

Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science

Volume 34 | Annual Issue

Article 28

1927

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Recommended Citation

Lindly, J. M. (1927) "Flowering Plants of Henry County, Iowa - II," *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science*, 34(1), 133-137.

Available at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias/vol34/iss1/28>

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FLOWERING PLANTS OF HENRY COUNTY, IOWA. —II

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 years of the decade of the nineties.

The second installment from this list is submitted herewith. The third installment will be found in a later issue of the proceedings of the Academy.

ALISMACEAE

Sagittaria variabilis. An arrowhead. Belongs to the order of Water plantains.

AMARYLLIDACEAE

Amaryllis Atamasco. Atamasco Lily. An attractive flower, in wet clay soils, Virginia to Florida, but found growing in the dooryard of Mrs. W. B. Patterson, in Winfield, Iowa, in 1892. The amaryllis flower is dedicated to the nymph of that name.

Amaryllis speciosa. A native of South Africa, but found growing in the dooryard of Miss Anna Patterson in May, 1892.

Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus. Daffodil. Beautiful, well developed flowers from the home of Vardaman H. Yewell, Uniontown, Kentucky, March 16, 1927.

APOCYNACEAE

Nerium odorum. An oleander. A native of India. A house plant or shrub in the north, the specimen here described having been brought from Louisiana about 1894, where it grows out of doors the year round. The word, *nerium*, is a Greek word meaning humid. Apocynum is a Greek word meaning "repelling dogs," hence the dog bane order.

ARACEAE

Richardia Africana, Kunth. Linnaeus names it *Calla Aethiopica*. Known generally as Egyptian Calla, although a native of Good Hope. A grand house plant. Specimen examined in 1891.

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Acerates longifolia, Ell. The word ascerates is Greek meaning without horns, and here applied to this flower because the hoods of the crown are destitute of a horn.

Asclepias Tuberosa L. Butterfly weed. Flowers bright orange red. A milkweed, a silkweed. The word asclepias is Latin and refers to Aesculapius, the ancient god of medicine.

BEGONIACEAE

Begonia coccinea. Examined in 1890. The Begonias were named in honor of Michael Begon, a Frenchman, who was promoter of Botany.

BERBERIDACEAE

Podophyllum peltatum L. May Apple, quite common in the woods along Crooked Creek. The name of the order is derived from the word Berberis from the Arabic.

BIGNONIACEAE

Catalpa bignonioides. Many shade trees of this tree in Winfield, first set out here about forty years ago. Not native here. Catalpa is an Indian name. The name of the order is derived from Bignonia, one of its divisions being named in honor of Abbe Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV.

Tecoma radicans Juss. A trumpet flower, examined in 1890.

BORRAGINACEAE

Mertensia Virginica DC. Smooth Lungwort; identified in 1890.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

*Dianthus Barbatu*s. Sweet William or Bunch Pink. Dianthus is a Greek word meaning the flower of Jove.

Dianthus superbus. This and the preceding are both perennials introduced from Europe.

Saponaria officinalis L. Bouncing Bet. Perennial from Europe. A Soapwort.

Saponaria vaccaria L. Saponaria comes from the Latin word meaning soap.

COMMELYNACEAE

Tradescantia Virginica L. A Spiderwort. Found at Meyerholtz's Lake in Louisa County, Iowa, in 1893. The name of this order comes from the name T. and G. Commelyn, famous Dutch botanists. The name Tradescantia is from the name of J. Tradescant, a gardener.

COMPOSITAE

Achillaea Millefolium L. Millfoil. Yarrow. Named for Achilles.

Anthemis Cotula L. Mayweed, sometimes called Dog Fennel, and is quite common. Anthemis means flowering abundantly.

Ambrosia trifida L. Ambrosia is Greek meaning food of the gods, probably applied to these weeds in derision.

Aster amethystinus N. The word aster is Latin for a star.

Aster carneus Nees.

Aster cordifolius L.

Aster ericoides L.

Aster fragilis.

Aster Novae-Angliae L.

Boltonia diffusa Ell. Named for J. B. Bolton, an English botanist.

Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum L. Ox-eye or White Daisy. White Weed. Received from Miss Kate Pierce, July 19, 1892.

Chrysanthemum roseum.

- Cirsium altissimum* Spr. Tall thistle. *Cirsium* the old Greek name.
Cacalia tuberosa N. Tuberous Indian Plantain. *Cacalia* is Greek meaning "exceedingly pernicious."
Erectites hieracifolius Raf. Fire Weed.
Erigeron annuum Pers. Common Fleabane. White Weed.
Heliopsis laevis Pers. Ox-eye. The word *Heliopsis* is Greek meaning sun-like.
Lactuca sativa. Garden Lettuce. *Lactuca* is derived from the Latin word, *lac*, meaning milk.
Leucanthemum Parthenium Godron. Feverfew. *Leucanthemum* is Greek meaning white flower.
Solidago altissima L. A Goldenrod.
Solidago Canadensis L.
Vernonia fasciculata Mx. An Iron Weed. *Vernonia* is named for William Vernon, a collector in North America.
Zinnia elegans L. Named in honor of Prof. John G. Zinn of Gottingen.

CONVOLVULACEAE

- Pharbitis purpurea* Wood. Morning Glory. *Pharbitis* is Greek meaning brilliant, referring to its shining seeds.

CORNACEAE

- Cornus stolonifera* Mx. Red Osier. A Dogwood. *Cornus* is Latin for a horn, from the hardness of the wood.

CRUCIFERAE

- Arabis dentata* T. & G. A Rock-cress. *Arabis* signifies originally from Arabia.
Brassica capitata. Head Cabbage. Examined in 1895. *Brassica* was the Celtic name.
Capsella Bursa-pastoris Munch. Shepherd's Purse. *Capsella* is Latin for a little capsule.
Cardamine lacinata. A Bitter Cress. *Cardamine* is Greek for heart-subduing.
Cardamine rhomboidea DC. This specimen identified in 1892.
Iberis pinnata. A Candytuft. *Iberis* refers to Iberia, now Spain.
Matthiola annua. Ten Weeks Stock. Named for Dr. P. A. Matthioli, Italy, 1750. This specimen was found in the dooryard of Mrs. W. B. Patterson, in Winfield, in 1892.
Raphanus sativa L. Garden Radish. *Raphanus* is Greek meaning quick to appear, rapid growth.
Sinapis nigra L. Black Mustard. *Sinapis* is a general name in Greek for cabbage plants.
Sisymbrium officinale Scop. Hedge Mustard. *Sisymbrium* was the old Greek name.

CUCURBITACEAE

- Cucumis sativus*. Cucumber. *Cucumis* is Latin meaning crooked, referring to the fruit.

CYPERACEAE

- Carex aperta* Boott.

FUMARIACEAE

Dicentra cucullaria DC. White Ear-drop. *Dicentra* is Greek for two spurs.

Dicentra spectabilis. Bleeding Heart.

GENTIANACEAE

Gentiana crinita Froel. Fringed Gentian. The name is from *Gentius*, King of Illyria.

GERANIACEAE

Oxalis stricta L. A wood sorrel.

Oxalis violacea L. The word *oxalis* is Greek for acid; the plant has a sour taste.

Tropaeolum majus L. Nasturtion. An Indian Cress. The word is Greek meaning trophy; shield and helmet.

GRAMINEAE

Paspalum sanguinale Lam. Crab or Finger Grass. *Paspalum* is one of the Greek names for Millet.

Phleum pratense L. Timothy, or Herd's Grass. The name is adopted from the Greek.

Poa pratensis L. Spear Grass. June Grass. *Poa* is the Greek word for grass.

Secale cereale L. Rye. The ancient name of Rye, *Secale*.

IRIDACEAE

Iris pumila. Dwarf Iris.

JUGLANDACEAE

Carya tomentosa N. Mocker Nut.

LABIATAE

Mentha sativa L. One of the mints. *Mentha* is from the word *Minthe*, daughter of *Cocytos*.

Monarda fistulosa L. Horsemint. Wild Bergamot. *Monarda* is derived from the name of Dr. N. Monardez, of Seville, Spain.

Nepeta cataria L. Catnip. The name *Nepeta* is derived from *Nepet*, a town in Tuscany.

Nepeta Glechoma B. Gill-over-the-Ground.

Salvia coccinea. Specimen of Sage was found in the dooryard of Mrs. W. B. Patterson during 1892.

Salvia officinalis. Garden Sage. Specimen found in the garden of Mrs. William Stewart, June 13, 1892.

LEGUMINOSAE

Cassia Chamaecrista L. Sensitive Pea. Found July 26, 1892, on the McPherson Hill west of Winfield.

Lathyrus Latifolius. Specimen identified in 1892. Everlasting Pea. *Lathyrus* is Greek meaning stimulating.

Lathyrus pusillus Ell. Received July 19, 1892, from Miss Kate Pierce.

Pisum sativum L. Pea. The Latin for Pea.

Trifolium pratense L. Red Clover. Trifolium is Latin meaning three-leaf.

Trifolium repens L. White Clover.

Wistaria consequana Benth. From the name of Prof. Caspar Wistar of Philadelphia. Specimen found June 13, 1892, in Mrs. William Stewart's dooryard.

WINFIELD, IOWA.