

Appendix 1

Scientific Names of Organisms Mentioned in the Text

This is an alphabetical list of the organisms whose scientific names may not be mentioned in the text. The common names are listed alphabetically along with the scientific names. Common and scientific names of organisms mentioned in Appendices 2 through 4 are provided within the respective appendices.

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Aardvark	<i>Orycteropus</i> spp.
Abrasives, horsetail source	<i>Equisetum</i> spp.
Absinthe liqueur, source of ingredients	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i> , <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> , and others
Acacia	<i>Acacia</i> spp.
Aconite, source of	<i>Aconitum</i> spp.
Actinomycetes	<i>Actinomyces</i> spp. and others
Adder's tongue fern, reticulate	<i>Ophioglossum reticulatum</i> (has highest known diploid chromosome number—1,260)
Adder's tongue ferns	<i>Ophioglossum</i> spp.
Afghanistan pine	<i>Pinus eldarica</i>
Aflatoxin, source of	<i>Aspergillus flavus</i>
African sausage tree	<i>Kigelia pinnata</i>
Agar, source of	<i>Chondrus crispus</i> , <i>Eucheuma</i> spp., <i>Gelidium</i> spp., <i>Gracilaria</i> spp., and other
Agave	<i>Agave angustifolia</i> , <i>A. palmeri</i> , <i>A. tequilana</i> , and other <i>Agave</i>
Air plant—see also	<i>Kalanchoë</i> spp.
Alder	<i>Alnus</i> spp.
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Alfalfa caterpillar	<i>Colias philodice</i>
Algae	members of Kingdom Protista—all phyla
Algae, agar-producing	<i>Acanthopeltis</i> spp., <i>Ahnfeltia</i> spp., <i>Gelidium</i> spp. (principal source), <i>Gracilaria</i> spp., <i>Pterocladia</i>
Algae, alginate-producing	<i>Ascophyllum</i> spp., <i>Durvillea</i> spp., <i>Ecklonia</i> spp., <i>Laminaria</i> spp., <i>Macrocystis</i>

More than 150 species of algae and cyanobacteria are known to be edible, but most of the approximately half million tons of dried algae consumed annually consists of species of *Laminaria*, *Porphyra*, and *Undaria*. Most commercially grown nori consists of the fronds of *Porphyra tenera*, but other species of *Porphyra* are edible. During their life cycles, *Porphyra* spp. alternate between the familiar frond (bladed) form and a relatively inconspicuous filamentous form that was discovered after a British phycologist germinated spores of *Porphyra umbilicalis* in a culture dish in her laboratory. The filamentous form previously had been considered a distinct species that had been named *Conchocelis rosea*. Species of *Ascophyllum*, *Fucus*, *Laminaria*, and *Macrocystis* are harvested for animal and poultry feeds. *Dunaliella bardawil* is cultured commercially as a source of beta-carotene and glycerol. *Spirulina* spp. (cyanobacteria) have a protein content of up to 70%; they are commercially cultivated for human consumption, particularly in Mexico and Israel, and have been a staple food of natives of the Lake Chad region in Africa for centuries.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Algae, bark	<i>Pleurococcus</i> spp. and others (see footnote under <i>Bark, green algae that inhabit</i>)
Algae, brown	members of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom
Algae, carrageenan-producing	<i>Chondrus crispus</i> , <i>Eucheuma</i> spp., and others
Algae, coralline	<i>Bossiella</i> spp., <i>Corallina</i> spp., <i>Lithothamnion</i> spp., and
Algae/cyanobacteria, edible¹	<i>Chlorella</i> , Irish moss (<i>Chondrus crispus</i>), kelp (<i>Laminaria</i> spp.), laver or nori (<i>Porphyra</i> spp.), spirulina (<i>Spirulina</i> spp.),
Algae/cyanobacteria, toxic	<i>Anabaena</i> sp., <i>Caulerpa</i> sp., <i>Chlorella</i> sp., <i>Chondria armata</i> , <i>Gambierdiscus toxicus</i> , <i>Hizikia</i> sp., <i>Lyngbya majusculis</i> , <i>Oscillatoria</i> <i>nigroviridis</i> , <i>Protogonyaulax</i> (<i>Gonyaulax</i>) sp., <i>Prototheca</i> sp., <i>Prymnesium parvum</i> , <i>Ptychodiscus</i> (<i>Gymnodinium brevis</i>), <i>Schizothrix</i>
Algae/cyanobacteria used as fertilizers or soil conditioners	<i>Anabaena azollae</i> , <i>Chlamydomonas</i> <i>mexicana</i> , kelps, and others
Algae, flatworm	<i>Platymonas</i> spp.
Algae, golden brown	members of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom
Algae, green	members of Phylum Chlorophyta, Kingdom
Algae, green colonial	<i>Chaetopeltis</i> spp., <i>Eudorina</i> spp., <i>Pandorina</i> spp., <i>Pediastrum</i> spp., <i>Scenedesmus</i> spp., <i>Volvox</i> spp.,

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Algae, green filamentous	<i>Oedogonium</i> spp., <i>Spirogyra</i> spp., <i>Ulothrix</i> spp., <i>Zygnema</i> spp., and others
Algae, medicinal	<i>Laminaria</i> spp., <i>Digenia</i> spp., and many others
Algae, metal-removing	<i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i>
Algae, red	members of Phylum Rhodophyta, Kingdom
Algae, snowbank	<i>Chlamydomonas nivale</i> and
Algae, sponge	<i>Chlorella</i> spp., <i>Zoochlorella</i>
Algae, yellow-green	members of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom
Almond	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>
Aloe juice, source of	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> , <i>A. ferox</i> , <i>A. vera</i> , and others
Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Amaryllis	<i>Amaryllis</i> spp.
Ama'uma'u	<i>Sadleria cyatheoides</i>
American chestnut	<i>Castanea dentata</i>

American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
Amoeba	<i>Amoeba proteus</i> and others
Amoeba, fungal internal parasites of	<i>Cochlonema verrucosum</i> and others
Amoeba, fungal trappers of	<i>Dactylella</i> spp. and others
Anabaena	<i>Anabaena</i> spp. (including nitrogen-fixing spp. such
Anemone	<i>Anemone</i> spp.
Angelica	<i>Angelica archangelica</i>
Anise	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>
Anise swallowtail butterfly	<i>Papilio zelicaon</i>
Annatto	<i>Bixa orellana</i>
Ant	<i>Formica</i> spp. and many
Anteater	<i>Myrmecophaga jubata</i>
Ants, bullhorn Acacia	<i>Pseudomyrmex ferruginea</i>
Aphid	<i>Anuraphis</i> spp., <i>Aphis</i> spp., and others
Aphid, root (pest of Apple²	<i>Phylloxera</i> spp. <i>Malus domestica</i> (= <i>Malus</i>
Apple brown rot,	<i>Monolinia fructigena</i>
Apple scab, causal agent	<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
Apricot brown rot	<i>Sclerotinia fructicola</i>
Arabidopsis	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Archaeobacteria	members of Phylum Archaeobacteria, Kingdom
Archaeofructus, extinct plant believed to be the earliest flowering plant	

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Arrowroot	<i>Maranta arundinacea, Tacca leontopetaloides</i>
Arrowroot, Florida,	<i>Zamia floridana</i>
Artichoke, Chinese	<i>Stachys affinis</i>
Artichoke, globe	<i>Cynaria scolymus</i>
Artichoke, Jerusalem	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Arum Lily (Arum) Family	Araceae
Ascomycete	member of Phylum Ascomycota, Kingdom Fungi
Ash, blue	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>
Ash, Oregon	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>
Ash, white	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Aspen, quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Aspergillosis, causal agent(s) of	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> and other <i>Aspergillus</i> spp.
Aster	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Astringent, horsetail source of	<i>Equisetum arvense, E. debile,</i> and others
Athlete's foot, fungal causal	<i>Trichophyton</i> spp.
Autograph tree (Fig.	<i>Clusia rosea</i>
Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i> and others
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Baby blue eyes	<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>

Baby powder, ground pine	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>
Bacteria, acetone-producing	<i>Clostridium acetobutylicum</i> and others
Bacteria, acidophilus	<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i>
Bacteria, ammonifying	<i>Clostridium</i> spp., <i>Micrococcus</i> spp., <i>Proteus</i> spp., <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp., and others
Bacteria, anthrax	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>
Bacteria, blue-green—see	Cyanobacteria
Bacteria, botulism	<i>Clostridium botulinum</i>
Bacteria, brucellosis	<i>Brucella abortus</i> , <i>B. suis</i> , <i>B. melitensis</i>
Bacteria, Bt	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>
Bacteria, bubonic plague	<i>Yersinia pestis</i>
Bacteria, buttermilk	<i>Streptococcus lactis</i> , <i>S. cremoris</i> , <i>Leuconostoc citrovorum</i> , and
Bacteria, butyl alcohol	<i>Clostridium acetobutylicum</i> and others
Bacteria, cholera	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>
Bacteria, decay/decomposer	<i>Clostridium</i> spp., <i>Micrococcus</i> spp., <i>Proteus</i> spp., <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp., and others
Bacteria, denitrifying	<i>Micrococcus denitrificans</i> , <i>Thiobacillus denitrificans</i> , and others

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Bacteria, dextran	<i>Leuconostoc mesenteroides</i>
Bacteria, diphtheria	<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>
Bacteria, ensilage	<i>Lactobacillus delbrueckii</i> , <i>L. plantarum</i> , and others
Bacteria, ethanol-producing	<i>Bacillus stearothermophilus</i> (mutant form)
Bacteria, frost-damage	<i>Pseudomonas syringiae</i>
Bacteria, gas gangrene	<i>Clostridium novyi</i> , <i>C. perfringens</i> , <i>C. septicum</i>
Bacteria, giant	<i>Epulopiscium fishelsonii</i>
Bacteria, glutamic acid-producing	<i>Arthrobacter</i> spp., <i>Brevibacterium</i> spp., <i>Micrococcus</i> spp.
Bacteria, gonorrhoea	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>
Bacteria, grease- and	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>
Bacteria, green sulfur	<i>Chlorobium</i> spp., <i>Chloropseudomonas</i> spp., <i>Prosthecochloris</i> spp., and
Bacteria, hot water	<i>Pyrodictium</i> spp.
Bacteria, human	<i>Helicobacter pylori</i>
Bacteria, hydrogen	<i>Hydrogenomonas</i> spp.
Bacteria, ice-minus	<i>Pseudomonas syringiae</i>
Bacteria, iron	<i>Gallionella</i> spp., <i>Sphaerotilus</i>
Bacteria, kefir	<i>Lactobacillus bulgaricus</i> , <i>Streptococcus lactis</i>
Bacteria, lactic acid	<i>Lactobacillus delbrueckii</i> and
Bacteria, Legionnaire's	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>

Bacteria, luminescent	<i>Achromobacter</i> spp., <i>Flavobacterium</i> spp., <i>Photobacterium</i> spp., <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp., <i>Vibrio</i> spp., and others
Bacteria, meningitis	<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> and others
Bacteria, methane	<i>Methanobacterium</i> spp., <i>Methanococcus</i> spp., <i>Methanosarcina</i> spp., and
Bacteria, milky spore	<i>Bacillus popilliae</i>
Bacteria, mosquito-killing	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> var.
Bacteria, nitrate (nitrifying)	<i>Nitrobacter</i> spp.
Bacteria, nitrite	<i>Nitrosomonas</i> spp.
Bacteria, nitrogen-fixing	<i>Azorhizobium</i> spp., <i>Azotobacter</i> spp., <i>Brachyrhizobium</i> spp., <i>Clostridium pasteurinum</i> , <i>Rhizobium</i> spp., <i>Sinorhizobium</i> spp., and
Bacteria, paratyphoid fever	<i>Salmonella paratyphi</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Bacteria, pneumonia (some forms of pneumonia are)	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> and others
Bacteria, PPLO	<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>
Bacteria, pseudomonad	<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.
Bacteria, purple nonsulfur	<i>Rhodomicrobium</i> spp., <i>Rhodopseudomonas</i> spp., <i>Rhodospirillum</i> spp.
Bacteria, purple sulfur	<i>Amoebobacter</i> spp., <i>Lamprocystis</i> spp., <i>Rhodothece</i> spp., and
Bacteria, salmonella	<i>Salmonella</i> spp.
Bacteria, salt	<i>Halococcus</i> spp., <i>Halobacterium</i> spp.
Bacteria, sauerkraut	<i>Leuconostoc</i> spp. and others
Bacteria, sorbose	<i>Acetobacter suboxydans</i>
Bacteria, spotted fever	<i>Rickettsia rickettsii</i>
Bacteria, strep throat	<i>Streptococcus</i> spp.
Bacteria, sulfolobus	<i>Sulfolobus</i> spp., <i>Thermoplasma</i> spp., <i>Thermoproteus</i> spp.
Bacteria, sulfur	<i>Desulfovibrio</i> spp., <i>Thiobacillus</i> spp., and others
Bacteria, syphilis	<i>Treponema pallidum</i>
Bacteria, tetanus	<i>Clostridium tetani</i>
Bacteria, tularemia	<i>Francisella tularensis</i>
Bacteria, typhoid fever	<i>Salmonella typhi</i>
Bacteria, typhus fever	<i>Rickettsia prowazeki</i> and others
Bacteria, vinegar	<i>Acetobacter</i> spp.
Bacteria, whooping cough	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>
Bacteria, yogurt	<i>Streptococcus thermophilus</i>
Bald cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Balsa	<i>Ochroma lagopus</i>
Balsam fir	<i>Abies balsamea</i>
Bamboo	<i>Bambusa</i> spp., <i>Phyllosytachys</i>
Banana	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i> and others ³
Banana Family	<i>Musaceae</i>
Banyan tree	<i>Ficus</i> spp.
Baobab, African	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>
Baobab, Australian	<i>Adansonia gregorii</i>
Barbasco	<i>Lonchocarpus nicou</i> var. <i>utilis</i> , <i>Derris elliptica</i> , and others

Barberry	<i>Berberis verruculosa</i> and other <i>Berberis</i> spp.
Barberry,	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
Bark, green algae that	<i>Protococcus</i> spp. ⁴
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica erythrogaster</i>

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Barrel cactus	<i>Ferocactus</i> spp., <i>Mammillaria</i> spp., and others
Barrel cactus, Coville's	<i>Ferocactus covillei</i>
Basil	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.
Basswood, American	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Bat	<i>Eidolon</i> spp., <i>Epomophorus</i> spp., and others
Bat (Fig. 23.17)	<i>Leptonycteris sanbornii</i>
Bay, California (also	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>
Bay laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Bay, sweet	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Beach strawberry	<i>Fragaria chinensis</i>
Bean, broad	<i>Vicia faba</i>
Bean, castor	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Bean Family	Fabaceae (formerly
Bean, garbanzo	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>
Bean, garden	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Bean, green	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Bean, jequirity	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Bean, kidney	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Bean, lima	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>
Bean, mescal—see Mescal button	
Bean, Mexican jumping	<i>Sebastiana</i> spp. and others
Bean, mung	<i>Phaseolus aureus</i> (= <i>Vigna radiata</i>)
Bean, navy	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Bean, pinto	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Bean, scarlet runner	<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i>
Bean, tepary	<i>Phaseolus acutifolius</i> var. <i>latifolius</i>
Bean, winged	<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i>
Bear	<i>Ursus</i> spp. and others
Bear, polar	<i>Thalarcos maritimus</i>
Bearberry (Kinnikinick)	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Beaver, mountain	<i>Aplodontia rufa</i>
Bedstraw	<i>Galium</i> spp.
Bee, honey	<i>Apis mellifera</i>
Beech, American	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
Beefsteak morel	<i>Helvella</i> sp.
Beet, garden	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>
Beet, sugar	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (horticulturally selected strains)
Beetle	member of Order Coleoptera, Class Insecta, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom
Beetle, scarab	member of Family Scarabaeidae—see <i>Beetle</i>
Begonia	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
Belladonna, source of	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>

Bermuda grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Betel nut	<i>Areca catechu</i>
Betony, wood	<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Big tree	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> and others
Bird's-nest fungus	<i>Crucibulum levis</i>
Birth control pills, fungi	<i>Rhizopus nigricans, R. arrhizus</i>
Bison	<i>Bison bison</i>
Bittersweet	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus argutus, R. laciniatus, R. procerus, R. ursinus, and others</i>
Blackbird	<i>Euphagus spp. and others</i>
Black bread mold	<i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i> and others
Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>
Black stem rust of wheat	<i>Puccinia graminis</i>
Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia minor</i> and other <i>Utricularia spp.</i>
Blazing star	<i>Liatris ligulistylis</i>
Bleeding, ground pine	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>
Bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra spp.</i>
Bleeding heart, eastern	<i>Dicentra eximia</i>
Bleeding heart, Pacific	<i>Dicentra formosa</i>
Bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis, S. isabellinus</i>
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium spp.</i>
Blue curls	<i>Trichostema spp.</i>
Blue-green algae—see Cyanobacteria	
Blue-green bacteria—see Cyanobacteria	
Blue jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Bobcat	<i>Felis rufus</i>
Bolete	<i>Boletus spp., Suillus spp., and</i>
Bollworm	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>
Bowstring fibers, source of	<i>Sansevieria metalaea</i>
Bowstring hemp,	<i>Sansevieria spp.</i>
Box elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Boysenberry	<i>Rubus hybrids, with R. ursinus as one parent</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Brazil nut	<i>Bertholettia excelsa</i>
Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>
Bridalwreath	<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i> hybrids and
Broccoli	<i>Brassica oleracea var. botrytis</i>
Bromeliad ("Air plant")	Member of the Bromeliad Family (Bromeliaceae) ⁵
Broomrape	<i>Orobancha spp.</i>
Brown algae	Member of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom Protista. Representative genera include <i>Ascophyllum, Durvillea, Ecklonia, Ectocarpus, Hizikia, Laminaria, Undaria, and</i>
Brussels sprouts	<i>Brassica oleracea var. gemmifera</i>

²There are more than 1,000 varieties of apples, mostly of hybrid origin. The principal ancestors of *Malus pumila* probably include *M. sylvestris*, *M. dasyphylla*, and *M. praecox*. Some authorities include *Malus* within the genus *Pyrus* and refer to most cultivated apples as *Pyrus malus*. Others distinguish between the two genera on the basis of leaf pubescence and stone cells within the fruit, referring those cultivars with leaf pubescence and sclereids to *Malus* and those without these features to *Pyrus*.

³The domestic banana was developed from hybrids between *Musa acuminata* and *M. balbisiana*, and its genetic history is complex. N. W. Simmonds, a recognized authority on the genus *Musa*, believes that only cultivars and not species of domestic banana should be recognized; others prefer to retain Linnaeus's species name of *Musa paradisiaca*.

⁴These algae are known under several names (*Desmococcus*, *Phytoconis*, *Pleurococcus*, *Protococcus*), and uncertainty exists as to which name has priority. The green algal component of certain lichens, *Trebouxia*, also occurs independently on bark.

⁵There are more than 2,000 species of bromeliads, which include pineapple (*Ananas comosus*), Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*), and many popular house plants in genera such as *Aechmea*, *Bilbergia*, *Cryptanthus* (not to be confused with *Cryptantha*, which is in the Boraginaceae), *Neoregelia*, *Nidularium*, *Quesnelia*, and *Vriesia*.

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Bryophyte (see also individual listings)	member of Phyla Anthocerotophyta, Hepaticophyta, or
Bryopsid	member of Phylum Chlorophyta, Kingdom
Bt	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>
Buckeye	<i>Aesculus</i> spp.
Buckwheat	<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>
Buffalo	<i>Bison bison</i>
Bullhorn acacia	<i>Acacia cornigera</i>
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>
Burn treatment, horsetail	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i> and others
Butcher's broom	<i>Ruscus aculeata</i>
Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.
Buttercup, European	<i>Ranunculus bulbosa</i>
Buttercup Family	Ranunculaceae
Butterfly	member of Superfamily Papilionoidea, Order Lepidoptera, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom
Butterwort	<i>Pinguicula grandiflora</i> , <i>P. vulgaris</i> , and other <i>Pinguicula</i> spp.
Button snakeroot	<i>Eryngium</i> spp.
Cabbage (green or)	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>capitata</i>
Cabbage, Chinese	<i>Brassica chinensis</i>
Cabbage Family	Brassicaceae (formerly
Cabbage looper	<i>Trichoplusia ni</i>
Cabbage worm	<i>Pieris rapae</i>
Cacao	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>
Cactus (Fig. 24.14A)	<i>Hamatocactus setispinus</i>
Cactus, barrel	<i>Mamillaria</i> spp., <i>Ferocactus</i> spp., and others
Cactus, cholla	<i>Opuntia</i> spp. (cylindrical
Cactus family	Cactaceae
Cactus, giant saguaro	<i>Carnegie gigantea</i>
Cactus, hedgehog	<i>Echinocereus</i> spp. and others
Cactus, living rock	<i>Ariocarpus fissuratus</i> and others
Cactus, organ-pipe	<i>Lemaireocereus</i> spp.
Cactus, prickly pear	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.

Cajuput, source of	<i>Melaleuca cajuputi</i>
Calabash	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>
Calabazilla	<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>
California bay (also known	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
California poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i> ⁶
Camel	<i>Camelus</i> spp.
Camelina	<i>Camelina sativa</i>
Camellia ⁷	<i>Camellia</i> spp. ⁷
Camphor, source of	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>
Candelilla	<i>Euphorbia antisiphilitica</i>
Candlenut	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>
Cankerworm	<i>Alsophila pometaria</i> and others
Canna	<i>Canna edulis</i> and other <i>Canna</i> spp. and hybrids
Cantaloupe	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Caraway	<i>Carum carvi</i>
Cardamon/Cardamom	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>
Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Carnaubalike wax,	<i>Stipa tenacissima</i>
Carnauba wax, source of	<i>Copernicia cerifera</i>
Carob	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>
Carpetweed Family	Molluginaceae
Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Carrot Family	Apiaceae (formerly
Cashew	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
Cassava	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>
Cassia ⁸	<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> ⁸
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa</i> spp.
Caterpillar	larval stage of member of Order Lepidoptera, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom
Catnip	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>
Cattail	<i>Typha</i> spp.
Cattle—see Cow	
Cauliflower	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>botrytis</i> (= <i>B. oleracea</i> var. <i>cauliflora</i>) ⁹
Caussu wax, source of	<i>Calathea lutea</i>
Cedar, Atlantic white	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>
Cedar, eastern red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Cedar, northern white	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Cedar, incense	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>
Cedar, southern white	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>
Cedar, western red	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Celery, Celeriac	<i>Apium graveolens</i>
Cell-from-hell	<i>Pfiesteria piscicida</i>
Cellular slime mold	member of Phylum Dictyosteliomycota, Kingdom
Century plant	<i>Agave americana</i> and others

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
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Chamise	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>
Chara	<i>Chara</i> spp.
Chard	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> var. <i>cicla</i>
Cheese bacteria—see Bacteria, buttermilk	
Cheese fungi	<i>Penicillium camembertii</i> (for Camembert cheese), <i>P. roquefortii</i> (for blue, Gorgonzola, Roquefort, and
Cherry, sour	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>
Cherry, sweet	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Chestnut, American	<i>Castanea dentata</i>
Chia	<i>Salvia columbariae</i>
Chickadee, mountain	<i>Parus gambeli</i>
Chickpea	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>
Chickweed (Himalayan)	<i>Stellaria decumbens</i>
Chicle, source of	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Chimpanzee	<i>Pan troglodytes</i> and others
China grass	<i>Boehmeria nivea</i>
Chinese vegetable tallow	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>
Chipmunk	<i>Eutamias</i> spp., <i>Tamias</i> spp., and others
Chlamydomonas	<i>Chlamydomonas</i> spp.
Chloroxybacteria	member of Chloroxybacteriae, Phylum Eubacteria, Kingdom
Chocolate, source of	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>
Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i> var.
Cholla (cactus)	<i>Opuntia</i> spp. (cylindrical
Christmas flower	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>
Chrysanthemum	About 160 spp.; many garden cultivars are hybrids of <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> and
Chuckwalla	<i>Sauromalus obesus</i>
Chufa	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Chytrid	<i>Allomyces arbusculus</i> and many other members of Phylum Chytridiomycota, Kingdom
Cilantro	<i>Coriandrum</i> sp.
Cinnamon, cassia	<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> , <i>C. burmannii</i> , <i>C. loureii</i>
Cinnamon, true	<i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>
Citric acid,	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> and others
Citronella oil, source of	<i>Cymbopogon nardus</i>
Citrus	<i>Citrus</i> spp.
Citrus Family	Rutaceae
Cladophora	<i>Cladophora</i> spp.
Clematis	<i>Clematis</i> spp.
Clover	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.
Clover, bur	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Cloves	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i> (formerly <i>Eugenia caryophyllus</i>)
Club fungus	member of Phylum Basidiomycota, Kingdom
Club moss	member of Phylum Lycophyta, Kingdom Plantae

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME

Club moss (Fig.	<i>Lycopodium cernuum</i>
Club moss (Fig.	<i>Lycopodium obscurum</i>
Coastal redwood	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>
Cobra plant	<i>Darlingtonia californica</i>
Coca/Cocaine, source of	<i>Erythroxylum</i> (often misspelled <i>Erythroxylon</i>) <i>coca</i> . <i>E. novogratense</i> is a lesser
Cochineal insect	<i>Dactylopius coccus</i>
Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Cockroach	<i>Blatta orientalis</i> , <i>Blatella germanica</i> , and others
Cockroach plant	<i>Haplophyton camicidum</i>
Cockscomb	<i>Celosia</i> spp.
Coffee, Arabian	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Coffee, Liberian	<i>Coffea liberica</i>
Coffee, robusta	<i>Coffea canephora</i>
Coffee Family	Rubiaceae
Coleus	<i>Coleus blumei</i> , <i>C. x hybrida</i> , and others
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.
Columbine (Fig.	<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>
Compass plant (Fig. 7.13)	<i>Lactuca serriola</i> ; (<i>Silphium laciniatum</i> is also known as
Coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia</i> sp.
Coneflower, Asian	<i>Strobilanthes</i> spp.
Copal, sources of	<i>Agathis alba</i> , <i>Copaifera demessei</i> , <i>Hymenea coubaril</i> , <i>Trachylobium verrucosum</i> , and others
Copperhead	<i>Ancistrodon contortrix</i>
Coral tree	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>
Cordage fibers, source of	<i>Agave sisalina</i> , <i>A. heterocantha</i> , <i>A. lophantha</i> , <i>Phormium tenax</i> , and others
Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>
Corn (Maize)	<i>Zea mays</i>
Corn borer, European	<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i>
Corpse flower	<i>Amorphophallus titanum</i>
Cotton	<i>Gossypium arboreum</i> , <i>G. barbadense</i> , <i>G. herbaceum</i> , <i>G. hirsutum</i> , <i>G. raimondii</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i> , <i>P. fremontii</i> , and others
Cow	<i>Bos</i> sp.
Cow parsnip	<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>
Cowslip	<i>Caltha palustris</i>
Crabapple	<i>Crataegus</i> spp., <i>Malus cordonaria</i> (= <i>Malus sylvestris</i> ?)
Crab grass	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Cranberry, American	<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>
Cress, garden	<i>Lepidium sativum</i> , <i>Barbarea verna</i> , and others
Cress, rock	<i>Arabis</i> spp.
Crocus, autumn/fall	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i> and other <i>Crocus</i> spp.
Crown of thorns	<i>Euphorbia milii</i> var. <i>splendens</i> and others

⁶Although the generic name was given in honor of Johann Friedrich Eschscholtz, an early 19th century German naturalist and surgeon, the name was first published as *Eschscholzia*, making the spelling *Eschscholtzia* an orthographic variant.

⁷More than 80 species of *Camellia* and 2,000 horticultural varieties are recognized, with most of the ornamental varieties having been derived from *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*. The late George Petersen of Chico, California, produced 700 of the horticultural varieties. Other important members of the genus include *C. sinensis* (tea), and *C. oleifera*, whose seeds yield tea tree oil.

⁸This should not be confused with the genus *Cassia*, the source of senna in the Legume Family, or cassie, a perfume oil whose source is *Acacia farnesiana*, another member of the Legume Family.

*Broccoli and cauliflower are two different forms of the same variety.

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Crozier, tropical tree fern	<i>Sadleria cyatheoides</i>
Crustacean	member of Class Crustacea, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom
Cryptomonad	member of Phylum Cryptophyta, Kingdom
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>
Cucumber, squirting	<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>
Cyanobacteria	member of Kingdom Bacteria; common genera include <i>Anabaena</i> , <i>Lyngbya</i> , <i>Oscillatoria</i> , <i>Phormidium</i> , <i>Schizothrix</i> ,
Cyanobacteria,	<i>Spirulina</i> sp.
Cyanobacteria, Red Sea	<i>Trichodesmium erythraeum</i>
Cyanobacteria, thermal	<i>Bacillosiphon induratus</i> , <i>Synechococcus</i> spp., and
Cycad (Chapter 22	<i>Cycas</i> sp.
Cycad (Fig. 22.12A)	<i>Dioon edule</i>
Cycad (Fig. 22.12B)	<i>Encephalartos altensteinii</i>
Cycadeoid (extinct	<i>Cycadeoidea</i> and other genera
Cyclamen	<i>Cyclamen</i> spp.
Cypress	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.
Cypress, bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i> spp. (see note under <i>Narcissus</i>)
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia</i> spp.
Daisy	<i>Dimorphotheca</i> spp., <i>Layia</i> spp., and others
Daisy fleabane	<i>Erigeron</i> spp.
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> (Scandinavia only),
Dandruff, fern(s) used in treatment of	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> , <i>Polystichum munitum</i>
Date	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
DDT-like compound, algal	<i>Laurencia</i> spp. and others
Death angel (Death cap)	<i>Amanita</i> spp.
Deer	<i>Odocoileus</i> spp. and others
Deer, mule	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Dendrobium (orchid)	<i>Dendrobium</i> spp. and hybrids
Desmids	<i>Closterium</i> spp., <i>Cosmarium</i> spp., and others
Destroying angel	<i>Amanita virosa</i>
Dewberry	<i>Rubus</i> hybrids with <i>R. ursinus</i> as one parent
Diatom	<i>Biddulphia</i> spp., <i>Cymbella</i> spp., <i>Navicula</i> spp., <i>Cymatopleura solea</i> (Fig. 18.14); <i>Thalassiosira elsayedii</i> , <i>Delphineis karstenii</i> , <i>Pseudonitzschia</i>
Dicot	member of Class Magnoliopsida, Phylum Magnoliophyta, Kingdom Plantae (see note on p. 290)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Digitalis, source of	<i>Digitalis purpurea, D. lanata</i>
Dill	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>
Dinoflagellate	member of Phylum Dinophyta, Kingdom Protista. Representative genera include <i>Gambierdiscus</i> ,
Dinoflagellate,	<i>Gonyaulax polyedra</i>
Dischidia	<i>Dischidia rafflesiana</i>
Divi-divi	<i>Caesalpinia coriaria</i>
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.
Dogbane	<i>Apocynum</i> spp.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Dove	member of Family Columbidae, Class Aves, Phylum Vertebrata, Kingdom
Dove, mourning	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>
Downy mildew of grape	<i>Plasmopora viticola</i>
Dragon's blood	<i>Dracaena</i> spp., <i>Daemonorops</i>
Drimys	<i>Drimys winteri</i> and other <i>Drimys</i>
Duckweed	<i>Lemna</i> spp., <i>Wolffia</i> spp., and
Dulse	<i>Rhodymenia</i> spp.
Dung mosses	<i>Tayloria</i> spp.
Dung mosses (on dung of	<i>Splachnum</i> spp.
Dutch elm disease,	<i>Ophiostoma ulmi/O. nova-ulmi</i>
Dutchman's breeches	<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>
Dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Dyes, sources of—see listing in Appendix 3	
Eagle, golden	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Earth star	<i>Geaster</i> spp. and others
Earthworm	<i>Lumbricus</i> spp. and others
Ebony	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i>
Eelworm (nematode)	member of Class Nematoda, Phylum Aschelminthes,
Eelworm (nematode) fungi, those that trap	<i>Dactylaria</i> spp., <i>Arthrobotrys actyloides</i>
Eelworm (nematode)	<i>Dactylella</i> spp.
Eggplant	<i>Solanum melongena</i>
Elephant	<i>Elephas</i> spp., <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.
Elephant ears	<i>Colocasia</i> spp.
Elk	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
Elm bark beetle	<i>Hylurgopinus rufipes, Scolytus multistriatus</i>
Endive	<i>Cichorium endivia</i> spp. <i>divaricatum</i>
Endive, Belgian	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Ergot	<i>Claviceps purpurea</i>
Ermine	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
Eucalyptus, source of	<i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Five-finger fern	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>
Flashlight powder,	<i>Lycopodium</i> spp.
Flatworm	<i>Convoluta roscoffensis</i>
Flax	<i>Linum</i> spp.
Flax, New Zealand	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
Flea	member of Order Siphonaptera, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom
Flicker	<i>Colaptes</i> spp.
Florida arrowroot	<i>Zamia integrifolia</i>
Flour, Hopi Indian	<i>Equisetum laevigatum</i>
Flowerpot leaf plant	<i>Dischidia rafflesiana</i>
Fly	member of Order Diptera, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom
Fly agaric	<i>Amanita muscaria</i>
Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax</i> spp., <i>Myiarchus</i> spp., and others
Fly, tsetse	<i>Glossinia morsitans</i> , <i>G. palpalis</i>
Fly, white	<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i> and
Fossil, compression	<i>Annularia radiata</i>
Fossil, ground pine	<i>Lepidodendron</i>
Four-o'clock Family	<i>Nyctaginaceae</i>
Fox, arctic	<i>Alopex lagopus</i>
Fox, gray	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>
Fox, red	<i>Vulpes fulva</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Frangipanni	<i>Plumeria rubra</i> and other <i>Plumeria</i> spp.
Frog	<i>Rana</i> spp., and others
Fruit fly, common	<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> (there are many other species of
Fuchsia, California	<i>Epilobium canum</i>
Fumitory, Himalayan	<i>Corydalis gerdæ</i>
Fungi that produce antibiotics	<i>Penicillium</i> spp., <i>Cephalosporium</i> spp., and others
Fungi that cause aspergilloses	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> , <i>Candida albicans</i> , <i>Coccidioides immitis</i> , and others
Fungi that cause	<i>Trichophyton</i> spp.
Fungi used by beetles	<i>Ambrosiella</i> spp., <i>Monilia</i> spp.
Fungi, bird's-nest	<i>Nidularia</i> spp., <i>Crucibulum levis</i>
Fungi used in	<i>Rhizopus nigricans</i> , <i>R. arrhizus</i>
Fungi, cap-thrower	<i>Pilobolus</i> spp.
Fungi, cheese	<i>Penicillium camembertii</i> (for Camembert cheese), <i>P. roquefortii</i> (for blue, Gorgonzola, Roquefort, and
Fungi, flavor-producing	<i>Aspergillus</i> spp.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
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Fungi, hallucinogenic	<i>Amanita muscaria</i> , <i>Conocybe</i> spp., <i>Panaeolus</i> spp., <i>Psilocybe</i> spp., and others
Fungi, horse dung	<i>Pilobolus</i> spp.
Fungi, industrial	<i>Aspergillus</i> spp.
Fungi, insect-parasitizing	members of Order Laboulbeniales, Phylum Ascomycota, Kingdom Fungi,
Fungi, meat-tenderizing	<i>Thamnidium</i> spp.
Fungi, ringworm	<i>Epidermophyton</i> spp., <i>Microsporium</i> spp., <i>Trichophyton</i>
Fungi, shelf—see Fungi, bracket	
Fungi, shoyu	<i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> , <i>A. soyae</i>
Fungi used in silvering	<i>Aspergillus</i> spp.
Fungi used in	<i>Penicillium</i> spp.
Fungi, soil	<i>Fusarium</i> spp., and others
Fungi, soy sauce	<i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> , <i>A. soyae</i>
Fungi, sufu	<i>Actinomucor elegans</i> , <i>Mucor</i> spp.
Fungi, teonanacatl (sacred)	<i>Conocybe</i> spp., <i>Panaeolus</i> spp., <i>Psilocybe</i> spp., and
Fungus, bolete	<i>Serillus pungens</i>
Fungus, bracket	<i>Phacolus</i> sp.
Fungus, bracket/shelf	<i>Grifola sulphurea</i>
Fungus, downy	<i>Plasmopora viticola</i>
Fungus, “foolish seedling”	<i>Gibberella fujikuroi</i>
Fungus used in Beadle &	<i>Neurosopora crassa</i>
Fungus, jelly	<i>Auricularia</i> spp., <i>Exidia</i> spp., <i>Tremella</i> spp., and others
Fungus, kidney bean leaf	<i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i>
Fungus, miso	<i>Aspergillus oryzae</i>
Fungus, causal agent of	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>
Fungus used in producing	<i>Aspergillus terreus</i>
Fungus, sac (Fig.	<i>Caloscypha fulgens</i>
Fungus, tempeh	<i>Rhizopus oligosporus</i>
Fungus used in	<i>Aspergillus niger</i>
Fungus, white piedra	<i>Trichosporon beigeli</i>
Fungus used in	<i>Blakeslea trispora</i>
Funori, source of	<i>Gloiopeltis</i> spp.
Fur, green algae that	<i>Trentepohlia</i> spp.
Gentian, source of	<i>Gentiana</i> spp.

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
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Horsetail used as astringent	<i>Equisetum arvense</i> , <i>E. debile</i> , and other <i>Equisetum</i> spp.
Horsetail used for	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i> and others
Horsetail used for	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>
Horsetail used as diuretic	<i>Equisetum arvense</i> , <i>E. debile</i> ,
Horsetail used for	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>
Horsetail, field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Horsetail, fossil	<i>Equisetites</i> spp., <i>Hyenia</i> spp., <i>Sphenophyllum</i> spp., and others
Horsetail, giant	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>
Horsetail, Hopi Indian	<i>Equisetum laevigatum</i>
Horsetail, treelike fossil	<i>Calamites</i> spp.
Horsetail used as hair wash	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>
Horsetail used as	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>
Hot springs, blue-green bacteria (cyanobacteria) of	<i>Bacillosiphon induratus</i> , <i>Synechococcus</i> spp., and others
“Human hair” slime mold	<i>Stemonitis</i> spp.
Hummingbird	<i>Archilocus</i> spp. and others
Hummingbird, Oasis	<i>Rhodopis vesper</i>
Hummingbirds, ferns used by (for nest material)	<i>Cyathea arborea</i> , <i>Lophosoria quadripinnata</i> , <i>Nephelea mexicana</i>
Hummingbirds, tropical	<i>Chlorostilbon maugaeus</i> and others
Hyacinth	<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i> and other <i>Hyacinthus</i> spp.
Hyacinth, grape	<i>Muscari</i> spp.
Hyacinth, water	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>
Ice plant	<i>Carpobrotus</i> spp. (esp. <i>C. edulis</i>), <i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> , and others
India, toxic blue-green	<i>Lyngbya majuscula</i>
Indian pipe	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>
Indian warrior	<i>Pedicularis densiflora</i>
Indigo	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>
Insects—see individual entries	
Insects, fern used for treating	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>
Ipecac, source of	<i>Cephaelis ipecacuanha</i>
Iris	<i>Iris</i> spp.
Iris, butterfly	<i>Moraea</i> spp.
Iris Family	Iridaceae
Ironwood, South American	<i>Krugiodendron ferreum</i>
Isopyrum	<i>Isopyrum occidentale</i>
Ivy, Algerian	<i>Hedera canariensis</i>
Ivy, Boston	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Ivy, poison	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> (formerly <i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda</i> spp.
Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius</i> spp.
Japanese yew (Fig.	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>

Jicama	<i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i>
Jimson weed (Fig.)	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Jojoba	<i>Simmondsia californica</i> , <i>S. chinensis</i>
Joshua tree	<i>Yucca brevifolia</i>
Jumping mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i> , <i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>
Junco	<i>Junco</i> spp.
Junco, slate-colored	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Juneberry	<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Juniper, dwarf	<i>Juniperus communis</i> and others
Jute	<i>Corchorus capsularis</i> and others
Kauri pine/resin	<i>Agathis australis</i> , <i>A. robusta</i>
Kelp	<i>Alaria</i> spp., <i>Dictyonium</i> spp., <i>Ectocarpus</i> spp., <i>Egregia</i> spp., <i>Laminaria</i> spp., <i>Lessoniopsis</i> spp., <i>Nereocystis</i>
Kelp, giant	<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>
Knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>P. arenastrum</i>
Kohlrabi	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>caulorapa</i> (= <i>B. oleracea</i> var. <i>gongyloides</i>)
Koonwarra angiosperm (extinct angiosperm whose fossil was discovered in Australia) (appears to be similar to members of the pepper)	
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i> (= <i>P.</i>
Kumquat	<i>Fortunella japonica</i>
Lamb's ears	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>
Larch, eastern	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Larch, European	<i>Larix decidua</i>
Larch, western	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>
Larkspur, blue	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.
Larkspur, red	<i>Delphinium nudicaule</i>
Late blight of potato	<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>
Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Laurel Family	Lauraceae
Lavender	<i>Lavandula officinalis</i> , <i>L. angustifolia</i>
Leaf hopper	member of Order Homoptera, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom
Leaf miner	<i>Agromyza</i> spp. and others
Leaf roller	<i>Archips argyrospila</i> and others
Leafy liverwort—see Liverwort, leafy	
Legume Family	Fabaceae (formerly
Lemming	<i>Lemmus</i> spp., <i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus</i>
Lemon	<i>Citrus limon</i>
Lemongrass oil, source of	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> , <i>C. flexuosus</i>
Lentil	<i>Lens esculenta</i> (= <i>Lens culinaris</i>)
Lettuce	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>
Lichen (symbiotic association of an alga	member of Phylum Ascomycota, Kingdom Fungi ¹³

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Eucalyptus,	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>
Eucalyptus oil, source of	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.; there are more than 250 spp. of
Euglenoid	member of Phylum Euglenophyta, Kingdom
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
Fenugreek	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>

Fern(s), adder's tongue	<i>Ophioglossum</i> spp.
Fern(s), amphibious	<i>Marsilea</i> spp. and others
Fern(s), aquatic (floating)	<i>Azolla</i> spp., <i>Salvinia</i> spp.
Fern(s), source of astringent	<i>Actiniopteris radiata</i> , <i>Drynaria quercifolia</i> , <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> , and others
Fern, bird's foot	<i>Pellaea mucronata</i>
Fern, bird's nest	<i>Asplenium nidus</i>
Fern, Boston	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>
Fern, bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Fern, Brazilian tree	<i>Cyathea</i> sp.
Fern used in treating burns	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>
Fern, chain	<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i>
Fern, cinnamon	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>
Fern, climbing (Asian)	<i>Lygodium salicifolium</i>
Fern(s) used in treating coughs	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> , <i>A. lunulatum</i> , <i>Polypodium glycyrrhiza</i>
Fern(s) used in treating dandruff	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> , <i>Polystichum munitum</i>
Fern used in treating	<i>Adiantum caudatum</i>
Fern(s) used in treating diarrhea	<i>Botrychium lunaria</i> , <i>B. ternatum</i> , <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> , and others
Fern(s) used as diuretic	<i>Adiantum venustum</i> , <i>Lygodium japonicum</i>
Fern(s) source of dyes	<i>Sadleria cyatheoides</i> (trunk), <i>Sphenomeris chusana</i> (fronds)
Fern(s) used in treating dysentery	<i>Botrychium lunaria</i> , <i>B. ternatum</i> , <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> , and others
Fern used in treating	<i>Lygodium flexuosum</i>
Fern used in treating eye	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>
Fern used to reduce fevers	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>
Fern, five-finger	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>
Fern(s) used as food	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> , <i>Dryopteris austriaca</i> , <i>D. filix-mas</i> , <i>Polystichum munitum</i> , and others
Fern(s), fossil	<i>Psaronius</i> spp., <i>Thamnopteris</i> spp., and others
Fern, goldback	<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>
Fern, holly	<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>
Fern(s) used by hummingbirds	<i>Cyathea arborea</i> , <i>Lophosoria quadripinnata</i> , <i>Nephelea mexicana</i>
Fern used for treating	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>
Fern used for easing	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Fern, lady	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>
Fern(s) used as laxative	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> , <i>Polypodium vulgare</i>
Fern used in treating	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>
Fern, licorice	<i>Polypodium glycyrrhiza</i>
Fern(s) poisonous to livestock	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> , <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Fern, edible Malaysian (relative of Lady fern)	<i>Athyrium esculentum</i>
Fern, male	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>
Fern, mosquito	<i>Azolla caroliniana</i>
Fern, nest	<i>Asplenium nidus</i>

Fern used to arrest	<i>Pellaea mucronata</i>
Fern(s) used for	<i>Cibotium</i> spp., <i>Osmunda</i> spp.
Fern, Oriental water	<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i>
Fern, ostrich	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>
Fern used as poison	<i>Polystichum squarrosum</i>
Fern(s) used in treating rickets	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i> , <i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Fern(s) used for stuffing	<i>Cibotium</i> spp., <i>Sadleria</i> spp.
Fern, sword	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>
Fern used in treating	<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>
Fern(s), Hawaiian tree	<i>Cibotium</i> spp., <i>Sadleria</i> spp.
Fern, tree	<i>Cyathea</i> spp., <i>Ctenitis</i> spp., <i>Dicksonia</i> spp., <i>Marattia</i> spp., <i>Sphaeropteris</i> spp., and others
Fern, tropical (Fig.	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>
Fern, tropical tree	<i>Cibotium</i> sp.
Fern used for expelling	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>
Fern(s) used for treating wounds	<i>Lygodium circinatum</i> , <i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>
Fevers, fern used to reduce	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>
Fevers, ground pine used	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>
Fig, common	<i>Ficus carica</i>
Fig, tropical	<i>Ficus</i> spp.
Fig, tropical (Fig.	<i>Ficus macrophyllus</i>
Figwort Family	Scrophulariaceae
Filaree	<i>Erodium</i> spp.
Fir, balsam	<i>Abies balsamea</i>
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fir, white	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
Fish	member of Class Pisces, Phylum Vertebrata, Kingdom
Fish, flashlight	<i>Anomalops katoptron</i> , <i>Photoblepharon palpebratus</i>
Fish molds	<i>Saprolegnia</i> spp. and others

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Geranium	<i>Geranium</i> spp., <i>Pelargonium</i>
Geranium Family	Geraniaceae
Gila monster	<i>Heloderma suspectum</i>
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i> and others
Ginseng, source of	<i>Panax quinquefolium</i> and others
Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>
Gladiolia/Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.
Gloeocapsa	<i>Gloeocapsa</i> spp.
Goat	<i>Capra</i> spp.
Goldback fern	<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>
Golden brown algae	members of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom
Golden chain tree	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i> spp.

Goldenseal	<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>
Goldenweed	<i>Haplopappus gracilis</i> ¹⁰
Goose	<i>Branta</i> spp. and others
Gooseberry	<i>Ribes</i> spp.
Goosefoot Family	Chenopodiaceae
Gopher plant	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i> (<i>E. lathyris</i> = <i>E. lathyris</i>)
Gopher, pocket	<i>Geomys bursarius</i> , <i>Thomomys</i> spp., and others
Gourd	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> and others
Grape	<i>Vitis</i> spp.
Grapefruit	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>
Grape, wine/table	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>
Grass (including	<i>Bromus</i> spp. and others ¹¹
Grass, Bermuda	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Grass, crested wheat	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>
Grass Family	Poaceae (formerly
Grass, Indian	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>
Grass, pampas (Fig.	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Grass tree (Australian)	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i> spp.
Gray pine ¹²	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>
Green algae	member of Phylum Chlorophyta, Kingdom Protista; representative genera include <i>Caulerpa</i> , <i>Chlorella</i> , <i>Codium</i> , <i>Dunaliella</i> , <i>Enteromorpha</i> , <i>Hydrodictyon</i> , <i>Microcystis</i> , <i>Pandorina</i> , <i>Pithophora</i> , <i>Scenedesmus</i> , <i>Spirogyra</i> , <i>Tetraselmis</i> ;
Greenbrier	<i>Smilax</i> spp.
Ground pine	<i>Lycopodium</i> spp.
Ground pine, fossil relatives of	<i>Baragwanathia</i> spp., <i>Drephanophycus</i> spp., <i>Proto- lepidodendron</i> spp., and
Ground pine used for baby	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Ground pine used to arrest	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>
Ground pine used as	<i>Lycopodium selago</i>
Ground pine used for ornaments	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i> , <i>L. complanatum</i> , <i>L. obscurum</i> , and other <i>Lycopodium</i> spp.
Ground pine used to	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>
Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>
Gum arabic, source of	<i>Acacia senegal</i>
Gum tragacanth, source of	<i>Astragalus echidenaeformis</i> , <i>A. gossypinus</i> , <i>A. gummifer</i> , and others
Guppy	<i>Lebistes reticulatus</i>
Hairy cap moss (p.	<i>Polytrichum commune</i>
Haptophyte	member of Phylum Prymnesiophyta, Kingdom
Hawk	<i>Buteo</i> spp., <i>Falco</i> spp., and
Hazelnut	<i>Corylus</i> spp.
Hazelnut, European	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Heath	<i>Erica</i> spp. and others
Heath Family	Ericaceae
Hemlock, eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>

Hemlock, mountain	<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>
Hemlock, poison	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Hemlock, water	<i>Cicuta</i> spp.
Hemlock, western	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Hemp, Manila	<i>Musa textilis</i>
Hemp, Mauritius	<i>Furcraea gigantea</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Henna	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>
Hepatica	<i>Hepatica</i> spp.
Hepatica (Fig. 24.3B)	<i>Hepatica americana</i>
Hickory	<i>Carya</i> spp.
Hog	<i>Sus scrofa</i> , and others
Hog fennel	<i>Lomatium</i> spp.
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Honey bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>
Hop hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
Hops	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>
Hornwort	<i>Anthoceros</i> spp.
Horse	<i>Equus caballus</i>
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum</i> spp.
Horsetail (Fig.	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>
Horsetail (Fig.	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>
Horsetail used as abrasive	<i>Equisetum</i> (all spp.)

¹⁰This species has a diploid number of $2n = 4$; i.e., each body cell has four chromosomes.

¹¹The Grass Family (Poaceae) comprises about 4,500 species of grasses. Some plants with *grass* in their name are in other families and are not true grasses, e.g., Grass of parnassus (*Parnassia californica*); Grass pink (*Petrorhagia dubia*).

¹²Gray pines were formerly known as Digger pines. The common name was changed in deference to Native Americans who consider *digger* a derogatory term.

¹³The lichens are arbitrarily treated under Phylum Ascomycota within Kingdom Fungi because (1) the vast majority of fungal components of each species are ascomycetes, and (2) the fungal component of each species of lichen is unique to the species, while the algal component is often common to more than one species of lichen.

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Lichen, foliose (Fig.	<i>Physcia</i> sp.
Lichen, foliose (Fig.	<i>Parmelia</i> sp.
Lichen, fruticose	<i>Usnea</i> sp.
Lichen, grazed by North	<i>Lecanora</i> spp.
Lichen, litmus	<i>Rocella</i> spp.
Lichen, natural dye	<i>Parmelia</i> spp., <i>Usnea</i> spp., and
Lichen, perfume stabilizer	<i>Evernia</i> spp.
Lichen, reindeer (reindeer)	<i>Cladonia</i> spp., <i>Cetraria islandica</i>
Lichens, crustose (Fig. 19.36A)	<i>Rinodina</i> sp.
black	<i>Acarospora citrina</i>
chartreuse	<i>Psora</i> sp.
gray	<i>Caloplaca elegans</i> <i>Candelariella vitellina</i>

Lichens used as miniature	<i>Cladonia</i> spp. and others
Licorice, source of	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>
Lignum vitae	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>
Lilac, common	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lily	<i>Lilium</i> spp. and others
Lily	<i>Lilium regale, L. auratum, L. martagon</i>
Lily, giant water	<i>Victoria amazonica</i>
Lily, kaffir	<i>Clivia</i> sp.
Lily, tiger	<i>Lilium pardalinum</i>
Lily, wood	<i>Lilium superbum</i>
Lily Family	Liliaceae
Lime	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>
Litchi	<i>Litchi sinensis</i>
Litmus indicator dye,	<i>Rocella</i> spp.
Live oak	<i>Quercus chrysolepis, Q. virginiana, Q. wislizenii,</i> and others
Liverwort	member of Phylum Hepaticophyta, Kingdom
Liverwort, leafy	<i>Porella</i> sp.
Liverworts, leafy	<i>Calopogeia</i> sp., <i>Bazzania trilobata, Frullania</i> spp., <i>Jungermannia</i> spp., <i>Porella</i>
Liverworts, thalloid	<i>Conocephalum</i> spp., <i>Lunularia</i> spp., <i>Marchantia</i> spp., and
Lizard	<i>Sceloporus</i> spp. and others
Lobeline sulfate, source of	<i>Lobelia inflata</i>
Locoweed	<i>Astragalus mollissimus</i> and other <i>Astragalus</i> spp.
Locust, black	<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>
Loganberry	<i>Rubus</i> hybrids, with <i>R. ursinus</i> as one parent; <i>Rubus vitifolius</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Logwood	<i>Haematoxylon campechianum</i>
Loon	<i>Gavia</i> spp.
Lotus, Oriental sacred	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>
Louse	Orders Mallophaga and Anaplura, Class Insecta, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom
Love-lies-bleeding	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>
Lucerne—see Alfalfa	
Luffa	<i>Luffa cylindrica, L. acutangula</i>
Lupine	<i>Lupinus</i> spp.
Lupine, tree with	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>
Madder Family	Rubiaceae
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Magnolia Family	Magnoliaceae
Mallow	<i>Malva</i> spp.
Mallow Family	Malvaceae
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
Mangrove	<i>Rhizophora mangle, R. candelaria,</i> and others
Mangrove, black	<i>Avicennia germinans, A. nitida</i> (Fig. 5.10)
Manila hemp	<i>Musa textilis</i>
Manioc—see Cassava	
Manroot	<i>Marah</i> spp.
Maple	<i>Acer</i> spp.

Maple, bigleaf (Fig.	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>
Maple, hard	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Maple, red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Maple, silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Maple, sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Marigold	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> and other <i>Tagetes</i>
Marijuana	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marjoram	<i>Majorana hortensis</i> (= <i>Origanum majorana</i>), pot marjorum = <i>Origanum onites</i>
Maté	<i>Ilex paraguariensis</i>
Meadow foam	<i>Limnanthes</i> spp.
Mealy bugs	<i>Pseudococcus</i> spp.
Melon	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Melon, honeydew	<i>Cucumis melo</i> (variety)
Melonette	<i>Melothria pendula</i>
Mermaid's wineglass	<i>Acetabularia</i> spp.
Mescal bean	<i>Sophora secundiflora</i>
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>
Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> and other <i>Asclepias</i> spp.
Milkweed, swamp	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>
Millet ¹⁵	
Millipede	member of Class Diplopoda, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Narcissus	<i>Narcissus</i> spp. and hybrids ¹⁸
Nasturtium (garden)	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>
Nectarine	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Neem tree	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
Nematode	member of Class Nematoda, Phylum Aschelminthes,
Nettle	<i>Urtica</i> spp.
Nicotine relative (nornicotine), source of	<i>Duboisia hopwoodii</i> , <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Nightshade, deadly	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>
Nightshade Family	Solanaceae
Nori—see Purple laver	
Nostoc	<i>Nostoc</i> spp.
Nutmeg	<i>Myristica fragrans</i>
Nutmeg, California	<i>Torreya californica</i>
Nutmeg Family	Myristicaceae
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
Oak, black	<i>Quercus velutina</i>
Oak, blue	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>
Oak, cork	<i>Quercus suber</i>
Oak, Hooker	<i>Quercus lobata</i>
Oak, live (Fig. 9.7)	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i> (other live oaks include <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> and <i>Q. virginiana</i>)
Oak, poison	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>
Oak, red	<i>Quercus borealis</i>
Oak, white	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Oak wilt	<i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i>
Olibanum tree	<i>Boswellia</i> spp.
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Onion	<i>Allium cepa</i>

Oomycete	member of Phylum Oomycota, Kingdom Fungi
Opuntia—see Prickly pear	
Orchid	<i>Cattleya</i> spp., and many
Orchid, bamboo	<i>Arundina graminifolia</i>
Orchid, Bletilla	<i>Bletilla</i> sp.
Orchid, bucket	<i>Coryanthes</i> spp.
Orchid “bark,” fern	<i>Cibotium</i> spp., <i>Osmunda</i> spp.
Orchid with cladophylls	<i>Epidendrum</i> spp.
Orchid, showy	<i>Orchis</i> spp.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Orchid,	<i>Rhizanthella gardneri</i>
Orchid, vanilla	<i>Vanilla planifolia</i> and others
Orchid Family	Orchidaceae
Oregano	<i>Origanum vulgare</i> and others
Oregon grape	<i>Berberis aquifolium</i> (= <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>) and other <i>Mahonia</i>
Organpipe cactus	<i>Lemaireocereus</i> spp.
Osage orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>
Oscillatoria	<i>Oscillatoria</i> spp.
Our Lord’s Candle	<i>Yucca whipplei</i>
Owl, snowy	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>
Painted lady	<i>Echeveria derenbergii</i>
Palm, coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Palm, date	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
Palm, oil	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>
Palm, panama hat	<i>Carludovica palmata</i>
Palm, Seychelles Island	<i>Lodoicea maldivica</i>
Palm, carnauba wax	<i>Copernicia cerifera</i>
Palm Family	Arecaceae (formerly
Pansy	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>
Pará rubber tree	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>
Parsley	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>
Parsley Family	Apiaceae (formerly
Parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
Passion fruit	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> , <i>P. mollissima</i> , and other <i>Passiflora</i> spp.
Patchouli oil, source of	<i>Pogostemon cablin</i> and others
Pea (garden)	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Pea, sweet	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>
Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Peach leaf curl	<i>Taphrina deformans</i>
Peanut	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>
Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Peat moss	<i>Sphagnum</i> spp.
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
Peccary	<i>Pecari angulatus</i> , <i>Tayassus pecari</i>
Penicillin mold²⁰	<i>Penicillium</i> spp. ²⁰
Pennyroyal	<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i>
Peony	<i>Paeonia</i> spp.
Peperomia	<i>Peperomia</i> spp.
Pepper	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> , <i>C. frutescens</i> ²¹

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Powdery mildew	<i>Erysiphe</i> spp. and others
Prayer plant	<i>Maranta</i> spp.
Preferns	<i>Cladoxylon</i> spp., <i>Protopteridium</i> spp. and others
Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i> and about 400 other <i>Primula</i> spp.
Pronghorn	<i>Antilocarpa americana</i>
Psyllium	<i>Plantago ovata</i>
Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus</i> spp.
Pteridosperms	<i>Lyginopteris</i> spp., <i>Medullosa</i> spp., and others
Puffball	<i>Calvatia cyathiformis</i> and other <i>Calvatia</i> spp., <i>Lycoperdon</i> spp.
Pulque, source of	<i>Agave</i> spp.
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>
Pumpkin Family	Cucurbitaceae
Puncture vine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Purple laver (Fig.	<i>Porphyra tenera</i>
Puya (rare)	<i>Puya raimondii</i>
Pyrethrum	<i>Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium</i> , <i>C. coccineum</i> , <i>C. marschallii</i>
Quillwort	<i>Isoetes</i> spp.
Quillwort, fossil relatives of	<i>Cinchona ledgeriana</i> and other <i>Cinchona</i> spp.
Quince	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>
Quinine, source of	<i>Cinchona officinalis</i> , <i>C. ledgeriana</i>
Quinoa	<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i>
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
Rabbit, cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus</i> spp.
Rabbit, jack	<i>Lepus</i> spp.
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Radish	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>
Rafflesia (Fig. 8.2)	<i>Rafflesia micropylora</i>
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia</i> spp.
Rape/rapeseed	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Raspberry, red	<i>Rubus idaeus</i> , <i>R. strigosus</i> , and their hybrids
Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> , <i>R. rattus</i> , and others
Rat, kangaroo	<i>Dipodomys</i> spp.
Rat snake, black	<i>Elaphe obsoleta</i>
Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus</i> spp.
Red algae	Member of Phylum Rhodophyta, Kingdom Protista; representative genera include <i>Chondrus</i> , <i>Euclima</i> , <i>Gelidium</i> , <i>Gigartina</i> , <i>Gracilaria</i> , <i>Polysiphonia</i> , <i>Porphyra</i> , and <i>Pterocladia</i> ; there are

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Redbud, eastern	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Redbud, western	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>
Redwood, coastal	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>

Redwood, dawn	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Redwood, giant	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Reindeer	<i>Rangifer</i> spp.
Reserpine, source of	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>
Resurrection plant	<i>Selaginella lepidophylla</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Rhubarb	<i>Rheum rhaponticum</i>
Rice²⁵	<i>Oryza sativa</i> ²⁵
Rice-paper plant	<i>Tetrapanax papyriferus</i> (some authors refer to <i>Fatsia japonica</i> [<i>F. papyrifera</i>] as rice-
Rice, wild	<i>Zizania aquatica</i>
Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Rock cress	<i>Arabis</i> sp.
Rock-rose, European	<i>Helianthemum vulgare</i>
Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria</i> spp.
Rockweeds	<i>Fucus</i> spp., <i>Pelvetia</i> spp., and
Rose	<i>Rosa odorata</i> and other <i>Rosa</i> spp. (there are more than 25,000 rose cultivars)
Rose, damask	<i>Rosa damascena</i>
Rose Family	Rosaceae
Rose, Sitka (Fig.	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Rotenone, source of	<i>Derris elliptica</i> , <i>Lonchocarpus nicou</i>
Rotenone, relative of	<i>Tephrosia vogelii</i>
Rubber, Pará	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>
Rubber plant	<i>Ficus elastica</i>
Ruellia	<i>Ruellia portellae</i> and others
Rust, black stem of wheat	<i>Puccinia graminis</i>
Rust, cedar-apple	<i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianum</i>
Rust, corn	<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>
Rust, poplar leaf spot	<i>Melampsora medusae</i>
Rust, rock cress	<i>Puccinia monoica</i>
Rust, white pine blister	<i>Cronartium ribicola</i>
Rutabaga	<i>Brassica campestris</i> var. <i>napobrassica</i> (= <i>Brassica napus</i>)
Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>
Ryegrass	<i>Lolium</i> spp.
Safflower	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>
Saffron (true)	<i>Crocus sativus</i>
Saffron, meadow	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>
Sage²⁶	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> ²⁶
Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>
Sage, Jerusalem	<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>

¹⁴There are thousands of species of leafy liverworts assigned to about 200 genera.

¹⁵Several species of grain are called *millet*, but the most extensively cultivated taxa are *Pennisetum glaucum* (pearl millet) and *Eleusine coracana* (finger millet). Other millets, some of which are used as pasturage, include *Panicum milliaceum* (broomcorn millet); *P. maximum*; *P. obtusum*; *P. purpurascens*; *P. ramosum*; *P. texanum*; *P. virgatum*; *Echinochloa colona*; *E. crus-galli*; *Paspalum* sp.; *Eragrostis* sp.; *Setaria italica*; and others.

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Mint—see Peppermint, Spearmint, etc.	
Mint Family	Lamiaceae (formerly
Mistletoe	<i>Phoradendron</i> spp.
Mistletoe, dwarf	<i>Arceuthobium</i> spp.

Mite	member of Order Acarina, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom
Mock orange	<i>Philadelphus x virginalis</i> and other <i>Philadelphus</i> spp. and hybrids
Mollusc	member of Phylum Mollusca, Kingdom Animalia
Monkey	<i>Ateles dariensis</i> and many others
Monkey flower	<i>Mimulus</i> spp.
Monkshood	<i>Aconitum columbianum</i>
Monocot	member of Class Liliopsida, Phylum
Moose	<i>Alces americana</i> , <i>A. alces</i>
Morel	<i>Morchella esculenta</i> and other <i>Morchella</i> spp.
Morel, false	<i>Helvella</i> sp.
Morning glory	<i>Ipomoea violacea</i> and others
Mosquito	<i>Anopheles</i> spp., <i>Culex</i> spp., and
Moss	member of Phylum Bryophyta, Kingdom Plantae
Moss, annual (bare soil)	<i>Acaulon</i> spp., <i>Ephemerum</i> spp., and others
Moss, antler and bone	<i>Tetraplodon</i> spp.
Moss used by Indians	<i>Bryum</i> spp., <i>Mnium</i> spp.
Moss, copper-rich substrate-inhabiting	<i>Mielichhoferia</i> spp., <i>Scopelophila</i> spp.
Moss, carnivore	<i>Tayloria</i> sp.
Moss, calcium absence indicator	<i>Andreaea</i> spp., <i>Rhacomitrium lanuginosum</i>
Moss, calcium presence indicator	<i>Didymodon</i> spp., <i>Desmatodon</i> spp., and others
Moss, exceptionally	<i>Tortura ruralis</i>
Moss, European roof-	<i>Dicranoweisia</i> sp.
Moss, extinguisher	<i>Encalypta</i> spp.
Moss, hair(y) cap	<i>Polytrichum</i> spp.
Moss, herbivore	<i>Splachnum</i> spp.
Moss, luminous	<i>Schistosiega pennata</i> , <i>Mittenia</i> sp.
Moss, mammal dung-	<i>Splachnum luteum</i>
Moss, peat	<i>Sphagnum</i> spp.
Moss, pollution-sensitive	<i>Hypnum</i> spp. and others
Moss, pygmy—see Moss, annual	
Moss, rock	<i>Andreaea</i> spp., <i>Grimmia</i> spp., and others

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Moss rose	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
Moss, saline (salty) soil	<i>Pottia</i> spp.
Moss, seasonal	<i>Fontinalis</i> spp.
Moss, sphagnum	<i>Sphagnum</i> spp.
Moth	member of Order Lepidoptera, Class Insecta, Phylum
Moth, Argentine, used to	<i>Cactoblastus cactorum</i>
Moth, codling	<i>Carpocapsa pomonella</i>
Moth, gypsy	<i>Porthetria dispar</i>

Moth, Mexican jumping	<i>Carpocaps asaltians</i>
Moth, Yucca	<i>Pronuba</i> spp. , <i>Tegeticula</i> spp.
Moth mullein	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>
Mountain beaver	<i>Aplodontia rufa</i>
Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i> , <i>Peromyscus</i> spp. , and others
Mouse, jumping	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i> , <i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>
Mulberry	<i>Morus</i> spp.
Mulberry, red	<i>Morus rubra</i>
Mulberry, white	<i>Morus alba</i>
Mule ears	<i>Wyethia</i> spp.
Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Mullein, moth	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>
Mushroom¹⁶	<i>Agaricus</i> spp. and others
Mushroom, common red	<i>Russula</i>
Mushroom, fairy ring	<i>Marasmius oreades</i>
Mushroom, common	<i>Agaricus bisporus</i>
Mushroom, fly agaric	<i>Amanita muscaria</i>
Mushroom, inky cap	<i>Coprinus</i> spp.
Mushroom, oyster	<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i>
Mushroom, pore	<i>Serillus pungens</i>
Mushroom, portabella	<i>Agaricus bisporus</i> (variety)
Mushroom, shaggy mane	<i>Coprinus comatus</i>
Mushroom, shiitake	<i>Lentinus edodes</i>
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>
Mustard	<i>Brassica campestris</i> , <i>B. nigra</i> , and others
Mustard, cultivated	<i>Brassica alba</i> , <i>B. juncea</i> , and
Mustard Family	Brassicaceae (formerly
Myrrh, source of	<i>Commiphora abyssinica</i>
Myrtle¹⁷	<i>Umbellularia californica¹⁷</i>

¹⁶*Mushroom* is a term generally applied to the fruiting bodies with stalked, caplike structures produced by members of Phylum Basidiomycota, Kingdom Fungi. The term is also loosely applied to some of the fruiting bodies of members of other classes of true fungi. There are thousands of known species.

¹⁷This plant, also known as the California bay, is in the Laurel Family (Lauraceae). True myrtles are in the Myrtle Family (Myrtaceae).

¹⁸The 27 known species of *Narcissus* (native to Europe and the Mediterranean regions) have been extensively cultivated and hybridized. There is a botanical classification for wild forms and a horticultural classification based primarily on the extent of the corona, flower color, and fragrance. The horticultural forms are known by common names such as narcissi, daffodils, jonquils, pheasant's eye, angel's tears, etc.

¹⁹Depending on which authorities are followed, the number of known orchid species (all in the family Orchidaceae) may exceed 30,000. Popularly cultivated orchids include species of *Cattleya*, *Cymbidium*, *Dendrobium*, *Odontoglossum*, *Oncidium*, *Paphiopedilum*, *Phalaenopsis*, *Vanda*, and both interspecific and intergeneric hybrids.

²⁰The original producer of penicillin discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming was *Penicillium notatum*; current commercially used producers of penicillin are strains of *Penicillium chrysogenum*. Other commercially cultivated *Penicillium* species include *P. roquefortii* (used to make roquefort cheese), *P. camembertii* (used to make blue cheese), and *P. griseofulvum* (used for the production of a ringworm and athlete's foot antibiotic known as *griseofulvin*).

²¹The drug *capsicum*, whose active ingredient is the oleoresin *capsaicin*, is derived from these species, and garden peppers include these and other species of *Capsicum*.

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
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Pepper, black	<i>Piper nigrum</i>
Pepper, red	<i>Capsicum annum, C. baccatum, C. chinense, C. frutescens, C. pubescens</i>
Peppergrass	<i>Lepidium spp.</i>
Peppermint	<i>Mentha piperita</i>
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros spp.</i>
Petitgrain oil, source of	<i>Citrus aurantium var. amara</i>
Petunia	<i>Petunia spp. and hybrids</i>
Peyote	<i>Lophophora williamsii</i>
Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>
Pigweed²²	<i>Amaranthus spp., Chenopodium</i>
Pigweed Family²²	Amaranthaceae,
Pillbug	<i>Cylisticus convexus</i> and others
Pine	<i>Pinus spp.</i>
Pine, Afghanistan	<i>Pinus eldarica</i>
Pine, Aleppo	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>
Pine, bristlecone	<i>Pinus longaeva</i>
Pine, Chilghoza	<i>Pinus gerardiana</i>
Pine, Colorado bristlecone	<i>Pinus aristata</i>
Pine, Coulter	<i>Pinus coulteri</i>
Pine, eastern white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pine, European stone	<i>Pinus pinea</i>
Pine, gray	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>
Pine, jack	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>
Pine, jeffrey	<i>Pinus jeffreyi</i>
Pine, kauri	<i>Agathis australis, A. robusta</i>
Pine, knobcone	<i>Pinus attenuata</i>
Pine, loblolly	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
Pine, lodgepole	<i>Pinus contorta</i>
Pine, longleaf	<i>Pinus palustris</i>
Pine, Merkus	<i>Pinus merkusii</i>
Pine, Mexican pinyon	<i>Pinus cembroides</i>
Pine, Mexican stone	<i>Pinus cembroides</i>
Pine, Monterey	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Pine, pinyon	<i>Pinus edulis, P. monophylla, P. quadrifolia</i>
Pine, pitch	<i>Pinus rigida</i>
Pine, ponderosa	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Pine, red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, Scotch	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Pine, shortleaf	<i>Pinus echinata</i>
Pine, Siberian white	<i>Pinus sibirica</i>
Pine, slash	<i>Pinus caribaea, P. elliotii</i>
Pine, southern yellow—see Pine, loblolly; Pine, longleaf; Pine, shortleaf; and Pine, slash	

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Pine, stone—see Pine, European stone; and Pine, Mexican stone	
Pine, sugar	<i>Pinus lambertiana</i>
Pine, western white	<i>Pinus monticola</i>
Pine, western yellow	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>
Pine, Wollemi	<i>Wollemia nobilis</i>
Pineapple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>
Pinedrops	<i>Pterospora spp.</i>
Pistachio	<i>Pistacia vera</i>
Pitcher plant	<i>Sarracenia spp. and others</i>

Pitcher plant, Asian	<i>Nepenthes</i> spp. and others
Plantain	<i>Plantago</i> spp. (cooking bananas, also called plantains, are mostly <i>Musa</i>)
Plastic, fungus used in	<i>Aspergillus terreus</i>
Plasticizers,	<i>Euphorbia agascae</i>
Plover	<i>Charadrius</i> spp. and others
Plum, European ²³	<i>Prunus domestica</i> ²³
Podocarps, New Zealand	<i>Podocarpus dacrydoides</i> , <i>P. totara</i>
Podocarps, ornamental	<i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i> , <i>P. nagi</i> , and others
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>
Poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
Poison oak	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>
Poison sumac	<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i>
Polyanthus	<i>Primula polyanthus</i> and hybrids
Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>
Poor man's pepper	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
Popcorn	<i>Zea mays</i> (horticultural)
Poplar	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Poppy—see also California	<i>Papaver</i> spp. and others
Poppy Family	Papaveraceae
Poppy, bush	<i>Dendromecon rigida</i>
Poppy, Mexican	<i>Hunnemannia</i> spp.
Poppy, opium	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
Poppy, Oriental	<i>Papaver orientale</i>
Poppy, prickly (Fig.)	<i>Argemone glauca</i>
Porcupine	<i>Erethizon</i> spp., <i>Hystrix</i> spp. ²⁴
Portulaca Family	Portulacaceae
Potato, Irish	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
Potato, sweet	<i>Ipomea batatas</i>
Potato vine	<i>Solanum jasminoides</i>
Powderpuff flower	<i>Calliandra inaequilatera</i>

²²Species of *Amaranthus* in the Amaranth family (Amaranthaceae) and *Chenopodium* in the Goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae) have been called *pigweeds*, and both families have also been referred to as the Pigweed family. Because of this, many botanists prefer to refer to the Amaranthaceae as the Amaranth family and the Chenopodiaceae as the Goosefoot family. Most *Amaranthus* spp. are called amaranths and most *Chenopodium* spp. are called *goosefoot*, although the widespread weed *Chenopodium album* is popularly called lamb's quarters. Pig's weed (*Oryza* sp.) is completely unrelated to either of the two families just mentioned; it is a grass related to rice.

²³Although the European plum was involved in the development of the majority of older plum varieties, more than 600 varieties of plum have been developed from American plums such as *Prunus subcordata* and *P. americana*, along with various hybrids involving at least one American parent.

²⁴*Hystrix* is also a name for a genus of grasses.

²⁵At the beginning of the year 2000, the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines had in storage the seeds of 20 species and more than 81,000 different varieties of rice. The staple food of nearly 2 billion people, rice cultivation presently occupies 11% of agricultural land. Rice has been cultivated in Asian countries for more than 7,000 years. Although the great majority of rice cultivated is *Oryza sativa*, some forms of *Oryza glaberrima* are also cultivated.

²⁶This sage, which is in the Mint Family (Lamiaceae), should not be confused with *sagebrush*, which is in the Sunflower Family (Asteraceae).

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME

Saguaro	<i>Carnegie gigantea</i>
Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus</i> spp. , <i>Salmo salar</i> , and others
Salmonberry	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>
Salsify	<i>Tragopogon</i> spp.
Saltbush/Saltscale	<i>Atriplex</i> spp.
Salvia	<i>Salvia</i> spp.
Sansevieria	<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> and other <i>Sansevieria</i> spp.
Santonin, source of	<i>Artemisia cina</i>
Sargassum (Fig.)	<i>Sargassum</i> sp.
Sarsaparilla, source of	<i>Smilax</i> spp.
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Sausage tree, African	<i>Kigelia pinnata</i>
Savory	<i>Satureia hortensis</i>
Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.
Screw pine	<i>Pandanus veitchii</i> and other <i>Pandanus</i> spp.
Sea anemone	<i>Stephanauge</i> spp. and others
Sea hare	<i>Aplysia californica</i>
Sea lettuce	<i>Ulva</i> spp.
Sea palm	<i>Postelsia palmaeformis</i>
Sea rocket	<i>Cakile edentula</i>
Sedge	<i>Carex</i> spp. and others
Seed ferns (Pteridosperms)	<i>Lyginopteris</i> spp. , <i>Medullosa</i> spp. , and others
Senna	<i>Cassia senna</i> and others
Sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>
Sesame	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>
Shallot²⁷	<i>Allium cepa²⁷</i>
Sheep	<i>Ovis</i> spp.
Shepherd's purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Shrimp	<i>Crago</i> spp. and others
Sisal	<i>Agave sisalina</i>
Skunk	<i>Mephitis</i> spp.
Slime mold	member of Phyla Myxomycota and Dictyosteliomycota, Subkingdom Myxobionta,
Slime mold (Fig.)	<i>Lamproderma</i> sp.
Slime mold (Fig.)	<i>Lycogala epidendrum</i>
Slime mold, cellular	member of Phylum Acrasiomycota, Kingdom
Slime mold, human-hair	<i>Stemonitis</i> spp.
Sloth	<i>Bradypus</i> spp. , <i>Choleopus</i> spp.
Smut	<i>Ustilago</i> spp. and others
Smut, corn	<i>Ustilago maydis</i>
Snail	<i>Haplotrema concava</i> and others
Snapdragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Snowplant	<i>Sarcodes sanguinea</i>
Snowy owl	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>
Soaproot, California	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i> and other <i>Sorghum</i> spp.
Sorrel	<i>Oxalis</i> spp.
Southern yellow pine—see Pine, loblolly; Pine, longleaf; Pine, shortleaf; and Pine, slash	
Soybean	<i>Glycine max</i>
Spanish moss	<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>
Sparrow, savannah	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>

Sparrow, song	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Sparrow, vesper	<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>
Spearmint	<i>Mentha spicata</i>
Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i> and other <i>Tradescantia</i> spp.
Spiderwort, European	<i>Tradescantia paludosa</i>
Spike moss	<i>Selaginella</i> spp.
Spike moss, fossil relatives of	<i>Lepidodendron</i> spp., <i>Sigillaria</i> spp., and others
Spinach	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>
Spirogyra	<i>Spirogyra</i> spp.
Sponge	<i>Spongilla</i> spp. and others
Sponge, vegetable	<i>Luffa cylindrica</i>
Spring beauty	<i>Claytonia virginica</i>
Spruce, black	<i>Picea mariana</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, red	<i>Picea rubens</i>
Spruce, Sitka	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>
Spruce, white	<i>Picea glauca</i>
Spurge	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
Spurge (Fig. 24.13)	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>
Spurge Family	Euphorbiaceae
Squash	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> , <i>C. mixta</i> , <i>C. moschata</i> , <i>C. pepo</i> , and others
Squawroot	<i>Perideridia</i> spp.
Squill	<i>Scilla</i> spp.
Squills	<i>Urginea maritima</i>
Squirrel	<i>Citellus</i> spp., <i>Sciurus</i> spp.,
Squirrel corn	<i>Dicentra canadensis</i>
Squirrel, gray	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Squirting cucumber	<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>
Stapelia (Fig. 23.14)	<i>Stapelia similis</i>
Stinkhorn	<i>Mutinus</i> spp., <i>Phallus impudicus</i> , and others
Stinkhorn, common	<i>Mutinus caninus</i>
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp., <i>Crassula</i> spp., and
Stoneseed	<i>Lithospermum ruderale</i>
Stonewort	<i>Chara</i> spp., <i>Nitella</i> spp.
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i> and other <i>Fragaria</i> spp. and hybrids
String-of-pearls	<i>Senecio rowellianus</i>
Strychnine, source of	<i>Strychnos nox-vomica</i> and other <i>Strychnos</i> spp.

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Sugar cane	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
Sumac	<i>Rhus</i> spp.
Sunbird	<i>Anthodiaeta</i> spp., <i>Notiocinnyris</i> spp., and others
Sundew	<i>Drosera</i> spp.
Sundew relative used	<i>Drosophyllum lusitanicum</i>
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> , <i>H. debilis</i>
Sunflower Family	Asteraceae (formerly
Sweet pea	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>
Sword fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> and others
Tamarack	<i>Larix</i> spp.

Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix</i> spp.
Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>
Tapir	<i>Tapirus</i> spp.
Taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
Tarragon	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>
Tarweed	<i>Grindelia</i> spp.
Tarweed, western	<i>Calycadenia</i> sp.
Tea	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>
Tent caterpillar	<i>Malacosoma americanum</i> and
Teosinte (annual)	<i>Zea mexicana</i>
Teosinte (perennial)	<i>Zea diploperennis</i>
Tequila, source of	<i>Agave</i> spp.
Termite	<i>Odontotermes</i> spp., <i>Reticulitermes</i> spp., and others
Thalloid liverworts	<i>Marchantia</i> spp., <i>Conocephalum</i> spp., and others
Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>
Thistle	<i>Cirsium</i> spp. and others
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma</i> spp.
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> and others
Ti (Ki) plant	<i>Cordyline fruticosa</i>
Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>
Toad	<i>Bufo americanus</i>
Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> , <i>N. rustica</i>
Tomato²⁸	<i>Solanum esculentum</i>
Tomato fruitworm	<i>Heliothis armigera</i>
Tomato, Galápagos	<i>Solanum esculentum</i> var. <i>minor</i> , <i>S. pimpinellifolium</i> , <i>S. cheesmanii</i> (salt tolerant sp.)
Tomato hornworm	<i>Protoparce quinquemaculata</i>
Toothwort	<i>Dentaria</i> spp.
Tortoise, giant Galápagos	<i>Testudo elephantopus porteri</i>
Touch-me-not	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> and others
Tree fern (Fig.	<i>Cibotium glaucum</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Tree fern, small Hawaiian	<i>Sadleria cyatheoides</i>
Tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Trillium	<i>Trillium</i> spp.
Truffles	<i>Tuber</i> spp.
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Tumbleweeds	<i>Amaranthus albus</i> , <i>Salsola pestifera</i> , and others
Tung oil, source of	<i>Aleurites fordii</i>
Turmeric, source of	<i>Curcuma longa</i> , <i>C. domestica</i>
Turnip	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Turtle	<i>Chelydra</i> spp., <i>Chrysemys</i> spp., and others
Twinflower	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>
Ulothrix	<i>Ulothrix</i> spp.
Ultraviolet light, flowers seen in (Fig.	<i>Rudbeckia</i> sp.
Unicorn plant	<i>Proboscidea</i> spp.
Venus's flytrap	<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>
Vetch	<i>Vicia</i> spp.
Vetchling, yellow	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>
Vinegar weed	<i>Trichostema</i> spp.
Violet	<i>Viola odorata</i> and other <i>Viola</i>

Violet, African	<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i> and other <i>Saintpaulia</i> spp.
Violet, gold	<i>Viola douglasii</i>
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Virus²⁹	
Vole	<i>Microtus</i> spp. and others
Wahoo	<i>Euonymus alata</i> and others
Wake-robin	<i>Trillium</i> spp.
Wallflower, western	<i>Erysimum capitatum</i>
Walnut	<i>Juglans</i> spp.
Walnut, black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Warbler	<i>Dendroica</i> spp. and others
Watercress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>
Water fern, oriental	<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i>
Watermelon	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>
Water mold	member of Phylum Oomycota, Subkingdom Mastigobionta, Kingdom Protista
Water net	<i>Hydrodictyon</i> spp.
Watersilk	<i>Spirogyra</i> spp.
Water weed	<i>Elodea</i> spp.
Water weed, yellow	<i>Ludwigia repens</i>
Wattle	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , <i>A. mearnsii</i> , and others
Weaver birds	<i>Anaplectes</i> spp., <i>Hyphantornis</i> spp., and others

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Webworm, fall	<i>Hyphantria cunea</i>
Welwitschia	<i>Welwitschia mirabilis</i>
Whale, sperm	<i>Physeter catodon</i>
Wheat³⁰	
Wheel tree	<i>Trochodendron aralioides</i>
Whisk fern	<i>Psilotum</i> spp.
Whisk fern, fossil relatives of	<i>Asteroxylon</i> spp., <i>Psilophyton</i> spp., <i>Rhynia</i> spp., and
Whisk fern, living relatives	<i>Tmesipteris</i> spp.
White pine blister rust	<i>Cronartium ribicola</i>
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.
Willow Family	Salicaceae
Window leaves,	<i>Fenestraria</i> spp. and others
Wintergreen oil, sources of	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i> and
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i> and other <i>Wisteria</i> spp.
Witch hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME

Woad, dyer's	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Woadwaxen	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Wolfsbane	<i>Aconitum vulparia</i>
Wolverine	<i>Gulo luscus, G. gulo</i>
Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopus</i> spp. and others
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia annua, A. absinthium</i>
Yam	<i>Dioscorea alata, D. cayensis, D. composita, D. esculenta, D. floribunda, D. rotundata, D. trifida</i>
Yareta	<i>Azorella yareta</i>
Yarrow, American	<i>Achillea lanulosum</i>
Yarrow, European	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yeast, baking/brewing	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>
Yellow-green algae	member of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom
Yew	<i>Taxus</i> spp.
Yew, Japanese (Fig.)	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Zebra	<i>Equus zebra</i> and others
Zinnia	<i>Zinnia elegans</i> and others

²⁷Linnaeus applied the name *Allium ascalonicum* to what was probably an *Allium* cultigen believed to have originated in Asia Minor, and the name *Allium ascalonium* since has generally been applied to shallots. Shallots seldom set seed, however, and seeds sold under the name *Allium ascalonicum* have sometimes proved to be those of other *Allium* spp. The current practice of considering shallots to be a form of *Allium cepa* should lessen the confusion.

²⁸DNA evidence indicates the tomato, long known as *Lycopersicum esculentum*, belongs in the genus *Solanum* and should be transferred to that genus, making the correct name *Solanum esculentum*.

²⁹Depending on the classification used, viruses may not have a scientific name. Many are named after the disease they cause; e.g., tobacco mosaic virus causes tobacco mosaic disease. One classification attempts to give them at least a Latin prefix, so that the virus for warts is *Papavovirus*; for smallpox, *Poxvirus*; for polio, *Picornavirus*; for measles and mumps, *Paramyxovirus*.

³⁰More than 20,000 varieties of cultivated bread wheat, which has a history dating back thousands of years, are presently recognized. The ancestry and cytology are complex and still not fully understood. The principal ancestors appear to have been *Triticum monococcum* (which, after mutant forms were incorporated, became known as *einkorn* wheat) and species of *Aegilops*, especially *A. speltoides*, with several other mutations and natural hybridizations having occurred throughout the past several thousand years. Emmer wheat has been recognized as *Triticum dicoccom* or *T. turgidum* var. *dicoccum*; durum wheat as *T. durum* or *T. turgidum* var. *durum*; Polish wheat (also known as Jerusalem rye) as *T. polonicum*; and common bread wheat as *T. aestivum* (which is believed to have been derived from *T. turgidum* and a genome from *Aegilops tauschii*). Other taxa believed to have played a role in the development of cultivated wheat include *T. longissima* and *T. searsii*. Uncertainty as to the precise evolutionary history of wheat persists, however, and awaits further investigation.
