1190. Oenanthe Apii folio. *C. B.*
1198, Papaver hortenſis ſemine nigro ſylveſt. *Dioſcorid.* ibid.
1892. Rawolfia tetraphylla latifolia. *Plumier.*
1193. Reſeda calcitrapæ folio. *Moriſon.*
1194. Roſa ſylveſtris pomifera noſtras. *Raii Syn.*
1195. Salvia major; an Sphacelus *Dioſcorid?* *C. B.*
1196. Salvia minor aurita et non aurita. ibid.
1197. Scabioſa arborea Cretica. *Ponæ.*
1198. Statice foliis anguſtioribus flore rubro. *Tourn:*
1199. Stœchas purpurea. Off. et *C. B.*
1200. Thlaſpi amarum arvenſe umbellatum. *J. B.*

VIII. *A Continuation of an Account of an Eſſay towards a* Natural Hiſtory *of* Carolina *and the* Bahama Iſlands; *by* Mark Catesby *F. R. S. with ſome Extracts out of the tenth Set, by* Cromwell Mortimer *Secr. R. S.*

Read Nov. 19. 1747. THE Abſtract of the preceding Set, which I laid before this *Society* in the Year 1738. is printed in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* N°. 449. This tenth Set begins with Plate 100, of the ſecond Volume. In this Part of the Work, the Author, beſides Plants, has given us ſeveral Inſects, particularly ſome remarkable Butterflies. He begins this Set with the *Mahogony-Tree*, whoſe Wood is of late Years become ſo well known here in *England*, for all ſorts of Joyner's Work,

ſurpaſſing the red Cedar in Beauty, without having the diſagreeable Scent of that Wood.

81. *Arbor foliis pinnatis, nullo impari alam claudente, nervo ad latus unum excurrente, fructu anguloſo magno, ſemine alato inſtar Pinus.* The Mahogony-Tree.

Theſe Trees grow to a great Height, and are uſually four Foot Diameter; the Seed-veſſels are of a curious Form, conſiſting of a large Cone ſplitting into five Parts, and diſcloſing its winged Seeds, diſpoſed in the regular manner of thoſe of an *Apocynum:* And at the *Bahama* Iſlands, and other Countries where it grows naturally, it is in no leſs Eſteem for Ship-Building, having Properties for that Uſe excelling Oak, and all other Wood; *viz.* Durableneſs, reſiſting Gun-ſhots, and burying the Shot without ſplintering. No one would imagine that Trees of this Magnitude ſhould grow on ſolid Rocks, and that thoſe Rocks ſhould afford ſufficient Nutriment to raiſe and increaſe the Trunks of them to the Thickneſs of four Feet or more in Diameter; but ſo it is; and the Manner of their Riſe and Progreſs the Author hath obſerved as follows: The Seeds being winged are diſperſed on the Surface of the Ground, where ſome falling into the Chinks of the Rocks, ſtrike Root; then creep out on the Surface of it, and ſeek another Chink, into which they creep and ſwell to ſuch a Size and Strength, that at length the Rock ſplits, and is forced to admit of the Root's deeper Penetration; and with this little Nutriment the Tree increaſes to a ſtupendious Size in a few Years, it being a quick Grower.

Viſcum

Viſcum foliis longioribus, baccis rubris.

This red-berried *Miſleto* grows on the Bark of the *Mahogony* and ſome other Trees, as our *Miſleto* does on Apple-Trees.

82. *Bignonia Americana, capreolis donata; ſiliqua breviore. Tournefort. Inſt.* This elegant Plant endures our Climate.

[In the following PLATES the Author has interſperſed ſeveral remarkable Butterflies, and other Inſects.]

83. *Frutex Virginianus trifolius, Ulmi ſamaris, Baniſteri.* Pluk. Alma. 159. This agrees with our Climate.

Papilio caudatus maximus, Carolinianus, umbris ſtriiſque nigris. Pet. Muſ. N°. 505.

84. *Philadelphus flore albo majore inodoro.* This agrees with the Climate of *England.*

Smilax non ſpinoſa baccis rubris.

Phalæna plumata caudata, Caroliniana vireſcens oculata. Pet. Muſ. *p.* 69. N°. 733.

85. *Anona fructu luteſcente, levi, ſcrotum Arietis referente.*

There are many Species of this *Genus* growing between the Tropics; but this only is to be found on the Northern Continent of *America.*

86. *Anona maxima, foliis oblongis anguſtis; fructu maximo luteo conoïde; cortice glabro in areolas angulares diſtincto.*

Phalæna magna, ex rufo et albo varia Americana.

87. *Anona foliis Laurinis, in ſummitate inciſis; fructu compreſſo ſcabro fuſco, in medio acumine longo.* The *Sappadillo* Tree.

Convolvulus foliis variis interioribus trifariam, diviſis, ſuperioribus ſagittatis; floribus ex rubro purpureis.

88. *Viſcum radice bulboſa; floris labello carneo, ceteris petalis ſordidè luteis.*

This bulboſe-rooted Plant grows only to the Trunks, and on the Limbs of Trees. Its Fibres inſinuating into the Crevices of the Bark where they take ſuch firm Rooting that great Strength is required to tear them from the Trees. They grow in the *Bahama* Iſlands.

Viſcum Cariophylloïdes, Lilii albi foliis; floris labello brevi purpureo, cæteris petalis ex luteo vireſcentibus.

Theſe Plants, after the manner of the precedent, grow upon Trees on bulboſe Roots, in the *Bahama* Iſlands.

Papillio rufa marginibus nigris punctis albis notatis.

89. *Viſcum Cariophylloïdes anguſtifolium; floribus longis tubuloſis cæruleis, ex ſpicis ſquamoſis cæruleis erumpentibus.*

This Plant, tho' bulboſe-rooted, grows to the Limbs and Branches of Trees. The Leaves are concave; the whole Plant reſembling ſomewhat the *Ananas*: What recommends this uſeful and very ſingular Plant is, that its hollow Leaves, lapping over one another, are ſo cloſely placed, that one Plant will contain two Quarts of clear Water. In many Countries between the Tropics, that are deſtitute of Water, having neither Springs nor Rivers, theſe Plants abound, and are of great Benefit in relieving the

the thirſty Traveller, as (ſays our Author) I have often experienced in Draughts of this refreſhing Water; which, tho' receiving the Heat of the Sun's perpendicular Rays, was always as cool as from a Spring. Theſe Plants are common on many of the *Bahama* Iſlands, and uſually grow on large Trees; particularly *Mahogony*, *Sappadillo*, *Mançanilla*, &c. which are ſometimes ſo cover'd with them, that they ſeem to be the Leaves and Bloſſoms of the Trees on which they grow, and make a very elegant Appearance.

Locuſta Caroliniana, elytris fuſcis; alis interioribus nigris ad extremitates luteis.

90. *Ketmia, ampliſſimo Tiliæ folio ſubtus argenteo, flore magno luteo.* The *Maho* Tree. Of the inner Bark of this Tree the *Musketo Indians* make their Lines both for Fiſhing and Striking, it being very tough and durable: It is alſo of great Service to the *American* Privateers, who make their Cordage and Rigging of it. (See more in Sir *Hans Sloane*'s *Hiſt. Jam.* Vol. I. p. 215.)

Phalæna fuſca, alis ſuperioribus Lunulis nigris notatis, inferioribus lunatis et oculatis iridibus ſulphureis.

91. *Caryophyllus ſpurius inodorus, folio ſubrotundo ſcabro, flore racemoſo hexapetaloide coccineo ſpecioſiſſimo.* Hiſt. Jam. *Vol.* II. *p.* 20. *T.* 164.

Convolvulus minor pentaphyllos, flore purpureo minore.

Phalæna ingens Caroliniana oculata è luteo fuſca, lineis dilute purpureis inſignita. The *Great Moth.*

92. *Plumeria flore roſeo odoratiſſimo. Tourn. Inſt.* This is a moſt elegant Plant of the *Nerium* Kind,

Kind, in great Eſteem in Gardens for its Smell and Beauty.

92. *Plumeria flore niveo, foliis brevioribus obtuſis.* Plum. Cat.

Granadilla, foliis Sarſaparillæ trinerviis; flore purpureo: fructu Olivæformi cæruleo. The *Purple Paſſion-flower.*

94. *Ceraſus latiore folio; fructu racemoſo purpureo majore.* The *Pidgeon-Plum.* The Fruit is ripe in *December*, is pleaſant-taſted, and is the Food of Pidgeons, and many wild Animals.

Eruca maxima cornuta. Hiſt. Jam. *Vol.* II. *p.* 220. The great horned *Catterpillar.*

95. *Mancanilla Pyri facie.* Plumier. Plant. Americ. *Juglandi affinis arbor Julifera*, &c. Hiſt. Jam. *Vol.* II. *p.* 3. The *Manchaneel* Tree. This Wood is much eſteem'd for Tables, Cabinets, and other curious Works in Joinery; but the virulent and dangerous Properties of the Sap cauſe a general Fear, or at leaſt Caution, in felling them. This, ſays the Author, I was not ſufficiently ſatisfy'd of, till aſſiſting in the cutting down a Tree of this kind on *Andros* Iſland, I paid for my Incredulity: Some of the milky poiſonous Juice ſpirting in my Eyes, I was two Days totally deprived of Sight, and my Eyes and Face much ſwell'd, and felt a violent pricking Pain the firſt twenty-four Hours; which from that Time abated gradually with the Swelling, and went off without any Application, or Remedy, none in that uninhabited Iſland being to be had. It is no Wonder that the Sap of this Tree ſhould be ſo virulent, when Rain or Dew falling from its Leaves on the naked Fleſh cauſes Bliſters on the Skin,

Skin, and even the *Effluvia* of it are ſo noxious as to affect the Senſes of thoſe which ſtand any time under its Shade. Other malignant Effects are commonly attributed to it, but I think with little Probability. One Charge of its pernicious Quality is, that Animals, which feed on the Fruit, are ſo infected by it, that Death is often the Fate of thoſe that feed on ſuch Animals. This is refuted in the Inſtance of *Guana's*, *p.* 64. *Vol.* II. The Report alſo of the *Baracauda's*, and other Fiſh, receiving their poiſonous Quality by feeding on *Mançaneel* Apples, is likewiſe erroneous.

Viſcum foliis latioribus, baccis purpureis pediculis inſidentibus.

Papilio medius Gadetanus, ex nigro et ſulphureo varius, maculis coccineis notatus.

96. *Prunus maritima racemoſa, folio rotundo glabro; fructu minore purpureo.* Hiſt. Jam. *Vol.* II. *p.* 129. The *Mangrove Grape* Tree. This is a very ſpecious Tree, producing ample ſtiff Leaves, on both Sides of which the *Spaniards* uſed to write with a Bodkin, when they were in want of Pen, Ink, and Paper. It produces a purple-colour'd pleaſant Fruit reſembling a Plum, the Stone of which is very aſtringent, and is uſed in Fluxes, with great Succeſs. The Wood of this Tree makes a ſtrong Fire, therefore uſed by the Privateers of *America* to harden the Steels of their Guns when faulty.

Phalæna Caroliniana minor, fulva; maculis nigris alba linea, pulchre aſperſis. Pet. Gaz. Nat. *Tab.* III. *Fig.* 2.

97. *Acacia foliis amplioribus; ſiliquis cincinnatis.* Plum. Cat.

Papilio

Papilio diurna prima, omnium maxima. Mouffet *p.* 98. Raii Hiſt. Inſect. *p.* 111. Mamankanois in M S. Dni. Gualteri Raleigh penes D. Hans Sloane.

98. *Chamædaphna foliis Tini, floribus bullatis umbellatis.*

As all Plants have their peculiar Beauties, it is difficult to aſſign to any one an Elegance excelling all others; yet, conſidering the curious Structure of the Flower, and beautiful Appearance of this whole Plant, I know of no Shrub (ſays our Author) that has a better Claim to it; but the noxious Qualities of it leſſen that Eſteem which its Beauty claims: For, tho' the Deer feed on its green Leaves with Impunity, yet when Cattle and Sheep, by ſevere Winters deprived of better Food, feed on the Leaves of theſe Plants, a great Number of them die annually on the Continent of *America.* —— After ſeveral unſucceſsful Attempts (ſays the Author) to propagate it from Seeds, I procured Plants of it at ſeveral times from *America*, but with little better Succeſs; for they gradually diminiſhed, and produced no Bloſſoms; till his curious Friend Mr. *Collinſon*, excited by a View of its dried Specimens, and Deſcription of it, procured ſome Plants of it from *Penſilvania*; which Climate being nearer to that of *England* than that from whence mine came, ſome Bloſſoms were produced in *July* 1740, and in 1741, in my Garden at *Fulham.*

99. *Cenchramidea arbor ſaxis adnaſcens, obrotundo, pingui folio; fructu pomiformi, in plurimas capſulas, granula ficulnea ſtilo columnari octogono præduro adhærentia continentes, diviſo; Balſamum fundens.* Plum. Almag. The *Balſam* Tree. This Plant

Plant in *June* produces ample fair Flowers, compoſed of ſix white Petals ſtained with purple, ſurrounding the Rudiment of the Fruit, which is almoſt ſpherical, and increaſes to the Size of a midling Apple. From the Stalk to the Crown of the Fruit run eight Lines, like the Meridians on a Globe, from Pole to Pole. When the Fruit becomes ripe it opens at theſe Lines, and divides into eight Parts, diſcloſing its mucilaginous ſcarlet Seeds, which are contained in the hollow Furrows of an octagonal Core. The whole Plant is exceeding beautiful, and particularly the Structure of the Fruit in all its Parts is a moſt excellent Piece of natural Mechaniſm.

Theſe Trees grow on Rocks, and frequently on the Limbs and Trunks of Trees, occaſioned by Birds ſcattering or voiding the Seeds; which being glutinous like thoſe of Miſleto, take Root and grow; but not finding ſufficient Nouriſhment to increaſe in Growth, the Roots ſpread on the Bark or Superficies of the Tree, till they find a decay'd Hole, or other Lodgment wherein is ſome Portion of Soil, into which they enter, and become a Tree: But the Fertility of this ſecond Plantation being exhauſted, one or more of the Roots are diſcharged out of the Hole, and fall directly to the Ground, tho' at forty Feet Diſtance, Here again they take Root, and become a much larger Tree than before. The Reſin of this Tree is uſed for the Cure of Sores in Horſes, and alſo inſtead of Tallow, for Boats and other Veſſels. They grow on the *Bahama* Iſlands, and on many other of the hot Parts of *America*.

100. *Frutex ſpinoſus buxi foliis, plurimis ſimul naſcentibus; flore tetrapetaloide, pendulo, ſordide flavo, tubo longiſſimo; fructu ovali croceo, ſemina parva continente.*

The Leaves of this little Tree were like thoſe of Box; the Flowers were tubulous, of a yellow Colour about ſix Inches long, hanging pendulous: They were monopetalous, being very ſmall at the *Calix*, and wide at the Mouth, in Form of a *Roman* Trumpet, except that their Verge was divided into four deep Segments, reflected back. —— Shewing a Specimen of this Plant to Conſul *Sherard*, who was ſo juſtly celebrated for his Knowledge in Plants, he expreſſed his Admiration, and declared, that had he not ſeen the Thing itſelf, he could not have believed there had been ſuch a ſingular Plant in Nature.

[Dr. *Gronovius*, a very learned Gentleman at *Leyden*, and curious in botanical Studies, has paid our Author the Compliment of giving this Plant the Name of *Catesbæa*. *]

Papilio caudatus Carolinianus; fuſcus, ſtriis palleſcentibus; linea et maculis ſanguineis ſubtus ornatus. Pet. Muſ. *p.* 50. *N.* 508.

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* As *Langrenus* and *Riccioli* diſtinguiſhed the Regions in the Moon by the Names of Men famous in Philoſophy and Mathematicks, ſo have the Botaniſts paid their Compliments to Men eminent for their Knowlege of Plants, or for being Encouragers of Botany, by giving their Names to new-diſcover'd Plants.