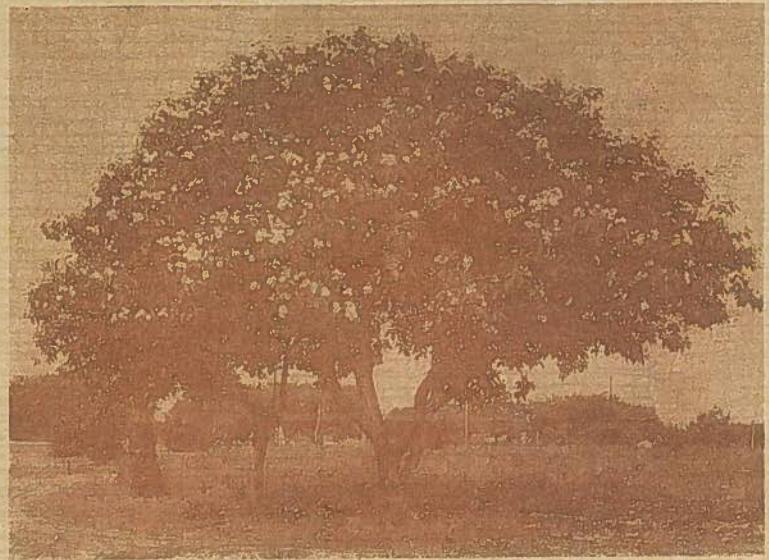
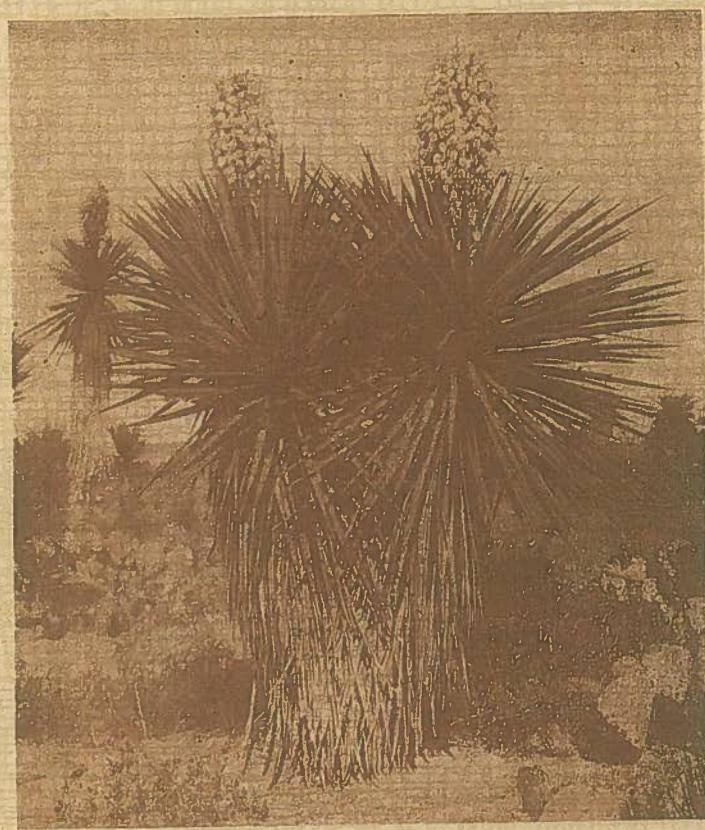


VERNACULAR NAMES OF PLANTS
INDIGENOUS TO
THE LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY
OF TEXAS

BY
ROBERT RUNYON



Anacahuite (*Cordia Boissieri*), symmetrical in shape, attractive in bloom, a beautiful ornamental tree.



Palma pita (*Yucca treculeana*), the queen of the desert, its bayonet shaped rigid leaves and gorgeous flowers make it conspicuous among chaparral.

VERNACULAR NAMES OF PLANTS
INDIGENOUS TO
THE LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY
OF TEXAS

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF
THE FLORA OF THE LOWER RIO GRANDE
VALLEY OF TEXAS

BY
ROBERT RUNYON

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El Peyote (*Lophophora Williamsii*) is a species of cacti, which has been used for centuries by the Indians in their religious ceremonies.

PREFACE

This brochure is the first of a series of contributions to the knowledge of the flora of the Lower Rio Grande Valley region of Texas. Other publications which may be published in the future are in preparation.

The vernacular names of plants in this brochure are those commonly used locally by the Spanish speaking people of Mexican ancestry. Sometimes, there is more than one vernacular name used for the same plant. However, when preparing and compiling this list of local names, if a plant happens to have more than one name, the most appropriate, or the one that is in general use has been selected. In a few instances, names are listed that have a wide use in Mexico and are especially used in Tamaulipas, but are not in general use in this southern region of Texas. This is done so that an appropriate vernacular name may come into general use locally for those plants which do not have local names, but do have well established common names in Mexico.

Some of the local names given are of Aztec origin and some of these may be as old as the Mexican Indian Race; others are of Spanish origin which have originated from some peculiar characteristic of a particular plant, or because it resembles a plant that grows in Spain.

The Spanish speaking Americans have originated a very definite local nomenclature of specific names of plants and of plant associations and societies. For example, a low growth of desert-like shrubs is called chaparral, which originated from the Spanish word "chaparro" which is the name of a type of plants low in stature that grows in Spain. A plant association where the retama dominates is a Retamal; the mezquite forest is known as a Mezquital; a palm grove is known as Palmar. The open grassland is known as Sacatal, which is from sacate, the Spanish for grass;

but if only one kind of grass dominates, such a Sacahuiste, the association is called Sacahuistal. This is the general rule; however, if the prickly pear (Nopal) is the most abundant in any locality, the situation is called Nopalera.

The aborigines, through their long association with the plants, learned their uses and named each useful plant a name, which has a significant meaning in their language. In many instances, these same Indian names are still in use by the native people, or at least in a modified form.

Pithecellobium flexicaule is the Ebano to the natives. This is from the Spanish language, so named because the heart wood is black. However the fruit of this tree is called Mahuacata, which is an Aztec name. The fruit of this tree was used for food by the Indians (and was so used) until recent times.

The rapid destruction of the native plants by clearing the lands for agricultural purposes; the building of levees along the river to stop the overflow of water from the river and also the drainage of the resacas has caused the loss of many kinds of native plants; some of them are now extinct in this locality. This new condition will bring about the introduction of a succession of weedy herbs, which will take the place of the beautiful and useful native flora, with its many rare and valuable plants.

This change in our native vegetation may cause many of the local vernacular names to be lost, as far as our local flora is concerned and it is with this prospect in mind that the use of this brochure will help preserve the many interesting locally used names of our plants, which originated with the Indians and Spanish speaking people.

EXPLANATORY

This work consists of four parts, which are arranged in a manner so that the native plants with known vernacular names may be identified without a tedious search through botany books.

The first part is a list of plant families, which are known to have genera with species indigenous to this region of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. The botanical names of the plant families are arranged approximately in their natural order and numbered consecutively from number one to one hundred and twenty-two inclusive. This manner of arrangement will facilitate a quick reference from the vernacular and scientific names listed in the second and third parts.

The second part is a list of vernacular names, which are commonly used for plants which grow spontaneously in this region of South Texas. This list is arranged in alphabetical order. Each vernacular name is numbered and the number will correspond to the number of the plant family of which it is a species. Also the botanical name of each plant follows on the same line.

The third part is a list of botanical names of those plants which are known to have established vernacular names. These botanical names of native plants are arranged in alphabetical order. They are numbered in the same manner as the vernacular names in the second part. Also the vernacular name of each plant follows on the same line.

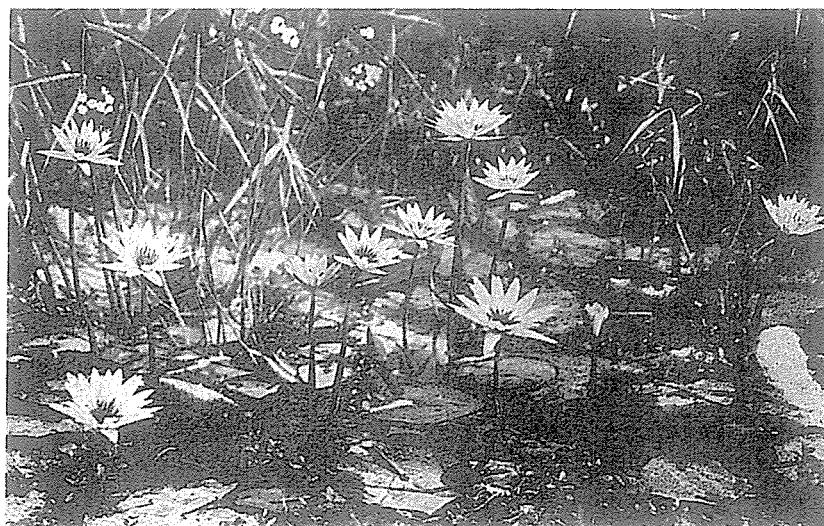
The fourth part is a list of a few of the well known vernacular names of garden or ornamental plants which are in cultivation in many of the old gardens of the Spanish-speaking Americans. This part is arranged in the same manner as the second part, except when some of these cultivated plants are species of plant families which have no genera with species growing spontaneously in this

Valley. They are numbered with Roman numerals, which correspond to a special list of plant families.

A glossary of Spanish names commonly used in connection with vernacular plant names or with plant associations and societies is included for the convenience of those who do not have a thorough understanding of the Spanish language. Some of these words are of Mexican origin and may not be found in some of the Spanish dictionaries.

Many of the vernacular plant names are of Aztec or Mexican Indian origin, consequently the spelling varies with different authors. As an example, the word "Sacate" is used by the Mexicans and Spanish-speaking Americans to denote grass and is also spelled "Zacate". However some of the Mexican botanists prefer to use the latter spelling in referring to a specific species of grass. Many authors spell Anacua with a q in the place of the c and that is the usual spelling in South Texas and Northern Tamaulipas.

In the second part of the brochure, the vernacular plant names are listed alphabetically in the order of the Spanish alphabet. The third part follows the English alphabet.



Lampazos (*Nymphaea elegans*), with their delicate, pale blue flowers, attract the attention of those who love wild flowers.

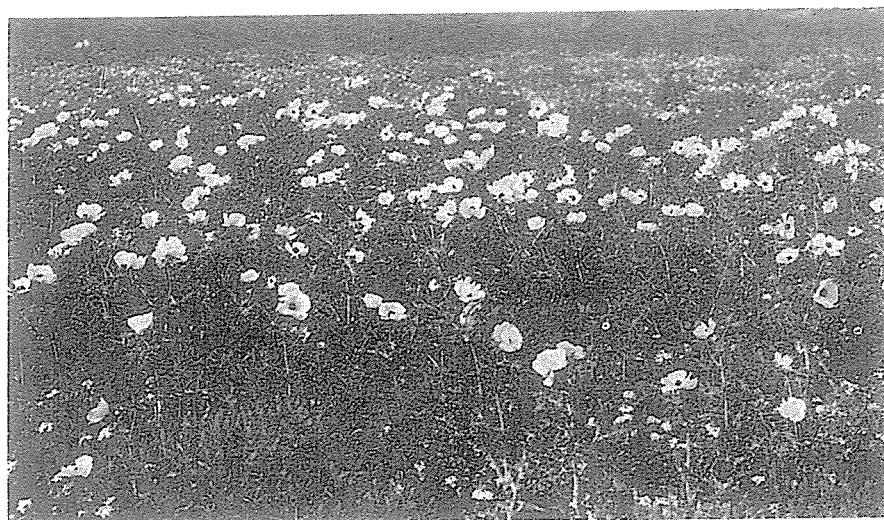
Part I.

PLANT FAMILIES

1	POLYPODIACEÆ	FERN FAMILY
2	MARSILEACEÆ	MARSILEA FAMILY
3	EQUISETACEÆ	HORSETAIL FAMILY
4	PINACEÆ	PINE FAMILY
5	EPHEDRACEÆ	JOINT-FIR FAMILY
6	TYPHACEÆ	CAT-TAIL FAMILY
8	NAJADACEÆ	PODWEED FAMILY
9	ALISMACEÆ	WATER-PLANTAIN FAMILY
10	GRAMINEÆ	GRASS FAMILY
11	CYPERACEÆ	SEDGE FAMILY
12	PALMACEÆ	PALM FAMILY
13	LEMNACEÆ	DUCKWEED FAMILY
14	COMMELINACEÆ	SPIDERWORT FAMILY
15	PONTEDERIACEÆ	PICKEREL-WEED FAMILY
16	BROMELIACEÆ	PINE-APPLE FAMILY
17	JUNCACEÆ	RUSH FAMILY
18	ALLIACEÆ	ONION FAMILY
19	DRACAENACEÆ	YUCCA FAMILY
20	SMILACACEÆ	SMILAX FAMILY
21	AMARYLLIDACEÆ	AMARYLLIS FAMILY
22	IRIDACEÆ	IRIS FAMILY
23	ORCHIDACEÆ	ORCHID FAMILY
24	SALICACEÆ	WILLOW FAMILY
25	FAGACEÆ	BEECH FAMILY
26	URTICACEÆ	NETTLE FAMILY
27	MORACEÆ	MULBERRY FAMILY
28	ULMACEÆ	ELM FAMILY
29	POLYGONACEÆ	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

66	POLYGALACEÆ	MILKWORT FAMILY
67	EUPHORBIACEÆ	SPURGE FAMILY
68	CELASTRACEÆ	STAFF-TREE FAMILY
69	SAPINDACEÆ	SOAPBERRY FAMILY
70	RHAMNACEÆ	BUCKTHORN FAMILY
71	VITACEÆ	GRAPE FAMILY
72	MALVACEÆ	MALLOW FAMILY
73	STERCULIACEÆ	CHOCOLATE FAMILY
74	ELATINACEÆ	WATER-WORT FAMILY
75	TAMARICACEÆ	TAMARIX FAMILY
76	HYPERICACEÆ	ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY
77	TURNERACEÆ	TURNERA FAMILY
78	BIXACEÆ	BIXA FAMILY
79	CISTACEÆ	ROCK-ROSE FAMILY
80	VIOLACEÆ	VIOLET FAMILY
81	FLACOURTIACEÆ	FLACOURTIA FAMILY
82	PASSIFLORACEÆ	PASSION-FLOWER FAMILY
83	LOASACEÆ	LOASA FAMILY
84	CACTACEÆ	CACTUS FAMILY
85	LYTHRACEÆ	LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY
86	ONAGRACEÆ	EVENING-PRIMROSE FAMILY
87	UMBELLIFERÆ	CARROT FAMILY
88	PLUMBAGINACEÆ	PLUMBAGO FAMILY
89	PRIMULACEÆ	PRIMROSE FAMILY
90	EBENACEÆ	EBONY FAMILY
91	SAPOTACEÆ	SAPODILLO FAMILY
92	OLEACEÆ	OLIVE FAMILY
93	LOGANIACEÆ	LOGNIA FAMILY
94	GENTIANACEÆ	GENTIAN FAMILY
95	APOCYNACEÆ	DOGBANE FAMILY
96	ASCLEPIADACEÆ	MILKWEED FAMILY
97	DICHONDRAEÆ	DICHONDRA FAMILY
98	CONVOLVULACEÆ	MORNING-GLORY FAMILY
99	CUSCUTACEÆ	DODDER FAMILY
100	HYDROPHYLLOACEÆ	WATER-LEAF FAMILY
101	POLEMONIACEÆ	PHLOX FAMILY

102	SOLANACEÆ	POTATO FAMILY
103	BORAGINACEÆ	BORAGE FAMILY
104	EHRETIACEÆ	EHRETIA FAMILY
105	HELIOTROPIACEÆ	HELIOTROPE FAMILY
106	VERBENACEÆ	VERVIAN FAMILY
107	AVICENNIACEÆ	MANGROVE FAMILY
108	LABIATAE	MINT FAMILY
109	SCROPHULARIACEÆ	FIGWORT FAMILY
110	ACANTHACEÆ	ACANTHUS FAMILY
111	OROBANCHACEÆ	BROOM-RAPE FAMILY
112	MARTYNIACEÆ	UNICORN-PLANT FAMILY
113	PLANTAGINACEÆ	PLANTAIN FAMILY
114	LORANTHACEÆ	MISTLETOE FAMILY
115	RUBIACEÆ	MADDER FAMILY
116	CAPRIFOLIACEÆ	HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY
117	ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ	BIRTHWORT FAMILY
118	CUCURBITACEÆ	GOURD FAMILY
119	CAMpanulACEÆ	BELLFLOWER FAMILY
120	AMBROSIACEÆ	RAGWEED FAMILY
121	COMPOSITÆ	COMPOSITE FAMILY
122	CICHORIACEÆ	CHICORY FAMILY



El Chicalote (*Argemone platyceras*), a native poppy with large, white flowers and spiny fruit pods.

Part II.

VERNACULAR NAMES OF PLANTS

A

Abrojo	120 <i>Xanthium pensylvanicum</i> Wallr. ¹
Abrojo de flor amarilla.....	60 <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.
Achicoria dulce	122 <i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) All.
Agritos	59 <i>Oxalis dichondraefolia</i> A. Gray.
Alacrancillo	105 <i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.
Alfalfa	56 <i>Medicago sativa</i> L.
Alfalfilla	56 <i>Melilotus indica</i> (L.) All.
Alfombrilla del campo	106 <i>Verbena ciliata</i> Benth.
Alicoche	84 <i>Echinocereus pentalophus</i> (DC.) Rumpler.
Altamisa	120 <i>Ambrosia elatior</i> L.
Amamastla	29 <i>Rumex Berlandieri</i> Meisn.
Amantillo	72 <i>Abutilon trisulcatum</i> (Jacq.) Urb.
Amapola del campo	86 <i>Oenothera speciosa</i> Nutt.
Anacahuite	104 <i>Cordia Boissieri</i> DC. ²
Anacua	104 <i>Ehretia elliptica</i> DC.
Apaac	69 <i>Urvillea ulmacea</i> H. B. K.
Axocatzin	72 <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L.

B

Barbas de chivato	42 <i>Clematis Drummondii</i> Torr. & Gray.
Barreta	63 <i>Heilettia parvifolia</i> (A. Gray) Benth.
Bejuco loco	71 <i>Cissus sicyoides</i> L.
Bequilla	56 <i>Sesbania sonoræ</i> Rydb.
Bisbirinda	64 <i>Castela tortuosa</i> Liebm. ³
Biznaga	84 <i>Ferocactus hamatacanthus</i> (Muhl.) B. & R. ⁴
Brasil	70 <i>Condalia obovata</i> Hook. ⁵
Bricho	54 <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.
Buena moza	102 <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> Graham

¹Abrojo, plants which bear spines like the thistle.

²Anacahuite, incorrectly called wild olive; a splendid ornamental tree.

³Bisbirinda, sometimes called Chaparro amargoso, because the leaves and stems are very bitter.

⁴Biznaga, also spelled viznaga. The name is used for various species of Ferocactus.

⁵Brasil, the fruit of this tree is called capul. The wood is very heavy and strong.

VERNACULAR NAMES OF PLANTS

C

Cadillo	10 <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> L.
Cadillo de bolsa	106 <i>Priva lappulacea</i> (L.) Pers.
Calderona	55 <i>Krameria ramosissima</i> (Gray) Wats.
Camote del ratón	54 <i>Hoffmanseggia stricta</i> Benth.
Canela	121 <i>Pluchea purpurascens</i> (Sw.) DC.
Canelón	65 <i>Melia Azedarach</i> L.
Canica	115 <i>Chiococca alba</i> (L.) Hitchc.
Cañatilla	5 <i>Ephedra antisiphilitica</i> Meyer.
Cañoto	10 <i>Phragmites communis</i> Trin.
Cañuela	3 <i>Equisetum praealtum</i> Raf.
Capitana	121 <i>Verbesina texana</i> Buckl.
Cardo del valle	121 <i>Centaurea americana</i> Nutt.
Carrizo	10 <i>Arundo donax</i> L.
Catalina	67 <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L.
Cebolleta	21 <i>Cooperia Drummondii</i> Herb.
Cenicilla	36 <i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> L.
Cenizo	109 <i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i> (Berl.) Johnston.
Cicutilla	121 <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.
Cilindrillo	102 <i>Lycium Chateaui</i> Standley
Cinco llagas	112 <i>Martynia fragrans</i> Lindl.
Ciprés	4 <i>Taxodium mucronatum</i> Ten. ⁶
Clavellina	84 <i>Opuntia Schottii</i> Engelm
Clepé	70 <i>Zizyphus obtusifolia</i> (Hook.) Gray.
Coatante	53 <i>Mimosa Berlandieri</i> A. Gray.
Cola de alacrán	105 <i>Heliotropium inundatum</i> Sw.
Cola de mico	105 <i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> L.
Colima	63 <i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i> (L.) Sargent
Colorín	56 <i>Erythrina arborea</i> (Chapm.) Small
Corona de Cristo	82 <i>Passiflora foetida</i> var. <i>gossypiflora</i> (Desv.) Killip.
Coronilla	81 <i>Xylosma flexuosum</i> Hemsl.
Correhuela	43 <i>Cocculus diversifolius</i> DC.
Correhuela de las doce	98 <i>Operculina dissecta</i> (Jacq.) House.
Coyotillo	70 <i>Karwinskia Humboldtiana</i> Zucc. ⁷
Crameria	55 <i>Krameria secundiflora</i> DC.
Crespa	108 <i>Salvia ballotæflora</i> Benth
Crucillo	115 <i>Randia aculeata</i> L.
Crucita	121 <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> L.

⁶Ciprés, the Aztec name is Ahuehuete. In some localities of Mexico it is called Sabino. Another name is Ciprés de Moctezuma. It is an upland cypress of enormous size.

⁷Coyotillo, the seeds of this plant are very poisonous.

Ch

Chanchaquilla	59 <i>Oxalis stricta</i> L.
Chaparro prieto	53 <i>Acacia amentacea</i> DC.
Chapote	90 <i>Diospyros texana</i> Scheele.
Chicalote	46 <i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.
Chile piquín	102 <i>Capsicum baccatum</i> L.
Chintul	11 <i>Cyperus articulatus</i> L.
Chipilín	56 <i>Crotalaria incana</i> L.
Chisme	37 <i>Portulaca pilosa</i> L. ^a .

D

Damiana	77 <i>Turnera aphrodisiaca</i> Ward.
Drago	67 <i>Jatropha spathulata</i> (Ortega) Muell. Arg.

E

Ebano	53 <i>Pithecellobium flexicaule</i> (Benth.) Coulter. ^b
Encina	25 <i>Quercus virginiana</i> Mill.
Epazote	30 <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L.
Espanta vaqueros	31 <i>Tidestromia lanuginosa</i> (Nutt.) Standl.
Esparto mulato	11 <i>Fimbristylis spadicea</i> (L.) Vahl.
Espiga del mar	10 <i>Uniola paniculata</i> L.

F

Farolitos	69 <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.
Flecha de agua	9 <i>Sagittaria longiloba</i> Engelm.
Fresno	92 <i>Fraxinus Berlandieri</i> DC.
Frijolillo	56 <i>Sophora secundiflora</i> (Ortega) DC.

G

Gallitos	16 <i>Tillandsia recurvata</i> L.
Garabato prieto	35 <i>Pisonia aculeata</i> L.
Granjeno	28 <i>Celtis pallida</i> Torr.
Guajilla	53 <i>Acacia Berlandieri</i> Benth.
Guapilla	16 <i>Hechtia texensis</i> S. Wats.
Guayacán	60 <i>Porlieria angustifolia</i> (Engelm.) A. Gray.

H

Hachinal	85 <i>Heimia salicifolia</i> (H.B.K.) Link.
Hierba de Cristo	106 <i>Lantana horrida</i> H. B. K.
Hierba de la golondrina	67 <i>Euphorbia serpens</i> H. B. K.
Hierba de la hormiga	35 <i>Allionia incarnata</i> L.

^aChisme, is a name used for several species of *Sedum* and a few other succulent herbs.

^bEbano, the Aztec name is probably Mahuacata, which is the name now used for the fruit of this tree.

- Hierba de la princesa 106 *Aloysia ligustrina* (Lag.) Small.
 Hierba de las gallinitas 34 *Petiveria alliacea* L.
 Hierba del buey 71 *Cissus incisa* Desmoul.
 Hierba del caballo 121 *Calyptrocarpus tampicana* (DC.) Small.
 Hierba del cáncer 85 *Lythrum alatum* Pursh.
 Hierba del corazón 56 *Dalea pagonathera* A. Gray.
 Hierba del jabalí 67 *Croton punctatus* Jacq.
 Hierba del marrano 121 *Aster exilis* Ell.
 Hierba del negro 106 *Lippia alba* (Mill.) N. E. Br.
 Hierba del pollo 14 *Commelina crispa* Wooten
 Hierba del sapo 87 *Eryngium nasturtiifolium* Juss.
 Hierba del soldado 73 *Waltheria americana* L.
 Hierba de zizotes 96 *Asclepias longicornu* Benth.
 Hierba dulce 106 *Lippia graveolens* H. B. K.
 Hierba mora 102 *Solanum triquetrum* Cav.
 Hierba mora negra 102 *Solanum nigrum* L.
 Higuerilla 67 *Ricinus communis* L.
 Huaco 21 *Manfreda variegata* (Jacobi) Rose.¹⁰
 Huisache 53 *Acacia Farnesiana* (L.) Willd.
 Huisachillo 53 *Acacia tortuosa* (L.) Willd.

I

- Injerto 114 *Phoradendron flavescens* Nutt.

J

- Jaboncillo 69 *Sapindus saponaria* L.
 Jara 121 *Baccharis glutinosa* Pers.
 Jara dulce 121 *Baccharis neglecta* Britton.
 Jicamilla 67 *Jatropha Berlandieri* Torr.
 Jopoy 63 *Esenbeckia Runyonii* Morton
 Junco 61 *Koeberlinia spinosa* Zucc.

T

- La coma 91 *Bumelia angustifolia* Nutt.
 Lampazos 45 *Nymphaea elegans* Hook.
 Lampazos amarillos 45 *Nymphaea mexicana* Zucc.
 Lantén 113 *Plantago major* L.
 Lantrisco 63 *Amyris texana* (Buckl.) Wils.
 Lentejilla 48 *Lepidium virginicum* L.
 Lila de los llanos 21 *Anthericum Chandleri* Greenman & Thompson.

¹⁰Huaco, is the name used for various species of Manfredas. The plant is used as a remedy for snake bite.

- Limoncillo 121 *Pectis tenella* DC.
 Lira de San Pedro 94 *Eustoma Russellianum* (Hook.) Griseb.

Ll

- Llovisna 39 *Stellaria prostrata* Baldw.

M

- Maguey 21 *Agave americana* L.
 Mala mujer 67 *Cnidoscolus texanus* (Muell. Arg.) Small.
 Malva 72 *Malvastrum americanum* (L.) Torr.
 Malva loca 72 *Malvastrum spicatum* (L.) A. Gray.
 Manca caballo 84 *Homalocephala texensis* (Hopf.) B. & R.
 Mangle dulce 68 *Maytenus phyllanthoides* Benth.
 Manzanilla bronca 121 *Perityle microglossa* Benth.
 Manzanilla silvestre 121 *Coreopsis cardaminefolia* (DC.) T. & G.
 Manzanita 62 *Malpighia glabra* L.
 Mariola 121 *Parthenium incanum* H.B.K.
 Marrubio 108 *Marrubium vulgare* L.
 Mejorana 106 *Lantana macropoda* Torr.
 Meloncito 118 *Melothria pendula* L.
 Mirasol 121 *Helianthus annuus* L.
 Mezquite 53 *Prosopis juliflora* var. *glandulosa* (Torr.) Cockerell.¹¹
 Mirto 108 *Salvia coccinea* L.
 Moco de guajolote 29 *Polygonum persicarioides* H.B.K.

N

- Nopal 84 *Opuntia Lindheimeri* Engelm.¹²

O

- Ocotillo 121 *Gochnatia hypoleuca* (DC.) Gray.
 Ojo de víbora 98 *Evolvulus alsinoides* L.
 Olmo 28 *Ulmus crassifolia* Nutt.
 Ombligo de Venus 87 *Hydrocotyle umbellata* L.
 Orcajuela 106 *Citharexylum Berlandieri* Rob.
 Oreja de perro 104 *Coldenia canescens* DC.
 Organo 84 *Acanthocereus pentagonus* (L.) B. & R.
 Ortiguilla 26 *Urtica chamaedryoides* Pursh.

P

- Palillo 67 *Croton Cortesianus* Kunth.
 Palma de micharos 12 *Sabal texana* (Cook) Becc.

¹¹Mezquite, a valuable forest tree. This name is well known throughout the range of its distribution in Mexico and Texas. Sometimes spelled Mesquite.

¹²Nopal, is a name applied to the various species of prickly-pear (*Opuntia*). The fruits are called Tunas.

Palma pita	19 <i>Yucca Treculeana</i> Carr.
Palo blanco	28 <i>Celtis mississipiensis</i> Bosc. ¹³
Palo de tarugo	67 <i>Bernardia myricæfolia</i> (Scheele) S. Wats.
Panalero	92 <i>Forestiera angustifolia</i> Torr.
Paniquesillo	48 <i>Capsella Bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medic.
Parraleña	121 <i>Dyssodia Berlandieri</i> (DC.) Blake.
Pastle	16 <i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> L.
Pata de gallo	10 <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.
Pegajosa	83 <i>Mentzelia oligosperma</i> Nutt.
Pelocote	120 <i>Iva ciliata</i> Willd.
Pelotazo	72 <i>Abutilon incanum</i> (Link.) Sweet.
Peonia	121 <i>Perezia runcinata</i> Lag.
Peyote	84 <i>Lophophora Williamsii</i> (Lemaire) Coul.
Pichilinga	84 <i>Mammillaria hemisphaerica</i> Engelm.
Pitaya	84 <i>Echinocereus enneacanthus</i> Engelm.
Pitillo	88 <i>Plumbago scandens</i> L.
Putia	34 <i>Phaulothamnus spinescens</i> Gray.

Q

Quelite	30 <i>Atriplex arenaria</i> Nutt.
Quelite cenizo	30 <i>Atriplex matamorensis</i> Nels.
Quelite espinoso	31 <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.
Quelite morado	31 <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> L.
Quelite salado	30 <i>Suaeda fruticosa</i> Forsk.

R

Rama del sapo	37 <i>Talinum paniculatum</i> (Jacq.) Gaertn.
Raspilla	53 <i>Mimosa malacophylla</i> Gray.
Retama	54 <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> L.
Retama china	54 <i>Cercidium floridum</i> Benth.
Rosilla	121 <i>Helenium amphibolum</i> Gray
Ruda del monte	63 <i>Thamnosma texana</i> (Gray) Torr.

S

Sacahuiste	10 <i>Spartina spartinae</i> (Trin.) Marr.
Sacasil	84 <i>Wilcoxia Poselgeri</i> (Lemaire) B. & R.
Sacasile	38 <i>Boussingaultia bassalloides</i> H. B. K.
Saladilla	30 <i>Salicornia fruticosa</i> L.
Salvadora	102 <i>Solanum verbascifolium</i> L.
Salvia	67 <i>Croton humilis</i> Muell. Arg.
Sangre de drago	67 <i>Jatropha spathulata</i> (Ortega) Muell. Arg.
Sáúco	116 <i>Sambucus mexicana</i> Presl.
Saúz	24 <i>Salix nigra</i> Marsh.

¹³Palo Blanco, is the name for the native hackberry.

Sombrerillo 87 *Hydrocotyle bonariensis* Lam.

T

Tabaco cimarrón 102 *Nicotiana repanda* Willd.
 Tabaquillo 102 *Nicotiana trigonophylla* Dunal.
 Talayote 96 *Roulinia unifaria* Engelm.
 Taray 24 *Salix interior* Rowlee.
 Tasajillo 84 *Opuntia leptocaulis* DC.
 Tatalencho 121 *Gymnosperma corymbosa* DC.
 Tenaza 53 *Pithecellobium brevifolium* Benth.
 Tepeguaje 53 *Leucæna pulverulenta* Benth.
 Tepozán 93 *Buddleia sessiliflora* H.B.K.
 Tornillo 53 *Strombocarpa cinerescens* Gray.
 Trompillo 102 *Solanum elæagnifolium* Cav.
 Tule 11 *Scirpus californicus* (Meyer) Britton.¹⁴
 Tule espadilla 6 *Typha latifolia* L.
 Tulillo 11 *Cyperus rotundus* L.
 Tulipán del monte 72 *Hibiscus cardiophyllus* A. Gray.

U

Uña de gato 53 *Acacia Wrightii* Benth.¹⁵

V

Vara blanca 67 *Croton Torreyanus* Muell. Arg.
 Vara dulce 56 *Eysenhardtia texana* Scheele.
 Verdolaga 37 *Portulaca oleracea* L.¹⁶
 Verdolaga blanca 36 *Trianthema portulacastrum* L.
 Verdolaga de agua 86 *Jussiaea repens* L. var. *peploides* (H.B.K.) Griseb.
 Verdolaga de puerco 31 *Alternanthera repens* (L.) Kuntze.
 Vergonzosa 53 *Mimosa strigillosa* T. & G.¹⁷
 Vidrillos 33 *Batis maritima* L.
 Viperina 56 *Zornia bracteata* (Walt.) Gmel.
 Viznaga 84 *Ferocactus hamatacanthus* (Muhl.) B.&R.¹⁸

Z

Zacatón 10 *Sporobolus Wrightii* Munro.
 Zarzamora 52 *Rubus riograndis* Bailey.
 Zarzaparrilla 20 *Smilax bona-nox* L.

¹⁴Tule, is the name applied to several species of the sedges (Cyperaceae), which grow in bogs or shallow water.

¹⁵Uña de gato, is a name applied to many trees and shrubs, which bear recurved spines, that resemble the cat's claw.

¹⁶Verdolaga, is also the name for other species of Portulaca and other succulent plants of similar appearance.

¹⁷Vergonzosa or Ten Verguenza is applied to the Mimosas, which are sensitive to the touch.

¹⁸Viznaga, is a name used for several species of Ferocactus, or barrel shaped cactus. The plant is used in making candy.

Part III

BOTANICAL NAMES OF PLANTS

A

<i>Abutilon incanum</i> (Link.) Sweet.....	72	Pelotazo.
<i>Abutilon trisulcatum</i> (Jacq.) Urban.....	72	Amantillo.
<i>Acacia amentacea</i> DC.....	53	Chaparro prieto.
<i>Acacia Berlandieri</i> Benth.	53	Guajilla.
<i>Acacia Farnesiana</i> (L.) Willd.	53	Huisache.
<i>Acacia tortuosa</i> (L.) Willd.	53	Huisachillo.
<i>Acacia Wrightii</i> Benth.	53	Uña de gato.
<i>Acanthocereus pentagonus</i> (L.) B. & R.	84	Organo.
<i>Agave americana</i> L.	21	Maguey
<i>Allionia incarnata</i> L.	35	Hierba de la hormiga.
<i>Aloysia ligustrina</i> (Lag.) Small.	106	Hierba de la princesa.
<i>Alternanthera repens</i> (L.) Kuntze.	31	Verdolaga de puerco.
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> L.	31	Quelite morado
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	31	Quelite espinoso.
<i>Ambrosia elatior</i> L.	120	Altamisa.
<i>Amyris texana</i> (Buckl.) Wils.	63	Lantrisco.
<i>Anthericum Chandleri</i> Greenman & Thompson.	21	Lila de los llanos.
<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	46	Chicalote.
<i>Arundo donax</i> L.	10	Carrizo.
<i>Asclepias longicormis</i> Benth.	96	Hierba de zizotes.
<i>Aster exilis</i> Ell.	121	Hierba del marrano.
<i>Atriplex arenaria</i> Nutt.	30	Quelite.
<i>Atriplex matamorensis</i> Nels.	30	Quelite cenizo.

B

<i>Baccharis glutinosa</i> Pers.	121	Jara.
<i>Baccharis neglecta</i> Britton	121	Jara dulce.
<i>Batis maritima</i> L.	33	Vidrillos.
<i>Bernardia myricæfolia</i> (Scheele) S. Wats.	67	Palo de tarugo.
<i>Boussingaultia bassalloides</i> H. B. K.	38	Sacasile.
<i>Buddleia sessiliflora</i> H. B. K.	93	Tepozán.
<i>Bumelia angustifolia</i> Nutt.	91	La coma.

C

<i>Calyptrocarpus tampicana</i> (DC.) Small.	121	Hierba del caballo.
<i>Capsella Bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medic.	48	Paniquesillo.
<i>Capsicum baccatum</i> L.	102	Chile piquin.
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	69	Farolitos.
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.	54	Bricho.
<i>Castela tortuosa</i> Liebm.	64	Bisbirinda.
<i>Celtis mississippiensis</i> Bosc.	28	Palo Blanco.
<i>Celtis pallida</i> Torr.	28	Granjeno.
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> L.	10	Cadillo.
<i>Centaurea americana</i> Nutt.	121	Cardo del valle.
<i>Cercidium floridum</i> Benth.	54	Retama china.
<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L.	30	Epazote.
<i>Chiococca alba</i> (L.) Hitchc.	115	Canica.
<i>Cissus incisa</i> Desmoul.	71	Hierba del buey.
<i>Cissus sicyoides</i> L.	71	Bejuco loco.
<i>Citharexylum Berlandieri</i> Rob.	106	Orcajuela.
<i>Clematis Drummondii</i> T. & G.	42	Barbas de chivato.
<i>Cnidoscolus texanus</i> (Muell. Arg) Small	67	Mala mujer.
<i>Cocculus diversifolius</i> DC.	43	Correhuela.
<i>Coldenia canescens</i> DC.	104	Oreja de perro.
<i>Commelina crispa</i> Wooten.	14	Hierba del pollo.
<i>Condalia obovata</i> Hook.	70	Brasil.
<i>Cooperia Drummondii</i> Herb.	21	Cebolleta.
<i>Cordia Boissieri</i> DC.	104	Anacahuite.
<i>Coreopsis cardaminefolia</i> (DC.) T. & G.	121	Manzanilla silvestre.
<i>Crotalaria incana</i> L.	56	Chipilin.
<i>Croton Cortesianus</i> Kunth.	67	Palillo.
<i>Croton humilis</i> Muell. Arg.	67	Salvia.
<i>Croton punctatus</i> Jacq.	67	Hierba del jabali.
<i>Croton Torreyanus</i> Muell. Arg.	67	Vara blanca.
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L.) Pers.	10	Pata de gallo.
<i>Cyperus articulatus</i> L.	11	Chintul.
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	11	Tulillo.

D

<i>Dalea pogonathera</i> A. Gray.	56	Hierba del corazón
<i>Diospyros texana</i> Scheele.	90	Chapote.
<i>Dyssodia Berlandieri</i> (DC.) Blake.	121	Parraleña.

E

<i>Echinocereus enneacanthus</i> Engelm.	84	Pitaya.
<i>Echinocereus pentalophus</i> (DC.) Rumpler.	84	Alicoche.

<i>Ehretia elliptica</i> DC.	104	Anacua.
<i>Ephedra antisiphilitica</i> Meyer	5	Cañatilla.
<i>Equisetum præaltum</i> Raf.	3	Cañuela.
<i>Erythrina arborea</i> (Chapm.) Small	56	Colorín.
<i>Eryngium nasturtiifolium</i> Juss.	87	Hierba del sapo.
<i>Esenbeckia Runyonii</i> Morton	63	Jopoy.
<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> L.	121	Crucita.
<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L.	67	Catalina.
<i>Euphorbia serpens</i> H. B. K.	67	Hierba de la golondrina.
<i>Eustoma Russellianum</i> (Hook.) Griseb.	94	Lira de San Pedro.
<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i> L.	98	Ojo de víbora.
<i>Eysenhardtia texana</i> Scheele.	56	Vara dulce.

F

<i>Ferocactus hamatacanthus</i> (Muhl.) B.&R.	84	Viznaga.
<i>Fimbristylis spadicea</i> (L.) Vahl	11	Esparto mulato.
<i>Forestiera angustifolia</i> Torr.	92	Panalero.
<i>Fraxinus Berlandieri</i> DC.	92	Fresno.

G

<i>Gochnatia hypoleuca</i> (DC.) Gray.	121	Ocotillo.
<i>Gymnosperma corymbosa</i> DC.	121	Tatalencho.

H

<i>Hechtia texensis</i> S. Wats	16	Guapilla.
<i>Heimia salicifolia</i> (H.B.K.) Link	85	Hachinal.
<i>Helenium amphibolum</i> A. Gray.	121	Rosilla.
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	121	Mirasol.
<i>Heliotetta parvifolia</i> (A. Gray) Benth.	63	Barreta.
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> L.	105	Cola de mico.
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i> L.	105	Alacrancillo.
<i>Heliotropium inundatum</i> Sweet	105	Cola de alacrán.
<i>Hibiscus cardiophyllum</i> A. Gray.	72	Tulipán del monte.
<i>Hoffmannseggia stricta</i> Benth.	54	Camote del ratón.
<i>Homalocephala texensis</i> (Hopf.) B. & R.	84	Manca caballo
<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i> Lam.	87	Sombrerillo.
<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i> L.	87	Ombligo de Venus.

I

<i>Iva ciliata</i> Willd.	120	Pelocote.
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J

<i>Jatropha Berlandieri</i> Torr.	67	Jicamilla.
<i>Jatropha spathulata</i> (Orteg.) Muell. Arg.	67	Sangre de drago.
<i>Jussiaea repens</i> L. var. <i>peploides</i> (H.B.K.) Griseb.	86	Verdolaga de agua.

K

<i>Karwinskia Humboldtiana</i> Zucc.	70	Coyotillo.
<i>Koeberlinia spinosa</i> Zucc.	61	Junco.
<i>Krameria ramosissima</i> (A. Gray) Wats.	55	Calderona.
<i>Krameria secundiflora</i> DC.	55	Crameria.

L

<i>Lantana horrida</i> H. B. K.	106	Hierba de Cristo.
<i>Lantana macropoda</i> Torr.	106	Mejorana.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> L.	48	Lentejilla.
<i>Leucaena pulverulenta</i> Benth.	53	Tepeguaje.
<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i> (Berl.) Johnston	109	Cenizo.
<i>Lippia alba</i> (Mill.) N. E. Br.	106	Hierba del negro.
<i>Lippia graveolens</i> H. B. K.	106	Hierba dulce.
<i>Lophophora Williamsii</i> (Lemaire) Coulter.	84	Peyote.
<i>Lycium Chateaui</i> Standley.	102	Cilindrillo.
<i>Lythrum alatum</i> Pursh.	85	Hierba del cáncer.

M

<i>Malpighia glabra</i> L.	62	Manzanita.
<i>Malvastrum americanum</i> (L.) Torr.	72	Malva.
<i>Malvastrum spicatum</i> (L.) A. Gray.	72	Malva loça.
<i>Mammillaria hemisphærica</i> Engelm.	84	Pichilinga.
<i>Manfreda variegata</i> (Jacobi) Rose.	21	Huaco.
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> L.	108	Marrubio.
<i>Martynia fragrans</i> Lindl.	112	Cinco llagas.
<i>Maytenus phyllanthoides</i> Benth.	68	Mangle dulce.
<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	56	Alfalfa.
<i>Melia Azedarach</i> L.	65	Canelón.
<i>Melilotus indica</i> (L.) All.	56	Alfalfilla.
<i>Melothria pendula</i> L.	118	Meloncito.
<i>Mentzelia oligosperma</i> Nutt.	83	Pegajosa.
<i>Mimosa Berlandieri</i> A. Gray.	53	Coatante.
<i>Mimosa malacophylla</i> A. Gray.	53	Raspilla.
<i>Mimosa strigillosa</i> T. & G.	53	Vergonzosa.

N

<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> Graham.	102	Buena moza.
<i>Nicotiana repanda</i> Willd.	102	Tabaco cimarrón.
<i>Nicotiana trigonophylla</i> Dunal.	102	Tabaquillo.
<i>Nymphaea elegans</i> Hook.	45	Lampazos.
<i>Nymphaea mexicana</i> Zucc.	45	Lampazos amarillos.

O

<i>Oenothera speciosa</i> Nutt.	86	Amapola del campo.
<i>Operculina dissecta</i> (Jacq.) House.	98	Correhuela de las doce.
<i>Opuntia leptocaulis</i> DC.	84	Tasajillo.
<i>Opuntia Lindheimeri</i> Engelm.	84	Nopal.
<i>Opuntia Schottii</i> Engelm.	84	Clavellina.
<i>Oxalis dichondrifolia</i> A. Gray	59	Agritos.
<i>Oxalis stricta</i> L.	59	Chanchaquilla.

P

<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> L.	54	Retama.
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	121	Cicutilla.
<i>Parthenium incanum</i> H. B. K.	121	Mariola.
<i>Passiflora foetida</i> var. <i>gossypiflora</i> (Desv.) Killip.	82	Corona de Cristo.
<i>Pectis tenella</i> DC.	121	Limoncillo.
<i>Perezia runcinata</i> Lag.	121	Peonia.
<i>Perityle microglossa</i> Benth.	121	Manzanilla bronca.
<i>Petiveria alliacea</i> L.	34	Hierba de las gallinitas.
<i>Phaulothamnus spinescens</i> A. Gray.	34	Putia.
<i>Phoradendron flavescens</i> Nutt.	114	Injerto.
<i>Phragmites communis</i> Trin.	10	Cañoto.
<i>Pisonia aculeata</i> L.	35	Garabato prieto.
<i>Pithecellobium brevifolium</i> Benth.	53	Tenaza.
<i>Pithecellobium flexicaule</i> (Benth.) Coulter	53	Ebano.
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	113	Lantén.
<i>Pluchea purpurascens</i> (Sw.) DC.	121	Canela.
<i>Plumbago scandens</i> L.	88	Pitillo.
<i>Polygonum persicarioides</i> H. B. K.	29	Moco de guajolote.
<i>Porlieria angustifolia</i> (Engelm.) Gray	60	Guayacán.
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	37	Verdolaga.
<i>Portulaca pilosa</i> L.	37	Chisme.
<i>Priva lappulacea</i> (L.) Pers.	106	Cadillo de bolsa.
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i> (Torr.) Cockerell.	53	Mezquite.

Q

<i>Quercus virginiana</i> Mill.	25	Encina.
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R

<i>Randia aculeata</i> L.	115	Crucillo.
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	67	Higuerilla.
<i>Roulinia unifaria</i> Engelm.	96	Talayote.
<i>Rubus riograndis</i> Bailey	52	Zarzamora.
<i>Rumex Berlandieri</i> Meisn.	29	Amamastla.

S

<i>Sabal texana</i> (Cook) Becc.	12	Palma de micharos.
<i>Sagittaria longiloba</i> Engelm.	9	Flecha de agua.
<i>Salicornia fruticosa</i> L.	30	Saladilla.
<i>Salix interior</i> Rowlee.	24	Taray.
<i>Salix nigra</i> Marsh.	24	Saúz.
<i>Salvia ballotæflora</i> Benth.	108	Crespa.
<i>Salvia coccinea</i> L.	108	Mirto.
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i> Presl.	116	Saúco.
<i>Sapindus saponaria</i> L.	69	Jaboncillo.
<i>Scirpus californicus</i> (Meyer) Britton.	11	Tule.
<i>Sesbania sonoræ</i> Rydb.	56	Bequilla.
<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> L.	36	Cenicilla.
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L.	72	Axocatzin.
<i>Smilax bona-nox</i> L.	20	Zarzaparrilla.
<i>Solanum elæagnifolium</i> Cav.	102	Trompillo.
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	102	Hierba mora negra.
<i>Solanum triquetrum</i> Cav.	102	Hierba mora.
<i>Solanum verbascifolium</i> L.	102	Salvadora.
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) All.	122	Achicoria dulce.
<i>Sophora secundiflora</i> (Orteg.) DC.	50	Frijolillo.
<i>Spartina spartinæ</i> (Trin.) Marr.	10	Sacahuiste.
<i>Sporobolus Wrightii</i> Munro.	10	Zacatón.
<i>Stellaria prostrata</i> Baldw.	39	Llovisna.
<i>Strombocarpa cinereescens</i> Gray.	53	Tornillo.
<i>Suaeda fruticosa</i> Forsk.	30	Quelite salado.

T

<i>Talinum paniculatum</i> (Jacq.) Gaertn.	37	Rama del sapo.
<i>Taxodium mucronatum</i> Ten.	4	Ciprés.
<i>Thamnosma texana</i> (Gray) Torr.	63	Ruda del monte.
<i>Tidestromia lanuginosa</i> (Nutt.) Standl.	31	Espanta vaqueros.
<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i> L.	16	Gallitos.
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> L.	10	Pastle.
<i>Trianthemæ portulacastrum</i> L.	30	Verdolaga blanca.
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	60	Abrojo de flor amarilla.
<i>Turnera aphrodisiaca</i> Ward.	77	Damiana.
<i>Typha latifolia</i> L.	6	Tule espadilla.

U

<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> Nutt.	28	Olmo.
<i>Uniola paniculata</i> L.	10	Espiga del mar.
<i>Urtica chamaedryoides</i> Pursh.	26	Ortiguilla.
<i>Urvillea ulmacea</i> H. B. K.	69	Apaac.

V

- Verbena ciliata* Benth. 106 Alfombrilla del campo.
Verbesina texana Buckl. 121 Capitana.

W

- Waltheria americana* L. 73 Hierba del soldado.
Wilcoxia Poselgeri (Lemaire) B. & R. 84 Sacasil.

X

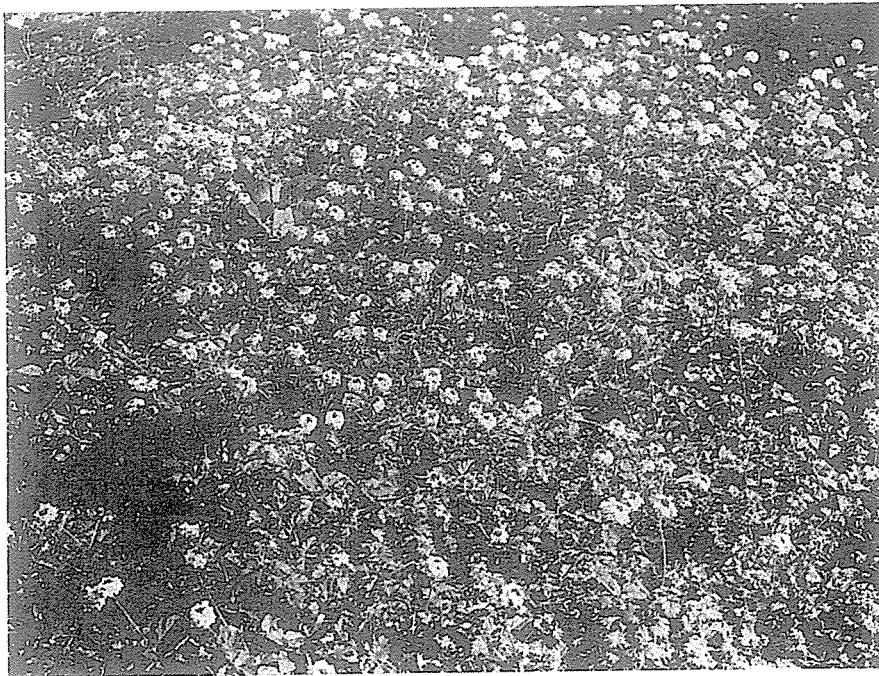
- Xanthium pensylvanicum* Wallr. 120 Abrojo.
Xylosma flexuosum Hemsl. 81 Coronilla.

Y

- Yucca Treculeana* Carr. 19 Palma pita.

Z

- Zanthoxylum fagara* (L.) Sargent. 62 Colima.
Zizyphus obtusifolia (Hook.) Gray. 70 Clepé.
Zornia bracteata (Walt.) Gmel. 56 Viperina.



Alfombrilla del campo (*Verbena ciliata*), the wild verbena which carpets the fields and waysides with its familiar foliage and pretty flowers.

Part IV

FAMILIES OF CULTIVATED PLANTS

I ARACEÆ	ARUM FAMILY
II LILIACEÆ	LILY FAMILY
III LAURACEÆ	LAUREL FAMILY
IV LEGUMINOSAÆ	PEA FAMILY
V BIGNONIACEÆ	BIGNONIA FAMILY
VI CARICACEÆ	PAPAW FAMILY.
VII MUSACEÆ	BANANA FAMILY.

VERNACULAR NAMES OF GARDEN OR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Aguacate	III <i>Persea americana</i> Mill.
Amistad del día	72 <i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i> L.
Bocamelia	106 <i>Clerodendrum fragrans</i> Vent.
Bugambilia	35 <i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> Willd.
Camarón	110 <i>Beloperone guttata</i> Brandegee.
Clavel de las Indias	95 <i>Tabernæmontana coronaria</i> Willd.
Corona	29 <i>Antigonon leptopus</i> Hook. & Arn.
Crespón	85 <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> L.
Espárrago	II <i>Asparagus plumosus</i> Baker.
El Plátano	VII <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> L.
Framboyán	54 <i>Delonix regia</i> Raf.
Guadalupana	118 <i>Momordica Balsamina</i> L.
Jazmín	95 <i>Jasminum Sambac</i> Soland.
Laurel	95 <i>Nerium Oleander</i> L.
La viuda	88 <i>Plumbago capensis</i> Thunb.
Madreselva	116 <i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb.
Muicle	110 <i>Jacobinia spicigera</i> Bailey.

Naranjo	63 <i>Citrus aurantium</i> L.
Palo de leche	95 <i>Thevetia peruviana</i> (Pers.) Merrill.
Papaya	VI <i>Carica papaya</i> L.
Pata de vaca	54 <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L.
Piñanona	I <i>Monstera deliciosa</i> Liebm.
Piñoncillo	67 <i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.
Solitaria	29 <i>Muehlenbeckia platyclados</i> Meissn.
Tabachín del monte	54 <i>Cæsalpinia mexicana</i> A. Gray.
Toronja	63 <i>Citrus grandis</i> Osbeck.
Tronador	V <i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.) H. B. K.
Tulipán	72 <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> L.
Virginia	73 <i>Dombeya Wallichii</i> Benth. & Hook.
Zábila	II <i>Aloe vera</i> L.



Manca caballo (*Homalocephala texensis*) is a species of cacti with stout spines that injure the hoofs of horses.

GLOSSARY

- Arbol**, a tree.
- Arbusto**, a shrub.
- Arroyo**, a small stream; a water course.
- Calaguala**, a fern.
- Campo**, literally ground without trees; used locally in connection with vernacular names of plants which grow wild in the country.
- Capul**, the fruit of *Condalia obovata*; sometimes the tree or wood.
- Cenizo**, whitish; the color of ashes.
- Cenizosa**, ashy; the color of ashes.
- Cimarrón**, literally wild, unruly; used in connection with vernacular plant names to point out plants that grow spontaneously in the fields and country and also grow in the gardens or sometimes they are cultivated.
- Cuesta**, sloping ground.
- Chamal**, species of sago palms.
- Chaparral**, in Tamaulipas, Mexico and Southern Texas, this word designates a forest or an association of desert-like shrubby plants low in stature.
- Charco**, literally a small lake. It is used to point out low depressions where water stands.
- Chile**, red pepper.
- Chilitos**, fruit of the *Mammillarias*, especially those bearing bright red fruits.
- Estero**, literally a deep creek, used in southern Texas to point out a recently formed resaca.
- Gardenia**, cape jasmine.
- Guayaba**, fruit of the guava-tree.
- Hierba**, herb, weed or herbaceous plant.
- Hongo**, mushroom.

- Huisachal, a grove of trees where the Huisache is the most abundant.
- Labor, literally labor, task, tillage. Used to designate a small farm.
- La flor de la mañana, morning glory.
- Loma, rising ground, a slope, a small hill.
- Llano, a large area of level grassland devoid of trees.
- Mahuacata, the fruit of the Ebano tree, (*Pithecellobium flexicaule*).
- Medano, a sand hill.
- Mezquite, the Mezquite tree. In Texas this name is usually spelled mesquite.
- Mezquital, a Mezquite forest, or localities where the Mezquite is most abundant.
- Monte, a forest, uncleared land.
- Nopalitos, the young tender pads of prickly pear, which are used for food.
- Palma, a palm tree.
- Palmar, a grove of palm trees.
- Pencas, the prickly pads of Nopal (prickly pear).
- Rancho, a farm or small ranch, usually where a few families reside.
- Resaca, literally a ravine, used in this region of Texas to designate abandoned water courses or river beds, which are sometimes dry.
- Retamal, a grove of retama trees (*Parkinsonia aculeata*). This tree is called Palo verde in other localities.
- Sacate, in México this name is used for grass.
- Silvestre, wild, rustic, plants growing spontaneously in their natural habitats.
- Tuna, the fruit of Nopal, prickly pear.
- Viña, a grape vine.



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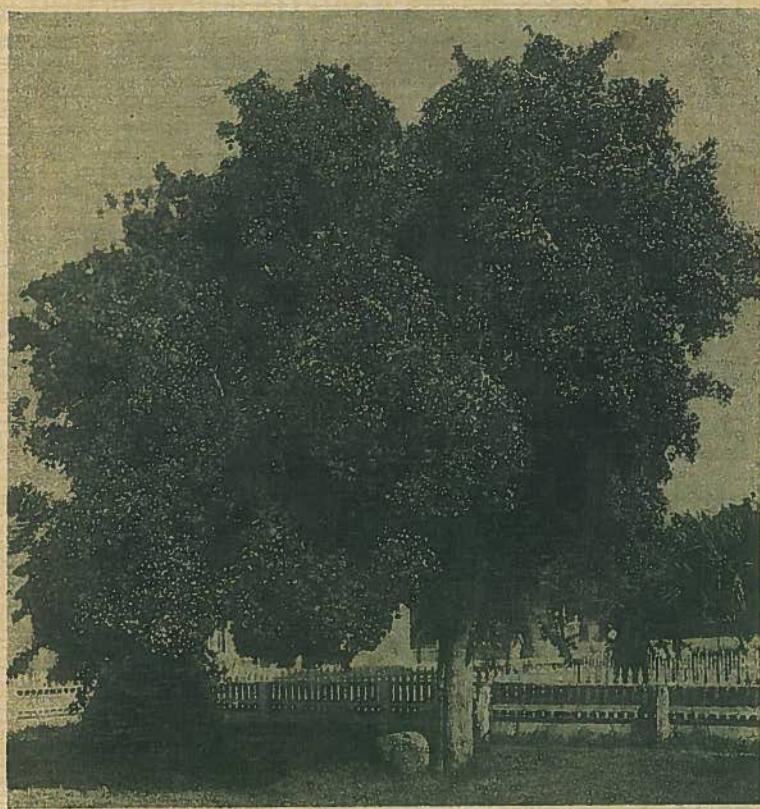
Alicoche (*Echinocereus Berlandieri*), a curious spiny cactus, with showy, pink flowers.



Colorin (*Erythrina arborea*), or coral flower, a favorite garden shrub.



Sacasil (**Wilcoxia Poselgeri**), a graceful desert beauty, with
attractive pink flowers.



Anacua (*Ehretia elliptica*), a stately shade tree with clusters of sweet scented white flowers, blooms twice annually.