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	*Orycteropus* spp.
Abrasives, horsetail source of	*Equisetum* spp.
Absinthe liqueur, source of ingredients	*Pimpinella anisum, Artemisia absinthium,* and others
Acacia	*Acacia* spp.
Aconite, source of	*Aconitum* spp.
Actinomycetes	*Actinomyces* spp. and others
Adder's tongue fern, reticulate	*Ophioglossum reticulatum* (has highest known diploid chromosome number—1,260)
Adder's tongue ferns	*Ophioglossum* spp.
Afghanistan pine	*Pinus eldarica*
Aflatotoxin, source of	*Aspergillus flavus*
African sausage tree	*Kigelia pinnata*
Agar, source of	*Chondrus crispus, Eucheuma* spp., *Gelidium* spp., *Gracilaria* spp., and other red algae
Agave	*Agave angustifolia, A. palmeri, A. tequilana,* and other *Agave* spp.
Air plant—*see also* Bromeliad	*Kalanchoë* spp.
Alder	*Alnus* spp.
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa*
Alfalfa caterpillar	*Colias philodice*
Algae	members of Kingdom Protista—all phyla
Algae, agar-producing	*Acanthopeltis* spp., *Ahnfeltia* spp., *Gelidium* spp. (principal source), *Gracilaria* spp., *Pterocladia* spp., and others
Algae, alginate-producing	*Ascophyllum* spp., *Durvillea* spp., *Ecklonia* spp., *Laminaria* spp., *Macrocystis* spp., and others
Algae, bark	*Pleurococcus* spp. and others (see footnote under *Bark, green algae that inhabit*)
Algae, brown	members of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom Protista
Algae, carrageenan-producing	*Chondrus crispus, Eucheuma* spp., and others
Algae, coralline	*Bossiella* spp., *Corallina* spp., *Lithothamnion* spp., and others
Algae/cyanobacteria, edible[1]	*Chlorella,* Irish moss (*Chondrus crispus*), kelp (*Laminaria* spp.), laver or nori (*Porphyra* spp.), spirulina (*Spirulina* spp.), wakame (*Undaria* spp.), and others
Algae/cyanobacteria, toxic	*Anabaena* sp., *Caulerpa* sp., *Chlorella* sp., *Chondria armata, Gambierdiscus toxicus, Hizikia* sp., *Lyngbya majusculis, Oscillatoria nigroviridis, Protogonyaulax (Gonyaulax)* sp., *Prototheca* sp., *Prymnesium parvum, Ptychodiscus (Gymnodinium brevis), Schizothrix calcicola,* and others
Algae/cyanobacteria used as fertilizers or soil conditioners	*Anabaena azollae, Chlamydomonas mexicana,* kelps, and others
Algae, flatworm	*Platymonas* spp.
Algae, golden brown	members of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom Protista
Algae, green	members of Phylum Chlorophyta, Kingdom Protista
Algae, green colonial	*Chaetopeltis* spp., *Eudorina* spp., *Pandorina* spp., *Pediastrum* spp., *Scenedesmus* spp., *Volvox* spp., and others

[1]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 umbilicaulis* 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 a been a staple food of natives of the Lake Chad region in Africa for centuries.

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Algae, green filamentous	*Oedogonium* spp., *Spirogyra* spp., *Ulothrix* spp., *Zygnema* spp., and others
Algae, medicinal	*Laminaria* spp., *Digenia* spp., and many others
Algae, metal-removing	*Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*
Algae, red	members of Phylum Rhodophyta, Kingdom Protista
Algae, snowbank	*Chlamydomonas nivale* and others
Algae, sponge	*Chlorella* spp., *Zoochlorella* spp.
Algae, yellow-green	members of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom Protista
Almond	*Prunus amygdalus*
Aloe juice, source of	*Aloe barbadensis, A. ferox, A. vera,* and others
Amaranth	*Amaranthus* spp.
Amaryllis	*Amaryllis* spp.
Ama'uma'u	*Sadleria cyatheoides*
American chestnut	*Castanea dentata*
American elm	*Ulmus americana*
Amoeba	*Amoeba proteus* and others
Amoeba, fungal internal parasites of	*Cochlonema verrucosum* and others
Amoeba, fungal trappers of	*Dactylella* spp. and others
Anabaena	*Anabaena* spp. (including nitrogen-fixing spp. such as *A. azollae*)
Anemone	*Anemone* spp.
Angelica	*Angelica archangelica*
Anise	*Pimpinella anisum*
Anise swallowtail butterfly	*Papilio zelicaon*
Annatto	*Bixa orellana*
Ant	*Formica* spp. and many others
Anteater	*Myrmecophaga jubata*
Ants, bullhorn *Acacia*	*Pseudomyrmex ferruginea*
Aphid	*Anuraphis* spp., *Aphis* spp., and others
Aphid, root (pest of grape vines)	*Phylloxera* spp.
Apple[2]	*Malus domestica* (= *Malus pumila*)[2]
Apple brown rot, causal agent	*Monolinia fructigena*
Apple scab, causal agent	*Venturia inaequalis*
Apricot	*Prunus armeniaca*
Apricot brown rot	*Sclerotinia fructicola*
Arabidopsis (Mouse-ear cress)	*Arabidopsis thaliana*
Arborvitae (American/Northern)	*Thuja occidentalis*
Archaebacteria	members of Phylum Archaebacteria, Kingdom Archaea
***Archaefructus,* extinct plant believed to be the earliest flowering plant**	
Arrowroot	*Maranta arundinacea, Tacca leontopetaloides*
Arrowroot, Florida, source of	*Zamia floridana*
Artichoke, Chinese (Crosne)	*Stachys affinis*
Artichoke, globe	*Cynaria scolymus*
Artichoke, Jerusalem	*Helianthus tuberosus*
Arum Lily (Arum) Family	Araceae
Ascomycete	member of Phylum Ascomycota, Kingdom Fungi
Ash, blue	*Fraxinus quadrangulata*
Ash, Oregon	*Fraxinus latifolia*
Ash, white	*Fraxinus americana*
Asparagus	*Asparagus officinalis*
Aspen, quaking	*Populus tremuloides*
Aspergillosis, causal agent(s) of	*Aspergillus fumigatus* and other *Aspergillus* spp.
Aster	*Aster* spp.
Astringent, horsetail source of	*Equisetum arvense, E. debile,* and others
Athlete's foot, fungal causal agent of	*Trichophyton* spp.
Autograph tree (Fig. 8.15*C*)	*Clusia rosea*
Avocado	*Persea americana* and others
Azalea	*Rhododendron* spp.
Baby blue eyes	*Nemophila menziesii*
Baby powder, ground pine source of	*Lycopodium clavatum*
Bacteria, acetone-producing	*Clostridium acetobutylicum* and others
Bacteria, acidophilus	*Lactobacillus acidophilus*
Bacteria, ammonifying	*Clostridium* spp., *Micrococcus* spp., *Proteus* spp., *Pseudomonas* spp., and others
Bacteria, anthrax	*Bacillus anthracis*
Bacteria, blue-green—*see* Cyanobacteria	
Bacteria, botulism	*Clostridium botulinum*
Bacteria, brucellosis	*Brucella abortus, B. suis, B. melitensis*
Bacteria, Bt	*Bacillus thuringiensis*
Bacteria, bubonic plague	*Yersinia pestis*
Bacteria, buttermilk	*Streptococcus lactis, S. cremoris, Leuconostoc citrovorum,* and others
Bacteria, butyl alcohol	*Clostridium acetobutylicum* and others
Bacteria, cholera	*Vibrio cholerae*
Bacteria, decay/decomposer	*Clostridium* spp., *Micrococcus* spp., *Proteus* spp., *Pseudomonas* spp., and others
Bacteria, denitrifying	*Micrococcus denitrificans, Thiobacillus denitrificans,* and others

[2]There 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.*

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Bacteria, dextran	*Leuconostoc mesenteroides*
Bacteria, diphtheria	*Corynebacterium diphtheriae*
Bacteria, ensilage	*Lactobacillus delbrueckii, L. plantarum,* and others
Bacteria, ethanol-producing	*Bacillus stearothermophilus* (mutant form)
Bacteria, frost-damage preventing	*Pseudomonas syringiae*
Bacteria, gas gangrene	*Clostridium novyi, C. perfringens, C. septicum*
Bacteria, giant	*Epulopiscium fishelsonii*
Bacteria, glutamic acid-producing	*Arthrobacter* spp., *Brevibacterium* spp., *Micrococcus* spp.
Bacteria, gonorrhea	*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
Bacteria, grease- and oil-dissolving	*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
Bacteria, green sulfur	*Chlorobium* spp., *Chloropseudomonas* spp., *Prosthecochloris* spp., and others
Bacteria, hot water (Sulfolobus)	*Pyrodictium* spp.
Bacteria, human ulcer-causing	*Heliobacter pylori*
Bacteria, hydrogen	*Hydrogenomonas* spp.
Bacteria, ice-minus	*Pseudomonas syringiae*
Bacteria, iron	*Gallionella* spp., *Sphaerotilus* spp.
Bacteria, kefir	*Lactobacillus bulgaricus, Streptococcus lactis*
Bacteria, lactic acid	*Lactobacillus delbrueckii* and others
Bacteria, Legionnaire's disease	*Legionella pneumophilia*
Bacteria, luminescent	*Achromobacter* spp., *Flavobacterium* spp., *Photobacterium* spp., *Pseudomonas* spp., *Vibrio* spp., and others
Bacteria, meningitis	*Neisseria meningitidis* and others
Bacteria, methane	*Methanobacterium* spp., *Methanococcus* spp., *Methanosarcina* spp., and others
Bacteria, milky spore disease	*Bacillus popilliae*
Bacteria, mosquito-killing	*Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *israelensis*
Bacteria, nitrate (nitrifying)	*Nitrobacter* spp.
Bacteria, nitrite (nitrosifying)	*Nitrosomonas* spp.
Bacteria, nitrogen-fixing	*Azorhizobium* spp., *Azotobacter* spp., *Brachyrhizobium* spp., *Clostridium pasteurinum, Rhizobium* spp., *Sinorhizobium* spp., and others
Bacteria, paratyphoid fever	*Salmonella paratyphi*
Bacteria, pneumonia (some forms of pneumonia are viral)	*Streptococcus pneumoniae* and others
Bacteria, PPLO (mycoplasmas)	*Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
Bacteria, pseudomonad	*Pseudomonas* spp.
Bacteria, purple nonsulfur	*Rhodomicrobium* spp., *Rhodopseudomonas* spp., *Rhodospirillum* spp.
Bacteria, purple sulfur	*Amoebobacter* spp., *Lamprocystis* spp., *Rhodothece* spp., and others
Bacteria, salmonella (food-poisoning bacteria)	*Salmonella* spp.
Bacteria, salt	*Halococcus* spp., *Halobacterium* spp.
Bacteria, sauerkraut	*Leuconostoc* spp. and others
Bacteria, sorbose	*Acetobacter suboxydans*
Bacteria, spotted fever	*Rickettsia rickettsii*
Bacteria, strep throat	*Streptococcus* spp.
Bacteria, sulfolobus	*Sulfolobus* spp., *Thermoplasma* spp., *Thermoproteus* spp.
Bacteria, sulfur	*Desulfovibrio* spp., *Thiobacillus* spp., and others
Bacteria, syphilis	*Treponema pallidum*
Bacteria, tetanus	*Clostridium tetani*
Bacteria, tularemia	*Francisella tularensis*
Bacteria, typhoid fever	*Salmonella typhi*
Bacteria, typhus fever	*Rickettsia prowazeki* and others
Bacteria, vinegar	*Acetobacter* spp.
Bacteria, whooping cough	*Bordetella pertussis*
Bacteria, yogurt	*Streptococcus thermophilus*
Bald cypress	*Taxodium distichum*
Balsa	*Ochroma lagopus*
Balsam fir	*Abies balsamea*
Bamboo	*Bambusa* spp., *Phyllosytachys* spp.
Banana	*Musa paradisiaca* and others[3]
Banana Family	*Musaceae*
Banyan tree	*Ficus* spp.
Baobab, African	*Adansonia digitata*
Baobab, Australian	*Adansonia gregorii*
Barbasco	*Lonchocarpus nicou* var. *utilis, Derris elliptica,* and others
Barberry	*Berberis verruculosa* and other *Berberis* spp.
Barberry, Common/European	*Berberis vulgaris*
Bark, green algae that inhabit	*Protococcus* spp.[4]
Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Barn swallow	*Hirundo rustica erythrogaster*

[3]The 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.*

[4]These 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.

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

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

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Big tree	*Sequoiadendron giganteum*
Birch	*Betula papyrifera* and others
Bird's-nest fungus (Fig. 19.24)	*Crucibulum levis*
Birth control pills, fungi used in manufacture of	*Rhizopus nigricans, R. arrhizus*
Bison	*Bison bison*
Bittersweet	*Celastrus scandens*
Blackberry	*Rubus argutus, R. laciniatus, R. procerus, R. ursinus,* and others
Blackbird	*Euphagus* spp. and others
Black bread mold	*Rhizopus stolonifer* and others
Black locust	*Robinia pseudo-acacia*
Black stem rust of wheat	*Puccinia graminis*
Bladderwort	*Utricularia minor* and other *Utricularia* spp.
Blazing star	*Liatris ligulistylis*
Bleeding, ground pine used to arrest	*Lycopodium clavatum*
Bleeding heart	*Dicentra* spp.
Bleeding heart, eastern	*Dicentra eximia*
Bleeding heart, Pacific	*Dicentra formosa*
Bloodroot	*Sanguinaria canadensis, S. isabellinus*
Blueberry	*Vaccinium* spp.
Blue curls	*Trichostema* spp.
Blue-green algae—*see* Cyanobacteria	
Blue-green bacteria—*see* Cyanobacteria	
Blue jay	*Cyanocitta cristata*
Bobcat	*Felis rufus*
Bolete	*Boletus* spp., *Suillus* spp., and others
Bollworm	*Pectinophora gossypiella*
Bowstring fibers, source of	*Sansevieria metalaea*
Bowstring hemp, source of	*Sansevieria* spp.
Box elder	*Acer negundo*
Boysenberry	*Rubus* hybrids, with *R. ursinus* as one parent
Bracken fern	*Pteridium aquilinum*
Brazil nut	*Bertholettia excelsa*
Breadfruit	*Artocarpus altilis*
Bridalwreath	*Spiraea vanhouttei* hybrids and others
Broccoli	*Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*
Bromeliad ("Air plant")	Member of the Bromeliad Family (Bromeliaceae)[5]
Broomrape	*Orobanche* spp.
Brown algae	Member of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom Protista. Representative genera include *Ascophyllum, Durvillea, Ecklonia, Ectocarpus, Hizikia, Laminaria, Undaria,* and others
Brussels sprouts	*Brassica oleracea* var. *gemmifera*

[5]There are more than 2,000 species of bromeliads, which include pineapple (*Ananus 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 Bryophyta, Kingdom Plantae
Bryopsid	member of Phylum Chlorophyta, Kingdom Protista
Bt	*Bacillus thuringiensis*
Buckeye	*Aesculus* spp.
Buckwheat	*Fagopyrum esculentum*
Buffalo	*Bison bison*
Bullhorn acacia	*Acacia cornigera*
Bunchberry	*Cornus canadensis*
Burn treatment, horsetail source of ashes for	*Equisetum hyemale* and others
Butcher's broom	*Ruscus aculeata*
Buttercup	*Ranunculus* spp.
Buttercup, European bulbous	*Ranunculus bulbosa*
Buttercup Family	Ranunculaceae
Butterfly	member of Superfamily Papilionoidea, Order Lepidoptera, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom Animalia
Butterwort	*Pinguicula grandiflora, P. vulgaris,* and other *Pinguicula* spp.
Button snakeroot	*Eryngium* spp.
Cabbage (green or red)	*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*
Cabbage, Chinese	*Brassica chinensis*
Cabbage Family	Brassicaceae (formerly Cruciferae)
Cabbage looper	*Trichoplusia ni*
Cabbage worm	*Pieris rapae*
Cacao	*Theobroma cacao*
Cactus (Fig. 24.14*A*)	*Hamatocactus setispinus*
Cactus, barrel	*Mamillaria* spp., *Ferocactus* spp., and others
Cactus, cholla	*Opuntia* spp. (cylindrical forms)
Cactus family	Cactaceae
Cactus, giant saguaro	*Carnegia gigantea*
Cactus, hedgehog	*Echinocereus* spp. and others
Cactus, living rock	*Ariocarpus fissuratus* and others
Cactus, organ-pipe	*Lemaireocereus* spp.
Cactus, prickly pear	*Opuntia* spp.
Cajuput, source of	*Melaleuca cajuputi*
Calabash	*Lagenaria siceraria*
Calabazilla	*Cucurbita foetidissima*
California bay (also known as Oregon myrtle)	*Umbellularia californica*

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

[6]Although 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.

[7]More 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.

[8]This 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.

[9]Broccoli and cauliflower are two different forms of the same variety.

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Chamise	*Adenostoma fasciculatum*
Chara	*Chara* spp.
Chard	*Beta vulgaris* var. *cicla*
Cheese bacteria—*see* Bacteria, buttermilk	
Cheese fungi	*Penicillium camembertii* (for Camembert cheese), *P. roquefortii* (for blue, Gorgonzola, Roquefort, and Stilton cheeses)
Cherry, sour	*Prunus cerasus*
Cherry, sweet	*Prunus avium*
Chestnut, American	*Castanea dentata*
Chia	*Salvia columbariae*
Chickadee, mountain	*Parus gambeli*
Chickpea	*Cicer arietinum*
Chickweed (Himalayan)	*Stellaria decumbens*
Chicle, source of	*Manilkara zapota*
Chicory	*Cichorium intybus*
Chimpanzee	*Pan troglodytes* and others
China grass	*Boehmeria nivea*
Chinese vegetable tallow	*Sapium sebiferum*
Chipmunk	*Eutamias* spp., *Tamias* spp., and others
Chlamydomonas	*Chlamydomonas* spp.
Chloroxybacteria	member of Chloroxybacteriae, Phylum Eubacteria, Kingdom Bacteria
Chocolate, source of	*Theobroma cacao*
Chokecherry	*Prunus virginiana* var. *melanocarpa*
Cholla (cactus)	*Opuntia* spp. (cylindrical forms)
Christmas flower	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*
Chrysanthemum	About 160 spp.; many garden cultivars are hybrids of *Chrysanthemum frutescens* and *C. morifolium*
Chuckwalla	*Sauromalus obesus*
Chufa	*Cyperus esculentus*
Chytrid	*Allomyces arbusculus* and many other members of Phylum Chytridiomycota, Kingdom Fungi
Cilantro	*Coriandrum* sp.
Cinnamon, cassia	*Cinnamomum cassia, C. burmannii, C. loureii*
Cinnamon, true	*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*
Citric acid, fungal producers of	*Aspergillus niger* and others
Citronella oil, source of	*Cymbopogon nardus*
Citrus	*Citrus* spp.
Citrus Family	Rutaceae
Cladophora	*Cladophora* spp.
Clematis	*Clematis* spp.
Clover	*Trifolium* spp.
Clover, bur	*Medicago polymorpha*
Cloves	*Syzygium aromaticum* (formerly *Eugenia caryophyllus*)
Club fungus	member of Phylum Basidiomycota, Kingdom Fungi
Club moss	member of Phylum Lycophyta, Kingdom Plantae
Club moss (Fig. 21.3*A*)	*Lycopodium cernuum*
Club moss (Fig. 21.3*B*)	*Lycopodium obscurum*
Coastal redwood	*Sequoia sempervirens*
Cobra plant	*Darlingtonia californica*
Coca/Cocaine, source of	*Erythroxylum* (often misspelled *Erythroxylon*) *coca. E. novogravatense* is a lesser source.
Cochineal insect	*Dactylopius coccus*
Cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*
Cockroach	*Blatta orientalis, Blatella germanica,* and others
Cockroach plant	*Haplophyton cimicidum*
Cockscomb	*Celosia* spp.
Coffee, Arabian	*Coffea arabica*
Coffee, Liberian	*Coffea liberica*
Coffee, robusta	*Coffea canephora*
Coffee Family (= Madder Family)	Rubiaceae
Coleus	*Coleus blumei, C. x hybrida,* and others
Columbine	*Aquilegia* spp.
Columbine (Fig. 24.3*A*)	*Aquilegia formosa*
Compass plant (Fig. 7.13)	*Lactuca serriola*; (*Silphium laciniatum* is also known as Compass plant)
Coneflower	*Rudbeckia* sp.
Coneflower, Asian	*Strobilanthes* spp.
Copal, sources of	*Agathis alba, Copaifera demeussei, Hymenea coubaril, Trachylobium verrucosum,* and others
Copperhead	*Ancistrodon contortrix*
Coral tree	*Erythrina crista-galli*
Cordage fibers, source of	*Agave sisalina, A. heterocantha, A. lophantha, Phormium tenax,* and others
Coriander	*Coriandrum sativum*
Corn (Maize)	*Zea mays*
Corn borer, European	*Pyrausta nubialis*
Corpse flower	*Amorphophallus titanum*
Cotton	*Gossypium arboreum, G. barbadense, G. herbaceum, G. hirsutum, G. raimondii*
Cottonwood	*Populus deltoides, P. fremontii,* and others
Cow	*Bos* sp.
Cow parsnip	*Heracleum lanatum*
Cowslip	*Caltha palustris*
Crabapple	*Crataegus* spp., *Malus cortonaria* (= *Malus sylvestris?)*
Crab grass	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Cranberry, American	*Vaccinium macrocarpon*
Cress, garden	*Lepidium sativum, Barbarea verna,* and others
Cress, rock	*Arabis* spp.
Crocus, autumn/fall	*Colchicum autumnale* and other *Crocus* spp.
Crown of thorns	*Euphorbia milii* var. *splendens* and others

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Crozier, tropical tree fern (Chapter 11 opener)	*Sadleria cyatheoides*
Crustacean	member of Class Crustacea, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom Animalia
Cryptomonad	member of Phylum Cryptophyta, Kingdom Protista
Cucumber	*Cucumis sativus*
Cucumber, squirting	*Ecballium elaterium*
Cyanobacteria	member of Kingdom Bacteria; common genera include *Anabaena, Lyngbya, Oscillatoria, Phormidium, Schizothrix,* and *Spirulina*
Cyanobacteria, Lake Chad edible	*Spirulina* sp.
Cyanobacteria, Red Sea	*Trichodesmium erythraeum*
Cyanobacteria, thermal	*Bacillosiphon induratus, Synechococcus* spp., and others
Cycad (Chapter 22 opener)	*Cycas* sp.
Cycad (Fig. 22.12*A*)	*Dioon edule*
Cycad (Fig. 22.12*B*)	*Encephalartos altensteinii*
Cycadeoid (extinct gymnosperm with palmlike leaves)	*Cycadeoidea* and other genera
Cyclamen	*Cyclamen* spp.
Cypress	*Cupressus* spp.
Cypress, bald	*Taxodium distichum*
Daffodil	*Narcissus* spp. (see note under *Narcissus*)
Dahlia	*Dahlia* spp.
Daisy	*Dimorphotheca* spp., *Layia* spp., and others
Daisy fleabane	*Erigeron* spp.
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale* (Scandinavia only), elsewhere, *Taraxacum* sp. aff.
Dandruff, fern(s) used in treatment of	*Adiantum capillus-veneris, Polystichum munitum*
Date	*Phoenix dactylifera*
DDT-like compound, algal producers of	*Laurencia* spp. and others
Death angel (Death cap)	*Amanita* spp.
Deer	*Odocoileus* spp. and others
Deer, mule	*Odocoileus hemionus*
Dendrobium (orchid)	*Dendrobium* spp. and hybrids
Desmids	*Closterium* spp., *Cosmarium* spp., and others
Destroying angel	*Amanita virosa*
Dewberry	*Rubus* hybrids with *R. ursinus* as one parent
Diatom	*Biddulphia* spp., *Cymbella* spp., *Navicula* spp., *Cymatopleura solea* (Fig. 18.14); *Thalassiosira elsayedii, Delphineis karstenii, Pseudonitzchia australis,* and many others
Dicot	member of Class Magnoliopsida, Phylum Magnoliophyta, Kingdom Plantae (see note on p. 290 of the text)
Digitalis, source of	*Digitalis purpurea, D. lanata*
Dill	*Anethum graveolens*
Dinoflagellate	member of Phylum Dinophyta, Kingdom Protista. Representative genera include *Gambierdiscus, Gonyaulax,* and *Gymnodinium*
Dinoflagellate, midnight-bioluminescent	*Gonyaulax polyedra*
Dischidia	*Dischidia rafflesiana*
Divi-divi	*Caesalpinia coriaria*
Dodder	*Cuscuta* spp.
Dogbane	*Apocynum* spp.
Dogwood	*Cornus* spp.
Douglas fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Dove	member of Family Columbidae, Class Aves, Phylum Vertebrata, Kingdom Animalia
Dove, mourning	*Zenaidura macroura*
Downy mildew of grape	*Plasmopora viticola*
Dragon's blood	*Dracaena* spp., *Daemonorops* spp.
Drimys	*Drimys winteri* and other *Drimys* spp.
Duckweed	*Lemna* spp., *Wolffia* spp., and others
Dulse	*Rhodymenia* spp.
Dung mosses (on dung of carnivores)	*Tayloria* spp.
Dung mosses (on dung of herbivores)	*Splachnum* spp.
Dutch elm disease, causal agent of	*Ophiostoma ulmi/O. nova-ulmi*
Dutchman's breeches	*Dicentra cucullaria*
Dyer's woad	*Isatis tinctoria*
Dyes, sources of—*see listing in* Appendix 3	
Eagle, golden	*Aguila chrysautos*
Earth star	*Geaster* spp. and others
Earthworm	*Lumbricus* spp. and others
Ebony	*Diospyros ebenum*
Eelworm (nematode)	member of Class Nematoda, Phylum Aschelminthes, Kingdom Animalia
Eelworm (nematode) fungi, those that trap with constricting rings	*Dactylaria* spp., *Arthrobotrys actyloides*
Eelworm (nematode) fungi, those that trap with passive rings	*Dactylella* spp.
Eggplant	*Solanum melongena*
Elephant	*Elephas* spp., *Loxodonta* spp.
Elephant ears	*Colocasia* spp.
Elk	*Cervus canadensis*
Elm, American	*Ulmus americana*
Elm bark beetle	*Hylurgopinus rufipes, Scolytus multistriatus*
Endive	*Cichorium endivia* spp. *divaricatum*
Endive, Belgian	*Cichorium intybus*
Ergot	*Claviceps purpurea*
Ermine	*Mustela erminea*
Eucalyptus, source of bark/wood for tannins	*Eucalyptus wandoo*

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Eucalyptus, Tasmanian giant	*Eucalyptus regnans*
Eucalyptus oil, source of	*Eucalyptus* spp.; there are more than 250 spp. of *Eucalyptus*
Euglenoid	member of Phylum Euglenophyta, Kingdom Protista
Fennel	*Foeniculum vulgare*
Fenugreek	*Trigonella foenum-graecum*
Fern(s), adder's tongue	*Ophioglossum* spp.
Fern(s), amphibious	*Marsilea* spp. and others
Fern(s), aquatic (floating)	*Azolla* spp., *Salvinia* spp.
Fern(s), source of astringent	*Actiniopteris radiata, Drynaria quercifolia, Pteridium aquilinum,* and others
Fern, bird's foot	*Pellaea mucronata*
Fern, bird's nest	*Asplenium nidus*
Fern, Boston	*Nephrolepis exaltata*
Fern, bracken	*Pteridium aquilinum*
Fern, Brazilian tree (Fig. 21.25)	*Cyathea* sp.
Fern used in treating burns	*Polystichum munitum*
Fern, chain	*Woodwardia fimbriata*
Fern, cinnamon	*Osmunda cinnamomea*
Fern, climbing (Asian)	*Lygodium salicifolium*
Fern(s) used in treating coughs	*Adiantum aethiopicum, A. lunulatum, Polypodium glycyrrhiza*
Fern(s) used in treating dandruff	*Adiantum capillus-veneris, Polystichum munitum*
Fern used in treating diabetes	*Adiantum caudatum*
Fern(s) used in treating diarrhea	*Botrychium lunaria, B. ternatum, Pteridium aquilinum,* and others
Fern(s) used as diuretic	*Adiantum venustum, Lygodium japonicum*
Fern(s) source of dyes	*Sadleria cyatheoides* (trunk), *Sphenomeris chusana* (fronds)
Fern(s) used in treating dysentery	*Botrychium lunaria, B. ternatum, Pteridium aquilinum,* and others
Fern used in treating eczema	*Lygodium flexuosum*
Fern used in treating eye diseases	*Asplenium adiantum-nigrum*
Fern used to reduce fevers	*Marsilea quadrifolia*
Fern, five-finger	*Adiantum pedatum*
Fern(s) used as food	*Athyrium filix-femina, Dryopteris austriaca, D. filix-mas, Polystichum munitum,* and others
Fern(s), fossil	*Psaronius* spp., *Thamnopteris* spp., and others
Fern, goldback	*Pentagramma triangularis*
Fern, holly	*Polystichum lonchitis*
Fern(s) used by hummingbirds	*Cyathea arborea, Lophosoria quadripinnata, Nephelea mexicana*
Fern used for treating insect stings and bites	*Adiantum capillus-veneris*
Fern used for easing labor pains	*Athyrium filix-femina*

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Fern, lady	*Athyrium filix-femina*
Fern(s) used as laxative	*Asplenium trichomanes, Polypodium vulgare*
Fern used in treating leprosy	*Marsilea quadrifolia*
Fern, licorice	*Polypodium glycyrrhiza*
Fern(s) poisonous to livestock	*Onoclea sensibilis, Pteridium aquilinum*
Fern, edible Malaysian (relative of Lady fern)	*Athyrium esculentum*
Fern, male	*Dryopteris filix-mas*
Fern, mosquito	*Azolla caroliniana*
Fern, nest	*Asplenium nidus*
Fern used to arrest nosebleeds	*Pellaea mucronata*
Fern(s) used for orchid bark	*Cibotium* spp., *Osmunda* spp.
Fern, Oriental water	*Ceratopteris thalictroides*
Fern, ostrich	*Matteuccia struthiopteris*
Fern used as poison antidote	*Polystichum squarrosum*
Fern(s) used in treating rickets	*Asplenium ruta-muraria, Osmunda regalis*
Fern(s) used for stuffing mattresses, pillows, upholstery	*Cibotium* spp., *Sadleria* spp.
Fern, sword	*Polystichum munitum*
Fern used in treating toothache	*Pentagramma triangularis*
Fern(s), Hawaiian tree	*Cibotium* spp., *Sadleria* spp.
Fern, tree	*Cyathea* spp., *Ctenitis* spp., *Dicksonia* spp., *Marattia* spp., *Sphaeropteris* spp., and others
Fern, tropical (Fig. 21.18)	*Dicranopteris linearis*
Fern, tropical tree (Fig. 21.25)	*Cibotium* sp.
Fern used for expelling worms	*Dryopteris filix-mas*
Fern(s) used for treating wounds	*Lygodium circinatum, Ophioglossum vulgatum*
Fevers, fern used to reduce	*Marsilea quadrifolia*
Fevers, ground pine used to reduce	*Lycopodium clavatum*
Fig, common	*Ficus carica*
Fig, tropical	*Ficus* spp.
Fig, tropical (Fig. 5.14)	*Ficus macrophyllus*
Figwort Family	Scrophulariaceae
Filaree	*Erodium* spp.
Fir, balsam	*Abies balsamea*
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Fir, white	*Abies concolor*
Fireweed	*Epilobium angustifolium*
Fish	member of Class Pisces, Phylum Vertebrata, Kingdom Animalia
Fish, flashlight	*Anomalops katoptron, Photoblepharon palpebratus*
Fish molds	*Saprolegnia* spp. and others

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Five-finger fern	*Adiantum pedatum*
Flashlight powder, ground pine source of	*Lycopodium* spp.
Flatworm	*Convoluta roscoffensis*
Flax	*Linum* spp.
Flax, New Zealand	*Phormium tenax*
Flea	member of Order Siphonaptera, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom Animalia
Flicker	*Colaptes* spp.
Florida arrowroot	*Zamia integrifolia*
Flour, Hopi Indian horsetail source of	*Equisetum laevigatum*
Flowerpot leaf plant	*Dischidia rafflesiana*
Fly	member of Order Diptera, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom Animalia
Fly agaric	*Amanita muscaria*
Flycatcher	*Empidonax* spp., *Myiarchus* spp., and others
Fly, tsetse	*Gossinia morsitans, G. palpalis*
Fly, white	*Aleurocanthus woglumi* and others
Fossil, compression (Fig. 21.26)	*Annularia radiata*
Fossil, ground pine (*Lycopodium*) (Fig. 21.9)	*Lepidodendron*
Four-o'clock Family	*Nyctaginaceae*
Fox, arctic	*Alopex lagopus*
Fox, gray	*Urocyon cinereoargentus*
Fox, red	*Vulpes fulva*
Foxglove	*Digitalis purpurea*
Frangipanni	*Plumeria rubra* and other *Plumeria* spp.
Frog	*Rana* spp., and others
Fruit fly, common	*Drosophila melanogaster* (there are many other species of fruit fly)
Fuchsia, California	*Epilobium canum*
Fumitory, Himalayan	*Corydalis gerdae*
Fungi that produce antibiotics	*Penicillium* spp., *Cephalosporium* spp., and others
Fungi that cause aspergilloses	*Aspergillus fumigatus, Candida albicans, Coccidiodes immitis,* and others
Fungi that cause athlete's foot	*Trichophyton* spp.
Fungi used by beetles for food	*Ambrosiella* spp., *Monilia* spp.
Fungi, bird's-nest	*Nidularia* spp., *Crucibulum levis*
Fungi used in manufacturing birth control pills	*Rhizopus nigricans, R. arrhizus*
Fungi, cap-thrower	*Pilobolus* spp.
Fungi, cheese	*Penicillium camembertii* (for Camembert cheese), *P. roquefortii* (for blue, Gorgonzola, Roquefort, and Stilton cheeses)
Fungi, flavor-producing	*Aspergillus* spp.
Fungi, hallucinogenic	*Amanita muscaria, Conocybe* spp., *Panaeolus* spp., *Psilocybe* spp., and others
Fungi, horse dung	*Pilobolus* spp.
Fungi, industrial alcohol-producing	*Aspergillus* spp.
Fungi, insect-parasitizing	members of Order Laboulbeniales, Phylum Ascomycota, Kingdom Fungi, and others
Fungi, meat-tenderizing	*Thamnidium* spp.
Fungi, ringworm	*Epidermophyton* spp., *Microsporium* spp., *Trichophyton* spp.
Fungi, shelf—*see* Fungi, bracket	
Fungi, shoyu	*Aspergillus oryzae, A. soyae*
Fungi used in silvering of mirrors	*Aspergillus* spp.
Fungi used in manufacturing soap	*Penicillium* spp.
Fungi, soil	*Fusarium* spp., and others
Fungi, soy sauce	*Aspergillus oryzae, A. soyae*
Fungi, sufu	*Actinomucor elegans, Mucor* spp.
Fungi, teonanacatl (sacred)	*Conocybe* spp., *Panaeolus* spp., *Psilocybe* spp., and others
Fungus, bolete (Fig. 19.21)	*Serillus pungens*
Fungus, bracket (Fig. 19.14*C*)	*Phacolus* sp.
Fungus, bracket/shelf	*Grifola sulphurea*
Fungus, downy mildew of grape	*Plasmopora viticola*
Fungus, "foolish seedling" (of rice)	*Gibberella fujikuroi*
Fungus used in Beadle & Tatum genetic experiments	*Neurosopora crassa*
Fungus, jelly	*Auricularia* spp., *Exidia* spp., *Tremella* spp., and others
Fungus, kidney bean leaf (production of fungal inhibitors stimulator)	*Colletotrichum lindemuthianum*
Fungus, miso	*Aspergillus oryzae*
Fungus, causal agent of Panama disease (of bananas)	*Fusarium oxysporum*
Fungus used in producing plastics	*Aspergillus terreus*
Fungus, sac (Fig. 19.7)	*Caloscypha fulgens*
Fungus, tempeh	*Rhizopus oligosporus*
Fungus used in manufacturing toothpaste	*Aspergillus niger*
Fungus, white piedra	*Trichosporon beigeli*
Fungus used in manufacturing yellow food-coloring agent	*Blakeslea trispora*
Funori, source of	*Gloiopeltis* spp.
Fur, green algae that inhabit animal	*Trentepohlia* spp.
Gentian, source of	*Gentiana* spp.

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Geranium	*Geranium* spp., *Pelargonium* spp.
Geranium Family	Geraniaceae
Gila monster	*Heloderma suspectum*
Ginger	*Zingiber officinale* and others
Ginseng, source of	*Panax quinquefolium* and others
Giraffe	*Giraffa camelopardalis*
Gladiolia/Gladiolus	*Gladiolus* spp.
Gloeocapsa	*Gloeocapsa* spp.
Goat	*Capra* spp.
Goldback fern	*Pentagramma triangularis*
Golden brown algae	members of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom Protista
Golden chain tree	*Laburnum anagyroides*
Goldenrod	*Solidago* spp.
Goldenseal	*Hydrastis canadensis*
Goldenweed	*Haplopappus gracilis*[10]
Goose	*Branta* spp. and others
Gooseberry	*Ribes* spp.
Goosefoot Family	Chenopodiaceae
Gopher plant	*Euphorbia lathyrus* (*E. lathyris* = *E. lathyrus*)
Gopher, pocket	*Geomys bursarius, Thomomys* spp., and others
Gourd	*Lagenaria siceraria* and others
Grape	*Vitis* spp.
Grapefruit	*Citrus paradisi*
Grape, wine/table	*Vitis vinifera*
Grass (including lawn grasses)	*Bromus* spp. and others[11]
Grass, Bermuda	*Cynodon dactylon*
Grass, crested wheat	*Agropyron cristatum*
Grass Family	Poaceae (formerly Gramineae)
Grass, Indian	*Sorghastrum nutans*
Grass, pampas (Fig. 7.5)	*Cortaderia selloana*
Grass tree (Australian)	*Xanthorrhea* spp.
Gray pine[12]	*Pinus sabiniana*
Green algae	member of Phylum Chlorophyta, Kingdom Protista; representative genera include *Caulerpa, Chlorella, Codium, Dunaliella, Enteromorpha, Hydrodictyon, Microcystis, Pandorina, Pithophora, Scenedesmus, Spirogyra, Tetraselmis;* there are more than 200 genera and about 7,500 species
Greenbrier	*Smilax* spp.
Ground pine	*Lycopodium* spp.
Ground pine, fossil relatives of	*Baragwanathia* spp., *Drephanophycus* spp., *Protolepidodendron* spp., and others
Ground pine used for baby powder	*Lycopodium clavatum*
Ground pine used to arrest bleeding	*Lycopodium clavatum*
Ground pine used as intoxicant	*Lycopodium selago*
Ground pine used for ornaments	*Lycopodium clavatum, L. complanatum, L. obscurum,* and other *Lycopodium* spp.
Ground pine used to reduce fevers	*Lycopodium clavatum*
Guava	*Psidium guajava*
Gum arabic, source of	*Acacia senegal*
Gum tragacanth, source of	*Astragalus echidenaeformis, A. gossypinus, A. gummifer,* and others
Guppy	*Lebistes reticulatus*
Hairy cap moss (p. 382)	*Polytrichum commune*
Haptophyte	member of Phylum Prymnesiophyta, Kingdom Protista
Hawk	*Buteo* spp., *Falco* spp., and others
Hazelnut	*Corylus* spp.
Hazelnut, European	*Corylus avellana*
Heath	*Erica* spp. and others
Heath Family	Ericaceae
Hemlock, eastern	*Tsuga canadensis*
Hemlock, mountain	*Tsuga mertensiana*
Hemlock, poison	*Conium maculatum*
Hemlock, water	*Cicuta* spp.
Hemlock, western	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Hemp	*Cannabis sativa*
Hemp, Manila	*Musa textilis*
Hemp, Mauritius	*Furcraea gigantea*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*
Henna	*Lawsonia inermis*
Hepatica	*Hepatica* spp.
Hepatica (Fig. 24.3*B*)	*Hepatica americana*
Hickory	*Carya* spp.
Hog	*Sus scrofa,* and others
Hog fennel	*Lomatium* spp.
Holly, American	*Ilex opaca*
Honey bee	*Apis mellifera*
Hop hornbeam	*Ostrya virginiana*
Hops	*Humulus lupulus*
Horehound	*Marrubium vulgare*
Hornwort	*Anthoceros* spp.
Horse	*Equus caballus*
Horse chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*
Horsetail	*Equisetum* spp.
Horsetail (Fig. 21.10*A*)	*Equisetum hyemale*
Horsetail (Fig. 21.10*B*)	*Equisetum telmateia*
Horsetail used as abrasive	*Equisetum* (all spp.)

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

[11]The 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*).

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

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Horsetail used as astringent	*Equisetum arvense, E. debile,* and other *Equisetum* spp.
Horsetail used for treating burns	*Equisetum hyemale* and others
Horsetail used for treating diarrhea	*Equisetum hyemale*
Horsetail used as diuretic	*Equisetum arvense, E. debile,* and others
Horsetail used for treating dysentery	*Equisetum hyemale*
Horsetail, field	*Equisetum arvense*
Horsetail, fossil	*Equisetites* spp., *Hyenia* spp., *Sphenophyllum* spp., and others
Horsetail, giant	*Equisetum telmateia*
Horsetail, Hopi Indian flour source	*Equisetum laevigatum*
Horsetail, treelike fossil	*Calamites* spp.
Horsetail used as hair wash	*Equisetum hyemale*
Horsetail used as water source	*Equisetum telmateia*
Hot springs, blue-green bacteria (cyanobacteria) of	*Bacillosiphon induratus, Synechococcus* spp., and others
"Human hair" slime mold	*Stemonitis* spp.
Hummingbird	*Archilocus* spp. and others
Hummingbird, Oasis (Fig. 23.15)	*Rhodopis vesper*
Hummingbirds, ferns used by (for nest material)	*Cyathea arborea, Lophosoria quadripinnata, Nephelea mexicana*
Hummingbirds, tropical	*Chlorostilbon maugaeus* and others
Hyacinth	*Hyacinthus orientalis* and other *Hyacinthus* spp.
Hyacinth, grape	*Muscari* spp.
Hyacinth, water	*Eichhornia crassipes*
Hyssop	*Hyssopus officinalis*
Ice plant	*Carpobrotus* spp. (esp. *C. edulis*), *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum,* and others
India, toxic blue-green bacteria (cyanobacteria) of	*Lyngbya majuscula*
Indian pipe	*Monotropa uniflora*
Indian warrior	*Pedicularis densiflora*
Indigo	*Indigofera tinctoria*
Insects—*see* individual entries	
Insects, fern used for treating stings and bites of	*Adiantum capillus-veneris*
Ipecac, source of	*Cephaelis ipecacuanha*
Iris	*Iris* spp.
Iris, butterfly	*Moraea* spp.
Iris Family	Iridaceae
Ironwood, South American	*Krugiodendron ferreum*
Isopyrum	*Isopyrum occidentale*
Ivy, Algerian	*Hedera canariensis*
Ivy, Boston	*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*
Ivy, English	*Hedera helix*
Ivy, poison	*Toxicodendron radicans* (formerly *Rhus toxicodendron*)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Jacaranda	*Jacaranda* spp.
Jaeger	*Stercorarius* spp.
Japanese yew (Fig. 22.9)	*Taxus cuspidata*
Jicama	*Pachyrhizus erosus*
Jimson weed (Fig. 8.6)	*Datura stramonium*
Jojoba	*Simmondsia californica, S. chinensis*
Joshua tree	*Yucca brevifolia*
Jumping mouse	*Zapus hudsonius, Napaeozapus insignis*
Junco	*Junco* spp.
Junco, slate-colored	*Junco hyemalis*
Juneberry	*Amelanchier* spp.
Juniper	*Juniperus* spp.
Juniper, dwarf	*Juniperus communis* and others
Jute	*Corchorus capsularis* and others
Kauri pine/resin	*Agathis australis, A. robusta*
Kelp	*Alaria* spp., *Dictyoneurum* spp., *Ectocarpus* spp., *Egregia* spp., *Laminaria* spp., *Lessoniopsis* spp., *Nereocystis* spp., and others
Kelp, giant	*Macrocystis pyrifera*
Knotweed	*Polygonum aviculare, P. arenastrum*
Kohlrabi	*Brassica oleracea* var. *caulorapa* (= *B. oleracea* var. *gongyloides*)
Koonwarra angiosperm (extinct angiosperm whose fossil was discovered in Australia) (appears to be similar to members of the pepper family—Piperaceae)	
Kudzu	*Pueraria thunbergiana* (= *P. lobata*)
Kumquat	*Fortunella japonica*
Lamb's ears	*Stachys byzantina*
Larch, eastern	*Larix laricina*
Larch, European	*Larix decidua*
Larch, western	*Larix occidentalis*
Larkspur, blue	*Delphinium* spp.
Larkspur, red	*Delphinium nudicaule*
Late blight of potato	*Phytophthora infestans*
Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Laurel Family	Lauraceae
Lavender	*Lavandula officinalis, L. angustifolia*
Leaf hopper	member of Order Homoptera, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom Animalia
Leaf miner	*Agromyza* spp. and others
Leaf roller	*Archips argyrospila* and others
Leafy liverwort—*see* Liverwort, leafy	
Legume Family	Fabaceae (formerly Leguminosae)
Lemming	*Lemmus* spp., *Dicrostonyx groenlandicus*
Lemon	*Citrus limon*
Lemongrass oil, source of	*Cymbopogon citratus, C. flexuosus*
Lentil	*Lens esculenta* (= *Lens culinaris*)
Lettuce	*Lactuca sativa*
Lichen (symbiotic association of an alga and a fungus)	member of Phylum Ascomycota, Kingdom Fungi[13]

[13]The 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. 19.35)	*Physcia* sp.
Lichen, foliose (Fig. 19.36*B*)	*Parmelia* sp.
Lichen, fruticose (Fig. 19.36*C*)	*Usnea* sp.
Lichen, grazed by North African sheep	*Lecanora* spp.
Lichen, litmus	*Rocella* spp.
Lichen, natural dye	*Parmelia* spp., *Usnea* spp., and others
Lichen, perfume stabilizer	*Evernia* spp.
Lichen, reindeer (reindeer moss)	*Cladonia* spp., *Cetraria islandica*
Lichens, crustose (Fig. 19.36*A*)	
black	*Rinodina* sp.
chartreuse	*Acarospora citrina*
gray	*Psora* sp.
orange-red	*Caloplaca elegans*
yellow	*Candelariella vitellina*
Lichens used as miniature trees and shrubs	*Cladonia* spp. and others
Licorice, source of	*Glycyrrhiza glabra*
Lignum vitae	*Guaiacum officinale*
Lilac, common	*Syringa vulgaris*
Lily	*Lilium* spp. and others
Lily	*Lilium regale, L. auratum, L. martagon*
Lily, giant water	*Victoria amazonica*
Lily, kaffir	*Clivia* sp.
Lily, tiger	*Lilium pardalinum*
Lily, wood	*Lilium superbum*
Lily Family	Liliaceae
Lime	*Citrus aurantifolia*
Litchi	*Litchi sinensis*
Litmus indicator dye, source of	*Rocella* spp.
Live oak	*Quercus chrysolepis, Q. virginiana, Q. wislizenii,* and others
Liverwort	member of Phylum Hepaticophyta, Kingdom Plantae
Liverwort, leafy (Fig. 20.8)	*Porella* sp.
Liverworts, leafy	*Calopogeia* sp., *Bazzania trilobata, Frullania* spp., *Jungermannia* spp., *Porella* spp., and others[14]
Liverworts, thalloid	*Conocephalum* spp., *Lunularia* spp., *Marchantia* spp., and others
Lizard	*Sceloporus* spp. and others
Lobeline sulfate, source of (used in formulas to assist in stopping smoking)	*Lobelia inflata*
Locoweed	*Astragalus mollisimus* and other *Astragalus* spp.
Locust, black	*Robinia pseudo-acacia*
Loganberry	*Rubus* hybrids, with *R. ursinus* as one parent; *Rubus vitifolius*
Logwood	*Haematoxylon campechianum*
Loon	*Gavia* spp.
Lotus, Oriental sacred	*Nelumbo nucifera*
Louse	Orders Mallophaga and Anaplura, Class Insecta, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom Animalia
Love-lies-bleeding	*Amaranthus caudatus*
Lucerne—*see* Alfalfa	
Luffa	*Luffa cylindrica, L. acutangula*
Lupine	*Lupinus* spp.
Lupine, tree with seed valves	*Lupinus arboreus*
Madder Family	Rubiaceae
Magnolia	*Magnolia* spp.
Magnolia Family	Magnoliaceae
Mallow	*Malva* spp.
Mallow Family	Malvaceae
Mango	*Mangifera indica*
Mangrove	*Rhizophora mangle, R. candelaria,* and others
Mangrove, black	*Avicennia germinans, A. nitida* (Fig. 5.10)
Manila hemp	*Musa textilis*
Manioc—*see* Cassava	
Manroot	*Marah* spp.
Maple	*Acer* spp.
Maple, bigleaf (Fig. 8.17)	*Acer macrophyllum*
Maple, hard	*Acer saccharum*
Maple, red	*Acer rubrum*
Maple, silver	*Acer saccharinum*
Maple, sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Marigold	*Tagetes erecta* and other *Tagetes* spp.
Marijuana	*Cannabis sativa*
Marjoram	*Majorana hortensis* (= *Origanum majorana),* pot marjorum = *Origanum onites*
Maté	*Ilex paraguariensis*
Meadow foam	*Limnanthes* spp.
Mealy bugs	*Pseudococcus* spp.
Melon	*Cucumis melo*
Melon, honeydew	*Cucumis melo* (variety)
Melonette	*Melothria pendula*
Mermaid's wineglass	*Acetabularia* spp.
Mescal bean	*Sophora secundiflora*
Mesquite	*Prosopis glandulosa*
Milkweed	*Asclepias syriaca* and other *Asclepias* spp.
Milkweed, swamp	*Asclepias incarnata*
Millet[15]	
Millipede	member of Class Diplopoda, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom Animalia

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

[15]Several 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 Labiatae)
Mistletoe	*Phoradendron* spp.
Mistletoe, dwarf	*Arceuthobium* spp.
Mite	member of Order Acarina, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom Animalia
Mock orange	*Philadelphus x virginalis* and other *Philadelphus* spp. and hybrids
Mollusc	member of Phylum Mollusca, Kingdom Animalia
Monkey	*Ateles dariensis* and many others
Monkey flower	*Mimulus* spp.
Monkshood	*Aconitum columbianum*
Monocot	member of Class Liliopsida, Phylum Magnoliophyta, Kingdom Plantae
Moose	*Alces americana, A. alces*
Morel	*Morchella esculenta* and other *Morchella* spp.
Morel, false	*Helvella* sp.
Morning glory	*Ipomoea violacea* and others
Mosquito	*Anopheles* spp., *Culex* spp., and others
Moss	member of Phylum Bryophyta, Kingdom Plantae
Moss, annual (bare soil)	*Acaulon* spp., *Ephemerum* spp., and others
Moss, antler and bone	*Tetraplodon* spp.
Moss used by Indians to treat burns	*Bryum* spp., *Mnium* spp.
Moss, copper-rich substrate-inhabiting	*Mielichhoferia* spp., *Scopelophila* spp.
Moss, carnivore dung-inhabiting	*Tayloria* sp.
Moss, calcium absence indicator	*Andreaea* spp., *Rhacomitrium lanuginosum*
Moss, calcium presence indicator	*Didymodon* spp., *Desmatotodon* spp., and others
Moss, exceptionally desiccation-resistant	*Tortura ruralis*
Moss, European roof-waterproofing	*Dicranoweisia* sp.
Moss, extinguisher	*Encalypta* spp.
Moss, hair(y) cap	*Polytrichum* spp.
Moss , herbivore dung-inhabiting	*Splachnum* spp.
Moss, luminous	*Schisostega pennata, Mittenia* sp.
Moss, mammal dung-inhabiting	*Splachnum luteum*
Moss, peat	*Sphagnum* spp.
Moss, pollution-sensitive	*Hypnum* spp. and others
Moss, pygmy—*see* Moss, annual	
Moss, rock	*Andreaea* spp., *Grimmia* spp., and others
Moss rose	*Portulaca grandiflora*
Moss, saline (salty) soil indicator	*Pottia* spp.
Moss, seasonal running-water indicator	*Fontinalis* spp.
Moss, sphagnum	*Sphagnum* spp.
Moth	member of Order Lepidoptera, Class Insecta, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom Animalia
Moth, Argentine, used to control cactus in Australia	*Cactoblastus cactorum*
Moth, codling	*Carpocapsa pomonella*
Moth, gypsy	*Porthetria dispar*
Moth, Mexican jumping bean	*Carpocaps asaltitans*
Moth, Yucca	*Pronuba* spp., *Tegeticula* spp.
Moth mullein	*Verbascum blattaria*
Mountain beaver	*Aplodontia rufa*
Mouse	*Mus musculus, Peromyscus* spp., and others
Mouse, jumping	*Zapus hudsonius, Napaeozapus insignis*
Mulberry	*Morus* spp.
Mulberry, red	*Morus rubra*
Mulberry, white	*Morus alba*
Mule ears	*Wyethia* spp.
Mullein	*Verbascum thapsus*
Mullein, moth	*Verbascum blattaria*
Mushroom[16]	*Agaricus* spp. and others
Mushroom, common red (Fig 19.14*A*)	*Russula*
Mushroom, fairy ring (Fig. 19.20)	*Marasmius oreades*
Mushroom, common cultivated edible	*Agaricus bisporus*
Mushroom, fly agaric	*Amanita muscaria*
Mushroom, inky cap	*Coprinus* spp.
Mushroom, oyster	*Pleurotus ostreatus*
Mushroom, pore (Fig. 19.21)	*Serillus pungens*
Mushroom, portabella	*Agaricus bisporus* (variety)
Mushroom, shaggy mane	*Coprinus comatus*
Mushroom, shiitake	*Lentinus edodes*
Muskrat	*Ondatra zibesthicus*
Mustard	*Brassica campestris, B. nigra,* and others
Mustard, cultivated	*Brassica alba, B. juncea,* and others
Mustard Family	Brassicaceae (formerly Cruciferae)
Myrrh, source of	*Commiphora abyssinica*
Myrtle[17]	*Umbellularia californica*[17]

[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.

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

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Narcissus	*Narcissus* spp. and hybrids[18]
Nasturtium (garden)	*Tropaeolum majus*
Nectarine	*Prunus persica*
Neem tree	*Azadirachta indica*
Nematode	member of Class Nematoda, Phylum Aschelminthes, Kingdom Animalia
Nettle	*Urtica* spp.
Nicotine relative (nornicotine), source of	*Duboisia hopwoodii, Nicotiana tabacum*
Nightshade, deadly	*Atropa belladonna*
Nightshade Family	Solanaceae
Nori—*see* Purple laver	
Nostoc	*Nostoc* spp.
Nutmeg	*Myristica fragrans*
Nutmeg, California	*Torreya californica*
Nutmeg Family	Myristicaceae
Oak	*Quercus* spp.
Oak, black	*Quercus velutina*
Oak, blue	*Quercus douglasii*
Oak, cork	*Quercus suber*
Oak, Hooker	*Quercus lobata*
Oak, live (Fig. 9.7)	*Quercus wislizenii* (other live oaks include *Quercus chrysolepis* and *Q. virginiana*)
Oak, poison	*Toxicodendron diversilobum*
Oak, red	*Quercus borealis*
Oak, white	*Quercus alba*
Oak wilt	*Ceratocystis fagacearum*
Olibanum tree	*Boswellia* spp.
Olive	*Olea europaea*
Onion	*Allium cepa*
Oomycete	member of Phylum Oomycota, Kingdom Fungi
Opuntia—*see* Prickly pear	
Orchid	*Cattleya* spp., and many others[19]
Orchid, bamboo	*Arundina graminifolia*
Orchid, Bletilla (Fig. 8.15*B*)	*Bletilla* sp.
Orchid, bucket	*Coryanthes* spp.
Orchid "bark," fern sources of	*Cibotium* spp., *Osmunda* spp.
Orchid with cladophylls	*Epidendrum* spp.
Orchid, showy	*Orchis* spp.

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

[18]The 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.

[19]Depending 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.

[20]The 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*).

[21]The 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
Pepper, black	*Piper nigrum*
Pepper, red	*Capsicum annuum, C. baccatum, C. chinense, C. frutescens, C. pubescens*
Peppergrass	*Lepidium* spp.
Peppermint	*Mentha piperita*
Persimmon	*Diospyros* spp.
Petitgrain oil, source of	*Citrus aurantium* var. *amara*
Petunia	*Petunia* spp. and hybrids
Peyote	*Lophophora williamsii*
Phoebe	*Sayornis phoebe*
Pigweed[22]	*Amaranthus* spp., *Chenopodium* spp.
Pigweed Family[22]	Amaranthaceae, Chenopodiaceae
Pillbug	*Cylisticus convexus* and others
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Pine, Afghanistan	*Pinus eldarica*
Pine, Aleppo	*Pinus halepensis*
Pine, bristlecone	*Pinus longaeva*
Pine, Chilghoza	*Pinus gerardiana*
Pine, Colorado bristlecone	*Pinus aristata*
Pine, Coulter	*Pinus coulteri*
Pine, eastern white	*Pinus strobus*
Pine, European stone	*Pinus pinea*
Pine, gray (formerly Pine, digger)	*Pinus sabiniana*
Pine, jack	*Pinus banksiana*
Pine, jeffrey	*Pinus jeffreyi*
Pine, kauri	*Agathis australis, A. robusta*
Pine, knobcone	*Pinus attenuata*
Pine, loblolly	*Pinus taeda*
Pine, lodgepole	*Pinus contorta*
Pine, longleaf	*Pinus palustris*
Pine, Merkus	*Pinus merkusii*
Pine, Mexican pinyon	*Pinus cembroides*
Pine, Mexican stone	*Pinus cembroides*
Pine, Monterey	*Pinus radiata*
Pine, pinyon	*Pinus edulis, P. monophylla, P. quadrifolia*
Pine, pitch	*Pinus rigida*
Pine, ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*
Pine, red	*Pinus resinosa*
Pine, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
Pine, shortleaf	*Pinus echinata*
Pine, Siberian white	*Pinus sibirica*
Pine, slash	*Pinus caribaea, P. elliottii*
Pine, southern yellow—*see* Pine, loblolly; Pine, longleaf; Pine, shortleaf; and Pine, slash	
Pine, stone—*see* Pine, European stone; and Pine, Mexican stone	
Pine, sugar	*Pinus lambertiana*
Pine, western white	*Pinus monticola*
Pine, western yellow	*Pinus ponderosa*
Pine, Wollemi	*Wollemia nobilis*
Pineapple	*Ananas comosus*
Pinedrops	*Pterospora* spp.
Pistachio	*Pistacia vera*
Pitcher plant	*Sarracenia* spp. and others
Pitcher plant, Asian	*Nepenthes* spp. and others
Plantain	*Plantago* spp. (cooking bananas, also called plantains, are mostly *Musa x paradisiaca*)
Plastic, fungus used in production of	*Aspergillus terreus*
Plasticizers, source of oil for	*Euphorbia agascae*
Plover	*Charadrius* spp. and others
Plum, European[23]	*Prunus domestica*[23]
Podocarps, New Zealand timber	*Podocarpus dacrydoides, P. totara*
Podocarps, ornamental	*Podocarpus macrophylla, P. nagi,* and others
Poinsettia	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*
Poison ivy	*Toxicodendron radicans*
Poison oak	*Toxicodendron diversilobum*
Poison sumac	*Toxicodendron vernix*
Polyanthus	*Primula polyanthus* and hybrids
Pomegranate	*Punica granatum*
Poor man's pepper	*Lepidium virginicum*
Popcorn	*Zea mays* (horticultural variety)
Poplar	*Populus* spp.
Poppy—*see also* California poppy	*Papaver* spp. and others
Poppy Family	Papaveraceae
Poppy, bush	*Dendromecon rigida*
Poppy, Mexican	*Hunnemannia* spp.
Poppy, opium	*Papaver somniferum*
Poppy, Oriental	*Papaver orientale*
Poppy, prickly (Fig. 24.5)	*Argemone glauca*
Porcupine	*Erethizon* spp., *Hystrix* spp.[24]
Portulaca Family	Portulacaceae
Potato, Irish	*Solanum tuberosum*
Potato, sweet	*Ipomea batatas*
Potato vine	*Solanum jasminoides*
Powderpuff flower (Fig. 24.11*C*)	*Calliandra inaequilatera*

[22]Species 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.

[23]Although 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.

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Powdery mildew	*Erysiphe* spp. and others
Prayer plant	*Maranta* spp.
Preferns	*Cladoxylon* spp., *Protopteridium* spp. and others
Prickly pear	*Opuntia* spp.
Primrose	*Primula vulgaris* and about 400 other *Primula* spp.
Pronghorn	*Antilocarpa americana*
Psyllium	*Plantago ovata*
Ptarmigan	*Lagopus* spp.
Pteridosperms	*Lyginopteris* spp., *Medullosa* spp., and others
Puffball	*Calvatia cyathiformis* and other *Calvatia* spp., *Lycoperdon* spp.
Pulque, source of	*Agave* spp.
Pumpkin	*Cucurbita pepo*
Pumpkin Family	Cucurbitaceae
Puncture vine	*Tribulus terrestris*
Purple laver (Fig. 18.29)	*Porphyra tenera*
Puya (rare)	*Puya raimondii*
Pyrethrum	*Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium, C. coccineum, C. marschallii*
Quillwort	*Isoetes* spp.
Quillwort, fossil relatives of	*Cinchona ledgeriana* and other *Cinchona* spp.
Quince	*Cydonia oblonga*
Quinine, source of	*Cinchona officinalis, C. ledgeriana*
Quinoa	*Chenopodium quinoa*
Rabbit	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*
Rabbit, cottontail	*Sylvilagus* spp.
Rabbit, jack	*Lepus* spp.
Raccoon	*Procyon lotor*
Radish	*Raphanus sativus*
Rafflesia (Fig. 8.2)	*Rafflesia micropylora*
Ragweed	*Ambrosia* spp.
Rape/rapeseed	*Brassica napus*
Raspberry, red	*Rubus idaeus, R. strigosus,* and their hybrids
Rat	*Rattus norvegicus, R. rattus,* and others
Rat, kangaroo	*Dipodomys* spp.
Rat snake, black	*Elaphe obsoleta*
Rattlesnake	*Crotalus* spp.
Red algae	Member of Phylum Rhodophyta, Kingdom Protista; representative genera include *Chondrus, Eucheuma, Gelidium, Gigartina, Gracilaria, Polysiphonia, Porphyra,* and *Pterocladia;* there are about 3,900 spp. of red algae

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Redbud, eastern	*Cercis canadensis*
Redbud, western	*Cercis occidentalis*
Redwood, coastal	*Sequoia sempervirens*
Redwood, dawn	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*
Redwood, giant	*Sequoiadendron giganteum*
Reindeer	*Rangifer* spp.
Reserpine, source of	*Rauvolfia serpentina*
Resurrection plant	*Selaginella lepidophylla*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron* spp.
Rhubarb	*Rheum rhaponticum*
Rice[25]	*Oryza sativa*[25]
Rice-paper plant	*Tetrapanax papyriferus* (some authors refer to *Fatsia japonica [F. papyrifera]* as rice-paper plant
Rice, wild	*Zizania aquatica*
Robin	*Turdus migratorius*
Rock cress	*Arabis* sp.
Rock-rose, European	*Helianthemum vulgare*
Rock tripe	*Umbilicaria* spp.
Rockweeds	*Fucus* spp., *Pelvetia* spp., and others
Rose	*Rosa odorata* and other *Rosa* spp. (there are more than 25,000 rose cultivars)
Rose, damask	*Rosa damascena*
Rose Family	Rosaceae
Rose, Sitka (Fig. 24.8)	*Rosa rugosa*
Rosemary	*Rosmarinus officinalis*
Rotenone, source of	*Derris elliptica, Lonchocarpus nicou*
Rotenone, relative of	*Tephrosia vogelii*
Rubber, Pará	*Hevea brasiliensis*
Rubber plant	*Ficus elastica*
Ruellia	*Ruellia portellae* and others
Rust, black stem of wheat	*Puccinia graminis*
Rust, cedar-apple	*Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianum*
Rust, corn	*Puccinia sorghi*
Rust, poplar leaf spot	*Melampsora medusae*
Rust, rock cress	*Puccinia monoica*
Rust, white pine blister	*Cronartium ribicola*
Rutabaga	*Brassica campestris* var. *napobrassica* (= *Brassica napus*)
Rye	*Secale cereale*
Ryegrass	*Lolium* spp.
Safflower	*Carthamus tinctorius*
Saffron (true)	*Crocus sativus*
Saffron, meadow	*Colchicum autumnale*
Sage[26]	*Salvia officinalis*[26]
Sagebrush	*Artemisia tridentata*
Sage, Jerusalem	*Phlomis fruticosa*

[25]At 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.

[26]This 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	*Carnegia gigantea*
Salmon	*Oncorhynchus* spp., *Salmo salar,* and others
Salmonberry	*Rubus spectabilis*
Salsify	*Tragopogon* spp.
Saltbush/Saltscale	*Atriplex* spp.
Salvia	*Salvia* spp.
Sansevieria	*Sansevieria trifasciata* and other *Sansevieria* spp.
Santonin, source of	*Artemisia cina*
Sargassum (Fig. 18.18)	*Sargassum* sp.
Sarsaparilla, source of	*Smilax* spp.
Sassafras	*Sassafras albidum*
Sausage tree, African	*Kigelia pinnata*
Savory	*Satureia hortensis*
Saxifrage	*Saxifraga* spp.
Screw pine	*Pandanus veitchii* and other *Pandanus* spp.
Sea anemone	*Stephanauge* spp. and others
Sea hare	*Aplysia californica*
Sea lettuce	*Ulva* spp.
Sea palm	*Postelsia palmaeformis*
Sea rocket	*Cakile edentula*
Sedge	*Carex* spp. and others
Seed ferns (Pteridosperms)	*Lyginopteris* spp., *Medullosa* spp., and others
Senna	*Cassia senna* and others
Sensitive plant	*Mimosa pudica*
Sesame	*Sesamum indicum*
Shallot[27]	*Allium cepa*[27]
Sheep	*Ovis* spp.
Shepherd's purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Shrimp	*Crago* spp. and others
Sisal	*Agave sisalina*
Skunk	*Mephitis* spp.
Slime mold	member of Phyla Myxomycota and Dictyosteliomycota, Subkingdom Myxobionta, Kingdom Protista
Slime mold (Fig. 18.32*A*)	*Lamproderma* sp.
Slime mold (Fig. 18.32*B*)	*Lycogala epidendrum*
Slime mold, cellular	member of Phylum Acrasiomycota, Kingdom Protista
Slime mold, human-hair	*Stemonitis* spp.
Sloth	*Bradypus* spp., *Choleopus* spp.
Smut	*Ustilago* spp. and others
Smut, corn	*Ustilago maydis*
Snail	*Haplotrema concava* and others
Snapdragon	*Antirrhinum majus*
Snowplant	*Sarcodes sanguinea*
Snowy owl	*Nyctea scandiaca*
Soaproot, California	*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*
Sorghum	*Sorghum bicolor* and other *Sorghum* spp.
Sorrel	*Oxalis* spp.
Southern yellow pine—*see* Pine, loblolly; Pine, longleaf; Pine, shortleaf; and Pine, slash	
Soybean	*Glycine max*
Spanish moss	*Tillandsia usneoides*
Sparrow, savannah	*Passerculus sandwichensis*
Sparrow, song	*Melospiza melodia*
Sparrow, vesper	*Pooecetes gramineus*
Spearmint	*Mentha spicata*
Spiderwort	*Tradescantia virginiana* and other *Tradescantia* spp.
Spiderwort, European	*Tradescantia paludosa*
Spike moss	*Selaginella* spp.
Spike moss, fossil relatives of	*Lepidodendron* spp., *Sigillaria* spp., and others
Spinach	*Spinacia oleracea*
Spirogyra	*Spirogyra* spp.
Sponge	*Spongilla* spp. and others
Sponge, vegetable	*Luffa cylindrica*
Spring beauty	*Claytonia virginica*
Spruce, black	*Picea mariana*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
Spruce, red	*Picea rubens*
Spruce, Sitka	*Picea sitchensis*
Spruce, white	*Picea glauca*
Spurge	*Euphorbia* spp.
Spurge (Fig. 24.13)	*Euphorbia peplus*
Spurge Family	Euphorbiaceae
Squash	*Cucurbita maxima, C. mixta, C. moschata, C. pepo,* and others
Squawroot	*Perideridia* spp.
Squill	*Scilla* spp.
Squills	*Urginea maritima*
Squirrel	*Citellus* spp., *Sciuris* spp., and others
Squirrel corn	*Dicentra canadensis*
Squirrel, gray	*Sciurus carolinensis*
Squirting cucumber	*Ecballium elaterium*
Stapelia (Fig. 23.14)	*Stapelia similis*
Stinkhorn	*Mutinus* spp., *Phallus impudicus,* and others
Stinkhorn, common (Fig. 19.13)	*Mutinus caninus*
Stonecrop	*Sedum* spp., *Crassula* spp., and others
Stoneseed	*Lithospermum ruderale*
Stonewort	*Chara* spp., *Nitella* spp.
Strawberry	*Fragaria ananassa* and other *Fragaria* spp. and hybrids
String-of-pearls	*Senecio rowellianus*
Strychnine, source of	*Strychnos nox-vomica* and other *Strychnos* spp.

[27]Linnaeus 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.

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Sugar cane	*Saccharum officinarum*
Sumac	*Rhus* spp.
Sunbird	*Anthodiaeta* spp., *Notiocinnyris* spp., and others
Sundew	*Drosera* spp.
Sundew relative used for flypaper	*Drosophyllum lusitanicum*
Sunflower	*Helianthus annuus, H. debilis*
Sunflower Family	Asteraceae (formerly Compositae)
Sweet pea	*Lathyrus odoratus*
Sword fern	*Polystichum munitum*
Sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis* and others
Tamarack	*Larix* spp.
Tamarisk	*Tamarix* spp.
Tangerine	*Citrus reticulata*
Tapir	*Tapirus* spp.
Taro	*Colocasia esculenta*
Tarragon	*Artemisia dracunculus*
Tarweed	*Grindelia* spp.
Tarweed, western (Fig. 4.13*A*)	*Calycadenia* sp.
Tea	*Camellia sinensis*
Tent caterpillar	*Malacosoma americanum* and others
Teosinte (annual)	*Zea mexicana*
Teosinte (perennial)	*Zea diploperennis*
Tequila, source of	*Agave* spp.
Termite	*Odontotermes* spp., *Reticulitermes* spp., and others
Thalloid liverworts	*Marchantia* spp., *Conocephalum* spp., and others
Thimbleberry	*Rubus parviflorus*
Thistle	*Cirsium* spp. and others
Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*
Thrasher	*Toxostoma* spp.
Thyme	*Thymus vulgaris* and others
Ti (Ki) plant	*Cordyline fruticosa*
Tiger	*Panthera tigris*
Toad	*Bufo americanus*
Tobacco	*Nicotiana tabacum, N. rustica*
Tomato[28]	*Solanum esculentum*
Tomato fruitworm	*Heliothis armigera*
Tomato, Galápagos	*Solanum esculentum* var. *minor, S. pimpinellifolium, S. cheesmanii* (salt tolerant sp.)
Tomato hornworm	*Protoparce quinquemaculata*
Toothwort	*Dentaria* spp.
Tortoise, giant Galápagos	*Testudo elephantopus porteri*
Touch-me-not	*Impatiens glandulifera* and others
Tree fern (Fig. 21.25*B*)	*Cibotium glaucum*
Tree fern, small Hawaiian (Fig. 21.16*D*)	*Sadleria cyatheoides*
Tree-of-heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*
Trillium	*Trillium* spp.
Truffles	*Tuber* spp.
Tulip	*Tulipa* spp.
Tulip tree	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Tumbleweeds	*Amaranthus albus, Salsola pestifera,* and others
Tung oil, source of	*Aleurites fordii*
Turmeric, source of	*Curcuma longa, C. domestica*
Turnip	*Brassica rapa*
Turtle	*Chelydra* spp., *Chrysemys* spp., and others
Twinflower	*Linnaea borealis*
Ulothrix	*Ulothrix* spp.
Ultraviolet light, flowers seen in (Fig. 23.13)	*Rudbeckia* sp.
Unicorn plant	*Proboscidea* spp.
Venus's flytrap	*Dionaea muscipula*
Vetch	*Vicia* spp.
Vetchling, yellow	*Lathyrus aphaca*
Vinegar weed	*Trichostema* spp.
Violet	*Viola odorata* and other *Viola* spp.
Violet, African	*Saintpaulia ionantha* and other *Saintpaulia* spp.
Violet, gold	*Viola douglasii*
Virginia creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Virus[29]	
Vole	*Microtus* spp. and others
Wahoo	*Euonymus alata* and others
Wake-robin	*Trillium* spp.
Wallflower, western	*Erysimum capitatum*
Walnut	*Juglans* spp.
Walnut, black	*Juglans nigra*
Warbler	*Dendroica* spp. and others
Watercress	*Nasturtium officinale*
Water fern, oriental	*Ceratopteris thalictroides*
Watermelon	*Citrullus lanatus*
Water mold	member of Phylum Oomycota, Subkingdom Mastigobionta, Kingdom Protista
Water net	*Hydrodictyon* spp.
Watersilk	*Spirogyra* spp.
Water weed	*Elodea* spp.
Water weed, yellow	*Ludwigia repens*
Wattle	*Acacia decurrens, A. mearnsii,* and others
Weaver birds	*Anaplectes* spp., *Hyphantoris* spp., and others

[28]DNA 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.*

[29]Depending 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.*

Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Webworm, fall	*Hyphantria cunea*
Welwitschia	*Welwitschia mirabilis*
Whale, sperm	*Physeter catodon*
Wheat[30]	
Wheel tree	*Trochodendron aralioides*
Whisk fern	*Psilotum* spp.
Whisk fern, fossil relatives of	*Asteroxylon* spp., *Psilophyton* spp., *Rhynia* spp., and others
Whisk fern, living relatives of	*Tmesipteris* spp.
White pine blister rust	*Cronartium ribicola*
Willow	*Salix* spp.
Willow Family	Salicaceae
Window leaves, plants with	*Fenestraria* spp. and others
Wintergreen oil, sources of	*Gaultheria procumbens* and others
Wisteria	*Wisteria sinensis* and other *Wisteria* spp.
Witch hazel	*Hamamelis virginiana*
Woad, dyer's	*Isatis tinctoria*
Woadwaxen	*Genista tinctoria*
Wolfsbane	*Aconitum vulparia*
Wolverine	*Gulo luscus, G. gulo*
Woodpecker	*Dendrocopus* spp. and others
Wormwood	*Artemisia annua, A. absinthium*
Yam	*Dioscorea alata, D. cayensis, D. composita, D. esculenta, D. floribunda, D. rotundata, D. trifida*
Yareta	*Azorella yareta*
Yarrow, American	*Achillea lanulosum*
Yarrow, European	*Achillea millefolium*
Yeast, baking/brewing	*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
Yellow-green algae	member of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom Protista
Yew	*Taxus* spp.
Yew, Japanese (Fig. 22.9)	*Taxus cuspidata*
Zebra	*Equus zebra* and others
Zinnia	*Zinnia elegans* and others

[30]More 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 be 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.