

## APPENDIX 1

# Scientific Names of Organisms Mentioned in the Text

This is an alphabetical list of the organisms whose scientific names may or 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	Common Name	Scientific Name
Aardvark	<i>Orycteropus</i> spp.	Algae, bark	<i>Pleurococcus</i> spp. and others (see footnote under <i>Bark, green algae that inhabit</i> )
Abrasives, horsetail source of	<i>Equisetum</i> spp.	Algae, brown	members of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom Protista
Absinthe liqueur, source of ingredients	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i> , <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> , and others	Algae, carrageenan-producing	<i>Chondrus crispus</i> , <i>Eucheuma</i> spp., and others
Acacia	<i>Acacia</i> spp.	Algae, coralline	<i>Bossiella</i> spp., <i>Corallina</i> spp., <i>Lithothamnion</i> spp., and others
Aconite, source of	<i>Aconitum</i> spp.	Algae/cyanobacteria, edible <sup>1</sup>	<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.), wakame ( <i>Undaria</i> spp.), and others
Actinomycetes	<i>Actinomyces</i> spp. and others	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 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 calcicola</i> , 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>		
Aflatotoxin, 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 red algae		
Agave	<i>Agave angustifolia</i> , <i>A. palmeri</i> , <i>A. tequilana</i> , and other <i>Agave</i> spp.		
Air plant—see also Bromeliad	<i>Kalanchoë</i> spp.	Algae/cyanobacteria used as fertilizers or soil conditioners	<i>Anabaena azollae</i> , <i>Chlamydomonas mexicana</i> , kelps, and others
Alder	<i>Alnus</i> spp.	Algae, flatworm	<i>Platymonas</i> spp.
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Algae, golden brown	members of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom Protista
Alfalfa caterpillar	<i>Colias philodice</i>	Algae, green	members of Phylum Chlorophyta, Kingdom Protista
Algae	members of Kingdom Protista—all phyla	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., and others
Algae, agar-producing	<i>Acanthopeltis</i> spp., <i>Ahnfeltia</i> spp., <i>Gelidium</i> spp. (principal source), <i>Gracilaria</i> spp., <i>Pterocladia</i> spp., and others		
Algae, alginate-producing	<i>Ascophyllum</i> spp., <i>Durvillea</i> spp., <i>Ecklonia</i> spp., <i>Laminaria</i> spp., <i>Macrocystis</i> spp., and others		

<sup>1</sup>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 Names and Scientific Names of Organisms			
Common Name	Scientific Name	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	Arrowroot	<i>Maranta arundinacea</i> , <i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i>
Algae, medicinal	<i>Laminaria</i> spp., <i>Digenia</i> spp., and many others	Arrowroot, Florida, source of	<i>Zamia floridana</i>
Algae, metal-removing	<i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i>	Artichoke, Chinese (Crosne)	<i>Stachys affinis</i>
Algae, red	members of Phylum Rhodophyta, Kingdom Protista	Artichoke, globe	<i>Cynaria scolymus</i>
Algae, snowbank	<i>Chlamydomonas nivale</i> and others	Artichoke, Jerusalem	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Algae, sponge	<i>Chlorella</i> spp., <i>Zoochlorella</i> spp.	Arum Lily (Arum) Family	Araceae
Algae, yellow-green	members of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom Protista	Ascomycete	member of Phylum Ascomycota, Kingdom Fungi
Almond	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>	Ash, blue	<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i>
Aloe juice, source of	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i> , <i>A. ferox</i> , <i>A. vera</i> , and others	Ash, Oregon	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>
Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	Ash, white	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Amaryllis	<i>Amaryllis</i> spp.	Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Ama'uma'u	<i>Sadleria cyatheoides</i>	Aspen, quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
American chestnut	<i>Castanea dentata</i>	Aspergilliosis, causal agent(s) of	<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> and other <i>Aspergillus</i> spp.
American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Aster	<i>Aster</i> spp.
Amoeba	<i>Amoeba proteus</i> and others	Astringent, horsetail source of	<i>Equisetum arvense</i> , <i>E. debile</i> , and others
Amoeba, fungal internal parasites of	<i>Cochlonema verrucosum</i> and others	Athlete's foot, fungal causal agent of	<i>Trichophyton</i> spp.
Amoeba, fungal trappers of	<i>Dactylella</i> spp. and others	Autograph tree	<i>Clusia rosea</i>
Anabaena	<i>Anabaena</i> spp. (including nitrogen-fixing spp. such as <i>A. azollae</i> )	Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i> and others
Anemone	<i>Anemone</i> spp.	Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Angelica	<i>Angelica archangelica</i>	Baby blue eyes	<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>
Anise	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>	Baby powder, ground pine source of	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>
Anise swallowtail butterfly	<i>Papilio zelicaon</i>	Bacteria,	<i>Clostridium acetobutylicum</i> and others
Annatto	<i>Bixa orellana</i>	acetone-producing	<i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i>
Ant	<i>Formica</i> spp. and many others	Bacteria, acidophilus	<i>Clostridium</i> spp., <i>Micrococcus</i> spp., <i>Proteus</i> spp., <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp., and others
Anteater	<i>Myrmecophaga jubata</i>	Bacteria, ammonifying	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>
Ants, bullhorn Acacia	<i>Pseudomyrmex ferruginea</i>	Bacteria, anthrax	<i>Bacteria, blue-green—see Cyanobacteria</i>
Aphid	<i>Anuraphis</i> spp., <i>Aphis</i> spp., and others	Bacteria, botulism	<i>Clostridium botulinum</i>
Aphid, root (pest of grape vines)	<i>Phylloxera</i> spp.	Bacteria, brucellosis	<i>Brucella abortus</i> , <i>B. suis</i> , <i>B. melitensis</i>
Apple <sup>2</sup>	<i>Malus domestica</i> (= <i>Malus pumila</i> ) <sup>2</sup>	Bacteria, Bt	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>
Apple brown rot, causal agent	<i>Monolinia fructigena</i>	Bacteria, bubonic plague	<i>Yersinia pestis</i>
Apple scab, causal agent	<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>	Bacteria, buttermilk	<i>Streptococcus lactis</i> , <i>S. cremoris</i> , <i>Leuconostoc citrovorum</i> , and others
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Bacteria, butyl alcohol	<i>Clostridium acetobutylicum</i> and others
Apricot brown rot	<i>Sclerotinia fructicola</i>	Bacteria, cholera	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>
Arabidopsis (Mouse-ear cress)	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Bacteria, common	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
Arborvitae (American/Northern)	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Bacteria, decay/decomposer	<i>Clostridium</i> spp., <i>Micrococcus</i> spp., <i>Proteus</i> spp., <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp., and others
Archaeobacteria	members of Phylum Archaeobacteria, Kingdom Archaea	Bacteria, denitrifying	<i>Micrococcus denitrificans</i> , <i>Thiobacillus denitrificans</i> , and others
<i>Archaeofructus</i> , extinct plant believed to be the earliest flowering plant			

<sup>2</sup>There are more than 1,000 varieties of apples, mostly of hybrid origin. The principal ancestors of *Malus pumila* probably include *M. sylvestris*, *M. dasycphylla*, 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 sparse leaf pubescence and sclereids as *Pyrus* and those with the opposite features as *Malus*.

## Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

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

<sup>3</sup>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*.

<sup>4</sup>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	Common Name	Scientific Name
Barrel cactus	<i>Ferocactus</i> spp., <i>Mammillaria</i> spp., and others	Big tree	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Barrel cactus, Coville's	<i>Ferocactus covillei</i>	Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> and others
Basil	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Bird's-nest fungus	<i>Crucibulum levis</i>
Basswood	<i>Tilia</i> spp.	Birth control pills, fungi used in manufacture of	<i>Rhizopus nigricans</i> , <i>R. arrhizus</i>
Basswood, American	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Bison	<i>Bison bison</i>
Bat	<i>Eidolon</i> spp., <i>Epomophorus</i> spp., <i>Leptonycteris sanbornii</i> , and others	Bittersweet	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>
Bay, California (also known as Oregon myrtle)	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	Blackberry	<i>Rubus argutus</i> , <i>R. laciniatus</i> , <i>R. procerus</i> , <i>R. ursinus</i> , and others
Bay laurel	<i>Lauris nobilis</i>	Blackbird	<i>Euphagus</i> spp. and others
Bay, sweet	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Black bread mold	<i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i> and others
Beach strawberry	<i>Fragaria chinensis</i>	Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>
Bean, broad	<i>Vicia faba</i>	Black stem rust of wheat	<i>Puccinia graminis</i>
Bean, castor	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia minor</i> and other <i>Utricularia</i> spp.
Bean Family	Fabaceae (formerly Leguminosae)	Blazing star	<i>Liatris ligulistylis</i>
Bean, garbanzo	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Bleeding, ground pine used to arrest	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>
Bean, garden	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra</i> spp.
Bean, green	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Bleeding heart, eastern	<i>Dicentra eximia</i>
Bean, Jequirity	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Bleeding heart, Pacific	<i>Dicentra formosa</i>
Bean, kidney	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i> , <i>S. isabellinus</i>
Bean, lima	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>	Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.
Bean, mescal—see Mescal bean		Blue curls	<i>Trichostema</i> spp.
Bean, Mexican jumping	<i>Sebastiana</i> spp. and others	Blue-green algae—see Cyanobacteria	
Bean, mung	<i>Phaseolus aureus</i> (= <i>Vigna radiata</i> )	Blue-green bacteria—see Cyanobacteria	
Bean, navy	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Blue jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Bean, pinto	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Bobcat	<i>Felis rufus</i>
Bean, scarlet runner	<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i>	Bolete	<i>Boletus</i> spp., <i>Suillus</i> spp., and others
Bean, tepary	<i>Phaseolus acutifolius</i> var. <i>latifolius</i>	Bollworm	<i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>
Bean, winged	<i>Psophocarpus tetragonolobus</i>	Bowstring fibers, source of	<i>Sansevieria metalaea</i>
Bear	<i>Ursus</i> spp. and others	Bowstring hemp, source of	<i>Sansevieria</i> spp.
Bear, polar	<i>Thalarcos maritimus</i>	Box elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Bearberry (Kinnikinnick)	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Boysenberry	<i>Rubus</i> hybrids, with <i>R. ursinus</i> as one parent
Beaver, mountain	<i>Aplodontia rufa</i>	Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Bedstraw	<i>Galium</i> spp.	Brazil nut	<i>Bertholettia excelsa</i>
Bee, honey	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Breadfruit	<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>
Beech, American	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Bridalwreath	<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i> hybrids and others
Beefsteak morel	<i>Gyromitra</i> sp.	Broccoli	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>botrytis</i>
Beet, garden	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Bromeliad ("Air plant")	Member of the Bromeliad Family (Bromeliaceae) <sup>5</sup>
Beet, sugar	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (horticulturally selected strains)	Broomrape	<i>Orobanche</i> spp.
Beetle	member of Order Coleoptera, Class Insecta, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom Animalia	Brown algae	Member of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom Protista. Representative genera include <i>Ascophyllum</i> , <i>Durvillea</i> , <i>Ecklonia</i> , <i>Ectocarpus</i> , <i>Hizikia</i> , <i>Laminaria</i> , <i>Undaria</i> , and others
Beetle, scarab	member of Family Scarabaeidae—see <i>Beetle</i>	Brussels sprouts	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>gemmifera</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>		

<sup>5</sup>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	Common Name	Scientific Name
Bryophyte (see also individual listings)	member of Phyla Anthocerotophyta, Hepaticophyta, or Bryophyta, Kingdom Plantae	California poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i> <sup>6</sup>
Bryopsid	member of Phylum Chlorophyta, Kingdom Protista	Camel	<i>Camelus</i> spp.
Bt	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	Camelina	<i>Camelina sativa</i>
Buckeye	<i>Aesculus</i> spp.	Camellia <sup>7</sup>	<i>Camellia</i> spp. <sup>7</sup>
Buckwheat	<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>	Camphor, source of	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>
Buffalo	<i>Bison bison</i>	Candelilla	<i>Euphorbia antisiphilitica</i>
Bullhorn acacia	<i>Acacia cornigera</i>	Candlenut	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>
Bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Cankerworm	<i>Alsophila pometaria</i> and others
Burn treatment, horsetail source of ashes for	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i> and others	Canna	<i>Canna edulis</i> and other <i>Canna</i> spp. and hybrids
Butcher's broom	<i>Ruscus aculeata</i>	Cantaloupe	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.	Caraway	<i>Carum carvi</i>
Buttercup, European bulbous	<i>Ranunculus bulbosa</i>	Cardamon/Cardamom	<i>Elettaria cardamomum</i>
Buttercup Family	Ranunculaceae	Caribou	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>
Butterfly	member of Superfamily Papilionoidea, Order Lepidoptera, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom Animalia	Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Butterwort	<i>Pinguicula grandiflora</i> , <i>P. vulgaris</i> , and other <i>Pinguicula</i> spp.	Carnaubalike wax, source of	<i>Stipa tenacissima</i>
Button snakeroot	<i>Eryngium</i> spp.	Carnauba wax, source of	<i>Copernicia cerifera</i>
Cabbage (green or red)	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>capitata</i>	Carob	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>
Cabbage, Chinese	<i>Brassica chinensis</i>	Carpetweed Family	Molluginaceae
Cabbage Family	Brassicaceae (formerly Cruciferae)	Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Cabbage looper	<i>Trichoplusia ni</i>	Carrot Family	Apiaceae (formerly Umbelliferae)
Cabbage worm	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Cashew	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
Cacao	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Cassava	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>
Cactus	<i>Hamatocactus setispinus</i>	Cassia <sup>8</sup>	<i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> <sup>8</sup>
Cactus, barrel	<i>Mamillaria</i> spp., <i>Ferocactus</i> spp., and others	Catalpa	<i>Catalpa</i> spp.
Cactus, cholla	<i>Opuntia</i> spp. (cylindrical forms)	Caterpillar	larval stage of member of Order Lepidoptera, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom Animalia
Cactus family	Cactaceae	Catnip	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>
Cactus, giant saguaro	<i>Carnegia gigantea</i>	Cattail	<i>Typha</i> spp.
Cactus, hedgehog	<i>Echinocereus</i> spp. and others	Cattle—see Cow	
Cactus, living rock	<i>Ariocarpus fissuratus</i> and others	Cauliflower	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>botrytis</i> (= <i>B. oleracea</i> var. <i>cauliflora</i> ) <sup>9</sup>
Cactus, organ-pipe	<i>Lemaireocereus</i> spp.	Caussu wax, source of	<i>Calathea lutea</i>
Cactus, prickly pear	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	Cedar, Atlantic white	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>
Cajuput, source of	<i>Melaleuca cajuputi</i>	Cedar, eastern red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Calabash	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	Cedar, incense	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>
Calabazilla	<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>	Cedar, northern white	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
California bay (also known as Oregon myrtle)	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	Cedar, southern white	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>
		Cedar, western red	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
		Celery, Celeriac	<i>Apium graveolens</i>
		Cell-from-hell (dinoflagellate)	<i>Pfiesteria piscicida</i>
		Cellular slime mold	member of Phylum Dictyosteliomycota, Kingdom Protista
		Century plant	<i>Agave americana</i> and others

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>Cauliflower and broccoli are two different forms of the same variety.

## Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

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

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

## Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Eucalyptus, Tasmanian giant	<i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>	Fern(s) used as laxative	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> , <i>Polypodium vulgare</i>
Eucalyptus oil, source of	<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.; there are more than 250 spp. of <i>Eucalyptus</i>	Fern used in treating leprosy	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>
Euglenoid	member of Phylum Euglenophyta, Kingdom Protista	Fern, licorice	<i>Polypodium glycyrrhiza</i>
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fern(s) poisonous to livestock	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> , <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Fenugreek	<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	Fern, edible Malaysian (relative of Lady fern)	<i>Athyrium esculentum</i>
Fern(s), adder's tongue	<i>Ophioglossum</i> spp.	Fern, male	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>
Fern, a'ama'u ma'u	<i>Sadleria cyantheoides</i>	Fern, marsh	<i>Thelypteris</i> sp.
Fern(s), amphibious	<i>Marsilea</i> spp. and others	Fern, mosquito	<i>Azolla caroliniana</i>
Fern(s), aquatic (floating)	<i>Azolla</i> spp., <i>Salvinia</i> spp.	Fern, nest	<i>Asplenium nidus</i>
Fern(s), source of astringent	<i>Actiniopteris radiata</i> , <i>Drynaria quercifolia</i> , <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> , and others	Fern used to arrest nosebleeds	<i>Pellaea mucronata</i>
Fern, bird's-foot	<i>Pellaea mucronata</i>	Fern(s) used for orchid bark	<i>Cibotium</i> spp., <i>Osmunda</i> spp.
Fern, bird's-nest	<i>Asplenium nidus</i>	Fern, Oriental water	<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i>
Fern, Boston	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Fern, ostrich	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>
Fern, bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Fern used as poison antidote	<i>Polystichum squarrosom</i>
Fern, Brazilian tree	<i>Cyathea</i> sp.	Fern(s) used in treating rickets	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i> , <i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Fern used in treating burns	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Fern(s) used for stuffing mattresses, pillows, upholstery	<i>Cibotium</i> spp., <i>Sadleria</i> spp.
Fern, chain	<i>Woodwardia fimbriata</i>	Fern, sword	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>
Fern, cinnamon	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Fern used in treating toothache	<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>
Fern, climbing (Asian)	<i>Lygodium salicifolium</i>	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(s) used in treating coughs	<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> , <i>A. lunulatum</i> , <i>Polypodium glycyrrhiza</i>	Fern, tropical	<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i>
Fern(s) used in treating dandruff	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> , <i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Fern, tropical tree	<i>Cibotium</i> sp.
Fern used in treating diabetes	<i>Adiantum caudatum</i>	Fern used for expelling worms	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>
Fern(s) used in treating diarrhea	<i>Botrychium lunaria</i> , <i>B. ternatum</i> , <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> , and others	Fern(s) used for treating wounds	<i>Lygodium circinatum</i> , <i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>
Fern(s) used as diuretic	<i>Adiantum venustum</i> , <i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Fevers, fern used to reduce fevers, ground pine used to reduce	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>
Fern(s) source of dyes	<i>Sadleria cyatheoides</i> (trunk), <i>Sphenomeris chusana</i> (fronds)	Fig, common	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>
Fern used in treating eczema	<i>Lygodium flexuosum</i>	Fig, tropical	<i>Ficus carica</i>
Fern used in treating eye diseases	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Figwort Family	<i>Ficus macrophyllus</i> , <i>Ficus</i> spp.
Fern used to reduce fevers	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>	Filaree	Scrophulariaceae
Fern, five-finger	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Fir, balsam	<i>Erodium</i> spp.
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	Fir, Douglas	<i>Abies balsamea</i>
Fern(s), fossil	<i>Psaronius</i> spp., <i>Thamnopteris</i> spp., and others	Fir, white	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Fern, gold-back	<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>	Fireweed	<i>Abies concolor</i>
Fern(s), Hawaiian tree	<i>Cibotium</i> spp., <i>Sadleria</i> spp.	Fish	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
Fern, holly	<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>	Fish, flashlight	member of Class Pisces, Phylum Vertebrata, Kingdom Animalia
Fern(s) used by hummingbirds	<i>Cyathea arborea</i> , <i>Lophosoria quadripinnata</i> , <i>Nephelea mexicana</i>	Fish molds	<i>Anomalops katoptron</i> , <i>Photoblepharon palpebratus</i> <i>Saprolegnia</i> spp. and others
Fern used for treating insect stings and bites	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>		
Fern used for easing labor pains	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>		
Fern, lady	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>		



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

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

<sup>10</sup>This species has a diploid number of  $2x = 4$ ; i.e., each body cell has four chromosomes.

<sup>11</sup>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 (*Petrorrhagia dubia*).

<sup>12</sup>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	Common Name	Scientific Name
Horsetail used as astringent	<i>Equisetum arvense</i> , <i>E. debile</i> , and other <i>Equisetum</i> spp.	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda</i> spp.
Horsetail used for treating burns	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i> and others	Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius</i> spp.
Horsetail used for treating diarrhea	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Japanese yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Horsetail used as diuretic	<i>Equisetum arvense</i> , <i>E. debile</i> , and others	Jicama	<i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i>
Horsetail used for treating dysentery	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Jimson weed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Horsetail, field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Jojoba	<i>Simmondsia californica</i> , <i>S. chinensis</i>
Horsetail, fossil	<i>Equisetites</i> spp., <i>Hyenia</i> spp., <i>Sphenophyllum</i> spp., and others	Joshua tree	<i>Yucca brevifolia</i>
Horsetail, giant	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Jumping mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i> , <i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>
Horsetail, Hopi Indian flour source	<i>Equisetum laevigatum</i>	Junco	<i>Junco</i> spp.
Horsetail, treelike fossil	<i>Calamites</i> spp.	Junco, slate-colored	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Horsetail used as hair wash	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Juneberry	<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.
Horsetail used as water source	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Hot springs, blue-green bacteria (cyanobacteria) of	<i>Bacillosiphon induratus</i> , <i>Synechococcus</i> spp., and others	Juniper, dwarf	<i>Juniperus communis</i> and others
“Human hair” slime mold	<i>Stemonitis</i> spp.	Jute	<i>Corchorus capsularis</i> and others
Hummingbird	<i>Archilocus</i> spp. and others	Kauri pine/resin	<i>Agathis australis</i> , <i>A. robusta</i>
Hummingbird, Oasis	<i>Rhodopis vesper</i>	Kelp	<i>Alaria</i> spp., <i>Dictyoneurum</i> spp., <i>Ectocarpus</i> spp., <i>Egregia</i> spp., <i>Laminaria</i> spp., <i>Lessoniopsis</i> spp., <i>Nereocystis</i> spp., and others
Hummingbirds, ferns used by (for nest material)	<i>Cyathea arborea</i> , <i>Lophosoria quadripinnata</i> , <i>Nephelea mexicana</i>	Kelp, giant	<i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>
Hummingbirds, tropical	<i>Chlorostilbon maugaeus</i> and others	Knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>P. arenastrum</i>
Hyacinth	<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i> and other <i>Hyacinthus</i> spp.	Kohlrabi	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>caulorapa</i> (= <i>B. oleracea</i> var. <i>gongyloides</i> )
Hyacinth, bean	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>	Koonwarra angiosperm (extinct angiosperm whose fossil was discovered in Australia) (appears to be similar to members of the pepper family—Piperaceae)	
Hyacinth, grape	<i>Muscari</i> spp.	Kudzu	<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i> (= <i>P. lobata</i> )
Hyacinth, water	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Kumquat	<i>Fortunella japonica</i>
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	Lamb's ears	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>
Ice plant	<i>Carpobrotus</i> spp. (esp. <i>C. edulis</i> ), <i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> , and others	Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i> and others
India, toxic blue-green bacteria (cyanobacteria) of	<i>Lyngbya majuscula</i>	Larch, eastern	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Indian paintbrush	<i>Castilleja indivisa</i>	Larch, European	<i>Larix decidua</i>
Indian pipe	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Larch, western	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>
Indian warrior	<i>Pedicularis densiflora</i>	Larkspur, blue	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.
Indigo	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	Larkspur, red	<i>Delphinium nudicaule</i>
Insects—see individual entries		Late blight of potato	<i>Phytophthora infestans</i>
Insects, fern used for treating stings and bites of	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Ipecac, source of	<i>Cephaelis ipecacuanha</i>	Laurel Family	Lauraceae
Iris	<i>Iris</i> spp.	Lavender	<i>Lavandula officinalis</i> , <i>L. angustifolia</i>
Iris, butterfly	<i>Moraea</i> spp.	Leaf hopper	member of Order Homoptera, Phylum Arthropoda, Kingdom Animalia
Iris Family	Iridaceae	Leaf miner	<i>Agromyza</i> spp. and others
Ironwood, South American	<i>Krugiodendron ferreum</i>	Leaf roller	<i>Archips argyrospila</i> and others
Isopyrum	<i>Isopyrum occidentale</i>	Leafy liverwort—see Liverwort, leafy	
Ivy, Boston	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Legume Family	Fabaceae (formerly Leguminosae)
Ivy, English	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Lemming	<i>Lemmus</i> spp., <i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus</i>
Ivy, poison	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> (formerly <i>Rhus toxicodendron</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 and a fungus)	member of Phylum Ascomycota, Kingdom Fungi <sup>13</sup>

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

<sup>14</sup>There are thousands of species of leafy liverworts assigned to about 200 genera.

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

<sup>16</sup>*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.

<sup>17</sup>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	Common Name	Scientific Name
Narcissus	<i>Narcissus</i> spp. and hybrids <sup>18</sup>	Orchid, vanilla	<i>Vanilla planifolia</i> and others
Nasturtium (garden)	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Orchid with cladophylls	<i>Epidendrum</i> spp.
Nectarine	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Orchid Family	Orchidaceae
Neem tree	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Oregano	<i>Origanum vulgare</i> and others
Nematode	member of Class Nematoda, Phylum Aschelminthes, Kingdom Animalia	Oregon grape	<i>Berberis aquifolium</i> (= <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> ) and other <i>Mahonia</i> spp.
Nettle	<i>Urtica</i> spp.	Organ-pipe cactus	<i>Lemaireocereus</i> spp.
Nicotine relative (nornicotine), source of	<i>Duboisia hopwoodii</i> , <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Osage orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>
Nightshade, deadly	<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	Oscillatoria	<i>Oscillatoria</i> spp.
Nightshade Family	Solanaceae	Our Lord's Candle	<i>Yucca whipplei</i>
Nori—see Purple laver		Owl, snowy	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>
Nostoc	<i>Nostoc</i> spp.	Painted lady	<i>Echeveria derenbergii</i>
Nutmeg	<i>Myristica fragrans</i>	Palm, carnauba wax	<i>Copernicia cerifera</i>
Nutmeg, California	<i>Torreya californica</i>	Palm, coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
Nutmeg Family	Myristicaceae	Palm, date	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Palm, oil	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>
Oak, black	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Palm, panama hat	<i>Carludovica palmata</i>
Oak, blue	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Palm, Seychelles Island	<i>Lodoicea maldivica</i>
Oak, cork	<i>Quercus suber</i>	Palm Family	Arecaceae (formerly Palmae)
Oak, Hooker	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Pansy	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Oak, live	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i> (other live oaks include <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> and <i>Q. virginiana</i> )	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>
Oak, poison	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Pará rubber tree	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>
Oak, red	<i>Quercus borealis</i>	Parsley	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>
Oak, white	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Parsley Family	Apiaceae (formerly Umbelliferae)
Oak wilt	<i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i>	Parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>
Olibanum tree	<i>Boswellia</i> spp.	Passion fruit	<i>Passiflora edulis</i> , <i>P. mollissima</i> , and other <i>Passiflora</i> spp.
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Patchouli oil, source of	<i>Pogostemon cablin</i> and others
Onion	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Pea (garden)	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Oomycete	member of Phylum Oomycota, Kingdom Fungi	Pea, sweet	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>
Opuntia—see Prickly pear		Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Orchid	<i>Cattleya</i> spp., and many others <sup>19</sup>	Peach leaf curl	<i>Taphrina deformans</i>
Orchid, bamboo	<i>Arundina graminifolia</i>	Peanut	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>
Orchid "bark," fern sources of	<i>Cibotium</i> spp., <i>Osmunda</i> spp.	Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Orchid, Bletilla	<i>Bletilla</i> sp.	Peat moss	<i>Sphagnum</i> spp.
Orchid, bucket	<i>Coryanthes</i> spp.	Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
Orchid, showy	<i>Orchis</i> spp.	Peccary	<i>Pecari angulatus</i> , <i>Tayassu pecari</i>
Orchid, underground-flowering	<i>Rhizanthella gardneri</i>	Penicillin mold <sup>20</sup>	<i>Penicillium</i> spp. <sup>20</sup>
		Pennyroyal	<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i>
		Peony	<i>Paeonia</i> spp.
		Peperomia	<i>Peperomia</i> spp.
		Pepper	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> , <i>C. frutescens</i> <sup>21</sup>

<sup>18</sup>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.

<sup>19</sup>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.

<sup>20</sup>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*).

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

<sup>22</sup>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.

<sup>23</sup>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.

<sup>24</sup>*Hystrix* is also a name for a genus of grasses.

## Common Names and Scientific Names of Organisms

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Powdery mildew	<i>Erysiphe</i> spp. and others	Redbud, eastern	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Prayer plant	<i>Maranta</i> spp.	Redbud, western	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>
Prefers	<i>Cladoxylon</i> spp., <i>Protopteridium</i> spp. and others	Redwood, coastal	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>
Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	Redwood, dawn	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i> and about 400 other <i>Primula</i> spp.	Redwood, giant	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>
Pronghorn	<i>Antilocarpa americana</i>	Reindeer	<i>Rangifer</i> spp.
Psyllium	<i>Plantago ovata</i>	Reserpine, source of	<i>Rauwolfia serpentina</i>
Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus</i> spp.	Resurrection plant	<i>Selaginella lepidophylla</i>
Pteridosperms	<i>Lyginopteris</i> spp., <i>Medullosa</i> spp., and others	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Puffball	<i>Calvatia cyathiformis</i> and other <i>Calvatia</i> spp., <i>Lycoperdon</i> spp.	Rhubarb	<i>Rheum rhaponticum</i>
Pulque, source of	<i>Agave</i> spp.	Rice <sup>25</sup>	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>	Rice-paper plant	<i>Tetrapanax papyriferus</i> (some authors refer to <i>Fatsia japonica</i> [ <i>F. papyrifera</i> ] as rice-paper plant)
Pumpkin Family	Cucurbitaceae	Rice, wild	<i>Zizania aquatica</i> , <i>Zizania palustris</i>
Puncture vine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Purple laver	<i>Porphyra tenera</i>	Rock cress	<i>Arabis</i> sp.
Puya (rare)	<i>Puya raimondii</i>	Rock-rose, European	<i>Helianthemum vulgare</i>
Pyrethrum	<i>Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium</i> , <i>C. coccineum</i> , <i>C. marshallii</i>	Rock tripe	<i>Umbilicaria</i> spp.
Quillwort	<i>Isoetes</i> spp.	Rockweeds	<i>Fucus</i> spp., <i>Pelvetia</i> spp., and others
Quillwort, fossil relatives of	<i>Cinchona ledgeriana</i> and other <i>Cinchona</i> spp.	Rose	<i>Rosa odorata</i> and other <i>Rosa</i> spp. (there are more than 25,000 rose cultivars)
Quince	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>	Rose, damask	<i>Rosa damascena</i>
Quinine, source of	<i>Cinchona officinalis</i> , <i>C. ledgeriana</i>	Rose Family	Rosaceae
Quinoa	<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i>	Rose, Sitka	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Rabbit, cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus</i> spp.	Rotenone, source of	<i>Derris elliptica</i> , <i>Lonchocarpus nicou</i>
Rabbit, jack	<i>Lepus</i> spp.	Rotenone, relative of	<i>Tephrosia vogelii</i>
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Rubber, Pará	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>
Radish	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Rubber plant	<i>Ficus elastica</i>
Rafflesia	<i>Rafflesia micropylora</i>	Ruellia	<i>Ruellia portellae</i> and others
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia</i> spp.	Rust, black stem of wheat	<i>Puccinia graminis</i>
Rape/rapeseed	<i>Brassica napus</i>	Rust, cedar-apple	<i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianum</i>
Raspberry, red	<i>Rubus idaeus</i> , <i>R. strigosus</i> , and their hybrids	Rust, corn	<i>Puccinia sorghi</i>
Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> , <i>R. rattus</i> , and others	Rust, poplar leaf spot	<i>Melampsora medusae</i>
Rat, kangaroo	<i>Dipodomys</i> spp.	Rust, rock cress	<i>Puccinia monoica</i>
Rat snake, black	<i>Elaphe obsoleta</i>	Rust, white pine blister	<i>Cronartium ribicola</i>
Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus</i> spp.	Rutabaga	<i>Brassica campestris</i> var. <i>napobrassica</i> (= <i>Brassica napus</i> )
Red algae	Member of Phylum Rhodophyta, Kingdom Protista; representative genera include <i>Chondrus</i> , <i>Eucheuma</i> , <i>Gelidium</i> , <i>Gigartina</i> , <i>Gracilaria</i> , <i>Polysiphonia</i> , <i>Porphyra</i> , and <i>Pterocladia</i> ; there are about 3,900 spp. of red algae	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>
		Sage <sup>26</sup>	<i>Salvia officinalis</i> <sup>26</sup>
		Sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>
		Sage, Jerusalem	<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>

<sup>25</sup>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.

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



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

<sup>27</sup>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	Common Name	Scientific Name
Sugar cane	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Tree fern, small Hawaiian	<i>Sadleria cyatheoides</i>
Sumac	<i>Rhus</i> spp.	Tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Sunbird	<i>Anthodiaeta</i> spp., <i>Notiocinnyris</i> spp., and others	Trillium	<i>Trillium</i> spp.
Sundew	<i>Drosera</i> spp.	Truffles	<i>Tuber</i> spp.
Sundew relative used for flypaper	<i>Drosophyllum lusitanicum</i>	Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> , <i>H. debilis</i>	Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Sunflower Family	Asteraceae (formerly Compositae)	Tumbleweeds	<i>Amaranthus albus</i> , <i>Salsola pestifera</i> , and others
Sweet pea	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>	Tung oil, source of	<i>Aleurites fordii</i>
Sword fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Turmeric, source of	<i>Curcuma longa</i> , <i>C. domestica</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> and others	Turnip	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Tamarack	<i>Larix</i> spp.	Turtle	<i>Chelydra</i> spp., <i>Chrysemys</i> spp., and others
Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix</i> spp.	Twinflower	<i>Linnaea borealis</i>
Tangerine	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Ulothrix	<i>Ulothrix</i> spp.
Tapir	<i>Tapirus</i> spp.	Ultraviolet light, flowers seen in	<i>Rudbeckia</i> sp.
Taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Unicorn plant	<i>Proboscidea</i> spp.
Tarragon	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	Venus's flytrap	<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>
Tarweed	<i>Grindelia</i> spp.	Vetch	<i>Vicia</i> spp.
Tarweed, western	<i>Calycadenia</i> sp.	Vetchling, yellow	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>
Tea	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	Vinegar weed	<i>Trichostema</i> spp.
Tent caterpillar	<i>Malacosoma americanum</i> and others	Violet	<i>Viola odorata</i> and other <i>Viola</i> spp.
Teosinte (annual)	<i>Zea mexicana</i>	Violet, African	<i>Saintpaulia ionantha</i> and other <i>Saintpaulia</i> spp.
Teosinte (perennial)	<i>Zea diploperennis</i>	Violet, gold	<i>Viola douglasii</i>
Tequila, source of	<i>Agave</i> spp.	Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Termite	<i>Odontotermes</i> spp., <i>Reticulitermes</i> spp., and others	Virus <sup>29</sup>	
Texas paintbrush	<i>Castilleja indivisa</i>	Vole	<i>Microtus</i> spp. and others
Thalloid liverworts	<i>Marchantia</i> spp., <i>Conocephalum</i> spp., and others	Wahoo	<i>Euonymus alata</i> and others
Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Wake-robin	<i>Trillium</i> spp.
Thistle	<i>Cirsium</i> spp. and others	Wallflower, western	<i>Erysimum capitatum</i>
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Walnut	<i>Juglans</i> spp.
Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma</i> spp.	Walnut, black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> and others	Warbler	<i>Dendroica</i> spp. and others
Ti (Ki) plant	<i>Cordyline fruticosa</i>	Watercress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>
Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	Water fern, oriental	<i>Ceratopteris thalictroides</i>
Toad	<i>Bufo americanus</i>	Watermelon	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>
Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> , <i>N. rustica</i>	Water mold	member of Phylum Oomycota, Subkingdom Mastigobionta, Kingdom Protista
Tomato <sup>28</sup>	<i>Solanum esculentum</i>	Water net	<i>Hydrodictyon</i> spp.
Tomato, Galápagos	<i>Solanum esculentum</i> var. <i>minor</i> , <i>S. pimpinellifolium</i> , <i>S. cheesmanii</i> (salt tolerant sp.)	Watersilk	<i>Spirogyra</i> spp.
Tomato fruitworm	<i>Heliothis armigera</i>	Water weed	<i>Elodea</i> spp.
Tomato hornworm	<i>Protoparce quinquemaculata</i>	Water weed, yellow	<i>Ludwigia repens</i>
Toothwort	<i>Dentaria</i> spp.	Wattle	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , <i>A. mearnsii</i> , and others
Tortoise, giant Galápagos	<i>Testudo elephantopus porteri</i>	Weaver birds	<i>Anaplectes</i> spp., <i>Hyphantornis</i> spp., and others
Touch-me-not	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> and others		
Tree fern	<i>Cibotium glaucum</i>		

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

<sup>29</sup>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	Common Name	Scientific Name
Webworm, fall	<i>Hyphantria cunea</i>	Witch hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>
Welwitschia	<i>Welwitschia mirabilis</i>	Woad, dyer's	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Whale, sperm	<i>Physeter catodon</i>	Woadwaxen	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Wheat <sup>30</sup>		Wolfsbane	<i>Aconitum vulparia</i>
Wheel tree	<i>Trochodendron aralioides</i>	Wolverine	<i>Gulo luscus, G. gulo</i>
Whisk fern	<i>Psilotum</i> spp.	Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos</i> spp. and others
Whisk fern, fossil relatives of	<i>Asteroxylon</i> spp., <i>Psilophyton</i> spp., <i>Rhynia</i> spp., and others	Wormwood	<i>Artemisia annua, A. absinthium</i>
Whisk fern, living relatives of	<i>Tmesipteris</i> spp.	Yam	<i>Dioscorea alata, D. cayensis,</i> <i>D. composita, D. esculenta,</i> <i>D. floribunda, D. rotundata, D. trifida</i>
White pine blister rust	<i>Cronartium ribicola</i>	Yareta	<i>Azorella yareta</i>
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	Yarrow, American	<i>Achillea lanulosum</i>
Willow Family	Salicaceae	Yarrow, European	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Window leaves, plants with	<i>Fenestraria</i> spp. and others	Yeast, baking/brewing	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>
Wintergreen oil, sources of	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i> and others	Yellow-green algae	member of Phylum Chromophyta, Kingdom Protista
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i> and other <i>Wisteria</i> spp.	Yew	<i>Taxus</i> spp.
		Yew, Japanese	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
		Zebra	<i>Equus zebra</i> and others
		Zinnia	<i>Zinnia elegans</i> and others

<sup>30</sup>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. *dicoccom*; 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.