinerea, fissilis.*
Refining clay.
 - 2* *Teffulata arena mixta.*
Potters clay, or sandy clay.
 - 3. *Sabulo & terra mixta.*
Clayey soil.

These are the most remarkable appearances of clay, in the vicid state, now observed in *Jamaica*. The first is almost pure, and very fit for the refining-house, as well as for earthen wares, if they should ever think it necessary to work in such a manufadure, but it is not very common. The second sort is more frequent, and now supplies the Island with water-jars, and other conveniences of the like nature.

The third forms a great part of the soil in many places; and is sufficiently remarkable for its stiffness, and cohesion: when it abounds with sand without earth, it is the true brick-clay; but, when any considerable quantity of this is joined in the mass, it breaks its texture, and the clod is less cohesive; by which means it frequently becomes

becomes a kind and luxuriant foil: from hence we may learn both the nature and manures of clayey land, as well as the manner of fitting it for every purpose.

The following seem to be the most compound substances of this nature, that I have observed in a solid form, in that Island, viz.

CRYSTALLUS { 1. *Conico-cylindracea utrinque attenuata.*
The needle crystal.

This species is found in that freestone near the bath: the crystals are very small, and hardly perceptible to the naked eye; but when the workmen break any of the stones, the little fragments that fly about, are so charged with these minute sharp-pointed crystals, that they inflame and frequently blister the skin wherever they touch.

CRYSTALLUS { 2. *Columnaris hexaedra, hinc tantum pyramidata lateribus*
diu bin majoribus oppositis.
The pointed crystal with two opposite sides larger
than any of the rest.
3. *Columnaris hinc tantum obliquè pyramidata.*
The obliquely pointed crystal.

There is but little difference between these two species; but the former seems to shoot more freely, and to be less transparent in its appearance: they are both very hard, and mark glass, or the best polished steel, with great ease.

QUARTZUM { 1. *Subaqueum.*
The aqueous Quartz.
2. *Sublaesum.*
The white and subopaque Quartz.
3. *Subrubellum diaphanum.*
The subtransparent Quartz, with a fleshy cast.
4. *Diaphanum albidum.*
The whitish transparent Quartz.
5. *Nigrum arenaceum nitens.*
Black sand, or black Quartz.

All these species are frequent in *Jamaica*: the three first are commonly found in detached masses, and seem to have much of the nature, and appearance of flint: the fourth is the true parafitical native sort, *and found frequently mixed with many of the copper ores. The fifth is rather a fertile iron ore, than a Quartz; but as it is generally found of an angular compressed form, and eludes the action of both the fire, and the acid, I have given it a place in this class; it is very common in many parts of *America*, and most frequently found in this form on the sea side, but is sometimes observed to be a principal mixture in many of the harder species of grain stones in this part of the world.

LYDIUM { 1. *Atrum equale.*
The Touch-stone.
2. *Cinereum equale.*
The Ash-coloured Lydium.
3. *Durijjimumejuscogrifeum**
The Thunderbolt.
4. *Atrofusculeum.*
The Indigo-coloured Lydium.
5. *Rubelijubfibrofum,*
The brown Lydiurn with a fibrous texture.

All these species of Lydium are found in the Island of "Jamaica" but seldom observed in any considerable masses: the first, and second, are often met with on the shores, and may be used equally on occasion; tho' the colour of the former renders it more fit for all the purposes of a touch-stone. The third is the produce of some other country; and has been introduced here very much in the time of the native Indians who used to grind their maize with those ferrugineous masses, which we now call thunderbolts: It was manufactured in some part of the neighbouring continent, and worked into various forms, to supply those people with tools, for the different occasions of life, while the nature and manufacture of iron was yet unknown to them. The fourth and fifth sorts are most common in the inland parts of the country; but are not yet observed to be of any peculiar service.

- COS { 1. *Durijima grisea ferm hrenacceo atro-niteritiim-pregnata.*
The chocolate stones.

Tho' many manufactured pieces of this stone are found in every part of Jamaica, I could never meet with any of the kind in the rude, or natural state; for which reason, I was induced to look upon them as the product and formation of some part of the neighbouring continent, where chocolate had been formerly in use, which I have been introduced here from time to time (like the thunderbolt stone) for the manufacture, and economical preparations of that feed; as this was for the use of their maize: The stone is very hard, and of a coarse granulated texture intermixed with a finer shining black quartz, or sandy matter: It gives fire readily with steel, and does not yield to any of the acids.

- COS { 2. *Granulata iratilis.* 3. *Micacea granulata fissilis.*
The grinding stone, or paving stone.

Both these species are imported here from England. The first is much in use at every plantation, where iron tools are made use of; and the other is sometimes imported for the use of churches, and other large buildings.

- COS { 4. *Subcinerea misceli-fpato mixta.*
The mixed sparry Cos.
5. *Subfusca granulata > durissima.*
The hard dark granulated Cos.
6. *Quartzosa granulata > terra rufescenti mixta.*
The sparry granulated and mixed Cos.
7. *Subcinerea fpato-mixta & divisa.*
The Ash-coloured Cos, with sparry particles, and partition's.
8. *Arenosa dura fabujvo-grisea.*
The hard and lard; dark Cos.
9. *Purpurea fpato maxime fixta.*
The purple Cos.

These are the most common sorts of grain-stones I have observed in Jamaica, but they have not yet discovered any regular quarry of either of them: they are generally found in detached masses of different sizes.

- COS { 10. *Solidiuscula porosa aqiam transmittens.*
The percolating stone, or the porous sandy Cos.

This stone is frequently introduced here, in the manufactured state; and found to be very beneficial to the inhabitants of the lower lands, as it serves to cool, as well

well as to purify the waters commonly used in their diluted drinks. It is a native of *Madera* and *Barbadoes*.

S E C T . VII.

De marga & margaceis.

Of Marls and marly Substances.

MARGA

- | | |
|---|--|
| { | i. <i>Friabilis alba.</i>
White friable Marl. |
| | 2. <i>Subpinguis tenax.</i>
The aboo earth, or clammy Marl. |
| | 3. <i>Conchacea.</i>
Shell Marl. |
| | 4. <i>Terrea variè mixta.</i>
Marly foil, or mixed Marl. |

These are the only species of Marl I could observe in that island; but the third and fourth are not common; and the first is generally barren, for it affords neither true nourishment, or an easy passage, to the tender roots of vegetables. The (hell marl is scarce, and hardly ever met with, but in the mountains, or by the sea-side; it is an excellent manure for all stiff, and clayey soils.[^]

The second species is a peculiar sort of earth, that runs in veins, and is chiefly found in marly beds: it is of different colours, but these generally answer to that of the layer wherein it is found; it is apparently smooth, and greasy, and somewhat cohesive in its nature; but dissolves easily in the mouth: The Negroes, who make frequent use of this substance, say, that it is sweetish; and many get a habit of eating it to such excess, that it often proves fatal to them. It is the most certain poison I have known, when used for any length of time; and often enters so abundantly into the course of the circulation, as to obstruct all the minute capillaries of the body; nay, has been often found concreted in the glands, and smaller vessels of the lungs, (so far as to become sensibly perceptible to the touch: It breaks the texture of the blood entirely; and for many months before they die, a general languor affects the machine, and all the internal parts, lips, gums, and tongue, are quite pale, inasmuch, that the whole mass of their juices, seems to be no better than a watery lymph. It is probable they are first induced to the use of this substance (which is generally well known among them) to allay some sharp cravings of the stomach; either from hunger, worms, or an unnatural habit of body.

The following are the most remarkable compound productions of this kind, I could have met with in *Jamaica*.

SPATUM

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | i. <i>Parafiticum, cryjialis minimis cuniformibus fubaqueis.</i>
The small parasitical spate, or spar, with wedged crystals. |
|---|---|

This species of spar is frequent in the fissures, and interfaces of the lime-stones, in all parts of *Jamaica*.

SPATUM

- | | |
|---|--|
| { | 2. <i>Subaqueum majulis triquetris prismatico-truncatis quadratocofisyfragmentis rhombeis.</i>
The subaqueous spar found in three angular truncated and prismatic masses. |
| | 3. <i>Rupejlre fubaqueum, subcryftattizatum & subjlriatum.</i>
The Rock-spar. |

This fort of Spar is very clear, and found formed into rocks, of a prodigious size, in the mountains of *St. Anne's*, where it is observed to constitute whole strata : These rocks split very easily in all directions, particularly the perpendicular and the fragments, of which it seems composed, are striated in a longitudinal direction. When it is exposed any time to the weather, the surface grows opaque, and of a milky white.

SPATUM

4. *Confuse cryllalizatwn, cryjialis truncatis fuberettis adnatis fubaqueis.*
 *^Ae cr 7 A^A^ne Spar > w^ confined, and truncated fragments.
 5* *Confuse cryllalizatum^ cryjialis deformikus.*
 *^v The diaphanous Spar, with deformed cryflals.
 6. *Subcryllalinum confufum.*
 The confused fubcryftalline Spar.

These last species are pretty common in most parts of *Jamaica*, and generally found in small detached masses.

ivr A u AT r \ T? f i# LaSteum van is coyzcretum.«
 M A K M U K i The whitish bastard marble.

This stone is very much debased, and frequently confounded with the lime-stone, in the room of which it is often used in *Jamaica* : It is Very common, and indeed the principal sort of stone in most of those lower mountains, to the eastward of *Kingston*: It has a smooth even grain, and bears a good polish, but is seldom very shining, or glossy.

CALCITARIUM

1. *Subcinereum fpatyfum.*
 The whitish sparry lime-stone, or calcitory.
 2. *dnereum textura fitbequali.*
 The even grained calcitory.
 3. *Subrubeilum fpatojum.*
 The sparry calcitory, with a fleshy cast.

These are the common appearances of the lime-stones of that country, which we have generally observed to constitute the principal part of its rocky hills : the first, and second sort, are the most common in the southern parts of the Island ; but the other, which is more sonorous, and uneven in its form, is more frequent on the north-side. They are all, more or less, of a granulated appearance, and yield >with equal ease, both to the fire, and the acid. They are burned to lime in every part of the Island, where such a manufacture is necessary ; but it is not thought to be sharp enough for the boiling house : this, however, must be a mistake, or owing to stone neglected either in burning, or caiking the lime ; for the stone, in general, is not only kind, but hard enough to take and hold a great deal of heat, the most essential quality of good lime.

SIMPLEYTA

- fi. *Albida (iru Slurcefubequalis.*
 The softer fine grained free-stone?
 i# -dlbafubequalisi cryjialis ?ninitijjimis acutis referta.
 i The softer white free-stone of *St. Thomas's*.
 3. *Levior ?iivea particulis arenojh confertis.*
 The light sandy free-stone of *Bermudas*.

The two first species are natives of *Jamaica*, and answer extremely well in all manner of buildings : the first is found in a large quarry near *St. Anne's Bay*; the other in the parish of *St. Thomas's in the Eafl*: but the third sort is a native of *Bermudas*, and frequently imported here for buildings ; it is more porous, and less cohesive, than either of the others ; but as it is very light, it answers best in the work 5 and is imported at a very cheap rate.

SECT. VIII.

O/ mixed, and zrrregu/ar Produ&zions :

PUMEX

thermaruvh

* The livid pummy of fulphur mines.

This substance is the meer produ&ion of fubterraneotis fires: it is always found in great abundance about the fulphur mines of *Mountferrat*^ and doubtless may be also observed in *Jamaica*^ could we reach the first fource of the hot-well waters of that place: the heat, at least, of those give me room to think, that such a thing exists there; and, probably, may be always found whenever this is constant, and from the consumption of fulphureous substances.

PUMEX.

gyPfo adnatus.

The black ferruginous Pummy.

This substance is very rare; I have met with a little of it for back, among-th& mountains in *Jamaica*.

TOPHUS

1. *Aquantm incrustantium.*
The Tophus of iacrustating waters.
2. *Labethum,*

The crust deposited by boiling waters.

These substances are only concretions of the heterogeneous particles, which many of the waters of this Island are charged: the first sort is so common in most of the small currents about *St. Anne* that every thing lying in their course, nay the very chanel is frequently incrustated, and hence the fource and formation of that beautiful, and famous cascade, between *Roaring-river*, and *Mendezey*^*-Bog*, in this parish.

ARGILLARIA

variis admixta.

The dark and variously mixed Argillaria,

This is a mixture of clay and gravel, that hardens into a very solid form by the continued heat of the sun, and a small admixture of fait-water; it is the foundation of that neck of land, that stretches into the sea, and incloses the harbour of *King*^*Jlon*; as well as of some other parts of the sea-shore round this Island. It receives but little damage from the surges, or more agitated waves, but acquires a degree of hardness as often as the incumbent sands are washed off by hurricanes, or other extraordinary commotions of the ocean.

SABULUM V-^ZZ;

This is only a composition of the smaller fragments of all, or many of the before-mentioned substances; which generally takes its specific denomination from the most predominant kind: the shores, river-courses, and many other parts of *Jamaica* are full of various sorts of this substance.

ARENA

£ Sand.

Sand differs but little from the foregoing, and, like that, is only a composition of the more minute particles of all, or many of the other substances; which, in the same manner, takes its specific denomination from the most predominant sort: I will however remark, that we have classed the purer species of those that used to go commonly under this appellation, with the other productions of the same nature, and ranged the crystalline sands among the quartz's; the roundish among the pebbles; and black with the irons.

T H E
C I V I L and N A T U R A L
H I S T O R Y
O F
J A M A I C A .

P A R T II.

B O O K II.

C O N T A I N I N G ,

A Hiftory of the vegetable Productions, claffed and diftributed nearly according to the *Linnæan* Syftem; with the Charaéters of fuch as were not hitherto known, or have been but imperfectly represented: To which we have added the Synonyma from the moft approved Authors, as well as the beft Methods of cultivating and manufacturing the more ufeful Species; with the Properties and Ufes of each, in Mechanics, Diet, and Phyfic.



P R E F A C E .

THE necessities of mankind have, doubtless, first obliged them to observe those productions more exactly which they had found by experience, to be the most immediately necessary for their maintenance; and to seek and propagate with the greatest care, the best means of relieving their more frequent wants. This, experience and observation have, with time, improved sufficiently to fix the first foundation of agriculture and husbandry (a); in which succeeding ages have enlarged, and embellished with a number of mechanical arts and manufactures. But how far vegetable production have contributed towards the general improvement, we can only learn from a due consideration of some of those valuable necessities and conveniences, -with -which we are daily furnished from this class.

To give a circumstantial account of those, would require more room and labour than we can now bestow; but if we look into the different methods of living generally used among mankind, we shall certainly find them to be applied, in every country, with the utmost agreeable as well as the most necessary parts of their food from this province; which still adds a most amazing variety to its luxuriance. Remark the different sorts of roots now in use, and the multiplicity of forms in which they are served up at our tables. Observe the different sorts of greens, and tender herbs, that are daily used for nourishment; and consider how many sorts of grain and fruit serve to supply the luxury, as well as wants of our kind! Few but the machine in a disordered condition, you will find the principal means of relief to be generally sought for, and obtained from this kingdom. Observe a man in his most accomplished state, you will see him surrounded and adorned with the various productions of vegetables; his moveables are chiefly furnished by the forest; his cloaths frequently supplied by the cotton tree; his linen, books and papers by the barks of various plants; and if you consider him as a member of the

U

community

(a) JRCJ pecuaria.

community, his trade, his wealth and affluence, you will find, is chiefly maintained and carried on with the productions of this class. How natural must it then be for the inquisitive part of mankind, to search into, and endeavour to explore, the nature and situation of a class of beings, that furnishes so many materials to supply both the wants and luxury of the inhabitants of every part of the earth

These inducements have always engaged some part of mankind in the study as well as culture of plants ; and the informations and materials transmitted from one colony to another, have been always found to contribute alike towards the improvement of both. From hence we may learn to know the use of Natural Histories in general, which serve, not only to inform us of the materials with which different countries abound but likewise to acquaint us with their uses and various manufactures.

In this part of the Natural History of Jamaica, I have followed the order and distribution of Linneus as much as possible : I have, however, differed from him in the disposition of the¹ more imperfect plants, which I have placed, according to a more antient custom, before the rest: nor was this my only reason, for really I think they, in some measure, seem to approach nearer to mineral substances in their nature : but in the distribution of them I have been various, followed Hill sometimes, Michelius often, and partly my own fancy, just as I thought them to approach nearest to nature. I have given the general characters wherever I found them new, or but imperfectly represented before, and have added the synonyms out of the most noted and approved authors ; I have also given a short description of most of the species, and adjoined the use, culture, and manufactures of such as were found of any certain or known service.

T H E
CIVIL and NATURAL HISTORY
 O F
J A M A I C A.
P A R T II.
B O O K II.

ORDER I.

Of Plants that bear ^>nly obfcure, or imperfeSl Flowers.

*C h A ;§:3,....;If _
 Of fubmarim Vegetables,*

S E \PV. I.

Of fuch as are of a tender herbaceous ftexture.

A L G A I. *FOBS fere` linearibus.* . <% ^i

Alga Angufti-folia vitrariorum. -C. B. &SL Cat. p. 5.

The fmall graffy leaf 'd Alga, or Turtle-grafs.

This Plant grows frequently in the (hallow fandy bays of *Jamaica*; and is the moft common food of the manatee, the turtle, and the trunc-fifli; as well as many other fmall marine animals.

A L G A 2. *Foliis plants`angujiis, radice geniculata.*

Alg2L ^Juncea, five juncus maritimus radice alba geniculata. Slo. Cat. p. 5. &
 H. t. 22. f. 5.

The larger Alga with flefhy roots.

This grows with the foregoing in moft of the fhallow fandy bays; and feems to be more generally ufed by the turtle and manatee.

F U C U S 1. *Membra?iaceus brevis, lobatus, circuits concentricis notatys.*

Fucus Fronde fejfoli reniformi decuffatim>Jlriata. L. Sp. pi.

*Fucus Maritimus galli-pavonis pennas refer ens** C> B. Pro. & SI. Cat.

The membranous afh-coloured dwarf fucus.

This fmall plant grows very near the (hores in all the bays of *Jamaica*: it feldom
 rife

rises above three or four inches, and flicks by a strong ligamentous foot-flank to every rock, and smaller pebble.

F U C U S 2. *Membranaceus, tennis, undulatus, <viridis.*
Alga *Latifolia, five muscus marinus*, ©V. SI. Cat. p. 5,

The long undulated membranous green Fucus.

This plant grows pretty deep in the sea, and is generally found about the larger rocks at some distance from the shore. It is moderately transparent, and of a beautiful green colour. It is frequently thrown up every where on the shores of *Jamaica*.

F U C U S 3. *Caule tereti ramojifimo, foliis oblongis ferrato-dentatis,*
"uejiculis globojis.

Fucus *Caule tereti ramofi/Jimo, foliis lanceolato-ferratis, fructificationibus*
globojis, pedunculisfubariftatis. L. Sp. PL.

Lenticula *Marina ferratis foliis.* Lob. & Slo. Cat. p. 4.

Lenticula *Marina foliis latisbrevibusfcpraff.* Slo. C. 5.

The larger branched Fucus, or Gulph-weed with broader ferrated leaves.

This plant is frequent in all the seas about those parts of *America*: it grows about the rocks in the deeper parts of the ocean, and is frequently thrown upon the shores of this, and every other neighbouring Island, after hurricanes and strong sea breezes.

F U C U S 4. *Ramofus, foliis oblongis angulis ferratis, capfulis natantibus*
filo ornatis.

The smaller branched fucus, or Gulph-weed.

This species seems to be only a variation of the foregoing sort; it is however more commonly met with in this form, and very frequent in those seas.

F U C U S 5. *Caule tereti ramofo, foliis linearibus, capfulis foliolatis.*

Fucus *Caule tereti ramofo > foliis linearibus integerinis, fructificationibus*
globosis pedunculatis. h | Sp. PL

The branched Fucus with capillary leaves.

This is rather an *European* than an *American* plant, and most frequently observed in the chaps of the *English* channel: it is distinguished from the foregoing, which it resembles very much in the general form, by its simple capillary leaves.

F U C U S 6. *Opuntioides subcompreffus, brachiis oblongis tumulentibus*
quandoque excavatis.

The larger Opuntiid Fucus.

This plant is more frequent about the Western Hands, where I have gathered it in great abundance on my return from *Jamaica*. It is the common food of the logger-head turtle in those parts, especially when they stray any distance from the shore.

F U C U S 7. *Opuntioides subcompreffus minor, brachiis subangulatis*
brevioribus.

Corallina *Opuntioides ramulis denfaribus^ & foliis magis finuati^ &c.* Slo.
Cat. p. 4. & H. t. 20. f. 2.

Corallina *Latifolia & opuntia, &c.* Pk, t. 26. f. 1.

The smaller Opuntiid Fucus with many short angular joints.

This little marine plant is very common about all the harbours of the Island.

F U C U S 8. *Fronde dichotamo dilico, ramulis jimplicibus teretibus
subcompressis punctatis, disco inferne cauli circumducto.*

The dichotomous slender flexible Fucus with a disk round the stem.

This plant is but little known to Botanists; tho' frequent enough in the *English* channel, where I have met with it on my return from *Jamaica*. It is commonly called Cable-moorings by our sailors, and remarkable for the flexibility and evenness of its branches, as well as for that extraordinary rim or disk that surrounds the stalk near the root.

F U C U S 9* *Fronde dichotamo integro, caule medio folium transcurrenti vejiculis verucosis terminalibus. L. Sp. Pl.*

The flat divided and margined Fucus with large pungent capsules.

This plant is commonly called Kelp* and frequent in moist parts of *Europe*, but rare in *Jamaica*. When burnt it yields that concreted saline mass, of which our black or coarse glass is chiefly made.

F U C U S 10. *Minor ramosus, ramulis paucioribus simplicibus conicioribus acutius*

The more simple mostly Fucus with erect and slender conic branches.

F U C U S 11. *Minor ramosus, ramulis subcompressis tuberculatis minusque divisis.*

The smaller mostly Fucus with fewer subcompressed branches.

F U C U S 12. *Minor compressus ramosus, ramulis angustissimis**

The smaller flattened mostly Fucus with narrow branches.

F U C U S 13. *Minor caule tereti ramosissimo, ramulis minoribus tenuissimis divisis, ultimis acuminatis.*

An Fucus *Caule tereti ramosissimo ramulis sparsis, spinis mollibus alternis.*
L. S. P.

The larger mostly Fucus with slender and much divided branches.

F U C U S 14. *Minor caule tereti ramosissimo, ramulis minimis tenuissimis
JimefeSis ultimis obtusis subglobosis.*

The smaller mostly Fucus with obtuse branches,

F U C U S 15. *Ramosus tenuior erectior, ramulis quasi fetaceis,
brevissime & tenuissimeffis.*

The smaller mostly Fucus of a more erect and less branched appearance.

These are the most common species of those moss-like Fucus observed about *Jamaica*; they grow very plentifully in all the bays and harbours of the Island, and are found on every part of the shore, whenever the seas are agitated more than usual.

SECTION II.

Of Submarine Plants of a more Jiff and fibrous Texture.

ACETABULUM i. *Caule fimpticK cyatho Jiriato & quafifubcaliculato.*

The small flender stalked Acetabulum.

This delicate little plant is frequent about all the harbours of the Island; it grows
 Its stalk or flank is small and flender, and the cup rather of a conic form with the
 Hand at the top of the stalk in the form of an irregular calix. When this ohnt is
 taken fresh out of the water it is fluxile, and elastic, but when conlstrany
 gl. finally

S P O N G I A i. *Minor mollu & fexi/is, fibris tenuifimis equalibus
 intertextu.*

Spongia *Minor & mollior medulla panis, fimitis^&c. Si. Cat. p. 7, & H. t. 23. f. 5.*

The smallest soft and downy Spunge.

This little plant is frequently observed about Jamaica, and, in texture and appearance, resembles the inward part of fine white bread.

S P O N G I A 2. *Minor & tenuior mollis, cellulata.*

The smallest soft Spunge with large cells.

This species is as common as the foregoing, but seems of a more porous or cellular structure, though equally fine.

S P O N G I A 3. *Minor Jibrofa. Jibris fubequalibus tentibus & flexilibus
 tenmterque intertextis.*

The fine fibrous small and flexible Spunge.

This is a beautiful even mass, composed of very delicate fibres loosely connected
 together. It is of reticulate interwoven texture than her of the fore-
 going species.

S P O N G I A 4. *Fimofa flexilis & Jbrofa major, fibris inequaliL
 exterioribus craffioribus reticulatis*

Spongia *Tubuhfa Jimplex. L. Sp. PI. 1*

The coarse reticulated yielding Spunge.

TM^s Plant has something of the texture and appearance of a coarser brown bread
 or of the bark of some tree in a macerated state. Brown Bread,

S P O N G I A 5. *Fijlulofa major, jtexilis, porofa & prominulata*
 Spongia *Turbwata cava. L. Sp. PI*

Spongia *Jfrrri* f«perficie, 'apicibus acutis exafferata. SI. Cat. 7.
 t. 22 f. 4*

The larger porous and warted hollow Spunge.

This

This is of a clofer texture than the foregoing fpecies, and generally found growing about fmall decayed pieces of wood.

8 P O N G I A 6. *Fiflulofa & cavernofa rufefcens, fibris rigidis fubequa-
libm laxe intertextis.*

Spongia *Cavernofa extus aculeata.* L. Sp, P.

The brown loofe Sponge with rigid fibres.

This plant grows fomething like the foregoing in its difpofition; but its fibres are always rigid and fubdiaphane, and its texture more loofe and difengaged.

S P O N G I A y. *Subrotunda, cavernofa > lamellata G?fubvillofa, texturæ
chartaceæ**

Alcinoum *Subvillofum Americanum.*

*The cavernous lamellated and fubvillofe Alcinoum, or *American* Sponge.

This fpongy fubftance is found in loofe cavernous mafles, compofed of thin comprèd laminae irregularly difpofed, and of a clofe paper-like texture. Every plate of the whole mafs is covered with a fhort delicate down.

KERATOPHYTON 1. *Reticulatum comprèffum.*

Frutex *Marinus elegantiffimMusClufii.* SI. Cat. p. 3.

The plain reticulated Sea-fan, or feather.

Though the productions of this kind may fhew many marks of an animal nature, and are generally found furrounded with a coat or cruft, which is allowed to be the work of fome marine infe&s; I have been induced from their tunicated regular ftru&ure, and tapering branched form, as well as hollow center and expanded root; to look upon them as meer vegetable fubftances : and as fuch, I have thought this the mod convenient place for them. I acknowledge my worthy, and learned friend Mr. *Ellis* has fatisfied me very amply as to the nature and clafs of moft of the other feemingly vegetating marine productions, but muft wait for fome further illustrations before I can confent to range thefe among the effects of animal labour. Thefe are eafily known by their ftrong cohesion and horny texture j branched and frequently reticulated form, and the ftrong animal fmell they commonly yield when burnt.

KERATOPHYTON 2. *Majus comprèffum, reticulatum & appendiculatum.*

The larger reticulated Sea-fan with lateral appendages*

This may be a variation of the foregoing fort, but is more remarkable on account of thofe fmaller appendages that rife cut of both furfaces : it is chiefly found about *Carolina*, and grows often to a monftrous iize.

KERATOPHYTON 3. *Fruticofum ramulis UbensfubcompreJJts dijltcè difpofitis,
An> Corallina Humilior fruticofa, &c.* Slo* Hift. t 22. f. 4.

The comprèd Sea-feather with loofe branches.

KERATOPHYTON 4. *Fruticofum elatius, ramulis teretibus quaquaverfum
expansis.*

Corallina *Fruticofa elatior, &c.* SI. Cat. & Hift. t. 22. f. i, 2, 3-

The fpreading Sea-feather with (lender branches.

The two last species are very common about this Island, and grow, like most common vegetables, with loose disengaged branches, but without any foliage* The latter grows to a moderate size, and its mean stem, when stripped of the branches, is frequently used as a riding switch.

CLASS II. Of Mushrooms.

SECTION i.

Of the horizontal Mushrooms, or Fungus's.

AGARICUS 1. *Villoso-membranaceus, superne laSleus.*
An. Agaricum Membranaceum Micheli. T. 66. f. 2.

The small white villous Agaricus.

AGARICUS 2. *Subcinereus oblongus, ad apicem imbricatus, elatior.*

The oblong fringed Agaricus.

This little plant is very beautiful in its form, and of a whitish ash-colour. It is very rare in this Island: I have met with this species in the remote mountains of *St. Amés*.

AGARICUS 3. *Albivivus major ad imum tumidus lamellis interruptis.*
Agaricus Officinarum.

The larger white Agaricus with interrupted laminae.

The plant is frequent enough in the woods of *Jamaica*, where its growth is but little disturbed or noticed. It is easily distinguished by its white colour, thicker mass, and the interrupted disposition of its laminae or feed plates.

This vegetable has been lately discovered to be the most effectual application hitherto known to restrain the effusion of blood in recent or old wounds, as well as in surgical operations; nay, is now found to answer even where some of the most considerable arteries are cut (a): is applied in small pieces (b) to the extremities of the vessels. The powder of this plant has been, heretofore, frequently used as a purgative, and put as a principal ingredient in some of the capital preparations of the shops, but is now deservedly left out of all the standing compositions.

PORIA 1. *Subfusca, superne subspongiosa, lanuginosa.*

The downy Poria of a darkish brown colour.

PORIA 2. *Miniata superne glabra.*

The scarlet Poria with a smooth surface.

(a) See *Cases in Surgery, &c.* by *Joseph Warner.* 1754.

(b) The middle part of this substance is all that is used, the outward coats being stripped off on both sides.

P O R I A 3. *Albalevis.*

The smooth white Poria.

P O R I A 4. *Craffijima fufca, porulis minimis.*
Agaricum Igniarium, &c. Micheli. T. 61. f. 1.

The thick black Poria with very small holes.

All these species are very common in *Jamaica*, and may be always found in every part of the woods: the last sort is the most common, and grows thick, rugged and lumpy in time } but is perfectly smooth, and of a whitish colour when young,

S E C T. II.

Of the petiolated Mushrooms or such as are generally found growing on the ground.

L E P I O T A 1. *Ephemora minima albida.*

The small upright Mushroom.

This little species is frequent every where after heavy rains: it is of a very delicate texture, grows suddenly, and seldom lives above a few hours.

L E P I O T A 2. *Major alba, feptis lividis, petiolo glabro.*
An> Fungi Albi venenati yifcidi. I. B. Sip. Cat. &H. p. 64.

The larger Lepiota with a smooth stalk.

This is very like the common large *European* Mushroom, and is very frequent in *Jamaica* after the rainy seasons.

L E P I O T A 3- *Major alba feptis lividi\$, petiolo annulo membranaceo cinfto.*

The larger Mushroom with a membraneous ring round the stalk.

There are but few of this sort in *Jamaica*: I have only seen one which was found on *Coflly's Hill*. It is rather larger than the common sort, and always furnished with a membraneous flap round the foot-stalk.

L E P I O T A 4. *Sublutea minor, petiolo annulo membranaceo cinfto.*

The smaller yellow Lepiota with a membraneous flap round the stalk.

This is as uncommon as the foregoing 3 it is much smaller, and of a delicate yellow colour.

L E P I O T A 5. *Parajitica nivea fuperne glabra, lamellis interruptis**

The white parasitic Lepiota with interrupted laminae.

This species is frequent enough in the woods, and resembles those mushrooms figured in *Micheli's* t. 72. p. 4. but the laminae seem to be more regular and less interrupted in this.

L E P I O T A .6. *Parajitka nivea, confertim enata, & futetne excavata,*
(imbQ oblique reflexo.
An, Fungus *Ramofusmaximus, Mich. t. 79. f. 1.*

The white tufted oblique Mulhroom.

This species of the Lepiota is very common after every heavy rain, and grows generally on the decaying trunks of the W. Plum, and cotton-trees : it is the only fort that is in use here - and when warn'd and pounded, is fometimes boiled with beef in our soops, to which they really have a very delicate and agreeable flavour, fo as tP be generally pleasing to all sorts of palates.

POCILLARIA *Lanuginosa supernè cava, obr fconica externè lamellata.*

The downy PociUaria lamellated on the outside of the cup.

See Tab. III. f, 1.

I have found a few specimenis of this plant in Jamaica, and easily disting. though the outside of the cup is lamellate which generally reflects a little, as in most of the wine-glasses, is obversely conic and how at the top low : It is very much like those represented in always simple in this species.

S E C T . III.

Of the * * J ^ * << or such as rise above the surface of the Ground soithott any diffin & Foot n,

U L E T R I A *Rubella major odor at a & obverse ovata.*
mch. T., 93. f. 1.

The flesh coloured Cletria with a strong smell

This curious mushroom is found fometimes in Jamaica texture when fresh, hollow within, and furnished with disposed in an oblique direction in every, part. It is of a colour and rank smell.

LYCOPERDON *nus gl ^ peti revissimo vel nullo donatum.*

The smaller Lycoperdon.

LYCOPERDON 2. *Majus subro m.*

The larger Lycoperdon.

Both these species are frequent in Jamaica; they and are found in, all the lower land*, and pastures, a f t e l h ^ * £ f r k l 87 root F,

CYATHIA *uipertvndmriforse conica <W*, t r*
Cyathoides. *Mich. t. 102. f' i. a ^ m ^ u ^ Jcompnjjk nigricantibus.*

The smaller smooth Cyathia with, black capsules, vmpreieej Ihining

CLAVARIA *Oblonga pulvere luteo referta.*

The oblong {lender Clavaria, or vegetable fulphur.

This plant is frequent enough in the parish of *Clarendon*, and generally called the vegetable fulphur from the colour of its duft or feeds. It seems not to differ much in nature from the *Lycoperdon*.

DITIOLA *Cinerea afurgens.* Mich. t. 88. f. 3.

An, Fungus *Ramofus minor corringatus.* Slo. Cat. 8. & Hift. p. 65.

The afli-coloured ereft Ditiola.

This genus of mufhrooms is of a compreflèd and branched form, it is fmooth on one fide, and lamelated longitudinally on the other: it grows pretty common in the inland woods of *Jamaica*.

C L A S S III.

Of Maffes.

S E C T. I.

Of filamentous Mojfes, or fuch as appear in a thready Form.

B Y S S U S *Sericeus [implex aquatilis, coloreviridi.*

The fimple green Byfliis.

This delicate little plant is very common In moft waters in the mountains; it is of a light green colour and extremely fine.

C O N F E R V A *Sericea ramofa viridis, caule rigidiori.*

The {lender green Conferva.

This plant grows frequent enough in *Mammee River*, and many other parts of the Ifland / it is diftinguifhed from the foregoing by its branched and jointed form.

S E C T , II.

Of foliaceous and gelatinous Mojfes.

U L V A *Angujla minor, tubo tenuori.*

The flender Ulva.

This plant is frequent about all the wharfs of *Kingjlon*; it thrives in the fait water, and grows on every poft in the harbour.

COLLEMA *Vifcofa, foliacea, ineqitalis**

The foliaceous Jelly-mofs.

I have obcrved this mofly fubftance once in *Mangeneely* it is of a glutinous confidence and appearance, and is found in uneven foliaceous maffes.

S E C T . III.

Of the branched aphyllous Mofes of a firm a?id moderately rigid Texture,

U S N E A I. *Filiformis incana ramofa & longiffima. propendens.*Ufnea *Offi.*Mufcus *<Tenuis & capillaceus, &c. Slo. Cat. 9. & H. p. 60. t. 122. f. 3.*

The white pendulous and branched filamentous Ufnea.

This plant is at present chiefly used by the perfumers, who frequently mix it with their powders. It is fometimes kept in the fhops, and its vinous infufion is faid to be anodine and fubaftringent: it ufed to be ordered formerly to ftop fluxes, and to reftore the tone of weakened ftomachs.

U S N E A 2. *Lutea, fibris fubequalibus fubrigidis intertextis.*

The yellow rigid Ufnea.

This little mof plant grows commonly in every part of the woods; its fibres feem to be pretty even in every part, and are generally connected in an irregular tufted form.

U S N E A 3. *Lutea minima, flris tmentt-firmibusjaxis cnafientibus.*

The fmall filky Ufnea.

This little plant is fo very delicate and flender, that it requires a good glafs to examine it with any fatisfaction. It grows pretty plentifully on the fide of the precipice near the fecond waterfall in *Hope River*, above the plains of *Liguane*.

U S N E A 4. *Minima fufca repens & tomenti-formis.*

The fmall woolly Ufnea.

This fpecies is not quite fo fine as the foregoing; the old plants are of a dark or brown colour, and the younger fhoots of a delicate white.

P L A T I S M A 1. *Cinerea ramulis acuminatis.*

The whitifh Platifma with ftarp-pointed branches.

P L A T I S M A 2. *Cinerea, fibris later alibus nigris crinita.*

The bearded Platifma.

Both thefe fpecies are frequent in the woods *offamaicn* • t4^ o. re l *u c wh WSN, alh-colour, but the latter is remarkable for its black beard/ ...y are do... ^ wh ...

CLADONIA 1. *Subcinerea flexilis atque propendens, caule rufescenti fibroso.*

The pendulous branched Cladonia with a foxy stalk.

The main stalk of this plant distinguishes it from the first species of the *Usthe* Which it, otherwise, resembles pretty much both in colour and appearance,

CLADONIA 2. *Cinerea erecta ramis obtusis**

The erect Cladonia with obtuse branches*

CLADONIA 3. *Cinerea erecta ramis obtusis rufescenti verrucosa.*

The erect Cladonia with a warty foxy stalk.

CLADONIA 4. *Cinerea tubulata & corniculata, minus divisa.*

The less divided hollow Cladonia with pointed branches.

CLADONIA 5. *Cinerea tubulata & minus divisa, caliculis ciliatis terminata.*

The whitish tubular Cladonia with ciliated cups at the end of the * branches.

CLADONIA 6. *Cinerea tubulata ramis paucioribus obtusis ciliatis coronatis,*

The tubular Cladonia with obtuse cupules.

CLADONIA 7. *Cinerea tubulata admodum ramosa, ramis sub-obtusis.*

The tubular Cladonia with subobtuse branches*

CLADONIA 8. *Cinerea tubulata admodum ramosa, apicibus elatioribus compressis & ciliatis.*

The branched tubular Cladonia with compressed and ciliated tops.

All these species are found in great abundance in the mountains of *Liguanea*: they grow mostly upon the ground, among the other sorts of mosses but a few of the first species chiefly are found upon the decaying trunks of trees.

S E C T . IV.

Of dry crustaceous Mosses.

PLACODIUM 1. *Cinereum v. finuato-lobatum.*

The membranous divided Placodium.

PLACODIUM 2. *Gnereum subrotundum margine leniter crenato.*

The round lobed crenated membranous Placodium.

PLACODIUM 3. *Fuscum fubrotundum.*

The dark round lobed Placodium.

PLACODIUM 4. *Fuscum JHatmtoJlim,*

The fringy brown Placodium;

All these species are met with in the woods, and found growing almost on every tree in the inland parts of the Island.

S E C T . V .

Of the foliated Mofses.

AS the plants of this kind are very numerous, I have been obliged to divide them into classes; and to range those that seem to answer in the general disposition of their fructifications, together under the same generic appellations.

I^P. In this manner I have placed all those that bear oblong feed-veffels on long and slender foot-ftalks; (whether they rise from the top, or inferior parts of either branch, or ftalk,) under the generic name of *Polytricum*. And those that bear coronated or angular feed-veffels at the top of the ftalk or branches, and without any remarkable foot-ftalks, I have also placed under another Gen^s which we have called *Mnium*.

11°. We have disposed those that bear squamose heads at the base of the leaves, and have these disposed in three or four regular series along the trunk and branches, under the generic name of *Selag*.

111°. Such as we have observed to bear their feed-veffels, in the same manner, at the base of the leaves, and these placed without any determinate order, I have disposed under the generic denomination of *Sphagnum*.

IV°. We have classed such as have small simple heads placed at the base of the upper leaves, and these disposed into oblong spikes, under the name of *Lycopodium*.

V^P. Those that bear small warted heads upon the very leaves, we have ranged under the appellation of *Hypnum*.

POLYTRICUM i, *EreStwn minimum femipolicare > foHoJis in acumen products.*

The small eredl Polytricum.

This little plant rises by a small simple ftalk, and grows upon the trees, and rocks, every where in the mountains,

POLYTRICUM 2. *Repens distiche ramofum atque pennatum, elegantissimum ad angulos resfos divifum.*

The ramose Polytricum with pinnated, divided and distich branches.

This little moss is extremely beautiful: it spreads flat wherever it grows, and is very minutely subdivided; but all the branches spring from the sides, and are again subdivided very much in a like distich and pennated order.

POLYTRICUM 3, *Bilineare minimum* foliolis patentibus.*

The small Polytricum with patent leaves.

This

This species is very small, and generally found in shallow waters where the bottom is gravelly and hard.

• POLYTRICUM 4. *Minus glaucum pedunculolongiori.*

The small whitish Moss with long foot-stalks to the capsule.

This species is pretty simple, and erect: it grows to about three quarters or one inch in height, and is always found in the more open arid sunny parts of the mountains.

POLYTRICUM 5. *tiretium fipk^rjip^hfkbTM^ ^rtf&ne fere`nuni) foliolis in Jet as qua/i produ&iu ...*

The larger erect and simple Polytricum with long leathery leaves about the top.

This plant is frequent in the mountains; and rises generally from an inch and a half, to two inches or better in height: the foot-stalks of the seed-vessels are very long.

POLYTRICUM 6. *Triplicare Jimplex (£ erefium, foliolis acutis. Plum.*

The larger polytricum with sharp pointed leaves.

This plant is found only in the cooler mountains of *Liguanea* 5 it is furnished with leaves equally from the bottom to the top.

MNIUM 17. *Mniun duplici & quadripoli&re, feTiis rarioribus, coronâ duplici.*

The large erect Mniun with a double crown.

This large and beautiful species of moss rises by a simple foliated stalk to the height of three or four inches, and bears a double angular crown or seed capsule on a short foot-stalk at the top.

SELAGO 1. *Ramo/a repens & radiculosa, fpicillis quadratis.*

The blanched creeping Selago with square spicillaj.

SELAGO 2. *Ramo Jijjima repe?ts, foliolis cordatis uno *verfu amplexantibus.*

The branched creeping Selago with the leaves disposed on one side.

SELAGO 3. *Reclinata najdr r'amofa, foliolis carinatis, Selago Etc. Pl. t. 453, f. 8.*

The larger reclining branched Selago with carinated leaves.

SELAGO 4. *Minima repens atque ramoja, foliolis ovatis unq verfu amplexantibus. Selago Etc. Pluck, t. 453: f. 9.*

The small creeping and branched Selago with oval leaves.

All these small creeping mosses are common every where in *Jamaica*: they spread and grow by many roots to all the shaded rocks, and banks. The arrangement and disposition of their leaves distinguish them sufficient from all the other sorts.

S E C T . VI.

Offoliaceous Mojjès with vifible Fruçtifications.

- M A R S I L E A *Folth quaternatis*. L. Sp. PI.
 Lens *Et lenticulapalujtris*. J. & C. B. Ray. Hift.
 Lemma *Aquatica quadriphylla*. Pk. t. 429. f. 5.
 An, Nymphaea *Minor maderafpatana ejufdem*. T. 207. f. 6;

The four-leaf'd Marfilea.

This plant is pretty common in the ponds about *dld-hhr Sour*, and in the parifh of *St. Elizabeth's*: it has a flender weakly (talk, that creeps along the banks and bottoms under the water, and emits a few long and flender foot-ftalks that reach the furface, and bear four thin obtufe leaves at their extremities, which are not unlike thofe of wood-forrel either in fhape or fize.

- M A R C A N T I A *Terrejlrtris viridis, joliis oblongo-lobatir, pedunculis longiori-
 buSy capitulis palmatis.*

Marcantia *Calice communi quinquefido laciniis margine reflexis*. L. S. PI.
 Mufcus *SaxitiliS) vel lichen primus petreus latijolius, &c.* SI. Cat. 13. &
 H. p. 69.

Comftion Liverworth.

This plant is frequent enough in moft parts of *America*, and grows on all the moid and fhady banks in the woods and cooler mountains.

It is a gentle fubafringent cooler and laxative; and may be very properly ordered in all the cooling apozems made ufe of in the burning fevers of *America* \$ as well as for thofe foulnefs's, and exulcerations of the fkin, fo common in thofe parts. It is the principal ingredient in the *pukis antilyjffus* of the prefent *Pharmacopceia* of the college, which has been fo much fpoke of fome time ago for the cure of the *rabies canina*.

- L I C H E N 1. *Subcinereus maximus, tenuis, varie & tenuijjimè divifus.*

The afli-coloured large, thin and variouily diffeded Lichen.

- L I C H E N 2. *Subcinereus maximus varie lobatus, lobis oblongis fub-
 tufufcis fomentofis.*

The larger afh-coloured Lichen with oblong lobes.

- L I C H E N 3. *Tenuis varie lobatus, lobis varie & elegant iff/mie per-tuftis,
 & ad margines Jitnbriatis;*

The fimbriated Lichen.

- L I C H E N 4. *Varie lobatus, lobis irregularibus, irregulariterque £? ob-
 tujè crenatis**

The variouly divided Lichen.

- L I C H E N 5. *Varie & tenuiter hbatus, quandoque Jruticis in modum
 divifus, apicibus pulverulentis rejlexis.*

The branched Lichen with feeded tops.

These species of the Lichen are frequent enough in the mountains of *Jamaica*, especially those of *New Liguanea*; they are distinct enough both in the form of the leaves, and manner of bearing their seeds.

ANTHOCEROS *Niveus, var. lobatus & corniculatus, lobis angustis*
*in Ugris: - / ^ ' v ^ . v v a v - .. *

The white-corniculated Anthoceros-

This beautiful little plant is frequent enough in the mountains of *New Liguanea* and receives much additional elegance from; those slender and hollow conic appendages that rise from the margin of the leaves, or lobes in every part. The *fecundae* capulae seem raised above the "body of the leaf; they are of a compressed form, and open into two receding spiral valves.

C L A S S IV.

Of Ferns.

S E C T, L

Of such as have their Frunifications or Capfulce of an inverted conic Form; hollow, and disposed separately at the Margin of the Footage with a single Bristle or Seta in each.

TRICHOMANES 1. *Minor) repens, Simplex, foliolis oblongis finuatis.*
*An** Trichomanes *Minor repens* &c; Pk. t. 205. f. 3.
An, Phyllitis *Minima scandens.* Sid. Cat. 15.

The small creeping Trichomanes or Goldy-locks.

TRICHOMANES 2. *Simplex, repens. foliis erectis incisis, capulis biphyttis.*
 Trichomanes *Fronde simplicis oblonga lacera* L. Sp. Pl. JJ
 Phyllitis *Scandens minima musci facie,* &c. Slo. Cat. 15. & H. t. 27.

The small creeping Trichomanes with divided leaves.

TRICHOMANES 3. *Major scandens Of ramofimus, fronde tenuissime divisa-*
 Trichomanes *Frondebis supra decompositis, pinnisjiliformibus linearibus*
villosis. L. Sp, PL
An, Trichomanes *Scandens,* &c. Pk. Phy. t. 2gi. f. 2.
 Adiantum *Ramofum scandens,* &c. Slo. Cat. 22. 6c Hift, t. 58. &
 Plum. t. 93.

The larger climbing Trichomanes.

These species of the Trichomanes are common in the woods of *Jamaica*, and so distinct from each other that they need not a particular description: the first and second sorts are very small, and seldom exceed three or four inches in height; but the third is larger, and its numerous foliage often (hoot above a foot from the climbing root, or trunk of the plant.

S E C T . II.

, *Of such as have their Fructifications disposed in separate Spots, and placed immediately under the Margin of the Leaves**

ADIANTUM, i. *Mi?iimmn ertfum fimplex, foliis trapezoidibus subimhricatis.*

Filix Parva, &c. Plucky tab. 2xi. L4.

The small erect undivided Adiantum, or Maiden-hair.

This little plant seldom rises above two or three inches from the root; its leaves and stalk are very delicate, and the fructifications but few. It grows chiefly in dry and rocky places.

ADIANTUM 2. *Simplex aut vixdivifum, caule tereti, foliis amplis triangularibus inipetiolatis.* T. 38. f. 1.

Lonchitis Serrata & retufa. Plum. t. 52.

Adiantum Nigrum non ramofum ?najus; &c? Slo* Ckt. zu & Hift. t. 55.

% 2 v
The large Warcl undivided Maiden-hair.

This plant grows chiefly in moist arid shady places: its stalk is seldom branched or divided, and its leaves are commonly from one to two inches in length, and about one and one fourth in breadth.

• ADIANTUM 3/Ramofum, ramis Jimplicibm longh alternis refleStentibus infer tori bus quandoque divijis^ foliis trapezoidibus angustioribus.

Adiantum Nigrum maximum\ noh ramofum, &c. Slo. Cati St. & Hift t. 55: f. 2.

Adiantum Ramofum foliis dentatis, &c. PI. t. 97.

The small leaf'd Maiden hair with undivided branches.

This plant is very common in Jamaica, and rises generally from a foot and a half to about two feet or better, in an oblique direction: it is furnished with a few alternate simple branches, and oblong crenated leaves but the former are disposed in a distich as well as an alternate order, and those nearest the root are sometimes furnished with lateral ramifications also.

ADIA-NTUM 4. *Simplkier ramofum, foliis majoribus\ caule hirfuto.*

An\ Adiantum Etc. Pk. t. 253. f. 1.

The hairy stalked Adiantum with undivided branches.

This differs but little from the foregoing in its general make and disposition; but the stalk is always hairy, and the leaves large and open. It rises commonly to the height of two feet or better. *

ADIANTUM \$. *Tenuius Jimpliciter ramofum^ fronde minori profunde lobata.*

The slender Maiden-hair with fliont undivided branches and small leaves*

This plant rises by a very delicate slender black stalk to the height of twelve or fourteen inches: its branches are very short, and furnished with a small lobed and divided foliage.

ADIANTUM 6. *Ramofum, ramis simplicibus, fummo cauk radiatis,*
Adiantum Fronde digitata foliis pinnatis. L. Sp. Pl.
Lonchitis Radiata. Plum. t. 100. & Pluck, t. 253. f. 3.

The smaller Maiden-hair with radiated branches.

This elegant little plant rises by a simple stalk to the height of six or eight inches, and then divides into five or more simple branches disposed in a radiated expanded form; which are sustained, as it were, by a few simple leaves placed in the manner of an umbrella or common cup, under their infertions. The leaves are small and disposed in a pinnated order.

ADIANTUM 7. *Erebum inordinate ramofum, cauk tereti, ramlis & petiolis atro-nitentibus.*
Adiantum Ramofius^ &c. Pl. t. 95.
Adiantum Nigrum Canadenfe, ©V. Pk. t. 254. f. 1.
Adiantum Offi. Jamaica.

The smaller branched Maiden-hair.

This plant rises by a thin black branched foot-stalk to the height of fourteen or eighteen inches: it grows in shady places, and is plentifully supplied with leaves but these fall off with great ease when the plant is dried.

ADIANTUM *S.-EreStum majus inordinate ramofum, foliis amplioribus trapezoidibus cum acumine; caule, ramis & petiolis atro-nitentibus.*
Adiantum Frondibus supra decompositis, foliolis alternis, &c L. Sp. pi.
Adiantum Nigrum ramofum maximum^ &c. Slo. Cat 23. & H. t. 59.

This plant resembles the foregoing both in form and appearance! But it grows to a more considerable size, and is often observed to be half an inch, or more, round the stalk: it rises sometimes to the height of three feet or better, and makes a very beautiful appearance in the woods.

ADIANTUM 9. *Ramofum caule tereti, ramulis simplicibus, fronde copiosius profunde lobatd.*
An, Filix Sexatilis caule tereti, &c. Pk. t. 180. f. 9.

The branched Maiden-hair with a compound foliage.

ADIANTUM 10. *Ramofum advertiam feriem divifum, ramulis teretibus compreffis, fronde pinnata laciniis fubkato-deutatis inferioribus diftinftis.*

The branched Maiden-hair with a lobed foliage.

These two species have been but little known until of late: I found both in the midland parts of the Island, where the latter grows pretty luxuriously, and rises sometimes to the height of three or four feet. Its smaller branches are very slender and its delicate foliage divided into distinct denticulated lobes,

ADIANTUM 11. *Flavum ramofum; aculeatum; ramulis ft? frondibus tenui/Jimis.*

Adiantum *Frondebupradecompositis, pinnis pahnatu multifidis^ caule aculeato.* L. Sp. pi.

Filix *Ramofa major caule fpinofa, &c.* Slo. Cat. 23. & H. t. 61.

This plant is very much divided, and furnished with a great number of fhort re-curved prickles; its branches are very Header, and the leaves fmall and deeply crenated: it grows in tufts, and is found in great abundance *Above-rocks*, and in many other parts of the Ifland.

All thefe Species of the Adiantum are light fubafringent vulneraries, and may be adminiftered with great propriety in all relaxations and weakneffes of the fibres; in purulent confumptions; and in the ulcerated or relaxed ftate of the glands, efppecially thofe of the breaft; as well as in moll: cutaneous difeafes.

S E C T . I I I

®f f^{UQ}h^{as} ^ave their FruBifications difpofed in Jimph Lines, under and along the Margin of the Sinus *s_y or Incijions of the Foliage.

L O N C H I T I S 1. *ErM'a ramofa, finnulh prof unit crenatis**

jin_y Lonchitis *Altiffimoglobuligera^c.* PI. tw 31-

Adiantum *Nigrum ramofum maximum, folits feu pennulis obtufis vanè fed pulcherimè finuatis & dentatis.* Slo. Cat. 22. & H. t. \$j.

The larger Lonchitis with a fmooth difteded foliage.

This plant grows very common in the woods: it rifes generally to the height of three or four feet, and fpreads a good deal in its growth: it is eafily diftinguiftied by its fmoothnefs, and the divided appearance of its foliage.

L O N C H I T I S 2. *Ere&a tribrachiata, later alibus tripartitis, medio reflo fimplici.* Tab. L fig. 1, & 2.

The tripartite Lonchitis.

This plant rifes by a fimple ftalk to the height of two or three feet, and then divides into three parts, whereof the middle is fimple; but each of the lateral divifions is again parted into three fimple branches of a proportionate length: it grows in the mountains of *New Liguane*, and has not been obferved by either *Plumier*, or Sir *Hans Sloan*.

L O N C H I T I S 3. *Hirfuta, cojla Jimpliciter pennata, /obis obhngis obtusi crenatis?*

Lonchitis *Frondebupinnatijidis obtufis integerimis^ furculis ramofis hr-mm futis.* L. Sp. PI.

Filix *Villofa pinnulis quercinis.* Pk. t. 30. f. 3,

This plant rifes commonly to the height of four or five feet 5 it is moderately hirfute, and often found in the mountains of *St. Annè*s.

LONCHITIS 4. *Subvillofa, cofta fimpliciter pinnate, jrondebis bnceola*
tis diJlinSlis profunde lobatis, lobis approximatè
integrity*

The pinnated Lonchitis with a lobed foliage.

This plant is very different from either of the other fpecies j it feldom rifes above three feet, and the lobes of the foliage are fimple and very near each other.

S E C T . IV.

*Of fuch as have their Trustifications difpofed in Lines under and along
the Margin of the Leaves.*

P T E R I S 1. *Minor Jimpkx monophyllus atque lobatus, lobis profunde in-
cijijs, lacinitis lanceolatis.*

Hemionitis *Profunde lacineata.* Pl. t. 152.

Pteris *Minor divifus.* Pk. t. 286. f. 5.

Hemionitis *Foliis atro-virentibus, &c.* Slo. Cat. 15.

The fmaller fimple Pteris with a divided foliage.

This little plant feldom rifes above four or fix inches from the ground, it is beautifully diftended, and of a very fingular form, but varies very much in its divifion and appearance.

P T E R I S 2. *Simp/ex, foliis impetiolatis longis angufiis auritis.*

Filex *Pediculopinna-gladiformes tranfadigente, &c.* Pk. 402. f. r.

An, Pteris *Fronde fimplici lineari integerimd longitudinaliter fruhificant**

L. Sp. P.

J J

Lonchitis *Non ramofa, longijjimis angufiis, &c. foliis.* Plum. t. 69.

The fimple Pteris with narrow leaves.

This plant feldom rifes above fourteen or fifteen inches j it grows in cool and moift places, and is remarkable for its narrow fimple leaves, and undivided ftalk.

P T E R I S 3. *Simplex qfurgens, foliis longioribus lanceolatis, petiolis brevibuu*

Lonchitis *Major pinns, longh angujliffimifque.* Slo. Cat. 16 & H t 14.

The fragrant Luzan-Fern of *Pet. Gaz.* t. 63. f. 10.

The larger ereft Pteris with long lanceolated leaves.-

This plant fprings from a large firm root, and rifes commonly to the height of twelve or fifteen inches above the ground, fometime more : it grows in the moft cool and fhady places, but thrives beft in a rocky or gravelly foyl.

P T E R I S 4. *Simplex, finnis longis in lobos anguflos falcatos profundl fetth,
infimá utnque geminatd.*

Pteris Pluck, t. 401. f. 1.

Pteris *Fronde pinnatd, pinnis pinnatifidis, infimd bipartite* L. Sp. Pl.

The fimple Pteris with the lower ribs double.

This plant grows in the cooler mountains of *New Liguane* : it rifes commonly to the height of two feet and a half, or better, and is eafily diftinguifhed by the regular divifion of its lower ribs.

- P T E R I S 5. *Sefquipedalis ramofus, foliis minoribus oblongh ferratis.*
Adiantum Album floridum> &c. Pk. t. 3. f. 2%
An, Adiantum Foliis hexagonis. PL t. 37.

The branched Pteris with oblong crenated leaves.

This is a very elegant little fpecies of the Pteris : it grows commonly in moift and ihady places and rifes to the height of fixteen or eighteen inches. It is pretty much divided, and the leaves, when young, are ferrated ; but, as it begins to feed, the margin refle&s, and none of thefe are fecn: it is very common about the cafcade in *St. Ann's*.

- P T E R I S 6. *Ramofus, fronde profunde lobatd, pinnulis oblongis lobis denticulatis.*

The branched Pteris with prickly ribs.

This plant rifes to the height of three or four feet, or more, and makes a very elegant appearance in the woods. JU is not common; I have found it once in the woods *Above-rocks*.

- P T E R I S 7. *Ramofus, fronde rariori lobata,* lobis linearibus auritis quandoqtte fubdivifoi terminalibus longioribus.*
Filix Ramofa, &c. Plum. t. 29.
Pteris Fronde fupra deco?hpoftid, infimis bafi pennato-dentatis> terminalibus longiffimis. L. Sp. P.
Filix Fceminea Jive ramafa major, &c. Slo. Cat. 24. & H. t. 63.

The larger branched Fern with a narrow divided foliage.

This plant is very common in the mountains of *Jamaica*: it grows very thick in the moll open fspots, and thrives bcft in a ftiff clayey foyl.

- P T E R I S 8. *Ramofus, foliis linearibus per pinnas alatas.*
*Pteris Fronde decompoftid folialis pinhatis, infimis femipinnatifidis, terfai-
 ?jalibus bajeo/que longiffimis. L. Sp. Pi.*
An% Pteris Etc. Pet. Pterig. t. 3, 10.

The fmaller branched Fern with a narrow divided foliage,

This plant grows like the foregoing, but never rifes to that height: it loves an open gravelly foyl, and is very common in the lower hills.

S E C T. V.

*Of fuch as have their FruSlifcations difpofed in Jtmple Lines extended;
 along the Sides of the main Nerve or Vein of the Leaves.*

- B** L E C H N U M I. *Simplex foliis amplicribus oblongis falcatis G? impe-
 tiolatis.*
Blechnum Fronde pennatd> pemis lanceolatis oppofitis bafi emarginatis.
L. Sp. PI.
Lonchitis Juxt nervumpulvurulenta. Plum. t. 62. & Pet. Pterig. t.3. £9.*
jin, Filix Maxima in pennastantum divifa,&c. Slo. Cat & Hift, t. 37.

The undivided Blechnum with larger oblong leaves.

Thi_c

This plant rises by a simple undivided stalk to the height of thirteen or eighteen inches; the leaves are very narrow; and the lines along the sides of the main nerve on the under side of the foliage.

SECTION VI.

Offspring as have their Fructifications disposed in freight and flight
Lines on the under Side of the Leaves.

ASPLENIUM 1. *Acaule, foliis amplifimis, margine inequali & leniter ferrato, petiolis angulatis & marginatis.*

Afplenium *Fronde simpliciter lanceolata, ferrata.* L. Sp. Pl.

Lingua Cervina *Longo lato ferratoque Jolio,* Plu, t.; 24.

Phyllitis *non fructuata, foliorum limbis, &c.* Slo. Cat. 14.

The large simple Afplenium or Hart's-tongue with a serrated margin.

This plant is found in all parts of *Jamaica*: and is generally observed to grow in tufts. The leaves rise from a thick fibrous root, and (shoot commonly to the height of two or three feet. It grows sometimes upon trees, sometimes upon the ground.

ASPLENIUM 2. *Acaule minus, foliis oblongis, petiolis glabris.*

The simple Afplenium or Hart's-tongue with a smooth shining Foot-stalk.

This plant seldom rises above ten or twelve inches; but grows from a fibrous root like the former, which generally runs in the ground: the margin is even and the stalk smooth. It is found in the road through *Mayday-hills*, and has not been noticed before, or if it has, must have been confounded with other plants.

ASPLENIUM 3. *Minimum simplex foliolis subrotundis quandoque crenatis.*

Afplenium *Frondebis pinnatis, pinnis cuneiformibus obtusis crenato-emarginatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

Filicula *Pumila, &c.* Pk. t. 89. f. 5.

The small simple Afplenium with roundish leaves.

This little plant seldom rises more than one or two inches above the root; the stalk is slender and delicate and the leaves roundish, jagged and few: the seed-capsules are disposed in a few short lines on the back of the leaves. It grows in the fissures of the rocks about *Port Antonio*.

ASPLENIUM 4. *Simplex minus reflexens, foliis oblongis crenatis & subauratis, summitate aphyllis radicanli.*

Afplenium *Frondebis cordato-cuneiformibus indivisis, apice filiformi radicante.* L. Sp. Pl.

Afplenium *Minus, &c.* Pk. t. 253. f. 4.

Lonchitis *Afpleni folio, pinnulis variis, &c.* Slo. Cat. 16. & Hift. t. 3.

This plant is frequent in the mountains of *Liguanea*: it seldom grows above ten or twelve inches in length, and is always found, with the top bending towards the

ASPLENIUM 54 *Minus ajfurgem Jimplex> foliis oblongis, margine inequali crenatd.*

Afplenium *Frondebis pinnatis^ pinnis fubrotuhdis crenatis** L₄ Sp. PL

Afplenium *Minus, 6fc. Pk. t. 253. f. 5.*

Trichomanes *Crenulis bifidis incifum. PI, t 74.*

The fimple erect Afplenium with erenated leaves.

This plant grows alfo in great abundance about the mountains of *Liguanee*; it is Very different in its growth^ and is found from fix to eighteen inches in height.

ASPLENIUM " 6." *Simplex Joins oitlongo-ovatis, caule marginato-alate.*

The oval leaf 'd Afpleniunl with a margined ftalk.

This plant feldom rifes above fourteen or fifteen inches in height; its leaves are oval and fimple, and the ftalk furnifhed with a margin on each fide : it is very common in *Portland*, and the *Barrack* mountains in *Weflmoreland* -7 and feems to like a ihady moift foyleft;

ASPLENIUM 7. *Simplex djfurgens, Jbliis oblongis oppofitis, caule geniculato, lineis JruSlificationis fer£ contiguif.*

Lingua *Cervina nodofa. Plum. t. 168.*

Filix *Major in pinnas idntum divifa raras, &c. Slo. Cat. 18. & Hift. t.41.*

The fimple erect Afplenium with a knotted ftalk.

This plant is very common about the *Barrack* road in the mountains of *JVeflmoreland*: it rifes three or four feet in height; and has the feed-lines fo clofely difpofed on the back of the leaves, that it may be eafily miftaken for an *Agroflicum* at firft view.

ASPLENIUM 8. *Simplex^ frondibus oblongh ccuminatis fi? profutde crenatis. - J ^ d > TM* .- / u ?⁵ *J/TM&L:*

Filix *Masvulgari JimiltSypinnutis amplioribuiy Gfc. Pk. t. 179. f. i.*

Afplenium *Etc. Thez. Zey. page 100. PI. 1.*

The fimple Afplenium with an oblong and deeply jagged foliage.

This plant rifes generally to the height of about three feet: its leaves or *pinna* are deeply indented and the feed-lines flhort and thick^fet on the back of them.

ASPLENIUM 9. *AJJurgenSy Hmplex^ foliis obhngis, ultimo crenatb.*

Trichomanes *Majus nigrum, &c. Slo. Cat. 17-& Hift. t; 35**

The fimple erect Afplenium with a crenated upper leaf.

This plant generally rifes to the height of two or three feet, the ftalk is fimple and the leaves almoft entire to the uppermoft, which is commonly jagged, or more imperfedly divided ; it grows in cool and fhady places;

ASPLENIUM i^>. *Simplex villofum, foliis lanceolato-ovatis\ lew; jme crenatis^ lineis fruSlificationis denfiffim fitis.*

Pteris *Fronde pimaty foliis oblongo-ovatis obtujis fubtus lanatis. L. Sp. PL*

Filix *Minor rufd lanugineobduftd. Slo. Gat. 19. & Hift. t. 25. f. ini,*

The fimple hairy Afplenium. T^ ^ ^

This plant seldom rises above eighteen or twenty inches, and is foliated almost from the root: it grows in the lower mountains of *Liguanea*, and seems to like a mild sandy soil.

ASPLENIUM ¹¹. *Simplex, nigrum, foliis oblongo-acuminatis, margins quasi laceratis.*

Y&e ticnramoja <Ceylonica, &c. Thez. Zey. t. 43.

The simple Asplenium *m* lacerated leaves.

This species of the Asplenium seldom rises above fourteen or eighteen inches; the stalk is black and simple, the leaves pointed, and appear as if torn at the margin: it grows in the lower mountains of *Liguanea*, and thrives best in a free sandy soil.

ASPLENIUM ¹². *S/a minus, Javum, Jqiiis. pauds-t p ^ f tus*

Asplenium M « w £?, ^ ^ J ^ ^ > inatru? products 1/ Nilla-panna £ ^ R / M ! p . ^ ^ "

The smaller Asplenium with lacerated leaves.: *i* < \ ? 4 A

This plant is very like the foregoing both in form and disposition: but it seldom rises above ten or twelve inches, and the upper part is remarkably longer than any of the rest. •• S r J

ASPLENIUM ¹³. *Majus, Mplcx, filih aihplioribm § Ugiori&us, cor-*

*^ . L ^ chitis - G ^ < < * > , . . . Pluw. t. 60.*

The larger Asplenium with the leaves highly crested.

This plant is commonly found in the moist and mountainous parts of the island to the height of three or four feet, and is frequent enough in the

ASPLENIUM ¹⁴. *Majus Jmplcx, filih oppohtis arnplljtrhh am-*

The larger Asplenium with opposite embracing leaves. M

This plant is very rarely noticed & grows generally in the most retired parts of the woods. I have observed only one tuft of it, and that, far back in the mountains of *Liguanea*: it grows best in a shady soil, and rises to the height of five feet from the root.

ASPLENIUM ¹⁵. *Bunpliciu r g & ^ 3 S ^ ^ , ' 2*

Asplenium *Dentata, pinnularum cacumine bifecta.* Plum. t. 46.

The divided Asplenium with margined ribs.

This plant seldom rises above two feet: it is beautifully divided and margined, and seems to thrive best in a shady dry place. It is frequent in the lower mountains of *Liguanea*.

ASPENIUM 16. *Ramofum majus, frondibus amplioribus pinnatifidis, lobis anguibus ferratis patentibus.*
An, Filiy Africanajlòridce JimUis. Pk. t. 87* F. 51^{EV}

The divided Aspenium with narrow ferrated lobes.

The smaller branches, in this species, are very simple, and the foliage divided by open interfaces into narrow ferrated lobes, which do not join to the base, but are connected by a slender segment of the common margin; the whole plant, if I remember right, rises to the height of five or six feet, or higher; and is frequently met with in the woods: the seed-capsules are disposed in two series on the back of each lobe.

ASPENIUM 17. *Subarborefcens supra decompositum, joliosis anguibus ferratis basi adnatis.*

The small Fern-tree.

This species of the Aspenium is very full of branches, and rises by an imperfect bodied trunk to the height of seven or eight feet from the ground: it is very difficult to distinguish it from the Fern-tree, with which it has been generally confounded. The seed-capsules in these three last species, as well as in the first and some of the other sorts, are disposed in oblong spots of no great extent: they seem to approach the Polypodium in the general appearance, but may be easily distinguished when carefully observed.

SE^{HI}TM^{IO} VII.

Of such Plants as have their Frustrifications disposed in Lines that Intersect each other on the under side of the Leaves.

HEMIONITIS 1. *Parajitica acaulis, joliosis longis anguibus utrinque produciis.*

Hemionitis *Fronibus lanceolatis integerimis.* L. Sp. PL
Hemionitis *Plum.* t. 127. Lit. C.

The narrow leaf'd undivided Hemionitis.

This plant is commonly found on the trunks of trees in the cooler and more shady inland woods: the leaves are plain and simple, and seldom exceed fifteen or eighteen inches in length, when moist luxuriant; they grow in tufts from a strong fibrous root.

HEMIONITIS 2. *Parajitica repens, JQUIS fivatQ-acuminatis**

The creeping Hemionitis with pointed oval leaves.

This uncommon plant is sometimes found creeping on the trees in the cooler shady inland woods: the leaves are about two inches long, and one and a half over where broadest. I have observed this species far back in the mountains of *St. Ann's*.

HEMIONITIS 3. *Subhirtita monophylla Jimplex, fronde palmato-hbatd.*

Hemionitis *Fronibus palmatis hirtutis.* L. Sp. PL
Hemionitis *Subhirtita, Jimplex,* ©V. Pk. t. 287. f. 4.

Hemionitis

Hemionitis Aurea, hirtuta. Plum. t. 151.

The hairy fimple lobe-leaf'd Hemionitis.

This little plant feldom rifes above five or fix inches from the ground. It is pretty hairy, but & * ! * *
luxu z ^ X ^ z d rows ch ^ X ^ ^ ^ ^ but • & - * » ! * *

S E C T . VIII.

Offueb as have their Fru&ifications difpofed in diJlinB round Spots, or fmall Heaps, on the under Side of the Foliage,

W^H L L¹ W¹ ^ f . ^ t''* In the foIIowinS order, I had not feen Ltnnauss method of claffing them, nor his remarks upon the difpofition of their capful* (a).; but as I find the fituation of thefe to be of fingular fervkein the arrangement of this intricate and numerous family, I (hall endeavour to mention it when ever I recollect, or can difcover the true pofition of them; though I/hall ftill follow my common method, w^z. of beginning with the moft fimple, and ec- ing on gradually to the moft divided fpecies.

POLYPODIUM (? Div ^ -L^{lm} Acaule>foliis oblongis fimplicibus, catfulis ferialibus. Phyllitis Arbonim mnofcentibus, &c. Slo. Cat. 14.

The fimple Polypodium without a trunk.

This Plant is very common in the woods of Jamaica, and grows like the firft fpecies of the Afplenm both in fize and appearance: the leaves are thin and delicate, feldom under two and a half or three inches in breadth and eight or twenty to length.

POLYPODIUM a. Acaule minut, capfulis duplici ferie nervis inters.

The fmaller Polypodium with two ferries of capful* between the radiating nerves.

This plant is commonly confounded with the foregoing, though it is very diftinct capfulæ.

POLYPODIUM 3. Acaule erectum minus, margine crenato-lobatâ, apice lanceolato porrecto.

The fmall fimple Polypodium with crenated leaves.

This plant grows, by a fmall fibrous root to the trunks of A. commonly found in the moft folitary woods. k confifts of G ^ T ^ ^ rf I¹ dom rife above three or four inches from the root. W, f are oh Kkly crenated at the margins in the lower part, but the top ftretch into plain lancet-like fimple lobes.

(a) Thofe that are difpofed in fhall call Lineales; but fuch as run to the fmall nerves, we ftall call Sparsæ.

the leaves or lobes, if vein, or rib, and lie parallel in no peculiar order, we fhall

POLYPODIUM 4. *Minus acaule, fronde inferne partita* ^{Juperm hbatd}
capfulis linealibus.

Polypodium *Minus, acaule.* Pk. t. 290. f. 1.

The smaller simple lobe-leaf 'd Polypodium.

In this plant the leaves rise together from a fibrous root, and seldom grow above five or six inches in height: the foliage is divided into small distinct parts towards the bottom, but as the plant rises these are confounded together, and it becomes a lobed margin on each side of the stalk or rib. It thrives best in dry rocky places.

POLYPODIUM 5. *Simplex repens, foliis minoribus ovatis, capfulis sparsis.*

Lingua-Cervina *Minima repens.* Plum, t. 118.

An, Polypodium *Frondebis crenatis glabris fructificationibus folitariis.*

L. Sp. PL

A?i> Phylitidi *Sca?rdenti affinis minima.* Slo. H. t. 28,

The small creeping Polypodium with oval leaves.

This small plant is very rare in "Jamaica: I found it in the mountains of *St. Faith's* near the side of the river below Mr. *Browne's* estate. It creeps along the ground, and casts its small oval leaves on both sides, in an alternate order: these seldom exceed an inch and quarter in length, and lie, commonly, close upon the ground, or rocks. s

POLYPODIUM 6. *Scandens, caule tereti hirfuto, foliis simplicibus lanceolatis*
capfulis linealibus.

Polypodium *Frondebis lanceolatis integerimis glabris, fructificationibus folitariis, caule ramofo repent.* L. Sp. P,

Lingua-Cervina *Scandens, &c.* Plum. t. 119.

Polypodium *Scandens, &c.* Pk. t. 290. f. 3.

Phyllitis *Minor scandens, &c* Slo. Cat. 15.

The climbing Polypodium with a slender hairy stalk.

This plant is very common in the inland open parts of *Jamaica*, it is a climber, and creeps along every tree that comes in its way: the leaves are about two inches in length, and a third of an inch in breadth. It is frequent in *Sixteen-mile Walk* and many other parts of the Island,

POLYPODIUM 7. *Tryphillum simplex* ^{xy} *foliis majoribus margine quasi lac-*
ratis, capfulis sparsis.

Hemionitidi *Affinis filix major trifida* ^{&c.} Slo. Cat. 18. & H. t. 42.

An, Hemionitis *Maxima trifolia.* Plum. t. 148. & Pett. Pter. t. j. f. o.

The larger simple Polypodium, with three lacerated leaves.

This plant rises commonly to the height of twenty four or thirty inches: its leaves are very large in proportion, and appear as if they had been torn at the margin. It grows in the more sandy inland mountains, and is pretty frequent in the woods of *St. Mary's*.

POLYPODIUM 8, *Minus triphyllum, foliis profunde divisis, lobis oblongis*
sublobato-crenatis.

Polypodium *Etc.* Pk. t. 289. f. 4.

An, Polypodium *Fronde ternata* ^m *fmuato-lobata, intermediomajori.* L. Sp. P,

The smaller three leaf 'd Polypodium with a divided foliage,

These little plants rise, three or four together, from a tufted fibrous root, and seldom exceed eight or ten inches in height: their foliage is divided very deep, and each lobe is again deeply crenated in the margin.

POLYPODIUM 9. *Simplex minus, fronde ad nervum pennatifida, laciniis linearibus patentibus, capsulis linearibus.*

The smaller simple Polypodium, with a narrow-lobed open foliage.

This plant seldom rises above fifteen or eighteen inches; the stalk is black and delicate, and the lobes, or divisions of the foliage, nearly alike in breadth; they are generally about an inch long and pretty wide asunder.

POLYPODIUM 10. *Simplex > fronde majori ad nervum pinnatifida, lobis subcrenatis longis angustis acutis, capsulis linearibus.*

The simple Polypodium with a large digitated foliage.

This plant grows commonly in an open free soil: the trunk or rather root, is pretty thick and (Lagged, and runs a good way under ground; forarwhenc^it emits, at certain distances, some simple stalks with an open divided foliage; this consists of long narrow slips standing in a pinnated order on each side* f^i\ t these^are all connected at the bottom, close to the main rib. This plant is sometimes found climbing on the neighbouring trees; and then the root becomes a trunk of the same size and flagged appearance; and emits its foliage laterally, as it does in the other state: the ribs are seldom under two feet and a half in length, in any state, and the narrow side lobes are generally about six or seven inches.

POLYPODIUM 11. *Simplex, caulis teres, foliis lanceolatis tot<U?^afi affixis, inferioribus distinctis superioribus conjunctis; capsulis linearibus.*

The slender Polypodium with long narrow lobes.

This plant rises, by a very small and slender rib, to the height of twenty six or thirty inches; its foliage is pretty open, and the lobes very distinct and separate towards the bottom; they are of lanceolated form, and stick by their entire bases to the rib; but as they approach nearer towards the top, they are joined together at their bases, as if it had been but a lobed margin.

POLYPODIUM 12. *Erethum simplex, foliis paucioribus submajoribus waitis, An> Lingua-Cervina Quinquifolia. Plum. t. 114.
Hemionitis Maxima quinquifolia. Plum. t. 146.
FiliX Major scandens in pinnas tantum, &c. Slo. Cat. 17. & H. t. 39, & 41, f. 2.*

The simple erect Polypodium with large oval leaves.

This plant grows mostly in the cool and shady woods, and seldom rises more than fifteen or eighteen inches from the ground: its leaves are large, distinct, and of an oval form. I have never seen any of its Tristifications, tho' I have often observed it frequently and have ranged it here only by the habit or appearance, which seems to me it is of this kind.

POLYPODIUM 13. *Erethum simplex, foliis oblongis majoribus, inferioribus distinctis superioribus adnatis capsulis linearibus.*

An, Polypodium *Simplex*, &c. Pk. t. 289. f 3.

The fimple iredt broad-leaf 'd Polypodium, with diftin6t capfulae.

This plant is furnifhed with broad leaves, like the foregoing 3 but the capfula? are very diftindt: the three uppermost leaves arc connected together at the bottom, and the two lowermoft have each an ear, or appendage, towards the bafe. It feldom rifes above fifteen or eighteen inches.

POLYPODIUM 14. *Simplex foliis lanceolatis integris bafit inequalibus fubauritis, petiolis breviffimis, capfulis Jparfis.*

An> Lonchitis *AltiJJima pinnulis utrinque*, &c. Slo. Cat. 16. 6c Hift. t.3 r.

The fimple narrow-leaf'd Polypodium.

This plant feldom rifes above two feet and a half, or three feet in height; the ftalk or rib is very fimpie, and the leaves pointed and entire : they are connected by very fhort footftalks, and project backwards on each fide of them.

POLYPODIUM 15. *Simplex, foliis nervojis lanceolatis integris acuminatis ad bajem contraftis.*

The fimple Polypodium with pointed narrow leaves.

I have not yet feen the capfulaeoi^this plant, and place it here only from the habit which feems to manifeft it of this tribe: it is feldom above two feet and a half in height, and is remarkable for the clofe nervous texture of its leaves.

POLYPODIUM 16. *Simplex fubhirfutum, joliis lanceolato-obhngis, capfulis folitariis.*

Polypodium *Fr'ondibus lanceolatis, integerimis, hirfutis 5 fruffificationibus folitariis.* L. Sp. PI.

The fimple hairy Polypodium with lancet-like leaves.

This plant feldom rifes above thirteen or fifteen inches: I have only C^Qn one of the kind in the ifland -, I found it at Mr. *Cook's* in *St. Elizabeth's*.

POLYPODIUM 17. *Simplex, foliis lanceolato-ferratis gradatim minoribus, capfulis ferialibus, caule fmuato & fitbangulatQ.*

Kari-beli-panna *Etc.* H. M., vol. xii. t. 17.

The fimple Polypodium with a pyramidal foliage,

This plant is very fimple, and feldom rifes above the height of two feet and a half: the leaves are lanceQlated, and ferrated or indented; and faftened by fhort foot-ftalks.

POLYPODIUM 18. *EreBum fimplex, foliis lanceolatis profunde fublobatis fere equalibus & oppofitis, terminatrici confimih, capfulis linealibus.*

Filix *Latifolia, pinnulis fere acuminatis dentata.* Plum. t. 16.

Filix *Zeylonica denticulata, &c.* Thez. Zey. t. 44. f. 1.

Filix *Non ramofa major furculis raris, &c.* Slo. Cat. 19. & Hift. t 48-

The fimple iredt Polypodium with leaves equally lobed.

This plant is very common in the lower mountains of *Jamaica*. It feldom rifes above

above two feet; and is the only one of the kind I have known, whose branches and leaves do not diminish gradually to the top.

POLYPODIUM 19. *Simplex, frondibus majoribus oblongisprofunde lobatis, inferioribus dijlinç~lis auritis, mediis dimidid, superioribus totâ bafi adnatis; lobis fubcrenatis remotis.*

The large-leaf d fimple Polypodium with remote open lobes.

This plant rifes generally to the height of two or three feet, and is commonly found in cool and fhady places. The capfula? are very few, and feem as if they were difpofed in a lineal form.

POLYPODIUM 20. *Minimum /implex, foliis angujlis ferrato-hbatis. Atii Polypodium Minimum foliolis angujlis crenatis. Pk. t. 283.*

The fmallest Polypodium with flender ferrated leaves.

This plant feldom rifes above four or five inches: it grows in tufts from a proportionate fibrous root; and is generally well fupplied with narrow ferrated or lobed leaves.

POLYPODIUM 21. *Simplex &pyrami datum, foliis lanceolatis inciJUgradatim minoribus, lobis approximatis angujlis integris capfulis fublinçalibus.*

An, Filix *Minor in pennas tantum dhifa.* Slo. Cat. 18. & Hift. t. AV
 Filix *Non ramofa major furculis crebris, &c.* Slo. Hift. t. ci. £2
 Filix *Talujlrif mas non ramofa, &c.* Pk. t. 243. f. 6. & f. 244. f. 1.

The fimple Polypodium with deep-cut leaves.

This plant is very common about the lower hills of *Jamaica*: it grows in fhady places, and feldom rifes above two or three feet.

POLYPODIUM 22. *Minus Jimplex, foliis oblongis integris falcatisju* perioribus totd injerioribus auritiis dimidid tantum bafi adnatis.*

Filix *Non ra?nofa major, &c.* Slo. Cat. 19. & Hift. t. 48.

The fimple Polypodium with oblong leaves.

POLYPODIUM 23. *Simplex, foliis lanceolatis integris diftineis totd bafi*

Polypodium *Simplex, &f7^TZ{tT^Oi " ** < WTM*

The fimple Polypodium with diftinf leaves.

POLYPODIUM 24. *Scandens caule teretiglabro, foliis 'petMS angujlis fubferrulatis, quando Z^Ue Witts, quando \$ue*

Polypodium *Scandens, &c.* Pk. t. 407. f. 2

Polypodium *Etc.* Thez. Zey. Tab.

Phylitidi *Multifid* affinis.* Slo. Cat. 19. & Hift. t. 46.

The climbing Polypodium with a flender fsmooth ftalk.

This fpecies of the Polypodium is a climber, and rifes to a confiderable height along

along the trees -, the stalk is smooth and slender* and the leaves of a nervous texture, and ibmetimes divided into two or more Unequal parts*

POLYPODIUM 25. *Minus fubhirfutum & fimplkiter pinnatum, foliis diflinStis fubovatis vrenatis^ capfulis fparjis.*

The fmaller fubhirfute and divided Polypodiuin with fimple branches and oval crenated leaves.

This plant is not common in *Jamaica*; it feldom rifes above eight or ten inches from the ground, and fpreads into a branched foliage above the middle; thefe are fimple, and furnifhed with oval alternate and jagged leaves: both the foliage and branches of the plant are adorned with a fine down.

POLYPODIUM 26. *Simpliciterpinnatum, pinnis obtuse lobatis, inferioribus fubdivijis petiolatis, mediis dijlinftis^fuperioribus baji adnatis> capfulis linealibus.*

An, Polypodium Etc, Pk. t. 296. f. 2.

The Polypodium with diftind: and divided under-branches and obtufe lobes.

This plant feldom rifes above the height of two or three feet, but its foliage is very fpreading open and large in proportion: the lower branches are much divided, and each of the divifions is lobed agair-^ but thefe Hand on peculiar foot-ftalks: the other ribs are obtufe, and flighty jagged, fimple, and cut into diftindl lobes j but the middle pinnse are diftindt at the bafe, while thofe above them are all connected by a marginal foliage; the ftalk is pretty (lender.

POLYPODIUM 27. *Simpliciter pinnatum, pinnis diflinStis Jimplicibus prof wide fmuatis, lobis majoribus crenatis, capfulis fparjis.*

The pinnated Polypodium with an open differed foliage.

This plant refembles the foregoing very much in the fize, form, and difpofition of its foliage ;"but it is diftinguifhed by the arrangement of its capfulae, and undivided ribs or branches.

POLYPODIUM 28. *Subarboreum ramofum, fronde pinnatifida' ad coftam fetid, lobis lanceolatis integris% capfulis jparfis.*

The fubarborefcnt Polypodium with a large lobed foliage.

This plant grows very large and bufhy, putting on the appearance of a fmaller tree: it rifes to the height of eight or ten feet, and is compofed of a ihort thick trunk, and branched fpreading arms. It is fometimes met with in the mountains of *St. Marys'*, and is not uncommon *Above-Rocks*.

POLYPODIUM 29. *Simpliciter ramofum minus, foliis anguftis CWiath gradatim minoribus.*

Filix Mas non ramofa, pinnulis angujlis, &c+ Pk. t. 180. f. 4.

The fmaller Polypodium with fimple branches and fmall crenated leaves.

This plant feldom rifes above three feet in height; it grows in cool and ihady places, and is common enough in moft of the inland parts of the Ifland.

POLYPODIUM 30. *Minus, pinnis marginato-alatis & c. maliculis atih
foliis ob/ongo-ovatis profunde crenatis.*

Filicula *Fontana latiori folio.* Pk, t. 180. f. 6.

The lefler branched Polypodium with oval crenated leaves and
chanel'd ribs.

This plant feldom grows to any confiderable height, and is pretty frequent in all the
fhady vales of *Jfantiica*.

POLYPODIUM 31, *Ramofum fcandens, fronde pattd fpeciofd tenuiort,
capjulis ad crenas pojitis, ramulis teretibus.*

Filix *Ramofa maximè fcandens, &c.* Slo. Cat. 23. &c Hift. t. 60.

The larger climbing Polypodium with a minute fpreading foliage.

* This plant is pretty common in the woods in *St. Elizabeth's*; and rifes to a confide-
rable height by the affiftance of the neighbouring trees: it is remarkable for the
elegancy of its fmall and fpreading foliage, the lobes of which are very minute,
oblong, and jagged, and the feminal capfulse difpofed at the bottom of each chap^{or}
notch, fo that it feems to refemble an *Adiantum* in fome meafure; but on obferving
the fpots with a lens, they are found to have the fame make and appearance wit^h
thofe of all the other fpecies of this tribe.

POLYPODIUM 32. *Ramofum tenfe & ajfurgens elegantiffimè divifum,
pennulis marginatis, fronde tenui lobatd atque CV?~
natd, capjulis fublinealibus.*

The flender branched Polypodium with a minute
fpreading foliage.

All the parts of this plant are very neat and flender; its foliage is very like that
of the foregoing, but fomewhat larger and more clofe; and the capful[^], when
thick, are difpofed in very regular lines along the back of the lobes; but when
they are but few, they do not appear fo orderly. It feldom rifes above three feet
from the ground.

POLYPODIUM 33. *Subarboreum ramofum, coftis validijityis, fronde
majori Jhmatd & minus divifd.*

The larger Polypodium with ftrong ribs, and a lefs-divided foliage*

The ribs of this plant are very large, and rife from a ftubed fhort and thick trunk;
they fpread much, and fhoot commonly to the height of eight or nine feet: its fo-
liage is very large, open, and irregularly lobed. The plant thrives beft in a rich and
cool foyl, and is frequently met with *Above-rocks*.

POLYPODIUM 34. *Hirfutum ramofum, frondibm oblongis pitwatis &
pinnatifidis, kbit appropinquatis oblongis integrih
capfulis linealilus.*

The larger hairy and branched Polypodium,

This plant is found in the inland woods, and rifes commonly to the height of fo^{ur}
or five feet: its leaves are pretty deeply cut, but the lobes are fimple and clofe. It^{is}
remarkable for its down,

POLYPODIUM 35. *Majus ramofum[^] frondibus pinnatifidisjobis bbhngis fubcrenatis inferioribus diftinSlis fuperioribus fubadnatis, capjulis limalibus nervu/o appropinquatis.*

The larger branched Polypodium with a pinnated foliage*

This fpecies of the Polypodium rifes to a confiderable height, and is divided into a number of pretty robuft branches: the leaves or foliage is divided into oblong and lightly ferrated lobes about half an inch in length; thefe are diftincl, and pretty wide afunder towards the bottom; but as they approach the top of the leaf, they grow nearer, and are connected at the bafe.

POLYPODIUM 36. *Ramofum tenuifus[^] rãUe £? ramulis Jlipulis fquamojis obfilisy foliis feu frondibus lanccolatis ad nervunt fere pinnatifidis, lobis oblongis ferrath & appropinquates, capfulis fublinealibits.*

The ramous flender Polypodium with ftubbed branches*

This plant does not rife above three or four feet j its flalk and branches are very flender, its foliage delicate, and the feed/capfuiae very thin.

POLYPODIUM 37. *Ramofum caule tercti glabro, frondibus geminatis ad nervum pin?iatijidis, lobis lineari-lanceolatu reBisoppofitis,*

The divided Polypodium with flender ftalks and a paired foliage*

This plant is not mentioned by either Sir *tlans Sloa?ie* or *Plumier*; its pinnae are always difpofed in pairs on common alternate foot-ftalks, and the lobes of each, (harp and lanceolated, always intire> and rifing at right angles from the main nerve.

POLYPODIUM 384 *Ramofum caule tereti nigro, frondibus geminatis lo?igioribus*.,*

The larger divided Polypbdium with a paired foliage.

This plant differs but little from the foregoing either in form or appearance, but is generally larger: both fpecies are fometimes found climbing, tho' they commonly grow in large fpreading tufts: they are frequent enough *Above-Rocks*.

POLYPODIUM' 39. *Quadrunciale minimum ramofum\ Cojld alata, foliolis cornu cervi in modum JcSlis.*

Ariy Filix Saxatilis caule tenui fragiLL Ray. Pk. t. 180. f. \$<

The fmall Polypodium with a* divided foliage and few branches,

POLYPODIUM 40. *Caulefcens Jpinofum f§ fmpliciter ramofum, foliis ovatis foiiter incijis.*

Filix Arborefcens humilhi & fpinojii, & c_{ftk} .jjurn-.t. 3-

Polypodium Spinofum, & c. Pk. t. 293.

Filix Arborea ramofa & fpinofa, & c. Slo.; Cat. & Hift, t. 46.

The prickly Polypodium with oval indented leaves.

*This plant rifes to a pretty confiderable height/it?r ft eafily diftinguifhed by its oblong indented leaves and prickly ftalk<< MS % n

POLYPODIUM 41. *Arborrum maximum, fronde tenuiori, caudk durijjimo.*

Filix *Arborefcens pinnulis dentatis, &c.* Plum. t. 1, 2.

The Fern-tree.

This plant rifes by a confiderable fimple hard and lignous trunk, to the height of twenty or twenty five feet j it is, like the other ferns and palms, furnifhed only with ribs, which fall off gradually as it rifes, while the new fhoots fpring up from the top • it refembles the palm tribe both in the form and ftructure of its trunk alfo, being very hard immediately under the bark, but loofe, foft and fibrous in the middle. ft holds for many years, bears all the inclemency of the weather with eafe, and is frequently ufed for ports in hog-fties and other inclofures, where the fmaller palms are not at hanri

I could not hitherto obferve the feed-capfulae of the following plants j but as the general habit, and ftructure of the leaves feem to range them in this clafs, I fhall infert them here, until further obfervations determine their real claffes.

POLYPODIUM 42. *Simplidter divifum, frondibus inferkribus fubdivi' Jis% mediis fimplicibus lobatisjuperioribus hajiato^ lobatis, /obis ubique denticulatis.*

This plant feldom rifes above a foot and a half; the lower branches are divided into three or five oblong foliages, and thefe into 9val fubferrated lobes-

POLYPODIUM 43. *Ramofum, ramis & ramulis alatis>Jbliis ovatis^ ferratisi fuperioribus adnatis**

This plant feldom rifes above one or two feet > and is eafily diftinguifhed by the oval ferrated form of its foliage, and margined branches.

POLYPODIUM 44. *Ramofum, frondibus obhngo-lanceolatis profund* incifis, nervo jubcanaliculato, lobis appropin* quatis & fubcrenatis, infimis quandoque dipnoi*.*

By the general make of this plant it muft rife to the height of three or four feet: its foliage is very particular, for the nerves of the lobes are very diftindl, the ribs furnifhed with a little down, and the nerves of the foliage lightly channeled and full of duft; but I could not yet obferve any feed-capfulae upon it,

S E C T . IX.

Of thofe capillary Plants iscbofi Fru&ifications cover the whole Dish or Underjide of the Leaves or Foliage.

ACROSTICUM 1. *Acauk, folio obhngo integro fuparne nitido p^{e'} tiolato.*

Lingua-Cervina *Angufifotia, &c.* Plum. t. 129.

The Leaf-Acrofticum.

This plant is found in the cooler mountains of *New Liguane*; it grows upon the rocks, and rifes in tufts from a fpreading fibrous root; but it feldom exceeds ten or twelve inches in length, and is every where furrounded with a thin membraneous margin.

' ' *

A C R O S -

ACROSTICUM 2. *Acaule, fronde pinnatifida ad nervum divisa, lobis linearibus basi adnatis.*

Filici-folio Polypodium Feruginifolium minus. Pk. t. 89. f. 9.

The smaller Acrosticum with a narrow-lob'd foliage.

This plant is commonly found in low cool and shady places: it rises in tufts, and seldom exceeds ten or twelve inches in length.

ACROSTICUM 3. *Minus Jimplex, fronde pinnatifida, lobis linearibus fasciatis remotis distinctis tota basi adnatis.*

The Smaller simple Acrosticum with narrow open lobes.

This plant stretches by a simple slender root upon the rocks, and, at certain distances, emits a few simple stalks, which seldom exceed five or six inches in length, and throw out many oblong narrow lobes on each side: the whole plant is of a dry dirty colour, and seldom perfect in its foliage; it is very different from the foregoing species.

ACROSTICUM 4. *Maximum uliginosum /implex, caulis caespitosa, foliis oblongis distinctis integris.*

Acrosticum *Fronde pinnata, pinnis alternis inaequalibus integerimis glabris.* L. Sp. PL & H. G.

Lingua-Cervina *Aurea* Plum. t. 104.

Lonchitis *Palustris maxima, &c.* Slo. Cat. 15.

The large marshy Acrosticum with oblong leaves.

This plant grows commonly in low and marshy places: it rises often to the height of seven or eight feet, and is well supplied with oblong alternate leaves.

ACROSTICUM 5. *Erethium minimum Jimplex, foliolis angustis crenatis vel lobatis.*

Acrosticum *Erethium minimum, &c.* Pk. t. 283.

The small narrow-leaf 'd ered Acrosticum.

ACROSTICUM 6. *Erethium Jimplex, foliis oblongis marginatis & leniter undulatis.*

Filix *Major in pinnis tantum divisa oblongas, &c.* Slo. Cat. 18. & Hift. t. 40.

The simple erect Acrosticum with oblong margined leaves.

This plant grows in the cooler mountains, and seems to like a free open or gravelly soil; it is found near *St. Mary's*, and seldom rises above three feet and a half from the ground. It is a question if it be not a variation of the foregoing species.

ACROSTICUM 7. *Simplex villosum, foliis lanceolato-ovatis crenatis & subauritis petiolatis minimis.*

Acrosticum *Frondeb. pinnatis, pinnis oblongis integris ferratis acutisjlipulibus squamosis.* L. Sp. PL.

Trichomanes *Majus, &c.* Slo. Cat. 17. & Hift. t. 35.

Filicula *E Galipoli villosa, &c.* Pet. Gaz. t. 17. f. 13.

Trichomanes *Argentum ad oras nigrum.* Plum, t. 175.

Acrofticum *Minus*, &c. Pk. t. 281. f. 4.

The smaller simple Acrofticum with oval leaves.

This plant is very common in the middle mountains of *Liguanea*-, its leaves are simple, of a milky white beneath, and furnished with a brown down at the margin: the stalk is pretty slender, and seldom shoots more than ten or twelve inches above the root.

ACROSTICUM 8. *Simplex* fith lanceolath irregulariter Sfpofitu* fuperioribus Jingularibus^ inferiorities geminatis vel ternis**
Lingua-Cervina *Triphylla*, &c.^ Plum. t. 144.
Acrofticum *Fronde non pinnatd, foliisternatitlanccolatis.* vJL-Sp. Pl»

The erect Acrofticum with lanceolated leaves irregularly disposed.

This plant grows chiefly in the mountains, and loves a moist, rich soil; it is commonly found by the sides of rivulets, and seldom rises above two or three feet >

ACROSTICUM 9. *Quadrunciale minimum ramofum, caule alato, frond* tenuiori divifo..*

The small Acrofticum with a divided foliage and margined stalk.

This beautiful little plant seldom rises above three or four inches from the root; the stalk is furnished with a rim or margin on both sides, and the foliage is very minutely divided into narrow subpalmated segments: by the habit it seems to be of this kind.

ACROSTICUM 10. *Fufcum fimphiter pinnatum, foliis parvis tota* bafte adnatis, inferioribus dijlinctis remiis haftatis auritis vel Jublobatis, juperioribus acuminath contiguis integris.*

An> Filix *Sen ficula*, &c. Plum. t. 40.

Acrofticum *Fronde pinnata, pinnis feffilibus oblongis finuatis> futnmis br vijjimis integerimis.* L. Sp. Pl.

Filix *Non ramofa minor caule nigro*, &c. Slo. Cat. 19. & Hift. t. 7.

The brown pinnated Acrofticum with narrow leaves.

This plant seldom rises above two feet and a half from the root, and is easily distinguished by its brown stalks; and small narrow leaves.

ACROSTICUM 11. *Simpliciter pinnatum, caule et ramulh teretibus nitidis, fronde tenui diJjefto'Jobis. diftinftis palmate fublobatis & dpice incijis fenticulatis.*

An, Acrofticum *Minus*, &c. Pk. t. 350. f. 3v"

The slender branched Acrofticum with a delicate differed foliage*

This elegant little plant is pretty frequent in the cooler mountains; its stalk and branches are very slender, the former seldom exceeding the thickness of a large pin* the latter not much above a thick hair: the foliage is very delicate and much divided, and each part denticulated at the top; but the larger divisions are distinct and supported by narrow foot-stalks. The whole plant seldom rises above twelve or fourteen inches, and bears its largest foliage above the middle of the stalk.

ACROSTICUM 12. *Erefium ramofum, caule & ram's alro-Kite7itibus> fronde divid.*

The black- ftalk'd Acrofticum.

This plant grows in the moft cool and fhady places in the lower lands; its branches are pretty much divided, and rife to the height of twenty or thirty inches above the ground : the leaves are minutely divided, and of a filver colour underneath. The whole plant feems to have much of the appearance of a fpecies of Maiden-hair.

S E C T. X.

Offuch as have their Fru&ifications of a globular Form, and difpofed on feparate branches.

OSMUNDA 1. *SubBrfuta fcapis caulinis gfininis, fronde bipinnatd lobat'a & fubcrenatd.*

Ofmunda *Scapis caulinis geminis^ fronde bipinnatd hirfutcu* L, Sp. PL

The hairy Ofmund with crenated oval lobes.

This plant is pretty common in "Jamaica: it grows in cool and rocky places, and feldom rifes above fourteen or fiftee^ inches from the ground.

OSMUNDA 2. *Fronde lanceolata bipinnata lob at a atque ferr at a, lobis inferioribus dijlinSlis angujlisfubferratis.*

The Olmund with lanceolated leaves.

This pla* grows from an oblong fibrous root, and feldom rifes above fifteen or eighteen inches : it is very fmooth, and the leaves oblong and ierrated. I have not yet feen the feed-capfulae, and have placed it here only from its general habit.

OSMUNDA 3. *Ramofa, foliis fuperioribus lanceolatis ferratis^ infer ioribus lobatis, lobis dijlinttis Jerralis.*

The larger fmooth Ofmund.

This plant grows commonly to the height of twenty four or thirty inches; its ftalk and foliage are very fmooth and fpreading, and its leaves ferrated pretty deep. I have placed it here from the habit not having yet feen any of its feed-capfulae.

OSMUNDA 4. *Minor quadripolicaris Jimpliciter pinnata^ caule finuato marginato, pinnis oppojitis lanceolatis, fuperioribus fimplicibuSy mediis auritis, inferioribus ad bafem pennatifaisj lobis lanceolatis dijlinffis.*

The fmall Ofmund with a margined ftalk.

This plant feMom rifes above four or five inches 5 the lower lobes are a little, but minutely, ferrated.

C L A S S V .

Of such as have visible, tho' very small Flowers, concealed in peculiar Capsule, or common Receptacles.

S E C T . I .

Of such as have their Flowers disposed in close fleshy Receptacles';

F I C U S 1. *Foliis lobatis fructu majori.*
Ficus. *Foliis palmatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Garden Fig-tree.

This tree has been long introduced and cultivated in the low warm lands of *Jamaica*, where it thrives very luxuriantly, and produces a great quantity of delicate mellow fruit, which is greatly esteemed by most people in that country. It is planted almost in all the gardens about *Kingston*, and rises often to the height of fifteen or seventeen feet from the ground; but its branches are commonly thick and spreading, and frequently require to be supported. It is generally propagated by the suckers that rise from the roots of the old trees: But Mr. *Miller*, who has had long experience, and tried many experiments on this and the like occasions, recommends railing of them by layers; which, he says, always produce more promising and better rooted plants, and may be removed in a twelvemonth, but probably sooner, in those warm countries where the vegetation is constant. In pruning these trees, he advises to cut only the naked branches, or those left supplied with collateral shoots. *Columella* observes, that this tree thrives best in an open air, and gravelly soil, which indeed answers extremely well, where the seasons are moderate, and the fruit destined to be preserved; but, in a dry situation, and when the fruit is intended for immediate use, it requires a richer soil, with some manure, and watering. *Tournefort*, in his travels thro' the *Archipelagus* has observed, that this tree when caprifigation (a) is used, produces above eleven times more than those in the southern provinces of *France*, where the annual produce of a moderate tree is computed to weigh about 25 pounds, one year with another. The fruit is preserved by a continuance in the heat of the sun; but it must be picked before it grows over mellow, or soft, and sheltered from all manner of damps during the process, for which *Columella* recommends a walled floor raised about a couple of feet from the ground, and covered with cane tops, straw, or other dry substances, on which the fruit may be laid; but to preserve them from the injury of the weather, he proposes tacked side hurdles, that may be raised every night, or in moist or rainy weather, and let down when the sun appears more active. After they are dried properly in this manner, they must be potted, and kept in a dry warm place, but in *Zia* they pass 'em generally thro' the oven after they have been some days in the sun, by which means they are enabled to keep them for a considerable time, and indeed it is necessary to take some such method, where they make a principal part of the food of the inhabitants (b).

G g

FI-

(-a) See *voyage du Levant*, Tom. ii. p. 23-4,

(b) Since my writing the above, I have had the following account of this tree from a person whose knowledge in regard to vegetables, can hardly be excelled; and on whose information we may safely depend. He says that the tree should be hardly ever pruned, or but as little as possible; but if it should grow too luxuriant, he advises the ground to be dug up on one side of it, and about two or three feet from the bottom

FICUS 2. *Arborefcens folio ovato, fruBu minori glabro.*
An, Ficus Indica maxima cortice candicanti, &c. Slo. Cat. 189.

The Mountain Fig-tree.

F I C U S 3- *Arborefcens, foliis obkngo-ovatis, baccis fubverucofis.*

The Mountain Fig-tree, with fnall warted Berries.

FICUS 4. *Arborefcens foliis cordato-fagittalis.*

The Hart leafed wild Fig.

F I C U S 5. *Arborea affurgens utrinque brachiata, foliis ovatis, ramis appendi-
 diculas tenues flexiks dependentes demittentibus.*
Ficus Foliis lanceo/atīs petiolatis, pedunculis agregatis, ramis radicanribus.
 L. Sp. Pl.

Ficus Indica maxima cortice nigricanti, &c. Slo. Cat. 188.

The wild Fig tree, or the *Indian God-tree.*

This monftrous tree is, at firft, but a weakly climbing plant that raifes itfelf by the help of fome adjoining trunk, rock or tree; and continues to froot fome flender flexile radicles, or appendixes, that embrace *e fupporter, and grow gradually downwards' as the ftem increafes : This at length gains the fummit, and begins to fhoot both branches and radicles or appendixes more luxuriantly; thefe in time reach the ground, throw out many fmaller arms, take root, and become fo many items and fupporters to the parent plant; which now begins to enlarge, to throw out new branches, and appendixes, and to form a trunk from the fummit of its fupporter; which fti 1 continues in the center of the firft radicles, interwoven in their de- fcet' and at length augmented and connected gradually into a common maf or bo- dy about the borrowed foundation; which (if a vegetable) foon begins to decay, and at length is wholly loft within the luxuriant trunk it fupported. This tree is very common in both the *Eafi* and *Weft Indies*, and a poor def_{pi}cab_{le} er_e P[^] in & tender fete: 1 feldom *Ms* when it meets with a proper fupport, and Vnerally makes ufe of all the arts of true policy to perfect its growth; b« when once corn- pleat, it will live a long tune, for it throws out manfnew appendixes for every one that chances o' fail, and each more ufeful, as they fupport the top more immedi- ately: nor is this all, for the roots frequently emit new (hoots, and thefe rife by SboE grⁿo_vr^p into b_uth " ^ J 3nd th_{US} o_{ie} P^{kn}t_{is} fometimes[^]bferved to raife i

Politias Gf mores him difcite reges.

bottom of the trunk, all the roots (both h_w an_H Yit^{*u}) * o_ue i. • 1
 be filled up with rubbifh, of a dry barren kind wh_{rh} f A^f *TM⁷ "" 1[^] plaCe» and the ho_{IC} t_u
 be tried on another fide the following year But J_{th} H_{des} not *ar[?] ? Ould ftill continUC, *%
 not to come to perfeaion upon it, hi adv fcs 7o cut off th[?] * It^{??} * of the frdt be ***?£
 fruit begin to appear in the fpring
 o. CUt off the top ftems > or buds, » foon as they and the

S E C T . II.

Of such as have their Flowers disposed very thick, on oblong supporters^ and covered with their membranous Cafes that fall off, as those grow more perfeEi.

CJOILOTAPALUS * I. *Ramis excavatis, foliis amplis peltatis atque lobatis.*
 Yarruma Oviedo, &c. Slo. Cat 45. & H. t. 88, & 89;
 Ficus *Surinamenjis multifida* Jolio, &c. Pk. Phy. t. 243, f. 5.
 Amboiba *Plumeri*; & Gacirma *Mart.* 562.

The Trumpet-tree, and Snake-wood.

This tree grows in m^fl: of th^ woody parts of the Island, where the foil is logge and free; and rises commonly to 2^ considerable height, being seldom under thirty-five or forty feet in the most perfect state: The trunk and branches are hollow everywhere, and flopped from space to space with membranous Septae, which answer for many light annular marks in the surface. It (hoots both its leaves and fruit in the same manner; and each, while young, is covered with a^ membranous conick cap, which falls off from the base without splitting, as they acquire a certain degree of perfection. The leaves are large, round, and lobed; and furnished with a white down underneath: the fruits rise four, five, or more, from the top of a common foot stalk; and shoot into so many oblong cylindric berries, composed of a numberless series of little affin, something like our strawberry or raspberry, which they also resemble very much in flavor, when ripe, and are very agreeable to most *European* palates on that account.

The Botanic characters of this plant, as nearly as I could make them out, are as follow, viz.

Periantium Commune. *Spatha conica bifidifidua.*

Receptaculum. *Spadix quadri <vel pluri brachiatus, brachiis simplicibus oblongis, cylindraceis> acinis minoribus numerosis refertis^ quae etate crescunt^ & abeunt in totidem baccas acinosas dulces**
Partes proprice generationis fieri videntur.

Periantium. *Singulo brachio spadiceis incidunt caliculi numeroji^ cernoji, minimi germina totidem involventes**

Corolla. *Corollula minima infundibuli/ormis, limbo ampliatis antheris numerosis rtfinitiflimis referto.*

Pistillum. *Germen ovation calicula incluswn^ &c.*

Recept. commune. *Brachium Jibr Qfum spadiceis, acinis bacedtis refertijjim**

The wood of this tree, when^ry^/fg yer^apt to take fire, which it frequently does by attrition; and has been, for this reason, much in use among the native *Indians*^ who always used to kindle their fires in the woods by these means. The bark is strong and fibrous, and frequently used for all sorts of cordage: the fruit is very delicate, and much fed upon by the pigeons and other birds, who by this means spread and propagate the tree in all parts of the island: and the smaller branches, when cleared of the Septa, serve for wind instruments, and are frequently heard many miles among those echoing mountains; they yield an agreeable hollow sound: I have seen some cut and holed in the form of a *German* flute, and have, not been displeas'd with their notes. The trunks are very light, and the most appropriated timber for bark-logs, where such conveniencies are used 5 which is often the case among the poorer sort of people.

H 2 T H E N A T U R A L H I S T O R Y

people. The trunk and branches of the tree, yield a great quantity of fixed fait* which is much used among the *French* to depumate, and granulate their fugars; such a mixture is always necessary in the manufacure of that commodity; and tho the alkaline salts of lime are generally sufficient; yet, when the juices are thin and clammy, a stronger and more active fait is requisite, and will always answer the trouble of obtaining it.

This plant appears in two distinct forms in the woods; it grows sometimes very luxuriantly, and then bears but four or five berries on each common spadix; sometimes it rises hardly above fifteen or twenty feet, and then the berries are more numerous, generally ten or more on each spadix, and the bark is more tough and fibrous. Quere, If they may not be two distinct species?

O R D E R I I.

Of the more perfect Plants; or such as bear distinct and apparent Flowers and Fructifications.

C L A S S I.

Of the Monandria, or such as have only one Filament or male generative Part in every hermaphrodite Flower.

S E C T. I.

Of such as have one Filament, and one Stigma, or Female Part in each Flower.

SALICORNIA 1. *Apbylta ramosa, ramis in /picas abeuntibus longas anulatim areolatas.*

Salicornia *Articulis apice compressis emarginatis bifidis.* L. Sp. PI.
An> Salicornia *Caulium remorumque articulis apice bicornibus.* Gron. #.
Virg. 129.

This plant is found in great abundance at the burrough in *St. James's*: It grows in the low plain near the sea, and seldom is above eight or eleven inches above the ground: It has but one stamen to every pistil. The whole plant abounds with neutro-muriatic fait.

MARANTA 1. *Foliis lanceolato-ovatis, petiolis superne ganglionosis fructu glabro.*

Maranta & Thalia. L. Sp. PI. an *Alpinia ejus.* Gen. Pi.
Canna Indie radice alba alexipharmaca, &c.* Slo. Cat.

Indian Arrow-root.

This plant is cultivated in many gardens in *Jamaica*, where it is considered as a warm

Warm alexipharmic, and thought to refit the force of poifons very powerfully; but its chief effe&s feem to depend on its abforbent and lenient nature, having but few- warm particles in its compofition

The root wafhed, pounded fine, and bleached/ makes a fine powder and ftarch : it lias been fbmetimes known to be ufed for food when other provifions were fcarce, and is frequently adminiftered in infufions to the fick : the plant grows from a thick flefhy root, and fhoots by a fimple foliated ftalk to the height of two or three feet, and terminates in a loofe and fomewhat branched flower-fpike : it was called *Indian Arrow-root*, becaufe it was thought to extract the poifon from the wounds inflicted by poifoned arrows of the *Indians*.

C A N N A 1. *Capfulis verrucofis fpatulis biforis.*

Canna Spatulisbiforis. L. Sp. PI.

Canna Indica Rivini, &c. Slo. Cat. p. 12r.

Cannacorus Latifoh vulg. Tournf. & Thez. Zey. 53. Pag. 2.

Katu-Balo H. M. P. 1 r. t. 43. & Meeru. Pif. pag. 212.

Tozcuitlepil. Hern. 282.

Indian fliot.

This plant is common in moft parts of *Jamaica*; it rifes commonly about four feet from the ground, and is furnifhed with large oval leaves near the bottom : the top fhoots into a fimple flower-fpike, and is adorned with red bloflbms, which are fucceeded by pretty large oval and echinated capfulos containing large round feeds, from the fize and form of which it derives its prefent appellation in thofe parts.

A M O M U M 1. *Minus fcapo vejtitto, floribus fpicatis.*

Marantha L. Sp. PI.

Zinziber Silvejire minus, &c. Slo. Cat. p. 61. & H. t. io£.

The leffer Amomum with a foliated ftalk.

This plant is found wild every where in the woods of *Jamaica*; it grows from a flefhy root, and fhoots by a fimple foliated ftalk to the height of three or four feet, and then terminates in a fimple flower-fpike. As the botanic characters of this plant have been but imperfectly defcribed before, I fhall fet them down here at length.

Periantium. *Monophyllum breve tubulatum germini incid™s, ad lirnbum in tria fegmina obtusè feSfum*

Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata calice duplo hngior, fauce parum ampliato ore in tria fegmina equalia obtusè feSlo.*

Nedtarium, *E fauce tubi emergit Nt&znim. ovatum latius-, £? e parte huic op- & ftamina. pofita, furgit Stamen unicum brevifimum > antherd oblongd bilobd & longitudinaliter canaliculatd ornatum.*

Piftillum. *Germen ovatum obtufum j flylus fimplex ; jligma obtufum, quod cum parte fuperiori jlyli in finu anthorce reconditur.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula fubrotunda obtusè trigona trilocularis trivalvis, Jingulis loculamentis binis vel quatuor feminibus refertis.*

The root of this plant bruifed and applied by way of poultice, is thought to be an admirable remedy in open cancers. *Slo. &c.*

A M O M U M 2. *Scapo fiorifero partiali aphylo, fpicd longiori.*

Amomum Scapo nudo, fpicd oblongd obtusd. L. H. C. & Sp. PI.

Paco-Ceroa Pifbnis, page 213.

Zerumbet *Off. Dale. & Pet. Gaz. t. 22. f. 3. & Caflamunier off. ejufdem. t. 27.*

Zinziber *Sihejlre majus^ &c. Slo, Cat. 61. & H. t. 105.*

The larger Amomura with adiftind flower-ftalk.'

This plant is frequent enough in the woods, and grows commonly to the height Xif five or fix feet; the ftalks are fimple, and furnifhed with oblong leaves, that decreafe gradually towards the top: the flowers grow on particular flalks that fpring immediately from the root without any foliage; but thefe feldom rife above one or two feet from the ground.

The root is warm, and Simulates very gently, it is not much ufed at prefer^ but may be very properly adminiftrated as a ftomachic and alexipharmic in cafe O* need.

C L A S S 11.

Of the Diandria, or fuch as have two Filaments or male generative Plants in each hermaphrodite Flower.

S E C T. I.

Of fuch as have two Filaments or Stamina, and one Stile or female Part, in every Flower.

CLADIUM 1. *Culmo nodoso, floribus quasi umbellatis, umbellis gradatim affurgentibus.*

The large florid Cladium.

This plant grows commonly in marshy ground, and rifes frequently to the height of four or five feet above the furface; the ftalk is hollow and jointed, and furnifhed with a few triangular sharp-edged fedge leaves; thefe are vaginated at the bafe, and embrace the main ftalk for the fpace of two or three jnches above the joints: from each of the upper vaginæ, fprings a later peduncle or fupporter which divides foon after into comprified and flightly vaginated ^{U. mbr. are again} ^{Z. i. fmp. t. root-ftalks} ^{of the} ^{following} ^{flowers,} ^{and} ^{gth,} ^{they} ^{become} ^{is,} ^{viz.} ^{divided,} ^{and} ^{fubdivided.}

Periantium. *Gluma quinque valvis uniflora, valvis imbricatis, eW ibus brevioribus, superioribus majoribus florem involventibus.*

Corolla. *Gluma univalvis genitalia ftrictè involvens.*

Nectarium. *Setæ geminæ inermes è dorfo corollæ verfus bafem enatæ.*

Stamina. *Filamenta duo breviffima, antheris oblongis margine laterali floris utrinque obvolutis, & ad latera ftylis ^*

Piftillum. *Germen oblongo-ovatum, ftylus simplex longitudine calicis, ftigmata tria tenuia cirrata deflexa.*

P-carp.um. *Mfc femē unicum oblongo-ovatum.*

NYCTANTES 1. *(caule volubili, foliis ovatis, floribus terminalibus ternatis.*

Ny&antes *Caule volubili, foliis fubovatis acutis.* L. H. C. &
 Ny&antes *Foliis inferioribus cordatis obtujis, fuperioribus ovatis acutis*
ejufdem. H. Up. & Sp. PI.

The Arabian JefTaxnine, or Jafmin.

This plant is cultivated and thrives in moft of the gardens of *Jamaica* \ it forms a fhady pleafant arbour, and its delicate flowers afford a very agreeable fcent,

J A S M I N U M 1. *Folubile, foliolispinnatis oppofitis.*
 Jafminum. *Foliis oppofitis pinnatis.* L. H. C. & Sp. PI.

The Spanijh Jeflamine, or jafmin.

This plant is cultivated in the gardens of *Jamaica* like the foregoing, and ferves for the fame purpofes j it climbs pretty faft, and forms a fhady and pleafant arbour : it thrives very well in all thofe colonies.

J A S M I N U M 2* *Fruticulofum^ foliis ovato-acuminatis minoribus rigidis oppofitis.*

The fmall fliruby dwarf-Jeffamine, or Jafmin*

This is a native of *Jamaica*, and grows very plentifully in the parifh of *Portland**, it fhoots in fmall tufts, and feldom rifes above afoot or two from the ground. Its leaves are very fmooth and fliiningr.

O L E A 1. *Foliis lanceolatis, ramhieretiufculis.* L, H. C.
 Olea *Foliis lanceolatis.* L. Sp. PL

The Olive-tree.

This plant has been introduced here fome years ago, and cultivated at Mr. *Ellis's* at the *Caymanas*, where it now grows to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, **but** has not yet bore any fruit. It is a pity that the gentlemen of this Ifland have not been equally induftrious in procuring fome of thofe valuable vegetables that grow fo luxuriantly on the neighbouring coaft, and add fo much to the riches and trade of the *Spanijh* fettlements upon the main. r.^r:

When this tree does not bear, or grows left fruitful, *Cat'o* advifes to dig the earth from about the roots, placing fome ftraw or litter in its room; and then to put fome rich manure over this (a).

V E R B E N A 1. *EreSla divifa, fpicis e divaricationibus fupremis ajiirgentibus.*

(a) Where the oil of the Olive is well manufactured, great care is generally taken to hand-pick the fruit, if it can poffibly be done, either from the ground or a fcaffold ; for by this means, both the fruit and tre©Remain uninjured, and this produces equally the following year, while that is obferved to produce a left tainted oil. They are generally ripe about *December*> gathered in dry weather, and preferred from moiflure as much as poffible : they are parted upon clofe hurdles to cleanfe them from naftinefs, and fortified, if neceffary, thro* large fieves ; the leaves, ftalks, and cups (if any adhere) picked out, then paSed through the mill, which is fet fo as to break the pulp only, and fent to the prefs, where the oil is expreffed with the other juices, and fmaller loofe particles of the fruit: thefe admixtures are what they call lees, and come off more plentifully towards the end of the operation ; but the oil feparates gradually from them, and to quicken the feparation in what comes off laft, which is generally received in feparate veffels, they frequently throw in proportionate quantities of fait, which mixes very eafily with the aqueous parts, and carries them with the adherent particles to the bottom ; great care flould, however, be taken, that all the veffels in which the oil is received, be well tinned or waxed ; for otherwife it is apt, to acquire both a colour, and a foreign tafte from the wood.

The preferred fruit is recommended as a cooling ftomachic : the oil is opening and demulceticive; and frequently ufed in mixtures, fomentations and plaifters. Its diethetical and mechanical ufes are too well known to need any further notice.

Verbena *Folio subrotundo ferrato, fore caruleo.* Slo. Cat. 60.

Verbena *Scutellaria Jive cajjidge folio*, &c.* Pk. t. 70. f. 1.

The larger ered Vervine.

This plant has been commonly confounded with the following species, from which it is easily distinguished by its growth and appearance; it is commonly divided into a great number of branches, and generally rises from one to two feet, or more, above the root.

VERBENA 2. *Procumbens ramosa, foliis majoribus, spicis longissimis lateralibus.*

Verbena *Ditmdra, spicis longissimis carnofis subnudis.* L. Sp. PK

The reclining branched Vervine.

This plant grows in a supine position, and is commonly furnished with a few simple branches, which, like the main stem, terminate in a long flower-spice, and are furnished with pretty large and succulent leaves: the whole plant is kept in molt of the rhizops of America, where it is much in use among the poorer sort of people; its juice is a strong purgative, the infusion diaphoretic and laxative, and the decoction aromatic and diobstruent. A decoction of this plant and the *Mentaftrum* is esteemed a specific in dropfies. See *Shane's* &c.

VERBENA 3. *Nodijbra repens ffis ob-ovatis superne crenatis, fedunculishngi^jolitarii^floribmconglobatis.*

Verbena *Tetrandra, spicis ceptato-conicis, foliis ferratis, caule repente* L. Sp. PI.

The round-leaPd creeping Vervine.

This plant is very common in the low moist lands of Jamaica: it is easily known by its obtuse crenated leaves, and round-headed spikes.

VERBENA 4. *Subfruticoja reclinata, foliis anguflis ferrato-dentatis, p**

vu KJ. d, nCullsIo s folitariis >pribusconglobatis. T. ^-|'
Verbena *Dtandra, spicis ovatis, foliis lanceolatis ferratis, caule fruticofit*
&c. L. Sp. PI.

The larger reclining Vervine with narrow leaves.

This plant grows about the Ferry and lower lands of St. Katherine's 5 it is biannual or triannual, and stretches by a slender lignous stalk to the length of about five or six feet from the root: it grows in a rich and moist soil, and is furnished with a great number of oblong ferrated and veined leaves that are adorned with a toad down underneath: If I remember right, there is a figure of it in Pluck. The flowers are disposed in the same manner as they are in the foregoing.

VERBENA 5. *Folm cordato-ovatis, foribus spicatis, calicibus infatih Jeminibus echinatis.*

Verbena *Diandra calicibus subrotundis ereZiufculis feminibut echinatU-*

Blairia Houft. & Scorodonia, &c. Slo. Cat. 66 & H t, n
*An, Herbavulneraria Mart. 453. H> 1, 110**

The ftiptic or velvet Bur.

This

This plant is a fine vulnerary and fubafringent, and is commonly applied to bleeding wounds in either men or cattle by the inhabitants of the country parts of *Jamaica* -, it is thought to be fo powerful a ftiptic or afringent, as to ftop the hemorrhage even when Tome of the more confiderable arteries are cut; and may be defervedly confidered as an excellent application in all manner of fores where the habit is relaxed.

The flowers of this plant are furnifhed with four unequal ftamina, and the fpikes interruptedly verticillated.

VERBENA 6. *Hirfuta, foliis ovato-acuminatis aique ferratis, fpicis tenuiffimh plurimis, caliculis fubadnatis**

An> Verbena *Tetrandra fpicis filiformibus paniculatis, joliis indivifis, &c.*
L. Sp. PI.

L2 floribus hujus plant ce Jlamina jhnper duo, & adnata funt -7 feminaque qitatuor oblonga aglutinata.

The hairy Vervine with flender fpikes.

This plant gròws pretty common in *St. Mary's* **, and feldom rifes above two feet and a half from the root: it is rare in moft other parts of the Ifland, altho' I have met with a few fpecimens about the Ferry, It thrives beft in a cool and rich foyl.

SALVIA 1. *Spicata repens, Meliffa minorifolio^ floribus fafcicuhtis alterniSk*
Verbena *Minima Chamed^os folio.* Slo. Cat. 64. & Hift. t. 107.

Verbena *Diandra fpicis &>'c calicibus alternis,* &c. L, Sp. PI.

The creeping fweet>fcented Sage.

This little plant is found creeping under every hedge and bufh in the lower lands; and runs frequently to the length of two or three feet, but it always roots at the lower joints: it has a faint fmell of balm when firft pulled, and may be naturally fubftituted in the room of that plant; tho¹ it is not fo ftrong a cephalic.

SALVIA 2. *Foliis lanceolato-ovatis infegris crenulatis, floribus Jpicatis,*
caliculis acutis. L. H. C. & Sp. PI.

Salvia *Rubefens £? viridis off.*

Garden-fage.

This plant has been cultivated here a long time, and is chiefly planted in the mountains where it thrives and grows to great perfe&ion: it is a gentle cephalic and diaphoretic ; and is generally adminiftered in infufions.

ROSMARINUS 1. *Fruticofus incanus, foliis lanceolato-linearibus.*

Rofmarinus L. H. C. & Sp, PL

Rofmarinus *Off.*

Rofemary,

This plant has been long cultivated here, but does not thrive well in either the high or low lands; though it grows fufficiently to fupply enough for common ufes: it is a warm cephalic and aromatic ; and an excellent ingredient in difcutient baths.

DIANTHERA 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis cum acumine, fpicis florum geminatis.*

The double-fpik'd Dianthera,

I i

This

This curious little plant is very rare in *Jamaica* I have seen one or two specimens of it in the woods about *Mangeneel*, where it seems to be most common: it seldom rises above eighteen or twenty inches, and bears its flowers at the side of those smaller leaves that constitute the greater part of the spikes; but as it differs very much in the general characters from what has been already described under this name, I shall give those of this plant here at length.

Perianthium. *Duplex, exterius byphyllum, foliolis angustis lanceolatis \ interius monophyllum, ad basem fere fissum in quinque laciniis lanceolatis minoribus**

Corolla. *Reft a tubulata ringens, labio superiori refto oblongo & inferi oblongo trifido.*

Stamina. *Filamenta duo longitudinis fere corolla, - anthera gemellis oblongis \ in gulo incidentibus: rudimenta vero duorum filamentum in fundo floris pullulant.*

Pistillum. *Germen oblongum, stylus simplex longitudine filamentum \ stigma simplex.*

Pericarpium. *Nullum. Calix connivens in fundo femina fovet.*

Semina. *Duo oblonga, compressa, erebata > fere adnata. ad Prunellam accedunt**

DIANTHERA 2. *Foliis lanceolato-ovatis, racemo spatioso affurgente simpliciter cillis verticillatis.*

Antirrhinum *Minus angustifolium flore dilute purpureo. Slo. Cat. 59.*

H. t. 103.

The large Dianthera with spreading flower-top.

This plant grows commonly in the low lands, and is frequently met with about the Angles beyond *Spanishtown* - it rises generally to the height of two or three feet and is plentifully furnished with slender subdivided branches near the top: it differs widely in characters from that already mentioned, for which reason I shall put down the most essential marks of it at large.

Perianthium. *Monophyllum in quinque laciniis erebas angustas ad basem fissum.*

Corolla. *Tubulata ringens, tubus turgidus; labium superius rectum ovatum, inferius reflexum tridentatum, fauce variegati.*

Stamina. *Filamenta duo longitudinis fere corolla, anthera gemellis in gulo gemellatim, altera faulo majori.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula oblonga obverse-ovata bilocularis bivalvis, valvis distinctis pimento oppositis.*

Semina. *In gulo loculamento bina, compressa diffipimento affixa.*

DIANTHERA 3. *Foliis lanceolatis, fortibus spicatis, calicibus dupliciter*

Garden Balsam.

This plant is cultivated in some of the gardens of *Jamaica*, and seldom rises more than ten or twelve inches in height: the anthers are not so distinctly separated in this species, though the other characters agree.

JUSTICIA 1. *herbacea affurgens, ad alas alternas nodos & fistulatas florida; foliis paucioribus ovatis petiolis longis insertis. Tab. 2. fig. 1.*

The branched Justicia with oval leaves.

This beautiful plant is very common about the Ferry, and flowers generally about the

the month of *July* or *Augufi* : it rifes by a flender item to the height of about three feet from the ground, and fhoots into a great number of branches that grow gradually lefs as they afcend, and are difpofed in an oppofite order as well as the leaves from whofe alae they commonly fhoot. The generic characters of this plant are as follows.

Periantium. *triplex* ; exterius parvum bipartitum > laciniis angujlis ereBis acutis-y medium quinquephyllum minus; interius minimum monophyllum quinquepartitum, laciniis ereftis acutis.

Corolla. *Monopetala nutans tubulata ringens & lateraliter compreffa*; tubus ad bafem anguftus^ ultra ampliatus falcatus; limbus in duas lacinias profundè feffus, fuperiGri indivifd majori re£id j infer tori anguftiori integrd & leniter reflexd.

Stamina. *Filamenta duo inferne tubo adnata fuperne liber a y fub labium fuperius porrefta, £f longitudine jloris -y anthera ovata^e.*

Piftillum. *Germen oblongum, Jlylus Jimplex lo?igitudine & pofitione Jlamhium^ Jligma Jimplex.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula compreffa obverfa^cordata, bilocularis^ bivalvis;*

Semina. *Orbiculata, co?npreffa^ folitaria.*

UTRICULARIA 1. *Foliis capillaceis ramojis, fcapo ajjurgentihudofuperni rdmofa.*

The fmaller Utricularia with a branched ftalk, and capillary leaves.

This elegant little plant is very comivSri in all the flagnated waters about the Ferry, and in the parifh of £/. *George*s*: it feldom rifes above four inches from the root, and bears a beautiful jfuceffion of fmall yellowifh flowers.

ZINZIBER 1. *Foliis lanceo/atisy fioribus fpicathy fcapo fiorifero partiali;*

Amomum Scapo nudo, fpicd ovata^ L. H. C. & Sp. PI.

Zinziber & Gingiber Off. & Zingiber. C. B. Slo. Cat. 60:

Zinziber Anguftiorl folio fcemineo> &c Thez. Zey. & Jnfchi. H. M. Part xi. t, 12.

Ginger;

This plant fometimes is cultivated with great care in our fugar coldnies, and frequently furnifhes a confiderable branch of their exports j but as the demand is uncertain, and the price very changeable, it is not fo regularly planted as fo valuable a commodity ought to b^ It is propagated by the fmaller pieces, prongs, or protuberances of the root, each of which throw up two different ftems; the firft bears the leaves, and rifes fometimes to the height of three feet* or more* though its ufual growth feldom exceeds fixteen or eighteen inches : when this fpreads its leaves and grows to a full perfection; the fecond ftalk fprings up, which is alfo fimple, and furnifhed only with a few fcals below, but at the top is adorned with a roundifh fquamof flower-fpike; and feldom rifes above two thirds of the height of the other: The plant thrives beft in a rich cool foyl; (that lately cleared is the beft,) and grows fo luxuriantly in fuch places, that I have fometimes fetn a hand of ginger weigh near half a pound (a) : it is, however, remarked that fuch as are produced in a more clayey foyl fhrink lefs in fcalding, while thofe raifed in the richer free black moulds are obferved to lofe more confiderably in that operation.

The land laid out for the culture of this plant, is firft well cleared and hoe'd, then flightly trenched, and planted about the month of *March* or *April*: it rifes

(a) The larger fpreading roots are called Hands in *Jamaica*.

to its height and flowers about *September*; and fades again towards the end of the year. When the stalks are wholly withered, the root is thought to be full grown and saturated, and then fit to dig; which is generally done in the months of *January* and *February* following. When these are dug up, they are picked and cleaned, and then scalded gradually in boiling water (*b*): after this they are spread and exposed to the sun from day to day until the whole be sufficiently cured; they are then divided into parcels of about one hundred weight each, and put into bags for the market - this is called black Ginger.

The white sort differs but little from this; it is, however, more agreeable to the eye, and generally more pleasing; but the difference is wholly owing to the different methods of curing them; for this is never scalded, but instead of that easy process, they are obliged to pick, wash and scrape every root separately, and then to dry them in the sun and open air, which takes up too much time and pains for any real advantage it can produce.

But to preserve this root in syrup, as it is usually done, it must be dug while its texture is yet tender and full of sap; and then the roots seldom exceed five or six inches in height: these roots are carefully picked, and washed, and afterwards scalded until they become tender enough for the purpose; they are then put into cold water and scraped and peeled gradually: this operation may last three or four days, during which time the roots are constantly kept in water, but is frequently shifted both for cleanliness, and to take off more of their native acrimony. After they are well prepared in this manner, they are put into jars, and covered over with a thin syrup, which after two or three days, is shifted and a richer put on; and this is sometimes again removed, and a fourth put on, but it seldom requires more than three syrups to be well preserved; the shifted syrups are not, however, useless, for in those countries they are diluted and fermented into a small and pleasant liquor, commonly called cool drink.

As the botanic characters of this plant have been but imperfectly described hitherto, and generally laid down from imperfect specimens; I have been induced to give them here at large as they appear in the perfect state of the plant.

Perianthium. *Spatha duplex unijlora* exterior membranacea conica jlorem laxam cingens, interior membranacea tenuior & minor tubo adnata. 6f limbum cum genitalibus JiriSic involvens, in conum acuminatum leniterque compressum producta.

Corolla, *Monopetala, inferne angusta tubulata, germine incidens; limbus triplicatus, laciniis oblongo-ovatis medio majori: de jinu huic opposito emergit Nectarium crasium oblongo-ovatum, in acumen W dejinens.*

Stamina. *Filamenta duo tubo fiorh adnata\ anthera crassa neBario adnata: rudiment a vero tot idem fopernè liber a per longitudinem tubi p^o? referta> nullifque antheris donata\ lacinice majori foris supposita sunt.*

Pistillum. *Germen Jubrotundum fiori suppositum - Jlylus rectus ImpJex lo?igⁱⁱⁱ~ dinefloris, & inter antheras porreSlus: jligma crassius tu. Hblatu & ciliatum.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula Jubrotunda unilocularis, obtuse-triloba> tribus lineis longitudinalibus internè notata.*

Semina. *Plura, &c. fedplerumque abortiunt.*

(b) For this purpose they have a large Kettle fixed in the field or some convenient place, which is always kept full of boiling water during the whole process; the picked Ginger is divided into small parcels, put into baskets, and dipped one after another in the boiling water, in which each is kept for the space of ten or twenty minutes; it is then taken up and spread upon the common platform; and thus they proceed until the whole is scalded; but they always take care to change the water when it is highly impregnated with the particles of the root. . . ; . . .

The root of this plant is a warm pungent aromatic, and answers in all weakneſſes of the ſtomach and viſcera proceeding from cold, or inertion: when preſerved it is mild, and generally uſed as a ſtomachic, though not leſs effectual in defluxions of the breaſt, or weakneſs of the nerves; but the other coarſer preparations of it are uſed more by thoſe who are obliged to bear the inclemency of the weather in the colder, regions, and require ſome warm ſtimulants to rarify their chilly juices, as well as to promote the tonic adtion of their contracted fibres.

S E C T. II.

Of ſuch as have two Filaments and three Stiles in every Flower.

PIPER i. *Fruteſcens diffuſum ramis Jlexilibus geniculatis, foliis ovatis quinquenerviis, adpetiolwn leniter revolutis.*

Piper *Foliis lanceolato-ovatis quinquenerviis rugofis.* L. Sp, PI.

Piper *Frutex Americana, &c.* Pk. 215. f. 2.

Saururus *Fruteſcens, Joliis tlantagineis, fruſſiu breviori.* Plum.

Nhandu *Pifonis.*

The ſmall-grain'd black Pepper.

This pknt grows very common in moſt of the hilly parts of the Iſland, and looks very buſhy and ſpreading on account of its ſlender flexile branches; it begins to divide very near the root, and riſes in tufts, frequently to the height of fix or eight feet or more; it thrives beſt in cool ſhady places, and ſeems to delight in a mixt clayey ſoil.

The feeds and other parts of the fruſification grow in the ſame manner with thoſe of the black pepper of the *Eaſt-Indies* from which they differ only in ſize; for the grains of this ſeldom exceed a large muſtard-feed in ſize, but the taſte and flavour is in every reſpect the ſame: the leaves and growth of the ſhrub very nearly reſemble that delineated in the *Hortus Malabaricus*, but the plant is neither ſo luxuriant or ſucculent.

I have had a large quantity of this ſpice gathered for me, and have generally uſed it for many months but never could perceive any ſenſible difference between it and that of the Eaſt whether uſed either in cookery or ſeaſoning.

To gather any quantities of this aromatic, it muſt be picked when full grown, and before it ripens; for, like the Pimento, the Camela and moſt other ſpicy grains, it grows ſoft and ſucculent by maturity, and demits the purgent flavour that recommends it while in the full grown ſtate: it may be then dried in the ſun like the Pimento, and left adhering to the natural ſpikes, which ſeem to have the ſame flavour and pungency with the grain itſelf, and are eaſily ground in the mill.

The leaves and tender ſhoots of this plant are frequently uſed in diſcutient baths and fomentations, and ſometimes pounded and applied with ſucceſs to foul ulcers: the root is warm, and may be ſucceſsfully adminiſtered as a reſolutive, ſudorific or diaphoretic; but it muſt answer beſt in a diluted ſtate, ſuch as in infuſions or light decoctions: which, however, may be varied in degrees of ſtrength as occaſion requires. I do not know of any diobſtruent of this nature that answers better in dropſies, or lighter obſtructions from a lentor or inertion.

PIPER 2. *Arboreum erectum geniculatum, foliis cordato-acuminatis ad petiohim inequalibus.*

Piper *Foliis ovatis feptem-nerviis oblongiujcults acuviinatts, fetiolis videntatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

Piper qui Saururus *Foliis Jepti-nerviis oblongo-acuminatis.* Thez. Zey. t. 83. f. 2.

Piper *Longum arboreum altius, &c.* Slo. Cat. 44. & H. t. 87.

The Elder-tree.

This shrub has been generally confounded with the foregoing, but it grows **more** luxuriantly, and rifes commonly by a freight flender and geniculated branched stem to the height of twelve or fifteen feet, or more; the spikes are always inconsiderable in this species, and the leaves not even at the bottom, running always further along tw foot-ftalk on one side.

PIPER 3. *Frutescens diffusum flexile, foliis ovatis venis phrimis oblique arcuatis refertis.*

Piper *Foliis ovato-lanceolatis, nervis alternis, fpicis uncinatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The smaller tufted Piper with oval leaves.

This plant is pretty frequent in the low lands, and feldom rifes above *tevez*ⁿ or eight feet from the ground -, the leaves are whitish underneath.

PIPER 4. *Frutescens minus, foliij/amplioribm nitidis ovatis ad basern M* equaliter porr\$F:H\fpicd hngiori equali.*

Piper *Longum arboreum foliis latijjimis.* Slo. Cat. 45. & H. t. 88.

Jaborandi *Quart a.* Pif. 216.

Any Piper *Longum offj* & Pk. t. 104. £4.

The Piper with large smooth leaves and even spikes.

This plant feldom rifes above six or seven feet, and is easily known by its **large** smooth and shining leaves: it is found in *St. Mary's*, and *St. Elizabeth's*, and **grows** most commonly in shady places and a gravelly soil.

C L A S S III.

Of the Triandria, or Vegetables that have three distinct Filaments or male generative Parts in every Flower.

S E C T . I .

Of such as have three Filaments, and one Stile or female Part in each Flower.

BOERHAAVIA 1. *Diffusa, foliis subrotundis subtuscinereis, frufiujlrato affero.*

- Boerhaavia *Foliis ovatis.* L. H. C. G? *caule diffujb.* Sp. Pl.
 Valerianella *Curafavica* Pk. t. 113. £ 7.
 Boerhaavia *Faria.* Houft. *apud* Miller.
 Valerianella *Folio subrotundo, &c.* Slo. Cat.
 Talu Dama *H. M.* p. 7. t. 46.

Hogweed.

This plant grows in every part of the Savannas 5 the ftalk fhoots from an oblong flefhy root, and rifes commonly to the height of two feet and a half or better; the flowers are red, and difpofed in the ioiï^^f an umbrella at the end of its (lender riling branches. The weed is frequently gathered for the hogs, and thought to be very fattening and wholefome food for them 5 but they feldom eat the root.

BOERHAAVIA 2. *Sarmentoja, floribus herbaceis diandris campanulatis^ Joliis fucculentis obtufe triangularibus, fruttu ad apicem ven/cofo.*

- Boerhavia *Alfines folio fcandens.* Houft. *apud* Miller.

The creeping branched Hogweed with fucculent leaves.

This plant is common in the low lands, and grows every where among the bufhes in the Savannas, about *Ki?tglo?i*; it runs frequently three or four yards in length, and throws out a number of ramified branches as it creeps: the leaves are fucculent and of a pale greenifh colour, and the flowers of a dirty yellow : the fruit is oblong and echinafed round the top, but fsmooth below. I have been induced to place this genus here becaufe I have always found the parts of the flowers to be conftantly and regularly the fame in thefe climates, tho' they are frequently obferved to vary in the *European* gardens.

ANTIDESMA J. *Fruticofa, ramulis teretibus, racemis /axis terminalibus.*

- Berberis *Fruflu arbor baccif }ra, &c.* Slo. Cat. 170,
 Hirtella *L. Gen.*
 Any Antidefma *Alexiteria ejufdem.* Sp. PL

The fhruby Antidefma with flender branches.

This fhrub is pretty frequent about *St. Marys*, and feldom rifes above eight or nine feet from the ground; the leaves are of an oval form, pointed, and placed in an alternate

TAMARINDUS r. *Diffufus, foliolispinnatis, pinnis dijuichis alternis**

Tamarindus Ray *Hi/l. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.*

Tamarindus *Mujii G? Thez. Zeyl.*

Tamarindus *Gerhardi emaculati*^ &c. *Slo. Cat. 14*^.

Tamarindus Pluck, t. 64, f. 4.

Tamarindus & Caranda *Bontii*, p. 94. & *Intay. Pif. l\$j.*

Balem Pulli. *H. M. P. 3. t. 23**

In foribus hujus plantae laminacomprejffafunt^ uno verfu difpojita^ & ad me diet at em connexa-y petalumque Juperius, majus rigidum, diffbrme & obtufum. Ad Diadelphias prope accedit.

The Tamarind-tree*

This tree is pretty *common* in *Jamaica*, and indeed *in* all our fugar colonies, but thrives mod luxuriantly in the gravelly bottoms of *St. Chrijophers*. Its fruit and leaves are equally *cooYmg*: the latter are fometimes ufed in fubacid infufions, but the other is moft generally preferred with fugar or fyrup> and kept in that ftate throughout the year by *mod* families: *It* is a gentle grateful cooler and laxative, and much coveted by all new-comers: It is fometimes ufed in common diluting drinks; and frequently enters as an ingredient in punch, which then feldom fails to open the body. *Alpinus* fays, that the deco&ion of the leaves kills the worms in children, but with what certainty, I am not able to determine: It is however obferved, that moft auftere vegetable juices do defroy them more or lefs in thefe warm climates.

This plant is a fen/kive, in *fame* *4egree, and closes up its leaves *on* the approach of cold, or moid and heavy air.

COMMELINA 1. *Erefta major Jimplex; floribtis conglomeratis pedunculo longiori incidentibus.*

Commelina *Corollis equalibus, Joliis ovato-lanceolatis fubciliatis. L. H. Upf. & Sp. Pl.*

Periclimenum *Ere&um herbaceum, &c. Slo. Cat. & H. tab. 147.*

Zanonia *Plumeri. t. 38.*

The larger ereft Commelina with long Flower-ftalks.

This plant is frequent enough *in* the fhady mountains, and ri/ès generally *to the* height of three feet, or better, above the root. The ftalk is fimple, and furnifhed from /pace to /pace, with large lanceolated leaves that *Hand on* vaginated foot-ftalks: From the upper vaginae and immediately under the main body of the leaves, rife the peduncles or foot-ftalks of the flowers, thefe are generally pretty long, and furnifhed with one or two fmaller leaves about the middle, but at the top they are charged with a group of flowers difpofed clofely together.

Tho' I think this plant differs widely from the other fpecies of the Commelina, both in difpofition and appearance, I have ranged it here, according to cuftom; but fhall add its Botanic characters, as they appeared in the frefli plants growing in their native foil.

Periantium. *Prefer folia floralia, nullum.*

Corolla. *Monopetala infundibuliformis; pedamen imperforatum; limbus in fex lacinias ovetas feSlus, laciniis tribus interioribus majoribus & corollam rejerentibus, ceteris exterioribm & calicis quaji vicem fupplentibus.*

Stamina. *Filamenta fex fere equalia^ quorum tria jiore paulo longiora funt antherifque fagittatis referta.*

Piftulum *Germen fubrotundum^ parvum> obtufe trigonum, in fun do for is Jit um% jlilus Jimplex longitudine ftaminum> Jligma ampliutum G? quaji trilobum.*

Pericarpium. *Pojl delapfum flaminum corolla connivet capfulamque fubrotundam obtujè trigonam trilocuUirem ; & obit in bacca fucculentam obverfe-ovata, & oblique pedunculataffl.*

Semin. Vnum vel alter am in Jingu/o hculamento capjula obvoluta.

COMMELINA 2. *Procumbensfoliislanceolato-p<uath>foribuspauciorib^s petalis duobus majoribus.*

Commelina Plum. Gen. t. 38.

Commelina *Coroltis inequalibus, foliif avato-lanceolatis acutis, caule f^o cumbenti glafiro.* L. Sp. PI.

Veatla-Caitu H. M. P. 7. t. 58. & Ephemera bengalenfe. Pk. t. 27. 3-

The broad-leaf'd Commelina.

This plant is very common in the middle lands -7 it grows in beds, and creeps S^e along the ground, throwing out a great number of leaves and fmall branches towards the top. It is accounted an excellent food for raoft forts of cattle, efpecially thofe that give milk.

COMMELINA 3. *Erefta/implex angujli folia, fioribusftnguUribus.*

An[^] Commelina *Petalis tnbùs majoribus equalibus.* L. H. C.

Ephemera *Phalangoides maderafpatens minimum** &c\ Pk. t. 27. f. 4

This plant feldom rifes above the height of nineteen or twenty inches : it is prettily common in the mountains of Wefimorland[^] but I have not feen it any other part of the Ifland.

SCIRPUS 1. *Minimus nudus. apituh Jirifto ovato, radice Jibrofd.*

Scirpus *Culmo tereti nudofetiformi, /pica fubglobofa.* L. Sp. Pi.

Et Scirpus *Culmo tereti nudo fetiformi, /pica ovata bivalvi ejufdem.*

Juncelli *Omnium minimi*[^] &c. Pk. t. 40. f. 7.

The fmall Wire-rufli.

SCIRPUS 2. *Minimus nudus, capitulo (Irifto terminally radice fimofo.*

Juncus *Parvus palujirisy &c.* Pk. t. 40. f. 6.

The larger Wire-mfh.

Both thefe little plants are very frequent in the fwamps of Jamaica[^] efpecially thofe near King/ion j the former grows commonly to the height of three or four Inches, but the latter is more luxuriant, and rifes generally to fix or eight.

SCIRPUS 3. *Culmo rotundo nudo ; /pica Jlritta oblonga terminali.*

Scirpus *Culmo tereti nudo, /pica fubovata & fubglobofa.* L. Sp. P.

The aphyllous round-ftianked Scirpus, or Rufh.

SCIRPUS 4. *Culmo triquetro nudo, fpicajlrifto oblonga, terminali **

The aphyllous Scirpus with a triangular Stalk,

Both thefe plants are frequent in all the (hallow ftanding waters of the Ifland, efpecially thofe to the eaft and weft of Kingflon : the ftalks of both are almpft hollow, and partitioned by frequent tranverfe Septa. The Botanic characters of th[^] are more or lefs particular, and generally appear in this manner, viz.

Receptaculum Commune. *Oblongum, squamis numerosis angustis obfitum quod Jiores fungulares colligit in Jpidam JiriSl'am oblongam.*

Corolla, Nulla. Stam. filamenta tria vel pandora longa tetiuta; anthenis longis inflruSla.

Neftaria. Filamentum a qui? tqt vel fex Jlilo 'brtvivtiiritgofn We^a attenuata infra bafem geminis enata.

Piftilium. Germen oblongum breve jlilo conico bifido injlruturn; Jligmata oblonga decedentia, ultra Jqpmas porreSla* x, ;, ;.

Pericarpium. Nu/ly?; kminafolitaria orbiculata compressa*

SCIRPUS £ Major rotundus, panicula terminali fpicillis compressis pedunculis tenuioribus & longioribus iridentibus.

Juncus Ltvisy &c. Slo. Cat. 37.

Scirpus Laciiftris AltiJJimus. Tournef. & L. flo. Lap.

The flat-panicled Bullruffi.

This plant is very like the common Bullruffi; I have met with it in the mountains of St. Marys, where it grew extremely well, but was probably planted there. The foil in which I observed it was rich, and bestrewed with aihes about the root.

SCIRPUS 6. Major rotundus, panicula terminali fpicillis compressis pedunculis compressis.

Scirpus Culmo tereti nudo fpicis ovatis plurimis pedunculatis terminalibus. L. Sp. PI.

The Bullruffi with oval Panicles.

This plant is common about the ferry, and grows every where in the banks of the river; it is very like the foregoing in appearance, but easily distinguished from it by the oval and roundish form of the Spicillae, or letter parts of the Panicle, which, in that, are long, narrow, and compressed.

CYPERUS 1. Prgetenjis minor paniculis conglobatis) fpicillis compressis difficheimbricatis.

Gramen Cyperoides fpicis compressis jubrotundis. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 79.

Gramen Cyperoides pumilum &c. rk. Phy. t. 191, f. 8, & 192, f. 2.

The smallest Grass Cyperus or Sedge*

This plant is common in the lower lands of Jamaica, and seldom rises more than nine or ten inches above the ground. Its outward panicles stand upon foot-stalks, but the middle one is largest, and fixed to the end of the stem each however is composed of a number of small compressed Spicillae that stand in a radiated form.

CYPERUS 2. Minims pratensis pant cub Jlrilo Jingutari^ follis involucri term's.

The small Cyperus with a Jingle Head.

This little plant is sometimes found in the lower lands, and seldom rises above three or four inches from the Foot; the stalk is fitnck, trktoguaiS vaginated at the bottom, and furnished with three leaves above; the flowers appear in this manner,

Periantium. Gluma bivahis brevis fnijlora firfijlens, Qakis oblongis patentibus.

Corolla

Corolla. *Gluma bivahis, valvulis oblongis carinatis compressis.*
Semen. *Vnicum orbiculatum compressum.*

CYPERUS 3. *Maximus affurgens, culmo rotundiori, panicula* ^{<fp^{arfa}r}
quandoque monstrofa-Jpicillis compressis difiiche imbricate
Cyperus, *Maximus panicula foliacea.* Slo. Cat. 35. & H.t. 74. f. *

The largest foliaceous Cyperus.

This plant grows in all the low lands near the *Caymanas*; and rises commonly to the height of five feet, or better: It feeds but seldom, but in the room of these it bears a large foliated top that is divided and subdivided into two or three series of umbellae, each growing gradually smaller as they rise towards the summit, where every little radius ends in a few leaves. It seems to be the papyrus of *Stapel*, in his notes on *Theophrastus*.

CYPERUS 4. *Major umbellatus, paniculis kxis, spicillis teretibus, culmo triquetro.*

Cyperus. *Panicula maxima sparsa, &c.* Slo. Cat. 35, & H. t. 75-

The larger Sedge with a triangular Stalk and loose Panicle.

CYPERUS 5. *Major, culmo subtriquetro, panicula ampla sparsa, fitis involucri longiflimis.*

This plant is very like the foregoing, of which it may be only a variation. These are both very common in the lower lands and seldom rise above two feet and a half from the root, though the leaves are often more than that in length.

CYPERUS 6. *Major subtriquetrus, Jpaniculis oblongis JiriStioribus.*

Cyperus. *Maximus, panicula minus sparsa, &c.* Slo. Cat. 35, & H. 9*

The large Cyperus with a more compact Panicle.

CYPERUS 7. *Humilior, foliis involucri albo longitudinaliter fasciatis,*
Gramen Cyperioides spica compacta alba, &c. Slo. Cat. 36, 6c H. 78.

The variegated Grass Cyperus.

CYPERUS 8. *Culmo erecto tereti subjiriato, foliis teretibus canaliculate*

The Rush Cyperus.

This plant is very common between *Kingston* and *Hunts-bay*; the stalk is very slender, and seldom rises above two feet and a half: it grows in large tufts, and the leaves, though very slender, are nearly of the same length with the stalk.

CYPERUS 9. *Erectus cylindraceus subteres umbellatus, spiculis* ^{com-}
prejfts dijlicht imbricatis & radiatis.

Any Cyperus *Umbellatus, &c.* Pk. t. 191, f. 4, vel 415, f. 4.

The larger erect field Cyperus with a slender Stem.

CYPERUS 10. *Erectus teres, spicillis firmiter ovatis, exterioribus pedunculatis confertim nascentibus.*

Gramen *Junceum aquaticum geniculatum, &c.* Slo. Cat. xi & H. 100*
Cyperus

Juncus. Minor barbadoensis &c. Pk. t. 197, f. 8.

The slender aquatic Cyperus.

CYPERUS 11. *Odoratus viscosus frutescens maritimus, spicillis compressis corticatis & radialis.*

Cyperus Longus odoratus, &c. Slo. Cat. 35, & H. t. 75.

The scented Cyperus with clammy Leaves.

All these species are found in the lower lands and swamps of *Jamaica*: the last sort grows generally near the sea; it has a strong, but agreeable smell, feels clammy while young, and rises commonly to the height of two feet, or better. It is pretty frequent to the east of *Kingston*.

S E C T. II.

Of such as have three Filaments, and two Stiles in every Flower.

BOBARTIA T. *Spicis capitatis, involucri majori foliofo testis.*

An, Bobartia, &c. L. flo. Zey, & Sp. Pl.

The large-headed Grass.

This grassy plant grows very rank in any part of *the Gutty*, that runs to the east of *Kingston*, and is easily distinguished by its large foliated heads.

SACCHARUM i. *Geniculatum & succulentum, panicula spatiosa.*

Saccharum Floribus paniculatis. L. Sp. Pl.

Arundo Saccharifera C. B. & V. Slo. Cat. 31. & H. t. 66.

Taca-Mara Pif. Page 108.

The Sugar Cane.

It is not probable that this plant was much known to the ancients, their *Saccharum Siicaron*, *Saccharon*, and *Sachar-Mambu*, being more likely the produce of that large prickly reed, which still supplies most of the inhabitants of the eastern provinces of *Afia* with that delicious juice which they call *Mambu* to this day. That plant grows commonly in those parts of *Afia* that extend along the eastern seas, and has been always known to supply the inhabitants of those parts with a pleasant drink, which they have sometimes found intoxicating (a) but as few vegetable juices are endowed with this quality before they are fermented, and that the other productions of this plant retain no marks of a narcotic nature, we may conclude that the people have been at all times used to ferment this juice; but whether this happened while the liquor was still running from the tree (for we have no reason to imagine it was ever had by any other means than by incision, or tapping) or that it had been laid by on purpose, is uncertain \ it is however probable both from the quantity and appearance of the *Sacchar* (b) of the ancients, that it was only the congealed oil and essential salts of that part of the juice that continued to dribble from these wounds, after the principal drains had been finished, which had crystallized about the reed, and along the body of the reed or the produce of small quantities of the juice exposed to the more intense action of the sun or fire: for the gummy

(a) Nearchum apud Strabo, Lib. 15.

(b) Dioscorides, apud Mat. Ca. 55. Galen: de Medicamentis simplicibus, & Pliny, Lib. 12, On 8.

appearance and concentered form (*a*) with which it has been described, serve alike to prove it of this nature; and if we consider the various accounts left us by the most exact ancient writers both of the fact and the juice, we shall certainly have no reason to doubt its being really so.

The true sugar-cane seems to have been originally a native of the *Canary Islands*, and first known to the inhabitants of *Europe* in the times of the *Romans*; for what *Pliny* records (*b*) of *Juba's* account of the *Fortunate Islands*, if rightly considered, will undoubtedly leave us but little room to doubt of either. It has not however, been propagated or known any better among us for many ages after and probably continued so until the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* began to trade round the coast of *Africa*, and had frequent occasions to call at those islands; from whence they first brought this plant into *Spain* and *Portugal*, where it was regularly cultivated as well as in their foreign settlements. But though sugar had been made from it in many parts, especially in *Madera*, *St. Thomas's*, and the *Canary Islands*, they were but poorly supplied in *Europe*, until *Columbus* made the discovery of *America*, and this plant had been introduced and cultivated there as it was, by that time, in many parts of the *East Indies*, and along the coasts of *Africa*, where it now grows almost without culture in every rich and fertile field.

The culture of this plant, which now employs the principal part of the inhabitants of the southern colonies of *America*, and supplies the most considerable branches of their exports, next deserves our attention.

To succeed well in the culture of the sugar-cane, and to raise it so as to answer both your labour and expectation, the ground you pitch upon must be rich and deep, the bottom close, the mould free, and the situation warm, and disposed so that you may expect a moderate share of every rain or dew that falls, without being too remote from a market or a shipping-place. Your soil thus chosen, cleared, and ready for the cane; you must next consider your strength, calculate justly what quantity of land you may be able to plant annually, compute how many acres of canes your strength and conveniences will allow you to manufacture the produce of one year with another, and divide the manurable part of your estate accordingly into three, four, five or six parts; but you may be more free where the ground is observed to produce a kind plant and to ratoon well.

Your land being thus laid out, and one of the parts divided into convenient pieces with proper intervals; you begin to hole, and continue to open the ground gradually until the planting season comes on, and your mould be well funned. To have a piece of ground regularly holed, as the best planters are now observed to do, it must be lined out into oblong squares of about three feet breadth, and each of these marked again with a small piece of stick or twig at every three feet distance; by which means the whole field is soon divided into lesser areas, each containing seven or nine square feet according to your chosen distances: these are severally dug up and the mould raised on the banks between them, but you seldom open deeper than four or five inches from the surface,

This plant is propagated by the gem, and people that cultivate it carefully have spare pieces to supply them with plants in the latter seasons, these are regularly drawn, cut into juncks proportionate; to the length of the holes, and placed three or four (*d*) parallel to each other, or in a triangle in the bottom of each: but it is re-

(a) *Diafcorides & Galen, &c. loco citato.*

(b) *Plin. Lib. VI. Cap. xxxii.*

(c) The best plants for this purpose are those had from the tops of the cane, and cut so as to have two clear sprouting eyes on one side, and three on the other, for they are always cut flantine; the plants taken from the body of the cane ought to have three eyes on one side and four on the other, as they are more liable to die in the ground.

(d) Poorer lands require four or five juncks, but two or three are generally sufficient in a rich mellow soil.

taarkable, that the upper joints of full grown canes, or those that are covered by the leaves and yet soft and tender, answer best for this purpose, and are always used when they plant towards the end of the crop-season. The plants thus disposed, are covered from the neighbouring banks, but the mould is seldom raised above two inches over them in any dry and loose soil, the remainder being left to be added occasionally at the different weedings. In stiff and clayey lands the holes ought to be somewhat deeper, and a part of the mould upon the banks to be lodged between the plants and the bottom, the remainder being employed to cover them to the height of two or three inches, which will always leave the surface of your field level.

The best season for planting the sugar-cane is about the month of *August*, where the ground is found stiff or chilly; but *September* and *October* are observed to answer better where the soil is free and warm, which is generally the case where the mould lies deep over a marly or gravelly bottom; and then you may expect your canes to come in seasonably in the beginning of the second year, which is the best and usual season for making of sugar. The latter part of this, and the beginning of the ensuing year is generally employed in building of the necessary works and other conveniences, if these be not already provided; and in the following seasons you hole and plant another part or division of the manureable lands, and prepare aline-cultures for boiling early the ensuing season.

But where the ground has been opened and in use, it generally requires more care to answer your expectation; fallowing and dunging, become requisite, though they seldom fail to overpay the toil; and peculiar care should be taken to adapt the manure to the nature of the soil: dung, sand and mixtures, answer in the different sorts of poorer glebes; and burning; and lime have been always observed to quicken vegetation in chilly loams.

The season being now come, and every thing in order about the works, the Negroes are provided with bills, and ordered into the most forward field to cut canes; this they perform very dexterously, they part the plants pretty near the root, chop off the tops, and leave the stalks in irregular parcels to be collected and tied together by the binders; these are again taken up by others and put into carts, cradles or other vehicles to be carried to the mill, where the juice is expressed by passing them to and fro between three perpendicular rollers cased with steel; this, by a declivity formed in the bridge-tree is conveyed to the first cistern, and strained in its passage through a basket lined with haircloth, but this is seldom regarded in *Jamaica*: when this is full, the liquor is discharged by a tap placed in the bottom of the cistern, and conveyed by proper spouts or gutters to a large cistern, or immediately to the first clarifier in the boiling-house, where it should be also strained and tempered; the former* however, is seldom regarded in *Jamaica*, but the latter is always requisite in the manufacture of sugar, and generally done there by mixing a small quantity of good quick-lime in powder, or some strong lime-water with the juice after it is put in the clarifier: the fire is then raised gradually, and continued in a moderate state until most of the filth and nastiness with which the juices have been charged rises to the surface and is skimmed off by shallow perforated copper skimmers: then it is again strained, by some, through a thick coarse blanket, and boiled to a proper consistence in the adjoining coppers: but during this operation the fire (e) must be constantly kept very quick, and the liquor lifted gradually, as it thickens, from one copper to another, until it arrives at the smallest, where it is perfected, while the others are constantly supplied from behind: and as it is apt to swell and boil over the rim of the

(e) The Juices of the Cane differ very much according to the soil and the seasons; for when these have been wet, or that moist and chilly, the juice is watery and poor, and requires a great deal of boiling and a smart strong fire, which obliges the planters of *Jamaica* (where the juice is frequently poor) to supply themselves with large quantities of accessory fuel from the woods; but where the juice is rich and kind, as it is generally in *St. Christopher's*, &c. the litter or trash that comes from the mill is frequently more than sufficient for both coppers and stills, and the juice will often begin to granulate in the second tetch.

copper while in a viscid date, it must be kept in constant; and sometimes violent agitation with the skimming or larger ladles, until it begins to granulate.

When the liquor has acquired a due confidence, it is put into broad mallow wooden coolers; and after it has obtained a proper and longer confidence there, is carried in tubs or other vessels and emptied into pots, barrels or hogheads, according to the conveniency or fancy of the planter; these are placed on stanchions underlaid with convenient flating platforms and cisterns to receive the molasses which continues to dribble through every hole and crevice for some days, but care is always taken to leave proper vents for the discharge of this glutinous juice, which, otherwise would spoil the grain colour and confidence of the sugar.

When they have cut as many acres, and manufactured as much of this commodity as their strength and seasons will permit, they begin to hole, plant and weed again; but where the soil is rich and kind, this labour is much less, for the suckers that shoot from the roots left in the ground the foregoing season, which are generally called ratoons, grow often so luxuriant and rich, as to contribute much towards the crop of the ensuing year, nay, are sometimes found almost equal to the first plants, and in a very rich soil frequently continue to answer for many years: but in poorer grounds those of the first year only are made into sugar, and the growth, of the second serves for plants or is thrown up.

We shall now give some account of the manufacture of rum, another principal commodity obtained from this valuable plant

tion ^I **y** [^] **fc** , the course and order of the operation
L in a regular fashion from the * **k t** * [^] **I j** [^] **J t i** [^]
 immediately over the fire-hole, that it be the more readily melted as occasion requires, without retarding the process in the other coppers/or raise the rarefaction to too great a height. this succession continues until the liquor of the day is boiled off, which holds often until late at night, and then the coppers are charged, with water gradually, and the fires extinguished as the liquor is sifted forwards, the coppers are well washed with this water early in the morning, so that they be fit for the labours of the day, and the wipers or gutters that convey the skimmings or run to a proper receiver in the still-house.

The general method and proportion in which the ingredients that yields this spirit are mixed and compounded, is, as follows, viz

Take one third skimmings, one third water from the washings, and one third cool and dear lees to warm and ferment the whole with the addition of a few gallons of molasses, be the quantity varied with good effect by a judicious method together pretty cool, and well mixed the fermentation begins twenty four hours to a proper height for admitting the first which is about three gallons for every hundred gallons enriches the mixture, thickens the fermentation, and about afterwards it is fit for the second and lad charge which with the first but care must be taken to give it this supply abates, for otherwise the liquor will grow fluggish and is of spirit. The fermentation falls gradually as the fourth fifth the liquor grows fine, and comes to throw up its bubbles fit for the still, where the spirit is drawn off by a condenser

(1) The general method in the Windward Islands, but about once a week, they rarely cool the coppers

great care should be taken to keep the water cool about the worm, for the more it is so the stronger the spirit will be (g) the more in quantity and the mellow.

But though this be the common proportion and method of managing the ingredients of which rum is made, a great many planters who distil considerable quantities of that spirit yearly mix up their liquors in the following manner, and take three parts of water, one and a half molasses, and as much lees! but this requires a long fermentation, which generally continues from ten to twenty days, and yields a great quantity of good spirit: And others who by being weak handed, neglect, or accident happen to have large quantities of bad canes, scald the juice and put it to the same use; but this ferments sufficiently in about three days, and never affords either a good spirit or a considerable quantity.

The best managers of plantations generally get about two hundred gallons of good common proof-rum (h) for every three hogheads of sugar; this proportion must however vary with the cane, for in some plants the juice is more chummy, and throws off more skimings and molasses than that of others.

PANICUM 1. *Sipocloa paniculata rarior oblonga, spiculis terminalibus*
paniculatis.

The smaller Panicum with simple spikes

This plant grows commonly in the moist shady woods, and is seldom seen in the low lands: it rises generally to the height of two feet or better, and is furnished with pretty large leaves, and bearded spikes: some of its floral parts are a little different from those of the other species, and inserted here on that account.

Perianthium, *Gluma bivalvis conico-lyta, valvulis arijid terminatis, exteriori longioribus.*

Corolla *Gluma bivalvis, extima calicinis Jimilis fere mi?jori terminata.*

PANICUM 2. *Majus paniculata rarior, spiculis hinc inde lino verfu*
paniculatis.

Gramen *Panicum maximum* Me; *Sfo. Oct. 30.*

Scotch Grass.

This plant is cultivated, and thrives very luxuriantly in all the low and marshy kinds of *Jamaica*, where it is now almost universally used as fodder for all their stabled cattle: it is planted near the towns with great care, and found to be one of the most beneficial productions of the Island; it is propagated by the joints or root, and set in small drilled holes placed about two feet and a half asunder; the young shoots begin to appear in a few days, and as they grow, they spread and creep along the ground, casting a few roots, and throwing out fresh shoots from every joint, as they run; these soon supply the land, and fill the field with {standing plants, the only that are generally cut. It rises variously according to the moisture and luxuriance of the soil, but its general growth is from two to four feet, and is fit to cut in six months from the first planting, and every month or six weeks after, if the seasons fail in kindly, and due care be taken to keep the ground free from weeds. An acre of good land well stocked with this plant in a seasonable part near either *Kingston* or *Spanish Town*, is computed to bring in above a hundred and twenty pounds *. year; and is not attended with so much expence or so many inconveniences as when

(i) In the Windward Islands they lay by as much of this spirit as will carry a full head, the remainder, while capable of taking fire, being put up as lower wines for a second distillation; but in *Jamaica*, where they make all the spirits high proof, they generally mix the whole of the first distillations together, and pass them over again, referring the lower wines of this second process for the same purpose.

(ii) See an Essay upon Planting, printed *Antigua*, 1750.

cultivated with any of the other productions of the Island for being once planted, it holds many years; but when the main stalk or root grows hard and lignous, the younger shoots do not push so luxuriantly, and they are then obliged to plant a-new; this however becomes easy to them, as it is done gradually, for they generally supply the pieces as they clean them, and throw up every flubbed or failing root they find, planting a few joints in its place.

P A N I C U M 3. *P r a t e n s e m i n u s , p a n i c u l d l a x d p y r a m i d a t d .*

The little Field-panicum.

This little plant seldom rises above thirteen or fourteen inches \$ it is very common in the dry Savannas, and remarkable for its rising branched and pyramidal panicle.

P A N I C U M 4. *P r a t e n s e , v a h u l d e x t e r i o r i r e m o t d f e t a c e d .*
An, Gramen *Arundinaceum halepense*, &c. Pk. t. 32. f. 1.

The Field-panicum with a branched panicle.

This plant seldom grows to any considerable height, being generally found under fifteen inches; it resembles the *Holcus* pretty much in the form and disposition of its flowers.

P A N I C U M 5. *E r e s i u m m i n u s , p i c a s i m p l i c i f e t o f d .*
Panicum *Spied tereti, involucris fetaceis folicidatis imiforis flofculo quadruplo longioribus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Gramen *Lagopoidef* &c. Pet. Gaz. t. 2.

The smaller Panicum with a Tingle head.

In this plant the *involucrum* or outward cup is divided into six, eight or more long capillary bristles, which seem to support the flower behind, and are always longer than the other parts: the cup is small and supports two flowers, the one male with thinner valves and furnished with three and sometimes four *Jamina*; the other hermaphrodite and composed of two unequal valves, whereof the exterior is stronger, hollow and rugose, and contains the germen with two files adorned with oblong hairy stigmata, and attended by three shorter filaments.

The whole plant is very simple and seldom rises above twelve or fourteen inches. I have found it in the course of *Mammee River*.

P A N I C U M 6. *P a n i c u l d h n g i j i m d , f p i c i s p l u r i m i s t e r e t i b u s s i m p l i c i b u s r e f e r t d .*

The long spik'd slender Mountain-panicum.

This plant is common at Mr. Jones's in the mountains of *New Liguanea*, and rises generally to the height of two or three feet; the stalk is slender, and furnished with many short and simple spikes from below the middle to the top,

P A N I C U M 7. *E r e s i u m m a x i m u m , p a n i c u l d l r i f t d c y l i n d r a c e d a r i f t a t d .*
Panicum *Indicum /pica longijjima.* C. B. & Slo; Cat, 26.
Fenna H, M. P. xii. t, 79.

The Negroe Guinea-corn.

This plant is cultivated in several parts of *Jamaica*; and the more easily preserved as its long setæ or bristles defend it from the birds: it rises commonly to the height of five or six feet, sometimes more, is furnished with large grassy leaves towards the

the bottom, "and adorned with a fimple cylindric fpike at the top: The grain is a hearty food for labourers.

P A N I C U M 8. *EreBum maximum, pankuld Jirtgulari 'eretld fparfd,*
Milium Indicum arundinaceo caule. Slo. Cat. p. 25, ^!^ I: itv/
Milium Indicum femine fufco juba larga. Muf. & Thez. Zey.

Guinea Corn,

This plant is cultivated by moft people in the Ifland, efppecially in the low lands* where it feems to thrive bcft; it rifes generally to the height of fix or feven feet* often lefs, fometimes more, and floots by a hollow jointed and foliated ftalk : the grain is round and rarely above half or three quarters of a line in diameter, it makes 2 fine white flower which is very nourifhing, and is generally ufed to feed their flock and Negroes in time of Scarcity.

P A N I C U M 9. *EreBum maximum, pa?iicidis plurimis dclinatis.*
Milium Indicum arundinaceo caule', &c. Slo. ©ar. '^j.

Guinea wheat.

This plant is Very like the foregoing both in fiße, grain and appearance -, it has been but lately introduced to *Jamaica*^ and is diftinguifhed from the *Guinea* corn by its bearing fucceffive panicles from all the upper joints.

A R I S T I D A 1. *Spied lax a tēnui arijlis longiffimis crinitd.*
Ariftida L. Sp. PI.
Gramen Avenaceumpanicula minus fparfa, ©V. Slo. Cat. 35. tc H. t. 2,
Gramen Ave?iaceum Maderafpataniim. Pk. Phy. t. 191. f. 3.

The bearded Grafs.

Periantium. *Glutna bivahis unijiora /implex.*
 Corolla. *Gluma univalvis teres convoluta> in tres ariflas longiffimas fetaceas definens.*

This plant is frequent in "*Jamaica* ; and feldom rifes above ten or 12 inches from the ground ; the ftalk is flender and the panicles fimple and bearded.

A R I S T I D A 2. *Minor\ panicula epicis funplicibus compofitd, glumis hexa-*
Jetis.

The fmaller bearded Grafs.

This plant is fomewhat fmaller than the foregoing,, from which it alfo differs in the formation of fome of the floral parts, which in this fpecies appear *in* the following manner.

Periantium. *Gluma trivalvis, exterior oblonga a cu?7iināt a \ media ample Bern & fetis tribus brevioribus ornata; tertia linear is rimceque gluma tnedice appojita & tribus longio?~ibus fetis terminata.*

B R I 2 A 1. *TenuiJJima^ paniculis quaji lanugino/is pedunculis brcvibus & tenuijjimis iicidentibus.*
Gramen Pratenfe, foliis anguflijjimis, paniculo &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 73.

The fmall trembling Grafs.

This little plant feldom rifes above fix or feven inches, and is fuftained by a very flender weakly ftalk; it is eafily diftinguifhed by ics delicate branches, fine leaves and downy head,

UNIOLA 1. *Panicula spicillis longioribus & tenuioribus dijiicht floriferit referta.*

The flender Uniola with fimple flower-fpikes.

This plant is common in the low lands about the Angels, and rifes generally to the height of twelve or fourteen inches : it is remarkable for the length and flendernefs of its delicate flower-fpikes: the leaves of the cup are Vey fmall, and Hand in an alternate and diftich order upon the common fuppoiters.

UNIOLA 2. *Panicyla longijjima, fpicis crafliifculis per brew bus uno wrfu Floridis.*

The larger long panicPd Uniola.

This plant is fometimes met with in the hills above *Bull-bay*, where it generally rifes to the height of about three feet, and is furnifhed with many flower-fpikes for more than half its length; thefe are pretty thick, rife gradually one above another, and feldom exceed an inch and a half in length, having all the flowers on the Outside of them.

As I have met with fome other graffy plants in *Jamaica*, which I could not fo readily clafs under the *Genera* already eftablifhed ; I chofe rather to fet them down here under the common appellation of *Gramen** and to add a few of their more diftinguifhing chara&ers; thaito be at the pains of reducing them to claffes which cannot be yet fixed fufficiently to give univerfal fatisfactioru

GRAMEN 1. *Bicorne repms fpkis tenuioribus & longioribus.*

Gramen *Dattilon bicorne repem, &c. Slo. Cat. 33, & H. 68. f. 3-*

Mountain running Grafs^

Periantium. *Gluma bhalvis, vahulis anguftiffimis villojis vahulis corolla oppofitis.*

Corolla. *Ghana bivahis, vahulis vvatis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta tria.*

Piftillum. *Germen fubrotundum ; jlyli duo 5 jligmata cirroja.*

Semen. *Orbi culat um corner ejjim.*

This is the moft common fort of Grafs jn the midland mountains, and grows frequently in the low lands: It is a little fowerifh and not liked by any fort of brutes while green -, but when it is cut and well cured; it makes excellent hay, and agrees extremely well with all labouring and ftabled cattle. This difcovery is owing to Mr. *Wallen*, who had frequently tried the experiment before I left *Jamaica*, and has always found it to anfwer beyond his expectation. He is a gentleman of a very happy turn of thought, and a great promoter of every fort of curious and ufefJ induftry.

GRAMEN 2. *Cruetatum fpicis brevioribus & craffioribus, deorfum frugi* feris.*

Gramen *Cruciatum, Prop. Alp.*

Gramen *DaSlilon fpicis brevibus craffis, &c. Slo. Cat. 7,*

The fhort-fhanked cruciated Grafs.

This plant is pretty common in the lower lands, and feldom rifes more than eight or ten inches from its tufted root: The *corolla* grow three and three together, but every bunch has a common cup compofed of two fimple valves, and each of the flowers is fupplied with its own befides : It is a hardy and kind pafitura^e.

G R A M E N 3. *Cruciatum affurgens, Spicisfubhirfutis tenuioribus* £? hngto*
ribus deorfum frugiferis.

Gramen *Dafiilon Spicis gracilioribus*, &c. Slo. Cat. 33, & H. 68.

Gramen *DaSiilum Americanum*, &c. Pk. t. 189, /. 7.

Cavara-Pulli *H. M. P.* 12, t. 74.

The long flanked cruciated Grafts.

This Graft is rather more common than the foregoing : It is a diftindt fpecies, and grows generally to the height of fourteen or fifteen inches above the ground.

G R A M E N 4, *Majus, Culmo comprejfo nodofo diftiche foliato atque ramofo.*

Gramen *geniculatum foliis brevibus*, &c. Pk. t. 189, f. 3.

Dutch Grafts.

This plant is very common in all the fvampy bottoms round the Ifland, and grows fometimes very luxuriantly in the mountains: Its ftalk is compreffed, and furnifhed with many leaves and branches difpofed in a diftich order: It grows fometime to the length of two or three feet j but the lower part of the ftalk is generally obferved to creep along the ground.

G R A M E N 5. *Minimum dijliche`joliatum` /pica`JlriSiort`Jimplici creSld muticd.*

Crab Grafts.

This elegant little plant is very common about *Hunts-bay*. The ftalk is a little compreffed, and feldom rifes above four or five inches from the root.

G R A M E N 6. *Ma)us affurgens, paniculd longiori, fpicis Jimplicibus compress ad margines villofis inferne frugiferis.*

The larger rifing Grafts.

Periantium. *Gluma bivahis, vahulis orbiculatis compreffis.*

Corolla. *Gluma bivahis, vahulis comprejfts rigidis nitidis genitalia jlrifte ampleftentibus.*

This plant is very common at the *Angels*, and rifes generally to the height of three feet and a half] or better j it is a coarfe fort, and not much ufed.

G R A M E N 7. *Loliaceum, panicula e fpicis Jimplicibus tcretibus conflata* Jpicillis minimis co mpreffis dijlichis alternis.*

Gramen *Dadlilon panicula longa fpicis plurimis gracilioribus* £? longis.
Slo. Cat. 34. & H. t. 70.

The rifing Grafts with very flender flower-fpikes.

This plant rifes commonly to the height of two feet and a half, and is furnifhed with a fpreading panicle at the top, which is generally compofed of a good many delicate flender iimple fpikes.

G R A M E N 8. *Minimum, fpica /implicit calicibus echinatis.*

The fmall *Savanna* Grafts with echinated Valves.

Periantium. *Gluma uniflora bivalvis echinata \ vahula altera carinata, altera planiufcula.*

Corolla. *Univafois.*

This little plant grows in the *Savanna* about *Kingjlon*, and seldom rises more than four or five inches above the ground.

ARUNDO i. *Erecha major, caudice bipollicaris diametric. f. pif&. jfcatioj'a.*
An, Arundo Indica clufi.
An, Arundo Indica Bambu Jpecies; alt era, vel tertia. H. M. P. V. 119.

The larger wild or Bambu Cane.

This plant is very common in the cooler swampy bottoms among the mountain^ and rises frequently to the height of twelve or fourteen feet from the root; it is jointed like other reeds, is about an inch and a half in diameter near the bottom, and tapers gradually to the top; the outward coat is hard and smooth; and the body firm, and filled with a softer fibrous substance: the whole stalk is strong and elastic, and generally used for wattles in those countries where they cover their houses with tiles or thatch; for in both cases they answer extremely well; and are observed to be better than any other sort, as they grow daily lighter, and found to continue longer found. I have seen them yet strong and perfect in some of those houses that have been built by the *Spaniards* in *St. Jam de la Vega*, above a hundred years ago; but these are mostly covered with tiles, and seldom yield any access to rain or moisture, which is observed to destroy them particularly as the outward bark is frequently broke, in nailing them. They are also used for baskets, but to prepare them for this purpose, they are obliged to split them into slender slips, and to pare off the inward more pithy part leaving none but the outward rind and lignous fibres for use. The tops of the more tender shoots, of this plant are frequently pickled in *Jmerica*, and very much liked; they eat very crisp and tender.

ARUNDO j. *Erecha major f. iiiatilis, culmo excavatopolicaris diametri.*
Arundo Maxima Joliodontato, ZSc Slo. Cat. 32.

The large hollow Reed.

This plant is pretty much like the younger (shoots of the foregoing, both in appearance, but a distinct species; the joints are all hollow, and the stem rises commonly to the height of seven or eight feet: It is frequent on the banks of *Spanish-town* river in the way to *Sixteen-mile walk*, as well as in some other parts of the *Wand*, and does not seem to differ in any thing from the larger *Spanish* reed.

ARUNDO 3. *Erecha minor, panicula laxa spatiosa, f. picillis diuichis languinos.*

The Sea-side Reed.

This plant is found below *Oxford*, in the parish of *St. Vhormai*, in the East, and seldom rises above three feet and a half from the ground; but it grows in a dry sandy place near the sea. Its peculiar characters are these:

Perianthium *Ghana multi-flora bivahis, vahulis porreSlis acuminatis.*
Corolla. *Z2% st of U Tr for r, i Iuin < ue P" fellas languinosas compress dtlichordme difpofitafunt, Stigmata cyrroja.*

ARUNDO 4. *Sihejlris ramosa tennis panicula laxa*
Gramen Miliaceumfhaticum maximumifemine albo. Slo. Cat/34, ScH.t. 7»

The larger Millet Reed.

This

This plant is very common in the woods, and rises by its slender and branched stalks frequently to the height of six or seven feet, but is generally supported by the neighbouring bushes. It is a hearty and agreeable fodder for all manner of cattle.

ARUNDO. [^]. *Tenuissima altissima* [candens, foliis minimis rigidis-acuminatis
ramulis minoribus verticillatis. v.
An> Arundo Volubilis Indica quae Panambu-vall H. M. P. 7. £ 99.

The slender climbing Reed.

This plant grows only in the most cool arid lofty parts of the Island, and is commonly found in the *Blue-mountains*, and those of *New Liguanea*: it rises generally to the top of the highest trees in the neighbourhood, and frequently detaches a few of its more slender branches again to the ground; these are very tough and flexible and seldom exceed the thickness of a small pack-thread; but all the joints are full and pithy: it is commonly found in large tufts; I could never see any of its flowers.

S E C T . III.

Of such as have three Filaments and three Stiles in every Flower,
Si 361

TRIOLOSTEUM J. *Foliis orbiculatis oppositis, racemis laxis terminalibus remotis.*
Holotheum *Foliis subcordatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Alcine *Americana Numularice foliis* @ for S^Cat. 87.

The larger American Chickweed*

This plant is common, and thrives very luxuriantly in many parts of *Ydr maica*. It grows in tufts and seldom rises above ten or twelve inches from the ground: the smaller birds feed much upon the seeds, but it is seldom put to any other use there. Large wads of this plant taken fresh and heated over an easy fire, make very successful applications in hard and painful swellings; for they generally relax the parts, and dispose the obstructions to a resolution.

HOLOSTEUM 2. *Diandrum petalis infegris, foliis minoribus obovatis; petiolis & caulibus margihatis.*

The smaller Chickweed with two Filaments.

This plant is not common in *Jamaica*; the flowers have but two filaments each, and these are placed in the same line with the vein of leaves of the flower, which are five in number as well as the divisions of the stem; The plant is very small and seldom rises above six or seven inches from the ground.

MOLUGO 1. *Minima repens, foliis linearibus verticillatis, floribus quinariis pedunculatis confertis.* i*:- ;?;
An, Molugo *Foliis verticillatis cuneiformibus, caule subdiviso decumbentibus &*. L. H. -Upf. "& Sp. Pl. 2Z- <ffA Ivi A I*

The small creeping Molugo.

This plant is pretty common in the dry Savannas of *Liguanea*; its leaves and branches are very small, and the stalk seldom runs above six or eight inches from the root. The flowers are generally four or five together, and grow in single tufts on the sides of the verticils.

C L A S S IV.

Of the *Tetrandria*, or Vegetables that have four distinct Filaments in every Flower.

S E C T. I.

*Offuch as have four Filaments and one Stile in every Flower**

KNOXIA 1. *Littoralis repens, foliis rigidis oblongis oppositis, floribus singularibus.*

The creeping sea-side Knoxia.

This plant is pretty frequent near the shore in the parish of *St. George's*, and runs commonly three or four feet, or more along the ground, casting a few spreading branches from space to space as it creeps along: the leaves are oblong, pointed and stiff, and the flowers few and single, and disposed at the ends of the upper leaves.

KNOXIA 2. *Scandens, foliis cordato-ovatis venosis, pedunculis multipartitis akribus.* Tab. 3. fig. 3.

The larger climbing Knoxia.

I found this plant in the cooler mountains of *Liguanea*; it is a climber, and rises frequently to the height of six or seven feet, or more: in the foregoing species the flower-cups are cut into four deep segments at the margin, and remain tubular and swelling below but in this, they are more open and campanulous towards the bottom, and furnished, as it were, with four smaller leaves at the top which increase gradually as the seeds ripen. The flowers and fructifications of both bear the distinguishing marks of the Genus, tho' the latter are always covered by the cup at the bottom, and frequently much higher.

SPERMACOCE 1. *Eretia simplex, foliis lanceolatis, nervis denticulatis, floribus confertis ad alas.*

The larger simple and erect Spermacoe.

This plant is common in the lower Savannas about *Kinglim*; it rises generally by a simple upright stalk to the height of fourteen or fifteen inches, and is furnished from space to space with simple lanceolated leaves, that stand in ^{all} opposite order and embrace the main stem: from the side of these rise the flowers which are generally white and numerous, and gathered into compact heads that grow gradually larger and more distinct as they draw nearer to the top.

SPERMACOCE 2. *Minor, erecta simplex, foliis linearibus floribus confertis ad alas.*

The smaller erect Spermacoe.

This plant is so very like the foregoing in shape and appearance that it may be easily mistaken for a variety of it; but they are found always distinct even in the same field and bed, which obliged me to look upon them as different sorts; the veins of the
leave^s

leaves in this plant are not prickled, nor is the flalk fo robuft or frong; tho* it generally rifes nearly to the fame height.

SPERMACOCE 3. *EreSla fubhirfuta, foliis oblong is ventis arcuatis refer-
tis, fuperioribus majoribus appropri?tquatis, floribus
conjlipatis ad alas.*

Spermacoce *Hifpida foliis oppofuis obovatis.* L. Flo, Zey. & Sp. PI.

The oval-leaf'd Spermacoce*

This plant is common about all the fields in *Liguane*; it feldom rifes above twelve or fourteen inches, and is eafily known by its oblong leaves and arched veins; it is very like the worm-grafs at firft appearance, but the ftalk of this is quadrangular and hollow, that of the other roundifh and fmooth.

SPERMACOCE 4. *Fruticulofa atque ramofa, foliis line art bus, foribus con-
jlipatis ad alas fupremas.*

The fhruby Spermacoce*

This little bufliy plant is frequent enough in the low and hilly lands of *Jamaica*, it branches very much, is adorned with many fmall leaves like thofe of the fecond fpecies, and bears all its flowers at the upper joints of the branches.

SPERMACOCE 5* *Scan dens, foliis oblongis <venis arcuatis refertis, floribus
paucioribus conjlipatis ad alas.*

Spermacoce *Glabra jlaminibus inclufis.* L. Sp. PL

Anonymos *Americana foliis parlancè.* Pk. t. 136. £4.

The Iron-grafs, or climbing Spermacoce.

This plant is found only in the woods -, and is there obferved to be fometimes upright and fometimes a climber: when ereft, it generally rifes to the height of two or three feet; but when it is aflifted by the neighbouring fhrubs, it grows commonly to double and trible that length.

RUBIA 1. *Subhirfuta fcandens vel reclinata, foliis cruciatis floribus fln-
gularibus ad alas,*

An> Rubia *Foliis quaternis.* Ray. L. Sp. PL

In hdc plant à calix quadriphyllus efly & bacca gemellè monofperma calicibus impoflta germinibus fuccedunt.

The flender villous Rubia.

I found this plant in the middle mountains of *Liguane*; it is very weakly, grows in tufts, and feldom rifes above two or three feet from the root.

CATESBIEA ? 1. *Fruticofa, foliis fubvillofls oblongo-ovatis, floribus flngu-
laribus.*

The fhruby Catelbea with oval leaves.

This plant grows in the mountains near Mr. *Thomas Afcoug* in *St. Johns*; and feldom rifes above five or fix feet from the ground : its peculiar characters are fee down here at length, but I have not been fo exad: in refpett to the appearance of the plant in general, as I had no notion of a work of this kind when I examined the flower; the parts of this however, feem to place it rather among the *Didynamia*.

Periantium. *Parvum pentaphyllum, vel monophyllum ad basem fectum:*
 Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata, tubus quadruncialis^ limbus ampliatus patens quinque partitus.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor inequalia longitudine tubi floris; antherae cordiformes vbi longae.*
 Pistillum. *Germen subrotundum > Jlylus longitudine filamentum^ stigma vaginatum.*
 Pericarpium. *Pomum subrotundum nucleo pulposo feminibus plurimis parvis referto praeditum.*

P A V E T T A ? 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis oppositis, filipulis fetaceis petiolis interpositis.* Tab. 6. fig. 1.

The wild Jeftamine*

This shrub is pretty common in the lower woods, and seldom rises above five or six feet; the leaves and branches are opposite, and the racemous flower-stalks stand generally at the extremities of the branches; the flowers are pretty long and tubular, and retain both the smell and make of the garden Jeftamine.

The following are its peculiar characters:

Periantium* *Minuspragnans quadridentatum.*
 Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata, tubus longus cylindraceus, limbus in quatuor laciniis lanceolatis patentibus feElus.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor tubo corollae adnata, antheris oblongis infusis**
 Pistillum. *Germen depressum, jlylus Jimplex, Jligmata bina erecta oblonga.*
 Pericarpium. *Bacca minor sphaerica unilocularis, calice coronata.*
 Semen. *Unicum subrotundum basi quadrilobum.*

P A V E T T A ? 2. *Subarborea major.*

Pirn-wood.

This shrub seems to differ but little from the foregoing either in make or appearance; but it rises generally to the height of twelve or fifteen feet or more; it is pretty common in the woods above *St. Anns Bay*.

L Y G I S T U M 1. *Flexile fruticosum, foliis ovatis oppositis^ petiolis pedatis, racemis alaribus.* Tab. *; fig. 2.

The branched Lygistum with oval leaves.

I found this weakly shrub in the lower mountains of *St. Mary's*; it rises by a very-branched flexile stem to the height of about seven feet, and is every where adorned with moderately large oval leaves disposed in an opposite order: the twigs or boughs begin to shoot almost immediately above the root; and they, as well as the succeeding branches, rise generally to the height of the main stem, and are furnished with moderate bunches of flowers towards the top, which generally rise by long branched foot-stalks from the axils of the leaves.

The following are the characters of its flowers.

Periantium. *Calix monophyllus conico-campanulatus, ore quadricrenato.*
 Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata infundibuliformis j limbus quadripartitus, laciniis fere equalibus.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor inferne tubo adnata & corolla duplo longiora > antherae subrotundae.* //
 Pistillum. *Germen subrotundum, fissis ad medietatem fere bipartite*, laciniis bifidis; jligmata tenuia jimplicia.*

Pericar-

Pericarpium. *Baccaglobofa quadrilocularis calici imposita*.
Semina. *Quatuor oblongo-ovata*.

R A N D I A 1. *Foliiis subrotundis confertis, fummis ramulis bipinniferis, floribus folitariis*. Tab. 8. f. 1.

An, Cacao *Affinis frutex spinosus, &c.* Slo. Cat. 35. & H. t. 161.
Randia *Lin. Gen. & Lycium, &c.* Pk. t. gy.

The Indigo-berry.

This small shrub rises by a branched stalk, and shoots commonly to the height of seven or eight feet; the main stem is tough and hard; the branches somewhat prickly at the ends, and the leaves of an oval form and growing in tufts: it is frequent in the low lands, and grows chiefly in the most barren clayey soils.

Its general characters are as follow;

Perianthium. *Minimum monophyllum subrotundum truncatum*.

Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata; tubus cylindraceus; limbus patera in quatuor laciniis obtusas equales divisus (a)*.

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor tubo corollae adnatae antheris oblongis in fauce locatis*.

Pistillum. *Germen subrotundum intra calicem situm, stylus longitudinis tubi corollae, ligata bina compressa oblonga*.

Pericarpium. *Bacca globofa, cortice Jicciori tecta, & pulpa extendenda repleta*.

Semina. *Sex vel plura orbiculata compressa pulpa obvoluta*.

The pulp of these berries, which generally grow very numerous on the smaller branches, of the plant, is very thick, and stains paper or linen of a fine fixed blue colour. I have tried it on many occasions, and have always observed it to stand though washed with either soap or acids; but it does not communicate so fine a colour with heat. It would prove an excellent fixed blue in all manner of paints and prints if it could be obtained in any quantity: but the berry is not very succulent, and the people as yet not over industrious in those parts.

P E T E S I A 1. *Fruticosa, foliis ovatis verticillatim-ternatis, stipulis rigidis interpositis, sustentaculis longis ramosis alaribus**
Tab. 2. fig. 3.

The oval leaf'd Petesia with long branched flower-stalks.

Perianthium. *Monophyllum subcampanulatum quadridentatum parvum gemine prae-gnans*.

Corolla. *Tubulata, tubus oblongus equalis; limbus ampliatus quadripartitus*.

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor - brevia ab infimo tubi parte orta anthera oblonga in fauce corollae sitae*.

Pistillum. *Germen subrotundum parvum stylus (implex ereflus, ligata acutum)*.

Pericarpium. *Bacca bilocularis globofa coronata binis nucleis unilocularibus referta*.

I found this shrub near the Waterfall in *Mammee River*; it grew on the side of the cliff, and was not above five feet in height.

P E T E S I A 2. *Fruticosa foliis ovatis oppositis, stipulis rigidis interpositis, ra-*

(a) This plant flowered in the garden of *Oxford* some years ago, and was then examined and delineated by Mr. *Ehret* who observed six filaments in every flower, and had always found the margin cut into six pointed segments, in which state it is represented here, my own specimen, having lost all its stamens; but I have also added a single leaf of the stove-specimen to show the proportion between that and those that grow naturally in *Jamaica*, in which I have constantly observed the number of filaments and divisions of the flower to be very regular, and seldom or never more than four: this difference may be probably owing to the richness of the bed, and forcing heat of the stove in which the former grew.

cemis minoribus alaribus, calice quinquefido. Tab. 2. f. 2#

The leffer branched Petella with a divided cup.

PETESIA 3. *Frutkofa foliis Jubvillois ovatis oppofitSy jlipulis fetd terminatisy racemis alaribus**

The Petefia with villous leaves.

These two laft fpecies grow pretty frequent in the hills above *Bull-Bay*; and are not uncommon in thofe between *Sixteen-mile Walk* and *St. Mary's*; they are moderately robuft, and rife generally to the height of feven or eight feet.

COCCOCIPSILUM 1. *Herbaceum repens, foliis venojis ovatis oppofitis, pedunculis brevibus fubumbellatis ad alas alternas. Tab. 6. f. 2.*

The creeping CoQcokipfilum.

This plant is very like the fmalleft fpecies of the *Ruellia* both in leaves and appearance, and is frequently obferved in the cooler mountains of *Liguanee* and *Mount-diable*: it grows in fpreading tufts, each ftalk creeping about eighteen or twenty inches from the root, and (hooting out a few lateral branches as it runs; the leaves are oppofite, and the following flowers and fructifications rife on fhort divided foot-ftalks from their alternate ate,

Periantium. *Monophyllumpragnans ad bafem Jert in quatuor lacinias lineares ereffas divifum.*

Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata infrndibuliformis j limbus patens in quatuor lacinias breves ovatas equates feSjus.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor erefta, longitudinis tubi floris; anther a oblonga erette.*

Fiftillum. *Germen fubrotundum calice teSium, Jlylus /implex longitudinis floris ad apicem bipartitus; ftigmata oblonga.*

Pericarpium. *Pars infima calicis cum germine abit in capfulam fucculentarri* baccatam, fphericam, infatam, bilocularem, laciniis calicis coronatam.*

Semina. *Plurima parva ccmprejfa dijjepimento ajjixa.*

SICELIUM 1. *Scandens, foliis ovato-acuminatis nitidis oppofitis.*

The climbing Sicelium.

This plant grows very common ia the upper parts of *Sixteen-mile Walk*, and is fometimes found in the mountains towards *St. Marys*: It is a climber and rifes frequently very high, but the main ftalk is pretty flender, The following are the characters of its fru&ifications.

Periartf ium. *Campanulatum ad bafem leniter ventricofum, germinpragnans-y col lum coarBatumy limbus quadricrenatus.*

Corolla. *Confimilis longior & magis profundè incifa.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor tubo adnata, antheris fubrotundis in fauce fitis.*

Piftillum. *Germen fubrotundum, Jlylus corollâ longior ad medietatem bipartitus, ftigmata tenuia Jimplicia.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca fpherica bikcularis intra calicem fit a.*

Semina. *Plurima dijjepimento infernè tumido umbonato affixa.*

B U D D L E J A 1. *AJfurgc?n incana, foliis majoribus molli lanugine obdu&s, fpicis ajurgentibus terminalibus.*

- Budlcja L. Sp. Pl.

Planta *AJJurgens verbaſci facie, foliis majoribus ovatis oppofuis.*

The long-fpik'd Budleia.

v This plant is very common in the cooler hills *oi Liguaneē* it rife generally to the height of four feet or better, and terminates in long flender flower-fpikes: it is ufed in emollient baths and fomentations, and thought to have all the properties of the true Mullen.

A M M A N N I A 1. *Hirta, foliis parvis orbiculatis, fort bus Jingularibus ad alas.*

The fmaller Ammannia with round leaves.

Periantium. *Pedunculo tenui incidit Periantium monophyllum campanulatwn octodentatum.*

Corolla. *Monopetala quadripartita parva^ laciniis acuminatis oblongis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor brevia ; antherae ovate.*

Piftillum. *Germen depreſſum in Jundo calicis Jitum 5 ftylus brevis bifidus; ftig* mata ereſſa oblonga.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula bilocularis calice fere`teEla, bintſ placentulis referta.*

Semina. *Pauca placentulis adnata.*

This little plant is very rare in *yamaica* -y it grows chiefly in the mountains between *St. Thomas's* in the Vale and *St. Mary's*, and feldom rife above four or five inches from the ground: it anfwers the characters of the claſs very perfectly.

C R O S S O P E T A L U M 1. *Fruticulofum tenue, foliis ovatis tenuijjimè denticulaih oppojitis, racemis alaribus. T. 16. f. i.*

The fmall fhruby Croſſbpetalum.

Periantium. *Color at um monophyllum patens in quatuor vel quinque partes feEtum.*

Corolla. *Tetrapetala vel monopetala ad bafem feſſa> petalis obovatis fimbriatis patentibus.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor brevia ere&o-potentia, ad interjlicias petalorumn po~ Jita^, antherae fubrotundce.*

Piftillum. *Germen fubrotundwn^ ftylus brevis /implex, ftigna Jimplex.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula fubrotundo-ovata unilocularis monoffpermis**

I found this little fhrub in the woods below *Marta-Bree* river in *St. yames's*; it grows among the rocks, and feldom rife above three or fow feet: the flowers rife in fmall loofe bunches from the upper alſe of the leaves.

S C O P A R I A 1. *Ereſia ramofa> foliis linearibus de?zticulatis verticillato-ternatis.*

Scoparia L. Sp. PL

Veronica *Dulcis^ &c. Pk. t. 311. f. 4. 6c 215. f. 1.*

Veronica *Fruticofa ereſſadulcis, &c. Slo. Cat. 81.&H. t. 108.*

The Liquorifh-weed, or fweet Broom-weed.

This plant is very common in moſt of the fugar-colonies ; it grows by a very branched ftalk, and rife generally to the height of eighteen or twenty inches. The whole plant, eſpecially the tender {hoots at the top are frequently ufed in diluting and pedloral infuſions, and may defervedly be confidered as an excellent vulnerary.

P L A N T A G O 1. *Foliis latioribus fubrotundis quinque-nerviis ad marginem appendiculatis.*

Plantago. *Scapo fpicato, joliis ovatis L, flo. Lap. 62, & Sp. PI.*

This plant, whether introduced here originally, or a native, is very common in moſt parts of the Iſland, eſpecially in the cooler mountains; it is indeed found in

many places, where we have no reason to think it had been ever cultivated by any of the human species; but the birds (the general planters of feeds and smaller berries) might have probably done the work. Every part of the plant is considered as a gentle subastringent; the feeds are frequently used in vulnerary waters and mixtures; and the leaves often applied with success to sores and wounds by the poorer sort of people.

OLDENLANDIA 1. *Minor caule teretimo, foliis linearibus oppositis, ramulis minimis foriferis & pedunculis ramosis simplicibus ad alas.*

Oldenlandia. Plum. t. 36.

Oldenlandia. Ehret. t. 2.

The slender Oldenlandia with small narrow Leaves.

This plant is found in the most barren Savannas, and rises generally to the height of 10 or 14 inches from the root: the foot stalks of the flowers are sometimes simple, but oftener branched, and rise immediately from the axis of the leaves, or (hoot from the top of the smaller ramifications: all the parts of the plant are very delicate.

OLDENLANDIA 2. *Aquatic a' joints obovatis oppositis, floribus fingerlaribus ad alas.*

Oldenlandia *Pedunculis simplicifimis frutibus hispida.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Water-Oldenlandia.

Perianthium. *Quadrifidum perficiens, foliis lanceolatis germini incidentibus.*

Corolla. *Petala quatuor minima, vix perispica, ad interstitia foliorum calicisposita.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor brevia, foliolis calicis superposita 5 antheris * & * jores elliptica incommisses.*

Pistillum. *Germen oblongum obverse-pyr am datum calici superpositum \ ft^{us} erectus longitudine laminum, stigma capitatum obtusum.*

Pericarpium. *Capula oblonga fissilis obverse pyramidata quadrigona v* *vel quadrilocularis.*

Semina. *Plurifidula.*

This plant is very common about the ferry; it is found frequently in the waters* and then it grows of a length proportioned to the depth of the place, and yield^{ds} and bends with the stream; but both the leaves and stalks are of a reddish colour: sometimes it is found upon the banks, and then it is of a green colour, and a creeper; and generally runs more-or-less, according to the quantity of moisture it^{caa} obtain. I have, before examination, taken it for a species of the *Onagra*.

PERTOTA 1. *Subspinosa, foliis minoribus per pinnas marginato-alatas dispositis, spicis geminatis alaribus** Tab. 5. f. 1.

Roi. *Similis &c.* Pk. t. 107. f. 4.

Schinus *Foliis pinnatis foliolis oblongis, &c.* L. Sp. Pl.

Lauro affinis Jaminifolio, &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 162. f. 1.

The Seven-tree, or bastard Ironwood.

This shrub is very common in the lower lands of *Jamaica*, and rises by a branched and somewhat prickly stalk frequently to the height of eight or ten feet: the wood is very hard, and the branches abundantly furnished with little leaves, and small white flowers that rise on double spikes from the axis of the ribs. Its characters have not been yet described & they appear in the following manner, viz.

Perianthium. *Minimum quadridentatum,*

Co*

- Corolla. *Tetrapetala, petalis oblongis cochleatis patentibus.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor ereSla* Corollá duplo longiora ; anthera glohofce majores.*
 Piftillum. *Germen ovatum; ftilus erefius fimplex longitudine Corolla'; ftigma obtufiufulcum bilobum.*
 Pericarpium. *Capfula fpherica unilocularis bfaalvis> af> apice ad bajem de-hifcens, & fe?nen unicum rotundum atro-nitens ampleSlens.*

IRSIOLA 1. *Triphyllay fcandens S? claviculata, foliis crajjisferratis.*
 Sicyos. *Foliis ternatis incifis.* L. Sp. PI.
 Bryonk. *Alba, &c.* SJo.Cat. 106. & H. t. 14.2. f. I.
 Bryonoides. Pk. 152, f. 2. & H. M. P. 7. ? t. 45.

The fliady Iriiola with fucculent Leaves.

This plant is very *common* in the low lands *O\$ Jamaica* ; it is always found climbing on the neighbouring bufhes; and is generally divided into a great many very fhady branches : the leaves are thick and juicy, and the berries round, imooth, and fucculent y its flowers are fmall, and difpofed in the form of an umbrella. Thefe are the characters of the genus.

- Periantium. *Vix notabile quadridenticulatum.*
 Corolla. *<Tetrapetaia decidua, petalis rigidis cochhatis.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor breviflima ; antherae fubrotundce verfatis.*
 Piftillum. *Germen fubrotundum> ftilus brrvis, ftigmajimplex.*
 Pericarpium. *Bacca fpherica fucculent a femine unico nauco proprio tenui te'Slo rejerta (aj.* ^

IRSIOLA 2. *Scandens, foliis oblongo-ovatis ad margined dent icults fetaceis refertis.* Tab. 4, f. & 1.2.
 An, Wattow-Valli. H.M. P. 7. t. 32.
 Bryonja. *Albageniculata, &c.* Slo. Cat. 106, & H. t. 144. 1.

The larger Iriiola, or Baftard Bryony with iimple Leaves,

This plant is common about the town of *Kingfton*, and generally found climbing upon all the *pinquin*-fences, and other low bufhes: Its leaves are pretty large and fimple, and the ftalk (lender and flexile. The flower-bunches are very fpreading and even in all the fpecies.

IRSIOLA 3. *Triphylla fcandens, foliis ovatis fubderitatis, petiolo communi marginato, caliculis majoribus.*
 Bryonia. *Alba triphylla maxima.* Slo. Cat. 106, & H. tab. 144.

The larger triphyllous Iriiola.

CORETA 1. *Foliis minoribus ovatis crenatis, jloribusfmngularibus.*
 Corchorus. *Capfulis linearibus compreffis bivahibus.* L. H. Upf. & Sp. PI.
 Corchoro. *Affinis, &c.* Slo. H. tab. 94, f. 1. & Cat. 50,
 Corchoroides. L. H. C.

Broom-weed,

- Periantium. *Nullum**
 Corolla. *Titrapetala, petalis angujlis primo ereSiis, etate patentibus.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor ereSia longitudine jloris, antherxfimplices:*

(a) Mr. *Ebretj* who has differed the fpecimen reprinted here, has drawn it with four feeds, but I could never obfeive more than one in any of the berries.

Piftillum. *Germen anguflum oblongum; RWusJimplex; ftigna ampliatio
laceratum.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula longa teres bilocularis quadrivalvis apice quadri-
fariam dehifcens; futuris majoribus difcepimento Qp\$~
fitis.*

Semina. *Plura fingulatim pofeta.*

This plant is very common in all the fugar colonies, and feldom rifes above two feet and a half from the root; it grows in dry fandy places, and feems to thrive beft in the open air; it is generally ufed in beefoms by the negroes.

CATONIA (a) i • *Foliis ovatis oppofitiis vend tenui utrinque margin* pa-
ralleld.*

The hruby Catonia with oval Leaves.

Periantium. *Quadriphyllum germini in ci dens, foliolis orbiculatis.*

Corolla. *Nutta.*

Stam. *Filamenta quatuor longitudine calich; anthesae fubrotwidce.*

Piftillum. *Germen globofum calice coronatum vertice depreffo j fililus fimplex
longitudine calich - y ftigma fimplex.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca fucculata nigra coronata.*

Semina. *Bina hemifpherica cum rudimento tertii & quindoque quarti.*

This little (hrub is frequent in the road between *Spanijh-town and Sixteen-mile-walk.*

ISNARDIA ? 1. *Foliis feffilibus lanceolatis aurith quafi amplexicintibus, oppo-
fttis feu i^rticillath...5 floribus ternatis ad alas.*

Ammannia Foliis femi-amplexantibus caule tetragono. L. H. C. & Sj>.PI'

The larger Ifnardia with lanceolated Leaves. *

Periantium. *Tubulatum breve fubventricofum, jere equate, limbo quadri-corni-
culato; corniculis minoribus ereSHs membrand tenui interne i)ifo^{us}
atque adnatis.*

Corolla. *Nulla, nifi membranam illam pro corollâ habere vis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor inferne tubo leniter adnata & calice breviorid,
antherae fubrotundce.*

Piftillum. *Germen fubrotundum calice inclujum^ ftilus breviffimus \ Jligjnaobtu-
fum quaji quadrilobum.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula tenuis globofa calice teSta & corniculis coronata, y quadri-
locularis, y feptis tenuiffimis divifa.*

Semina. *Quam plurima minima.*

This herbaceous plant is pretty common about the ferry; it grows generally by^a fimple ftalk while young, but throws out a few branches the fecond year, and feldom rifes above twenty-four or thirty inches in height: the ftem is commonly q^{ua}drangular, and furnifhed with long lanceolated leaves without foot-ftalks whofe l^o^f^s fhorobtufely backwards on either fide, by which they feem to encompafs the mail^l ftalk; they are difpofed in an oppofite or ternate order, and embrace the flowed at their infertions; but thefe are feldom more than three together, and always joined by fhort foot-ftalks to a common pedeftal fixed clofe to the ftalk in the bofom^{ot} every leaf.

RIVINA 1. *Dichotoma ereSta, foliis ovato-accuminatis, fpicis /axis late-
ralibus affurgentibus.*

(a) a Catone, autore antiquo de re ruflica.

Rivina. Plum. t. 39.

Rivina L. H. C. & Sp. PL

Rivina, *Humilis racemosa, baccis funiceh.* PLUM.

The fen aller Rivinia with Scarlet Berries.

^ This plant grows very common about *St. Anne* and in moil places in the mountains where the foil is fandy and well fhaded; it fifes commonly to the height of two or three feet, fometimes more, and is well fupplied with berries towards the top > thefe are very fucculent, and of a fine fcarlet colour, but the juice is apt to change (a).

RIVINIA 2. *Sarmentosa > far mentis crajjioribus, foliis ovatis, Jloribus fpi-*
catis dodéca72dris; Tab. 23. fig.¹

Rivinia. *Scandem racemosa amplis Jolani Joliis > baccis violaceis.* Plum. &
L. Sp. PL Let. b.

The Hoop Withe.

Periantium. *Quadrifhyllum, foliolis ovatis cochle' aiis fejlexis perijjilentibus.*

Corolla. *Nulla.*

Stamina. *Fitame? ita duodecem parva, ab offo areolis diflinffis orta, alterna gé-*
minata; antherse majores oblong'a ereBce cadnce.

•Piftillum. *Germen comco-ovatu? n, filius ?iullus vel brevijjimms, fligma obtufum,*
fubrugofum.

Pericarpium. *Baccafubrotunda, fucculenta, fubccerulea unilocularis**

Semen. *Nucleus unicus oleofus orbiculatus kniter comprejjiis > naucd tenui fra-*
giltettus.

This plant is very common in the low lands, and ftretcheè a great way among the neighbouring thrubs and buflies -, the main flalk grows to a moderate thicknefs, being feldom under an inch or two in diameter; and throws out a few flender branches towards the top, which are generally adorned with flowers at their extremities. The berries make the principal part of the food of *the American* thruft, or nightingale, while they are infeafon; they contain a very oily feed, and after that bird has fwallowed a good many of them, you may frequently obferve it to fly to the next bird-pepper-bufl, and pick a few of thefe warm berries alfo. Nature doubtlefs has taught it what was neceffary to promote the digeftion of that oleaginous heavy food.

The rtalk is very tough and flexible, and often made into hoops, when there is a fcarcity of thofe imported from *Europe* or *North-America* \ but they are not fo ftrong or durable, and therefore ufed only in time of need.

S E C T . II.

Of fuch as have two Stiles or female Paris in every Flower.

v > » USCUTA 1. *Ramofa repens, Jloribus conghmeratis,*

Cufcuta Floribus feffilibus. L. Sp. PL

Cufcuta Caule aphyllid volubili repente, flo. Virg.

Cufcuta Inter major em & minorem media, &c. Slo. Cat.

This paraitical thready plant is frequently found creeping upon the grafs, and lower buflhes in *Jamaica*: it has been always efteemed as a diuretic and aperitive, and formerly ufed as an ingredient in fome of the compositions of the fhops.

(a) This plant has no more than four Filaments in every Flower.

S E C T . III.

*Of such as have four Stiles or female Parts in every Flower**

POTAMOGETON i. *Aquaticum foliis oblongis, floribus spicatis.*
Potamogeton *Foliisobhngo-ovath innatantibus*. L. Flo. Lap. 68.

The aquatic Potamogeton with oblong flower spikes.

This aquatic plant is very common in those little rivulets about the Ferry; ^{the} narrowness of its leaves proceeds probably from its long continuance under water.

C L A S S V.

Of the Pentandria, or Vegetables that have five Filam^{ents} in every Flower.

S E C T . I.

Of such as have five Filaments or male Parts, and one Stih or female Part in every. Flower.

BORRAGO i. *Calhibuspatentibus.* L. H. C.

Borrago *Foliis omnibus alternis, calicibus patentibus.* L. H. Upf. & Sp. P¹
Borrago *OJJicinarum.*

Borrago.

This plant grows and thrives very luxuriantly in the mountains of *New L^{and}* it has been always esteemed as an excellent cooling cordial in all febrile cases ^{anc^t} may be justly regarded as a proper simple to be used in such over-heated states of the blood: it is generally administered in decoctions and infusions with other cooling medicines. A distilled water of both the leaves and flowers of this plant has been formerly kept in the shops, as well as a conserve of the blossoms ^{but} these are very little regarded in modern practice, especially in *England*, where ^{most} of the diseases proceed rather from inaction and the viscosity of the juices.

HELIOTROPIUM i. *Herbaceum majus hirsutum, foliis rugosis cordato-ovatis spicatis caulis geminatis terminalibus-*

Heliotropium *Foliis cordato-ovatis acutis scabriusculis frutibus bifidis.*
L. Sp. Pl.

Heliotropium *Indicum hormini foliis latioribus.* Thez. Zey. p. 120.

Heliotropium- *Majus.* Slo. Cat. 94. 2.

Heliotropium *Americanum ccerukum, &c.* Pk. t. 04. f. 3.

The larger villous Turnsole or Heliotrope.

HELI-

HELIOTROPIUM 2. *Hirfutum Icete wrens, foliis rugosis cvatis, fpicis gracilioribus fingularibus lateralibus, quandoque terminalibus.*

HelioteopJam, *Indicum foliis hormini minus.* Par. Bat. & Thez. Zey.
 Heliotropium *Curafavicum, hormini foliis angulioribus, &c* Slo.
 Gat. 94. f. 4.
 Jacua Acunga *Pif* 229.
 An, Heliotropium *Etc.* Pk. 48. f. 7.

The smaller hairy Turnfole.

Both these plants are natives of *Jamaica*, and pretty common about every fettle-
 *nent almost in the lower lands; the former grows more rank and luxuriant, and
 generally is of a livid green colour and furnished with thick flower-fpikes; the other
 feldom rifes above two thirds of the height of this, and is always more delicate in
 every part; it is of a fine green colour, and bears its flowers on long and flender
 fpikes that rife from the fides of the upper branches, fometimes alone, and fometimes
 from the ake of the leaves.

" , HELIOTROPIUM 3. *Supinum leucopheum molle, foliis angustis.*

• Heliotropium *Foliis lanceolato-linearibus glabris aveniis, fpicis conjugatis.*
 L. H. C. & Sp. PL.
 Heliotropium *Monofpermum Indicum procumbens glaucophyllum.* Pk.
 t. 36. f. 3.
 Heliotropium *Maritimum, &c.* Slo. Cat. 94. & H. t. 132^

The fupine afh-coloured Turnfole.

This weakly plant grows in tufts, and is always found fpreading about the root;
 it feldom fhoots above fourteen or fifteen inches in length, and is eafily diftin-
 guifhed by its whitifh fmooth narrow leaves.

^ HELIOTROPIUM 4* *Fruticulofum hirfutum, foliis Idnceolatis minori-
 bus, fpicis fingularibusterminalibus.*

Heliotropium *Minus Lithofermi foliis.* Slo. Cat. 95. & H. t. 132.

The small fhruby turnfole.

This little plant grows commonly about *Old flarhour*; and feldom rifes above five
 or fix inches the jeaves are fm&fl and hairy; and the flalks of a fhruby appearance.

The flower-fpikes in all the other fpecies are generally paired or double paired, and
 arched in a fpiral form, bearing all the flowers and feeds on the upper fides of them
 and that generally in a double range or line; but the fpikes of this lafl fort are always
 fingle and not much bent.

MENYANTHES 1. *Aquatic a Nympece foliis cordato-orbiculatis, petiolis
 floriferis.*

Menyanthes *Foliis cordatis, corollis interne pllofis.* L. Sp. PL.
 Nymphaea *Indica minor fforibus cum petiolis ex jolhrum pedunculis.* Pk.
 t. 209. f. 2.
 Vedal-Ambel H. M P. n, t. 28.

The large round-leaf 'd Menianthes.

This plant grows at Mr. *Price's* Decoy in the mountains, and has all the appear-
 ance of a smaller Water-lilly. The flowers fhoot from the foot-flalks of the leaves
 about three or four inches below their infertions.

MYRSTIPHYLLUM i. *Minus fruticosum, foliis ovato-acuminatis nitidis subrigidis oppositis.*

The smaller Myrtiphyllum with shining leaves.

Perianthium. *Minimum monophyllum campanulatum, ore quinque-dentato.*
 Corolla. *Monopetala campanulata calice duplo major, limbo quinque-partito.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta quinque brevia hirsuta ad faucem corollae porrecta > antherae cordata.*
 Pistillum. *Germen subrotundum in fundocalicis situm, stylus longitudinis fere floris, stigma ampliatum bilobum.*
 Pericarpium. *Drupa ficca subrotunda bilocularis bipermissa.*

This small shrub is common about the Ferry and in the Savanna near *Hunt's Bay* but it seldom rises above four or five feet in height. It is easily distinguished by its tufted bushy form and smooth leaves.

CONVOLVULUS i. *Scanlonii trilobis quandoque cordate septinerviis, pedunculis minus ramosis alaribus.*
 Convolvulus *Foliis cordatis Panduraeformibus, calicibus devibus.* L. Sp. Pl.
 Convolvulus *Folio lanato in tres lacinias diviso.* Slo. Cat. 58. H. t. 98.
 Mecapatli *Hernandes*, 304.

The wild Potato-flip.

This plant is very common in all parts of *Jamaica*; it shoots by a very slender stem, and climbs to the tops of the tallest trees in the woods. *Hern*, says that a decoction of the fresh leaves purges moderately, and destroys the worms.

CONVOLVULUS 2. *Polyanthos subhirsutus, foliis cordato-ovatis quandoque lobatis, floribus fasciculatis alaribus, calicibus longioribus hirsutis.*

Convolvulus *Foliis trilobis tomentosis caule lanuginoso.* L. Sp. Pl.
 Convolvulus *Minor lanuginosus/folio subrotundo, &c.* Slo. Cat. 58- H. t. 99.

The smaller climbing Convolvulus with long hairy cups.

CONVOLVULUS *Herbaceus repens minor, corollae quinquefidae modo ad basem usque quadripartitae foribus fimbriatis ad alas.*

The smaller creeping Convolvulus.

This little plant is found on the side of the road that leads to the foot of the long mountain in *Liguanea*; it creeps and roots upon the ground, but seldom grows above two or three inches in length; the leaves are roundish, and the flowers tubular, but moderately open and divided at the margin, the tube is divided in four parts to the very base, and the fruit is a capsule, and contains two or four seeds like the &c. of the species, nor are the stamens very equal in their length, which obliged us to place it under this denomination.

CONVOLVULUS 3b. *Herbaceus erectus, foliis linearibus, pedunculis longis tenuissimis bifurcatis alaribus.* Tab. 10. f. 1.
 An, Alcines *Facie Miosotis &c.* Pk. t. 9. f. 1,

The small erect Convolvulus.

This

This little plant is sometimes found in the low lands of *Jamaica*, and seldom rises above ten or fourteen inches from the root: the stalk is generally simple or but very little divided, slender and upright; the leaves are narrow and few, and throw out so many long and delicate flower-stalks from their base, each furnished with a very small exterior biphyllous cup about the middle: the files are two and bifid, and the capsules divided into two or four cells, and contain many seeds. The whole plant has the appearance of a very fine species of the flax.

CONVOLVULUS 3^c. *Erebus herbaceus subhirtus, foliis linearibus, pedunculis brevibus simplicibus foliariis ad alas.*
Tab. x. f. 3.

The small erect Convolvulus.

This plant grows in the same soil with the foregoing, and is so extremely like it that you can hardly distinguish the one from the other without great attention; the flower-stalks are very short in this, the cups single, and every flower furnished with four files.

CONVOLVULUS 4. *Herbaceus repens, foliis subrotundis > floribus quinque-crenatis fmgularibus alaribus.*

Convolvulus *Foliis subrotundis caule repenti.* L. Sp. Pl.

Convolvulus *Minor repens &c.* Slo. Cat. 58. & H. t. 99. f. 2.

Vestru Ilandi *H. M. P. 11. t. 64.*

The small creeping Convolvulus.

This little plant is very common about the Savannas; it throws out a few slender creeping stalks furnished with roundish leaves, from whose base rise so many flowers, supported by slender foot-stalks and double cups: the flowers are pretty deeply crenated both in this and the foregoing species.

CONVOLVULUS 5. *Maritimus, foliis nitidis subrotundis emarginatis > petiolis biglandulis.*

Convolvulus *Foliis emarginatis, pedunculis trijloris.* L. Sp. Pl.

Convolvulus *Maritimus major no/tras &c.* Slo. Cat. §y% f. 1, & 2.

Convolvulus *Ma?-itimus.* Pif. 258.

Convolvulus *Maritimus Zeylonicus &c.* Thez. Zey.

The purging Sea-bindweed.

This plant grows generally near the sea, and is very common in many parts of *Jamaica*; it creeps a considerable way, and throws out some short foliated branches from space to space as it runs: the leaves are beautifully veined and have each a small notch at the top, the root is a strong purgative, and sometimes used with success in hydroptic cases, the whole plant is very milky.

CONVOLVULUS 6. *Minor scandens, floribus plurimis alaribus > calicibus glabris, capsulis quadrispermis, foliis oblongo-cordatis.*

The smaller climbing Convolvulus with smooth cups.

CONVOLVULUS 7. *Polianthos glaber undique repens, racemis subcomojis Jparjis & alaribus > capsulis monospermis.*

Convolvulus *Major poliantbos* &c. Slo. Cat. 55. & H. t. 972.

Chriftmas-Gambol.

•This plant is common about *Spanijhtown*, and fpreads very thick upon all bushes that grow near it; it blooms about *Chriftmas*, and bears a great number of white flowers from the ate of the upper leaves and branches, which are fo many oblong capfulae that feldom contain more one feed each. All me f of the plant are fmooth.

CONVOLVULUS 8. *Foliis cordato-acuminatis, floribus umbellatn lotah fuflentaculis longis alaribus.*

The yellow flowered Convolvulus.

This plant is common about the Ferry, and grows frequently in the tween that place and Mr. *Price's*, it bears beautiful yellow flowers, and the are always margined on one fide, but the capfulae are generally fmall and and the figure of the leaves very various.

CONVOLVULUS 9. *Repens, foliis amplijjimis cordatis, peduncuhs long ramofis alaribus.*

The large heart-leaf'd Convolvulus.

CONVOLVULUS 10. *Vliginofus repens, foliis amplioribus orbicular yenofis.*

The Swamp-Convolvulus.

Both thefe plants are found in *Jamaica*, the former about *Mangeneel*, the about the Lagoons eaftward of *Kingfion* > both fpecies fpread generally a great and are remarkable enough for the fize and difpofition of their leaves.

CONVOLVULUS 11. *Repens floribus paucioribus, pedunculis longis ribus, radice crajfo carnofo albo: Et*

CONVOLVULUS 12. *Etc. radice crajfo carnofo luteo.*

Convolvulus *Foliis cordatis anguiatis radice tuberofo.* L. H. C. & flo. Virg.

Bermudas Potatoes. *Catejby* vol. iL t. 60*

Ages Mart, page 6. & Jeteiba Pif. 254.

The Potatoe and Potatoe-flip.

Both thefe plants are now cultivated all over *America*, and fupply the poorer fort of people with a great part of their food in many places; they are distinguished by the tops, but the roots of the latter are confantly of a yellow flour, and thofe of the former white: the plant rifes equally from the bits and tho' generally propagated by the latter, and is cultivated by laying a few of the ftem, or larger branches in {hallow interrupted trenches, and covering with the mould from the banks. The roots grow to full maturity in three or months, and the propagation is continued by covering the Hems, bits and protuberances with mould as they dig up the more perfeft bulbs for The leaves make a very agreeable fodder for fheep, goats, hogs, rabbits and upon occafion s and the rogts boiled, mafhed and fermented, make a pleafant ing drink.

- I P O M E A 1. *Foliis capiliaceis pinnatis, floribus rubellis folitariis.*
 Ipomea *Foliis pinnatifidis linearibus floribus folitariis.* L. Sp. PI.
 Quamoclit *Foliis tenuiffimis & pinnatis.* Inft. & Thez. Zey.
 Convolvulus *Exoticus annuus &c.* Slo. Cat. 58.
 Tsjuria-crante *H. M.* p. 11. t. 60.

The American Jeſſamine.

This plant is cultivated in many of the gardens of *Jamaica* on account of its beautiful flowers and thick foliage \ it is a weakly climber, and feldom rifes above four feet from the ground, but its minutely differed heavy foliage renders it very remarkable.

- I P O M E A 2. *Silve/iris foliis & floribus amplijjimis, tubis florum fubter-*
retibus.
 Convolvulus *Maximus, &c.* Slo. Cat. 55. & H. t. 96. f. 1.
 Munda Valli *H. M.* p. 11. t. 50.

The large white-flower'd Ipomea.

This plant grows in great abundance about the Ferry, and along *Spani/htown* river in the road to *Sixteen-mile Walk*; it runs a great way among the buſhes, and is adorned with many white flowers whoſe tubes are feldom under three to four inches in length: the leaves of this plant, and indeed of all the ſpecies of both theſe genus's, are very variable, being ſometimes of the form of a heart, and at other times lobed.

- I P O M E A 3. *Foliis cordatis produfloribus, tubo floris arcuato, limbo*
crenato.
 Ipomea *Foliis cordatis acuminatis baſi anguſfloribus, pedunculis multifloris.*
 L. Sp. PI.

The Ipomea with arched flower-tubes.

This plant grows pretty common about *St. James's*, and bears a beautiful rediſh bloſſom: it is remarkable for the curved or arched figure of the tube of its flowers.

- I P O M E A 4. *Hirfuta repens minor pent aphylla^foliis oblongis leviter crenatis.*
 Ipomea *Foliis palmatis digitatis, fupra glabris, caule pilofo, pedunculis*
multifloris. L. H. Up. & Sp. PL
 Convolvulus *Zeylonicus hirfutus, &c.* Thez. Zey. 70.
 Pulli Schovadi *H. M.* p. 11. t. 59.

The hairy TigerVfoot.

- I P O M E A 5. *Levis minor pentaphylla, calicibus hippidis, floribus quqft urn**
bellatis.
 Ipomea *Foliis digitatis glabris, foliolis fejjilibus caule Icvi.* L. Sp. P.
 Convolvulus *I??dicus, &c.* Thez. Zey. 71.

The fmooth-leafd TigerVfoot.

Both theſe plants are frequent in the low lands of *Jamaica*, and generally found creeping upon the ground, or ſpreading over the lower buſhes.

- I P O M E A 6. *Heptadaſfyla major fcandens, flore majori campanulato^calice*
membranaceo, feminibus majoribus villoſis.
 Ipomea *Foliis palmatis, /obis feptenis lanceolatis integerimis.* L. H. Upf.
 & Sp. PL

Convolvulus Etc. *Prosp. Alp.* 211.

Convolvulus *Major heptaphyllus.* Slo. Cat. \$5. & H. tab. 96. f. 2.

The seven-year Vine, or *Spanijh* Arbor-Vine.

This plant has been probably introduced here from some part of the main continent, and is now cultivated in many places about the towns: it is naturally a climber, and spreads many yards from the root, which with its thick foliage and large flowers, render it extremely fit for arbors, and very pleasing to the eye: it is much used for shade in those parts of the world.

ANTHELMENTHIA 1. *Quadriphylla, fpicis terminalibm & e centro frondis.*

Spigelia *Ramis indivijis, foliis terminaUbm verticillatis.* Butneri.

Spigelia *Linnet.* Sp. & Gen. Plant.

Arababaca *Quadrifolia fruttu tejiiculato.* • Plum.

Brazel-Parfly *Etc.* Pet. Gar. t. 59. f. 10.

Worm-grafs.

This plant grows naturally in most parts of *South America*, and is now cultivated in many of the gardens of *Jamaica*: it rises from a small tapering root well charged with fibres on all sides, and shoots by a freight, smooth, roundish hollow stalk, which seems to grow thicker, as it rises to the height of five, seven, nine or thirteen inches its usual growths; the main stem emits two, four or six lateral and opposite branches as it rises, which like the parent stalk, are furnished with four oval, pointed, and almost equal leaves, disposed in the form of a cross at the top: from the center of these it throws out one, two, or more spikes, which bear all their flowers and *ked-yel* Telson one side of them, and are commonly from one half to two or three inches in length.

This vegetable has been long in use among the Negroes and Indians, who were the first acquainted with its virtues; and takes its present denomination from its peculiar efficacy in destroying of worms: which I dare affirm from a great number of successful experiments, it does in so extraordinary a manner, that no other simple can be of equal efficacy in any other disease as this is in those that proceed from these insects, especially when attended with a fever or convulsions.

The method of preparing this medicine is as follows, *viz.* You take of the plant* roots and all, either fresh gathered or dry, two moderate handfuls, and boil them over a gentle fire in two quarts of water until one half of the liquid is consumed; then strain off the remainder, and add a little sugar, and lemon juice to give it a more agreeable taste, and keep it from growing viscid or clammy. It may be however observed, that the decoction is sometimes clarified, and sweetened, and is then equally efficacious which gives a hint to have it made into a syrup.

The common method of administering this medicine is as follows, *viz.* To a full grown person, you give half a pint at the hour of rest, and a proportionate quantity to all weaker and younger subjects, which is to be repeated once in twenty four hours for two or three days after: but as the largeness of this dose may render its operation too violent, and the use of it both unsafe and precarious; I would recommend the following method, as less hazardous and as effectual/ Give about four ounces to a full grown person for the first dose, and about two or three every six hours after, if its anodyne quality will permit; but to persons of a weaker constitution, it should be repeated only every ten or twelve hours: this is to be continued for the space of thirty six, or forty eight hours, when the double dose may be again repeated; and after this takes its full effect, it must be worked off with some gentle purgatives, such as the infusion of Senna or Rhubarb w-kh-tylannaj &c.

This medicine procures sleep almost as certainly, and in an equal degree with opium; but the eyes seem distended, and appear bright and sparkling as they generally do before the eruption of the small pox and measles, after the sleep effects are over. In a short time after this first dose is administered the pulse grows regular and begins to rise; the fever ceases; the convulsions, if any, abate; all the symptoms appear more favourable; and the worms are generally discharged in great quantities, by the use of the subsequent purgatives, if not before; often above a hundred at a time: but when a few only come away, and those alive, which seldom is the case, the dose must be again repeated, and this scarcely ever fails.

I never knew this medicine ineffectual when there was the least probability of success; nay, have often found it serviceable when there was not the least reason to expect it: I have been however cautious in ordering it for children; for tho' I never knew it at all hurtful, its effects upon the eyes are such as frequently deterred me especially, as their fibres are weakly, and more sensible of irritation, and the fevers arising from this source in such subjects, seldom so violent as to hinder the administration of some other medicine, that may prove equally as effectual when the symptoms are not too urgent.

LISIANTHIUS 1. *Ertzius, foliis lanceolatis faribus fmgularibus terminalibus. Tab. 9. f. 1.*

Lifianthus *Etc.* Thez. Zeyl. 145. 2> t. 67.

Rapunculus *Fruticofus linifoliis, &c* Slo. Cat. 58. & H. t. ion

The larger Lifianthus with lanceolated leaves/

Periantium. *Pentaphyllum, foliis angulis acuminatis carinatis erecto-conniventibus Sy ad dorsum angulatis acutis" & fubalati\$> marginibus membranaceis.*

Corolla, Monopetala tubulata | *tubus longus ad apicem calicis coarctatus, & inde ad faucem gradatim amplius; limbus patulus in quifque laciniis lanceolatasdivifus.*

Stamina. *Filament a quinque infinite Jloris parti adnata> erecta & iubo longiora j antherae oblongo-ovata,*

Pistillum. *Germen ovato-acuminatum, Jlylus fimplex longitudinis jlaminum^ pigma capitatum bilobum.*

Pericarpium, Capfula oblongo-ovata biocularis, feminibus plurimh referta*

i This elegant little plant is not uncommon in the road to *Sixteen-mile Walk*; and frequently met with in the mountains of *St. Ann's*, it grows in a dry sandy but cool soil, and rises generally to the height of fourteen or sixteen inches or better: it is not much divided, but all the branches shoot commonly to the same height, and are furnished with oblong, pointed leaves disposed in an opposite order: the flowers are large in proportion to the plant; they are generally longer than the leaves, and stand at the extremities of the branches. The whole plant makes an elegant appearance in the woods.

LISIANTHIUS 2. *Foliis cordato-acuminatis, petiolh brevibus^ foribus terminalibus quandoque geminatis* Tab* 9* f. 2.*

The heart-leaf'd Lifianthus.

... This plant may be deemed a variation of the foregoing; they are at least so very like in the general make and habit, that the form of the leaves is almost the only difference observed between them; I found this plant growing on the banks of *Mamnee Rher* between the hills above *Bull-bay*.

PLUMBAGO i. *Spicis ramofis terminalibm, petiolis brevibus, flare alba.*
 Plumbago *Foliispetiolatis.* L. H. C. & Sp. PL.
 Dentellaria *Lychnoides Jihatica, &c.* Slo. Cat. 91.6cH. t. 133.
 Tumba Cadiveli H. M. Pi 10. Jt..B.JUi 444

The larger Plumbago with branched flower-Jpikes,

This plant is very common among the buflieg in ^ d^ow lands: it is of an acid corroffive nature.

CEDRELA 1. *Foliis majoribus pinnatisifmbuiWxe racemofis* Ugno levit odorato.* Tab. 10. fig. 1.

Cedrus *Barbadienjium alatis fraxini foliis, &c.* Pk. Phy. t. 157. £ *.
Frtmoforte Affinis Arbor maxima^ &c. Slo. Cat. 182. & H.H. t. 220. £2.

Barbadoes Cedar. JOU'0!

Penantium. *Monophyllum tubulato-camfanulatum quinque crenatum.*

Corolla, *Monopetala calice duph longior, ultra medietatem in quinque laciniat oblongas feSta.*

Stamina. *Filament a quinque corollá breviora, inferne craffiora & germini adnata, fuperne liber a j anthers fubrotunda.*

Piftillum. *Germen fubrotundum, ftylus hngitudinh faminum, ftigma crajfurn capitatum.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula ovata quinqüeloeukris, quinquevafoh & quinquefariam vel a'baft, vel ab apice dehifcens> ex itvvolucro gemino con-JlruSla 5 exterivş crajrum tigneum, inter his fenuius contiguum* & feminibus immediatè fupzrimpojítum,*

Receptaculum. *Columnare oblongum inequale pe?itagonum per axem longitudi-nalem capfulce porrefum> angulis jiffurh capfula oppofitis.*

Semina, *Flurima oblonga compreffa, inferrtt tumida, fuperne membranacea ala-to-caudata, imbricatimpojita, Gf nervo ienui per alant porreSto apici receptaculi adnata.*

This tree was very common, and ftill continues to grow in many parts of the Ifland; it is one of the largeft timber-trees in the woods, and frequently found about fix or feven feet in diameter: the trunk is covered with a rough bark marked with longitudinal fiffures, which as well as the berries and leaves, has fo difagreeable a fmell (a) while frefti, that few people care to go into thq woods where any of thofe trees have been recently cut down: the timber, however, has a pleafant fmell; it is very full of a dark refinous fubftance, light, porous, and eafily worked -, and much eftemed for wainfcoting, and the internal partitions of moft forts of cabinet ware. It makes good planks and Ihingles for houfes, but cannot be made into carkes, as all fpirituous liquors diffolve a great quantity of its natural refin, and acquire a ftrong bitter tafte from thence : it is the beft wood we know of for *canoes* and *petiagers* of a larger fize, and frequently made into worm-tubs as well as other water conveniencies.

CEDRELA . 2. *Foliis pinnatis, floribus fparjis, Ugno graviore.*

Arbor *Foliispinnatis, &c.* Catef. Vol. ii. t. 8x. & Miller, in *Appen.*

Mahagony.

This free grew formerly very common in *Jamaica*, and while it could be had in the low lands, and brought to market at an eafy rate, fiirniftied a very confiderable

(a) The fmell of all the outward and more tender parts of this tree perfectly refembles that of *Jjifif** t!da*, but is rather heavier.

branch of the exports of that Ifland; it thrives in moft foys, and varies both its grain and texture with each : that which grows among the rocks is fmaller, but very hard and weighty, of a clofe grain and beautifully (haded -, while the produce of the low and richer lands is obferved to be more light and porous, of a paler colour and open grain; and that of mixed foys to hold a medium between both. The tree grows very tall and fteight, and generally bears a great number of capfulas in the feafon 5 the flowers are of a reddifh or faffron colour, and the fruit of an oval form and about the fize of a turkey's egg, while that of the foregoing fpecies hardly exceeds the fize of a nutmeg. The wood is generally hard, takes a fine polish, and is found to anfwer better than any other fort in all kinds of cabinet-ware 5 it is now univerfally efteemed and fells at a good price ; but it is pity that it is not cultivated in the more convenient wafte lands of that Ifland. It is a very ftrong timber, and anfwers very well in beams, joifts, plank, boards and fhingles 5 and has been frequently put to thofe ufes in *Jamaica* in former times.

CEDRELA 3. *Coroli folio amplū>ri, fruttu pentagono.* Houft. *apud* Mill

This plant does not grow in *Jamaica*, and is only inferted here to fhew that there is another fpecies of the kind known: it was difcovered by Mr. *Houfton* near the vjulf of *Honduras*^ and is faid to grow very large.

CONOCARPUS 1. *Foliis eliptico-ovatis, petiolis biglandulatis> racémis laxis, frudlibus fejunSlis*

Mangle *Foliis elipticis ex adverfo no/centibus.* Slo. Cat. 156. & PL vol. ii. 66.

The white Mangrove.

Periantium. *Germen compreffum obovatum, ad utrumque latus medio margine denticulo notatum, ad apicem excavatum, quinque foliis mi?iimis fubrotundis cochleatis comiventibus coloratis coronatum.*

Corolla. *Petala quinque minima, foliolis calicis fupposita, conniventia, decidua**

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque brevia conniventia ; antherae globosae.*

Piftillum. *Germen ut fupra defcriptum calicula coronatum, ftylus breviffimus, ftigma obtufum fungofum.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula fungofo-corticofa compreffa obovata, ad utrumque marginem prominula & fubangulata, unilocularis, coronata.*

Semen. *Unicum oblongum, membranedpropriid obvolutum, intra capfulam germinans.*

CONOCARPUS 2. *Foliis oblongis, petiolis brevibus, foribus in caput conicum colleffis**

Conocarpus *Erecta foliis oblongis.* L. Sp. PL

Alnus Maritima myrtifolia corariorum. Pk. t. 240. £ 3.

Alnifruffu Laurifolia Arbor, &c. Slo. Cat. 135. & H. t 161.

The Button-tree, or Button-wood.

Both thefe trees are very common in *Jamaica*, and grow very luxuriantly in all the low fandy bays and marfhes round the Ifland -, they feldom rife above fifteen or fixteen feet, and are of little ufe : the bark of the latter is faid to tan leather well.

MORENDA 1. *Subfruticofa, foliis oblongis angulifutrinqueacutis> radice crocēa**

Morinda Procumbens. L. H. C. & Sp. PL

An, Periclimenum SurreElum, &c. Pk. t. 212. £ 5.

The fmaller fhruby Morinda.

MORIN-

MORINDA 2. *Angulijoliafcandens*.

Periclimenum *Rectum Perficce foliis, &c.* Pk. t. 212. f. 5.

The narrow-leaf'd climbing Morinda*

MORINDA 3. *Scandens, foliis oblongo-ovatis*.

Periclimenum *Americanum è cujus radice fit atramentum.* Pk. t. 212. f. 4*

Morinda *Arborea pedunculis folitariis.* L. flo. Zey. 6c Sp. PI.

The oval leaf'd climbing Morinda.

MORINDA 4. *Fruticosa foliis amplioribus ovatis, pedunculis longioribus ramq/ts.*

The larger shrubby Morinda.

These plants are very common about the low lands, and frequently found climbing among the bushes in all the lower hills; the roots colour liness of a dark hue, and may probably prove a useful ingredient among the Dyers.

PSYCHOTROPHUM 1. *Fruticosa foliis venosis ovatis oppositis, petiolis stipulatis, racemis terminalibus, baccis compressis.*

The oval-leaf'd Psychotrophum with reddish veins and spikes.

Perianthium. *Monophyllum conico-tubulatum, inferne compressum pregnans quinque dentatum.*

Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata, tubus fere equalis calice duplo longior, fauce (in hac specie) villosa; limbus ereclus quinquepartitus.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque brevia ut plurimum tubo adnata, anthera? ere&* ovata in fauce fixe.*

Pistillum. *Germen subrotundum calice teclum denticulifque coronatum, %l^{us} /implex qd apicem bifidus, longitudinis tubi corolla j ftigmata, in prima specie, oblonga reflexa-, in fecunda, cirrofa reflexa-, in sexta, vaginata, in ceteris Jimplicia*

Pericarpium. *Baccæ subrotunda succulenta calice teclum coronata, bilocularis.*

Semina. *Nucleoh bint bemifbenci folitarii, feminibus coffea fmiles.*

PSYCHOTROPHUM 2. *Fruticosa, foliis amplioribus ovatis stipulis rigitis interpositis, ramulis cæcioribus, racemis umbellulatis, sustentaculis ternato-ternatis.* Tab. 17. f. 2.

The smaller succulent Psychotrophum.

The figure of the fruit represented here was taken from a dry specimen in which the pulp had been greatly shrunk up.

PSYCHOTROPHUM 3. *Fruticosa, foliis ovatis venosis, stipulis bidentatis racemis terminalibus croceis.* Tab. *3. f. I. & 2».

The smaller Psychotrophum with a foxy top.

PSYCHOTROPHUM 4. *Foliis ovatis venosis, floribus quasi umbellatis JujKn* tacuhs longioribus.*

The larger (shrubby) Psychotrophum with spreading flowers.

PSYCHOTROPHUM 5. *Hirfutum foliis ovatis.*

The hairy Ppsychotrophum-

PSYCHOTROPHUM 6. *Fruticofum Jhliis plumbeis ovato acuminatis, foribus laxeracemofis**

The fliruby Ppsychotrophum with a livid foliage.

PSYCHOTROPHUM 7. *Herbaceum repens filvaticum foliis jubrotundo-cordatis oppofitis, jloribus paucioribus atari bus, lacinils corolla eretto-patentibus.*

Viola folio Bacifera. Slo. Cat. 115.

Jafminum. *Inodorum repem* &c. Barren' 63,
Karinta Kab. H. M. tab. 21.

The fmall creeping *Ppsychotrophum* with Ground-Ivy Leaves.

All thefe plants are very common in "Jamaica | they are for the mod part frubby, and rife generally from three to fix or feven feet in height. The leaves are difpofed in an oppofite order in all of them, and the foot-flalks generally fupported with *jlipulce* at their infertions: the flowers are commonly in k>ofe clufters, and terminate the flalks and branches ; but the laft fort, whofe characters agree pretty well both with thefe and the coffee, is intirely a creeper, (hoots by a veryflender ftalk, and roots almoft at every joint: They are all natives of the woods, and grow beft in a rich fhady foil.

The feeds of all the fpecies are pretty muca like thofe of coffee.

C O F F E A 1. *FruSlicofa foliis oppofitis, foribus plurimis fejjilibus ad alas.*

Coffea. L. Sp. PL & H. Cl.

Coffea. *Arabica*, &c. Pk. Ph. t. 272. f. I.

Arbor Yemenfis. *Fruftum Coffe ferens*, &c.&c. Douglas/

The Coffee-tree.

This frub has been long introduced and cultivated in the Ifland of *Jamaica* ; 'Where it grows very luxuriantly, and rifes frequently to the height of eight or nine feet, fpreading its flexile branches to a confiderable diftance on every fide: it thrives beft in a rich foil, and cool (haded fituation, where it can be duly refrefhed with a Moderate (hare of moifture ; and in fuch a foil and fituation, it generally produces fo great a quantity of fruit, that the branches can hardly fuftain the weight, tho' bending to the ground ; and you may frequently obferve the very trunk to yield to the load. The tree however is obferved to grow and thrive almoft in every foil about the mountains, and will frequently produce great quantities of fruit in the dried fpts, tho' in *Arabia*^ where this plant is a native and had been firft propagated and brought into ufe, it is obferved to be cultivated between the hills; and yet the drought of the place is fuch, that they are frequently obliged to reiceffi the roots with water, which, as it is often wanted in that country is generally conveyed by gutters or chanel thro' every piece.

It is a gweral remark in *Rngla7id*, and indeed a certain, one, that the coffee imported from *America* does not anfwer fo well as that of the growth of *Arabia*% "or is it owing (as fome imagine) to any foreign fume, or vapours it might have contracted in the paffage, tho' great care fhould be always taken to prevent any acquifition of this nature ; for even there, what is commonly ufed will neither parch, or mix like the *Turkey* coffee ; but this has been hitherto owing to the want

of observation, or knowing the nature of the grain, most people being attentive for the quantity of the produce, while the qualities are but seldom considered.

I have been many years in those colonies, and being always a lover of coffee, have been often obliged to put up with the produce of the country in its different flaws. This gave me room to make many observations upon this grain, and I dare say they are such as will be constantly found true, and (if rightly regarded) will soon convince the inhabitants of our *Americans* Colonies, in a way of supplying the mother country with as good coffee as we ever had from *Turkey*, or any other part of the world: and the easier undemanding of this assertion, I shall set down the Remarks I have made, as they occur.

1. New coffee will never parch or mix well, use what art you will. This proceeds from the natural clamminess of the juices of the grain, which requires a space of time proportioned to its quantity to be wholly destroyed.

2. The smaller the grain, and the less pulp the berry is, the better the coffee, the sooner it will parch, mix, and acquire a flavour.

3. The drier the soil, and the warmer the situation, the better the coffee it produces will be, and the sooner it will acquire a flavour.

4. The larger and the more succulent the grain, the worse it will be, the more clammy, and the longer in acquiring a flavour.

5. The word coffee produced in *America* will in a course of years, not exceeding ten or fourteen, be as good, parch and mix as well, and have as high a flavour as the best we now have from *Turkey*; but due care should be taken to keep it in a dry place, and to preserve it properly.

6. Small grained coffee, or that which is produced in a dry soil, and warm situation, will in about three years be as good, and parch as well as that which is commonly used in the coffee-houses in *London*.

These are facts founded on repeated experiments, which I have tried from time to time, during my residence in *Jamaica*; though it is very rare to see what a man may call good coffee in the Island, for they generally drink it *a la Sultan* (a) > never reserve more than is sufficient to supply them from one year to another.

I have examined the *Turkey* coffee with great care since I came to *England*, and conclude from the size of the grain, the frequent abortion of one of the seeds, and the narrowness of the skin that contains the pulp, that the shrub must be greatly stunted in its growth; and from hence judge, that whoever endeavours to produce good coffee, and such as would mellow as soon as that of *Arabia*, or exceed three feeds that may have the same flavour, must try what can be produced in the lower hills and mountains of the southern part of the Island, nay, even try what the *Savannas* will bear; and I am persuaded it would answer well in many places about the foot of the long mountain near *Kingston*: an acre or two may be easily tried in any part, and the experiment will be well worth the labour; but whoever is for having greater crops, must keep among the mountains, where the trees grow and shoot out more luxuriantly. Where-ever this shrub is cultivated, it should be planted at distances proportioned to its growth, for in a dry gravelly, or mixed soil, it seldom rises above five feet, and may be conveniently planted within that distance of each other; but among the mountains of *Jamaica*, where it frequently rises to the height of nine or ten feet, or more, it requires a larger scope, and in such a soil can be hardly planted nearer than eight or ten feet to each other; I have however frequently known them crowded in such places, and yet produce a great quantity of fruit.

The gentlemen of *Jamaica* imagine, that a great deal of the richness and flavour of the *Turkey* coffee depends upon their methods of drying it, but this is

(a) This I take to be rather the infusion of the half-burnt flakes of new coffee, (for it never will parch, grind, or mix properly while fresh) like that commonly used by the coffee-planters in *Jamaica*; than a decoction of the coverings, as it is commonly reported to be.

an ill-grounded notion, for the berries, as well as the trees, being naturally stunted in their growth in most parts of *Arabia*, they have but little pulp, and are very easily dried in that warm climate, where a few days sun generally compleats the work, without being at the trouble of stripping them of any part of their more juicy coats before hand : but tho' I am satisfied the *Turkey* coffee receives no addition from any peculiar method of drying it, I am equally convinced that great quantities of that produced in the woody parts of *Jamaica*, where the berries are large and succulent, and the feeds lax and clammy, are greatly prejudiced by the methods used there ; such berries should be undoubtedly stripped of a great part of the pulp, and the feeds carried down to the low-lands, where the heat is much greater and more constant, to be dried ; and not left soaking in their clammy juices, to dry but slowly in a damp air, as they generally do in many parts of that Island; but this is no prejudice to the sale of it among the northern purchasers, who generally look upon the largest and fattest grain as the best, nor do they choose it by any other marks than the plumpness of the feeds, and a fresh colour which generally is a blueish-pale in new coffee.

Such as have large coffee-walks, should be provided with a convenient *barbakue*, or platform, to dry these feeds more commodiously upon ; and I think it would be well worth while to try whether sweating would destroy any of the clamminess peculiar to the feeds of the larger berries ; but these should be always pulped and dried as soon as possible. nor do I imagine but the ease and speed whereby they might be dried in the low-lands, would be a sufficient recompence for the trouble of carrying them there, as they are picked from the trees.

After the fruit is well dried, it must be hulked, and the feeds cleared from all the outward coverings, to fit and prepare them for the market. This is generally done in *Jamaica* by pounding the dried berries lightly in large wooden mortars, until, after a long continued labour, both the dried pulp and inward membranous coverings are broke, and fall to pieces among the feeds: The whole is then winnowed, cleared, exposed afresh to the sun for some days, and then calked for the market. But the *Arabians*, after having dried their coffee sufficiently on mats, spread it on an even floor, and brake off the covering by passing a large weighty roller of some heavy wood or stone to and fro upon it, and when the hulks are well broke in this manner, it is winnowed and exposed to the sun a-new, until it is very well dried ; for otherwise it is apt to heat on board the ships, and then it loses all its flavour.

The drink prepared from the feed of this plant is now generally used all over *Europe*, and many parts of *Ajia* and *America*: it is generally esteemed as an excellent stomachic, and strengthner of the nerves ; and peculiarly adapted for studious and sedentary people.

The plants are propagated by the feeds, and, to raise them successfully, the whole berries should be sown soon after they are gathered from the trees; for if they be kept but a short time out of ground, they are apt to fail: but when the plants rise about five or six inches above the earth, if double, (as they generally are) they should be separated, which is done by drawing one or both, parting the roots, and planting them again in separate beds. When the young plants are removed from a bed, or from under the parent-tree where they generally grow in great abundance, great care should be taken not to break or injure the roots, and to preserve the earth about them until they are replanted ; for if the fibres are exposed to the air, and allowed to dry, they are very subject to perish, which is the reason they have not this beautiful tree more common in the gardens about the lower lands of *Jamaica*, where very few transplants of the kind thrive, being generally pulled up very bare, the layers laid by commonly for thirty or forty hours afterwards, and then carried a considerable distance in the heat of the sun : but such as would have 'em prosper well, should be careful to procure plants that are well supplied with mould from their native beds; or to raise them immediately from *its* feeds.

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CHIOCOCCA 1. *Sarmentosa foliis myrtineis oppositis, spicis plurimis tenuissimis & terminatibus & ex alis supremis.*

Lonicera. *Racemis lateralibus simplicibus floribus pendulis.*
L. Sp. Pl.

Jasminum. *Forte folio*
169, an

Pittonia. *Plum. & Herb.*

Snow, or Dtois-root.

Periantium. *Minimum subtumidum pregnans, quinque denticulis coronatum.*
Corolla. *Satis magna monopetala conico-campanulata caduca, limbus quinque-partitus, laciniis acuminatis erectis brevibus.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque erecto patentia flore longiora, antheræ ovatae.*
Pistillum. *Germen minimum subrotundum calice tectum & coronatum, stilus tenuis simplex longitudine stam. stigma simplex.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca subrotunda leniter compressa pulposa nivea bilocularis, denticulis calicis coronata.*
Semina. *Duo subrotunda, compressa solitaria.*

This genus has been hitherto confounded with the *Tournefortia*, from which I have now justly separated it: The plant described here grows very common in the lower hilly lands of *Jamaica*, especially those between *Spanish-town* and *St. Faith's*; it begins to branch immediately above the root, rises by many shoots and slender twigs, from four to seven or eight feet, sometimes more; but when so luxuriant, it requires to be supported by some of the neighbouring shrubs, without which it would not be able to stand: The flower-spikes are very slender and numerous towards the top of the branches, and shoot from thence as well as from the loose texture, very numerous; the twigs are very brittle, and each contains

but few flowers, and the fruit is very small, and the seeds are very numerous, and the plant is very much affected by the continued use of this, and a few mercurial alterants; but it is best used in decoctions, which may be made either stronger or weaker, or impregnated with other ingredients as occasion requires. The smaller the plant grows the more sharp and biting the root is, and consequently the better.

CHIOCOCCA. 2. *Scandens sarmentis tenuissimis & fere indivisis.*
The climbing Snow-berry.

I have seen one plant of this kind in the woods between *St. Thomas's* and *Man-geneel*; it grew to a considerable height among the trees, and threw down some of its slender twigs again to the ground: I am apt to think it a different species, tho' the leaves are very like those of the former plant.

PORTLANDIA 1. *Foliis majoribus nitidis ovatis oppositis, floribus amplexiformibus* Tab. xi.
An, *Tecomaxachill.* H. 408?
An, Pk. 329. 6.

The large-leaf'd *Portlandia*.

- Periantium. *Pentaphyllum* foliolis vblongo-lanceolatis, germini incidentibus.*
 Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata -> tubus longijjimus (jcx fcilicet vel septem unciarum) fenfim ampliatus, & fere infundibuli^formis, limbus quinque crenatus.*
 Stam. *Filamenta quinque valida longitudine fere floris; antherae Io7igiffima.*
 Piftillum. *Germen oblongum pentago?tum, foliolis calicis coronatum* ftilusyfozplex, longitudine flam. Stigma oblongurti quaji accretum.*
 Pericarpium. *Capfula oblongo-ovata, quinque Jlrilis longitudinalibus fulcata> r4-tufa, £? foliolis calicis coronata -, bilocularis, bivahis, ab apict dehifcens.*
 Semina. *Plurima fubrotwida compreffa.*

This shrub grows chiefly about the foot of the mountains, and thrives very luxuriantly among the rocks: it rifes by a branched stem, and shoots generally to the height of eight or nine feet ; but the trunk seldom exceeds two inches and a half in diameter, and is covered with a thick furrowed bark. The leaves are large, smooth, and opposite, of an oval form, and entire at the edges -, the flowers are white, pretty open, and long; and the fruit a moderate lignous capfula, crowned with five distindl leaves, and divided into two cells, adorned with five longitudinal ridges.

This plant is called by the name of *Portlandia*, after the present dutchefs of *Portland*^ who is a great^ lover of Botany, and well acquainted with the *Rnglifb* plants.

- ERITHALIS i. *Fruticulofa foliis obovatis craffis nitidis oppofitis, pedimculis ramojis ad aids Superiores. Tab* 17* £34*

Thefliiuby *Erithali's*.

- Periantium: *Subrotundum truncatum cyathiforme minimum germine pregnant.*
 Corolla. *Monopetala in quinque lucinias linearis ereSta-patentes adbafeinfefia.*
 Stam. *Filamenta quinque ereSlo-potentia Corolla dimido breviora, antheras oblonga**
 Piftillum. *Germen fubrotundum margine calicis coro?iatum, ftilus jimplex longU tudine flam. Stigma acutum.*
 Pericarpium. *Bacca decem-locuteris glofofa parva feminibus plurimis refertdt*
See tab, 17. f. 3a.

- ERITHALIS 2. *Arborefcens floribus racembfis foliis venofis infegris.*

The arborefcnt *ErithaliSi*

Both these shrubs are found about the nbrth-eaft parts of the Ifland ; the former grows among the cliffs that lie to the west of *Port-Antonio*, and seldom rifes above ^vo or three feet. I found the other about *Mangenul-bay*, where it grows to the height of eight or ten feet.

- MACROCNEMUM 1. *Arbor efc ens foliis cOatis oppojtis^ rtemis fujlen* taculis longis incidentibus.*

The oval leaPd *Macrocneum**

- Periantium. *Minimum quinquedentatufn germine pregnant.*
 Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata^ minor 3 limbus.* quinque lacinias ovdttis ef-e&b* conniventes feftus.*
 Stam. *Filamenta quinque villofa longitudine] tubi floris & infefne tubo adnata^ fuperne liber a j anthers ovatcv compreffa in fame corolla le* catcc.*

Piftillum. *Germen longum obverfe conicuni denticulū caticis coronafum* [^] *ftilus Jimplex longitudine tubipris, ftigma bilobum obtufmfcuhm.*
 Pericarpium. *Capfula oblonga obverfe conica bilocularis.*
 Semina. *Plurima imbricatam pofita.*

This fmall tree is fometimes found abbut *Mangentfl*; it fifes generally to the height of twelve or fourteen feet and feems by the fruit to approach pretty near the Campanula, but the difpofition and make of the filaments are very different.

CAMPANULA i. *Jrborefcem foliis ovato-acuminatis verticillatam ternatis, ftipulis acuminatis interpofitisi capfull's quinque loculanbus.*

An, *Nerio affinis*, ©V. Slo. H. t. 18\$,

CAMPANULA 2. *Minor frutefcens, foliis ovatis oppofitis ftipulis aciitit interpofitis, cepfulisquinque locularibus.* Tab. 14. fig. i«

The fliruby American Campanula's.

The fize of thefe plants, and the different difp'ofitions of their leaves, feem to tftfJee the whole difference between the two fpecies, the firft grows generally to the height of nine or ten feet, the latter feldom exceeds four: the flowers are yellow, and the leaves intire in both.

BUTNERIA 1. *Arborea foliis majoribus oblongo-ovaiis oppofitis floriks fik gularibus.*

An, *Ebenus Arbor India Oriental* [^] &c. Thez. Zey. P. 91 ?

The Bull-Apple-tree.

Periantium. *Campanulatum quinque dentatum minus, dentibus acutis reflectentibus.*

Corolla. *Monopelala tubulata major fauce lenikr ampHata, limbus in quinque lacimas lanceolatas feftus.*

Stamina. *Filament a quinque brevijima; anther* Ioya adnatce ier longitudinem tubi & faucisflorisporreSia.*

Piftillum. *GermenfubrotundumcaliceteSlum[^]lacimiscoronatum, ftilus Jimplex longitudine tubi fioris; ftigma obtufam.*

Pericarpium. *Pomum magnum ghbofum coronatum, malo tunico fimillim[^] unilocutare, lined Mgitudinali intere bifJlamfukaturrh P^{ull}-pa^r repletum.*

Semina. *Plurima nidulantia.*

This tree grows; very common in the parifl, of *SLja^{eh}*, and rries generally to the height of fourteen or sixteen feet, the leaves are large oval and *oppofai* and the fruit very like a pomegranate both in fize and form.

MIRABILIS *Sp. Pl. TM, ^{^^} firninibuspulcbre reticulatis, radice carnofa.*

Mirabilis L. *Sp. Pl.* *Jalappa Parvopre, &c.* Inf. & Th. Zey.

Admirabilis Peruviana, &c. Slo. Cat. 91.

Mirabilis Peruv. Mf. 208.

Jalap, or the Four o' Clock Flower

This plant is very branched stalk to the [^] in the Island of *Jamaica*, «* I*, generally by *
 pointed, and difpofed pretty thick along the branches, t[^] flowers a row fingle, [^] are of a moderate fize, and like thofe of the tulip, change their colours with the 0, and

and methods of culture; they are sometimes wholly yellow, often red, but commonly mixed, and change their shades to a great variety; these are followed by many roundish seeds that stand upon the expanded cups.

The root sliced and preserved opens the body; it has been sometimes dried and powdered, and then administered for Jalap - it purges moderately, but requires too large a dose to be administered in so disagreeable a form, and seldom answers to our wishes even in that quantity. It is cultivated in *Jamaica* chiefly for the beauty of its flowers, which are always observed to open with the cool, and from thence called Four o'Clock Flowers.

NICOTIANA i. *Foliis amplisoblongo-ovatis, floribus comojis.*

Nicotiana. *Foliis ovatis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

PetumePif. 206.

Tobacco.

This plant was probably first introduced here by the *Spaniards*. But it is still cultivated by the negroes and poorer sort of white people in many parts of the Island: it has some narcotic qualities, but it is chiefly used among us as a stimulatory. The lighter decoction of the leaves, &c. are both purgative and emetic, as well as the juice; but when it continues for a considerable time upon the fire, the more acrid particles evaporate, and it becomes a strong resolutive and sudorific, and has been frequently observed to answer beyond expectation in old catarrhes; and asthma. The fumes are sometimes injected by the way of glisters in the Colica Pittonum and Miferere, and have been often found to provoke a discharge downward when no other medicines would answer. The leaves pounded are frequently applied to foul or neglected sores in *America** and observed to answer better than any ointments in most of those that lie in the depending parts. Both the infusion and juice of the plant is used indiscriminately to wash and cleanse the sores of cattle, for it has been long observed to preserve them free from maggots, and to destroy most sorts of vermin.

DATURA 1. *Foliis profunde crenatis, fructu ere Slo Jpinofu.*

Datura *Teriacarpiis spinofis erettis ovatis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

Stramonium *Zey. Thez. Zey. & humatu i^a. &c. H. M. p. 2. f. 28.*

Stramonium *Alt era major Jive Tatura, &c. Slo. Cat. 59, & Hift. p. 159.*

The Thorn-apple or Burn-weed

This plant is very common in most of the low-lands of *Jamaica* and indeed all over *America* where it generally rises to the height of three feet, or better. All the parts of this plant are remarkably narcotic, though seldom administered inwardly on account of those dreadful perturbations of the mind that generally attend the taking of it: the juice however and seeds are frequently used with great success in external applications in those parts of the world, they are commonly made into ointments, and applied in falds and other painful sores, where they give very evident marks of those Narcotic qualities with which they are plentifully endowed. The seeds have been sometimes given internally to half a scruple.

COLLOCOCCUS 1. *Foliis rugojis venosis oblongo-ovatis, floribus /axe racemo/is.*

*Cerafa Affinis Arbor bacvifera, &c. Slo. Cat. 169, & H. t. 203**

Cerafa Americana Foliis rugofis fruflu vifcido. Pk, Phy. t 158, f. 1.*

Malpigia Ramis divaricatis Miller.*

The clammy Cherry, or Turkey-berry-tree.

Periantium. *Parvum monophyllum campamilatum perfijlens ore tri vel quinque crenato.*

Corolla. *Monopetala in quinque lacinias ovafas, £? calice duplo /ongiores ad bafem fere fefta. Sta**

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque hirsuta inflexis floris opposita & inferne tubo Corolla adnata, antherae crenato-lamellatæ.*

Pistillum. *Germina ovata, stylus inferne simplex erectus, ad apicem divisus in quatuor laciniis divaricantes; Stigmata oblonga irregularia.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca subrotunda oblique & lateraliter adhaerens, succo viscoso turpida, unilocularis, monosperma. An aliter in germine?*

Semin. *Nucleus bilobus nudo offe rugosus.*

This tree grows frequently in the lower lands of *Jamaica*, and in most of the other Islands; but it seldom rises above 14 or 16 feet, and spreads pretty much at the top. The leaves are oval, rugged, obliquely veined, and disposed alternately; the berries are red, succulent, of the size of our smallest *European* cherries, and disposed in umbellated groups. The turkeys and other poultry feed much upon the fruit of this tree; the pulp is sweetish, and of a clammy consistence.

COLLOCOCUS 2. *Platyphyllus major, racemis umbellatis.*

Prunus Racemosa foliis oblongis hirsutis maximis, &c. Slo. Cat. 184, & H. 2. 130, t. 221.

The Broad-leaf'd Cherry-tree.

This tree grows chiefly in the lower woods, and rises to a considerable height, but is seldom found above twelve or fifteen inches in diameter, and roots generally by a straight trunk. The leaves are very large and rough and the berries white, and much of the size of those of the foregoing: the heat of the tree is of a yellowish colour, and a pretty good timber wood.

EHRETIA 1. *Arborea foliis oblongo-ovatis alternis, racemis terminalibus*

Tab. 16. f. 1.

Cerafo affinis Arbor baccifera racemosa, &c. Slo. Cat. 169, & H. t. 203.

The Bastard Cherry-tree.

Perianthium. *Monophyllum parvum quinque crenatum per Mensuram*

Corolla. *Monopetala campanulata ad medium truncata, imbricatim reflexa.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque longitudine floris, recedentia; antherae subrotundæ. leniter bifidas, longitudine staminum; stigmata obtusiuscula.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca succulenta bilocularis, binis nucleolis bilocularibus & spermibus hinc contextis inde planis, referta.*

This tree is pretty common in the *Inward* parts of *Jamaica*, and rises to the height of fifteen or twenty feet; the largest of our *European* currants in size; they serve to feed our poultry, and are sometimes eat by the poorer sort of people. This tree has been called *Ehretia*, after the ingenious *G. D. Ehret*, who has already obliged the world with many botanical discoveries of his own, besides a great number of beautiful and accurate dissections of plants, which he has done for other people.

BOURRERIA *foliis ovatis, racemis terminalibus, fructibus baccatis*

Jasminum PmcUmm folio fore albo, d. Slo. Cat. 169, & H. t. 204.

The Bourreria with oval Leaves.

- Periantium. *Mcnohyllum inquinquepartes lanceolatas ad medietatem fere divi*
fum, incifuris & laciniis aliquando inequalibus**
- Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata -y tubus Cylindraceus calice duplo longior, limbus
in quinque lacinias equates oblongas obtufas patentis feftus.*
- Stamina. *Filament a quinque, inferne tubo corolla adnata, y eretta & tuboforis Ion-
giora -y znterxfagittate.*
- Piftillum. *Germen ovato-quadrignonum, y filus longitudineftaminum ad apkem bi-
Jidus y ftigmata crajfiufcula.*
- Pericarpium. *Bacca fucculenta, quatuor nucleis bilocularibus, quadantes fphara
mentientibus referta.*
- Semina. *Nuclei biloculares bifpermes, y externe Jukis membranaceis five lamcl-
lofis parallelis oblique difpojitis ornati, y lateribus glabris.*

This tree grows in the Savannas, and feldom rifes above fourteen or fifteen feet from the ground -y its leaves are generally of an inverted oval form, and its berries of a faffron colour. I have called it after Mr. Bourer, an apothecary of Nuremberg, who was a great promoter of natural hiftory.

- TOURNEFORTIA 1. *Scandens foliis hirtis rugofis ovatis fpicis ramofis.*
Tournefortia. *Foliis ovato-lanceolatis fpicis ramofis pendulis.* L. Sp. PL
*Heliotropii Flore frutex baccifer, folio rugofo fatido maximo fubrotundo
hirfuto, fruflu albo.* Slo. Cat. 173. & H. t. 212.

The larger Scandent *Tournefortia*.

- This plant raifes itfelf generally by the help of thi neighbouring trees, and (hoots Sometimes to a confiderable height in the woods, y every plant of the whole genus feems to have a great analogy with the *hrnfole*, for they generally bear their flowers, and throw out their fpikes in the fame manner. *Plumier* has always confounded the fpecies of the *Chionodus*^ (which we have already defcribed) with thefe plants | and this confufion has impofed on *Linnaus*, y who defcribes this genus with two feeds and a covered berry, but continues the fpecies like the other | they are however very diftinf, for in this the flower is perfectly the fame as that of the *Heliotrope*, the fpikes and difpofition nearly the fame, but the fruit is a pulpy berry, containing four feparate feeds, and is always lodged upon the calyx.

- TOURNEFORTIA 2. *Trutefcens humilis, foliis maximis obhngo ovatis ru-
gofis, fpicis pendulis rarioribus, ramulis craffis
fulcatis.*
Tournefortia *Foliis ovatis integerimis nudis, y fpicis cymofis.* L. Sp. PL
Heliotropii Flore frutex folio maximo, (3c. Slo. Cat. 173, & H. t. 212.

The large leaf'd Shrubby *Tournefortia*.

This plant is fometimes obferved in the woods, and may be reckoned rather a plant of a few years ftanding than a fhrub | it rifes generally from five to feven, or eight feet in height, and is remarkable for the thicknefs of its upper branches, and the length of its pendulous flower-fpikes: the leaves are very large, fomettimes a foot or more in length.

- TOURNEFORTIA 3- *Reclinata diffufa, & hirfuta, foliis ovatis, ramulis reSlii
validis.*

The Baiket-Withe,

Yy

This

This plant is pretty much like the first species, grows very luxuriantly, and stretches sometimes many feet from the main root. It is generally used for dung-baskets about the country.

TOURNEFORTIA 4. *Fruticosa scandens, bacch niveis maculis nigrif notatis.*

Tournefortia *Foliis ovatis acuminatis, petiolis reflexis caule volubili.* L' Sp. PJ.

Pittonia *Scandens bois de Chaplet Gallie de la Dom. de Jujieu.*

Bonia *Nigra fruticosa, fr. Slo. Cat. 106, & H. t. 143. **

The climbing *Tournefortia* with spotted Berries and slender Branches.

Shrub with
 or better; it is very remarkable for the black
 with the number of the seeds, which are sometimes one, sometimes two or more;
 they constantly four in the germen and more perfect specimens.

TOURNI
 Thym

5. *Subfruticosa, foliis subincanis oblongis, fronde comosa.*
frutex marinus, &c. Slo. Cat. H. t. 162, f. 4.

The Ash-coloured Sea-side *Tournefortia*.

This plant is found by the sea-side near A« U
 shrubby tr

CERASCANTHUS . . *Foliis ovatis, inque productis, racemis*

Lordia *Folij w«/« integerimh. L Sp PI*

, &c. Slo. Cat. 155. & H. t.

Spanish Elm, or Prince-wood.

Perianthium. *Cylindricum ohngm M*t., m < .*

Cok ↑ *perijstem*
opetala inf
ice limiter
laciniis oblongas retusas, ad facem fere sectus.
 Stamina. *Fi*

Pistillum. *Genaei ovata intra tubum faric c**
breoior XT *erecta* *erectus flaminibus*
anis remotis bifidis; stigmata oblonga

Pericarpium. *Drupa oblongo-ovata intra calicem immutatum & tubum corollae*
dissentum reposta, & floreae marcido persistenti coronata; nux
tenuis lignosus quadrilocularis, dissepimentis duobus quando-
que omnibus interruptis.

Semina. *Oblongo-ovata solitaria, quorum tria*

This tree grows in many parts of the Island is generally used as one of the best timber woods in the Island exceeds twenty or thirty inches in diameter of the height, but seldom most common: it is pretty much branched in the low lands where it is long nervous leaves the flowers are very white and furnished with do- and grow in great numbers at the ex-

extremities of the branches; but as the *Germen* grows larger, they fade and turn of a dark or dirty brown colour, and continue upon the tree until the whole fruit, which seldom grows to a perfect state, falls off. The disposition of the cup and style shew this to be very nearly allied to the *clammy cherry* and *Cordia*; but as we are now acquainted with two distinct species of this sort, that have each six *Stamina* constantly, and as I have never been able to observe above one lodge and embryo in the *Germen's* of the *Collococcus*, I have separated them, according to rules of the system I now follow. The wood of this tree is of a dark brown colour, and gently striped; it is tough and elastic, of a fine grain, and easily worked.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM 1. *FruHu majori globi Joltis ftiBtus fcrugineis.*

Tab. 14. f. 2.

Chryfophyllum L. Gen. Sp. P. & H. Cl.

Anona. *Foliisfubtus ferugineisfrusiu rotundo*, & Slo.Cat. 206. H. t. 219.

AAona. *FruttujubicundO*. &c. Muf. & Thez. Zey,

The Star Apple-tree,

Pericarpium. *"Petstaphyihimjfbliolis minor thus cochleatis ovaiis.*

Corolla. *Monopetala campanulata in quinque acini as ova fas erefto-patentes ad medietatemfeffa.*

Stamitfa. *Fzltimfnta' qurnqnebrewffima ab imd laciniarUm corollce supra faucem*
'tirrh i attriterae cor-data conni<ventes.

Piftillum. *Germen jubrotiindum decemlocu/dre> ftilus nullus vel brevijimus, ftigma obtufiufculum radiatum^*

Pericarpium. *Bacca ghbafa fucctdenta decemlocularis.*

~~Sem na~~ *Ovata compr^fa nitenU%y & d akemnt margwem rugofit & cicOtriculd*
guafibed utra.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM 2., *Frutiu minori gkbro, foliis fubtus ferugineh.*

rrhe Damfon Plumb.

The last of these plants is found wild in many parts of *Jamaica*, but seldom grows to any considerable size: the other is cultivated all over the country, and thrives with very little care; it rises commonly to a considerable size, and spreads much in its growth, but its branches, like those of the other sort, are very slender and flexible, and hang down whenever they are charged with fruit. This, like the *Achras* (to which it is nearly allied, feeds, and other particulars, seem to shew it very nearly allied) is *Ml* of milk, and the fruit retains it even in the most perfect state; but though this juice be rough and astringent in the bark, and other parts of the tree, and even in the fruit before it ripens; yet when it grows to full perfection, it becomes sweet and gelatinous with an agreeable clamminess, and is very much esteemed. The juice of this fruit (a little before it is perfectly ripe) being mixed with a small quantity of orange juice, (or eating both fruit at a time,) binds the body more than any thing I have ever known, and doubtless would make a very powerful remedy on many occasions; but I doubt if the addition of the fire would not take off a great deal of the native properties of the juice, in case it had been in-

ans.

I doubt if this ought to be separated from the *Achras* on any account, though the characters of the flower differ in many respects; the *Germen* has ten distinct lodges, but most of the seeds abort, and when the fruit is ripe, it seldom contains above four or five.

VARRONIA (a) *i. Fruticosa foliis rugosis ovatis subhirsutis ferratis alternis, capitulis subrotundis.* Tab. 13. f. 2.

Lantana *Foliis alternis floribus corimbofis.* L. Sp. PI.

Periclimenum *Retfum, &c. foliis alternatum fitis.* Slo. Cat. 164. & H.

1.194- ; ;

The round fpiked Varronia.

Receptaculum. *Commune simplex in caput Jintfum colligit fores sepales.*

Periantium. *Monophyllum campanulatum perfylens, limbus in quinque laciniis tenuiffimas, longas reflexas vel intortas divisus.*

Corolla. *Monopetala tubulato-campanulata, limbus quinquecrenatus fimbriatus.*

Stamina. *Filament a quinque inferne tubo corolla ad medietatem adnata Corolla breviora, antherae sagittate.*

Pistillum. *Germen ovatum liberum infundo calicis fitum, stylum simplex longitudine fere flamm; stigmata quatuor oblonga erefio-potentia ab apice Jlt affurgentia.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca ovata jucculenta bilocularis calice suffulta.*

Semina. *Nucleoli subrotundi folitarii biloculares, bispermes.*

VARRONIA 2. *Afurgens farmentosa, foliis & capitulis oblongis.*

An, Lantana Foliis alternis spicis oblongis. L. Sp. PI. *Sed non fahia bar* badienfibus, &c.* Pk. t. 221. f. 3.

The Varronia with oblong Spikes.

Both these plants are common in the lower and woody lands of Jamaica; they are both shrubby, but the former seldom rises above three or four feet in height, and is furnished with a number of slender, crooked, and intermixed branches: the other is much of the same make towards the top, but is generally found climbing or leaning on the neighbouring shrubs, by whose help it rises frequently to the height of many feet above the root. The flowers and texture of the leaves are very like in both.

RHAMNUS. 1. *Arborefcens minor foliis ovatis venosis, pedunculis umbellatis, alaribus fructibus sphericis.* Tab. 29. f. 2.

The shrubby Rhamnus with bilocular Berries.

RHAMNUS 2. *Arborem foliis ovatis venosis, capitulis sphericis inferne ad medietatem caliptratis, pedunculis umbellulatis alaribus, cortice glabro.*

The larger Rhamnus with a smooth Bark.

RHAMNUS 3. *Foliis ovatis glabris fructibus bicocularibus subcaliptratis.* Tab. 12. f. 1.

RHAMNUS 4. *Sarmentofus foliis ovatis venosis, capitulis trigonis racemosis.* Radix *fruticosa lutea, &c.* Slo. Cat. 214, & H. 11. J⁸ 5'

The Chaw-ftick.

All these species of the *Rhamnus* are found in *Jamaica* the two first forts grow generally among the other (limbs in the low lands, but the third is a climber, and generally found in the drier hills. The bark of all these plants is of a pleasant bitter taste, and raises a great fermentation in the *faliva*, or any rich liquor it may be agitated with. The third fort is frequently used to ferment, and give a flavour to those small diluting liquors called cool drinks -, but is generally kept to rub and clean the teeth, which it really whitens and preserves far better than any thing I have yet known; for it serves both as a bruffa and cleaning powder upon these occasions.

RHAMNUS? ^{^z}Ziziphus. *Arbor efscens foliis oblongo-ovatis hirsutis & leniter ferratis, floribus minimis, racemis alaribus.* Tab. 12. f. 2.

Perianthium *Nullum.*

Corolla *Monopetala, in quinque laciniis oblongas carinatas erecto-conniventes ad basin fissâ**

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque brevia intra lacinias corollae recondita; anthera oblongo-ovatae.*

Pistillum. *Germen ovatum, stylus aequalis simplex brevis, stigma simplex.*

Pericarpium. *Baccapulposa subrotunda nucleo unico fetâ, nucleo proprio lecto.*

This shrubby tree grows at the foot of the hill, near Doflor Gregory's at *Plantain garden* river. It seldom rises above ten or twelve feet, and throws out a great number of loose branches.

CESTRUM 1. *Fruticosum, foliis oblongo-ovatis, floribus fasciculatis pedunculatis alaribus.* A

Cestrum *Floribus pedunculatis,* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

Jasminum *Laurinis foliis fore palide luteo &c.* Slo. Cat. 169. & H. t. 204.

Blue Poison Berries.

This shrub is very common in the lower lands, and seldom rises above seven or eight feet from the ground; the leaves are smooth and oval, and the flowers disposed in ⁱⁿ ^{ar} ^g groups at the axils of the leaves; they are succeeded by so many berries of the size of our European black currants, and full of a blue pulp, but the colour is easily changed by every acid. The nightingales are said to feed upon the berries of this shrub, which are reckoned very poisonous.

SOLANUM 1. *Hirsutum & spinosum, fructu maximo, calice majori spinoso.*

Solanum *Caule aculeato fruticoso foliis repandis calicibus aculeatis,* L. Sp. Pl.

Solanum *Pomiferum &c.* Pk. t. 226. f. 3. & Slo. Cat. 108.

Melongena *Frustru oblongo, &c.* Flor. & The. Zey.

Nila-Barudena, H. M. p. 10. t. 74. •

The Brown-Jolly, or *Bola?igena.*

This plant lives some years, and seldom rises above three or four feet in height; it was first imported into *Jamaica* by the *Jews*, and is now cultivated there by many people. It generally bears a number of large berries, which (soon and ripen very gradually; these diced, pickled for a few hours, and boiled to a tenderness, are used instead of greens, and frequently served up in plates among the *Jews*.

SOLANUM 2. *Villosum & spinosum, fructu majore mucronato luteo.*

Solanum *Caule aculeato herbaceo, foliis cordatis quinque lobis, calicibus aculeatis.* L. Vir. Clif. & Sp. Pl.

Love Apple, and Cock-roch Apple.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and makes a beautiful appearance when adorned with its large yellow berries: it grows in tufts, and bears its fruits on single footstalks. The smell of the apples is said to kill the Cock-roches.

SOLANUM 3. *Ajurgens villosum & leniter spinosum, foliis superioribus ovato-angulatis geminatis, fructibus fasciculatis & quasi umbellulatis minoribus^ fasciculis parvis.*

*An Solanum Caule inermifruticoso, foliis geminis altero minore^ floribus cifflofi^s**
L. Sp. Pl.

Solanum Bacciferum caule & foliis tomento incanis, &c. Slo, Cat. 107- & H. t. 144.

An Juripeba 2. Pif. 181.

Turky Berries.

SOLANUM 4. *Ajurgens trichotomum, foliis ovatis, fructibus minoribus laxè racemosis, racemis terminalibus.*

The larger Turky Berries.

Both these species are very common in the low lands of *Jamaica* and so like each other, that they have been commonly taken for the same plant: both for^s grow much to the same height and thickness, and seldom rise above seven feet from the ground. They bear pretty thick, and the berries, which generally are about the size of our *European* cherries, serve to feed the Turkeys, from whence they have received the present appellation.

SOLANUM 5. *Erebum, caule tereti aculeatissimo, foliis oblongo ad basin* inaequaliter porrescens,*

Solanum Spinigerum frutescens. Pk. t. 225. f. 5.

Solanum Fruticosum bacciferum spinosum, &c. Slo. Cat. 108. & PL *• **•

The Canker Berry.

This plant seldom rises above three feet from the root; but both the stem and branches are every where full of sharp thorns. The berries are bitterish, and though to be very serviceable in sore throats.

SOLANUM 6. *Humulus diffusum; foliis ovatis, ramulis marginatis, utnbulis forum parvis.*

Solanum Caule inermi herbaceo, foliis ovatis dentato-angulatis^ umbellulatis[%] nutantibus, L. Sp. Pl.

An Solanum Somniferum of. Thez. Zey. & Aquara-guia, Pif. 224.

The branched Caleoe.

This plant is very common in the low lands of *Jamaica*, and grows frequently & the grafts pieces but it seldom rises more than two or three feet from the root. It is remarkable that this plant, which is equally common in *Europe*, and of a very heavy smell and very narcotic quality in these cold climates, is void of both in *Jamaica*, where it is daily used for food, and found by long experience to be both a pleasant and wholesome green. The negroes at the ferry make use of it every day almost in the year. The length of the common foot stalks, and the length and smoothness of the branches is the only difference between the two plants if they be not wholly the same; but the *European* seems to grow more twiggy and luxuriant.

SOLANUM 7. *Scandens, foliis ovatis utrinque acuminatis fasciculis jiorum jubumbellulatis fparjis.*

*An*_y Solanum *Caule inermi frutescenti flexuoso racemis cymojis, &c. L. Sp. PL*

The Climbing Solanum.

Periantium *Cyathiforme breve ^ vix quinque dent at urn.*

Corolla *Itrfundibuli-formis, ififerne tubulata, Limbus eredto patens, fere integer\ crafus, ex parte rudis & ex parte color at us. Ccetera^ ut in Solanovulg.*

SOLANUM 8. *Spinofum & villofum, foliis angulato-ovatis, baccis minoribus, fasciculis Jlorum fparjis.*

The thorny, tufted, and hairy Solanum,

This plant grows in fpreading tufts, and feldom rifes above three feet from the ground: it is very hairy, full of prickles, and bears a great number of fmall tufted berries. The leaves pounded, are frequently applied to kill the maggots that infest l^{ar}ge fores in cattle; it keeps them clean, and is obferved to defstroy moft forts of vermin.

LYCOPERSICON 1- *Foliis abrupte pinnatis, radice tuber ofd.*

Solanum *Caule inermi herbaceo; foliis pennatis integerrimis. L. Vir. Cli. &Sp.PL*

The Irifli Potato,

Great quantities of this root are annually imported into *Jamaica* from *Lan* cajler* and *Ireland*; and the plant often cultivated in the cooler mountains of the ifland, but does not thrive fo well as many other *European* vegetables, though frequently raifed with fuch fuccefs, as to be fold in large quantities in the public markets.

LYCOPERSICON 2. *Subhirfutum, foliis varie incifis interrupte & abrupte pennatis\ calicibus feptempartitis.*

Solanum *Caule inermi herbaceo, foliis pennatis inci/is, racemis Jimplicibus. L. Sp. PI.*

The Tomato.

LYCOPERSICUM 3. *Subhirfutum, foliis interrupte G? abrupte pennatis, calicibus quinquepartitis.*

An> Solanum *Caule inermi herbaceo, foliis pennatis incijis^ racemis bipartitis reflexis. L. Sp. PI.*

The fmaller wild Tomato.

Thefe are all annual plants, and, except the laft, imported here from foreign parts. The berries of the fecond fpecies are often ufed in foops and fauces, to which they are obferved to give a very agreeable and grateful flavour: they are fometimes roafted, and then chiefly ufed with mutton: they are alfo fried with eggs, and ferved up in fingle plates. The *Jews* make ufe of this fruit in almoft all their difhes.

Obf. The flowers in thefe plants grow chiefly on common footstalks, and are feldom above feven or eight together; they are difpofed in an alternate and diftich order, and grow commonly at fome diftance from the alae of the leaves.

PHYSALIS i. *Herbacea majorifoliis et frustibus fingularibus ad faaricationes superiores.*

Physalis *Ramosissima divaricationibus germinantibus, &c.* L, Sp. Pl.

Solanum *Vesicarium erectum Solani vulgaris folio.* Slo. Cat. 110.

Alkekingi *Indicum glabrum Capsici folio.* H. Elt. t. n. & The. Zey.*

Camiru Pifo. 223.

The American Winter Cherry.

This plant is frequent in most of the low and moist lands of *Jamaica*, it grows by a thick succulent stalk, but seldom rises above two feet and a half from the ground, and seems rather to divide than to branch in its growth: it is furnished with a (hard foliage, and always bears a single leaf and flower, or either of them, at each of the upper divisions of the plant.

The berries have been generally looked upon as diuretic, and may be deservedly esteemed so in over-heated or febrile habits, for they have a gentle subacid taste joined with a light bitter, which renders them very agreeable to the palate in most inflammatory cases. The fumes of the plant (while yet pretty succulent) burnt with wax, and received into the mouth, has been observed to kill the worms in and about the teeth, and to ease the tooth ach, *Vid. Etmulkr.*

CAPSICUM 1. *Frustru maximo cordiformi biloculari rubro.*

Capsicum *Indicum.* Muf. & The, Zey.

Bell Pepper.

CAPSICUM 2: *Frustru cordiformi minori luteo;*

Goat Pepper.

The smell of the fruit of this species is very differently received in the world; some find it extremely agreeable and reviving, while others think it as rank and disagreeable. It is much used in all the sugar colonies.

CAPSICUM 3. *Frustru conico oblongo majori.*

Finger Pepper.

CAPSICUM 4. *Frustru minima conico rubro.*

Piper Mart. 418.

Bird Pepper.

All these species of the *Capsicum* or *Indian* pepper (as it is called in *America*) ** cultivated, or vegetate naturally in most parts of *Jamaica*. They grow generally in small tufted bushes, and seldom rise above three feet from the ground- the last sort however is more weakly than the rest, and when it meets with a support shoots to a moderate height; and in shady places, is frequently observed to rise many feet from the root.

The capful* and seeds of these plants are full of a warm acrid oil, and generally prove an agreeable seasoning with those sorts of food that require a gentle stimulus to promote the proper digestion; and indeed such a stimulus becomes more generally requisite in those warm countries, where a more free and constant fermentation seldom fails to produce a weakness and languor in the bowels. They are used by most people in these colonies, and always observed to give an appetite, to help digestion, to promote the tone motion of the viscera, and in more robust habits to smother* observed to purge with a heat and tension about the podex,

There is a mixture made and used in some of our colonies, called *Mandram*, in which a deal of either the one or the other of these is employed, and which seldom fails to provoke an appetite in the most languid stomachs. The ingredients are, sliced cucumbers, eschalots or onions cut very small, a little lime-juice, and *Madeira* wine, with a few pods of bird or other pepper well mashed and mixed in the liquor.

The pods of this last sort dried, and pounded with a sufficient quantity of fat, is the *Cay an pepper* or *butter* of the *WeJI-Indians*.

LYCIUM 1. *Spinofum* foliis inferioribus confertis ovatis, ad petiola reflexis quandoque crenatis.

The aculeated *Lycium*, or Lance-wood.

This shrub is common in most parts of the island; but seldom grows to any considerable size or thickness: the leaves are opposite in the young branches, and from the axils of these it generally throws out so many long and slender thorns.

The wood is tough and elastic, and chiefly used for lances.

LYCIUM? 2. *Fruticosum foliis inferioribus minoribus ovatis vix petiolatis, *superioribus oppositis.*

The smaller *Lycium* or Lance-wood.

Perianthium *Tubulato-campai2ulatum* > quinque foliolis minimis quasi terminatum.

Corolla *Monopetala tubulata*, tubus cylindraceus calice triplo longior in fauce villosus, limbus patens quinquepartitus, laciniis ovatis,

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque tubo corolla adnata, antherse oblonga inter villosos foris recondite.* %

Pistillum. *Germen conicum depressum; stylus bifidus; stigma oblonga; catera > dejectantur.*

I found this little shrub at the entrance into *Sixteen Mile-walk* on the side of the eastern cleft above the river; the whole stalk was not much above an inch and a half in diameter. The appearance of the plant induced me to range it in this class, tho' I had not seen the fruit.

METOPIMUM 1. *Foliis subrotundis pinnato-quinatis, racemis alaribus.* Tab*

Terebinthus ^{x3* f, 3-} *Maxima pennsylvanica* &c. Slo. Cat. 167. & H, ii. tab. 199.

The Hog-gum Tree.

Perianthium *Monophyllum cyathiforme quinquecrenatum parvum.*

Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis oblongis parietali calicis inferne adnatis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque breviter petalis supposita, antherae ereSice oblongae.*

Pistillum. *Germen ovatum calice quasi inclavatum, stylus brevis, stigma acutum**

Pericarpium. *Capjula oblongo-ovata fucce acriter terebinthinaceo turgida.*

Semen *Ternicum bilobum capsulam quasi e calice formatam vix replens, membranis propriis tedium et fundo capsulae sub-lantaculo proprio ligatum.*

This tree is frequent enough in *Jamaica*, and well known for its medicinal gum, to which the very hogs are said to have recourse when wounded in the woods. It seldom rises to more than 25 or 35 feet, and is very spreading towards the top. It is furnished with round pinnated leaves, which are seldom above five on every rib: and the

flowers, which grow in clufters, are fucceeded by fo many reddifh fucculent capful*. It yields a great quantity of a gummy-refinj which, when pure, is of a yel- low colour, and, after a fhort time, acquires a hard fragil confidence. It is daily ufed in ftrengthening-plaifters, for which it is defervedly much recommended. It is of a warm difcutient nature, and may be ufed, with great propriety, in all fwe- iings arifing from colds, the weaknefs of theveffels, or poverty of the juices, bottt externally and internally.

The gum diffolved in water, is an eafy purgative, and thought to be an extra- ordinary diuretic. See *Shane*.

CUPANIA i. *Arborea, foliis oblongis crenato-jerratis dijiiche & alternatim JitiS) racemis /axis propendentibus**

Cupania Plum. tab. 19.

Loblolly-wood.

This (hrubby tree is pretty common in the lower hills of *Jamaica*, and P⁵* generally, to the height of 12 or 14 feet: the leaves are pretty large, and the wood foft and ufelefs, from whence its name. Each of the feeds has a proper cup with- in the capful.

VITIS 1. *Sihejlris, far mentis Icete repentibus, uvis minor i bus nigris**

Vitis fruBu minore rubro acerbo^ &c. SI. C. 171. £t H, 104. f. n o .

Vitis vinijera fylvejiris Americana, &c. Pk. Phy. t. 249. f. 1.

Vitis foliis cordatis fubtrilobis dentatis fubtus tomentq/is. L. Sp. PI.

Cevalchichiltæ Hern. 128.

'The *Jamaica* Grape-vine, commonly called Water-withe.

The withe of this grape-vine, when it grows luxuriant, as it generally does in the higher woody lands of this ifland, is fo full of juice, that a junk of about $\frac{1}{2}$ feet will yield near a pint of clear taftelefs water; which has faved the lives of many who have wandered long in the woods, without any other refrefhment of liquid fort. It produces a great quantity of fmall black grapes in the lower hills* but they are of a rough tafte, and would doubtlefs make an excellent red wine, » properly managed: they feem to thrive belt in the red hills.

VITIS 2. *Vulgaris uvis nigris & albis.*

The common Grape-vine, with black and white berries.

This grape-vine is planted in gardens, as well as the following, for the fake of their berries •, but no man has yet attempted to plant them in any quantity, or to make wine of them, in this country; though the ifland affords a thoufand other fruits, to enlarge the quantity and enrich the flavour of the juice. It is faid that grapes do not ripen regularly in thofe fultry climates, and I believe the affertion is generally true; but declare I have no where feen grapes ripen more regularly than the Mufca- dine, and natives do, in that ifland.

VITIS 3. *Uvis majoribus albis fucco melko turgidis.**

The *Mufcadine* Grape-vine,

This plant thrives very well in *Jamaica*, and anfwers better than any of the other forts that have been hitherto introduced there. It grows well in the lower lands, ripens all its berries nearly at a time⁵ and doubt not but ic may be brought, with care, to great perfe&ion. Its clufters are generally very large, and the grapes veFy mellow and fweet in thofe parts j and, doubtlefs, would produce a
I mellow

mellow and rich wine, if proper care had been taken to cultivate it in any quantity.

IRON 1. *Herbaceus minor foliis oblongis levijime crenatis, Jiipulis ciliatis, foribus fngularibus ad alas.* Tab. 12. f. 3.

The flender reclining *Iron*.

Periantium *Pentaphyllum, foliolis lanceolatis ereSlo-patentibus.*

Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis oblongis fimbriatis**

Stamina. *Filament a quinque breviffima, antherae oblonge filamentis duplo longiores.*

Piftill *Germen oblongo-ovatum, ftylus longitudine far is, fligma Jimpkx.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula ovato-acuminata unilocularis.*

Semina *Plurimafubrotunda parva.*

This beautiful little plant rifes, generally, in an oblique direction, and feldom fhoots above ten or twelve inches from the root; the (talk is delicate, fsmooth and round; and cafts a few flender branches on every fide, without any certain order: the leaves are fmall, oblong, fsmooth on the upper fide* very lightly crenated, and difpofed in an alternate but irregular order\$ they are fixed by (hort foot-ftalks, and adorned with remarkably ciliated ears, or *Jlipula*, on each fide, at their infertions. The plant is very rare. I have found the fpecimens, from which thefe characters are taken, in the paftures between *Mount Diable* and *St. Amis*.

SARCOMPHALUS 1. *Foli is ovatis glabris alternis ad apicem lenitcr emarginatis, cor tic c interior! fentgineo.*

An, Boffia, L. Sp. PI ?

Baftard *Lignum-Vitæ* & Timber-wood.

Periantium *Monophyllum ultra medietatem qiinquupartitum, iaciniis lanceolatis patentibus.*

Corolla *Nulla.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque brevia umbilico jloris adnata7 & incifuris calicis oppojita, antherae fubrotundce.*

Piftillum. *Germen ovatum umbilico carnofo circumduBum, ftilus bre'jis bifidtiSy ftigmata Jimplicia.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca Drupa-ve, fubrotunda bilocularis.*

Semina *Bina femi-fpb&rica folitaria.*

This tree grows in many parts of the ifland, and rifes, generally, to a very confiderable height: the trunk is often above two feet and a half in diameter, and covered with a thick fcaly bark. The wood is hard, of a dark colour, and clofe grain ; and is looked upon as one of the beft timber-woods in the ifland.

CELOSIA 1. *Foliis oblongis, fioribusyacemofe fpicatis, fere JeJJilibus.*

An, Celofia *foliis oblongo-ovatis, pedunculis tretibus fubflriatis, &c.* L. Sp. PI ?

Amaranthus frutescens ereftus, fpica viridi laxa & ftrigofa, Slo. Cat. & H. t. 91.

The fhrubby *Celofia*.

CELOSIA 2. *Major far mentofa affurgens, foliis majoribus ovatis.*

Baftard Hoop-withe.

Bo THE NATURAL HISTORY

Both these species are common among the butties in the low lands about *Spamfi* <*Towi* and *Kingjlon*: the latter seems to be only, a variation of the other.

ACHIRANTHES 1. *Gaule geniculato eretto, foliis ovatis oppofitis, fp^{as} terminatricibus) appendicibus multifetis.*

Achiranthos caule ereBo, calkibus reflexis Jpica apprejjis. L. Sp. PJ^{re}.
*Blitum Zeylonicum Bur. Th. Zty.- & Centaurium ciliare minus, &c < *
 t. 82. f. 2.*

An, Scoru Cadelari. H. M. P. 10. t. 79.

The larger *Achiranthos*.

Periantium *Monophyllum in quinque laciniis anguifas eretfo-patentes ad
 bafim feftum.* ^ ^

Nectarium ? *E fuperiori parte calicis, bafim verfus, ajfurgit appendix JJ^e ^
 aliquot aduncis formata, qua florem & calicem refeflrt-*

Corolla *Nulh.* ^ . . . 7 v<</f-

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque in orbem pofita, vix calicis dimiditf wⁿ i^m
 nis, ere£io-potentia\ znthcrxfimplices,*

Piftillum. *Germen ovatum, ftilus [implex Jlaminius brevior, ftig^m nia^o b-
 tufum.* # . i cts

Pericarpium. *Capfula membranacea fubrotunda unilocularis laciniis ca t
 tefta.*

Semen XJnicum oblongum cylindraceum.

ACHIRANTHES 2. *Foliis ovatis, pribus fpicatis, appendicibus bifetis.*

The fnvaller *Achiranthos*.

Both these plants are very common about the *Crefcence* -y they have much ^{he} appearance of a *Blitum*, and feldom rife above two feet, or two feet and a ^{alf} * from the ground*

RAUVOLFIA 1. *Fruticofa foliis verticillatis tenuiffime villofis.*
Rauwolfia. L. G. H. C. & Sp. PI.

The flirubby *Rauwolfia*, with the leaves difpofed in a verticillated order.

This little flirub is very common in the *Savannas* about the town of *Kingfton*, and feldom rifes above three or four feet from the ground; the berries are ^{small,} black, and fucculent, and the leaves very beautifully covered with a light ^{down,} which is hardly perceptible to the naked eye. The whole fhrub is full of ^{milk,} and, more or lefs, of a deleterious nature.

NERIUM? 1. *Sarmentofum, foliis oblongis acutis oppofitis fubtus cinereis,
 tubo floris fauce ampliato.*

The marfhy *Nerium*.

This plant rifes by a weakly trunk, to the height of four or five feet, and ^{throws} out a few long, ilender and flexile branches, that fretch to a confiderable ^{distance} from the main ftem.

NERIUM 2; *Sarmentum foliis nitidis ovatis veno/is pedunculis longi* ra-
 mofis, foribus fauce ampliatis.*

The larger *Savanna-flower*.

This

This plant, like the former, has a weakly stem, whereby it commonly rises to the height of two, three, or four feet above the root; and then throws out a good many long and slender branches, that spread and climb among the neighbouring shrubs. All the parts of this plant are extremely poisonous.

NERIUM 3. *Foliis lanceolatis verticilliter ternatis, fore quandoque pleno.*
Nerium. H. M. P. 9. t. 1, 2.
Frangi-panier *ajleur double rouge.* Barreñ.

The South-sea Rose*

This shrub is cultivated in most gardens in *Jamaica* on account of its full and frequent flowers; it rises by a soft lignous stalk, and shoots commonly to the height of six or eight feet, throwing out many slender and flexile branches on all sides.

It is a very agreeable flowering shrub in a garden, and generally bears large composite flowers but I have sometimes found them simple and fertile, with all the characters of the class.

NERIUM-4. *Sarmentofum scandens ramulis tenuibus folliculis gracilibus torosis.* Tab. 16. f. 2.

The slender-branched *Nerium*.

This curious plant is frequent about the foot of the mountains in *Laguanea*; I met with it in the road thro' Mr. *Elletford's*. It is a weakly plant, which commonly sustains itself by the help of the neighbouring bushes, and frequently rises to a considerable height among them. The branches and follicles are extremely slender and delicate.

PLUMERIA 1. *Arborefcens foliis lanceolatis, floribus fauce ampliatis sub-campanulatis.*

The narrow-leaved *Plumeria*.

This plant grows commonly from four to seven or eight feet in height, and is always full of slender flexile branches; the flowers are yellow, and moderately open below the margin: it grows near *Port Moria*, in *St. Mary's*, and near *Morant-Bay*, in *St. Thomas's* in the East.

PLUMERIA 2. *Arborefcens ramulis crassis foliis oblongo-ovatis; petiolis biglandulis foribus geminatis perfpicis terminatis.*

Plumeria foliis ovato-oblongis. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Plumeria fore roseo odoratissimo. Inf. 6c Ehret, t. xi.
Plumeria Catejb. ii. t. 92. & Pk, t. 207. f. 2.

The Jafmin Tree.

This shrub rises by a robust divided trunk, to the height of seven or eight feet or better. It is planted in the gardens on account of the beauty and smell of its flowers: the branches are pretty thick, and the leaves veined and oval. It always blooms before it throws out its leaves.

PLUMERIA 3. *Arborefcens racemis terminalibus pedunculis longis nudis-incidentibus.*

The white-flowered Jafmin Tree.

This tree is very like the foregoing both in size and disposition; but the leaves are narrower, and serrated and the flowers without smell, and disposed in a different

ferent manner. It grows in the lower mountains of *Liguanea*, and in the hills beyond Mrs. Guy's, in the road between *Sixteen-mile-walk* and *St. Mary's*.

ECHITES i. *Scandens foliis ovatis nitidis wnofis\ floribus herbacets.*

Apocynum fcandens majus, &c. Slo. Cat. 89. 6c H. 1.131. t. 2.

An, Katu-pal-valli. H. M. p. 9. t. 11.

The *Savanna Flower*, with a fimple narrow flower-tube.

Periantium *Pentaphyllum parvum, foliolis anguftis ere&o-patentibus...*

Corolla *Monopetala tubulata; tutms longus anguftus ad medietatem tumidus, quinque Jlrrii iiotatus, limbis patens in quinque nias oblongas contra motum foils reflexas JeEius.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque brevia, tubo corolla adnata; anthers tatte longiores, in centro tubi fioris conum formantes.*

ft&arium? *Glandule? quinque minores circa germen difpofitcz.*

Piftillum. *Germen ovatum obfeure bifidum; ftylus Jimplex longitudine num-j ftigma crajiufculum oblongurn, obtufum tnolle agglutinatum.*

Pericarpium. *Folliculi duo oblongi horifontaliter refexi angujli unrva*

Semina *Numerofa imbricata pappo-longiori coronata.*

Receptaculum. *Fafciola membranacea per longitudinem folliculi*

This plant is common in the *Savannas* about *Kingjlon*, and climbs on every it grows by; its ftowers are of apale yellow colour, with a pretty long and (lender and the leaves of an oval form, large and oppofite: it is (like the reft oi the more or lefs of a deleterious nature. There is a fmall variation of this plant, pointed leaves and very {lender ftalks: it grows in the drier parts of the *Sav*

CAMERARIA 1. *Arborea foliis ovah-acuminatis nitidis rigidis tentibus folliculis alatis.*

An> Cameraria Foliis fubrotundis utrinque acutis. L. H. C &. Sp.

The Baftard Mangeneel

This tree is frequent in *Westmoreland* and *St. James's*-, it grows common the height of 29 feet or more, and is faid to be a good timber-wood of an acrid milky juice: the leaves are fomewhat like thofe of myrtle, the fmall and troular, like thofe of the greateft part of this clafs, and the pods fv/elling at the bafe, and ending each in a large membranous wing.

TABERN/EMONTANA 1. *Frutefcens foliis fubnitidis ovatis ft*

Tabernaemontana foliis oppofitis ovatis. L. Sp. PI,

Tabernaemontana Citri folio undulato. Plum.

Curutu Pala. H. M. p. 3. t. 46.

The large leafed *Taberncemontana*.

This fhrub is common in the low lands, to the eaft of *Hunts-bay*; it feldom above five feet from the root, and is every where fupplied with large oblong not unlike thofe of a *citron-tree*, either in fize or form.

SECTION II.

Of fuch as have five Filaments or Stamina, and two Styles in every Flower.

A SCLEPIAS 1. *Frutefcens incana, foliis majoribus fubrotundis, breviffimis, floribus umbellatis.*

Afclepias foliis amplexantibus oblongo-ovatis. L. Flo. Zey. & Sp. PI.
Apofinum Indicum maximum &c. Thez. Zey.
Ericum. H. M. p. 2. & Pk. t. 175. £3.

The Auriculas or French Jafmin.

This flirub is now common in all the *Savannas* about *Ki?tgjlon* and *Old-harbour*; the trunk is pretty much divided above the root, and the branches furnished with large roundish leaves, which seem to embrace them at their infertions. The bark of this plant is whitifli and fpongy, and the leaves befet with a whnKh down; the flowers are difpofed in umbellated groups at the extremities of the branches, and fucceeded by fo many large oval follicules.

ASCLEPIAS 2. *Erefia foliis anguftis acuminatis verticilliter iernatis, foribus umbellatis terminatncibus.*

Apocynum ereflum folio oblongo, &c. Slo. Cat. 89. & H. t, 129.

Wild or Baftard *Ipecacua?iha.*

This plant is very common in all our fugar-colonies; it grows upright, and feldom rifes more than two or three feet above the root: the flowers are of a fine faftron colour in the low lands, but in the cooler inland paltures they change to a white. The juice of the plant, made into a fyrup with fugar, has been obferved to kill and bring away worms wonderfully, even when moft other vermifuges have failed -, it is given to children from a tea to a common fpoonful.

The juice, and pounded plant, is applied to flop the blood in frefti wounds, and is faid to be a very powerful aftringent i# fuch cafes. The root dried and reduced to powder, is frequently ufed by the poorer fort of people as a vomit.

ASCLEPIAS 3. *Funiculacea l<ztefcandens, foliis rarioribns cordato-lanceolatis, foribus umbellatis.*

Apocynum fruticosum fcandens, &c. Slo. Cat. 89. & H. t. 131.

This plant rifes by very flender weakly ftalks, and frequently fpreads itfelf to the diftance of fome yards from the main root: the plant is furnifoed with very few leaves, but it has a good many flowers difpofed in large umbellated groups: the ftalks are flender, and the whole plant of a dark green colour; it is very full of milk, and common in the larger inland woods.

ASCLEPIAS 4. *Scandens villofä major^ foliis & capfulis majoribus ovatis.*
An, Michuacanna. Hernandes, 164?

The climbing *Afclepias*^ with large pods*

I found this plant at Mr. *Farrell's*, in *Portland*, and near Mr. *Beckford's*, in *St. Thomas* in the Eaft ; it is a climber, and generally fupported by the help of the neighbouring bu(hes, or found creeping among the rocks: the follicules, or pods, are fsmooth and oval, and feldom under two inches in the tranfverfe diameter. It has all the appearance of the *Mechuacanna* of *Hernandes*, and do not doubt its being the fame.

ASCLEPIAS 5. *Minor fcandens foliis rarijijimis, floribus paucioribus racemofis racemis Jparjis.*

This plant is pretty much like the third fpecies, but dges not fpread near fo much, nor bear its flowers in the fame manner; it is more frequent in the lower fvampy lands.

HERNIARIA i. *Hirfuta repens ad nodos alternos florida, foliis watis, petiolis marginatis femi-amplexantibus, Jioribus confer*^l* feffilibus.*

An[^] Herniaria hirfuta. L. Sp. Pl.

Amaranthoides humile Curajfavicum, &c. Slo. H. t. 86. & Petiv. Pl. Amer. t. 3. f. 22,

The hairy Rupture-worth.

This little plant is found creeping in all the low lands, and dry Savannas about Kingjlon -, it grows generally in tufts, and fpreads about fix or eight inches fto& the root.

CHENOPODIUM .. *Humile multiflorum, folih maculatis ovatis, fieri**^l racemofis alaribus.*

The fmaUer Goofi-fiot, with spotted leaves.

This and great quantity or flowed VL[^]ir ^ , = ^ ^ ,, £ a s a green. nerally rifes from three its spotted leaves,

BETA 1. *Latifolia alba vet rubra* C R. Beta. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

Beet.

i S ^ ^ 5 ? used to, and is now cultivated in many parts of Jamaica: roots feldom grow fo luxuriant or <W r a bundant in thofe parts, thefe flefhy Wtimes ued in J a ^ ^ Z ^ j £ ^ » > ^ S-nd. The root is

GOMPHRENA .. ^ a ^ ta, ^ ^ ongo-ovatis, petiolis brevibus

C. & Sp[^] PI - / t f » ^ ^ w « « , ^ « » « // , ^ y // , . U H.

Gomphrena[^]. The. Zcy. pag. , s. p . 6 ?

Batchelors-Button.

ble
r f
F
bferred every where among the bufh« u----, t the town Savannas, and may be n comes on: it pretty flowering

GOMPHRENA 2. *repens rufescens, foliis linearibus crassiusculis, capitulis alaribus.*
Gomphrena, *foliis lanceolato-subulatis, caule dichotomo, capitulis axillari-bus pedunculatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Cree in^s G < "" phrena.

This cree .. l a , i ve among . , hT^Paf^P nⁿ S^{ve} every jo,nt: the whole plant has a reddilh-brow[^] «*• fpreads a great way the appearance of Purflmt. brown « ft » its colour, and fomthing of

NAM A i. *Reclinata villofa, foliis ovatis, petiolis marginatis recurrentibus, floribus foliariis.* Tab. 18. f. 2.

The Spreading hairy Nama.

Perianthium *Monophyllum in quinque lachias lineares erectas ad basin.*

Corolla *Monopetala tubulata, tubus cylindraceus longitudine fere calicis; limbus patulus quinquecrenatus.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque; antheraefubrotunda.*

Pistillum. *Germen oblongum 5 folioli duo longitudine fere stamina; figmata simplicia acuta.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula oblonga unilocularis bivalvis longitudinaliter dehiscentes.*

Semena *Plurima subrotunda dijjepimento ajjixa.*

This little plant is not common in "Jamaica: I have met with a few specimens of it about the [^]/_^ beyond *SpaniJJj Town*; it spreads about the root, and seldom grows above five or six inches in length. The whole plant is somewhat hairy[^] and the stalk and branches margined.

ERYNGIUM 1. *Fcetidium foliis inferiori bus angustis ferratis, superioribus laciniatis & aculeatis.*

Eryngium foliis gladiatis ferrato-spinosis multijidis. L. Sp. Pl.

Eryngium fctidium foliis angustis ferratis. Slo. Cat. 127. 6c H. t. 156.

The stinking Eyrngo, or FittweecL

This plant is frequent in *Jamaica*, as well as in most of the other sugar colonies; it rises from a thick proportioned root, and reads a good many leaves, about the crown, before it throws up a stalk 3 but as the season advances, it shoots into a branched stem, which generally rises to the height of "one or two feet[^] above the ground, and bears all its flowers in roundish radiated heads.

All the parts of this plant are reckoned very powerful antihiftricSj attd much used by the negroes and poorer whites, on all occasions of that nature y it is chiefly administered in decoctions or infusions.

HYDROCOTYLE 1. *Foliis orbiculatis peltatis crenatis, umbellis multifloris.*

Hydrocotyle, foliis peltatis, umbellis multifloris. L. Sp. Pl.

Hydrocotyle, foliis peltatis orbiculatis undique eptarginatis. L. H. C. & Gro. Fl. Virg.

Cotyledon aquatica, &c. Slo. H. 212.

Hydrocotyle vulg. Tournef. Inf. 328.

Water Pennyworth,

HYDROCOTYLE 2. *Humilior, foliis femi-ellipticis crenatis, fcapo prifero partiali brevi nudo.*

Hydrocotyle foliis reniformibus aequaliter crenatis. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

An, Afarum e terra Mariana. Pk. t. 15. f. 3 ?

An, Ranunculo-affinis umbelliferis accedens ejufdem. Tab. ic6. f. 5?

Codagen. H. M. p. 10. t. 46.

The Mountain Pennyworth.

Both these plants are frequent *m Jamaica*: the former grows in all the marshes and stagnating waters about the lower lands; the other is found in the mountains between *Sixteen-mile-walk* and *St. Mary's*.

The root of the first species is reckoned aperitive and deobfluent > but all aquatic plants of the umbelliferous class, are deservedly suspected, and seldom used in prescriptions.

DAUCUS i. *Tenuifolius fubhirfutus, umbella in centro deprefa.*

Daucus. - L. H. C. & Sp. Plant.

ⁿ Daucus *Seminibus kifpidis. Roy. & vulgaris. C. B.*

The Carot.

This plant is cultivated in the mountains of *Jamaica*, and thrives fo well in ^{all} parts of *New Liguanea*, that moft people in the towns of *Kingpn* and *bt. J o* are plentifully fupplied with the root during the fummer-feafon.

ANETHUM i. *Fruttibus ovatis. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.*

Feniculum *duke. Bau. Pin.*

Sweet Fennel,

This plant was, doubtlefs, firft introduced here from *Europe*; but it ^{n^o ^ r o w s} wild in many parts of the ifland, and thrives every where as well as if it had been ^{n^a} native. The roots are aperitive and diuretic; and the feeds carminative, and ric ^{hⁱ} impregnated with a warm aromatic oil.

A water diftilled from the plant ufed to be kept in the (hops formerly, ^a was frequently ordered in ophthalmic lotions.

APIUM i. *Foliis caulinh linearibus. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.*

Parfly.

This plant is cultivated in every garden in *Jamaica*, and grows very luxurian ^{ti-ly} in all parts of the ifland/the roots jre aperitive and diuretic, and frequently ^{or-} dered in deobfruent apozems. The feeds are carminative, and the leaves ape ^{rtive} and nutritive: they are chiefly ufed in fallets and feafonings.

APIUM 2. *Foliis caulinh cuneiformitus. L. Sp. PL 6c H. C.*

Apiuni *palujlre C. B. & paludapium quonindam.*

Celeri or Smallage.

This plant is cultivated, and thrives extremely well in all the mountains of *New Uiguanea*: it is a gentle wholfome aperitive and diuretic - ^{is} chiefly uied in ^{foops} and fallets, and is ibmetimes ordered in aperitive apozems,

PASTINACA i. *Foliis laceratis pinnatis.*

Paftinaca *foliis fimpliciter pinnatis. L. H. C. & Sp. PL*

The Parfnip.

This plant has been introduced in *Jamaica* fome years ago, and is now ^{fr[^]} qucntly cultivated in the mountains of *New Liguanea*, where it is forrfetimes ^{o'} ferved to grow wild in great luxuriance, and to propagate itfelf without any ^{care*} but it is not liked by many in that part of the world.

It is a frong nutritive root, and fometimes ferved up at table like carrots, a nd other roots,

S E C T I O N in.

Of fuch as have Jive Filaments and three Styles in every Flower-

RHUS ? i. *Foliis pinnatis ovato-acuminatis fabtus villofis floribus racemofi ***
trandns terminatricibus. Tab. 8. f. 3.

The villous *Rhus*[^] with *tetrandrous* Flowers.

Periantium

- Periantium *Monophyllum minimum quadridentatum*.
 Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis lanceolatis repletentibus*.
 Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor erecta, longitudine petalorum fortis, antherae cordato-jagittate*.
 Pistillum. *Germen subrotundum leniter depresso \ stylus nullus, stigmata duo glandulosa subrotunda parva summo germine imposita*.
 Pericarpium &c. desiderantur.

This small tree grows in the road that leads from *St. Isidore* to *Liguanea*; it seldom rises above ten or twelve feet in height, and is plentifully furnished with branches towards the top: the flowers are very numerous, and blow generally before the rustling of the leaves, or very soon after.

CHLOROXYLUM 1. *Foliis ovatis glabris rigidis trinerviis, floribus fungularibus** Tab. ^{Tf.} 1.

The Greenheart or Cogwood Tree.

- Periantium *Monophyllum rotatum in quinque partes lanceolatas profertur*.
 Corolla *Floris vicem gerunt foliola minima inaequalia, lacinae calicis adnata \ aliud nullum*.
 Stamina. *Filamenta quinque erecta ex umbilico germine circumducentia, et incifuris calicis opposita \ antherae subrotunda?*
 Pistillum. *Germen subrotundum minimum umbilico crasso carnosissimo circumducentium \ styli tres subulati breves \ stigmata acuta*.
 Pericarpium. *Drupa sphaerica unilocularis. Anthera gemma trilobata?*
 Semina. *Nucleus biiobus pericarpis ligamentis corticatis tectis et membranis propriis involutus;*

This tree is common in many parts of the mountains, and rises by a strong branched trunk to a very considerable height; the inward bark is of a light blood colour, and incloses a strong greenish timber within the sap: the leaves are smooth, of an oval form, and adorned with three considerable arched nerves each; they resemble those of the Camphire tree, both in shape, size, and texture. This tree bears its fruit, which seldom exceeds a naked hazel nut in size, scattered up and down upon the branches.

The wood is very tough and hard, and observed to answer better than any other sort for the coggs used in the rolls of a sugar-mill. It is generally esteemed one of the best timber-woods in the island, and used on all occasions where strength and durability is required.

SPATHE 1. *Caudice simpliciter, fronde pinnata comosa racemose spatiosissime laxo terminaliter*

- Aceri aut paliuro affinis* arbor caudice non ramosa; &c.. Slo. Cat. 138.
 Carpinus Zeylonica filiculosa. The* Zey/54.

The Maiden Plumb Tree.

- Periantium *Pentaphyllum coloratum*; foliis oblongis.
 Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis oblongis*.
 Stamina. *Filamenta quinque inferne latiora subnervata & appendiculata denticuliformis utrinque referta superne tenuia & arcuata \ antherae coactae*.
 Pistillum. *Germen ovatum laminibus dimidio brevius; styli nullus; stigmata tria subrotunda*.
 Pericarpium. *Capula oblonga trigona trilobata*.
 Semina *Solitaria triquetra oblonga*.

This tree is frequent in the rocky hills above the ferry, and makes a most beautiful appearance in the woods when in bloom: it rises by a single slender stem, like the palms, and bears all its oval leaves in a pinnated order, on moderate ribs closely together about the top, from the center of which the flower-spikes rise in its due seasons: this is very spreading, and generally (hoots so as to appear a blooming pyramid many feet above the foliage. The trunk is like that of the flowering pyramid many feet above the foliage. The trunk is so very like what we have already described under this English appellation, DO in size and appearance, that I could never distinguish them when out of sight, nor do I yet know which of the two is the true timber-tree. This would make the most beautiful flowering shrub in a garden, for it seldom rises above fourteen or ten feet from the ground, and its flowering-top is generally from four to six K height.

PHYLLANTHUS 1. *Foliis latioribus utrinque acuminatis apicem versus ornatis, ad crenas foridus.*]

Phyllanthus foliis lanceolatis ferratis, crevis foriferis. L. H. C. & ap*
Phyllanthus. Cat. ii. t. 26. & Hemionitidis affinis, &c. Pk. 4. 36. t 7-

The large-leaved Phyllanthus.

Periantium Nullum.

Corolla Monopetala ad basin usque in quinque partes feEUi.

Stamina. Filamenta quinque brevissima, antherae subrotundae ciliis uterque germinis fitae.

Pistillum. Germen subrotundum \ styli tres breviores, stigmata tenuia %
doque lacerata.

Pericarpium. Capsula subrotunda trilocularis.

Semina In singulo loculamento biha.

PHYLLANTHUS 2. *Foliis angustis Jongioribus kvistme crenatis, quando-
que confertis.*

Phyllanthus Americanus angustiori et longiori folio. Pk. t. 247. f. 4*

The narrow-leaved Phyllanthus.

Both these small shrubs are very common in the rocky hills of Jamaica, ^ *cl-
dom rise more than four or six feet above the root, but are often much lower: t^{hc}
are both remarkable for the disposition of their flowers and seed-vessels.

PUMILEA. 1. *Minima subhirsuta, foliolis angustis profunde ferratis.*

Chamaecyftus, &c. Petiv. Gaz. t. 3S. f. 9.

Chamaecyftus urticae folio, &c. Slo. Cat, 87. & H. t. 127.

The smaller Pumilea.

Periantium. Tubulatum infundibuliforme, bracteis geminis linearibus ^uf-
fultum \ limbus quinquepartitum.

Corolla Pentapetala > petalis ovatis, unguibus angustis tubo calicis adnatis**

Stamina. Filamenta quinque longitudine tubi calicis; antherae cordatae %
collo calicis fitae.

Pistillum. Germen ovatum-, styli tres, longitudine jaminum \ stigmata
ramosa.

Pericarpium. Capsula ovata unilocularis trivalvis.

Semina Sex Reniformia leniter compressa.

This little plant grows about Old-harbour, and the foot of LieuaneaWun-
tains; it is always simple and upright, and never rises more than two or three inches
above the root: the flowers are always single, and disposed at the base of the upp^{er}
leaves.

PUMILEA? 2. *Subhirfuta /implex, foliis linearibus fubcrenatis.*
Chamaecyftus caule hirfuto, &c. Slo. Cat. 87. & H. t. 127.

The larger *Pumilea*.

Periantium *Monophyllum in quinque laciniis ultra medietatem fefium.*
 Corolla *Pentapetala, pet alls angujtis longioribus, incifuris calicis oppofitii.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta quinque longitudine fere jloris, antherae oblonge irice-*
quales, quaji lacerata.
 Piftillum. *Germen ovatum; ftyli tres ultra 7medietatem bipartite; ftigmata*
lacerata.
 Pericarpium. *Capful a fubrotunda unilocularis trivalvis, receptaculis //*
nealibus, vahis longitudinaliter interne adnatis.
 Semina *Plura fubrotunda.* N

This little plant grows, with the foregoing, at Mr. *Smith's* Pen in *Liguanea*, and feldom rifes above four inches from the root: the plant (lands eredt, and is furniflied with very narrow leaves; and the flowers grow fingle at the alae of the upper leaves.

TURNERA 1. *E petiolis for ens, foliis ferratis.* L. H. G & Sp. PI.

The yellow-flowered *Turnera*.

This plant grows in great abundance about the red hills, and feldom rifes above four or five feet from the root; it has a fhrubby but weakly ftalk, adorned with a few ferrated oval leaves, and bears large yellow flowers, that have fomewhat of the appearance of the malvaceous tribe, at firft fight,

S E C T . IV.

Of fuch as have jive Filaments and jive Styles in every Flower.

ARALIA 1. *Arborea foliis nitidis oblongo-ovatisy umbella laxa, radiis fingus*
*Us glanduld notatis**
Aurifolia arbor flore tetrapetalo, &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 163. f. 2.

The *Galapee*^ or *Angelica* Tree.

This tree grows at the foot of the red hills near the *Angels*, and feldom rifes above fourteen or fifteen feet in height; the leaves are moderately large, and the tops of the branches adorned with a great number of flowers, difpofed in an umbellated but irregular order, which are fucceeded by fo many fmall, whitifh, fucculent berries: the fmall umbellx have each from eight to thirty radioli,

ZANTHOXYLUM 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatispinnatis & leviter crenatis.flori-*
bus racemojiS) caudice fpinoja^ ligno fubcroceo.
An, Zanthoxylum foliis pinnatis. L. Sp. PI.?

Prickly Yellow-wood, or yellow *Hercules*.

Periantium *Monophyllum mi?iimum quinquepartitum, vix notabile.*
 Corolla *Monopetala in quinque laciniis oblongo-ovatas patentés, fubcochle-*
*atas, ad bafin fere Jeff a. **
 Stamina. *Filamenta quinque ereflopactntia, flore iongiora; anthers fub-*
rotundce.
 Piftillum. *Germen depreffum; ftyli, vix ulli > ftigmata quinque ereBa ob-*
longa, in orbem pofita.

Pericarpium. *Capfula gibbosa quinqueloba ultra medietatem dhifa; lobis
Jubovatis unilocularibus, loculamentis dijtinctis.*

Semina, *ovato-angulata folitaria.*

This tree is frequent in mod parts of *Jamaica*, and grows to a very [^]n^h considerable
size; it branches pretty much towards the top, and rises frequently to the height
of twenty or thirty feet, or better: it is looked upon by many as a dye-wo
od,
but is generally used in buildings, and esteemed a good timber-tree.

SURIANA i. *Maritima foliolis lanceohtis, foribus Jingularibus, Jlammi^b
Jubbirfutis.*

Suriana, Plum. t. 40. & Suriana. L. H. C. & Sp. PI.

The narrow-leafed *Suriana*.

This little shrub is frequent by the sea-side in the parish of *St. James*, and
i fei-
dom rises above three or four feet from the root; the branches are pretty ile
and flexile, and the leaves disposed more thickly towards the tops.
ander

SCIODAPHYLLUM 1. *Foliis majoribus oblongis petiolis communibus urnv¹
latim affixis, foribus spicatis.* Tab. 19. ²S* *².

The long-leafed *Sciodaphyllum*.

Periantium. *Margo germinis minimi quinquedenticulately denticulis P^{arvis}
obtus.*

Corolla *Monopetala tubulato-campanulata quinqutcrenata, &c ?*

Stamina. *Filamenta quincebrevijima; antherae oblonga.*

Pistillum. *Germen minimum obverse conicum, calicula coronatutn',
quinque breves 5 ftigmata obtujufcula. Cetera defiderant^{ur}.*

I have never seen but one of these trees; it grew on the right-hand side of
the road between *Mr. Jo?tes* and *Mr. Adams's*, in the mountains of *New Ligiana*,
the fourth, immediately under the top of the hill; the trunk was about
thirteen inches in diameter, and raised its branched top to the height of
or fifteen feet from the ground. The leaves are generally from sixteen to
together, simple, oblong, and supported by moderate foot-stalks, whereby
fastened in an umbellated form to the top of so many common supporters -, but
are generally longer than the leaves & they are of a moderate thickness, and sustain
burthen with great ease, while the others spread themselves like an umbrella, and
a beautiful (had below them: the flowers stand on simple robust spikes; but as
were not grown to perfection when I gathered this specimen, I could not give the
characters with all the exactness I could have wished.

C L A S S VI.

Of the *Hexandria* or Vegetables that have six *Filaments* in every
Flower,

S E C T . I .

*Of such as have six Filaments, and o?te Style or female part, in
every Flower.*

CORYPHA 1. *Palma?ea, foliis fabelliformibus cum appendicula ad
petiols tenuioribus flexilibus compre/Jis.*

Palma *Brafilienfis prunifera, &c.* Slo. Cat. 170 & H. t. 217.

Palmeto-Royal, or Palmeto-Thatch.

Spadix *Ramofus, ramulis fimplicibus, fpathis propriis Jimplicibus teftis 5 ita ut Spadix imbricatus evadit*[^]

Genitalia *omnia hermaphrodita funt.*

Periantium *Nullum.* Corolla *Nulla.*

Stamina. *Filament a fex brevia germini later ali ter adnata vel incidentia*[^]
antherae oblongce.

Piftillum. *Germenparvum globofum\ ftylus brevis Jimplex -7 ftigma amplia*[^]
turn vaginatum & quafti infundibuliforme.

Pericarpium. *Bacca unilocularis, nucleo unico nauco ojfeo tetto*[>] *referta.*

This tree is frequent in *Jamaica*[^] and covers whole fields in many parts of the island: it grows both in the rocky hills, and low moist plains near the sea, but seems to thrive best in the former. It (hoots by a simple stalk, and rises generally from four or five, to ten or fourteen feet in height. It is always furnished with leaves of the form of a fan, sustained by (lender compressed foot-stalks, and bears a great abundance of small berries, which serve to feed both the birds and beasts of the wood, when they are in season. The trunk seldom exceeds four or five inches in diameter; it is called the *Thatch-pole*, and is much used for piles in wharfs, and other buildings made in the sea; for it has been observed to stand the water very well, and is never corroded or touched by the worms: the foot-stalks of the leaves are very tough, and serve (when split and pared) to make baskets, bow-strings, ropes, and a thousand other conveniences, where strength and toughness is required. The leaves are called *Thatch*[^] and are daily used as such in most new settlements and plantations, especially for all the out-houses, and is found to stand the weather for many years; but such coverings are apt to harbour rats, and other vermin, which prevents a more general use of them.

CORYPHA ? 2. *Palmaeca affurgem, foliis flabelliformibus femipinnatis*[>] *petiolis majoribus compressis.*

Corypha. L. H. C. & G. PL

The larger Palmeto.

This tree is as common in the leeward parts of "*Jamaica*[^] as the other is in the eastern; and each equally scarce in the territories of the other. It grows by a strong simple stalk, and rises commonly to the height of fifteen or twenty feet; it is adorned with a number of large palmated leaves at the top; but the rib, which is always compressed, and about two inches or more in breadth near the middle, tapers from the base to the top, and runs forward to the very center of the leaves, demitting its conned ribs or foliage equally on both sides, at the extremity; these are very large, and terminated by *io* many radiated points in the circumference of the fan; but throw out so many thready nerves from their interstices, as they separate.

I have not seen the flowers of this plant, but have been induced to place it here, from its likeness to the foregoing. The trunk is put to no use in that island, that I could learn, but doubtless would serve for the same purposes with the foregoing, and likely better, as it grows to a larger size. The foot-stalks of the leaves are sometimes split and made into baskets; and the leaves much used for thatch, and, probably, are much better than the others, as they are extremely tough; they are also split into small slips, and used for mending old chairs.

TRIOPTERIS 1. *Ereffa fruticosa, foliis oblongis acuminatis ramulis gracilibus.* Tab. 18. f. 1,

Triopteris. L. Sp. Pl.

Carpinus forte viscosa, &c. Bur. Th. Zey.
Aceri vel palicero affinis angusto oblongo ligustri folio. Slo. Cat. 138. & H.
 1.162.

The Switch-Sorrel.

Periantium *Triphyllum, foliolis ovatis cochkatis amplexantibus.*

Corolla *Nulla.*

Stamina. *Filamenta fex tenuia breviffima* *, anthers *majores inaequales
 oblonga & leniter drucata, Jinata ereSto-conniventes.*

Piftillum. *Germen fubrotundum triquetrum * ftylus Jin-plex erectus brevis;
 ftigma obtufe trilobum.*

Pericarpium, *Capfula membranacea ohlonga triangularis, tribus alis
 membranaceis aufta > trilccularis.*

Semina *Obhnga folitaria.*

This flender {hrub is very common in the moft barren parts of the red
 and feldom rifes more than fix or feven feet above the root: both the trunk
 branches are very flexile and tapering/ The tall of the whole plant is aceru
 bitteriftu

BROMELIA 1. *Fruftu conico-ovato, came lutea, foliis corona breviori* bus.

Bromelia. Plum. t. 8.

Bromelia foliis ciliato-fpinofis, mucronatis; [pica fubtus carnoja, g^a pi,
 ^ o^r

The Sugar-loaf Pine-Apple.

This plant is now common in *Jamaica*, and cultivated by moft people in their
 gardens; it is propagated both by the crown and the fprouts or fide-branches,
 thefe come to perfection earlier, tho' the other feems the moft natural gem,
 always cafts its roots in the fruit itfelf, while yet in a growing ftate: they thn
 in a rich mould and a warm iituation, but feldom rife above three feet iron
 ground; the ftalk (hoots from the center of the leaves (which are generally
 pofed very thick about the root) and bears a large fingle fruit, or rather a
 fmall fucculent capfulse concreted into a common mafs towards the top; bu
 fibres of the main ftem continue their courfe thro' the center of this mafs, an
 moft fpecies, turn into a (hort foliated fprout, or young plant, at the top, ca
 a few tender radiculi on every fide, into the pulp of the fruit. ting

This has been always efteemed the richeft and beft fruit in *America*; and in
 its form, fize, and flavour, contribute alike to give it the pre-eminence: its
 eeneral agreeable to the ftomach *, but the natural mellownefs of its juice rende
 jnore agreeable to the natives and old ftandards, than it poffibly can be to new
 comers, who generally think it too rich and cloying. The following f
 thought to be only variations of this, but they are feldom fo lufcious, gr^{ow} %^o %^o %^o
 rally of a different (hape, and are vafly more agreeable to heated ftomachs.
 juice fermented would make a good wine; it is fometime mixed with the ti
 liquor, when it ferments, and is thought to give it a pleafant flavour: it is ferved
 with other fruit at moft gentlemen's tables in *America*.

BROMELIA 2. *Fruftu oblongo turgido, came fublutea, foliis coron#^{lon}
 gioribus.*

Kapa tsjakka. H. M. p. 10. t. 1 & 2.

The Black Pine-Apple.

BROMELIA 3. *FruEtu rotundiori, came albidu Jeminibus vidua, %Jo^{as} Co^o
 ronce brevioribus quandoque inermibus.* -OI *

The Queen Pine-Apple.

These

These two last species are more common than the first, and planted in most gardens in this country; their fruit is generally larger and roundish, but grows seldom yellow, even in the sun, nor is the pulp of the fruit so rich, though generally more agreeable to new comers, and people of a warm habit.

Pi jo says, p. 195. *Animum languidum recreat, Jlomachum naufeabundum rejlituit ; liquor vel vinum urina fupprejioni fuccurrit.*

BROMELIA 4. *Caule affurgenti, racemo terminali frufibus fejunBis.*

Bromelia Joliis ciliato-fpinojis mucronatis, racemo terminatrici. L. Sp. PL Caraguata Pif.

The Pintiin.

This plant is very common in *Jamaica* and grows wild in most of the *Savannas* and rocky hills, where it has been first carried either by chance or design; the edges of its leaves are very prickly, and these generally arched backwards, which makes them extremely hurtful to either man or beast, that may chance to fall among them; and are, for this reason, generally used in all the fences and inclosures round the country. The leaves are very thick about the root, and from the center of these springs the stalk, which generally rises to the height of twelve or fifteen inches above the foliage, and divides into a number of little lateral branches, that bear so many single flowers. When the plant begins to shoot into bloom, all the leaves become of a fine scarlet colour towards the stalk, and continue so until the fruit begins to ripen, but it then begins to change, and afterwards fades gradually away. The fruits of this plant are separate, and each nearly of the size of a walnut; the pulp has an agreeable sweetness joined with such a sharpness, that if you make much use of it, or let it lie for any time in the mouth, it will corrode the palate and gums, so as to make the blood ooze from those tender parts. The pulp sliced and laid in sugar or syrup over night, is frequently given to children for the Worms; and I doubt not but it may be very effectual on those occasions. The leaves of all the sorts (but this in particular) being stripped of the pulp, yields a strong thready substance not much inferior to hemp, which is commonly used in ropes and whips by the wainmen in that part of the world, and made into hammocks among the *Spaniards*. Industry may probably find better uses for this substance in time,

RENEALMIA 1. *Parajitica, caule jiliformi ramofo, geniculato, iongijfimo; foilis fubulatis.*

Renealmia Jiliformis intorta. L. H. C. & Sp. PL. & Grö. Virg.

Vifcum Cariopkylloides tenuiflimum, &c, Slo. Cat. 77. & H. t. 122.

Old-man's Beard.

This slender parasitical plant is found upon the trees in many parts of *Jamaica*, but does not grow so common nor so luxuriantly there as it does in the more northern provinces of the main continent, where it is said to over-run whole forests. It is frequently imported to *Jamaica* from *North America*, for the use of the tanners and coach-makers, who commonly stuff their panels, cushions, &c. with this weed.

In *Louijiana*, or *New France*, and the other neighbouring settlements, this plant is very carefully gathered and stripped of the bark; and the fibres, which are very like, and no ways inferior to horse-hair, made into mats, cushions, panels, &c. These fibres are only the lignous or internal body of the weed, which is manufactured there in the following manner, *viz.* When they have gathered as much of the plant as they think necessary, they tie it loosely into bundles, and sink it in water, or bury it under ground in a moist place, until the bark rots; it is then taken up, boiled in water, and washed until the fibres are quite cleared of the pulp; and these are not only used instead of horse-hair, but are so very like it, that a man

cannot distinguish the one from the other, without a strict examination, and that even with a glass, unless he observes the branchings of it. . . .[^] generally

The *Bonana* bird's nest is always made of the fibres of this weed & is generally found hanging by a few threads from the tops of the moist expanded branches of the moist lofty trees, especially those that spread over ponds or rivers.

TILLANDSIA 1. *Parafitica parva pruinoſa, ſcapo tenui bijloro.*

Renealmia foliis ſubulatis ſcabris, pedunculis unijoriu L. Sp. Pl. 121.[^]
Vicium Cariophylloides minus f. *pruinofum*, &c. Slo. Cat. 77. & ri. 1-

The ſmall froſted *Tillandſia*, commonly called Old-man's Beard.

TILLANDSIA 2. *Parafitica parva, foliis tenuiſſimis erectis, Jpica brevior ſimplici dijlicha.*[^]

Vicium Cariophylloides minus foliorum imis viridibus, &c. Slo. Cat. 77*
 H. t. 122.

The ſmall narrow-leafed *Tillandſia*.

TILLANDSIA 3- *Media parafitica, foliis oblongis obtuſis, foribus cotiſſimis terminalibus.*[^]

An *Tillandſia*, *foliis limonii ligulatis integerrimis baſi ventricoj*[^]
 L. S. P. PL. ci tf.

Vicium Cariophylloides maximum capitulis in ſummitate conglobatis. [^]lo*
 t- 122,

The *Tillandſia* with tufted flowers.

TILLANDSIA 4. *Parafiticapiajor foliis attenuatis baſi <oentricoſa, racemo laxo ſpatioſe affurgenti.*

Tillandſia culmo paniculato. L. Sp. Pl.

The looſe-headed *Tillandſia* or Wild-Pine.

TILLANDSIA 5. *Parafitica major, foliis amplioribus attenuatis baſi ventricojis, ſpicis affurgenti, compreſſa, iracbiata; foribus fere ſeſilibus.*[^]

Vicium Catejbe. v. ii. t. 89,

TILLANDSIA 6. *Parafitica foliis meyoribus obtuſis Jpica aprgenU di- vifa, ſquamoſa.*

The larger *Tillandſia* with obtuſe leaves.

TILLANDSIA? 7. *Parafitica maxima, foliis amplioribus obtuſis, ciliato-jubſpinofis, racemo affurgenti pyramidato.*

Tillandſia foliis ſuperne dentato-ſpinofis. L. Sp. Pl.

The largeſt *Tillandſia* or Wild-Pine, with a vaiiegated flower-ſp&e^{ei}

All theſe ſpecies of the *Tillandſia* are frequent in *Jamaica* and go among the people there by the name of *Wild-Pine*: they grow upon the trees, and by the eaſy bend, and broad hollowed baſe of the leaves, become ſo many natural refervoirs, which hold a ſufficient quantity of the water that falls in the rainy ſeaſons, to ſupply them with moiſture for a conſiderable time, in long continued droughts and in ſandy defarts have been frequently ſerviceable to both men and beaſts.

PANCRATIUM 1. *Foliis compreſſis obtuſis, ſcapo nudo, floribus umbellate*

Pancratium

Pancratium fpatha ^{multifloro}, *foliis lanceolatis*. L. H. C. & Sp. PI.
Lilio-narciflūs maximus Zeylonicus, &c. The. Zey. p. 142.

The White Lilly.

This plant grows wild in most parts of *Jamaica* as well as in the other sugar-colonies, and seldom rises above fifteen or eighteen inches in height; the leaves are pretty large in those countries, and the flowers numerous and white, which renders it an agreeable flowering-plant in a garden: the root is pretty acrid, and has been sometimes used in poultices by antiquated and pale-faced ladies, to raise a forced bloom in their fading cheeks.

AMARYLLIS 1. *Flore croceo nutanti* ^{fcaponudouniforo}.

Amaryllis fpatha multiflora, *corollis cequalibus campanulatis*, *genitalibus declinatis*. L. H. C. & Sp. PI.

Lilio-narciflūs Indicus ^{feu narcifflūs liliflorus}, &c. Pk. 246. f. 2.

This plant, like the foregoing, grows wild in many parts of the island, and is now cultivated in most gardens for the sake of its flowers: it thrives best in a rich soil and shady place.

PONTERERIA 1. *Aquatica caulefcens*, *foliis majoribus orbiculatis nitidis*, *floribus fpicatis ad alas*.

An, *Pontederia foliis cordatis floribus fpicatis*. L. Sp. PL & H. C.

Michelia. Houftoni.

The round-leaved Water-Plantain, or *Pontederia*.

Periantium *Efnu petioli fupremi furgit fpica fimplex*, *floribus plurimis geminatis refer ta*, & *prima atate fpatha univalvi obduſta*; *aliud nullum*.

Corolla *Monopetala tubulata infundibuſiformis*. *Tubus anguſtus friatus et quaji canaliculatus*. *Limbus in ſex paries diviſus*, *quarum tre*) quaji exteriores > oblonge et erecte junt: tres ver\$ interiores inaequales -*, *later ales exterioribits Jimiles et alt e mat a*, *pauloque minores funt \ tertia fuperior ejl et major, ereſlaque^ et inſaue maculatai*

Stamina. *Filamenta ſex*, *quorum tria fuperiora longiora fu?7t & inaqualia*, *ad bafim tubo adnata*; *tria vero inferior a breviora & imzqualia*, *in fundoque foris fita*. *Anthers omnibus ereſce oblonge*.

Piftillum. *Germen oblongum^ ftylusjimplexlongitudinereferejloris*; *ftigma craffiufculum*.

Pericarpium. *Capſula oblonga trilocularis*.

Semina "*Plurima parva*.

I obſerved this plant in moſt of the *Lagoons* and rivers about the *Ferry*: the leaves are roundiſh, thick, and ſmooth; the flowers moderately large; and the ſtalk about an inch in diameter: it grows very luxuriantly, and throws up its flower-ſpike a good way beyond the ſurface of the water.

ORNITHOGALUM ? 1. *Herbaceum*, *foliis gramineis*, *floribus geminatis pedunculis longiffimis alaribus incidentibus*.

Ornithogalum, *Virginianum luteum*, &c. Pet. Gaz. t. 1.

Ornithogalum, &c. Pk. t. 350. f. 8.

The graſſy- leafed *Ornithogalum*.

Periantium

The root of this plant is reckoned a good diuretic and aperitive; but the tender sprouts, especially those of the sixth and seventh growth, are chiefly used for food; they are very delicate eating, and easy of digestion.

SCURRULA? 1. *Parafitica foliis ovatis oppositis, racemis rarioribus aforibus.*

The larger *Scurrula*[^] or Mifletoe, with hermaphrodite flowers.

Perianthium *Duplex; germinis, triphyllum parviim : foris, margo germinis Integra.*

Corolla *Hexapetala, quandoque pentapetala, petalis lanceolatis conniventibus.*

Stamina. *Filament a fex vel quinque, petalis adnata & breviora: antherae oblonga.*

Pistillum. *Germen ovatum, calice proprio suffultum, & fuffumitate jlorem fujlinem\ ftylus erekus /implex, longitudine for is; lligma Jimplex.*

Pencarpium. *Bacca oblongo-ovata fucculenta Juperne fufca, ad bafim crocea, nucleo unico, nauco ligneo teflo, referta.*

This plant, as well as the following, approaches very much to the *Vifcna*, both by its berry and nature, but all the flowers are hermaphrodite; and as *Linneus* has already constituted a genus under this denomination, that seems to be much of the same nature, I have placed those under it: I have however disposed them according to the number of *shzjlamia* I myself have observed in the fresh plants. This species is frequently found on the *Mangeneel* trees about *Hunts-bay*; and has been observed to grow into small twiggy shrubs beyond the *Careening-place*, on the *Palifados*.

SCtJRRtJLA ? 2. *Parafitica foliis majoyibus subrotundis, fpcis-forum fimplicibus[^] alaribus.*

Vifcum latioribus & subrotundis foliis. Slo. Cat. 168. & H, t. 200.

An[^] Vifcum foliis ovatis racemis lateralibus ? L. Sp. PL

The largest *Scurr'uh*[^] or Mifletoe, with hermaphrodite flowers.

All the flowers of this plant have six filaments and *petals* constantly; but the *germen* bursts, as it were, out of the side of the flower-spike; and is consequently deprived of a proper cup. I found this plant upon some pomegranate-trees in Mr. *Hall's* garden, near *Hope-river* in *Liguanea*.

POLIANTHES 1. *Caule simplici laxepicato, spatibus vagis imbricate,*

Polianthes. L. Gen. & Sp. PI.

Tuberofa. Heift.

The Tuberous[^]

This plant is raised, and thrives very well, in all the gardens about *Kingston*: it is planted much for the sake of its sweet-scented blossoms, and makes a pretty ornament in a flower-garden.

ALOE 1. *Foliis turgidis ciliato-dentatis purpurascensibus, fcapo forifero difurgenti fpicato.*

Aloe foliis spinosis confertis dentatis vaginantibus plantis maculatis. L. H. C. & Sp. PI.

Aloe Diofc. & aliorum. Slo. Cat. 115.

Caraguata 3". Pif. 193.

The Aloes Plant, or *Semper-vivie**

This plant was originally introduced to "Jamaica from Bermudas, and is now found in many parts of the island, where it has grown without any care. It is generally cultivated in the most dry and barren soils where few other vegetables are observed to grow, and thrives wherever it finds mould enough to cover a part of its roots: it is propagated by the suckers that (hoot from the lumps of the old plants, which they set in little (hallow pits placed from six to twelve inches asunder; but great care must be taken to keep them free from weeds for a considerable time after they are planted. When the plants are grown to a perfect date, and every thing ready for the manufacture of this commodity, the labourers go into the field with tubs and knives, and cut off the largest and most succulent leaves close to the stalk; these are immediately put into the tubs, and disposed one by the side of another in an upright position, that all the loose liquor may dribble out at the wound. When this is thought to be almost wholly discharged, the leaves are taken out one by one, passed through the hand to clear off any part of the juice that may yet adhere, or (lick in their left open veins) and the liquor put into (hallow flat-bottomed vessels', and dried gradually in the sun, until it acquires a proper confidence. What is obtained in this manner is generally called *Succotrine Aloes*, and is the cleared and most transparent, as well as the highest in esteem and value: but the method of making the common *Aloes* is not so tedious, nor does it require so much care; for in manufacturing this sort, all the leaves are cut off, severed into joints, and thrown into the tubs, until all the loose liquor runs out; they are then hand-squeezed, and the liquor mixed with a little water (about a quart to every ten quarts of the juice) to make it more fit for boiling; it is then put into convenient cauldrons, and boiled to a proper confidence; which may be easily known by dropping a small quantity from time to time upon a plate, and observing the thickness as it cools - but this is readily discovered by the touch or the eye, after a little experience: when the liquor comes to a proper thickness, it is emptied out into large coolers; and after it it has acquired a convenient confidence in these, it is put into gourds or small barrels, which commonly hold from one to twenty pints a-piece.

The [^]/_{*}< is naturally purgative, and an active warm stomachic; it is an excellent medicine in all weaknesses and obstructions of the viscera proceeding from colds, inaction, an over-load of the vessels, or languor of the fibres; it brings on the menses and haemorrhoids, promotes digestion, raises the appetite, and drenches the stomach. It is frequently prescribed for the worms, and deservedly esteemed one of the most effectual medicines in nervous cases proceeding from inaction or a viscosity of the juices: it is often given with great success in many disorders of the head arising from indigestion, or a foulness of the viscera; but is generally ordered mixed up with other medicines that are more ready in their operations - and of a warm or purgative nature. It is an ingredient in many compositions of the (hops, but is always observed to be most effectual when mixed with the more gummy juices of the plant.

This commodity has been also lately put to some mechanical uses, and tried with great success in those mixtures with which they cover the bottoms of (ships trading to the East and West-Indies, where the water-insects are observed to burrow through all the planks that lie below the surface, in every vessel that anchors for any time in the harbours of those seas; and it will probably be the means of saving many thousands a year, both to the merchants, and the crown, when it is more generally known and employed: its resinous quality renders it a very fit ingredient in the composition, and its bitter and nauseous acrimony a very serviceable, against all sorts of insects. Nor can the scarcity of the commodity be a great natural use of it; for the Savannas, and more barren hills of Jamaica, produce more than could be employed for all the purposes of the dominions of Great-Britain: but to render the application more effectual, a thin coat of this solution of it, some time before the common mixture is laid on with a strong

AGAVE 1. *Foliis fubcomprefjis mucronatis, ad margines fpinofa-dentath> fcapo valido affurgenti^ racemo fpatiofo ramofo.*

Agave foliis dentatis, jlaminibus corollam czqua?7tibus. L. Sp. PI.

Aloe fecunda feu folio in oblongum aculeum abeunti. Morif. & Slo. Cat, 117.

Aloe Americana fobolifera. Hcrm. H. Lugd. t. 17.

*Coratoe, or Curaqa**

There are but few plants *more common* than this in *Jamaica*. It grows naturally in the moft barren rocky hills, and, when it flowers, affords the moft pleafing fight of any (hrub or plant in that part of the world; which is ftill more curious, as fo blooming a plant cannot be well expe&ed to thrive in that foil where it's moft commonly found growing. This curious plant throws out fome fharp-pointed indented leaves, that fspread into a tuft about the root at firft ; and continues to increafe, though (lowly, both in fize and quantity of foliage, for many years: at length it acquires a certain degree of perfection, and then it throws up a ftem from the center of its leaves, which generally rifes to the height of eight or ten feet above the root. This is fimple and naked immediately above the leaves, but very much divided and branched towards the top, where it bears almoft an infinite number of Moderately large yellow flowers, by which it may be diftingui(hed for many miles. The ftdlk is very (hort during the firft ftage of the plant, and the leaves difpofed clofely together, (landing in an oblique, or *ereSlo-patent* pofition, and (hooting gradually one above another; while a few of thofe neareft to the ground, wither wholly away. But when it begins to throw up a (talk, the circulation grows very ftrong, and this part is generally compleated and fully adorned with its bloffoms in a few weeks: the natural operations of propagation are then carried on with great vigour, and the whole top foon after appears adorned with a thoufand vegetated feeds; or rather plants, furnifhed with a convenient number of roots and leaves, to feek and raife the neceffary food, whenever they fall from the parent-ftalk; but this feidom happens until they have acquired a ftated degree of perfection, and then they are blown off gradually by every wind that flakes the withering ftem, which, with the leaves, now dies gradually away, and ends its life with the completion of the laft, leaving fo many thoufands to renew the kind.

The leaves of this plant are pretty fucculent, and generally ufed to fcour both floors and kitchen-utenfils, in moft of the fugar-colonies in *America*. The pulp is a warm pungent deterfive, and would probably prove a very adtive medicine in many cafes, had it been properly prepared, and adminiftered with caution. The inward fpungy fubftance of the decayed ftalk takes fire very readily, when thoroughly dried ; and for this reafon is generally ufed inftead of tinder, by moft travellers, and all mariners that refort to thofe parts.

PARSONSIA 1. *Herbacea, foliis ovatis oppofitis, floribus fingularibus foliis ad alterutrum latus interpofitis.* Tab. 21. f. 2.

The fmall reclining *Parfonfia*.

Periantium *Monophyllum tubulatum Jlratiim> bafi leniter <uentricofa> ore fex denticulis (quandoque tantum quintis) ornato.*

Corolla *Petafa fex oblonga entarginata patula, imguibus teretibus parietis calicis adnata.*

Stamina. *Filament a fex inaequalia^ ex injima tubi parte orfa, longitudine calicis; anther^ fitbrotimdde, in fauce tubi locatce.*

Piftillum. *Germen oblongum liber urn in fundo calicis fitum -, ftylus brevis; ftigma obtufitfciiilum.*

Pericarpium.

Pericarpium. *Capfula tenuis membranacea oblongo-ovato unilocularis*^ intra calicem fit a.

Semina, *Bine, quaterna, vel fena, orbiculata compreffa, placeniulcz adnata.*

This little plant grows pretty common in *Clarendon-Park*, and is sometimes found in the *Savannas* about *Spanijh Town*. It rifes from a fmall fibrous root, and (hoots in an oblique direction, but feldom exceeds ten or fourteen inches in length. The ftalk is (lender, and throws out a few fmall branches towards the top. The leaves are fmall and oppofite, and the flowers rife fingle from the intermediate (p ce between the leaves, on the one fide or the other, but feldom or never on both. I have called it after Dr, *Parfons*, who has published a treatife on the feeds of vegetables, and many other curious remarks on different parts of natural hiftory.

ACHRAS I. *Fruftu eliptico fcabro majori, foribus folitariis alaribus, cicatriculd feminis ultra mucronem porreftd.* Tab. 19. f. 3.

The *Sapodillia* Tree.

Periantium *Hexapbyllum, laciniis ovato-acuminatis perijilentibus, tribus magis externe fitis.*

Corolla *Monopetala tubulata erefta*^ fere cequalis ; limbus in fex partes breves & acutas fedlus.

Nedtarium. *E fauce tubi furgunt neftaria quinque, oblonga, compreffa, conniventia j incifuris fioris fuppojita, & laciniis Jere familia.*

Stamina. *Filamenta fex brevia, e tubo corolla orta, & antheris cordato-fagittatis in fauceque fit is, pradita.*

Piftillum. *Germen ovatum, *umbilico villofo circumduBum \ ftylus brevis craffus\ ftigma obtufum, truncato-radiatum.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca fucculenta fubrotunda duodecimloculan's.*

Semina *Nuclei folitarii (Jed maximaparte plerumque abortiunt) naucis propriis nitidis fubojfeis, ad alteram marginem cicatriculd rugojd notatis, tefti.*

This tree is cultivated in many gardens in *Jamaica*, and rifes, like mod of the other fpecies, to a confiderable height, throwing out its branches on all fides as it fhoots: the leaves are fmooth and beautiful, and the fruit, which generally grows among them, of a moderate fize, and when ripe, of a delicate mellow tafte. All the tender parts of thefe trees are full of a milky juice, which is extremely harfh and bitterifh ; but the fruit, tho' full of this, while young, is very fweet and agreeable when it ripens, which it generally does upon the tree; but if full grown, it will often and mature in a few days, tho' plucked from the branch.

The fhells that cover the feeds of thefe plants are generally of a fhining or gloy brown caft; but the inward edge, or margin, is always whitifh and rugged. The kernel has a bitter tafte, and may be ufed occafionally in ftrengthening emulfions.

ACHRAS 2- *Brachiatus diffufus, frudlu fubrotundo*^ cicatriculd mucrone breviori.

Sapota. Plum. t. 4.

Anona *Catejb.* v. ii. t. 87.

Anona *foliis laurinis glabris*^ Sec. Slo. Cat. 206,

The Nifberry Tree.

ACHRAS 3. *Caudice altijjimo, fruttu minori, femine mucronato.*
Anona maxima, &c. Slo. Cat. 206. & H. 1.169.

The Bully, or Nifbeny Bully-Tree.

This is called the Bully-tree, because it generally grows the tallest of all the trees in the woods: its fruit is small, and the seeds oblong and narrow. It is esteemed one of the best timber-trees in *Jamaica*.

ACHRAS 4. *FruSlu coriaceo fubrotundo verucofo > feminibus angujlis > marginibus reflis.*
An, Xylobocion baccifera frondofa. Pk. t. 238. f. 1.

Beef-wood.

This tree is commonly called by the name of Beef-wood by most people in *Jamaica*, from the fleshy colour of the interior bark.

ACHRAS 5. *FruSlu maximo ovato, feminibus pancioribus oblongis turgidis.*
Malus Perfica maxima foliis magnis integris. Slo. Cat. 180. & H. t. 218.

The Mamee-fapote Tree.

ACHRAS ? 6. *Frudlibus minoribus glabris per ramos sparsis, feminibus fubrotundis, cicatriculd minima ovata.*

The Bastard Bully-Tree.

ACHRAS ? 7. *FruSlu minori glabro, foliis bvatis, foribus conferth alaribus**

The Mountain Bastard Bully-Tree,

ACHRAS ? 8. *Foliis oblongis nitidis utrinqueproduftis^floribus confertis, fasciculis infra frondes sparsis.* Tab. 17. fig. 4.
Sixiois folio lato splendente arbor, &c. Slo. Cat. 170. & H. t. 206.
An, Arbor, &c. Pk. t. 360/f. 4.

The White Bully-Tree, or Galimeta-wood.

Periantium *Parvum penta-^oel hexaphyllum, foliolis fubrotundo-ovatis.*
 Corolla *Monopetala campanulata > calice major; limbus in quinque velfex lacinulas ereffias oblongas feSlus.*
 Ne&arium. *E fauce tubi furgunt nedaria totidem lacerata, laciniis foris interpofita fed breviora, conniventia.*
 Stamina. *Filament a quinque vel fex fore longiora^ laciniis corolla fupposita & e tubo orta\ antherae oblonga.*
 Pistillum. *Germen fubrotundum \ ftylus brevis; stigma craffiufculum.*
 Pericarpium. *Bacca fucculenta bilocularis. An quinque, 10 vel 12 locularis in genuine ?*
 Semina. *Nuclei folitarii oblongi, naucis propriis atronitentibus fulco longitudinali notatis, teSii.*

This tree grows to a considerable height, and is generally furnished with many branches towards the top; but these rise irregularly, and at distant stages, as they usually appear in most of our Firrs in *Europe*. It is commonly observed to grow straight and tapering, and most frequently found in the lower lands, especially about *Liguanea* and *Mangenecl*: it is of a pale yellow colour, and reckoned a good timber-wood, but is mostly used in such parts of the building as are least exposed to the weather. The berries of this tree are black, smooth, and very small \ and no part of the plant milky. All the species of *this genus* are found either growing naturally in the woods, or cultivated in the

gardens, for the sake of their fruit, which is generally agreeable in taste: of the sorts, especially the first five; but the last of these thrives only in a few parts of the island: its fruit is very large and pleasant, and its seeds proportioned, and moderately tumid, having seldom more than one or two that come to perfection.

The bark of each of the first four species is reckoned very astringent, and all indiscriminately now go by the name of *Cortex Jamaicensis*; their bitter astringent taste having for a time imposed on some of the people, who thought either the one or the other to be the true *Jesuits Bark*, and on this account had frequently administered them among the negroes, where they were often observed to answer all the purposes of that medicine, as all bitter astringents will do in robust constitutions, when the disease proceeds immediately from a weakness of the viscera, and a gross undigested chyle: this brought them first into some vogue, and they have been frequently, since that time, brought into *England* for further experiments; but are much more likely to prove successful here than in *America*, where those fevers that generally put on the appearance of intermittents, are attended with nervous symptoms, and often mortal; therefore must require medicines that act more effectually on the whole habit, and whose active particles can stimulate and provoke the oscillations of the nervous filaments in the more remote parts of the body. These different barks yield a large quantity of extract, which in taste and appearance seems to be the same with that of the *Jesuits Bark*, which has occasioned it to be frequently substituted in the room of that drug; and this, I am persuaded, cost many a life in those colonies, where remittent fevers are so frequent and mortal. It is, however, an excellent astringent, and a very convenient and elegant preparation in that form, which may be administered with great propriety and success, whenever astringents of a long continued action are properly required,

CORDIA L. *Foliis amplioribus birtis ovatis, tubo foris fubaquali*
Cordia foliis ob/ongo-ovatis repandis scabriss. L. Sp. Pl.
Cariophyllus spurius inodorus, &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 164.

The bushy *Cordia*, with large scarlet flowers.

Perianthium *Monophyllum tubulatum firiatum cequale, ore tridentat 0 ereflo.*
 Corolla *Monopetala tubulata, fads ampla, fere infundibuliformis: tubus*
rebus cylindraceus subulriatus, vix ampliatus, calice duplo-longior y
limbus amplius patens crippatus, in sex segmentas subfulcatus obtusas ad trientem divisus.
 Stamina. *Vilamenta sex tube corollae ad faucem fere adnata, fuperne libera*
erecta, tubo fioris paulo hngiora; antherae angulice oblongae.
 Pistillum. *Germen ovatum calice immerfum\ stylus ere&us, longitudine*
fere tubi corolla, fupeme bipartitus^ laciniis remotis bijidi
disi ftigmata oblonga, ex parte adnata, defluxa.
 Pericarpium. *Drupa ovata calice dilento teStafed non adnaia^ nauco lignofo*
quadrioculari referta.
 Semina *Solitaria, fed, pcceter unum vel alterum, plerumque abortiunt.*

This shrub grows on the banks above the beech lying between the small *Lagoon* eastward of *Kingston*, and *Capt. Cornifis* -, and is said to grow in great abundance on those little islands about *Old-harbour*, it seldom rises more than seven or eight feet above the root, and is furnished with rough oval leaves, and adorned with large bunches of fine scarlet flowers, the most beautiful and agreeable of any I have yet observed in *America*, but the form of them is quite different from that delineated by *Plumier*, wherein the tube swells above the cup, and consequently must be considered as a different species. This would make a most agreeable flowering-shrub in a garden or a forest; and may probably be useful,

could

Could it be brought to bear perfed: fruit, which it hardly ever does in the ftate I have obferved it.

S E C T. II.

*Of Jzich as have Jix Filaments and two Styles in every Flower**

ORYZA 1. *Culmo fubjlriato nodojb, panicula fparfa**
Oryza. Rail Hift. Slo. Cat. 24. & L. H. C.
Oryza. L. Sp. Plant.

This plant is now cultivated in fmall fpts in many parts of *Jamaica*, and thrives extremely well in moft of the moift bottoms between the mountains. Mr. *Wallen* planted fome at the *Ferry* ^ a little before I left that itland, but I could not y^et learn how it fucceeded there. It is a nourishing grain, and very beneficial whenever it thrives: it grows almoft: like oats.

S E C T. III.

Of Vegetables that have Jix Filaments and three Styles in every Flower.

RUM EX 1. *Sylvejirnfcandem, foliis cordato-angulatis, ab alt era parte majoribus.*

An_y Begonia. L. & Plumeri. Gen*

Aceris fruStu herba anomala, fore tetrapetalo albo. Slo. Cat. 83. & H. t. 127.

Tferia NarinampuK H. M. p. 9. t. "86.

The large climbing Sorrel.

This plant is very common in the woods of *Jamaica*, and raifes itfelf frequently to a confiderable height by the help of the neighbouring fhubs. The leaves are ©f an irregular heart-form, and generally increafe more from one fide of the middle vein or rib than they do of the other. " The whole plant joins a bitter with the acid, which chiefly prevails 3 but when it grows in a more free and open air, the flowers have an agreeable flavour, and are fometimes ufed in making of whey, where wine can't be admitted, and the other acids are thought too a&ive and irritating for the ftomach,

SAURURUS 1. *Fcliis amplis orbiculato-cordatis, Jinu aperto, petiolis vaginantibus.*

Aquaxima. Pif. 197.

Piper longum racemofum malvaceum, &c. Slo. Cat. 45.

The open-leafed Colt's-foot, or *Santa-Maria* leaf.

This plant is very common in the woods of *Jamaica*^ and feldom rifes more than three or four feet above the roots: the leaves are very large and round; and the foot-ftalks embrace the ftem at the infertion. *Pifo* affirms, that the root of this plant is a warm, a<five remedy againft poifons. There is a fyrup made of it, 'n many parts of our fugar-colonies, which is much ufed by the inhabitants in °olds and catarrhs.

SAURURUS 2. *Foliis amplis orbiculato-cordatis^ peltatis; petiolis vaginantibus.*

The larger Colt's-foot, with umbilicated leaves.

This

This is only a variation of the foregoing, or is fo like it, that the difpofition of the finus of the leaves makes the whole difference between them: it is not, however, ufed like the other in thofe colonies,

SAURURUS 3. *Reprns foliis crajjis fubrotundis glabris, fpicis terminalibus.*

The fmaller creeping *Saururus*[^] with roundifli fucculent leaves.

SAURURUS 4. *Major repem* foliis crajjis obverfe-ovatis, baji anguftatis £? jimbriatis.*

Piper longum humilius, .6cc. Slo. Cat. 45.

The larger creeping *Saururus*[^] with thick oval leaves.

SAURURUS 5. *RepenSy foliis parvis oblongis crajjis & fucculentis.*

The creeping *Saururus*, with oblong leaves.

SAURURUS 6. *Minimus repens foliis orbiculatis tumentibus.*

Piper longum minimum herbaceum fcandens rotundifolium. Slo. Cat. 45.

The fmall creeping *Saururus*[^] with round fwelling leaves.

SAURURUS 7. *Minor repens foliis cordatis quinque- vel feptwerviis.*

The fmall creeping *Saururus*, with nervous leaves.

SAURURUS 8. *EreStus minor, foliis orbiculatis verticillatis tumentibus, fpicis terminalibus.*

The fmaller ered *Saururus*[^] with round verticillated leaves.

SAURURUS 9. *EreSius ?nino foliis ovatis trinerviis verticillatis, fpicid multiplici.*

The **fmaller** ~~ereSt~~ *Saururus*[^] with veined verticillated leaves.

SAURURUS ? 10. *Affurgens Jimplex, foliis trinerviis lanceolatis oppojitis[^] petiolis brevibus.*

I have found all thefe fmall fpecies of the *Saururus* in the woods of "Jamaica, and can avouch them to be very different from each other in the general form and texture of their parts; but none of them exceed eight or ten inches in length. The laft plant rifes above eighteen or twenty inches, by a fimple ftalk: I have found it about the *Upper Water-fall* in *Hope-river*, but do not know if it be really of this kind, as I never had an opportunity of feeing it in bloffom.

S E C T . IV.

Of Plants that have fix Filaments and many Styles i?i every Flower.

ALISMA 1. *Foliis lunulato-fagittatis venofisjcapo affürgenti ramofo, angulato-fulcato; ramulis ternatis, verticillato-verticillatis]*

Alifma foliis cordatis obtujis. L. Sp. PI.

Sagitta. Caft. Dur. &c. Slo. Cat. 76.

Culi-tamara. H. M. p: u. t. 45,

The Great Water-Plantain.

This plant grows very common in all the stagnating waters about the *Ferry* > and rises generally to the height of two or three feet above the root: all the flowers are hermaphrodite, and furnished each with twelve filaments, and a numerous family of gems, or germens. The whole plant has so much the appearance of an arrow-head, that it seems to have exchanged flowers with the plant we describe under that denomination, which has all the appearance of a *Water-Plantain*, though it answers the characters of the other very perfectly.

C L A S S VII.

Of the *Heptandria*, or Vegetables that have seven *Filaments* in every Flower.

S E C T . I .

Of such as have seven Filaments and one Style in every Flower.

C O M I N I A 1- *Arbor e a foliis undulatis pinnato-ternatis, floribus minimis, racemis terminalibus.*

Baccifera Indica trifolia, Jruffu rotundo monopireno, &c. Raii. & Slo. Cat. 170. & H. t. 2c8.

Arbor Jamaicensis denfiori tilice folio, &c. Pk. t. 147, f. 5.

The trifoliated *Cominia*.

Periantium *Minimum coloratum, quasi triphyllum.*

Corolla *Irregularis; monopetala videtur quadri- vel quinquecrenata.*

Stamina. *Filamenta septem brevia; antherae oblongoovata.*

Pistillum. *Germen parvum subrotundum (lylus ereSiusImplex, fore Ion-gior; stigma bipartitum laciniis revolutis.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca parva subrotunda unilocularis^ rubra.*

Semen *Solitarium subcompressum, orbiculatum; nauco fragili testium.*

This little tree is frequent about the *Angels*, and in the upper parts of *Liguanea*, it grows in the hedges, and seldom rises above eight or ten feet in height: the leaves are roundish, and the berries very thick and small. The whole plant seems to have something of the appearance of a *Rhus*.

I have described the characters exactly as I have observed them in the fresh specimens \ but they are very small, and not easily observed, even by the help of glasses.

HALESIA 1. *Arborefcensy foliis subrotundis subtus argenteis; spicis forum bigeminiSy fuflentaculis longis alaribus injidntibus. Tab. 20. f. 1.*

The round-leafed *Hakjta*.

Periantium *Monophyllum breve, tubuhtum, fere truncatum, prcegnans:*

Corolla *Monopetala tubulata, tubus angulus aqualis cylindraceut, calice quadruplo longior; limbus patens, in quatuor, quinque, vel sex lacinias oblongas obtusas czquales ad basim JcSfus.*

Stamina. *Filamenta, ut plurimum septem (quandoque pauciora) brevia & ex tubo nata\ antherae oblongajagittat<#, in fauce floris fitce.*

Pistillum. *Germen subrotundum depresso in fundo calicis Jitum & adnatum; Ry\us/implex ajjurgens, stigma oblongum, obtusifsculum, - inter antheras locatum.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca videtur quadri- vel plurilocularis feminibus folitariis referta^ calice tSla & coronata**

This small tree grows pretty frequent in *Sixteen-mile-walk*, and may be always seen in the small wood beyond the church: the bark is smooth, and the leaves large and roundish. The plant seldom rises above eight or ten feet in height, or exceeds three or four inches in diameter, and the disposition of the flowers is very remarkable, as well as the texture and form of the leaves: I have not seen any of the fruit in a perfect state. It is called after the reverend Dr. *Hales*, author of the *Vegetable Statics*, &c. one of the greatest philosophers of the present age.

C L A S S VIII.

Of the *OBandria*, or Vegetables that have eight *Filaments* in every Flower.

S E C T . I.

Of such as have eight Filaments and one Style in every Flower.

HALIMUS i. *Minimus, foliolis oblongis succulentis tumulentibus, fummis ramulis densissime Jitis.*

An, Portulaca erecta fedi minor is facie, &c. Slo. Cat. 88. & H. t. 129?

The smaller woolly *Halimus*.

Periantium Biphyllosum minutum, foliolis lanceolatis.

Corolla Monopetala campanulata, inter quinque lacinas ovatas erecto-patentes profunde fecta.

Stamina. Filamenta 10, quandoque decem, quandoque pauciora, erecta, alternis minoribus. Antherse subrotundae.

Pistillum. Germen ovatum parvum, stylus simplex longitudine filamentum; stigma obtusum tri- vel quadripartitum.

Pericarpium. Capsula ficca membracea subrotunda, unilocularis, in duas partes aequales horizontaliter dehiscens.

Semina Pauca subrotunda, funiculis propriis fundo capsulae adhaerentia.

This little plant is frequent in the dry *Savannas* about *Spanish Town* and *Kingston*: it grows in beds, and spreads a little upon the ground, but the stems seldom exceed two or three inches in length: the leaves are disposed pretty thick at the top of the branches, and the flowers blow in the center of them. There is a sort of cotton (wool) about the flowers, as the weed grows old, which in time spreads over most parts of the plant.

SAPINDUS 1. *Foliis oblongis, breviter petiolatis, per costam ample alata diffusis.*

Sapindus. L. Gen. & H. C.

Sapindus foliis pinnatis. L. Sp. Pl.

Prunifera racemosa folio alato, &c. Slo. Cat. 184, & H. ii. 1^o.

Prunifera five nuciprunifera. Pk. t. 217. 7.

Guity Pisonis. 162.

The Soap Tree.

Stamina Obovata, inferne hirfuta, longitudine fere floris, antherae, erectae cordatae.

Pistillum. Germen ovatum trilobum, quandoque quadrilobum; stylus brevis simplex, stigma obtusum. Cetera ut in *Linneo*.

This

This shrubby tree is very common in the *Savannas* to the eastward of *King'sion*, and in many other places about the low lands. It branches pretty much towards the top, and seldom rises above ten or fifteen feet in height: the leaves are always of yellowish pale green, and the flowers small and white -, and disposed in loose bunches at the tops and sides of the branches.

The seed-vessels of this plant are very detestable and acrid; they lather freely in water, and are frequently used instead of soap; for a few of them will cleanse more linen than sixty times the weight of that composition; but they are rather too sharp, and observed to corrode or burn the linen in time; and the water, in which the tops or leaves have been steeped or boiled, are observed to have the same quality in some degree. The seeds of this tree are round and hard, have a fine polish, and are frequently made into buttons and beads among the *Spaniards*. - The whole plant, especially the seed-capsules, being pounded and steeped in ponds, rivulets, or creeks, are observed to intoxicate and kill the fish.

SAPINDUS 2. *Fruticosus caudice & ramis spinosissimis, foliis ovatis pinna 3 is.*
Tab. 20. f. 2.

Ans. *Sapindus*, &c. Pk. t. 392. f. 1 ?

The *Licca* Tree.

I found this shrub in the *Borough* in *St. James's*: it is very remarkable for the prickliness of its trunk, which seldom exceeds seven or eight feet in height, or two or three inches in diameter. The fruit of this tree is much smaller than that of the other species; and though the embryo's are always trilobular, as in the other, no more than one of the cells and seeds ever grows to perfection: the capsules are, however, marked with longitudinal furrows, that run down between the two abortive embryo's, which have been formed by the laceration of the style in the growth of one of the loculements; for there is no more than one style in any of the flowers of these species.

TROPEOLUM 1. *Foliis subquinquelobis peltatis, petalis obtusis.* L. Sp. PL
Tropeolum foliis peltatis orbiculatis. L. H. C.

Indian Creeps.

Whether this plant was introduced to *Jamaica*, or be a native of that place, is not certain. It grows and thrives very luxuriantly in the cooler mountains of *New Liguanea*, and runs frequently to the length of fifteen or twenty feet from the root. The flowers have a great deal of the taste of water or garden-cresses, and may be used with equal propriety in salads. It is a beautiful flowering-plant, and makes a pretty appearance in all the gardens of *New Liguanea*.

DODONEA. 1. *Arborefcens, foliis pinnatis ovatis glabris alternis integerrimis, coxla ?narginata > racemis terminatricibus.*

The smooth-leafed *Dodonea*.

Perianthium *Parvum monophyllum, ad medietatem in quinque partes fenum.*

Corolla *Nulla.*

Stamina. *Filamenta octo, quandoque pauciora, brevia. Anthera oblongae.*

Pediculum. *Germen subrotundum \ stylus brevis simplex \ stigma trilobum.*

Pericarpium. *Capsula subrotunda triloba trilobularis.*

Semina *Scitaria.*

I found this tree in the upper parts of *Sixteen-mile-walk*, and below the *Decoy*, in the mountains of *St. Mary's*.

HYPELATE i. *Fruticosa, foliis obovatis pinnato-ternatis, petiolo marginato affixis.*

The trifoliated *Hypelate*.

Periantium. *Tetrapbyllum, foliatis ova Its.*

Corolla *Tetrapetala tenuis; petalis ovatis folio/is calicis fvnilibus.*

Nedtarium. *Umbilicus carnofus germini circumdu&us.*

Stamina. *Filament a OBO, germen inter & umbilicum enata; inde deflexa, & umbilico quafi adnata; superne libera, ereBo patentta. Antherae fubrotunda.*

Piftillum. *Germen minimum oblongum angulatum truncation; ftylus brevis; ftigma acutum.*

This shrubby tree is very common in the low lands, and seldom rises above eight or nine feet in height. It is full of slender branches, and furnished with many leaves of the same texture and grain with those of *Lignum-vitce*; they are, however, remarkably different both in form and disposition. I have never seen the fruit of this plant in the perfect state.

OENOTHERA 1. *Jffurgens glabra, foliis lanceolatis alternis integerrimis, floribus folitanis alaribus.*

The smooth Primrose-willow.

OENOTHERA 2. *Jffurgens hirsuta, floribus fohtariis.*

The hairy Primrose-willow.

OENOTHERA 3. *Herbacea repens.*

The small creeping Primrose-willow.

These three species are natives of *Jamaica*, and found about most of the rivulets, lagoons, and marshy lands in the island: the last sort is frequent in the low lands about *Plantain-garden* river. All the plants of this tribe are mild subsuffrutescent and vulneraries, which may be very properly administered in infusions, upon all occasions where such medicines are required.

AMYRIS. 1. *Arboreus, foliis bijugatis ovatis glabris, racemis laxis terminalibus.*

Lauro ajjinis, & lignum Rodium. Slo. Cat. 137. & H. t. 168.

White Candlewood, or Rose-wood

Periantium *Minimum monophyllum quadridentatum.*

Corolla *<Tetrapetala, petalis oblongo-ovatis, atate rejlcElenUbus> cito deciduis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta OBO ereSia, quorum quatuor caterispaulo breviora sunt & petalis supposita; antherae fubrotunda.*

Piftillum. *Germen oblongo-ovatum\ ftylus nullus vel brevissimus; ftigma obtusum fubrotundum.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca oblongo-ovata unilocularis, nucella unica, quandoque gemina^ fohda, uniloculari referta.*

This tree is found in the woods of *St. Ann's* and those back of *Bull-bay*, in the parish of *Port-Royal*; it grows to a considerable size, and is considered as one of the most valuable timber-trees in the island, but is not common. The wood is white, and of a curled grain when young, but grows of a dirty clouded ash-colour with age: it bears a fine polish, and has a fine smell. The younger trees are frequently cut for fire-wood in the mountains; they are full of resin, burn very freely, and

and with a most agreeable smell. The wood is heavy, and in great vogue among our cabinet-makers.

All the parts of this tree are full of warm, aromatic particles, and may be used in baths and fermentations, upon occasion. The berries are of an oblong form, and have much of the taste of the balsam *Copaiba*.

AMYRIS 2. *Fruticosa minor^ foliis orbiculatis venosis^ pinnato-ternatis; racemis terminatricibus;*

The smaller shrubby Sweetwood.

This little plant is very common in the hills about the *Ferry*; it grows chiefly among the rocks, and seldom rises above four or five feet in height, or exceeds an inch and a half in diameter. The leaves are very round, and distant from one another 5 and the flowers small, and disposed in loose bunches at the tops of the branches. The leaves and outward parts of this shrub have no remarkable warmth, nor does the trunk burn with that fragrance, tho' it contains a great quantity of the like aromatic particles.

AMYRIS? 3. *Arborescens foliis ovatis glabris, vetustioribus confertis; petiolis submarginatis >, floribus Jolitariis.*

The bushy Amyris.

Perianthium *Monophyllum minimum quadrifidum.*

Corolla *Tetrapetala > petalis lanceolatis, erecto-patentibus, reflexis^ interne versus basin hirsutis.*

Stamina. *Filamentum ovato, corollam dimidio breviora; antherae oblonga.*

Pistillum. *Germen ovatum, stylus simplex longitudine Jaminum-, stigma obtusiusculum.*

Pericarpium. *Drupa baccata oblongo-ovata unilocularis, nucleo unico uniloculari referta.*

I found this shrubby tree in the road near the river *Grandee* in *St. George's*; it was very bushy, and divided much towards the top, tho' not above eight or nine feet in height. The trunk of the tree was about four inches and a half in diameter, and very simple towards the root: the leaves are not above an inch in length, of an oval form, and disposed very thick upon the smaller branches.

COCCOLOBIS, I- *Foliis crassis orbiculatis^ fere apertis.*

Uvifera *foliis subrotundis amplioribus.* L. H. C. &

•*Polygonum foliis subrotundis caule arboreo,* &c. Sp. Pl.

Uvifera *Uttorea foliis amplioribus,* &c. Pk. t. 236. f. 7.

Prunus maritima, &c. Slo. t. 129. & Cat. ii. t. 96.

Noli Tali. H. M. p. 4. t. 56 & 32.

The Mangrove or Sea-side Grape.

Perianthium *Monophyllum peristens, in quinque laciniis coloratis obovato-oblongis^ erecto-patentibus, ad basin fissum.*

Corolla *Nulla.* Nectarium? *Umbilicus carnosus germen cingit.*

Stamina. *Filamenta 6?c, quandoque septem vel pauciora, erecto-patentia laciniis calicis breviora & ex umbilico orta, decidua.*

Pistillum. *Germen ovatum-, stylus brevis; stigma laceratum.*

Pericarpium. *Calix, post Jaminum delapsa, erigitur, germen involvit, creta & ab ita in baccam succulentam subrotundam unilocularem, ad apicem sessilem.*

Semen, *Nucleus unicus cordato ovatus basi quinquelobus, nucleo tenet lignofo tectus.*

This tree is common in most of the fugar-colonies, and is generally found near the sea. It grows frequently to a considerable size, and is then looked upon as a beautiful wood for all sorts of cabinet-ware, but it seldom rises straight or regular. The leaves are large, round, smooth, thick, and open at the base; the foot-stalks are strong, and vaginated at the bottom in all the species, and the flowers small, and placed on slender spikes at their base.

The berries are generally about the size of common grapes; they have an agreeable flavour, but the pulp is not considerable. The kernel is lobed at the bottom; it is a very great astringent, and may be used in emulsions, bolus's, or electuaries, of that nature, with great propriety; but its action is not of a long continuance: it has all the taste of *Biftort*.

COCOLOBIS 2. *Arborea foliis orbiculatis integris.*

An> Scortea arbor Americana> &c. Pk. t. 222. f. 8. vel 43 l. f. 6 ?

The Grape-Tree, with whole leaves.

This tree is very common between *Kingjion* and *Bull-bay*; but it seldom rises above five or eight feet in height. The berries of this species are not collected.

COCOLOBIS 3. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis venq'ts, tivis minoribus punctatis.*

Uvijera arbor Americana frustro punctato. Pk. t. 237. f. 4,

The chequered Grape-Tree.

COCOLOBIS 4. *Montana major arborea^ foliis subrotundis, cortice levi.*

An, Guanabanus montana. Pk. t. 363. f. 4.

The Mountain Grape-Tree.

This tree is frequent about the *Crofs* in *Clarendon*: it grows to a considerable size, and is looked upon as a fine timber-wood.

COCOLOBIS ? 5. *Frutescens foliis subrotundis, frustro minori trigono.*

Tab. 14. f. 3.

The small Grape-Tree, with dry triangular berries.

This tree grows among the rocks in the hills above *Bull-bay*. The cup is seldom divided into more than three parts, and the nut is triangular; but all the outward parts, and the natural appearance of the plants, agree.

The bark and kernels of all the species are looked upon as powerful astringents; and the flowers are always disposed on simple spikes in each of them.

MELICOCCUS 1. *Foliis ut plurimum bjjugatis ovatis, per pennas alatas dispositis.*

Nux Americana, cofla foliorum appendiculis auSia. Pk. t. 207. f. 4,

The Genip Tree.

Periantium Parvum monophyllum, in quatuor lacinias lanceolato-ovatas^ patentibus profunde fereBum.

Corolla Petala quatuor oblonga^ ad incifuras calicis fere Jita.

Stamina. Filamenta otto brevia, ereSla^ in orbem circa germen posita, cid bajmfere adnata; antherae ereSlce oblonge.

Pistillum. Germen ovatum; stylus brevis\ stigma vaginatum.

Pericarpium. Bacca ovata bilocularis, bints nucleis naucis propriis subojfeis glabris testis, referta.

This tree was brought to "Jamaica from Surinam" and is cultivated with great care by one Guaj a Jew. It thrives very well in the low lands about Kingston, and rises sometimes to the height of fifteen or eighteen feet, or better. The fruit is very mellow, and grows to the size of a large plumb; but it seldom brings more than one stone or seed to perfection, and that is generally found in the center.

RHIZOPHORA i. *Utrinque brachiata-, foliis elliptico-ovatis, fummis ramis difpositis.*

Rhizophora foliis acutis, frutibus fubulato-clavatis. L. Sp, Pl.

The Mangrove of Catejb. ii. t. 63.

Mangle arbor pirifolia, &c. Pk. t. 204. f. 9.

Mangle pirifolia cum Jiliquis /ongis, &c. Slo. Cat. 155.

Kandel. H. M. p. 6. t. 34.

Guaparaiba, Pif, 204.

The Mangrove, or Black Mangrove Tree.

This tree is generally found on the borders of the sea, in whose waters alone it seems to thrive and there, only in such places as have a soft and yielding bottom. Its larger branches frequently emit soft and weakly appendices, that have the appearance of so many slender aphyllous branches, and *bend always downwards: but as these are softer, and furnished each with a large column of a lax spongy pith in the center; they grow more luxuriantly than the other parts of the tree, and reach the mud in a short time; where they throw out a numberless series of slender fibres, which in time turn into roots, to supply the stem more copiously with nourishment, while they become so many props or limbs to the parent tree. Thus it continues to enlarge its bulk, as its weight increases, or its branches spread, (these constantly throwing out new appendices as they multiply their shoots;) and by those means forms those interwoven groves we so frequently meet with on the sea-shore in those parts of the world; which, besides many other advantages, serve to stop the mould that is constantly washed down by those rapid floods that come from the inland parts; and thereby, in time, turn, what might have otherwise continued useless ponds, or open creeks, into rich and fertile fields.

The fruit of this tree germinates within the cup, and grows from the top downwards, until it acquires a due degree of weight and perfection: then it falls off; and as the root part is always thickest, and hangs lowest, it drops in that direction, and is thus received in the natural position in the mud below: the leaves immediately unfold, and in a few minutes you see a perfect plant, sometimes of ten or twelve inches in length, which soon begins to shoot its roots, and pushes its growth like the parent stem; for the germen is frequently a foot in length before it falls, and always furnished with two leaves at the top, but these are folded up and inclosed within the cup while it continues upon the tree.

The trunk of the Mangrove seldom grows to any considerable thickness, but the wood is very tough and hard, bears the water well, and is much used for knees and ribs in long-boats, and other small craft; for which the archings and angles of its limbs *not naturally adapt it. Its lower branches become frequently the supporters of the American oyster, which has given rise to the fabulous account of the growth of this (hell-fish). Piso says, that a piece of the root roasted, and applied warm to the painful wounds infected by the sting of the fish Nigui, does soon quiet the pain.

N. B. The number of the Filaments varies from four to twelve, in the flowers of this plant but eight is the most constant number of them in that part of the world.

S E C T . II.

As have eight Filaments and two Styles in every Flower.

WINDMANNIA i. *Fruticosa foliis subrotundis ferratis, perennas cordato-alatas dijpoftis-y racemis terminalibus\ points £? ramis oppofitis.*

The flender *Windmannia*^ with winged ribs.

Periantium *Tetraphyllum parvum, foliolis ovatis eretto-patentibus.*

Corolla *Tetrapetala; petalis foliolis calicis majoribus £? alternatis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta o£io ere£ta> brevia ; e Jinn petalonun Jioris & fohoruffl calicis pariter orta. Antheras jubrotunda.*

Piftillum. *Germen jubovatum; ftyli duo longitudine Jlamimim; ffigmata Jubacnta Jimplicia.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula oblongo-ovata, coriacea, bzlocularis, biro/rata* Seminibus fex vel 0610 referta, parvis & jubrotundis.*

I have met with this elegant little shrub on the top of the blue mountains in *New Liguanea* in the road between Mr. Jones's and *Cold Spring*; and have once before observed it in the mountains above the sulphur, in *Mountjerat*, but never in any other part of either island. It rises by a weakly flender stem, and (hoots frequently to the height of six or seven feet. The branches are few, flender, and opposite, as well as the ribs, which we have always found beautifully alated or winged between the leaves; but the flowers rise in loose bunches at the extremities of the branches. The whole plant seems to have something of the appearance of a *Sumack*.

\$ £ C "T. III.

Of Plants that have eight Filaments and three Styles in every Flower.

POLYGONUM i. *Glabrum, foribus hexandris, Jlylis bifidis, vaginis fubmuticis.*

Polygonum foribus hexandris femidigynis, foliis lanceolatis, filipulis fubnuticis. L. Sp. Pl.

Perficaria procumbens longijima. Slo. Cat. 47. & H. t. 3.

Scovanna-Mudela, &c. H. M. p. 12. t. 77.

The smooth Arfe-fmart.

POLYGONUM 1. *Subhirfutum, vaginis fetofis, foribus oSlandris, Jlylis trifidis.*

Polygonum foribus ottandris trigynis racemofis, caule patulo. L. Sp. Pl.

Perficaria Maderafpatina, &c. Pk. Phy. t. 210. f. 7.

Velutta-Mudela. H. M. p. 12. t. 76.

The hairy Arfe-fmart.

Both these plants grow naturally in *Jamaica*, and are very common about all the lagoons and rivulets in the island.

PAULINIA 1. *Sarmentosa, foliis ternato-ternatis, ad apices arenatis; infantis minoribus, quandoque tantum auritis.*

Paulinia foliis bipinnatis^ petiolis marginatis. L. Sp. Pl.

Paulinia. H. C.

Plant*

Phnta fruticofa fcandens, &c. Slo. Cat. 214. & H. t. 231.
Cordis Indi folio & facie frutefcens, &c. Pk. t. 168. f. 6.
 Cururu-ape. Pif. 250.

Souple Jack.

This plant is very common in the woods of *Jamaica*; it has a flender, lignous, flexile ftalk, and raifes itfelf frequently to a very conliderable height among the bufhes. The Item of this plant is fo tough and yielding, that it is commonly cut* into junks, barked, and ufed for riding-fwitches, or carried in the hand, in thofe parts, as we do fmall ratans in *Europe*.

CARDIOSPERMUM 1. *Scandens% foliis ternato-ternatis, acuminatis, ferratis.*

Cardiofermum. L. H. C. & Sp. PI.

Cor Indum atnpliori folio fruElu majori. The. Zey,

The larger *Cardiofermum*.

CARDIOSPERMUM 2. *Villofum, ftylo bifido, jlaminibus fubcoalitis oppofito.*

Cor Indum five *Halicacabum peregrinum minus*, &c. The. Zey.

The fmaller hairy *Cardiofermum*.

Both thefe plants are natives of *Jamaica*^ and frequently found climbing in the lower woods. The firft fort is very common; it has but a flender ftem, and climbs to the top of the talicft trees in the forefts. I have feen only one or two plants of the other fort; they grow in the low lands towards the foot of the *Long-mountain*. Jn the upper part of *higuanea*: the leaves are minutely divided, and have fomething of the appearance of *Parjly*. All the filaments of the flower are connefted at the bafe in this laft fpecies; and difpofed, as it were, in a tuft on one fide, and oppofite to *the Jly/e*.

C L A S S IX.

Of the *TLnneandria*^ or Plants that have nine *Filaments* in every Flower.

S E C T . I .

Of fuch as have nine Filaments and one Style in every Flower.

LAURUS i. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis^ alternis, venofis; racemis terminalibus, calicibus fimplicibus.*

Laurus foliis lanceolatis perennantibus venofisplants, jloribus racemofis. L, Sp, PI- & H. C.

Laurus folio longiore, &c. Slo. Cat. & H, t. 165.

Laurus *Catejb*. t. 63. & Pk. t. 176. f- 2.

Sweet wood.

This tree grows to a confiderable fize in *Jamaica*, and is looked upon as one of the beft timber-trees in the ifland: it grows in great abundance in the lower hills 5

but its leaves vary between the oval and the oblong, according to the foil, and the age of the tree. The wood," leaves, and flowers, have a very agreeable smell.

LAURUS 2. *Foliis wnofis ovatis, fruftu majori, calicibus tumidis, laciniis rejlexis.*

Laurus, &c. Pk. t, 304. f. 1. & t- 369. f. 4.

Loblolly Whitewood, or white Sweetwood.

I have feen this tree in the mountains of *St. Ann's*; its berries are as large as cherries, plump and black; and the cups pretty thick and fwelling. The leaves and tender fhoots is excellent fodder for all forts of cattle,

LAURUS? 3. *Foliis obverfè ovatis fubtus cinereis, fruftibus oblongis Jparjis, calicibus deciduis.*

The fmaller Laurel, with oblong berries.

I found this tree in the road between *Mount Diable*, and the thickets in *St. Ann's*; it divided into a great number of branches toward the top, was about twelve feet in height, and four inches in diameter near the root. The berries of this fpecies are oblong and even, of an ecliptic form, and feldom under an inch or better in length: they are of a black colour, very fucculent, and contain each a fingle bilobed kernel, without any partial covering. I have not feen the flowers.

LAURUS? 4. *Foliis oblongo- ovatis, fruftu obverfè ova to, pericarpio butyraceo.*

Laurus *foliis ovatis coriaceis, foribus corymbofis.* L. Sp, PI.

Peifea Plum. t, 20.

Prunifera *arborfruStu maxirho*, &c. Slo. Cat. 1.85. & H. t. 222,

Plotanus Mart. 513.

The *Avocato*^ or Alligator Pear-Tree.

This tree grows commonly to the fize of our largeft apple-trees in *Europe*, and fpreads pretty wide at the top. The branches are very fucculent and foft; the leaves oblong and veiny, and the fruit of the form of a pear; but the pulp is covered with a tough (kinny coat, and contains a large rugged feed, which is wrapped up in one or two thin membranous covers. The fruit of this tree is one of thofe th-it is held in the greateft efteem, among all forts of people in thofe colonies; the pulp is of a pretty firm confidence, and has a delicate rich flavour: it gains upon the palate of moft people, and becomes foon agreeable even to thofe who cannot like it at firft; but is fo rich and mild, that moft people make ufe of fome fpice or pungent fubftance to give it a poignancy 5 and for this purpofe, fome make ufe of wine, fome of fugar, fome of lhne-juice, but moft of pepper and fait. Moft forts of creatures are obferved to feed on this fruit with pleafure; and it feems equally agreeable to the horfe, the dog, the cow, and the cat, as well as to all forts of birds; and, when plenty, makes a great part of the delicacies of the negroes..

The tree requires fome care, a rich foil, and a warm fituation, to raife it to perfe&ion. It was firft introduced there from the continent.

VOLKAMERIA 1. *Arborea, foliis obhngo-ovatis> altemis, fupeme glabris, fubtus fubvillofis & nervofis; fpicis ramofis, terminalibus.* Tab. 21. f. 1.

An, Baccifera *arbor caliculata, foliis laurinis*, &c. Slo. Cat. 16c & H. t. 198. J*

The *Volkameridy* with oblong leaves.

- Periantium *Monophyllum campanulatum, ultra medietatem in quatuor vel quinque lacinias ovatas JeSlum.*
 Corolla *Monopetala, in quatuor vel quinque lacinias ovatas, conniventes, ad basim fere fefta.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta novem breviora, antherae cordata ereSlce.*
 Pifillum. *Germen fubrotundum parvum, vaginula urceolata inclufum\ flylus brevis Jimplex; fligma trilobum, tripartitum^ obtufum.*
 Pericarpium. *Bacca trilocularis> tribus feminibus oblongis, folitariis, referta.*

This shrubby tree is very common in *Sixteen-mile walky* and rife generally to the height of twelve or fourteen feet. It feems to have a near refemblance to the *Locujl berry* tree, which we have placed among the *Malpigite*; but it is really very different, for the parts and difpofition of the flowers are entirely peculiar. The filaments rife from the bottom of the flower, juft about the germen, and are not fo long as either the *petals*, or the cup.

The flower-tops are rather fo many bunches compofed of fimple fpikes, rifing gradually one above another; but each of the flowers are fupported by a fubulated ftipula, or ear, while young.

We have called this tree by the name of *Volkameria*, to perpetuate the memory of that famous botanift; having ranged the shrub that ufed to go under that denomination with the *Clerodendrums*, of which it is a fpecies.

MELANIUM 1. *Herbaceum reclinatum, foliolis ovatis oppofitis, foribus fingularibus ad alas alternas.*

The reclining *Mela?ium^* with fingle flowers.

- Periantium *Monophyllum tubulatum, aSitnum, ab altero latere, prominulum 5 tubus reSlus cequalis, ore in fex crenas fe5lus.*
 Corolla *Hexapetala, petalis oblongis fauci calicis adnatis.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta novem vel o5lo> cum rudimento unius vel alterius^ breviora, inaequalia, inferne tubo adnata\ antherae cor data infauce calicis Jit a.*
 Pifillum. *Germen oblongum intra calicem fitum-y flylus fimplex longitudine fere Jlaminm; ftigma acutum.*
 Pericarpium. *Capfula membranacea oblonga unilocularis.*
 Semina *Pauca (tria inter & Jena) placentulis propriis adnata.*

I found this vegetable among the cane-pieces in Capt. *Fuller's* eftate at *Luidas*> it is but a weakly plant, and grows generally with a flender ftem well fupplied with branches towards the top. The whole plant has a difagreeable (harp fmell, which approaches much to that of the *Guinea-Hen weed*, but is more fubtile and lefs perceptible when placed clofe to the nofe. I had frequent occafions to obferve the fmell of this plant while it was under examination, but never found any more difagreeable befides that of the *Guinea-Henweed*. The leaves and flowers are very much like thofe of the *Parfonfta^* as well as the difpofition and make of the capfulae, but that plant does not branch fo much, nor has it any thing of this fmell. I am at a lofs whether to place it among the *Enneandria* or *Decandria* y the number of the flower-leaves feems to clafs it with the former.

CLASS X.

Of the *Decandria*, or Vegetables that have ten *Filaments* in every Flower.

S E C T. I.

*Offitch as have ten Filaments and one Style in every Flower**

N. B. We place those that have their *Filaments*, in an ered and regular position, before the rest.

BARBILUS i. *Foliis cordato-ovatis nitidh pinnatis, floribus racemojis, cortice fcabro.*

The *Barfc/us*, with pinnated leaves, or Baftard Iron-wood.

Periantium *Parvum campanulatum, quandoque quadrifidum, quandoque quinquefidum**

Corolla, *Vel tetrapetala, vel pentapetala •, petalis parvis lanceolatis, margini inter idri calicis affixis.*

Stamina. *Filament a vel o£io, vel decem^ comprefa latiuſcula ereSia^ e fundo calicis orta \ antherae parvce ovatte.*

Piftillum. *Germen ovatum; ftylus brevh Jimplex y ftigma obtufiuſcilum^ fubrotundum.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula trilocularis ovata 5 Jingulis loculamenth feminibus binis refertis.*

This tree is very rare in *Jamaica*. I have feen it only once in the woods at the back of *Bull-bay*, where it grew to a confiderable fize, and mounted to the height of about forty feet. The trunk is generally ftraight, and covered with a rough farrowed bark; the wood is of a light brown cait, with a free porous texture, and is thought to be a good timber-wood; the leaves and tops are fsmooth, and refemble those of the *Mahogany* tree pretty much. I have examined a great number of the flowers of this tree, and found them fo equally divided between the two claffes, that I was for a time in doubt which to refer it to; nor have I placed it now with any certainty, tho' the formation of the fruit feems to (hew it more nearly allied to this- It feems to be very nearly a-kin to the *Trichilia*, tho' the filaments are not connected.

CUPHEA 1. *Erefia foliolis oblongo-ovatiSyOppoJitis; jloribus fpicatis terminalibus.*

The fmall ere& *Cuphea^* with the flowers difpofed in fpikes.

Periantium *Monophyllum tubulatum coloratura ad imum^ ab altero latere^ prominulum; tubus angujlus aqualis, adjaucefleniter ampliatuſ, recurvus, villoſus, quinque crenatus.*

Corolla *Penlapetala, petalis obovatis, ungnibus tenuibus fauci calicis ad crenas infertis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta decem breviffima, etubo orta, in jauce liber a \ anthers globojce^ corolla colons.*

Piftillum- *Germen oblongum calice inclufum; ftylus Jimplex longitudine fere Jlaminum > ftigma obtujiuculum.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula membranacea oblonga unilocularis.*

Semina *Plura orbiculata comprejfa, receptacido oblique adnata.*
 Receptaculum *Columnare, in centro capfula pojitum.*

This little plant was found in *Clarendon* \ it has a delicate flender (talk, emits but a few branches, and feldom rifes above ten or twelve inches in height. It bears its flowers in fpike at the extremities of the branches.

ACIS ANTHER A i. *Erefta ramofa, ramulis quadrat is^ foliolis trinerviis ovato-crenatis, oppqfitis; fioribus Jingularibus ad ahn alternas* Tzb.zz. f. i.*

The branched *Akifanthera*.

Periantium *Monophyllum ventricofum prceg?ans> ore profunde quinqueden* tatum.*

Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis obverfê ovatis, faitci calicis infertis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta decent^ vix aqualia, dcclinata, corollâ brewora\ antherae oblongcz fagittace & fubarcuatce^ vet-faities*

Piftillum. *Germen fubrotundum calice teSlum & coronatum; ftylus brevh Jimplex, ftigma acutum.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula fubrotunda bilocularis^ binis placentulis referta.*

Semina *Plurima parva fubrotunda, placentulis affixa.*

This plant grows in the pafures eaftward of *Luidas*, and feldom rifes above fourteen or fixteen inches in height. The item is pretty firm and fquare, and emits a good many branches towards the top j the leaves are fmall, and remarkable -, and the flowers rife fingle from the alternate alae, or bofoms of the leaves.

Mr. *Ehrefs* delineation does not anfwer exadly to this defcription, which was taken from the plant while frefh; but this, *I* fuppofe, may be owing to fome variation, or defeat in the fpecimen.

SAMYDA I. *Truticofa foliis nitidis cordatis, leviffime crenatis; rudimentis mollibus rubentibus; racemis tenuioribus alaribus. Tab. 23.*

The fhrubby *Samyda*> with waxen rudiments j Or the larger Cloven-berry Buft.

Periantium *Monophyllum coloratum, campanulatum, in quinque paries ovatas ultra medietatem feffum.*

Corolla, *Alia nulla.*

Stamina, *Filamenta ereBa brevia e pelve calicis orta; in aliis ofio, in a His novem, in aliis decent -, rudimentis totidem, euariis; interpofitis j antherae cvata caducce, filamentis tantum conceffce.*

Piftillum. *Germen globofum in fundo calicis Jitum; ftylus brevis Jimplex; ftigma crajfiufculum, obtufum.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula carnofa fubrotunda unilocularis trivalvis, tribus lineis nota \ valvis maturitate rejlexis^ & a recceptaculo columnar e pulpofo recedentibus.*

Semina *Plura nidulantia, receptaculo pulpofo ere&o perfiflenti immerfa.*

SAMYDA 2* *Foliis ovatis cum acumine> fruBibus plurimis minoribus confertis.*

Arbor baccifera foliis oblongis acuminatis. Slo. Cat. 173. & H. t. 211.

The fmallr *Samyda*> or Cloven-berry Bufti.

SAM YD A 3. *Foliis ovatis vi/lofts, floribus confer t is y fafciculisparjh.*

Samyda. L. Sp. Pi.

Frmex *baccijera folio oblcnço integro, &c.* Slo. Cat. 173.

The hairy *Samyda*^ or Cloven-berry Buflî.

Thefe fpecies of the *Samyda* are frequent in "*Jamaica*, and grow commonly in the low lands; they are all of the (hrubby kind, tho' neither of the two laft forts ever lifes above four or five feet in height \ but the firft (hoots fometimes to the height of feven or eight. The pigeons are faid to feed much upon the feeds, and the pulp of the berries of the laft fort, when in feafon; and the bitterifh tafte of both has probably given rife to the notion: but I am apt to think that that flavour, fo peculiar to the wild pigeon, proceeds rather from the fruit of the *Xylopicron*, \Which is always in feafon about the fame time, and an agreeable wholfome bitter, on which they are well known to feed.

The firft fpecies has no more than eight filaments in each flower \ but the two laft always have nine or ten; with æ many yillofe rudiments.

TRICHOGAMILA 1. *Fruticofa, erefta, indivifa; foliis vrbiculatis alternis.-*

The fimple eredi *Trichogamila*.

Periantium *Duplex; exterius dipbyllum; parvum, deciduum; interius monophylluni cyathiforfe, in quinque partes ovatas ad medietatem feftum.*

Corolla *Pentapetala, vel monopetala ad bajim fefta; laciniis obloftgis retufis, eretto patentibus.*

Stamina. *Filament a. Secern tomentofa, erefta, corolla, breviora; anther^ fubrotundæ.*

Pifillum. *Ger'men minimum in fundo cfllicis Jitum \ ftylus tomentofus lonngitudine Jlaminum \ ftigma obtitjiufculum.*

Pericarpium. *Drupa fpharica lignea tennis, & tenuiter corticata, unilocularis% injlata, Juperficie fubinaquali.*

Semina *Nuclei bini-bilobi oblongo-ovati, quorum alter ut plurimum abortit > minor-que, laxatus, & divinSlus eft-, alter <vero fundo druptf affigitur^ nee dimidium loculamenti replet.*

This (hrubby plant grows dofe to the beach at *Bull-bay*, and feldom rifes above three or four feet from the root. The ftem is ftiff and fimple, and feldom exceeds three or four lines in diameter: the leaves are round, fmoth, and alternatè; the flowers fmall and whit(h; and the berries of the lize and appearance of gall-nuts^ but light and hollow.

RUT A 1. *Foliis decompojitis; Jaciniis laiuufculis, petalis fubvillofis,*

Ruta foliis decompojitis. L. Sp. PI. &c.

RutaOff.

Rue.

This plant has been long introduced to, and cultivated in *Jamaica*; but does not grow fo luxuriantly as many other *European* vegetables; nor is it judged fo neceffary in this climate. It is an adive, warm, nervous medicine, and much impregnated with fubtile penetrating particles of a very volatile nature; and contains a great quantity of a more fixt refinous fubftance. It ftimulates the folids to a more vigorous ofcillation, rarefies the juices, promotes both fweat and urine, provokes the menfes, refolves obftudions, ftrengthens the vifcera, and attenuates the blood. It is recommended equally in peftilential fevers,^ and thofe arifing from a lentor of the juices j is found very ferviceable in moft hyfteric and fcorbutic cafes; and often ordered,

ordered, with other antielminthics, in extemporaneous prescriptions, for worms. It is generally administered in infusions or bolus's; for which purposes both a conserve of the leaves, and the fresh or dried plant, is generally kept in the (hops, as well as the oil.

MELASTOMA i. *Subarborescens foliis oblongis, petiolis marginato-fimbriatis, racemis terminatricibus, fore majori.*

Melaftoma. Bur. The. Zey. t. 72.

The Cock-roch Tree.

MELASTOMA 2. *Arborescens, foliis ovatis subtus cinereis, racemis terminatricibus, floribus majoribus.*

Melaftoma foliis integris ovato-lanceolatis subtus fericeis, tier vis ante basim coadunatis. L. Sp. Pl.

Groffularice fructu arbor maxima spinosa. Slo. Cat. 164. & K. 1.196. f. 2.

The arborefcnt *Melaftoma*.

MELASTOMA 3. *Fruticosa minor, foliis tenuibus ovatis, racemis terminalibus.*

Melaftoma foliis lanceolatis scabris. L. Sp. Pl.

The smaller ihubby *Melaftoma*^ or Indian Currant-Tree.

MELASTOMA 4. *Hirsuta, foliis cordatis reticulatis scabris, floribus laxe racemosis ad alas.*

Melaftoma foliis denticulatis lanceolatis quinquenerviis, caule hispido. I/ Sp. Pl.

Groffularice fructu, &c. Slo. Cat. 165. & H. 1.197. f. 2. & Pif. 217.

The hairy *Melaftoma*,

MELASTOMA 5. *Subhirsuta; foliis cordatis scabris, minutissime denticulatis & pulchre reticulatis; racemis minoribus alaribus.* Tab. 24. f. 3.

The hairy *Melaftoma*^ with delicate leaves.

MELASTOMA 6. *Foliis amplifimis subtus ferrugineis, racemis terminatricibus.*

Melaftoma foliis denticulatis ovatis acutis. L. Sp. Pl.

The large-leafed foxy *Melaftoma*,

MELASTOMA 7. *Foliis amplioribus, per petiolum recurventibus & contraftis*, fasciculis forum sparsis.* Tab. 24. f. i. • & 2.

Melaftoma foliis denticulatis ovatis acuminatis, nervis inferioribus ante basim coadunatis. L. Sp. Pl.

The large-leafed *Melaftoma*^ with the flowers disposed in feattered tufts.

MELASTOMA ? 8. *Foliis ovatis nitidis minutissime denticulatis, venis G? ramulis purpurascens.*

An, Groffularice fructu arbor maxima, &c. Slo. Cat. 164. & H. 1.196?

The smooth-leafed *Melaftoma*^ with purple veins.

MELASTOMA? 9. *Minima fcan dens > farmento tenui, foliis quinquaierviis ovatis ciliatis oppofn.*

The fmall climbing *Melaftoma*.

All thefe fpecies of the *Melaftoma* are frequent in *Jamaica*, and found fome in one part, fome in another part of the ifland. The eighth fpecies is a native of the coldeft mountains of *Liguanea* the others grow chiefly in the hills and lower mountains: they are all of the fhubby kind, and feldom exceed five or fix feet in height -, we muft, however, except the two firft fpecies, which are fometime obferved to rife by moderate trunks, and to put on the appearance of fmaller trees. The leaves, in all the fpecies, are furnifhed with three or five veins, that run in an arched form from the footstalk to the top; and the fpaces between thefe are beautifully nerved or areolated, and of a very fingular figure.

TRIBULUS 1. *Folis fex jugatis fubaqualibus, flore amplo odorato.*
Tribulus foliis fex jugatis fubcequalibus. L. Sp. Pl.
Tribulus jò Ho Us fex parium pinnatis. L. H. C.

The Turkey Bloffom.

This plant, whether a native, or originally introduced to *Jamaica*, is now very common about *Kingfton*, and grows very luxuriantly both in the eaftern and weftern limits of that town. It is planted in many of the gardens for the fake of its flowers, which yield a pleafant agreeable fmell. It is a fpreading creeper, and runs frequently the length of three or four feet from the main root, throwing out many lateral branches on all fides. The fowls are obferved to feed much on the bloffoms of this plant where it grows wild, and is thought to heighten the flavour, as well as to contribute to the fattening of them*

TRIBULUS? 2* *Foliis Jenis pinnatis, extimh majoribus, foribus fingularibus*
 Tab. 21. f. 3.
Tribulus folioTis trium parium pinnatis, L. H. C. £? *quadrijugis* Sp. Pl.
Tribulus terefiris major, &c. Slo. Cat. 90, & H. t. 132.

The field *Tribulus*.

Fedunculo Oblongs excavato obverfe conico^ ad apicetn applanato incidit periantium peritaphyllum^ foliolis angujlis acutis hirfutis, & remotis; primo atate ereffis, maturitate reflexis.
 Corolla *Monopetala decidua, in quinque lacinias orbiculatas > calice breviores ad bajim JèSta.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta decent brevia : anthers fubrotunda; alternce tantilb minores.*
 Piftillum. *Germen fubrotundum mucronatum 5 ftylus vix ullus, ftigma conicum^ dec em Jiriis not at urn.*
 Receptaculum *Columnar e capi tat urn ere&um, in centro fruftificationis. factum.*
 Pericarpium *Nullum.*
 Semina *Decem angulata fubrugofa £? fubcomprejfa, ad bafim columnce in orbem pqjita^ tandem decidua**

This creeping plant is fomething like the foregoing, both in fize and difpofition : it grows in all the patures, is frequently gathered with the other fodder-plants, and fed upon indifcriminate by all forts of cattle.

HEMALOXYLUM i. *Spinofum, folio/is pinnatis, racemis terminalibus.*

Hsemaloxylum. L. H. C. & Sp. Plant,

Lignum Campechianum, *fpecies qucedam Braf &c.* Slo. Cat. 213. & H. t. 23 r.

Coatli, &c. Hernandes 119. *be Lignum Nephriticum.* Off.

Logwood.

This shrub was first introduced to *Jamaica* from some part of the main, and is now cultivated in many parts of the island. It thrives best in low swampy lands, or shallow waters, where the bottom is rich and moderately firm; and seldom rises above twelve or fourteen feet in height, or exceeds seven inches in diameter; but the trunk is generally short and uneven. This wood is the chief ingredient in all purple dyes, and a principal one in our best blacks. It gives a purple tincture by infusion, which is easily changed, or heightened, by acid or alkalious admixtures; and varies its appearance in different portions, like the *Opal*, or the feathers of a peacock. Both the bark and gum of this tree are gentle subaftringents, but the last excels, and adds a sweetness to its virtue, which makes it the more agreeable to the palate.

BUCERAS 1. *Ramulis flexuosis tenuioribus, foliis obovatis confertis, fpecie plumis terminalibus.* Tab. 23. f. 1.

Mangle *Julifera, Joliis subrotundis confertis, &c.* Slo. Cat. 156.

The Black Olive, or Bark-Tree.

Periantium *Monophyllum urceolatum, inferne ventricofum subrotundum > collo coarctatum^ limbus ereflo-patulus, integer.*

Corolla *Nulla.*

Stamina. *Filamenta decent eredo-patentia, limbo paulo longiora G? e collo calicis enata. Antherae erefle cordata.*

Pistillum. *Germ en oblongum in fundo calicis fixum & adnatum 5 styli 1 us Jimplex longitudine Stamina\ stigma acutiusculum.*

Pericarpium. *Calix una cum germine mutatur in capsulam urceolatam unilocularem, quae femina unicum oblongo-ovatum involvit.*

This tree is called the *Black-Olive* in *Jamaica*; but in *Antigua*, where it is equally common, goes by the name of *French Oak*. It is a native of the lower swampy lands, or adjoining banks, and grows to a very considerable size: it is frequent about the *Ferry*, and remarkable for its slender crooked branches, and the tufted disposition of its leaves. On the flower-spikes of this tree you may sometimes find one or more fructifications, that shoot into a monstrous size, being seldom under three inches in length, tho' never above a line and a half in diameter; and something in the form of a bull's horn. It is reckoned an excellent timber-tree and the bark is greatly esteemed among the tanners,

HYMENAEA 1. *Foliis geminatis parallelism paginis inaequalibus, racemis terminatricibus.*

Hymenaea. L. H. C. & Species Plant.

Courbaril Plum. t. 36. *fed corolla inaccurate delineate efl%*

Ceratia diphyllas Antegoana, &c." Pk. Phy. t. 82. f. 3.

Refina Lutea pallida, &c. Slo. Cat. pag. 216. & H. 186.

Jataiba. Pifoi23-

The Locus Tree.

Periantium *Duplex; exterius biphyllum amplexum deciduum \ interius pentaphyllum, vel nionophyllum ad basin fere festum*, laciniis ovatis.*

M m m

Corolla

- Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis ovatirerefto-patentibus, fere aqualibus**
 Stamina. *Filamenta decem breccia Jimplicia decUnata; anthers oblongo-ovata.*
 Pistillum. *Germen oblongum compressum parvum; stylus brevis intortus, incurvus-, stigma acutum.*
 Pericarpium. *Capfula ligneo-corticea, magna> leniter compressa, oblonga, utrinque retusa, Jiliquia formis, imilocularis^ pulpd fanaceo-fibrofd repleta.*
 Semina *Pauca, tria fcilicet vcl quatuor, subrotunda G? leniter compressa> nidulantia.*

The flowers of this tree were very young when I examined them; but the parts have been sufficiently distinct, and appeared in the same form that we have described them here. It grows to a very considerable size, and is looked upon as an excellent timber-tree; but it must be very old before it is cut, otherwise the heart will be but small. It is a spreading shady tree, and found in many parts of *Ltguanea* *; but whether a native, or originally imported there* I can't determine. It is very common in *Antigua*^ and there I am satisfied it does grow naturally.

This tree yields a fine clear resin, which is called *Gum Anime* in our shops, and makes the finest varnish now known; but this is best made without a mixture. ^ It is dissolved only by the most dephlegmated spirits, but it burns readily, and with a clear flame, and grateful fragrant smell, for which it is sometimes ordered by way of fumigation, in the bed-chambers of people labouring with asthma, or suffocative catarrhs.

- PARKENSONIA i. *Acuteata, foliis minutissimis plnnais, penna^ longiori compressa.*
 Parkensonia. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

The Jferufalem Thorn.

This shrub was first introduced to *Jamaica* from the main, but it now grows wild in many parts of this, as well as the other islands, where it has been originally cultivated for the use of inclosures. It seldom rises above eight feet in height* and is well supplied with strong thorns on every part. The branches are flexible and small, and the trunk seldom grows to any considerable thickness.

- CASSIA i. *Arborea^ foliis paucioribus ovatis atque pinnatis, filiqua maxima cylindracea.*
Cassia foliis quinquejugatis ovatis acuminatis glabris, petiolis glandulosis.
 L. Sp. Pl,
Cassia fistula, &c. Thez. Zey. pag. 56.
Cassia nigra, feu fistula prima, &c. Slo. Cat. & H.
Cassia foliata Bontii 6c Offic.
 Conna. H. M. p. 3. t. 22

The Cassia-tick Tree.

This tree grows in many parts of *Jamaica*-, but I believe it was first introduced there from some other part of the world. The pulp that surrounds the seeds between the seeds, in the long cylindrical pods of this plant, is an easy gentle laxative, which may be safely used on every occasion, where a person would avoid raising a strong irritation in the fibres of the intestines, and yet lies under a necessity of opening the passage: but it is apt to grow rancid when it has been long out of the cells, and generally acquires an acrimony that renders the administration of it precarious or dangerous in that state,

CASSIA 2. *Foliis plurimh oblongis pi?matis, fore rnbello, Jiliquis maximis, crojjioribus trinerviis.*

Czfiia. foliis duodecim-jugatis oblongis obtufis glabris, glandula null a. L. Sp.PI.

Caflk nigra, feu fijlulofa fecunda, &c. Slo. Cat. & Hifto

The Horfe-Cafia.

This tree grows to a moderate fize, and fretches frequently to the height of eighteen or twenty feet. The leaves are fmall and oblong, the flowers reddih, and the pods very large, having each three confiderable nerves running the whole length of them, from the foot-ftalk to the top : two of thefe are clofe together, and run along the back future; but the other is alone, and fixt oppofice to them. It is a purgative, like the foregoing, but not fo agreeable.

CASSIA 3. *Arbor efceus diffufa > Jiliquis longis comprejfis,*

The Senna Tree.

Th'19 ftirub is very common in the low lands about *Kingfton*, and rifes frequently to the height of twelve or fifteen feet: the branches are flender and fpreading, the leaves pretty fmall, the pods long and compreffed, and the flowers difpofed in thick bunches at the ends of the branches.

CASSIA 4. *Fruticofa ere&a, foliis ovntis acutis quinquejugatis^ fill quâ com-prejjâ, glandulâ ad imulum.*

The fhrubby Senna, with flat pods*

CASSIA 5. *Fruticofa eredla, foliis plurimis pinnatis ovato-acutis, fliquis fur-gidis.*

The fhrubby Senna, with fwelling pods.

Thefe fpecies are very like each other, but neither of them grows above four or five feet in height, or exceeds half or three quarters of an inch in diameter. They are both common about the *Angels*.

CASSIA 6. *Fruticofa, foliis minoribus obverfe^ ovatls fexjugaiis^ Jloribus gemi^ natis vel bigeminatis, racemis alaribus.*

The flowering fhrubby Senna.

CASSIA 7. *Fruticofa foliis acuminatis^ filiculis fubrotundis monofpermiu*

The fhrubby Senna, with fmall round pods.

I found a branch of this fpecies preferved among my fpecimens, but do not re* member when I gathered it, nor the particulars of its growth; though, from the fpecimen, it appears to be a fhrub with very flender branches, and very different from all the other fpecies,

CASSIA 8. *Vimineâ, foliis ovato-acuminatis, bijugatis\ racemis laxis alaribus^ Jiliquis brevioribus comprejjis.*

The weakly Se?ma-{hvub.

This plant is a native of the coldeft mountains of *Ligudhea*, and rifes frequently to the height of feven or eight feet, among the bufhes; but it is very weakly, and could

could not support itself upright without their assistance. I found it on the side of the hill near *Cold-Spring*.

CASSIA 9. *Siliquis quadrialatis, fipicis terminalibus \ foliis plurimis pinnatis; majoribus obovatis.*

Cassia foliis oStojugath ovali-oblongis, inferioribus minoribus j Jlipulis patu-
Us. L. Sp. PI.

Cassia filiqua quadrangular!. H. Elt. t. 631; & The. Zey. pag. 56.

The Ring-worm Bufti.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and common about the *Ferry*, and in the upper parts of *Sixteen-mile-walk*. It lives but a few years, though it puts on the appearance of a shrub in its growth; and when cultivated, rises sometimes to the height of seven or eight feet, but seldom exceeds four in its native soil. The ants are very fond of the flowers of this plant. The juice of the leaves or buds is said to cure the ring-worms*

CASSIA 10. *Herbacea major ereffa ramofa > foliis ovato-acuminatis, ftliquis angulioribus comprejjis, fipicis laxioribus terminalibus ajfurgentibus.*

An% *Cassia fotiolis quinquejugatis ovato-lanceolatis margine fcabris.* L. Sp. PI.

*Senna occident!** *odore opii virofo, &c.* Slo. Cat. & Hift.

Paiomirioba. Pif. 185.

Stinking-weed.

This plant is very common about *Wington*, and rises generally to the height of two feet and a half, or better: it is loose in its ramifications, and well supplied with flowers, disposed in loose spikes at the extremities of the branches. The ribs on which the leaves are set, are, in almost every species of this kind, furnished with a gland, which in some is placed higher, in others lower upon the flank, and in many between the leaves themselves; but in this particular sort it is situated very low, and near the insertion of the rib.

Pifo fay?, that the juice of this plant applied outwardly, or injected, is a specific in the inflammations of the *anus*, and *Markgrave* adds, that the root is a powerful diuretic and antidote: but the top is the only part that is used in *Jamaica** where the plant is commonly employed in all resolutive baths, and is accounted a very powerful ingredient on such occasions.

CASSIA 11. *Herbacea major diffusa, foliis obverp ovatis trijugatis, ftliquh longis turgidis alaribus.*

Cassia minor fruticofa hexapbylla fence foliis. Slo. Cat. 146. & H. t. i8c.
Paiomirioba ii. Pif. 185.

The tufted *Senna*, with obtuse leaves.

This plant is common among the bushes in all the *Savannas* about *Kington*, and seldom rises above two or three feet in height. The gland is yellow in this species, and placed between the lowest pair of leaves.

CASSIA 12. *Suffruticofa erefia hirsuta, floribus fingularibus alaribus.*

Cassia foliolis multi-jugatis linearibus, ^c. Jlipulis fet aceis. L. Sp. PI;

Senna Occident'alis filiqua Jngulari, foliis mimofe, &c. Slo. Cat. & H.

The hairy flender divided *Sema*, with {mail leaves.

This little plant grows in many parts of the island, and seldom rises above two feet and a half in height: the stem and branches are very slender, and the leaves narrow and small. It is rather subdivided than branched in its growth.

CASSIA 13. *Suffruticosa ereffa, foliis linearibus plurimis pinnatis-, floribus fingularibus vel geminatis, fparfis.*

Caffia foliolis multijugatis^ glandula pedicellata, ftipulis enfiformibus. L. Sp. PI.

An, Sena humilis Americana, herba mitnosa ftliquis erc£lis, Sec. Pk. t. 223.
f. 3-

The smooth *Senna*, with slender branches and small leaves,

CASSIA 14. *Suffruticosa £f fubbirfuta, minor; foliolis paucioribus pinnatis, floribus fingularibus alaribus.*

The little shrubby *Senna*, with few small leaves.

This plant is very common about the upper parts of *Liguanea*, but seldom rises more than ten or fourteen inches above the root; tho* its stalk be tough and woody, like those of the three foregoing sorts: nor do the leaves ever exceed three or four pair, on each of the common ribs; but in all other respects it is like the twelfth species.

CASSIA 15. *Herbacca, tenuiffima\procumbent\floribus fingularibus alaribus.*

Caffia foliolis multijugatis, caule procumbente. L. Sp. PI.

The slender *herbaceous Caffia*, With very small leaves.

This little plant grows every where in the pastures of *Jamaica*, and creeps among the grass: its stalk is very weakly, and not much thicker than a middle-sized pin, but stretches generally to the length of fourteen or fifteen inches from the root. It does not seem to have any of that rankness peculiar to this class, no more than the three other species mentioned just before it,

POINCIANA 1. *Aculeata^ foliis bipinnatis, floribus croceis pulcherrimis, per dunculis longis fpicatis incidentibus:*

Poinciana aculeis geminis. L. H. Upf. & Sp. PI.

Crifta pavonis jlore elegantiffimo. The, Zey.

Sena fpuria arborea fpinosa, &c. Slo. Cat. & H.

Frutex pavoninis feu chrifta pavonis Breynii Cent.

Barbadoes Pride.

This plant has been, I fancy, first carried to *Jamaica*, from some of the other colonies, of which it is a native: but it now grows wild in many places about *Liguanea*, and makes a beautiful show when in bloom. The flowers of this plant seldom shoot so luxuriantly in that island, tho' the shrub rises frequently to the height of five or six feet.

All the parts of the plant are thought to be very powerful emmenagogues, and are frequently used for that purpose among the negroes.

GUAJACUM 1. *Foliis fere impetiolatis, bijugatis, obovatis & letriter radiatis; pinnis Gf ramulis dichotomis.*

Guajacum foliolis bijugatis obtufis. L. Sp. PI.

Guizcum Jamaicense, &c. Pk, t. 35. f. 3 8C4.

Guaiacum. Plum. t. 17. & *Guaiacum Off.*

" *Pruno wEvonitno affinis arbor, &c.* Slo. Cat. 186, & H. t. 222.

Lignum-Vitce.

This tree grows in great abundance on the fourth-side of *Jamaica*, but seldom or never in any other part of that island. It is an ever-green of a dark gloomy cast, which continues its verdure in the most droughty seasons, and, at times, throws out a great number of blue blossoms, which are succeeded by so many compressed berries of a round form. The tree grows frequently to a very considerable size, but takes up a space of years, to come to that perfection: the roots are thick in proportion to the growth of the tree, and run a great way into the ground, in a perpendicular direction; contrary to the usual growth of timber-trees in that country/which generally shoot the largest prongs of their roots in an horizontal direction, and are commonly observed to run very near the surface: the bark is thick and smooth; the wood of a dark colour and cross-grained; the strata running obliquely into one another, in the form of an X. It is a hard, heavy timber-wood; and answers on all occasions where strength and duration is required, and its weight is not

The fresh bark opens the body, and is deemed a sweetener of the blood; but the pulp of the berries purges and vomits very violently (three or four of these are a dose) (a). The resinous parts of the tree are of a warm adiver nature/and found (by long experience) to be dissolved in the blood: they are esteemed specifics in old of the heart, and other disorders arising from the viscosity of the blood, and are generally administered in decoctions (the resin sometimes, in bolus-) ordered for a continuance: but great care must be taken to moderate or prepare the body for the use of them; the neglect of which has been frequently the cause of very dismal consequences in those warm climates, and may probably have the like effects sometimes in colder regions.

There is a unguent made with the gum of this tree, that has been sometimes administered with success, as well as the powder itself, in obstinate intermittent and remittent fevers, they commonly procure a few stools, as well as promote a general discharge by the skin. The foliage of the tree is of a very detestful nature, and frequently used to scour and whiten the floors in most houses of them is also used to stain linens, and other flannelled garments, which it is said to do very effectually, without changing or diminishing the lustre of the dyes.

ANACARDIUM i. *FruStu obverfi ovato, nucis reniformi, racemis terminantibus.*

Anacardium. L. H. C. & Sp. PL

Pomifera, & Wprunifera, &c. Slo. Cat. 187. & H. Acaiaiba. Pif. j20. & Acaju Bontii 198.

The *Cajbew* Tree; and *Ca/hew* Tree of *Catef. App.* t. 9.

This tree is very common in most parts of *Jamaica*; and seems to be a very different species from the *Anacardium* of the east, and of the hops, whose nuts are of the form of a heart moderately compressed, and not so large as those of this species. It grows frequently to the height of twelve or sixteen feet, and spreads much as it runs, for the trunk seldom rises above four or five feet before it begins to divide into branches, the inferior of which are either in virtue or mechanical uses; and carries a light fragrance with it, which in many places where the bark has been cut or made

cafes

cafes renders it fuperior to the other. The fruit is very agreeable, and full of a fubafringent cooling juice ; which has been fometimes exprefcd in confiderable quantities, fermented, and obferved to make a fine rough wine, ihat may be ufed with great propriety on many occalions, efpecially where the viicera or folid fyftem hao been greatly relaxed; and in fuch cafes the crude juice is fometimes allowed with iiccefs. The fhell of the nut contains • a great quantity of cauftic oil, lodged in the cells between its laminee; with which fome of our *American* beauties fkin their faces from time to time. This troublefome operation they undergo with great patience; during which they are obliged to refrain from all manner of company and converfation, and to keep in clofe confinement: it holds generally for fourteen or fifteen days; and the inflammations railèd, during the procefs, frequently give thofe ladies reafon to repent of this piece of vanity; for it leaves the countenance fometimes more deformed, than any fpots or freckles could have made it. Happy, had they been fo intent on the improvements of the mind, which they but too frequently negledt; while they bear fo much pain, with a thorough refignation, to- imitate our fnakes and adders.

The almond or kernel is of a delicate tafte, and thought not inferior to any of our *European* delicacies of this fort; but you have it generally roafted; for they are obliged to burn the (hell, to procure the kernel free from the taint or acrimony of the oil.

N. B. Sc[^]ne of thefe trees bear a yellow, and fome a red fruit; but this variation I take to be owing to fome difference in the foil or culture.

C/ESALPINIA 1. -*Arbor ea, inermis\foliis minoribus paribus bipin?iatis> Ugno kermejino.* ^

Caefalpinia foliolis ovatis integerrimis. L. Sp. Pl. & M. Med.
Pfeudo-Santelum *croceum*> &c. Slo. Cat, 213. & H. t. 132.

Brafiletto.

Periantium *Monophyllutn, inferne^e ventricofum, in quinque lacinias profunde fe5tum\ quorum fuperiores aquales% ereflo-patente\$; poximce laterales minores ; infima maxima, carinata & jimbriata.*

Corolla *Pentapetala ; pet a/is fere cequalibus; injimumpulchre variegatum.*
Stamina. *Filament a decem^ diftinSla^ declinata^ longitudine germinis, intra laciniam infimam calicis repofita.* Antherae Jubrotunda.*

Piftillum. *Fulchrum brevijjimium; germen oblongum, longitudine & ftu flaminum-j ftylus Jimp/ex affurgens.; ftigma obtujum.*

Pericarpium. *Siliqua membranacea comprejfa major oblongo-rhombfea bivalvis unilocularis.*

Semina *Tria vei quatuor remota comprejfa rhombaa**

This tree grows in every part of *Jamaica* where the foil is dry and rocky: it is an excellent timber-wood, but feldom exceeds eight or ten inches in diameter, in the moft perfedl ftate. The wood is elaftic, tough, and durable; and bears a fine polifh: it is of a beautiful orange-colour, full of refin, and yields a fine full tincture by infufion 3 but is feldom cut for the dyers ufe in *Jamaica*.

C/ESALPINIA 2. *Spinofa.foliis minoribus obverfè cordatfs, bipinnatis; racemis terminalibus.*

Sena fpuria arborea fpinofa, &c. Slo. Cat. & H, t. 181;

Baftard Nicarago.

This prickly fhrib is common gbout the *Ferry*, and the lower lands of *Liguanea*^ but it feldom rifes above eight or ten feet in height: the wood is of a brown colour,

the foliage is of a dark gloomy green, and the flowers of a fine yellow, which are succeeded by pods of a thickly oblong form. The lower segment of the cup is not fringed, nor any of the flower-leaves variegated in this species.

GUILANDIA i. *Spinosa, foliis bipinnatis ovatis cum acumine, feminibus cinereis.*

*Guilandia aculeata foliolis ovatis acuminatis** L. Sp. Pl.
Lobus echinatus fruslu ccejo > foliis longioribus, &c. Slo, Cat. 144-
Acacia gloriosa Lentici foliis. Pk. t. 2. f. 2.
Acacia qui lobus echinatus. Cluf. & The. Zey,

The Grey Nickar.

This weakly plant grows in many parts of *Jamaica*, and spreads a great way about the root* or rises among the neighbouring bushes, if it finds but a due support. The stalk and branches are very full of thorns that arch backwards. The seeds are of a grey colour, and commonly used instead of marbles by all the boys in our sugar-colonies. It grows chiefly by the sea-side, but thrives well in the inland parts also.

GUILANDIA 2. *Inermis, feminibus flavescens.*

Lobus echinatus fruslu [tavo^ foliis rotundioribus. Slo. Cat. 144. &: H.
Guilandia foliis jubpirmatis, foliis inferioribus ternatis. L. Sp. Pl. &
 Fl. Zey.

The yellow Nickar.

This plant resembles the foregoing both in growth and appearance, but it is not prickly: the seeds are round and yellow, and not inferior to those of the other sort in hardness. It grows more frequently in the inland parts of the island.

The seeds, bark, and root of both these species are thought to be astringents, and said to be sometimes given in gleet. The seeds toaled and powdered are given to provoke the menses. *H. M.*

N. B. The flowers are all hermaphrodite, in these species; tho' some of them frequently abort. The *germen* is always oblong, and a little hairy; and the *style* arched, pointed, and of the same length with the *filaments*.

S E C T . II.

Of Plants that have ten Filaments and two, three, or four Styles in every Flower.

DYANTHUS 1. *Floribus foliariis, squamis calkinis subovatis, corollis renatis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

The Clove-gilliflower.

This plant is frequently cultivated in the gardens of *Jamaica*: but tho' it generally grows well there, and throws up a few branches, it seldom appears in flower to any satisfaction.

SPONDIAS 1. *Diffusa foliis plurimis minoribus pinnatis, penna compressa*

Cryobalanus Linnet. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

Myrobalanus *minor*, *folio fraxini*, *alato*, *fruElu purpureo*, & C Slo. Cat. 182, & H. t. 219. *fed male depifia*.
Mombin. Plum. t. 22.

The Spanijh Plumb Tree.

Periantium *Monophyllum parvum*, *ad medietatem quinquepartitum*.
Corolla *Pentapetala*, *petalis parvis lanceolatis*, *erecto-patentibus*.
Stamina. *Filamenta decem*, *quorum quinque petalis interpofit a funt \ cetera*
vero paulo mi nor a funt & pet ah s fuppofta. *Antherae cor data*.
Piftillum. *Germen ovatum \ flyli ut plurimum tres > quandoque quatuor^ bre-*
ves 5 ftigmata obtinifufcula.
JPericarpium. *Bacca fucculenta Jiibrotundo-elongata unilocularis*, *line a lon-*
gitudinali notata.
Semina. *Naucum ligneo-fibrofum folidum inaequale tri- vel quadriloculare*,
nucleis folitdriis rejertum.

This is a fmall fpreading tree, which feldom rifes above *ten* or twelve feet in height: its foliage is of a dark gloomy green, and generally begins to (hoot as the bloffoms fall. It is cultivated by many for the fake of the fruit, which is pretty pleafant, although not held in any great, efteem in *Jamaica*^ where they are always furnifhed with a great variety of the richeft fruits. There is a variation of this plumb, called the *Leather-coat*^ from the appearance of its fkin ; but this proceeds from the dry foil in which it is produced. This, as well as the two following fpecies, the firft fort of maiden-plumb, the filk cotton-tree, and fome other *American* plants, vegetate fo eafily, that a limb or branch fluck info the ground, feldom fails to (hoot up a-new,; and generally appears, in a few weeks, fupplied wvith roots and leaves like the parent ftalk.

It is remarkable that in this, and many other *American bacciferous* plants, where the cup (lands under the *germen*^ the embryo is always furrounded by a fiefhy navel, \vhich fwells as that increaies, and forms the pulp gradually about it.

SPONDIAS 2. *Foliis paucioribus pinnatis ovatis nitidis > racemis terminalibus*.

-Spondias. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

Prunus *Brafilienfis*. Slo. Cat. 182. & H.

The Hog Plumb Tree.

^PONDIAS 3. *Foliis plurimis pinnatis ovatis, racemis terminalibus, cortice interne rubenti*.

Myrobalanus *folio fraxini alato*, *fruflu luteo*. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 219. 1, 2.

The yellow, or yamaica Plumb Tree.

It is not eafy to determine, whether the two laft plants are variations, or different ippecies 5 they are indeed very like each other, and rife generally to a very confiderable height, whether they grow in the low lands or the mountains. The leaves are large and oval in both, and the fruit much of the fame appearance: but the nut or (hell, appears as if it had been compofed of lignous fibres ftongly interwoven and connected into a mafs together, in all the fpecies. The filaments of the flower ftand Upright, and grow in an even circular order round the *germen* in thefe two forts, and the ^ftyles are always four, compreffed, and enlarged at the top. The fruit of the fecond fpecies is much' efteemed by fome people in thofe iflands, and fupplies the principal part of the food of the wild hogs in the fcafon.

MALPIGIA 1. *Vi mine a foliis oblongis hifpidis, racemis alaribus*.

Malpigia. Plum. t. 36.

Malpigia, foliis oblongo-ovatis, Jet is rigidis decumbentibus, &c. L. Sp. Pi-
Arbor *baccijera folio oblongo subtiliffimis spinis obfito.* Slo. Cat. 172. & H.
t. 207.

The Cowhagq Cherry*

This weakly shrub grows frequently about the town of *Ringilon*, and is remarkable for the itchy fetse upon its younger leaves: these are very delicate, and lie lengthways parallel to the face 3 they are double-pointed, and sustained by P^{edl}cles of the same fragile and transparent substance, descending from the middle of them: these are easily broke, but the fetæ enter pretty deep in, and stick close to whatever has forced them off. The leaves stand in an opposite order in almost every species of this and the following genus.

MALPIGIA 2. *Fruticosa erecta, Jbliis nitidis ovato-acuminatis, Jioribus titnbeh latis ramulis gracilibus.*

Malpigia Jbliis ovatis integerrimis glabris, pedunculis umbellatis. L. Sp. P^r»

The shrubby erect *Malpigia*, with slender branches.

This is a small shrub, which seldom rises above six or seven feet in height; it is erect in its growth, and divided into very delicate slender branches.

MALPIGIA 3. *Fruticosa erecta, ramulis gracilibus patentibus, jioribus folitd^rriis.*

Malpigia mali punici facie. Plum.

The Chereeze, or Barbadoes Cherry Tree.

This shrub has been but lately introduced to, or cultivated in *Jamaica*: it has much of the appearance of a pomegranate plant, is full of slender flexile branches, and seldom rises above seven or eight feet. The fruit is of the same size and make with our common *Englijh* cherries -, very succulent, they are of a light reddish colour, and a pleasant subacid taste: but the Cup, flower, and seeds, answer the common characters of the genus perfectly well.

MALPIGIA 4. *Humilis & minus divisa, foliis ovatis nitidis, baccis durioribus.*

The smaller shrubby *Malpigia*.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and common in the lower hills of *St. Elizabeth*: it seldom rises above three feet in height, but throws out many slender upright branches, and bears large hard berries, which are said to be much used by the turkeys, and other large fowls, in the season.

< MALPIGIA 5. *Altiffimè scandens, farmento valido.*

The larger climbing *Malpigia*.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*^ and pretty frequent in the parish of *St. Elizabeth*. The stem is sometimes above an inch and a half in diameter; and it climbs with ease to the top of the tallest trees in the wood. The berries are small and hard, and the leaves roundish and smooth.

MALPIGIA 6. *Arborea jioribus spicatis, foliis ovato-acuminatis.*

Malpigia jbliis ovatis integerrimis subtis tomentojis, &c. L. Sp. PI.

Baccifera Arbor caliculata, foliis laurinis, &c. Slo. Cat. 165, H. t. 198. &
Titia affinis laurifolia arbor, &c. Ejusd. H. 1.163.

The Locus-berry Tree.

This tree is very common in the lower hills of *higuanea*, and rises frequently to the height of thirty or forty feet, or better. The flowers and cup answer the characters of the genus thoroughly \ but two of the seeds generally abort in the berry. The leaves, while young, are covered on both sides with down; but this falls off gradually, and they appear pretty smooth and shining after a short time. There is a remarkable *flipula*, or ear, at the base of every leaf, which, with its opposite, seems to embrace the stalk.

MALPIGIA 7. *Arborea^ foliis subrotundis^ altemis^ inferne sublanuginosis \ spicis crajjis compositis terminalibus.*

The larger Locus-berry Tree.

The upper branches of this tree terminate in loose bunches of flowers; but each of the divisions is simple, as well as the top of the main support, which terminates also in a single spike. The glands of the calix, or cup, are remarkably distinct in this species, which seems to have all the habit and appearance of the *Co?ni?ia*.

BANISTERIA j. *Foliis ovatis, feminibus unialatis glabris, racemis later alibus.*

Banisteria foliis ovato-oblongis acuminatis, feminibus patentibus. L. Sp. Pl. Serjania. Plum. t. 35.

The oval-leaved *Banisteria*, with one-winged seeds.

BANISTERIA 2. *Foliis orbiculatis, petiolis biglandulis, feminibus unialatis^ rugosis, racemis subumbellatis alaribus.*

Acer scandens minus, apocyni facie. Slo. H. t. 162.

The round-leaved *Banisteria*.

BANISTERIA 3. *Seminibus trialatis, foliis ovato-acuminatis, racemis terminalibus.*

The oval-leaved *Banisteria*^ with three-winged seeds.

All these species of the *Banisteria* grow in the gravelly hills about *Kingston* and *St. James's*: they are climbers, and generally rise by slender stems to the height of seven, ten, or fourteen feet, among the neighbouring bushes. They differ from the *Malpighia* chiefly by the nakedness of their seeds,

S E C T. III.

Of Plants that have ten Filaments, and five or more Styles in every Flower.

OXALIS 1. *Caule erecto ramofo, pedunculis multifloris.* Gronov. Fl. Virg.
Oxalis caule ramofo, pedunculis multifloris. L. H. C.
Trifolium acetosum corniculatum luteum, &c. Slo. Cat. 90.
Oxalis flore luteo vulgaris minor, &c. The. Zey.

The yellow Wood-Sorrel.

This plant is very common in the woods, and cooler inland parts of *Jamaica*^ Where it grows very luxuriantly. It is a pleasant cooler and diuretic, and was formerly administered often in inflammatory cases but is little used, since the

more agreeable acid fruit-trees have been so much cultivated and spread among us. It may be ordered, upon occasion, in cooling and other diluting infusions.

PKYTOLACCA i. *EreSla, Jimplex aut vix divifa; foliis integris, fuftenfaculis fpic arum rotundatis.*

Spanijh Calaloe.

This plant is a native of *Jfamaica*, and now cultivated in mod of the kitchen-gardens in the ifland. It is a palatable wholfome green, and, as fuch, commonly ufed at mod people's tables: the tender flalks are frequently ferved up for young *Sperages*, and often prove a very agreeable fuccedaneum. The plant rifes generally to the height of two or three feet, and branches but very little: it (hoots up fpon-taneously in every fertile fpot in the ifland.

PHYTOLACCA 2. *AJfurgens ramofa, fpich jlontm hngi]]imh, fujlentacilis trigonis.*

Phytolacca foliis integerrimis. Gro. Fl. Virg. & Lin. Sp. Pl.

Mountain Calaloe> or *Poke-weed.*

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and commonly found in all the cooler hills and mountains of the ifland, where it grows very luxuriantly: it rifes generally to the height of four or five feet, and divides pretty much towards the top. It is called either red or white, from the colour of the flower-ftalks j for all the branches terminate in long and flender fpikes of thofe colours. The leaves and more tender fhoots are frequently ufed for greens^ by the negroes, inftead of the other fort.

The infpiffated juice of this plant has been for fome time in ufe among the inhabitants of *North America*, and there, is thought to be a fpacific, or, at leaft, a very powerful remedy in open cancers; it is applied plaifter-ways, and has fucceeded in fome cafes that had all the appearance of beginning cancers.

It is hoped the ingenious gentleman, who publifhed his remarks on thofe occafions, will continue his obfervations, and (if he finds the medicine prove fuccefsful) give the world a further and more fatisfactory account of its aftion.

C L A S S X L

Of the *Dodecandria*^ or Vegetables that have twelve
Filaments in every Flower*

S E C T. L

Of fuch as have twelve Filaments and o?ie Style in every Flower.

TRIUMFETTA 1. *Subvillofa, foliis rotundioribus undulatu atque dentatj^ dentibus po?iremis in fetas inermes abcunittbu^ jlonbus alaribus.* Tab. 25. f. 1.

The round-leafed *Triumfetta.*

As the characters of thefe different fppecies differ more or lefs from one another, I (hall give a particular account of the flowers and fru?ifications of each of them feperately.

- Periantium *Pentaphyllum deciduum, foliolis coloratis angustis.*
 Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis angustis oblongis patentibus.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta duodecimo jere£la% longitudine fioris \ anthera fubrotunda.*
 Pistillum. *Germen oblongum, obtuse trigonum y ftyius jimplex longitudine Jiaminum; stigma obtusum.*
 Pericarpium. *Capfula oblonga prismatica obtuse trigona trilocularis, angulis bifurcatis verrucosis.*
 Semina *Plura fubrotunda triplici ferie difpofita.*

This plant is a native of "Jamaica" but not common there. The stem and branches are very slender, and rise two or three feet above the root \ the leaves are roundish, jagged, and undulated, and the bark of a brown colour.

Though I am very uncertain of the genus of this plant, which seems to claim a place between the *Bartramia* and the *Triumfetta*, the disposition of the petals and filaments induced me to range it with the latter; but I am satisfied, from the natural habit of both, that they do belong more properly to the next class.

TRIUMFETTA 2. *Villofa, foliis inferioribus angulato-ovatis, ferrato-dentatis \ fioribus ternatis 5 fasciculis geminatis, foliis fuboppositis.*

- Triumfetta. Plum. t. 8.
 Triumfetta. L. H. C. & Sp. PL.
 Agrimonia lappacea inodora, Sec. Slo. Cat. 92. & H.
 Lappula Bermudienfis, &c. Pk. t. 245, f. 7.

The Bur-Bark.

- Periantium *Pentaphyllum^ foliolis lanceolato-linearibus; frima cetera^ ere£lis, & agglutinatis; proestiori vero patentibus, deciduis.*
 Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis angustis cretato-patentibus. Nervarium : glandula > minima Jingulares, ad infertiones petalorum fioris.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta duodecim inter & offodecim, ere£ta, simplicia, longitudine fioris; antherae cordatæ.*
 Pistillum. *Germen minimum fubrotundum; ftyius ere£tus fimplex^ longitudine ftamini?um; stigma obtusifuculum.*
 Pericarpium. *Capfula fubrotunda quadrilocularis, ab apice ad medietatem fetis validis uncinatis armata.*
 Semina *Solitaria, quandoque duplicata.*

Obf The anthers are always of the form of a heart in the flowers of this plant; and the blossoms, which generally grow in two distinct parcels near the axæ of the leaves, are sustained by a few narrow stipules, that perform the office of an *Involucrum*; and half the capsule is echinated, the other smooth.

The plant is common in 'Jamaica' and rises frequently to the height of six or seven feet, where the soil is rich and well supplied with moisture. The leaves and tender buds, when infused for any time in water, yield a fine clear mucilage; from whence we may conclude it to be an excellent emollient. The bark is tough and strong, and serves for ropes, and other little conveniences of that kind, among those that inhabit the inland parts of the country.

PORTULACA 1. *Foliis cuneiformibus, fioribus feffilibus.* L. Sp. PL

Purflane.

This is one of the most common plants in all the sugar-colonies, and frequently, a very troublesome weed in the gardens and cane-pieces. It is never served up as a

fallet in thofe parts, but is fometimes ufed by the fervants and poorer fort of people, as a green, with fait provifions; and its fubacid, nitrous tafte renders it not only agreeable, but wholefome, to all thofe that are obliged to make frequent ufe of fuch food in thofe warm countries. It bears every fort of weather well, and grows very luxuriantly, almoft, in every foil in *America*.

ANACAMPSEROS j. *Foliis radicalibus, mollibus, ovatis, glabris; fcapo afurgenti, paniculate.*

The round-leafed *Anacampferos*.

Periantium *Pentaphyllum, foliolis fubrotundis cochleatis ereEio-potentibus.*
 Corolla. *Petala quinque vel fex, foliolis calicis jimilia.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta duodecim inter & oSlodecim^ ere£lo-potentia-9 anthers fubrotundce.*
 Piftillum. *Germen fubrotundum \ ftylus ereBus, trifidus, longitudine flaminum 5 Rigmatz fmplicia obtufwfcula potentia.*
 Pericarpium. *Capfula ovata, unilocularis trivalvis.*
 Semina *Plura fubrotiinda.*

I found this plant in the road thro' *Cambridge-hill*. The leaves are round and fucculent, and alldifpofed about the bottom of the ftalk, which rifes generally to the height of fifteen or twenty inches above the root. It is a beautiful plant, and grows in a gravelly foil in that place.

ANACAMPSEROS? 2. *Supina minor, foliis linearibus turgidis, foribus fummis ramulis confertis^ Jlylo quinquefido.*

The creeping narrow-leafed *Anacampferos*.

This plant is cultivated in many of the gardens about *King/Ion*, where it has been introduced, on account of its conftant greennefs, and the frequent (hooting O! its flowers. It is a native of the *Keys*, or fmaller fandy illands beyond *Port-Royal*, and grows in fpreading tufts, or beds, about the root. All the parts of the plant are very bitter, and frequently ufed by the poorer fort of people as a ftomachic, and provocative of the menfes. It roots from the lower joints, and is very eafily propagated -7 but thrives beft in a warm rich foil.

S E C T . II.

Of Plants that have twelve Filaments, and two or three Styles in every Flower.

EUPHORBIA 1. *Reclinata minor fubhirsuta, foliis ferratis oppofitis, forum fasciculis axillaribus.*

An, Euphorbia dichotoma foliis ferratis, ab altero latere majoribus; foribus fasciculatis terminalibus. Catal. nojiri.

Euphorbia dichotoma, foliis ferrulatis oyatis acuminatis, peduncitlis capitatis axillaribus, caulibus pilofis. L. Sp. PI.

Tithymalus Botraides Zeylonicus. Burm. The. Zey.

Cajatia. Pif. & Trap- pag. 138.

The creeping hairy Spurge.

This little plant is common in all the dry *Savannas* of *Jamaica*: it is a weakly reclining herb, and feldom grows above feven or eight inches in length. P\l° reckons it a fpecific againft cold poifons, and directs it to be given either in powder

or decoction. It, probably, is a powerful resolutive and deobstruent; for it provokes both sweat and urine very abundantly; and, I doubt not, may be given with success in most diseases arising from a lentor, or spiflitude of the juices.

EUPHORBIA 2. *Minima reclinata, foliolis ovatis denticulatis ab altero latere majoribus 5 jioribus quaji umbellatis, terminalibus & lateralibus.*

Tithymalus ereffus acris, &c. Slo. Cat. 82. & H. 1.126.

The small smooth Spurge.

This little plant is very common about the *Ferry*; it is a slender weakly creeper, and seldom runs above three or four inches from the root: its branches are smooth and slender, and the leaves small and oval.

EUPHORBIA 3. *Trichotoma, foliis ovatis verticilliter ternatis, fascicidijorum jparjis.*

The trichotomous Spurge, with verticillated leaves.

This plant grows very common on both sides of the road, between *Kingston* and *Hunts-bay*; it is furnished with moderately thick branches, but seldom rises above four feet in height.

EUPHORBIA 4. *Dichotoma erecta tennis, foliis linearibus, floribus quaji umbellatis terminalibus*

The small erect Spurge, with linear leaves.

This is greatly recommended as an antidote by *Pifo*; and is the *Qajacia* of *Trapham*, page 138. who extolls it as an excellent ingredient in baths, for people afflicted with the dry belly-ach: but there is no need either of this, or any other herbage, on that occasion; warm water alone being generally sufficient to give immediate ease. It is, however, requisite to take some active warm medicines after a passage is procured, to recover the tone of the vessels \ and I take this to be as powerful a remedy as can be given upon that occasion; or any other, where resolutive medicines are required. A decoction seems to be the most appropriated way of administering it.

EUPHORBIA 5. *Erecta minor \ ramulis oppositis ^ Jlipulis minoribus rigidis cuneiformibus patentibus ad nodos, Jioribus comofis terminalibus.*

The small erect Spurge, with narrow leaves.

EUPHORBIA 6. *Erecta ^ foliolis ovatis oppositis ^ ramulis tenuibus alternatis.*

The erect Spurge, with opposite oval leaves.

These three plants are pretty much like one another in the make and delicacy of their stalks and branches, which seldom rise above twenty-four or thirty inches in height, when they grow most luxuriant \ but rarely exceed ten or twelve inches in the low lands.

EUPHORBIA 7. *Trichotoma fruticosa; ramulis crassis tumentibus 5 foliis Jongis angustis, adsummitates crebris, inferioribus deciduis.*

The narrow-leaved shrubby Spurge.

This is a native of the rocky hills of *Port-Royal*: it is a shrubby plant; and rises by a moderate stalk, and swelling branches, commonly, to the height of

five or six feet. The leaves are long and narrow, and disposed pretty thick about the extremities of the branches: the flowers are red, and rise on long branched foot-stalks from the upper divisions, or extremities of the branches. It grows very near the *Waterfall* in *Mammee-river*.

EUPHORBIA 8. *Minima fupina rufescens, foliolis subrotundis nitidis oppositis ramulis floriferis foliolatis ad alas alternas.*

The small creeping Spurge.

This little plant is very like the second species and common in all the unfrequented forests and gardens about *Kingston*: it has a weakly slender stalk like the other, and seldom (shoots above three or four inches from the root; but the leaves are whole, and the flowers seem differently disposed.

EUPHORBIA 9. *Humilior erebia ramulis rarioribus, verticillate teriatis foliis inferioribus orbiculatis superioribus ovatis.*

The smaller erect Spurge, with verticillated branches.

This is native of the cooler mountains, and seldom rises above twelve or fourteen inches in height.

S E C T . III.

Of Plants that have twelve Filaments and many Styles in every Flower.

CLUSIA 1. *Arbor ea, foliis crassis nitidis, obovato-subrotundis; floribus foliariis. Clusia foliis aveniis.* L. Sp. Pl.

Terebinthus folio fingulari non alato, &c.: Slo. Cat. 167. & H. t. 200.

Cenchrus Catejib. vol. ii. t. 99. & Pk. Phy. t. 157.

The Balsam Tree.

Perianthium *Polyphyllum imbricatum, ex squamis sex vel octo subrotundis, quatuor seriebus dispositis, conflata; Superioribus sensim majoribus.*

Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis crassis oblongo-ovatis chochleatis.*

Stamina *Filamenta duo, quandoque tria ad Jingula petalorum interjecta, brevia, erecto-patentia & ex areolis distinctis orta antheris subrotundis.*

Pistillum. *Germen crassum subrotundum, obtuse quadrangulum, truncatum stylus nullus; stigmata duodecim-distincta, in orbem circa vertice in geminis depressum posita.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula crassa subrotunda plurivalvis, in duo decim loculamentis, a Venetia ad basin dehiscens, divisa feminibus plurimis subrotundis, pulpa crocea involutis, referta.*

This shrubby tree is frequent enough in *Jamaica*, and rises generally to the height of fourteen or fifteen feet: it grows mostly in the lower hills, and delights in a dry ground; but thrives in moist light soils also. Wherever the trunk or larger branches of this tree are wounded, they throw out a thick resinous gum, which is sometimes used as a vulnerary among the inhabitants of *Jamaica* but it has no extraordinary smell, or pungent taste.

C L A S S X I L

Of the *Icofandria*, or Vegetables that have twenty
Filaments in every Flower.

Note, The filaments, in this class, vary from twenty to a great number 5 but the disposition of them constitutes the distinguishing mark of the order, for they rise from the sides of the cup in all the genera.

S E C T. I.

Of such as have twenty or more Filaments, and one Style in every Flower.

CACTUS 1. *Sarmentofus foliatus & spinofus, spinis geminatis recurvis, foliis mollibus ovatis.*

Ca&us caule tereti arboreo spinoso, foliis lanceolato-ovatis. L. H. Up, & Sp. Pl.

Peregrina. L. H. C. & Plum. t. 26.

Groffularice fructu majori arbor spinosa, &c. Slo. Cat. 165. & H.

The Goofeberry, or *Barbadoes* Goofeberry Bush.

CACTUS 2. *Brachiatus Gf articulatus > articulis ovatis compressis, aculeis longissimis confertis.*

Ca&us articulato-prolifer, articulis ovatis, spinis fetaceis. L. Sp. Pl.

Ca&us compressus articulatus ramoj/fimus, &c. L. H. C. & Gronovii. Flo-
vir.

Opuntia major folio oblongo rotundo spinis longissimis. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 224.

The prickly Pear.

CACTUS 3. *Brachiatus & articulatus, articulis oblongo-ovatis compressis, caudice tereti ereSfo ferocissimo, aculeis brachiorum brevibus confertis.*

Ca&us articulato-prolifer, articulis ovato-oblongis, spinis fubulatis. L. Sp. Pl.

Opuntia major spinosa caulescens, &c. Slo. Cat. & H.

The upright prickly Pear, with scarlet flowers.

CACTUS 4. *Brachiatus Gf articulatus fubinermis major, articulis oblongis & leniter compressis.*

Ca&us articulato-prolifer, articulis ovato-oblongis fubinermibus. L. Sp. Pl.

Opuntia maxima, folio oblongo rotundo majori. Slo. Cat. & H.

The Cochineal Indian-Fig.

CACTUS 5. *Mitts minor, farmeiito flexili rotundo 5 frondibus longis compressis fn crenatis, ad crenas floridis.*

Ca&us prolifer enfijormi-compressus, ferrato-repandus. L. Sp. Pl.

Ca&us foliis enfiformibus obtuse ferratis. L. H. C.

Opuntia non spinosa minima caulescens &c. Slo. Cat. 216. & H.

The jointed Ingo of Petiv. Gaz. t. 59. f. 12.

The small *Ca&us* with long notched leaves.

CACTUS 6. *Debilis, brachiatus, aqualis, triquetrus, scandens vel repens \fp*~
nis brevijimis confertis.*

Ca&us, repens triangularis. h Sp. Pl.

Cadus triangularh fcandem articulatus. L. H, C.

Ficus-Indica folio iriangulari enfiformi, &c. Slo. C. 6c H.

The Strawberry Pear.

CACTUS 7, *Cylindraceus, fulcatus, pufillus, repens; aculeis fetaceh confer tis.*

Gaftus repens decemangularis. L. Sp. Pl. &? Cereus minimus, &c. Ehr. t. iu

Opuntia minima ferpens Americana. Slo. Cat. 197. & H.

The creeping *Indian Fig*, with a round furrowed ftalk.

CACTUS 8. *Cylindraceus erectus fulcatus major, fummitate obtufas; aculeis confertis.*

Caftus ereSius longus fubo&l angular is, angulis obtufis. L. Sp. Pl.

Caftus novemangularis longus eretlus, angulis obfoletis. L. H C.

Cereus crajffilms, fruSlu utrinque rubro. Slo. Cat. 196. & H.

The larger ereft *Indian Fig*, or *Dildo Pear Tree*.

CACTUS 9. *RreSlus cylindraceus fulcatus tenuior, fummitate attenuate; aculeis confertis.*

An, Cattus erectus longus Jubnovem angularis, angulis obfolgis, fpinis land brevioribus. L. Sp. PL

Cereus altiffimus gracilior, fruttu flavo, &c. Slo. Cat. 197. & H. ii. 1 \$\$•

The fmaller ered *Indian Fig*, or *Dildo Pear Tree*.

CACTUS 10. *Humilis fubrotundus fulcatus & coronatus, fpinis confertis.*

Cailus quatuordecim-angular is fubrotundus. L. Sp. PL & H. Cl.

The TurkVhead, or *Pope's-head Indian Fig*.

CACTUS 11. *Parafiticus, inermis, aphyllus, ramofus, propendens \ ramuhs gracilibus, teretibus, Jlrriatis.*

The flender parafitical *Currant-CaSlus* or *Indian Fig*.'

This plant is pretty frequent in *St. Mary's*, and grows chiefly on the large fl: trees in the wood, hanging commonly to the length of three or four feet from its fattening, or root. Mod of thefe fpecies of the *CaSfus*, or *Indian fig*, grow in many parts of *Jamaica*-, but the fourth fort is more rare than any of the reft. All the fpecies bear fucculent berries, which are no ways difagreeable to the palate; but the fruit o(the fixth and ninth fpecies are mod efleemed, and fometimes ferved up at table with other fruit. The pulp of the fecond fort is of a delicate red colour; but it is of a gummy nature, and can't be fixt fo as to ferve either for the dyers or painters purpofe. Moft of the fpecies thrive beft in a dry gravelly foil, and a warm fituatiofl.

PSIDIUM 1. *Fruticofum, foliis ovatis venofis, fru&u majori.*

Pfidium ramis tetragonh. L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Guajanus. Mart, 537. &

Guajavas fruBu palide dulci. Bur. Thez. Zey.

Malo punica affinis pomifera, &c. Slo. Cat. 198. & H.

The Guava Tree,

This (hrub is very common every where in the pafures of *Jamaica*, and rifts generally from eight to twelve feet in height. It bears a round fruit of a moderate fize, which is much cfteemed among the natives: this, while immature, is

astringent, like 'all the other parts of the tree ; but when it ripens, it is rather laxative, and then much used both in jellies and cream-dishes; tho* in these cases, the inner pulp and the rind is thrown away, and the fleshy part of the fruit only used: this is boiled, and when brought to a sufficient degree of tenderness, it is set to cool, and afterwards served up with cream, as we do strawberries or raspberries in many parts of *Europe*. The wood is very tough, and generally used for bows in cattle-yokes.

PSIDIUM 2. *Arboreum maximum, foliis ovatis nitidis, Ugnofusco, fibris undulatis.*

The Mountain *Guava*.

This is one of the largest trees in the woods of *Jamaica*, and grows frequently to the height of sixty or eighty feet, with a proportioned thickness: it is an excellent timber-wood, of a dark colour and curled grain ; works easily, and takes a fine polish. It makes very beautiful walking-flicks, and is very different from the foregoing species.

PUNICA 1. *Fruticosa humilior, ramulis gracilibus patentibus**
Punica. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

The dwarf Pomegranate.

PUNICA 2. *Fruticosa major, ramulis crassioribus erectis.*
Malus punica fativa, aliis simplicis fore. Slo. Cat. & H.

The Pomegranate.

Both these species, or variations, are cultivated by many people in *Jamaica*, and thrive very well in most parts of the island. The flowers, when double, are the *balaufia* of the (hops, which is reckoned a powerful astringent, as well as the rind of the fruit: they are both in use and commonly kept in our shops,

DALEA 1. *Arbor-efcens, foliis majoribus venosis ovatis ; racemis plurimis, per ramos infra frondes sparsis.*
An, Malo-poenna. H. M. p. 5. t. 9.

The *Daka* with oval leaves.

Periantium *Minimum, monophyllum, campanulatum, truncatum.*
Corolla *Nulla.*
Stamina. *Filament a numerosa, antheris minimis subhirfutis.*
Pistillum. *Germen subrotundum calice immersum, stylus brevis-, Higma acutum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca minima subrotunda, nucleo unico nauco duro tetto, referta.*

This small tree is common in the cooler woods of *Jamaica*, and very remarkable, for the number of small loose clusters of little berries, that grows upon its branches, below the leaves. The tree is of a spreading form, and rises commonly to the height of fourteen or fifteen feet. The flowers and fruit are very small, and disposed like those represented in t. 31. of *Burm. Thez.* Zey.* but the leaves and flowers of this seem to be different from those represented there.

CHYTRACULIA 1. *Arborea, foliis ovatis glabris oppositis, racemis terminalibus.* Tab. 37. f. 2.

An, Chytraculia, &c. Pk. t. 274. f. 2 ?
An, Belluta. H. M. p. 5. t. 20 ?

Bastard Green-heart.

Periantium

- Periantium *Monophyllum obverfe conicum, concavum, operculo proprio fubconcavo & lateraliter adnato* prima cetate teSium.
- Corolla *Nulla; fed operculo maturitate reflexo, obviam fe produnt,*
- Filamenta *Pluri?na longiora contortu caduca, e parietibus calicis tirta; antherae fubrotundce.*
- Piftillum. *Germen mi?iimurn in fundo calicis fitum; iXylus fimplex hngitudine jlaminum* ftigma acutum.
- Pericarpium, &c. *dejiderantur.*

This tree grows chiefly in the parifh of *St. Jobn*, and is generally reckoned an excellent timber-wood; but it feldom exceeds fourteen or fifteen inches in diameter. The fize and fhape of the under part of the cup, with its filaments, is very well reprefented in *Pk.* tho' I very much doubt if he intended the fame plant. I have not feen any of the fruit or enlarged *germina* of this tree, though I have examined many of the flowers in all ftates.

SUZYGIUM i. *Fruticofum, foliis ovatis nitidis & ramulis ubique jugatis.*
Tab 7. f. 2.

The fhrubby *Suzygium*, with coupled leaves and branches.

- Periantium *Urceolato-globofum apertum* ad apice?n t rune at urn.
- Corolla *Nulla.*
- Stamina. *Filamenta numerofa e parietibus calicis orta; antHfrae irregulares.*
- Piftillum- *Germen jubrotundum deprejjum, calice teSium & coronaturn; ftylus Jimplex, jlaminibus paulo longior 5 fligma acutum.*
- Pericarpium. *Bacca globofe calice coronata, quatuor feminibus glabris, fubangulatis, referta: Obf. Jemen unum vel alterum tantum, plerumque ad maturitatem pervenit.*

This fhrub grows near the *Ferry*, and feldom rifes above ten or twelve feet in height: the whole plant is bufhy, and bears black berries, crowned with the margin of the cup. I have never feen but one tree of the kind; it grew at the corner of the road under the hill, as you turn directly towards the bridge.

PHILADELPHUS ? 1. *Arborefcens, foliis myrtineis nitidis oppojitis, ramulis gracilibus, pedunculis bipartitis alaribus.*
An, Eugenia foliis integerris, pedunculis unifloris. L. Sp. PI ?
Myrtifolia arbor cortice argenteo, &c. Slo. Cat. 162. & H. t- 187.
An, Eugenia, &c. Mich. Hill. t. 2^a?

The flirubby *Philadelphus* with Myrtle leaves; or the Silver Tree.

- Periantium *Duplex; inferius, feufruftus, biphyllum, foliolis ovato-acutis: fuperius feu fioris, monophyllum pr<zgnans; limbus quadripartitus.*
- Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis majoribus fubrotundis.*
- Stamina. *Filamenta numerofa₃ e fundo calicis £? fummo germine orta, longitudine corolla; antherae fubrotunda.*
- Piftittum. *Germen ova turn depreffum, calice teBum & corona turn; ftylus fimplex, longitudine foris; ftigma obtufiufculum.*
- Pericarpium, *Bacca five capfula carnofa bilocularis feminibus plurimis referta**

This little tree is frequent ill the red hills, and remarkable for its flender branches and myrtle leaves: it is now commonly called *Rod-wood* by the negroes, and is looked upon as a good timber-wood; but it feldom grows above four or five inches in diameter. There is a variation of it with fmaller leaves, but they are juft of the fame make. It is common in the lower parts of the parifh of *St. David*.

PHILADELPHUS ? 2. *Arborefcens, foliis ovato-acuminatis, leniter crenatis, oppojitis > racemis later alibus.*

The larger *Philadelphus*.

Both thefe plants are pretty frequent in *Jamaica* -, but neither of them has any thing of a warm tafte. The latter rifes frequently to the height of fifteen or fixteen feet,, and has fomething of the appearance of Myrtle. The parts of the flower agree very perfectly in both; but as I have not feen the fruit of either ripe, I can't determine whether it be a berry or a capfule, though the germen fhews the difpofition of the fruit, as to its formation and parts, to be perfectly the fame in both: and I think they belong more properly to the following clafs; for the leaves of the flower rife in an alternate order with the fegments of the cup, and the filaments ftoot immediately from the top of the germen.

AMYGDALUS 1. *Foliis oblongis ferratisy ferraturis acutis-, pericarpio molli.*
L. Sp. PI.

The Peach Tree,

AMYGDALUS 2. *Foliis fetiolatis, ferraturis infimis glandulofis.* L. Sp.
PI. & H. C.

The Almond Tree.

Both thefe plants were introduced to *Jamaica* fome years ago, and have been fince cultivated both in the higher and lower mountains; but do not thrive well enough to bear fruit in either.

S E C T . II.

Of Vegetables that have twenty Filaments, and five Styles, in every Flower.

T^AYRUS 1. *Foliis ferratis, pomis baji concavis.* L. Sp. PI.

•*•

The Apple I Vee.

A great many variations of this tree have been introduced to *Jamaica*, from time to time; and cultivated in the cooler mountains of the ifland: but they do not grow to ahy great perfection, and feldom have any feeds in the fruit, which is generally very tart, and ufed only becaufe uncommon.

AIZOON I. *Repens, foliis oblongis turgidis, fioribus fej/ilibus fingularibus ad alas.*

Portulacca Aizoides maritima procumbens, &c. Slo. Cat. 88.

The creeping *Aizoon*.

This plant is very common in all the low lands about the *Ferry*, and grows in thick beds, on every fpot of ground that rifes above the level of the water. It is very fucculertt, and full of a *neutro-alkalefcant* fait, which may be eafily extracted 3 and would probably anfwer all the purpofes for which the falts of the *Kali* are now ufed.

;*v. -

S E C T . III.

*Of Plants that have twenty Filaments, and many Styles, in every-
Flower.*

ROSA i. *Caule aculeato, pedunculis levibus, calicibus femipinnatis glabrit.*
L. Sp. PI.
Rofa rubra, fore valde plena & femipleno, &c. L, H.C.

The Rofe Plant.

This plant was introduced to *Jamaica* fome years ago, and cultivated in many parts of the ifland with fuccefs. It thrives fo luxuriantly in the mountains of *New-Liguanea*, that, with a little care, it may be kept confiantly in bloom almoft the year round; and, even without any borrowed affiftance, is now obferved to produce a moft amazing number of flowers, in a gradual, and almoft perpetual lucceffion: but the flowers are feldom fo large, and open rather too foon in that climate. The leaves of the flowers vary their qualities more or lefs, with their colours -, they are more aftringent with a deeper red, and more laxative when of a paler caft. There is a fimple water and a conferve, as well as the dried leaves of the flowers, commonly kept in the (hops.

RUBUS i. *Aculeatus, foliis digitato-quinatis, ferratis, fubtus argenteis.*
Rubus foliis quinato-digitatis ternatifque \ caule petiolifque aculeatis. L*
ôp. 3rl. •
Rubus foliis longioribus, &c. Slo. Cat. 173, & H. t. 212.

The Blackberry Bramble.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and grows frequent in the mountains of *St. Mary's*, and thofe beyond *Mount Diabie*, towards *St. Ann's* -y but is feldom feen in any other part of the ifland.

RUBUS? 2. *Maximus, <vixaculeatus; foliis ternato-ternatis, ovatis, quandoque crenatis.*

The larger climbing Bramble.

This plant grows in many parts of *Jamaica*, and is frequently found climbing among the tailed trees in the wood 5 though it feems to grow more freely in the more open parts of the mountains. I have not feen any of its flowers, and placed it here only from its appearance. The flem and foot-ftalks are fometime furni(hed with a few prickles.

FRAGARIA 1. *Flagellis reptans.* L. H. C. & Sp. PI.
Fragaria vulg. C. B.

The Strawberry Plant.

This plant has been carried to *Jamaica* from *Europe*^ and is now cultivated, with fuccefs, in the mountains of *Liguanea*: but it does not bear above once a year -, nor, then, fo luxuriantly as it is obferved to do in the northern climates.

C L A S S XIII.

Of the *Polyandria*, or Vegetables that have many
Filaments in every Flower.

S E C T . L

Offuch as have many Filaments and one Style in every Flower.

NYMPHIEA 1. *Foliis arnplioribus profunde crenatis, fubtus areolatis.*
Nymphaea foliis cordatis dentatis. L. Sp. PL
Nymphaea Indica tuberofa, foliis ad marginem crenatis, &c. The, Zey.
Nymphaea Indica folio in ambitu ferrato. Slo. Cat. 120.
Nymphaea & Lotus JEgyptia authorum.
Ambel. H. M. p. 11. t. 26.

The *JEgyptian* Lotus, or Water-Lilly, with crenated leaves.

This plant is very common in all the ponds, lagoons[^] and rivers, about the *Ferry*; and throws up some beautiful large white flowers, sustained, each, by a simple long cylindric foot-stalk. All parts of the plant may be used for the same purposes, for which those of the common water-lily are recommended; for it is, like that, an excellent cooler, and, probably, would answer well in the yellow fever, where such gentle cooling calmers alone can be administered with success.

NYMPHIEA 2. *Foliis orbiculatis, peltatis, fubtus radiatis-, fruflu obverfi conico, feminibus majoribus nidulantibus.*
Nymphaea foliis undique integris. L. Sp. PL & H. C.
Nymphaea Indica maxima, fore albo fabifero. Muf. & Thez. Zey.
Nymphaea JEgyptia fabifera[^] pedunculis asperfis. Pk. t. 322. f. 1*
Nelumbo. Tournefortii.
Faba JEgyptia authorum.
Tamara. H. M. p. 11. t. 30.

The *JEgyptian* Bean, or Great Water-Lilly.

This plant is pretty common in the lagoons beyond the *Ferry*; but I have not observed it in any of the deeper waters. It seems to grow best in a loose boggy ground, where the leaves may stand in open air, while the roots, and lower parts of the stem are plentifully supplied with moisture.

I shall not mention any thing of the doubts and confusion, which the ambiguous descriptions and accounts, left us by the ancient writers, concerning the form and uses of this plant, have occasioned in the works of our most noted botanists: but were I to give my own thoughts upon the occasion, I should, without hesitation, attribute it to a mistake in the original writers; who, under the title of *Faba JEgyptia*, have given a thorough description of the upper parts of this plant; and as accurate an account of the roots of the lesser *Collocasia*, now commonly called *Caccos*[^] in *Jamaica*. This is so agreeable to truth, that every man who is acquainted with both these plants, may, by separating the parts of the description, form a thorough idea of each; and so exactly a one, as to answer all the essential marks and noted characters peculiar to the respective parts of both; tho' they never agree with either, in the whole; nor with any other known plant, even in a considerable part. And from hence we may conclude, that the whole confusion proceeds from an error in the original descriptions, arising, probably, from some erroneous information,

MARCGRAVIA i. *Sca?idens, foliis caulinis fubrotundis, ad margines glandulati* Sy *ramorum integris, ovatis, alternis* ^ *dijiich Jitis* \ *fioribus umbellatis tirminatibus.* Tab. 26-

Marcgravia. L. Sp. Pl. & Plum. Gen.

Philitidi fcandenti affinis major > &c. Slo. Cat. 15. & H. t. 28.

The climbing *Ma?xgravia*.

This curious plant is frequent in the woods of "Jamaica; and appears in such various forms, that it has been often mistaken for different plants, in the different stages of its growth. It is but a slender weakly climber at first, (See Tab. 26. f. 1.) and, as it rises, throws out a few leaves, somewhat of the form of a heart, on both sides: these are sustained by very short foot-stalks, and stand always opposite to a number of slender radical fibres, whereby it flicks and grows to its supporter. By these means the plant continues its growth, until it gains the top, and lays its trunk more commodiously over some of the larger branches of the tree: then it begins to strengthen, and casts many slender, dependent, and subdivided, branches from the tipper parts. But as it increases at the top, the stem grows thicker, separates from the supporter, throws off its now useless leaves and roots, and appears a strong woody shrub, whose trunk is frequently no less than four or five inches in diameter.

The branches of this plant hang always downwards, (See Tab. 26. f. J.) bearing their leaves, in an alternate but distich order. The flowers are sustained by long foot-stalks, and disposed in the form of an *umbella* ^ about the extremities of the branches; but the summit, or crown of the supporter, is constantly adorned with four, five, or more hollow, divergent, glandular bodies, that occupy the center of the *umbella*: these are of an arched oblong form, -obtuse and rounded 3 they are hollow within, and affixed by very short foot-stalks, that rise immediately from one side of the aper-^{*}ture, or opening of the gland; which is so disposed, as to receive the water that dribbles down along the branch in rainy weather. What the real use of these may be, is not easily determined: it is, however, remarkable, that the leaves of the branches are plain, of an oblong oval form, with a smooth membranous edge; while those of the younger plants are always observed to have many little glands, set gradually round the margin.

ARGEMONE 1. *Spinofum fucco luteo turgidum.*

Argemone capitidis quinquevalvibus, foliis spinosis. L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Papaver Jpinofum. C. B.

The yellow Thistle.

This plant is pretty common in all the fugar-colonies, where the seeds are looked upon as an excellent remedy, and frequently administered by the inhabitants, in diarrhoeas, and bloody-fluxes: they have a pungent warm taste; but it does not manifest itself for some time upon the palate. They work both by stool and vomit, and have been frequently administered in the dry belly-ach, by the good women; but we have much safer and better medicines for both these disorders; though this may be administered with success, where the parts are relaxed or weakly; or the disorder proceeds from an indigestion; which is frequently the case in those climates.

As this medicine is given only by the country people, the dose is yet very various; for they commonly measure the seeds with a thimble, and give from one to five of these (well pounded) at a time. ^ The juice is very detestable, and generally used in the diseases of the eyes: but the infusion is looked upon as a sudorific and resolute, which may be used, with success, on many occasions.

BOCCONIA 1. *Ramofa, foliis majoribus fmuatis, racemis terninabilibus.*

Bocconia. L. Gen. Sp. Pl. & H. C. & *Bocconia*. Plum. t. 25.
 Cheledonium *majus arbor eum*, &c. Slo, Cat. 82. & H- t. 125.

Parrot-Weed.

This shrubby plant is pretty common in all the shady gullies, that lie among the hills and mountains, in the inland parts of the island: it is full of a thick yellow juice, like the *Argemone* and *Celandine*; and rises commonly to the height of eight or nine feet.

CALOPHYLLUM? 1. *Foliis tripedalibus obovatis, floribus per caucm & ramos sparsis.*

An, Calophyllum *foliis ovatis obtusis*. L. Sp. Pl.

Palmis ajjinis malus perfica maxima, &c. Slo. Cat. 179. & H. t. 216, 17.

The Anchovee Pear Tree.

Periantium *Monophyllum integrum cyathiforme, ceterate in quatuor partis, ut plurimum > laceratum.*

Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis subrotundis crassis cochleatis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta numerosa e fundo floris orta, corolla longiora; antheras subrotundis.*

Pistillum. *Germen leniter depressum, calice immersum \ stylus nullus \ stigma crassum quadrangulum, cruciatim infundulam excavatum.*

Pericarpium. *Drupa magna elliptico-ovata utrinque acuminata^ unilocularis.*

Semen *Nucleus magnus Jblifarius, nauco Ug?teo molliori, osio vel decent Julcis Idngitudinalibus notato > teBus.*

This beautiful tree is frequent in many parts of *Jamaica*, and grows, generally, in low moist bottoms, or shallow waters. It rises commonly to the height of twenty or thirty feet, or more; and is furnished with large oval leaves about the top: but bears all its fruit and blossoms from the body and larger limbs of the tree; which, with its upright growth and large leaves, gives it a very elegant appearance. The seeds grow very readily, wherever they meet with a sufficient quantity of moisture, and propagate so thick, that the trees are always found formed into thickets, or large clusters, wherever they grow.

THAMNIA 1. *Foliis ovatis levijirhe crenatis Ictè virentibus nitidis alternis; petiolis brevibus, pedunculis geniculatis.*

The shrubby "Thamnia" with a light green foliage.

Periantium *Nullum.*

Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis subrotundis cochleatis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta numerosissima brevia, ad basi?i leniter coadnata; antherae subrotundae.*

Pistillum. *Germen ovatum \ stylus nullus vel brevissimus; stigma obtusum, striato-radiatum.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca videtur unilocularis nucleo unico referta. Immatura & minora tantum observare licuit.*

This shrub was found in the red hills, above the *Angels*: it is not common in the island.

MUNTINGIA 1. *Fruticosa & villosa -, foliis ferratis oblongis, ab uno latere brevioribus.*

Muntingia. Plum. t. 26.

Muntingia. L. Sp. Pl. & *Muntingia pedunculis uniforis*. H. C.

The villofe *Muntingia*.

This (hrub is frequent in all the hills and lower mountains of *Jamaica*, and rifes commonly to the height of ten or twelve feet. The branches are very irregular and fpreading, the twigs flender, and the leaves hairy and narrow, ftretching much further back on one fide of the foot-ftalk, than they do on the other.

BREYNIA 1. *Fruticofa, foliis oblongis obtuifis*. Tab. 27. f. 1. -

Breynia. Plum- t. 16.

Breynia *foliis oblongo-ovalibus*. Roy. & L. Sp. Pl.

Cynophallophoros *Jive penis caninus*, &c. Pk. t. 172. £ 4. An, t. 221.

† 1 ?

Accaciis affinis filiquofa arbor. Et cerationice affinis, &c. Slo, Cat. & H.

The fhrubby *Breynia*.

BREYNIA 2. *Arborefcens, foliis ovatis utrinque acuminatis, Jiliqua torofa longijjima*.

Breynia, (3c. Pk. t. 327. f. 6.

Agati. H- M. p. 3. t.51.

The larger *Breynia*,

The firft of thefe plants is very common in the lower hilly lands of *Jamaica*; it grows in a tufted form, and feldom rifes above five or fix feet in height: but the other is more rare, and grows into a fhrubby tree. I have feen only one plant of this fecond fort: it grew near *Port Antonio*.

BREYNIA 3. *Fruticofa, foliis fingularibus, oblongo-ovatis, fuperne nitidis, jiliquis minoribus teretibus aqualibus*. Tab. 27. fig. 2.

The Muftard-fhrub, with a willow-leaf.

This plant is common in all the *Savannas*, and low lands about *Kingjlon*. It grows generally to the height of nine or ten feet, and throws out a number of flender fub-ereft branches, adorned with oblong leaves; which appear dirty and opaque, as if they were dufted, underneath. All the parts of the plant have a ftrong pungent fmell and tafte, like moft of the muftard tribe.

CRATEVA 1. *Arborea triphylla, foliis ovatis glabris, racemis terminalibus. Arbor Americana triphylla, &c.* Pk. t. 147. f. 6.

The thin-leafed *Crateva*, or Garlick Pear.

Periantium *Monophyllum campanulatum, ad marginem increajjatam, foliolis quatuor linearibus ornatum**

Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis anguftis inaequalibus declinatis, e margjne interiori calicis unguibus tenuibus ortis, & interjlitis folioruM periantii oppofitis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta oSlodecim, velplura, ab imulo fujientaculo germinis orta, corolla duplo longiora, declinata; antherae oblongae.*

Piftillum. *Sujlentaculum inferne crajfum, fitylobatiforme; fuperne attenuatum, & longitudine flaminum-y germen fubrotundum parvum fufiinens: ftylus fupra, nullus: fligrru obtufiufculum, germini impojitum.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula carnofa, maturitate b ace at a, in duo loculamenta bicel-
lulata, fepto membranaceo fernidivifa.*

Semina *Plura nidulantia.*

CRATEVA 2. *Arborea triphylla^ foliis crajjis ovatis.*

Crateva inermis. L. Sp. PI.

Anona trifolia, &c. Slo. Cat. 205. & H. t. 225.

Tapia Pifonis.

The Garlick Pear Tree.

CRATEVA 3. *Fruticofa; foliis fmgularibus oblongis utrinque acutis, fubtus
quafi villofis; foribus oStandris, racemis comofis alaribus.*
Tab. 28. f. 1.

The Muftard-fhrub, with willow leaves.

This plant is common every where in the IQW lands of *Jamaica*, and itrongly impregnated with an acrid volatile fait; like mod of the muftard tribe, among whom it ought to be placed. The two firft fpecies are very like each other, and rife frequently from ten to twenty feet in height: but the laft fort feldom (hoots above eight or nine; and is more regular in the form and difpofition of the cup and flower-leaves, as well as *neBaria*; which we find to agree in every refpect with the general difpofition of the *<Tetradynamia*, to which clafs it properly belongs. It may be ranged in a peculiar divifion with the *Cleome* of *Linneus*.

CARYOPHYLLUS 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis oppojitis, racemis lateralibus £f
terminalibus.*

The Baybeny Tree, and Bayberry of *Hughes*. PL x.

This tree is common enough both in *Antigua* and *Jamaica*, as well as *Barbadoes*, and grows generally to a confiderable fize. It fills the woods with the fragrant fmell of its leaves, which nearly refembles that of cinnamon; but the bark has no warmth of that fort, tho' the berries refemble our cloves very much, both in form and flavour.

As the characters of this plant differ but very little from thofe of the following fpecies, we will content ourfelves, at prefent, with the defcription of the parts of the other. This fort is called the *Wild Cinnamon* or *fVild Clove tree*, by moft people, both in *Antigua* and *Jamaica*.

CARYOPHYLLUS 2. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis glabris alternis, racemis termina-
libus & later alibus.*

Myrtus foliis alternis. L. Sp. PI.

Caryophyllus arofnaticus Americanus, &c. Pk. t. 155. f. 4.

Myrtus arborea aromatica^ &c. Slo. Cat. 161. & H; t. 171.

An, Cambery. Pif.178?

Pimento>, or All fpice.

Periantium *Duplex: fructificationis minimum quadri dent at um\ floriis mo-
nophyHum germini impoftum, in quatuor partes fubrotundas
feftum.*

Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis inter/litiis calicis oppofitis.*

Stamina. *Filament a numerofa e'parietibus calicis & fummitate ger minis
orta, erefto-potentia-, antheix fubrotundce.*

Pifillum. *Germen fubrotundum calice floris coronatum; flylus ereftus
fmplex, longitudine fiaminum; ftigma obtufum.*

Pericarpium.

Pericarpium. *Bacca fucculenta globofa bilocidaris.*
 Semina *Orbiculato-renijormia, leniter comprejfa, folitaria.*

This tree grows naturally almoft every where in *Jamaica*; and is now cultivated, with great care, in many parts of the ifland, where it is planted in regular walks. The trees begin to bear in three years after they are firft planted, but are not perfect under feven; and then they begin to pay the labour beftowed upon them very abundantly. They thrive beft in thofe rocky lands, that can be hardly put to any other ufe; but they alfo grow very luxuriantly, and bear very plentifully, in every rich mould that ftands upon a gravelly bottom; and feldom fail the expectation, be they planted where they will. The root is branched, and fpreading; the trunk fmooth and fhort, and feldom above eight or ten inches in diameter; tho' you may fometimes meet with fome above fourteen. The tops of the trees are generally pretty much divided, and rife in clofe tufts: the leaves and bark are very warm, and full of aromatic particles, which makes them extremely cautious of fire, in all *Pimento*-walks, where, if it fhould once catch, it runs with great fury.

When the berries arrive to a full growth, they are picked: (but this muft be done before they begin to ripen) they are then dried in the fun, upon *barbicues* or boarded floors, raifed a little from the ground, and edged, and divided into four or more lodges; that each may contain a day's picking. During the firft and fecond day, they are turned very often, to expofe them the more to the fun; but when they begin to dry, they are frequently winnowed, and put into fheets, that they may be the more eafily preferved from the dew or rain; ftill expofing them to the fun every day, until they are fufficiently dried, which is known by the colour, and the rattling of the feeds in the berries; and then they are put up in bags, or hogfheads, for the market. Such of the berries as come to full maturity, do, like many other feeds, lofe that aromatic warmth for which they are efteemed, and acquire a tafte perfectly like that of Juniper-berries; which renders them a very agreeable food for the birds, the moft induftrious planters of thefe trees.

Some of thefe trees are frequently obferved to be barren, which has introduced a notion among the people of *Jamaica*, of their being male and female trees, in general; and that fome of the male, or barren trees, were requifite in every walk; which, as they are commonly many, is a vaft detriment. It is, however, certain, that all thofe I have obferved, were hermaphrodites: and I am credibly informed that thofe they call males, when lopped and broke like the reft, for one or two years, do bear very well: which I am the more apt to believe, as I have never obferved a diftinct male or a female flower on any of them.

The berries of this tree have an agreeable aromatic and fubaftingent tafte, which recommends them beyond any other fpice, both in the kitchen and the (hop. We now have a delicate aromatic oil diftilled from them, which anfwers all the purpofes, for which the oils of cinnamon and cloves have been generally ufed; and is thought to be rather better than either, as it joins an aftringency to its warmth. All the parts of the tree are more or lefs aromatic and fubaftingent; but the leaves feem to abound moft in volatîle warm particles.

CARYOPHYLLUS 3. *Fruticofus, foliis lanceolatis oppofais, foribus geminatis alaribus.* Tab. 25. f. 3.

The narrow-leafed *Caryophyllus*.

This is a very beautiful little fhrub, and rifes commonly to the height of three or four feet, fometimes more: it anfwers the characters of the genus in every part of the flower and fruit; but does not fhew the leaft warmth in the tafte. I had it from Mr. *Robertson*, a furgeon, in *Clarendon* who found it growing in that parifh.

- MAMMEA 1. *Maxima, foliis longioribus, cortice fulcato cinereoi*
 Mamei. Plum. t. 4.
An, Mzmmz&Jlajnibusjlorelongioribus. L. Sp. PL
Mali Perjicce Mammeae diSia folio longiori. Slo. Cat. 180.
An> Dhumba Zeylonenfibus?

The large-leafed *Mamee* Tree.

- MAMMEA 2. *Foliis ovalibus nitidis, fruBu fubrotundo fcabro.*
Mammea ftaminibus fore brevioribus. L. Sp. PL
Malm Perjica maxima, &c. Slo. Cat. 179. & H. t. 217.
 Pythakaya, & Mameia. Mart.

The *Mamee* Tree.

Thefe trees grow wild in all the inland woods of *Jamaica*; but the firft is more rare, and feems to {hoot higheft: though the other grows to a very confuieable fize, and is generally looked upon as one of the largert trees in the ifland. Both abound with a ftrong refinous gum, and are efteemed among the bell timber-trees of the place. The leaves and younger branches of both are full of a yellow milky juice: and the fecond fpecies bears a large agreeable fruit; but it is too ftrong and grofs for a weakly ftomach, and leaves a bittrnefs behind ir, that continues for a confiderable time upon the palate. When this fruit is in a perfect ftaie, it contains four, rugged, oblong, and angular nuts, which contain fo many kernels of the fame fhape.

- ^ MENTZELIA 1. *Setts uncinatis munita, foliis lobafis, fruSlibus Jingularibus fcjjilibus ad divaricationes ramorum.*
 Mentzelia. Plum. t. 6.
 Mentzelia. L. Sp. PI. & H. C.

The tufted herbaceous *Mentzelia*.

This plant is very common among the buflies in all the dry *Savannas* about *King/Ion*; and eafily diftinguifhed by its yellow flowers, tufted form, and ftiff uncinated biiftles. It feems to be an annual plant, and feldom rifes above three or four feet in height. The fruit is a fucculent cylindric capfule, well furnifhed with fhort, rough, uncinated briftles, like the reft of the plant, and contains only three or foQr rugged feeds, compreffed on one fide, and difpofed at fome diftance from each other, in the pulp.

- GUIDONIA 1. *Foliis ovatis utrinque porreftis, alternis, quandoque crenatis\ race mis I axis alaribus.* Tab. 29. £ 4.
An> Samyda. L. Sp. PI.

Rod-wood.

- Periantium *Tetra vel pentaphyllum, foliolis oblongo-ovatis*
 Corolla? *Siccam & imperjettam tantum obfervare licuit,*
 Stamin£ *Filamenta numerofa longitudine calicis-, antherae fubrotunda.*
 Pifillum. *Germen fubrotundum obtufè quadrigonum; ftylus fimplex longi* tudine jlaminum ; ftigma ?*
 Pericarpium. *Capfula crajfa carnofa quadrivahis unilocularis.*
 Receptaculum. *Cuique valvulte adnajticitur placentula propria, ?naturitate decedens.*
 Semina *Plura ovata placentillis illis adnata.*

In the fruit of this tree, (which seems very nearly allied to the *Samyda*) the lines between the valves are of a beautiful red colour, as well as the placenta; and the filaments of the flower very numerous. The tree grows to a considerable size, and is esteemed a fine timber-wood: it is much used in all sorts of buildings.

CHRYSOBALANUS i. *Fruticosus, filus orbiculatis alternis, floribus laxe racemosis.* Tab. 17. f. 5.

Chryfobalanus. L. Gen. & Sp. Plant.
Icaco. Plum. t. 5. & Pk. t. 217. f. 1 & 2.

The Cocco Plumb Tree.

This shrub is very common both in *St. Elizabeth's* and *Portland*, and seems to thrive best in a cool moist soil. It grows generally to the height of seven or eight feet, and bears a fruit not unlike our *European* plumb, either in size or shape: of these, some are black, some white; but no essential difference appears in the shrubs that bear them. The fruit is infipid, and contains a large nut, marked with five longitudinal furrows: it incloses a single kernel of a very pleasant flavour which makes up abundantly for the infipidity of the pulp; and for which it probably had been so much esteemed by the native *Indians*. When this shrub is planted in a dry sunny soil, the fruit remains always a dry *drupa*; the nut being covered only by a thin {kin or bark.

SLOANEA? 1. *Foliis majoribus, oblongo-ovatis, integris, venis arcuatis re-fertis.*

An, Sloanea. Plum. pag. 49. t. 15.

An, Jacapucaia. Pif. 155. An, arbor, &c. Thez. Zey. pag. 255 ?

The large oval-leaved *Sloanea*, or Brake-axe Tree.

Pericarpium *Capfula magna, cordata, obtuse quadrigona, crassa, lignea, e jibris radiatis texta, & denticulis erectis rigidis numero-fjimis opposita quadrivalvis, quadrilocularis, quadrifariam ab apice ad basim debijens.*

Semina. *Nuclei duo, tres, vel plures in Jingulo loculamento pericarpis* pulpae croceae obduci.*

I have seen only one tree of this kind in "*Jamaica*"; but it is said to be pretty common in the mountains of *St. Amis*, and esteemed as one of the best and largest timber-trees in the wood: though so very hard, that it is found a difficult matter even to cut it down; and from thence it takes its common appellation. The leaves are about five inches in length, and two and a half in breadth. The fruit is about two inches and a half in diameter; and contains some bilobed kernels, of an agreeable taste, enveloped in a soft mucilaginous substance, of a scarlet colour. The seeds are much coveted by the mackaws and parrots, the only birds that can break thro' those thick and lignous seed-vessels, which are not easily broken, even with a hammer: but when they are thoroughly ripe, they split naturally into four parts, and drop or expose their seeds.

XYLOPICRUM? 1. *Fruticosum-y foliis ovato-acuminatis, prostratis, alternis capfulis punctatis; floribus conjertis ad alas.* Tab. 5-fig. 2.

An, Xylopicron, &c. Pk. t. 238. f. 4?

The smaller Bitter-wood.

Perianthium *Monophyllum, breve, cyathiflorum, tri- vel quatuor-angulum, perijens.*

Corolla

Corolla *Hexapetala, pet alts lanceolatis, tribus quafi exterioribus, majoribus**
 Stamina, *Filamenta plurima parva, e pelvi calicis orta, germini appro**
pinquata, & quafi adnata; antherae obhnga.

Pifillium. *Germen ovatum \, ftylus /implex longitudine foris ; ftygma obtu-*
Jiufulum.

Pericarpium. *Capfula fubrotunda unilocularis monofpermis.*

Semen. *Nucleus amygdalino-glutinofus^ cavus.*

I found this little tree at the foot of the mountains in *Sixteen-mile-walk*, wherd it grew to the height of fifteen or twenty feet* I have made no remarks upon the bark or wood of this fpecies.

XYLOPICRUM 2. *Foliis amplioribus, nitidis, ovatis; petiolh brevibus ; fru**
Bibus glabris.

An, Xylopicron arbor Barbadienfibus Bitter-wood, &c. Pk. t. 238. f. 4.

The larger *Xylopicron*, or Bitter-wood.

Pericarpium. *Capfula coriacea^ unilocularis; duplex \ interior tenuior mem**
branacea.

Semen. *Nucleus fubrotundus amygdalinus, primo at ate gelatinofus^ & nu-*
cleorum palmarum more^ cavus, fuccoque lento repletus.

I met with this tree in the mountains, back of *Bull-bay*, where it grew to a very confiderable fize, and raifed its branches to the height of fifty or fixty feet above the root. The wood, bark, and berries, have an agreeable bitter tafte, not unlike that of the orange-feed; and would probably prove excellent medicines, had they been brought into ufe. The wild pigeons feed much upon the berries, and owe all that delicate bitterifh flavour, fo peculiar to them in the feafon, wholly to this part of their food. I have eat many of the berries juft off of the tree, and found them both agreeable to the palate, and grateful to the flomach. The bark is alfo richly impregnated with this fame juice, as well as the wood 3 and both yield a very agreeable bitter in the mouth, while frefh : but that delicacy diminifhes greatly after they are dried. The wood is eafily wrought, and efteemed as a good timber-wood; but mud be ufed where it may it may not be eafily expofed to the weather.

This tree ought to be cultivated, for it will, probably, be found very ferviceable in time: it feeds at Mr. *A?tderfo?is* mountains, near the *Mine*. I have not (*ttn* any of the flowers in a perfect ftate; but fuch imperfect ones as came under my examination, feem to fhew it of the fame clafs and genus with the foregoing plant.

MIMOSA 1. *Tortuofa, aculeis reflis geminatis, foliis ienuijjimis^fpica globofa,*
Jiliquis craffis.

Acacia Americana filiqua ventricofa, &c. Slo. Cat. & H. "

Acacia Zeylonica fpinis maximis albis, jllore globofo, &c. Bur. Thez. Zey.

The common *Acacia*^ or *Acacee-butti*.

There is no plant more common than this, in the low lands of *yamaica*, though but of little fervice; for the fmell of the whole plant, is fo rank and disagreeable, that it can't be ufed even for fire-wood. It rifes commonly from five or fix to ten or twelve feet in height; and is well fupplied with Urong, ftraight, white thorns, and minute pinnated leaves. The cattle are faid to browfe upon iy* more tender (hoots, in dry weather, to whom moll people attribute the ranknefs of the milk in that illand. The pods are richly impregnated with a fticky aftringent gum, which may be eafily extruded ; and would prove an excellent medicine, where rough aftringents are requifite,

MIMOSA 2. *Diffusa, /pica oblonga, filiquis longioribm compreffis.*

The *Poponax*.¹

This shrub has been introduced to *Jamaica*, from the main continent, and thrives very luxuriantly in many parts of the low lands, where it is observed to rife, frequently, to the height of fourteen or fifteen feet, or better: it is not so prickly as the foregoing species, and its leaves are rather larger. It is of a spreading growth, and furnished with oblong flower-spikes.

MIMOSA 3. *Arborea, cortice cinereo, [pica globosa, Jiliqua interne rubenti[^] feminibus phezricis atro-nitentibus.*

Acacia arborea maxima non Jpinosa, pennis ?najoribus, Slo. Cat. & H. t. 182.

The mountain or wild Tamarind Tree.

This is a native of *Jamaica*, and found in most parts of the island: it grows to a very considerable size, and is looked upon as an excellent timber-wood. The leaves are small, and *bipinnated*, and the seeds of a shining black colour.

MIMOSA 4. *Fruticosa, foliis ovatis binato-binatis, feminibus compreffis, atro-nitentibus, fiocculis rubellis adnatis.*

Mimosa inermis, foliis bipinnatis, leguminibus Jbiraliter circumvolutis, &c. L. Sp. PL.

Acaciae quodammodo accedens, &c. Pk. t. 1. f. 4. & Avaramothemo. Pif.

*Acacia arborea major Jpinosa, pinnis quatuor majoribus[^] &c. Slo**

Acacia foliis amplioribus. Catelb. ii. t. 97.

The Black-bead shrub, or large-leafed *Mimosa*.

This plant is frequent in most parts of *America*, where it generally grows from seven to ten feet in height. *Pifo* deservedly mentions the bark of this tree, as a great astringent, and recommends the decoction of it by way of lotion, or fomentation, when the parts are more than usually relaxed in the other sex: but such applications should be used with great caution, and only at particular times.

MIMOSA 5. *Fruticosa, /pinnis aduncis undique armata \ cortice cinereo, foliis minutis pinnatis, fpicis globojis.*

Mimosa foliis conjugatis pinnatis, foliolis <zqualibns, caule aculeis incurvis munito. L. Sp. PL

Acacia aculeata multiflora, foliis pinnas avium referentibus. Bur. Thez. - Zey.

FingrigOy or the thorny *Mimosa*.

This prickly shrub is frequent in most of the fugar-colonies, especially in *Antigua*, where the leaves are frequently used, mixed with corn, for their riding-horses; and is thought to free them from bots and worms. It grows in a tufted form, and seldom rises above five or six feet from the ground j tho' it spreads a great deal more in its growth.

MIMOSA 6. *Fruticosa inermis diffusa major, fpicis globosis, pimiulis ?ninitif-Jime foliolatis.*

Acacia arborea maxima, fore flavo odoratissimo, &c. Slo. Cat.

The smooth *Accacee*,

This plant is common about *Spanifi Town*, and seems very like the first species; but it grows larger, and is of a more spreading form. The branches are very delicate and slender, and the leaves very small and fenfue; I have observed them to spread and contract, after they have been for a month or six weeks in paper:

MIMOSA 7. *Fruticosa major, diffusa & inermis-7 pinnis longissimis; pinnulis minutissime joliolatis.*

The spreading long-winged *Acacee*[^] or Sensitive.

This species, like the foregoing, seems to be but a variation of the first sort; but the wings are very long, in proportion to those of the others; and the branches, which are long and slender, so peculiarly disposed, that I could not but give it a separate place. The flower-spikes are round, in this shrub, and the pods slender and cylindrical: it grows pretty frequent in the road between *Mr. Price's Pen*, at the *Caymanas*, and *Spanijh Town*.

MIMOSA 8. *Frutescens media i?2ermis, Jiliquis comprejjis falcatis & imbellatis, pedunculo longijjimo.*

The larger smooth Sensitive.

This plant has been introduced to *Jamaica*[^] from some other part of the world; and is now cultivated at *Mr. Ellis's* garden at the *Caymanas*, where it grows very luxuriantly. The branches of this species are moderately thick and lucculent, and the pods pretty broad and compressed.

MIMOSA 9. *Fruticosa ereBa inermis\ cortice cinereo, JJoribiis laxe conglomeratis, Jpicis plurimis comofis terminalibus, foliolis minimis bipinnatis**

The shrubby wild Tamarind-

This shrub resembles the wild Tamarind, both in its foliage and colour; but it is never observed to rise above seven or eight feet in height, rarely so much. The disposition of the flowers distinguishes it sufficiently from any of the rest.

MIMOSA 10. *Foliis majoribus ovatis, per pinnas alatas & glandulatas dispositis; Jioribus Jejun&is.*

Mimosa foliis pinnatis quinquejuyis^ petioh artidato-marginato. L. Sp. Pl[^] lughndls *Jb/to fruttco/a,* &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t 283.

Inga fore albo jimbriato, fruSlu dulci. Pium. pag. 13.

The *Inga* Tree, or large-leafed Sensitive.

This shrubby tree is pretty frequent in *St. Mary's*, and rises commonly to the height of fifteen or twenty feet: the pod is pretty long and compressed; and marked with two ridges along each future.

MIMOSA 11. *Frutescens, spinosa & aculeate-, Jiliquis hirsutis.*

Mimosa foliis conjugatis pinnatis\ joliolis aquaiibus; Jipulis spinosis. L* Sp. Pl.

The thorned Sensitive, from *Panama*.

This is the most curious plant of the sort, I have observed in that part of the world; it was introduced to *Jamaica* from the main continent, and is now cultivated in some of the gardens of the curious but is yet rare. It is a shrubby plant, and rises commonly to the height of seven or eight feet but the smaller

branches and ribs are full of short recurved thorns: and each rib again emits a number of long and slender *aculei* from the inter-spaces of its foliations, or smallest ribs, which, like so many needles, guard and defend their tender leaves. The branches of this shrub are moderately thick; but the leaves are small, and very apt to move on every occasion. The *filiques*, or pods, are compressed and hairy and, when ripe, divide into as many segments, or parts, as there are seeds; which fall off separately: these parts or portions are held, in the natural state, between two ribs, that run along the margins of the pod; in the inward grooves of which they move with great ease, when contradled and detached from each other.

MIMOSA 12. *Nobilissima armata repens, pinnis bigeminatis pinnatis.*

The prickly creeping Sensitive.

This little plant was, probably, introduced to *Jamaica* from some other part of the world; but it is now cultivated in many, of the gardens about *Kingston*: it grows in small tufts, and spreads generally from one, to two or three feet about the root. Its leaves are very small, and the flower-spikes oblong; but the pods seldom ripen in that island. The foliage of this plant is extremely sensitive, and moves readily with every perturbation; or even, a sudden change in the atmosphere.

MIMOSA 13. *Minima herbacea, vix tripolitarum capfuli* monospermibus hirsutis.*

An, *Mimosa foliis* conjugatis pinnatis, partimlibus bivgatis subrotundis, caule herbaceo inerme.* L. Sp. Pl.

Mimosa herbacea nonspinosa minima repens, &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 182. 7*

The smallest creeping Sensitive of Jamaica.

This little plant is frequent in many of the pastures of *Jamaica*, especially those situated at the foot of the mountains, in *Sixteen-mile-walk*, and *St. Thomas in the Eaji*. It grows in beds, and creeps by very delicate stalks along the ground; but these seldom exceed three or four inches in length. It is very sensitive, and contracts its leaves on every flight touch, or sudden change of the atmosphere,

BIXA 1. *Foliis cordatis cum acumine, floribus racemosis terminalibus.*

Bixa. L. Sp. Pl. & H. Cl.

Mucella maxima tinctoria. Tourn.

Vrucu Pif. £? *TJrucu* o/Knivet. Slo. Cat. 150. & H. t. 131. f. 1.

The *Roucou* or *Arnotto* Tree.

This curious shrub is pretty frequent in the cooler vales of *Jamaica*, and rises commonly to the height of eight or nine feet, sometimes more: it thrives best in a cool rich soil, and shoots most luxuriantly near springs and rivulets. All the seeds of this plant are covered with wax, which is carefully gathered in many parts of *America* and is what generally goes by the name of *Terra Orellana, Roucou, and Arnotto*. This commodity is manufactured in the following manner, *viz.* When the seed-vessels are full grown, and in a perfect state of maturity, they are picked off and opened; and the seeds gathered and put into convenient jars. When they have a quantity of these, proportioned to their vessels and design, they throw in as much hot water as may be sufficient to dilute and suspend the pulp or wax, with ease, which is gradually washed away from the seeds, both with the hands and spatula. When all the wax is washed off, and the seeds appear quite naked, they are taken out, and the wash left to settle: but when the wax is thoroughly subsided, the clear incumbent waters are decanted off, and the sediment put into shallow vessels, to be dried gradually in the shade. When this mass acquires a due consistence, it is made into balls, or cakes,

and

and left to dry in some open airy place, until it grows firm and hard; and then it is fit for use, or the market.

This plant is propagated by the seeds, and may be cultivated with great ease, in every moist and fertile vale among the hills. The wax is a cool agreeable rich cordial, and has been long in use among the *Indians* and *Spaniards* in *America*, who still mix it with their chocolate, both to heighten the flavour, and raise the colour. It is said to be a successful remedy in bloody-fluxes: it is also used as a pigment; and not unfrequently mixed up with other ingredients, both by the painters and the dyers. The roots have much the same properties with the wax; but these are observed to work more powerfully by the urinary passages: they are used by some people in their broths, and seem to answer all the purposes of the pulp; but in a more faint degree.

S E C T . II.

Of Plants that have many Filaments, and four or more Styles in every Flower.

TETRACERA? i. *Foliis duplis ferratis, obovatis cum acumine > capfulis bigeminis.*

Arbor maxima forte prunifera, mortice canabina, &c. Slo. Cat. 184. & H. t. 130.

An> arbor Americana convolvulacea, &c. Pk. t. 146. f. 1.

The Broad-leaf Tree*'

This tree is pretty frequent in the woods of *Jamaica*, and commonly looked upon as one of the best timber-trees in the island. It grows to a very considerable size, and rises, generally, by a straight well-proportioned trunk; bearing its foliage chiefly about the extremities of its branches. I have not met with any of the flowers of this plant in a perfect state, so that I am obliged to range it from a very uncertain examination.

CLEMATIS 1. *Scandens, foliis quinquenerviis ovatis nitidis pinnato-ternatis.*
Clematis. Mufei & The. Zey.

Clematis prima five fyhejlris latifolia, &c. Slo. Cat. 84. & H. t. 128.

The three-foliated Climber, or Traveller's-joy.

I found this plant in the red hills; it is a climber, and raises itself frequently to the top of the largest trees in the wood: the stalk is tough and tender, and the leaves roundish and (hining).

ANNONA 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis nitidis, fruttibus spinis mollibus tumentibus objitis.*

Annona foliis ovali-lanceolatis nitidis planis, pomis muricatis. L.Sp. PL & H. C.

Anona maxima^ &c. Slo. H. t. 225. £? Anona fruSlu conoide viridi, &c. Pk. t. 135. f. 2.

Anona fruSlu virefcenti. Muf. & Thq. Zey.

Guanabanus. Plum. 9. t. 10.

The Sour-fop Tree.

This shrubby tree grows wild in all the low lands of *Jamaica*^ and is one of the most common plants in every *Savanna*. It rises generally to the height of twelve or fifteen foot, sometimes more; and bears a very large succulent fruit, which is generally agreeable to all new comers, and most other over-heated habits: but it is so com-

mon, and so much in use among the negroes; that it is now hardly ever used among the better sort of people.

ANNON A 2. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis undulatis venosis, fori bus tripetalis fruEitibus mamillatis.*

Annona foliis oblongis, fruBibus obtuse squamatis. L. Sp. PL

Annona foliis odoratis, &c. Slo. Cat. 205. & H. t. 227.

The Sweet-fop, or Sugar Apple Tree.

This, like the foregoing, is a native of the low lands, and *Savannas* of *Jamaica*; but it seldom grows so large as that. The fruit of this species is pretty much esteemed by many of the fair sex, tho' seldom served up at table.

ANNONA 3. *Foliis oblongis undulatis venosis, fructibus areolatis.*

Annona foliis oblongis, fruSibus ovatis reticulato-areolatis. L. Sp. PL

Annona maxima &c. Slo. Cat. 204. H. t. 226.

The Custard Apple Tree.

ANNONA 4. *Uliginosa, foliis nitidis ovatis, fruSibus areolatis odoratis**

Annona aquatica. Slo. Cat. 205. & H. t. 228,

Annona Americana juxta Jluviorum ripas innascens. Pk. t. 240. f. 6.

Annona, &c. Thez. Zey. p. 30, 5.

The Alligator Apple Tree, or Cork-wood.

Both these species are common in the low lands. The first grows in dry places, and bears a fruit, which is much esteemed by many people: the other is most commonly found in soft marshy places, and bears a fine sweet-scented fruit, of nodif-agreeable flavour; but it is said to be a strong narcotic, and is not used on that account. The wood of this tree is so very soft, even after it is dried, that it is frequently used by the country people, instead of corks, to stop up their jugs and calabashes; from whence it has now universally obtained the name of *Cork-wood* in *Jamaica*.

ANNONA 5. *Foliis amplioribus ferrato-crenatis, fruEiu rotundo spinis nolibus ornato.*

The *Annona* with ferrated leaves.

I found this species near the cave in *Weflmoreland*, but have never seen a second plant of the sort: it grows much of the same size with the other species, but the fruit is much smaller, and the prickles more close. The disposition and form of the leaves distinguish it sufficiently from all the others.

C L A S S X I V .

Of the *Didynamia*, or Vegetables that have four *Filaments* in every Flower; of which two are remarkably longer, and more perfect than the rest-

2V. B. The flowers of this class are generally irregular and labiated.

S E C T . I .

Offuch as have only one, two, or four naked feeds to succeed every flower \ and these disposed regularly in the bottom of the empalements.

MESOSPHERUM 1. *Hirfutum, foliis cordatis ferratofubfinuatis, flori* bus verticilliter jpicatis.* Tab. 18. fig. 3.
Marrubium odoratijjimium betonicce foliis. Burm. The. Zey. t. 71.
Mentaftrum maximum. Slo. Cat. 64. & H. t. 102.

. Spikenard.

Periantium *Monophyllum tubulatiwt, reflum> leniter ampliatum^ decent Jiriis notatum -> ore Jubobliquo, quinque jetis rigidis termiitato.*

Corolla *Monopetala tubulata: limbus bilabiatus: labium fuperius re&ntn^ btfidum, fauce variegatum; inferius tnpartitum^ patensy collo angujium ; laciniis laterdlibus ovatis j mediâ minori, rejlexdy ad apicem comprejdy carinata.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor^ quorum duo inferiora funt & longiora, tubo- que jloris ad faucem uf'que adnata -, duo vero fuperiora> liber a Gf breviora \ anthers Jubrotunda.*

Piftillum. *Germen bilobum oblongum-j ftylus bijidus, longitudine jlaminum> ffigmata acuta.*

Pericarpium *Nullum-, calix in Jinu femina fovet.*

Semina *Duo JubcompreJJa^ oblongo-quadrata, Jukd longitud'mali per medium dñi a, notata.*

This plant grows wild in many parts of *Jamaica*, especially in the low gravelly lands about *Kingjlon* and *Old-harbour*, where it commonly riles to the height of two or three feet. It is one of the most grateful cephalics, and alexipharmics, of this class of plants; and may be used, with great propriety, in most disorders of the nerves, and viscera, where such warm medicines are required.

TEUCRIUM 1. *Subhirfutum; foliis ovatis, dentatoferratis^fpicujlrittioribus, crajjis, terminalibus.*

The hairy Teucrium.

This is a native of *Jamaica*^ and pretty frequent in the lower parts of *St. Mary's*, where it grows very luxuriantly 5 tho' it seldom rises above two feet and a half in height. The flower-cup seems a little inflated in this plant.

LAVANDULA i. *Incana, foliis lanceolatis integris, Jpicis nudis.* L. Sp. PI. & H. C.

Lavender.

This plant was introduced to "Jamaica some years ago, and has been since cultivated in many parts of the island \ particularly in the mountains, where it is observed to thrive extremely well. It is a grateful warm cephalic, and a principal ingredient in a spirituous tin&ure, and a compound water, now kept in the (hops* which take their common appellations from the plant.

GLECOMA i. *Repens, foliis reniformibus crenatis.* L. Sp. PI. & H. C.

Ground-Ivy.

This creeping plant grows now wild in the mountains of *Liguanea*, and in some other parts of the island, where it had been formerly planted : but it does not thrive in many places; for it requires to be well shaded, and a loose rich soil. It is a mild aromatic, and a good vulnerary; and is much recommended in the disorders of the breast, and viscera.

SIDERITIS i. *Viminea, foliis minoribus obovatis, pedunculis trifloris alaribus.*

The weakly All-heal.

This curious plant is a native of the cooler mountains of *Liguanea*: it grows among the bushes, and spreads its slender weakly branches to a moderate distance; stretching seldom less than six or seven feet from the root. All parts of the plant have an agreeable aromatic smell.

MENTHA i. *Supina, caule rubenti \ foliis oblongo-ovatis, dentato-ferratis**,
Jpicis terminalibus.

Mentha floribus Jpicatis, foliis oblongis ferratis. L. H. Up. & Sp. PL

The herb Mint.

This plant was, doubtless, first introduced to *Jamaica*, from some part of *Europe*; but it grows so luxuriantly in the mountains, that it may be now considered as a native; for it is found wild in many parts of the island, where nothing but chance, or the birds, could have planted it.

MENTHA 2. *Floribus verticillatis, foliis ovatis obtusis subcrenatis, caulibus subteretibus repentibus.* L. Sp. PI. & H. C.

Pennyroyal.

This plant was also introduced to that island some time ago; and is now cultivated in many places in the mountains, where it thrives best. These plants are agreeable warm stomachics, and pretty much used, both, in the kitchen and the shops.

NEPETA i. *Affurgens villosa; foliis cordatis, acuminatis, crenatis; spica crassa foliolata.*

Nepeta maxima, flore albo, &c. Slo. Cat. 65.

The large villose *Nepeta*.

GALEOPSIS 1. *Spica multiplici, tenui & longiori-, foliis ovato-acuminatis, ferratis.*

The smaller *Galeopsis* or Dead-nettle, with slender flower-spikes.

This plant is pretty frequent in the parish of *St. Mary* -7 but it seldom rises above two or three feet in height.

GALIOPSIS 2. *Procerior; foliis ovato-acuminatis, ferratis; spicis majoribus, compositis, terminalibus -, spicillis gemmatis, unoverfu JIQ-ridis.*

Wild Spikenard.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*-, and very common in all the low lands, and dry *Savannas*, about *Kingston* and *Spanish Town*. It rises, generally, to the height of five or six feet, or better; and bears its flowers very thick, and curiously disposed on the smallest slips of its branched tops. All the parts of the flowers are very small; and the neck of the cup, as well as the filaments, commonly covered with down.

TKYMUS 1. *Minimus herbaceus, foliis orbiculatis crenatis, floribus Jingulambus ad alas.*

The smaller herbaceous Thyme.

Pedunculo brevissimo incidit perianthium tubulatum angustum, in fauce villosulum, quinquedentatum.

Corolla Monopetala ringens, labium superius leniter bipartitum, erectum; inferius tripartitum^ eretto-patens \ lacinia media^ majori^ cordata.

Stamina. Filamenta quatuor^ quorum duo multo breviora; anthera subrotunda.

Pistillum. Germen quadrangulum 3 foliis /implex, flore longior -, filiculae binae attenuatae.

Semina Quatuor ovato-turbinata, in fundo calicis Jita.

This little plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and grows wild in many parts of the island. I have met with it in plenty at the *Decoy*-, and in the bottom below Mr. *Bright's*, in *St. Mary's*.

THYMUS 2. *Erectus, foliis margine reflexis ovatis, floribus verticillato-spicatis. L. Sp. PL & HX.*

Thyme.

This plant grows very plentifully in all parts of the mountains, and is now much cultivated there.

CLINOPODIUM I. *Subrotundum, foliis crenatis utrinque acuminatis, floribus conglobatis pedunculis longis alaribus incidentibus. Et foliis rugosis, capitulis axillaribus, pedunculatis explanatis radiatis. L. Sp. PI.*

Sideritis spicata scopularice folio, &c. Slo. Cat. 65. & H. tab. 109.

Wild Hops.

Involucrum Commune, e radiis paucioribus linearibus patentibus conflatum.

Perianthium Monophyllum tubulatum oblongum incurvum ad utrumque extremum angustius* ore quinque denticulis Jetaceis instructum.

Corolla Tubulata ringens. Stamina,

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor erefta, fere aqualia, corolla longiora*; antherae oblongae.

Piftillum. *Germen fubrotundum quadrilobum; ftylus longitudine tubi floris; ftigma acutum.*

Pericarpium *Nullum. Calix immutatus in Jina femina fovet.*

Semina *Quatuor oblonga.*

This plant is common in moft parts of the country: it grows chiefly in rich and fhady places, and feldom rifes above three feet in height.

ORIGANUM i. *Foliis ovalibus obtufis, fpicis fubrotundis compaBis pubefcentibus. L. Sp. PL & H. C.*

Marjorum.

This plant is cultivated in the mountains of *New Liguanea*, where it thrives well, and is propagated with eafe.

MELISSA i. *Floribus ex alis inferioribus ferme fejflibus. L. H. C. & Meliffa racemis axillaribus verticillatis j pedicel/is JimpJicibus. Sp. PL*

Baum.

This plant is cultivated in fome of the gardens of *Jamaica* s but it feldom thrives with that luxuriancy, that many other *European* plants do.

SCUTELLARIA i. *Syhe/iris, erefta, ramofa; foliis ovatis y floribus ternatis Jejflibus, per /picas terminales oppofitis.*

Ocimum rubrum medium. Slo. Cat. 65.

Wild Bafil.

This plant is met with in all parts of the country; and may, with great reafon, be deemed one of the natives of the ifland. It has much the fame make, fmell, and tafte, with the common garden Bafil; from which it differs only by the inverfion of the flower, and formation of the cup.

OCYMUM 1. *Erettum ramofum & fpicatum, foliis ovatis glabris.*

Ocimum foliis ovatis glabris, calicibus ciliatis. L. Sp. PL & H. C.

Great Bafil.

There is no plant more common than this, in the gardens of *Jamaica*; nor one that thrives more luxuriantly in every foil, and part of the ifland.

S E C T . II.

Of fuch as have their feeds inclofed itt convenient feed-vejfels.

EUPHRASIA 1. *Repens, foliis oblongis integris, capfulis longioribus fob* arcuatis.*

The creeping Eyebright.

This is a native of *Mountferat*: it is a low creeping plant, and generally fpreads about feven or eight inches round the root. It grows near Mr. *William Lee's*, at the foot of the main mountain.

STEMODIACRA 1. *Maritimaodorata* \ foliis minoribus, feJJMbus, denticu-
Iati5, hajiatis \ jlonbus fohtariis alaribus. Tab. 22.
fig. 2.

Scordium maritimum, &c, Slo, Cat. 66. & H, 1.110. f. 2.

The Sea-fide, or Baftard *Germander*.

Periantium *Monophyllum*, in quinque lacinias angujlas eredlas ad bajim
fere jettum.

Corolla *Monopetala tubuiata* \ tubus longitudine fere calicis, fubaqualis;
limbus ereSlo patens, bilabiatus ; labium fuperius integrum ova-
turn \ inferius tripartitum, lactniis ovatis & fere cequalibus.

Stamina. *Filamenta quatUor jubcequalia, bibrachiata, longitudine tubi co-
rollte, antheris geminis injlruSla; jingula fcilicet, Jingulo bra-
chio filamenti.*

Piftillum. *Germen oblongo-o*uatam* \ ftylus *Jimplex, longitudine Jlaminum-
ftigma obtujiufculum.*

Pericarpium. *Cap fit la oblongo-ovata bilocularis bivahis.*

Setnina *Plurima diffepimento affixa.*

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and very common by the fea-fide, in all the fouthern parts of the ifland: it has a pleafant aromatic fmell, with a bitterish tafte; and will, probably, prove an excellent ftomacliic and aperitive; but it is not yet much ufed. The leaves are preuy thick upon the branches, and ilitly befet with down.

BLECHUM 1. *Foliis obkngo-ovatis^ Jpiciis crajjis foliolatis conico-quadratis
jubhirjutis.*

Brunella elahor Jiore albo. Slo. 65. & H. t. 109. f. 1.

An, Wadapee. H. M. p. 10. t. 37, 8.

The thick-fpiked *Blechum*.

Periantium *Parvtim monophyllum, in quinque lacinias angujlas acufas pro-
funde feft urn**

Corolla *Monopetala tubulata* \ tubus angujlus calice longior ; faux inflata;
Jimbus in quinque lacinias oblongas, ere£lo-patentes, fere aqua--
les feffus.

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor, quorum duo paulo breviora; anthers oblongce
in fauce jloris filce.*

Piftillum. *Germen comprejfum ovatum; (iylusjimplex, longitudine ftamhtum\
fligma ligulatum.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula comprejfa ovata bilocularis bivahis, vdivis carinatis.*

Semina *Plura comprejfa fubrotunda, umbilico capjula adnata.*

This plant is pretty frequent, in moft dry and ftudy places, among the lower hills: it thrives beft in a gravelly foil 5 but feldom rifes above two feet and a half in height.

GESNERIA 1. *Ere£ia> foliis lanceolatis rugofis hirfutis, peduncidis longiffi-
mis ramojis ex alis Jupenoribus.*

*Gefneria foliis lanceolatis crenatis hirfutis> peduncidis lateralibus longijjimis
corimbiferis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H- C

Digitalis//* oblongo, &c.* Slo. Cat. 60. & H. t. 104. f. 4.

The hairy ere& *Gefneria*', with open flowers.

This plant is common about moft of the river-courfcs in the ifland, efpecially where the banks are dry and rocky. It has a firm upright ftalk, furnifhed with leaves; and rifes commonly to the height of four feet. The flowers are large and

Y y y

open,

onen in this species; and the difpofition of the filaments fomewhat like that of the 7[^], but the capfuie is bilocular, and crowned with the dmfions of the cup, as in the following plant.

GESNERIA 2. *Rupejtris indivifa, foliis oblongis rugofis fummo caule difpofitis, foribus fingularibus ad alas.*

Rapunculo affinity &c. Slo. Cat. 59. & H. t. 102. f. 1.

The fmall tufted *Gefneria*, with fcarlet flowers.

Periantium *Monophyllum, germine pragnans, in lacinias angujias profunde feSlum.*

Corolla *Coccinea, monopetala, tubulata 5 tubus longus, arcuatus, fubmcurow* Uniter ventricofus, fere aqualis, ore coarfiatus, qutnquecrenatus.*

Stamina. *Filament a quatuor, corollâ paulo breviora, fere aqualia; anthers Jimplices Jitbrotunda.*

Piftillum. *Germen obverfè ovatum > calice inclavatum, & lacinits^{coro*} turn; Rylus fimplex, corollâ paulo longior; ftigma obtujtuculum.*

Pericarpium. *Capjula calice tefla & coronata, bilocularis.*

Semina *Plurima minima.*

This plant grows in the fiffures of the rocks, on both fides of the road, between *Spanifh Town* and *Sixteen-mile-walk*: the ftem is always fimple, and creeps along the rocks, bearing a pretty large tuft of leaves at the extremity; from whole a fpring fo many fingle flowers.

ELLIS IA 1. *Frutefcens quandoque fpinofa; foliis ovatis, utrinque acutis, ad apicem ferratis\fpicis alambus. Tab. 29. f. I.*

An, Alaternus, &c. Pk. Phy. t. 126. f. 3?

The Tea-leafed *Ellifia*.

Periantium *Monophyllum parvum cylindraceum ereSlum quinquedentatum*^.*

Corolla *Monopetala tubulata; tubus aqualis fubarcuratus, calice duplo toⁿgior \ limbus patulus, in quinque partes fere aquales fe&^{u*};*

Stamina. *Filament a quatuor, quorum duo paulo longiora & ultra tnedie^{ta-}tern tubi porreSia funt; anihetxfubrotundte.*

Piftillum. *Germen fubrotundum calice teStum & coronatum; ftylus Jimp}*** longitudine ftaminum; ftigma craffiufculum.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca fubrotunda calice teBa & coronata, nucleis o^oto, na^u-cis quatuor offeis bilocularibus angulatis teflis, rejerta.*

This fhrub grows chiefly in the low lands, and rifes frequently to the height of fix or feven feet. The leaves are oppofite, and fo very like the leaves of green tea, that I was obliged to try fome experiments, before I could be fatisfied it was not the fame plant. The branches of this plant are fometimes befet with thorns, but oⁿte otherways. I have named it after Mr. *Ellis*, a gentleman who has lately pubh^l fome curious obfervations on the plant-like marine produdions of an animal natur •

CLERODENDRUM 1. *Fruticofum, jpinofum\ foliis inferioribus conferM* superioribus oppofitis; pedunculis tripartitis, tnflori^ alaribus. Tab. 30. f. 2.*

Volkameria, fpinis petiolorum rudimentis. L. Sp. PI.

Paliuro affinis, liguftrifolia, &c. Slo. Cat. 137. & H. & Pk. t. 352. t. 2.

The fmall-leafed *Chrodendrum*.

- Periantium *Monophyllum camfanulatum breve* \ in quinque /acinias lanceo-
tas rejlettentes jëtium
- Corolla *Monopetala tubulata*; tubus longus angustus \ limbus patulus^ in
quinque lacimas oblongas ad bajim oblique jeSius.
- Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor fere cequalia, corolla^ duplo longiora, & tubo
fieri s ad faucem fere adnata* ; anthers cor data.
- Piftillum. *Germen fubrotundum in jundo calicis Jitum, ftylus longitudine
Jtammum; ftigma acutum.*
- Pericarpium. *Baccafubrotunda, nuculis binis bilocularibus referta.*
- Semina. *Nuclei oblongi jolitarii.*

This thorny ihrub is one of the moft common plants in the low lands of *Jamaica* : it grows in a dry gravelly (oil, and feldom rifes above five or fix feet in height. It is very common in moft of the other fugar-iflands, as well as in that ifland.

BONTIA? i. *Foliis integris oblong?s oppojitis, petiolis craffis breviffimis fub
amplexantibus Syfioribus racetnojis.*

Mangle *lauro-cerafi joliis, jlore albo tetrapetalo.* Slo. Cat. 156. & H. ii.
P. 66, 7.

The Olive Ma?2grove Tree.

- Periantium *Polyphyllum imbricatum^ foliolis fubrotundis.*
- Corolla *Monopetala quaji perforata; tubus brevis cylindraceus; limbus
quadripartitus, incequahter JeBus \ laciniis patentibus ovatis.*
- Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor tubo longiora j (horum duopaulo breviora funt >)
antherae bilobce fubrotundce.*
- Piftillum. *Germen oblongum ovatum ; (tylus brevis fitbulatus -, ftigma acu-
tum^ quandoque bijidum.*
- Pericarpium. *Capfula coriacea, compreffa^ fubrumbtea, oblique elongate
umlocularis.*
- Semen *JJnicum quadrilobum germinans^ lobis foliaceis.*

This tree is frequent near the fea, both on the north and fouth fide of *Jamaica*; and remarkable on account of its cineritious colour, and the narrow form of its leaves. It grows in a low moift ground, and rifes commonly to the height of fifteen or eighteen feet. Its capfules are compreffed, and fomewhat roundifh 5 but irregular, and obliquely lengthened; and contain each a compreffed foliaceous feed, that fvels and geminates before it falls.

BIGNONIA I. *Pentaphylla arborea, fiore fubrubello.*

Bignonia foliis digitalis integris. L. Sp. PI. & H. C.

Bi^nonia, &c. Fk. t. 200. f. 4.

Neio affinis arbor filiquofa, folio paimaU, &c: Slo. Cat. 154* & H. ii. 62.

White Cedar, or White-wood.

This tree is found in many parts of *Jamaica* \ tho' it feldom thrives there, fowell as it does in fome of our other fugar-colonies: it grows beft in a free foil, and a low warm fituation ; but is more frequently met with in the hills, and more woody inland parts of that ifland. It grôws to a confiderable fize, when raifed in a kind foil, and is generally looked upon as a good timber-wood ; but when its growth is not luxuriant, it is only fit for cattle-yokes, and fuch other fmall conveniences as require a tough yielding wood. The juice, and tender buds, of this tree, are faid to be an antidote againft the poifonous juice of the *Mangeneel*: they are indeed bitter, and may ferve to prevent excoriations, or blifters, for a time; and thereby protrad the operation of that cauftic juice, until a part of its virulency wears off, or other affiftance can

can be obtained; but emulsions, and oily medicines, will be always found to answer much better on those occasions.

BIGNONIA 2. *Arborea, foliis ovatis verticillatis, filiqua gracili longissima.*

Bignonia foliis simplicibus cordatis, caule erecto, floribus diandris. 1*
Sp. Pl.

French Oak.

Obf. Perianthium Biphyllym foliatis subrotundis concavatis, in Jungulis defatulo acuto terminatis.

Stamina. Filamenta quatuor, quorum duo longiora sunt ad faciem corollae porrecta, antheraeque compressae duplicatae (quarum altera erecta fedet, altera refertitur) ornata: duo vero brevissima abortiva, in fundo foris sita, antheraeque irregularibus donata.

This beautiful tree is now cultivated in many parts of *Jamaica*; especially in the low lands, and *Savannas*, where it seems to thrive very luxuriantly. It grows to considerable size, and is generally looked upon as an excellent timber-tree, numerous flowers, and slender filiques, add a peculiar grace to its growth.

BIGNONIA 3. *Fruticosa, foliis pinnatis ferrugineis ovatis, floribus luteis.*
Apocyno affine Jelfaminum Indicum, &c. Slo. Cat. 216.

The Ash-leaved shrubby *Bignonia*.

This shrub is very common in all the *Jugary-islands*: it grows chiefly in a rocky, or gravelly soil; and seldom rises above seven or eight feet in height. The flowers are yellow, and disposed in loose clusters towards the top. The leaves are of an oval form, and pinnated, and the trunk small and woody.

CITHAREXYLON 1. *Fruticosum, cortice cinereo, foliis ovatis, floris, petiolis marginatis pedatis, floribus Jp.*
tis, fructu majori.

Citharexylum. L. Sp. Pl.

Citharexylon arbor, be. Fiddle-wood Barbadiensis ditto. Pk. t. 1
f. i.

The Old-woman's Bitter.

Perianthium Monophyllum tubulato-campanulatum quinque crenatum.
Corolla Monopetala tubulata; tubus calicis longior; limbus patulus quinquepartitus, laciniis ovatis.

Stamina. Filamenta quatuor, cum rudimento quinti, inferne tubo adnatae, fere aequalia; anthera ovata bilobae, in faucibus corollae.

Pistillum. Germen ovatum, stylus simplex longitudine tubi floris, itig bilobum obtusum.

Pericarpium. Bacca succulenta, nuculis binis bifidis suboffeis, hinc coarctata inde cochleata, bilocularibus, referta.

Semina. Nuclei folitarii.

This plant is very common in all the *Savannas* of *Jamaica*: it is but a small shrub, and seldom rises above eight or nine feet in height. The veins of the leaves, and all the tender buds, are of a brown colour; and the bark of the trunk and low branches, of a whitish colour.

CITHA-

CITHAREXYLON 2. *Foliis rugojis ovatis oppojtis, petiolii genicujatis, racemis terminalibus, calkibus quadrijidis.*

An> *Berberis fruftu. arbor maxima baccifera racemofa, &c.* Slo. Cat. 170.

Black-heart Fiddle-wood.

This tree grows chiefly in the low lands, and *Savannas*; whdre it is frequently obferved to rife to the height of forty or fifty feet: and is generally looked upon as one of the hardeft and beft timber-trees in the ifland: The body of the tree grows to a confiderable thicknefs, and is covered over with a thick whitfli bark, which, like the grain of the wood, winds in a loofe fpiral form. The leaves are pretty long, rugged, and {lightly ferrated; - and the bloflbms difpofed in bunches, at the extremities of the branches. The berries are fmall, and of a yellow colour; they contain each two heniifpheric (hells, that contain twice fo many feeds as in the foregoing fpecies; but the nuts, or nuculi of thefe, may be eafily parted into two lobes, or fegments. The berries are fometimes eat by the negroes.

CITHAREXYLON? 3. *Eretfum, foliis oblongis, cortice levi, fruttibus fparfis.*

White Fiddle-wood.

This tree is mod frequent in the more hilly inland parts of the ifland : it grows to a very confiderable fize, and is commonly looked upon as a good timber-tree; but fhould be ufed where it may not be eXpofed to the weather. I have *ken* many Of thefe trees in the mountains of *St. Elizabeth's*; but I have not obferved any in bloflbm, and have only ranged them in this clafs, from the appearance of their berries, which agree in every refpedt with thofe of the other fpecies.

CITHAREXYLON? 4. *Foliis venojis ovatis alternis, cortice fcabro longitudinatiter fiffo.*

The Green-heart Fiddle-wood.

This tree is frequent in the woods about the *Ferry*, where it grows to a very confiderable fize; and is generally lodEed upon as one of the beft timber-trees in the ifland. I have not feen any of its fruit, or flowers 5 therefore could not clafs it with any certainty: but have placed it here, from its outward appearance, and the grain and texture of its wood.

CITHAREXYLON 5. *Fruticofum, foliis fubelipticis^ petiolis pedatis^calicibus truncatis, fpicis terminalibus longioribus.* Tab. 28. f. 2.

The long-fpiked Fiddle-wood.

This is but a fhrub, which feldom grows above ten or twelve feet in height \ and bears a great number of fmall berries, difpofed on divided fpikes at the extrêmities of the branches. It is pretty common about *Sixieen-mile-walk*.

CRESCENTIA 1. *Arborefcens; foliis confertis, obovato-oblongis, bafiangujlioribus; fruSlu fphtzrico maximo^*

Crefcentia, foliis lanceolatis utrinque attenuatis. L. Sp. Pl. & H. Cl.

Arbor Cucurbitifera Americana folio fubrotundo, &c, Slo, Cat, 206; 5c H.

The larger Calabafli Tree.

This tree grows chiefly in the low lands, and feldom rifes above fifteen or twenty feet in height. **The** trunk is generally irregular, and the branches crooked and
Z z z fpread-

fpreading: they bear all their leaves in tufts, and are fometimes adorned with a few fingle flowers, from fpace to fpace. The wood is very tough, and flexible, which renders it very fit for the coachmakers purpofes ^ where it is obferved to anfwer better than any other fort of timber hitherto known. The (hell of the fruit makes a light and convenient drinking-cup, and is frequently large enough to hold a gallon, or more, of any fluid. The pulp is eat by the negroes, upon occafions, but not looked upon as either agreeable, or wholefome: it is much ufed by way of poultice -y for which purpofe it is thought to anfwer extremely well.

The (hell of the fruit is fo thin and clofe, that it ferves to boil water, or any other fluid, as well as an earthen pot j and is obferved to bear the fire equally, on repeated tryals. The thicker parts of it are frequently ufed for button-moulds, in all the colonies.

CRESCENTIA 2. *Arborefcens, foliis confertis^ fruBu fphcerico tninori.*

CRESCENTIA 3. *Arborefcens, foliis confertis, fruSlu oblongo-ovato minori.*

The Calabafti Trees, with fmall fruit.

Both thefe fpecies fcem to be but variations of the foregoing: they grow generally to the fame fize, and of the fame form -> but the fruit is confbntly lefs, and of thofe ftated (hapes. All the parts of thefe trees are put, indifferently, to the fame ufes with thofe of the 'other fort.

CRESCENTIA 4. *Arborefcens, foliis fmgularibus ovatis nitidh, fruttu minor l.*

The larger Calaba(h, with fingle oval leaves.

I have feen one tree of this fort, at Mr. *Denis's*, in *St. Mary's*.^ it grows pretty ftraight, and is much larger than any of the other fpecies; from which it differs very remarkably in every refpect. I have feen no part of the fructification besides the fruit, which was then pretty thick upon the tree, and perfectly answered the characters of the clafs.

CRESCENTIA ? 5. *Scandens, farmentis crajioribus, foliis majoribus ovatis nitidis oppofitis.*

The large-leafed withey *Crefce?tiia.*

Periantium *Monophyllum, ventricofum, truncatum^ integerrimum.*

Corolla *Monopetala, campanulata, fubcomprejfa, quinquecrenata, bajj coar-Bata.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor fere cequalia, tubo corolla breviora-, cum rudimento quinti. Anthers cor data.*

Piftillum. *Germen quadrato-fubrotundum j ftylus /implex, longitudne tubt floris j ftigma bilobum.*

Pericarpium. *Driipa, Jeu potius capfula crajfa corticofa fubrotunda umlocularis, fed interne bifariam notata, & pulp d bifariam tobatd, repleta.*

Semina *Thurima nidulantia.*

This weakly plant fuftains itfelf, generally, by the help of the neighbouring trees; or is found fpreading upon the ground, where it does not meet with a fupport. Its ftem is moderately thick, and ftretches frequently about feven or eight feet from the root. The leaves are thick, oval, and fhining; and the fruit round, and fmooth. It is found about *Port Antonio* \ near the *Cajcade*, in *St. Ann's*; and in many parts of the mountains, efppecially thofe between *Sixteen-mile-walk* and *Luidas*.

CRESCENTIA ? 6. *Sca?tdens, foliis inferioribus pinnato-ternatis, fuperioribus geminatis claviculd interpofitis.*

Cucurbitifera fruticofa triphylla fcandens, &c. Slo. Cat. 207. & H. ii.
175-

The trifoliated climbing *Crefcentia*.

Periantium *Monophyllum oblongum tiibulatum truncation integrum.*

Corolla *Monopetala^ tubulata^ longijjima, (heptapollicaris,) tubus cylindra- ceuSy angufius^ ad faucem leniter ampliatus\ limbus ereSlo pa- tu/uSy in quinque lacinias ovatas fere aquales feSlus.*

Stamina, *Filament a quatuor^ cum rudimento quinti^ tubo adnata^ in fauce libera\ anthers oblongce, bilobce, quafi genii n at <z%*

Piftillum. *Germen Jubrotundum liberum in fundo calicis fitum-, flylusj/?#z- plex, longitudine ftaminum ; rtigma bilamellatum obtuj'um.*

Pericarpium. *Drupa magna oblonga uniiocularis, Jed interne bifaniam no- tata^ & pulpd bifariam lobatd^ repleta.*

Semina *Plurima nidulantia.*

This climbing plant is frequent in many parts of the ifland; but Teens moft common between *St. Elizabeth's*, and *Wejlmoreland*. It rifes, with great eaJe, to the top of the tailed trees in the woods; and then ipreads a great way over the limbs of th^ neighbouring trees, or bends again towards the ground, it is generally more luxuriant towards the top; and as this part requires a greater fupport, nature has fupplied it, in a peculiar manner, with tendrels: for the leaves, which are always thiee on every common foot-ftalk, towards the root, are never more than two at the top; but the extremity of the common flalk, which generally holds the third leaf in the lower branches, (hoots, here, into a long winding tendrel, by which it holds and flicks to every twig, or branch, it meets.

VITEX 1. *Arboreus, foliis ovatis, crenatis, quinato digitatis\ petiolis communibus oppofitis, racemis laxis alaribus**

Vitex foliis quinatis ternatifque Jerratis^ Jloribus racemofopaniculatis. L. Sp. PL

The larger Chafte^Tree, with jagged leaves.

This tree is frequent in *St. Mary's* & grows generally to a very confiderable fize: it is eafily diftingui(hed by its crenated leaves, bunchy flowers, large berries, and the variegated under-lip of its blofbms; the main divilion of which, is of the figure of a heart. The fyle is bifid, and each part pretty fhort.

RUELLIA 1. *Procerior, fubcinerea, hirtuta, pedunculis ramojis\ Jlore multiplici.*

Ruellia pedunculis dichotomis paniculatis^ foliis petiolatis. L. Sp. PI.

Ruellia pedunculis multifloris dichotomis^ foliis longioribus. L. H. C.

Speculum veneris rnajus i-mpatiens, &c. Slo. Cat. 59. & H. t. 100.

Chriftmas Pride.

This plant is very common about *Spanift) Town*, and in many other parts of the low lands; where it generally blows in the months of *December* and *January*: and makes a very beautiful appearance among the bulhes, in that bleak feafon of the year. The plant is weakly, and feldom rifes above a foot or two, if alone: but when fupported by any of the fmall neighbouring fhubs, or bufhes, it runs frequently to the diftance of three or four feet from the root, and bears a great number of flowers.

- RUELLIA 2. *EreSla, affhodeli r a dice, pedunculis tripartitis alaribus.*
Ruellia foliis feffilibus, pedunculis triforis. L. H. C.
Gentianella fore Cczruleo Integra^ &c. Slo. Cat. 52. & H. t. 95.
Ruellia foliis petiolatis, pedunculis longis fubdivifs nudis. L. H. Up. Sp. PI.

Menow-weed, Spirit-weed, and Snap-Dragon.

This plant is very common in moft parts of *Jamaica*, and rifes generally to the height of twelve or fifteen inches, feldom more. It is remarkable for its oblong flefhy roots; which are frequently ufed in fevers, among the negroes, Thefe, when frefh, have a little pungency, which foon waftes upon the palate -, but, when dry, they are quite infipid.

- RUELLIA 3. *Capfulis crajjioribus, foliis oblongis vix petiolatis, foribus foh-tariis vel geminatis fubjejjilibus ad alas.*

The fmaller *Ruellia*^ with a thick capfule.

I found one or two plants of this fort in *Sixteen-mile-walk*: it is the fmalleft of all the forts that grow in *Jamaica*^ and feldom rifes above nine or ten inches in height.

- C APR ARIA 1. *EreSia ramofa, foliis alternis ad apicem ferratis, foribus fngularibus alaribus, pedunculis tenuiffimis.*
Capraria foliis alternis corollis quinquefidis. L. Sp. PI. 6c H. C.
jlñ, Chichival. Hern. 172 ?

The fhrubby *Capraria*^ or Goat-weed.

This plant is very common in *Jamaica* \ it grows about moft houfes in the lower: *Sayannas*, and thrives very luxuriantly every where: but it feldom rifes above three feet and a half in height,- tho' it divides into a great number of flender fub-eredt branches. The leaves are narrow at the bottom, and ftand on very fhort foot-ftalks; and the peduncles of the flowers are very flender.

If this be the *Chichival* of *Hern*, that author recommends it as an admirable febrifuge.

- L ANT AN A 1. *EreSta minor fuba{furgens\ foliis verticillato-ternatis, pz-dunculis longis, Jpicis ovatis.*
Lantana foliis ternis, Jpicis oblongis imbricatis. L. Sp. PI.

The *Lantana*^ with verticillated leaves.

- LANTANA 2. *Frutefcens, foliis cordato-ovatis, foralibus linearibus-, foribus croceis, pedunculis longis.*
Lantana foliis oppoftis, caule inermi ramofa, foribus capitulo umbel/atis. L. Sp. PI.
Camara. Pifo. pag. 177:
Periclimenum return urtica folio hirfuto majore, &c. Slo. Cat. 163. & H. t. 195.

Wild Sage.

- LANTANA 3. *Frutefcens, foliis cordato-ovatis, foralibus orbiculatis-, foribus fubcarneis.*
Periclimenum reSlum fahia folio fore albo &c. Slo. Cat. 163. & H.

Wild Sage, with white flowers.

LANTANA 4. *Frutescens spinosa, foliis amplioribus subrotundo-ovatis, pedunculis longissimis foribus kermejinis.*

Lantana foliis oppositis caule ramofo aculeato, forum capitulis umbellatis. L;

Sp. PL

*Viburnum Americanum spinosum, &c** Pk. t. 114. f. 4.

The prickly *Lantana*.

These species of the *Lantana* are frequent in most parts of *Jamaica*: they grow chiefly in the hills, and lower lands 5 but seldom rise above two, three, four, or five feet in height. The second and third species are used by many people in *America* instead of *European Sage*; and are observed to answer the same purposes: but these plants seem to be of a more active nature; and contain a large share of resin.

MONIERA 1. *Minima repens, foliis subrotundis, foribus fmgularibus alaribus. Tab. 28. f. 3.*

The small creeping *Moniera*.

Perianthium *Heptaphyllum; foliis lanceolatis; duobus exterioribus, lateralibus angustioribus, duobus interioribus, majoribus, erebis & aquahter in orbemfctis; duobus vero interioribus, lateralibus, angustioribus, amplexantibus exterioribus oppositis.*

Corolla *Monopetala tubulato-campanulata; tubus reffus, longitudine calicis; imbus patuus, in quinque paries fere cequales festus.*

Stamina, *Filamenta quatuor quorum duo longiora sunt tubum corolla fere aquantes j antherae comprejja subrotunda.*

Pistillum. *Germen ovatum y Hylusfrnplex, longitudine tubi corolla 5 stigma obtusum.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula ficca ovata bilocularis bivalvis, bifariam dehiscens:*

Semina *Plura parva, fepto medio incrajfato utrinque affixa.*

This little creeping plant is very common in every ouzey spot, about the harbour of *King/ton*: it flicks very close to the earth, and casts a few fibrous slender roots, from every joint, as it creeps. The whole plant seldom exceeds (even or eight inches in length, reckoning from the first roots: but it grows generally in beds, and spreads thick upon the ground; throwing out a few simple side-branches, from space to space; which give it a pretty beautiful appearance, when in flower, and makes it exceedingly remarkable. It has a bitterish taste, and thrives best in a low moist soil.

The name of *Moniera* was given to this plant by Monf. *Bernard de Jujieu*, who raised it in the garden of *Paris*. Do&or *Schlojfer* was kind enough to let me examine a specimen of it, with which he was favoured, among other curious productions, by that worthy gentleman; and observing the plants to be the same, I have, in deference to the author, continued the appellation he was pleased to give it. The characters are set down here as they appeared in the recent plant.

PHIELYPEA 1. *Erefia; foliis fevilibus angustis auritis ad apicem ferratis, oppositis vel verticillatis y foribus fmgularibus alaribus.*

Veronica caule hexangulari, foliis faturia. Slo. Cat. 81. & H. t. 124.

An y Lifimachia galearica ejufderti y p. 66.

The ere£ *Phdypea*.

This plant is very common in the road between *Pafage Fort* and *Spanijb Town*-, and grows chiefly in those floughs, where the mud has been worked up by the

different carriages; in the rainy seasons. It rises generally to the height of twelve or fourteen inches and bears its leaves sometimes two, often three, and sometimes four, in an opposite or verticillated order. The flowers of this plant are variegated in the gorge, and more regularly labiated than those of the foregoing; and the cup (if I remember right) is made up of five lanceolated leaves: but the rest of the characters are, very nearly, the same in both plants,

SESAMUM 1. *Folii inferioribus trifidis superioribus oblongis fimbriatis*.

Sesamum folii inferioribus trifidis. Roy. & L. Sp. Pl.

Digitalis orientalis sesamum diela Tournefortii, &c. Th. Zey. t. 38.

Sesamum veterum, &c. Slo. Gat. 59. 8c Pk. 1.109. f. 4.

The Vanglo or Oil-plant.

SESAMUM 2. *Folii omnibus oblongis fimbriatis*.

Schit-Elu. H. M. p. 9. t. 54.

The Vanghy with simple leaves.

These plants were introduced to *Jamaica* by the *Jews*, and are now cultivated in most parts of the island: the seeds are frequently used in broths, by many of our *Europeans*; but the *Jews* make 'em chiefly into cakes. The plants are in great esteem among many of the oriental nations, who look upon the seeds as a hearty wholesome food; and express an oil from them, that is not unlike, or inferior to, the oil of almonds; which used to be formerly kept in the hops, in many parts of *Europe*. A decoction of the leaves, and buds; is looked upon as a good resolutive and frequently ordered in inflammations of the eyes, where warm fomentations become requisite. - The *Sesamum* plant is cultivated in *Carolina*, with great success* and it is computed there, that nine pounds of the seed yield upwards of two pounds of neat oil, which they find to grow more mellow and agreeable, with age and to continue without any rancid smell; or taste, for many years.

ERIPHIA 1. *Folii ovatis ferratis oppositis, venis oblique arcuatis, floribus confertis ad alas.*

The Eriphia with ferrated leaves.

Perianthium *Monophyllum ventricojum quinquedentatum pragnans.*

Corolla *Monopetala tubulata; fauce leniter ampliata; limbus quinquepartitus, laciniis parvis subrotundis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor, cum rudimento quinti, inferne tubo adnata, superne liberata, arcuata conniventia • antherae agglutinate.*

Pistillum. *Germen globosum, calice tubo, stylo simplex, longitudinetum corollae; stigma bifidum.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca globosa, calice tubo & coronata, uniloculari, fed biseriam longitudinaliter notata.*

Semina *Plurima minutissima, umbilico columari adnata.*

I met with this plant in some part of *Sixteen-mile-walk*; but do not directly remember where, nor the particulars of its growth. The characters are put down just as they were taken upon the spot.

ACHIMENES 1. *Major herbacea, fimbriata, oblique affurgens foliis ovatis crenatis oppositis, alternis minoribus trifloribus geminatis ad alas alternas.* Tab. 30. f. 3.

Rapunculus fruticosus, foliis oblongis integris, &c. Slo. Cat. 58. & H. t. 10.*

The larger hairy Achimenes.

- Periantium *Monophyllum*, magnum > utrinque hirsutum, basi leniter ventricosum, colla exaristatum \ in quinquelacinias lanceolatas, apicatifidas, reflexo-patentes, ad basin fere sessile.
- Corolla *Monopetalus*, tubulata, calice longior, externe hirsuta, variegata ringens tubo oblongus; ad basin superne gibbus, in neostachium prominulum concavum bifidum turgens, fauce leniter dilatatus: limbus reflexus, in quatuor lacinias inaequales, inaequaliter fessus; hinc hinc periclypta, imbricata, profunde crenata, Jive bifida > late aks oblongae a superiori oblique decedentes; infima angusta patula, ad medietatem floris incisa, longissima.
- Stamina, Filamenta quatuor tenuia, aequalia, longitudine fere corollae: antherae compressae, oblique incumbentes, marginibus agglutinate, coronam liberam filamentis formant.
- Pistillum: Germen ovatum liberum, in fundo validius jectum, longitudine ~ filamentum \ stigma liberum bilobum, obtusum, antheris subpositum.
- Pericarpium, Capsula bilocularis ovata > fere minimis plurimis parvis referta.

This beautiful vegetable is a native of the cooler mountains; and is commonly met with in the woods of *New Guiana*, and *St. Ann's*. It is a very succulent plant, and grows luxuriantly in every rich and shady soil; throwing its branches frequently to the height of four or five feet; and higher, when supported by some neighbouring tree, or shrub. The stem is pretty thick, and the leaves opposite, and alternately larger. The flowers are large, beautifully variegated, and hairy on the outside, like the other parts of the plant. The divisions of the cup are of a singularly urej and pinnated at the sides, some what like those of the garden rose. The whole plant has an uncommon, but beautiful appearance; and deserves to be cultivated in all the flower-gardens, in the cooler parts of the island, where it is most likely to thrive.

ACHIMENES 2. *Minor, erecta, simplicifolia crenatis ovatis, oppositis verticillatis \ foribus petiolatis singularibus ad alas.* Tab. < 30. f. i.

The smaller *Achimenes*.

I found this beautiful little plant near *Hope-river*, in the lower mountains of *Guiana*: it has a slender even stem, furnished with some oval leaves, disposed in an opposite or verticillated order, at stated distances; and seldom rises above ten or fourteen inches in height. It throws out a beautiful single reddish flower, from the axilla of each of the upper leaves: and, tho' it agrees in the most essential parts with the foregoing, it differs much from it in appearance; for the divisions of the cup are simple, and narrow; and the lower part of the *germen* connected to the bowl of the empalement. The tube of the flower is more open, though equally furnished with a *neostachium* of the same form; at the base. The limb, or margin, is pretty much expanded, and slightly, but unequally, divided. The filaments are longer than the flower, and somewhat twisted as they rise: but the formation and disposition of the *anthera*, is the same as in the foregoing species; and the *stigma* is divided into two flattened lobes, in this, also.

This little plant has a great deal of the beauty and elegance of the foregoing species; and richly deserves to be cultivated in all the flower-gardens in *America*. It thrives best in a cool gravelly soil, well furnished with moisture, and intermixed with rich mould.

C L A S S XV.

Of the *tetradynamia* or Vegetables that have fix *Filaments* in every Flower; whereof four are equal, and longer than the rest; and the two shorter always placed opposite to each other.

S E C T. I.

Of such as have their Filaments disposed regularly round the Germen, or base of the Fulchrum; and have only one Style in every Flower.

COCHLEARIA 1. *Foliis radicalibus lateolatis crenatis > caulinis incis. L. Sp. Pl. &c.*

Horfe-radifti.

This plant has been long cultivated in the mountains of *Jamaica*, where it grows and feeds so luxuriantly, that it has all the appearance of a native; and thrives frequently without the least care.

LEPIDIDIUM 1. *Erebum ramofum, foliis inferioribus oblongis pinnatifide lobatis, superioribus angustiferratis.*

An > Lepidium foliis oblongis multifidis. L. Sp. Pl?

Iberis humilior annua Virginiana > &c. Slo. Cat. 80. & H. t. 123:

The upright branchy Pepper-grafs.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and grows wild in all the cooler hills of the island. It seldom rises above ten or twelve inches in height; and spreads all its branches in the form of an umbrella, towards the top.

SISYMBRIUM 1. *Aquaticum \ foliis subrotundis, abrupte pinnatis, basi* cequalibus.*

*Sisymbrium filiquis declinatis, foliis pinnatis^ foliolis subcordatis. A**
Sp. Pl.

Nasturtium aquaticum vulgare, &c. Slo. Cat. 79.

Water-Cress.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and grows very luxuriantly in all the running-waters about the *Ferry*, and in many other parts of the island: but it is rather too warm; and raises too great a ferment in the blood, to be much used in those climates. It is an excellent antiscorbutic, where the disorder proceeds from *stagnation*, or a viscid chills (late of the juices; but, in those parts, it generally overheats the blood, and raises a high florid colour in the skin immediately.

RAPHANUS 1. *Siliquis teretibus torosis bilocularibus. L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.*

The Radish.

This plant was, doubtless, first introduced to *Jamaica*. It is now cultivated in the mountains, where it thrives and feeds very plentifully; and is often observed to grow wild in many parts of *New Livuanea*.

BRASSICA 1. *Radice caulefcente tereti carnofa.* L. Sp. PI. & H. C.

Cabbage.

BRASSICA 2. *Radice caulefcenti orbiculari depreffa carnofa.* L. Sp. PI. & H. C.

The Turnep.

Both thefe plants have been introduced to, and cultivated in *Jamaica*, from time to time; but they do not generally anfwer, in thofe parts of the world, fo well as many other *European* vegetables. I have, however, fometime observed the firft fort to grow very large, and to produce a good head there; and then it is generally much better tafted than that which grows in *Europe*: for it lofes all that rawnefs, or crudity, with which it is commonly attended in the colder climates; and acquires a mellownefs, and delicacy, that recommends it in a country, where a hundred other forts of tender, wholefome, and palatable greens grow naturally,

SIN APIS 1. *Siliquis hi/pi dis, rojlro obliquo longiffimo.* L. H. C.
Sinapis foliis fibrotundis ferratis, femine ruffb. Slo. Cat. 79.

The Muftard Plant.

SIN APIS 2. *Erefia herbacea^ foliis oblongis, floribus folitariis.*
Leucoium minimum, feu Keiri, &c. Slo. Cat 79. & H. t. 123.

The fmall *Savanna* Muftard.

It is hard to determine whether thefe plants were originally introduced to *Jamaica*, or are really natives; for both fpecies are now common, and grow wild in every part of the ifland, where the land is clear, and well manured. The firft fpecies is fometime cultivated for the fake of the feed; but the other is of no ufe, and commonly found wild among the grafs, in all the *Savannas*.

S E C T. II

Of fuch Plants as have their Filaments more irregularly Jituated^ and frequently adhering to the Fulcrum, or Foot-ftalk of the Fruit.

N. B. In thefe, the filaments are, commonly, as irregular in their numbers, as in fituation; tho' the difpofition of the fruit, and general properties of the clafs, appear evidently in all of them.

CLEOME 1. *jijurgem ra?nofum & fpinofum, heptaphyllum -, fpica multiplici foliolato.*
Sinapiftrum JEgyptium heptaphyllum, &c. Slo. Cat. 8.

The prickly branched *Sambo*.

CLEOME 2. *Erettum triphyllum, floribus folitariis alaribus.*
Cleome floribus dodecandris. L. H. C.
Sinapiftrum indicu?n triphyllum. Slo. Cat. 80. & H. t. 124.

The erect trifoliated *Sambo*.

CLEOME 3. *Procumbens pentaphyHum, fpka longiore terminally*
Cleome floribus gynandris. L. H. C.

Sambo.

These plants are natives of *Jamaica*, and pretty common in mod parts of the low lands. The first, and third, thrive best in a dry soil; but the second grows chiefly in moist bottoms. The first species divides into many branches, and rises generally to the height of three or four feet. The second is pretty simple, and seldom rises above twenty or twenty-five inches. But the last is generally found growing in tufts, upon the ground, and seldom runs above eight or ten inches in length: it is, however, more succulent than either of the others, and generally looked upon as a very wholesome green but it has a bitterish taste, and requires long boiling, and the waters being frequently (sifted, to render it palatable. It is deemed a preservative against the dry belly-ach and, doubtless, claims a precedence, if any green can be said to be effectual, that way.

Obf. *The Crateva, and other plants referred to that genus, do, undoubtedly belong to this class; and ought to be inserted after the Cleome.*

S E C T . III.

Of Plants that have fix unequal Filaments, a four or more Styles, in every Flower.

PETIVERIA 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis, spicis longioribus terminalibus.*
 Petiveria. Plum. t. 39. & Lin. Gen. & Sp. Plant.
 Verbenaceae Scorodonia ajjinis, &c. Slo. Cat. 64.

Guinea Hen weed.

- Perianthium. *Perianthii seffilh vicem supplem squamice tres lineares ercBo-
 patentes, laterales.*
- Corolla. *Squamas inter spicam emergit flos tetrapetalus, perijilfM*
 petalls lanceolatis, angulisjuventutealbidis, ereSlo-patentibus,
 JeneSlute ereftis, virentibus.*
- Stamina. *Filamenta [ex, quorum duo ceteris breviora sunt ex? opposita?
 antherae Jubrotunda.*
- Pistillum. *Germen fubhirsutum, breve, obtusum\ ftyli quatuor, tenues, ft-
 tacei, reflexi -, ftigmata acutiffima.*
- Pericarpium. *Capfula coriacea, oblonga, obtusa, compressa, unilocularis, Ol-
 cornis; Jingulis fetis binis rigidis relexis, munitis.*
- Semen *Vnicum oblongum, ad apicem appendiculat ligulatd reflexd injlruftu-*

This plant is very common in all the lower lands of *Jamaica*, and so remarkably acrid, that you can hardly bear either to smell or taste any part of it. It is thought to be much coveted by the *Guinea* hens, and frequently a part of the food of other animals: but, on chewing a little of any part of the plant, it burns in the mouth, and leaves the tongue black, dry, and rough; as it frequently appears in malignant fevers. It thrives best in a dry gravelly soil, and a shaded situation.

C L A S S XVI.

Of the *Monadelpia*[^] or Vegetables that have all the *Filaments* of every Flower, joined into one hollow column, or tube, at the base but more or less distinct at the top.

S E C T . I .

Of such as have no distinct Filaments. in their Flowers; but bear the Anthers on the outside of a truncated Cone, or Cylinder, that stands round the Germen, and the Style.

CANELLA 1. *Foliis oblongis obtusis nitidis, racemis terminalibus** Tab. 27. £3.

Laurus foliis enerviis. L. Sp. Pl. & *Winterania.* L. H. C.
Arbor baccifera laurifolia aromatica[^] &c. Slo. Cat. 165. & H. t. 191,
Arbor Cinnamomiformis. Mart. 7,
Cassia Lignea Jamaicensis[^] &c. Pk. t. 81. f. r.
Canella alba off. and Winter's-Bark of Catefo. ii. t. 50,

Canella[^] or Winter's-Bark.

Perianthium *Monophyllum, subcampanulatum*[^] ultra medietatem tripartitum[^] laciniis subrotundis, cochleatis[^] crenulatis.

Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis oblongis calice duplo longioribus.*

Stamina *Nulla \ fed vicem ebrumfulplet tubus tenuis, levis, implex, conicus, truncatus, longitudine fere floris -, externe, e medietate fere ad apicem*[^] antheris fexdecim circiter, angustis, oblongis oblitus, a fe invicem remotis, & in orbem regulariter fitis.

Pistillum. *Germen ova turn -, stylus longitudine tubi \ stigma obtusum bi- vel trifidum*[^] lobis obtusifculis.

Pericarpium. *Bacca subrotunda bi- vel trilocularis.*

Semina, *In fingulo loculamento, gemina, cor data.*

This tree is very common in all the lower woods, and rocky hills of *Jamaica** where it grows without any care; and is chiefly propagated by the industry of the birds. For the berries, like those of the *Pimento*[^] Black Pepper, and other aromatic plants, grow soft and pulpy, when ripe, and lose all that pungency that is natural to them in the immature state: they are then greedily devoured by the wild pigeons, and other inhabitants of the woods, who disperse the seeds up and down in their dung. The tree grows pretty much like the *Pimento*, and seldom exceeds fifteen or eighteen feet in height or is more than five or six inches in diameter. The bark is whitish, and warted; the branches pretty erect; the leaves smooth and oval, having the smaller end towards the foot-stalk, and the berries disposed in depressed clusters, at the extremities of the branches.

The bark of this tree is the *Canella alba* of the shops: it is a pungent warm aromatic, and would, doubtless, answer all the purposes for which most of the other species are employed; but it is too cheap to be so much esteemed. By distillation it yields a warm aromatic oil, which is often sold for, and generally mixed with, the oil of Cloves; nor is the adulteration any prejudice to the medicine,

S E C T , II.

Of such as have the Staminal-Tube divided into five diJlinSi Filaments, towards the top.

WALThERIA 1. *Foliis angustis ovato-acuminatis rugosis ferratis+ foribus confertis, ad alas.*

The small shrubby *Waltheria* with rugged leaves.

WALThERIA 2. *Fruticosa subhirsuta foliis oblongo-ovatis ferratis, fibris capkatis. pedunculis communibus longis folio Jingulari ornatis.*

The shrubby *Waltheria* with the leaves rising out of the footstalks of the flowers.

WALThERIA 3. *Foliis subrotundis undulatis ferratis, floribus confertis alaribus.*

Waltheria foliis ovatis ferratis undulatis. Rail. & L. Sp. Pl.

The smaller *Waltheria*, with rounded waved leaves.

All these species of the *Waltheria* are found in the lower hills of *Jamaica*, and seldom rise, any of them, above four or five feet in height. The second species is very singular; it bears its flowers in close compact heads, sustained by 1^{or} 2 common footstalks, each furnished with a single leaf towards the bottom. I found both this, and the first sort, at Mr. *Smith's* Pen, at the foot of the mountains in *Liguanea*.

MELOCHIA 1. *Frutescens, foliis subincanis, villosis, oblongo-ovatis, crenato-ferratis \ floribus racemosis, cortice fusco.*

The larger shrubby *Melochia*.

This plant is very common in most parts of *America* and grows generally & every dry gravelly soil. It is a shrub, and rises frequently to the height of six or seven feet, sometimes more. The bark of the whole plant is of a darkish brown colour, the leaves whitish, and the flowers of a light fleshy colour.

MELOCHIA 2. *Erecta minor, foliis ovatis ferratis petiolisgeniculatis.*

The smaller *Melochia*, or Broom-weed.

This plant is found in many parts of *Jamaica*, and rises commonly to the height of two or three feet, throwing out a few slender flexile branches on all sides. The leaves of this plant spread themselves every day, about noon, to receive the heat of the sun more freely; but as the air grows cooler, they generally rise upright, and stand almost parallel to the stem, or branches. This mechanism of the leaves is greatly forwarded by the knee in the footstalk of each.

MELOCHIA 3. *Herbacea tenuiflora ramosa, foliis oblongo-ovatis, foribus umbellulis lateralibus foliis approximatis**

The slender weakly *Melochia*.

I found this plant among the *Penguin* bushes, near *Old-harbour*; where it commonly rises to the height of three feet, or better: but the stem is very slender and weakly, and generally requires some support to hold it up. The flowers are disposed

disposed in small umbellae; which are generally placed pretty near, and on one side of, the foot-stalks of the leaves; each little umbella being composed of five or six radii, fixed upon a common foot-stalk. It is a very elegant little plant.

BOMBAX 1. *Foliis digitatis^ brachiis erecto-patentibus.*

Bombax foliis digitatis, caule aculeato & non aculeate. L. Sp. Pl.

Goffipium arboreum maximum spinosum, & non spinosum. Slo. Cat. 157.

& H.

Goffipium alterum. Mart. 562.

The Silk Cotton-Tree, with erect branches.

Perianthium *Monophyllum, verticillatum, subcampanulatum, erectum crenatum crenis incertis.*

Corolla *Pentapetala; petalis oblongo-ovatis, subcochleatis, unguibus angustatis inferne tubo lamini adnatis.*

Stamina, *Filamenta quinque, inferne coalita in tubum brevem, collo coarctatum, petalis adnatis, germini impositum; superne libera, erecta-patentia, longitudine floris: anthera maxima cordata.*

Pistillum, *Germen ovatum, tubo lamini tedium \ in usum JimpJex, longitudine lamini, intra tubum tenuissimum; supra faucem, tumidum, gibbum; inde aequalis, declinatus: stigma, obtusum quinquelobum.*

Pericarpium, *Capfula subprofundo-ovalis, quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis.*

Semina *Plurima subrotunda tomento obvoluta.*

BOMBAX 2. *Foliis digitatis, brachiis horizontaliter porrectis.*

Bombax foliis digitatis caule levi. L. Sp. Pl.

The Silk Cotton-Tree, with horizontal branches.

It is not easy to determine whether these are different species, or variations of the same plant: but the disposition of the branches is remarkably different, in different trees; and that even in those that grow within the same field. The trees are very common both in the *East* and *West-Indies* they grow generally in the low lands, and rise frequently to the height of eighty or an hundred feet, and more, by a straight and well-proportioned stem. The genus is evidently of the *Mallows* tribe, and partakes distinctly of all the natural characters of the class; but by what chance it happened to be so variously ranged, by *Linneus*, I can't determine. The flowers grow in large tufts; and bloom commonly in great abundance, before the leaves appear: they are moderately large, and of a dirty white colour. The trunk, while young, is always armed with thorns; but these seldom appear, after it has acquired a degree of height and strength, sufficient to protect it. The cotton of this tree makes very good beds, but does not bear the water for the hatters use, nor has it a staple to serve for any other purpose. The leaves, while young and tender, are often boiled for greens, and frequently used by the negroes; and the trunks of the full-grown trees serve for *Comas* (a), or long-boats. It is a stately shady tree, while it stands; but when it falls, it becomes a nest for *Macaccas*, and other insects; and the chief bed, or mould, for the table mushroom; and is of little use besides. The bark of the root has been sometimes used with success, as a vulnerary and astringent; and the seeds may be administered, with propriety, in emulsions and pectoral infusions.

(a) A *Canoa* or *Conoa* or *Conoo* is but a junk of some large tree, hollowed as much as the dimensions of its axis will bear: the length being regulated by fancy, or proportioned to the use it is intended for. They are sometimes very large, and hold the water so well, in those smooth seas, that people frequently venture twenty or thirty leagues from the shore in 'em.

S E C T . III.

Of such as have the Staminal-Tube divided into ten distinct Filaments at the top.

ERYTHROXYLUM 1. *Foliis ellipticis, lineis hinc longitudinalibus subtus notatis; fasciculis forum parvis. Tab. 14. f. 3. & Tab. 38. f. 2.*

An, Bucephalon. Plum. t. 20.

An, Malifolia subtus albicanti arbor baccifera, &c. Slo. Cat. 170. & H. t. 206?

Red-wood, or Iron-wood, with oval leaves.

Perianthium *Campanulatum parvum > ultra medietatem in quinque partes lanceolatas feditum.*

Corolla. *Petala quinque oblongo-ovata, appendiculis totidem foliaceis, fimbriatis, ad basin interne ornata.*

Stamina, *Filamenta decem, breviter inferne coalita, superne distincte antherae oblonga.*

Pistillum. *Germen oblongo-ovatum, styli tres, erecto-patentes, ab ipso fovea mitate germinis orti, recedentes, laminibus longioribus > fligmate globosa craffiuscula.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca parva oblonga unilocularis.*

Semen. *Nucleus unicus trilobus inaequalis, nucleo ligneo testis.*

This is a small, but a beautiful tree: the leaves are of an oval form, and marked with two slender longitudinal lines upon the back, which were the utmost limits, of that part of the leaf that was exposed, while it lay in a folded state. The flowers grow in little clusters, and are very thick upon the branches. The inward bark is of a fleshy colour; and the wood of a reddish brown. It is reckoned an excellent timber-wood, for the size of the tree, which seldom exceeds sixteen or eighteen feet in height, or five or six inches in diameter.

ERYTHROXYLUM 2. *Foliis minoribus subrotundis confertis, Jyvis brevifloris, ramulis tenuifloris.*

The small round-leaved *Erythroxylum* or Red-wood, with very slender branches.

This tree differs much from the foregoing, both in shape and the manner of its growth; but it answers the essential characters, thoroughly. It grows in the lowlands, like the other; and rises commonly to the height of eighteen or twenty feet. Its leaves are roundish, and small; and the branches very slender.

TRICHILIA 1. *Subhirsuta, foliis pinnatis ovatis, racemis alaribus.*

Evonimus caudice non rarnoso, folio alato, &c. Slo. Cat. 171. & H. t. 210.
An, *Guidonia Plumeri*?

The shrubby *Trichilia*.

Perianthium *Campanulatum minimum quadrifidum uel quinquecrenatum.*

Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis oblongis patentibus cxtate rejevexis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta decem, compressa, in tubum corollae brevioris coalite anthers erectis, affurgentes e margine tubi ortae, deciduae.*

Pistillum. *Germen obovatum, obtuse trilobum, styli brevis, fligma capitatum tridenticulatum.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula fubrotunda^ obtufè triloba^ trilocularis^ trivalvis, de-
hifcens.*

Semina *Subovata, membrana propria carnofd tefla, in Jingulo load a-
merit0 fingula^ quandoque gemina.*

TRICHILIA 2. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis, pinnatis nitidis\ racemis laxis, rario-
ribus.*

An> Pruno forte affinis arbor, &c. Slo. Cat. 182. & H. t. 128 & 220.

The shrubby *Trkhilia*, with fhiooth leaves.

Both thefe shrubs are very common in the *Savannas* about *King/ion*: they thrive beft in a dry gravelly foil, and feldom rife above eight or ten feet in height. The feeds of all the fpecies are generally enveloped in a fcarlet waxen fubftance, within their cells-, which generally buril: open as foon as the capfula is ripe, and expofe them to the funs all the valves ftretching out almoft in an horizontal polition.

S E C T . IV."

*Of fuch as have the Staminal-Tube, divided into a great number of
Filaments, at the top.*

ZYGIA 1. *Arborefcens, foliis ovatis paucioribus jugatis, floribus fpicillatii.
Tab. 22. f. 3.*

Horfe-wood, or Hoop-wood.

Periantium *Minimum, aquale, quinquecrenatum.*

Corolla *Monopetala, tubulata, quinquedentata, angujia, longa, perijftensi*
Stamina, *Filamenta Jexdecim plura, inferne in tubum fimplitcem anguftum^
germen jlrite amplexantem, redaBa \ Juperne libera, tenuif-
fima: antherae minima fubrotundce.*

Pifillum. *Germen oblongum; ftylus Jimplex, longitudine tubi jiaminufn;
ftigma Jimplex.*

Pericarpium. *Legumen longum comprejfum^ feminibus ofto vel novem fubro-
tundis, refertum.*

Semina *Oblonga^ comprejfa^ remota.*

This shrub is very common in *St. Mary's*: it grows chiefly in low moift lands; but is fometimes found in the mountains, where it commonly rifes to the height of ten or twelve feet/or better. The wood is pretty tough, and fometimes cut for hoops.

SIDA 1. *EreSia fubincana <vi/lofa, ramulis brevioribus, foliis oblongo-cor-
datis ferratis, floribus confertis ad alas fuperiores.*

Althea Zeylonica incana, jiore luteo parvo, &c. Bur, The. Zey.

*Alt tea^ * luteo parvo, &c. Slo. Cat. 96.*

The Marflimallow of *Jamaica*.

This plant is very common in all the low lands and *Savannas* of the ifland: it grows generally upright, and throws out a number of fhort branches towards the top, but it feldom rifes above two or three feet in height.

The flowers, and tender buds, are full of a fine mucilage j and generally ufed inftead of Marfhmallow, in all the (hops of *Jamaica*.

SIDA 2. *Fruticulosa, viscosa & villosa; foliis cordato-acuminatis, superioribus leniter & acute crenatis; petiolis longis > pedunculis tenuibus foliatis ad alas.*

Alcea populi folio villosa, &c. Slo. Cat. 98.

The *Sida*, with very slender foot-stalks to the flowers.

This little (herb) plant seldom rises above four or five feet in height. The trunk is pretty lignous, and covered with a whitish bark. The leaves and smaller branches are a little villose. The seed-vessels are but few, flattened at the top, and composed of many cells.

SIDA 3. *Ereba, glabra \ foliis cordato-acuminatis, subtus incanis, integris; pedunculis longissimis, tenuissimis, Jingufaribus, alaribus.*

Sida foliis cordato-lanceolatis integerrimis. L. Sp. PL

Althea fcamonii folio, foribus alms, &c. Pk. t. 74. f. 7.

Sida, &c. Thez. Zey. pag. 2^a. Pl. 2\

The heart-leaved *Sida*, with a loose rising flower-stem.

SIDA 4. *EreSta, foliis cordato-acuminatis integris, subtus Jubvilbjis; pedunculis longissimis, tenuissimis, ramosis, perspicam laxam affurgentem uirgatis.*

The slender erect *Sida*, with whole leaves.

This is so like the foregoing, in size, colour, and the form of its leaves, that it is generally confounded with it but the disposition of the flowers and flower-stalks, distinguish it sufficiently.

SIDA 5. *Humilior, foliis ovatis ferratis alternis, dijliche fitis; petiolis (3 pedunculis brevibus, ramulis florifens joliolatis alaribus.*

The broad-leaved Broom-weed.

This plant is very common in all parts of the island: it grows very much like the second species of the *Melochia*[^] and nearly resembles the sixth sort of Malwos. The leaves and tender buds of this plant contain a great quantity of mucilage; and lather, like soap, with water: they are frequently used in (having-washes, by such as can't conveniently bear the smell or acrimony of soap. The leaves are purgative.

SIDA 6. *Hirta urticata, foliis cordatis ferratis, foribus capitatis, pedunculis com muni bus alaribus.*

The Nettle *Sida*.

SIDA 7. *Foliis cordato-acuminatis > ferratis; pedunculis longis, tenuissimis > alaribus, inferioribus simplicibus, superioribus ramosis.*

The *Sida*, with long capillary flower-stalks.

This plant is a little villose; it grows upright, and rises generally to the height of three feet, or better. The foot-stalks of the flowers are extremely delicate.

SIDA 8. *Humilior ramosa teres, foliis cordatis ferrato-crenatis, pedunculis simplicibus unifloro & altero bijnloro foliolato ad alas.*

Althea monfolia, &c. Pk. t. 132. f. 1.

The small *Sida*, with roundish leaves.

This

This plant seldom rises above a foot and a half, or two feet* in height: it is pretty frequent in the low lands about *Kingjlon*.

SIDA 9. *Ereffa* > *subvillosa*, *ramosa*, *tennis*; *foliis cordato-acuminatis*, *reflexentibus*, *leniter* & *acutè crenatis* 5 flore *Jingulari* & *ratnulo florifero foliolato ad alas*.

The shrubby *Sida*^ with reflexed leaves.

This plant is very common in the hills about the *Ferry* and rises generally to the height of four or five feet. The flowers are disposed chiefly towards the top, and the leaves commonly reflected a good way backwards.

There is a variation of this plant, with very small leaves.

SIDA 10. *Hirta affurgens*, *foliis angulato-cordatis*, *obtus lobatis* > *atque dentatis*; *floribus conglobatis*, *capitulis Joliolatis*, *pedunculis validis alaribus*.

Sida capitulis pedunculatis triphyllis septemfloris. L. Sp. Pl.

Bastard *Ochro*.

This plant grows chiefly in low rich bottoms, and is frequently met with in marshy places. The stem is prey thick and succulent, the leaves large, and all the parts of the plant rough and hairy. The tender buds are full of mucilage, and a little purgative.

SIDA 11. *Major*, *affurgens*, *subfruticosa* & *subvillosa*; *foliis cordatis*, *quandoque angulatis*; *capulis depfejjis*; *pedunculis longioribus jQlitaris ad alas*.

Bolocrin. H. M. p. 6. t. 45,

The larger *Sida*, with crowned feed-vefles,

I found this plant near the cod of the bay, beyond *Rock Fort*; and there it grows naturally, on the banks above the beach. The whole plant is villose, and of a whitish colour: the leaves are large, and angular, or of the figure of a heart: the flowers are single, and stand on long foot-stalks at the base of the leaves; and the feed-vefles, which are pretty large, are composed of about twenty particular depressed lodges.

The *American* matrons from *WBRES* order an infusion of the leaves, and tender buds of this plant, for women in difficult labours; and deem it a very powerful medicine in such cases.

URENA 1. *Fruticulosa* *foliis ferratis*, *oblongis* \ *floribus conglobatis*^ *pedunculis longissimis terminalibus incidentibus*

The shrubby erect *Urena*, with bearded feeds.

This plant is very common in the woods, and grows generally to the height of four or five feet, sometimes more. The leaves are pretty large; and the feed-vefles, which are composed, each, of five cells loosely connected together, carry three long bearded bristles, or setae, on the top of each cell & whereby they adhere to every thing that touches them.

URENA 2. *Foliis profunde quinquelobis*; *lobis inferne angustioribus*, *denticulatis*; *floribus confertis ad alas*.

Malva Jive alcea fruticosa ribesii foliis % &c. Slo. Cat. 96. & H. t. ii. f. 2.
Alcea Indica frutescens, &c. Pk. t. 5. t. 3. & *Alcea Indies* Thez. Zey.

Tree branched *Uzema*, with lobed leaves.

This plant grows commonly in the lower Hills: it is remarkable for the xobed form of its leaves and the compressed make of its rugged capfulae.

MALVA 1. *Repens, foliis orbiculatis crenatis, petiolis longissimis, pedunculis hints vel ternis, JimpYicibus a'd alas.* •

Malva, caule repenti, foliis cordat-o- orbiddatis obfoletiquinelobis. L. Sp. Y. &c.

The Mallows of the (hops:

This plant was introduced to *Jamaica* by Capt. Jones-j whp planted it in ^{^e} mountains of *New Liguanea*, where it now grows without any care, drift is lik^v to thrive very wqlh. Its emollient qualities are too well known to need being mentioned here.

MALVA 2. *Minima fupina, foliis oblongis ferratis, fzduccidis unifons nio- ^yi'ophyllis, calice exteriori remoto, foli6lh angulijjimis ciliatis.*

Malva minor jitpina, &c. Sip, C^t 96. & H. t. 137 f. 2.*

The small creeping Mallows.

This little creeping plant is very common in the low lands, and ielclqm nu)s above seven or eight inches in length. The flowers grow Vingle; and each^e of the fodt-ftalks is generally adorned with one leaf, and three ciliated ftipulae; which conipofe the outward cup: but thofe towards the top of the plant, are very fhort, fo tha[^] the flowers appear as if they were difpofed in fmall heaps at the alae of the leaves.

MALVA 3. *Humilior fubvillofa, foliis ovatis ferratis, foribus confertis alaribus.*

The friall flender Mallows, with oval leaves.

MALVA 4/ *Humilior, foliis ferratis ovalis, diflichis, al\ernh\ pet toll s longio- ribus, pedunculis brevibus Jolitarih, ad alas.*

The Broom-weed Mallows:

MALVA 5. *AJfurgens, fubvillofa, viminibus tenuibus lentis, foribus feffilibus, fpicis oblongis terminalij^ & alaribus.*

The eredt Mallows, with*long flender branches.

MALVA 6. *Ajfurgem villofa, ramulis tenuibus, floribus fejjilibus, fpicis fubrotundis alaribus, inferioribus pedunculatis.*

The erect Mallows, with long flender branches, and round flower- fpikes.

Thefe laft fpecies are common in all the low lands. The third and fourth feldom rife above fifteen or eighteen inches; but the fifth and fixth grow generally to the height of four feet, or better.

GOSSIPIMUM 1. *Procerius, foliis trilobis, feminibus minoribus virentibus.*

French Cotton,

This shrub is planted in a few gardens in *Jamaica* but is not much cultivated: f^or [^] Cotton is not thought to be good; and the feeds are fo fmall, that it is a diffi^{cl} matter to feparate them from the wool. It grows, however, mere luxuriant than the

other, and rifes generally from feven to nine feet in height, bearing a great number of feed-veffels on all the branches.

GOSSIPIUM 2. *Fruticofum, foliis trikbis, feminibut majoribuu*
Goffipium foliis trilobis integerrimis. L. Sp. Pl.
 Goffipium. Mart. 7. &
Goffipium Brafilia?ium jlore flavo Hern. Slo. Cat. 156,

The Cotton fKrub.

This plant is of a quick luxuriant growth 5 and rifes, generally, from four to fix feet in height, throwing out a good many branches from all parts, as it (hoots. It is now cultivated much in *Jamaica*^ and fupplies a very considerable and beneficial branch of the exports of that ifland. It thrives beft in a rich gravelly foil, and generally yields two crops a year; the one in *May*, the other in *September*. It is planted in regular walks, and at a moderate diftance from each other, fo as to lee the branches fpready which, however, are fometimes pruned, if the ground be too rich, and the growth over-luxuriant. When the pods are full grown, and ripe, they burft, and expofe their feeds, wrapt up in their native flocks, to the fun: and when a great part of them are thus opened, the negroes begin to gather the wool with the feeds, from which it is afterwards cleared by a convenient machine, • commonly called a *Gen*; which is made of tv/o even, fsmooth, and fmall rollers, placed clofe, and parallel to each other in a frame: thefe are faftened to different wheels, at the oppofite fides of the machine, and turned in contra-direftions by the fame-foot-frame. The cotton is put to thofe rollers, as they move round, and it readily paffes between them, leaving the feeds, which are too large for the inter-fpace, behind; What paffes in this operation, is afterwards hand-picked, and packed up in bags for the market.

All our fuffians, calicoes, *Manchefter* velvets, &c. are made of this commodity; which now maintain a very conidderable branch of the commerce of *Great Britain*: for they are generally worn in all parts of the world, particularly in thofe countries fituated more immediately under the fun. Nor can there be any other fort of cloaths, fo appropriated to thofe climates; for it eafily exhales the vapours of the fkin, and is not fo eafily moiftened by them, as either linnen or woollen 5 nor does it yield or rot fo foon/

The greateft part of the cotton now produced, annually, in *Jamaica*, is imported into *England** and wrought up chiefly about *Manchefter* \ where, I am credibly informed, there are no lefs than 120,000 people, confantly employed in the different branches of the manufacture of this fingle ftaple. And indeed it is from this place that moft foreign markets are now fupplied with the various forts of cotton cloaths,- there being but little worked up in the places of its growth, except what is made into hammocks; and even that little branch of induftry has not yet reached *Jamaica*.

The plant is propagated by the feed, which is, generally fowed in *September*, or *OSfober*; but the ground muft be kept very clean about the young plants, until they rife to a moderate height; for they are, otherways, very much fubjedt to be deftroyed by caterpillars. The feeds ought to be but (lightly covered with mould, at firft; and the earth fhould be well loofened about them; that the young plants, which are very tender, may take a proper root in time.

An emulfion of the feeds is recommended much in bloody-fluxes: they yield a great quantity of oil by expreffion; and fupply many plantations with a fufficient quantity of that commodity, for their boiling-houfe lamps.

ALTHEA 1. *EreSla minor, foliis ferratis, hajlato-cordatis; pedunculis tenuibus fingularibus ad alas.*

The fmaller eredt Marfhmallows*

Obf.

*Obf Periantium exterius oflophyllum, foliolis linearibus\ capfula quinque-
locularis, quinquefermis.*

ALTHEA 2. *Maritima, arborefcens, diffufa; foliis or biculato-cordatis, leniter
crenatis, fubtus cinereis.*

Malva arborea, folio rot undo, cortice duSlili, &c. Slo. Cat. 95. & H
t. 134.*

*An, Hibifcus foliis cordatis integernimis. L. Sp. PL & Fl. Zey.
Pariti. H. M. p. 3. t. 30.*

The *Mohoe*, or Bark-Tree.

This tree is frequent by the fea-fide, in many parts of *Jamaica*; and grows very luxuriantly in feveral places. It rifs commonly to the height of iixteen or eighteen feet, and throws out fome large flowers, which generally appear of a yellow, or faffron colour. The bark of the tree is very tough, and not much inferior to either hemp, or flax, on many occafions: it is naturally white, and of a fine, foft, filamentous texture j which muft, undoubtedly, render it extremely fit for the paper-mill. The negroes, and country people, make all their ropes of it; which, had they been tarred and well twifted, would probably be no ways inferior to thofe that are made of the bed: hemp.

All the parts of the tree, efpecially the flowers, abound with a fine mucilage; and are both emollient and laxative.

ALTHEA 3. *Uliginofa frutefcens, foliis cordato-acuminatis leniterque crenatis^ Jpicis laxis terminalibus.*

Malva maritima folio fubrotundo minori. Slo. Cat. 95. & H. t. 134.

The fmaller *Mohoe*.

This (hrub grows, in great abundance, in all the marfhes about the *Ferry*; where it generally (hoots to the height of five or fix feet: but the flowers are much fmaller, and the bark not fo ftrong as that of the other fpecies. It ferves to tie up the *Scotch* grafs, and is fometimes made into ropes.

HIBISCUS 1. *Arbor-eus, foliis angulato-cordatis, fore amph croceo, Vtigno violaceo.*

*Hibifcus foliis cordatis crenatis, angulis lateralibus extimis parvis, cauh
arboreo. L. Sp. PI. & H. C.*

Bupariti. H. M. p. 3^a. t. 29.

The Mountain *Mokoe*.

This tree grows commonly to a confiderable fize: it is frequent in the inland woods about *Bath*; and is generally reckoned an excellent timber-tree. The wood is of a dark olive colour; the bark pretty fmooth; the trunk tall and ftraight; and the flowers large and open, and not unlike thofe of the yellow lilly, either in fize or appearance. All the tender parts of the tree abound with a delicate mucilage, and may be ufed, upon occafions, inftead of the more ufual medicines of this tribe.

HIBISCUS 2. *Frutefcens, foliis angulatis, cordatc-acuminatis, crenatis; petalis ab uno latere auritis.*

*An, Hibifcus foliis cordatis crenatis, angulis lateralibus folitariis fiarvis.
L. H. C?*

The fhrubby Mountain *Mohoe*, with eared petals.

This (hrub is very common in the woods, but feldom feen in the lower lands. The flowers are of a deep flefh-colour, and fucceeded by fo many moderately large capfules.

HIBISCUS 3. *Ramofus, hirfutus; foliis bbatis, irregulariter crenatis, fruflu longiori.*

Hibifcus foliis quinquepartito-pedatis, calicibus interioribus latere rumpen tibus.* L.Sp. PL

Alcea maxima, malva rofca folio. Slo. Cat. 98. & Hift. tab. 133^

Guinambo 2\ Pif, 2ii. An> Guanambanus. *Bont. 155?

The Okro Plant.

The pods of this fhrubby plant are full of a nutritive mucilage; and the principal ingredient in moft of the foops, and pepper-pots, made in *America* -, difhes frequently ufed in thofe parts of the world. They are generally boiled feparately, and added juft before thefe meflès are taken off the fire: but the feeds may be boiled in broth, like barley or any other ingredient; for they are not fo mucilaginous; The pods, boiled and buttered, make a rich plate: but they are ufed only in private families, in this form.

HIBISCUS 4. *Tiifpidus, foliis quinquelobis, lobis acutis, femine mufcato.*

Hibifcus foliis peltato-cordatis, feptangularibus ferratis hippidisi L, H. C. & Sp. PL

Guinambo i\ Pifonis 210;

Ketmia Mgyptia femine mufcato. Inft. & Thez. Zey. p. 134;

The Muik Okro.

The feeds of this plant, when grown to full maturity, have a ftrong and perfect ftnell of muik; a few grains being fufficient to perfume a whole room. It may be, undoubtedly, ufed, with great propriety, in powders and pomatums, &c. inftead of that fcarce commodity: nor do I doubt but they might be ufed, with as much elegance, in emulfions, in many medical cafes.

HIBISCUS 5, *Rufefcens acetofus, foliis trilobis.*

Hibifcus inermiSy foliis ferratis, inferioribus ovatis integris, fuperioribus fri-lobis. L. H. C. & Sp. PL

Ketmia Indica Goffipii folio\ aceiofce fapore. Inf. & Thez. Zey, 135.

Red Sorrel.

The flower-cups and capfulae, freed from the feeds, are the only parts of thi9 plant that are ufed: they make very agreeable tarts; and the deco&ion of them, lweetned and fermented, is what people commonly call, Sorrel Cool-drink, in *America*: it is a fmall diluting liquor, that is much ufed in all our fugar-colonies, and reckoned very refrefhing in thofe fultry climates.

There is a variation of this fpecies, that is thoroughly green; which is ufed, in all refpe&s, like the other.

HIBISCUS 6: *Arboreus^ foliis fubrotundo-angulatis; in junioribus aculea-tiffimis.*

The prickly Bark Tree.

This tree is very rare in *Jamaica*: I have feen it in the woods back of *St. Ann's* bay, where it grows pretty ftraight and tall. The leaves of all the younger (hoots are full of thorns, on both iides^ which preferves them from injuries, while in that

tender fuate; but, as the tree rifies, that defence becomes ufelefs, and the foliage grows, almoft, quite fsmooth. The inward bark is very tough, and fit for ropes j but it is more coarfe and fibrous than that of the *Mohoe*.

HIBISCUS 7. *FruticofuSy brachiatus; foliis cordato-lobatis fore variabli**
Hibifcus joliis cordato-quinqueangularibus, obfolete ferratis-> caule arboreo.

L. Sp. Pl.

Hibifcus foliis cordato-quinqueangularibus obfolete ferratis. L. H. C.

Ketmia Sinenfis fruttu fubrotundo, &c. Thez. Zey. 133,8.

Hina-paretti. H. M. p. 6. t. 38, 9.

The *Chinaife* Rofe.

This fhrub is cultivated in many parts of *Jamaica*^ on account of its flowers -, which appear of a pale white in the morning; turn to a light flefti-colour, after they bear the aftion of the fun, for fome hours; and contract and clofe with the night, to be ready for the like changes the enfuing day.

HIBISCUS 8. *Fruticofus diffufus, joliis cordato-angulatis cum acumine j caf-
 Jidis & interne & externe birtis^prurjginofs.*

The fhrubby *Mohoe*^ with briftly capfules.

HIBISCUS 9. *HippiduSj foliis cordato-acnminatis ferrato - dentatis, auritis;
 for thus fngularibus ad alas.*

The fmall Nettle *Hibifcus*^ or *Mohoe*.

HIBISCUS 10. *Arborefcens, trichotomus; foliis amplijJimiS) cordafo-angulatis;
 fe?ninibus land obvolutis.*

The Bombaft *Mohoe*> with very large leaves.

This tree is frequent on the banks of *Spcmifh Town* river, in the road to *Sixteen** mile-walk. The capfulae are very long and thick j and the loculaments full of a fe down, which envelopes the feeds.

The leaves of this tree are fometime above a foot and a half in diameter.

C L A S S XVII.

Of the *Diadelphia*-, or Vegetables that have the *Filaments* of their Flowers connected into two diftin<3 columns at the bafe, but loofe and feparate at the top.

S E C T . 1 .

Of fuch as have lefs than ten Filaments in every Flower,

BA.UHINIA I. *Foliis bilobis, fpicis laxh terminalibm.*

Bauhinia foliis ovatts, Mis acuminatis jemiovatis. L. Sp. PL

Bauhinia. Plumeri.

Sense Jpuria aut afpbalatho affinni arbor, fefc, Slo. Cat. 150.

Mountain Ebony.

Periantium *Monophyllum*, in quinque lacinias, angustias declinatas, ad basin fere divisum.

Corolla, *Pentapetala*; petalis oblongis, angustis aequalibus, irregulariter Jitis.

Stamina. *Filamenta diadelpia*: inferius *Jimplex validijimum* £? longissimum, *fubulatum* \ *anthera oblonga*: superiora coalita, ad apicem vix conjuncta-y *antherae minima abortive*.

POLYGALA 1. *Herbacea, minor, erecta; foliis linearibus; /picâ multiplier, terminally foliofd.*

The small erect *Polygala*.

This beautiful little plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and pretty frequent in the drier hills of *St. Faith's* and *St. Catherine's*. It has a great deal of the smell and taste of the *Seneca* Snake-root; but is not so strong, or disagreeable: is a mild attenuant, and sudorific; and may be administered in infusions, or decoctions, with great propriety, where such medicines are requisite. It grows, generally, to the height of six or seven inches, and is seldom branched below the middle.

POLYGALA 2. *Fruticosa, foliis ovatis glabris, foribus confertis > pedunculis basi gibbis.*

The smaller shrubby *Polygala*.

POLYGALA 3, *Fruticosa-y foliis glabris, ovatis; capsulis subrotundis, compressis, emarginatis -, racemis minoribus /axis, alaribus.*
Tab. 5. f. 3.

Polygala foribus imberbibus racemosis, caule arboreo, foliis variis. L.
Sp. PL

The Bastard *Lignum Vitæ* of the red hills.

This shrub grows very plentifully in the red hills; and there, it generally rises to the height of seven or eight feet, or better. It is called Bastard *Lignum Vitæ* in those parts, because it tastes not unlike the gum of that wood, and is sometimes used for the same purposes.

POLYGALA 4. *Arborea-y foliis lanceolato-ovatis; capsulis compressis, bilobis, ultra medietatem divisis.*

The larger *Polygala*.

I have seen this tree in the woods of *St. Elizabeth's*: it grows to a more considerable size than either of the others, being frequently above twenty feet in height.

SECURIDACA 1. *Fruticosa, foliis subrotundis, ramulis tenuissimis, fipicis laxis terminalibus.*

The smaller shrubby *Securidaca*.

Periantium *Triphyllum* foliolis ovatis.

Corolla *Papilionacea*: vexillum nullum -y alae ampliores, erecte subrotunda; carina femilunata-y compressa > genitalia amplectens.

Stamina. *Filamenta* ofioy in tubum arcuatum, superne fissum, ad basin coalita -y superne libera: *antherae ovata. E bafiverQ tubi, utrinque,*

gue, emergit appendix ligulata, majufcula% invicem appropinquate vexilli minoris vicem fuppeditans.

Piftillum. *Germen ovatum ; ftylus fubulatus\ longitudine Jlaminum; ffigma latiujiilum-*

Pericarpium. *Capfula unilocularis, monofpermis, fubrotunda> fcabra, *nalam membranaceam oblongam majorem dejinens**

SECURIDACA 2. *Scandens, foliis obhngis% fpicis ramofis.*

Securidaca. L. Sp. Pl.

The larger climbing *Securidaca*.

Both thefe plants are natives of *Jamaica*^ but not common, I found the firft fpecies in *St. James's*, the other in the red hills. The former grows upright, and divides, into a number of very delicate fpreading branches: the other is a climber, and more luxuriant in every part.

AMERIMNON 1. *Fruticofum; foliis nitidis, Jimplicibus, cordato-acuminatis**

Tab. 31. f. 3.

The fhubby *Amerimnon*^ with fimple alternate leaves.

Periantium *Breve cylindraceum> quaji bilabiatiim ; labium fuperius cren&~turn\ inferius tridentatum.*

Corolla. *Papillionacea: vexillum ereffum, oblotigum, obverjè cordatum ; al# oblongce, ereStce, laterales, longitudine^ pofitione vexil/i : carina brevis, ovata> comprejfa, ad unguis alarum pofita.*

Stamina. *Filamenta novem, ad bajim coalita> fuperne liber a 5 antherae\^-rotundce.*

Piftillum. *Suftentaculum breve •, germen oblongum comprejfum) ftylus bre*vis recurvus \ ffigma acutum**

Pericarpium. *Siliqua oblonga comprejfa^ Jeminibus biñts vel ternis referta.*

This fhrub is very common in the low lands, and remarkable for the vaft quantities of white, flowers it throws out, after every rain. It grows very bufhy> ^{anc**} rilès generally to the height of feven or eight feet, fometimes more.

S E C T . II.

Of fuch as have ten Filaments in every F/ozver.

ERYTHRINA 1. *Arborea, fpincfa £f non fpinoja; foliis rbombais, pinnate ternatis.*

Erythrina foliis ternatis, caule arboreo fpinofa. L. Sp. Pl & H. C.

Coral arbor *Clufii.* Slo. Cat. 142. & H. t. 178.

Coraliodendron triphylhim Americanum^ &c. Thez. Zey.

Muruca, H. M. p. 6. t. 7.

The Coral or Red Bean Tree.

This tree grows in many parts of *Jamaica*, and rifes, generally, to the height of fifteen or eighteen feet. There are many reafons that induce me to think it not a native; but to have been introduced to that ifland in the time of the *Spaniards*, who ufed to plant it among their *Cacao* trees, where the walks lay moft expofed to the weather; in order to break the force of the wind, in hurricane times; from whence it has acquired the appellation of *Mader di Cocco%* among them.

The-feeds of this tree are of a beautiful red colour,

!

NEANTHE

NEANTHE 1. *Arborefcens, foliis oblo?igis nitidis pinnatis, racemis terminalibus.*

The *Neanthe*[^] with pinnated leaves.

Periantium *Monophyllum, tubulatum, quinquedentatum.*
 Corolla *Tripetala; tertium ceteris duplo majus, omnia involvens.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta decem, diadelphia\ anthers fubrotundce.*
 Piftillum. *Germen oblongum \ ftylus fubulatus fimplex -, ftigma acutum.*
 Pericarpium *Legumen. Caetera dejiderantur.* - . V

I found one of thefe trees near *Port Antonio* \ but could never meet with another of the fort, in any part of the ifland.

GALEGA ? 1. *Fruticofa, foliis fubrotundis pinnatis \ fpicis Jimplicibus terminalibus. Tab. 31. f. 1.*

Coraliodendron folio pfeudoaccacia[^] fubtus tomentofo; fore luteo. Plum. Cat. Arbori Coral affinis non fpinofa, fraxini folio rotundiore[^] &c. Slo. Cat. 144.

The fhrubby Goat-rue, with round afh-coloured leaves.

Periantium *Campamtlatum[^] levijjimè dentatum[^] fere truncation.*
 Corolla *Quajileguminofa, pentapetalairregularis\ fuperiusy[^]wtfta; lateralialia oblonga cequalia, unguibus teniibus incidentia -> infima ad apices agglutinata.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta decem, baji levijjimè adnata -, inde libera : antherae cordatce.*
 Piftillum. *Suflentaculum breve[^] germen oblongum \ ftylus brevis \ ftigma obtufiufciilum.*
 Pericarpium \ *Legumen longum torofum. Semina plurima oblongo'-rhata.*

This fhrubby plant grows chiefly in the low lands, near the fea; and fifes, generally, to the height of fix or feven feet. It is of a dark a(h colour, and bears many long pods of a romidifli cylindrical form, but fwelling about the feeds. I doubt whether the leaves of this plant would not make a good *Indigo*.

GALEGA ? 2. *Herbacea fubcinerea villofa, foliolis oblongis pinnatis, fpicis laxioribus ad alas.*

The fmall herbaceous Goat-rue.

Periantium *Parvum, ultra medietatem in quinque lacinias angujias acutas fetlum.*
 Corolla *Papillionacea: vexillum amplum omnia tegens; alae anguftce oblonga ad latera vexilli pojitce : carinabipetala; pet alis angu- Jlifly alis longioribus, ad apices adnatis[^] ad latera genitalium fttis.*
 Stamina . *Decent eregfa, bafi in tubum brevem coalita\ anthers globcfce.*
 Piftillum. *Sujlentaculum brevijjimium : germen oblongum & leniter compref- fum: ftylus longus ad medietatem f exits, recurvus; angulus acutus, flexurd tumidd: ftigma obtufum ciliatum.*
 Pericarpium. *Legumen teres Jeminibus plurimis, refertum.*

This plant is common among the bufhes in all the *Savannas* about *King/Ton*; and feldom grows above eleven or twelve inches in length.

ONONIS I. *Eretfa minor, Jiliquis monofpermibus confertis.*

The fmall eredl Reft-harrow.

ONONIS 2. *Ereffa, major, fubhurfuta; Jiliquis major ibus.*

The larger ereft Reft-harrow,

Both thefe plants are common in *Jamaica*; the former grows chiefly in the low lands, the other among the hills: but the firft feldom (hoots above one foot in height, while the other is frequently obferved to rife between two and three, with a pretty luxuriant ftalk and foliage.

TERAMNUS I. *Triphyllus fubhurfutus, foliis oblongo-ovatis, Jiliquis gracilibus compreffis, fpicis laxioribus alaribus.*

The fubhurfute *Teramnus*[^] with afh-coloured leaves.

Periantium *Parvum, in quinque laciniis anguftas acutas cequales profundè feftum.*

Corolla *Leguminofa; vexillum cor datum, refeSlum[^] ate ereEla* oblong[^] ovate, longitudine fere vixi/li; carina minima, lacinid infrnd cahcis teSla, genitalia brevijima ampleSlens.*

Pericarpium. *Legumen longum gracile compreffum, uniloculare, bivalve.*
Semina *Plurima reniformia.*

This creeping, or climbing plant is pretty common in the lower hills; and runs generally the length of fix or feven feet from the root. The leaves are oblong, and covered, moderately, with down: the flowers are fmall, and difpofed on (lender fpikes, at the alæ of the leaves; and the feed-veffels are long, (lender, and compreffed.

STIZOLOBIUM i. *Spicis mult if or is pendulis alaribus, for ibus ternatis.*
Tab. 31. f. 4.

*Phafeolus Americanus, foliis molli lanugine oppoftis, &c. Pk. t. 2 14 f. **
Phafeolus indicus lobis undiquaque pilofis, &c. Bur. Thez. Zey.
Phafeolus utriufque India, lobis villofis pungentibus. Slo. Cat. 69.

The Cowhage, or Cow-itch[^]lant.

STIZOLOBIUM 2. *Pedunculis bipartitis alaribus.*

The fmaller Cowhage, or Cow-itch plant.

Periantium *Monophyllum, tubulato-campanulatum, fubventricofum, ringens\ db\um fuperius majus, obtufum, emarginatum, refeftens\ inferius tridentatum fubereBurn.*

Corolla *Leguminofa; vexillum amplum fubrotundum reflexum, ungue valido munitum. Alæ oblonga pate?ttes, carina[^] breviores, ad bafm quaf adnata; carina bipetala, petalis oblongis ad apices agglutinatis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta decem, inferne connata, fuperne libera 5 antherae ovate&, alterna fubmonftrójce oblonge tumentes.*

Piftillum. *Germen oblongum[^] ftylus fubulatus, flaminibus longior; ftig[^] a fimplex.*

Pericarpium. *Legumen longum fubcequale, ad utrumque extremum adverfi fubarcuratum, hirtis pungentibus opftum, fe minimis quatuor, quinque-vel fex reniformibus, refertunu*

Thefe climbing plants are common in all parts of the *JYef-Indies*, and rife generally to the top of the talleft trees about them, wherever they grow -, or fpread in proportion, if they chance to {hoot among lower bufhes. The ftems of both forts are round and (lender, and the leaves oval and villofe; and always three on every foot-ftalk. The flowers, which are of a dark purple colour, are difpofed in fpikes at the ate of

the ribs, and succeeded by so many oblong pods, of a moderate length and thickness, whose surface is thickly beset with (short, rigid, itchy hairs).

A decoction of the roots of these plants is reckoned a powerful diuretic, and cleaner of the kidneys: and a vinous infusion of the pods (twelve in a quart) is said to be a certain remedy for the dropsy: the dose half a pint, when made in beer.

In the windward islands, some of the inhabitants make a syrup of the pods, which is said to be very effectual against worms.

PHASEOLUS 1. *Minor, foliis ovatis, foribus ternatis alaribus, calicibus exten'onibus triphyllis.*

The smaller *Phaseolus*) with, the flowers disposed in a ternate order at the base of the ribs.

PHASEOLUS 2. *Suberosus major, friliquis maximis oblongis glabris, faturd alterd nervo majori utrinque infignitd.*

Dolichos leguminibus gladiolatis dorso fulcatis, feminibus arillatis. L. Sp. PL

Phaseolus maximus Jiliquis enfformibus^ &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 114.

Phaseolus fylvefris maximus, &c. Bur. Thez. Zey.

The Horse-Bean.

This plant grows in many gardens in *Jamaica* > where it is cultivated chiefly out of curiosity. It seems to keep a main between the upright, and the climbing species of the *Phaseolus*; for the stem seldom rises above three or four feet, though it emits some slender delicate shoots, that run much further. The pods are commonly between ten and fourteen inches in length, and generally contain about ten or eleven seeds; but the pulse is very seldom used, being generally thought, more or less, of a deleterious nature.

PHASEOLUS 3. *Minor erectus pratensis, foliis oblongis, vexillo minori, Jiliquis gracilibus.*

Phaseolus erectus lathyroides, &c. Slo. Cat. 71. & H. t. 116.

The small erect *Phaseolus*> with red flowers.

This plant is pretty common in the *Savannas* about *Spanijh Town*; and rises generally to the height of twelve or fourteen inches, or better. The blossoms are of a deep red colour; and the side-leaves, or alae of the flower, very long, in proportion to the other parts,

PHASEOLUS 4. *Scandens, fipicis laxis terminalibus, Jiliquis comprejjis tetraspermibus, utrdque faturd rugojd.*

Phaseolus maximus perennis, &c. Slo. Cat. 67. & H. t. 113.

Bonavift.

This plant is cultivated by most of the inhabitants, in the country parts of *Jamaica*; for it thrives better than any of the other species; and the seeds are generally reckoned very wholesome and palatable. It grows luxuriantly in the dryest soils, and spreads a great way upon the rocks, or neighbouring bushes.

PHASEOLUS 5. *Suberectus, filiquis quinquespermibus oblongis & leniter comprejjis*^fe?nibus quandoque ?nifcellis.

The Kidney-Bean, or Cock-ftone.

This plant is cultivated in most parts of the world. The pods are generally, while in a tender (late, boiled whole and served up by way of greens: but, when advanced in feed,

feed, the pulfe is picked to feed the negroes, in thofe colonies. The whole plant feldom rifes above a couple of feet in height.

PHASEOLUS 6. *Perennis, foribus herbaceis minoribus-\ fpicis alaribus £> terminalibus\ Jiliquis comprejjis tetrajpermibus, futura altera rugoja.*

The *JLima* Bean.

This climbing plant was introduced to *Jamaica* fome years ago, and is fin^{ce} much cultivated in all parts of the ifland -, for the feeds are very tender and palatable; and far fuperior to any other pulfe, of the fort, now cultivated in that ifland. It requires a rich foil, and continues to bear four or five years/ucceffively 3 but does not produce fo frequent as fome of the other fpecies.

PHASEOLUS 7« *EreSlus^ Jiliquis gracilibus. teretibus, polyjp, ermibus; fetnibus rufefcentibus, oblongis.*

Phafeolus ereSlus major, &c. Slo. Cat. 71. & H. t. 115.

CalavanceS) or Red Peafe.

This fpecies is pretty much cultivated in *Jamaica*: it is a hardy fruitful plant, and thrives almoft in every foil; tho' it feldom rifes above a couple of feet in height. The feeds ferve to feed the negroes; and are frequently ufed by the poorer fort of white people: they are obferved to be a hearty wholefome food.

PHASEOLUS 8. *Ereflus; Jiliquis gracilibus, teretibus, polyfpermibus-, fennibus fnbrotundis% hilo nigro notatis.*

Phafeolus ereftus minor\ femine Jphczrico> &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 117.

The Black-eyed Pea.

This plant is pretty much like the foregoing, both in fize and growth; and cultivated in the fame manner, and for the fame purpofes: but it is more commonly ufed by the better fort of people.

PHASEOLUS 9. *EreStus; Jiliquis gracilibus, teretibus, folyfpermibus\ feminibus oblongis, abidis.*

Cuckolds-Increase.

This plant refembles the feventh fpecies very much, both in fize and the manner of its growth, as well as in the form of the pod and feeds. It is a very profitable pulfo and now much cultivated throughout the whole ifland.

PHASEOLUS 10. *Scandens, Jiliquis glabris comprejjis, tri- vel quadrijpermibus.*

The *Jamaica* Bean, or Sugar-Bean.

This plant is cultivated in all parts of *Jamaica*; and the pulfe generally made ufe of at every gentleman's table. It is of an eafy growth, and continues to bear a confiderable part of the year.

PHASEOLUS 11. *Scandens> Jiliquis comprejts quinquejpermibus Jalcatis* Jeminibus lineis Jucis radiatis.*

The poifoned or wild *Phafeolus*.

This

This plant resembles the foregoing, pretty much, both in the manner of its growth, and the form of its pods; but the feeds are remarkably firiated, and generally thought to be of a very deleterious nature. The plant is never cultivated, nor the feeds used, but through ignorance or inadvertency.

PHASEOLUS 12. *Maximus perennis, Jiliquis majoribus compressis, tetra-
vel pentapermibus.*

Phafeolus maximus perennis, &c. Slo. Cat. 66.

The Broad Bean.

This plant is cultivated more for the sake of its ftiade, and speedy growth in arbours, than for its feeds; tho* these are known to be both wholefome and palatable, and frequently used at the best tables in the island. It is not cultivated so much as the other forts.

PHASEOLUS 13. *Minimus repens, foliis linearibus, filiquis oblongis angulatis.*

The smallest creeping *Phafeolus*.

This little plant is generally found among the grafs, in the *Savannas* about *Spanish Town*. It is a very delicate plant, and seldom rises above twelve or fourteen inches in length. It is different from the *Oafs-claw* which it resembles very nearly.

DOLICHOS 1. *Scan dens, foliis nitidis; filiquis majoribus quinquepermi oblongis, Jilico longitudinale utrinque notatis.*

The larger smooth-leaved *Dolichos*.

I found this plant in the mountains of *St. Faith's*; it grows pretty luxuriantly, and spreads a good way among the bushes. The pod is generally about five or six inches in length.

DOLICHOS 2. *Scandens; filiquis geminis compressis, feminibus plurimis miscellis oblongis, refertis.*

An > *Phafeolus fubhirsutus Americanus* &c. Pk. t. 214. f. 2.

The smaller climbing *Dolichos* with narrow pods, disposed by pairs.

DOLICHOS 3. *Scandens, Jiliquis polypermi geminis, quajam heyaginis.*

The larger climbing *Dolichos*, with angular pods, disposed by pairs.

Both these plants are common about the *Angels*, and generally found climbing among the neighbouring bushes. The form of the pods is a sufficient distinction between the two species.

DOLICHOS 4. *Maritimus, repens, foliis orbiculatis nitidis, filiquis compressis, faturd alterd trigbnd.*

Phafeolus maritimus rotundi folius, fore purpureo &c. Slo. Cat. 69,

Phafeolus maritimus Zeylonicus. Burm. & Pk. t. 112.

The large Sea-side *Dolichos* with round leaves.

DOLICHOS 5. *Maritimus, minor, tepeks fedunculis longioribus; filiquis polypermiibus, gracilibus, teretibus.*

The smaller Sea-side *Dolkhos*.

Both these plants grow pretty common by the sea-side, in the parish of *St. George's* but I could never observe the last sort in any other part of the island. The root of the other species is a strong purgative.

DOLICHOS 6. *Herbaceus minor, foliis linearibus, filiqua polyspermi compressa.*

Cats-Claws:

This little plant is frequent about *Old-harbour*: it grows among the bushes, but seldom stretches above three or four feet in length. The pods are long, and compressed; and the *Jigmcis** or top of the *Jlye*, almost naked.

This plant is used as a purgative-ingredient in diet-drinks, by some of the inhabitants of *Mountferat*; and is said to answer well in hydropic cases.

DOLICHOS 7. *Minimus foetidus repens, filiculis bispermis.*

Dolichos teguminibus racemosis compressis tetraspermibus, foliis rhombicis.

L. Sp. Pl.

Phaseolus minimus foetidus &c. Slo. Cat. 71. & H. t. 115.

The small foetid *Dolichos*.

This little weakly plant is frequent in the lower lands of *Jamaica*: it grows chiefly among the bushes, and rises by a very (tender branched stem, furnished with a great number of small leaves, disposed, three together, on every foot-stalk: but it seldom exceeds two or three feet in height.

VICIA 1. *Minor herbacea, foliolis linearibus Juba hirfutis.*

The small creeping herbaceous Vetch.

This little plant is frequent about *Old-harbour*, and seldom runs above a foot, or sixteen inches, in length. The pods are compressed.

VICIA 2. *Subincana minor aurgens, floribus geminatis per spicas terminates.*

An> *Coronilla Zeylonica tota argentea.* Bur. Thez. Zey.

The more erect & wild Vetch.

This plant grows pretty erect, and is not uncommon on the brow of the hill* just above Mr. *Elletson's*, in *Liguanea*. The pods are compressed, and disposed loosely, by pairs, along the flowery extremities of the branches.

VICIA 3. *Caule erecto, petiolis absque cirrhis,* L. Sp. Plant.

Faba. Bau. & *omnium aethiopicum.*

Beans.

This plant is sometimes cultivated in the mountains of *New Liguanea*; but does not thrive so well as many of the other *European* vegetables, that are planted there from time to time.

PISUM 1. *Stipitis inferne rotundatis, crenatis, petiolis teretibus, pedunculatis multifloris.* L. Sp. Pl. &

Pisum Jlipulh crenatis. H. C.

Pease.

This plant was also introduced to *Jamaica*, from *Europe*; and is now frequently cultivated in several parts of the island, but does not thrive well any where; for it seldom rises above two feet in height, and (hoots into blossoms before the stem is half grown: it does, however, produce a good many pods, which makes it not uncommon at the gentlemen's tables there.

ARACHIS 1. *Tetraphylla* infra terrain recondens - fe mini bus oblongis;
 Arachidna. Plum. t. 36.
 Arachis. Gen. & L. Sp. PI.
 Arachidna utriusque India, &c., Slo. Cat, 72.
 Sena tetraphylla, feu apji congener folliculos condens &c. Pk. t. 60. f. 2.

Pindar's) or Ground-Nuts.

The seeds of this plant are frequently imported to *Jamaica*, in the (hips from *-Africa* \ and sometimes cultivated there, though it is but very rarely, and in very small quantities. It thrives best in a free soil, and warm situation and would grow very well in many parts of that island, was it regularly cultivated.

-/ESCHINOMENE 1. Procumbent, foliolis pinna tis mimulis, ramulis tenuif-
Ji)nis.
 Eschinomene caule hispido, foliolis acuminatis leguminum articulis sub-
 orbiculatis. L. Sp. PI.
 Hedyfarum caule hirsuto, mimofce foliis, &c. Slo. Cat. 74.
 Hedyfarum annuum, minus Zeylonicum. Bur. Thez. Zey.

The slender fenitive *J&fchinomene*.

This plant is very common in many places, particularly the south-side of the island; especially about *Old-harbour*, and near Mr. *Elletforfs*, in the lower hills of *Liguanea** It is a delicate slender plant, and grows rarely above two feet and a half, or three feet, in height; but it seldom stands upright.

ZOOPHTHALMUM 1. *Sitiquis inajoribus hirtis trinnfverfe fulcatis, pedun-*
*culis communibus tenuibus longiffimis Jiexitibusque appenfis**
 Phafeolus *Brajiltanus frutescens*, &c. Pk. t. 213. f. 2.
 Phafeolus *Indicus lobis villojis prurimum excitantibus*. Muf. & Thez. Zey,

The Ox-eye Bean.

Periantium *Monophyllum, trilobatum Campdnulatum, bilabiatum: labium fu-*
rius rcSlum^ oblongum & fonitet crenatum: inferius majus,*
*tridentatum: **
 Corolla *Legumino/a: vexillum maximum, reflexum, cor datum, ad apicem le-*
niter crenatum, ceteris fructificationis partibus incumbens: alae
oblongae, ad unguis curvatae, carinae adnatae: carina oblonga
'comprf/Jk; pedylis'VeSiis^superhe liberis, ad unguis adnatis.
 Stamina. *Filamenta decem diadelphih: superius anthera depreffa donatum\$*
in feriora <yea ant her is tkngis, prtdita Junt.
 Pistillum. *Sujlentaculum nullum, germen oblongum\ ftylus lo?2gus-, stigma*
obtusum /implex.
 Pericarpturti. *Silfyia tirã/of, fuicothprejfa, hirta G? irdnperfe fulcata, ad*
utrumque marginem curvata, feminibus paucis referta.
 Semina *Orbiculata subcomprejja, putamine durissimo teSla, G? fafcid tri-*
color i variegata, per totam fere marginem ducta, totata.

This plant is very common in the inland parts of *Jamaica*, and climbs to the top of the tallest trees in the wood, throwing down its long slender flower-
 italks

stalks to a moderate distance from the alae of the upper ribs, from whence they generally rise: these are not above the thickness of a common packthread, but seldom under four or five feet in length, and bear the flowers in clusters at their extremities. The plant carries three leaves on every common foot-stalk, like the *Pbafeli* -, and, like most of that class, raises itself by a slender winding stem.

I have seen the seeds of another species of this sort, in Mr. Baker's curious collection: he had it from the *East-Indies*.

CYTISUS i. *Fruticosus, erebus, ramifus, triphyllus foliis subcinereis oblongis, vexillum variegatum, filiqua compressa, ad Jeminatores Jft.*

Cytifus racemis axillaribus erectis, foliis sub lanceolatis tomeritofis. L. Sp. Pl.

Cytifus a// molli incano filiquis orobi, &c. Thez. Zey. t. 37.*

Laburnum himilius, filiqua inter grana, & grana juncta. Slo. Cat. 139.

Pigeon or Angola Peas,

This shrub is frequently cultivated by the negroes, because it is a perennial, and does not require so much care. It grows commonly to the height of four or five feet, and bears a great many pods. The seeds are much used among the poorer sort of people, and reckoned a hearty wholesome pulse.

CYTISUS? 2. *Fruticosus, erebus (\$ villosus, foliis plurimis pinnatis, Jpiciis fiorum terminalibus.*

Surinam Poison, -or the smaller shrubby Cytifus.

Periantium Cyathiforme quinquedentatum laciniis superioribus minoribus & minus profunde divisis.

Corolla Leguminosa, vexillum majus, reflexo-patens: ztx-v&lohga, carinae longiores: carina femilunata, elongata & leniter compressa.

Stamina. Diadelphia regularia.

Pistillum. Qermen oblongum, Rymsfubulatus, yillpifus: fimgma acutum.

Pericarpium. Siliqua longa subtiles cylindrica, je mini bus fkrimis referta.

^ This plant has been introduced to *Jamaica* from the main, and is now cultivated in many parts of the island, on account of its intoxicating qualities. It is a spreading shrubby plant, and rises generally to the height of five or six feet.

^ The leaves and branches of this plant, being well pounded, and thrown into any river, pond, or creek, are observed to sink: the waters very soon, by which all the fish are immediately intoxicated and yield and float upon the surface, as if they were dead: from whence they are easily taken. But most of the large ones that are met, recover from this trance, after a short time: tho' the greatest part of the small fry perish on those occasions.

ICHTHYOMETHIA. i* *Joinsonnatis oyatis, racemis terminalibus, filiquis*

Erythrina foliis pinnatis leguminibus membrana; eis, teiragonis. L. Sp. Pl. Phaeolo affinis arbor Indica Coral diEia polyphyllis. Pk. t. 104. f. 3. & 263. f. 3.

Coral arbor potyphylla, nonjpiyofa, Slo. Cat. j. 3. & H. t. 176.

Dog-wood.

Periantium Monophyllum ventricofum breve, quadricrenatum laciniâ fupriori majori, obtusa.

Corolla Leguminoja 5 vexillum amplum fubrotundum, limbo refer.

Stamina. *Filamenta decem diadelpia regularia.*

Piftillum. *Sujientaculum breve j germen compreJTum oblongum 5 ftylus brevis 5 ftigma oblongum reflexum**

Pericarpium. *Legume?! oblongum quadrialatum.*

Semina *Pauca oblonga.*

This tree is a native of *Jamaica* > and grows chiefly in the low lands, where it generally rifes to the height of twenty or thirty feet; fometimes more. It flowers about the month of *May* or *June*, and throws out all its bloflbms before the appearance of the foliage; but the leaves fucceed pretty foon, and are regularly difpofed on common ribs upon the fmaller branches. The bark of the root of this tree is ufed for the fame purpofes, and with the fame effedls, as the leaves and branches of *Surinam* poifon, already defcribed: it is pounded, and mixed with the water in fome deep and convenient part of the river, or creek, &c. from whence it may fpread itfelf more diffiifely around; and in a few minutes after it is well mingled, you'll fee the fifh, that lay hitherto hid under the neighbouring rocks, or banks, riling to the furface, where they float as if they were dead; in which fituation they continue for a confiderable time: but moft of the large ones that are left, recover after a time; while the fmaller fry are all deftroyed, and float upon the furface, for fome days after. The eel is the only fi(h I have obferved, that could not be intoxicated with the common dolès of this bark, tho' it affects it very fenfibly; for the moment the particles fpread where it lies, it moves off, and fwims with great agility thro* the water: I have fometimes feen them chafed to and fro, in this manner, for fome minutes, without being any ways altered.

The tree is generally confidered as one of the beft timber-trees in the ifland. The wood is very hard, and refinous; and lafts almoft equally in or out of water. It is of a light brown colour, coarfe, crofs-grained, and heavy.

ICHTHYOMETHIA 2. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis, pinnatis; filiquh eomprejffis Mongis.*

The Mountain Dog-wood.

This tree is fo like the foregoing, both in appearance and fmell, as well as in the grain and texture of its wood; that a man can hardly diftinguifh the one from the other, until he obferves the fruit; which, in this, is quite comprèflèd and plain. It grows to a very confiderable fize; and the wood (which is rather darker than that of the other fort, and equally as good,) may be had almoft to any diftoenfions.

GLYCINE *l.Scandens, foliolis pinnatis, fpicis nodofis axillaribus.*

Glicine foliirpinnatis conjun^atis^ pirmis ovatis oblongis obtujis. L. Sp. Pl.

Phafeolus arboreus alatus & voltibilis major, &c. Pk. t. 214. f. 5.

Phafeolus glycyrrhizites folio alato, &c. Slo. Cat. 70. & H. t. 112. f. 4.

The Wild Liquorice, or Red-Bead Vine.

This weakly climbing plant is very common among the bufties, in all the low lands of *Jamaica*. The infufion of the leaves, and tops, is much ufed in all our fugar-colonies; and obferved to open both the body and the fkin, very mildly: it helps expectoration; relieves all loads of the breaft, proceeding from temporary °olds; and is frequently ufed as a diluent in fevers; and the more generally liked, as the tafte is fomewhat fweetifb, but does not leave any clamminefs upon the palate. The feeds are of a very beautiful fcarlet colour, with a black fpot on one fide. They are of a very deleterious nature, and cannot be taken inwardly without great danger; though, if fwallowed whole, they commonly pafs entire, and are feldom attended with many of thofe violent fymptoms that follow when taken in powder; which

always works both upwards and downwards, with the greatest violence the operation being attended with anxiety and convulsive spasms.

Herman says, that three or four feeds is a mortal dose but that he has made an extract from the roots, no ways inferior to that obtained from the roots of liquorice. See *Muf Zey.* pag. 16.

GLYCINE 2. *Sylvestre scandens, foliis pinnato-ternatis, floribus spicatis -?*
Jiliquis bipermibus medio coarctatis.

The climbing trifoliated Red-Bead Vine.

I have never seen but one plant of this sort; it grows wild, a little below the *Decoyl* in *St. Mary's*, climbs to a considerable height, and bears a good many flowers towards the top.

GLYGINE 3, *Arbor eum, foliis oblongis, feminibus majoribus.*

The Red-Bead Tree.

I have seen this tree pretty often in *Mountferat*, where it grows naturally. It rises by a moderate trunk, and spreads a good deal towards the top. The feeds are pretty large, and well marked with a proportioned black spot, like those of the two other species,

CLITORIA 1. *Major scandens, foliis subrotundo-ovatis, floribus geminatis**
Clitoria foliis ternatis; calicibus campanulatis, geminatis. L. Sp. Pl.

The larger climbing Clitoria.

CLITORIA 2. *Minor scandens, foliis subvillosis oblongo-ovatis, floribus geminatis.*

Clitoria foliis ternatis. L. H. C.

The smaller Clitoria, with downy leaves.

Both these species are natives of *Jamaica*; but the first sort is very rare: I found it near Mr. *Whitehorn's* in *St. Ann's* where it grew very luxuriantly. The other species is pretty common in all the hills and lower lands of the island.

GALACTIA 1. *Foliis ovatis glabris pinnato-ternatis, spicis elongatis ternatis.* Tab. 32. f. 2.

Phaseolus minor laefcens, &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 114.

The Galactia, with smooth leaves, and long reddish flowers.

Perianthium *Duplex*: exterius *diphyllum* minimum, *decillium*; interius *breve?* *campanulatum, quadridentatum, laciniis supremis infimis majoribus.*

Corolla *Leguminosa, pentapetala* petalis omnibus longis, *angustis*: vexillum *rehum, ceteris latius, incumbens.*

Stamina. *Filamenta decem diadelphia regularia*: *antherae ovatae.*

Pistillum. *Germen tenue; stylus reflexus; stigma acutum.*

Pericarpium. *Siliqua longa tenuis, feminibus plurimis subrotundis, referta**

This plant grows chiefly in the lower hills; and is easily distinguished by its long reddish flowers, milky branches, and smooth leaves. It is a weakly climber, and raises itself by the help of the neighbouring bushes, to the height of eight or nine feet, the usual limits of its growth.

TRIFOLIUM 1. *Procumbent foliis ciliatis nervosis j filiculis bipermibus, acuminatis quinquefoliatis.*

Anonis non spinosa minor glabra procumbens, &c. Slo. Cat. 75. & H, t. 119*
An. Trifolium procumbent Zey. &c. Burm. Thez. Zey. t. 106.

The small creeping Trefoil, with ciliated leaves.

This small plant is not uncommon in the low lands of *Liguanea* : it is a creeper, and seldom runs above seven or eight inches in length. The leaves are small, beautifully nerved, ciliated, and (hining; and the pods, which seldom exceed two lines in length, never contain above one seed.

TRIFOLIUM 2. *Suhere Bum^i fubhirfuturn\ jiliculis minoribus Sy Jingularibus**
Loto pentaphyllo Jiliquofo 6? villofo fimilis, Anonis^ &c. Slo. Cat. 75. & H.
 t. 119.

The small downy sub-erect Trefoil.

This plant is rather more common than the foregoing: it grows in the low lands; and rises generally to the height of twelve or fourteen inches. Both sorts are kind pasture herbs.

TRIFOLIUM 3. *Repens, foliis maculatis, floribus co??globatis, pedunculis longis axillaribus.*

Trifolium fpicis ovalibus, calicibus inflatis, &c. L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

The common field Trefoil, or Clover-grafs.

This plant was introduced to *Jamaica* some years ago, and planted at *Captain Jones's*, in the mountains of *New Liguanea* 3 where it now grows very luxuriantly without any sort of care/

ECASTAPHYLLUM 1. *Frutescens, reclinatum\ foliis ovato-acuminatis, integris, alternis.* Tab. 32. f. 1.

The shrubby *Ecastaphyllum* > with single leaves.

Perianthium *Breve campanulatum^ quinque-dentatum ; laciniis superioribus majoribus Sy obtusioribus, minus profundè divisis.*

Corolla *Leguminosa: vexillum obcordatum reflexum\ alas oblonga] longitudine fere vexilli, unguibus tenuibus incidentes\ carina junctura compressa, cochleata, ad apicem bifida.*

Stamina. *Filamenta decem, i?i duos fasciculos compressos^ cequales adnata; fasciculis ad latera geminis Jit is.*

Pistillum. *Sustentaculum oblongum : germen oblongum compressum \ styli brevis Jimplex : fligma Jimplex subacutum.*

Pericarpium. *Siliqua lata compressa, feminibus paucis reniformibus compressis, referta.*

This shrubby plant is not uncommon in the low lands about *King/Ton*: it grows chiefly in swampy places, and runs generally to the length of seven or eight feet, in an oblique direction from the root. When the plant is young, the more tender leaves are beset with down -, but this falls off as they grow more hardy, and in time, they appear quite smooth: they are always single in this plant.

BRYA 1. *Arborefcens, ere Sla, spinosa; foliolis confer'tis, foribus geminatis.* Tab. f. 2.

Afpalathus arboreus, feu pseudo-ebenus, &c. Slo. Cat. 140. & H. t. 175-
Sideroxylum alterum. L. H. C. & f *spinofum.* Sp. Pl.

Jamaica Ebony.

,: *

Perianthium

- Periantium *Monophyllum, campanulatum*^ *profundè quinquedentalum*.
 Corolla *Leguminofa: vexillum cor'datum, reflexum; alae cblonga, longitu*
 dine fere vexilli, itnguibus tenuibus parieti calici adnata: ca-
 tina ohlonga \ petalis, ad apicem & ba/im, JejunBis.*
 Stamina. *Filamenta novem vel decem, diadelphia, regularia.*
 Piftillum. *Germen oblongum, comprcjjum, ad alterum marginem refiutn> ad
 alterum^ in duos lobos profunde crenatum -> ftylus fubulatuSy.
 Jiamimbus longior; ftigma acutum.*
 Pericarpium. *Siliqua latiufulca compreffa bivahis, in duos lobos mono-
 Jpermes j'ubrotwidios ad alterum marginem profunde cre-
 nata.*

This ftirubby tree is common in all the lower bills and *Savannas* of *Jamaica*; and grows generally to the height of fourteen or fifteen feet: but the ftalk feldom exceeds three or four inches in diameter. It is a fine timber-wood, has a finooth even grain, and takes a fine polifli; but the fmall dimenfions of its crunk render it fit only for few purpofes. The ilender branches of this flhrub, are very tough and flexible: they are, for this rcafon, frequently ufed for riding-fwitchesj and generally kept at all the wharfs about *Kingflon*^ to fcourage the refractory Haves.

LOTUS? i. *Ere ff us i foliis lanceolatis, pinnato-ternatis> ad apices denticula-
 tis*, floribus denfe Jpicatis, terminalibus.*

Surina?n Grafs.

This plant was lately introduced to *Jamaica*, from fome of the *Dutch* fettle-
 tments, and cultivated in the mountains back of *Bull-bay*\ where it thrives well. ^ I
 have not feen it in feed; but the chara&ers of the flower agree very well with
 thofe of the *Lotus*, as they are laid down by *Linneus*,

HEDYSARUM J. *Triphyllum minus, tenue & ramofum; foliis ovafis glabris,
 quandoque maculatis; filiquis compreffis, varie CQft-
 tortis.*

The flender reclining *French Honey-fuckle*.

HEDYSARUM 2. *Triphyllum minus, folwlis obtufis, filiquis reSiis fubcom-
 preffis articulatis.*

The fmalleft herbaceous *French Honey-fuckle*, with ftraight pods.

Both thefe fpecies are very fmall, and frequent among the grafs, in all the *Sd*
 vannas* about *Kwgfton* and *Spanijh Town*: the latter feldom rifes above eight or nine
 inches; but the other grows fometimes to the height of two feet, or better; and *I*\$
 generally found ftretching among the*lower grafs, unlefs fupported by fome neigh-
 bouring plant or (hrub.

HEDYSARUM 3, *Gracillimum repens, caule hirto trigono, foliis pinnato-
 ternatis fetuld terminatis.*

The weakly *French Honey-fuckle*, with a triangular ftem.

I found this little plant in one of the *Pinguin* fences, near *Old-harbour* -, where it
 generally {hoots to the height of three feet, or better. It is a weakly plant, and
 requires a fupport. Its rough and flender ftem diftinguiflies it very fufficiently ft^m
 all the other fpecies.

HEDYSARUM 4. *Minimum triphyllum, foliolis linearibus.*

The fmalleft *French Honey-fuckle*, with very narrow leaves.

I found

I found this uncommon little plant on *Coflfs* hill: it never rises above seven or eight inches in height.

HEDYSARUM 5. *Triphyllum majus reperis, foliis venojs ovatis, fpicis terminalibus & alaribus.*

Hedyfarum *trifoliatum fpicatum, foliis oblongis glabris.* Thez. Zey. t. 53.

The larger creeping *French Honey-fuckle.*

HEDYSARUM 6. *Triphyllum tnajus repens^fcapis axillaribus, ajfurgentibus inferne nudis, fupernefpicatis.*

The larger creeping *French Honey-fuckle, with naked flower-ftems;*

Both these creeping plants are very like each other, and generally observed to run many feet from the main roots: but they commonly cast a few radical fibres from all the joints that touch the ground, which greatly forwards their luxuriant growth. The leaves are marked with some prominent veins on the under-side, and seldom under an inch and a half in length. Both the species are pretty common in the more stady hills of *Jamaica.*

HEDYSARUM 7. *Triphyllum, maximum, fcandens\ caule trigono, birth uncinatis munito; fpicis amplis terminalibus.*

The large climbing *French Honey-fuckle.*

This plant is pretty frequent in *Jamaica,* and a native of the mountains: it is a climber, and raises itself generally to the top of the tailed trees in the wood. The stem is triangular, and every where beset with small hooked bristles, or rough hairs. The leaves are oval, and much like those of the *Kidney-bean* tribe; and all the branches terminate in so many large and beautiful flower-spikes. The plant is most common about *Hope-river.*

HEDYSARUM 8. *Caulefcem erectum triphyllum, floribus minimis, fpicis laxis terminalibus.*

Hedyfarum *triphyllum ereffum, &c.* Slo. Cat. 73, & H. t. 116.

The larger erect *French Honey-fuckle.*

This plant is pretty frequent in the more remote hills, and inland parts of the island: it grows erect, and rises generally to the height of two feet and a half, or better. The leaves* are moderately large and the *Jiipulce,* that shoot about their infertions, roundly and broad.

HEDYSARUM 9. *Triphyllum, hirfutiwi, minus, repens-, racemis Jlriflis hirjutis.*

The *Hare's-foot French Honey-fuckle.*

I found this rare and curious species of the *Hedyfarum,* a little beyond *Guy's hill,* in the road between *Sixteen-mile-walk,* and *St. Mdrfs.* It grows in tufts, and seldom rises above fifteen or seventeen inches from the root,

HEDYSARUM 10. *Herbaceum, procumbent, foliis geminatis; fpicis folio* latis, terminalibus.*

Hedyfarum *foliis binatis petiolatis, floralibus fejjilibus.* L. Sp. Pl.

Hedyfarum *bifolium, foliolis ovatis, Jiliquis ajperis.* Thez. Zey. t. 50*

Onobichis maderafpatana diphyllus, &c. Pk. Phy. t. 102* f. 1.

The smaller *French Honey-fuckle*, with coupled leaves.

This plant is very common in all the *Savannas* about *Old-harbour*, and many other parts of the island: it seldom rises above fifteen or seventeen inches in height; is furnished with leaves, disposed by couples, on common foot-stalks; and bears its numerous yellow flowers, on foliated spikes, at the extremities of the branches.

HEDYSARUM u. *Pentaphyllum minus, reclinatum.*

The smaller pentaphyllous *French Honey-fuckle*.

I have met with this curious species near the barracks, in the road thro' the mountains of *Wejmoreland*: it is a weakly reclining plant, and seldom grows above fifteen or eighteen inches in length. It is generally found in beds.

INDIGOFERA i. *Decompfita, diffusa, minor & humilior; ratnisgracilibus**
Indigofera leguminibus arcuatis incanis, racemis folio brevioribus. L. Sp. Pl.
Indigofera L. H. C. G? anil five *Indigo Indica*, Morif. & Caachira. Pif. 19^{8#}
Colutea Indica humilis ex qua Indigo, folio viridi. Muf. & Thez. Zey.
Colutea affinis huicofa floribus jpicatis, &c. Slo. Cat. 141. & H. t. 19*

The Indigo Plant.

This plant is not so hardy, nor does it give so good a pulp as the following species: but it yields a great deal more of the dye than either of them; and is, for that reason, generally preferred, though subject to a great many more mischances. The plant seldom rises above two feet and a half in height, and seems to divide, rather than to branch in its growth.

INDIGOFERA 2. *Afurgens minusque divisa, ramulis crassioribus JriattH
 spicis axillaribus.*

The *Guatemala Indigo Plant*.

This plant is much hardier than the foregoing, and affords a finer pulp: but it does not yield so great a quantity of it; and is only cultivated where the seasons are not so certain, or in mixt fields. It grows commonly to the height of three or four feet, and throws out a good many sub-erect branches as it rises.

INDIGOFERA 3. *Afurgens, subvillosa & fubcinerea; ramulis crassioribus
 Jiliquis arcuatis, brevioribus, reflexo-patentibus.*

The wild Indigo.

This last species is very common in *Jamaica*, and grows wild in all the *Savanna*** where, doubtless, it had been cultivated in former times: for there, we often see with some of those Indigo-works, that were then built; which remain very perfect to this day. The plant is harder than any of the other sorts, and grows very luxuriantly even in the dryest *Savanna* lands; but it does not yield so much pulp as either of them: the dye, however, that is extracted from it, is generally the best of a fine copperish cast, and a close grain.

All the species seem to thrive best in a free rich soil, and a warm situation; but, to answer the labourers toil to his satisfaction, they should be cultivated where they may be pretty frequently refreshed with moisture. All the different sorts are now propagated in every part of *America*, where Indigo is made; and generally cultivated and manufactured in the following manner, viz.

Having first chosen a proper piece of ground, and cleared such a part of it as you purpose for the immediate culture of this vegetable; you may begin to plant in any season of the year: but the land must be first hewed into little trenches, not above two inches, or two inches and a half, in depth; nor more than
 , ;"

than fourteen or fifteen inches afunder: the feeds are ftrewed pretty thick in the bottom of thefe, and immediately covered from the adjoining banks, where the mould of the trenches was laid. Bat, as the plants (hoot, the field fhould be frequently weeded; and kept confantly clean, until they rife and fpread fufficiently to cover the ground.

Tho* this be the moft regular method of raifing thefe plants, thofe that cultivate great quantities of them, are feldom fo formal in the difpofition of their fields; and only ftrew the feeds pretty thick, in little (hallow pits, howed up irregularly; but generally difpofed within four, five, or fix inches of one another; covering them again from the banks, as we obferved in the other method. The plants, raifed in this manner, are obferved to anfwer as well, or rather better than the others; but they require more care and attention in the weeding: the diftances mull be, however, varied, according to the fort you cultivated; thefe being the moft commonly ufed for the firft fpecies. The plants grow to full perfe&ion in two or three months; and are generally obferved to anfwer beft, when cut in full bloffom.

Your feeds being thus fowed, your next care muft be to fee that the works be ready, and in good order; well cemented, terraffed, and feafoned. Thefe confift of three or five fquare cisterns, or vatts, made gradually fmaller; and fo fituated on the fide of fome rifing ground, as to have the plain at the top of the fecond and third upon a line with the bottom of the firft, or a little lower; and the plain at the top of the fourth and fifth, upon a line with, or lower than, the bottom of the fecond and third. The firft, which is the largeft and called the fteeper, is generally made about eight or ten feet fquare; by four deep; and opens into the fecond, or fecond and third, by dne or two round holes, made clofe to the bottom; fo as to difcharge all the tindure readily: thefe generally run through a log of fome hard timber, placed for that purpofe, in the wall; which is fometimes bored with two or three holes, placed one over the other, or triangularly; to difcharge the liquor with the greater fpeed. The fecond, or fecond and third vatts, called the beaters, are taade of different dimerifionsj according to the method intended to be ufed in beating or working of the tindure: for if you have but one cistern, and intend to work tip the liquor with hand-buckets; it fhould be eight or ten feet fquare, and fix, or ~~8~~ and a half deep: but if you have two cisterns, and intend to beat your tincture with an engine; they fhould be fo deep as to hold all the liquor a good way below the main, or horizontal axis, into which the buckets are fixed; and the walls, in thofe cisterns, fhould be nearly as high over the rollers, as the cistern is deep below them; to keep the tinflure from being wafted. After the liquor is well beat ih thefe cisterns, it is left to fettle; and when the pulp is depofited, the clear incumbent fluid is drawn *off* by a convenient vent, placed fome inches above the bottom of each cistern; and the remaining magma difcharged into the fourth and fifth cisterns, by convenient outlets, placed clofe to the bottom; like thofe in the firft. Thefe laft cisterns are but fmall; they are, however, generally made fquare, and proportioned to the quantity of pulp fuch works commonly produce at a time.

The beft engine I have fcen for beating of Indigo, was built in the following form, *viz.* In the intermediate fpace between the two beaters or main cisterns, and in the middle of a line drawn through the center of both, you raife a main column; which is fixt fo as to move with a point, or pivot, lodged upon a ground-fil, at the bottom; and fecured with a convenient frame at the top; where it aliomoves by a pivot, in a beam, or timber that runs from the upper part of the wall of one of the beaters, to the oppofite wall of the other. This column is fupplied, below the center, with a pair of arms, by which it is turned round; and, over this, it is alfo furnifhed with a wheel, well fupplied with coggs, fixed fo as to rife in a perpendicular direction to the plane of the wheel: thefe, as the main column turns round, work either or both the horizontal rollers, into which the buckets are fixed; and which are fo contrived, at the ends adjoining to the main column, as to be wedged higher or lower, at pleafure; fo that one, or both, may work as need requires. Thefe

rollers run horizontally thro' the middle of the beaters, or main cisterns; and, being lodged upon pivots in the further walls, pass thro' two holes in the nearer, and move again by pins, in a frame dropped (from the upper beam, or timber, that lies between the walls) parallel to the main column; being each supplied with a fett of coggs, to work in those of the main wheel: and, at proper distances, within the beaters, they are also furnished with three or four cross arms, to the ends of which are fixed twice so many pyramidal and truncated vessels, open at both ends; to run thro' and agitate the liquor the better. Each of these is of a moderate size; and, it bottomed, would hold between two and three quarts.

The whole frame is moved with great ease and celerity, by one horse; for whole course, sufficient room is always left between the beaters, in the building of the works; which occasions them to project beyond the angles of the steeper. With this machine you may beat more liquor, in half or three quarters of an hour, than six negroes can do in six: so that it fully answers the expence and labour; and frequently brings a weakly and imperfect tincture, to grain, which could be hardly done without infinite labour, otherways. Your works now ready and fit for use, you begin to manufacture your Indigo in the following manner, *viz.*

The plants are cut with rape-hooks, a few inches above the root: they are then tied in loads; carried to the works; and laid by strata in the steeper. When this is pretty full, the weed is overlaid with boards, and these supported by props, from the beams that overlay the cistern: these being well fetted, you put in as much water as will cover the weed, and leave it to digest, and ferment, until the greatest part of the pulp is extracted; without letting the tender tops of the weed run to putrefaction, which would spoil the whole. On this critical juncture chiefly depends both the quantity and quality of your Indigo; and in the management of this point alone, the judgment of the planter chiefly consists: he must be therefore very cautious and watchful to know it perfectly; for if he draws off the water but two hours too soon, he loses the greatest part of the pulp; and if the fermentation runs but two hours too long, the whole is spoiled. To avoid both inconveniences, you must, when the fermentation rises, frequently draw out a handful of the weed; and when you find the tops grow very tender, and pale; and observe the stronger leaves to change their colour to a less lively pale; you may be sure you are then at the proper point, and ought to draw off the liquor without delay. But you soon learn to know this critical juncture, by the height of the fermentation, and grain of the tincture; of which you may frequently beat a little in a silver cup, or a soap-plate, for that purpose; tho' the other is, by far, the best and surest way, until a person is well experienced in the course of the operation.

The pulp being thus extracted, the vents are opened, and the tincture discharged by the proper taps, into the beaters; where it is agitated and worked up by two or three negroes, each with a bucket fixed to the end of a pole, (or by a proper engine,) who continue this labour, until the dye begins to granulate, on float in little flocule in the water; which separation is greatly forwarded by a gradual addition of some clear lime water. But a person must cautiously distinguish the different stages of this part of the operation; and carefully examine the appearance and colour of the floculae, as the work advances: for the grain passes gradually from a greenish to a fine blue; which is the proper colour of the floculae, when the liquor is sufficiently worked; too small a degree of agitation leaving the grain green and coarse, while too vigorous an action brings it to be almost black. But the different stages may be easily distinguished on examining a small quantity of the liquor in a silver cup, from time to time, as the process advances; and a little experience will soon learn you to know them as well by a single drop upon your nail; so that you may stop at any degree of height, and have your Indigo of a deep copperish blue, or of a paler colour, as you chuse: and when the liquor, in which the flocule swim, is quite clear, you may be satisfied there is lime-water enough; but this must be very clean, for otherways your Indigo will be very much speckled; and not in too great a quantity, which would make it too hard, and of a greyish cast.

The liquor being now well beat, and the pulp granulated ; it is left undisturbed Until the flocculae settle at the bottom: then the incumbent water is discharged by a tap, fixed for that purpose, a few inches above the floor of the cistern; and the magma, or mud, let out by a lower vent into its proper receptacles. This is again, by some, put into a cauldron, and heated over a gentle fire, but not so far as to boil; and then emptied into little ovenbrick bags to drain : by others it is not heated, but immediately put into the like bags to drain; and when sufficiently cured that way, it is, by all, put into little square boxes, whose sides must not be above four inches deep; that it may dry the sooner, and without crumbling, which it is otherwise apt to do.

Good Indigo should be of a fine copperish blue colour, deep, and shining, with a smooth grain; it should break easily, swim in water, and burn very freely, leaving some fine white cinders behind.

The faults in Indigo generally arise, 1. From too long a putrefaction; and then it is of a dirty cast, and looks like black mould, or mud. 2. From too little beating; and then it is of a coarse grain and green colour. 3. From too much beating, which always gives it a black colour. 4. From over-heating, which makes the grain very coarse; but the colour is seldom vitiated by this. 5. From a mixture of some particles of the lime, or too great a quantity of the water; which renders it grey and hard.

The quantity of the pulp falls sometimes below expectation, 1. For want of proper seasons; whereby the growth of the plants is stunted. 2. For want of a sufficient degree of fermentation; for then the stronger leaves do still retain a considerable part of the dye. 3. For want of a due granulation ; which often happens, where lime-water is not used : the menstruum, in such cases, never settles well, and deposits but an inconspicuous part of the substance.

This valuable commodity is the only ingredient known to dye a fine blue: but the culture of the plant has been wholly neglected among the *English*, for many years; though no part of the world affords a better soil, or more commodious situations for that purpose, than *Jamaica*. The people, however, now begin to plant it, both there and in *South Carolina*; and it is not doubted but the success will answer their expectations. It is principally used in dyes and paintings.

N. B. Seventeen negroes are sufficient to manage twenty acres of Indigo, throughout the year; and do other work, at times. And one acre of rich land, well planted, will, with good seasons and proper management, yield five hundred pounds of Indigo in twelve months: for the plant *ratoo's*, and gives four or five crops a year; but must be replanted afterwards. One negro's load of good plants, will produce one pound of good Indigo.

CLASS XVIII.

Of the *Polyadelphia*; or Vegetables that have their *Filaments* joined into three or more bundles at the base.

SECTION I.

Of such as have but five Filaments in every Flower.

THEOBROMA 1. *Foliis oblongo-cordatis, ferratis, ab altero latere trijortibus \ fruSiu minori fcabro.*

Theobroma *foliis ferratis*. L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Guazuma. Plum. t. 18.

A\ri\Jruflu *morifolia* arbor, &c. Slo. Cat. 135,

Bastard Cedar.

This tree is a native of *Jamaica*; and peculiar to the low lands, where it ^{often} forms a very agreeable shade for the cattle: and frequently supplies them with food in dry weather, when all the herbage of the fields is burned up, or exhausted; moles being observed to feed very greedily both upon the fruit and foliage of the tree. The seeds are very mucilaginous, but, other ways, agreeable to the palate. The wood is light, and so easily wrought, that it is generally used by our coach and chair makers in all the side-pieces. The flowers grow in clusters at the axis of the leaves.

THEOBROMA 2. *FruSiu ovato-acuminato, subverrucofo, decent fulch longitudinalibus fubarato.*

CachaoSi Mart. 369,

The Chocolate Tree, with long pods.

THEOBROMA 3. *FruSiu subrotundo, subverrucofo, decent fulcis fubarato.*

Theobroma *foliis integerrimis*. L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Cacao, Ger. Ema. &c. Slo. Cat. 134. & H. t. 160.

Cacao. Catefb. App. t. 6- G? *Chacolata*. Bontii, pag. 198.

The Chocolate Tree, with round pods.

Both species of the Cacao, or Chocolate tree, are pretty frequent in *Jamaica* \ and often found wild in the woods, where doubtless they had been cultivated in the time of the *Spaniards*: but they are seldom planted there in regular walks, as they are on the main; where hurricanes are neither so frequent, nor so destructive. The trees are very delicate, and rarely survive when once they are loosened in the ground (a) \ which is generally the case, when they are not well shaded, in hurricane times: for the ground is then quite soft and yielding for the space of many feet under the surface; and the force of the wind, often such, as to break or bend the most robust trees. The *Spaniards*^ to prevent such inconveniences, used to intermix many of the Coral Bean trees (b) (from whence they have been since, gene-

(a) The root cankers generally on those occasions, and decays most commonly afterwards: but I query, whether many of them would not recover, had they been pulled up, and pruned both at top and bottom, when they begin to weather; and then transplanted?

(b) The *Erythrina**

rally called *Mader di Cacao*) in their walks; which helped greatly to break the force of the \wind, and thereby generally preserved their *CaCao* trees. I have, however, seen numbers of them thrive well, without any shelter of this kind; and bear the force of many storms without damage: thus, probably, they were protected, while young, and yet too tender to bear any extraordinary frocks; for I generally observed them to be planted in a good deep mould, and a warm, well covered situation.

These trees grow naturally to a moderate size; and seldom exceed six or seven inches in diameter, or rise above fifteen or sixteen feet in height. They are very beautiful, and, in general, extremely engaging to the sight, when charged with fruit; which grows from all parts of the trunk, and larger branches, indiscriminately. When the seeds are loose, and rattle in the pods, they are picked off, opened, and the kernels picked out and exposed daily to the sun, until they are thoroughly cured, and fit for the store, or market.

These seeds are remarkably nourishing, and agreeable to most people; which occasions them to be now commonly kept in most houses in *America* as a necessary part of the provisions of the family: they are generally ground or pounded very fine, at leisure hours; and made into paste, to be the more in readiness upon occasion. It is naturally pretty much charged with oil; but mixes very well with either milk or water, the usual vehicles with which it is prepared for immediate use. It is much esteemed in all the southern colonies of *America* and well known to make up the principal part of the nourishment of most of the old people in those parts, as well as of a great number of yews.

The plant is propagated by the seed; but requires a great deal of care to raise it with success. It is generally planted and cultivated in the following manner, *viz.* You take a full grown pod, that has lain by some days; and cut off the top at the pointed extremity, so that the seeds may be fully exposed to view: you then bury it two thirds, or deeper, in mould, in some moist and shady place. In a few days the seeds begin to germinate; and then they ought to be taken out, one by one, and transplanted in proper beds: but the mould, to which they are transferred, should be rich, well divided, and free; moist, properly shaded, and disposed at proper distances; so as to leave convenient room for the roots and branches of the trees to spread in. In each of these beds you plant one or two seeds, with the root part downwards, scarcely covering them at the top; you then moisten the mould gently about them, and cover the bed with some large leaves, to protect the young budding plants from the more active rays of the sun; which may be still guarded by some little ambient bulwark, to ward off such accidents as may happen from heavy rains, or blowing windy weather. They seldom require to be watered after the first day; but, if this should become necessary, it must be done with great tenderness; and is best managed, by laying a piece of wet cloth, or some watered weeds, gently round the young plant; which, should be left there until the earth soaks a sufficient quantity of the moisture. But great care must be taken not to break off the seed-leaves of the plant, on those occasions; for these are only the tender divided lobes of the kernel, and the loss of them would wholly prevent its further growth.

The plantain-walks afford the most natural and agreeable shade for those plants, while young; but, as they rise, they should be supplied with a more substantial guard, to protect them from the inclemencies of the weather; which ought to be continued until they grow to full perfection, and must be removed with caution even then.

(c) There is a small open walk at *Dr. Tuffy's*, in *Mountferdt* which has stood for many years.

S E C T . III.

Offuch as have from eight to twenty Filaments in every Flower.

CITRUS 1. *Frufru fpharico-ovato, puntiato, lavi, minori, acido.*
Malus Aurantia fruclu limonispuffillo, &c. Slo. Cat. 211. & H.

The Lime Tree.

This bufhy fhrub is very common in *Jamaica*, where it is often raifed for the fake of its fruit j and not unfrequently planted for fences. When it grows luxuriantly, it is feldom under twelve or fourteen feet in height, and fpreads greatly about the too, but it is often ftunted, and of a finaller ftature. The bark and fibres of the root, are excellent ftrengthening aperitives j and found frequently ercual in obftinate febrile cafes, as well as in weakneffes and obftudions of wifcera. The leaves are generally ufed in difcutient baths; and the juice or the fruit, as a principal ingredient in punch: the moft appropriated and agreeable liqwt, that can be ufed in any country, where the juices are overheated and in a fermen, as they generally are in moft people, in thofe colonies.

CITRUS 2. *Fruflufphcerico-ovato, punttato, infpido; fuperficie inæquali.*

The fvvet Lime or Lemon Tree.

This tree grows much like the foregoing; but it rifegenerally more upright, and bears a fruit which in fize, as well as form, feems to hold a mean between the Ume and the Lemon. The juice is very infpid; but the bark and fibres of the root, at a great deal of that bitter fo peculiar to the Lime tree. I have feen fome of thefe Dr. Brady's, in *St. Anns**

CITRUS 3. *FruBu ovato acido, fuperficie inaqualL*
Citrus petiolis Hnearibus. L. Sp. Pl.
Limo arbor, ejufque fruttus limo, Cord, &c. Slo. Cat. 209.

The Lemon Tree.

CITRUS 4. *FruEtu majori acido ovato, fuperficie inæquali.*

The *St. Helena* Lemon Tree.

This tree was but lately introduced to *Jamaica*: but it is now cultivated by fljof people, on account of its large fruit 3 one of which frequently yields above h a pint of juice.

CITRUS 5. *FruBu Jpharico, punBato, croceo, acido\ cortice intcrW fpongiofo; petiolis alatis.*
Malus Aurantia vulgaris major, &c. Slo. Cat. 210. & H.

The four or *Seville* Orange Tree.

Thefe two laft fpecies grow more bulky and upright than any of the foregoing; and the juice of their fruits, which is far more mild than that of lime, is generally moft eftemed among the natives and old ftandards, whofe juices begin to c they are, however, differently received by different people, each praifing moft, agrees beft with his own palate. The juice of the laft fort is the laft ufed in *maica*, tho' more mild than any of the reft 3 but the rind is much eftemed m ters, and ftomachic wines.

CITRUS 6. *FruSiu oblongo majori, cortice crajfo carnofo > fuperjicie inaequali vejiculato.*

Citrus arbor & malus Citrea Cord, &c. Slo.Cat. 208. & H.

The Citron Tree.

The rind of the fruit of this tree is very thick and fucculent, and makes a fine fweetmeat. It is fometimes fteeped in fpiritsj and to them, when diftilled, it gives both an agreeable flavour, and its name.

CITRUS 7. *FruSiu fphcerico, punSiato^ croceo, dulci 5 petiolis alatis.*

Citrus petiolis alatis. L. Sp. Pl.

Malus Aurantia Sinenjis, &c. Slo. Cat. 211.

Aurantium, qua malus Aurantia regia dulcis, &c. Thez. Zey.

The China Orange Tree.

This tree is very common in moft parts of *Jamaica* \ and the fruit much efteemed by all forts of people. It is always in flower, or bearing fruit, in thofe parts of the world.

CITRUS 8. *FruElu fph<zrico-obovato>maximo\ cortice aqual? \ vejiculato, pallidè luteo.*

M&lus Aurantia fruElu rotundo maximo^ &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 12.

Aurantium, qnce malus Aurantia Indica > fruStu omnium tmaximo. T. Zey.

The Shaddock Tree.

CITRUS 9. *Fruftu fphcerico-ovato minori, cortice aquali vejiculato pallid \$ luteo, petiolis alatis.*

The Forbidden Fruit, or fmaller Shaddock Tree.

Thefe two laft fpecies grow to a more confiderable fize than any of the others, and are now cultivated in moft parts of the country 5 particularly on the fourth fide, where they are obferved to thrive beft. The fruit of both fpecies is agreeable to moft palates, and of a pleafant grateful flavour -, but the laft excels in fweetnefs, while the other partakes a little of the bitter, which recommends it to moft people.

The feeds of all the fpecies have a bitterifh, but pleafant tafte; and doubtlefs Would make very good emulfions, which may be ufed with great fucces, when the ftomach is weak or languid, and cannot bear the ftronger bitters: nor is it improbable but they may prove an excellent mixture with milk, in confumptive cafes. They are very fuccesfully adminiftered in dry belly-aches and convulfive fpafms; and one of the moft effectual medicines that can be ufed to reftore weakly limbs to their former vigour: but it fhould be continued for a confiderable time; aided by regularity, and other afliftants; and ufed before the parts are emaciated.

Obf. I do not apprehend that any of thofe, except the fecond, fifth, and ninth, can be confidered as variations; for they generally retain the fame appearances and fpecific characters, even in the wild fate.

S E C T, III.

Of fuch as have a great number 0 Filaments in every Flower.*

A SCYRUM 1. *Fruticofum minus, fupra-deconipofitum; ramulis gracilibus marginatis; foliis linearibus^ feffilibus, bafi biglandulis.*

Afcyrum foliis ovatis, caule comprejfo. L. Sp. PL
Hipericoides. Plum. t. 7.

The fhrubby *Afcyrum*, with flender edged branches.

Flores Jingulares funt & terminates.

Periantium [^]uadriphyllum, foliis exterioribus ovatis, majoribus, cp-
poJitiSt petala Jforis fulcientibia: interioribus minimis vix
perfpicuis.

Corolla Tetrapetala; petalis fere cequalibus, ovatis, ereSlo-patentibus, an
utrumque latus vergentibus.

Stamina. Filamenta numerofa tenuiaereBa, petalis breviora-, antherx globofce.
Piftillum. Germ en oblongo-ovatum, leniter compre/fum, longitudine jere
Jlaminum\ ftylus nullus; ftigmata bina Jimplicia.

Pericarpium. Capfula ovato-acutninata unilocularis bivalvisyfeminibusplⁱ*
rimis utrique lateri affixis referta.

This elegant little (hrubby plant is common in the cooler mountains of *New Li-
guanea*. It is very full of leaves and branches, and feldom rifes above three feet in
height: but the filaments of the flower do not feem to be joined at the bottom-

C L A S S X I X.

Of the *Syngenefia* \$ or Vegetables that have the *anther* £•,
or tops of the filaments connefted together, and
formed into a cylindric tube round the upper part oi
the *flyle* j the filaments themfelves being feparate.

S E C T . I .

Of fuch as have all the Flowers hermaphrodite and fertile.

LACTUCA 1. *Foliis rotundatis, caule Corymbofo.* L. Sp. PL

The common Garden Lettice.

This plant was formerly introduced to *Jamaica*; and is fince cultivated, Wjj^k
good fucefs, in all the cooler mountains of the ifland; where the air is generally
frefh and damp, and the foil rich and well (haded.

CICHORIUM 1. *Foliis radicalibus, fimbriatis, oblongis; caule ajfurgenti ra-
mofoy pene nudo -y ramulis jlorijeris.*

Cichorium caule Jimplici, foliis integris crenatis. L. Sp. PI. & H. C.

Succory.

This plant is alfo cultivated in *Jamaica*, and thrives very well in all the cool^l
mountains s but the tafte being fomewhat bitter, it is hardly ever ufed. It^{is}
wholefome fallet, and proves an agreeable green when boiled.

LEONTODON 1. *Foliis radicalibus, oblongis, obovatis, fubtus lanugⁿ⁰P
incanis-7 fcapo fimplici nudo monojloro.*

Art.

An, *Leontodon calyce inferne reflexo*: L. Sp. PI?

Dens Leonis, folio fubtus incano, fore purpureo, &c. Slo. Cat. 123. & H. t. 150. f. 2.

The white-leafed ured *Leontodon*, with an undivided ftalk.

This plant grows in moft of our fugar-colonies, and is generally found in moift fhady places; but thrives beft in a cool gravelly foil. It is reckoned an excellent diuretic, and is ufed as fuch by many people, in thofe parts of the world.

SONCHUS 1. *Foliis ciliatis obtujis, varie & profunde finuatis.*

Sunchus pedunculis tomentofis, calycibus glabris. L. Sp. PI.

Sow-thistle.

This is a native in moft of the fugar-colonies; and grows wild in every fallow field. It is an excellent ingredient in all cooling, diuretic and aperitive apozems: but it is feldom ufed for that purpofe in *America*, tho' generally gathered for hog-meat in all the colonies,

HIERACIUM 1. *Ereftum hirfutum majus, foliis oblongis finuato-laceris, foribus fubJtriSie` comofs.*

Sonchus afper laciniatus, &c. Slo. Cat. 123.

The large hairy Hawk-weed.

This plant is pretty common in the all lower mountains, and rifes generally to the height of three feet, or better. The leaves are long, and appear as if torn at the margin. The common flower-cups are moderately large, and difpofed pretty thick at the top of the plant, from whence its little branches chiefly rife 5 for it throws out but very few from the body of the item.

HIERACIUM 2. *Ereftum minimum fubhirfntum> foliis anguftis, capitulis panicioribus.*

Hieracium minimum^ longis integris & angujlis foliis, &c. Slo. Cat. 123.

The flender ured Hawk-weed, with narrow leaves.

This little plant is pretty frequent in all parts of *Jamaica*, but moft common in the road between *Spaniflo T'own* and *Sixtecn-mile-walk*. It grows chiefly in cool fhady places, and feldom rifes more than feven or eight inches in height.

LAP SANA 1. *EreSla-y foliis majoribus, lunatis, dentatis\ ramulis tenuioribus, fitbnudis, affurgentibus.*

The branchy ured Nipple-wort, with very thin leaves.

This plant grows pretty frequent in the gravelly banks of moft of the rivulets in the mountains, and (hoots often to the height of three feet, or better. It rifes generally by a flender ftalk, divided into a great number of delicate, fpreading, fubdivided branches, towards the top. The leaves are nearly of the figure of a heart, with a large open finus at the bafe; the middle of which projects a good way back, to throw out their flender lengthened foot-ftalks.

ELEPHANTOPUS 1. *Erefius hirfutus-, foliis inferiorikus ovatis, utrinque produfiis, for'alibus oblongis; capitulis a la ri bus.*

Elephantopus foliis oblongis fcabrisl L. Sp, PL

The smaller erect *Elephantopus*, with the flowers disposed at the
 aë of the upper leaves.

This plant is common in most parts of *Jamaica*: it grows chiefly in open gravelly
 lands and rises generally to the height of fifteen or twenty inches, sometimes more.
 The common receptacles of the flowers rise singly from the aë of the upper leaves, and
 seem disposed in the form of a spike; but we seldom find more than four blossoms
 in each of them. The seeds are, each, crowned with four little bristles, or *ctx*.

ELEPHANTOPUS. 2. *Erefius*-, *foliis oblongo-ovatis nigofis atque ferratis*,
foralibus cordiformibus ternati\ capitulis re motis
terminalibus.

Elephantopus foliis integris ferratis. L. H. C.

Scabiofa Javana. Bontii.

Scabiofe affinis anomala Jilvatica, &c. Slo. Cat, 127. & H. t. 156.

The upright *Elephantopus*, with large flower-heads.

This plant is not so common as the foregoing, tho' frequent enough, in many
 places, on the north side of the island. It rises generally from half a foot, to three
 or four, in height; and is generally adorned with a great number of flowers, ga-
 thered into pretty large heads, at the extremities of the branches. The seeds are
 an oblong form, and crowned, each, with five little bristles. The common foot-stalks
 are very long, and terminate the branches; but, at the separations of them, you
 always observe a smaller head growing to the stem, without any supporter.

This plant is a good vulnerary; and much used in consumptive cases, among the
 natives of *Java*, in the *Eaji-Indies*. The leaves are frequently used, instead of
Carduus BenediStus, among the inhabitants of the *French* islands.

TRIXIS 1. *Frutescens, foliis nitidis ovatis dentatisque, floribus comosis*. Tab.

33- fig- i-

The shrubby *Trixis*.

Periantium *Duplex*: exterius *quadriphyllum erectum majus, calycem com-*
munem involvens -, interiorius *efquamis oSlo circiter^ la^{ncc}*
*latisy ereflisjubjnuatist in cylindrum agglutinatis^ conjiatum**

Corollulae *Uniformes, aequales, hermaphrodita*: propria *monopetala tu-*
bulata, in tres lacinias profunde JeSla\ exterior ligulata pa-
*tens tridentata\ interiores agglutinate, exteriori oppojiW**
angustiores, revoluta.

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque*: antherae *in cylindrum adnata*.

Pistillum. *Germen oblongum; ftylus erectus bijidus-, ftigmata tenuia*.

Sermina *Oblonga pappo capillari coronata: receptaculum nudum*.

This little shrub is very common in the *Savannas* about *Kingston*, and seldom
 rises above four or five feet in height. The common receptacles are disposed at
 the extremities of the branches; and the outward divisions of the flowers grow
 gradually smaller, and curl more downwards as they approach the center; which
 gives the whole something of the appearance of a radiated flower, at the first ap-
 pearance.

STRUCHIUM i; *Herbaceum fubajurgens, foliis oblongo-ovatis utrinque pro-*
duStis, capitulis conjlipatis ad alas. Tab. 34. f. 2.

An, Cadelari. H. M. p. 10. 15\$.

The herbaceous *Struchium* > with oblong leaves.

See Tab, 34, fig. 2.

Peri-

Periantium *Commune campanulatum* *imbricatum*, *fquamis in* *Squalibus* *angustis, acuminatis erecio-patentibus; proprium tubulatum* *breve, crelum, quadricrenatum, germini incidens.*
 Corollulae *Subaquales, monopetalae infundibuliformes hermaphrodite?; marginales trijidae^ centrales quadripartite?*
 Stamina. *Filamenta brevissima e tubo corollae orta; anthera latiuscula^ oblongae, adnatae,*
 Pistillum. *Germen oblongum, angulatum, calyce proprio corollatum; stylus bifidus corollae longior; stigmata oblonga revoluta.*
 Receptaculum *Tumidum punctatum nudum.*

I found this plant at the *Ferry*: it grows pretty luxuriantly by the river-side, and rises, generally, to the height of two feet and a half, or better. The leaves are disposed in an alternate order, oblong, and entire; and the flower-bunches interposed with a few smaller ones, that rise between the common cups, as they stand compacted together at the axils of the leaves.

EUPATORIUM 1. *Erethium hirtutum, foliis oblongis rugosis floribus spicatis* *per ramos terminates declinatas uno versus oppositis*

Coniza fruticosa^ flore palide purpureo, &c. Slo. Cat. 124.

The red: *Eupatorium*^ or Hemp-Agrimony.

This plant grows chiefly in the low lands, and rises commonly to the height of three feet and a half, or better. The leaves are disposed in an alternate order, rough and oblong. The branches bend generally forwards, and bear their flowers in loose spikes, along their extremities where they are disposed in a gradual succession on the upper sides only,

EUPATORIUM 2. *Odoratum hirtutum; foliis ovato-acuminatis, basi versus crenatis, oppositis 3 floribus compositis.*

Eupatoria Conizoides, folio nullo, &c. Pk. t. 177. f. 3.

The Archangel.

This weakly shrubby plant is very frequent in the lower hills of *Jamaica*; and generally observed to grow among the other bushes, where it frequently calls its long/slender, flexile, and opposite branches to a moderate distance. The flowers are somewhat impregnated with a smell perfectly like that of the *European Meadow-sweet*; but this is not observed in every plant of the same species, nor constant even in the same blossoms.

EUPATORIUM 3. *Fruticosum affurgens incanum; foliis amplioribus, cordato-acuminatis, crenatis 3 floribus compositis.*

The shrubby ash-coloured *Eupatorium*^ with opposite leaves and branches.

This shrubby plant is common in most of the mountains of *Jamaica*; and rises generally to the height of seven or eight feet. The leaves and branches are opposite and the flowers disposed pretty thick at the extremities of the branches.

CNICUS 1, *Caule diffuso, foliis dentato-finuatis. L. Sp. PL & H, C. tardus Benediculus. Offic.*

The Carduus) and *Carduus Benediculus* of the shops.

This plant was introduced to *Jamaica* some years ago; and has been since cultivated, with great success, at Mr. Jones's, in the mountains of *New Liguanea*; where it feeds as well as in most parts of *Europe*. It makes a fine stomachic infusion; and may be used with success, in all weaknesses of the viscera, and over-abundant discharges of bile.

CYNARA i. *Incana, foliis spinosis omnibus pinnatifidis^ calycinis squamulatis*. L. Sp. Pl.

The Cardoon, or Spanijh-Chardon.

This plant was lately introduced to *Jamaica* by Mr. Walien and is now raised in many of the gardens, both in the low lands and the mountains.

CYNARA 2. *Foliis subspinosis pinnatis indivisisque; calycinis squamulatis** L. Sp. Pl.

The Artichoke.

This plant, though a native of *Europe*, grows very luxuriantly in the cooler mountains of *Liguanea*, where it is now cultivated with some success. It is propagated by slips, or suckers* taken from the old roots; but, to make it bear a luxuriant top, great care should be taken to pull off moil of the younger shoots early in the spring; leaving only two of the straightest and most promising of the under plants, to each, for a crop: these, however, should be well and closely moulded, and put as far asunder as they will conveniently bear; observing to crop off the tops of all the leaves that hang downwards. Mr. Miller (who is the author of this method of preparing them for a crop) says, that in forming a new plantation of artichokes, the ground (should be well supplied with decayed dung; and tells us that care should be taken to choose such plants as may be least woody, cleared and founded, with some fibres at their bottoms. He also advises, to cut off the woody part that joins them to the (stalk, as well as the larger outside leaves. The plants thus prepared, (if the weather be dry) should be placed upright in a tub of water, for three or four hours before they are planted; which, he observes, refreshes them greatly.

The plant thrives best in a moist rich soil. The bottom of the leaves, as well as the receptacle of the seeds and flowers, is fleshy, and delicate eating.

CARTHAMUS i. *Foliis feffilibus, denticulatis, oblongis, obtusis; caule affurgenti^ firmitatem versus ramoso*.

Carthamus foliis ovatis integris aculeatis, L. H. C.
Carthamus. Off.

Bastard Saffron.

This plant was introduced to *Jamaica* by the Spanish Jews, who still call it by the name of Saffron. It is cultivated in most of the gardens about *Kingston* and the *florets* are frequently used in broths and ragouts by most people there, especially the Jews.

DALE A I. *Fruticosa; foliis oppositis, oblongis, angustis, subserratis, utritrque productis -, race mis terminalibus*. Tab. 34. fig. i-

The shrubby Dalea.

Perianthium *Commune conicum > imbricatum angustum*.

Corollate, *In fungulo periantio, tres vel quatuor, tubulosa, hermaphroditeJ tequales*.

Semina *Conico-cor data, pappo ramofo coronata.*
 Receptaculum *Minimum nudum.*

This shrub is frequent in the lower hills of *Liguanea*-, and rises frequently to the height of nine or ten feet, or better: it has a moderate thick lignous stem; and throws out its branches in a pretty open position.

SANTOLINA? 1. *AJfurgens major, fere /implex; foliis amplioribus, varie & profunde Jinuatis; petiolis marginatis 6? au+ritis -, Jloribus corymbosis.*

The annual *Santolina*[^] with large lobed leaves.

Periantium *Cyathiforme ; squamis plurimis cequalibus erefio-potentibus.*
 Corollulae *JEquales: propria monopetala, tubulata, quinquecrenata, folitaria, paleis oblongis membranaceis dijlintta.*
 Semina *Solitaria, oblongo-obcordata. JubcompreJJa, bintis alls aufa, & bintis denticulis coronata.*
 Receptaculum *Paleaceum.*

This luxuriant plant is common in most parts of the island, and rises frequently to the height of seven or eight feet. It is an annual; but frequently throws up new branches from the stalk of the last year. The leaves grow very large, and divided into deep roundish lobes.

SANTOLINA 2. *EreBa fubhirfuta; foliis ferratis, hajlatis, velJimplicibui & utrinque porreffis; Jloribus comofis.*

The Halbert-weed.

Periantium *Commune campanulatum^ imbricatum: squamae plurima, cochle- ratce > tranflucidce, oblongai interiores longiores.*
 Corollulae *TJniformes hermaphrodite?; propria tubulata profunde quin- quepartita^ &c.*
 Semina *Solitaria^ obverje`conica^ pappo fetaceo coronata.*
 Receptaculum *Paleaceum, paleis squamis calycinis Simi/ibus, femina am* plexantibus.*

This plant rises generally to the height of four or five feet. It is an excellent bitter, and much used in *America*; where a spirituous infusion of the tops is generally kept at most plantations, which is often administered as an active warm stomachic.

SANTOLINA? 3. *Subhirfuta ; foliis ovato-acuminatis, oppofitis\ capitulis ax- illaribus, pedunculatis ternatis fngulari fejjili ajfocjatis.*

The larger downy *Santolina*.

This plant is found chiefly in the woods and inland parts of the island, and grows generally to the height of six or seven feet, or better. It is furnished with large hairy leaves, of an oval form.

SANTOLINA? 4. *Erefla\ foliis linearibus oppojitis, quandoque ternatis-, Jlo- ribus remotis terminatricibus.*

Coipatlis. Hern. 36.

The small erect *Santolina*, with narrow leaves.

Semina *Nuda folitaria, obverje`cuneiformia > paleis, squamis calycinis Ji- milibus, teffa.*

This plant grows in the lower mountains of *Liguanea*; and rises generally to the height of two feet and a half, or better. The upper branches are naked and slender, and bear all the flowers at their extremities.

TANACETUM 1. *Herbaceum, erectum 5 foliis cordatis^ crenatis^ oppositis capitulis paucioribus) remotis, terminalibus.*

Chrysanthemum ^/U^/a/;^ *repens*, &c. Slo. Cat. 126- & H. t. 155.

The small herbaceous Tansey, with round crenated leaves,

Perianthium^ *Polyphyllum*; *foliolis oblongis angustis cequalibus.*

Corolla *Composita aequalis*-, *propria tubulata hermaphrodita.*

Semina *Oblonga & leniter falcata, ad apices latiora.*

Receptaculum *Nudum punctatum.*

This little plant is found chiefly in the most cool and shady woods of the island and generally rises from seven to nine inches in height.

TANACETUM 2. *Foliis pinnatis\ pinnis pinnatifidè incisis-, laciniis ferratis.*

Tanacetum foliis bipinnatis incisis ferratis. L. H. C.

Tanacetum. Off.

Tansey.

This plant is cultivated, and thrives well in many parts of *Jamaica*; especially in the cooler mountains. It is an excellent bitter, and an active, warm, nervous medicine which is much used to promote the lochia and menses. The leaves and essential oil are kept in most apothecary's shops.

CHRYSOCOMA 1 - *Erecta; foliis inferioribus angustis ferratis, superioribus lanceolatis*.*

The narrow-leaved *Chrysocoma*.

This plant is very common in the low lands, and rises generally to the height of three feet, or better. The leaves are very numerous on all parts of the plant: they are long and narrow, and of a dirty green colour.

CHRYSOCOMA 2. *Arborea, ramis fissis; ramulis teretibus, quadrato submarginatis; foliolis paucioribus minus linearibus*.*

Tab. 34. f. 4.

The Mountain Broom Tree.

This is a native of *Jamaica*-, and there found only in the coldest parts of the mountains. The flowers are composed of the florets^ even, tubular, and hermaphrodite; the cup imbricated; the seeds crowned with a beard; and the receptacle naked. It resembles our *European Broom*, and is the only tree, of the same appearance, I have observed in that country. The leaves are very small, and outlet on any part of the plant.

KLEINIA? 1. *Scandens; foliis triangularibus, angulis acutis.* Tab. 34- * \$
Clematis novum genus, Cucumerinis foliis^ &c. Pk, t. 162, 3.

The climbing *Kleinia*^ with triangular leaves*

Perianthium *Commune cylindraceum; squamis paucis, quatuor quinque vel sex fecilicety angustis erectis cequalibus.*

Corollulae *Hermaphrodite? tubulatae paucae.*

Semina

Semina *Oblongs angulata, Jlrriata, fetis tenuibus, & quafi barbatis corona fa.*
Receptaculum *Nudum.*

This plant is frequent about *St. Thomas's in the Eajl*, and *Mangeneel*: it is a climber, and fretches a great way among the neighbouring bu(hes). The leaves are of a triangular figure, with very {harp corners.

KLEINIA ? 2. *Caule molli fucculento \ foliis amplioribus ovatis atque denticu-
lis; utrinque porreditis; petiolis appendiculatis.*

The foft fucculent *Kleinia*.

Periantium *Communjimplex, cylindraceum, connivens-> efquamispaucioribus
ffexfcilicet. feptem, veloBo) inferne crajjioribus, conjlatum.*

Corolla *Uniformis: propria hermaphrodita tubulata, flylo longiori bifido in-
Jiruffa.*

Semina *Conica, pappo fimplici coronata.*

Receptaculum *Nudum.*

I found this plant in the rocky hills of *Portland*, near *Port Antonio*: it grows commonly about three feet in height.

AMELLUS 1. *Ramo/uSy foliis ovatis dentatis, Jloribus remotis terminalibus,
fulcris longis divaricatis.*

*Eupatoriophalacron, fcropbularice aquaticcz foliis oppojitis. Thez. Zey.
pag. 95. t. 42.*

An, Cerato-cephalus ballotefoliis, Achmella diftus, &c. Thez. Zey. 53.

The long-fhanked *Amellus*.

Periantium *Commune imbricatum, campanulato-patens; fquamis fere
cequalibus.*

Corolla *JEqualis j propria tubulata, infundibuliformis, ore quinquedentata.*

Semina *Oblonga angulata folitaria.*

Receptaculum *Paleis numerojis injrudlum.*

This plant is very common about *Bull-bay* river, and in all the back hills of the parifh of *Port-Royal*. It rifes generally to the height of two or three feet; and carries its flowers at the extremities of its lengthened branches.

BIDENS 1. *Hirfutus, foliis cordato-dentatis, petiolis brevibus, jloribus ad fum-
mitatem confertis.*

The hairy *Bidens*.

This plant grows chiefly in the dryeft and moft open parts of the mountains: it is full of down, and of a dark green colour; but feldom rifes above two feet in height.

BIDENS 2. *Suffruticofus, vimineus; foliis oblongo-ovatis, oppojitis; jloribus co-
mojis.*

The weakly fhrubby *Bidens*.

This plant is frequent in the hills above *Bull-bay*. It is a weakly branched fhrub, and rifes generally to the height of five or fix feet, or better s but requires the fupport of the neighbouring bullies to keep it upright.

S E C T . II.

Of such as have all the central Flowers hermaphrodite and fruitful, and none but female fruitful flowers in the margin.

GNAPHALIUM i. *Erebum, Jpicafam, /implex, mlofum & incanum j fih**
longis, anguftiS) JeJJilibus & femia?nplexa?ttibus.
 An> Gnaphalium caule *Jimplicijimo^ Jioribus coloratis.* L. Flo. Lap. 302.

The narrow-leafed undivided Cud-weed.

This plant is a native of the coldest mountains of *Ugnanea*; and grows generally in the most open places, but seldom rises above six or nine inches in height. *The flowers are yellowish, and disposed pretty thick about the top of the stalk, which puts on the appearance of a (hotter spike).

ARTEMISIA 1. *Foliis compofitis, multifidis\ fioribus fubglobofis, pendulsi receptaculo pappofo.* L. H. C.

Wormwood.

This plant was first introduced to *Jamaica* from *Europe*, and is since cultivated in most parts of the island; but thrives best in the mountains, where it is often observed to grow as luxuriantly as in most provinces of *Europe*. It yields an active lixivial salt, an oil, and a conserve, which are commonly kept in the (hops; and is a principal ingredient in a compound water, to which it gives its name. It is a *wholeiote* bitter, and much used as a stomachic, in vinous and other infusions.

CONYZA 1. *Odoraia minor er est a > purpurascens, corymbosa*, /ofts ovatis,*
villosis.

Gonyza major odorata, &c. Slo. Cat- 124. & H. t. 152. f. i.

The sweet-scented Flea-bane.

The smell of this plant is agreeable to most people: it is frequent in all low marshy lands, and seldom rises above sixteen or twenty inches in height. The stalk is generally pretty simple below the middle; but, as it rises, it throws out a good many branches, which reach nearly to an equal height, and carry their flowers in a shady spreading form at the top. It is kept by some people among their cloaths, and is said to preserve them from moths, and other vermin.

CONYZA 2. *Angustifolia subincana, caule alato, /pica multiplies; floribu**
*inferioribus ternatis, mediis binatis, superioribus fingularibus**

The narrow-leafed Flea-bane, with an edged stalk.

Obf. Semina Subbirfuta, pappo capillari coronata.

I found this plant on the fourth side of *Mount Diable*: it is pretty hairy, and rises generally to the height of two feet and a half, or better. The flower-branches are very long and slender, and disposed in the form of spikes at the top.

CONYZA 3. *Frutescens affurgens, foliis ovatis denticulatis oppositis.*

The shrubby Flea-bane, with denticulated oval leaves.

This plant grows pretty frequent in the woods above *St. Ann's* bay; and rises generally to the height of six or eight feet.

CONYZA?

CONYZA ? 4. *Foliis lanceolatis, amplexantibus > oppositis \ caule alato \$ floribus purpurafcentibus comofis.*

The purple Flea-bane, with an edged ftalk.

This plant is a native of the low lands, and feldom rifes above two or three Feet in height. The leaves are narrow, and without footftalks; the ftem edged in feveral places 3 and the flowers difpofed in a fhady form at the top.

VERBESINA 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis, fubdentatis, recurrentibus-, Jloribui remotis terminalibus.*

Verbefina foliis alternis decurrentibus undulatis obtujis. L. Sp. PL & H. C.
Chryfanthemum alatum. Sec. Slo. £? *Chryfanthemum Ainericarium.* Pk.
t. 84. f. 3.

The larger tufted *Verbejina*^ with edged ftalks;

This plant is pretty common on the north fide of the ifland, and remarkable for the edgings of its ftalk. The feeds are of an oval form, compreffed, and terminated, each, with a fingle fubulated tail.

VERBESINA 2. *Foliis inferioribus jimplicibus oppositis, fuperioribus pinftato-ternatis.*

The larger upright *Verbefma*.

This plant is a native of the coldeft mountains of *Liguanea*, arid rifes generally to the height of three or four feet. The leaves are of an oval form, and intire.

VERBESINA 3. *EreSfa hirfuta, foliis fubfeJJiHbus ovatis oppofitis, floribus confer tis alaribus.*

The eredt *Verbefina*^ with fimple oppofite leaves.

This plant is common every where in the low lands: it feldom branches, of divides in its growth 5 and rifes generally from eighteen to twenty-four inches in height.

TAGETES 1. *Caule fubdivifo diffufo, foliis ferratis, bipirinatis vel compojitis.*
Tagites caule fubdivijo diffufo, L. H. C. & Sp. PL

The *French Marygol*L

This flowering plant is cultivated in moft gardens in *Jamaica*; and thrives Well in all parts of the country.

TAGETES ? 2. *Minor, caule fubdivifo diffufo, foliis linearibus integris.*
Hieracium fruticosum, angufijjimis gramineis foliis. Slo, Cat. 123. 6c H.
t, 149.

The fmaller diffufe *French Marygold*.

TAGETES? 3. *Caule ereSfo, ad fummitatem ramofo^ foliis oblongo-cordatis, lenlter crenatis.*

The larger eredt *French Marygold*.

In both thefe laft fpecies, the common cups are made Up of five, fix, or feven narrow equal fcales, joined together into a cylindric tube; which contains fo many female %ulated *forets*, difpofed, very orderly, round the margin; and a few hermaphrodites in the center. The firft is fpreading and (lender; it grows much about the *Savanna*, and feldom rifes above eighteen or twenty inches in height: the other is more upright.

upright, and rises frequently above three feet in height. Both forts grow in most of the fugar-colonies.

SOLID AGO? i. *Villofa, incana-, foliis ovatis, oppofitis\ caule ajjurgentijubnudo, tripartite), foribus fubumbellatis.* Tab. 33. f.²

An, Scabiofa. Thez. Zey ?

Scabiofas *affinis* Anomaia *jyhatica*, &c. Slo. Cat. 127. & H. t. 156.

The downy Wound-worth, with large oval leaves.

Involucrum Univerfale *quadripbyllum.* Calix *communis imbricatus; fq^{ua}mis angulflis lanceolatis, interioribus longioribus.*

Corollulae *Mquales: hermaphroditas pauciores, tubulatce, in difco: fenuæneae plures Ugulatce angulflce bifidce, in radio.*

Stamina, *Hermaphroditis quinque: antherae intubum coalita.*

Piftillum, Omnibus, *germen obverfè conicum\ ftylus bifidus; fligmata gcm^{ina}^longa^revo/uta.*

Semina Omnibus *obverfè conica, pappo Jimplici coronata.*

Receptaculum *Set ace um.*

This beautiful and uncommon plant is a native of the cooler woods and mountains of *Jamaica*. It (hould be a fine vulnerary; for the tafte is acerb, and leaves a fweetnefs upon the palate, that is not common in the plants of this clafs. The leaye^s are pretty large, and grow chiefly about the bottom of the ftalk; the upper part being commonly naked, and generally divided into three branches; each of which ^ again fubdivided into many fmall flower-branches at the top. The whole plant ieldom rises above two feet and a half in height.

SENECIO 1. *Tomentofus, foliis oblongo-ovatis, leviffimè denticulatis; p^{olis} brevibus.*

The downy *hidian* Groundfel.

ANTHEMIS 1. *Minima arvenfis ; foliolis fuperioribus tridentatis, inferioribus laciniatis.*

Anthemis foliis triternatis, pedunculis terminalibus ramo longionbus. ^m ^T

Sp. PI. & H. C.

Chryfanthemum/tf/tf/?/v repens, &c. Slo. Cat. 126. & H, t. 155. £ 3*

The fmall creeping *Anthemis*.

This little plant is frequent in all the *Savannas* of *Jamaica*, and feldom ^{rises} above three or four inches in height. The flowers are yellow, and ftand ^{upon} pretty long foot-ftalks, at the extremities of the branches.

BUPHTHALMUM 1. *Foliis oblongis, levijime crenatis, c p^{olis} j y^{ribu} geminatis ve[ternatis, ad alas, peduncuhs tent^oribus & longioribus incidentibus.*

The tufted Ox-eye, with flender oblong leaves.

BUPHTHALMUM 2. *Subfruticofum maritimum incanum, foliis oblongih fioribus folitariis ad divaricationes ramorum.* Slo.

Chryfanthemum fruticofum maritimum, foliis oblongis glaucis, &c-

Cat. 125.

Samphire, or the fea-fide Ox-eye-

The first of those plants is pretty frequent in all the low marshy lands about Kingston and in every ditch where the rain-water settles for any time. The other grows only near the sea-side; and is much common in the parish of St. James: It grows in a bushy tufted form, and seldom rises above two or three feet in height.

BUPHTHALMUM 3. *Hirsutum, foliis oblongis subferratis obtusis, floribus minoribus, pedunculis geminatis alaribus.*

The larger hairy Ox-eye, with oblong leaves.

Perianthura *Commune Jimplex', ereflo'patens; squamis lanceolatis > paucioribus^ (septem inter & duodecim) aequalibus \ aliis interioribus, aliis majus externe fitis. Flos radiatus.*

Corollulae *Numerosae hermaphrodite in disco \ femineae ligulatae non paucae in radio.*

Pistillum. *Germen compressum oblongum \ stylus Jimplex; stigma duo obtusiuscula.*

{ gemina, Et hermaphroditic & femininis, oblonga nigra leniter compressa ciliolis propriis coronata.

Receptaculum *Planum fetis rugosis deciduis in Jtuo.*

BUPHTHALMUM 4. *Hirsutum ; foliis trilobis, ad basin angustioribus, oppositis yloribus foliariis alaribus.*

The larger creeping Ox-eye*

Both these last species are natives of Jamaica, and frequent in all low marshy lands: they are weakly plants, and creep a good way among the other vegetables but are, both, more luxuriant and upright towards the top.

S E C T . III.

Of such as have hermaphrodite and fertile flowers in the center, and sterile or abortive flowers in the circumference.

COREOPSIS 1. *Vivipara^ foliis inferioribus bipinnatis, superioribus plurifariis divisis.*

The virous *Coreopis*^ with a various foliage.

COREOPSIS 2. *Major ramosa; foliis lanceolatis ferratis, quinato-pinnatis; quandoque sublobatis, inaequalibus.*

The larger branched *Coreopis*, with narrow ferrated leaves*

COREOPSIS 3. *Scandens; foliis ferratis, ternato-pinnatis receptaculo nudo. Coreopis foliis subternatis cuneatis ferratis. L. Sp. Pl.*

The climbing *Coreopis*.

I found the first of these plants at Mr. Read's, in Mangrove where it generally grows to the height of three or four feet. The second is more common, and found in most of the ditches about Kingston where the waters settle in the rainy seasons. The third is a native of the hills, and a climber but the florets of the margin are all neuter, and rise immediately from the bottom of the inward scales. The seeds are bidentate in all the species.

S E C T . IV.

Of such as have all hermaphrodite^ but fler He flowers in the center; and fe?nafe) but fertile flowers in the circumference.

CALENDULA i. *Vulgar is, foliis angujlis feffilibus, capitulis fingularibus terminalibus.*

Calendula feminibus radii cymbiformibus^ ecbinatis; difci bicornibus. *
Sp.Pl.

Mary gold.

This plant is cultivated, with great fucefs, in the mountains of *Uguanea* \ an d thrives fo well in thofe parts, that it is daily fold with the other pot-herbs; in the markets.

S E C T . V.

Of such as have only fingle flowers in all the beds or empaletments ; &^nf they generally more various both in the number and difpofltion of thet fllame7its.

LOBELIA i. *Foliis lanceolatis, dentatis-, pedunculis breviffimis, tateralibus tubo Jioris tenui, longiffimo.* L. Sp. Pl.

Rapnnculus aquaticus, foliis cichorei, fore albo. Slo. Cat. 5.8. & H. t. iQ^u

The fmall *Lobelia*, with four-inch flowers.

This plant is frequent in *Jamaica*, and grows generally in moift, cool, and fina^{d7} places: but it feldom rifes above fourteen or fixteen inches in height. It is v^r^v remarkable for the length of its fingle white flowers, which have no more than n^{ve} filaments, each, and thefe joined to the tube almoft to the top. The jligw^a> o^r extremity of ihejlyle, is always obtufe and hollow.

LOBELIA 2. *Foliis oblongis, angujlis^ leniterf acute ferratis\ caule jimpt^{Cr} inferne foliolato; fuperne in Jpicam longam defmenti.*

Lobelia caule ereBo^ foliis lanceolatis ferratis, fpica terminali. L. Sp. ^{pl} Rapunculus folio oblongo ferrato, &c. Slo. Cat. 58. & H. t. 95.

The fimple upright *Lobelia*.

LOBELIA 3. *Major brachiata, affurgens; foliis oblongo-ovatis, denticulate baf appendiculatis, utrinque produftis-, Jpic\$ terminalibus.*

The large branched *Lobelia*.

Both thefe plants are natives of *Jamaica*. The former grows generally in the lower fhady hills, and feldom rifes above three feet in height: but the other is found chiefly in the cooler mountains, where it (hoots frequently to the height of five^{of} fix feet.

IMPATIENS 1. *Pedunculis confertis unifloris.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C_f

The Capuchine, or Balfainine.

This plant was introduced to *Jamaica* many years ago, and has been fince culti- vated in moft of the gardens for the fake of its flowers. It thrives well in all parts of the ifland; and grows fo luxuriantly in many places, that it becomes a troublefome wee: d.

BLAKE A 1. *Fmticofa*; foliis elipticis, trinerviis, nitidis -, floribus lateralibus. Tab, 35.

The wild Rofe.

Periantium *Duplex*. Germinis *bexaphyllum*; foliis *fubrotundis, cochleatis, femiamplexantibus, per pares gradatas Jitis*: floris; *difcus membranaceus, amplus, patens, bexangularis, integer, marginem germinis cingens*.

Corolla *Hexapetala*; *pet a Us oval is major i bus rofa-ceis*.

Stamina. *Filamenta duodecim, fubulata & jubarcuata, ereffa-y antherae maxima, triangulares, quinquelateres, verticaliter fubcomprejice, in orbem coalitce; angulis acutis interioribus*.

Piftillum. *Germenobovatum, apice deprejsum. planum^marginatum; ?nargine ampliore hexangulari florem fuflinente: ftylus Jimp/ex, Jubereffus, fubulatus, longitudine floris \ ftigma acutum*.

Pericarpium. *Capfula obverjè conico-ovata fexlocularis*.

Semina *Plurima minora*.

This vegetable is certainly one of the mod beautiful produ<ftions of *America*. It is but a weakly plant at firft; and fupports itfelf, for a time, by the help of fome neighbouring (hrub or tree: but it grows gradually more robuft, and at length acquires a pretty moderate flem, which divides into a thoufand weakly declining branches, well fupplied with beautiful rofy blofbms, on all fides, that give it a mod pleafing appearance in the feafon.

It is chiefly found in cool, moift, and fhady places; and grows generally to the height of ten or fourteen feet: but rifes always higher when it remains a climber, in which ftate it continues ibmetimes. It thrives beft on the fides of ponds, or rivulets; and thofe that would, chufe to have it flourish in their gardens, where it niuft naturally make a very elegant appearance, ought to fupply it with fome fupport While it continues young and weakly,

¹ It is called *Blake a*, after Mr. *Martin Blake*, of *Antigua* a great promoter of every fort of ufeul knowledge; and a gentleman to whofe friendfhip this work chiefly owes its early appearance.

C L A S S XX.

Of the *Gynandria*; or Vegetables in whose flowers the filaments are connexed with, or fixed to the *flyk**

S E C T. L

*Of such as have only two filaments; or male parts, in every Flower**

I must remark, before we proceed further, that under the generic appellation of *Satyrium*; we shall comprehend all the plants of this tribe now found in the island of *Jamaica*. For the *neBaria* are very various in their figures -, and, frequently, not conformable to any of the characters already established: tho' they all agree in the general formation of the more essential parts, and feed-vefleys- But we shall, however, endeavour to be more particular in the specific marks of them, as the productions of the class are very numerous.

SATYRIUM 1. *Eretum simplex, foliis fejjihbus ab altero latere recurrentibus, jpicata terminali neBariis longijjimis.*

The *Satyrium*, with one-eared leaves and long spurs.

I found this plant near Colonel *Williams*'s, in *Liguanea*: it is very uncommon, and grows generally to the height of eighteen or twenty-two inches. The leaves are oblong, and the stalk simple and upright.

SATYRIUM 2. *EreSium, foliis oblongis, petiolis vaginatis amplexantibus, Jpica terminali neSfariis longijjimis**

The upright *Satyr*'turn, with vaginated foot-stalks and long spurs,

SATYRIUM 3. *Parafoicum; foliis paucioribus, radicalibus; fcapo JimphcU fubfquamofoy Jpicato \ neSiariis adnatis.*

Vifcum radice bulbofa minus, delphinii flore, &c. Slo. Cat. 119- & t. 121.

The parasitical *Satyrium*> with red flowers and bulbous roots.

This is one of the most beautiful species of this tribe of plants. It is a parasitic, and grows indifferently on all the trees and rocks in the low lands of *Jamaica*: but it seldom rises above twelve or fifteen inches in height.

SATYRIUM 4. *Eretum minus, aphodeli radice; foliis oblongo-ovatis, radicalibus \ fcapo affurgenti fubfquamofoy Jpicato.*

Cardamomum minus, &c. Slo. Cat. 61. & H. t. 103. f. 3.

The small upright *Satyrium*, with oval leaves.

SATYRIUM 5. *Eretum minus % foliis tenuiffimis, ovatis, venofis, radicalibus ; fcapo affurgenti, jufquamofoy fpicato.*

The smaller upright *Satyrium*, with large leaves.

Both

Both these plants are frequent in the woods, and more fliady hills *ot Jamaica**, but neither of them rifes above ten or twelve inches in height. Both fpecies are Very like each other in form and appearance, and bear all their leaves alike round the bottom of the ftalk; but the texture of the ftalk and foliage (hew them to be different,

SATYRIUM 6. *Parajiticum, folio Jingulari hngofmuato; /pica^ajjürgenti, ab infimo Jinn ord.*

Epidendrum foliis radicalibus fubulatis acntis nodo radicatis. L. Sp. Pl.

Vifcum delphinii jiore minus, &c. Slo. H. t. 121. f. 3. G? *Vifcum arbo- reum Jiore Jpatiojb, &c.* Pk. t. 117.

The lark-fpur parafitical *Satyrium*.

This plant grows chiefly upon the trunks of trees, and feldom rifes above feven or nine inches in height. The roots are fibrous and interwoven \ and the flower-fpike rifes from the bottom of the hollow, or groove of the leaf.

SATYRIUM 7. *Aphyllum> fcapo erettofimplici fubfquamofa fpicato**

The naked *Satyrium*.

I found this plant at the *Angels*, on one fide of the road that leads to the red hills: it was then in bloffbm, and about the height of twelve or fourteen inches, but without any leaves. The flowers are of a fleiliy colour, oblong and fucculent.

SATYRIUM 8. *Tarafiticum bulbofum, foliis fere gramineis, labio inferiore Jimbriato.*

The fmall grafly parafitical *Satyrium*.

SATYRIUM 9. *EreSfum /implex, bulbofum atque fpicatum*, Jiore majori, labio inferiore tripartito^ lacinid mediâ produftiori fimbriatd> neftario prominulo.*

The upright *Satyrium*> with large flowers.

The flower of this plant is pretty much like that of the foregoing fpecies; but the ftalk is furnifhed with oblong leaves about the bottom. It grows in the hills above Mrs. *Guy's*, in the road to the *Decoy* and *St. Mary's*.

SATYRIUM 10. *Foliis liratis longijjimis^ fcapo Jlorifero partially fubjquamofa.*

The *Jamaica Salop*.

The leaves of this fpecies (which is found only in the cooler parts of the mountains) perfedly refemble thofe of a young Cooio-nut plant; and generally run from fifteen inches to two or three feet in length. The flower-ftalk grows clofe to thefc, but feparate, and rifes commonly to the height of two or three feet. The root is flefhy, fomewhat tranfparent, and fixed in the ground by fome ftringy fibres: its tafte is bitteriifh, and attended with a clamminefs that leaves a light prickly warmth behind it j but this wears off foon, leaving the palate free from every fenfation but that of the bitter. As the root dries, it acquires a great deal both of the colour and tafte of rhubarb ; but it fhould be fliced, and kept a long time in the open air, or fun, to be properly cured. It may beufed, with great propriety, asa ftornachic; and is generally obferved to thicken the faliva, when chewed.

SATYRIUM 11. *Bulbofum\ vel parafiticum vel terrejlre; caule comprejfo.f?~ His dijfichis oblongis^ fpica fimplici terminali.*

The upright *Satyrium* with a compressed foliated stalk.

This plant grows indifferently either upon trees, or the ground and shoots generally to the height of two or three feet. The leaves are oblong, resembling those of the lily kind pretty much and the stalks always terminate in simple flower-stalks,

SATYRIUM 12. *Erebum majus, caule subrotundo, foliis majoribus amplicantibus oblongis, spica terminali ramosa,*

The larger upright *Satyrium*.

This is very like the foregoing, both in form and disposition: but it rises generally to the height of three feet, or better and the stalk terminates in a branched spike

SATYRIUM 13. *Parafiticum, foliis majoribus oblongis radicalibus scapo affurgenti longissimo farmentoso simpliciter undato, ad summitatem spicato.*

The large-leaved *Satyrium*, with a long farmentous simple stalk.

SATYRIUM 14. *Parafiticum, foliis oblongis radicalibus, scapo subaffurgente longo farmentoso nudo ad apicem ramorum, labio inferiori fere cordato.*

The large-leaved *Satyrium*, with a long weakly branched stem

SATYRIUM 15. *Parafiticum, foliis oblongis radicalibus maculatis, scapo affurgente longo farmentoso nudo ad apicem ramorum, frimbriis micellis.*

An. *Epidendrum foliis radicalibus lanceolatis, petalis retusis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The large farmentous *Satyrium*, with mottled flowers.

This is a very beautiful species of the *Satyrium*, whose flowers are like many little patches of those Dutch calicoes with a dark ground; they open wide, and are pretty much like those of the 13th species before described; tho' the plants are different. This sort is pretty frequent on the rocks near the Ferry; but I never could observe it in any other part of the island.

EPIDENDRUM 1. *Scandens; foliis elliptico-ovatis, nitidissimis, membranaceo cinctis, subsessilibus; inferioribus clavatis jugatis, superioribus oppositis.*

Epidendrum foliis ovato-oblongis nervosis sessilibus caudinis, cirrhosis spirantibus. L. Sp. Pl.

Angurek, Kasmperi. H. 868. & Vanilfa. Plum. G. 28.

Lobus oblongus aromaticus. Slo. Gat. 70. & Epidendron, V. Pk. t. 30. f. 4

The *Vanilla* Plant.

This plant is a climber, and rises, with great ease, to the tops of the tallest trees in the woods. The stalk is moderately slender, and throws out a long winding tendril opposite to each of the lower leaves, by which it sticks and holds to the branches, or bark of the tree: but after it gains the top, these become useless, and the plant each is supplied by a fellow leaf. It is found wild in all parts of the mountain of Jamaica, particularly in the parishes of *St. Ann* and *St. Mary* and grows most luxuriantly in cool and shady places.

The plant is cultivated chiefly in low warm lands: it is propagated by the seed and generally planted along walls, or at the foot of trees, or other props, whereby

it may be supported. The pods grow in pairs, and are generally of the thickness of a child's finger; they are green at first, grow yellowish afterwards, and turn of a brownish cast as they ripen. When they come to a full state of maturity, they are gathered, and hanged by the ends to dry in the shade: but, when dry enough to keep, they are rubbed over with oil, to hinder them from growing light or fungy; and to prevent their breaking; after which, they are put into little bags, from 50 to 150 in each, to keep them ready for use, the market, or exportation.

Some people let the pods remain upon the stalks too long, and then they transfuse a black fragrant balsam, which carries off both the smell and delicacy of the seeds, for which alone the plant is cultivated; these being frequently mixed in chocolate, by the *French*, *Spaniards*, and *Italians*, to which they are thought to give both a delicate smell and an agreeable flavour. They are generally looked upon as a cooling cordial, a stomachic, and a good nervous medicine: and are sometimes used to perfume snuffs, and many other subtilances.

S E C T . I L

Of such as have three\four^ or five Filaments in every Flower.

SISYRINCHIUM 1. *Foliis angustis, lincis, productis.*
Sisyrrinchium caide jolifque ancipitibus. L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
 Bermudiana. Tour. & H. R. Paris.

The Palm-leafed *Bermudiana**

This plant was introduced to "*Jamaica* from *North America*^ and is now cultivated there by many of the curious. It thrives very well in most parts of the island, and grows generally to the height of twelve or fifteen inches.

PASSIFLORA 1. *Vesicaria**, *florum involucris triphyllis, multifido-capillaribus.* L. H. C.

Passiflora jft/mi trilobis cordato-pilosis, involucris multifido-capillaribus. L. Sp. Pl.

Passiflora vesicaria herbacea, &c. Pk. t. 104. f. 1.

The large creeping *Passion-flower*, with diversified cups.

PASSIFLORA 2. *Foliis amplioribus cordatis^ petiolis glandulis fex notatis> caule quadrigono alato.*

Arty Passiflora foliis indivijis ferratis. L. Sp. Pl.

The *Granadilla* Vine.

This plant is cultivated in many of the gardens of *Jamaica*^ for the sake both of its shade and berries; for it is frequently made arbours in most of those sultry countries, and produces an agreeable cooling fruit.

PASSIFLORA 3. *Foliis ovatis, petiolis biglandulisy baccis molli ovatis.*

Passiflora foliis indivijis integerrimis^ involucris dentatis. L. Sp. Pl.

The Honey-suckle.

This plant is cultivated in many parts of *America*^ for the sake of its fruit: it is a climber, and spreads, like the *Granadilla*, so as to be frequently employed in arbours. The fruit is very delicate, and much esteemed by most palates: it is about the size of a hen's egg, and full of a very agreeable gelatinous pulp, in which the seeds are lodged.

PASSIFLORA 4. *Foliis cordatis produSfis, petiolis biglandulis, fruStu fpba* rico, pericarpio duro.*

Paffiflora foliis indivijis cordato-oblongis, petiolis biglandulis, involucns in tegerrimis. L. Sp. Pl.*

The Water-Lemon.

I have not known this plant to be yet cultivated in any of the gardens of *Jamaica*, tho' a native: it grows frequent in the woods, and fupplies the wild hogs with a great part of their food in the feafon.

PASSIFLORA 5* *Foliis nitidis trilobis, medio angujio longiori, later alibus quandoque auritis, friftu baccato minori titido.*

Paffiflora foliis trilobis fubpeltatis, cortice fnberofo. L. Sp. PL

The little creeping Paflion-flower, with fmall, fmooth, blue berries.

PASSIFLORA 6. *Foliis trilobis medio minori, lateralibus ovatis.*

Paffiflora foliis trilobis, oblongis, fubtus punSlatis, medio ?niori. L. Sp-^olm

The large climbing Paflion-flower.

PASSIFLORA 7. *Foliis trinerviis nitidis, ad apices latioribus, fubtrilobis* lobis cequalibus.*

*Paffiflora foliis trilobis cordatis cequalibus obtufis glabris integerrimis. *** Sp.Pl.*

The larger climbing Paflion-flower, with fmooth leaves.

PASSIFLORA 8. *Foliis quinquelobis profunde divifis, lobis oblongis:*

Paffiflora foliis pahnatis, quinquepartitis, integerrimis. L. Sp. Pl-

The climbing Paflion-flower, with digitated leaves.

PASSIFLORA 9. *Foliis fubhajlatis, petiolis biglandulis, Jlylo longiori, fruⁿ fubhirjiito rubello.*

Paffiflora foliis trilobis ferratis. L. Sp. Pl.

The Paflion-flower, with oblong crenated leaves.

PASSIFLORA 10. *Foliis trilobis; cruribus oblongis obtufis, intermediofc^{re} obfoleto & fetuld terminato.*

Flos-paffionis perfoliatus, feu periclimeni folio. Slo. Cat. 104.

The larger Paflion-flower, with two-fhanked leaves.

PASSIFLORA 11. *Foliis trilobis; cruribus angufth oblongis, inter medio fere obfoleto.*

Coanenepilli, £? Contra-Yerva. Hernand. 301.

The fmall Paflion-flower, with two-fhanked leaves.

PASSIFLORA 12. *Foliis tenuioribus, trinerviis, bicornibus, lunatisi fⁿU anteriori obtufo.*

*Iny Paffiflora foliis bilobis obtufis bafi indivifis, neftariis monophylli^{j-} *-" Sp. PL*

The Bull-hoof, or Dutchman's Laudanum.

This plant (like moft of the other fpecies) is a climber -, whose fruit is of an ^{ob} [^] ^o ⁿ | oval form, about the fize of a large olive, and of a flefhy colour when ripe, [»] ^o the

the fyrup and decoction of the plant is now much ufed in the leeward parts of the ifland, where it is frequent; and is faid to anfwer, effectually, all the purpofes for which the fyrup of poppies and liquid laudanum are generally adminiftered. The flowers have been hitherto the molt in ufe: they are commonly infufed in, or pounded and mixed immediately with, wine or fpirits; and the compofition generally thought a very effectual and eafy narcotic.

All the fpecies mentioned here, grow in the different parts of the ifland; but the firft, fifth, tenth and eleventh, are mod commonly found in the lower lands, or towards the foot of the mountains. The root of the eleventh is much extolled by *Hernandes*, who fays, That taken, to the quantity of three ounces, it cures the fpleen, eafes pains, creates an appetite, provokes a difcharge by urine, cools the body, and prevents the effect of poifons. The fecond and third are cultivated in the gardens for the fake of their fruit and fiade: and the fixth, feventh, eighth, and ninth, are natives of the cooler woods, as well as the laftj and rife to a greater height than any of the others. But the leaves of the tenth fort are only applied to the ftalk, by the natural bent of the foot-ftalks.

S E C T . I I I

Offuch as have fix or more Filaments in every Flower.

ARISTOLOCHIA 1. *Scandens, foil is cordato-acuminati\$, forum fabelh amplis purpureis.*

Ariftolochia caitle volubili, foliis cordato-oblongis plants, frufiu pendulo,
&c. L. H. C.

Ariftolochia fcandens odoratiffima. Slo. Cat. 60. & H. t. 104.
Phetruome. Hern. 162.

The *Contra-Yerva* of the fourth fide of *Jamaica*.

This plant is a climber, and rifes frequently to a confiderable height among the neighbouring trees and buflies. The root has a ftrong fmell, and is defervedly looked upon as a warm attenuant, and an aflive diaphoretic and ftomachic: it is adminiftered in infufions, and greatly ufed among the flaves in *Jamaica*.

ARISTOLOCHIA 2. *Scandens, foliis amplioribus cordatis^ forum flabellis maxlmis variegatis, i?i appendicem longam tenuemque dejinentibus.*

The large climbing Birth-worth, with variegated flowers; or the poifbnd Hog-meat.

This plant is very common in *St. Ann's*, and bears very large flowers, which are feldom under five or fix inches round the margin; but the *rima*, or opening of the flower, continues glewed up, longitudinally, for a confiderable time j and terminates in a long (lender appendix, at the lower extremity.

ARISTOLOCHIA 3. *Sca7ide?7S, foliis fublobatis obtufs, floribus ampUJJimis.*
Ariftolochia foliis trilobis. L. Sp. PL

The *Contra-Yerva* of the north fide.

The roots of this plant are ufed on the north fide of the ifland, where it is moft common, in the fame manner as thofe of the firfl fpecies are on the fourth fide.

PISTIA 1. *Aquatic a <villofa, foliis obovatis ab imo venofs, floribus fpar- (is foliis incidentibus.*

Piftia. Lin. & Hill. t. 15. f. 20.

Piftia. Plumeri. Gen. & Kooda-pail. H. M. P. xi. t. 32.

Stratiotes *Mgyptia Diofcoridis*, *Veflengii* £? Raii. H. •

Lenticula *palujiris fexta*, *oei JEgyptia*, &c. Slo. Cat. 11. & H. t. 2.

The Great Duck-weed, or Pond-weed.

E fuperiori pagind foliorum, verfus bafes, ajfurgit

Periantium Nullum.

Corolla *Monopetala inaequalis, tubulata, oblonga, inferne ventricofa, ad medietatem coarctata, fuperne dilatata. Limbus obliquè Hgularatus, creftus, acuminatus, integer; auris equince figuræ.*

Stamina. *E pariete fioris, infima rimce parti oppofito, furgit Jujientaculn ere&um, verfus bafim difco membranaceo inde ligulato cinSium, (H-guld ad apicem germinis porrefid) ad apicem antheris oc~tò>-(quandoque paucionbus) fubrotundis, patentibus, in orbem fi' tis ornatum.*

Piftillum. *E fundo fioris emergit, germen oblongum, fligmate obtufo coronatum.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula oblongo-ovata, infexloculamentadivifa, & feminibus aliquot oblongo-ovatis, rejerta.*

This plant is rare in *Jamaica*. I have not obferved it above once in that ifland; it was in a pond between Mr. *James's*, and Dodtor *Thenès*, in *St. James's*: but it is very common in *Antigua*, where the greateft part of their waters is collected and preferred in ponds, for the public ufe. It grows and thrives very luxuriantly in thefe refervoirs, and keeps the waters always frefh and cool; which would be greatly fubjedt to putrefaction, and charged with a multitude of infetts, had they continued expofed to the heat of the fun. It has its inconveniences, however, and thofe not very trifling; for the plant is, of its own nature, acrid; and when the droughts fet in, and the waters are reduced very low, (which frequently happens in that ifland) they are over-heated, and fo impregnated with the particles of this vegetable, that they frequently give bloody-fluxes to fuch as are obliged to ufe them at thofe feafons: but this inconvenience may be, in fome meafure, remedied, by mixing flower, or fome other flieathing fubftance with it, if neceffity obliges the ufe of it in fuch a ftate. Its acrimony gives me room to think that it is not the *Stratifies* of *Profp. Alpinus*, or *Bauhin*.

HELICTERES 1. *Villofa & fruticofa, foliis cordato-acuminatis, ferratis.'*

Helifteres. L. Gen. & H. C. & Ifora. Plumeri.

Helideres *arbor Indies orientalis*, &c. Pk t, 24C f. 2 " & H. Mai. vi. t. 30.

Abutilo *affinis arbor althece folio*, &c. Slo. Cat 07.

Ifora Murri. H. M. p. 6. t. 30.

The Screw Tree.

This curious fhrub is very frequent in the low gravelly hills of *Jamaica*. It rifes generally to the height of nine or ten feet, and has much of the habit of the ~~EV II~~ ~~&~~ ~~i.ime in ten feet, ana has much of the habit of the~~ ~~naDu ux~~ ~~<~~ ~~>~~ Mallows tribe; from which it is diftinguifhed by the fpiral form and connexion oi its capfular feed-veffels, and the peculiarities of the parts of the flower.

CHAMIEROPS 1. *Acaulis, foliis fiabelliformibus maxitnis, petiolis <onlidis rotundis, fpicis brevioribus partialibus.*

An, Chamaerops. L. Gen. & H. C.

Palma *non fpinofa bumilior*, &c. Slo. Cat. 177. & H.

The humble Palmeto, with round foot-ftalks.

Spatha

Spatha 7W- vel quadriphylla, foliis oblongis mollibus amplexantibus.
 Spadix Simplex conico-cylindræus, capfulis baccatis fejjilibus obtufis de-
 prejjis £? fere connatis, in fpicam unijormem redaSlis, orwjjus.
 Corolla. Flores alii mares, alii feminae, alternatim mixti in eodem jpadice*

Mas.

Periantium *Quadrigrinum, cuneiforme^ carnofum^ ad apicem lineis variis notatum.*

Corolla Nulla.

Stamina. Rudimenta quatuor craffa brevia, antheris mimeroffjimis oblongis in Jlrusla.

Femina.

Periantium *Craffum carnofum quadratum, mafculinis interpojitum, foliolis quatuor minimis margini incumbentibus ornatum.*

Corolla Nulla. Stamina Nulla.

Piilillum. *Germen craffum, quadratum, coronatum, prcegnam; ftyli quatuor vel plures, longijjimi, incumbentes; ftigmata Jimplicia acuta.*

Pericarpium. *Capfula fucculenta, baccata, angulata^ inferne crajjior^ ad apicem anguftior, quadrilocularis.*

Semina *Plurima minima ovata.*

This plant is very frequent in *Jamaica*, particularly about the *Crefcence*; and is often ufed for thatch, tho' not fo good as the other leaves commonly employed for that purpofe. The foot-ftalks are exactly like fo many joints of well-grown walking-canes, both in fhape and fize; but they foon wither and fhivel up. The berries are iweet, and fed upon much by the birds.

ARUM 1. *Caule ereflo, geniculato^ inferne nudo\foliis majoribus obhngo-ovatis.*

jJn, Arum caulejçens foliis fagittatis. L. Sp. PI ?

Arum caule geniculato^ cann<z Indicce foliis^ &c. Slo. Cat 63.

Aninge i^a. Pif. 220.

The Dumb Cane.

This plant is common in mod parts of *America*, and grows chiefly in cool and moift places. The ftalk is ufed to bring figar to a good grain, when the juice is toe-vificid, and cannot be brought to granulate rightly with lime alone. *Trapham* recommends a decodtion of the plant by way of fomentation in hydropic cafes: and it \, certainly muft be a ftrong refofutive, which cannot fail to ftrengthen and ftimulate the relaxed fibres, in fuch cafes.

ARUM 2. *Scandens triphyllum. foliis exterioribus auritis, petiolis vaginantibus.*

Arum maximum Jçandens, geniculatum & trifoliatum. Slo. Cat. 63,

The trifoliated Arum^ or Wake-Robin.

This plant is pretty frequent in all the hills of *Jamaica*^ and generally found climbing among the neighbouring trees. It is the only fpecies that is obferved to be furnished with compound leaves in that ifland,

ARUM 3. *Scandens, foliis majoribus crenato-laceris, petiolis JirnpHcibus.*

Arum maximum altiffime fçandens, &c. Slo. Cat. 63.

An, Elitta di Maravara. H. M. p. 12. t. 20 ?

The large climbing Wake-Robin, with torn leaves.

ARUM

ARUM 4. *Acaitle purpureum, foliis amplijimh cordatofagittatis.*

Colocafia quod Arum Indicum, Colocafia diftum, pediculis atris, &c. Thez. Zey. 68.

The purple *Cocco*[^] and *Tannier*.

The topa of this plant are commonly ufed to feed the hogs; but the root is more valuable, and fupply many of the poorer fort of people with what they call *Bread-kind*, in thofe parts of the world.

ARUM 5. *Acaule maximum, foliis cordato-fagittatis.*

Arum acaule, foliis peltatis ovatis repandis[^] bafi femibifidis. L.Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Colocafia, feu fabce Egyptia veterum flos C. B. Gfc. Thez. Zey. 68.

Arum maximum JEgyptiacum, quod vulgo Colocafia. 13. Pin. &c. Slo-Cat. 61.

The white *Cocco*_y and *lyre*.

The tops of this plant do fometimes fupply the tables of *Jamaica* with greens; but they are not reckoned fo good as thofe of the feventh fpecies, which is the *round* in ufe. The young roots are very wholefome, dry, and nourishing; and fometimes ufed in broths, by the poorer fort of people. The old heads are called *White Cocco*_s and the young roots that (hoot round the top, *Tyres**

ARUM 6. *Acaule maximum, foliis cordato-fagittatis, radice leniter mordicante*

Arum acaule, foliis cordatis acutis cum acumine, angulis rotundatis. L.*. r^u* C. & Sp. Plant.

The Scratch *Cocco*.

The foot of this plant is ufed like thofe of the other forts; but it is not fo frequently cultivated. The old roots are generally called *Scratch Cocco*s, from a *W^hite* pungency with which they are always impregnated; and the young ones that *ihoo* round the top, *Edyes*.

ARUM 7. *Acaule medium, foliis cordato-fagittatis quandoque auritis, r^a* dice minori carnofa.*

Arum acaule, foliis peltatis ovatis integerrimis, bafi femibifidis. L.Sp. pi. &H.C.

Arum minus nympece foliis Efculentum, &c. Slo. Cat. 62. & H. t. 106.

Colocafia quod Arum Zeylonicum minus, &c. Thez, Zey. 68.

Indian Kale.

The leaves of this plant boiled, make a wholefome agreeable green: it is *ic^{ic}te* der and mucilaginous, and pleafing to moft palates. The plant is much cultivated by all forts of people; efpecially in the country parts, where cabbage and kidney[^] beans are not always to be had. A fmall bed of it is fufficient to fupply *one* *two* families with giens throughout the year; for it grows very luxuriant and quick and the oftener it is picked, the better. It grows very finalj, if it be not tran- planted from time to time.

ARUM 8. *Acaule, foliis triangularibus fagittatis, angulis divaricatis acutis.*

Arum minus efculentum, fagittarice foliis viridi-nigricantibus. Slo. Cat. 03* & Hift. t. 106. f. 2*

The fmaller *Indian Kale*.

This plant is cultivated by many people in *Jamaica*: it is much like the former[^] and frequently ufed for the fame purpofes.

ARUM 9. *Acaule majus fylvejlre, radice oblongd fibratd* foliis amplioribus cordatis.*

Arum acaule[^] foliis peltato-ovatis baji bipartitis. L. H. C.

An% Colocafia quod Arum maximum Zeylonicum, radice crajfa. Thez. Zey. 68 ?

The large wild Wake-Robin.

This plant is very common among the rocks, in many parts of the ifland: the leaves are very large, and rife immediately from a thick lengthened root.

ARUM 10. *Acaule fubcceruleum maximum, foliis ampliffimis cordato-fagittatis.*

Colocafia Strongylorrhiza Zeylonica, &c# Thez. Zey. 68.

The Baboon or Hog *Cocco*.

The root of this plant grows to a monftrous fize, and is very coarfe: it is of an eafy growth, and planted chiefly for the hogs, which it is faid to fatten very well.

ARUM 11. *ScandenS) foliis cordatis, petiolis rotundis.*

The climbing Wake-Robin, with round foot-ftalks.

ARUM 12. *Tenue fcandens, foliis oblongis, petiolis alatis amplexantibus.*

Phylitidifcandenti affinis major\ &c. Slo. Cat. 15. & H. t. 27.

The climbing Wake-Robin, with oblong leaves and edged foot-ftalks.

This plant is only to be met with in the mod lonely inland woods: it climbs with great eafe, and grows more fucculent and luxuriant towards the top.

ARUM 13. *Parafiticum minus, foliis ovatis punSlatis glabfis, fpica brevi.*

The fmall parafitical Wake-Robin.

I found this little parafitical plant in the woods above *St. Ann's* bay. The ftem is flender and {hagged, and adorned with a few oval leaves: it flicks pretty clofe to the trunk of whatever tree it grows upon 5 but feldom runs above two or three feet in length.

CLASS XXI.

Of the *Monoecia*; or Vegetables that throw out distinct: male and female Flowers, from different parts of the same Plant.

SECTION I.

Of such as have one, two, three, four, or Five Filaments in every male Flower:

CYNOMORIUM i. *Erebum, breve, cylindraceum, nudum j prima ætate Jquamatum.*
Cynomorium. Miche. t. 12.

The upright *Cynamorium*.

This little plant is seldom met with but in the most shady inland woods: it grows in beds, and rises generally to the height of three, four, or five inches j but is commonly smallest towards the bottom. At first it is covered pretty thick with scales of the figure of a heart; which fall off gradually as it rises, and expose the body of the plant thickly beset with little transparent *denticles*, intermixed with a few tubular trifid flowers, that jet above the level of the surface. The stem of the plant is succulent and fleshy, and all the parts astringent.

LEMNA 1. *Minima monorhifos, foliis orbiculatis.*

An, *Lemna foliis Jejilibus planiusculis, radicibus folitariis?* L.Sp.Pl.
Lens *palustris.* Raii H.

Duck-weed.

This little aquatic plant grows in some of the small ponds of *Jamaica*; but it is not common, nor put to any use there.

OMPHALANDRIA 1. *Frutescem diffusa, foliis amplioribus ovatis, petioliis biglandulis, racemis terminalibus.*

The large-leaved *Omphalandria*, with two *Antherce* or male parts.

Flores alii mares, alii femine in iisdem racemis.

Mas.

Perianthium § *quadri- vel quinque-phyllum, foliis cochleatis [subrotundi*]*
Corolla *Nulla.*

Stamina *Nulla. Nectarium crassum umbonatum subrotundum, in medio calicis situm, sustentaculum præbet antheris geminis, lateribus interpositis longitudinaliter immersis.*

Fsemina.

Perianthium *Vt in mare.* Corolla *Nulla.* Stamina *Nulla.*

Pistillum. *Germen ovatum; stylus brevis; stigma subtrifidum.*

Pencarpium. *Capfula carnosæ, ovata, trilobularis.*

Semina *Soli tart à oblonga,*

OMPHA-

OMPHALANDRIA 2. *Foliis obovatis glabris, adbasim biglandulis; floribus triandriis.* Tab. 22. f. 4.

The larger *Omphalandria*^ with three *Antherce*.

These plants are chiefly found about *Port Antonio*, and *Mangeneel*. There are no filaments in the flowers of either of them; but the *antherce* are lodged in so many grooves, disposed longitudinally and at equal distances from each other, in the side of a roundish naval situated in the center of the cup. The first sort is a weakly spreading shrubby the other, a small tree.

ZEA 1. *Seminibus subcomprejjs obovatis.*

Zea. L. Gen. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Maizium. Mart. 6. & *frumentum Indicum mays diEtum*, &c. Slo. Cat. 26.

Great Corn, or Maize.

This plant is much cultivated in all parts of *Jamaica*, and thrives very luxuriantly every where. It is generally planted among the young canes, and grows to perfection before these boot to any considerable height. The grain is reckoned a wholesome hearty food, and much used among the negroes, who make it into various messes, according to their fancy. It is given to horses, in those parts, as we do oats, beans, or pease, in *Europe* and is the principal support of their poultry and small flock, of which the people of that island raise great quantities.

COIX 1. *Arundinacea ereBa indivisa, foliis brevioribus latiusculis, /pica racemoja terminali.*

Gramen pamceum majus, Jpica simplicis levi, &c. Slo. Cat. 30. & H. t. 64, *Lachrymajobi* H. E. Thez. Zey. p. 137,8.

An, Coix Jeminibus ovatis. L. Sp. Pl. & H. C. ?

The *Coixy* with simple slender-stalks.

This plant grows wild every where in the woods, and is excellent fodder for all sorts of cattle. It has all the appearance of a reed and rises commonly to the height of four feet, or better.

CAREX 1. *Tenuior^ altijime scandens.*

*An> Carex, spiculis oblongis fejjilibus remotis androgynis, capfulis ovatis acutis**
L. Sp. Pl.

The climbing *Carex*.

This plant is frequent in *St. Elizabeth's*, and grows very luxuriantly in all parts of the parish. The stalk is very slender, and rises to a considerable height, when supported by neighbouring bushes.

CAREX 2. *Foliorum vaginis marginatis & ab altero latere appendiculatis; Jpici quandoque mixtis, quandoque majculinis; caule triangulari.*

The common *Carex*.

This plant is extremely like the common *European* sort: it grows very plentifully in all the lagoons about the *Ferry*.

CAREX 3. *Palustris major, caule arundinaceo.*

The upright *Carex*, with a smooth hollow stalk.

The stalk of this plant is thick, round, smooth, and jointed like a reed; but it is not of the same texture: it's frequent in the *Ferry-river*, and about the great pond.

TYPHA i. *Simplex, foliis longis angustis compressis, spica duplici terminata.*
Typha foliis Jubeniformibus, spicis approximatis. L. Sp. PL.

The Great Reed-Mace.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*; and grows very common in all the *lagoon* about the island. The leaves make good mats; and are sometimes used for thatch in the low lands*

TRAGIA i. *Scandens, foliis hastatis ferratis hispida.*
Tragia foliis cordato-oblongis, caule volubili. L. Sp. PL.
Urtica ramosa scandens, &c. Slo. Cat. 38. 6c H. t. 82.

The creeping Cowhage.

In this plant, the stalks of the flowers rise from the base of the leaves; and divide soon after, into two simple branches \ whereof, the one bears a number of male flowers, disposed gradually in the form of a spike, towards the top > while the other contains only a single female blossom, which is fixed at the extremity of the branch. There is no more than two filaments in each of the male flowers of this plant; and what *Linneus* calls a cup, or *perianthium*, seems to be rather a real flower. The plant is very common in *Jamaica*, and well known on account of its sharp itching hairs. The root is looked upon as a good aperient and diuretic; and both the decoction and juice are frequently used among the negroes for those purposes.

TRAGIA 2. *Subfruticosa, foliis oblongis glabris, fructu hispido.*
An, Tragia foliis lanceolatis obtusis integerrimis. L. Sp. PL ?
An, Pee-Tsjerou. H. M. p. 5. t. 23 ?

The smooth-leafed Cowhage.

I found this plant at the *Angels*, on the side of the road that leads to *Sixteen-mile-walk*: it grows commonly to the height of four or five feet,

URTICA 1. *Humilior hispida., foliis ovatis crenatis, spicis alaribus.*

The small hairy Nettle.

This plant was introduced to *Jamaica* by Mr. *Walien* \ and thrives well at the *Ferry*, where it was first planted. It is a native of the island of *Madera*.

URTICA 2. *Erecta, foliis cordatis ferratis, racemosis compressis terminatibus.*

The larger Dead-nettle, with spreading flower-bunches.

This plant is very common in *Jamaica*, and grows chiefly in cool *shady* places. The leaves are pretty large and luxuriant, and the flower-bunches *spread-*ing and compressed, and disposed at the extremities of the branches. The *plant* rises frequently to the height of three feet, or better.

URTICA 3. *Minor fupina, foliis ovatis ferratis oppositis, foribus confertis terminalibus.*

The small creeping Nettle.

URTICA? 4, *Humilior, dijuncta, diffusa, compressa, oblique affurgensi foliis minimis.*

Herniaria lucida aquatica, &c. Slo. Cat. 50. & K. tab, 93. f. 2.

The little reclining Nettle, with very small leaves.

URTICA 5. *Humilior, redinata, fere Jimplex ; foliolis minimis dijlichis**

The smaller reclining Nettle, with very small leaves.

Both these plants are like each other, and seem to be only variations of the same species. They are very different in appearance from all the other sorts of nettle; but the parts of the flowers, which are very small, seem to place them in the same class. The following is a description of the bloToms, as nearly as I could make it out.

Flores, alii masculini femininis intermixti.

Mas.

Periantium *Nullum.*

Corolla, *Tetrapetala, petalis cochleatis oblongis.*

Stamina. *Filament a quatuor^ petalis fere teSia: anthera? subrotunda.*

Femina.

Calix *Nullus;* Corolla *Nulla.*

Pistillum. *Germen oblongum\ stylus brevissimus; stigma ciHatum.*

They grow chiefly in cool gravelly places; but neither of them rises above twelve or fourteen inches in height. The disposition of the leaves and branches is nearly the same in both; tho' one of the species seems to divide a good deal in its growth, while the other rises almost with a simple stem.

URTICA 6. *EreSta, foliis ovato-acuminatis trinerviis nitidis, racemis com^ prejis.*

Urtica Iners racemofa^ &c. Slo. Cat. 38. & H. t. 83. f. 2;

The larger Dead-Nettle, with smooth leaves and bunched flowers.

URTICA 7. *Fruticulofa, glabra ; foliis subrotundo-ovatis, crenato-Jerratis.*

The red: Nettle, with smooth leaves.

These plants grow chiefly in cool and shady places, and rise generally to the height of two feet and a half, or better. The first sort has large oval leaves, and wide spreading bunches of flowers, disposed at the top of the branches: It is common in all the cooler gravelly banks of the higher hills. The other grows more upright; it is of a more delicate make, firm and lignous; and adorned with smaller roundish leaves: I have met with it at *MangeneeL*

URTICA 8. *Arborefcens ; foliis ovatis, hirti\$, pruriginofis^ oppositis.*

The Nettle Tree, with itching hairy leaves.

This plant grows commonly to the height of eight or ten feet, and is pretty frequent in the woods about *St. Mary's* and *Portland*.

URTICA 9. *Frutefcensy foliis amplioribus ovatis, Jinuato-dentatis; nervi\$ > petiolis & caulibus aculeatis.*

The large prickly Nettle.

I met with this plant in *Blue-mountain Valley^* but could not observe it in any other part of the island: it was not at that time perfect enough to bear either flowers

Corolla **Tetrapetala* \ pet alls minoribus lanceolatis.

Stamina. Filamenta quatuor, longitudine fere floris 5 anthera oblongo-ovata.

Femina.

Periantium, Ut in mare, villosum. Corolla Nulla. Stam. Nulla.

Pistillum. Germen subglobosum, obtuse trilobum, illosum styli tres, ultra medietatem tripartite \ Vaciniii firigulis bifidis: figmata lacerata.

Pericarpium. Capsula obtuse trigona, trilocularis, trifpermis.

Semina Subrotunda folitaria.

This shrub is pretty frequent in the lower hills, and grows chiefly in a dry gravelly soil: it seldom rises above five feet in height and the trunk and branches are covered with a whitish bark.

MORUS 1. *Laftecefts* -> foliis oblongis acutis, paginis exterioribus prodestiori-
bus, ligno citrino.

Morus foliis ovatis hirsutis. L. Sp. Pl.

Morus fruticosa viridi, ligno fulphureo tinctorio. Slo; Cat. 128. & H. t. 158.
Itainfba. Pif. 163.

The Fustic Tree.

This is a fine timber-wood; and a principal ingredient in mod of our yellow dyes, for which it is chiefly imported into *Europe*. The berries are sweet and wholesome, but not much used, except it be by the winged tribe, by whose care it is chiefly planted. It is a native of *Jamaica*, and deserves to be propagated with greater care*

MORUS 2. *Foliis oblique cordatis.* U Sp. Pl.

The Carolina Mulberry.

This tree is cultivated in many gardens in *Jamaica*, and thrives very well in the low lands; but it seldom bears any quantity of fruit. The berries of this sort are longer than those of the *European* mulberry, and generally of a whitish colour.

MORUS 3. *Foliis cordatis, subtus villosis, amethystis cyaneis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Virginia Mulberry.

A few of these trees, which are natives of *Virginia*, have been lately raised in *Jamaica* by some curious gentlemen; and are said to be of that sort on which the silk-worm feeds and thrives best. It grows in that island as well as any of the other species, but does not bear any quantity of fruit and was planted there only to satisfy the curiosity of the people.

ATERAMNUS 1. *Foliis oblongis, levissimè crenatis, alteris Juncis
Juncularibus ad alas.*

The *Ateramnus* with oblong crenated leaves.

Flores alii masculini alii feminini, in idem speciem. M&v & pfarhm, confer fr, quadriflaminei: feminae pauciores, tribus Jtylis precedite, 6? ad bajim spicèjitce. At, ad Sapiam referri debet?

AMBROSIA 1. *Eretha ramosa, foliis plurifariant divisis, laciniis crenato-
ferratis, racemis paniculatis terminalibus.*

Ambrosia foliis bipinnatis; racemis paniculatis terminalibus. Sp. Pl.

Ambrosia elatior, foliis artemificz atrovirentibus. Slo. Cat. 38.

WildTanfey.

This plant grows very common and luxuriant in all the dry sandy banks of the larger river-courses where the mould is washed away by the floods, and nothing left but gravel mixed with stiff clay. It is a powerful vulnerary and resolutive; and frequently used in warm baths and fomentations of that nature. The juice of the leaves, mixed with honey, is recommended in exulcerations of the lungs.

PARTHENIUM 1. *Subhirfutum ramofum, foliis multiplaciter incisif, floribus terminalibus.*

Parthenium foliis compofito-multijidis. L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Achoavan. Prop. Alp. 56.

Wild Wormwood*

This plant grows wild in most of the open fields round the island and thrives very luxuriantly about all the settlements in the low lands. It is observed to have much the same qualities with the Feverfew; and may be used, like that, in resolutive baths, and infusions.

AMARANTHUS 1. *Aculeatus rufescens, floribus confertis fiftilibus, capitulis alaribus.*

Amaranthus, racemis pentandrii cylindricis ere5lis axillis spinofis. L.
Sp. Pl.

The prickly Calaloo.

This plant is frequent in the mountains, as well as the lower hills of Jamaica and much used as a green, when the more valuable sorts are scarce. It is reckoned both a wholesome and an agreeable vegetable.

AMARANTHUS 2. *Coma terminali varia, monjlrofa & fimbriata.*

The CockVcomb.

This plant grows now in most parts of Jamaica; and thrives so luxuriantly everywhere, that it may be considered as native. It makes a beautiful appearance among the other flowering-plants cultivated in our gardens, and is often raised that purpose in all parts of America.

S E C T . II.

*Of such as have Jtx, or more Filaments in every Flower**

ZIZANIA 1. *Panicula effufa.* L. Sp. Pl.

The larger Zizania, with a scattered panicle.

This plant is common in all the lagoons of Jamaica: the joints of the stalk are shorter than those of the common sort; and swell a little on one side of the base.

ZIZANIA? 2. *Syfoejlris, affurgens, tenuis & ramofa; panicula fox* racemofa.*

And Zizania panicula racemofa. L. Sp. Pl.

The branched (tender Zizania, with a loose panicle.

I have



P R E F A C E .

W HETHER we consider this part of the O'eatim with regard to the variety or pecidiar forms of the individuals, to the number of cotpvenmicies with which it fupplies manki?id, or ivitb refpeB to the real ufes of its different productions in the courfe of life, tve pall certainly find it fuperior to either of the others. But when we obferve thofe delicate organs with which moft beings of this clafs are fumijhed; confider the format'ons, difpofitions, ufes, and various mechanical powers of their feveral parts; and reflet! on the different fenfes, inflitiBs^ difpofiiions and modes of affion, peculiar to each; we muft allow it to be. By far, the moj} perfetl as well as the triojl engaging part of the creation.

Is it not then natural, that bodies endowed with affeElions and qualities fo particularly adapted to the form and fiation of every individual, with fuch peculiar habits and difyofitions, with thofe fingular faculties which fonts enjoy in a more perfect degree than the rejl; and which, befdes thefe, and many other flattering inducements, are known to fupply us daily with the tnoj} agreeable and nouriping part of our food, to furnifly many conv&r.encies that tend to the eafe and fatisfaclhn of life, and toyiekl the moj} necejfary as well as the tnoj} agreeable part of our chaths and coverings j Jhotdd engage fame part of tfe thoughts and fjudies of ma?tkind? Or Jhouldwe not rather conclude^ that beings endowed with fuch extraordinary qualities\fo ufeul, and yet frequently more engaging by their habits and attachments, ought to employ a more confiderabh part of the thoughts and contemplations of every reafonable creature f

The nature of the different forts of food obtained from this cla/s, as well as the different calamities arifmg from the poifonous bites, fi^g^ &c. of many of the individuals, and a thoufand other particulars, mujl naturally engage the attention of the Pbyfician. Here the Phibfopber may fee a numberleft variety of a&ions, powers, mechanifms, and other curious pha-

ARTICLE IV.

Of shells that have their apertures disposed nearly in the same direction with the axis of the spire.

IN ranging the productions of this class we shall begin with such as have the most simple and shortest apertures, and proceed gradually to those, whose openings are longer and widest, in proportion to the body of the shell, without being expanded into a wing of any kind.

In the *Turbina*^ which is the first genus of this class, the form is not quite (o tapering, nor the body so straight and narrow in proportion to the length, as in most of the others; but the aperture is more oblique, tho' it approaches nearly to the direction of the axis; that part of the orifice that is furthest from the apex being always pretty near the center of the spire. The hollow is nearly the same in these as in the foregoing genus; but the columnar axis, and the form and direction of the orifice or mouth, distinguish it both from that and the following class.

The productions of this kind have been hitherto ranged among the *Buccini*^ from which I chuse to separate 'em, on account of the form of the aperture, which in that is always furnished with some sort of a lip.

TURBINA 1. *Albida fusca tranverso mifcella.*

The Soldier Snail-Shell, or variegated *Turbina**

TURBINA 2. *Lafiea nitida.*

The smooth white *Turbina.*

TURBINA 3. *Subfusca minute liriata obliquè undulata.*

The small dark variegated *Turbina.*

TURBINA 4. *Subcraffa minor albida glabra.*

The smooth, whitish and slightly striated *Burkina.*

TURBINA 5. *Transverse fasciata fasciis ad interstitias vultuum contiguis.*

The false *Ventletrap.* See *Pett. Gaz. t. 5. f. 5. Gualt. t. 58; &c. & KL t. 3. 66.*

TURBINA 6. *Minima diaphana nitida.*

The small, shining and transparent *Turbina.*

TURBINA 7. *Transverse liriata fasciisque paucioribus donata.*

The small lip *Turbina*^ with *kw* belts.

TURBINA 8. *Minima nitida lineis nigris longitudinalibus integris notata.*

The Seed-shell *Buccinum.*

The *Strumhus* comes next in order, and resembles the *Terebellum* and *Turbina* very much, as well in the outward form and general make of the shell as in the disposition of the orifice; but it is distinguished from both by the open notch or depression at the extremity of the aperture, which in this genus, seldom exceeds a third or fourth part of the length of the whole (shell

STRUMBUS 1. *Subcinerciis nitidus tranfverjē femi-fubflriatus.*

The flining fsmooth *Strumbus.*

STRUMBUS 2. *Striatus & tubexulatus, ex albo variegatus.*

The rugged warty *Strumbus.*

STRUMBUS 3. *Minimus nitidus variegatus.*

The fmall, fhining, variegated *Strumbus.*

ThzBuccinum is the next genus 5 in which the (hells are produced to a fharp point at both ends -, and the aperture or mouth, which is naturally pretty wide and open, and extends about one half or two thirds of the whole length, lays very nearly in the dire&ion of the axis of the fabrick. All the fpecies are liped a little, and the aperture, which is generally toothed or rugged below, and more or lefs contradled towards the extremity, ends in an open groove. But the length of the orifice is fometimes, though feldom, a little under the one half of the whole length of the (hell, tho' this is the general proportion.

BUCCINUM 1. *Maximum undulatim variegatumjulcatum & fa/datum, ore dentato.*

The Sea-Trumpet. See *Lift.* t. 959. *Rump.* t. 28. 13. & *Gualt.* 48. t.

BUCCINUM 2. *Fufcum fafciatum & angulatum; labio exteriori inferne angulato, deflexo.*

Buccinum triangulare vulgaris.

The brown *Buccinum*> with a triangular labiated aperture. See *Lift.* t. 941. 3. & *Gualt.* t. 53. C.

BUCCINUM 3. *Nebulatum glabrum, lineisnigrislongitudinalibusnotatum.*

The fsmooth *Buccinum* with black longitudinal lines. *Lift.* t. 910.

BUCCINUM 4. *Subfufcum glabrum.*

The fsmooth brown *Buccinum.*

BUCCINUM 5. *Fafciatum atque rugofum apice obtufo, dentibus labii exterioris feptem.*

The rugged *Buccinum* with a round apex.

BUCCINUM 6. *Minus Jiriatum & variegatum, ore angufto utrinque pluridentato^ mucrone brevijjimo.*

The fmall ftriated and variegated *Buccinum*, with a narrow indented aperture.

BUCCINUM 7. *Subventricofum tuberculatum & rugofum, mucrone Jenifer retroflexo.*

The rugged, warty, grey *Buccinum.*

BUCCINUM 8. *<Tuberculatum& rugofum, labio exteriorē feptedentato.*

The oblong rugged *Buccinum.*

BUCCINUM 9. *Oblongum, fafciiis crebris tranfverfts Gf firiis longitudinal*-bus not at urn%ore anguftiore levijjime dentato.*

The

The Shuttle *Buccinum*. See *Lift.* t. 927. 27. & *KL* t. 4. 78-

BUCCINUM 10. *Rugofum hirfutum, mucrone breviori.*

The rugged hairy *Buccinum*.

BUCCINUM 11. *Rugofum, gibbum & nodofum, hirfutum.*

The knotty, rugged, hairy *Buccinum*.

BUCCINUM 12. *Rugofum & fasciatum, denticulis labii exterioris septem geminatis.*

The brown belted *Buccinum*[^] with a fingle ridge on the infide of the aperture.

BUCCINUM 13. *Albidum, rugofum & ventricofum, labio exteriori angulato prominulo**

The rugged *Buccinum*_y with a rifing lip.

BUCCINUM 14. *Subcompreffum tuberculatum & striatum, fasciis quaedam oppositis refertum**

The flatted *Buccinum*[^] with large belts at each margin.

BUCCINUM 15. *Subfuscum rugofum, fasciatum clipeo striatum, mucrone breviori, ore dentato, virgis miscellis & lineis bintis albis notatum.*

The white-lip'd brov'n *Buccinum*.

BUCCINUM 16. *Minus fascium nitidum tranjverfe substriatum, ore cingulato interno, mucrone veluti abscisso**

The fmall, fsmooth, brown *Bucwtum**

BUCCINUM 17. *Striatum & tuberculatum, ore rotundiori inferius unidentato labio exteriori prominulo mucrone brevi.*

The rugged warted grey *Buccinum*.

BUCCINUM 18. *Ventricofum & obtusum tuberculatum nigrum.*

The black warted *Buccinum*.

BUCCINUM 19. *Striatum ventricofum nigrum, ore fup ernem & inferam arenatam.*

* The black friated *Buccinum*_y with a fingle nick in each fide of the lip.

BUCCINUM 20. *Minus albidum virgula maculata fimplici longitudinaliter notatum.*

The whitifli *Buccinum* with a fingle mottled ftreak.

BUCCINUM 21. *Minus nitidum glabrum pulchre variegatum**

BUCCINUM The Wheat-fhell. no-

22. *Minimum nitidum > lineis nigris longitudinalibus integris*

The fmall Seed-fhell *Buccinum* with black lines.

BUCCINUM 23. *Minimum rubellum variegatum, ore fubovato, mucrone brevifimo.*

The reddifh variegated Seed-fhell *Buccinum*.

The *Purpura* comes next in order, and differs but little from the *Buccinum*; but the species are generally more ventricose and swelling, and furnished with a number of prongs at each belt or lip. The aperture in these shells is disposed in the same manner as in the *Buccinum* tribe, and the channel or groove is generally arched a little backwards; but the prongs seem to make the most essential difference between the two genera.

PURPURA 1. *Submuricata rugosa alba*.

The white *Purpura* with short simple denticles. See *Bon.* Cl. 3. 273-

PURPURA 2. *Submuricata major, ore maculato*.

The rugged *Purpura* with spotted lips.

PURPURA 3. *Muricata major mucronibus acutè dentatis*.

The large white *Purpura* with toothed prongs. See *Bon.* Cl. 3. 275*

PURPURA 4. *Muricata major mucronibus simplicibus*.

The larger *Purpura* with simple prongs.

PURPURA 5. *Nitida nebulata nervosa & fasciata, mucrone reflexo invanabile*.

The smoother shining *Purpura* with a straight bill.

PURPURA 6. *Rugosa & fasciata, mucrone recto, collo inde dentato*.

The *Sycotypus* or Fig-shell comes next in order, having its aperture in a line with the axis, and terminated in a narrow produced bill, like the foregoing; but it is neither lipped nor toothed, and stretches commonly from a large spiral main. The opening of these shells runs generally about two thirds of the whole length, and the body, which is roundish and swelling, terminates in a moderately prominent apex,

SYCOTYPUS 1. *Tenuisubstriatus & leniter tuberculatus*.

The smaller hairy Fig-shell.

Next to this comes the *Dolium*, or Tun, whose species are soon distinguished by the openness and length of their apertures; the extremities of which are neither contracted or produced, but generally terminated in a wide truncated groove or niche, as if the top of the aperture had been broke off.

DOLIUM 1. *fenestrate, pulchrè variegatum G? longitudinaliter subfulcatum*.

The Partridge-shell. See *D'arg.* t. 20. 4. *Lift.* 981. *Gualt.* t. 51. 3. & *Bon.* Cl. 3- 191.

DOLIUM 2. *Majus albidum caruleofasciatum, mucronibus paucioribus conicis muricatum*.

The larger *Jamaica-Wilk.* See *D'arg.* t. 18. *Lift.* t. 908. & *Gualt.* t. 26.

DOLIUM 3. *Subceruleum minus, mucronibus conicis muricatum*.

The smaller *Jamaica-Wilk.* See *Lift.* t. 904.

DOLIUM 4. *Verrucosum nigro variegatum* labio interiori supernè subreflexo, inferè compresso*.

The Mulberry-shell. See *Lift.* t. 989. *Gualt.* t. 51. E.

!

DOLIUM

t)OLIUM 5. *Subfufcum tS fubmuricatutn^ mucrone angujliori Jmedlongitudinali allm.*

The dark-pointed Tun with a white line.

This fhell refembles the *Buccinum* very much in its younger flates, but widens as it rifes.

DOLIUM 6. *Tuberculato-dentatum nigro variegatum^ ore fubmucronato**

The nipples Mulberry-fhell. See *Lift.* t. 956, 7.

DOLIUM 7. *Variegatum nitidum, fauce axe longiore.*

The larger mottled *Dolium* or Egg-fhell. See *D'arg.* t. 20. *G. & Lift.* t. 714. 72.

DOLIUM 8. *Variegatum nitidum minus fauce axe longiore.*

The fmaller mottled *Dolium* or Egg-fhell

A R T I C L E V .

Of Uped and winged Shells.

THE apertures of thefe fhells, which are generally pretty obtufe at the apex, X extends above two-thirds of their length, and terminates always in a fhort reflected channel > and the outward cheek fpreads commonly into a fhong extended lip. The general form of all feems to range them very naturally between ^e cylinders and the Tuns.

CASSIS 1. *Maximus, vultu ovafo, ore nigrica?2te.*

The *Queen-Conpue*) and *Conque* of *Davies*; and the *Cask* or *Helmet* of *Lift.* t. 1008.

CASSIS 2. *Major vultu triangularly labio exterior e feptem maculis not at 0.*

The *Kivig-Conquei* or *Helmet*; and the *Larnbis* of *Davies.* See *Lift** t. 1604. & *Gualt.* t. 41.

CASSIS 3. *Nitidusmifcellustranfverjèfubjlriatus.*

The fmooth mottled *Helmet.* See *Gualu* 40. C.

CASSIS 4. *Nitidus fubcinereus mifcellus tranfverjè jlriatus, labio exteriori undecim dentibus armato.*

The mottled *Helmet* with eleven teeth, and many fmaller tranfverfe furrows.

CASSIS 5. *Variegatus & tranfverfè Jriatus, labio exterioripluridentate.*

The variegated *Helmet* with fifteen or feventeen teeth and many tranfverfe furrows.

CASSIS 6. *Fife us utrinque Jriatus & fubfulcatus, labio exteriori dent at 0, & maculis plunimis not at 0.*

The rugged oval *Helmet.* See *Gualt.* t. 39. C,

CASSIS 7. *Longitudinaliter fubftriatus, labio exteriori ottodecim lirit not a to, oppojito fuperne limce injlar exajperato.*

The rugged-faced *Helmet.*

CASSIS 8. *Glaber albidus, maculis fulveteis majoribus fasciatim & longitudinaliter dispositis notata, labio exteriori pluridentato.*

The yellow spotted Cask or Helmet. See *Gualt.* t. 39. K.

I doubt whether this be a *West-India* shell, though I find it among those I brought from *Jamaica*.

CASSIS 9. *Subfuscus minor transverse substriatus, labio tenuissimo maculato.*

The small thin-lipped Helmet.

The *Conchilia* or real *Conques* come next after the Helmets, from which they are easily distinguished by the extension of the lip. In all the species of this kind the aperture is wider, and the wing more extended and open than in the others; but they never form more than one lip, and that is thrown out only when they are full grown: this, however, thickens gradually afterwards, and, at length, grows forward near the opposite side of the shell, that the passage seems half closed up, which perfectly hinders the progression of life in the animal, from the embryo to the full grown state, and thence to the last old age.

CONCHILIUM 1. *Maximum melinum, fauce rubello.*

The *Conque* or *Conque* of *Thetis*.

CONCHILIUM 2. *Albo & nigro variegatum.*

The small marbled *Conque*. See *Lift.* t. 871. 25.

CONCHILIUM 3. *Croceum labris nitentibus.*

The small yellow *Conque*. See *Lift.* t. 906. 26. & *Bon.* Cl. 3-299.

A R T I C L E VI.

Of the Rimatae or chinked Shells.

THE shells of this class generally have a smooth glossy surface, and a long narrow aperture, which stretches almost from the one end of the fabric to the other.

The Cylinder seems to claim the first place in this order, and is distinguished from the rest of the tribe by its prominent apex, moderately swelling body, and narrow aperture which ends in an open sinking niche at the top, as in the *Dohum**

STREPHONA 1. *Subcinerea, lineis plurimis fuscis variè angulatis & intertextis variegata.*

The *Panama*.

STREPHONA 2. *Fusca variegata, fascia obscuriori ad basin volutumum.*

The dark Olive.

STREPHONA 3. *Olhacea miscella.*

The dark mottled Olive*

STREPHONA 4. *Subcinerea variegata.*

The grey Olive.

STREPHONA 5. *Subcinerea minima variegata subrotunda.*

The small glossy Olive.

STREPHONA 6. *Lafteafubvariegata*.

The white Olive.

STREPHONA 7. *Alba minor, apiceprojectorL*

The small white Olive*

STREPHONA 8. *Albida fubvariegata*.

The Agate,

STREPHONA 9. *Sublutea*.

The yellow Olive*

The *Volutes* come next to the *Cylinders*, from which they are distinguished by their enlarged bases, straight sides, and conic form.

VOLUFA 1. *Fufca maculis paucioribus variegata*.

The brown *Volute* with a few white spots.

VOLUTA 2. *Fufca maculis paucioribus & virgâ mediâ maculatâ variegata*.

The dark *Volute* with small white spots.

VOLUTA 3. *Fufca fubjlriata fasciatim & maculatim variegata*.

The dark Flea-bitten *Volute*.

VOLUTA 4. 7 *Fulva nebulata*. ? ”

VOLUTA 5. I *Fuha variegata*. I The yellowish variegated/^\<to.

VOLUTA 6. *Subolivacea Jiriis albis fascidque longitudinali alba, not at a*.

The striated JV#/*.

VOLUTA 7. *Subcerulefcens maculata*.

The blueish clouded *Volute*.

VOLUTA 8. *Varie variegata & fubmaculata, acumine jlriatoi*

The Pye-bald *Volute*,

VOLUTA 9. *Lutea aqualis*.

The yellow *Volute*.

VOLUTA 10. *Crocea, maculis oblongis per mediam longitudinem obdufidi*

The yellow spotted *Volute*.

VOLUTA 11. *Subnebulata minor Jlriata albida*.

The whitish striated *Volute**

VOLUTA 12. *Subjlriata glabra alba*.

The small white *Volute*.

The *Couries* comes next to these, and are easily known by their oblong gibbous form and narrow longitudinal apertures. In all the (shells of this kind the inner windings of the spire are covered, or almost covered, by the last circumvolution; and the length of the shell is the breadth of the base of the spiral flip that forms the whole fabric,

All the species have a natural lustre when fresh.

CYPREA 1. *Major la&ea*.

The white Coury*

CYPREA 2. *Subfufca atro longitudmliterfflf^iqti.*

The dark belted Coury, pr Mak'Cpyry. See *Bon.* Cl. 3. 266.

CYPREA 3- *Subfufca hteribus macuhtis, dorfa^nebulato.*

The large dark Coury with round white fpots on the fides. See
Lift. t. 699.

CYPREA 4. *Fufca maculis rotundis albis variegata, inferioribus nebulatis.*

The falfe or baftard *Argus*.

CYPREA 5. *Cinerea maculis minoribus nigricantibus variegata.*

The flea-bitten Coury.

CYPREA 6. *Fufca maculis binis nigris ad utrumque extremum.*

The Moufe Coury. See *D'arg.* t. 31. C. & *Bon.* CL 3. 251.

CYPREA 7. *Fufca minor inferne albida.*

The white-bellied brown Coury.

CYPREA- 8. *Subfufca mifcella, inferne^ maculis minoribus diflinftis <variegata.*

The light brown flea- bitten Coury.

CYPREA 9. *Alba minor\ labiis extern? punBatis.*

The (mall white Coury with minutely fpotted lips.

CYPREA 10. *Sublutefcens fafcid unid travfverfalifuperduEld.*

The hump-back'd Coury. See *Lift.* t. 711. *Uarg.* t. 21. L. &
Bon. Cl. 3. 259.

CYPREA 11. *Tranfverfè Ilriata, quandoque maculata, faturd vertical*
notatd.*

The flea-bitten Coury. See *Lift.* t. 706. *Uarg.* 21. L.

D I V I S I O N II.

Of ' B I V A L V E S .

IN the diftribution of the (hells of this clafs I have followed a method entirely new, and ranged them according to the form and difpofition of the joints, in which I find the moft conftant uniformity; having, on examination, obferved them to be always the fame, or very nearly fo, in all the fpecies that are truly of ^pind. I (hall divide the (hells of this clafs, 1. Into fuch as are joined together by ligaments. 2. Thofe that are connected by ligaments and teeth: And, 3. Such as are joined by long denticulated edge6, ftrengthened with lefs confiderable ligaments.

A R T I C L E I.

Of fuch as are connected by fmple ligaments.

The Oyfters claim the firft place in this tribe; they are a very numerous family, generally of an oblong uneven form, and joined by a ftrong roundifh tendon at the apex or narrow end.

OSTREA 1. *Oblonga glabra adnafcem.*

The larger Mangrove Oyfter.

OSTREA

OSTREA 2. *Undulata & muricata, adnascens.*

The smaller pronged and undulated *Mangrove Oyfter.*

These sorts are frequent in most parts of *America*, and very little inferior to the *European* oyfters, either in flavour or delicacy; but they are seldom so large as the smallest of those that are sold in the markets of *London*.

GLYCYMERIS 1. *Subrotunda, testis tenuiffima subcitrinda.*

The yellow Onion-peel Oyfter. See *D'arg.* t. 22. *Lift.* 47. & *Bon.* Cl. 2. 56.

This genus is distinguished by the hole in the centre of the under valve: the shells of all the species are very thin and delicate.

The Muscle comes next in rank; it is of an oblong form, like the oyfter, but deeper on both sides, and not so spreading at the wider end. The shells of this genus are generally smooth, and connected by a ligament that runs obliquely from the point towards one of the sides.

MYTULUS 1. *Mucronatus major cœrulefcens.*

The larger blue Muscle. See *Uarg.* t. 25. C. *Lift.* 198,

MITULUS 2. *Subrhombus variegatus, limbo ultra apicem porrecto**

- The Tulip Muscle. See *Lift.* 199.

The *PeSians* come next to these, and are easily distinguished, 1. by the furrows running directly from the point or apex to every part of the circumference >
2- by their cavities, which are generally formed by the hollow of one of the shells, the other being quite flat; and 3. by the ears, with which they are always adorned on one or both sides of the point.

PECTEN 1. *Major subcinereus, valvula altera plana & transversa subtriata.*

The large brown *Pecten*.

PECTEN 2. *Nehalofus minor, valvula altera plana.*

The clouded *PeElen*.

PECTEN 3. *Subfuscus maculatus, voluta altera plana**

The spotted light-brown *PeSlen*.

PECTEN 4. *Subcroceus oblongus uniauritus minor.*

The small one-eared *Pe&en*.

PECTEN 5. *Albus minor uniauritus.*

The small white one-eared *PeSlen*.

PECTEN 6. *Albidus antivariegatus utrinque turgidus.* Tab, 40. f, ro;

The white *PeElen* with both valves hollow.

PECTEN 7. *Ruber, aida altera longior.*

The red *PeEle?2*.

PECTEN 8. *Rubellus variegatus utrinque turgidus, alis minoribus.*

The small oblong *PeElen* with red streaks.

The *Margaritifera*, or Pearl-shells, claim the next place in order, being generally flat, and roundish in the margin; but one side is quite straight, where the two valves are connected by a slender ligament. One of the valves of these shells is always furnished with an open notch or groove a little below the point, which yields a passage to a strong ligament thrown out from the body of the shell, by which it flicks to the rocks or banks, where they are generally found.

MARGARITIFERA 1. *Subquadrata, futurd longiore & tenuiore, tejid jubmuricata.*

The thin Mother of Pearl-shell. See *Lift.* 57, 8. & *Bon.* Cl. 2.
t. 1. A, B.

• MARGARITIFERA 2: *Subrotunda, futurd crafiore & brevior.*

The Bank Oyfler. See *Lift.* C. 2. & *Kl* t. 8. 18.

Tho' this genus has been generally classed with the oyflers, its joint and tendinous beard obliged me to separate it from that tribe; for the shell always throws out a strong fibrous ligament by which it fastens itself very firmly to the neighbouring bank or rock. They are very frequent 'in America' \ but a strong rancid taste prevents the use of them among the better sort of people.

The *Pennarice* come next in order: they are generally of an oblong, compressed, and pointed form with two straight sides; and joined by a slender ligament that runs the whole length of the longest margin of the shell.

PENNARIA 1. 7 *Submuricata undulata.* The American Feather-shell.
Pennaria j *jubmurica.* *Lift.* \ See *D'arg.* t. 25. T.

The species of this kind found in the *Mediterranean* are very large, and throw out their ligaments like the *American* bank-oyflers; but these are composed of slender pliable fibres that spin very readily, and are often made into stockings, gloves, cane-strings, and handkerchiefs, in all the adjacent countries-

The *Solena* comes last in this class, but is joined, like the foregoing, by a longitudinal margin. It is naturally of an oblong form, and almost of the same breadth the whole length.

SOLENA 1. *Subaqualis glabra. Solenus authorum.*

The Knife-handle shell.

A R T I C L E II.

Offuch as are connected by ligaments, and a few proterine teeth or knobs mutually received into regular grooves or sockets on the opposite sides.

THE shells of the following genus have been always classed with the oyflers, to which they seem to bear a great resemblance by their flattish form and rugged sides; they are, however, distinguished from them by the rugged oblong prominences, or teeth, with which the ligament at the top is always accompanied.

It is remarkable, that the apex of each of the *valves* of these shells rises somewhat above the level or plane of the aperture, like that of the *hetiotis*, and *Phrygian-cap Patella*.

STOLA 1. *Loricata lutea, apice spirato deprejib.* Tab. 40. f. 9.

The American Orange Oyfler.

STOLA

STOLA 2. *Loricata rubella, apice spirato depresso.*

The American reddish Oyfter.

STOLA 3. *Rugofa fuscrocea, profundior.*

The mixed orange Oyfter,

STOLA 4. *Submuricata > valvula inferiore compressa adnata.*

STOLA 5. *Subloricata patula formis albida ^ fauce plana ovata.*

The small white cap-Oyfter

STOLA 6. *Subloricata lutea angustior ^ fauce obliqua.*

The small yellow cap-Oyfter.

STOLA 7. *Sale at a & muricata subrotunda, apice ori appropinquata vixque spirata.*

The echinated Cockle-Oyfter. See Lift. N^o. 159.

This shell resembles a cockle pretty much, by its roundness, depth, and furrows; but the joint seems to dispose it more properly among the other productions of this genus. It is remarkable for its lip or short lateral spur.

The *Spondyli* come next in order, and are readily distinguished from the rest of the *bivalves* by their free dove-tail joint, and the small smooth plain marked under the apex of the largest valve, which reaches generally from the joint to the tip; appearing as if a piece had been cut off there with some sharp tool. In all the Shells of this tribe the joint is formed by two obtuse prominences, received mutually in so many sockets in the opposite valves, and a pretty strong ligament fixed in the middle between them.

SPONDYLUS 1. *Croceus major loricatus.*

The Orange Spondylus.

SPONDYLUS 2. *Croceus ab apice striatus &? submuricatus*

The flat Orange Spondylus.

SPONDYLUS? 3. *Minor variegatus & ab apice fulcato-undulatus, limbo imbricato.*

The Pink-leaf shell

The lip of the under valve of this shell projects a little obliquely from the apex of the superior; but it is not smooth or level as in the rest. The other parts of the hinge agree pretty well, though the protuberances are not so round, nor formed so well.

The *Chama* is next in order, being generally pretty flat, with a smooth even margin; and connected by a few teeth about the apex, and a ligament that runs all of one side.

CHAMA I. *Major rotunda alba, lineis circularibus notata.*

The larger, thick white *Chama*. See Lift. 9. 19.

CHAMA 2. *Major rotunda alba, circulariter & radiatim striata.*

The large white striated *Chama*. See Lift. 102. Gualt. t. 76, 7.

CHAMA 3. *Rotunda glabra alba, sub tendine dentata.*

The thick, smooth, white *Chama*.

CHAMA 4. *Subovata tenuior alba glabra.*

The thin white *Chama*. *Uarg.* t. 24. L. 8c *Lift.* 96.

CHAMA 5. *Subovata nitida glabra miscella.*

The smooth mottled *Chama*.

CHAMA 6. *Subcordata, circulariter lamellata & ad alterum latus aculeata.*

The Virgin *Cyprea* or shell of *Fenus*. *D'arg.* 24- *J. Lift.* t. 140.
& *Gualt.* t. 70. D.

CHAMA 7. *Subcordata, circulariter lamellata & ad alterum latus Jubacu* leata.*

The *Cyprea*. See *Lift.* No. 130,

CHAMA 8. *Subcordata, circulariter fasciata.*

The Old Woman, or wrinkled *Cyprea*. *Darg.* t. 24. B. *Lift.* 116.

CHAMA 9. *Subcordata radiata & circulariter subfasciata:*

The rugged wrinkled *Cyprea*. See *JLJ?* 50.

CHAMA 10. *Subcordata, rugosa, utrinque striata, interne purpur ea,*

The rugged purple *Cyprea*.

CHAMA 11. *Subrotunda a/per a miscella.*

The mottled *Chama*.

CHAMA 12. *Subrotunda albida > radiis paucioribus subcroceis.*

The white *Chama* > with a few faint orange-coloured streaks#

CHAMA 13. *Subrotunda minor alba, subnervosa glabra.*

The white Rose-leaf *Chama*.

CHAMA 14. *Subrotunda minor & tenuior rubella nervosa.*

The red Rose-leaf *Chama*.

CHAMA 15. *Subrotunda minor alba, striis tenuioribus angulath notata.*

The small deep striated white *Chama*, with angled lines* See
Lift. 179.

CHAMA 16. *Subrotunda minima profundior alba.*

The very small deep white *Chama*.,

CHAMA 17. *Subrotunda minima glabra, tenuis & aurita.*

The small one-eared *Chama*.

CHAMA 18. *Subrotunda minima rubella.*

The small, flat, red *Chama*.

CHAM A 18. *Oblonga major nitidiffima rubello radiata.*

The *Barbuda* Shell. See *D'arg.* t. 25. 4.

CHAM A 19. *Subradiata major oblonga, jubpurpurea.*

The purple liped *Ghama*.

CHAMA 20. *Oblonga radiata purpurea.*

The purple *Chama*.

CHAMA 21. *Oblonga glabra alba.*

The white, smooth, oblong *Chama*.

CHAMA 22. *Oblonga obliquè acuminata, variegata flriifque ellipticis infig->nita.*

The pointed variegated *Chama*.

CHAMA 23. *Ovata obliquè acuminata fubfufca Jriata.*

The brown oval *Chama*. See *Lift.* 179,

CHAMA 24. *Ovata obliquè acuminata glabra alba.*

The white oval *Chama*.

CHAMA 25. *Cuneiformis Jubradiata niti da, purpurea vet purpureo radiata.*

The Wedge. See *Pet.* t. 18. f. 4. *Lift.* 219. 24.

CHAMA 26. *Cuneiformis minima fubpurpureo radiata.*

The small blue and white Wedge.

CHAMA 27. *Subcitrina minima purpureo radiata.*

The small Orange Wedge.

The Cockle is pretty much like the foregoing; but it is generally furrowed from the apex to the margin, somewhat like the *Peflen*, deeper in the cavity, toothed round the edge; and connected by teeth and a tendon at the apex, and a single tooth and cavity on each side.

BUCARDIUM 1. *Radiatum Cffulcatum, verfus marginem fubmuricatum.*

The rough-rimmed Cockle. See *Lift.* N. 199.

BUCARDIUM 2. *Radiatum & fulea turn albidum, fundo rufefcente.*

The furrowed white Cockle.

BUCARDIUM 3. *Nitidum glabrum.*

The smooth Cockle.

BUCARDIUM 4. *Oblique oblongum minus, fubraditum & lateraliter /erratum.*

The small, oblong, white Cockle.

BUCARDIUM 5. *Radiatum G? lateraliter compreffum, gibbum.*

The hump-backed Cockle.

ARTICLE III.

Of the denticulated Bivalves, or such as are connesied by long de?iticulated joints.

I shall give the *Cibota* the first place in this rank. It is easily known by its straight denticulated joint, radiated surface, and lateral growth.

CIBOTA 1. *Obliquè oblofiga, variegata & radiata, futurd longiori rettd.*
Noah's Ark. See *D'arg.* t. 26. G. & *Lift.* 208. *Gualt.* t. 87. H.

CIBOTA 2. *Obliquè oblonga radiata alba, futurd subcrenatd breviori.*

The oblong white Ark. See *Lift.* 207. *KL* xi. 69.

The *Maffra* comes next to the *Cibota* in rank; and is distinguished by the roundness of the hinge, furrowed surface, and indented margin.

MACTRA 1. *Subrotunda radiata, futurd subcrenatd & ad apicem ampUatd.*

The larger, round, white *MaSira*. See *Lift.* 64.

MACTRA 2. *Subrotunda glabra, futurd arcuatd aquali.*

The smooth white *MaBra* with equal teeth on both sides of the apex.

MACTRA 3. *Subrotunda radiata & subfulcata alba.*

The round-winged *MaEira*. See *KL* t. x. 43.

MACTRA 4. *Subrotunda alba radiata, & lateraliter compressa, futurd arcuatd, apice aproximato.*

The white roundish *MaEira* flattened on one side.

MACTRA 5. *Subovata & subtriata, lateraliter compressa, futurd reflexa, apice remoto.*

The smooth *MaEira* flattened on one side.

DIVISION III.

Of PLURIVALVES.

ARTICLE I.

Of such as have all the pieces firmly concreted together.

BALANUS 1. *Minor verrucaformis.*

The small brown *Balanus*.

BALANUS 2. *Minor et eredor albus.*

The white *Balanus*.

ARTICLE II.

Of such as have their shells joined together by ligaments.

PENTILASMUS 1. *-Major, collo crassiori musculofo quandoque ratnoso; rasilh bafi accretis.*

The Barnacle Shell-fishi. See *Lift.* 28.

The great resemblance between these and *Barnacles* and the unfettered nature and fiery taste of these birds, have, for a long time, given rise to the opinion of their being transformed from those shell-fishes, I found this sort growing in clusters, on the back of a large Hawks-bill Turtle, in my passage from *Jamaica*. It is distinguished by its long, membranous and muscular, branched, neck, compressed body, bivalved sides, and feathered tail.

A R T I C L E III.

Offuch as have their Valves connected both by hinges and ligaments.

PHOLAS 1. *Oblongo-ovatus, Irriatus, Irriis arcuatis.* Tab. 40. f. 11.

P

The small rugged *Pholas* with arched lines.

This must not be confounded with the *American* file-shell, a *bivalve* whose body resembles it both in form and the disposition of its lines, which is frequently met with in the cabinets of the curious. This is a *multivalve*, made up of, 1. two large oblong side-pieces, pretty well rounded at one end; 2. two small slender flaps laid over the back and fore joints of those; and, 3. a rounded hollow piece, placed obliquely on one side of the obtuse end, and flightly connected at the top to both the side-pieces.

Every man, who has an opportunity of seeing large collections of shells, will easily observe many genus's, and an infinite number of species, that are not found in *Jamaica* to whose productions alone we are confined here: but, it is hoped, Mr. Pouchet, in *Gravitate Queen-Jireet*, F. R. S. who has the most complete collection of this kind I have yet seen, will soon oblige the world with a catalogue of his Shells arranged in a proper order.

C L A S S II.

Of Insects that are composed of solid as well as muscular parts; and furnished with stiff articulated limbs, as well as proper organs of vision.

S E C T . I.

Of the Aptera, or such as have no wings.

PEDICULUS 1. *Humanus.* The Louse.

PEDICULUS 2. *Inguinalis.* The Crab-Louse.

These insects are very rare in those warm climates, for the cleanliness of the People, and an abundant aqueous perspiration, contribute alike to prevent the increase of them & they generally living upon the thicker juices of the sebaceous S'ands, which are too much diluted, and too frequently wiped off in those countries supply a sufficient quantity of proper nourishment.

ARANEA 3. *Cinerea minor faltatrix, pedibus brevioribus.* 1 The grey Jumper.

This is an elegant, active, little spider; but seldom spins a web, depending chiefly on its agility in catching its prey. It is very frequent about the houses in *on.*

ARANEA 4. *Domejiica minor y centre tumido [ubrotundo majori) pedibus teretibus longijjimis.* } > The long-legged House-spider;

This spider is frequent about all the houses in *Kingston*, and spins so great a number of extensive webs, that it is often troublesome. By the form of the body and length of the (hanks it resembles the first sort > but it weaves its web of a very different form, which induced me to consider it as a different species.

ARANEA 5. *Minor nigra cancriformis, fait à dorfi majore ambitu aculeata.* } > The Crab-spider.
Tab. 44. 5.

This species is very like a crab in the general form of the trunk, but the head and breast are small and distinct. It is very common in *St. Mary's*.

ARANEA 6. *Fufca oblongo-quadrata caudata rubra.* } \ The red-armed Spider.

This insect is frequent in the woods, and its nip or bite said to be very venomous. The body is about an inch in length, and of an oblong form.

ARANEA 7. *Oblonga luteo variegata, pedibus longijjimis, articulis inferioribus tumidis hirsutis.* } The large spotted Spider
Tab. 44. f. 4. with long (hanks).

This is a very beautiful species, and spins a strong spreading web. It lives in trees and out-houses, and is frequent in *St. Mary's* and *Portland*.

ARANEA 8. *Dactyloscopus opifex* } The large galled Spider,

This, tho' a large sort, is a very innocent, and always observed to carry its eggs in a round bag, close to its belly, between the legs. It throws off its skin once a year, and to go through the operation more easily, hangs itself by a few threads in some lonely quiet place where, after a few minutes, you may observe the belly part of the old coat burst, and the creature draw out all its limbs very gradually from the other parts of its former cover, which he leaves hanging to the cord that sustained it during the operation after which he betakes himself to the occupations of the new year in the usual manner. It is remarkable that, in this operation, the old nails, as well the outward cover of the eyes, are left flicking to the old skin.

TARANTULA I. *Fufca major, pedibus anterioribus crassioribus aculeatis & unguiculatis, fere cheliformibus, proximis longijjimis & tenuijjimis.* } The Scorpion-spider.
Tab. 41. f. i.

This is a very curious species of the spider-kind, and a native of some of our fugar-colonies, which induced me to give it a place here, tho' I have never *ken* it in 'Jamaica. Mr. Baker', in whose curious collection I have seen it, had it from *Antigua* and was so obliging to let me have a drawing made from it.

I have separated these insects from the *Arane* on account of their feet and forceps; the former being always divided into seven or eight joints, and the prongs of the latter perforated on the outside. See tab. 45. (2 a), probably to yield a passage to some poisonous juice, which likely they discharge when they nip.

TARANTULA 2. *Fufca major fubhirfuta, fub ter-? ram nidulans.* Tab. 44. f. 3* } The black 'Tarantula. & 3—6. S

This sort is represented of the natural size, as well as its nest (3 a), and both its *valves*; which are so well contrived, and so strongly connected, that whenever they are forced open, the native elasticity of the ligaments that fix them, restore 'em immediately to their usual position.

It is most frequent in the loose rocky soils, and nestles under ground. Its nip is very painful for many hours, and sometimes raises a fever and deliriums; but these are commonly eased by throwing the patient into a moderate sweat, which is commonly done with a little warm rum-punch among the negroes, who are most subject to these accidents: this puts them soon asleep, and in a few hours they are quite recovered.

TARANTULA 3. *Rufescem major ventre minori, articulis penultimis unguatis.* Tab. 44. f. 2. } The large brown Tarantula,

This insect seems to hold a mean proportion between the third and fourth species, and is easily distinguished by its light brown colour, and middling size. In this and the following species, some of the intermediate joints of the foremost feet are furnished with nails, and the nippers are very long: See a—2. Tab. 44. It ^{is} a native of *Antigua*, and may be seen in Mr. Baker's *Museum*, as well as the following species.

TARANTULA 4. *Maxima fubcinerea birfuta,* Tab. 49. f. 1. } The crooked nail tarantula.

This insect, which is represented of the natural size, Tab. 49. f. 1. is sometimes found among the rocks in the inland parts of *Jamaica*. It is furnished with large crooked nails on some of the intermediate joints, as well as the foregoing 5 and its nip is generally thought to be very dangerous.

SCORPIO 1. *PeEiinum denticulis tredecim.* L. Syf. N. The Scorpion.

This creature is very common in all the fugar-colonies, and of a daring watchful nature. If any thing be put in its way, it seldom (hears the least signs of fear, but ere its tail and points its sting forward, ready for wounding, as if conscious of the natural force of its poison. The wounds inflicted by the sting of this insect are extremely painful, and the parts about them turn frequently livid, and must be carefully dressed to prevent a mortification. They are most common about old houses, and dry or decayed walls.

CANCER 1. *Minimus glaber, fcutd fubquadrata, ventralel. rj, ^ Oyfter-Crab. latijfimo.* I y

This little species is generally found with the *Mangrove* oysters, in their shells, where they always live in plenty, and spawn at the regular seasons; and such as eat the oysters, do not think them a bit the worse for being accompanied with some of these crabs, which they swallow with the filh. They are very small and tender, and nearly of the same length and breadth, seldom exceeding a quarter of an inch either way.

CANCER 2. *Minor fcutd /ubquadratd nitidd *variegatd, margine adangulosanteriores denticulo gely mino utrinque armatd.* **Tab. 42. f. r.** } **The Tui tie-Crab.**

I found this infedl on the back of a turtle, near the western iflands. The whole length of the trunk is not much above an inch, and the breadth of the body is nearly as much.

CANCER 3. *Maximus chelis vaginatis.* The comb-clawed Crab.

This species is both rare and curious; it is very large, and the claws are grooved on one side and indented on the other, so as to resemble a comb and comb-case in some measure.

CANCER 4. *Minor pedibus & chelis longijjimis /cutd antice Jerrato-l nuijijimifque, fcutd antice Jerrato-l dentatd* in aculeum maximum u- C trinque dejinens.* **Tab. 47. f. 1.**) **The larger long-thank-ed Crab with delicate prickly arms, and slender toothed claws.**

This rare and beautiful species was taken up at *St. Mary's*-, the (hell is not above an inch and a quarter in length, tho' the extremities of the large lateral thorns be near two inches asunder.

CANCER 5. *Minimus corpore subrotundo, cruribus omnibus longiffimis & tenui/Ji?nis.* } **The Spider-Crab.**

I have seen this beautiful little species in *Dr. Fothergill's* Museum. The body is small and roundish, and seldom above half an inch either way. All the limbs are slender and delicate, in proportion to the size of the body, and commonly between two and three inches in length.

CANCER 6. *Scuta' antice /erratá, aculeo majori, utrinque injlruStd.* } **The common Sea-Crab, or Sherigo.**

This species is very common in all the harbours of *Jamaica*, and furnisheth a good part of the food of the negro fishermen.

CANCER 7. *Scutd tenui/ubrotundd lineis rubris i^ -> Scutd tenui/ubrotundd lineis rubris i^ -> The large long-thank-gatd denticulo uno vel altero poj l ocu- > ed Crab with a va- los utrinque armatd. } ricgated fhell.*

This sort is not frequent in any of the harbours of *Jamaica** but the (hell is ofw found on the outward sandy beaches, at the *Pali/adoes*. It is of a moderate size, and the shell most beautifully variegated.

CANCER 8. *Maximus subverrucosus, chelis majoribus compressis dentatis.* } **The Trunk-Crab.**

Cancer, Gfr. Cateib. ii. t. 36.

The body of this curious shellfish is large and roundish; and when it contracts its flattened claws, which lie close under the fore and lateral parts of *scuta*, it seems but one continued shell, and has a very different appearance from any other sorts of the class.

CANCER 9. *Minor gibbus hirsutus, fcutd in lacinias *p
quatuor teretes acutas productd. Tab. C The Grafts-Crab.
46. f. 2. 3*

This curious little (hell-fifti is but rarely met with in *Jamaica*, though a native of that ifland. The fhell is raifed pretty much on the back, and projects a good deal forwards, where it is divided into four or more ftraight {lender prongs, whereof thofe in the middle are longeft. The fhell is furnifhed with a deep groove in the fore-part, between the eyes, where the infedt lodges its foft feelers upon occafions.

CANCER 10. *Minor fcutd utrinque ferratd, cruribus~7
aculeatis, piano exteriori utriufque> The Creole-Crab.
chelce cequaii nitido-fplendente. , >*

This crab is very like the *Sherigo*, from which it is distinguished only by the peculiar marks of the fhell, and the fharpnefs of its marginal teeth, efpecially thofe between the eyes. The claws are angular, roundifh, and indented, in both; but the outward plane of the laft joint is of a fine pearly colour in this fpecies.

CANCER 11. *Minor, fcutd oblongd variegatd nitidd, \
margine anterior! aculeate drti- The Mamma-Shrimp.
cults ultimis Jagittatis. VentraleC
longiori & angujiori. Tab. 42. f. 2.)*

This is a very beautiful fhell-fifh, and not much known even in *Jamaica*, where it is a native. It was found by fome of the fifhermen in the harbour of *King/Ion*; and is reprefented here of the natural fize,

CANCER 12. *Medius, fcutd fubrotunddvarie-l^{htl}
g^aculeo unico utrinque ar-^ a---s ea-Crab with
aroun^ variegated ftcll.*

I have never* feen any of this fort alive, but have frequently found the fhell on the fea-fhore. The form of the trunk diftinguilhes it fufficiently from all the other fpecies.

CANCER 13. *Villofus, rratd-dentatd } The lar er hairy Creole-Crab
<varie areolatd, chelis fpinofis. 3 with prickly claws.*

CANCER 14. *Minor macricrurus punSlatus, fcutdy
fubrotundd fpinis tribus majonbusC^{he} three-thorned Crab.
terminatd. Tab. 42. f. 3. }*

Cancer. Rumph. t. x. f. c-

This is a native of both the *Eafi* and *Weft-Indies*, but not common in the harbours of *Jamaica*. I have feen only one of the fort, which is reprefented here of the natural fize.

CANCER 15. *Major albidus, fcutd fubrotundd, arti-}
ticulis pedum ultimis aculeatis, penuU The Manzrove Crab.
timis hirsutis, pilis fafciculatis peni-C
cilliformibus. }*

This fpecies is very common in all the low and marfhy lands bordering uptfn the fea. It is often ufed by the negroes, but faid to be fometimes poifonous; which is attributed to their feeding upon the bark of the *Mangeneel* tree, growing chiefly in fuch places.

CANCER 16. *Ruricolus* [^]*ifcutd fubrotundd violaced* } The Black or Mouiv
vel nava, ^r*articuhs ullimis atque* } tain-Urad.
penultimis acuteatis, O

These creatures are very numerous in some parts of *Jamaica*, as well as in the neighbouring islands, and on the coast of the main continent - they are generally of a dark purple colour; but this often varies, and you frequently find them spotted, or entirely of another hue. They live chiefly on dry land, and at a considerable distance from the sea; which, however, they visit once a year, to wash off their spawn, and afterwards return to the woods and higher lands, where they continue for the remaining part of the season; nor do the young ones ever fail to follow them, as soon as they are able to crawl. The old crabs generally regain their habitations in the mountains, which are seldom within less than a mile, and not often above three from the shore, by the latter end of *June*, and then provide themselves with convenient burrows, in which they pass the greatest part of the day, going out only at night to feed. In *December* and *January* they begin to be in spawn, and are then very fat and delicate* but continue to grow richer until the month of *May*, which is the season for them to wash off their eggs. They begin to move down in *February**, and are very much abroad in *March* and *April*, which seems to be the time for the impregnation of their eggs, being then frequently found fixed together; but the males about this time begin to lose both the flavour and richness of their juices. The eggs are discharged from the body through two small round holes situated at the sides, and about the middle of the under (shell; these are only large enough to admit one at a time, and, as they pass, they are entangled in the branched capillaments, with which the under side of the apron is copiously supplied, to which they flick by the means of their proper gluten, until the creatures reach the surf, where they wash them all off; and then they begin to return back again to the mountains. It is remarkable, that the bag or stomach of this creature changes its juices with the state of the body; and, while poor, is full of a black, bitter, disagreeable fluid, which diminishes as it fattens, and, at length, acquires a delicate rich flavour. About the month of *July* or *August* the crabs fatten again, and prepare for mouldering^{erih}g> filling up their burrows with dry grass, leaves, and abundance of other materials: when the proper period comes, each retires to his hole, shuts up the passage, and remains quite unactive, until he gets rid of his old (shell, and is fully provided with a new one. How long they continue in this state is uncertain, but the (shell is first observed to burst: both at the back and sides, to give a passage to the body, and it extrudes its limbs from all the other parts gradually afterward. At this time the fish is in the richest state, and covered only by a tender membranous skin variegated with multitude of reddish veins; but this hardens gradually after, and becomes soon a perfect shell like the former: it is, however, remarkable, that during this change there are some stony (a) concretions always formed in the bag, which, waste and dissolve gradually as the creature forms and perfects its new crust. A wonderful mechanism!

This crab runs very fast, and always endeavours to get into some hole or crevice on the approach of danger; nor does it wholly depend on its art and swiftness, for while it retreats it keeps both its claws expanded, ready to catch the offender, he should come within its reach; and, if it succeeds on these occasions, it commonly throws off the claw, which continues to squeeze with incredible force for a minute after; while he, regardless of the loss, endeavours to make his escape, and to gain a more secure or a more lonely covert; contented to renew his limb with his coat at the ensuing change; nor would it grudge to lose many of the others to preserve the trunk entire, tho' each comes off with more labour and reluctance, as their numbers lessen.

(*). These are seldom under two, or more than four.

When the black crab is fat and in a perfect state, it surpasses every thing of the sort, in flavour and delicacy; and frequently joins a little of the bitter with its native richness, which renders it not only the more agreeable in general, but makes it fit extremely easy upon the stomach. They are frequently boiled and served up whole; but are commonly stewed when served up at the more sumptuous tables.

ASTACUS 1. *Cornutus major, fcutd undique aculeatd.* } The Horned Lobster, or Great Cray-fish.

This species is very frequent in the harbours of *Jamaica*, and grows sometimes to a very considerable size. It has no claws, but in the room of these is supplied with a pair of large aculeated tapering horns, or defenders, which rise from under the fore-part of the *Jcuta*; they have each two or three joints at the base, and are furnished with a great number of delicate little prickles, disposed in a verticillated order from the top to the bottom. It eats like the other sorts of cray-fish, and is much used by all sorts of people.

ASTACUS 2. *Minor, chelis denticulatis, fcutd in lamellam tenuem ferratam productam.* } The River Cray-fish.

This species grows sometimes to a pretty considerable size, and is greatly esteemed in all our sugar-colonies, where it is much used in soups and stews. The claws of this sort grow very large, and are thickly beset with short pointed prickles, but the other parts of the shell are pretty smooth.

ASTACUS 3. *Minimus glaber fcutd in lamellam tenuem productam.* } The Shrimp.

This species is very common every where about *Jamaica*, and grows generally very large, being seldom under three or four inches in length, and of a proportionate thickness. They are chiefly used in sauces, though many of the people eat them alone, especially when boiled with fait.

ASTACUS 4. *Maximus, caudd subnudd molli, chelis subverrucosis tuberculatis, dextrd majori.* } The Soldier.

The Hermit of Catfish. ii. t. 34.

This shell-fish grows to be one of the largest of the tribe in *America*, but at first it is extremely tender, and creeps into the first empty shell it meets, to guard its naked tail from the impressions of any rugged bodies, or the attacks of its enemies; and shifts and changes to the next more convenient (shell, as it increases in bulk.

ASTACUS 5. *Minor glaber, caudd subnudd molli, chelâ dextrd majori.* } The common Soldier.

This is very like the foregoing in shape and appearance, and lives and (shifts its abode in the same manner; but its claws are smooth. It is very common in the harbours of *Jamaica*, and never grows to any considerable size.

ASTACUS 6. *Depressus major, tuberculatus & variegatus, defensoribus compressis tuberculatis subrotundis.* } The Mother Lobster.

Aftacus. Rump. t. 2. f. c.

This species is very rare, and seldom seen in *Jamaica*, though a native of those seas. It has no claws; but, instead of these, it is supplied with two broad, articulated and compressed defenders, that stretch forward from the fore-part of the head,

one under each eye; the feelers are small, and of a fine blue colour; the eyes small, striped and variegated; the body broad and flattened; the shell finely tuberculated, and of a brown colour, intermixed with small yellow spots; and the leaves of the tail broad, villous, and roundish.

ASTACUS 7. *Minimus, oculis viridibus, antennis brevissimis.* The small Oceanic.

This species is very small, seldom exceeding half an inch in length: I found one sticking in the prongs of a blubber taken up a few leagues to the north of the *Western Islands*.

ASTACUS 8. *Minimus cornutus, [cutaindu] ratal rugosa.* The small Horned Astacus.

This little insect is about the size of the common wood-louse, and generally found, with the timber-worm, in moist pieces of timber that lie for any time in the sea. It is a borer as well as the other, but not so destructive.

Obs. The insects described here under the denomination of *Astacus* * may be very naturally divided into two distinct genera; the one to contain those that have claws and feet like the crabs; the other, such as have no claws, but are furnished with defenders of different forms.

EMERITA 1. *Parva agilis, e nigro plumbea.* The dark *Emerita*.

This genus is easily distinguished from the *Astacus*, which it very nearly resembles in every other respect, by the *scuta* of the back, which, in these, is made up of several pieces, as well as the cover of the tail part. The body is made, much like that of the *Oniscus*, tapering both ways; and the scales are pretty even everywhere: the *antennae* are simple, and the legs and tail much the same as in the lobster kind. This species is not above five-eighths of an inch in length.

EMERITA 2. *Major viridis.* The large green *Emerita*.

This insect is about an inch and half quarter in length, and proportionately thick.

EMERITA 7. *Minima subfusca, maculis albis rotundis variegata.* The small spotted *Emerita*.

This little insect seldom exceeds four-tenths of an inch in length. All the species are found in the ocean, and pretty frequent about the *Western Islands*.

SETOURA 1. *Sub argentea cauda fetosa, fetis hirsutis.* The Moth, or Book-worm.

Corpus oblongum, verticaliter subcompressum, caudam versus attenuatum. Oculi minimi. Antenna attenuata, ultra pedes distendens. Caput oblongum. Pedes ampliciter compressi, annulis tribus rigidis tecti. Pedes sex aequales. Abdomen protractum, cylindraceum attenuatum, tribus setis corpore longioribus, hirsutis, varie moventibus terminatum; media longiori: laterales vero accedunt duae minores terram respicientes, vix percipue.

This insect is very common in *Jamaica*, and extremely destructive to books and in a manner of woollen cloaths. It grows generally from four to seven lines in length, and is not much above one in breadth: the head is pretty round, and the lips large and fleshy. The *antennae* are slender and simple, and generally about half the length of the body. The cover of the breast seems to be made up of two or

three annular segments, which are pretty broad ; but the body grows gradually narrower beyond that part. It has six legs, and is furnished with five hairy inert bristles at the tail, which it moves at pleasure : two of these are smaller than the rest and hang downwards; but the other three stand directly back, and spread and close as the creature pleases to direct their motions.

ONISCUS 1. *Ellipticus vulg. & of.* The Wood-louse of the hops.

This insect is frequent enough in *Jamaica*, especially in the inland woody parts.

ONISCUS 2. *Oblongus tortilis, fasciis plurimis induratis** } The silver Wood-louse with many hard segments.

ONISCUS 3. *Oblongus tortilis, fasciis paucioribus induratis.* } The silver Wood-louse with a few hard segments.

Both these species are frequent in the inland parts of *Jamaica* and on the least disturbance roll themselves up into perfect spheres, in the center of which they hide both their legs and head, relying upon the hardness of their coats for their defence. They are very curious; I found some of them under the stones in the mountains of *St. Ann.*

JULUS 1. *Cauda rotundata glabra, pedibus plurimih.* The Gaily-worm.

This insect is generally about three inches and a half, or better, in length, and furnished with a great number of small slender feet. It is frequent in the woods of *Jamaica* and lives chiefly in decayed timbers; but is commonly looked upon as a species of the *Centipede* in those parts of the world.

SCOLOPENDRA 1. *Pedibus quadraginta.* The Centipede.

This insect is reckoned very venomous: the prongs of the forceps are very strong, bending, and pointed, which enables them to bite very hard; and they probably emit some venomous juice also. Some who have been bit by them, informed me that the parts are very painful for the space of two or three hours, and turn frequently of a livid colour. I have seen them often kill a cock-roach with a single nip.

SCOLOPENDRA 2. *Maxima, pedibus triginta sex.* } **T**^a **e** **l**^a **r**^a **g**^e **c**<sup>m^d**p**^y.
Tab. 42. f. 4. } 3</sup>

This insect is sometimes found on the wharfs of *Kingston*, and commonly thought to be brought there among the timbers and dye-woods imported from the main: it is generally very large, and sometimes runs above ten inches in length.

S E C T . II.

* *Of the Diptera, or such as have two wings.*

TV > TUSCA 1. *Minima fusca, adscapitlas appendiculata.* } **T**^a **h**^e **S**^o **r**^e **f**^{l^y.}

This insect is not half so large as the house-fly, but keeps very busy about all manner of sores, either in men or cattle; and is thought to communicate the *yea*^s frequently, by running from one person to another.

MUSCA 2. *Oblonga minor, cceruleo nitide wrens, "w*" } The green Wood-Fly.
tre albido maculis virgatis notato. j*

This is a very beautiful infedt; but it is very rare, and only met with in the moft lonely woods. I have feen it once or twice in *St. Mary's*.

MUSCA 3. *Minor domejlica.* The Houfe Fly.

This infedt is no where more common or troublefome than in *Jamaica*; but it feldom ftirs at night, though they fwarm-about a candle by day, and frequently burn themfelves in the flames.

MUSCA 4. *Major nigra bumbilans^ oculis Qf ano ru- 7 The large black
fefcentibus. 3* buzzing Fly.

MUSCA 5. *Major fubvariegata oculis & ano rufefcen- 7 The large ftriped
tibus^ virgis bints aureis infronte. 3* buzzing Fly.

Both thefe fpecies are very frequent in *Jamaica*, and generally very bufy about all forts of meat, which they frequently infedt. They are both *Vivipares*, and difcharge a great number of maggots at a time; but thefe are always finocith and ikinny, which (hews them to be different from the large buzzifig flits of *Europe*, whofe maggots are generally hairy.

CULEX 1. *Minima v art' egat a j cniribus fere cequalibus.* The Sand-Fly.

Thefe little infefts are very common in *Jamaica*. They bite very fharp, and are exceeding troublefome when the feafons are clofe; but they feldom go into the h°ufes, keeping generally about the ftiores and open fandy bays, where they are very bufy every calm evening.

CULEX 2. *Gracilis aureo variegafa.* The golden Gnat.

This beautiful fpecies is very rare in *Jamaica*: it is about the fize with the domon fort, and ftriped in the fame manner, but the freaks are aH yellow. I have never obferved above three or four of them during ray refidence in that ifland.

CULEX 3. *Gracilis albo variegata, antennis pinnatis.* The *Mujkeeto*.

Thefe infers are very common in all parts of the *Weft-Indies*, within the tropics: they bite very fharp, and are the more troublefome as they generally feek for food by TMght, and frequently difturb people's reft as much by their buzzing noife as they do by their bites 3 which obliges the inhabitants of our colonies, in thofe parts, to hang nets over all their beds. The fkin commonly fwells or blifters wherever thefe creatures bite; **efpecially in new comers, to whom they are moft troublefome, and in whom the bites frequently occasion very obftinate fores:** but in fuch habits, we generally obferve a natural eruption mixed with the real bites, which is commonly, tho' erroneoufly, taken for them, and the principal fource of thofe ulcers. The inhabitants of the low and woody parts of *Jamaica* are often obliged to raife a **fmoke about their doors in the evening, to quiet thefe troublefome infefts,** ^nich, it feems, it does feely effectually: in this they follow the example of the *Laplanders*. See *Lin. Flo. Lap.* p. 368.

CULEX 4. *Major torpida fufca.* The Loggerhead *Mujkeeto*.

This infedt is much larger than either of the others, and very common among the *Mangroves*^ in moft marfhy places by the fea-fide. They bite very fharp, but are fo una&ive that they are generally taken or killed before they quit. All thefe fpecies of the Gnat lay their their eggs in water, in which the young ones are obferved

ferred to live while they continue in the vermicular state: then they are of an oblong form, pretty thick about the head, and tapering gradually backwards. They swim and move with great facility, and may be seen in every pool and receptacle in the West-Indies.

S E C T . . III.

Of the Tetraptera, or such as have four wings.

A R T I C L E I.

Of the Coleoptera, or such as have two Elytrae, or strong, opaque, hollow, outward mobile cases, to cover so many membranous wings.

SCARABEUS i. *Minor fuscus glaber.* The little brown Sawyer.

This is the lead of the Beetle tribe I have met with in *America*: it is naturally smooth, adorned with a few hairs about the body, of a dark brown colour, and seldom exceeds a quarter of an inch in length. The different species of this kind agree not only in the make of their *antenna*, but in the general frame and disposition of the whole body; particularly in the shape and figure of the lower joints of their anterior limbs, which are broad, compressed, and ferrated in all. The *eltra*, or outward wings, cover near two-thirds of the body, in all the species of this sort.

SCARABEUS 2. *Major niger nasicornis, cornu retro-^o flexo.* Tab. 43. f. 5. > The Tumble-Turd.
Monoceros, &c. Pet. Gaz. t. 8. f. 7. ^

This insect* is of a thick round make, and furnished with strong short limbs, as if nature had intended to fit all its parts for labour. The *scuta*, or cover of the head, is pretty large, even, round and margined before; but unequal and rugged behind. Out of the middle and hinder part of this rises the horn, which is slender, firm, moderately arched, and bends backwards over the joint of the neck, and fore-part of the *pita* of the back. The shoulders are rugged and uneven, and, with the head, make up about one half of the whole body. The *eltra* are very strong, striated, and cover all the hinder part of the body as well as the ^{with S?}

The creature is a very expert mechanic, and daily shews us the use of the prop, the lever, and the rafter for, with its rising horn, it is observed to turn and roll over (tones and lumps of dirt four or five times its own size, it perform this piece of mechanism, it leans the horn back, and inclines the neck under the load, until this comes against the moulders; then it begins to move the lever forwards, and when the moving muscles are fully contracted, and the lever carried as much forward as it will bear, it advances the body gradually towards it, until it brings its strong, rugged, and prominent shoulders against the bulk; and then it proceeds to work in the same manner again. Its strong striated limbs serve both to dig and clear its habitation.

SCARABEUS 7. *Major [i]bicinerem nasicornis, cornu } retroflexo. Nasicornis thauroceros, } The Newfounder.
marianus. Pet. Gaz. t. 24. f. 10.)*

This insect: is very like the foregoing both in size and appearance; but U is more rare, and seldom seen except it be in the inland parts of the island. It is of a light brown colour.

SCARABEUS 4. *Maximus pillosus nitem, cornu tripliki } The great brown
anteriori bifurcato. Tab. 43. f. 6. j* ^{Sawyer.} This

This species is larger than any of the others, being commonly about an inch and half quarter in length, and three quarters over. It has three horns, all rising from the cover of the back: the two uppermost of these stretch straight forward, but the lower, which is the frongest, is arched a little upwards, and flightly divided at the top.

SCARABEUS ♂. *Minor glaber, fubcinereus.* ^{mifl ^ r n . 1 JO}
cellus £ The small mottled Sawyer,

DERMESTES 1. *Major deprifus afro nitens* .1
fattd dorlj frid longitudinalii m * The large black Borer.
notata, elitris Jiriatis atque }
punSiati ^ Tab. 44. f. y.

This curious insect is about one inch and half quarter in length, of an oblong form, and flattened. The forceps is broad, ferrated and strong; the head rugged; the eyes pretty large, and the *antenna* short. The *scuta* of the thorax is square and smooth but the body is very small between that and the fore part of the belly, which lies about the region of the second and third pair of legs, and is very glossy and smooth. This insect cuts its way with great ease into any tree or timber; but its hole runs always upwards in the beginning, and then turns off horizontally, by which disposition, it always secures its residence from the approach of moisture.

LUCANUS 1. *Fufcus maximus > forcipibus femiuncia* ^
libus bifurcatis atque ferratis. Tab. ⁽ The *Macacca* Beetle.
_{AA rj o} 44. fig. 8. _k

Buceros luzan nasicorni aceedens. Pet. Gaz. t. 29. f. 2. >

This is the largest insect of the fly kind I have observed in *yamaica*; it is about two inches and a half in length, from the tip of the *forceps* to the end of the *elitre*, and about one inch over. The prongs of the *forceps* rise from the fore-part of the head; they are arched a little inwards, and divided flightly towards the top, to hold the prey the faster; but in the females, they are awed below the division, tho' generally shorter than those of the males: See fig. 8—a. The eyes are large; the *scuta* of the thorax oblong, but mostly extended cross-ways, margined and toothed at the sides. The *antenna* are long, slender, and jointed; and the feet proportioned to the body.

This insect breeds in the decayed trunks of trees, particularly those of the plumb and silk cotton trees; where their large caterpillars, commonly called *Macaccas*, see fig. 8—£. are studiously fought for by some people, who think them a very great delicacy. They are near three inches and a half in length, and about the thickness of a man's little finger. The body is of a white colour, and sustains a small brown head, which is generally cut off when they are used. They are always gutted, opened, and washed before they are dressed; and when well fried, are thought, by many people, to be one of the greatest delicacies in *America*.

CURCULIO 1. *Major punctatus elitris carinatisfa* .1 The streaked ^{^j}ng
fcis hngitudinalibus varie jplen ^ CurcuUo%
dentibus virgatis. Tab. 43. f. 9. }

This beautiful insect is generally about an inch in length. The snout and fore-part of the body is narrow; but the rest is thick and oblong, and covered with strong, and beautifully (haded *elitra*, which descend very low upon the sides of the belly.

CURCULIO 2. *Medius, elitris nigro viridibus aureo Jlri* 7
atim varie jplendentibus, fcuta thoracica ^ Thz green Fly.
jubnigrd. Tab. 43. f. 10. 5

This creature is extremely beautiful in its colours, and very common among the canes in the months of *May* and *June*. It was generally looked upon as a species of the blistering fly for a long time.

CURCULIO? 3. *Fufca minor, rojiro longiori.* The Wevil.

This infedt is very deftru&ive to flour, as well as to moft forts of grain, and no where more pernicious than in *Jamaica*: but there are two or three other forts, of different kinds, that breed alfo among the corn in *America*, which are equally deftru&ive.

CURCULIO 4- *Ater oblongus, capite craf- ?* The *Jamaica* Clock or
Jori. 3 Black Dor.

This fpecies is very common about the houfes in *Jamaica*, and keeps generally in ground-rooms and pantry's.

CERAMBEX 1. *Minimus, fubfufcm & fubhir-1* The ^ bfOwn *Capricorn-*
futus. }

CERAMBEX 2. *Subcinereus, maculis fufcis mfen-1*
tibus variegatus, utrdque e/i-> The fotted *Capricorn,*
trd in aculeum dejinente. }

CERAMBEX 3. *Mifcellus brevior, Jcúta torackd^^* mottkd *Capricorn,*
utrinque mucronatd. \$

CERAMBEX 4. *Major obhngm, viridi-aureo*
Jplendens Jcufa toracicd aculeol The La y *Capricorn,*
utrinque armatd, antennis Ion- Q
gijjimis. Tab. 43, f. 8.)

This infedt is extremely beautiful; it is of a dark fhining green colour, with^a mixture of gold, and generally about an inch and a half in length; but the body is moderately flender in proportion. The *antenna* are feldom under three inches in length, and arch back a good way beyond the wings as it flies. Every part^{ft} of the infed: abounds with vifcid clammy particles, of a ftrong difagreeable findU with which the fpirits wherein they a*e preferred are readily impregnated. The^{ft} fmell holds for a confiderable time, even upon the fingers.

CERAMBEX 5. *Major niger, albo virgatus, antennis!* The large **striped**
brevioribus comprejfts. Tab. 43. f. 7. S *Capricorn.*

This is the largeft of the *Capricorn* kind I have ever feen in *Jamaica*, being generally about an inch and a half in length, and near half an inch in breadth, about the infertion of the *elitra*. Thefe are very ftiff, and marked each with a broad longitudinal ftrake in the middle, and a narrower one at each margin; and terminate I*¹ a few fmall prickly points at the extremities. The *Jcúta* of the thorax is pretty broad, ftriped like the wings, margined, and ferrated at both fides; but the *antennif* are not above one inch in length.

CERAMBEX 6. *Rufejcem, maculis paucioribus an-* The brown *Capricorn*
gulatis albidis variegatus. 'j with white fots.

CERAMBEX 7. *Minor rujejcemjafcih tri-1* Th fmall ,, ftriped, C« r#
bus tranjverfaltbus <uirga-V wit ftric ^ feelers.
tus, antenms jubaculeatis. }

BUPESTRIS 1. *Fufca minima rugofa.* The Monk.

This

This infest is fmaller than the Wevil; but the *fcuta*, or cover of the thorax, is very large in proportion to the rest of the body, and serves as a cover for the head of the infest, which is lodged in the fore-part thereof, and protruded or retraded at pleasure. The body is fixed to the other end of this, and covered by its strong hollow *elitra*. The *antenna*, or feelers, are pretty short, and divided into three equal segments towards the top. It has three pair of legs, and a strong pair of nippers. The *elitra* are rough and warted; and, with the cover of the thorax, seem to compose the whole body of the infest.

BUPESTRIS 2. *Oblonga major, rugosa, nigra, fcuta thoracis* The black Borer.
racidifpinulis recurvis utrinque mutata.

The feelers of this curious infest are short, and divided into few joints or segments, whereof the last is largest and most distinct. The head is of an oblong form* and furnished with a pair of strong simple nippers; but is, like that of the foregoing, half buried in the *fcuta* of the *thorax*, where it moves with great facility. The chest or thorax is covered with a strong rugged *fcuta*, which, like that of the other, is roundish and hollow, truncated at both ends, and furnished with a single row of short recurved prickles at each side. The *elitra* are strong and rugged, and also furnished with short prickles at the sides. The infest is of an oblong form, and burrows always in trees; it bores with great ease, and makes the sides of its hole very smooth; but this opens commonly in the under part of some limb or branch, and runs generally upwards, so as to prevent any inconvenience from either rains or damps. They are very destructive to the *Spantfh* plumb and pomegranate-trees.

CASSIDA? 2. *Albida, elitris membranaceis, corpore anguliori compresso.* Thc fmdkvCaJida.

CASSIDA? 2. *Albida, corpore compresso fubrotundo, elitris membranaceis.* Tab. 43. f. 13. J^{he} Iar^{er} Ca^Λa,

These two infests are extremely like each other, and probably the male and female of the same sort. The head is very small, and, with the breast, lies covered under the small *fcuta* of the thorax. The *elitra* are flat and transparent, pretty broad, and much longer than the body of the infest. The feelers are very slender, and made up of a series of small joints.

PYRALIS I. *Minor fubcinerea oblonga, alis & oculis nigricantibus.* Tab. 44. f. 9—a & b. j The Fire-Fly.

This curious infest is frequent enough in *Jamaica*, as well as the larger Fire-fly. The *antenna* are pretty slender, and composed of many short joints: they rise immediately from between the eyes, just above the snout. The head is small, and fixed in the under side of the *fcuta* of the *thorax*, which is but of a moderate size, rounded, convex on the back, of a semi-oval or semi-elliptic form, with the base placed towards the *elitra*; and receives the head in a peculiar lodge placed beyond the center of the *fcuta*, where it is joined to the trunk, having a free margin almost round it. The body of this infest is of an oblong form, and of a dirty white colour, as well as the *elitra*; but the eyes and wings are blackish.

This creature, as well as phosphorical *Elater*, is luminous at night; but the light is more strong and constant in the other; for, in this, the luminous rays proceed entirely from the abdomen, where every part seems to shine with equal force; and the light is commonly vacillating, (hewing itself sometimes weaker, sometimes stronger, and, at times, dying wholly away; but is constantly renewed again after a few seconds of time. It is however observed, that the obscure inter-

intervals are not of so long a duration as the luminous moments, which the creature seems always to command at pleasure.

DYTISCUS i. *Minimus nigro-plendens*. The black Water Beetle:

This insect is frequent in most of the low-land ponds of "Jamaica" and moves with great dexterity on the surface of the water.

ELATER i. *Major fuscus, phosphoricus*. Tab. 44, 7 } The larger Fire-Fly.
f. 10.

This insect is of an oblong form, about an inch or better in length, and moderately broad in proportion. It is very strong and elastic; and being put on its back, will sometimes spring to the height of four or five inches above the level on which it is placed, the only means whereby it is enabled to recover its natural position when thus situated. But nature, to enable it to go through this piece of mechanism has supplied it with peculiar organs; for that part of the *cuta* of the thorax, which may be properly called the *sternum*, is produced a good way below the main body of the shell, and received in a groove placed in the fore-part of *the scuta* that covers the belly. When the insect contracts the muscles of those parts, the back part of the *cuta* of the thorax is brought close to the *elitra* of the back, and leans against the (houlders, into which they are inserted. By these means the head and tail, the insect being placed on its back, are the only parts that are contiguous to the plane; the prominent part of the *sternum* is forced a good way out, and pressed against the verge of the groove, and a large interval is left behind between the middle part of the body of the insect and the plane: the body being put into this attitude, the muscles of the belly begin to act in their turn; and the *sternum* being forced over the verge of its groove, flips very suddenly into its common lodge, which brings the middle part of the body, with so great a force; and so sudden a jerk, against the plane, that it naturally rebounds, and that in a degree proportioned to the firmness of the plane on which is the insect is placed.

This insect, besides the particularity of its spring, is one of the greatest curiosities the island affords; for it really is a *pevsc&pbvjphorus* for a considerable part of life; most of its internal parts being at times luminous, and the head furnished with two glandular spots—*a*, placed just behind the eyes in the common *scuta* of the head and (houlders, from whence it emits streams of light for a considerable part of the night. But tho' the luminous rays flow naturally from the insect while awake, it seems to have the power of interrupting them at pleasure, and then these spots are quite opaque. I have already mentioned that most of the internal parts of this insect emit a light, but the thickness of the cover prevents it from appearing thro' any other place but those constituted for that purpose: yet on forcing the rings, that cover the different parts of the body, a little asunder, you may observe the same light to issue from all the entrails indifferently.

A person may, with great ease, read the smallest print by the light of one of these insects, if held between the fingers and moved gradually along the lines, with the luminous spots immediately over the letters; but eight or ten of them being put into a clear vial, will give light enough to read or write very clearly by.

They are seldom seen in the day time, but wake with the evening, and continue both to move and glow for a considerable part of the night. They fly very disorderly in general, and their frequent obscure intervals renders their flight still more confused; but they move naturally towards each other, for nature seems to have given them these marks, to distinguish one another, as the only means whereby they are enabled to propagate their kind; and from hence the negroes have learnt the art

holding one (*a*) between their fingers, and waving it up and down, so that it may be seen by others, who, taking it for some of their own kind, fly directly towards it, and pitch upon the hand, if they do not discover the deceit before they come too near. These insects are very common in *Jamaica* but they keep mostly in the mountains and inland parts: they are so drowsy and torpid by day, that it is a difficult matter to make them show any signs of life; and, if they do, it is only to fall into the same fate immediately after; yet, while they hold a Wake, they are lively, tho' they recover the usual vigour only with the night.

TORFICULA i. *Minor fusca capite depressa* 7 Waller brown Ear-wick.
 -\ T^e

*This insect is not uncommon in pantries and ground-cellars in *Jamaica*: its length exceeds seven-tenths of an inch in length.

BLATTA i. *Minor fetida, appendicibus cauda longioribus ereffis arcuatis.* 3 The long-tailed Cockroach.

Tho' this insect be pretty common on board most of the ships that trade to *Jamaica*, I have not observed many of them ashore: they are rather more disagreeable and loathsome than the larger sorts.

BLATTA 2. *Rufescens major, elitris submembrana-1*
*ceis nitentibus, cruribus hirsutis** } The Cock-Roach.
 Blatta. Cat. App. t. 10; " }

These are the most loathsome insects in *America*: they are very flat, and creep into every chest and drawer, where they find the least crevice; but it is remarked they do not touch silks of any kind, though they gnaw all manner of woollen cloaths, especially those that have been dusted with powder. This creature throws off its outward coat very frequently, and appears quite fresh and young after every change. It lays its eggs separately; they are of an oblong form, rounded, and moderately edged on one side: they are very large in proportion to the insect, and commonly found sticking to cloaths, timbers, &c.

BLATTA 3. *Minor fusca transversè striata, alis parvis minoribus.* 3 The Wood-Digger,
 Blatta. Cat. App. t. 10.

This insect is neither so troublesome nor so disagreeable as the foregoing: it digs frequently into soft pieces of timber, where it keeps a throbbing noise, not unlike our death-watches in *Europe*.

MANTIS 1. *Corpore antennis V fedibus longiformis tenuissimisque.* Tab. 42. f. 5. y Th c *Spanish-Horse.*

This creature is easily distinguished from all other insects by its slender make, and the length of all its limbs. The body is seldom less than six inches long, pretty even, and not above one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The feelers and legs are very slender, and seldom less than four inches in length.

MANTIS 2. *Alata viridis, corpore breviori.* 5 The Leaf-Fly of *Edwards*,
 t. 109.

This is much fiercer than the foregoing, and winged; but it is much of the same make otherways.

(*a*) In case they do not catch one of the species readily, they take a fired stick, or a candle, and wave it up and down instead of a fly.

GRILLUS 1. *Maximus viridis, aculeo* ^{^^/^} - | The large green Locust.
cat.

This is the largest of all the winged insects of *Jamaica*: it is of a beautiful green colour, and supported by long thorny legs, adorned with sharp gripping nails.

GRILLUS 2. *Medius fuscus, capite crassiori.* The Cricket.

GRILLUS 3. *Minor aculeo recto, capite tenuiori, antennis longissimis.* The small Wood-Cricket.

All these species are frequent in the woods and inland parts of *Jamaica*, where they keep a loud disagreeable noise for the greatest part of the night; but they hide themselves by day, and pass the hours of light in perfect tranquillity.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Hemiptera, or such as have their elitra or outward wings, partly thin and membranous and partly stiff and opaque.

Tho' this class takes its denomination from the form of the wings, which is peculiar to many of them, they are chiefly distinguished by the make and disposition of the *proboscis* or oral duct, which is long, slender, and straight, in most of the species, and generally bent back under the breast.

CICADA 1. *Major nigra, cruribus hirsutis, elitris* ^{T^e iarge} Black *Cicada*.
hiembranceis nervosis. S

This insect is as large as any of our wild bees in *Europe*, but of a longer make. The head is very large in proportion to the body, and the wings nervous and transparent.

CIMEX 1. *Vectidus lesluarius, albus deflitutus.* The Chink or Bug.

These insects are very common in *Jamaica*; and the people to avoid them, as much as possible, are not only obliged to make use of the hardest and smoothest timbers in their beds, as the least capable of harbouring them; but wash them frequently with boiling water, to destroy such as may chance to cull in any of the smaller crevices of the frame.

CIMEX 2. *Sihafiris alata, ex albo viridis, fcuta dorfi* ⁷ The small green
utrinque mucronata. Tab. 43. f. 14, I Wood-Chink.

This little insect is frequent in the woods of *Jamaica*; it is pretty broad in proportion to its length, especially about the shoulders; but of a thin compressed make. It is of a pale green colour mixed with very minute black specks in every part, and seldom exceeds three-eighths of an inch in length.

ACANTHARIS 1. *Fuscus, centre obovato superne*
cochleato, inferne carinato \ The brown *Acantharis*
acuta. Tab. 44. f. n. J

Antenna tenues articulata, longitudine pedum. Caput oblongum tenue, proboscide tereti instructum. Pettus angustum oblongum superne binis denticulis instructum. Corpus majusculum, obovato-oblongum, superne depresso-laniterque cochleatum, margine denticulis aliquot acutis instructum, inferne tumidum carinatum. Rostrum tenue subulatum reflexum. Alae membranacea decidua.

I have met with this little infedl pretty often in *Jamaica*, bur do not know any thing like it yet delcribed. It is obferved to throw off its wings at fome fcafon of the year.

NOTONECTA i. *Fujca tennis*[^] *cruribus*, *longijjimiventre* } The Boat-Fly.
albido.

This infedt is very common about all the ftagnating waters in *Jamaica*[^] and walks with the greateft eafe and fpeed upon the furface of them. All the parts of the infedi are extremely flender and delicate.

BRUCHUS I. *Kermelinus maculis nigris notatus, elitra-l* [^] [^] «,
rum extremis fujcis. Tab. 43. f. ,6. i Th « Cotton-Fly.

This little infedt is chiefly of a fcarlet colour, and has but a fmall head ⁿ proportion to ics body. The feelers are fliort and delicate, the *proboscis* long and (lender, ihe body oblong and comprefied, and the *elitra* narrow and oblong, thick and opaque near the body, but more membranous and tranfparent at the extremity. The caterpillars of thefe flies are frequently pernicious to the cotton-buflhes, and often deiroy whole fields of the mod promifing plants, in a very fliort time.

ELLIPTA 1. *Mlmma fufca jifcella.* J The [^] brQwn m [^]
Tab. 43. f. 1

This little infedt is extremely curious; but I do not recoiled: where, crby what chance I have met vviith it. The body of an oval form, and very thin; the *antenna* fmall and delicate; ihe eyes moderately large, but comprefled, and form a fegment of the orb or circumference of the common mafs, on each fide of the fnout; which renders them confpicuous both under and over the body: nor does the head, from Which the *proboscis* fi etches perpendicularly downwards, feem to project from the ^{Or}b, but forms a part of an uniform elliptic, with the reft of the body. The feet ^{ar}e fix in number, whereof the two foremoft are large and robuft, and furnifhed ^with fo many arching fubulated nails; but the others are made and placed for Walking. The wings are fcarcely difcernible.

APHIS 1. *CompreJJa oblonga, alts nigro undulatis.* The Blaft.

This infedt is very common in *America*[^] and generally pernicious to all the plants on which it breeds: it has been fome years known to deftroy whole fields, nay, whole crops of canes -, nor do the very trees on which they breed, ever flourifh. When they are very numerous, people are obliged to burn every thing about them, even the moft promifing plants; nor are we foon likely to difcover a better fnethod, unlefs the acid fleam of burning fulphur can prove of any fervice. Thefe ^{Jn}fedts are of that tribe, whofe individuals grow quite unadlive after they grow to ^a perfect ftate: they always raife the bark of the plants on which they breed, and ^{lay} their eggs under it.

COCCINELLA i. *Alts dejlitnta, corpore rugofo*. ?
Scarabeus hemifphericus cochifulifer. Pet. Gaz. t. I. } The Cocheneal Fly.
Nochernopalli. Hern. 78, ^

Capui parvum, a corpore vix dijlinctum, probofcide attenuate brevi infiruftum.

Antenna breviffimce dorfum verfus fit a. Oculi? (nullos obfervare licuit.)
Corpus ellipticum fuccule?itu?ni infernè Jubcomprejfum[^] fupernè convexwn
& tranjverjè friatum.

Pedcs utrinque tres, brevifimi, jlexiks attenuati.

This

This insect is of the torpid sort, and performs all the necessary offices of life while it is small; but it soon grows large, and then lives almost motionless for the remaining part of life. It is now pretty common in *Jamaica*, where it is said to have been introduced from the main continent, not many years ago: it breeds chiefly upon the prickly-pear in that island, that particular species called the *Tuna*, on which they commonly breed, being very rare there. They are commonly found wrapt up in small tufts of delicate white down, which yields like a cobweb; and flicks pretty close to the sides of the insect, immediately above the legs, as if it had grown out of that part of the body. They live chiefly upon succulent plants, but are most commonly found upon those of the *CaBus* tribe, which generally supply them both with fastenings and a defence: for which reason, the *Indians*, who are the only people that raise them, propagate large quantities of the most harmless species of that class, to breed them upon; as it affords a better opportunity both for managing and collecting them. But their frequent harvests, and the heavy rains that fall in those countries, would render all their industry, in this respect, useless; did they not always take care to preserve and protect a sufficient flock of breeders; which is generally done in the following manner, viz.

Every *Indian* who manufactures Cochineal, is supplied with regular walks or plots of *Tuna* (a), to feed his insects; and when he apprehends the seasons are setting in, he cuts off some of the best furnished branches, and plants them in his nursery-house (b), leaving the insects on the remaining part of the tree to be collected by the proper workmen, who brush 'em off very carefully; and gather 'em in small baskets, or cloaths, to be dried and prepared for the market while the others swell and breed very copiously on the protected plants. But when the seasons are quite over, and the weather again settled, these are also brushed off and fixed a-new on the plants in the walks, where they spread and increase until the following crop: for in those countries the rains fall chiefly at two fixed seasons, and would wash away the insects if they had not been gathered or protected.

The dye obtained from these insects formerly used to be prepared, by pounding them, and steeping the pulp in the decoction of the *Texuatla* (c), or that of some other plants, which they observed to heighten the colour: this was left to settle at leisure, and afterwards made into cakes and dried for the market. But of late they have found both a better and a more expeditious method of preserving the dye, which is by drying the insects whole, either in an oven, or upon the baking-stones.

ARTICLE III.

Of the Neuropteras, or such as have all their wings thin and membranous, and variously interwoven with strong tendinous ribs.

PANORPA i. Major/cut d petior ale utrinque alata, g-l. Tab. 43. f. 15. *larger j. anorpa*
cule of mplici. *

This insect is generally about three quarters of an inch, or better, in length, and above a quarter in breadth. The head is nearly as wide as the body of the fly, and adorned with a pair of large round eyes, situated laterally; leaving a large intermediate space which is marked with three prominent glands. The feelers are small, and the proboscis long, slender, and delicate. The *scuta* of the thorax is pretty large, and throws out a strong margin on both sides; but joins to a more contracted one behind, which covers the fore-part of the belly, from whence it emits its large membranous wings. The body from this part back, contracts gradually, and, at length, terminates

(a) *Cazius*. (b) These are spacious sheds, well filled with rich mould, and covered with mat, in which the breeders are preserved and supplied with proper nourishment, during the inclemency of the seasons. (c) It is, probably, a species of the *Majoma*, or some milky plant.

in a pointed sheath or vagina, that covers the p. fingle, channeled and slightly bearded weapon; but it is open underneath from the top to the bottom.

The lowest of the two figures marked 15. tab. 43, is a representation of the *exuvie* of this insect in another state; for after the creature has lived some time under ground, it works its way up, and appears in this form, in which state it continues for some time, though very flothful and unadive: but at length it climbs into some neighbouring burti, sticks its hooked claws in the bark of some tender branch, and throws off its coat, to make its appearance in the winged state.

Note. The mark in the back shows where the insect bursts its old coat to come out,

RAPHIDIA I. *Minor, alis deniffime reticulatis, cor-1* j The smaller *Raphidia*.
forefubrotindo.

This insect is very like the foregoing in the general form and disposition of its parts; but the weapon seems to be quite inert, and divided into three parts. The wings are very closely ribbed.

LIBELLULA 1. *Tota viridis.* The green Lady-Fly.

LIBELLULA 2. *Fufca tenuis, ad oculos & anum 7* ^ The brown L**7-Fly.
cxruleo nitens. \

LIBELLULA 3. *Maxima rufula, pettore cras-* 7 The claret-coloured
fwri. \ Lady-Fly.

LIBELLULA 4. *Tenuior tota ccerulea.* The small blue Lady-Fly.

These insects are very common in *Jamaica*; they are very active and most frequently observed in low swampy places*

A R T I C L E IV.

of the Lepidoptera, or such as have thin membranous wings variously interwoven with strong tendinous ribs, and covered with small opaque scales or feathers.

Note. The individuals of this class are generally very beautiful, and frequently appear with a most amazing variety of colours.

PAPILIO 1. *Major crocea, maculis paucis & nervis nigris variis* 7 The large orange-coloured Butterfly
with black spots and ribs.

This is a very handsome fly, and frequently met with in the cabinets of the curious. The caterpillar is very large, and of different colours; but the *aurelia* is of a beautiful green with golden spots. It feeds and hangs its *aurelia* on the wild *ipecacuanha*.

PAPILIO 2. *Major tota lutea.* The large yellow Butterfly.

PAPILIO 3. *Major nigra luteo virgata* 7 The large black and yellow
Butterfly. j

PAPILIO 4. *Minor rubella, maculis nigris & albis varia.* j The small flesh-coloured Butterfly
with black and white spots.

PAPILIO 5. *Media rufula, limbis alarum maculis nigris & albis variis.* J The middling brown Butterfly
fly with black and white spots in the margin of the wings,

- PAPILIO 6. *Minor tota argentea.* The small silver-white Butterfly.
- PAPILIO 7. *Nigra, limbis alarum albidis, variegatis.* The black Butterfly with white spots in the margin of the wings.
- PAPILIO 8. *Major nigra, centro alarum croceo.* The larger black Butterfly with orange spots in the middle of the wings.
- PAPILIO 9. *Minor rufula.* The small brown Butterfly.
- PAPILIO 10. *Minor, ventre rufescenti, alis ccerukis.* The small pink and blue Butterfly.
- PAPILIO 11. *Minor e cinereo-rufescens, albo maculata.* The small flesh-coloured Butterfly with white spots.

PHALANA 1. *Maxima cinereo-miscella, oculis majoribus.* Tab. 43. f. 17. } The *Muskeeto* Hawk.

This is the largest infed of the tribe I have ever seen in *Jamaica*: it is never abroad but in the earlier hours of night, when the *Muskeeto's* are most troublesome, which gave rise to its common appellation; most people imagining that it feeds on these infeds. It is represented of the natural size.

PHALANA 2. *Albo-rubella, miscella ventre transverse virgata.* } The small flesh-coloured Butterfly.

There is a great variety as well of this as of the foregoing tribe, in *Jamaica*, which I have taken no pains to collect: but as the two genus's are very distinct, I have inserted a few of the most remarkable of each sort, for the satisfaction of the curious.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Hymenopterae, or such as have four thin membranous wings.

Note, The infeds of this class appear commonly as if their bodies had been made up of two distinct parts: they are generally of an oblong form very active, and always furnished with weapons.

APIS 1. *Major oblonga nigra & subhirjula.* Tab. 43. f. 18. } The large black hairy Bee.

This species is not common in *Jamaica*, I have never observed more than two or three of the kind, which I found in the woods of *Portland*. The second joints of the hind legs are always armed each with a strong or bristle, probably to serve as a fastening for its load. It is represented of the natural size.

APIS 2. *Rufescens innocua, sub terram nidulans.* The Grave-Digger.

I have never known any of this species to sting, tho' no infed is more common about all the houses in the island. They burrow mostly in the piazzas and other covered places.

APIS 3, *Nigro & subviridi transverse virgata.* The streaked olive Bee.

This

This infest is pretty common both in *St. Elizabeth's* and *Wejl morel and-*, but I have never observed it in any other part of the island. It has very large eyes, and is not easily provoked to sting.

APIS 4. *Major, fufco & aurantiaco oirgata.* The Wasp.

These insects are very violent, and, upon the least provocation, fly at those who disturb them. Their nests are formed in compressed cakes of a triangular form, and flick by so many simple narrow ligaments, which rise out of the upper angles, to the limbs of trees or corners of rocks. The cells are all membranous, and open on the under side of the cakes; but the upper superficies and laments are always covered over with a sort of varnish, which prevents any damage from the rains. The holes are hexangular or round.

APIS 5. *Subfusca innocua ahearh lufis.* The Free-Mason.

These insects live in small societies, and make their cells of mud. They build generally under cover, to protect their nests from the weather.

APIS 6. *Mellifera oblonga vulgaris.* The common Bee.

These useful insects have been frequently introduced to *Jamaica*; but they do not often thrive there, and the want of success is generally attributed to the want of care in their management. They, however, raised extremely well at Mr Ripley's plantation; and do not know of any method, besides common care, that was taken to preserve them. He had above sixty hives under the eaves of one thatched house, when I was there.

APENDIGASTER 1. *Cruribus posterioribus longioribus.* The purple-bellied Fly; J

This curious little insect is about the size of an ordinary fly, and much of the same appearance at a distance. The head is of an oval form, furnished with a pair of small nippers, and adorned with a pair of moderate simple feelers, fixed between the eyes. A small nick joins this to the thorax, out of which the wings rise, two on each side resembling those of the common fly very much: but from the bottom of the breast it throws out two pair of small legs; and the remaining hinder part divides immediately into two lobes, out of which in the middle of the larger and larger than the other, rises a tube, the top of which is directed towards the face that it inhabits. This tube, which runs into a triangular space behind the lobes formed by the hinder part of the main body, and terminates in a small vagina, out of which the point of a simple aculeum appears.

FORMICA 1. *Maxima rufescens, rofiro cuneiformi.* Tab. 7 The Lion-Ant
43-f-12-

These insects are frequent in *Jamaica*, but not very troublesome, as they keep chiefly in the fields. The male is of a beautiful green colour about the head and breast, but of a brown colour, like the others, behind. There are three remarkable little glands placed irregularly between the eyes of them.

FORMICA 2. *Major, supra terrain nidulans.* The Wood-Louse.

These insects, on the appearance of rain, quit the ground, and climb into the branches of trees, or along the walls of houses, to build their nests in the branches of

of the former, or among the timbers of the other; making regular vaulted channels along the roads, to proteft them from the weather in their marches; which, as well as the nefts, are built of particles eroded from different timbers, mixed up with mud, and fome other ingredient that prevents their being difflibed by the rains. The nefts are very large, and under an even furface, are divided into a thoufand fmall regular cells, with convenient intercourfes through the whole. Thefe infe&s are very troublefome in the rainy feafons, and frequently deftroy mod of the timbers among which they build, as well as books, trunks, papers, &c. that come then in their way. They fhew us a moft beautiful example of a commonwealth, where all work and feed alike, each aififting cheerfully in the common caufe.

FORMICA 3. *Domejlica omnivora*. The Ant

Thefe infeds are very common in *Jamaica*, and frequent about moft of the houfes: they are very voracious, and endeavour to have a part of every thing that is furring.

FORMICA 4. *Minima faccãrtvora*. The Sugar-Ant.

Thefe infe&s are extremely fmall, and will creep thro' any crevice to get at fugar of which they are great lovers, as well the foregoing. The only effectual way of keeping them off, is to put whatever you intend to preferve on a ftand placed in a bafon of water-, and even here, you may fometimes obferve thofe that are drowned in the attempt, made ufe of as a float for the others to get over. If you hang a fugar-box out of the way, you may for a time preferve it from thefe infeds; but when one gets to it, either by chance or otherways, you may be fure to fee all the ants in the neighbourhood there foon after-, fo that they feem to hold it as a maxim not to mifs the prefent opportunity, but to make it general, by giving immediate notice to the whole community.

C H A P . I L

O f F I S H E S .

THE productions of this tribe were always found not only ufeul to mankind in general; but fo very curious in their forms, parts, and mechanifms, that they have, at all times, engaged the attention of the writers of Natural Hiftory: and yet the difficulty that attends the bringing of them under a juft examination; and the impoffibility of knowing their ordinary aftions, or examining m-jny of their mechanical powers, have rendered this part of the fcience extremely imperfekt, until that happy *genius*, the accurate *Artedhis*, had applied himfelf to the ftudy of it; and with inconceivable pains and difficulties brought it to a ftate of perfection, equal, if not fuperior, to that of moft other parts of natural knowledge. And if we find him to have fome errors or inaccuracies, they are fure to depend on the credit he was fometimes obliged to give to the writings of others, where it was impoffible for him to be an eye-witnefs himfelf.

The beautiful order in which that ingenious author has ranged the productions of this clafs in general, engaged me to difpofe the filhes of *Ja?naica* in the fame rianner, which I (hall, with him, divide into the five following claffes, viz.

1. Such

I. Such as have, open gills, and the *radii* of their fins of a boney texture, but not pungent.

II. Such as have open gills, and some of the *radii* of their fins stiff and pungent.

III. Such as have the *radii* of their fins boney, but have not open gills.

N.B. These have a narrow aperture on both sides of the head, thro' which, they receive and discharge the water occasionally; and are commonly furnished with a pair of thin membranous lungs, as well as with *branchiojeom* membranes.

IV. Those that have the *radii* of their fins, and most of the smaller bones, of a cartilaginous nature, and hardly distinguishable from their coverings.

V. Such as have their tails disposed in an horizontal position.

Note. All the species of this tribe are viviparous, and furnished with lungs, and regular parts both for procreation and the nutrition of their young.

The two first of those being very numerous, we shall range them in the following succession, as our author has done, *viz.*

i.

1. Those that have only one fin in the back, and that about the middle.
2. Such as have only one fin in the back, with a little fleshy protuberance near the tail.
3. Such as have only one fin in the back, and that situated nearest to the tail,
4. Such as have one or more fins extended the whole length of the back.
5. Such as have only one fin in the back, and that running so far back as not to be distinguished from the tail.
6. Such as have no fins, or but a very small one in the back.

II,

1. Such as have smooth heads.
2. Such as have prickly heads.

S E C T . I

SYNGNATHUS I. *Tarte anteriori hexagond, posteriori quadranguldⁿ caudimpinnnd.* Hippocampus *non aculeatus.* Will. t. 25. f. 5. 3. The Sea-torfe.

This little fish is very frequent in all the harbours both of *Jamaica* and the other sugar-colonies; but it seldom exceeds four inches in length, and is remarkable only in its uncommon form.

SOLENOTOMUS *uCorporeferetifubrotundo.cauddl bifurca.* The Trumpeterj or *An Soknottomus caudd bifurcd, &c.* Gron.Muf. (Ich.) **Trumpet Fish.**

This fish is frequent in the harbours of *Jamaica* about the months of *June* and *July*, and is generally about eighteen inches, or better in length. The head ^{*s} Jong and narrow; the jaws closed up at the sides the mouth very small; and the body long and slender.

MENIDIA 1. *Corpore fubpellucidoy lined lateralilThe Anchovie, or small latiori argented.* Tab. 45. f. 3. I Silver Fifth

This little fish seldom exceeds three inches in length, and is sometimes very common in the harbours of *Jamaica*. The head is pretty large in proportion to the body;

but the mandibles are of a moderate size, and minutely indented at the margin; and the *brangiojleous* membranes, which hang pretty loosely from both sides of the lower jaw, are furnished each by about twelve smaller offices nearly of a size. The fins are, 1. One in the back, situated about the middle of the body, and furnished by about fifteen radii. 2. Three in the body, whereof two stand very near the gills(a) and are accompanied each with a pointed scaly appendix: but the third is nearer the anus, and situated about the middle of the body; it is like the back fin, but longer, and placed somewhat nearer the 4. Tail, which is bifurcated. The lateral line is very broad in proportion to the size of the fish, and of a glossy silver white \ but the rest of the body is more obscure, and moderately transparent.

This little fish is extremely delicate, and in great esteem with most lovers of fish, They are generally served up fried, and when well pickled are no ways inferior to those of the name in *Europe*: however, they have not hitherto succeeded in the colour, nor can it be expected in any fish that is transparent.

CYPRINUS i. *Crajiufculus fubargenteus, radio priori!* The smallest grey
pennce analis longiori. } *Cyprinus.*

This little fish seldom exceeds two inches and a half in length, but it is pretty thick in proportion. The head is flattened, and tapering towards the mouth; the jaws somewhat dusky; the eyes near and black; and the *branchiopergeia* membrane furnished by five delicate arched offices. The body is of an oblong make, thickish, covered with pretty large scales, and furnished with 1. One fin in the back, of about eight radii; 2. Two oblong pectorals; 3. Two small ventrals, placed towards the anus; 4. One small anal fin; and, 5. A square tail.

I found this little fish in a fresh water spring near the sea, to the eastward of *Kingston*. It is pretty straight in the back, but somewhat arched below: its eggs are large in proportion to the size of the body.

AMI A 1. *Subargentea, labris aqualibus, officulis branchiofeghl rfh<f_r m.*
vigintiduobus.

AMIA 2. *Labio superiori longiori, officulis branchiofeghl rfh<f_r m.*
gis quatuordecim.

These fifties differ but very little in appearance, being both nearly of * size, oblong, roundish, and covered with very large scales. They have but one fin to the back, which is placed rather beyond the middle, and throws out its last radii furthest: the pectoral fins are placed near the head, and situated pretty low: the ventrals are smaller than these, but like them, and placed near the center of the body: but the anal fin is uneven and situated near the tail, which is forked. The lateral fin is straight and even- They grow frequently to the length of two feet, or two feet and a half; but are so full of bones that they are seldom used but in broths.

EXOCETUS 1. *Pennis peBoralibus longijfimis acuminata*

Hirundo falivani. Will, t, p. 4. (xv, p 17 Umcr Fish,
Parabili jecunda. Pif. 61. *Exocetus.* Art. Syn. Pif. 18. The Flying- *iW.
The Fly ing- Fish ^Edwards, p. 4. t. 210.)

These fishes are very frequent in all the *American* seas, and generally observed to keep in shoals. They are so common about *Barbadoes* in some seasons of the year, that many people buy them for their negroes: they eat very delicate and tender, and seem to be much hunted for by the dolphin and other voracious fifties.

(a) These may be called pectoral fins, but they are situated very low.

CLUPEA i. *Minor* > *radio ultimo penned dorfalis hngijjimo*. The Sprat

Thefe are the mod common fifties in *Jamaica*^ but not regarded there, tho* touch eftemed in the *Windward Ijlands*^ where, they are often poifonous.

CLUPEA 2. *Major argent ea, dorfo carulefcanti*. The Herring.

This fiQi is much larger than the foregoing, and no ways inferior to the *European* either in fize or delicacy. They are common about *Jamaica* in the months of *March; April* and *May* but feldom ufed by the better fort of people, who are always fupplied with a great variety of the larger and richer kinds.

ESOX i. *Maxilla^ inferiore produfid*. Tab. 45. fig. 2. The Piper;

This fi{h feldom exceeds twelve or fifteen inches in length. The body 'is of an oblong form, and obtufely quadrangular; the mouth fmall; the bill thin and compressed; and the *branchiojlegeous* membrane fuftained by about fourteen flender officles. The breaft fins are fmall and narrow; the ventrals fhort, and fituated beyond the center of the body; the anal fmall and triangular; the dorfal much like the anal, and pppofite; the tail forked; and the lateral line near and parallel to the belly. ^

ESOX 2. *Utrdque maxilla^ produfid tereti dentatd*. 1
Efox maxilla fuperiore longiore^ cauda quadrat a. (^-
 Ich. Art.&Gron. Muf. > The Gar-Fife.
 Acus *Opiani*. Will. t. p. 8. f. 2. 3

Both the jaws of this, fifh are long and flender, and furnifhed with fharp conic teeth. The fins of the back and anus are pretty long, and extend towards the tail; but the firft radii of each ftretch out further than the reft, which are but of a moderate length. The tail in both fpecies is forked, but the upper prong is always fhorter than the other, and the lateral line is near and almoft parallel to the belly. The body is long, roundifti, and flender in proportion; and generally about three feet, or better, in length; but never above two inches in diameter. It is a fifh of prey, and runs with great agility on the furface of the water, leaping frequently from place to place, for many yards together. It is a firm, dry, wholefome fifh; but the bones are always green, which prejudices many people againft it. The eggs are very large.

ECHENEIS 1. *Fufcus, pinnis pojterioribus albo margiriatis*.^

Remora. Cat. ii. t. 26. ^The Sucking-Fifh.
 Iperu-guiba *Brafilienfis*. Will. t. G. 8. 3

This fifh is remarkable on account of its *fcufa*, which is placed on the back and upper part of the head, by whose *fetula* or fhort briftles it faftens itfelf to the fides of {hips, planks, fifhes, or other bodies, at pleafure; for they are difpofed in ridges, which generally run, from twenty one to twenty three, acrofs the *Jcuta*. The eyes are placed rather on the under fide of the head, by which means It is the better enabled to obferve every thing that paffes, while it continues fixed ty the back of the head. The fi(h is of an oblong rounded form, tapering towards the tail; with the belly-fins joined together by a membrane.

CORYPHJENA r. *Ceruleo variejplendens, cauda bifurca*. 1
 Coryphena *cauda bifurca*. Art. Syn. 21. & Guarapema. } The Dolphin.
 Pif. 48. }

This is one of the moft beautiful fifties of thofe feas, for it always appears with a variety of very (hining colours while it continues in the water. It is a fifh

of prey, and commonly met with in the ocean, where it is often observed to *fwitn with great fwiftnefs after both the Hying and other fmall fifhes*. The head is pretty large, but fomewhat flatted on the fides, and rounded before. The body is of the fame fize and make about the breaft; but it tapers gradually from thence to the tail. It is too dry a fifh to be efteemed j and is feldom uied unlefs when young and tender.

GYMNOGASTER i. *Argenteus cfimpreffus, caudd attenuatd impinnd.* Tab. 45. f. 4.

Gymnogafter *Gron. Muf. Ich. An Stromateus L. S. N.?*
Serpens marinus compreffus, &c. Barr. > The Sword- Fifh.
Mucu Jo?jfti 37-I. fid male ad caudam dcpitia eft.
Mucu Bra?ilienfis Will. t.97. & Angulla Indica. App.

t-3-

This is one of the mod common fifhes in the harbour of *Kingjlon*; It is generally about three feet in length, very flat, and not above two or three inches broad. The body is fmooth, being covered only with a thin membranous fkin: the head is pretty long: the mouth wide: the jaws furnifhed wuh long pointed teeth; but the foremoft have each a fingle barb on the infide, and thofe that lay farther back are flatted and of a lanceolated form. The lower jaw is fomewhat longer than the other, and the palate is furnifhed with a ihin membranous expanfion on both fides. The tongue is fmooth \$ the pharynx denticulated; the iris of filver-white; and the nafal apertures large, and placed near the eyes. The *branchioftegous* membrane is furnifhed with feven arched oiii-cles; and the *operculum* extended backward, with a fmall membranous expanfion. The pe&oral fins are of a trapezoidal form, and fufaintd by eleven radii each. The dorfal is pretty low, and continued from the head to the Lail. The fifh has neither ventral nor anal fins, except a few very fhort, fharp, prickles that rife at ftated difiances between the anus and the tail, which is alfo naked, but of a lengthened (lender form. The body is flat, and bends eafily to either fide, but not up and down, as is commonly reprefented. They are very fwift in their motions, and feem to be fifhes of prey; for they are frequently found marked with fears, which is a fare demonftration of their pugnacious nature. The lateral line ftretches almoft in an uninterrupted direction from the upper part of the bronchial apertures to the very extremity of the tail.

In deference to my learned friend, I have continued the appellation by which he was pleafed to defcribe this fifh; though I muft acknowledge I am apt to think it a fpecies of the *Anarchicas*.

**MUR^LNA 1. *Unicolor maxilla inferiore longiore.* Art. Syn. 39¹¹?... p...
Anguilla Saliv. Will. t. G. 5. J**

This fi(h is frequent in all the lagoons and rivers of *Jamaica*, and not at all different from that of *Europe*.

**MURiENA 2. *Subfufca, lituris albidis varia, rojlro angujthri, jride aureâ.* Tab. 45. f. I. } The *Murane*.
Muraena Saliv. Will. t. 9. f. 1. }**

**MURÆNA 3. *Major fubolivacea, guld Q? iride argejiteis^ ro- jiro angujtiori.* } The *Congre*.
Mursena viridis. Catefb. ii. t. 20, }**

Thefe two laft fpecies are extremely like each other. The fnout is of a moderate length, and rounded in both; and the jaws befet with long, flender, upright teeth; but, befides thefe, they are alfo furnifhed with three or four fangs, fet one behind another

in the middle of the palate. These are of the same form with the teeth, but larger and mobile; yielding backwards with the least pressure, and rising upright again when that is over: but the joints, whereby they are fixed, will not allow them to incline forwards, nor to move in any other direction.

Both these species want the breast-fins; and the skin about the upper part of the belly, where the stomach is situated, is baggy, lax, and yielding; but the rest of the body is like the common eel. They are put to no use in Jamaica, where they commonly go under the denomination of water-snakes, to which their fangs seem to give them a fair title.

PLAGUSIA i. *Subcinerea, caudæ attenuatæ impinnæ* The little brown Sole
ocidis a Jinijiro. J with a pointed tail.

This little fish is very different from the rest of the flat tribe: the cover of the gills is leathery; the branchiostegous membrane sustained by seven delicate ossicles; and the body, which is flat and tapering, is destitute both of pectoral and tail-fins, and ends in a sharp point behind, where both margins are lightly covered by a continuation of the back and anal fins. The sides have no remarkable lateral lines, but the skin is every where covered with minute scales.

PLEURONECTES i. *Fuscus subrotundus glaber, oculis a?*
dextro, linnæ septem nigris transversalibus inter pen- The Flounder.
nam peffloralem & caudam. 2>

The lateral line is very small and straight in this fish, and crossed by several transverse black lines, formed by some of those small scales that cover the surface of the skin. It is a very delicate fish.

PLEURONECTES 2. *Subcinereus oblongus glaber, oculis* * "7 m. c ,
fmijiro. \ The Sole;

Though this species be much smaller than the foregoing, it is held in equal esteem, and generally thought to be rather more delicate and agreeable.

PLEURONECTES 3. *Subfuscus miscellus, glaber*)
& subrotundus, oculis a dextro, c aphis margined The Bracket Flounder.
ciltato. J

This fish is not so common as either of the other sorts, tho' it is sometimes met with in the markets of Jamaica. It is rather smaller than the foregoing, and eats like the rest of the tribe.

S E C T. II.

XIPHIAS 1. *Rojlro longiori attenuatæ ojfeæ* 7 The Ocean-Fish.

Xiphias. Art. Syn. 47. & Will. t. I. 27. J *

This fish is seldom seen near the shore; but is sometimes, though rarely, taken in those seas, and much esteemed both for its flavour and delicacy.

HELOPS 1. *Rufescens, iride tartim rubrd, partim albidd,* 7
macula mgrd post pinnam dorjalem. 3

HELOPS 2. *Fusco-rufescens, varie nebulatus.* The Hog-Fish of Cat. ii. t. 15.

These two species are generally confounded under the same appellation in the markets of Jamaica, though both the colour and size seem to shew an essential difference between them*

They are both of an oblong form; broad beyond the common proportion; flatted on the sides, and scaled. The mouth is pretty small; the lips durable; the jaws beset, each, with; a single range of slender conic teeth, of which the foremost is longest; and the *iris* of a reddish colour. The pectoral fins are of a trapezoidal form; and the ventrals are like them, but smaller, and sustained by six radii each. There is only one fin on the back, whereof the three foremost radii are weakly and hardly conned together; they are very long, compressed, tapering, and arch backwards over the rest of the fin, whereof the middle radii are shortest, but aculeate, and furnished with so many small membranous appendages: but the hindmost part is composed of flexible branched radii of a moderate length, and resembles the opposite anal fin, whereof the three foremost radii are aculeate. The tail is square, and the *branchiolegeons* membrane sustained by six slender arched officles.

This fish grows to a moderate size, and is esteemed one of the best that swim in those seas: it is both rich and delicate.

SPARUS I. *Striis longitudinalibus variis, dentibus anterioribus latioribus compressis aqualibus acutis.* } The Bream.
Perca rhomboides. Cat. ii. t. 4.

The body of this fish is nearly of an oval form, being pretty broad, and arched both at the back and belly. The mouth is small; the back part of the jaws beset with two or three ranges of depressed, obtuse, and rounded teeth; and the *branchiolegeous* membrane sustained by six officles. The pectoral fins are slender and very long; and the ventrals trapezoidal; but these are sustained below by two (hardly scaled) appendices, and have the first radii stiff and pointed. The anal fin is of an oblong form; but the three first radii of this are also stiff and pointed, whereof the third is very large. There is only one dorsal or back fin, which is almost even; but the first thirteen rays are stiff and pungent 5 and the lateral line is parallel to the back. It is esteemed a good fish.

SPARUS 2. *Iride argent ed, dentibus anterioribus conicis* } *fa Porgee.*
Zanthurus Indicus. Will. ap. t. 3.

This fish is very like the Bream both in form and appearance; but, in this, the teeth are of a conic form, and the pectoral fins much shorter. It is of an even grey colour, and the pointed radii of the dorsal fin are seldom more than eleven in number. The ventral fins are larger than those of the Bream, and the appendages situated more externally. It is esteemed a good wholesome fish.

MORMYRA 1. *Major, caruleo & aureo* } The larger painted Parrot-fish.
varta.

This fish has the most beautiful lustres of any I have ever yet seen, and surpasses the Dolphin both in variety of shades, and the brightness of its native colours, which hold for a considerable time after it is taken out of the water. It is of an oblong form, pretty tumid, and covered over with very large scales. The mouth is but small; the lips free and durable; and the jaws thick and strong, resembling the beak of a parrot in some measure, for they rise into a sharp edge around, which abundantly supplies its want of teeth. The pectoral fins are of an oblong form, and the ventrals of a trapezoid. There is only one fin in the back, which is nearly of the same height every where, and continued almost from the neck to the tail; but the fore part thereof is sustained by nine stiff and pointed radii. The tail is square; but the anal fin is like the posterior part of the dorsal, and opposite to it. The lateral line is parallel to the back, and remarkable for the number of little branches it throws out in every scale thro' which it passes: it is entirely interrupted about the region of the extremity of the back fin, but it rises lower

or nearer to the belly, and continues in the same direction from thence to the tail. The *branchioleous* membrane is supported by four arched ossicles.

MORMYRA 2. *Minor rufulo-miscella, pennid dorfi ce-* \ The little brown
quale. i Parrot-fish.

MORMYRA 3. *Media cceruleo nit ens.* The blue Parrot-fish of *Cat.* t. 18.

MORMYRA 4. *Media, virefcence ni-* \ The green Parrot-fish of *CaUjb. il*
tens. 3 t. 29.

All these fishes are frequent in the seas about *Jamaica*, and pretty constant in their colours, which induced me to look upon them as different species, though they resemble one another much both in form and habit. The second sort is seldom used, being generally thought to be somewhat poisonous; but the others are frequently served up at table in many parts of *America*, tho' not so much esteemed in *Jamaica*.

HOLOCENTRUS 1. *Rubellus, laminis branchioleis* \
Jerratis, angulis alternis in acu- \
leos abeuntibus, pinna ani radi- \> The *Wellimian.*
orwn tredecim. K
Perca *rubra.* *Catefb.* ii. t. 29. J

This fish is of an oblong form and proportionably broad, but not very thick. The body is covered with serrated scales, which, like the *lamina* that cover the gills, are all serrated at the base. The mouth is small; the lips dusky; the jaws beset with very small teeth; and the *branchioleous* membranes supported by eight ossicles. There is but one fin in the back, which is of a moderate length, depressed a little in the middle, and supported by eleven stiff and pointed radii in the fore-part. The pectoral fins are of an oblong figure, and placed near the gills; but the ventrals are more remote and longer. The anal fin is very like and opposite to the posterior part of the dorsal and supported by three stiff and pointed radii in the fore-part, whereof that in the middle is largest. The tail is forked, and supplied with a few sharp pointed scales at the base. It is thought to be a good fish, but is not common about *Jamaica*: it seldom exceeds seven or eight inches in length in the most perfect state.

SCIÆNA 1. *Tota grisea, glandulis binis ad aperturas* } The Sun-fish.
riales.

This fish is very like those of the following class, from which it is distinguished by the serrated *lamina* that cover the gills, and the nasal glands. The scales are large; and the *branchioleous* membranes supported by six ossicles each: it is reckoned a very delicate fish, and much esteemed in most parts of *America*.

SCLÆNA 2. *Subargentea fusco nebulata.* The Silver Grunt.

This fish is generally about sixteen or eighteen inches in length, and six or seven inches high; but it is thinner in proportion than most other fishes of this size. The body is covered with large scales of a silver white colour, clouded with black towards the back; the mouth is pretty large, and the jaws beset with small teeth; but the tongue and palate are pretty smooth. The eyes are proportionable to the size of the fish, with the iris of the colour of the body, greyish and clouded. The cover of the gills is made of two *laminee*, or thereabouts, whereof the lower is largest and of a triangular form; and the *branchioleous* membrane is supported by six mobile ossicles, whereof three are remarkably smaller and more slender than the rest. The fins of the breast are of an oblong make and pointed, and stand in an oblique direction between the tail and back of the fish: but the belly fins are short and moderately

moderately broad. The back-fin is single, but divided into two parts, whereof the first or forenoft, which lies in a deep groove, is fupported by eleven five-pointed radii, and eredled and lowered at pleafure; but the back part is limber, and rounded a little near the tail. The anal fin is rounded and oblong, with the three first radii robuft and pungent; but the tail is flightly bifurcated.

CORACINUS i. *Minor, maculis rotundis rubris varia.* 7 rp. u v n e.
An Cugup, &c. Catefb. ii. t. J4.?

All the fpecies of this kind are diftinguifhed from thofe both of the foregoing and following genus's, by, i. The large fkinny flap that reaches over the pointed extremities of the lower lamina that covers the gills, and floats over the bronchial apertures. 2. By their conic teeth, whereof two, or four, fituated pretty forward in the fides of each jaw, are remarkably larger than the reft. 3. By the number of the officles that fupport the *branckioflegeous* membrane, which in thefe is generally about feven. And, 4. By their general make, being remarkably thick and chubbed about the breaft, with large flefthy heads, ample bronchial apertures, and a very wide mouth and paffage. The whole body is roundiifh and flefhy, but moderately comprèfled on the fides.

Obf Moft of the fpecies are marked with fpots of fome kind.

CORACINUS 2. *Subfuscus nebulatus, punctulh pluri?nigrl* The trooper
*nigris ad oculos, caudd " ' « * ^ £ see tab. 46. f-1.*
maculâ majori nigrd in extremo dorfo. j

CORACINUS 3. *Fufco-mifcellus% caudd quadratd, £*
maculâ ?najori nigrd in extremo ^ The Rock-fifli
dorfo. ^

CORACINUS 4. *Fufcus nebulatus, maculis minoribus ro-J*
tundis nigris afperfus, caudd rotun-> The Jew-fifti.
datâ. ^

Thefe three laft fpecies are very much efteemed, and generally reckoned the beft fifties in *America %* but the fecond and laft forts, which are more chubbed, and covered with fmaller fcales than any of the reft, are thought to excel. Some of the laft fpecies have been known to weigh two or three hundred pounds.

CORACINUS 5. *Fufco-rubellus, iride kermeJindA^^* fmaUer bkck Snaper.
radiis panned dor/alts decem. j
 Anthea Cat. ii, t. 25,

This fifth feldom exceeds eight inches in length, and is generally about four *In* breadth.

CORACINUS 6. *Fufcus major, iride argen-l* The black Snaper, or Deep-
teo. j water Snaper.

This fifth grows to a pretty confiderable fize, and is deemed one of the beft fiftes in *America*.

CORACINUS 7. *Aureo-fplendens, iride luted, oculisl* T u . v e l l o w Snaper.
& dentibus caninis majoribus. j X n y

CORACINUS 8. *Rubellus, iride flammed, dorfo maculâ!* I n c r c - C n a O e r.
nigrd utrinque infgnito. j

CORACINUS 9. *Rubellus major, pennis pectoralibus basi* 7 The deep water
nigris. X red Snaper.

CORACINUS 10. *Sublutefcens, iride argented.* The Yellow Tail.

These six last species of the *Coracinus* are of a more delicate make, and covered with larger scales than the rest; nor are the marks of the *lamina*, that cover the gills, so remarkable: but they agree with the rest in all other particulars.

In this genus the dorsal fin is always single, and constantly lower about the middle, where the pointed radii, by which the fore-part is sustained, do terminate. The pectoral fins are roundish and near the gills; the ventrals near and oblong; and the anal roundish, and sustained by three strong pointed rays in the fore-part: but the tail square, or flightly bifurcated; and the lateral line parallel to the back. They are all greatly esteemed, especially the Grooper, the black Snaper, the Rock and the Jew-fish, which are reckoned superior to most of our *European* fishes, both in delicacy and richness.

CROMIS 1. *Subargenteo-miscellus, pinna dor fall & anali* 7
fojfuld immerfi Sy cauda bifurca. 3

This fish grows to the length of twelve or fourteen inches, and is pretty large in proportion. The body is moderately compressed, and well covered with scales; the mouth more or less ductile; the jaws denticulated, as well as the pharynx; and the flesh raised about the fore-part of the dorsal or anal fins, so as to form two deep grooves or channels in which the pointed radii of each rise and fall occasionally.

CROMIS 2. *Aureo & fusco varius, palato* 7 The Red Mouth, or dark
rubro. Grunt.
 Perca. Cat. ii. Tab. 8? S

This fish is smaller than the foregoing, but somewhat of a thicker and more firm make. The jaws, as well as the gullet, are furnished with small (sharp teeth; the *branchiojegeous* membranes sustained by seven officles each; and the ventral fins placed at some distance from the gills. The twelve foremost radii of the back-fin are pungent, and the other sixteen weak and branchy. The lateral line is oblique, and stretches from the eye to the tail in a direction almost parallel to the back. Both are good fishes, tho' not so much esteemed in general.

CROMIS x. *Ab argenteo Jiriaticum nigrans, radii* pri-* *
oribus pinna dorfallis fojfuld immer- Cxhe Srbne Bafs.
 /• S
 Perca. Cat. ii. t. 2.

The uppermost of the *lamina* that cover the gills is serrated in this fish; the scales are indented at the base; and the lips and pharynx denticulated.

Quære, If not more properly a species of the *Sciana*.

CROMIS? 4- *Subargenteus oblongu^ radiis* ^{anterioribus} } The Dummer .
pinna dorfallis agre pungentibus. j

Caput crassiusculum; labia dutilia & leniter denticulata; iris argentea, corpus oblongum squamosum. Pinna dorft unica, fed bipartita, & quasi gemina: hujus pars anterior triangularis est, & radiis novem inermibus suffulta; posterior vero ad caudam fere porrigitur. Pinna pectorales bronchus approximate sunt, ventrales e regione pectoralium fita. Pinna analis oblonga est; fed cauda fere quadrata. Membrana branchiojegea officulorum ?

Lima lateralis?

Lamina superior branchiojlega ad bafim dent at a.

MACROCEPHALUS i. *Argenteus major*•, lined later alt lati-
ori redid nigra, labio infer tori longiori. } The Snook.
An, Parabucu *Braftlienjis*. Will t. N. 13. f. 4. }

This fish grows to a considerable size, being frequently no less than three feet and a half in length, and proportionately thick and tumid, especially about the breast and belly. The head is of an oblong form, depressed and boney but smaller than usual in proportion to the size of the fish. The mouth is wide; the eyes moderately large; and the *iris* of a silver colour. The lips, palate, and pharynx, are beset with very small teeth; and the whole body covered with large scales. The lateral line is pretty broad, of a black colour, and stretches from the upper part of the bronchial aperture to the tail, almost in a straight line. The *branchiojlegeous* membrane is sustained by seven arched officles; and the cover of the gills is made up of four or five *laminæ*. The back is furnished with two fins, of which the first is aculeate, as well as the first ray of the second. The pectoral fins are of an oblong form; but the ventrals are broader, and have the outward rays stiff and pointed. The anal fin is also of an oblong form, and furnished with one sharp ray in the fore part; but the tail is almost square.

This fish is generally looked upon as one of the best in *America*^ and eats very much like a full grown cod-fish. It is greatly admired by most people.

PELMATIA 1. *Minor squamis majusculis*. The Bull-head.

PELMATIA 2. *Major squamis vix perfpicuis** J The Mud-fish-
MuMz pifcis. Will. app. t. 4. S

The species of this tribe are easily distinguished by the fleshy appendiculate at the anus: they are, in general, of a drowsy nature, and keep commonly about the bottom, between the weeds. They are largest about the head and breast, but grow tapering and roundish towards the tail. The head is depressed, flattish, and pretty broad; the eyes small; the *branchiojlegeous* membrane sustained by six officles; and the jaws, lips and pharynx beset with small delicate teeth. The back is furnished with two fins, whereof the foremost is sustained by six (in the first) simple and slightly pointed radii. The pectoral fins are of an oblong make, rounded, and placed near the gills; and the ventrals are nearly in the same line; but the anal is roundish, and sustained by nine or ten rays; and the tail is nearly of the same make. All the species have a small fleshy appendiculate at the anus: they are common in all the rivers and creeks of *Jamaica*^ and generally reckoned very tender fishes, and easy of digestion. The second sort is most esteemed, and grows frequently to the length of seventeen or twenty inches: It is the most delicate fish I have yet known^ when in full perfection.

MUGIL *Argenteus minor*•, pinna anteriori dorji radium quatuor. y
An, Thymus Will. t. N. 8 ? S } The Mullet.

This fish is of an oblong and pretty tumid form: the head is somewhat depressed, rounded, and thin; the mouth small; the superior lip ductile and smooth; but the pharynx is slightly beset with teeth; and the eyes covered by a clear transparent coat, which spreads over the neighbouring parts of the head. The body is of an oblong make, moderately compressed, and covered with large scales; and the *branchiojlegeous* membrane sustained by four officles. The pectoral fins are of an oblong form, and placed near the apertures of the gills; but the ventrals are more roundish, and something more remote. The full dorsal fin is still more remote than these,

these, of a triangular form, and sustained only by four (lender and moderately stiff radii; but the posterior dorsal and the anal fins resemble one another much, and are placed opposite to each other. The tail is slightly hollowed, and the scales disposed in parallel Series the whole length of the body, with a very small lateral line thro' the middle of each. The *peritoneum* is always blackish in this fish.

MUGIL 2. *Major argenteus, pinna^a anteriori dorji rtf-V* The Calapaver[>] or *diorum quinque.* *Coromai.*

This fish is so like the foregoing, both in habit and appearance, that it is generally thought to be the same species in a more perfect state: it is commonly about two feet or better in length, and is looked upon as a very delicate fish. The eggs of the calapaver's rove are very large in proportion to the body.

MUGIL 3. *Argenteus minor, rojlro produSiiori & j* The Mountain or *rotundiori.* *Hog-fnout Mullet.*

All these species are rich and well-tasted, and abound with a thin yellow fat, that gives them a very delicate flavour. The last sort is thought to excel; it is a fresh-water fish, and generally found in the mountain rivers, but the two other sorts live indifferently either in fresh or salt water.

PERCA ? 1. *Minor subargentea.* The Sinnet.

PERCA 2. *Major Jubargentea maculata, pinnisi* The Paracuta, and *Paranigrantibus.* *S cute of Cat. ii. t. 1.*

These two fishes are so like each other, that it is necessary to be well acquainted with the different appearances of both, to be able to distinguish the one from the other with any certainty. The first seldom exceeds seventeen inches in length, but the other grows frequently to be three feet and a half or better. The head is of an oblong conic form, bony and pretty (hard at the point; but the lower jaw is somewhat longer than the upper: the mouth or rift is very large; the jaws in proportion to the head, and well furnished with teeth of an oblong lanceolated form, whereof the two foremost pierce through so many sockets formed in the tip of the upper jaw, while the others lodge on either side of the opposite teeth. The tongue is of an oblong figure, rough and denticulated; and the *branchioleous* membrane sustained by seven ossicles. The aperture of the gills is very wide; the eyes large; the *iris* of a silver white; the body long and tapering, pretty tumid, and slightly covered with small scales. The pectoral fins are of an oblong make and placed near the bronchial apertures; but the ventrals are more remote. The dorsal fins are two in number, the former of which is sustained by five pointed radii, and situated in the fore part of the back; but the other is placed opposite to the anal, which resembles very much, both being nearly of the same size and of a triangular figure. The tail is forked; and the lateral line stretched almost in a direct line from the upper part of the bronchial aperture, or opening of the gills, to the middle of the tail. They are fishes of prey, and seldom spare any thing that comes in their way; but the last species is very ravenous, and being much larger than the other, is more remarkable for its daring attempts: they are both firm and palatable fishes, and much esteemed by many people.

THYNNUS 1. *Corpore crassiori & breviori, pinnulis* The Boneeto. *superioribus novem, inferioribus octo. S*

Thynnus Bontii.

This fish has two back fins, and is supplied with a great many small *pinnula* besides; but the first of those of the back is almost joined to the last ray of the hindermost

dermoft fin of the back. The *branchiojigeous* membranes of this fifh are fuftained each by four arched-officles that grow gradually fmaller; the head is large, rounded and compreffed; and the body pretty thick, tapering gradually to the tail. It is a dry coarfe fifh and not much eftemed, though a hearty wholefome food.

SAURUS i. *Argent em cute longitudinaliterjlriatd,firiis~)*
*prominulis brevibus & interrupt is** Tab. (The Leather-coat.
 46. f. 2. 3

Corpus compreffum oblongum ; maxilla utraque denticulata; iris argentea, Pinna dofiales gemina ; anterior radiorum quinque acutorum ; pojienor a caudam fere porreSia minuta. Pinna analis pofteriori dorfali fimilis efl, cum aculeo duplici remoto ad anum. Lima lateralis incurva, adcaudant glabra-, cauda lunata.*

Membrana branchiojiega offjiculorumfex^ velfeptem.

This fpecies is diftinguifhed from the reft of the tribe by its ftriated fkin, and the fmall anterior aculeate fin at the anus, which feldom exceeds two radii. It is of an oblong flatted make, and it agrees with the reft in moft particulars.

SAURUS 1. *Argenteus laminis branchiojlegisutrinque macula nigra notatis, pinnis lutefcantibus.* } The red tailed
 Jack.

Corpus latiusculum compreffum utrinque arcitatum \ ventre & dorfo acutis.

Caputproportionatum\ maxilld fupiore brevior.

Oculi proportionali iridibus argenteis.

*Osfatis amplum; maxilla utrinque denticulata; lingua & palatum afpera**

Membrana branchiojiega offjiculorum utrinque feptem arcuatorum.

Pinna dorfi dua\ prior radiorum feptem vel 080 acuminatorumy pofterior membranacea, adcaudamfere porreSia, r aditè priori bus crajjioribus & iongioribus.

Pinna pettorales tenues acuminata longiores, ultra curvttatem Ûnea lateralis porreSfa.

Pinna ventrales breviores valida trapezioides.

Pinna dni gemina\ prior radiorum duorum breviorum & aculeatorum, pofterior pofteriori dorfali Jimillima, fed paulo minor.

Pinna cauda bifurca.

Linea lateralis^ e regione radiorum longiorum pinna pofterioris dorfalis c? ani arcuata & dorfo fere parallela ; fed inde ad cauda7n refla atque dentata> dentibus pofterioribus majoribus.

SAURUS 3. *Minor argenteus glaber, macula nigra ^ ^ ' ' i* The Whitefifh-
 dam, lined laterali vix dentatd.

SCOMBER 1. *Caruleo-argenteusnudus.* } The fpanifh Macarel
Guarabuca Brafiñenfis. Will. App. i. 3.

This fifh is of an oblong form but (lightly flatted, and tapering very gradually towards both ends. The fkin is fmooth, and the lateral line remarkably crooked. The genus is eafily diftinguifhed by the little *pinnula* that run between the back and anal fins, and the tail, &c. See *Artedius*.

SCOMBER 2. *Maximus, pinnulis utrinque novem, tuberculol rigido acuminato utrinque ad caudam.* } The King-fifh.

This fifh is very like the foregoing both in make and appearance; they
 are

are both hard, dry eating, but answer extremely well *coveched* (a); and when well dressed in that manner, are very agreeable to most over-heated palates.

SCOMBER 2. *Maculá nigra ad bajim utriusque lamintel[^] branchiolegce, & in utrdque pinna petforali.* ^{LiieLavaLee}

Corpus crassiusculum cathetoplateum: caput & dorfum arcuatis; maxilla utraque denticulata, oculi appropinquati; iris argentea. Pinna dorfaiis gemina -, anterior radiorum septem aculeatorum; posterior membranacea, radiisprioribus longiffimis^posterioribus ??iinimis & ad caudamferepo>re£lis : pinnce peElorales longce acuminates-y vent rales jubrotundce breviores; analis dorfali pojieriori Jimilis, fed brevior. Cauda bijurca. Line a lateralis incurva \ fed ve?fus caudam reSi'a & dentibus majoribus m unit a. Membrana branchioflega officuhrum septem \ lingua glabra; paiatum fubafperum.

This is a coarse dry fish, and not much esteemed.

TRIGLA T. *Capite quatuor spondilis acutis armata.* [^]

Trigla capite par urn aculeato, pimia jingulari ad pinnas^f pedorales Art. & Gro. Muf. Icht. ^{> The ^ F f % ln S}

*Hirunda aquatica** Bontii. 78. ^{C Trigla.}

Pirabebe. Pif. 61. ⁾

Obf. *Corpus squamis acuminatis prominulis, versus caudam fenfimauttis, teffim.*

This fish is of a very singular form: it is pretty well delineated in *John/ton*, and described perfectly well by *Gronovius*, p. 44—5. The head is pretty round, but flattened in the fore part, and pretty prominent about the eyes: it is covered with a strong bony *scuta*, terminating in two strong thorns that stretch back close over the shoulders, as those of the lower jaw do on both sides under the pectoral (ins. The jaws are beset with small teeth, and the *branchioflegous* membranes sustained by four arched officles. The body is of an oblong form, pretty square, and tapering towards the tail; it is well covered with scales every where, but those of the sides are frequently prominent and sometimes sharp-pointed. The back is furnished with two fins, but the radii of the foremost, which is fixed immediately over the breast, are weak and only fix in number, with a small rugged one behind; but the second is membranous and sustained by eight rays: it is placed opposite to the anal, which it all resembles, though this is sustained only by six radii. The pectoral fins are very large, and furnished each with an appendicle, consisting of two or three simple radii. The tail is almost square, and supplied with some short prickles at both sides of the base. The fish is commonly from ten to twelve or thirteen inches in length, and the pectoral fins are seldom under six and a half, each, or under five in breadth when expanded; so that the distance between the tips of the expanded fins is commonly about fifteen inches.

TRIGLA 2. *Capite aculeate & squamat'o, squamis crassiusculis offeis radiatis'y cirris tribus cartilagineis cum aculeo iinico utrinque ad pinnas pefforales.* Tab. 47. f. 3,

An Trigla capite aculeato, appendicibus utrinque tribus ad pinnaspeforales. Art. Syn. 73 ?

The smaller flying Trigla.

This fish is readily known by its flattened breast, which is sustained by a large triangular *scutum*, placed between the breast fins, immediately under the skin; and by the areolated and radiated structure of the *scuta* that covers the head, which is much depressed in the fore part. The breast-fins are very large in this species, though not

(a) To *covuch* a fish, it must be cut into juncks, fried with onions and oil; and afterwards potted with vinegar, a little pepper or cloves, fried onions, and some oil.

fo wide nor fo long as thofe of the other fort; and both the dorfals are almoft joined, but the lateral line is quite ftrait and parallel to the back.

TRIGLA 3. *Subfufca nebulata, capite aculeato, cirris binis* 5 *r'eeoifoned
ad ocu/os, a Us brevioribus.

An Scorpius Saliv. Will. t. x. 12.

∧
 S L[?]o_rcr.

The head of this fifh is moderately large and full of prickly protuberances: the breaft-fins are broad and roundifh, of a dark purple colour with round white fpts underneath, and arch a little out from the body, which is pretty chubbed near the head. The upper fins meet in the middle of the back, fo as to appear almoft but one continued fin.

CH^TODON 1. *Fufcus, fafcis quinque tranfverfis & j* The SeaButterfly.
fronte luteis.

This little fifh is extremely beautiful, and makes a moft charming appearance in the water: the gills are free and <open; the mouth final], like the reft of the clafs; and the teeth (lender and fetaceous. The back and anal fins terminate each in a pointed manner behind, which gives the fifh a fquare appearance; and the upper branchial lamina terminates in a thorn on each fide, as in all the following fpecies.

CH^ETODON 2. *Subgrifeus, lineis nigrh obliquis varius,* ?The ftriped
ad caudam macula majori not at a. \$ Angel-fifh.

This beautiful fifh is marked with a black belt that runs acrofs the eyes, and a large fpot near the tail, furrounded by a white or yellow circle. The lines run obliquely from the middle of the fides towards the tail-part, on each fide; but the upper ones crofs the lateral line, which is parallel to the back: all the fins are of a roundifh figure in this fifh.

CH/ETODON 3. *Minutè variegatus imis fquamarum* ?The variegated
luteis femilunatis. j Angel-fi(h).

CH^TODON 4. *Lztteo variegatus & faJcia-* The belted and variegated
tus. I Angel-fifh.

The lips are du&ile in all thefe fpecies and move over the teeth very eafily; but thefe are all fetaceous and very thick fet in the jaws. The mouth is fmall; the head under proportion\ the body roundifh and flat, and covered every where with fmall ferrated fcales. Each of the upper bronchial laminae terminate in a thorn at the lower angle; and the *brajtchiojiegous* membrane is fuftained by four> five or fix officles, whereof fome are extremely (lender and fmall. The pectoral fins are placed near the bronchial aperture; and the ventrals, which are of an oblong make, are placed below them: but there is no more than one fin in the back, which ftreches from the neck to near the tail 3 in this however the radii are pretty thick, but the *fix* foremoft are fhorteft: and pointed, and the middlemoft largeft. The anal fin is like and oppofite to the pofterior part of the dorfal fin, and guarded alfo by three pointed radii which fuftain the fore part of it. The tail is pretty broad and roundifh 5 and the lateral lines ftrait/and difpofed in the very middle of the fides.

TEUTHIS i. *Fufca cceruleo nit ens, aculeo Jimplici utrinque j*
ad caudam. } The Doftor.

Turdus Rhomboides. Cat. ii, t. 10.

>
 3

Corpus comprejfum ovatum fquamis minimis miiniturn * G? *utrinque ad cau-*
dam lanceold mobili armatum.

*Os parvum cute labili tedum; maxilla utraque crājjiufcula, dentibus com-
prejjs acutis donata.*

Pinnce peSlorales trapezioides, branchiis approximate; ventrales minores
radiatorum fex, quorum extimus acuminatus & acutus est.*

*Pinna dorji unica, aqualis & a nucd ad caudam fere produSia, radiis prio-
ribus ofto acutis.*

*Pinna analis, dorfali Jimillima e medio abdomine ad caudam fere dufta,
Cauda quadrata.*

*Membrana branchiojlega tennis & parva^ ojjiculis quinque fuffulta, Gf la-
mind obliquè radiata femiteBa; ojjiculis extimis vix notabilibus.*

Linea lateralis obliqua dorfo inter pinnas parallela, ad caudam reSla.

Aculei caudam verjus erigibiles.

RHOMBOIDA i. *Alepidota argentea*, pinnis omnibus 7
brevibus. £ The Silver-Fifti.

Guaperva Brafilienfis. Will. t. O. i. f. 4. J>

*Corpus cum capite compreffum fubrhombeum, ad caudam anguftiorem cute levi
argenteo teilum.*

Iris argentea -, maxilla utraque lingua & palatum denticulated.

*Membrana branchiojlega ojjiculis utrinque feptem arcuatis £? mobili-
bus.*

*Pinna dorfi duce. Anterior minima, quatuor radiis mini mis aculeatis fe-
xilibus Juffulta. Pojterior radiis inermibus fujlentata^ £? e medio dorfo
ad caudam fere porreffa.*

Pinnce peSlorales oblo?7g<z & acu7ninata> branchiis appropinquate.

*Pinnce ventrales, quce anum tegunt^ minima, ex radiis binis vel trim's
flexilibus & brevibus conJlruSla funty & e regione pinnarum peSloralium
fere fitce.*

*Pinna quce dicitur am' a medio corpore ad caudam fere extenditur, t3
membranacea est, radiifque inermibus (priore breviffimo excepto) fuffulta.*

Pinna cauda bifurca.

*Linea lateralis, fupra cavitatem abdominis arcuata est, £? dorfo fere pa-
rallela; inde ad caudam reSla.*

*Longitudo totalis ofto decim polliceum -, latitudo ab ano ad medium dorfum, fex
fere pollices.*

RHOMBOIDA 2. *Major alepidota, radiis anterioribus **
pinna dorfalis & analis longiffimis, /The larger Silver-
*pinnisventralibus&cauda majoribus.j** fi(h with long

Zeus caudâ bifurcâ. Art. Syn.78. & Gro. Muf. Ich.1 fins.

Abacatuia. Pif. \$\$• J

RHOMBOIDA 3. *Squamofa ex argent eo aqualiter ni-'J*
*zrans, radiis pinna prior is dorfalis(The " ± *
plurimis, ultimis breviffimis. > r tugtfe.*

Acarauna major. Will. t. O. 3. f. 1. 3

This fifli differs from the two foregoing fpecies in many particulars; for the
tail is fquare, the bronchial aperture very narrow, and the body of a more oblong
form.

S E C T . III.

BALISTES 1. *Major fasciata, dorfo triacantho^ caudd bifurca radit̄ exterioribus longijjimis.* (The Old Wife; and Baliftes *caudd bifurca*, &c. Art. Syn. 82. Gronov. V. Old Wife of Cat. Muf. Ich. ii. t. 22. Guaperva. Pif. 57. & Will. t. I. 23. >)
Corpus compreffum oblongo-quadratum fquamofum rigidum; fquamis lima infar afferis. Os edentulum parvum; dentes conici utrinque^ anteriores longiores: lingua nulla 5 pharynx utrinque denticulatum: Oculi remoti £? proportionati. Membrana branchioftega officulis fex juffulta, & fub cūtern perforatam recondita. Pinna peSioraks fubrotundce. Dor/ales bincz; anterior aculeis tribus validi/fimis juffulta; posterior inermis radiata & caudam verfus arcuata, radice prioribui longijjimis. Pinna ventralis unica^ rugofa> radio priori maximo, unguiformi ajpero. Pinna ani dorj'ali Jimillirna, fed minor minufque produBa. Pinna cauda lunata^ radiis extimis longijjimis.

This fi(h is very much liked in *America*, but muft be fkinned before it is drefled. Its name has given rife to a faying frequent in thofe parts, viz. That an Old Wife is the beft of fifh, and word of fle(h. It is ferved up either boiled or ftewed, and makes a very agreeable di(h either way. The body is generally about twenty inches or better in length, and nine over.

BALISTES 2. *Sttbcinerea minor dorfo diacantho^ aculeo anteriori majori barbato^ caudd fubrotundâ,* } The little Old-Wife.
 Baliftes *aculeis dorfi duobus*, 6cc. Art. & Gr. Muf. Ich. V. }
Pira-aca Braj Will. t. I. 4. }

BALISTES 3. *Subcinerea maculata minor, canda longiori, dorfo diacantho, anteriori majori fimplici.* } The Mingo*
Acara-mucu Braj Will. t. E. f. 2. }

OSTRACION 1. *Oblongus glaber, fubcinereo-mifcellus, oculis viridibus.* (The fotted Toad-fi&.
Orbis oblongus, major Itzvis, &c. Bar. }
Obf. Dentes inciforii valde acuti junt in hdc fpecie. }

OSTRACION 2. *Minor orbiculatus, fpinis triangulaturibus, pinnulis omnibus brevijjimis.* (Thz prickly Bottle-fifh.
Orbs echinatus Jive muricatus Rondoletii. Will, t. I. 4.)

OSTRACION 3. *Conico-oblongus fufco-mifcellus, prominu- Us inermibus medio corpore denforibus.* } The Bottle-fifh. 3

OSTRACION 4. *Oblongo-tumidus, aculeis longis undique munitus.* } The Porcupine fifh.
Hldvix pifcis Clufii. Will. t. I. 5. }
The Sea-Porcupine of Pet. Gaz. 60. 1. }

This is but rarely found in the feas about *Jamaica*, but is pretty common about the coasts of *North America*.

OSTRACION 5. *Triquetrus gibbus, tegmineoijfeoareolato,* } ^Tne ^{rp} ^{rn,}
dorso acuto. } ^{runck-nin.}

OSTRACION 6. *Triquetrus gibbus*^ *tegmine oijfe areo-** }
lato, capite cor nut 0. }
 Ostracion *Mangulans ditobus aculeis in fronte.* Art. & f. } ^{Crnu. r» ? u r<y}
 Gron. Muf. Ich. } ³

The two last species are so like each other that they can be distinguished only by the horns that shoot from above the eyes of the latter -, they are also furnished each with two other horns that rise from the posterior angles of the trunk, on both sides of the belly; but these are equally common to both. They are very rich food, and, when well stuffed and baked, excel all other sorts of fish in America: but none of the other species are used in Jamaica.

LOPHIUS 1. *Minor, cute tenuiori rugoso. p. 61 n. q.) m v.* (The small warted *Lophius*
dorsum majorem cirro naja } ^{bi-s} } or Sea-Devil!
furco. } ^{\$}

This fish seldom grows above four or five inches in length, and is pretty thick and chubbed in proportion: the *riSlus* is large; the jaws denticulated; the *branchial* apertures placed backwards under the fins of the head, which are much of the shape of claws 3 and it is furnished with a branchiofugeous membrane, supported by regular *officules*, as well as with a membranous lung-bag, which is most beautifully interwoven with blood-vessels*

LOPHIUS 2. *Major monoceros, loricatus & tuberculatus.* }
 Tab. 48. fig. 3. } ^{\$} The Sea-Batt*
 Guaperva *Brazilienjis.* Will. t. E. f. 2» } ^j

This curious fish is of a very uncommon form; and, by the expansion of its side-fins and its frontal ventrals, represents a bat in some measure, whence its name. They have each a set of covered gills, and a pair of lungs besides, which they fill with air or water upon occasions; but these are only simple membranous bladders or bags, charged with an infinite number of small blood-vessels, disposed like a network on the inside. They receive the air by the mouth, and discharge it again at pleasure by two round apertures placed at the base of the lateral fins. These fishes are also supplied with *branchiolegous* membranes, sustained each by five slender arched officles; but they lie under the skin, and can't be seen until the fish is opened.

Each of these fishes is furnished with a small membranous fin in the back, and two small ones underneath in the fore-part of the head: they also have two considerable side-fins placed about the center of the body; besides a small anal fin, and a moderate tail. The last sort grows sometimes to the length of a foot, or better: the mouth is small; the lips ductile; and it throws out a slender, bifurcated, fleshy feeler, or *cirrus*^ from the hollow space that lies between the horn and the upper lip. The eyes are small, and very beautifully radiated with yellow.

LOPHIUS 3. *Maximus monoceros nebulatus.* } ⁷ ^{^^} ^{Q_{ea}-D_{ev}Ji#}
Lophius fronte unicorni Art. & Gro. Muf. Ich. } ³

This fishy monster is very large, and weighs commonly from 100 to 3000 pounds: ¹¹ is very frequent in the harbour of *Kingston*, especially in the south-west part, towards *Pajage-Fort*, - where the sea is least reforted, and the bottom soft and muddy. The mouth of this species is very large.

S E C T . IV.

SQUALUS 1. *Rojlro ojfeo cufpidatopiano utrin-f* The Saw-fifh; commonly
[^] *que dentalo* Art. Syn. 93. [>] called the Sword-nin in
 Priftis/w *firra Cluf.* Will. t. B. 9. f. 5. ⁾ *Jamaica.*

This creature feldom comes near the fhore, tho' frequent enough in the open
 feas, where it meets with abundance of prey. It is faid to join frequently' w^{<>} the
 Threfher[^];, to attack the Grampus, and many, who pretend to have feen[^] the
 ad thus together, fay that the Sword-fifh keeps under the Whale, and endeavour^{rs}
 to wound him in the belly, while the other attacks above, and ftnkes it with
 monftrous-armed tail.

SQUALUS 2. *Capite deprefib fuhacuto, dentibus lanceolath fir-j*
rath fix ordinibus difpofith, pupilld longton ⁾ **The Shark.**
angufid.

Squalus dorfo piano, &c. Art. Syn 98. & Gron. Muf. Icht.[^]
Canis carcarias fpecies. Will. app. t. 5.

This is one of the mod ravenous inhabitants of the fea, and ^{feldo™ (*pareS *ny}
 thing that comes in its way, let its nature or form be what it will. ^{l&e P^ul of}
 the eye, in this creature, is long and narrow, like that of a cat and al^{cr}
 which renders its fight not fo ready in the water: but whatever may be w^{mi}
 this refpect: is fupplied by thofe fmall oblong, clouded fifhes called *pttotes*, tnat^u
 it confantly wherever it goes, and direft its motions on all fides. I have ou^{of}
 thefe fmall guides wait on fome of thofe fifties (when hooked) to the very hde
 the fliip, and remain about the veffel for days after, but I could never take; any^{re-}
 them: they are faid to run in and out of the Shark's flomach when they pleaie. u^{et}
dat qui vult. The young Sharks are much efteemed by the negroes. [^]

The mouth of thefe monfters, when full grown (and then they are nineteen te⁻
 or better in length) is very large, and each jaw bcft with fix ranges of lanceo-
 lated and ferrated ieeth, which rife gradually upright from ^{^ * J ^ ^ g}
 grow old. but thofe of the upper jaw are narrow and pointed. The torei par^{^01}
 head of this fimfretches a good way beyond the under jaw, which, when ^{^ o}
 is fwift, frequently obliges it to turn upon its back to catch its prey more eanly. ^{The}
 fkin is rough and hard, and ferves to fcrape and polifli all forts of hard wood.

SQUALUS 3. *Dorfo bipinni, utraque aculeo majori armatd)* [^] **The uog-fifh.**
pinnis am geminis.

Muftelus fpinax. Will. t. B. 5. f. 1. ^J

The eyes of this fifh perfectly refemble thofe of the common Shark, and the
 teeth are equally fingular in their make. The whole fifh feldom exceeds three re^{et}
 and a half in length, and, like moft of this tribe, is viviparous, its young beinj^j
 nourifhed by large eggs in the womb, from each of which a vafcular cord runs
 the breaft of the correponding fetus, as in embryo-chicken. This is common y
 found in the channel, and feldom goes, as far as *Jamaica.*

SQUALUS 4. *Capite tranpoerfo mallei inftaxl* ^{The fl[^]a - nofed Shark.}
 Art. Syn. 96. 8c Gron. M. Icht. J

'Zyganiz/alivam. Will. t. B. 1.

This fifhy monfter is like the fecond fpecies in nature, fize and make; but^{it}
 head is broad and thin, and fretches out on both fides, in which expanions DOW^{the}
 eyes and noftrils are placed.

(a) A large fpecies of the *Raja.*

In this genus there are five tranfverfe branchial apertures placed clofe to each other at the alæ of the breaft fins.

RAJA 1. *Minor cor pore nebulato glabro, aculeo unico 7 T^Un* -J*
barbato in caudd. } The Maid;

RAJA 2. *Major nebulata^ aculeo quandoque duplicis } T^he Sting-ray.*
majori barbato in caudd.

RAJA 3. *Media caruleo-mifcella, lingua^Ofed, aculeo ma-I r^u xxrw*
jori barbato in caudd impinnd. } T^he Whip-ray

Thefe fpecies, efpecially the firft, are frequently brought to table in *Jamaica*; and when well dreffed are liked by mod people.

RAJA 4. *Maxima armata.* The Threfher or Father-Lather.

This fpecies grows to a monftrous fize, and is feldom obferved fo far as *Jamaica* to the fouthward; it is faid to combine with the fword fifh to attack the grampus,

S E C T . V .

DELPHINUS *i. Corpore fubtereti oblongo, ro/lro produStol r^u r> r.*
acuto. Delphinus Will.t. j. f. 1. J Tne-Forpefe.

PHYSETER 1. *Pinna dorfi alti/Jima, apice dentium planol ^, ^*
 Art. Syn. 104. } T^he Grampus.

This large monfter is common in all thefe fouthern feas, and may be frequently feen between *Hifpaniola* and *Jamaica*.

BALENA 1. *Fiffluid in mediovertice^roftroobtufiari fur-I* } T^he Bottle-nofe.
fum repando.

There are great numbers of thefe large fifties in the fouthern feas, but we could not hitherto remark any thing particular concerning them.

CATODON *Fijluld in nuchd, dorfo topho inJlruBo.* The Sperma-ceti Whale.

This monftrous creature is generally from fifty to fixty feet in length, when full grown; and proportionably broad and corpulent. The teeth are ftrait, of a conic form, near eighteen inches long, and about the thicknefs of a man's wrift: and the back is furnifhed with a large bump; but this is of no regular fhape to deferve the name of a fin. People have of late found the art of reducing the very oil of this fifh to fperma-ceti, which is likely to prove of fervice to the world, as it is now very much ufed in candles.

We are at prefent chiefly fupplied with fperma-ceti and whalebone from *Nantucket* in *North America*^ about which thefe fifties are found in great abundance. I have obferved great numbers of them in 42 *I* north latitude, and 40⁰ weft longitude. They are eafily known at a diftance by their frequent and continued expirations, for they fometimes fpout out the water thirty or forty times running before they difappear.

THRICHECUS *r. Mammis peSloralibus binis.* The Manatee.
 Thrichecus. Art.

This creature has an exquisite hearing, and lives commonly about the openings of great rivers near the fea: It is frequent enough near the main, where -its flefh is much eftcemed; but it is not often brought to *Jamaica*. It has two regular nafal apertures, as well as fo many fmall ear-holes; and the fkin, which is very thick,

thick, being cut into regular pieces, makes fine riding Twitches; and may be used in whips instead of whale-bone. It takes in air both by the mouth and nostrils, and rises to the surface whenever it wants to breathe: but it always groans very hideously on those occasions. It weighs from 1000 to 2000 lb. in common: the tail-fin is broad and spreading.

C H A P . III.

O t R E P T I L E S .

IF we consider with what pernicious qualities many of the individuals of this class are endowed, we must certainly be very thankful to the divine Author of all beings, who has distributed them so sparingly among us. They are, indeed, often quite harmless; nay some of them are, in many respects, beneficial to our kind; and yet there are but few people who have not a natural aversion to most of the tribe.

The greatest part of the individuals of this class live chiefly in open air, tho' many of them pass a considerable part of life in water; but they are all furnished with lungs, whose cells and compartments are vastly larger than those of other creatures, which enables them to keep in that element much longer than any other inhabitants of air can do. And their fluids are naturally cool, and the circulation slow and languid, which is the principal reason they subsist so long without food; the greatest vigour of their juices depending chiefly on their motions and the heat of the sun, in whose rays they are frequently observed to bask during the summer season. But they grow quite languid as the heat declines towards the winter months, during which they are generally observed to live almost in a state of inaction, in all the colder climates. All the animals of this tribe now found in *Jamaica*, I shall divide into four classes, according to their different appearances and dispositions, and range them under the following heads, in four separate sections.

S E C T . I .

Of the Serpents, or such as have 710 regular limbs; but whose bodies are generally covered with scales, and moved by regular muscles supported by solid frops.

AMPHIBENA 1. *Subargentea ad caudam brevioris*
crajjifima, corpore squamis aquali. Vlt Silver Snake.
bus undique teko. Tab. 44. 1. I. 3

Serpens biceps vulgd ditto. Barr.

This reptile seldom exceeds sixteen inches in length, and grows gradually thicker from the snout to the end of the tail; but the anus is placed so near this part both in this and some others of the same kind, that it has been frequently mistaken for the mouth, which has given a rise to the name *Amphibena*, by which all the species are now commonly known. This little reptile is generally met with in the nests of ants, and about hollow or decayed trees: it is thought to be very venomous, but I could never learn any instance of its poisonous qualities, nor is it frequently met with in the island.

CENCHRIS 1. *Tardivrada major lutea, maculis nigris* 7, n . o . 1
not at a > cauda brevion & crajjion. 3 } The yellow Snake.

This reptile is very common in the country parts of Jamaica^ and runs frequently from eight to fifteen or twenty feet in length ; they have a horny protuberance on each side of the anus, which probably affits in the adts of copulation, and may, upon occaffion, help them in climbing trees, which they often do_k and with great ease.

The yellow fnakes move but flowly, catching their prey more, by ftealth or chance than by agility; but when they fix themselves in a tree, their length generally enables them to catch every thing that pafles underneath; for they wind the tailpart round fome limb, and flretch the forepart down, in which fituation, it is affirmed, they have been fometimes known to attack both men and beads; but I could not find any credible authority for this aflertion.

Many of the negroes eat thefe reptiles, and look upon them as a rich and delicate food; but they generally preferve the fat, which is confidered as a good refolutive, and highly recommended for fuch purpofes*

COLUBER 1. *Majorfufcaluteo fubvariegata, caudal* [^]he, large^y ack^s nake.
tenuion. }

I have feen only one of this fort, which was about twelve feet in length ; it was more flender and adtive than the yellow fnake, and the tail-part more tapering and longer.

COLUBER 2. *Minor nigra, Centre albido.* The (mail black Snake.

This little reptile is very flender, and extremely adtive; it is generally from two feet and a half to three feet, or better, in length; and thought, by fome people, to be venomous; but this nqtion prevails chiefly among the negroes, who have many idle prejudices among them. I have never heard of any damage done by them, though they are frequent in moft of the colonies, and will often eredt the fore-part of their bodies, and ftand in very daring poftures.

S E C T. I L

Of Lizards, and Reptiles of the Lizard Tribe,

CROCODILUS 1. *Loricatus maximus aquatilis; pahnis pentadaftylis, tribus interioribus unguiculatis fiJJtSy rxtertoribus palmatis; planits pentadaSlylis femipalmatis, exteriori utrinque mutico.* } The Alligator.
 Crocodilus. Mart. 416. & Bar. 152,
 Crocodile. Davies. Chap. 21.

I chofe rather to defcribe this creature Under its antient name, than to give it among the lizards, from which it feems to differ in many effential particulars. It &rows to a monftrous iize, and is frequently obferved from fourteen to twenty four feet in length. It moves very flowly on the ground, and generally feeks its prey in water; but when any fmall animals come within its reach, it feizes them with great eagernefs, and foon deftroys them. It is quite tongue-lefs, but the place of this member is fupplied by a fmall elaftic valve fituated between the joints of the jaws, in the bottom of the mouth, which covers and clofes up the fwallow occaffionally: both the jaws are mobile, efpecially the upper one, and well befet with large conic and moderately compreffed teeth.

The creature has a flrong mufk^ feent, by which it is frequently difco-

vered at a distance; and its eyes are like those of the cat and (bark, the *pupilla* or fight, which is very narrow, running straight forward. They are observed to live for many months without any visible sustenance, which experiment is frequently tried in *Jamaica*, by tying their jaws with wire, and putting them, thus tied up, into a pond, well, or water-tub, where they often live for a considerable time; but they rise to the surface, from time to time, for breath. On opening this animal, the stomach is generally found charged with (tones of a pointed oval but flattened shape, to which they seem to have been worn in its bowels: doubtless, it swallows them not only for nourishment, which is evident from the attrition and solution of their surfaces, but also to help its digestion, and to stir up the oscillations of the fleshy fibres of its stomach, as many other creatures do. Some people think it swallowed them to keep the eel under water at times; but how reasonable soever this conjecture may seem to some people, it will not take with such as are better acquainted with the nature or aquatic animals.

It is like the lizard in the shape of the body, and the whole surface is covered over something like a tortoise; but the skin may be more properly said to be hardened into a horny substance from space to space, than to be furnished with real scales. The tail is oblong, pointed, and nearly quadrilateral, and the scales or protuberances at the two upper angles rise upright, and are somewhat of a lanceolated form. They lay their eggs in the sand; but these are somewhat larger than the eggs of a goose, and, as they are pretty transparent, readily show the formation and growth of the animal, in which we observe the whole mass or the *femina masculinum*, which lies in the white round the middle of the egg, turn gradually into the young one. Analogy may, hence, induce us to think, that the formation of the human species from animalcules is but a phantom and that we, like other creatures, are formed of more considerable matters.

LACERTA I. *Major, squamis dorfi lanceolatis* *ere* *Süsser*, *e* *numeris*
chad ad extremitatem caudae porrefactis.

The great Lizard of Davies, 69.

J The Guana.

This reptile, like the rest of the lizard kind, has a long forked muscular tongue, divided toes, and a scaly skin. It is a native of most parts of *America*, and generally an inhabitant of the woods; but, like most of the tribe, lives a very considerable time without food, and changes its colour with the weather, or the native moisture of its place of residence. I have kept a grown *Guana* about the house for more than two months; it was very fierce and ill-natured at the beginning, but after some days it grew more tame, and would, at length, pass the greatest part of the day upon the bed or couch, but it went out always at night. I have never observed it to eat any thing, except what imperceptible particles it had lapped up in the air; for it frequently threw out its forked tongue, like the chameleon, as it walked along.

The flesh of this creature is liked by many people, and frequently served up in fricassees at their tables, in which state they are often preferred to the best fowls. The *Guana* may be easily tamed while young, and is both an innocent and beautiful creature in that state.

LACERTA 2. *Major cinerea maculata*. SI. H. 273. The large spotted
The great Spotted Lizard of Edw. 203. J Ground Lizard.

This creature is frequent in most parts of *America*; and remarkable for its size and spotted skin: it changes its colour like the rest of the class, and (I know not by what chance) is more apt to have a double tail than any of the rest.

LACERTA 3. *Media fquamofa corpore & cauda*[^] Gall *ey-Waf* ^{2.} *see*
oblonga ^{of} *ubquadratis* * *aiibus ma* [>] *Pet. Gaz.* 60. *J.J.*
ionbus nudis. ^D

This reptile is most frequently met with in the woods, but is sometimes observed in low marshy places also. It is generally of a dirty colour, clouded with cross stripes of a lighter or darker hue, and changes often from that to a fine golden yellow. It is reckoned the most venomous reptile in these islands; and, it is said, no creature can recover from the bite of it; but tho' this is a general assertion, and told by every person, I could never learn any positive fact from persons worthy of credit. The creature's teeth are short, even, and fixed, so that I imagine the poison, if any there be, must lie in the saliva. The tail is longer than it is generally represented in cuts, and tapers gradually to the end. It is generally from one to two feet or better in length,

LACERTA 4. *Minor, caudlongiori attenuata* *fasciata* } **The small Ground**
subviridi in utroque *I at ere.* } **Lizard.**

This creature is very innocent, and changes its colour less than any of the others. It is the most common of all the sorts, and keeps in holes in the ground during the night; but is always out by day to seek for food. It is very frequent in all the sugar- islands, and the most common prey of the cats, in those parts of the world.

LACERTA 5. *Minor viridis, caudifqua-1.* **The Guana-Lizard;** and blue
mis ere *Suis crijiata.* *i* **Lizard of Edw. p. 5.**

This species is common in *Jamaica*, and keeps generally of a beautiful green colour; but it changes its hue with its feet, like the rest of the kind, and seems more ready than any of them in all its mutations; for it assumes the colour of every place it moves to very soon. The whole body is slightly scaled, but those in the upper part of the tail are crested into a small indented crest, somewhat like the *Guana*. It seldom exceeds nine or ten inches in length, and is very innocent.

LACERTA 6. *Minor', corpore deprejjo & utrinque at?*
tenuato, *lateribus fasci longitudinali* *at* [>] **The Wood-Slave.**
bidd ventri approximata notatis. **b**

This species is generally thought to be venomous, but I have never known an instance of it, tho' they are common in most of the islands where I have been. They are generally of a flattened oblong form, and taper gradually and almost equally towards both ends. I have seen these creatures, when struck with a fork, or other weapon, to the wall, throw off all the tail by joints, one, two, or three at a time.

LACERTA 7. *Minor subciriereo* * *mifcella* [>] *caud tenui* ^J **The House-Lizard** (3.
ori. ^J

This species seldom exceeds five or six inches in length, and is of a delicate (lender *nake. The tail is long and tapering, but generally more or less erect in its position. I have sometimes put one of this sort under a large speaking-trumpet, and on striking the machine, it was so terrified that it was hardly able to stir for a considerable time after. I have also observed that, in such places they always turn of a mottled black colour; and, on being removed to a tuft of wet grass, change again to a green colour. This species is of a delicate make, and catches flies very readily. It is frequent about all the settlements in the country
Parts of Jamaica.

LACERTA 8. *Minima fubfufca*. The fmall Houfe-Lizard.

This creature is very common about all the houfes in the ifland: it feldom exceeds three inches in length, but is not of fo delicate a fhape as the foregoing. It climbs the furface of the fmoother glafs with eafe, and lives much upon flies; but it is not fo apt to change its colour as the other forts.

It is obferved that, in all thefe fpecies, efpecially the fmall *forts*, if the tail be cut off, it (hoots a-new in fome time, and often attains the natural fize and figure,

LACERTA 9. *Minor nigra maculis albis variegata*, The black Lizard with
cauda longiori & tenuiori. I white fspots.

This fpecies is generally about ten inches, or better, in length, of a delicate flender make in proportion, and very beautifully fotted. I had one of them from the coaft of *Guinea*.

CHAM/ELEON 1- *Major ciner-eus, cauda in y
fpiram involuta pedibus
pentadactylis unguicula-
tis, digitis duobus tribus,
que coadnatis & oppofitis*. The large grey Chameleon.

I have taken the liberty of defcribing this creature alfo under its ancient appellation, having feparated it from the lizard kind on account of the peculiar form of the head, and difpofition of the toes; which, with fome other remarkable particularities both in its mechanism and genus, diftinguifh it fufficiently from the reft of the tribe.

The head is large and boney in all the fpecies of this genus \$ the fockets of the eyes very deep; the jaws befet with teeth; and the bone that covers the forehead ftratches a good way back over the neck and fhoulders. The body is moderately large, and thicker than mod of the lizard kind, in proportion to the length. The tail winds downwards in a fpiral form 5th and the toes are difpofed like thofe of parrots, in two oppofite bundles, which enables it to hold itfelf very fteddily on the fmall branches of trees, where it chiefly keeps.

This fpecies is a native of *Africa* and was brought to *Jamaica* from the coaft of *Guinea*. It is extremely flow in its motion, though it chiefly fupplies itfelf with food from the moli nimble tribe of infeds(^); but whatever nature has denied itfelf agility, feems to be abundantly fupplied in mechanism \$ for its flow and eafy motion renders it but little fufpected at a diftance; and when it comes within certain fpace of the objedt, it ftratches out its tail, poizes its body, and fixes itfelf fo as to meet but feldom with a difappointment in its attack: when all is ready, it uncoils its long, flender, mufcular tongue, and darts it, as it were, with fuch unconceivable fwiftnefs that it hardly ever fails of its prey.. But though the flownefs of its motion alone would naturally prevent any fufpicion in thofe agile little bodies, while it keeps at a diftance, it adds another piece of *too** chanifm to the former, and changes its colour conftantly with its ftation, putting on the fame hue and completion with every fprig or branch, &c. on which it fixes itfelf.

(a) *Bits*.

S E C T . III.

Of the Tortoise and Turtle kind.

TESTUDO 1. *Major, ungmhts utrinque qua-1* } The Hawk's-bm Turtle,
tuor. }

The flefli of this fpecies, though frequently ufed in all parts of *America*[^] is not fo delicate nor (o much efteemed as that of the green turtle; but its fcales (a) are the mod valued, being generally the thickeft and beft coloured.

TESTUDO 2. *Unguibus palmar urn duobus, plant arum ? rpi . ^*
Jingularibus. } - ne green - urtle.

This fpecies is frequent on the coafts of *Jamaica*, where it is often caught; and generally bought and fold, like beef, in all the markets. It is delicate tender food while young j but as it grows old it grows more tough and griftly, and is not fo agreeable to the ftomach in thofe warm countries; the juices, however, are generally reckoned great reftoratives, and often obferved to heal and fmoothithe fkin in fcorbutic and leprous habits; nay, is faid to cure even the mofi obftinate venereal taints.

The fcales of this fpecies are ufed like thofe of the foregoing, but they are neither fo thick nor fo beautifully clouded.

TESTUDO 3. *Unguibus utrinque binis acutis, *p*
J'quamis dorfi quinque gibbis. > } The Loggerhead Turtle.
 Teftudo, &c. Cat. ii. t. 39. }

This fpecies is not very common about *Jamaica*, and feems to be rather a native of more northern climates, being generally found in greateft abundancè about the *Weftem I/lands* and the neighbouring ocean. The head is of a moderate fize, but the mouth is wider, and the bill longer and ftronger than that of the other forts. The fkin about the neck and the infertion of the fins is rugged and warty; the back part of the (hell more gibbous and prominent than in the other fpecies; and each of the five upper fcales terminates in a pointed bunch behind; but all are pretty thick and well coloured: in the whole, it is extremely like the other fpecies.

The Turtle from which this defcription is made, was taken up near the *Wejlern I/lands* many leagues out at fea. The back was covered with mofs, and barnicles; and the crab, Tab. 42. f. 1. was found flicking in the wrinkles about the anus; the guts were full of *Galatea's* and *Medufa's*%, which, with a few branches of fome fea-weeds, made up all its nourifhment; yet it was fat and rich, but of a ftron^g r2in[^] fiftey tafte. I eat fome, and it agreed pretty well with my ftomach; *It is ajlrong incentive.*

TESTUDO 4. *Minima lacujtrU) iinguibus palmarum^*
quinis, plant arum quaternis, tefta> } The Terrapin,
deprejj'a. }

This fpecies is pretty frequent about all the lagoons and morafles in *Jamaica*, and lives chiefly among the weeds that grow in thofe places. The body is generally of a compreffed oval form, and feldom exceeds eight or nine inches in length. It is often ferved up at gentlemen's tables in that ifland, and looked upon as delicate ^holefome food by many people.

(a) Thefe lie contiguous to each other, on the furface of the ftrorig boney trunk that inclofes the entrails of the creature.

TESTUDO 5. *Major oblonga, tēta profundiori, cyte!* } The *Hkatee*, or
loricatd, unguibus palmarum quin- } *Jana** Turtle.
que, plantarum quatuor. }

This species is a native of the main-land, but frequently imported to *Jamaica*, where it is often common. The shell is very deep, and often above a foot and a half in length, but the surface is generally divided into oblong hexagons, yellow in the center, and radiated with slender even streaks from thence to the circumference.

S E C T . IV.

Of the Frog kind.

RANA 1. *Maxima cotnpreffa miscella.*)

Curruru. Pif. 298. (e oa .

An, Rana tereftris. Cat. ii. t. 69. (XTh T d

An, Rana dorp pullifero. L. S. N. J

This creature is very common in the inland parts of *Jamaica*, where it keeps a continued croaking at night, but lies still during the day. It is large and thin, climbs with ease, and lies so flat, wherever it is, that an attentive eye alone is able to observe it.

RANA 2. *Minima palmis & plantis Jijjis.*

This little species is frequent in *Mountferat*, and may be sometimes seen in *Jamaica*. It is a very active creature, but never surpasses an inch and a half in length.

C H A P . IV.

O f B I R D S .

THOUGH the individuals of this class are very numerous, and all furnished with proper limbs to convey them from one region to another, either by land or water, we seldom observe the same in any country or kingdom. Many sorts, I must acknowledge, are of a vague disposition, and alike the inhabitants of very remote provinces, among which we often find those that we least expect; while others of a different nature, which are also the inhabitants of distant countries at times, seek different regions with the different seasons of the year, and return as regularly the ensuing changes. This might naturally induce a traveller to divide the birds of every country into the Residentaries, the Polychmacoines, and the birds of passage; but, as Naturalists, we must endeavour to divide them in orders and genera more appropriated to their natural dispositions, and the peculiar forms of particular parts; for they have a more general uniformity in their nature and appearances than any other tribe of beings; and the uses to which many of them are put, either for food or pleasure, oblige us to be as clear as possible both in the distribution and characteristics of the individuals: and the better to avoid

(a) Who would expect to find the Moor-hen an inhabitant of so distant a country as *America*? and yet there is hardly a fowl more common in those parts.

manner of confufion on this occafion, I (hall divide the following chapter, in which we give fome account of moft of the birds now commonly feen in and about *Jamaica*, whether natives or imported there from foreign parts, into eight feftions. The 1ft of thefe will contain the fmaller birds of the granivorous and frugivorous tribe, having (hort conic bills that taper very regularly to a (harp point, feldom exceeding half the length of the middle digits: and in the 2d we will give the birds very nearly of the lame fize and nature, with lengthened, flender, conic bills. The 3d will comprehend the larger granivorous tribe with robuft and moderately arched conic bills; well-proportioned limbs, and open claws: and in the 4th we fhall give thofe that have ftrong crooked beaks, and open claws whofe digits are generally furnirtied with ftrong piercing nails. The 5th will contain thofe that have broad ft might bills of 9, moderate length, and generally flatted more or lefs on the upper fide 3, proportioned legs, and open claws. In the 6th We fhall give an account of fuch as have open claws and long (lender bills, nearly °f a length with, or rather longer than the middle digits, arching and tapering very moderately from the bafe to the top. The 7th/hall contain thofe that have long and flender, or robuft and angular ftraight bills, long legs, partly naked thighs, and divided claws; and generally refort to watery places: and in the 8th we fhall give thofe that have Webbed feet, &nd live chiefly in water.

S E C T. I .

Of the fmaller frugivorous and granivorous Birds, with jhort atrd pointed conic bills, which nearly equal half the length of the middle digits.

HIRUNDO 1. *Minima tenuior nigra^dorfocono.* The fmall black Swallow,

HIRUNDO 2. *Major fubfufca mifcella^ macula^alba ff>hce-^*
rica in utrdque aid.

TJ- J M n 4. " + Q

Hirundo, &c. Cat. n» t. 8.

• *The lejjer Goat-fucker of Edw. t. 63.*

(, - , n . n . -
 / The Rain-Bird;
 f
 3

This bird is about the fize of a fparrow-hawk, and of a darkifli, mottled, and ftriped colour. It is feldom *ken*; but when it flies it takes a thoufand turns in its flight, which generally is very lofty. The bill is very fhort, but thicker than is common to the kind in general, and a little arched.

HIRUNDO 3. *Nigraffiedia, collarialbo.* The Martin-Swallow,

HIRUNDO 4. *Medi^ minor fufca, peffore albicante.* The Houfe-Swallow.

All thefe fpecies are very diftindt, and generally go in feparate parcels j they are all frequent in the different parts of the ifland. The houfe-fwallow varies fome-
 ^mes, for it is often without any white in the breaft.

LOXIA 1. *Major rubra.*

Coccotrauftes rubra. Cat. t. 30.

J
 3

The Cardinal.

This bird is frequently imported here from *South Carolina*, where it is a native: it is the largeft bird I have feen of this kind, and has a pretty note.

FRINGILLA 1. *Minor pulla, fronte & uropi-
 gio rufefcentibus.*

The Mountain Sparrow;

This is a native of *Jamaica*, but keeps chiefly in the woods, where it is fre-
 quent enough. I have not had an opportunity of examining it clofely hitherto.

FRINGILLA 2. *Minor fufco & alboftriatim variegata*. The Grafs-Bird.

FRINGILLA 3. *Fufco-olivacea minor*. The Sugar-Bird.

- FRINGILLA 4. *Subfufca, capite varie Jfriato, ftriis J* The GoY. finch#
quandoque rubris quandoque JJavis. y

This little bird is common in *Jamaica*, and very like the *European* goldfinch.

FRINGILLA 5. *Corporealbicante, alis & caudavirefcen-* } ne *tibus*. D. H. Canary-Bird.

The Canary-bird is daily introduced to *Jamaica*, where it is kept by all forts of people: It thrives well in all cool and airy houfes, and it feldom fails to give the purchafers great fatisfac&ion.

MOTACILLA 1. *Subotivacea, guld, peftore & remigibus*
exterioribus luteh. (The Ortalan of
Larus luteus. Cat. I. t. 63. } *Jamaica**
The yellow Fly-catcher of Edw. p. 5. }

This is a bird of paffage.

S E C T. II.

Of the fmaller granivorous and vermivorous Birds, with conic and moderately slender lengthened bills.

Note, The bills of thefe birds are fomewhat tho' little fhorter than their middle digits.

COLUMBA 1. *Ccerulefcem macula alarum duplici nigrd.l* ty. in r. p. 100;
J. Hill. S i n e r i o U l c e h

COLUMBA 2. *Silvatica major nigro-ccerulejcem*. The Mountain Pigeon.

COLUMBA 3. *Major, nigro-ccerulefcens, caudal* } The Ring-tail Pigeon.
fafciata. }

COLUMBA 4. *Venice depreffo albido.* \ The Bird's pate,
Columba capite albido, Cat. t. 25. \

This fpecies vifits the lower lands very frequently, where it feeds upon the feeds of the red mangrove, and wild coffee-berries: but the two other forts keep chiefly in the woods, and feed upon other berries, the produce of the more remote inland parts.

COLUMBA 5. *Subfufca media, iridetroceo, palpe-* ^
bris impinnis cceruleis. } The white-winged Dove.
The brown Indian Dove of Edw. t. 76. }

This bird has a good deal of white both in the belly and wings, and the tail is tipped with white underneath.

COLUMBA 6. *Media fufufco maculata, oculis nigris.* The Pea-Dove.

This bird makes fo loud a cooing in the woods, that it is often heard at a considerable diftance. It has a few white feathers in the wings,

COLUMBA 7. *Media, venire albido.* The white-bellied Dove.

COLUMBA 8. *Purpureo-rufescens, iridi-bus & palpebris coccineis.* The Mountain Witch, Mountain Partridge, or Mountain Dove.

This bird is chiefly an inhabitant of the woods, but not very common in any part of Jamaica, it is about the size of the Pea-Dove, and mottled about the breast.

COLUMBA 9. *Minoffimtea, peflore maculoblon-gd nigmmfigmtio.* The Barb Dove.

COLUMBA 10. *Subfufcd minima, maculh gris & ferrugineu a/perfa, nabus mijcellis.* The Ground-Dove of C. and of F.

All these species, except the first and ninth, are natives of Jamaica, and reckoned very rich and delicate meat; especially the second and third, which excel in flavour, and add something of a bitter to the taste. Those that live in the woods are not often used at inferior tables, being only the produce of the fowlers labours: but such as resort to the lower lands are very common in the markets, being generally taken in large baskets, and the work of every negro that pleases to toil for them.

They are all wild, and feed on most sorts of wild grain, particularly the feeds of the different sorts of *Croton*, but such as live in the woods, feed chiefly on the berries of the Prickly-Pole and *Xylopicron*, which gives them that delicate bitterish flavour in the season.

TETAL *Subrufescens pedibus fongioribus rubris.* * The Mountain-Cock.

This bird is about the size of a Pea-Dove; but its legs are much longer and of a red colour. The bill is better than half the length of the middle digit, straight, pretty slender and conic, a little compressed on both sides, with two oblong nasal apertures not far from the base. The head, body, and wings are much like those of a dove or smaller pigeon, but there is no wax about the upper part of the bill. The tail is short, and seems something like that of a duck, but a little longer in proportion. The legs are long, scaled, and red; and the digits four, whereof one stands behind, and three before: they are pretty long, scaled, and red, with sharp slender arched nails. The apex of the tongue lacerated.

I was favoured with this curious bird by Mrs. IVallen.

TURDUS 1. *Niger, rojtro palpebrh pedibusque luteis, alls macula oblonga alba njignttis.* The Blackbird.

This bird is a native of Jamaica, and not uncommon in the cooler woods, where it chiefly lives. It differs but little, either in size or make, from the European Blackbird.

TURDUS 2. *Dorfo subfufco, pettore & retiricibusexterioribus a/bidis, alis fufcid transfali alba notatis.* The Mock-bird or Nightingale.
The Jamaica or leijfer Mock-bird of Edwards; t. 78.

This certainly excels all other birds both in sweetness of melody, and variety of notes. It sings often with extasy; and in its raptures I have frequently observed it fly upright (some yards from its stand, and run headlong down to the same place again. I have seen them often perch on some convenient tree near the houses in the evening and pour forth their little notes for many minutes together, as if they

had been been conscious of the pleasure they gave: and you may frequently observe the notes answered from the neighbouring woods on those occasions, but then they generally listen and sing by turns.

These birds are seldom kept in cages, which I suppose may be owing to the negligence of the people, who seldom like to keep any thing that is common. They say they never thrive when confined; but, if this be the case, it must be, owing to their want of knowing the proper food of them, which is only the oily kernel of the hoop-withe berries and small bird-peppers. It is extremely like the Mock-bird of *North America* in shape ^Wize, but they differ a little in colour.

S E C T . III.

Of Birds of the larger granivorous tribe with thick, conic and moderately arched bills, proportioned limbs, and divided claws.

T)AVO i. *Caud longdy plumis uropigii pulcberrimis.* The Peacock.

These beautiful birds have been introduced to *Jamaica* some years ago, and are now common at most of the gentlemen's seats there, but they do not breed well in climate.

C R A X i. *Niger, iride subfusco-croceo, centre albido.*? ^T *Curacoa* Bird.
Gallus *Indicus*, Slo. Hift. § *wapa*

This bird is of the size and make of the Pea-hen, but the legs are longer and the tail narrower and more produced. It has a very beautiful crest of frizzled or curled feathers along the crown of the head; they are something like those in the tail of a drake, and rise in succession one beyond another in two ranges which are nearly intermixed. The skin is pretty loose over the head, and continues so over the thickest part of the bill, where it generally is of a yellow colour: the eye is full, round and blackish.

M E L E A G R I S i. *Caudam erigens.* The Turkey.

These birds breed very well in some parts of *Jamaica*; but they require a good deal of care and a moderate climate while young.

G A L L U S i. *Clamfus maculis minoribus orbiculatis variis, crijld corned, caudd horizontall* } *Iht Guinea-Hen**
Galina *Affricana* Jonft. &c. Barr. < }

G A L L U S 2. *Clamofus maculis minoribus orbiculatis variis, crijld corned, caudd horizontali, pectore albo.* } ^{rj} ^e ^w *white-breasted Guinea-Vfjn*
j

Both these species are very common in *Jamaica*, and breed often in the woods, where they are frequently found wild. They generally lay from twenty to eighty or a hundred eggs, and raise a great number of young at a time.

G A L L U S 3. *Caud ereSid, crijld earned.* The Dunghill Cock.

There is a great variety of these birds in *Jamaica*, where they are easily raised, there being a great variety of fine grain that grows naturally there, and the climate both pleasant and favourable: these, with turkeys, *Guinea hens*, and ducks, supply the greatest part of the tables of that island, especially in the country parts, where they cannot be so well supplied with butchers meat; and no people, for this reason,

take a greater care of their breed. At present, you may observe the following varieties there, <viz.

CALLUS. 1. *Pugnax*. 2. *Licinus*. 3. *Minor Banticus*. 4. *Maximus*
> *ovis fulutescentibus*. 5. *Reslricibus car em*.

But the chicken of all the species, as well as those of the turkeys and *puinea-hens*, are extremely subject to the yaws, a disorder that breaks out in little warty ulcers about the gills and jaws, which destroys great numbers of them.

3.

TETRAO 1. *Line.d fuperdliarum* \ The Quail, commonly called a Partridge
albâ. S in Jamaica,

%, These birds were introduced there from *North America*, and set loose in many parts of the island; but it cannot be expected that they will increase much, any more than other birds that nest upon the ground, in a country that abounds with snakes.

S E C T - IV.

Of Birds that have strong crooked bills ^ and open claws whose digits are generally furnished with strong arched nails.

Note, Most of these birds are carnivorous, though many live entirely on fruit and other vegetable substances: they are all of the hawk, vulture, parrot, and owl kind.

FALCO 1. *Major fusco undulatum miscellus, venire* } The Mountain-Hawk.
griseo.

This bird is a native of *Jamaica*, and lives chiefly in the cooler mountains; it is about the size of the *European* kite, and a bird of prey, living chiefly on young birds and lizards, &c.

FALCO 2. *Minor rufescens, undulatum miscellus.* The Sparrow-Hawk.

This little bird is generally about the size of our smallest pigeons; it is very active, and a bird of prey, living chiefly on eggs and the smaller lizards. It is very common in the *Westward Islands*.

FALCO 3. *Maximus fuscineus criolatus.* The *Oronoko* Eagle.

This bird is very large, and a native of those countries eastward of *Santa Martha*^ on the main continent; but is often brought to *Jamaica* by our traders.

VULTUR 1. *Pullus Capite implumi cute crassa rugosa* \
ultra aperture najales laxata teBo. (^ Carrion-Crow,
Vultur Galline African** jacie. Slo. H. t. 254. }
The Turkey-buzzard of Cat. t. 6.

This bird is rather smaller than a turkey-pout, which it resembles very much both in the form and appearance of the head; the apertures of the nose are very large, stretched lengthways, and lined with a loose red skin that covers all the upper part of the beak. We know of no other creature that has the sense of smelling so exquisite as this; it generally flies very low, and with its wings expanded, waving of one side and the other as it moves against the wind and it soon discovers by the subtle exhalations where any carrion lies. It is of service to the country in general, by preventing the putrefaction (and infections arising therefrom) of such creatures as die among the bushes, and the flocks that are gene-

generally thrown carelessly into the streets, &c. and the legislative body of the island were so sensible of this, that they have carefully provided for its safety, as a bird of general use and benefit to the island.

These birds are of a veryalkalefcnt nature, and (link much in a few minutes after they are killed -y they are no great breeders.

PSITTACUS 1. *Maximus cceruko varius, caudd pro-*
ducta. (The blue Mackaw of
 Pfittacus caudd *Cuneiform*}, *temporibus nudis: lineis*
plumofis. L.S.N. • C Awards.
 Pfittacus *maximus alter* Jonft. Barr. *)

This beautiful bird is a native of *Jamaica*, tho' seldom caught there; most of those that are generally seen about gentlemen's houses, being introduced there from the main, where they are more common. I have seen one or two of these birds wild in the woods of *St. Ann's*, and yet keep some of the feathers of one that was killed there by me; but they are very rare in the island, and keep generally in the moist unfrequented inland parts.

PSITTACUS 2. *Maximus coccineo varius, }
 caudd product d. (*
 Pfittacus caudd *cuneiformi, temporibus nu-)* >The red Mackaw of *Edwards*,
dis rugofis > L.S.N. V
 Pfittacus *maximus* Jonf. Barr. •*

This beautiful bird is as large as the foregoing, and of a more gaudy though not so agreeable an appearance. It is not a native of *Jamaica*, but they are frequently brought there from the neighbouring parts of the main, where they are pretty common.

PSITTACUS 3. *Minor viridis mudd pro-* I The final green long-tailed
ducta. I Parrot,

This is a native of *Jamaica*, and often proves good; but it is not reckoned a hardy bird.

PSITTACUS 4. *Medius viridis luteo quandoque varius,!* The *Mujkeeto-jhor**
injimd fronte nigrd. j" , Parrot.

This species comes from that part of the main continent commonly called the *Mujkeeto-fijore* 3 and generally proves better than any of the other sorts, if taken while young. The eyes are black, as well as the prominent waxen part between the forehead and the bill; and as the feathers, which are all green at first, fall off, they are commonly succeeded by others of a yellow colour.

PSITTACUS 5. *Medius viridis luteo quandoque ijarius, 7* , j ^ e M_{aj}n-Parrot.
angulis alarum rubris. S

PSITTACUS 6. *Medius cinereo-ccerulefcens, caudd 1* } The *Umea* Parrot.
rubrd. f

This bird is often brought to *Jamaica* in the *Africa*?! (hios, and generally turn out well when taken up young, which may be known by the hue of the iris, that part of the eye being generally of the colour of the down of the cotton-tree, which is a faint grey at first; but it changes with age, and runs through all the stages to* milk white, and from thence to a yellowish white, which is its Handing colour when the bird is old.

PSITTACUS 7. *Mediui viridis, oculis & rostro nigris.* * The Jamaica Parrot.

This is a native of *Jamaica*, and, I acknowledge, of no great beauty; but it often proves a fine bird. There is a variation of it with a yellow bill, which is more liked.

PSITTACUS 8. *Media minor, viridi-carulea.* The & Martha Parrot,

PSITTACUS 9. *Medio minor, pectore & ventre rubello. An> Pfitacus viridis capite albo.* Barr. L. S. N. ? 3

This is a very pretty bird, and frequently turns out well.

PSITTACUS 10. *Minimus viridis peBore ru^ro.* The Parroket.

PSITTACUS 11. *Minimus totus viridis.* The green Parroket.

Both these birds are natives as well of *Jamaica* as of the neighbouring parts of the main continent; and, like the rest of the kind, feed chiefly on fruit: but they are also great lovers of corn, which frequently brings them to the fowlers toils; which are seldom any other than small pieces of stick daubed over with bird-lime, or the refinous liquid that distils from the gum-tree, set up in convenient places.

Parrots are generally reckoned very delicate meat, and eat not unlike pigeons; they are very common in the woods of *Jamaica*, and frequently served up at gentlemen's tables in all the country parts of the island.

STRIX I. *Rufescens miscella^ coloribus quasi undulatis* 5 }
 • *capite levi iride crocea* (—• „ . . . ~ ,
 s> At l ci ci u -A. >The Mountain-Owl;
 Guera-guerea. Mark & Slo. H. 295, f
 An, Nottua minima. Edw. p. 5. <j

STRIX 2. *Capite levi plumis griseo-albidis, labiorum pilojis.* }
NoBua minor ex albidis & fuscis variis. Slo. H. 296 } The Screech-Owl,
 t. 255. No. FT-ocf }
Strix filvatica major pulla. Barren.

Both these birds are very frequent in the woods; but the latter fort come often down to the low lands, and frequently destroy the young pigeons in the pigeon-houses. Both are carnivorous, and feed upon all manner of insects & they are much of a size when full-grown.

S E C T. V.

Of Birds that have large firm bills ^ of a length nearly equal to the middle digits, and moderately flattened above.

{ ^ORVUS 1. *Garrulus ater.* The gabbling Crow.

This bird is a native of *Jamaica*, and very common in the cooler inland woody parts, though seldom seen in the more open *Savannas*. They are extremely cautious and watchful, very noisy, and seem to imitate the sounds of most syllables in

every language, in their gabblings. They feed generally upon fruits and other vegetable productions, and are frequently served up at table while young. The bill is about the length of the middle digits, straight, and (lightly compressed at the sides; but the upper part is somewhat longer than the under one. In the natural position of the bird the wings stretch beyond the middle of the tail.

CROTOPKAGUS K *Ater, rojtro breviori com-y*
prejfo fuperne arcuato-cidtrato. } The Savanna Blackbird.
 7*be Savanna Blackbird of Cat. app. t. 3. 0

This bird is about the size of a *Barbary Dove*; or something larger, black all over, and play-footed like a parrot. It has a long square tail, a broad compressed bill, and a (short thin tongue; but the beak, or upper part of the bill, is flattened on the sides, arched and (harp above, and straight at the edges below. They live chiefly upon ticks, and other small vermin; and may be frequently seen jumping about all the cows and oxen in the fields: nay, they are often observed to fly on their backs, unless they lie down for them, which, if much troubled with ticks, they generally do when they see the birds about them; but if the beast be heedless, they hop once or twice round it, looking very earnestly in the face every time they pass, as if they seemed to know that it was only requisite to be seen, to be indulged. They are very noisy birds, and one of the most common sorts in all the pastures of *yamaica*: their flight is low and short.

PICUS 1. *Pullus albo variegatus, Vertice coccineo, Izn-l*
gud ad apicem barbatâ. } The Wood-pecker.
/Picus niger crijla coccinea. Barr. 143. j

I do not know whether it be peculiar to this species to have a (lender bearded point to the tongue, not having an opportunity of examining many of the sort; but, if ^{n^*} it is a very peculiar circumstance omitted in the character of the genus. The bird is nearly of the size of a *Barbary Dove*, with a long bill and (short rounded wings. The tongue is very thin and (lender \$ the top, and furnished with seven or ten (lender stiff bristles on both sides; but below it is round and muscular, like a worm, and terminates in two long muscular and tendinous branches; which enable it to stretch to a considerable length, and contract again to its usual limits, at pleasure; running in so many loose vaginas, on both sides of the skull, to the fore part of the forehead, where they are fixed near the base of the bill. The toes are divided into pairs, as in the rest of the kind; and furnished with (harp, arched long nails, which enables it to hold to the trunk or limb of any timber or tree in whatever situation it pleases to fix itself. It generally lights on decayed trees, and, on knocking with its bill, soon finds by the sound where it is hollow, and where the (shell is thinnest over the cavity: just there it fixes, and by the muscles of the neck & feet the bill to work so quick that the sounds seem to succeed one another as closely as the half notes in a quick-played jig. It soon makes a hole for the bill to get in, and then picks out whatever it pleases with its tongue; but if the spoil (should be too remote, it goes again to work, and soon makes a passage for the body. It nestles also in such places, and thereby generally secures its young from both snakes and hawks. It is a very beautiful bird; but the feathers of the tail, which are always fixed against the body of every limb or tree it works at, the better to support itself when in action, are generally much worn, and look like so many naked flumps.

The bill of this bird is straight, tapering, obtusely triangular, and much longer than any of its digits: it is flattened on the sides, and pointed, in the form of a wedge, at the top. The mouth stretches pretty high, and the nasal ^{aP^{ert}*Y[^]} are rounded, low, and covered. The eyes are small and black, and surrounded with black eyelids. The feathers about the eyes, nose, ears, and throat, are white; but

but from the middle of the forehead, or a little lower, to the middle of the neck, they are of a fine scarlet colour and spread gradually as they descend. The feathers of the lower part of the neck, back, rump, and thighs, are blackish, and variegated with narrow transverse white lines, towards the top. The wings are blackish, and almost of an even colour. The breast and belly is of an olive colour, mixed with a little scarlet between the thighs, which are pretty long in proportion to the rest of the body. The legs are short, about the length of the longest digits, and scaled. The toes are placed two before, and two behind; but those on the outside, which are almost even, are the longest: the feathers of the tail are pretty stiff.

BARISTUS 1. *Major fubcinereus, capite riigro,* The Loggerhead.

BARISTUS 2. *Minor fubcinereus vertice nigro, pectore albido.* The smaller Loggerhead.

BARISTUS 3. *Minimus pullus, vertice nigro.* The least Loggerhead.

In all these species the bill is long, straight, and large in proportion to the body, flattened above, and sharp at either side: they are very pugnacious, and fight desperately. The bills of these birds are very strong, and broader in proportion to the size of the body, than those of any other birds that I have seen; but not at all like those represented by Sir *Hans Sloane*, t. 259. The length and breadth of their bills alone makes me range them in this class.

S E C T . VI.

Of Birds that have long slender bills that arch and taper very moderately to the top.

Note, The birds of this tribe are generally well proportioned: they have moderate legs and open claws, whose middle digits are nearly of a length with their bills and live commonly in dry hilly places.

POLYTMUS 1. *Major nigrans aureo varietate Jp/en-?The long-tailed, black-caped dens, pinnis binis uroptgüloft-? Humming-bird of Edw. gijjimis. J> t. 34. & SI. t. 264.*

POLYTMUS 2. *Medius nigrans aureo fubjpkndens^ The short-tailed black pinns urtfigtt dejlitutus, caudal Humming-bird; fubtus fubcroceâ. >*

POLYTMUS 3. *Viridans aureo varietate fplendens, pin-l The long-tailed green nis binis uropigii longijjimis. S> Humming-bird of Regulus omnium minimus, &c. Barr. 146, 7. S Edw* t. 33. **

POLYTMUS 4. *Minimus variegatus.* The little Humming-bird of *Ed. t. ult.*

All the birds of this kind are easily distinguished by their very delicate make, various glossy colours, small size, long slender arched bills, very short legs and thighs, and swift easy flight. They live chiefly upon the necks of flowers, which they sip upon the wing, and pass from one blossom or tree to another with inconceivable agility. They are naturally very gentle; but when they nestle they grow fierce, and are frequently observed to chase the largest birds that come near their haunts, with great fury, and this they can do the more readily, as their flight, which is extremely quick, enables them to attack their adversary in every part of the body, and continue an equal progressive motion also: but they generally attack the eyes and other tender

tender parts, and by that means put the others in great confusion, while they endeavour to make off. The motion of these little birds is extremely nimble, flying frequently backwards and forwards, to and fro, in an instant; and that, often, with their bodies in a perpendicular position: but as they return from those chacing combats, their flight is so swift that you cannot observe them; nor know what course they take, but by the rushing noise they make as they cut through the air.

^m They make their little nests chiefly of cotton, or the down of some other plants, intermixed with a few hairs and a little fine moss; and fatten them generally to some small branch of an orange or lemon tree, where they are well covered by the foliage and larger branches.

TODUS r. *Viridis, pefiore rubro, rojlro reSfo.* -p
Rubecula viridis elegantiffima. SI. H. t. 263. } C The Tom-tit.
The green Sparrow q/Edw. t. 221. }

This little bird is hardly larger than the green Humming-bird; but its legs and thighs are longer, and the bill more compressed and quite straight. It is a very familiar and beautiful bird, and will often let a man come within a few feet, and look for minutes together at it, before it moves. It keeps much about houses in the country parts, flies very slow, and probably may be easily tamed.

ORIOIUS *Subolivaceus canorus, rojlri apice attenuato~)*
adunco. (The Whip-tom-kell).
the red-eyed Fly-catcher of Catelby.)
The o/w Fly-catcher of Edw. part 5.)

I believe this to be a bird of passage, and pretty frequent in some of the neighbouring parts of America; but it is also often seen in Jamaica, and sometimes continues there for a considerable part of the year. It has not many notes, but these are loud and sweet. Its claws are of the common form; but the bill is rather longer than the middle digit, straight and roundish, and the upper part ends in a slender crooked point that turns over the extremity of the other.

CUCULUS x. *M[^] olivactus, caudd longiori, ciliis* TM-J ^ m ^

This bird is seldom seen out of the bushes or woods, where it generally lives. Its bill is longer than any of the digits, straight, conic, and moderately compressed on the sides; but the top of the uppermost part is pretty slender and bends over the end of the lower. The tip of the tongue is as if lacerated; the ridges are pretty large, and the ^{which} are not far from it. It is surrounded with red lids. The colour of the whole body is nearly of an olive; but, on the back and upper part of the wings it approaches to a light brown: about the throat it is whitish; and the belly is almost yellow. The wings are roundish and short, not reaching beyond the rump; but the ^{all} is almost as long as the rest of the body, and composed of ten feathers, whereof the four uppermost are the longest, and cover the rest, which grow gradually shorter, are tipped with white underneath, and placed three on each side. It has four toes on each foot, but two of these are placed before, and an equal number behind. It has a flight, and is not so voracious: it climbs and holds like the Wood-pecker.

MEROPS 1. *Niger, iride fubarmented.* -,
Monedula, &c. Slo. H. t. 257. } The Barbadoes Blackbird.
The purple Jack & v, of Cat. t. 12. }

This bird is of a delicate form, and all shining black, except the iris which is whitish. The bill is nearly of the length of the middle toe, pretty thick at the base, of a conic form, tapering and arched moderately to the top. The tail is pretty long, but

but the wings are rather roundish, and stretch scarcely beyond the rump. It has a pretty musical note, and would probably prove a very agreeable bird in a cage: but it feeds chiefly upon ticks and other vermin.

XANTHORNUS 1. *Major nigro varius.* 7 The large *Banana Bird*;
Idterus major, &c. Slo. H. Y" and *Banana Bird of Cat.*
The black-headed Idterus of Edw. t. 77. J app. t. 5.

*Rofinim longitudinè digiti medii, comico-acutum^ levij/imè arcuatum, ad basim
 crajjiufculum leucophczum, ad apicem attenuatum nigram. . Lingua ad api-
 cem bifida, ad latera quaji/errata. Corpus fuperne o/ivaceus, fubtus luteus^
 ad oculos, gulam & par tern /uperiorem peSloris nigru?n. Cauda f> alec ni-
 grce, remigibus fecundis a/bis. Ala ultra uropigium vix porreSlce**

XANTHORNUS 2. *Minor, nigro varius.* } The *Banana Bird*; and *Banana*
Idterus minor, &c. Slo. H. j Bird of *Edw.* Part 5.

Both these birds are very beautiful, and have a delicate sweet note.; but the first is chiefly brought from the main, few having. ^et bred in the island. The second species is a native of *Jamaica**, it builds its nest of the fibrous part of the *Renealmia*, and hangs it from the most extended branches of the tallest trees, especially such as spread over rivers or ponds, if any lie convenient, the better to secure both its eggs and young from the snakes. The nest is curiously interwoven, and looks as if it had been made of horse-hair; but, upon a strict examination, the fibres are found branched, which (hews it to be made of some vegetable substance, as we have already mentioned; and I know of none that answer the appearance except those of the *Re?iealmia* and *JJJhea*, which grow both naturally in this country.

*It is rare to see these birds in cages in *Jamaica*, tho' such as might be esteemed in the finest aviaries in the world; but there, they are *no more than Banana birds* and not so much regarded as the common sparrow that hauls his bucket.

S E C T . VII.

Of Birds whose bills are of a length with or longer than the middle digit s^ having long legs, partly naked thighs, and divided claws ; and living chiefly in watery places, tho' they do not swim.

Note, Though the claws are divided in all the individuals of this class, the two outward digits are generally webbed a little at the base.

O R D E R I.

Of such as have long slender bills.

TRING A 1. *Pulla maculis minoribus rotundis albis varit-*
gata, venire albicanti. | The Snipe.

*Roftrum cylindraceum teretiufculum reffum, digito -medio ungue armato ta?i-
 tillo brevius. Lingua gracilis acuminata. Pedes quadrida?lyly, digitis ex*
 terioribus ad imum membrand connectis. Crura longiora.*

This bird is not uncommon in the low lands after heavy rains; it lives chiefly about ponds, and feeds on worms and small grain.

TRINGA 2. *Subcinerea, venire albido, collo anulol* The larger grey Snipe
albo nigro marginato cinSto. j with a white neck.

I have seen a few of these birds about the lagoons in *St. George's* \ but they are very uncommon, and seldom observed in any other part of the country.

NUMENIUS i. *Pullus fubtus albidus* The grey Plover, or Wag-tail:

This bird is pretty common in *Jamaica*: it lives chiefly about lonely ponds -, and is often seen near the shore, in calm weather.

ORDER I.

Offuch as have large angular bills.

ARDEA I. *Major grisea cristata a y capite nigro^*
vertices ciliis albicanibus. (The grey crested Gauding
Ardea cerulea. SI. t. 264. f. 5. 0
Ardea cristata a. Cat. t. 79.)

This bird is one of the largest of the tribe in *Jamaica*: the greatest part of the head is black; but the crown, and a little space about the eyes, is white -, and the rest of the body of an even grey colour, except the long feathers of the back which are mostly black in the middle and grey at the edges. The feathers of the neck are some black, others white, few in number, and very long.

This bird is not uncommon in *Jamaica*, and lives chiefly about rivers and lagoons. It is sometimes served up at table, like other wild fowl, and generally thought pretty good meat.

ARDEA 2. *Plumbea cristata y capite nigro y vertice albo.* *J
Ardea caruleo-nigra. Slo. H. t. 263- } The blue Gauding.
 3

The bill of this bird is very strong, long and pointed, and the greatest part of the head covered with black feathers; but the crown, from the back part of which it throws out a long crest, is all white, as well as two oblong streaks that run under the eyes, and run from the opening of the jaws to a little distance beyond the ears. All the rest of the body is of a lead-colour, except the back, whose feathers are mostly of a blacker hue. They live, like the foregoing, in marshy places -, and are sometimes served up at table, like other wild fowl.

ARDEA 3. *Subfusca major; collo & pedore albo undulatis.* £ The Clucking-Hen.
An, Avdezzilvatica colons ferruginei Barr. ->

This bird is pretty frequent in *Jamaica*-, but it keeps chiefly in the woods and more lonely inland parts of the island. It is generally looked upon as the best wild fowl in the island.

ARDEA 4. *Alba major.* ? The white Gauding.
Ardea alba maxima. Slo. H. t. 266. & Barr. 3

ARDEA 5. *Minor subfusca-grisea, cruribus brevioribus.* (The Crab-catcher,
Ardeja lellaris minor, &c. Slo. Hist. t. 263.)
Ispida Cat. t. 69. & *Ca?icrofagus major* Barr.)

ARDEA 6. *Minor subgrisea albido cristata, alis fusco-rufescentibus.* \ The small red-wing^d
 Crab-catcher.

This is the smallest species of the Crab-catcher in *Jamaica*: the bill is large and strong; the body striped, and the wings of a lively brown colour. The whole bird is very beautiful, and not above the size of a pigeon.



ARDEA 7. *Fufco-plumbea.collofuperntfubfufcoa inferne albo.* The larger Crab-catcher.

This bird is much larger than the foregoing, and crested; but this is short and easily crested, and, in some shape, resembles the crest of an Indian cock. The breast of this bird is marked with white pretty low.

SECTION VIII.

Of Water-fowls or Birds that pass a considerable part of their time upon the water.

Note, All the birds of this class have broad membranous webs between their toes, or have them furnished with membranous edges, which enable them to move with great ease in the water.

ORDER I.

Of such as have their toes garnished with membranous edges, but not at all connected or joined together.

FULICA 1. Major pulla ^ fronte cerd coccined oblongo-7 quadrat a glabrd obduta, membrana? The red-faced Coote. digit-onim angustiffimd*

Rojlrum fubcraffum > leniter arcuatun, conicum, oblongum, acutum, longitudine trientis digiti medii vel ultra, ad apicem fubluteum ultra coccineum. Frons cerd cocci ned levi oblongo-quadratd ultra me diet at em obduSia. Oculi minores nigri. Color totius corporis nigro-plumbeus leniter nitens, ad dorfum fubolivaceus, ad ventrem levior, inter crura albo mifcellus; Cauda brevior conico-obtufa, reSlricibus marginalibus inferionbus albo margin at a. Ala oblongce ultra me diet at em caudce porrefte remigibus exterioribus albo marginatis. Crura longiora ultra me diet at em piu mat a, infra nuda coccinea. Tibia longce olivacea. Jquamofa. Digiti longiores quaterni, margine anguftio inferne utrinque donati.fed membrana nulla comieSti; horum unus pojlice fitus eft. Ungues acuti longi leviffirne arcuati. Lingua crafftufcula, apice cartilagineo integro.

FULICA 3. Major pulla, fronte cerd albâ fupernt-> acuminata glabrdobdufld, membrana^ The Plantane Coote. digit or urn latiori lac erâ. j>

FULICA 3. Minor pulla, cerd minori albi-1 The fmall Plantane Coote. cante. >

FULICA 4. Minima mifcellajronteplumatd, p^ore^The ^^ Water-hen of fupplumbeo, membranâ digitorum an-> P Jliniv. P J guiffima. ->

All these species are frequent in the lagoons about the Ferry, and often killed and served up at gentlemen's tables : but they eat a little fish; though the second and third species, which are reckoned the best, feed chiefly on plantanes, when any of these trees grow by the water side. They are very wary birds; and though their feet be not webbed, they dive, swim and move in the water with as much facility as any of the tribe, and frequent it the more of all that live within land. The last species has never been described before; it is a very beautiful little bird, and very

very naturally pictured by Mr. *Edwards*, in a book with which he intends to favour the public soon.

COLYMBUS *i. Minor-pullus, digitis inferne connectis* ~ The small dark-coloured Dab-chick or *superne marginatis*.
CoXymhus fivePodiceps minor Will.Slo. H.ii. t.271. >> DT-daper.

This bird is very frequent in all the lagoons about the *Ferry*, and keeps in the water the most of any birds in that part of the world.

ORDER II.

*Offspring as have the three foremoji toes connected by membranous webbs**

PHCENICOPTERUS 1. *Pullus, vertice & angulicalarum cæc-*
cineis. > The Flamingo.
 Phœnicopterus Cat. t. 79. & Barr. 140. ^

These birds tho' the inhabitants of the neighbouring coasts of *Cuba* and the main, are seldom seen in *Jamaica*, except when forced over by stormy weather, or imported by the curious. They go in flocks, and keep generally by the sea side, where they have often proved a safeguard to the neighbouring settlers; their numbers, size, and colour having sometimes imposed on the timorous and the unwary, who have taken them for soldiers. While these birds are young, they are of a dark colour, except a few feathers in the crown of the head and corners of the wing*.* "but as they advance in years they turn chiefly of a scarlet colour. They are tall upright birds, and seem to hold a medium between those that live chiefly in the water and such as only frequent watery places; for tho' they swim with great ease, they mostly near the surf. When these birds feed they turn the upper part of the *on* towards the ground, and the point towards their feet.

PELECANUS 1. *Subfuscus, gula distenfilu* 7 The PeHcan
Onocratulus guld faccatd L. S. N. \ The PeHcan,

This bird is pretty frequent about *Jamaica*, and lives chiefly on the produce of the sea, which is no where more plentiful or more easily obtained. It flies and swims with great ease, and spends the greatest part of the day out at sea; but keeps up^o the rocks and small islands at night.

CYGNUS 1. *Subcinereus fubtus albidus, rojlro refto latiufl-* The Goose.
culo. y

CYGNUS 2. *Subfuscus, collo longiori, rojlro latiori baf-* The China Goose.
gibbo. 3

This bird is very like what we call the *Muscovite* goose in *Europe*; but its cack^{le} is very different from that of the other. Both these species are common enough in *Jamaica*, and breed very well in the inland parts of the island, where they have plenty of water and a pleasant cool air.

ANAS 1. *Maxima, capite interruptâ obducto* The Muscovite Duck.
Anas. Indica Gefn. Bar. and

ANAS 2. *Dome/iica varîe variegata, pinnis uropigii furfuml* ^ e Duck.
recurvis. 3

ANAS 3. *Subfusca major, rojlro et vertice nigrican-*
tibus, alis variegatis. > The whiffling Duck^{ucic#}
Anas fera major Barr. 6c *Anas fifularis* Slo. H. O
 ANAS^g

ANAS 4. *Subfufca, alis nigris, rojiro rubenti.* The SpanifJo-main Duck.

ANAS 5. *Fufca crifiata adgulam alba,*
iride flammed. } The American Wood Duck.
Anas crijlata. Cat. t. 97. |

ANAS 6. *Subfufca minor; remigibus extimis cteru-'*
lets, mediis a/bis, maximisubvirefcentibus, } The Teal.
Fafcid albâ in fronte. |
 3

The third and fixth fpecies are natives of *Jamaica*, and breed wild in many parts of the country, efpecially where it abounds in ponds and lagoons. The firft fort breeds fo eafily that it is now very common in every part of the ifland, and the moft common difh at every table in the country; but the others do not thrive fo well, nor nave they yet come into a breed of the whittling duck, though a native, and a fine *ort; and its young are too frequently deftroyed by the amphibious kind, to breed Well abroad.

ANJETHETUS 1. *Majormelinmfubtus albidus,* !^, ,,
roftro ferrato-dentato. i The Booby; and the Booby
Anferi bafmo affinis. Slo. Hift. } of *Catefly*, t. 87.

This bird is fomewhat fmaller than the common fea-gull, which it refembles both in its flight and make; but it is rather of a more oblong form, and varies much in its colour, which moft frequently borders upon the yellowifh. The genus is eafily diftinguifhed by their ftraight pointed bills, with a fmall prominence underneath, and the web that runs between the three fore toes. It lives, like the following, on the productions of the fea, and flies fomewhat like the 'Shear-water' between the waves; but it generally reforts to the next rock or unfrequented place in the evening, to pafs the night more at eafe. The bird is common about all the lonely rocky cliffs and unfrequented iflands in *America*.

AN^THETUS 2. *Minor fufcus, vertice ci-l~^* . If
nereo, rojiro glabro. (The Noddy 5 and the Noddy
Anas angufiroftra, &c. Barr. | oi Cat. u 88.

This bird is much about the fize of the red-fronted Coote, and of a flate colour bordering UPON the brown, except the forehead, which is whitifh. The bill is black pointed and ftraight, and the three fore toes webbed like thofe of the foregoing. It is ^vef on the productions of the fea, for which it hunts all the day-time; but at night it retires, like the Booby, to the next firm ftand it obferves, and perches fometimes upon the mails or yards of a /hip, when any fuch is near, inftead of a tree nor does it chufe to fly until the approach of day, and will frequently be rather laid ^old of than quit its ftation, in which it endeavours to maintain itfelf by «s threatening but harmlefs bill. Its flight is low and eafy.

LARUS 1. (a) *Minor albidus, vertice ni-* } The fmaller black-caped white
gro. } 3 Sea-Gull.

This ^the k* harcy exceeds the Martin in fize, and is remarkable for its great ^g'lity. It is frequent about the north-eaft coaft of *Jamaica*, where the influx of 0 man y "vers occafion an extraordinary refort of all forts of fifli.

2. (a) This N, S, Th, S genUS may be Very proper y d>vided into, 1. Thofe that have tubular noftrilsj and , * hole that have only nafal apertures in the mandibles; as Mr. Ed-wards has done.

LARUS 2. *Medius fubcinereus ad oculos niger.* The large grey Sea-Gull.
Jff, Larus pifcator cinereus Barr. 3 e> & /

This bird is about the fize of a common duck, and of a bright grey colour, but black about the eyes: it is frequent about the harbours of *Port-Royal* and *King-Jlon*, where it meets with a great variety of all forts of fifh, which is its conftant food.

LARUS 3. *Medius fubfufcus.* The large dark Sea-Gull.

This bird is rather larger than the foregoing, and keeps generally in large flocks about the harbours and keys of *Jamaica*.

LARUS 4. *Subfufcus major, vertice nigro, ventreal-*
bido, reSiricibus intermediis longif- The large Sea-Gull, with
fimis. | the middle tail fea-
Larus reftricibus inter mediis longijjimis. L. Sy.f thers longef than the
 Nat. V reft.
The Arttic Bird of Edwards, 148, 9.)

This bird is about the fize of the grey Sea-Gull, and very common in the feas to the north of *Bermudas*, where I obferved it in my voyage from *Jamaica*. ^ The failors call it a Shear-water, and obferve it in all thofe northern feas; but it is feldom feen to the fouthward.

<TTPTISTA r/r r L • ^- • r? (Mother Kerfs Chick ; or
 STERNA 1. *Minor> fubmgra uroptgto® ano* the f ma, cr j Petteri y? or Sea-
albs' alts. tranfverfe & obh-1 ^AXOW, whh S^ doud
quefufcojafaatis. { ^^ the wings.

This bird is fomewhat larger than the common fwallow, which it refembles greatly, both in fize and make. The tail is a little forked and pretty broad, and the body furrounded with a white ring, about the rump. They are common in the weiern feas, and generally appear with a frefh gale of wind; for they feed on fuch recrements as fwim on the furface of the waves in fuch weather.

STERNA 2. *Major fujca humile vo-* I The larger dark Petterill, or Shear-
tew- } water.

This bird is obferved in all parts of the fea; it is rather fmaller than a pigeon, of a dark or blackifh colour, and flies fo clofe to the furface of the water, that it fr^equently lies hid between the ^vaves for a confiderable time.

STERNA 3. *Media, dorfofufco, venire uro-* 7 The white-faced Shear-wa-
pigio & fronte albidis. | ter.

This bird is rather fmaller than the foregoing, and not fo common: I obferved it about the latitude of 36, in my voyage from *Jamaica*.

O R D E R III.

Of fuch as have all their toes conneSled by membranous webbs.

ALCYON 1. *Media alba, retiricibus* The Tropic Bird of E^Wi, 149. and
bints intermediis lon->
gijfimis. J) The Tropic Blrd of Cat. app. t-H-

The fraight make of the bill, the length of the tail, and the continued web that runs between all the toes, diftinguifh this genus fufficiently from all others. It lives, like the following, within the tropics, and refembles it very much in make, flight, and manner of nourishment; but it is feldom *ken* (*o* near thefhore. It breeds on the mod defolate rocks and lonely iflands, and is often feen at very confiderable diftances from land.

ALCYON 2. *Major pulla, caudd longiori*)The Man-of-war Bird; .or the
bifurca. § dark-coloured *Alcyon* with a
 " *Hirundo marina major, &c.* Barr. J flender forked tail.

This bird is of a confiderable fize, coming neareft to the Pelican of all the birds that live in thofe feas: but it keeps chiefly abroad, and is often feen from one to two hundred leagues from fhore. It is remarkable for its lofty eafy flight and unincumbered make, reforts to the moft unfrequented rocks and lonely places, and is feldom feen near any inhabited flores.

C H A P. V.

O f Q ^ U A D R U P E D E S .

THOUGH the habits, ufes, and properties of the greateft part of this clafs are very well known, there are many of the individuals, and lome of thofe very ufeul too, of which we hardly know more than the names, or fome other diftant particulars. There are, indeed, but fe\v that are peculiar to *Jamaica*, and, among thofe that are, we hardly find one of any note: but, as there are great numbers of different forts daily imported there, as well from *Africa* as from the neighbouring coafts, and that the methods of living, or other natural caufes, are frequently obferved to change the difpofitions even of thofe that are imported there from *Europe*^ I was induc'd to give a brief but general account of all the animals of this clafs I obferved there; and I doubt not but every man, who looks into the particulars, will excufe my having enlarged this part of the work with a recital of fome of the beft known fpecies,

S E C T . I .

Of the Glires.

Note 1 The individuals of this tribe are chiefly the prey of moft of the carnivorous kind, and for this reafon generally very fearful and wary, feldom venturing abroad but by night, or in the dufk of the evening; which has given a rife to *fo* general a notion of their flothfulnefs, from whence they have received this appellation,

SCIURUS 1. *Major grifeus, caudd extremd comofd, pilis* The grey Squirrel
dijfusis. § 3 S / 4

SCIURUS 2. *Medius rufejeens.* The brown Squirrel.

SCIURUS 3. *Minimus, hypocondriisprolixis volans,* The Flvinz-Saurrel,

Thefe

These three species are natives of *North America*, and frequently brought to *Jamaica* for the amusement of the curious.

- MUS 1. *Subfuscus maximus, caudâ oblongd pilojd w/-J* The *spanijh* Raccoon.
tra trientem albida. J
- MUS 2. *Maximus pulhs, caudâ oblongd J* The large brown iW«w Coney.
pilofd, dorfo fubfetojo. J
- MUS 3. *Major fufco-cinerefcens caudâ truncatd.* The fmall *Indian* Coney.
- MUS 4. *Major albo fuhoque varia, cauda nulla.* The *Guinea* Pig.
- " MUS 5. *Domejlicus medius, caudâ longd fubnuddA* ^ e £joufe amj Cane-Rat.
corpore fufco-cinerefcente. J
- MUS 6. *Bomefticus minor, caudâ longd fubnudd, corpore fufco-J* T h e jyioufe.
cinerefcente, abdomine albicante. 3

Though one only of these be a native of *Jamaica*, all the species are pretty common there. The first is generally imported from *Cuba* and the neighbouring iflands, where it is raofl: common: its eyes, lips and teeth, are like thole of a rabbit, but the ears are fhorter and fmaller, though much of the fame form. The hair is pretty ruff; and the feet have each five digits, but the innermoft of the fore teet are fmaller than the reft. The noftrils are wider and more free than thofe of the rabbit; the *penis* hangs out pretty far, and the tail is fraight, tapering, and hairy. It teed ON vegetables like the reft of the kind, but holds its food fometimes in one oi its fore-paw?

The fecond species is a larger animal, being feldom lefs than one of our hares; but it is of the fame make with the other, and of an uniform colour, having feme very ftiff hairs, or rather briftles, on the lower part of the back. And the third, which is a native of *Jamaica*, and fmaller than either of these two, differs but lit«d from them either in form or method of living; except the tail, which is fliont an flumped, being feldom above two inches and a half in length.

The fourth species is pretty frequent in all the iflands, and often kept to bree like other animals; but it is not liked by many people.

The fifth fort is very common in all the fugar-colonies, where it proves extremely deftructive to the fugar-canes, efpecially where the cane-pieces are ^{cove}£ with *trajh*, or over-run with weeds. They generally cut and deftroy a vaft number of the plants, and frequently reduce the produce of a piece by one-fourth, or better; There are great numbers of them in every plantation, though they take great pain; to get rid of them; for the watchmen have feldom any thing elfe to do but to 1 q traps for them, which they do with infinite art and eafe. Numbers of the negroes roaifefe animals in the ftoke-holes, and eat them; and I have been informed by men of character, who have tailed of them, that they are very delicate meat.

The laft fort is alfo very common every where, but not at all different irons the *European* moufe either in form or difpofition.

LEPUS 1. *Caudâ abruptd, pupillis rubris.* L. S. N. The Rabbit.

These creatures have been frequently carried to all the fugar-iflands; but they do not breed faft in any of thofe warm climates, though all abound with potatoeflips and other weeds proper for their fuftenance.

CASTOR 1. *Cauda linear: tereti.* L. 7 The Water-Rat, commonly calle^d
 S. N. 1 Price's Rat.

These creatures, though the natives of fome foreign land, are now grown very

common in *Jamaica*, and are generally looked upon as pernicious animals; for they spare neither fowls nor provisions, and are much larger than rats, among which they are commonly numbered there.

S E C T . II.

Of the Ferae.

JSfote% Most animals of this tribe are carnivorous, and live chiefly by prey when wild, which is the natural fate of them, from whence they have received this common appellation.

URSUS 1. *Major pullus.* The black Bear.

URSUS 2. *Medius canus.* The grey Bear.

Both these species are natives of "North America, and often brought to *Jamaica* by the traders from those colonies, but they have not been yet known to breed in the island.

FELIS 1. *Cauda elongata, maculis fuscis rotundis feris aequalibus.* The American Tiger.

This ferocious animal is a native of the main continent, but has not been yet seen alive in *Jamaica*, tho' the skins, which are much esteemed by our sailors, are daily imported there from the *Muskeget Shore*, where they are often killed by the native *Indians*.

FELIS 2. *Cauda elongata, ungues retrahibiles, auribus, cequalibus.*

This is the same sort we have in *Europe*; but as the seasons are always mild in that part of the world, and the country full of proper prey, such as birds, *Indians* conies, cane-rats, toads and lizards, they are apt to run wild. To prevent this inconveniency, the country-people split or cut off their ears, to expose these tender organs the more to the rain or dews, and by these means generally prevent them from going too much abroad.

A Cat is a very dainty dish among the negroes.

GALERA u *Subfusca, cauda elongata, oculis nigris, auribus fuscis appressis.* Tab. 49. f. 2. 5. The Red Fox.

Rognum producum subacutum barbatum, maxilla inferior longè brevior. Rentes primores superiores fere subcompressi acuti, exteriores paulo majores. Inferiores totidem conjimiles subcompressi & subobtusissimi caninis approximati. Caninij superiores conici, medio inter molarum & primores positi. Lingua retroflexum aculeis scabra, Caput oblongum Oculi oblongo-rotundati medio inter aures & apicem rostri locati, Aures compressae Jemiellipticae reniformes humanis fere Jimiles. Pedes lacertiformes validi fofforii; metatarsis oblongis. Digi utrinque quinque. Cauda conico cylindracea producta, uttenuata, declinata: Mammellae (Duae inguinales tantum observare limit). Corpus oblongum minus majori firmi, hinc hinc, hinc hinc, pilis viliis tunc nui(jyibus) & brevisribus intermiscum.

This creature is often brought to *Jamaica* from the coasts of *Guinea*, where it is a native, and frequent enough about all the negro-settlements. It burrows under ground, and lives chiefly by plunder. It is of the figure of a small rabbit or cat, and very ferocious; its fore-feet, which are much shorter than the hinder.

MUSTELA i. *Subfusca, lined longitudinal} albd} The G w ; ^ Weafel.
per utrumque laius du5ld% 3*

I had this creature from the coast of ^oGuinea: the body is pretty long, the tail buflly, and the fides marked each with a white ffeak near the belly ; its hairs are ftiff.

DIDELPHIS i. *Mammis bulga ventrali teSlis, capitel. ^t ne Opofflum.
vulpino Jimile. I*

This is a native of *North America*, and frequently brought to *Jamaica* by the failors. Nature has furniOied the female with a very curious lodge between the integuments of the abdomen, to carry and preferve its young from danger.

CANIS *Pi Us car ens, minor. The Indian Dog.*

This creature is frequent among the *Jews* and negroes in *Jamaica*: it is generally about the fize of a cur-dog with a rough fkin, which looks like the hide of a hog. I take it is a different fpecies from any I have everfeen, though the general form agrees. They have moft of the other forts imported there from time to time, where they mix iand degenerate into a variety of mongrels; and, as there is no particular game in the country, they require only fuch as may be diftinguiftied tot their care and watchfulnefs. The other fpecies I have obferved there from time to time, are,

CANIS i. *Paflor fidelis difius, auribus ereSlis mediis. The Cur-dog.*

CANIS 2. *Aquaticuspilis, undulatis, quandoque cauddcarens. The Water-dog.*

There is a variation of this that is pretty fmall.

CANIS 3. *Rojlro crajtòri repando majòr. The Bull-dogJ*

There is a variation of this, called the *Dutch-pug* > common enough |njafft^{a*ca%}

CANIS 4. *Molojfcus tardivox, capite majòre. The Dew-lap, or Dane.*

CANIS 5. *Minimus pills longioribus undulatis. The Lap-dog,*

There is a large variation of this kind called King *Charles's* breed.

CANIS 6. *Venaticus oblongus tardigrade fubcrajtus. The Hound.*

CANIS 7. *Venaticus peBore ampliori> ro/lro& veniretenui-I, r^^ Greyhound:
oribus. J*

I have at times feen the fmall *Italian* greyhound, the greyhound, and the wolf-dog in *Jamaica* 5 but they are all very rare in that country, epecially the latter fort.

VESPERTILIO i. *Minor angulis & extremitatibus 1
alarum unguiculis uncinatis or-(The Bat.
natis. C*

Andira. Pifonis.

Thefe creatures are very common in *Jamaica*, and generally reft, during the day» in caves and hollow trees, but come out at night to feek for food.

VESPERTILIO 2. *Maxima glabra. The large fmooth Bat.*

I have not feen this creature; but have been informed by Mrs. *Carrol* tnat^{one} was caught at her houfe which was quite bare and very large.

HYSTRIX

HYSTRIX 1. *Subcinereus nitens, acukis longijfimis*. The Porcupine.

This creature is seldom seen in *Jamaica*; though frequent enough on the coast of *Guinea*, from whence it is sometimes brought there in the *African* ships. The force and mechanism with which this animal darts its long thorns at its enemy,⁴ when it is enraged, is really admirable: nor is the infinitely small fetæ these are beset with, less remarkable, by which they flick in the flesh with more obstinacy than a simple body of the same form could do. These little fetæ are very observable to the touch; for, on holding a thorn in your hands, and endeavouring to pull equally with both, you will find the thickest end to glide with much more ease through your fingers than the other.

S E C T . III.

Of QUADRUPEDS.

PERISSODONTA 1. *Cauda undique fetofda*. L. S. N. The Horse.

These quadrupeds, without doubt, were first carried to *Jamaica* in the time of the *Spaniards*, most of those that are (till seen there being of that breed. They are generally small, but very sure-footed and hardy, which renders them extremely fit for those mountainous lands: and their hoofs are so hard that they seldom require shoes; but this is the effect of the heat of the country and dryness of the land in general.

The skins of these animals are generally used by the country people to cover their couches, without tanning or dressing, and seem to be very fit for that purpose, but must be kept dry.

ARTIODONTA 2. *Cauda extremefetofda*. L. S. N. The Ass.

There are not many of these animals bred in *Jamaica*, but most of those that keep breeding mares keep a Jack-ass commonly with them; for mules are more valuable and far more serviceable than any other cattle in those hilly countries; and the most generally used both for carriage and the mill in all mountainous estates. But as the country does not produce a sufficient number of these animals to supply a fourth part of the demands of the island, they are frequently imported there at a great expence both from *Europe* and the neighbouring coasts of *America* and are generally sold from ten to twenty or thirty pounds a-piece.

SUS 1. *Dorfo anticè fetofda, cauda pilofda*. L. S. N. The Hog and wild Hog.

These animals, when tame, differ in nothing from those of the same sort commonly seen in *Europe*, being generally bred and raised in the same manner; but the wild, which are very common in all the inland woody parts of the island, where they meet with a great variety of different fruits in every season of the year, are very fierce; and, if not wounded in any principal part, generally return with great fury upon the assailant, who is obliged to climb into some neighbouring tree to avoid the fury of the beast. They are generally caught in toils, or hunted down with dogs, whom they frequently destroy, unless they be very cautious and well used to the game.

SUS 2. *Dorfo ponè fetofda, caudafubnudd*. L. S. N. The Guinea Hog.

This, though a small sort, answers best in *America*; for it breeds a greater number of pigs than any other kind, and these, very rich and delicate: but the old ones are so fat, that none, except the boars, are ever brought to table.

S E C T. IV.

Of the Pecora, or fleeced tribe.

CAMELUS i* *Topbo dorfi unico, vertice glanduhfo.* 1 The Camel.
Camelus *topho dorji unico.* L. S. N. 3

This, properly speaking, is the Dromedary, of which great numbers have been lately imported into *Jamaica*; but the people are as yet so little acquainted with their customs and manner of feeding, that they have been hitherto of little service there. This creature has a gland in the pole of the neck, by the *dijncfs* or moi/lure of which a man may judge of the state of its stomach. It feeds there chiefly upon pinguins; but its most natural food is the boughs and tops of trees. It is a very patient and laborious easy creature: the *penis* turns back between the hind legs, and discharges the urine that way; but they never make much at a time.

The flesh of them is reckoned very tender and wholesome; and the milk is said to be a great restorative in consumptions being never known wherever it is used for food, as it is by many on the coasts of *Barbary*.

CERVUS i. *Cornibus ramofis teretibus incurvis.* L. S. N. 1 The red Deer.
Cervus cornibus ramofis teretibus incurvis. Hill. Hist. Tab. 28,5

These animals are frequently carried to *Jamaica* from *North America* and kept by many gentlemen in convenient inclosures; but they do not thrive well in that island.

CAPRA 1. *Cornibus carinatis arcuatis* L. S. N. The Nanny-goat.

CAPRA 2. *Cornibus ereftis uncinatis, pedibus longioribus* A ^ T > i e o a t .
Capra cornibus ereftis uncinatis. L. S. N. j 1 lie K p i g < •

These are not, either of them, natives of *Jamaica*; but the latter is often imported thither from the main, and *Rubee-ijland*; and the other from many parts of *Europe*. The milk of these animals is very pleasant in all those warm countries, for it loses that rancid taste which it naturally has in *Europe*. A kid is generally thought as good, if not better than a lamb, and frequently served up at the tables of every rank of people.

CAPRA 3. *Cornibus nodofis in dorfum redinatis.* 7 ^ 1 e b a ftard Ibex.
L » δ » i N « }

This species seems to be a bastard sort of the Ibex-goat*, it is the most common kind in *Jamaica* and esteemed the best by most people. It was first introduced thence by the *Spaniards*, and seems now naturalized in these parts.

OVIS 1. *Cornibus comprejsh lunatis.* L. S. N. The Sheep.

These animals have been doubtless bred in *Jamaica* ever since the time of the *Spaniards*, and thrive very well in every quarter of the island; but they are generally very small. A sheep, carried from a cold climate to any of those sultry regions, soon alters its appearance; for, in a year or two, instead of wool it puts out a coat of hair, like a goat, which may be probably owing to the openness of the pores, and the moisture with which the skin is constantly bedewed in those parts.

BOS 1. *Cornibus teretibus arcuatis,* 7
TM , , ... /j • r c w f The Bull and Cow.
Bos cornibus teretibus flexis L. S. N. 5

These animals were first carried to *Jamaica*, by the *Spaniards*: they thrive very well there, and may be seen wild in most of the woody parts of the country.

They are bred there, is in all other parts of the world, ^heuf of the»b!e,- but they ferve alfo to cart the fugars from the plantations to the ftiores and ^hpp'ng- places/and drawfometimes in the mill, where the ox, bull, andcow,, are brou|ht indifcriminateyto labour forthetated hours. The ox draws;alfo and thf ^ eft of all animals, in the plough, the ufe of which they have of late found to anwer well

i ^{tr} c ^ ^ l s ^ : X U thin in departs of the wodd, and tafte frequer ^ . ° d S , 4 c 2 w i y w J t h e y M m t h c lower lands, where the ccacta and the Gui T d ^ T t e l ^ K e feldom drefed in Ja^ca, though the The country abounds wrh fine tanning barky but they arc.often cut up H > * a B e kets. the thongs, which Thefe are the enfigns of their overfeers.

S E C T . iv.

Of the Anthropomorphits, or fuch as partake more or lefs of human Jhape and difpofition.

BRADYPUS 1. *Crimfus, palmis tridafylis, unguibus arcuatisj longifimis.* o XT ~r The sloath <<
Bradypus *manibus tridactylis, caudd brevt.* L. S. M. ^
Ignavus *Barr. & Ai Pif.* 3

This creature, which is a native of the main continent, is fometime brought to >- mJcaby he curious; but it is not common even in us name country All:it; moTonsa everyflothful, from whence its name; and when it is inclined to fleep ? 2 S . into fome neighbouring tree, faftens the fore feet to one of the limbs, and lets the body hang down during the hours ot relt.

- SIMIA • 1. *Fufca major, caudd longifimd.* The large brown Monkey."
SIMIA 2. *Fufca major, palmis tetradaBylis, caudapr*-l The ufofihgered fca major, p h n f i l t a d a p i c e m f u b t u s n u d a .* J Monkey.

This creature has no more than four fingers to each of its fore-paws; but the top of th "taU U fsmooth underneath, and on this it depends for us chief aflions; for the creature bSds every thing by it, and ffingsitfelf with the greateft eafe from every tree and noft, by its means": but, in every other refpeel, .it agrees with monkeys^ n general. P It isf like the foregoing, a native of the main continent, and a part of the food of the *Indians*.

SIMIA'3. *Minor fubfufco-mifcella, venire albido, caudd ad 7 The T h t e e . apicem nudd.*

J3 T M . : : s £ S i S S s W t & £ " ^ p
is of a c ; : s £ S i S S s W t & £ " ^ p
about the ears and eyes, but the hair grows in a narrow flip down the forehead.

SIMIA 4. *Minima, capite albido, dorfo fufco pone rufe-1 The ^akee-ivinkee. fcenti, caudd crinitd.* J

This like the foregoing fpecies, is a native of the continent, and often brought to *Jamàica* by L curious, but they are very tender and feldom live long there.

- HOMO (a) 1. *Afiaticus, fufcus, crinibus reBis.* The *Indian.*
 HOMO 2. *Africanus, niger, crinibus criffpis.* The *African*^ or Negro.
 HOMO 3. *Americanus, fufous, crinibus reffiis.* The *American.*
 HOMO 4. *Europeus, lafieus, crinibus variis.* The *European.*

(a) *Animal eft rationaU-mechanicum^ Jiupendcs Jlrufurce^ animu^ immortal pr adit urn £5* mdenis cola-
 mitatibus fubjeftum.* I"

I would willingly have added the Three Differtations I propofed to publish with this work; but as it has already fwelled to the limits J defigned, and that the feafon is too far advanced to finifh the whole this year, I determined *to* publish the Civil and Natural Hiftory alone; leaving thoe, with another on Worm-fevers, &c. which will make a fmall volume in 8w, to be printed the enfuing feafon.

E R R A T A .

- P**AGEvii. &c. for Linneusr. Linnaeus.
 P. 18. 1. 37. *dele* chiefly and 1. 35. *for and thefe*
r. which
 P. 26 and 27. *for urgit* read *urget*,
 P. 74. I.3. *add* Tab. 40. f.A.
 P. 112. &c. *for ftile ZJ&Jilus; r. ftyle zndjlylus.*
 P. 119. 1. 28. *for femineo r. femina.*
 P. 139 and 152. *for Alcine r. Alfine.*
 P. 164. 1. 40. *for St. Tho. read* Port-Maria.
 P. 165. 1. 26. *for bafemr. bafim.*
 P. 166. WBUTTNERIA.
 P. 259. *read* GALEOPSIS.
 P. 29£. *read* iEfchynomene.
 P. 314. *for* DELE A 7WCRTONIA.
 P. 334. 1. 11, *for a* read 0
 P. 362. 1. 10. *read* the brown Cocoon.
 P. 387. *for* t. 46. *read* t. 48.
 P. 421, 1. 19. and 424. 1. 43. *for* rtab. 47 & 44. *read* 41,
 P. 430 & 431. *r. BUPRESTIS.*
 P. 433. 1. 9. *for* T. *read* T:
 P. 438. *for* GRILLUS ;vWGRYLLUS.
 P. 460. fWAMPHISBIENA.
 P. 439. *r*^APPENDIGASTER.
 P. 462, 1. 12. *for* r fwallowed *read* fwallows.

F I N I S .

7k* t

2

*s
x^ln

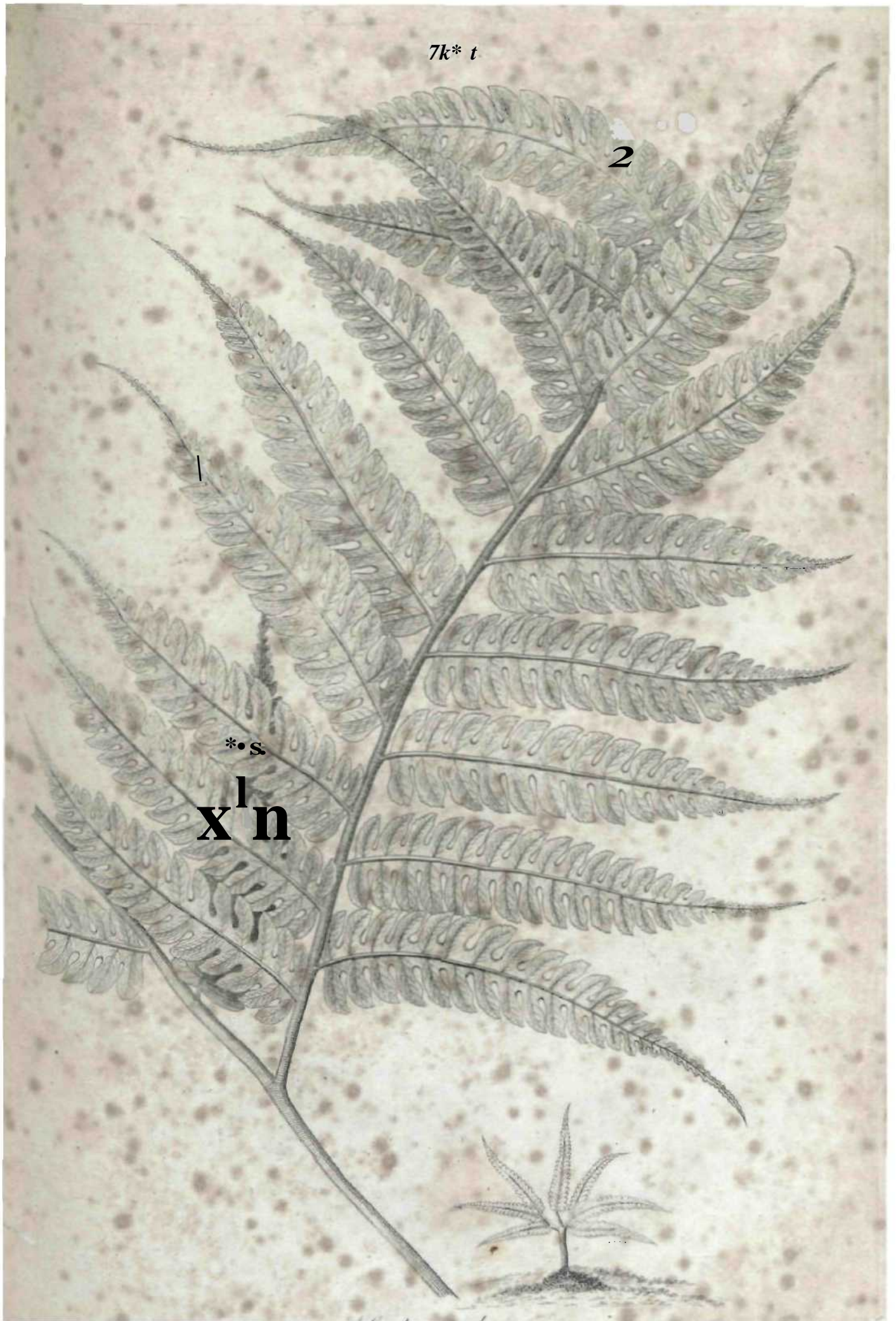


Fig. 1. 1774.
fig. 3.



Fig. 1. Justicia 1774. fig. 3.

2. Petasia

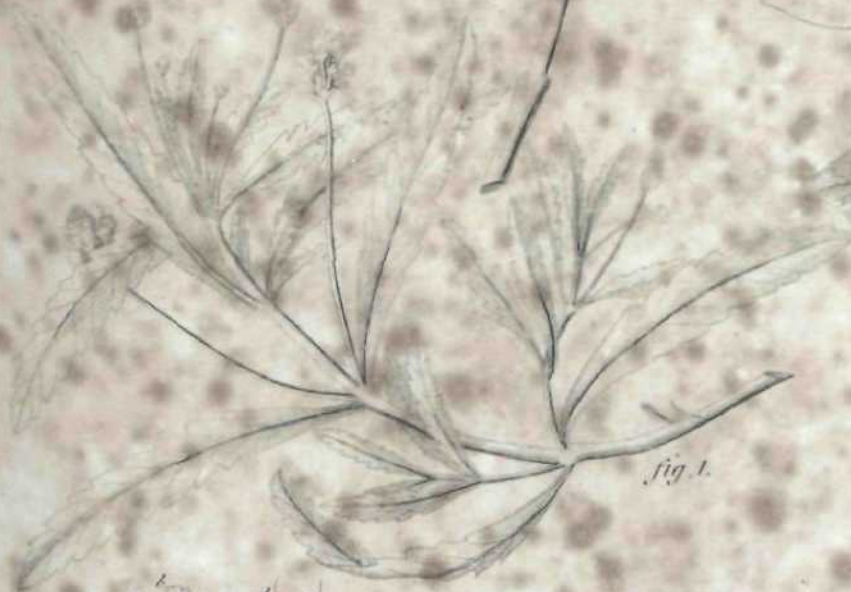
3. Petasia



1 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z



1 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z



1 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

1 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Fig. 1. *Verbena stoechadifolia*. 116. 2. *Petasia Lygistum*. 142. 3. *Knoxia*. 2. Br. 140.



Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 1. *Fagura Plerota*. 146. 2. *Xylocia muricata*. 250. 3, 4. *Polygala diversifolia*. 287.



Fig. 1. *Coffea americana*. 141. 2. *Coffea occidentalis*. 142.



fig. 1.

fig. 2.

Fig. 1. *Laurus Chloraeylon.* 187.

2. *Myrtus Zeygicum.* 240.



Fig. 1. *Randia aculeata*. 143.

2. *Piliostigma*. Br. 186.



1. *Lisianthus longifolius*. 157. 1.

2. *Lisianthus cordifolius*. 157. 2.



Fig. 1. *Cedrela odorata*. 158.

2. *Evolvulus tinifolius* 152.

3. t'rr'rrr/f.> rSr. 1', 3. ,A'

Tab. II.



Portlandia grandiflora 101.



Fig. 1. *Rhamnus* Bo. 173. 2. *Rhamnus micrantha*. 173.
 3. *Rhamnus* Bo. 173.

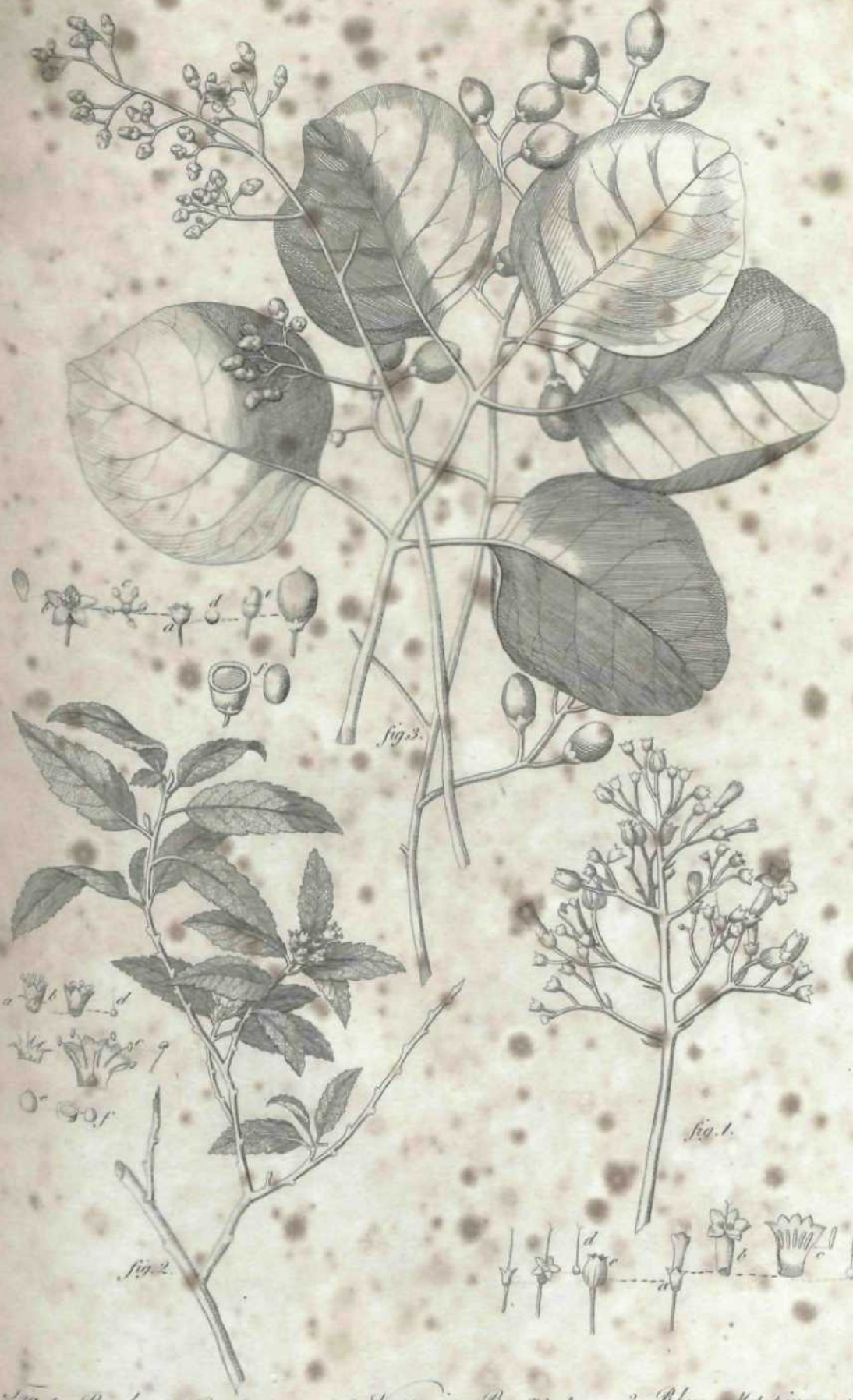


Fig. 1. *Psychotria* Br. 160. 3.

2. *Varronia* Br. 172. 1.

3. *Rhus* *Acetopium*. 177.

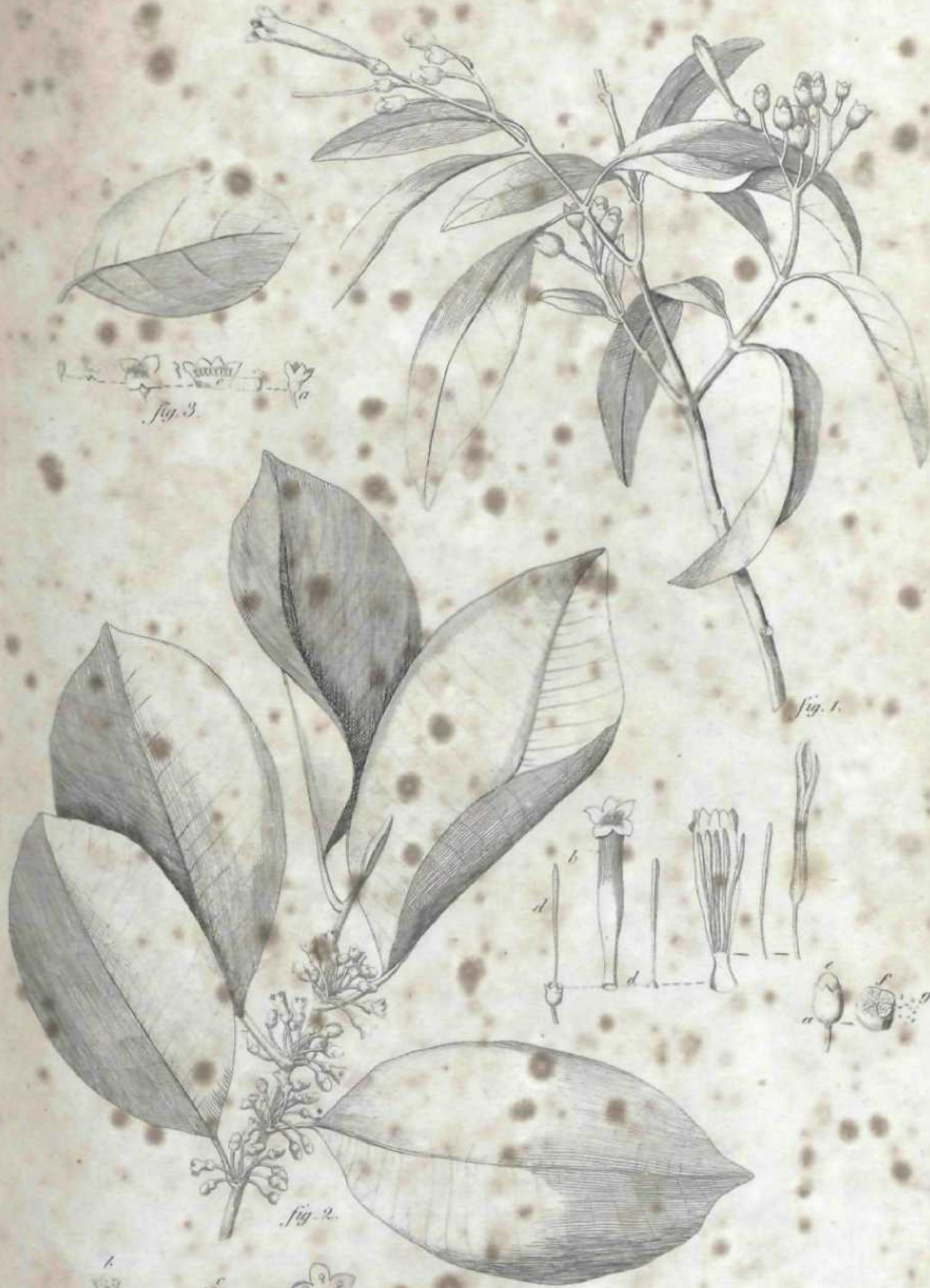


Fig. 1. *Campanula B. ...*
 2. *...*
 3. *Coccoloba tenuifolia*. aw.



fig. 2.

fig. 1.

Fig. 1. Agaricus r-re-mft&i. JS.

;- : A rf/t-f (Boos) < III flv



fig. 1.

fig. 2.





Fig. 1. *Dodonaea viscosa*. 191. 2. *Nana jamaicensis*. 185. 3. *Ballota suaveolens*. 257.



Fig. 1. 2. *Scaevola* Br. 190. *Araba* Lin. 3. *Araba* *Sypola* 200



fig. 1.



fig. 2.



fig. 3.

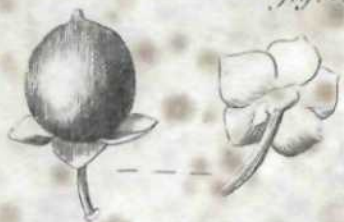


Fig. 1. *Guettarda speciosa*. 205. 2. *Lapindus spinosus*. 207. 3. *rshsttu-fl.* 86#.



fig. 1.

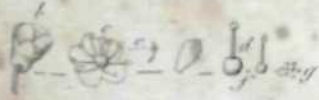


fig. 2.



fig. 3.

Fig. 1. *Tinus occidentalis*. 211. 2. *Lythrum Parsonsia*. 199. 3. *Tubulus maximus*. 220.



Fig. 1. *Alouia Acosanthera*. 257. 2. *Stenodia maritima*. 261. 3. *Lygia*. Br. 273.

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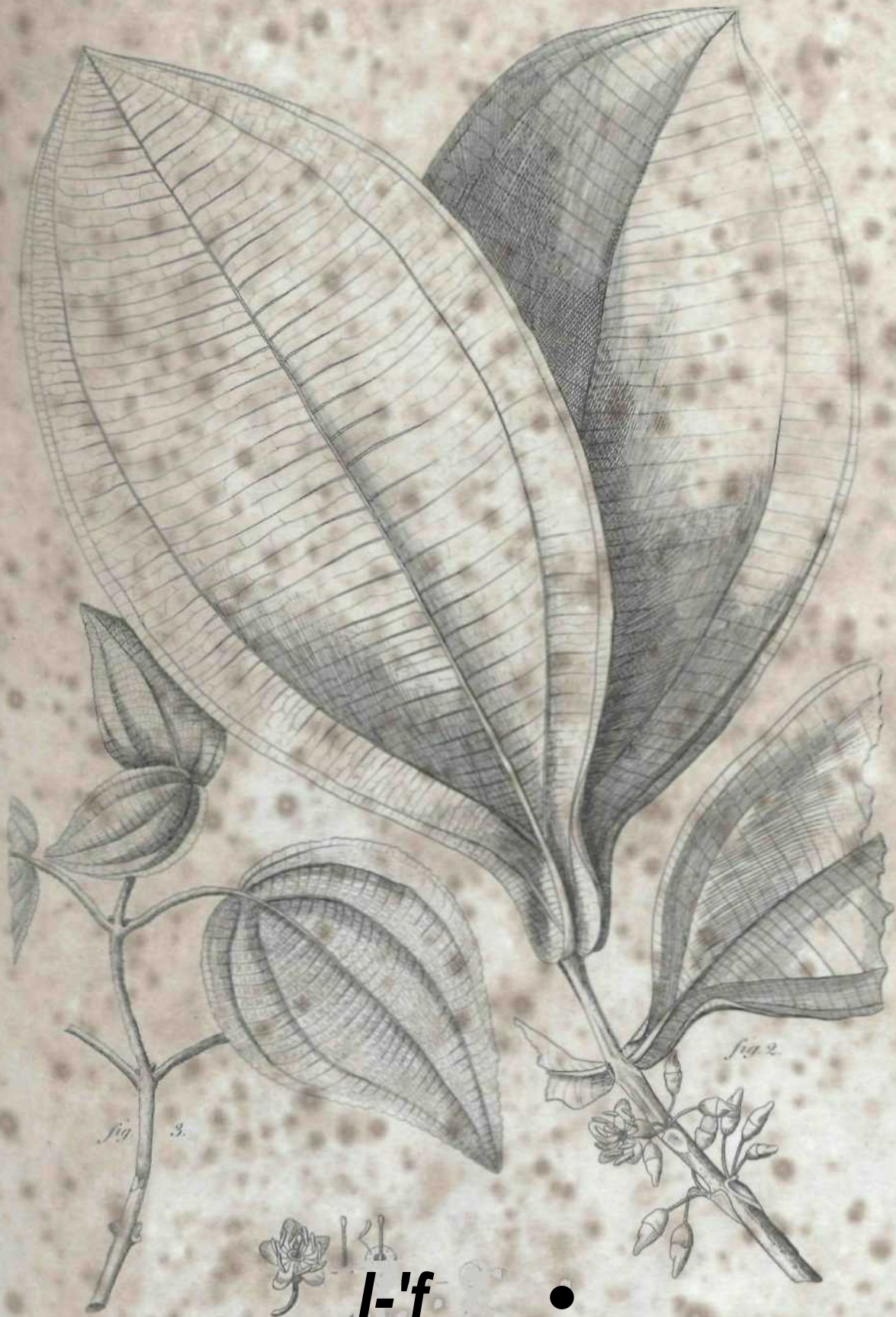
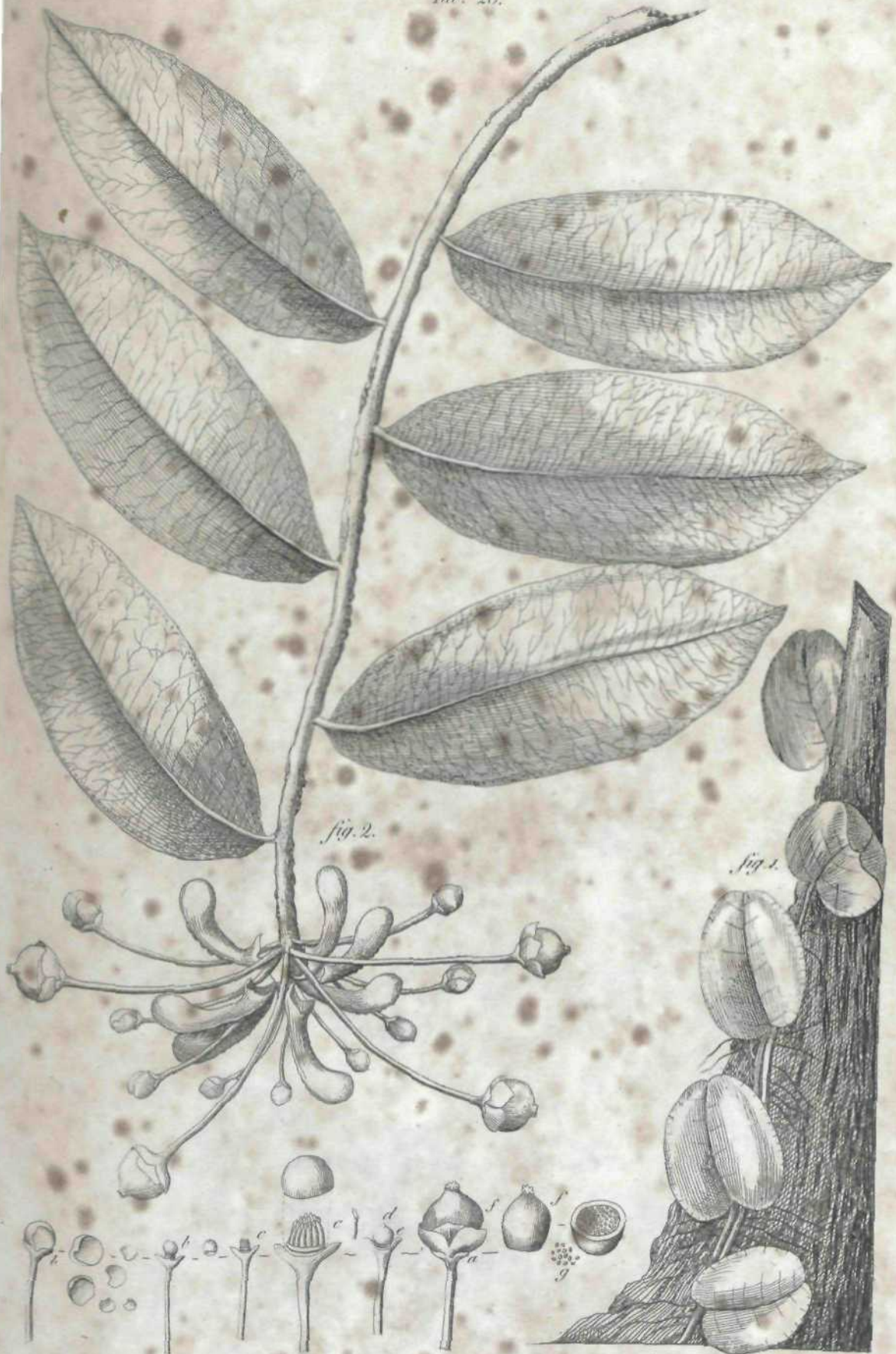


Fig. 1. 2. *Melastoma sepalifolia.* 219. 3. *Melastoma scabrosa.* 219.



1. *Thymus* Br. 247. 2. *Myrtus biflora*. 248.



Marcgravia umbellata. 247.



Fig. 1. *Cypripedium pubescens*. 216.

2, 3. *Canella alba*. 273.

4. Br. 370



Fig. 1. *Capparis fernipina*. 237. 2. *Catharoxylum caudatum*. 265. 3. *Gratiola Monnieria*. 269.



Fig. 1. *Dacrydium* Ellis. 262. 2. *Juniperus* Br. 172. 1. 3. *Cordia* *peruviana* 170.
 3. *fruticosa* Prf

-3-V. / 0'



Fig. 1. *Achimenes* 2. 27. Br. *Columna* species. 2. *Volkameria aculeata*, 2br.
 3. *Columna scandens*? 270.



fig. 1.



fig. 2.

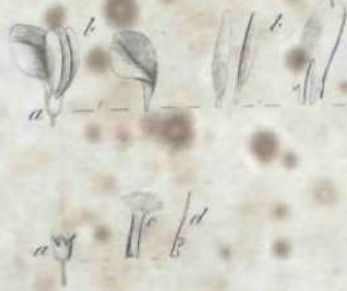


fig. 5.



fig. 3.



fig. 4.

Fig. 1. *Sophora occidentalis*. 289. 2. *A. alatum* Ebenus 299. 3. *Americanum*. Br. 288.
 4. *Polichus* Artf. / FW. JO" 5. Lacquer tree. Br. 371.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. *Pterocarpus Candolphyllum*. 209.

2. *Clitoria Galuscia*. 208



Fig. 1. *Perdicium radiale*. 312.

2. *Anellus umbellatus*. 320.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

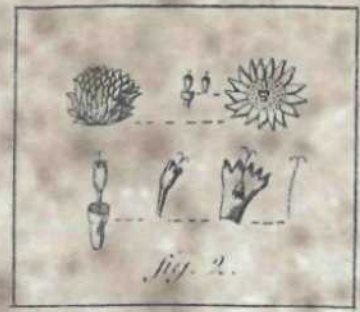
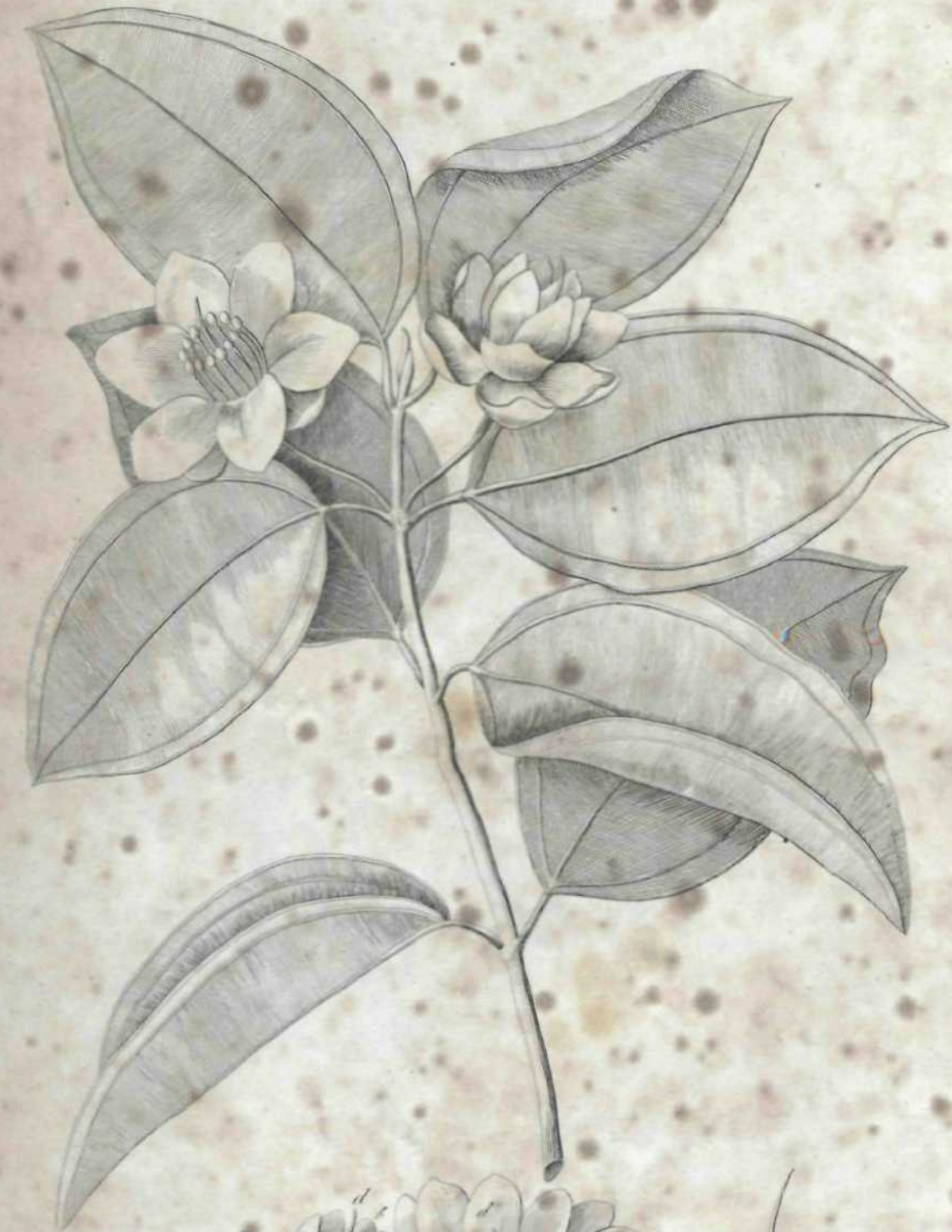


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. *Eupatorium* Daba. 314. 2. *Anethum* Br. 312. 3. *Eupatorium* ju. v. in 310.
 4. *Calva* Asparia 316.



Blakia trinervis. 323.

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fig. 1.

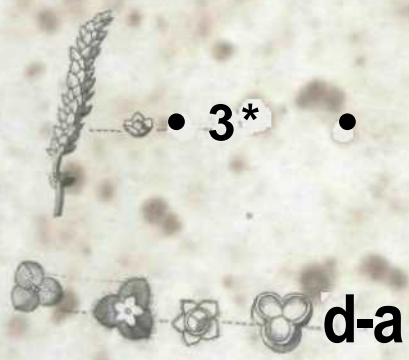


fig. 3.



fig. 2.



Fig. 1. *Acalypha virgata*. 346. 2. *Acalypha virginica*. 346.
3. *Adelia* Br. 361.

T, iA #

vi



Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. *Adiantum macrophyllum*. 87. 2. *Erythroxylon arcuatum*. 87.
 3. *Pharus latifolius*. 344.

Tab. 30.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 1. *Scutus viridula*. 397.

2. *Melice janthina*. 399.

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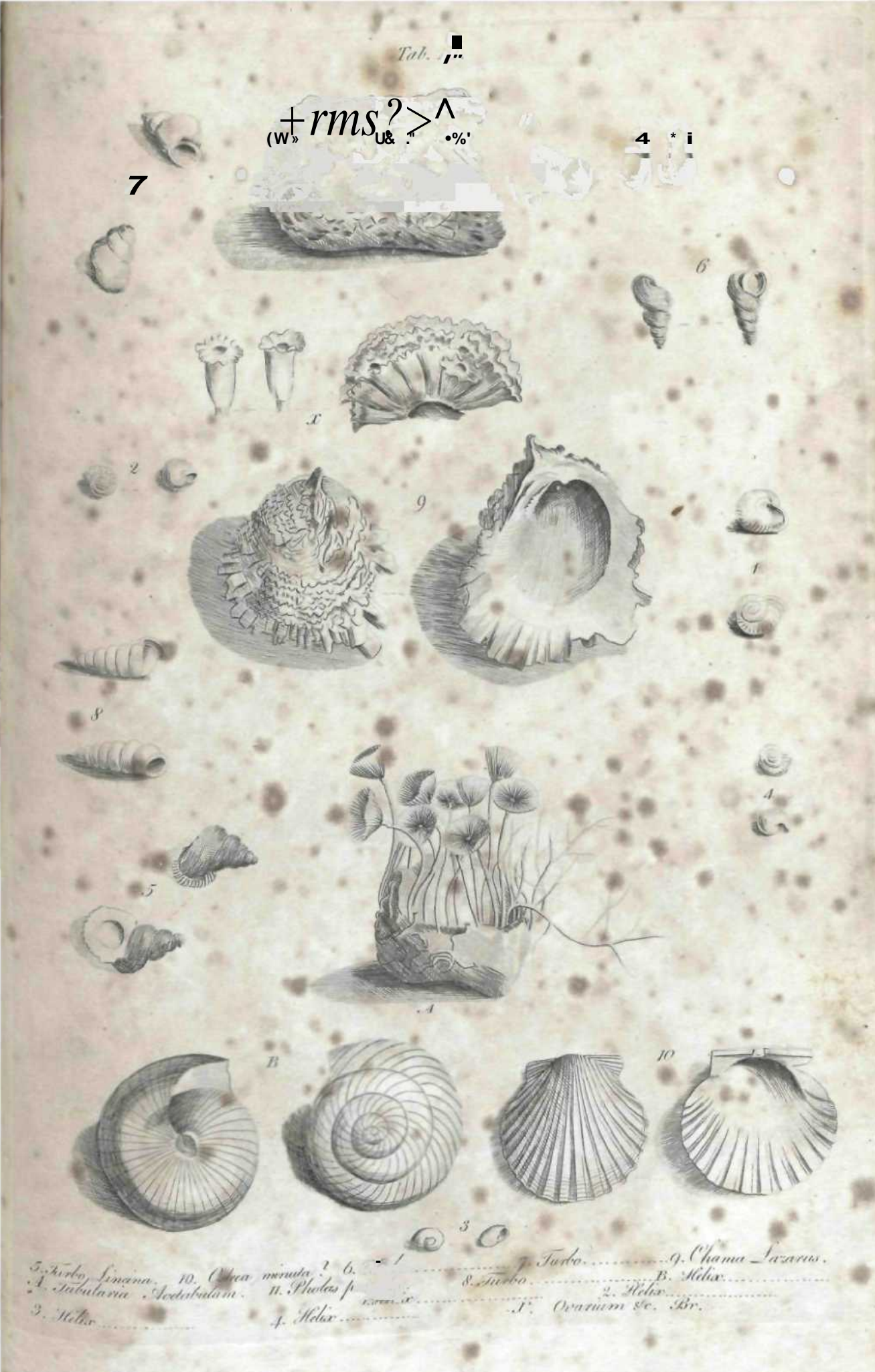
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B

10

5. Turbo sinuatus. 10. Ostrea muricata? 6. Turbo. 9. Chama Saxatilis.
 4. Tabularia Acetabularia. 11. Pholias p. 8. Turbo. B. Helix.
 3. Helix. 4. Helix. A. Ovarium &c. Br. 2. Helix.



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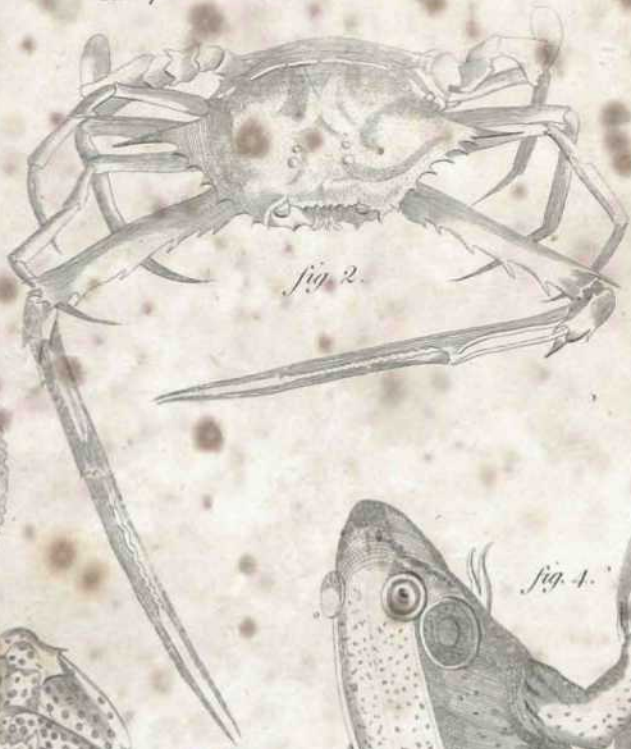


fig. 2.



fig. 4.



fig. 3.

Fig. 1. Cancer Arctus.

2. Cancer..... Br. 211. N. 4.
 4. Rana..... Br. 160.

3. Phalangium Br. 160.

fig. 4.

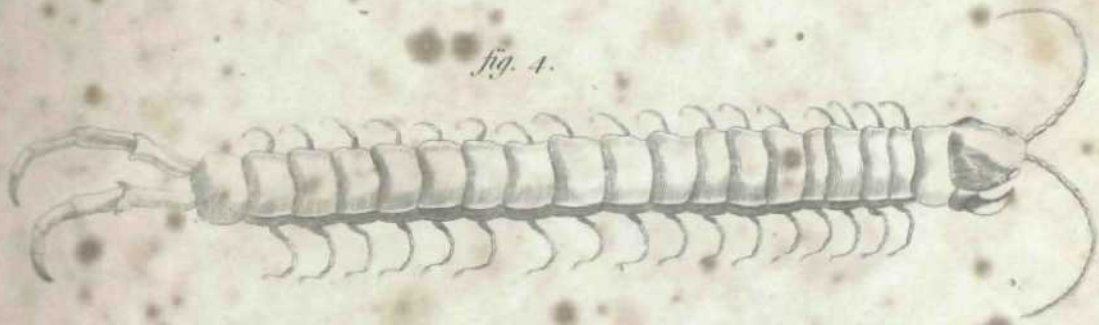


fig. 5.



fig. 2.



fig. 3.

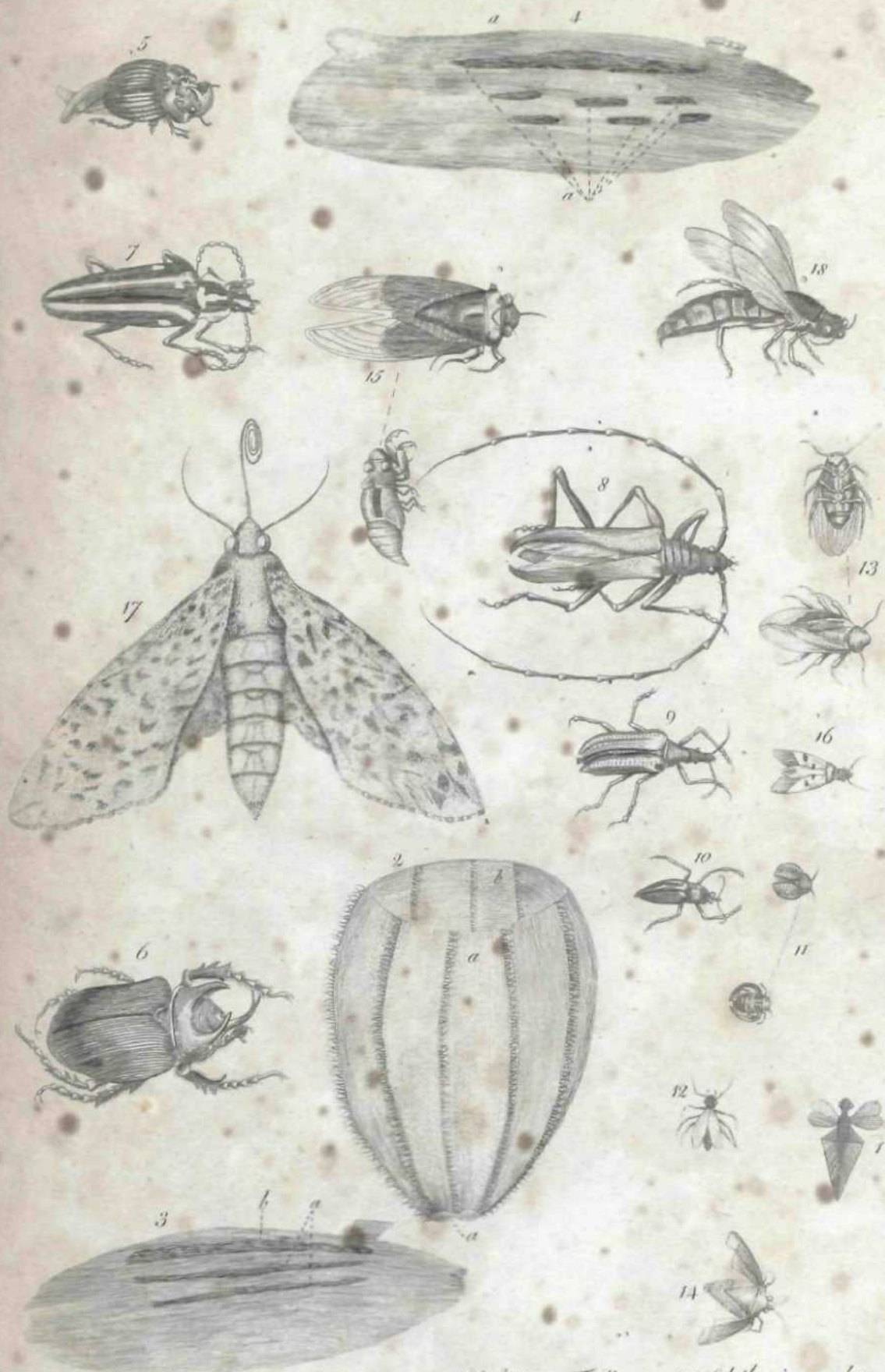


fig. 1.

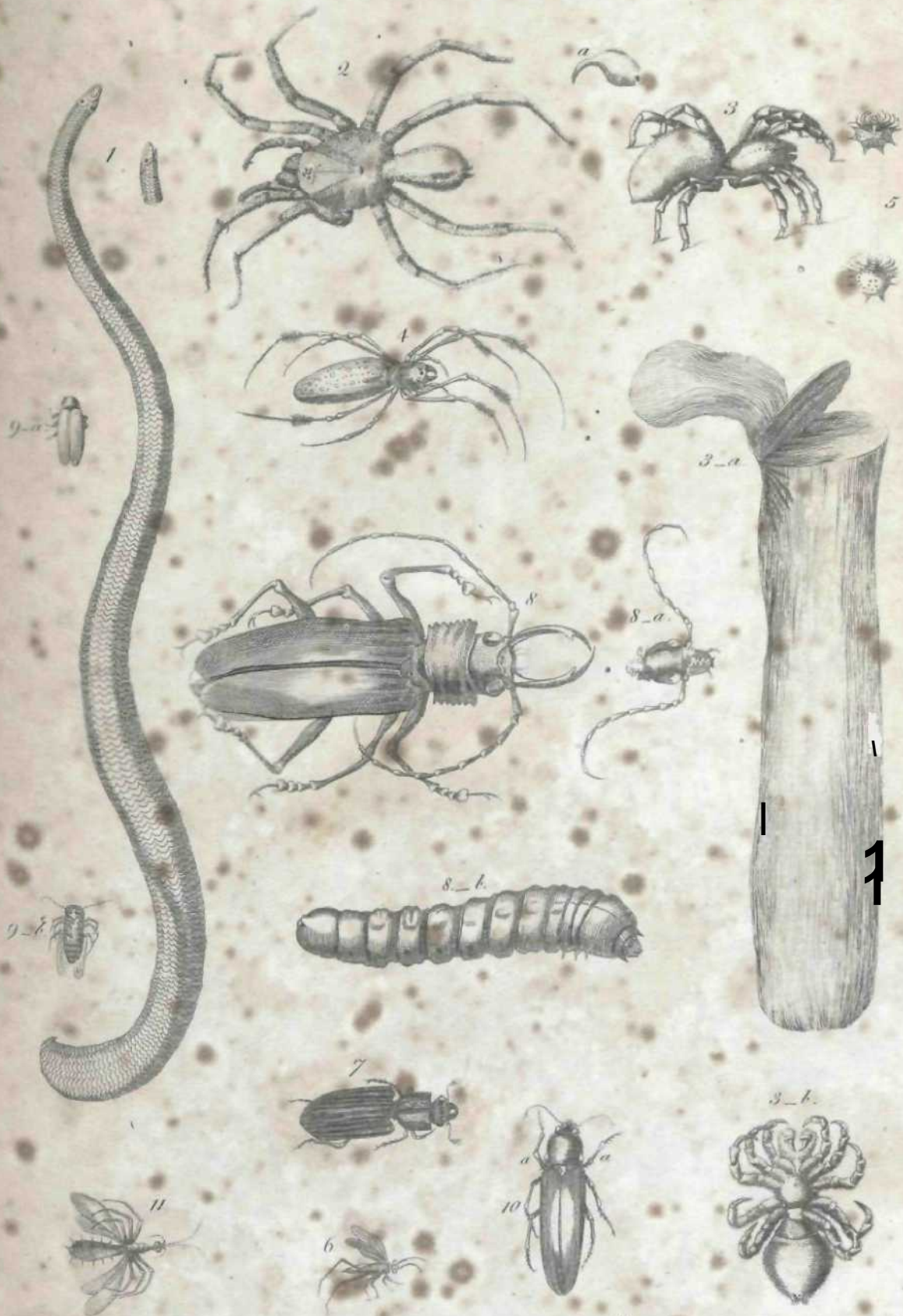


Fig. 1. Cancer Br. 421. 2. Cancer Br. 422. S. frt nr, r /fr/vr/it... /.../

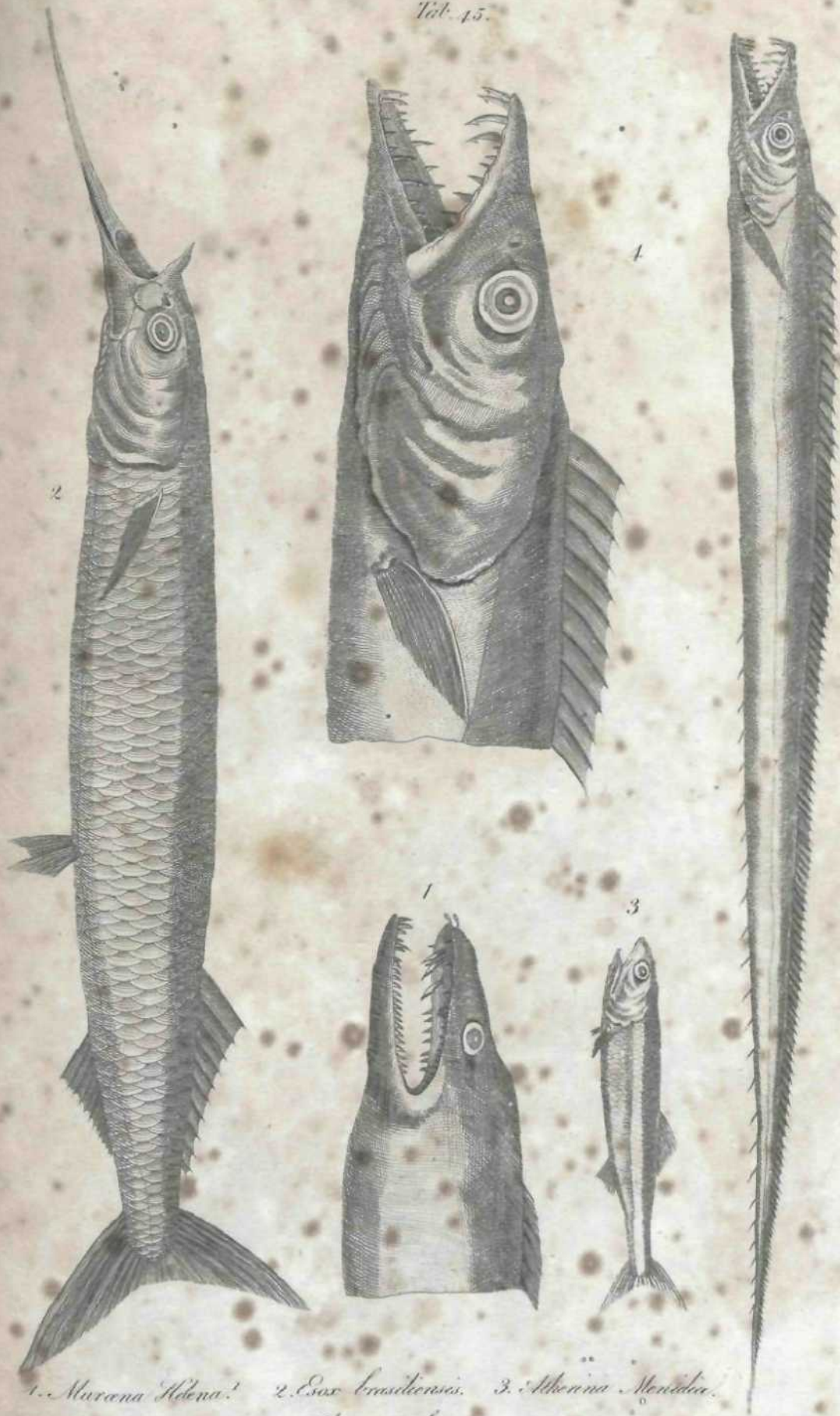
3. Scolopendra gigantea. 420. S. • IfrtiWtf. Br. 433.



1. *C. mutata.* 2. *Volvox* Bern. 3. *Holothuria* *Thalia.* 4. *Holothuria* *caudata.*
 5. *Scambus* *camifer?* 6. *Scambus* *Simson.* 7. *Cerambyx* *lineatus.* 8. *Cerambyx* *surveolens.* 9. *Cicindela*
 10. *Cicindela* ? 11. *Cimex* ? 12. *Formica* 13. *Blatta* *nivea?* -
 14. *Cimex* 15. *Cicada* *Stizen.* *cum* *larva* *varius.* 16. *Cimex* 17. *Spilina* *Carolina.* 18. *Sphax?*



1. *Anguis lumbricatus*! 2. *Aranca venatoria*. 3. *Aranca*..... 4. *Aranca clavipes*.
 5. *Aranca canescens*! 6. *Sphar. Appendigaster*. 7. *Succinus interruptus*.
 8. *Cocculyx cornicornis*! 9. 9-b. *Lampyrus*..... 10. *Vespa ruficornis*. 11. *Cimex Acantharis*.



1. *Muræna Helena.* 2. *Esoc Brasiliensis.* 3. *Alburnus Menidia.*
4. *Trichiurus Septentrius.*



Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2. *Gasterosteus occidentalis.*

Fig. 1. *Coarctatus* Sw. Br. 488. N. 2.



Tab. 17.

evolutus.

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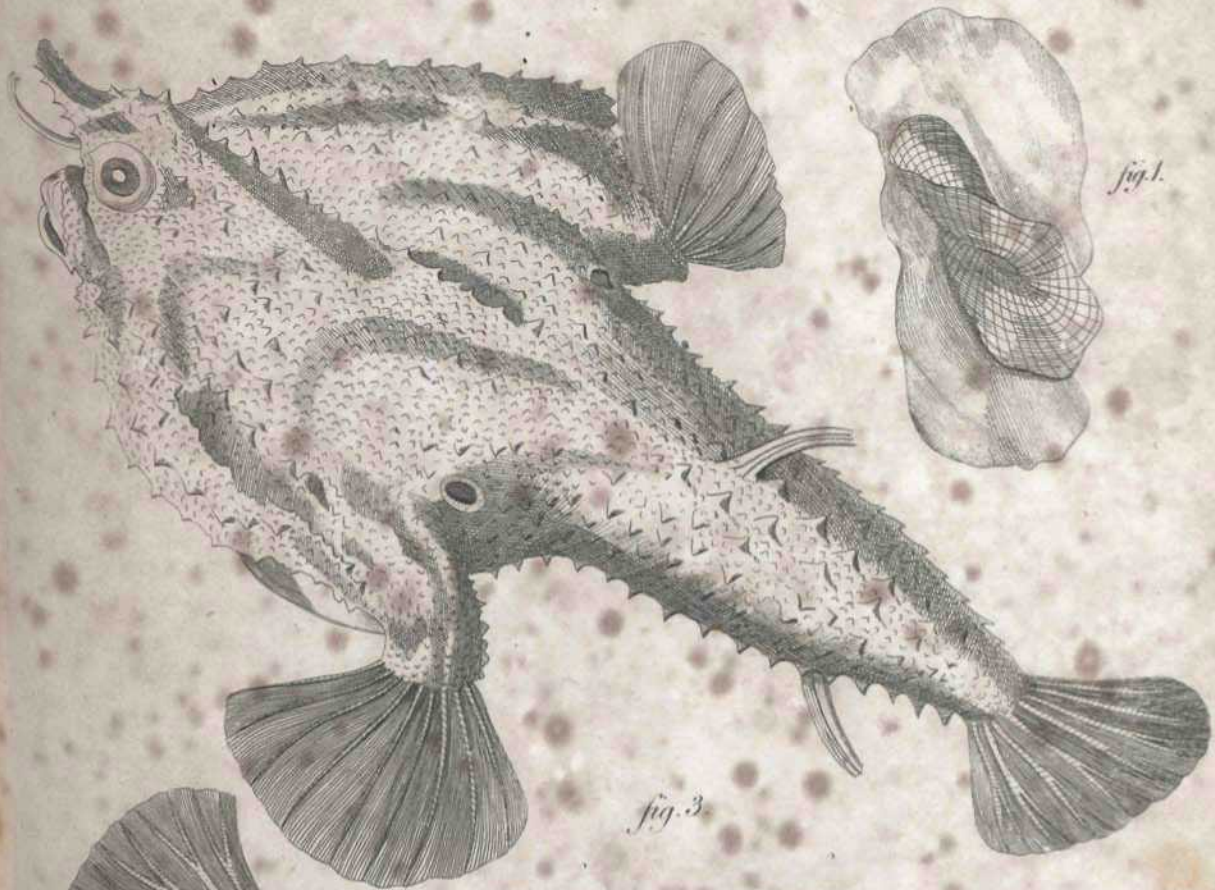


fig. 1.

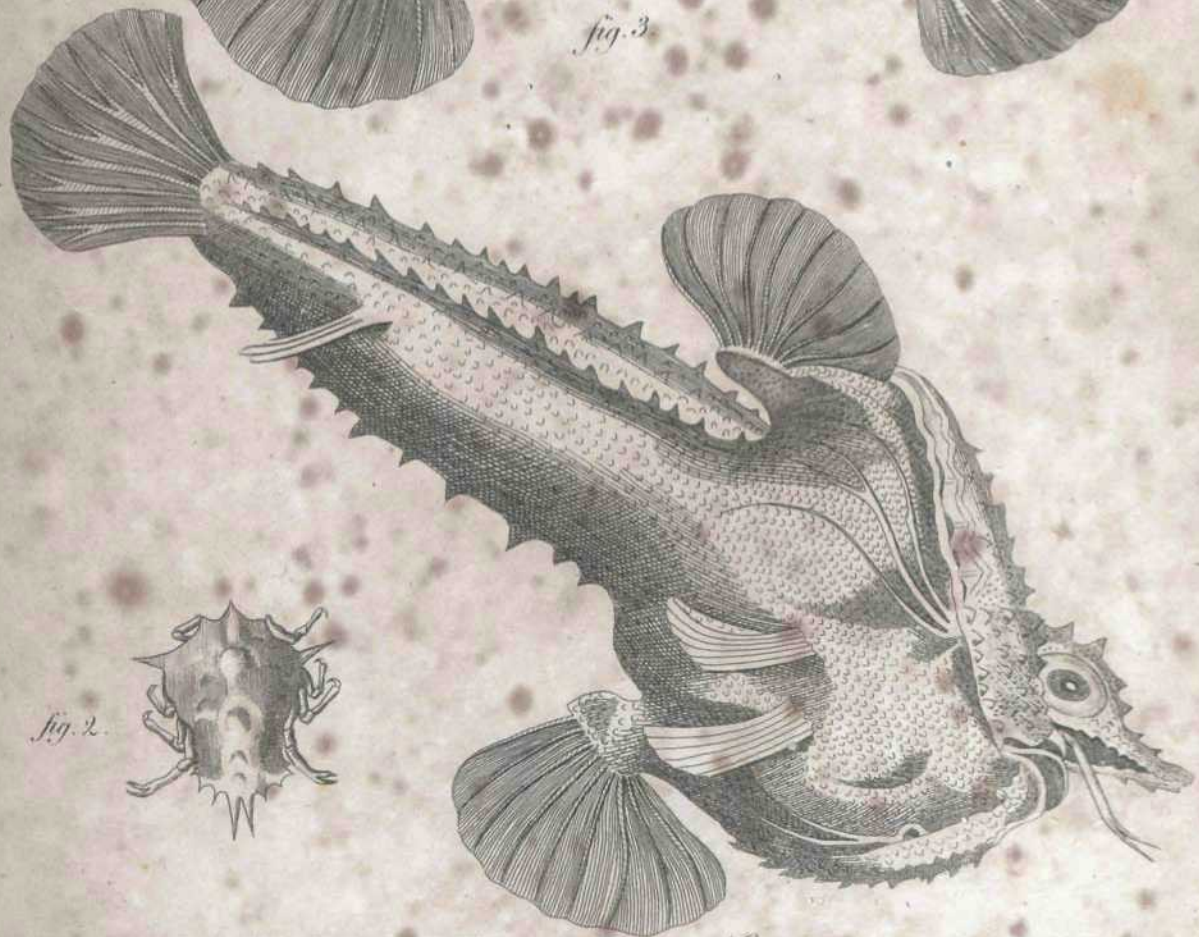
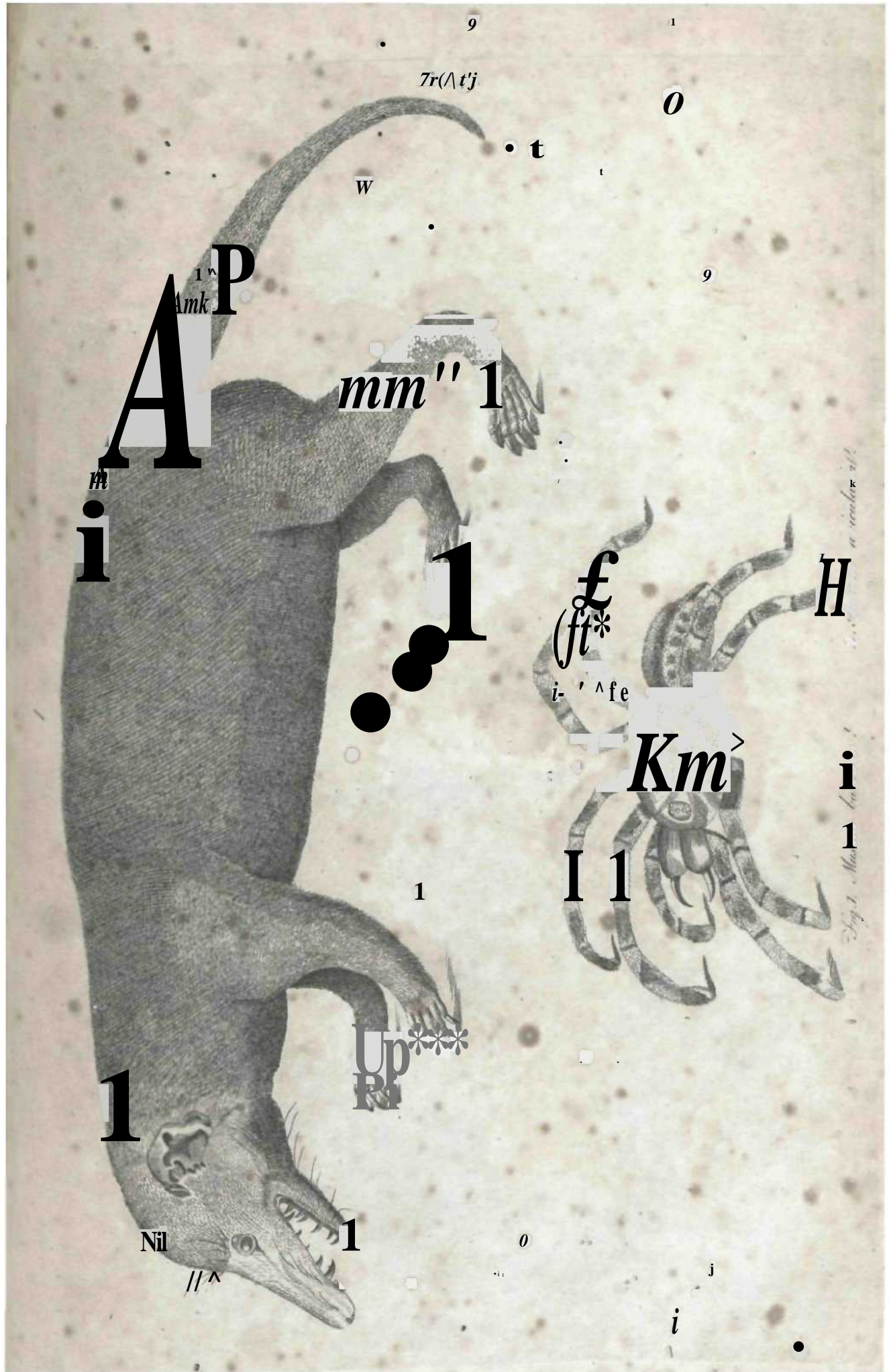


fig. 3.



fig. 2.

Fig. 1. *Medusa Nelella.* 2. *Cancer*
3. *Dophius Vespertilio.*



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Fig. 1. Mammal.

Fig. 2. Mammal.

Artichoke	—	314	<i>Bidens</i>	—	317
<i>Arum</i>	—	33'	<i>Bignonia</i>	—	263
<i>Arundo</i>	—	46	Bind-weed	—	153
<i>AJbefeius</i>	—	382	Birch-trees	—	345
<i>Afcaris</i>	—	182	Birthworth	—	329
<i>Afclepias</i>	—	309	<i>Bifmuthum</i>	—	251
<i>Afcyrum</i>	—	196	Bitter-wood	—	254
<i>AJparagus</i>	—	56	Bituminous fubftances	—	39> 4°
<i>Afpbaltum</i>	—	93	<i>Bixa</i>	—	242
<i>AfpUnium</i>	—	487	Black-berry brambles	—	469. 474- 476
Afs	—	5	Blackbirds	—	22*
Aftembly of Jamaica	—	424	Black-olive, or Bark tree	—	116
<i>Aflacus</i>	—	393	<i>Blairia</i>	—	323
<i>AJlerias</i>	—	392	<i>BlaLca</i>	—	435
<i>AJlrea</i>	—	339	Blaft	—	261
<i>Ateramnus</i>	—	367	<i>Blatta</i>	—	385
<i>Atriplex</i>	—	214	<i>Blechnum</i>	—	435
Avocado-Pear Tree	—	183	Blubbers	—	129
Auriculas	—	4+	Boat-flies	—	24+
<i>Auripigmentum</i>	—	416	<i>Bobartia</i>	—	123
<i>Aurum</i>	—	459	<i>Bocconia</i>	—	173
BALANUS	—	456	<i>Boerbaavia</i>	—	277
<i>Balena</i>	→	3*7	<i>Bolangena</i>	—	37*
<i>Balijies</i>	—	17	<i>Bombax</i>	—	45*
Balfams, the yellow and fca-fide	—	236	Bonace-bark tree	—	263
— exported	—	477	Bonteto	—	481
Balfam Tree	—	363	<i>Bontia</i>	—	43*
Banana-birds	—	231	Booby	—	15
Banana-trees	—	343	Borcis	—	ibia.
<i>BaniJleria</i>	—	225	Borrage	—	38
Barbadoes Cabbage Trees	—	39	<i>Borrago</i>	—	459
— Pride	—	216	<i>Borax</i>	—	37°
— Tar	—	475	<i>Bos</i>	—	489
<i>Barbilus</i>	—	244-5	Bottle-nofc	—	392
<i>Barijlus</i>	—	416	<i>Brabitá</i>	—	227
Bark Trees	—	147	<i>Bradypus</i>	—	>7
Barnacles	—	368	Brain-ftoncs	—	273
Bafil	—	260	Brafiletto	—	—
Baftard Bryony	—	260	— exported iroir.	—	—
— Cabbage	—	261	<i>Brajfica</i>	—	—
— Cedar	—	239	Bread-nuts	—	—
— Germander	—	287	Bream	—	—
— Green heart	—	227	<i>Breynia</i>	—	—
— Lig. Vit*	—	314	Brimftone	—	—
— Nicaragua	—	184	<i>Briza</i>	—	—
— Saffron	—	486	Broad-leaf	—	—
Batchelors Buttons	—	336	<i>Bromelia</i>	—	—
Bat	—	286	Broom-weed	—	—
<i>Bat is</i>	—	260	Brown-jolly	—	—
<i>Baubinia</i>	—	247	<i>Brue bus</i>	—	—
Baum	—	294	<i>Brya</i>	—	—
Bay-berry trees	—	485	<i>Bryonia</i>	—	—
Beans	—	201	Bryony	—	—
Bear	—	144	T. " 1	—	—
Beef-woo	—	201	L:	—	—
Bees	—	144	<i>Buccr</i>	—	—
Beet	—	144	<i>BudU</i>	—	—
<i>Bermudiana</i>	—	387	Bugs	—	—
<i>Bernardia</i>	—	387	Bullion exported (xovc Jamaica)	—	—
<i>Bcroe</i>	—	387	V	—	—
<i>Beta</i>	—	387	l	—	—
<i>Bturcria</i>	—	168	l	—	—
			Bur-Uiik	—	—
					Burn-

Burn-weed	—	167	Centapie	—	426
Butterflies	—	477	Cerambex	—	430
Butneria	—	166	C^erafee	—	353,
Button-wood	—	159	Ceratophyllum	—	345
Byfius	—	79	Cervus	—	488
CABBAGE	—	273	Ceftrum	—	173
Cabbage trees	—	342	Chat 0 don	—	454
Cacao, or Chocolate trees, &c.	—	306	Chalk	—	50
Cactus	—	237	Cbama	—	413
Cattalpinia	—	227	Chamrleon	—	464
Calabash trees	—	265	Cham<erop\$	—	330
Calaloe	—	174, 232, 340	Chancellor, and Courts of Chancery	—	5
Calapaver	—	451	Chardoon	—	3H
Calevances	—	291	Charter of Jamaica^ &c.	—	5
Calcitarium	—	5 ² -6 ⁵	Charges attending the (hips	—>	x7
Calendula	—	322	Cbenopodium	—	184
Callimus	—	53	Cherry and Chereeze	—	230
Calopyllum	—	245	China-root	—	359
Camelus	—	488	Chinefe-Kofe	—	256
Camel	—	ibid.	Chiococca	—	164
Camcraria	—	182	Chitraculia	—	239
Campanula	—	166	Chloroxylum	—	—
Cancer	—	420	Chocho's	—	355
Candlewood	—	208	Chocolate trees	—	307
Canella	—	275	—exported from Jamaica	—	17
Canis	—	486	Chryjobalanus	—	228, 250
Canker-berries	—	"74	Chryfcoma	—	316
Liinna £? Canacorus	—	113,	Chryfopbyllum	—	171
Capra	—	4K8	Chriftmas Gambol	—	154
Capra	—	268	—Pride	—	267
Capra	—	176	Cbota	—	416
Capra	—	193	Cicada	—	434
Cardinals	—	467	Cichorium	—	310
Cardiofpermum	—	213	Cimex	—	434
Carduus	—	3*3	Circular Courts	—	10
Cardoon	—	3H	Ciffampelos	—	357
Carex	—	335	Ctt bar exy lion	—	264
Carica	—	360	Citrus	—	308
Carrots	—	186	Cladium	—	114
Carrion-Crows	—	47	Cladorn a	—	1 g
Carthamus	—	314	CUvaria	—	70
Carthamus	—	247	Clay and Clay Subftancca	—	35- 47, 61
Carthamus	—	349	Clematis	—	255
Carthamus	—	348	Cleome	—	273
Carthamus	—	26	Clerodcndrum	—	262
Carthamus	—	226	Cletria	—	78
Caffia	—	222	Clinopodium	—	259
Caffida	—	431	Clio	—	386
Caffis	—	407	CUoria	—	298
Caftor	—	484	Clove-gilliflowers	—	228
Cat	—	485	Cloven-berrie*	—	217
Catefba	—	141	Clucking-hen	—	478
Catharticum^ Sal	—	38	Chupea	—	443
Catonia	—	148	C7117*	—	236
Cellar, the Barbadoes	—	158	Cnicus	—	313
Cellar, the Mtrmudas	—	362	Coals	—	40
Cedrela	—	158	Ccbaltum	—	42
Cedrus	—	186	Coccinella	—	435
Ccleri	—	186	Coccoctpilum	—	144
Ccleri	—	179	Coccolobis	—	209
Ccleri	—	461	Cucconut trees	—	341
Ccleri	—	367	Cocco-pluoiibs	—	251
			6 L		Cocc

Cocco- roots	—	332	Cray-filli	—	424
Cochlea	—	399	Crax	—	470
Co c blear ia	—	279	Crefcentia	—	265
Cocheneal	—	435	Creffès	—	207
Cock	—	470	Critonia	—	314
Cockles	—	415	Crocce dilus	—	461
Cock-roch	—	433	Cromis	—	449
Cock-fpurs	—	358	Crojfpetalum	—	145
Cocoons	—	362. 373	Croton	—	346
Coffee	—	17. 161	Crotopbagus	—	474
Coilotapalus	—	111	Crows	—	473
Coix	—	335	CryfiaHus	—	35- 47. 62
Collema	—	80	Cuculus	—	476
Collococcus	—	167	Cucumber	—	124- 35. 3
Coluber	—	461	Cucumis	—	35. 1
Columba	—	468	Cucurbita	—	318
Columbus	—	1	Cudweed	—	427
Colymbus	—	480	Culex	—	178
Cominia	—	205	Cupania	—	216
Commelina	—	125	Cupbea	—	43-5 ⁸
Ccmcladia	—	124	Cuprum	—	47°
Concbilium	—	408	Cura^oa- birds	—	429
Coney	—	484	Curculio	—	14
Conferva	—	79	Cufcuta	—	256
Conoas	—	277	Cuftard apples	—	78
Cenocarpus	—	159	Cyatbia	—	ibid.
Cor.cra-Yerva	—	329	Cyathcides	—	480
— of Hern.	—	328	Cygnus	—	3*4
Conques	—	408	Cynara	—	334
Convolvulus	—	152	Cynomorum	—	127
Cenyza	—	318	Ofptrus	—	410
Coots	—	479	Cyprea	—	44 ²
Copper and Copper Ores	—	35. 43. 58	Cyprinus	—	296
Coracinus	—	448	Cytifus	—	480
Cerallium	—	390	DAB-CFIJCKS	—	239
Corals and Coralines	—	390	Zte^/	—	8
Coral-bean tree	—	288	Daricn thrown up	—	344
Corallina	—	72. 75	Date trees	—	17
Coratoc	—	199	Datura	—	10
Corcborus	—	147	Daucus	—	459
Cordia	—	202	Deer	—	VJ ⁶
Cerecpfis	—	321	Delphinus	—	4*
Ccrepbium	—	393	Detttaliion	—	U7
Coreta	—	147	Dermeshs	—	22
Cork-wood	—	256	Diamonds	—	4 ⁸⁰
Cernu-Anrnonis	—	397	Diantber*	—	30
Cervus	—	—	n-r.nkts	—	454
Corylus	—	—	I... I'	—	207
Cerypba	—	—	I'io/i ere a	—	41
Cerypb*Ma	—	—	Ditrola	—	27
Cotton and Cotton trees	—	17. 28	Doftor-Wh	—	454
Cotton-Hies	—	—	Oadema	—	207
Council of Jamaica^ what	—	5	Dogs	—	41
ourts-baron	—	—	Dog-woorf	—	27
JT—o\ Kquity	—	6	Dolubos	—	—
—of Judicature	—	—	Doli urn	—	443
Couries	—	410	Dolphins	—	468
Cows	—	48X	Doves	—	4»5
Cow-itch	—	—	Doily Coll.	—	7
Cowhage	—	—	Dry goods exported from Jamaica	—	480
Crabs	—	—	Docks	—	puck-
rtb-catelicis	—	478			
rtb	—	236			

Duck-weeds	—	332	Flounders	—	445
Dumb Canes	— ¹	331	Flowers of fulphur, the native	—	40
Dutchman s Laudanum	•—^	328	JFlying-fishes	—	442
Dylife us	—	432	F<eniculum	—	186
			Fogs, thofe about Sixteen-mile-walk	—	27
EAR-SHELLS		39*	Forficula	—	435
Ejrrh and Earrhy Subftnnces	—	35. 69	Formica	—	439
Earthquakes, that of 1692	—	7	Four-a-clock flowers	—	166
Ebony	—	299	Fowls	—	470
EcaftaphyUum	—	ibid.	Eragaria	—	242
Ecbeneis	—	443	Free ftones	—	52
Echinus	—	393	French Oak	—	264
Ecbites	—	182	Honeyfuckle	—	300
Eels	—	444	*Marygolds	—	319
Ebrctia	—	168	Fringilla	—	467
Elater	—	43 ²	Fucus	—	71
Elephant opus	—	3 ¹¹	Fulica	—	479
Elifirum	—	40	Fungus	—	77
El/opia	—	435	Fuftick	—	17. 339
Ellifia	—	262			
Elutberia	—	3^9	GALACRIA	—	298
Emerita	—	4 ² 5	Galapee, or Angelica tree	—	189
Epi den drum	—	3 ² ^	Galega	—	289
Equifclum	—	108	Galeopfis	—	259
Equus	—	487	Galera	—	485
Eripbia	—	270	Galimeta	—	200
ErihoHs	—»	165	Gallus	—	470
Eryngium	—	185	Gally-worms	—	426
F.ryngo	—	ibid.	Gar-fifh	—	443
Erytbrina	—	288	Garlick	—	196
Erytbraxylum	—	278	Garlick-pear trees	—	246
Kfchalot's	—	196	Gcnip trees	—	210
Efix	—	443	Gerafcanthus	—	170
Eupatorium	—	313	Gefneria	—	261
Euphorbia	—	234	Gigalobium	—	362
Eupbrafia	—	260	Ginger	—	119
Exocetus	—	442	— exported from Jamaica	—	17
Explication* of the figures of the plants	—	373	*— the different methods of pre-		
Exports of Jamaica computed	—	14	* preferringit	—	120
— more certainly computed	—	15	Glauber's Salt	—	38
«—, the value of them computed	—	17	Glecoma	—	258
Eyebright	—	260	Glycine	—	297
			Glycymeris	—	4H
FA I. CO	—	471	Gnapbalium	—	318
Fafciola	—	33	Goats	—	488
Felis	—	4*5	Goat-rue	—	289
Fennel	—	186	G6ld	—	4+
Ferns and Fern-trees	—	86	Goldy-Locks	—	86
Ferrurn	—	43	Gompbrena	—	184
Fevillea	—	373	Goofe-berries	—	237
Fiats	—	109	Goofe	—	480
Ficus Surinamcnfis	—	111	Goofe-foot	—	184
Fiddlewood	—	265	Gordius	—	283
Figs, how cured	—	109	GoJ/ipium	—	31
Fig-trees, bfc.	—	ibid.	Governors of Jamaica, their power	—	
Fig-trees	—	406	Gourds	—	
Fig-trees	—	43 ^{1, 2}	Grain-ftones	—	
Fitt-weed	—	185	Gram en	—	127, 8. '34, 5, 6, 7. 26
Fitt-weed	—	480	Grampus	—	6, 7
Fitt-weed	—	318	Granadilla	—	459
Fitt-weed	—	4^6	Grape-trens	—	2t. 0
Flics	—	7^9	Grape-vinf\$'	—	1>8
Flint	—				

Gravel	—	—	53	<i>Homo</i>	—	—	489
Green-heart	—	—	187	Hone. Sec <i>Schiftus</i>	—	—	
<i>Grewia</i>	—	—	37J	Honey-fucklc	—	—	327
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FOUR ADDITIONAL INDEXES

T O

DR. BROWN'S NATURAL HISTORY OF JAMAICA.

The First contains the Author's Names of the Vegetables, with the Linnæan Names opposite.
 The Second is a Systematic Linnæan Index of the Vegetables, with the Author's Names added.
 The Third and Fourth Indexes contain the Animals.

NOMINA AUCTORIS.

NOMINA LINNÆANA.

Plants with obfusca, *perfeZ* Flowers.

~*

Submarine.

Alga	1. <i>Turula grafe</i>	
	2. _____	
Fucus	1. _____	<i>Fucus pavonius,</i>
	2. _____	<i>natans.</i>
	3. <i>X Gulf-weed.</i>	
	4. * _____	<i>acinaris,</i>
	1. ^ _____	<i>v-orajina opuntia.</i>
	7. _____	
	8. _____	<i>Fucus veficuJofus.</i>
	9. _____	
	11. _____	
	12. _____	
	*3	
	4.	
Acctabulum I. t. 40. r. A,		<i>Tubularu acctabulum.</i>
Spongia	1. _____	
	2. _____	
	3. _____	<i>Spongia fiftidariv</i>
	4. _____	<i>infumlibuliformis,</i>
	5. _____	<i>aculcata.</i>
	ft. _____	
Kcratophyton	_____	<i>(J' nia Flabellum.</i>
	i- _____	
	4- _____	<i>CcratophyU.</i>
	<i>AluJbrGorm*</i>	
Agaricus	1. _____	
	2. _____	
	* _____	
Poria	1. _____	
	2. _____	
	3. _____	<i>Boletus igniarius.</i>
Lepiota	4. _____	
	2. _____	
	3. _____	
	4. _____	
	? _____	<i>Agaricus criiititus* R.</i>
Clew		
Lycopcrdon	a. _____	
Cvathia.		

I N D E X I.

Lonchitis 2. t. 1. f. 1. 2.
 3.
 4.
 Pteris 1.
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4.
 5.
 6.
 7.
 8. _____
 Blechnum 1. _____
 Asplenium 1.
 2.
 3. _____
 4.
 5. _____
 6.
 7.
 8.
 9.
 10. _____
 11. _____
 12.
 13.
 14.
 15.
 16.
 17.
 Hemionitis 1.
 2.
 3.
 Polypodiata 1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6. _____
 7.
 8. _____
 9.
 10.
 11.
 12.
 13.
 14.
 15.
 16. _____
 17.
 18.
 19.
 20.
 21.
 22.
 23. _____
 24.
 25. _____
 26.
 27.
 28.
 29.
 30.
 31.
 32.
 33.
 34.
 35.

Lonchitis pedata.
 _____ hirsuta.

Pteris lineata.
 _____ vittata.
 Pteris biaurita.

_____ cinnamomea,
 i. _____ mutilata.

Blechnum occidentale.
 Asplenium ferrugineum.

_____ dentatum?
 _____ rhizopodium.
 _____ marinum β.

Pteris trichomanes?
 Asplenium crociferum.

Hemionitis lanceolata.
 _____ palmata.

Polypodium lycopodioides?
 _____ cicurarium.

_____ piloselloides.

_____ diffusum.

_____ pubescens.

Polypodium 36.
 37.
 38.
 39.
 40.
 41. _____
 42.
 43.
 44.
 Acrosticum. 1.
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____
 i: _____
 9.
 10. _____
 11.
 13.
 Osmunda 1. _____
 1.
 3.
 4.
 Ophioglossum i.
 2.
 3.
 Equisetum i.
 2.
 Ficus i. _____
 3.
 4.
 5. _____
 Coelotapalus.
 Monandria.
 Salicornia. _____
 Maranta. _____
 Amotium. 1. _____
 _____ 3. _____
 Durandria.
 Cladium. _____
 Nyctantes. _____
 Jasminum 1. _____
 2. _____
 Dica. _____
 Vert 1. _____
 _____ 2. _____
 _____ 3. _____
 _____ * _____
 _____ 5. _____
 _____ 6. _____
 Salvia. _____
 _____ 1. _____
 _____ 2. _____
 Rosmarinus. _____
 Dianthera x. _____
 _____ 2. _____
 _____ 3. _____
 Justicia. _____
 Utricularia. _____
 Zinziber. _____
 Piper 1. _____
 _____ x. _____
 _____ 3. _____
 _____ 4. _____

Polypodium arboreum.
 Achroiiichuti]
 _____ aureum.
 _____ sanctum.
 _____ marginatum.
 _____ orbifolium.
 _____ trifoliatum?
 _____ tbcum.
 Osmunda hirsuta.
 Ophioglossum reticulatum.
 _____ palmatum.
 Equisetum palustre.
 _____ sylvaticum.
 Ficus larica.
 _____ indica.
 Salicornia herbacea.
 Thalia geniculata.
 Canna indica.
 Costus arabicus.
 Anomum Zerumbet.
 Nyctanthes Sambac.
 Jasminum officinale.
 Olea 1uropera.
 Verbena jamaicensis.
 _____ indica?
 _____ nodiflora?
 _____ stoechadifolia?
 _____ lappulacea?
 _____ urticifolia?
 _____ prismatica?
 Salvia officinalis.
 Rosmarinus officinalis.
 Dianthera comata.
 Justicia asurgens.
 Anomum Zinziber.
 Piper amalaga.
 _____ betle.
 _____ aduncum.
 _____ longum?

Triandria.

Boerhaavia	i. t. i. f. 1. 2.
_____	2. _____
Antiofina.	_____
Comocladia	_____
Melotria	_____
Tamarindus	_____
Commelina	1. _____
_____	2. _____
_____	3. _____
Scirpus	1. _____
_____	3. _____
_____	3. _____
_____	4. _____
_____	4. _____
Cyperus	4. _____
_____	2. _____
_____	3. _____
_____	4. _____
_____	5. _____
_____	6. _____
_____	7. _____
_____	8. _____
_____	9. _____
_____	10. _____
_____	ii. _____
Bobartia-	_____
Saccharum	_____
Panicum	1. _____
_____	2. _____
_____	3. _____
_____	4. _____
_____	6. _____
_____	8. _____
_____	9. _____
Aristida	1. _____
_____	2. _____
Briza	_____
Uniola	1. _____
Gramen	1. _____
_____	2. _____
_____	3. _____
_____	4. _____
_____	5. _____
_____	6. _____
_____	7. _____
_____	8. _____
Arundo	1. _____
_____	2. _____
_____	3. _____
_____	5. _____
Holostium	1. _____
_____	2. _____
Mollugo	_____

Tetratria,

Krwu	1. _____
_____	i. t. 3. f. 3.
Spermacoe	1. _____
_____	2. _____
_____	3. _____
_____	4. _____
_____	5. _____

Boerhaavia diffusa.
_____ scandens.
Comocladia integrifolia.
Melotria penjuu.
Tamarindus ijijica.
Commelina Zama.
_____ commuis,
_____ nudiflora?
Scirpus acicularis?
_____ caespitosus?
_____ pectinatus?
_____ mutatus?
_____ lacustris?
Cyperus minimus?
_____ ligularis?
_____ coloratus.
Cyperus odoratus?
Scirpus cephalotes?
_____ Satcharum officinarum.
Panicum hirtellum.

Aristida adscensionis.
Poa ciliaris,
Agrostis ratiata.
Cynodorus virgatus.
Arundo limbos.
Holostium cordatum.
Mollugo verticillata.

Spermacoe hirta.
Spermacoe tetra.

I N D E X L

Rubia
 Catechoba.
 Pavetta 1. t. 6. f. 5.
 2.
 Lygistum t. 3. f. 2.
 Randia t. 8. f. 1.
 Petesia 1. t. 2. f. 5.
 2. t. 2. f. 2.
 3.
 Coccopifilum.
 Sicelium. _____
 Eddleia _____
 Ammannia _____
 Croflopetalum t. 17. f. 1.
 Scoparia _____
 Plantago _____
 Oldenlandia 1.
 2.
 Pterota t. 5. f. 1.
 Iriola 1. _____
 2. t. 4. f. 1, 2.
 3. _____
 Cotcta _____
 Cetonia. _____
 Inardia _____
 Rivina 1. _____
 2. t. 23. f. 2.
 Cuscuta _____
 Potamogeton _____

Pentandria.

Borrage _____
 Heliotropum 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 Menyanthes _____
 Myrtiphyllum. _____
 Convolvulus 1. _____
 2. _____
 3.^a _____
 3.^b t. 10. f. 2.
 3.^c t. 10. f. 3.
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____
 10. _____
 11. _____
 12. _____

Ipomea 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____

Anthelmenthia t. 37. f. 3.
 Lilianthus 1. t. 9. f. 1.
 2. t. 9. f. 2.
 Plumbago.
 Cedrela 1. t. 10. f. 1.
 2. *Mahogany.*
 3.
 Conocarpus 1. _____
 2. _____
 Morinda 1. _____

Rubia peregrina ?
 Ixora Amr:icana.
 Petesia Lyg:itum.
 Randic.
 retesiaftipularis.
 Buddleia Americana.
 Peplis tetrandria.
 Rhacoma croflopetalum.
 Scoparia dulcis.
 Plantago major.
 Oldenlandia corymbosa.
 { Oldenlandia uniflora.
 { Inardia palustris.
 Fagara Pterota.
 Ciflius acida.
 _____ ficoides.
 _____ trifoliata.
 Corchorus filiquofus.
 Ammannia latifolia.
 Rivina humilis.
 _____ octandria.
 Cuscuta Americana.
 Potamogeton natans.
Monogynia.
 Borago officinalis
 Heliotropium indicum.
 _____ curaffavicum.
 Heliotropium fruticoſcum.
 Menyanthes indica.
 Convolvulus tomentofus?
 _____ Carolinus ?
 Evoluuius UL'olius.
 Evolvulus nummularius.
 _____ brafilienus.
 _____ Batatas.
 Ipomea quamoclit.
 _____ bona nox.
 _____ coccinea.
 _____ Pes tigridis.
 _____ tuberoſa.
 Spigelia Anthelmia.
 Lilianthus longifolius.
 _____ cordifolius.
 Plumbago ſcandens?
 Cedrela odorata.
 Swietenia Mahagoni.
 Conocarpus racemofa.
 _____ erecta.
 Morinda Royoc?

Mori. ui* 2,
3-
4.
Pfyctrophyum J.
2. t. 17. f. 2.
3. t. 13- f. 1,2.
4-
5
6"
7-_____

Cdfea.
Chiococca 1. _____
2.

Portlaidia t. it.
Endalis 1. t. 17. i- 3.
2.

Macrocnmum.
Campanula 1.
2. t. 14., f. 2.

Buttncria. _____
Mirabilis _____
Nicotian* _____
Latura _____
CollococtUS 1. _____
2. _____

EhretU t. 16. f. 1.
Bouri crb t. 15. f. 2.
Tournctgrtia 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Gerafcanthus t. 29. f. 3.
Chryfophyllum 1. t. 14. f. 2.
2.

Varronia. 1. t. 13. f. 2.
2. _____

Rhamnus 1. t. 29. f. 2.
2.
3. t. 12. f. 1.
4.
5. t. 12. f. 2.

Ceftrum _____
Solanum 1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

Lycopriicum 1.
2.
3.

Phyiis.
Capicum 1.
3.
4. _____

Lycium 1.
a. t. 11 f. 3.

Metopium _____
Cupania. _____
Vitis 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Iron _____
Sarcomphalus. _____
Celofia 1. _____

_____ citrifolia?

Pfyctotria Afiatica. t. 17, f. 2.

.....herbace:*

CofFea Arabics.

Chiococca racemofa.

.....β.

Portloiidia grandiflora.

Erithalifti uticofez

Macroctictnum jama ice nfc

CryfophiUum cainito y.

Mirabilis Jata: a.

hictioao tabacum.

Ditura ferox.

CorUta caOoc-x ca.

«_____macrophyta.

Eh mi a tini folia.

_____bourreria.

Tountcforti* fortUiiffima.

_____cymoia.

_____hutnilis?

_____volubilU.

_____fuffruticofa.

Cordia ^erafcanthus.

Chryfophyllum cainito r.

Varronia lin cata.

.1-11" 1 — curaflavica.

Rhamnus tolubrinus.

_____micranthus.

Ceftrum nocturnum.

Solanum tuberosum.

_____lycopcrficutn.

CapScian baccitvn).

Rhus Metopium.

Vitis labrufca.

.....Unifera.

Sauvagefa erecta.

Rhamnus farcomphalus.

Celofia cristata?

I N O T X I

Celofia t. 12. f. 3.
 Achiranthos 3. _____
 I.
 Rauwolfia _____
 Nerium 1.
 3.
 3-
 4>t. 16. f. i.
 Plumeria i.
 2. _____
 3. _____
 Echites _____
 Cameraria. _____
 Tabernaemontana can.

DigTM 2.
 Aflepias 1. _____
 3. _____
 3-
 4-
 5-
 Herniaria _____
 Chenopodium _____
 Beta _____
 Gomphrena 1. _____
 a. _____
 t. 18. f. 2.
 Naru _____
 Eryngium _____
 Hydrocotyle i.
 2. _____
 Dalcus _____
 Arctium _____
 Apium i.
 a. _____
 Passinaca.

Trig/wi.*
 (thus t. 8. f. 3.
 Chloroxylon ' 7. f. 1.
 Sp^a <h<: ' _____
 PhylUnthus i.
 2. _____
 Pumilea i. _____
 i. _____
 Turner* _____

P: utaginia.
 Atali.t. _____
 Zanthoxylum. _____
 Suriana _____
 Selodaphyluin i, ii, f. 1, 2.

Hexandria.
 Corytha 1.
 2.
 Triopteris t. 18. f. 1.
 Bromelia 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 I _____
 Tillandsia 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____
 7. _____
 Paneratium _____

Celofia paniculata.
 Achyranthes aspera?
 Rauwolfia canescens.
 Echites torulosa.
 Plumeria rubra.
 Echites umbellata.
 Cameraria latifolia.
 Tabernaemontana laurifolia.

Aftelepias gigantea.
 Illecebrum polycanoides.
 Beta vulgaris.
 Gomphrena globosa.
 Illecebrum vermiculatum.
 Nama jamaicensis.
 Eryngium foetidum.
 Hydrocotyle umbellata.
 _____ Asiatia?
 Dancus carota.
 Anethum foeniculum.
 Apium petroselinum.
 _____ graveolens.
 Passinaca fativa.

Laurus chloroxylon.
 Spathelia simplex.
 f. Polophylla latifolia.
 Tuinra pumilea.
 cilioides.
 Turnera ulmifolia.

AralU arbom.
 Surihtu iru'itima.

Monogynia.
 Dodonaea viscosa.
 Bromelia Ananas.
 _____ Pinguin.
 Tillandsia ulneoides.
 _____ recurvata.
 _____ tenuifolia.
 _____ lingulata.
 _____ paniculata.
 _____ polytachya?
 _____ (errata).
 Paneratium carib-FUBL.

I N D E X I .

Amaryllis
Pentstemon
Ornithogalum.
Allium

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Afpvaeus
Scurrula

- i. _____
2. _____

Polia.

Aloe

Agave

Parfonfia

AcJuas

- t. 21. f. 2.
1. t. 19. f. 3.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. f. 17. f. 4.

Cordia

.....nia.

Oryza.

Trigynia.

Run: ex.

Saururus

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Polygynia.

Alisma.

Heptandria.

Com

Haldia.

Rhus coriaria.

Ozandria.

Halimus.

Sapiendus

1. _____
2. _____

Sapiendus japonaria.
_____ ofus.

Tropeolum.

Dodonea.

Hypelate.

Oenothera

- 1.
2. _____
- 3.

Oenothera himalaica?

Amyris

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Amyris balsamifera.

_____ maritima.

Ximenia inermis.

Coccolobis

- 1.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. t. 14. f. 3.

Coaloba pubescens.

_____ punctata.

_____ excoriata.

_____ tenuifolia.

Melicocca bijuga.

Rhizophora mangle.

Weinmannia pinnata.

Melicoccus

Rhizophora.

Windmannia

Polygonum

- 1.
- 2.

Paulinia.			
Cardiospermum	1.		
	2.		
		<i>Eumandria.</i>	
Laurus	1.	_____	Laurus indica?
	2.	_____	
	3.	_____	
	4.	_____	
Volkameria		t. 21. f. 1.	7^— Perfea.
Melanium		_____	1 inus occidentalis.
			Lythrum melanium.
		<i>Decandria.</i>	
Barbilus.			
Cuphea.			
Acifanthera		t. 22. f. 1.	
Sanyda	1.	t. 23. f. 3.	Rhxia acifanthera.
	2.	_____	
	3.	_____	
Trichogamila.			
Ruta		_____	Rau graveolens.
Melaftoma	1.	_____	Melaftoma ho ^s pericea?
	2.	_____	_____ laevigata.
	3.	_____	_____ hirta.
	4.	_____	_____ scabrofa.
	5.	t. 24. f. 3.	_____ Acinodendron?
	6.	_____	_____ JuiTitu'oiu.
	7.	t. 24. f. 1, 2.	
	8.	_____	
	9.	_____	
Tribulus	1.	_____	Tribulus herreftris.
	2.	t. 21. f. 3.— m*xtnus.
Hæmatoxylum.			Hxroaiokylutn campechianum.
Buceras		t. 23. f. 1.	
Hymencca		_____	Hymencca courbaril.
Parkenfonia.		_____	Parkenfonia aculeata.
Caffia	1.	_____	Caffia planifiliqua.
	2.	_____	
	3.	_____	
	4.	_____	
	5.	_____	
	6.	_____	
	7.	_____	
	8.	_____	
	9.	_____	_____ viminea.
	10.	_____	_____ alata?
	11.	_____	_____ occidentalis?
	12.	_____	_____ emarginata?
	13.	_____	_____ pilofa.
	14.	_____	_____ chamæcrista.
	15.	_____	_____ ferpens.
Poinciana.			Poinciana pulcherrima.
Guajacum		_____	Guajacum officinale.
Anacardium.			Anacardium occidentale.
Cæfalpinia	1.	_____	Cæfalpinia brafilienfis.
	2.	_____	_____ veficaria.
Guilandia	1.	_____	Guilandia Bonduccella?
	2.	_____	_____ moringa?
Dianthus		_____	Dianthus coryophyllus.
Spondias	1.	_____	Spondias Mombin.
	2.	_____	_____ myrobalanus f.
	3.	_____	_____ myrobalanus.
Malpigia	1.	_____	Malpigia glabra.
	2.	_____	_____ punicefolia.
	3.	_____	
	4.	_____	
	5.	_____	
	6.	_____	
	7.	_____	_____ craffifolia.

I N D E X I.

Banisteria 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 Oxalis.
 Phytotacca 1. _____
 2. _____

Dodecandria.

Triumfetta 1. t. 25. f. 1.
 2. _____
PortuUca _____
 Anacam coos 1. _____
 2. _____
 Euphorbia 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____

Ciufta.

Icofandria.

Ciitui _____
 2. _____

5. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____
 10. _____
 11. _____
 Pfidium t. _____
 2. _____
 Punira 1. _____
 2. _____

Dalea.
 Chytraculta t. 37. f. 2.
 Suzyg t. 7. F. 2.
 Philaciclptii 1. _____
 2. _____
Amygdalus.
 1. _____
 2. _____
Pyr* _____
 Aizc oh _____
 Rofa _____
 Rubus 1. _____
 2. _____
Tragarja _____

Polyandria.

Nymphæa 1. _____
 2. _____
 Marc ravia t. 25.
 Arger _____
 Boecomia _____
 Calophyllum. _____
 Thammia _____
 Muntingia _____
 Breynia 1. r. 27. f. 1.
 2. _____
 3. _____
Crateva 1. _____
 2. _____
 3! t. 18. f. 1.

Banisteria fulgens.

Corchorus actuans.
Triumfetta It-mitrilobj.
 Portulaca oleracca.
 _____ frutivofa.
 _____ pilofa.
 Euphorbia hirta
 _____ hyper kifolw.
 _____ hyffopifoli*.
 _____ myi tifolia.
 _____ inaculat*.

Cactus pcre/ki».
 _____ omutia.
 _____ Tuna.
 _____ cochmillifer.
 _____ Thylanthus.
 _____ tr angularis.
 _____ flagelliformis.
 _____ • petuvtanut.
 _____ repandus.
 _____ Melocactus.
 _____ 1 parafiticu*.
 Pfidium *prificum*.

Myrtu* chytraculii.
 _____ zuzygium.
 •• _____ brajjia«a.

Amygtklus Perfica.

Pyrus malus.
 Sefe .vium portulacastrum.

Tragarja vcfa.

Nymphæa Lotus.
 _____ nehrbo.
 Marcgravia t»n!vllata.
 Arg «none moticwia.
 Boec _____ cens.
 Grias cauliflora.
] .n ia comple **tt?**
 Muntingia calabura.
 Capparis cynophalle. ora.
 _____ filiquota.
 _____ badueca.
 Cra(*va gynandra.
 _____ t. pia.
 C. paris ferruginea.

I N D E X I.

Carophyllus 1.
 2. _____
 3. t. 25. f. 3.
 Mammea 1.
 2. _____
 Mentzelia _____
 Guidonia **R.** 29. f. 4.
 Chryfobalanus t. 17. f. 5,
 Sloanea _____
 Xylopicrum 1. t. 5. f. 2.
 2. _____

Scimofa. 1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.
 7.
 8.
 9.
 10.
 11.
 12.
 13.

Bixa _____
 Tetracera _____
 Clematis _____
 Annona 1. _____
 3. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____

Didynamia Gymnospermia.

Melophærum t. 18. f. 3.
 Teucrium. _____
 Lavandula _____
 Glecoma _____
 Sideritis _____
 Mentha 1. _____
 2. _____
 Nepeta. _____
 Galeopsis 1. _____
 2. _____
 Thymus 1. _____
 2. _____
 Clinopodium _____
 Origanum _____
 Melissa _____
 Scutellaria. _____
 Ocymum _____

Angiospermia.

Euphrasia. _____
 Stemodiakra t. 22. f. 2.
 Blechum _____
 Gesneria 1. _____
 2. _____
 Ellisia t. 29. f. 1.
 Clerodendrum t. 30. f. 2.
 Bontia _____
 Bignonia 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 Citharexylon 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. t. 28. f. 2.

Myrtus pimento: _____
 _____ biflora.
 Mainincz Americana.
 Afiitica?
 Mentzelia aspera.
 Lætia apetala.
 Chryfobalanus Icaco β.
 Sloanea dentata ?

Bixa orellana.
 Tetracera volubilis.
 Clematis dioica.
 Annona muricata.
 _____ squamofa.
 _____ reticulata.
 _____ palustris.

Ballit* fraveolens.
 Laviummum spica.
 Glecoma hederacea.
 Satureja viminea.
 Mentha viridis?
 _____ pulegium.

Nepeta. pectinata.

Thymus vulgaris.
 Clinopodium rugosum.
 Origanum majorana.
 Melissa officinalis.

Ocy^Λm basilicum.

Stemodia maritima.
 Ruellia Blechum.
 Gesneria tomentosa.
 _____ acaulis.
 Duranta Ellisia.
 Volkameria aculeata.
 Avicennia germinans.
 Bignonia pentaphylla.
 _____ catalpa.
 _____ flans.
 Citharexylon cinereum.
 _____ var.
 _____ var.
 _____ candatum.

I N D E X 1.

CrescentU	1. _____ 1. _____ i- _____ 4 _____ 5. _____ 6. _____	Crescentia cujete.
Vitex	_____	Vitex negtindo.
RuelJii	1. _____ 2. _____ 3 _____	_____ ata. _____ ina?
Capuii	_____	Capraria biflora.
Lantana	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4 _____	Lantana trifolia. _____ camara.
Mom.	t. a8. (. 3.	1 1 _____ ,iciilcnw.
Phel.ica.	_____	Gratiola monnieri.
Sefarumn	1. _____ 2. _____	Capraria durantifolia. Sesamum indicum?
Eriplia.	_____	Columnca fcamlcn. ¹
_____menes	1. 30. f. 3. 2. t. 30. f. 1.	
<i>Tttraiytamia.</i>		
CochU-iri.i	_____	Cochleam iinwir acia.
Lepidiuim	_____	Lepidium virginic uni.
SilVmbtium	_____	Himbriiim ruftu:ium v.
Rapl.IIIUt	_____	Raphanus lativus.
Dnffia	1. _____ 2. _____	Bnffit a oleracea. _____ Rapa. Sinapis alba.
Sinapis	1. _____ 3. _____	
CJ conic	1. _____ a. _____ 3. _____	Cleome staphylla. _____ :lygama? ? _____ penti h j l f Petiveria alliacea.
PfttV'ria.	_____	
<i>Monadelphica.</i>		
Cav.ella	t. 27. f. 3.	Canella alba.
Wai:beria	1 _____ 2. _____ 3. _____	Waltherii Amrnriiu' _____ indica?
Melochia	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____	Melochia tomentosa. _____ pyramidata.
Bombut	1. _____ 2. _____	Bombax penwiiJrum.
Eryt.tovjlnm	1. t. 14. f. 3. & 38. t. 2. 2. _____	Erjrhroxylon irccJitum.
Trichilia	1. _____ 2. _____	Tiichilii hirta. Guarea trichiljo.des.
Zygia	t. 22. f. 3.	
Sida	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____	Sida viscofa. _____ :criplocifolia. _____ jamaicensis. _____ urens _____ paniculata. _____ capitata. _____ diata.
Urem	1. _____ 2. _____	Urena typt,IT*. R. _____ sinuata.
Malva	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____	Malva rotundifolia. Sida ciliaris.

I N D E X

Malva	5. ———	Malva spicata.
	6. ———	
Gossypium	1. ———	Gossypium barbadense.
	2. ———	
Althoea	1. ———	Hibiscus tiliacens.
	2. ———	
Hibiscus	3. ———	Hibiscus malvaviscus.
	4. ———	——— esculentus.
	5. ———	——— Abelmoschus.
	6. ———	
	7. ———	——— mutabilis.
	8. ———	
	9. ———	
	10. ———	
<i>Diadelphia.</i>		
Bauhinia	———	Bauhinia acuminata.
Polygala	1. ———	Polygala paniculata.
	2. ———	——— diversifolia.
	3. ———	——— chinensis.
	4. ———	Securidaca erecta.
Securidaca	1. ———	{ —— scandens.
	2. ———	{ —— volubilis. Reich.
Amerimnon	t. 31. f. 3.	Erythrina corallodendrum.
Erythrina	———	Sophora occidentalis.
Neanthe.		Galega cinerea.
Galega	1. t. 31. f. 1.	
	2. ———	
Ononis	1. ———	
	2. ———	
Teramnis.		
Stizolobium	1. t. 31. f. 4.	Dolichos pruriens.
	2. ———	
Phaeolus	1. ———	Dolichos ensiformis.
	2. ———	Phaeolus lathyroides.
	3. ———	
	4. ———	
	5. ———	
	6. ———	
	7. ———	
	8. ———	——— sphaerolpermus.
	9. ———	
	10. ———	
	11. ———	
	12. ———	
	13. ———	
Dolichos	1. ———	Dolichos repens.
	2. ———	——— filiformis.
	3. ———	——— minimus.
	4. ———	
	5. ———	
	6. ———	
	7. ———	
Vicia	1. ———	Vicia Faba.
	2. ———	Pisum sativum.
	3. ———	Arachis hypogea.
Pisum	———	Aeschynomene Americana.
Arachis	———	Dolichos urens.
Aeschynomene	———	Cytisus Cajan.
Zoophthalmum.		
Cytisus	1. ———	Pisidia Erythrina.
	2. ———	Glycine abrus, —— Abrus precatorius. Reich.
Ichthyomethia.	1. ———	
	2. ———	
Glycine	1. ———	
	2. ———	

I N D E X I.

Glycine 3.
 Clitoria 1. _____
 2.
 Galactia t. 32. f. 2.
 Trifolium 1. _____
 2. _____
 3.
 Ecastaphyllum t. 32. f. 1.
 Brya _____
 Lotus _____
 Hedyfarum 1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 5.
 6.
 7. _____
 8.
 9.
 10. _____
 11.
 Indigofera 1. _____
 2.
 3.
Polyadelphia.
 Theobroma 1. _____
 2.
 3. _____
 Citrus 1.
 2.
 3. _____
 4.
 5. _____
 6. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
 9.
 Afcyrum _____
Syngenesia.
 Lactuca _____
 Cichorium _____
 Leontodon. _____
 Sonchus _____
 Hieracium 1.
 2.
 Lapsana. _____
 Elephantopus 1. _____
 2.
 Trixis t. 33. f. 1.
 Struchium t. 34. f. 2.
 Eupatorium 1.
 2. _____
 3.
 Cnicus _____
 Cynara 1. _____
 2. _____
 Carthamus _____
 Dalea t. 34. f. 1.
 Santolina 1.
 2.
 3. _____
 4. _____
 Tanacetum 1.
 2. _____
 Chryfocoma 1.
 2. t. 34. f. 4.
 Kleinia 1. t. 34. f. 3.

Clitoris galadia,
 Hctiyiirum hamatum,
 _____ var. β .

Hedyfarum ecastaphyllum,
 Aspalathus ebenus.

Hedyf. irgin canefcwis.

_____ diphyllum.

Indigotera ; actoria.

Theobroma guazuma.

_____ Cacao.

Citrus tneiica. var. \$. Lirnon.

_____ aurar.

_____ medca.

_____ aurantium.

_____ aurantiumi >, Decumaiu.

Afcyrum hypericoidej.

Lactuca lativa.

Cichor turn end i via.

Souehus ale; ceus?

Elephanto pus tomcntofuj.

_____ fcaba.

Perdicium radiale.

Ethulia sparganophora.

Eupatorium odoratum.

Centaurea benedicta.

Cynara Cardunculus.

_____ Scolymus.

Carthamus tinctorius.

Eupatorium Dalca.

Calea jamaicensis.

_____ oppositifolia.

Tanacetum vulgare.

Eupatorium hastatum.

I N D E X I.

Kleinia	2.		
Amellus	_____		Calca Amellus.
Bidens	1.		
	2.		
Gnaphalium.			
Artemisia.	_____		Artemisia Absinthium.
Conyza	1. _____		Conyza odorata.
	2. _____		_____ virgata.
	3.		
	4.		
Verbefina	1. _____		Verbefina alata.
	2. _____		Coreopsis reptans.
	3.		
Tagetes	1. _____		Tagetes patula.
	2. _____		Pectis linifolia.
	3.		
Solidago	t. 33. f. 2.		
Senecio	_____		Erigeron jamaicense.
Anthemis	_____		Verbefina mutica?
Bupthalmum	1.		Bupthalmum frutescens.
	2. _____		
	3.		
	4.		
Coreopsis	1.		
	2.		
	3. _____		Coreopsis alba.
Calendula	_____		Calendula officinalis.
Lobelia	1. _____		Lobelia longiflora.
	2. _____		_____ cardinalis.
	3. _____		_____ affurgens.
Impatiens.	_____		Impatiens balsamina.
Blakea	t. 35.		Blakea trinervia.
	<i>Gynandria.</i>		
Satyrium	1.		
	2. _____		Orchis habenaria.
	3. _____		Epidendrum cochleatum.
	4. _____		Satyrium plantagineum.
	5. _____		Epidendrum nodosum?
	6.		
	7.		
	8.		
	9.		
	10. _____		
	11.		
	12.		
	13.		
	14.		
	15. _____		_____ guttatum?
Epidendrum	_____		_____ vanilla.
Silyrinchium	_____		Silyrinchium Bermudiana.
Pastiflora	1. _____		Pastiflora fectida.
	2. _____		_____ quadrangularis
	3. _____		_____ laurifolia.
	4. _____		_____ maliformis.
	5. _____		_____ suberosa.
	6. _____		_____ punctata.
	7. _____		_____ lutea?
	8. _____		_____ caerulea.
	9. _____		_____ incarnata?
	10. _____		_____ perfoliata?
	11. _____		_____ normalis.
	12. _____		_____ rubra?
Aristolochia	1. _____		Aristolochia odoratissima?
	2.		
	3. _____		_____ trilobata.
Pistia	_____		Pistia stratiotes.
Helictes	_____		Helictes Iora.
Chamerops.	_____		Chamerops humilis??

Anun

- 1. —
- 2. —
- 3. —
- 4. —
- 5. —
- 6. —
- 7. —
- 8. —
- 9. —
- 10. —
- is. —
- 12. —
- 13. —

Msnmia,

- C nomorium —
- Lec. —
- Omphaljmka 1. —
2. t. 22. f. 4,
- Zea —
- Coix —
- Carex 2. —
3. —
- Typha —
- Tragia i. —
- Urtica 3. —
3. —
4. —
5. —
- 7. —
- 19. —
- 11. —
- Saniu —
- Argythamnia. —
- Morus 1. —
2. —
3. —
- Ateramnus. —
- Ambrosia —
- Parthenium —
- Amaranthus 1. —
2. —
- Zizania 1. —
2. —
- Zeugites t. 4. f. 1-
- Palma 1. —
2. —
3. —
4. —
5. —
6. —
7. —
- Pharus t. 38. f. 3.
- Terebinthus —
- Sagittaria —
- Ceratophyllum —
- Corylus 1. —
- Juglans a. —
- Acalypha J. t. 32. f. 1.
2. t. 36. f. 2.
- Croton 1. —
2. —

Arum feguiiutn.

- —: turitum.
-
- colocafia.
- virginicum?
- efculentum.
- Sa ittæfolium.
- macrorrhixon?
- lingulatum.

Cynomoriutn cocci neura,

- Letna minor.
- Osiphalca diandra.
- tjiandri.
- Zea Mays.
- Coix Lachypna /obi.
- Carex elongata?

- Typha latifolia.
- Tragia vol 1 • illis.
- Chatna-1ea?

Urtica grandifoit*.

- haccifra,

Hippomanc bighiidulola,

- Morus tinctoria.
- alba?
- • rubra.

- Ambrosia clatior.
- Parthenium Hy itrophorus.
- Anwranthus fpinoi; 15.

- Zi7ona aqitatica.
- terreftris?

- Apl:ida Zeugties.
- Coco- nucifera.
- Areca Catheci

Elaiif guincenfis?

- Phœnix dactylifera
- Pharus latifolius.
- Piftacia terebinthus?
- Sagittaria lancifolia.
- Ceratophyllum demersum;
- Corylus avellana.
- Juglans re
- baccata
- Acalypha virgata.
- virginica.
- Croton glandulosum.
- hill: ile.

Croton 3. _____
4. _____

IT, _____

Jatropha 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Hippomane 1. _____
Momordica 2. _____
1. _____
2. _____

Melo _____
Cucumis 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Cucurbita 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Trichosanthes _____
Sechium _____
Bryonia _____

Diacia.

Acidoton _____
Batis _____
Viscum 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Cissampelos _____
Trophis t. 37. f. 1. _____
Pisonia _____
Iresine _____
Smilax 1. _____

Dioscorea 1. _____
S. _____

Carica 1. _____
2. _____

Bernardia 1. _____
2. _____

Adelia t. 36. f. 3. _____
Gigalobium _____
Juniperus _____

Polygamia.

Musa 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Andropogon 1. _____
3. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

Hekut 2. _____
Zenchrus * _____

Atriplex 1. _____
2. _____

Croton flavens. _____
_____ cascarilla. _____
_____ lucidum. _____
_____ glabellum. _____
Jatropha Curcas. _____
_____ gossypifolia. _____
_____ multifida. _____
_____ Manihot. _____

Ricinus communis. _____
Hippomane Mancinella. _____
Hura crepitans. _____

Momordica Charantia. _____
Cucumis Melo. _____
_____ Anguria. _____
_____ fativus. _____
Cucurbita Citrullus. _____

_____ lagenaria. _____
Trie Hofanthes Anguina? _____
_____ amara? _____

Adelia Acidoton. _____
Batis maritima. _____
Viscum verticillatum. _____
_____ opuntioides. _____

Cissampelos Pareira. _____
Trophis americana. _____
Pisonia aculeata. _____
Iresine celosioides. _____
Smilax China. _____
_____ Pseudo—China. _____
Dioscorea aculeata? _____
_____ alata. _____
_____ fativa? _____

Carica Papaya. _____
_____ Potopoti. _____
Adelia Bernardia. _____
_____ Ricinella. _____

Mimosa scandens. _____
Juniperus Bermudiana. _____

Musa paradisiaca. _____
_____ sapientum. _____
_____ Bihai. _____

Andropogon infulare. _____
_____ virginicum. _____
_____ bicorne. _____
_____ fasciculatum. _____

Cenchrus echinatus. _____

I N D E X I I.

KOMINA LINNÆANÆ

NOMINA AUCTORIS.

Monandria • Atszynia.

Canna indica.
 Anomum Zinziber.
 ——— Zerumbet.
 Costus arabicus.
 Thalia geniculata.
 Boerhaavia diffusa.
 ——— scandens.
 Salicornia herbacea.

Diandria Monogynia.

Nyctanthes Sambac.
 Jasminum officinale.
 Olea europæa.
 Justicia affurgens.
 Dianthera comata.
 Gratiola Monnieria.
 Verbena indica.
 ——— jamaicensis.
 ——— prismatica.
 ——— lappulacea.
 ——— stoechadifolia.
 ——— nodiflora.
 ——— urticifolia.
 Rosmarinus officinalis.
 Salvia officinalis.

Diandria Trigynia.

Piper Betle.
 ——— Amalago.
 ——— longum.
 ——— aduncum.
 ——— verticillatum.
 ——— rotundifolium.

Triandria Monogynia.

Tamarindus indica.
 Comocladia integrifolia.
 Melothria pendula.
 Commelina communis.
 ——— Zanonia.
 ——— nudiflora.
 Schoenus coloratus.
 Cyperus minimus.
 ——— odoratus.
 ——— ligularis.
 Scirpus mutatus.
 ——— palustris.
 ——— cespitosus.
 ——— acicularis.
 ——— lacustris.
 ——— cephalotes.

Digynia.

Saccharum officinarum.
 Panicum hirtellum.
 Aegilops radiata.
 Poa ciliata.

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Dianthera 2. 118.

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Panicum 2. 133. Scotch-grass.

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Briza 135.

Cynofurus virgatus.
 Arundo Bambos.
 Arifitkb n-llecañionis.

Trigynia.

Holesteum cordatum.
 Mollugo verticillata.

Tut andria Monogynia.

Spermacoce tenuior.
 ——— hirta.
 Rubia peregrina.
 Ixóia americana.
 Petefia stipularis.
 ——— Lygiffum.
 Buddleia americana.
 Plantago major.
 Scoparia dulcis.
 Rhacoma Crofopetalum.
 Ciffius ficyoides
 ——— acida.
 ——— trifoliata.
 Fagara Pterota.
 Oldenlandia uniflora.
 ——— corymbofa.
 Ammannia latifolia.
 Ifnardia paluftris.
 Rivina humilis.
 ——— o-landra.

Dignia.

Cufcuta americana.

Tetragnia.

Potamogeton natans.

Pentandria Monogynia.

Heliotropium indicum.
 ——— e.
 ——— curaffavicum.
 Borago officinalis.
 Tournefortia volubilis.
 ——— facidiffima.
 ——— humilis.
 ——— cymofa.
 ——— fuffruticofa.
 Menyanthes indica.
 Spigelia Anthelmia.
 Liffanthus longiffimus.
 ——— cordifolius.
 Randia aculeata.
 Plumbago fcandens.
 Convolvulus brafilienfis.
 ——— tomentofus.
 ——— carolinis.
 ——— Batatae.
 Ipomea Quamocit.
 ——— coccinea.
 ——— tuberofo.
 ——— bona nox.
 ——— Pes tigris.
 Macrocnemum jamaicenfes.
 Portlandia grandiflora.
 Pfycthotria afiatica.
 ——— herbacea.
 Chiococca racemofa.
 ——— B.
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Morinda citrifolia.
 Conocarpus erecta.
 ——— r. venosa.
 Erithalis fruticosa.
 Mirabilis Jalapa.
 Datura serox.
 Nicotiana Tabacum.
 Solanum tuberosum.
 ——— Lycopersicum.
 Capsicum baccatum.
 Cestrum nocturnum.
 Cordia Sebestena.
 ——— Gerascanthus.
 ——— macrophylla.
 ——— Callococca.
 ilhrtt: a tinifolia.
 ——— Bciiiirerij.
 Varronia lineata.
 ——— curassavica.
 Chnophyllum Cainito 7.
 Fhimnus Sarcophalus.
 ——— icranthus.
 ——— colubrinus.
 Cedrtia odorata.
 Vitis Labrusca.
 ——— Vinifera.
 Sauvagesia erecta.
 Heliconia Bibai.
 Achyranthes aspera.
 Celofia paniculata.
 • ——— crisata.
 Illecebrum polygonoides.
 vermiculati m.
 Ratrofia canescens.
 Echiu s torulosa.
 ——— umhdlatia.
 Plumeria rubra.
 Cameraria latifolia.
 Tabernamontana laurifolia.

Diyinia.

Asclepias gigantea.
 Beta vulgaris.
 Gomphrena globosa.
 Nama jamaicensis.
 Eryngium fetidum.
 Hydrocotyle umbellata.
 ——— asiatica.
 Dancus Carota.
 Passinaca fativa.
 Anethum Foeniculum.
 Apium Petrofcinum.
 ——— graveolens.

Tryginia.

Rhus metopium.
 ——— Cominia.
 Spatheia simplex.
 Xylophylla latifolia.
 Turnera ulmifolia.
 ——— Pumilea.
 ——— choides.

Tatrogyua.

Evolvulus nummularius.
 ——— linifolius.

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Pentogynia.

Aralia arborea.

Hexandria.

Bromelia Ananas.

——— Pinguin.

Tillandzia ferrata

——— lingulata.

——— tenuifolia.

——— paniculata.

——— recurvata.

——— uncinoides.

Pontederia cordata.

Panicratium caribaeum.

Amaryllis Belladonna.

Allium fistulosum.

——— Cepa.

——— Porrum.

——— ascalonicum.

Hypoxis decumbens.

Asparagus officinalis.

Polianthes tuberosa.

Aloe vera.

Agave vivipara.

Achras mammosa.

——— Sapota.

——— Zapotilla.

——— falcifolia.

Bursera gummosa.

Loranthus occidentalis.

Peplis tetrandra.

Tetragynia.

Petiveria alliacea.

Otiandria Monogynia.

Rhexia Acifanthera.

Oenothera hirta.

Melicocca bijuga.

Guarea trichilioides.

Amyris maritima.

——— balsamifera.

Ximenia inermis.

Dodonaea viscosa.

Digynia.

Weinmannia pinnata.

Trigynia.

Coccoloba pubescens.

——— excoriata.

——— punctata.

——— tenuifolia.

Sapindus Saponaria.

——— spinosus.

Enneandria Monogynia.

Laurus Chloroxylon.

——— Persea.

——— indica.

Anacardium occidentale.

Tinus occidentalis.

Decandria Monogynia.

Siphocampylus occidentalis.

Bauhinia acuminata.

Hymenoclea salsola.

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Galega 289. t. 31. f. 1.

Bauhinia 286.

Hymenoclea 221.

Parkinsonia aculeata.
 Caffia vimsnea.
 ——— pilosa.
 ——— biflora.
 ——— serpens.
 ——— javanica.
 ——— Chamæcrista.
 ——— planifiliqua.
 ——— alata.
 ——— occidentalis.
 ——— emarginat.
 Poinciana pulcherrima.
 Cæfalpinia brasiliensis.
 ——— vesicaria.
 Guilandina Bonduccella.
 ——— Moringa.
 Guajacum officinale.
 Ruta graveolens.
 Hamatoxylum campechianum.
 Trichilia hirta.
 Swietenia Mahagoni.
 Tribulus maximus.
 ——— terrestris.
 Limonia acidifera.
 Melastoma scabrofolia.
 ——— sessilifolia.
 ——— lævigata.
 ——— hololepicca.
 ——— hirta.
 ——— Acimodendron.
 Samyda parviflora.
 ——— nitida.
 ——— pubescens.
 Bucida Buceras.

Digpito.

I Kauthus Osuyopti • llus.

Trsgymia.

Malpighia glabra.
 ——— puniceifolia.
 ——— crassifolia.
 Banisteria fulgens.
 Erythroxyton areolatum.

Pentagynia.

Sponefos Membin.
 ——— Mrobalanus.
 ——— I ——— ; ——— O.
 Suriana maritima.

Dodecaniria Monogynia.

Bocconia frutescens.
 Rhizophora Mangle.
 Blakea trinervia.
 Canela alba.
 Crateva gynandra.
 ——— Tupa.
 Triumfetta semitriloba.
 Portulaca oleracea.
 ——— pilosa.
 ——— halimoides.
 ——— fruticosa.
 Lythrum Parsonia.
 ——— Melanium.
 Euphorbia hypericifolia.
 ——— maculata.
 ——— hirta.

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Euphorbia hyffonifolia.
 ——— myrtifolia.

Isoandria Monogynia.

Cactus Melocactus.
 ——— repandus.
 ——— peruvianus.
 ——— flagelliformis.
 ——— parasticus.
 ——— triangularis.
 ——— Opuntia.
 ——— Tuna.
 ——— cochenillifer.
 ——— Phyllanthus.
 ——— Pereskia.
 Psidium pyriferum.
 Myrtus brasiliensis.
 ——— biflora.
 ——— Chytraculia.
 ——— Myrtus Zuzygum.
 ——— Pimenta.
 Amygdalus Perlica.
 ——— communis.
 Chryfobalanus Ierco 3.
 Sefuvium Portulacaifrum.

Pentogynia.

Pyrus Malus.

Polygynia.

Fragaria vesca.

Polyandria Monogynia.

Mategravia umbellata.
 Capparis ferruginea.
 ——— Badueca.
 ——— cynophallophora.
 ——— filiquofa.
 Argemone mexicana.
 Muntingia Calabura.
 Nymphaea Lotus.
 ——— Nelumbo.
 Bixa Orellana.
 Sloanea dentata.
 Mammea americana.
 ——— afiatica.
 Grias cauliflora.
 Lactia apetal.
 ——— completa.
 Mentzelia afpera.
 Corchorus afluans.
 ——— filiquofus.

Tetragynia.

Tetracera volubilis.

Polygynia.

Annona muricata.
 ——— Squamosa.
 ——— reticulata.
 ——— paluftris.
 Clematis dioica.

Didynamia Gymnoperma.

Satureja vinifera.
 Nepeta pechinua.
 Lavandula Spica.
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Mentha Pulegium.
 Glecoma hederacea.
 Ballota suaveolens.
 Clinopodium rugosum.
 Origanum Majorana.
 Thymus vulgaris.
 Melissa officinalis.
 Ocimum Basilicum.

Angiospermia.

Gefneria acaulis.
 ————— tomentosa.
 Bignonia Catalpa.
 ————— pentaphylla.
 ————— ————— fls.
 ————— ————— ans.
 Citharexylon cinereum.
 ————— ————— var.
 ————— ————— var.
 ————— ————— c; milatum.
 Crescentia C. [etc.
 Lantana trifolia.
 ————— Camara.
 ————— aculeata.
 Capraria biflora.
 ————— rantifolia.
 Stemodia maritima.
 Sesamum indicum ?
 Ru. ————— Blechum.
 ————— ————— clandestina.
 ————— ————— paniculata.
 Duranta Ellisia.
 Volkameria aculeata.
 Vitex Negundo.
 Avicennia germinans.
 Columnnea scandens.

Siliquosa.

Cochlearia Armoracia.
 Lepidium virginicum.
 ————— ————— silicifera.
 Raphanus fativus.
 Brassica oleracea.
 ————— Rapa.
 Sinapis alba.
 Cleome heptaphylla.
 ————— polygama ? ?
 ————— pentaphylla.
 Sifymbrium Nasturtium.

Monadelphia Pentandria.

Waltheria americana.
 ————— indica.
 Melochia tomentosa.
 ————— pyramidata.

Polyandria.

Bombax pentandrum.
 Sida ciliaris.
 ————— viscosa.
 ————— periplocifolia.
 ————— amaicensis.
 ————— urens.
 ————— paniculata.
 ————— capitata.
 ————— umbellata.
 Gossipium barbadense.
 Malva rotundifolia.
 ————— spicata.

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Urena Typhrea. R.
 ———— sinuata.
 Hibiscus tilliceus.
 ———— Malvaviscus.
 ———— esculentus.
 ———— Abelmofchus.
 ———— mutabilis.

Diadelphia Oitandria.

Polygala paniculata.
 ———— diversifolia.
 ———— chinensis.
 Securidaca erecta.
 ———— scandens }
 ———— volubilis Reich. }

Decandria.

Erythrena Corallodendrum.
 Glycine Abrus. }
 Abrus precatorius. Reich. }
 Pifcidia Erythrena.
 Apalathus Ebenus.
 Phaseolus lathyroides.
 ———— sphaerolpermus.
 Dolichos pruriens.
 ———— ensiformis.
 ———— repens.
 ———— filiformis.
 ———— minimus.
 ———— urens.
 Pifum fativum.
 Vicia Faba.
 Æfchinomene americana.
 Hedyfarum hamatum.
 ———— var. ß.
 ———— Ecaffaphyllum.
 ———— canescens.
 ———— diphyllum.
 Clitoria Galactia.
 Cytifus Cajan.
 Arachis hypogæa.
 Indigofera tinctoria.
 Galega cinerea.

Polydelphia Pentandria.

Theobroma Cacao.
 ———— Guazuma.

Icofandria.

Citrus Medica var. ß. Limon.
 ———— Aurantium.
 ———— var. γ. decumana.

Polyandria.

Afcyrum hypericoides.
Syngefifa Pfl. æqualis.
 Cichorium Endivia.
 Lactuca fativa.
 Sonchus oleraceus.
 Carthamus tinctorius.
 Cynara Scolymus.
 ———— Cardunculus.
 Ethulia Sparganophora.
 Eupatorium odoratum.
 ———— Dalea.
 ———— haffatum.
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Eupatorium 2. 313.

Dalea. t. 34. f. 1. 314.

Kleinia 1. t. 34. f. 3. 316.

Santolina 3. 315.

I N D E X II.

Calea oppositifolia.
— Amellus.

Ps. fopertua.

Arteruifij Abiimhium.
Tanacetum vulgare.
Conyza odorata.
— i ii gata.
Perdicura rjdiak.
Erigeron jamaiceric.
Tagetes Patula.
Pectis linifolia.
ttujirf.ihniia frutescens.
Verb; sina alata.
i — in utica.

IV. frujiranta.

CcJltsurw bened'cta.
Coreopsis reptans.
— alba.

Ptt, n/rfJ/itrU-

Calendula officinalis.

ptt. segregata.

Elephantopus torlietECIIUI.
— Sober.

Monigania.

Lobelia longiflora.
— Cardinalis.
— affurgens.
Impatiens Balsam b/i.i.

Gynandria Diandria.

Orc hitt)abenaria.
Satyrium plantagineu:rn.
Epidendrum cochleatum.
— ^ ^ — uodofum.
— guttatum ?
— I anilla.

Cfn. Trui'dria.

Sifyrinclunt Iknnuui jna.

Gyn. Pentandria.

PalGfiori foetida.
— g ii.iii. zingularis.
— aurifolia.
— maliformis.
— (ubcrofi.
— punctata.
— itea ?
m — caerulea.
— in carnata ?
— perfoliata.
— normalis.
— rubim t

Gjn. Hexandria.

Arif olochia odo tati flima.
— trilobata.
Pillia S-fatiotes.

Gyn. Decandria.

Helicteres II

Gj», Polyandria.

Acum fequinum.

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— 5. 3¹S-
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— 7. 3*«-
— 9. 328.
— 10. 328.
— u. ji8.

Arifolohia 1. 329;
— 329.
Pillia 329.

Helictern Hi-

Arum 1. 321.

I N D E X II.

- Arum auritum.*
 — Colocasia.
 — virginicum?
 — esculentum.
 — sagittifolium.
 — macrorrhizon?
 — lingulatum.
Xylopium muricata.
 — glabra.
- Monocotyledonae.*
- Cynomorium coccineum.*
Mon. Diandria.
Lemna minor.
Mon. Triandria.
Zea Mayz.
Coix Lachryma Jobi.
Carex elongata?
Typha latifolia.
Tragia volubilis.
 — Chamælea?
Omphalea diandra.
 — triandra.
- Mon. Tetrandria.*
- Urtica grandifolia.*
 — baccifera.
Morus tinctoria.
 — alba?
 — rubra.
- Mon. Pentandria.*
- Ambrosia elatior.*
Parthenium Hyfferophorus.
Amaranthus spinosus.
- Mon. Hexandria.*
- Zizania aquatica.*
 — terrestris?
Pharus latifolius.
- Mon. Heptandria.*
- Guettarda speciosa.*
- Mon. Polyandria.*
- Sagittaria lancifolia.*
Ceratophyllum demersum.
Juglans regia.
 — baccata.
Coryllus Avellana.
- Mon. Monadelphica.*
- Hura crepitans.*
Acalypha virgata.
 — virginica.
Croton Glandulosum.
 — humile.
 — flavens.
 — Calcearilla.
 — lucidum.
 — glabellum.
Ricinus communis.
Jatropha Curcas.
 — gossypifolia.
 — multifida.
 — manihot.
- Arum 2. 331.*
 — 5. 332.
 — 6. 332.
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- Lemna 334.*
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 — 340.
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 — 2. 346.
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- Hippomane 2. 351.*
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 — 2. t. 30. f. 2. 346.
Croton 1. 347.
 — 2. 347.
 — 3. 346.
 — 5. 347.
 — 6. 347.
 — 7. 348.
Ricinus 350.
Jatropha 1. 348.
 — 2. 348.
 — 3. 348.
 — 4. 349.

J N D E X m

Hippomane Mancinella.
biglandulosa.

Mottuda Syngnesia.

Trichofanthes imira?
anguina?

Momordica Cfunuttia.

Cucumis Melo.

Anguria.

ladvus.

Cucurbita Ci trullus.

lagenaria.

Dittaa Titra>tdrta.

Vifcum vertieritlatum.

opuntioides.

Batis man lima,

Trophis aim-rirani.

Ditiinii Ptatandria.

I refine ccolofioitlef.

Zanthoxyl fiii Cbvi Hercules.

Ditaia Hexandria.

Smilax China,

JYctiJo—China.

DioTcum aculeata.

alata.

fativa?

Fevillea scandens.

Disicia Decandria.

Carica Papaya.

PofopoGi.

Disicia Menadelphia.

Cissampelos Pareira.

Adelia Acidoton.

Bernardia.

Kiuill-lia.

Disicia Gynandria.

Clutu EJutria.

Polygamia Monocia.

Mufa paradihiaca.

utrientum.

Bihalpocarpia.

Paricaria microphylla.

Cenchrus echinatus.

opogon infulare.

Andi virginicum.

hi* oi.

fasciculatum.

Ajlud4 Ztiigites.

Polygamia Disicia.

Pisonia aculeata.

Mimosa scandens.

Urtica Lati.

via.

coccinalis.

incarrj.

punctata.

arborea.

tortuosa.

Hippomane l. 35¹
Sjjijum 338.

Trichofanthes i 35+

Cucurbits 4, 3S+

Momordica 2. 3S3-

Melo iS3-

Cucutnis 1. 353-

2. 353-

Cucurbiu 3, 35+

1. 35**

3. 35*+

Vifcum 1. 356.

» • 357-

Batis 356.

Trophis. t. 37. f. 1. 357-

Irefim • 358-

Zhl oxylum 189.

Smilax 1, 35g.

t. 359-

DioTcum 1. j5().

2. 359.

3. 360.

FeviUea j74.

Caiica i. 360.

i. 360.

Ciftiimpelos 357.

Acidoton 355.

Berrurdu 1. 361.

2. 347.

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Mufa 1. 363.

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Jinbia 141.

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Mimosa 2. 252.

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11. 253.

5. 252.

8. 253.

3. 252.

1. 251.

I N D E X II.

Polyg. *** *Tuica.*
 Ficus Caria.
 — inica.

Cryptogamia Filices.
 Equisetum palustre.
 — sylvaticum.
 Ophioglossum reticulatum.
 — palmatum.
 Osmunda hirsuta.
 Acrostichum ferrugineum:
 — aureum.
 — sanctum.
 — marginatum.
 — orbiculatum.
 — trifoliatum?
 — cbeocum.
 Pteris lineata.
 — vittata.
 — baurita.
 — caudata.
 — mutilata.
 — trichomanoides?
 Blechnum occidentale.
 Hemionitis lanceolata.

Lonchitis pettiti.
 — hi Mn u.
 Asplenium terra-int.
 — dentatum?
 — rhizophorum.
 — marinum β.
 — erosum.
 Polypodium lye: podioides?
 — cicutarium.
 — piloselloides.
 — dissimile.
 — pubescens.
 — arboreum.

Adiantum cristatum.
 — villosum.
 — atum.
 — trapeziforme.
 — aculeatum.
 Trichomanes* menibnuircum.
 — capillaceum.
 Marilea quadrifolia.

Musci.
 Lycopodium linifolium

Alga.
 Marchantia hemisphaerica.
 Lichen plicatus?
 Fucus pavonia
 Ulva pavonia, Reich. }
 — T acinarius.
 — vesiculofus.

Fungi.
 Agaricus crinitus.
 Boletus ignarius?

Ficus 1. 109.
 — 5. n.

Equisetum 1. 108.
 2. 108.

Ophioclii|Tuin 1.
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Osmunda :. 107.

Acrost 05.

— 4. 105.

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— 7. 1 OS.

— 8. 106.

— 10. 106.

Pteris 1. 90.

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— 4. 90.

— 7. 9°.

— B. 91.

Asplenium 10. 93*

Blechnum 1. 91.

Hemionitis 1. 95.

— 3. 95.

Lonchitis 2. t. 1. f. 13. 85.

— 3. 89.

Asplenium 1. 92.

— 3. 92.

— 4. 92.

— 5. 93.

— 11. 94.

Polypodium 6. 97.

— 8. 97.

— 16. 99.

— 23. 100.

— 25. 101.

— 41. 104.

Adiantum 3. 87.

— 4. 87.

— 6. 88.

— 8.

— 11. 89.

Trichomanes 1. 86.

— 3. 86.

Marilea 85.

Lycopo&aa 8+

Marcantia 85.

Ulves 1. 80.

Fucus 1. 71.

— 5. 72.

— 9. 73.

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Poria 4. 77.

Ann.

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арыжа.

Vultur 47r-
Falco 3. 471.

P i c Æ.

Pfittacus Ararauna.
—— Macao
—— rufirostris.
—— aëlivus var.
—— ——— var.
—— Paradisi.
Crotophaga Ani.
Oriolus Icterus.
—— Bonana.
Gracula Quiscal.
Cuculus Vetus.
Picus Carolinus.
Sitta europea.
—— jamaicensis.
Todus viridis.
Trochilus Polytmus.
—— forficatus.

Pfittacus 1. 4-3-
—— 2. 4; 2.
—— 3. 47a.
—— 5. 47*.
—— 7. 473.
—— 9. +73-
Cro^{tophaga} 474.
Xkf' 2. 477.
Merops 476.
Cuculus 476.
Picus 47.
Barittus 2. 475.
—— i m
Todus 476.
Polytmus 1. 475.
—— 3. 475.

Anas cygnoides. var. *.
—— Boschas β.
—— arborea.
—— Sponfa.
—— discors.
Procellaria pelagica.
—— Puffinus? ?
Pd«canus Aquilus.
—— Sula.
—— Onocrotalus β.
Phaeton æthereus.
Colymbus auritus?
Larus parasiticus.
—— canus?
Stem* minuta?
—— Stolid.

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Anas 2. 480.
—— 3. 480.
—— 5. 481.
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Sterna 1. 482.
—— 2. 482.
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Anathetus 1. 481.
Pelecanus 480.
Alcyon 1. 482.
Colymbus 1. 400.
Larus 4. 481.
—— 2. 482.
—— 1.
Anathetus 2. 481.

Phœnicopterus ruber.
Ardea violacea.
—— carulea.
—— brasiliensis.
—— alba.
—— virefcens var.
Fulica chloropus?
—— atra?

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Ardea 1. 478.
—— 2. 478.
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Fulica 1. 479.
—— 2. 479.

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Meleagris Gallopavo.
Crax Alechor.
Phasianus Gallus.
—— ——— var.
Numida Meleagris.

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Meleagris 470.
Crax 470.
Gallus 3. 470.
—— 4. 470.
—— 1. 470.

Columba leucocephala.
—— leucoptera.
—— montana.
—— passerina.

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Columba 4. 468.
—— 5. 408.
—— 8. 409.
—— 10. 409.

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Papilio Plexippus?
Sphinx Carolina.

Papilio 1. 437.
Phalena 1. 438.

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Sphex?
----- Appendigaſter.
Apis mellifica.

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Libellula.

Libellula 437.

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Musca.
Culex.

Musca 426.
Culex 427.

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Pediculus humanus.
----- pubis.
Pulex irritans.
----- penetrans.
Acarus Siro.
----- var.
----- Ricinus.
Phalangium reniforme.
Aranea venatoria.
----- avicularia.
----- cancriformis?
----- clavipes.
Scorpio Americus?
Cancer punctatus.
----- rusticola.
----- Arctus.
Oniscus Armadillo.
Scolopendra gigantea.
Julus indus?

Pediculus 1. 417.
----- 2. 417.
Pulex 418.
Acarus 2. 4i*.
----- 418.
----- 4. 418.
----- 3. 418.
Tarantula 1. t. 41. f. 1. 419.
Aranea 3. t. 44. f. 2. 420.
..... 4. t. 49. f. 1. 420.
----- 5. 419.
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Scolopendra 2. t. 42. f. 4. 426.
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Vermis.

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Aſcaris lumbricoides.
Lumbricus terreſtris.
Taenia vulgaris.
Hirudo medicinalis.

Gordius 381.
Aſcaris 382.
Lumbricus 382.
Taenia 1. 382.
Hirudo 383.

M O L L U S C A.

Limax.
Laplyſia?
Nereis cerulea.
Holothuria Phyalis.
----- Thalia.
----- caudata.
----- denudata.
Clio pyramidata.
----- caudata.
----- retufa.
Sepia Loligo.
Meduſa Veſella.

Limax 388.
Lemnea 387.
Nereis. t. 39. f. 1. 395.
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Thalia 1. t. 43. f. 3. 384.
----- 2. t. 43. f. 4.
----- 3. 384.
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----- 2. 386.
----- 3. 386.
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Lepas anatifera?
Pholas puſillus.
Solen Virginia?

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Turdus Orpheus.
Loxia Cardinalis.
Motacilla Trochilus β.
Caprimulgus cyropæus β.

'TurJu* I. +69.
Loxia 467.
MotidJh+68.

Amphibia.

? estu<, Carcttt?
Lacerta Crocodilus.
—— Chlmaifewi-
Amjuis lumbricoides?'

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Crocodilus 461.
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Raja Pastinaca.
Squalus Pristis.
—— i Carchariff.
—— Zyæna.
Lophius Vespertilio?
Balistes Vetula.
Diodon Hyltrix.
Syngnathus Hippocampus.

Raja 2. 459. i
Squalus i. 45R.
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Muræna Angu. It.
—— Helena?
Trichiurus Lep. uui.
Xiphias Gladius.

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Gymn. 13 !• 44
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Coryphæna Hipp. unt.
—— Piiuacus,
Sparus rhomboides.
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Labrus maximus. Forih Iitd. CM.
Perca guttata?
Gasterosteus aculeatus.
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Tenthi« Hrpau*.
Fistularia tabaca
Efox brasiliensis.
—— Belone.
Atherina Mciiidia.
ætus volitans.

Tenths 4S+.
Sol' 4 r.
Efox 1 t. 45- f 2. 443.
—— 1. 443.
Mendiæ. t. 5. l. j. 441.
Exocetus 44.2.

I ft

COLEOPTERA.

Scarabæus carnifex?
—— S i m : on.
Lucanus interruptus.
Gyrinus americanus?
Cerambyx virens?
—— line*lus.
—— cervicornis?
Lampyrus.
Elater uocitilucus.

Scarabs us 2. t. 43 f S- +i8*
—— 4. t. 43- f <>. +i8.
Dermestes 1. t. 44 f. 8- 42>
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Ceramibex 4. t. 43. f. 8. 430.
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Elater 1. t. 44. f. J3. 432.

(1 E M I P T E R A.

Blatta americana.
—— nivea?
Mantis religiosa.
Gryllus.
Cicada Tibicen.
Cimex lectularius.
—— Acantharis.
Coccus Cacti.

Rlatt 2. 433.
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Venus *Diane*.
 — Pstphu'
 Chama Lazarus.
 Arca Noe.
 Ostrea minuta? gibba?
 — Folium?
 Anomia electrica? Ehippium?
 Mytilus margaritiferus.
 Mya Perna.
 Pinna muricata.
 Nautilus Spirula.
 Cypraea Zebra.
 — lurida.
 BuHa Ovum \
 — Ampilja ?
 Valuta Ok-va ?
 Buccinum Terdi^x.
 — jatulum.
 — cornutum ?
 — I citiculus ?
 — Areola.
 x Melongena.
 — Tritonis.
 — femorale.
 — ramosus.
 Trochus maculatus;
 Turbo imbricatus.
 — Clathrus.
 — Lincina.
 Helix ianthina.
 — haliotoidea ?
 Nerita Mamilla?
 — Caurena ?
 — virginea ?
 — viridis.
 Patella Puffula.
 Dentalium Entalis ?

Milipora alaicornis.
 — polymorpha?
 Madrepora labyrinthiformis ?
 Corallina Opuntia.

Lithophyta, &c.

Cham* 6. 414.
 — 8. 414.
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NOMINA LINNEANA.

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Gordius Medicinensis.
Aicaris lumbricoides.
Lumbricus terrestris.
Tænia vulgaris.

Hirudo medicinalis?

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———— 3. 384.
Beroë 384.
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———— 3. 385.
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———— 5. 385.
———— 6. 385.
———— 7. 385.
Liges 385.
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Madrepora 1. 391.
———— 2. 391.
———— 3. 391.
———— 4. 391.
———— 5. 391.
———— 6. 391.
Færea 1. 391.
———— 2. 391.

Holothuria Thalia.
———— caudata.
———— denudata.

Volvox Beroë.

Medusa ———

———— ———

———— ———

———— ———

———— ———

———— ———

———— ———

Clio pyramidata.

———— caudata.

———— retulæ.

Sepia Loligo.

Holothuria Phyllalia.

Medusa Velella.

Laphyfia?

Limax.

Sertularia?

———— ———

———— ———

———— ———

Millepora alvicornis.

———— polymorpha?

Corallium Opuntia.

Madrepora.

Afrea 3. 392.
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