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J. M. Lindly

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FLOWERING PLANTS OF HENRY COUNTY, IOWA. III

J. M. LINDLY

In the proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science for the year of 1904, Volume XII, page 157, will be found the first installment of the flowering plants of Henry County as identified by the writer during the earlier nineties.

The second installment from this list will be found in Volume XXXIV, page 133.

The third installment, which completes the list, is submitted herewith.

LILIACEAE

Asparagus officinalis. A Greek word meaning, "tearing; some are thorny."

Erythronium Americanum Sm. Yellow Erythronium. Woods. May.

Funkia ovata Spr. Blue Day Lily. Named for Henry Funk, German.

Funkia subcordata. White Day Lily.

Lilium Colchicum. Celtic, li, meaning white.

Lilium speciosum. Found in Mrs. W. B. Patterson's dooryard.

Lilium tigrinum. Native of China.

LOBELIACEAE

Lobelia siphilitica L. Great Lobelia. Named for Matthew Lobel, physician to James I.

MALVACEAE

Abutilon Avicennae Gaert. An Indian Mallow.

Althaea rosea Cav. Hollyhock. Marsh Mallow. Althaea is Greek, to cure.

Abutilon striatum. Tassel Tree. Native of Brazil.

Malva rotundifolia L. Low Mallow. Malva is altered from the Greek *malache* meaning soft.

ONAGRACEAE

Fuchsia coccinea. Ladies' Eardrop. Scarlet Gaura.

Gaura Lindheimeri. A member of the Primrose Family. Gaura is Greek for superb. Fuchsia is for Leonard Fuchs, German.

PAPAVERACEAE

Papaver dubium L. A Poppy. Received from Miss Kate Pierce July 19, 1892. Papaver is Latin for pap, or thick milk; Poppy seeds were used in pap for children.

POLEMONIACEAE

Phlox paniculata, variety *acuminata* L.

Phlox divaricata L. variety *Laphamii*.

Phlox pilosa L. Phlox is Greek for flame, referring to the appearance of the flowers.

POLYGONACEAE

Polygonum orientale L. Prince's Feather.

Rheum Rhabonticum L. Pie-plant. Rhubarb. Polygonum is Greek for many joints. Rheum first found on the banks of the river Rha (Volga).

PORTULACACEAE

Claytonia Virginica L. Spring Beauty. Named in honor of John Clayton, one of the earliest botanists of Virginia.

Portulaca oleracea L. A Purslane. Portulaca is Latin, to carry milk or juice.

PRIMULACEAE

Cyclamen Coum. Found near Merrimac, June 5, 1892. A member of the Primrose Order. Primula, Latin, the first, early flowering. Cyclamen is Greek for circular.

RANUNCULACEAE

Aquilegia vulgaris. Common Columbine. Aquilegia is Latin, an eagle, petals like eagles' talons.

Delphinium Ajacis. Rocket Larkspur.

Delphinium exaltatum L. Specimen found July 11, 1892, in Mrs. Clara Beauchamp's dooryard in Winfield. Delphinium is Greek for a dolphin.

Ranunculus abortivus L.

Ranunculus repens L. Members of the Crowfoot or Buttercup Family. Ranunculus is Latin, referring to a little frog.

RESEDACEAE

Reseda odorata L. Mignonette. Specimen received from Arba W. Shearer in 1893. Resedo is Latin, meaning to calm; the plants are said to relieve pain.

ROSACEAE

Cydonia Japonica. Japan Quince.

Fragaria Virginiana Ehrh. Strawberry.

Prunus Americana Marsh. Red Plum. Yellow Plum.

Prunus Cerasus L. Sour Cherry. Large Red. Morello. Named for Cerasus in Pontus, its native region.

Prunus spinosa L. Bullace Plum.

Prunus Virginiana L. Choke Cherry.

Prunus vulgaris Mill. Peach.

Pyrus arbutifolia L. Choke Berry.

Pyrus communis. Pear tree.

Pyrus coronaria L. Wild Crab-tree.

Pyrus Malus. Common Apple-tree.

Rosa lucida Ehrh. Wild Rose. Specimen found on the north hill of the Lindly farm, June 17, 1892.

Rosa multiflora. Japan Rose, or Seven Sisters.

Spiraea salicifolia L. Spiraea is Greek, to wind. Rosa, Celtic, red, the prevailing color of the flowers. Cydonia, from Cydon in Crete.

Fragaria is from the Latin meaning fragrant. *Prunus* was the old Greek name for plum. *Pyrus* is from Peren, the Celtic word for Pear.

SALICACEAE

Populus candicans Ait. Balm-of-Gilead.

Populus dilatata. Lombardy Poplar.

Populus heterophylla L. A Cotton-wood. These belong to the Aspen Family and the Willow Order. *Populus* from the *arbor populi* of the Romans.

SAPINDACEAE

Acer dasycarpum Ehrh. White maple.

Acer rubrum L. Red Maple. Swamp Maple.

Negundo aceroides Moench. Box Elder. Ash Maple. Sapindus, Sapo Indicus, Indian Soap.

SAXIFRAGACEAE

Hydrangea hortensis L. Changeable Hydrangea.

Philadelphus coronarius. Mock Orange.

Ribes aureum Ph.

Ribes gracile, Michx. As named by Gray, but Wood names it *Ribes rotundifolium*. Missouri Gooseberry.

Ribes hirtellum Mx.

Ribes rubrum L. Common Red Currant.

Hydrangea is from the Greek meaning a water vessel. Ribes is adopted from the Arabic.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Antirrhinum Majus. A Snap-dragon. Antirrhinum is a Greek work meaning, like the nose. Scrophularia means good in scrofula.

SOLANACEAE

Capsicum annum. Red or Cayenne Pepper. Capsicum is from the Greek, meaning, to bite, referring to its pungent qualities.

Datura Stramonium L. Jimson Weed. Datura, from the Arabic, Totorah. In this country the plant is generally known by the name of Jamestown Weed, derived probably from its having been first observed in the neighborhood of that old settlement in Virginia.

Lycopersicum esculentum Mill. Tomato. Love-apple. Lycopersicum is from the Greek meaning Wolf-peach.

Petunia violacea.

Physalis Pennsylvanica L.

Physalis viscosa L. Physalis is from the Greek for bladder, referring to the calyx. Ground Cherry.

Nicotiana Tabacum. Virginia Tobacco. Named for John Nicot who introduced tobacco into France.

Solanum nigrum L. Nightshade.

Solanum Pseudo-Capsicum. Jerusalem Cherry.

Solanum rostratum.

Solanum tuberosum L. Common Potato.

UMBELLIFERAE

Conium maculatum L. Poison Hemlock.

Eryngium yuccaefolium Mx. Eryngium, Greek, to belch; a remedy.

URTICACEAE

Ulmus Americana L. White Elm.

Ulmus fulva L. Red Elm. Slippery Elm. The Saxon name for the elm was ulm.

Morus alba. Chinese Mulberry.

VERBENACEAE

Verbena bracteosa Mx.

Verbena stricta Vent. Mullein Vervain.

Verbena teucrioides.

Verbena urticaefolia L. Verbena is from the Celtic *Ferfoen*.

VIOLACEAE

Viola cucullata Ait.

Viola pubescens Ait.

WINFIELD, IOWA.