FIELD GUIDE TO THE VEGETATION
OF
SAN SALVADOR ISLAND,
THE BAHAMAS

(2nd Edition)

by

ROBERT R. SMITH
Biology Dept.
Hartwick College
Oneonta, New York

BAHAMIAN FIELD STATION
SAN SALVADOR ISLAND
THE BAHAMAS
1993
To

all of the Hartwick College students who

took part in the botany program

on Salvador Island

and

To

Don and Kathy Gerace, and

my family - Julia, Derrick and Shannon,

for their support during this project

iii
CONTENTS

Dedication.................................................................iii

Preface.................................................................vii

Chapter I: Vegetation of San Salvador......................... 1

Chapter II: Checklist of Vascular Plants of San Salvador....... 24

Chapter III: Economic Plants of San Salvador.................. 53

Chapter IV: Common Roadside Plants of San Salvador.......... 59

Chapter V: Edible Fruits of Cultivated and Native Woody Plants of
San Salvador .............................................................. 82

Chapter VI: Checklist of Marine Algae of San Salvador......... 103

Index.............................................................................111
PREFACE

The second edition of the "Field Guide to the Vegetation of San Salvador Island" is very similar to the first edition, published in 1982. The latest edition has a more complete checklist of the vascular plants, and it is hoped the errors that appeared in the first edition have been removed. The intent of the guide is still to help those who wish to learn more about the plants of San Salvador Island.

Chapter I deals with the vegetation of the island. Most of the terms describing the vegetation were presented in the previous literature by D. S. Correll and other workers in the field. Chapter II is the checklist of vascular plants of the island. The collections were made over a ten year span, and most are now housed at Fairchild Tropical Garden herbarium and the Hoystadt Herbarium of Hartwick College. Chapter III consists of economic plants. The information in this chapter is the culmination of student projects. Chapters IV and V, common roadside plants and economic plants are the result of student projects which may help future botanists. Chapter VI, the marine algae checklist, was developed in the same manner as the vascular plant checklist.

I am indebted to the former CCFL Field Station which is now The Bahamian Field Station, and Hartwick College for supporting this project, and for allowing me to develop the botany program. I am also indebted to the late D. S. Correll of the Fairchild Tropical Garden and Mrs. D.S. Correll for their encouraging help through identifications and verifications, and for the use of the Fairchild Tropical Garden herbarium. The late Dr. W. T. Gillis was also most encouraging in the early plans of this project.

I am also grateful to Dr. Donald Gerace for his support throughout the project, and to my family for being supportive and understanding during visits
to the island. I wish to thank my many students who contributed to the study through their botanical projects, especially Erich Horgan, with marine algae, and Bonnie Salbert, with economic plants of the island. I am also most grateful to the many islanders for their generous help, friendly support of the project, and for showing all of us how important and necessary plants are as part of our everyday lives.

My sincere thanks also go to Jeanne Armstrong who typed this manuscript and helped with proofreading. Without her assistance, the project would not have been completed.
CHAPTER I

VEGETATION OF SAN SALVADOR

San Salvador Island is located along the eastern flank of the Bahamas, about 380 miles east south east of Miami, Florida and 215 miles north of Cuba. The nearest islands of any size are Cat Island, 45 miles to the west north west, and Rum Cay, 23 miles to the south west.

The island was originally called Guanahani by the Lucayan Indians. It was named San Salvador by Columbus on October 12, 1492. The island was later called Watlings Island by the British, but in 1925 was officially renamed San Salvador.

The island is approximately 12 miles long, north to south, and six miles wide. Its 60 square mile area includes the Great Lake, an interior brackish lake about ten miles long (see Map 1).

San Salvador is a low, carbonate island as are the rest of the Bahamas. However, because of the rapid lithification of wind blown deposits, elevations are as high as 141 feet, such as Kerr Mount on San Salvador. This is also one of the few islands in the Bahamas having fresh water.

The soil types on San Salvador are rather distinctive. The coastal areas consist of the various sandy soils. The interior possesses the principal soil known as black loam. It is found in crevices and pockets of the limestone rock. Another soil found on the island is pineapple loam, which is a red-orange color. At the present time much of the farming is done where this type of soil is found.

The climate of San Salvador is typical of the other Bahamian Islands.
The summer temperatures average about 88°F and the coolest month is December, with a mean minimum of approximately 63°F. The rainfall on the island is highly variable with an annual low of about 40 inches per year to a high of about 70 inches per year. There is a definite rainy season from August to November (the hurricane season) and a lesser rainy season in May and June. Consequently, there are two planting periods for the agriculturists; one in April and the other in August.

San Salvador would generally be called a "scrubland" vegetation type. The island supports approximately 524 species of vascular plants in 265 genera representing 96 families according to the latest checklist of vascular plants. In this list nearly 78 species are cultivated and about 440 are native or naturalized. About 60% of the flora comes from the Caribbean area, approximately 30 to 35% comes from the mainland (Florida), and San Salvador possesses a 6 to 8% endemism.

Where the majority of the native and naturalized species grow depends on three main factors: location, topography and substrate (soil type). Moisture and exposure are secondary to those factors (Correll, 1979). There are seven main plant community types found in the Bahamas (Correll, 1979). On San Salvador these seven types are found, and have been subcategorized to fit the uniqueness of the San Salvador vegetation (see Map 2).

Each vegetation type will be treated with its subcategories where appropriate. The coastal communities will be treated first and these will be followed by the inland communities.
SAN SALVADOR ISLAND,
THE BAHAMAS

Plant Community Symbols:

Coastal rock

Sand strand and uniola

Coastal coppice
coastal thicket
coccothrinax-shrub

Freshwater formation:
	palmetto flat
typha marshland

Whiteland

Mangrove
mangrove swamp
open mangrove flat

Blackland
agricultural and disturbed areas
blacklands (coppice)
open thicket
sink holes

Map 2
Coastal Rock Community

The Coastal Rock Community (Fig. 1) will be found at the various points around the island such as at North Point, Barkers Point, Rocky Point, and other rocky coastal areas. The soil in this community is gray and sandy with traces of organic matter.

The vegetation is low, usually up to about one meter, and it shows the effect of the salt spray and wind. Many of the plants possess adaptations such as recurved margins, various types of pubescence and thickened cuticles for this severe environment.

The more common plants which are found in the Coastal Rock Community are:

- Sea grape (Coccoloba uvifera)
- Bay cedar (Suriana maritima)
- Coast spurge (Euphorbia mesembryanthemifolia)
- Coast moon-vine (Ipomoea violacea)
- Railroad vine (Ipomoea pes-caprae)
- Bay lavender (Mallotonia gnaphalodes)
- Black torch (Erithalis diffusa)
- Common ernodea (Ernodea littoralis)
- Sandyfly bush (Rhachicallis americana)
- Strumpfia (Strumpfia maritima)
- Ink Berry (Scaevola plumieri)
- Bay geranium (Ambrosia hispida)
- Sea-bush (Borrichia arborescens)
- Horse bush (Gundlachia corymbosa)
Sand Strand and Uniola Community

There are several Sand Strand and Uniola Communities (Fig. 2) on San Salvador. The most expansive community of this type is along East Beach. This is an area south of United Estates on the northeast coast of the island.

The soil is primarily made up of white calcareous sand. The vegetation height is approximately one and one-half meters tall with the Uniola inflorescences extending above about one-quarter meter. This community consists of Uniola and other graminoids with patches of shrubs such as bay lavender, bay cedar and sea bush. These areas are intermingled with vines, bay geranium, bay bean and railroad vine.

Some of the common plant species inhabiting the San Strand and Uniola Community are:

- Sandspur (Cenchrus incertus)
- Sea oats (Uniola paniculata)
- Coast cyperus (Cyperus planifolius)
- Day lily (Hymenocallis arenicola)
- Sea grape (Coccoloba uvifera)
- Slender sea pursland (Sesuvium maritimum)
- Sea rocket (Cakile lanceolata)
- Bay bean (Canavalia rosea)
- Bay cedar (Suriana maritima)
- Coast spurge (Euphorbia mesembryanthemifolia)
- Coast moon-vine (Ipomoea violacea)
- Railroad vine (Ipomoea pes-caprae)
- Bay lavender (Mallotonia gnaphalodes)
Fig. 1
Coastal Rock Community

Fig. 2
Sand Strand and Uniola Community
Wild sage (*Lantana involucrata*)

Bay geranium (*Ambrosia hispida*)

Sea bush (*Borrichia arborescens*)

Ink berry (*Scaevola plumieri*)

Beach Iva (*Iva imbricata*)

Coastal Coppice Community

Inland from the Coastal Rock Community and the Sand Strand and Uniola Community lies the Coastal Coppice Community. On San Salvador there are two subcommunities making up this community type. These are Coastal Thicket (Fig. 3) and Coccothrinax-shrub (Fig. 4). Although both of these subcommunities are found on various parts of the island, the northwest part of the island shows outstanding examples of both subcategories of the Coastal Coppice Community. Many plants are common to both subcommunities.

In the Coastal Thicket Subcommunity the soil is light and appears to be of a loamy sand type. The vegetation is characteristically from one and one-half meters tall. In disturbed areas there is considerable ground cover with such species as pencil flower, spurge and sida. In areas where shrubs and trees are prevalent, such plants as granny bush, wild sage, ernodia, black torch, horse bush, beefwood, poison-tree, and darling plum are found. A number of vines also occur in this area.

Plants common to the Coastal Thicket Subcommunity are:

- Tall Triple-awned grass (*Aristida ternipes*)
- Bush Beard-grass (*Andropogon glomeratus*)
- Swollen wild pine (*Tillandsia utriculata*)
- Auricled green briar (*Smilax auriculata*)
Fig. 3
Coastal Coppice:
Coastal Thicket
Subcommunity

Fig. 4
Coastal Coppice:
Coccothrinax-shrub
Subcommunity
White beefwood (Guapira discolor)
Rams horn (Pithecellobium keyense)
Pencil flower (Stylosanthes hamata)
White torch (Amyris elemifera)
Pinweed spurge (Euphorbia lecheoides)
Hardhead (Phyllanthus epiphyllanthus)
Poison tree (Metopium toxiferum)
Wild cherry (Crossopetalum rhacoma)
Darling plum (Reynosia septentrionalis)
Jacquemontia (Jacquemontia havanensis)
Wild sage (Lantana involucrata)
Bahama Wedelia (Wedelia bahamensis)
Angled mistletow (Phorandendron trinervium)
Woe vine (Cassytha filiformis)

In disturbed areas of the Coastal Coppice Community the following plants are common:

White beggar-ticks (Bidens pilosa)
Blue flower (Stachytarpheta jamaicensis)
Periwinkle (Catharanthus roseus)
Wire-weed (Sida acuta)
Common waltheria (Waltheria indica)
Bahama buttercup (Turnera ulmifolia)
Pencil flower (Stylosanthes hamata)
Jim bay (Leucanena leucocephala)
Wild tobacco (Pluchea odorata)
Wooly corchorus (Corchorus hirsutus)
Wild potato (Echites umbellata)
Wild union (Urechites lutea)

There are three main locations on San Salvador for the Coccothrinax-shrub Subcommunity. These are 1) the northwest section of the island, 2) Sandy Point area, and 3) Sandy Hook. The soil is also light and very sandy with traces or organic matter. The area is characterized by open sandy areas void of vegetation and an abundance of the silver thatch palm, other plants encountered are Ram’s horn, Poison tree, beefwood, shiny stenostomum, darling plum, wild sage and granny bush. These shrubs are all approximately one to one and one-half meters tall. The frequent silver thatch palm reaches heights of three to five meters. Epiphytes are found in the subcommunity in the northwest section of the island.

As stated previously, many of the same species occur in both subcommunities. However, some of the more common species found in the Coccothrinax-shrub Subcommunity are:

Triple-awned grass (Aristida ternipes)
Silver thatch palm (Coccothrinax argentata)
Christmas orchid (Encyclia hodgeana)
Sea grape (Coccoloba uvifera)
Beefwood (Guapira discolor)
Coco plum (Chrysobalanus icaco)
Ram’s horn (Pithecellobium keyense)
Granny bush (Croton linearis)
Darling plum (Reynosia septentrionalis)
Common waltheria (Waltheria indica)
Bahama argythamnia (Argythamnia canticans)
Wild saffron (*Bumelia americana*)
Milkweed vine (*Cynanchum inaguense*)
Strongback (*Bourreria ovata*)
Shiny stenostomum (*Antirhea myrtifolia*)
Seven-year apple (*Casasia clusiaefolia*)
Black torch (*Erithalis fruticosa*)
Common ernodea (*Ernodea littoralis*)
Small-flowered catesbya (*Catesbaea parviflora*)
Wild cherry (*Crossopetalum rhamo*)
Bahama solanum (*Solanum bhamense*)
Privet senna (*Cassia lineata*)

Mangrove Community

On San Salvador there are two distinguishable subcommunities under the Mangrove Community. These are the Mangrove Swamp (Fig. 6) and the Mangrove Flat (Fig. 7). In both communities the vegetation consists primarily of red mangroves, black mangroves and buttonwood. The soil is of a gray color with high salinity and moist to wet. The amount of organic matter is variable. The height of the vegetation is from two to three meters to over six meters.

The Mangrove Swamp Subcommunity lines the inland brackish lakes on the island, and is the main subcommunity within the tidal basin called Pigeon Creek. The height of the mangroves vary considerably. An average height is about four meters. Along the southwest side of Little Lake at the end of Jake Jones Road, the Mangrove Swamp is rather extensive. The trees are well over six meters tall.

Often the pattern of the different species of mangroves beings with the red mangrove as the pioneer tree. It, with its extensive aerial root system and
germinating seed, is the invading species. It is the mangrove closest to or in the brackish or salt water. This species is followed by the black mangrove with its pneumatophores, which is in turn followed by either the white mangrove and buttonwood, or possibly both species.

The loosely arranged green carpet associated with many mangrove areas is usually the succulent leaved saltwort (Batis) or sea purslane (Sesuvium).

The main plant species found in a Mangrove Swamp are:

- Red mangrove (Rhizophora mangle)
- Black mangrove (Avicennia germinans)
- White mangrove (Laguncularia racemosa)
- Buttonwood (Conocarpus erectus)
- Saltwort (Batis maritima)
- Sea purslane (Sesuvium portulacastrum)

Other plants that may be associated with the mangrove swamp are:

- Black willow (Capparis cynophallophora)
- Pond apple (Annona glabra)
- Mangrove vine (Cissus sicyoides)

The Mangrove Flat is a unique subcommunity in which the vegetation is rather sparse. The limestone is of a honeycomb pattern, and the plants, when present, grow out of these holes or depressions which have collected soil particles. The soil water is brackish as are the lakes associated with the subcommunities. There are two extensive areas of mangrove flats. The larger one is along the east shore of Granny Lake. The other one is east of the airstrip and southwest of Flamingo Pond. The average tree height in these areas is one and one-third meters.
The main plants found in this subcommunity are as follows:

Rush-grass (*Sporobolus virginicus*)
Glasswort (*Salicornia perennis*)
Sea purslane (*Sesuvium portulacastrum*)
Bay cedar (*Suriana maritima*)
Red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*)
Buttonwood (*Conocarpus erectus*)
Black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*)

Freshwater Formations

On San Salvador Island this community has two subcommunities, the Palmetto Flatt (Fig. 5) and the Typha Marshland. In both of these subcommunities the water level fluctuates seasonally and yearly. On occasion these areas have been almost dry, and at other times there has been up to six or eight feet of water with many plants being totally submerged.

The Palmetto Flat is found southwest of Graham's Harbor with a strip of this vegetation type extending sporadically along the northwest side of the island, east of the Queen's Highway. The Typha Marshland is limited to a small section on the west side of the island along either side of the road to the airstrip and near the Riding Rock Marina.

The water may be fresh or slightly brackish, and the soil is sandy with varying amounts of organic matter. The vegetation height also varies, according to plant forms. The sabal palm may reach a height of six meters or more. The buttonwood usually has a shrub habit, and grows to a height of about three meters.
Fig. 5
Flooded Palmetto Subcommunity

Fig. 6
Mangrove Swamp Subcommunity
The common plants that are found in the palmetto flat are:

Southern cattail (Typha domingensis)
Tall reed grass (Phragmites australis)
Saw-grass (Cladurium jamaicensis)
White-headed rush (Dichromena colorata)
Round-stemmed spike rush (Eleocharis cellulosa)
Palmetto (Sabal palmetto)
Buttonwood (Conocarpus erectus)
Marsh pennywort (Centella asiatica)
Marsh lippia (Phyla stoechadifolia)
Coast stemodia (Stemodia maritima)
Ludwigia (Ludwigia octovalis)

The Typha Marshlands are similar in species composition to the Palmetto Flat except for the lack of the sabal palm and the woody plants. The sabal palm and woody plants may encircle the dense growth of cattails, tall reed-grasses and sedges. The margin of these areas may also support the distinctive coco plum.

Whiteland Community

The Whiteland Community on San Salvador Island is not noticeably extensive, and most of it is or has been used for agricultural practices. There are three distinctive areas of Whitelands, 1) on the northeast side of the island, just north of Unites Estates, 2) along the northwest side of the island, north of the New World Museum (an Indian site called "Palmetto Grove"), and 3) in the vicinity of Long Bay Settlement. Due to the disturbance of man, the vegetation is not totally typical of a Whitelands Community.

The soil in the Whiteland is sandy with some organic matter. In most areas
it is a light gray color. However, in some areas it approaches a loam soil type. The vegetation is characterized by the sabal palm and a number of other species. Some of the common plants of the Whitelands are:

- Sabal palm (*Sabal palmetto*)
- Triple-awned grass (*Aristida ternipes*)
- Dog-fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*)
- Agave (*Agave bracteana*)
- Cinnecord (*Acacia choriophylla*)
- Joe-wood (*Jacquinia keyensis*)
- Poison-tree (*Metopium toxiferum*)
- Ram’s horn (*Pithecellobium keyensis*)
- Bahama buttercup (*Turnera ulmifera*)
- Small-flowered catesbya (*Catesbaea parviflora*)
- Wild saffron (*Bumelia americana*)
- Wild dilly (*Manilkara bahamensis*)
- Swollen wild pine (*Tillandsia utriculata*)

**Blackland Community**

The Blackland Community is by far the most extensive plant community on the island. It encompasses most of the higher inland areas which surround the mangrove communities and the many brackish lakes and ponds. The Blackland Community substrate is characterized by exposed limestone with many depressions of various depths in which soil accumulates. The soil is usually either a red (pineapple loam) or a fertile dark loam. In many areas there is also considerable ground litter. The Blackland Community is also characterized by dense vegetation and by the lack of a dominant species. Consequently, it is the vegetation type which exhibits the greatest species diversity.
Since the Blackland Community is so extensive and possesses many interesting features, categories of subcommunities have been designated for these unique areas. The subcommunities of the Blackland Community are: Agricultural areas, Blacklands (Coppice), Open thicket, and Sinkholes.

Agricultural Areas: Most of the agriculture on San Salvador Island occurs in the Blackland Community. These sites are usually within walking distance of the settlements, and show evidences of present or past farming. The method of farming is "slash and burn". The land has a modest recovery period from this type of farming practice. The shrub and tree species that survive are for the most part the same as in a typical blacklands. From observations the Haulback thickets in the Blackland Community seem to indicate that they are an early invader and a persistent species when a farming area has been abandoned.

Blacklands (Coppice): This is the main vegetation subcommunity on the island (Fig. 8). The term Coppice has been used for this category by many botanists in the past. The vegetation is dense and diverse. It supports a great number of epiphytes. In the Blacklands limestone pits of various widths and depths are found. Many of these which resemble wells are of great botanical interest because certain fern species are found there. Such ferns include the Maiden-hair fern, the Toothed Spleenwort, the Small Halberd fern.

The common plants of the Blacklands include:

- Pain-in-back (*Trema lamarckianum*)
- Sweet torchwood (*Nectandra coriacea*)
- Black willow (*Capparis cynophallophora*)
- Wild tamarind (*Lysiloma latisilicua*)
- Haulback (*Mimosa bahamensis*)
Fig. 7
Open Mangrove Flat Subcommunity

Fig. 8
Blacklands (Coppice) Subcommunity
Cat's claw (*Pithecellobium unguis-cati*)

Thin-leaved erythroxylon (*Erythroxylon aerolatum*)

Lignum vitae (*Gualacum sanctum*)

White torch (*Amyris elemifera*)

Bitterbush (*Picramnia pentandra*)

Gumelemi, Gumbo limbo (*Bursera simaruba*)

Bunchosia (*Bunchosia glandulosa*)

Poison-bush (*Grimmeodendron eglandulosum*)

Tricera (*Buxus bahamensis*)

Butter bough (*Exothea paniculata*)

Three fingers (*Thouinia discolor*)

Wild salve (*Helicteres semitriglabora*)

Feather bed (*Diospyros grassinervis*)

Spicate fiddlewood (*Citharexylum fruticosum*)

Princewood (*Ecostema caribaeum*)

**Open Thicket:** This unique area (Fig. 9) is located near the Fortune Hill Plantation site, east of Granny Lake and west of Storr's Lake. The vegetation consists of shrubs and trees which are about two to two and one-half meters tall with a number of grasses and sedges interspersed in moist to wet soil. The area appears to be seasonally wet and possesses large, low exposed rock which give it a very open appearance.

Some of the common plants of the open thicket are:

Bushy beard grass (*Andropogon glomeratus*)

Tall paspalum (*Paspalum arundinacium*)

Saw grass (*Cladium jamaicense*)

Marsh fimbriostylis (*Fimbriostylis ferruginea*)
White-headed rush (*Dichromena colorata*)
Thatch palm (*Thrinax morrissii*)
Bay berry (*Myrica cerifera*)
Sea grape (*Coccoloba uvifera*)
Haulback (*Mimosa bahamensis*)
Candle berry (*Brysonima lucida*)
Poison-tree (*Metopium toxiferum*)
Bottonwood (*Conocarpus erectus*)
Wild dilly (*Manilkara bahamensis*)
Common ernodea (*Ernodea littoralis*)
Bahama stopper (*Psidium longipes*)

**Sink Holes:** The blacklands are dotted with many sink holes (Fig. 10) of varying sizes. The larger ones with an accumulation of rich soil are referred to as "banana holes", where bananas have been planted. On the north end of the island there are a great number of sink holes ranging from ones which are very dry to many which support several feet of fresh water. These sink holes possess unique forms of vegetation. Usually a few towering sabal palms line the margin of the sink and within the sink hole a variety of different plants are found, depending on the amount of water.

Plants common to several of the sink holes on the northern part of the island are as follows:

Erect burhead (*Echinodorus berteroi*)
Elocharis (*Eleocharis sp.*)
Pondweed (*Potamogeton illinoensis*)
Najad (*Najas guadalupensis*)
Sabal palm (*Sabal palmetto*)
Fig. 9
Blacklands: Open Thicket Subcommunity

Fig. 10
Blacklands: Sinkhole Subcommunity
Portulaca (Portulaca rubicalalis)

Pond apple (Annona glabra)

Bahama swampbush (Pavonia bahamensis)

Bacopa (Bacopa monnieri)

Lippia (Phyla stoechadifolia)

Centella (Centella asiatica)

Ammannia (Ammannia latifolia)

REFERENCES


CHAPTER II
CHECKLIST OF VASCULAR PLANTS
OF
SAN SALVADOR

The following list of vascular plants is the result of collections made during many class visits and several research trips to San Salvador Island, The Bahamas from early 1970's to the mid 1980's. The list is also supplemental by voucher collections made by the late D.S. Correll when he visited the island during the preparation of "The Flora of the Bahama Archipelago".

Column 1 lists the scientific name of the plant.

Column 2 lists the common name. If a common name is omitted in this column, the genus suffices as the common name.

Column 3 gives a general community type where the species most frequently occurs.

Collections were made of the native species and many perennial cultivated plants. Garden specimens, unless escapes, were not collected, but may be listed in this study.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCIENTIFIC NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>COMMUNITY TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Psilotum</strong></td>
<td>Wisk Plant</td>
<td>Moist limestone pits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. nudum</em> (L.) Beauv.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acrostichum</strong></td>
<td>Giant Fern</td>
<td>Mangrove swamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>A. aureum</em> (L.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>A. danaeifolium</em> Langsd. &amp; Fisch.</td>
<td>Giant Fern</td>
<td>Margin of brackish pools and ponds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adiantum</strong></td>
<td>Slender Maiden-Hair Fern</td>
<td>Walls of Limestone pits and sink holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>A. tenerum</em> Sw.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asplenium</strong></td>
<td>Toothed Spleenwort</td>
<td>Limestone pits and sinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>A. dentatum</em> L.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nephrolepis</strong></td>
<td>Sword Fern</td>
<td>Limestone pits, thickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>N. multiflora</em> (Roxb.) Jarrett ex Morton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polypodium</strong></td>
<td>Serpent Fern</td>
<td>Margin of sink holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. aureum</em> L.</td>
<td></td>
<td>On trees in Blacklands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. phyllitidis</em> L.</td>
<td>Strap Fern</td>
<td>On rocks and trees in Blacklands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. poly podioides</em> (L.) Watt</td>
<td>Resurrection Fern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pteridium</strong></td>
<td>Southern Bracken Fern</td>
<td>Open Blacklands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. aquilinum</em> (L.) Kuhn var. caudatum (L.) Sadebeck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tectaria</strong></td>
<td>Small Halberd Fern</td>
<td>Sink holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>T. lobata</em> (Presl.) Morton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thelypteris</strong></td>
<td>Southern Shield-Fern</td>
<td>Small caves, pits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>T. kunthii</em> (Desv.) Morton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vittaria</strong></td>
<td>Shoestring-Fern</td>
<td>On Sabal Palmettos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>V. lineata</em> (L.) J.E. Sm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ARAUCARIACEAE**

**Araucaria**

*A. excelsa* R. Br.

Norfolk Island Pine

Cultivated

**TYPHACEAE - Cattail Family**

**Typha**

*T. domingensis* Pers.

Southern Cattail

Slightly brackish areas
POTAMOGETACEAE - Pondweed Family

Potamogeton

_P. illinoensis_ Morong.

Pondweed

Freshwater sink holes

RUPPIACEAE - Ditch-grass Family

Ruppia

_R. maritima_ L.

Widgeon-grass

Blue hole

CYMODOCEACEAE - Manatee-grass Family

Syringodium

_S. filifera_ Kutz.

Manatee-Grass

Shallow coastal water

Shallow coastal waters

NAJADACEAE - Naiad Family

Halodule

_H. wrightii_ Aschers.

Naiad

_W. guadalupensis_ (Spreng.) Magnus

Common Water-nymph

Fresh water sink holes

ALISMATACEAE - Water-plantain Family

Echinodorus

_E. berteroi_ (Spreng.) Fassett

Erect Burhead

Fresh water sink holes

HYDROCHARITACEAE - Frog's-bit Family

Thalassia

_T. testudinum_ Banks and Soland. ex Konig

Turtle-grass

Shallow coastal water

GRAMINEAE (POACEAE) - Grass Family

Andropogon

_A. glomeratus_ (Walt.) B.S.P.
_A. virginicus_ L.

Bushy beard-grass

Scrublands

A. Virginicus Sedge

Around Freshwater areas

Aristida

_A. ternipes_ Cav.

Tall Triple-awned Grass

Whitlands, dry areas
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bothriochloa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>B. pertusa</em> (L.) A. Camus</td>
<td>Pitted Blue Stem</td>
<td>Cultivated, naturalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachiaria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>B. subcumbripa</em> (Trin.) Hitchc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coppice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cenchrus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. echinatus</em> L.</td>
<td>Southern Bur grass</td>
<td>Sandy areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. incertus</em> M.A. Curtis</td>
<td>Coast Bur grass</td>
<td>Sandy areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. inflata</em> Link</td>
<td>Paraguay Chloris</td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. radiata</em> (L.) Sw.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cymbopogon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. flexuosus</em> (Nees ex Steud.)</td>
<td>Lemon Grass</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Wats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynodon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. dactylon</em> (L.) Pers.</td>
<td>Bermuda Grass</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dactyloctenium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>D. aspernum</em> (L.) Beauv.</td>
<td>Crowfoot-grass</td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digitaria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>D. horizontalis</em> Willd.</td>
<td>Southern Crab-grass</td>
<td>Sandy areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>D. villosa</em></td>
<td>Shaggy Crab-grass</td>
<td>Sandy areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distichlis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>D. spicata</em> (L.) Greene</td>
<td>Sea-shore Salt-grass</td>
<td>Salt flats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleusine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. indica</em> (L.) Gaertn.</td>
<td>Wire-grass, Goose grass</td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ergagrostis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. bahamensis</em> Hitchc.</td>
<td>Bahama Love Grass</td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. ciliaris</em> (L.) Beauv. ex R.S.</td>
<td>Love Grass</td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. eliotii</em> Wats.</td>
<td>Plumed Love Grass</td>
<td>Waste Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. tenella</em> (L.) Beauv. ex R.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. urbaniana</em> Hitchc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eustachys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>E. petreae</em> (Sw.) Desv.</td>
<td>Finger-grass</td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasiacis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>L. divaricata</em> (L.) Hitchc.</td>
<td>Cane-grass</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. bartowense</em> Scribn. &amp; Merr.</td>
<td>Spreading Witch Grass</td>
<td>Sink holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*P. leonid Ekman ex Hitchc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Roadside, low ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. maximun</em> Jacq.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. tenerum</em> Beyr.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paspalum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. arundinacum</em> Poir.</td>
<td>Tall Paspalum</td>
<td>Palmettolands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. bakeri</em> Hack</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coastal sands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. blodgettii</em> Chapm.</td>
<td>Slender Paspalum</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. caespitosum</em> Flugge</td>
<td>Joint Grass</td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. distichicum</em> L.</td>
<td>Fringed Paspalum</td>
<td>Saline marshes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. timifratum</em> Kunth</td>
<td></td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. laxum</em> Lam.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sink holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. molle</em> Poir.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. setaceum</em> Michx. var.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Margin of Sink holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ciliatiformi</em> (Michx.) Vasey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phragmites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. australis</em> (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.</td>
<td>Reed Grass</td>
<td>Freshwater areas, edge of ponds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Saccharum
S. officinarum L. Sugarcane Cultivated
Setaria
S. geniculata (Lam.) Beauv. Fox-tail Grass Waste areas
Sorghum
S. bicolor (L.) Moench Guinea Corn, Sorghum Cultivated
Spartina
S. patens (Ait.) Muhl Cordgrass Coastal sandy areas
Sporobolus
S. domingensis (Trin.) Kunth Dropseed Grass Roadside
S. pyramidatus (Lam.) Hitchc. Whorled Dropseed Waste areas
S. virginicus (L.) Kunth Virginia Dropseed Brackish swamps
Stenotaphrum
S. secundatum (Walt.) O. Ktze. Sea-shore Rush-grass
St. Augustine Grass Waste areas, cultivated
Uniola
U. paniculata L. Sea Oats Beaches, sand dunes
Zea
Z. mays L. Corn Cultivated

Cyperaceae - Sedge Family

Abildgaardia
A. ovata (Burm. f.) Kral Flat-spiked Rush Waste areas
Cladium
C. jamaicense Crantz Saw-grass Moist to wet areas
Cyperus
C. aristatus Rottb. Cuspidate Cyperus Waste areas
C. elegans L. Viscid Cyperus Sink holes
C. fulgineus Chapm. Saw-grass Rocky soil
C. ligularis L. Yellow Cyperus Freshwater formations
C. ochraceus Vahl Sand or Coast Cyperus Sink holes
C. planifolius L.C. Rich Sand dunes (East Beach)

Dichromena
D. colorata (L.) Hitchc. White-top Rush Palmettolands
D. floridensis Britt. White-top Rush

Eleocharis
E. bahamensis Bocckl. Capitate Spikerush Wet areas
E. caribaea (Rottb.) Blake Round-stemmed Spikerush Wet areas
E. cellulosa Torr. Knotted Spikerush Marshes
E. interstincta (Vahl) R.&S. Wet areas

Finbriistylis
F. ferruginea (L.) Vahl Marsh finbriistylis Wet saline soil
F. insignis Britt. Sand dunes
F. spadicea (L.) Vahl Wet areas
F. sphaeacea Rogh Hurricane-grass Moist sands

Rhynchospora
R. cyperoides (Sw.) Mart. Capitate Beak-rush Moist areas
R.elliottii A. Dietr. Elliott’s Beak-rush Coastal thicket
R. microcarpa Bawo. et Gray Small-fruited Beak-rush Moist to wet sinks
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Family</th>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Palm Family</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Palmaceae</strong></td>
<td><strong>Scleria</strong></td>
<td>Slender Nut-rush</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocos</td>
<td><strong>C. argentea</strong> (Jacq.) Bailey</td>
<td>Silver Thatch</td>
<td>Coastal coppice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>C. inaquensis</strong> Read</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sandy coastal areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Coccos</strong></td>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>Cultivated, naturalized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudophoenix</td>
<td><strong>P. sargentii</strong> H. Wendl.</td>
<td>Hog Palmetto</td>
<td>Open scrubland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabal</td>
<td><strong>S. palmetto</strong> (Walt.) Lodd.</td>
<td>Pond Top, Hat Palmetto</td>
<td>Moist to wet areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ex Room &amp; Schult. f.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrinax</td>
<td><strong>T. morrisii</strong> H. Wendl.</td>
<td>Thatch Palm</td>
<td>Scrub areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arum Family</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Colocasia</strong></td>
<td><strong>C. esculenta</strong> (L.) Schott</td>
<td>Eddo, Taro</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Syngonium</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromea</td>
<td><strong>A. lingulata</strong> (L.) Baker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T. cinctata</strong> Schlect.</td>
<td>Slivery Wild Pine</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T. fasciculata</strong> Sw.</td>
<td>Dog-drink-water</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T. flexuosus</strong> Sw.</td>
<td>Flexuous Wild Pine</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T. recurvata</strong> L.</td>
<td>Bail-moss</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>T. utriculata</strong> L.</td>
<td>Swollen Wild Pine</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commtelinaceae</strong></td>
<td><strong>C. elegans</strong> Kunth</td>
<td>Larger Day-flower</td>
<td>Moist shaded areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhoeo</td>
<td><strong>R. spathacea</strong> (SW.) Stearn</td>
<td>Oyster Plant</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setcreasea</td>
<td><strong>S. pallida</strong> Rose</td>
<td>Purple Heart</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LILIACEAE - Lily Family

Aloe
A. vera (L.) Burm.f.
Aloes Cultivated, escape

Smilax
S. auriculata Walt.
P. havanaensis Jacq.
Auricled Green Briar Prickly Greenbriar
Scrublands Coppice

AMARYLLIDACEAE - Amaryllis Family

Crinum
C. zeylanicum (L.) L.
Cultivated

Hymenocallis
H. arenicola Northrop
Spider Lily Coastal Sands

Zephyranthes
Z. citrina Barer
Z. puertoricensis Traub
Z. rosea Lindl.
Cultivation & escape
Cultivation & escape
Cultivation & escape

AGAVACEAE - Agave Family

Agave
A. americana Trel.
A. bracerea Trel.
A. indagatorium Trel.
Agave Coastal sands
Cultivation & escape Coastal sands

Sansevieria
S. hyacinthoides (L.) Druce
Snake Plant Cultivated & escape

Yucca
T. aloifolia L.
Spanish Bayonet Cultivated & escape

DIOSCOREACEAE - Yam Family

Dioscorea
D. bulbifera L.
Yam Cultivated & escape

MUSACEAE - Banana Family

Musa
M. nana Lour.
M. paradisiaca L.
Banana Cultivated in pits
Banana Cultivated in pits

CANNACEAE - Canna Family

Canna
C. indica L.
Indian Shot Cultivated
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basiphyllae</td>
<td>B. coralllicola (Small) Ames</td>
<td>Carter's Orchid</td>
<td>Open thicket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encyclia</td>
<td>E. hodgeana (A.D. Hawkes)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Whitelands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beckner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epidendrum</td>
<td>E. rufum (Lindl.) Britt. &amp; Mills.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaxis</td>
<td>M. spicata Sw.</td>
<td>Slender malaxis</td>
<td>Coppice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncidium</td>
<td>O. floridanum Ames</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coppice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiranthes</td>
<td>S. polyantha Reichb. f.</td>
<td>Green Ladies-tresses</td>
<td>Coppice, Whitelands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanilla</td>
<td>V. barbellata Reichb. f.</td>
<td>Link Vine, Worm Vine</td>
<td>Thickets, Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casuarina</td>
<td>C. littoralis L.</td>
<td>Australian Pine</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrica</td>
<td>M. cerifera L.</td>
<td>Bayberry</td>
<td>Open thicket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batis</td>
<td>B. maritima L.</td>
<td>Saltwort</td>
<td>Lake margins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ficus</td>
<td>F. aurea Nutt.</td>
<td>Golden Fig</td>
<td>Coastal thicket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. citrifolia Mill.</td>
<td>Short-leaved Wild Fig</td>
<td>Rocky and sandy soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. elastica Roxb.</td>
<td>Rubber Plant</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
URTICACEAE - Nettle Family

Pilea
  P. herniaroides (Sw.) Wedd. Waste areas

LORANTHACEAE - Mistletoe Family

Phoradendron
  P. trinervium (Lam.) Giesb. Angled Mistletoe Whitelands

OLACACEAE - Olax Family

Schoepfia
  S. obovata C. Wright White Beefwood Thickets

Ximenia
  S. americana L. Tallow Wood Coastal thicket

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE - Birthwort Family

Aristolochia
  A. pentandra Jacq. Coastal Aristolochia Coastal sands

POLYGONACEAE - Buckwheat or Jointweed Family

Antigonon

Coccotheca
  C. diversifolia Jacq. Pigeon Plum Scrublands
  C. kurgii Lindau Crabwood Scrublands
  C. swartzi Meisn. Tie-tongue Scrublands
  C. tenuifolia L. Bahama Pigeon-plum Scrublands
  C. uvifera (L.) Z. Sea Grape Coastal sands

Polygonum
  P. densiflorum Meisn. Wet areas

CHENOPODIACEAE - Gossefoot Family

Atriplex
  A. pentandra (Jacq.) Stend. Coastal areas

Chenopodium
  C. ambrosioides L. Jerusalem Bush, Worm Seed Waste areas
  C. murale L. Sow Bane Waste areas

Salicornia
  S. virginica L. Glasswort Lake margins
AMARANTHACEAE - Amaanth Family

Achyranthes
A. indica (L.) Mill.
Blunt-leaved Achyranthes
Waste areas

Alternanthera
A. paronychoides St. Hil.
Knotweed
Lake margins

Amaranthus
A. crassipes Schlecht.
Thick-stalked Amaranth
Waste areas
A. dubius Mart. ex Thell.
Southern Pigweed
Waste areas
A. hybridus L.
Pigweed
Moist waste areas
A. polygboidees L.
Knotweed Amaranthus
Waste areas
A. viridis L.
Slender Amaranthus
Waste areas

Cardexerona
C. vermiculairis (L.) Raf.
Saltweed
Margin of lakes

Iresine
I. flavescens H. & B.
Coastal Iresine
Coastal rocks

Lithophila
L. muscoides Sw.
Mosslike Lithophila
Sandy paths

NYCTAGINACEAE - Four-o’clock family

Boerhavia
B. diffusa L.
Viscid Hog-weed
Waste areas

Bougainvillea
B. glabra Chois.
Bougainvillea
Cultivated

Commicarpus
C. scandens (L.) Standl.
Goat Vine, Goma Bush
Scrublands

Gunnara
G. discolor (Spreng.) Little
Beefwood
Scrublands
G. obtusata (Jacq.) Little
Broad-leaved Blolly
Scrublands

PHYTOLACCACEAE - Pokeweed Family

Phytolacca
P. icosandra L.
Southern Pokeweed
Cultivated

Rivina
R. humilis L.
Wild Tomato
Coastal rock, sinkholes

AIIZOACEAE - Carpet-weed Family

Sesuvium
S. maritimum (Walt.) B.S.P.
Slender Sea Purslane
Beaches & lake margins
S. portulacastrum L.
Sea Purslane
Beaches & lake margins
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PORTULACACEAE</td>
<td>Purslane</td>
<td>P. oleracea L.</td>
<td>Rocky areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brown-seeded Portulaca</td>
<td>P. rubricaulis Kunth</td>
<td>Rocky areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANNONACEAE</td>
<td>Pond Apple</td>
<td>A. glabra L.</td>
<td>Moist areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soursop</td>
<td>A. muricata L.</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Custard Apple</td>
<td>A. reticulata L.</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sugar Apple</td>
<td>A. squamosa L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAURACEAE</td>
<td>Sweet Torchwood</td>
<td>N. coriacea (Sw.) Griseb</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persea</td>
<td>Avocado Pear</td>
<td>P. americana Mill.</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASSYTHACEAE</td>
<td>Woe Vine</td>
<td>C. filiformis L.</td>
<td>Coastal thicket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPAVERACEAE</td>
<td>Mexican Poppy</td>
<td>A. mexicana L.</td>
<td>Waste &amp; disturbed areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRUCIFERAE</td>
<td>Southern Sea-rocket</td>
<td>C. lanceolata (Willd.) O.E.Schulz</td>
<td>Coastal Sands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepidium</td>
<td>Wild Pepper-grass</td>
<td>L. virginicum L.</td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPARIDACEAE</td>
<td>Black Willow</td>
<td>C. cynophallophora L.</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPER FAMILY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CRASSULACEAE - Orpina Family

**Kallanchoe**  
*K. pinnata* (Lam.) Pers  
Lifeplant  
Cultivated, escape

CHRYSOBALANACEAE - Coco Plum Family

**Chrysobalanus**  
*C. icaco* L.  
Coco Plum  
Coastal thickets

ROSACEAE - Rose Family

**Rosa**  
*R. gallica* L.  
French Rose  
Cultivated

LEGUMINOSAE - MIMOSIDEEAE I - Pea Family

**Acacia**  
*A. acutifera* Benth.  
*A. chlorophylla* Benth.  
*A. farnesiana* (L.) Willd.  
*A. macrocarpa* Humb. & Bonpl.  
ex. Willd.  
Cassip, Pork and Doughboy  
Cinnecord  
Cashia  
Long-spined Acacia  
Scrublands  
Scrublands  
Coastal thickets  
Coastal thickets

**Calliandra**  
*C. haematomma* (Bert.) Benth  
Red Calliandra  
Scrublands

**Desmanthus**  
*D. virgatus* (L.) Willd.  
var. *depressus* (H. & B. ex Willd.) Turner  
Low Mimosa  
Waste areas

**Loecaena**  
*L. leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit  
Jimboy  
Waste areas

**Lysiloma**  
*L. latifoliarm* (L.) Benth.  
Wild Tamarind  
Scrublands

**Mimosa**  
*M. bahamensis* Benth.  
Kaulback  
Thickets

**Pithecellobium**  
*P. bahamense* Northrop  
*P. keyense* Britt.  
ex. Britt. & Rose  
*P. unguis-cati* (L.) Benth.  
Bahama Cat's Claw  
Ram's Horn  
Cat's Claw  
Scrublands  
Scrublands  
Scrublands & Thickets

**Vigna**  
*V. unguiculata* (L.) Walpi  
Cow Pea  
Whitelands
### LEGUMINOSAE - CAESALPINIOIDEAE II - Pea Family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Habitats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Caesalpinia</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. bahamensis</em> Lam.</td>
<td>Bahama Caesalpinia</td>
<td>Coastal thickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. bondii</em> (L.) Roxb.</td>
<td>Gray Nickers</td>
<td>Coastal thickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. major</em> (Medic.) Dandy &amp; Exell</td>
<td>Large Yellow Nickers</td>
<td>Coastal thickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. reticulata</em> Britt.</td>
<td>Net-veined Caesalpinia</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. vesicaria</em> L.</td>
<td>Brasilletto</td>
<td>Coastal thickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cassia</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. alata</em> Jacq.</td>
<td>Bushy Senna</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. biflora</em> L.</td>
<td>Stinking Pea</td>
<td>Scrublands, Coastal thickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. chapmannii</em> Isely</td>
<td>Privet Senna</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. liquistina</em> L.</td>
<td>Low Senna</td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. lineata</em> Sw.</td>
<td>Coffee Senna</td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. lucayana</em> Britt.</td>
<td>Kassondi Senna</td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. obusifolia</em> L.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. occidentalis</em> L.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. sophora</em> L.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Delonix</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>D. regia</em> (Bojer ex Hook Ref.)</td>
<td>Royal Poinciana</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Parkinsonia</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. aculeata</em> L.</td>
<td>Jerusalem Thorn</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tamarindus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>T. indica</em> L.</td>
<td>Tamarind</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LEGUMINOSAE - FABOIDEAE III - Pea Family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Habitats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Abrus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>A. precatorius</em> L.</td>
<td>Rosary Pea</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Arachis</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>A. hypogaea</em> L.</td>
<td>Peanut</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cajanus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. cajan</em> (L.) Milsp.</td>
<td>Pigeon pea</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Canavalia</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. rosea</em> (Sw.) DC.</td>
<td>Bay-bean</td>
<td>Coastal sands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Centrosema</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. virginianum</em> (L.) Benth.</td>
<td>Spurred Butterfly-pea</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crotalaria</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. pumila</em> Ort.</td>
<td>Low Rattlebox</td>
<td>Palmettlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. verrucosa</em> L.</td>
<td>Purple Rattlebox</td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dalbergia</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>D. esastophyllum</em> (L.) Taub.</td>
<td>Ti-ti</td>
<td>Coastal thickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Desmodium</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>D. canum</em> (J.F. Gmel.) Schinz et Thell.</td>
<td>Common Tick-trefoil</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Delichos</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>D. lablab</em> L.</td>
<td>Black Bean</td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genus</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galactia</td>
<td>G. bahamensis Urb.</td>
<td>Bahama Milk-pea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. dubia DC.</td>
<td>Red Milk-pea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. rudolphioides (Griseb.) Benth. &amp; Hook.</td>
<td>Spiciform Milk-pea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. striata (Jacq.) Urban</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigofera</td>
<td>I. suffruticosa Mill.</td>
<td>Wild Indigo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macroptilum</td>
<td>M. lathyroides (L.) Urb.</td>
<td>Wild Bush Bean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phaseolus</td>
<td>P. lunatus L.</td>
<td>Lima Bean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piscidia</td>
<td>P. piscipula (L.) Sarg.</td>
<td>Fish Poison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhynchosia</td>
<td>R. minima (L.) DC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R. reticulata (Sw.) DC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sesbania</td>
<td>S. sericea Willd. &amp; Link</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophora</td>
<td>S. tomentosa L.</td>
<td>Coast Sophora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stylosaefes</td>
<td>S. hamata (L.) Taub.</td>
<td>Pencil Flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxalis</td>
<td>O. corniculata L.</td>
<td>Yellow Procumbent Wood-sorrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythroxylon</td>
<td>E. argelatum L.</td>
<td>Thin-leaved Erythroxylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. rotundifolium Lunan</td>
<td>Rat Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quisqueum</td>
<td>Q. sanctum L.</td>
<td>Lignum Vitae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amyris</td>
<td>A. glechimifera L.</td>
<td>White Torch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Citrus
C. aurantifolia (Christm.) Swingle
C. aurantium L.
C. limon (L.) Burm. f.
C. paradisi Macf.
Lime
Sour Orange
Lemon
Grapefruit
Cultivated
Cultivated
Cultivated
Cultivated

Zanthoxylum
Z. bifiolatum Leonard
Z. coriaceum A. Rich.
Z. fagara (L.) Sarg.
Z. flavum Vahl
Two-leaf
Hercules' Club
Wild Lime
Yellow Wood
Scrubslands
Whitelands, low
coppice
Scrubslands
Whitelands, coppice

Simaroubaceae - Guassa Family

Picramnia
P. pentandra Sw.
Bitter Bush
Scrubslands

Suriana
S. maritima L.
Bay Cedar
Coastal sands

Bursera
B. simaruba (L.) Sarg.
Gumbo-limbo, Guamelemi
Scrubslands

Meliaceae - Mahogany Family

Melia
M. azedarach L.
Pride-of-India
Cultivated

Swietenia
S. mahogoni (L.) Jacq.
Mahogany, Madeira
Scrubslands

Malpighiaceae - Malpighia Family

Bunchosia
B. glandulosa (Cav.) DC.
Bunchosia
Scrubslands

Byrsonima
B. lucida (Mill.) DC.
Candle-berry, Guana Berry
Coastal thickets

Malpighia
M. polytricha A. Juss.
Touch-me-not, Wild Cherry
Scrubslands
Triopteris
T. jamaicensis L.                   Triopteris
POLYGALACEAE - Milkwort Family

Polygala
P. grandiflora Walt.               Oblong-leaved Polygala
P. oblongata (Britt.) Blake
Waste areas
Scrublands

EUPHORBIACEAE - Spurge Family

Acalypha
A. alapeceurides Jacq.              Spicate Acalypha
A. wilkesiana Muell.-Arg.           Copper Leaf
Waste areas
Cultivated

Argythamnia
A. candidans Sw.                   Scrublands
A. lucayana Millsp.                Scrublands

Asteramus
A. lucidus (Sw.) Rothm.            Crabwood
Scrublands

Codiaeum
C. variegatum Blume                Croton
Cultivated

Croton
C. discolor Willd.                 Sweetwood Bark
C. eluteria (L. Sw.)               Cough Bush
C. flavens L.                     Pepper-bush
   var. balsamifera (Jacq.)        Granny-bush
       Muell.-Arg.                  Fire-bush
Scrublands
Scrublands
Waste areas
Open scrublands
Coastal sands & thickets
Scrublands

Drypetes
D. diversifolia Krug & Urb.       White-wood
Scrublands

Euphorbia
E. berteriana Balbis ex Spreng.    Blodgett's Spurge
E. blodgettii Englem. & Hitchc.    Bahamas Spurge
E. cavensis Millsp.                Milk Plant
E. cyathophora Murr.               Jacob's ladder
E. gymnometra Urb.                 Hairy Spurge
E. heterophylla L.                 Hypericium-leaved Spurge
E. hirta L.                       Matted Spurge
E. hypericifolia L.                Pinweed Spurge
E. lactea Haw.                    Coast Spurge
E. lechegoides Millsp.             Sheathed Spurge
E. mesembryanthemifolia Jacq.     Waste areas
E. ophthalmica Pers.               Margin of sinkholes
E. vaginulata Griseb.              Rocky depressions

Grimmeodendron
G. esiandulosum (A. Rich.) Urb.    Poison Bush
Scrublands

Hippomane
H. mancinella L.                  Manchioneel
Whitelands

Jatropha
J. hastata Jacq.                  Cultivated
J. multifida L.                   Cultivated
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manihot</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. esculenta</em> Crantz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedilanthus</td>
<td>Monkey-fiddle, Fiddle-flower</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. tithymaloides</em> (L.) Poit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyllanthus</td>
<td>Gooseberry Tree</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. acicu</em> (L.) Skeels</td>
<td>Gale-of-wind</td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. marinus</em> Schum.</td>
<td>Rock Phyllanthus</td>
<td>Rocky areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. carolinensis</em> ssp. saxicola</td>
<td>Hardhead</td>
<td>Rocky scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Small) Webster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>P. epiphyllanthus</em> L.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricinus</td>
<td>Castor Bean</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R. communis</em> L.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savia</td>
<td>Maiden Bush</td>
<td>Open thicket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. bahamensis</em> Britt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buxus</td>
<td>Boxwood</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>B. bahamensis</em> Baker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangifera</td>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. indica</em> L.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metopium</td>
<td>Poison Tree</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. toxiferum</em> (L.) Krug &amp; Urb.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schinus</td>
<td>Brazilian Pepper Tree</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. terebinthifolius</em> Raddi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spondias</td>
<td>Hog-plum</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. purpurea</em> L.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buxus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANACARDIACEAE - Sumac Family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangifera</td>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. indica</em> L.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metopium</td>
<td>Poison Tree</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. toxiferum</em> (L.) Krug &amp; Urb.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schinus</td>
<td>Brazilian Pepper Tree</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. terebinthifolius</em> Raddi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spondias</td>
<td>Hog-plum</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. purpurea</em> L.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buxus</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CELASTRACEAE - Staff-tree Family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassine</td>
<td>Olive Wood</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. xylocarpa</em> Vent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossoptalam</td>
<td>Wild-cherry, Poison Cherry</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. rhacona</em> Crantz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymindia</td>
<td>False Boxwood</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>G. latifolia</em> (Sw.) Urb.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maytenus</td>
<td>Box-leafed Maytenus</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>M. buxifolia</em> (A. Rich.) Griseb.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SAPINDACEAE - Soapberry Family

Cardiospermum  
C. halicacabum L.  
Balloon Vine  
Scrublands

Dodonaea  
D. ehrnbergii Schlecht.  
Dogwood  
Whitelands, Coppice

Exothea  
E. paniculata (Juss.) Radlk.  
Butter Bough  
Scrublands

Hypelate  
H. trifoliata Sw.  
White Ironwood  
Scrublands

Melicoccus  
M. bijugatus Jacq.  
Genip  
Cultivated

Serjania  
S. diversifolia (Jacq.) Radlk.  
Fowl-foot  
Scrublands

S. subdentata Juss. ex Poir.  
Three Fingers, Naked Wood  
Scrublands

RHAMNACEAE - Buckthorn Family

Calubrina  
C. arborescens (Mill.) Sarg.  
Bitters  
Scrublands

Krugiodendron  
K. ferreum (Vahl) Urb.  
Black Ironwood  
Coastal thickets

Reynosia  
R. septentrionalis Urb.  
Darling Plum  
Scrublands

Ziziphus  
Z. taylori (Britt.) M. Johnston  
Rocky scrublands

VITACEAE - Grape Family

Cissus  
C. intermedia A. Rich.  
Bull-vine  
Cultivated

C. sicyoides L.  
Mangrove Vine  
Wooded areas

C. trifoliata (L.) L.  
Thick-leaved Cissus  
Rocky scrublands

TILIACEAE - Linden Family

Corchorus  
C. hirsutus L.  
Woolly Corchorus  
Waste areas

C. siliciculus L.  
Smooth Corchorus  
Waste areas near sink holes

Triumfetta  
T. semitriloba Jacq.  
Burr Bush  
Waste areas
MALVACEAE - Mallow Family

Abelmoschus
A. esculentus (L.) Moench. Okra Cultivated, escape
Abutilon
A. permelle (Willd.) Sweet Velvety Abutilon Waste areas
Bastardia
B. viscosa (L.) H.B.K. Viscid Bastardia Waste areas
Gossypium
G. hirsutum L. var. punctatum Wild Cotton Waste areas
(Schumach. & Thorn) J.B. Hutch
Herissantia
H. crispa (L.) Briz. Low Abutilon Waste areas
Hibiscus
H. brittonianus Kearney Rose-of-China Cultivated
H. rosa-sinensis L. Mahoe Cultivated
H. tiliaceus L.
Malvastrum
M. americanum (L.) Torr. Rugel's False Mallow Waste areas
M. corchorifolium (Des.) Britt. Waste areas
Pavonia
P. bahamensis Hitchc. Bahama Swamp Bush Coastal Thickets
Sida
S. acuta Burm. f. Wire-weed Waste areas
ss. carpinifolia K. Schum.
S. ciliatus L.
var. ciliaris
S. spinosa L.
S. urens L.
Sidastrum
S. multiflorum (Jacq.) Fryxell Velvety Sida Waste areas
Theophras
T. populnea (L.) Soland. Sea-side Mahoe Cultivated & moist areas
ex Correa

BOMBACACEAE - Bombax Family

Ceiba
C. pentandra (L.) Gaertn. Kapok, Silk-cotton Tree Cultivated

STERCULIACEAE - Chocolate Family

Helicteres
H. jamaicensis Jacq. Cow-bush Thickets
H. semitriloba Bertero ex DC. Wild Salve Scrublands
Melochia
M. tomentosa L. Velvety Melochia Scrublands
var. tomentosa
Waltheria
W. bahamensis Britt.
W. indica L.

Common Waltheria
Rocky Scrublands

GUTTIFERAE - St. John’s-wort Family

Mannea
M. americana L.

Mannee, Mamey
Coppice

TURNERACEAE - Turnera Family

Turnera
T. diffusa Willd.
T. ulmifolia L.

Bahama Buttercup
Dry waste areas, rocky soils
Waste areas, Whiteland

PASSIFLORACEAE - Passion-flower Family

Passiflora
P. cuprea L.
P. pectinata Griseb.
P. suberosa L.

Smooth Passion-flower
Pectinate Passion-flower
Small Passion-flower
Scrublands
Coastal sands
Scrublands

CARICACEAE - Pawpaw Family

Carica
C. papaya L.

Papaya, Pawpaw
Cultivated

CACTACEAE - Cactus Family

Cephalocereus
C. millspaughii Britt.

Old Man Cactus
Rocky scrublands

Opuntia
O. bahamana NA Britt. & Rose
O. stricta Haw.
var. dillenii (Ker-Gawl.)
L. Benson
O. nashii Britt.

Bahama Prickly-pear
Common Prickly-pear
Nash’s Prickly-pear
Scrublands
Coastal sands & cultivated
escape
Scrublands

LYTHRACEAE - Loosestrife Family

Ammannia
A. coccinea Rottb.
A. latifolia L.

Tooth-cup
Ammannia
Sink holes
Sink holes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Genus</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUNICACEAE - Pomegranate Family</td>
<td><em>Punica</em></td>
<td><em>P. granatum</em> L.</td>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHIZOPHORACEAE - Mangrove Family</td>
<td><em>Rhizophora</em></td>
<td><em>R. mangle</em> L.</td>
<td>Red Mangrove</td>
<td>Mangrove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMBRETACEAE - White Mangrove Family</td>
<td><em>Bucida</em></td>
<td><em>B. buceras</em> L.</td>
<td>Black Olive</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Conocarpus</em></td>
<td><em>C. erectus</em> L.</td>
<td>Buttonwood</td>
<td>Saline areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Languncularia</em></td>
<td><em>L. racemosa</em> (L.) Gaertn. f.</td>
<td>White Mangrove</td>
<td>Mangrove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Terminalia</em></td>
<td><em>T. catappa</em> L.</td>
<td>Almond Tree</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYRTACEAE - Myrtle Family</td>
<td><em>Calyptranthes</em></td>
<td><em>C. pallens</em> Griseb.</td>
<td>Spice-wood</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Eugenia</em></td>
<td><em>E. axillaris</em> (Sw.) Willd.</td>
<td>White Stopper</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>E. confusa</em> DC.</td>
<td>Ironwood</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>E. foetida</em> Pers.</td>
<td>Spanish Stopper</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Myrcianthes</em></td>
<td><em>M. fragrans</em> (Sw.) McVaugh</td>
<td>Pale Stopper</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Pimenta</em></td>
<td><em>P. dioica</em> (L.) Merr.</td>
<td>Allspice</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Psidium</em></td>
<td><em>P. guajava</em> L.</td>
<td>Guava</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>P. longipes</em> (Berg) McVaugh</td>
<td>Bahama Stopper</td>
<td>Whitelands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>var. <em>oribiculare</em> (Berg.) McVaugh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONAGRACEAE - Evening Primrose Family</td>
<td><em>Ludwigia</em></td>
<td><em>L. octovalvis</em> (Jacq.) Raven</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wet Palmettolands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

44
THEOPHRASTACEAE - Theophrasta Family

Jacquinia
  J. berterii Spreng.
  J. kevansis Mez.
  Berter's Jacquinia
  Joe-wood
  Scrublands
  Coastal rocks

UMBELLIFERAE (AMMIAEAE) - Carrot Family

Centella
  C. asiatica (L.) Urb.
  Ornate-leaved Marsh Pennywort
  Sink holes, wet areas

PLUMBAGINACEAE - Plumbago Family

Plumbago
  P. scandens L.
  Doctor-bush
  Waste areas

Sapotaceae - Sapodilla Family

Bumelia
  B. americana (Mill.) Stearn
  Wild Saffron
  Scrublands

Manilkara
  M. bahamensis (Baker)
  Lam & Meuse
  M. zapota (L.) P. Van Royen
  Sapodilla
  Cultivated

Mastichodendron
  M. foetidissimum (Jacq.)
  R.J. Lam
  Mastic-bully
  Blacklands

EBONACEAE - Ebony Family

Diospyros
  D. crassinervis (Krug et Urb.)
  Standl.
  Feather-bed
  Scrublands

OLEACEAE - Olive Family

Forestiera
  F. segregata (Jacq.) Krug & Urb.
  Ink-bush, Florida Privet
  Scrublands

Jasminum
  J. sambac (L.) Ait.
  Arabian Jasmine
  Cultivated
LOGANIACEAE - Logania Family

Spigelia
S. enthelinia L.
Spigelia, Pink
Moist soils, Palmetto-lands

GENTIANACEAE - Gentian Family

Centaurium
C. quitense (H.B.K.) B.L. Robins.
Centaury
Sandy areas

Eustome
E. exaltatum (L.) G. Don
Marsh Gentian
Margin of mangrove

Leiphaimos
L. parasitica Cham. Schlecht.
Leiphaimos
Leaf mold

APOCYNACEAE - Dogbane Family

Catharanthus
C. roseus (L.) G. Don
Red Periwinkle
Waste areas, cultivation

Echites
E. umbellata Jacq.
Wild Potato
Sandy areas, Scrublands

Nerium
N. oleander L.
Oleander
Cultivated

Plumeria
P. obtusa L.
Frangipanni
Rocky scrublands

Rhabdadenia
R. biflora (Jacq.) Muell.-Arg.
Mangrove Swamp Vine
Mangrove

Urenchites
U. lutea (L.) Britt.
Wild Uction
Scrublands

Vallesia
V. antillana Woodson
Vallesia
Scrublands

ASCCLPIADACEAE - Milkwed family

Asclepias
A. curassavica L.
Wild Ipopoc
Waste areas

Calotropis
C. procera (Ait.) Ait. f.
Giant Milkwed
Rocky scrublands

Cryptostegia
C. grandifolra R. Br.
Rubber-vine
Cultivated, escape, scrublands

Cynanchum
C. angustifolium Pers.
C. bahamense (Griseb.) Gillis
C. inaguensis (Vail)
Howard et Dunbar
C. nortropiae (Schultr.) Alain
Marsh Cynanchum
Marginal of saline areas

Coccothrinax Strand

Scrublands
### CONVOLVULACEAE - Morning-glory Family

| Cuscuta        | Love-vine, Dodder | Coccothrinax Strand Palmettolands |
| C. americana L. |                |                                  |
| C. campestris Yunck. |            |                                  |
| Dichondra      | Sheep-grass     | Waste and cultivated areas       |
| D. micrantha Urb. |              |                                  |
| Evolvulus      | Chickweed Evolvulus | Thickets                  |
| E. alsinoides (L.) L. |              |                                  |
| var. grisebachianus Meissn. |       |                                  |
| E. arbuscula Poir. |            |                                  |
| E. nummularis (L.) L. |           |                                  |
| Ipomoea        | Moon Vine | Disturbed areas | Cultivated & escape |
| I. alba L.     | Sweet Potato | Uniola strand, coastal rocks | Waste areas |
| I. batatus (L.) Lam. | Morning-glory | Coastal sands, coastal rocks | Waste areas |
| I. indic (Burm. f.) Merr. | Salverform Morning-glory | Waste areas | Coastal sands |
| I. microactylum Griseb. | Railroad Vine |                               |                  |
| I. pen-caprae (L.) Roth |               |                               |                  |
| ssp. brasilienses (L.) Ooststr. |       |                               |                  |
| I. stolonifera (Cyrill.) Gmel. | Beach Morning-glory |                    |                  |
| I. tiliacea (Willd.) Choisy | Dark-eyed Morning-glory |                |                  |
| I. triloba L.  | Creeping Morning-glory |                      |                  |
| I. violacea L. | Coast Moon-vine |                               |                  |
| Jacqueumontia  | Common Jacquemontia |                |                  |
| J. havanensis (Jacq.) Urb. |       | Roadside, Scrublands            |                  |
| Merremia       | Noyau Vino     | Waste & cultivated areas        |                  |
| M. dissecta (Jacq.) Hall.f. |           |                                  |                  |
| Porana         | Christmas-vine | Cultivated                     |                  |
| P. peniculata Roxb. |         |                                  |                  |

### HYDROPHYLACEAE - Water-leaf Family

| Nana          | Jamaica Weed | Waste areas |
| H. jamaicensis L. |            |            |

### BORAGINACEAE - Borage Family

| Bourreria     | Strong-back | Scrublands |
| B. ovata Miers. |            |            |
| Cordia        | Cocobey | Scrublands |
| C. bahamensis Urb. |     |            |
| C. globosa (Jacq.) H.B.K. |   |            |
| var. humilis (Jacq.) Johnston | | |
| C. sebestena L. | Geiger Tree | Scrublands, cultivated |
| Heliotropium   | Scorpion-tail | Waste areas |
| H. angiospermum Murr. | | Coastal sands |
| H. curassavicum L. | Sea-side Heliotrope | Scrublands |
| H. diffusum Britt. | Low Heliotrope | Sandy areas |
| H. nanum Northrop | Low Ashy Heliotrope | Waste areas |
| H. procumbens Mill. | Slender Heliotrope |            |

47
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mallotonia</td>
<td><em>M. gnaphalodes</em> (L.) Britt.</td>
<td>Bay Lavender Coastal rocks &amp; sands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochefortia</td>
<td><em>R. bahamensis</em> Britt.</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tournefortia</td>
<td><em>T. volubilis</em> L.</td>
<td>Soldier-bush Scrublands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AVICENNIACEAE - Black Mangrove Family**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avicennia</td>
<td><em>A. germinans</em> (L.) L.</td>
<td>Black Mangrove Mangrove</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VERBENACEAE - Vervain Family**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citharexyllum</td>
<td><em>C. fruticosum</em> L.</td>
<td>Spicate Fiddlewood Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantana</td>
<td><em>L. bahamensis</em> Britt.</td>
<td>Bahama Lantana Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>L. camara</em> L.</td>
<td>Red Sage-bush Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>L. involucrata</em> L.</td>
<td>Wild Sage Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyila</td>
<td><em>P. nodiflora</em> (L.) Greene</td>
<td>Cape-weed Palmettolands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>var. <em>nodiflora</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>P. stoechadifolia</em> (L.) Small</td>
<td>Marsh Phyla Sink holes, lake margins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priva</td>
<td><em>P. lappulacea</em> (L.) Pers.</td>
<td>Bur Vervain Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stachytarpheta</td>
<td><em>S. fruticosa</em> (Mills.)</td>
<td>Bahama Vervain Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B.L. Robins.</td>
<td>Blue-flower Waste areas, Road sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>S. jamaicensis</em> (L.) Vahl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitex</td>
<td><em>V. trifolia</em> L.</td>
<td>Vitex Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>var. <em>variegata</em> Moldenke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LABIATAE - Mint Family**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leonotis</td>
<td><em>L. nepetaefolia</em> (L.) R. Br.</td>
<td>Lion's Ear Cultivated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocimum</td>
<td><em>O. micranthum</em> Willd.</td>
<td>Wild Basil Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia</td>
<td><em>S. cocinea</em> Juass.</td>
<td>Scarlet Sage Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>S. serotina</em> L.</td>
<td>Small White Sage Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teucrium</td>
<td><em>T. cubense</em> Jacq.</td>
<td>West Indian Germander Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Genus</td>
<td>Species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOLANACEAE - Potato Family</td>
<td>Capsicum</td>
<td>C. annuum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>var. aviculare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Dierh.) D'arcy &amp; Esbaugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cestrum</td>
<td>C. bahamense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lycopersicon</td>
<td>L. esculentum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physalis</td>
<td>P. angulata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solanum</td>
<td>S. americanum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>var. nodiflorum (Jacq.) Edminds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. bahamense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. erianthum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCROPHULARIACEAE - Figwort Family</td>
<td>Bacopa</td>
<td>B. monnieri (L.) Penn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capraria</td>
<td>C. biflora</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemianthus</td>
<td>H. callitrichoides Griseb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russelia</td>
<td>R. equisetiformis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Schlecht. &amp; Cham.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stemodia</td>
<td>S. maritima</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIGNONIACEAE - Trumpet creeper Family</td>
<td>Tabebuia</td>
<td>T. bahamensis (Northrop) Britt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecoma</td>
<td>T. stans (L.) Kunth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEDALIACEAE - Pedaliun Family</td>
<td>Sesamum</td>
<td>S. indicum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

49
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beloperone</td>
<td>B. guttata Brandegee</td>
<td>Shrimp Plant</td>
<td>Escape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blechnum</td>
<td>B. browni Juss.</td>
<td>Blechnum</td>
<td>Coppice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicliptera</td>
<td>D. sexangularis (L.) Juss.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oplonia</td>
<td>O. spinosa (Jacq.) Raf</td>
<td>Prickly Bush</td>
<td>Thickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antirhea</td>
<td>A. lucida (Sw.) Hook.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. myrtifolia (Griseb.) Urb.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borreria</td>
<td>B. bahamensis Britt.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. laevis (Lam.) Griseb.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casasia</td>
<td>E. clusifolia (Jacq.) Urb.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catesbaea</td>
<td>C. parviflora Sw.</td>
<td>Small-flowered Catesbaea</td>
<td>White lands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>var. septentrionalis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Krug. &amp; Urb.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. poliosa Millsp.</td>
<td>Leafy Catesbaea</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiococca</td>
<td>C. alba (L.) Hitchc.</td>
<td>West Indian Snowberry</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. parvifolia Wulisl. ex Griseb</td>
<td>Pineland Snowberry</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erithalis</td>
<td>E. diffusa Correll</td>
<td>Black Torch</td>
<td>Coastal thicket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. fruticosa L.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ernodea</td>
<td>E. littoralis Sw.</td>
<td>Common Ernodea</td>
<td>Coastal thicket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. millspaughii Britt.</td>
<td>Millspaugh's Ernodea</td>
<td>Coastal thicket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exostema</td>
<td>E. caribaeum (Jacq.) Schult.</td>
<td>Princewater</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guettarda</td>
<td>G. elliptica Sw.</td>
<td>Common Velvet-seed</td>
<td>Coppice, Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. krugii Urb.</td>
<td>Frogwood</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. scabra (L.) Vent.</td>
<td>Velvet Berry</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hedyotis</td>
<td>H. callitrichoides (Griseb.) Lewis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moist areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phialanthus</td>
<td>P. myrtilloides Griseb.</td>
<td>Candlewood</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Psychotria</em>&lt;br&gt; <em>P. ligustrifolia</em> (Northrop)&lt;br&gt; Millsp.&lt;br&gt; <em>P. nervosa</em> Sw.&lt;br&gt; <em>P. pubescens</em> Sw.&lt;br&gt;</td>
<td>Smooth Wild coffee&lt;br&gt; Wild Coffee&lt;br&gt; Hairy Wild Coffee</td>
<td>Scrublands&lt;br&gt; Scrublands&lt;br&gt; Scrublands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Randia</em>&lt;br&gt; <em>R. aculeata</em> L.&lt;br&gt;</td>
<td>Box Briar</td>
<td>Scrublands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rhamnus</em>&lt;br&gt; <em>R. americana</em> (Jacq.) O. Ktze.&lt;br&gt;</td>
<td>Sandfly-bush</td>
<td>Coastal rocks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Spermacoce</em>&lt;br&gt; <em>S. confusa</em> Rendle ex Gillis&lt;br&gt; <em>S. tenior</em> L.</td>
<td>Buttonweed</td>
<td>Waste areas, Sink holes&lt;br&gt; Waste areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Strumpfia</em>&lt;br&gt; <em>S. maritima</em> Jacq.</td>
<td>Strumpfia</td>
<td>Coastal areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cucurbita</em>&lt;br&gt; <em>C. moschata</em> Duch. ex Poir.&lt;br&gt; <em>C. pepo</em> L.</td>
<td>Cushaw Squash&lt;br&gt; Field Pumpkin</td>
<td>Cultivated&lt;br&gt; Cultivated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cucurbits</em>&lt;br&gt; <em>C. lanatus</em> (Thumb.) Matsum&lt;br&gt; &amp; Nakai</td>
<td>Watermelon</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cucumis</em>&lt;br&gt; <em>C. melo</em> L.</td>
<td>Muskamelon</td>
<td>Cultivated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Goodenia</em>&lt;br&gt; <em>Scaevola</em>&lt;br&gt; <em>S. plumieri</em> (L.) Vahl</td>
<td>Inkberry</td>
<td>Coastal areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lobelia</em>&lt;br&gt; <em>L. lucayana</em> Britt. &amp; Millsp.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shaded areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ageraturn</em>&lt;br&gt; <em>A. conyzoides</em> L.&lt;br&gt;</td>
<td>Goat-Bush</td>
<td>Waste areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ambrosia</em>&lt;br&gt; <em>A. hispida</em> Pursh</td>
<td>Bay Geranium</td>
<td>Coastal sands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aster</em>&lt;br&gt; <em>A. subulatus</em> Michx.&lt;br&gt; var. <em>ligulatus</em> Shinners</td>
<td></td>
<td>Palmettolands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CUCURBITACEAE - Gourd Family

CAMPANULACEAE - Bellflower Family

GOODENIACEAE - Goodenia Family

ASTERACEAE - Composite Family
Biddens
  B. alba DC.
  Var. radiata (Sch. Bip.) Ballard ex Melchert

Borrichia
  B. arborescens (L.) DC.

Calyptracarpus
  C. vialis Less.

Coryza
  C. canadensis (L.) Cronq.
    var. pusilla (Nutt.) Cronq.

Eupatorium
  E. capillifolium (Lam.) Small
  E. odoratum L.
  E. villosum Sw.

Flaveria
  F. trinervia (Spreng.) Mohr.

Gundlachia
  G. corymbosa (Urb.) Britt.

Iva
  I. imbricata Walt.

Lactuca
  L. intybaea Jacq.

Melanthera
  M. aspera (L.) Small
    var. glabrifuscula (O. Kuntze)
    Parks

Parthenium
  P. hysterophorus L.

Pluchea
  P. odorata (L.) Cass
  P. symphytifolia (Mill.) Gillis

Senecio
  S. confusus Britten

Sonchus
  S. oleraceus L.

Synedrella
  S. nodiflora (L.) Gaertn.

Tridax
  T. procumbens L.

Veronica
  V. cinerea (L.) Less.

Wedelia
  W. bahamensis (Britt.) Schulz ex Urb.
  W. trilobata

Zinnia
  Z. peruviana (L.) L.
CHAPTER III
ECONOMIC PLANTS OF SAN SALVADOR

Since the inception of the Bahamian Field Station on San Salvador Island, Natural History students from the United States have been intrigued with the knowledge that the Bahamians have about their native plants and how they use them. Many student projects have dealt with the subject of bush medicine. Others studied a variety of plant uses, and some did reports on farming practices. The following list is the culmination of the many project reports performed by undergraduate students, collected materials, and information obtained by the author.

The composite list of plants is presented by families as they appear in the Bahama Flora. The plants are listed by scientific name, common name, whether they are native or cultivated, and their use by native San Salvadorians. Approximately 70 plants are listed for food, 53 ornamental, 64 for medicinal, and 10 for miscellaneous usage. Of the reported 205 economic plants, about 80 are native and 120 are cultivated (5 species are listed as being both cultivated and naturalized).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMILY AND BOTANICAL NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME(S)</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POLYPODIACEAE</td>
<td>Nephrolepis exaltata</td>
<td>Sword fern</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAMINEAE</td>
<td>Cymbopogon flexuosus</td>
<td>Lemon grass</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cynodon dactylon</td>
<td>Bermuda grass</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saccharum officinarum</td>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sorghum vulgare</td>
<td>Guinea corn</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uniola paniculata</td>
<td>Sea oats</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zea mays</td>
<td>Indian corn</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PALMACEAE</td>
<td>Coccothrinax argentata</td>
<td>Silver thatch palm</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cocos nucifera</td>
<td>Coconut, golden coconut</td>
<td>N, C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sabal palmetto</td>
<td>Sabal palm</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pseudophoenix sargenti</td>
<td>Hog palmetto</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARACEAE</td>
<td>Colocasia esculenta</td>
<td>Eddo, Taro</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Philodendron cordatum</td>
<td>Philodendron</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syngonium podophyllum</td>
<td>Elephant ear</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMELINACEAE</td>
<td>Rhoeo spathacea</td>
<td>Oyster plant</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Setcreasea purpurea</td>
<td>Purple heart</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LILIACEAE</td>
<td>Aloe barbadensis</td>
<td>Aloe</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMARYLLIDACEAE</td>
<td>Allium ascalonicum</td>
<td>Shallot</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. cepa</td>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. falcinum</td>
<td>Spanish onion</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. sativum</td>
<td>Garlic</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crinum zeylanicum</td>
<td>Milk and wine lily</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hymenocallis arenicola</td>
<td>Day lily</td>
<td>N, C, O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zephyranthes citrina</td>
<td>Zephyr lily</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Z. rosea</td>
<td>Zephyr lily</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Z. puertoricensis</td>
<td>Zephyr lily</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGAVACEAE</td>
<td>Agave americana</td>
<td>Century plant</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. bracteata</td>
<td>Agave, manilla</td>
<td>N, C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cordyline fruticans</td>
<td>Snakeleaf</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</td>
<td>Snake plant</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yucca aloifolia</td>
<td>Spanish bayonet</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIOCROSAUCEAE</td>
<td>Dioscorea bulbifera</td>
<td>Yam</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUSACEAE</td>
<td>Musa nana</td>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M. paradisiaca</td>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANNACEAE</td>
<td>Cannaceae</td>
<td>Cannas</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canna indica</td>
<td>Indian shot</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORCHIDACEAE</td>
<td>Encyclia hodgsoniana</td>
<td>Christmas orchid</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vanilla barbata</td>
<td>Linkwood, work vine</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASURINACEAE</td>
<td>Casuarina litorea</td>
<td>Australian pine</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY AND BOTANICAL NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME(S)</td>
<td>TYPE</td>
<td>USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYRICACEAE</td>
<td><em>Myrica cerifera</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORACEAE</td>
<td><em>Ficus carica</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>0,F (fruit), M (leaves &amp; fruit for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLACACEAE</td>
<td><em>Buchloe dactyloides</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>0,F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLYGONACEAE</td>
<td><em>Coccoloba diversifolia</em></td>
<td>N,C</td>
<td>M (leaves for tonic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. uvifera</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0,F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHENOPODIACEAE</td>
<td><em>Beta vulgaris</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (root)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Chenopodium ambrosioides</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tonic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYCTAGINACEAE</td>
<td><em>Bougainvillea glabra</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Guapira discolor</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANNONACEAE</td>
<td><em>Annona muricata</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit), M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>A. reticulata</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>A. squamosa</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>A. glabra</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAURACEAE</td>
<td><em>Persea americana</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPAVERACEAE</td>
<td><em>Argemone mexicana</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (stem and root for salve)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRUCIFERAE</td>
<td><em>Brassica oleracea</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (leaves)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRASSULACEAE</td>
<td><em>Kalanchoe pinnata</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea), O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROSACEAE</td>
<td><em>Chrysobalanus icaco</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Rosa gallica</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGUMINOSAE</td>
<td><em>Acacia chlorophylla</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Caesalpinia bonduc</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (seeds for marbles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. vesicaria</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Delonix regia</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D, M, M (fruit for percussion instruments)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Leucaena latisiqula</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Tamarindus indica</em></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>M (leaves)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Abrus precatorius</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (seed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Arachis hypogaea</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Cajanus cajan</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves - external use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Galactia bahamensis</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Phaseolus coccineus</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit, seeds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>P. lunatus</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit, seeds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Vigna sinensis</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (seeds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZYGOPHYLLACEAE</td>
<td><em>Guaiacum sanctum</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea, MISC (lumber))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUTACEAE</td>
<td><em>Amelthus elemifera</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Citrus aurantifolia</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit), M (juice for bites)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. aurantium</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. limon</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>C. paradisi</em></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY AND BOTANICAL NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME(S)</td>
<td>TYPE</td>
<td>USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMAROU’BACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierremnia pentandra</td>
<td>Snakeroot</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for bitters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURSERACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bursera simaruba</td>
<td>Gumbo-limbo</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (bark for tea,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MISC. (lumber)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MELIACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melia azedarach</td>
<td>Pride-of-India</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swietenia mahogani</td>
<td>Madiera</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (bark for tea),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MISC. (lumber)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUPHORBIACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acalypha wilkesiana</td>
<td>Copper leaf</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O, M (leaves for compresses)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atragonus lucidus</td>
<td>Crab-wood</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codiaeum variegatum</td>
<td>Croton</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croton eluteria</td>
<td>Sweetwood</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves, bark for tonic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. linearis</td>
<td>Granny-bush</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbia spendens</td>
<td>Crown-of-thorns</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jatropha multifida</td>
<td>Coral plant</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manihot esculenta</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (root), MISC. (root for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>starch in clothes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</td>
<td>Fiddle-flower</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O, M (juice for warts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phyllanthus acidus</td>
<td>Gooseberry tree</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. epiphitlanthus</td>
<td>Hardhead, Abram bush</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (stem for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. amarus</td>
<td>Gale-of-wind</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poinsettia pulcherrima</td>
<td>Poinsettia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricinus communis</td>
<td>Castor bean</td>
<td>C,E</td>
<td>M (oil extract)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANACARDIACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangifera indica</td>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schinus terebinthifolius</td>
<td>Brazilian pepper tree</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spondias purpurea</td>
<td>Hog-plum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CELASTRACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnema latifolia</td>
<td>False boxwood</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maytenus buxifolia</td>
<td>Stinging apple</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPINDACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melicoccus bijugatus</td>
<td>Genip</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thouinia discolor</td>
<td>Three fingers</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHANNACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krugiodendron ferreum</td>
<td>Black ironwood</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reynosia septentrionalis</td>
<td>Darling plum</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cissus intermedia</td>
<td>Cissus</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALVACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gossypium hirsutum</td>
<td>Wild cotton</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>MISC. (seed fibers for swabs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus bronnianus</td>
<td>Rose-of-China</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. tiliaceus</td>
<td>Mahoe</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thespesia populnea</td>
<td>Sea-side mahoe</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TILIACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abelmoschus esculentus</td>
<td>Okra</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corchorus hirsutus</td>
<td>Wooly corchorus,</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>white bush</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOMBACACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiba pentandra</td>
<td>Kapok</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STERCULIACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waltheria indica</td>
<td>Common waltheria</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (stem for tonic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUTTIFERAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammee americana</td>
<td>Mommy tree</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURNERACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnera ulmifolia</td>
<td>Bahama buttercup</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cup and saucer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARICACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carica papaya</td>
<td>Papaya</td>
<td>C,E</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY AND BOTANICAL NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME(S)</td>
<td>TYPE</td>
<td>USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CACTACEAE</td>
<td>Opuntia dillenii</td>
<td>C,E</td>
<td>F (fruit), M (juice)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUNICACEAE</td>
<td>Punica granatum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit), M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHIZOPHORACEAE</td>
<td>Rhizophora mangle</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMBRETACEAE</td>
<td>Terminalia catappa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O, F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYRTACEAE</td>
<td>Eugenia axillaris</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pimenta dioica</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (seasoning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Psidium guajava</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit), M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UMBELLIFERAE</td>
<td>Anethum graveolens</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (seasoning), M (seeds for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daucus carota</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (root)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAPOTACEAE</td>
<td>Manilkara zapota</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebenaceae</td>
<td>Diospyros crassinaervis</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APOCYNACEAE</td>
<td>Catharanthus roseus</td>
<td>C,E</td>
<td>O, M (leaves for tonic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nerium oleander</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>M (stem for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plumeria obtusa</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASCLEPIADACEAE</td>
<td>Asclepias curassavica</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONVOLVULACEAE</td>
<td>Cuscuta americana</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (stem for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evolvulus arbuscula</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (stem for drink)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ipomoea batatas</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (root)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L. pes-caprae</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Perana pacunilata</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BORAGINACEAE</td>
<td>Bourreria ovata</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>F (fruit), M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cordia sebestena</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heliotropium angiospermum</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (stalk for tonic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mallotonia saphalodes</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tournefortia volubilla</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERBENACEAE</td>
<td>Lantana involucrata</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phytelephas coriacea</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (stem for tonic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stachyterpheta jamaicensis</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (stem for tonic or tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vitex trifolia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LABIATACEAE</td>
<td>Leonotis nepetaefolia</td>
<td>C,E</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salvia cocinea</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. serotina</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mentha piperita</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (seasoning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOLANACEAE</td>
<td>Capsicum baccatum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. frutescens</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lycopersicon esculentum</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solanum bahamense</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>M (fruit for rash)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. erianthum</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. melongena</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eggplant</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY AND BOTANICAL NAME</td>
<td>COMMON NAME(S)</td>
<td>TYPE</td>
<td>USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCROPHULARIACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Russellia equisetiformis</em></td>
<td>Russellia</td>
<td>C,E</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Stemodia maritima</em></td>
<td>Coast stemodia</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (stem for tonic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIGNONIACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tabebuia bahamensis</em></td>
<td>Five fingers</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tecoma stans</em></td>
<td>Yellow elder</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEDALIACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sesamum indicum</em></td>
<td>Benny Plant</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (seeds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUBIACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Casasia clusiaefolia</em></td>
<td>Seven-year apple</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chicoccia parvifolia</em></td>
<td>Snowberry</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Erithalis fruticosa</em></td>
<td>Black torch</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tonic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Errodea littoralis</em></td>
<td>Fever vine</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Exostema caribaenum</em></td>
<td>Princwood, Prince's torch</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for bitters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gardenia jasminoides</em></td>
<td>Gardenia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Guettarda krugii</em></td>
<td>Frogwood</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUCURBITACEAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Citrullus vulgaris</em></td>
<td>Watermelon</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cucumis melo</em></td>
<td>Muskmelon</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. sativus</em></td>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cucurbita moschata</em></td>
<td>Cushaw squash</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>C. pepo</em></td>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Momordica charantia</em></td>
<td>Art pumpkin</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Melothria pendula</em></td>
<td>Creeping cucumber</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (fruit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPOSITAE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ageratum conyzoides</em></td>
<td>Goat-bush</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (stem for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ambrosia hispida</em></td>
<td>Bay geranium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bidens pilosa</em></td>
<td>White beggar ticks</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eupatorium villogum</em></td>
<td>Jacknada</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gundlachia corymbosa</em></td>
<td>Horse-bush</td>
<td>N,C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lactua sativa</em></td>
<td>Lettuce</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>F (leaves)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Parthenium hysterophorus</em></td>
<td>Pound-cake bush</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>M (leaves for tea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Senecio confusus</em></td>
<td>Mexican flame vine</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tagetes lucida</em></td>
<td>Marigold</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Zinnia peruviana</em></td>
<td>Zinnia</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER IV

COMMON ROADSIDE PLANTS OF SAN SALVADOR *

The following is a series of pen and ink illustrations of plants found frequently along roadsides and in waste areas on San Salvador. Because of the time limitation on this study, the number of plants is limited.

Accompanying each illustration is a botanical description taken from The Bahama Flora by Britton and Millspaugh (Hafner Publishing Co., NY and London, 1962).

* Illustrations are by Margaret Spahn
*Turnera ulmifolia* L.  

**TURNERA FAMILY**

Shrubby, erect, branched, 3-9 dm high, more or less pubescent. Leaves lanceolate to ovate-oblong, thin, short-petioled, 2-8 cm long, serrate, acute or acuminate at the apex, mostly narrowed at the 2-glandular base; peduncles short; bractlets as long as or longer than the calyx; calyx deeply 5-lobed, its segments lanceolate, acute or acuminate; petals yellow, obovate, 1-3 cm long; capsules 6-10 mm long, much shorter than the bractlets, 3-valved above.

Common name: Bahama Buttercup
Suriana maritima L.  

Usually a shrub 2 m high or less, sometimes a small tree up to 8 m high, the twigs densely leafy, and densely pubescent. Leaves linear-spatulate, 1-4 cm long, 2-6 mm wide, rather fleshy, sessile, densely pubescent, obtuse; flowers few, in short clusters; sepals lanceolate to ovate, 6-10 mm long, acuminate; petals obovate, yellow, 7-9 mm long, erose near the apex; fruiting carpels 4-5 mm long, finely pubescent.

Common name: Bay Cedar
Ambrosia hispida Pursh

Perennial, hirsute or hispid; stems branched at the base, the branches diffusely spreading or ascending, 2-8 dm long, leafy. Leaves opposite, (2-3-pinnately) divided, rather firm in texture, 4-12 cm long, short-petioled; racemes of sterile heads elongated, mostly solitary, the involucres spiny-pubescent; fertile heads clustered, 2.5-3 mm long, short-beaked, usually tubercled.

Common name: Bay Geranium
**Mallotonia gnaphalodes** (L.) Britt.

BORAGE FAMILY

A somewhat fleshy shrub, 3-12 dm tall, with silky-tomentose foliage, much branched and often forming large clumps, the twigs densely leafy. Leaves numerous, linear-spatulate, 4-10 cm long, obtuse; cymes with 2-4 recurved branches; calyx campanulate, its lobes 2-3 mm long, oblong; corolla surpassing the calyx; fruit ovoid, 5 mm high, black, with two nutlets.

Common name: Bay Lavender
Bidens pilosa L.  

Annual, glabrous or somewhat pubescent, 3-10 dm high, more or less branched. Leaves petioled, 3-divided, their segments ovate to lanceolate, 2-8 cm long, serrate, acute or acuminate, the uppermost sometimes undivided; involucre campanulate, about 8 mm high, its outer bracts linear-oblong, usually shorter than the inner; rays, when present, white, 1-2 cm long, 2-3-lobed; achenes fusiform, unequal, the inner longer than the involucre; pappus of 2-4 yellow, downwardly barbed awns.

Common name: White Beggar-ticks; Shepherd’s Needle
Erichalis diffisa Correll

A sprawling shrub with spreading terete branches. Leaves opposite, obovate or sub-orbicular, subcoriaceous, dark green, shining, 2-7 cm long, rounded or somewhat rounded at the apex, mostly narrowed at the base, the petioles to 1.2 cm long; stipules connate, mucronate, the sheath persistent, 1-2 mm long; panicles peduncled, several to many-flowered; calyx 1-2 mm long, the limb repand-denticate; corolla 5-6 mm long, deeply 5-parted, its lobes linear-oblance; anthers as long as the filaments; drupe globose or depressed-globose, 5-10 furrowed, 2-5 mm in diameter, black when mature.

Common name: Low Black Torch
Croton linearis Jacq.

A shrub 1-2 m high, with yellowish, densely stellate twigs. Leaves short-petioled narrowly linear (on young shoots often oblong) 3.8-7 cm long, 2-6 mm wide, obtuse, dark and smooth above, silvery or golden with stellate tomentum beneath, narrowing to the biglandular base. Inflorescence racemose, the male 4-8 mm or more long, the female shorter. Male flowers: sepals 5-6, triangular; petals spatulate, obtuse, ciliate, longer than the sepals; stamens about 15. Female flowers: sepals narrow, acuminate; petals obsolete or rudimentary. Capsule subglobose, yellowish-floccose; seeds broadly oblong, dark greenish brown, minutely and very shallowly puncticulate, 3mm long, 2.8 mm broad.

Common name: Granny-bush
Phyllanthus epiphyllanthus L.  

SPURGE FAMILY  

A shrub, .75-2 m high. Phyllodia subcompressed, scattered or distichous, lanceolate to rhomboid, serrate above, 5-13 cm long, 0.8-2 broad; sepals red; staminal column entire or trifid, anthers subsessile, spreading the cells distinct, ovoid-globose; styles slender, recurved above, 2-4 fid; capsule sessile, subglobose, about 3 mm in diameter.

Common name: Hardhead
Mimosa bahamensis Benth.

A much-branched shrub 1.5–3.5 m high, or a small tree about 4 m high, the branches armed with short hooked prickles, the twigs densely brown-tomentulose. Petioles, rachis and peduncles tomentulose or rachis glabrate; leaves 4–7 cm long; petioles 5–20 mm long; pinnae 2–4 pairs; leaflets 2–6 pairs, oval or obovate, 2–6 mm long, subcoriaceous, glabrous or nearly so, rounded at the apex, subcordate or neatly truncate at the base, the midvein prominent, the lateral venation obscure; heads 1 cm broad, short-peduncled, axillary and in terminal racemes; calyx about 0.5 mm long; corolla about 1.5 mm long, 4-cleft; stamens 8, pink, 2–3 times as long as the corolla; pod linear-oblong, compressed, 4–7 cm long, 12–14 mm wide, densely brown tomentulose, 6–10-jointed, both sutures narrowly winged, the wings lacerate or nearly entire; seeds oval-quadrato, smooth, brown, 4–6 mm long.

Common name: Haulback
**Gundlachia corymbosa** (Urb.) Britt.

Nearly glabrous, viscid above, much-branched, 6-12 dm high. Leaves ob lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, 3-8 cm long, 5-20 mm wide, fleshy, obtuse and rounded at the apex, or emarginate or mucronate, narrowed at the base, short-petioled, the midvein rather prominent, the lateral veins few and obscure; corymb dense, convex, 3-10 cm broad; heads short-peduncled; involucre about 5 mm high, its bracts acute or acutish, the outer ovate, the inner linear-lanceolate; rays spreading 4-5 mm long.

Common name: Horse-bush
**Jacquemontia havanensis** (Jacq.) Urb.

MORNING-GLORY FAMILY

Finely pubescent or glabrate; stems slender, 1-2 m long. Leaves lanceolate to oblong, entire, rather firm in texture, short-petioled, 1.5-4 cm long, obtuse, mucronate or acute at the apex, narrowed or rounded at the base, sparingly pubescent or glabrate; cymes 1-several-flowered, short-peduncled; sepals broad, ovate, acute, about 2 mm long; corolla white or purplish, 1-1.5 cm broad, the limb 5-cleft, the narrow segments acute; capsule globose, about 2 mm in diameter; seeds brownish, rugulose.

Common name: Common Jacquemontia
Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit

PEA FAMILY

Usually a shrub 2-3 m high, but sometimes a small tree. Leaves 1-2 dm long; petiole 3-6 cm long, with or without a gland; pinnae 3-10 pairs, the upper ones little shorter than the lower; leaflets 10-20 pairs to each pinna, oblong or lanceolate, thin, 8-15 mm long, inequilateral, acute at the apex, obliquely narrowed at the base, light green above, pale beneath; heads white, globular, axillary or terminal, mostly clustered, 1.5-3 cm in diameter; peduncles stout, puberulent or pubescent, 2-3 cm long; calyx obconic, 1 mm long, its short teeth blunt; petals linear-spatulate, pubescent; stamens about 3 times as long as the petals; ovary pubescent; pods several or numerous, linear, 10-15 cm long, about 1.5 cm wide, abruptly acute or mucronate, tapering at the base, the thin valves with raised margins.

Common name: Jimbay
**Cassytha filiformis** L.  

Slender, branched, often 5 m long or more, sometimes matted, yellow-orange to yellowish green, the stems about 2 mm thick. Leaves mere ovate or lanceolate, acute scales 1-2 mm long, few and distant; spikes peduncled, few-several-flowered, 1.2 cm long; flowers white, about 2 mm broad, the inner sepals ovate, larger than the outer; fruit globose, white, 5-7 mm in diameter.

*Common name: Woe Vine or Love Vine*
Stylosanthes hamata (L.) Taubert

Somewhat pubescent, branched, the branches spreading or ascending, 0.5-5 dm long. Stipules adnate to the petioles, with free subulate apices. Leaflets oblong or narrowly oblong, longer than the petioles, 17 mm long or less, nearly glabrous, acute at both ends, strongly pinnately veined, mucronate; flowers about 6 mm wide, in short dense bracted spikes; loment commonly 2-jointed, the persistent hooked style-base pubescent.

Common name: Pencil Flower
Euphorbia lecheoides Millsp.

Erect, shrubby, slender, profusely branching, grayish farinose, perennial, 2-3 dm high; branches diffuse, dichotomous, the inferior internodes about 1 cm long, the upper branchlets virgate, wiry. Leaves short-petioled, deltoid-ovate, triangular-ovate or elliptic, 2.5-5 X 1-2.5 mm, abruptly attenuate at the apex, the margin thickened and revolute; stipules broadly ovate, stiff-ciliate; involucres solitary, turbinate, short-pedicellate, the tube glabrous without, barbellate at the throat within; lobes triangular, acute, ciliate; glands dark, flattened, orbicular, the face pock-marked; appendages minute, fleshy, or obsolete; stigmas bifurcate to the middle; filaments varbellate; capsule glabrous; seeds reddish-brown, ovoid-quadrangular (the ventral angle indistinct), apiculate, .8 X .5 mm, the facets indistinctly transversely rugose.

Common name: Pin-weed Spurge
Ipomoea indica (Burm. f.) Merr. MORNING-GLORY FAMILY

Perennial, minutely strigillose or glabrate. Stems more or less twining, branching. Leaves broadly ovate, 5-9 cm long, entire or lobed (3), acuminate, cordate; peduncles shorter than the subtending petioles; sepals glabrate, linear-lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate, 1-2 cm long, acuminate; corolla pink-purple or crimson, the limb 6-8 cm broad, undulate; capsules spheroidal, about 1 cm broad; seeds glabrous, about 3 mm in diameter.

Common name: Purple Morning-glory
Cenchrus incertus M.A. Curtis

GRASS FAMILY

Culms at length prostrate and branching, up to 1 m long. Smooth and glabrous; leaf-sheaths glabrous, or often ciliate on the margins; blades up to nearly 18 cm long, 2-6 mm wide, rough, commonly pubescent on the upper surface, ascending; spike 3-4 cm long, exserted; involucres 8-12, 5-6 mm long, 5 mm in diameter or less, the larger spines broad and flat, long-ciliate, the basal spines much shorter, not ciliate; spikelets 2, much exserted beyond the body of the involucre.

Common name: Coast Sandspur
Coccoloba uvifera (L.) L.  

A tree, exceptionally up to 15 m high with a trunk 1 m in diameter, usually not over 6 m high, the branches spreading, the smooth bark brown, the twigs stout, finely pubescent when young, soon glabrous. Leaves orbicular or broader than long, coriaceous, 7-20 cm broad, cordate at the base, very short-petioled, their sheaths 1 cm long or less; flowers numerous, white, in dense narrow glabrous racemes, 7-12 cm long; pedicels 3-4 mm long; calyx white, about 6 mm broad, its lobes ovate, rounded; fruits forming drooping clusters somewhat resembling bunches of grapes, globose, purple, 1-2 cm in diameter, the pulp thin, astringent.

Common name: Sea Grape
Agave braceana Trel.

Subacucalescent. Leaves finally green and somewhat glossy, at first lightly glaucous and transversely banded on the back, linear-lanceolate, nearly flat, about 10 by 150 cm; spine dark brown, somewhat pitted and glossy, tumidly conical or trigonous, slightly recurved, shallowly round-grooved near the base, 4-5 by 20-25 mm, not decurrent; prickles exceptionally numerous and 2-4 mm long, but typically minute or almost entirely suppressed; inflorescence about 6 m high, the upper half loosely oblong-paniculate; pedicles 5-10 mm long; flowers yellowish green, 45-60 mm long; ovary 20-25 mm long, shorter than the perianth, soon broadly fusiform; tube urceolate, 15-20 mm deep; segments 6-8 by 15-20 mm, a little shorter than the ovary; filaments inserted about the upper third of the tube, 40-70 or even 80 mm long, twice or thrice as long as the segments; capsules, when produced, which is rare, oblong, 20-25 by 60 mm, stiptate and beaked; seeds 7 by 10 mm. Freely bulbiferous.

Common name: Agane, "Bamboo"
Lantana involucrata L.  

A pubescent, much branched shrub, 6-15 dm high, the branched stiff, nearly terete. Leaves elliptic or ovate, petioled, 1-4 cm long, crenulate, obtuse at the apex, narrow or obtuse at the base, scabrous above, pubescent beneath; peduncles 1-5 cm long, slender; heads several-flowered, involucrate by several ovate or ovate-lanceolate bracts 3-6 mm long; corolla lilac or nearly white, its tube 6-8 mm long; drupes about 4 mm in diameter; drupes blue, about 3 mm in diameter.

Common name: Wild Sage
Urechites lutea (L.) Britt.

Pubescent or glabrous, slender, often 3 m long or more. Leaves oblong to obovate or suborbicular, herbaceous, 2-8 cm long, dark green above, pale green beneath, mostly obtuse at the apex and narrowed at the base, the slender petioles about 1 cm long; cymes few-several-flowered; pedicles slender; calyx-lobes narrowly lanceolate, acuminate, 8-12 mm long; corolla yellow, 3-4 cm long; anthers mostly tipped by filiform appendages; follicles linear, 10-15 cm long, 4-5 mm thick.

Common name: Wild Uction
**Corchorus hirsutus** L.

LINDEN FAMILY

A shrub, 2 m high or less, usually erect, but on rocks sometimes nearly prostrate, the young twigs, the leaves and the inflorescence densely pale scurfy-tomentulose. Leaves short-petioled, ovate to oblong-lanceolate, crenate-dentate, 2-6 cm long, mostly obtuse; flowers in small umbels opposite the leaves, the peduncle about as long as the pedicels, sepals tomentulose, 5-6 mm long; petals obovate, bright yellow, about as long as the sepals, capsule oblong, densely tomentose, obtuse, 4-celled, as long as the curved pedicels or longer, about 6 mm thick.

Common name: Wooly Corchorus
CHAPTER V

EDIBLE FRUITS OF CULTIVATED AND NATIVE

WOODY PLANTS OF SAN SALVADOR *

As seen in Chapter III, the plants of San Salvador are used for many purposes. Many of the cultivated trees and native plants on the island produce fruits which are eaten. Some are more appealing than others. The edible fruits illustrated in this chapter are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivated</th>
<th>Native</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almond</td>
<td>Golden wild fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapodilla</td>
<td>Sea grape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genip</td>
<td>Pigeon plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarind</td>
<td>Coco plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soursop</td>
<td>Darling plum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
<td>Guana berry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar apple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guava</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pawpaw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog plum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avocado</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mango</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Illustrations by Herbert Marshall
Terminalia catappa L.  

The almond tree, found both cultivated and as an escape, is quite common on San Salvador. The tree grows about 10 meters tall. The stem of the plant shows numerous woodpecker holes circulating the tree in rows. The leaves of the tree have a large surface area, extended to a length of up to 30 cm. and a breadth of about 15 cm. The inflorescence of the almond contain many flowers, but fewer than four fruits develop per inflorescence. The fruit, the almond, is an elliptically shaped organ, having a thick skin covering a fibrous layer. Below this layer is a stony endocarp, protecting the seed.

The skin on the almond is eaten directly from the tree. The remainder of the fruit is cracked open and the cotyledons are eaten. Sometimes the cotyledons are cooked with sugar to make almond cake.

Common name: Almond-tree, Indian Almond
**Manilkara zapota** (L.) P. van Royen

**Sapotaceae**

The sapodilla is a very popular fruit cultivated throughout San Salvador. The sapodilla tree grows to a height of about 12 meters. The stem structure is black and very rough, and leaves are clustered near the branch tips. The leaves are simple and entire, having an almost inconspicuous emarginate apex. The venation is reticulate and the secondary veins are almost perpendicular to the midrib. The surface of the leaf is very glossy, and like the other parts of the tree, it accumulates dust particles. The fruit, sapodilla, has a brown and gritty skin. When green, the inside of the fruit is green and milky, but when ripe the inside becomes pink or even brownish in color. The texture changes from hard to soft. The seeds exhibit axial placentation.

**Sapodilla** has a commercial value to some owners. The fruit is eaten directly from the tree.

**Common name:** Sapodilla
Melicoccus bijugatus Jacq.

Sapindaceae

The genip is common on San Salvador. It is found in all the settlements of the island. The genip tree grows to a height of about 12 meters, and has a particularly smooth bark. The leaf arrangement is alternate and the sessile leaflets are unusual, in that they are paired and in twos. The petiole and raches are winged. The fruits hang from the stems in bunches of up to thirty. The drupe fruit has a tough green outer exocarp, and inside is a soft jelly-like mesocarp. The seed is centered in the fruit, having a tough endocarp around two cotyledons.

Both the mesocarp and the cotyledons are edible, but the mesocarp is more commonly eaten. Genips are not cooked.

Common name: Genip
Tamarindus indica L.  

Leguminosae

The tamarind is a cultivated plant that is found abundantly in Cockburn Town, as well as in the other settlements on San Salvador. The tree grows to about 10 meters, and has a very rough stem structure. The alternate leaves are pinnately compound. The flowers are zygomorphic. The petals are all light yellow. The fruit is green when young, but turns brown when it matures. The covering of the pod becomes brittle when the fruit is ripe.

The tamarind fruit ripens about late spring and early summer. While the fruit is eaten by people of all ages, it appeals particularly to children and pregnant women. The appeal of the two groups, it seems, is based on the sharpness of the taste of the fruit. A popular past-time among the children is to add sugar and water to the fruit to make a thick sauce, or a mellow drink.

Common name: Tamarind
Annona muricata L.  Annonaceae

The soursop is a cultivated fruit found occasionally in Cockburn Town. The tree has a fairly rough bark, and grows to a height of about 6.3 meters. The leaves are alternate, and are ovate in shape with a slight acute apex. The surface of the leaf is glossy. The flowers have many gynecia and androecia. Subsequently, the fruit is an aggregate. In appearance the fruit is spiny, each spine being the remains of a style.

The soursop is a very succulent fruit, and because of the large quantity of edible pericarp, it is very popular. It is used most for making home-made ice cream or drinks. It is also eaten directly form the tree. The sweet-sour taste of the fruit is delicious.

Common name: Soursop
Punica granatum L.

Pomegranate is found in Cockburn Town and the other settlements. The tree grows to a height of about 5 meters, and the leaves are elliptical. The flowers are sympetalous, having sepals joined to make a crown, and the petals hang out of this crown. The fruit is inferior. The seeds are in the locule in groups and are surrounded by the tough fruit wall. Covering the seeds is a thick layer of succulent tissue, and this is the edible portion.

When ripe, the pomegranate changes from a greenish to a yellowish color. At this time the seeds are simply taken out and the fruit is eaten.

Common name: Pomegranate
*Annona squamosa* L.  

Annonaceae  

The sugar apple is found abundantly throughout all the settlements of San Salvador, and grows mostly on the blacklands. In Reverend Williams' yard, sugar apple trees are seen growing to a height of about 4 meters. The leaf arrangement of the sugar apple is alternate. Leaves are simple, entire, and have an acute apex. The sugar apple fruit, being totally green during growth, is tubercled. It becomes yellow-orange between the tubercles on reaching maturity. To detect whether the apple is ripe, one can squeeze it softly.

Sugar apple is generally eaten directly from the tree.

Common name: Sugar Apple
Psidium guajava L.  

Myrtaceae

The guava is a popular cultivated fruit, and it is found in all the settlements of San Salvador. The shrub or small tree grows to a height of about 3 meters. The stem is smooth and fairly glossy with thin bark peeling in some areas. The young stem is fairly square near the terminal bud. The leaves are unique, in that the lateral veins are parallel. The leaves are very reticulate, giving the leaf a sort of fish-bone look. The fruit of the guava is inferior.

The guava is boiled and filtered to extract the seeds. Sugar is added and the mixture is cooled to form guava-jam or guava-marmalade. Very often, the guava is cooked with dough and the seeds are used to make a sauce; together, they are called guava-duff. Most of the time, however, the guava is simply eaten directly form the tree.

Common name: Guava
Carica papaya L.  

Caricaceae

The pawpaw is a popular fruit. The plant is found both as an escape and cultivated. The tree is sometimes very tall, about six meters. Branching, when it occurs, takes place mostly near the base. All of the leaves are found at the tip of the stem. The leaves are wide and palmately lobed. The venation is very reticulate. Both surfaces of the lamina show pubescence. The fruit is located on the stem, near the lateral bud scars. The berries can grow up to 30 cm. and become very succulent when ripe.

The pawpaw is eaten like a melon, as a breakfast fruit.

Common name: Papaya
Spondias purpurea L. 

The hog plum is found on trees about three meters tall. The leaves are pinnately compound with sessile leaflets. The flowers are small and pink in color. The mature fruit is pyriform shaped, 6 cm. long and 3 cm. wide. The fruit has a green skin, which turns yellow when ripe.

Green hog plums are eaten with salt and pepper by children and pregnant women, occasionally by others. When the fruit is ripe it becomes sweet and succulent. The plum is eaten directly from the tree, or may be purchased in the market.

Common name: Hog Plum
Persea americana Mill.  
Lauraceae

The "pear tree" as it is called by the Bahamians, grows to about 10 meters. The alternate leaves have very broad blades. The flowers are white and very small. The avocado produces flowers during the Spring. At this time, many of the flowers drop off. The fruit grows to approximately 25.4 cm. in length. It weighs up to about 6 pounds at maturity.

The pericarp of the avocado is sliced into strips and eaten with practically every meal. It is used as a side dish, put into salads, and even used to make a sauce for dips.

The avocado leaves are commonly used for making "pear-leaf" tea, but this is more true of the past than the present.

Common name: Avocado pear
Mangifera indica L. Anacardiaceae

The mango is a cultivated plant growing to a height of about 11 meters. The leaves, which are alternately arranged, grow to a length of about 1 foot. The mango tree flowers in Spring, and the fruit ripens during the Summer months. The mango may be very small and weigh about 5 ounces at maturity, or they may weigh up to 4 pounds.

When ripe the mango fruit is generally eaten directly from the tree. Otherwise, the juice is squeezed and used to make home-made ice cream and drinks.

Common name: Mango
There are four kinds of citrus found on San Salvador:

*Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle (lime)

*Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. f. (lemon)

*Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr. (grapefruit)

*Citrus aurantium* L. (sour-orange)

The above mentioned fruits are all cultivated and are found in all the settlements of San Salvador. The trees bearing these fruits grow to 4-5 meters. The alternate leaves have a petiole that is winged, and there is a joint between the petiole and the single leaflet. Both the leaves and the stem are aromatic.

The lime and the lemon may be used together. Their juice is squeezed out of the fruit and used for seasoning meats, fish and especially conch. The juice is also used for medicinal purposes. It is mixed with butter, a little sugar and rum, and is served as a hot lemonade. It is sometimes used to cut the taste of cod liver oil or olive oil when these are taken for colds. The juice is also used in mixed drinks. The skin of the lime or lemon is also used in pastries; for example, fruit cakes and lemon merengue pies.

The juice of the sour-orange is only used for seasoning of meats, and in mixed drinks.

The juice of the grapefruit is used in mixed drinks; for example, a Bahamian drink consisting of Campari and grapefruit juice is called "Bahamian Delight". The parenchyma tissue of the fruit is eaten at breakfast for its vitamin C content.
Common name: Citrus, Lime, Lemon, Grapefruit, Sour-orange
*Ficus aurea* Nutt.

The characteristic of the fig is the single bud scale scar, alternately scattered along the stem showing the position of developed leaves. The leaves are somewhat heart-shaped. The leaf surface is glossy. The sessile or nearly sessile fruit is found in the axils of the petiole and stem. The fruit has a diameter of about one half-inch, and the interior is filled with many small seeds.

The fig is not a very popular fruit. Where the tree is found, the fruit is simply picked and eaten.

Common name: Golden Wild Fig
Coccoloba uvifera (L.) L.  

The sea grape is a native plant usually found along the coast. One characteristic of the sea grape is the circular ochrea found at the base of the petiole there of all leaves. The thick textured leaves are orbicular in shape. Some of the leaf veins are reddish. The fruits resemble a cluster of grapes.

The sea grape ripens at different times through the year, but most of them will ripen in late summer. Some plants will have ripened fruit as late as February. The fruit is green when young, and purple when ripe. It is picked and eaten mostly by children, although adults also enjoy the fruit. It has a sweet-sharp taste. The sea grape flavor is used in a Bahamian soft drink.

Common name: Sea Grape
Coccoloba diversifolia Jacq.  

Pigeon plum is found mostly in the scrub-lands. The tree grows to about 2-5 meters tall, and the stem is relatively smooth. The leaves are simple, alternate, and elliptical. At the base of the petiole is the characteristic circular ochrea. The Pigeon plum fruit develop when inflorescences are as long as the leaves. The fruit grow to about 2 cm. in diameter. When young, the plum is green in color. It becomes purple to black when ripe.

Pigeon plums are sometimes sold to consumers, who simply pluck them into their mouth one at a time, and clean the predominant seed of its pericarp.

Common name: Pigeon plum
Chrysobalanus icaco L.  

The coco-plum is found abundantly around inland swamps and wetlands around the coast. It is a shrub with simple, alternate, entire leaves. Some of the leaves have acute tips, but most are emaginate. This plant can easily be identified because of numerous obvious white lenticles on the stem.

The fruits are produced in two forms, black and white. Both have a diameter of 2-4 cm., with the seed making up most of the fruit. The "meat" surrounding the seed is eaten fresh or it is boiled to make a jam. The coco-plum is a favorite with children.

The interior of the seed is similar to a nut in taste and is called the coco-plum nut. This nut tastes particularly good when dried. In San Salvador this fruit is not as popular as it is on New Providence. During the Summer in New Providence, swarms of people can be seen gathering coco-plums from coco-plum patches.

Common name: Coco-plum
Reynosia sepentrionalis Urb.  

Rhamnaceae

Darling plum is found in the coastal scrub-land. The shrub grows to about 1-1 1/2 meters tall. Its leaves are opposite, ovate-elliptical with emarginated tips. The fruit is spherical with a diameter of about 1.5 cm. The darling plum fruit is mostly seed, and the edible portion is the skin which has a sweet taste.

Common name: Darling Plum
Byrsonima lucida (Mill.) DC

Malpighiaceae

Guanaberry is mostly found in the coastal thickets, and the trees grow to about 4 meters. The leaves are elliptical with emarginate tips and are light green in color. The flowers are unusual in that they have clawed petals. The fruits are small and become orange when ripe.

Guanaberrics are seldom eaten, simply because of the size. However, when the trees are in full fruit, the children will pick and eat them. They are juicy, with a bitter-sweet taste.

The Bahama stopper, Bahama lantana, Ram’s horn and Strong back fruits are a few of the wild fruits which are rarely eaten, but are edible. They have not been illustrated here.

Common name: Guanaberry, Candle-berry
CHAPTER VI

CHECKLIST OF MARINE ALGAE
OF
SAN SALVADOR

The following is a partial checklist of common marine algae compiled from studies made over the past several years. Also incorporated into the list are names obtained by H.G. Marshall (1980) in his work on the marine algae of the island.

The texts used for identification are Dawes (1974), Taylor (1960) and Woelkerling (1976).

The checklist includes the name, authority or authorities, and a reference to an illustration, if it was produced for the genus or species in one of the texts used for the study.
NAME

CHLOROPHYCEAE

ULOTHRICALES

Diplochaete solitaria Colling

Monostroma oxypermum (Kutzing) Doty

M. sp.

CLADOPORALES

Chaetomorpha aerea (Dillwyn) Kutzing

C. sp

C. cantenata (L.) van den Hoek = C. fuliginosa

C. ladophora crispula Vickers

C. submarina Crouan = C. howei

C. vagabunda (L.) Kutzing = C. fascicularis

SIPHONOCvidiaLES

Acetabularia crenulata Lamouroux

Acicularia shenki (Mobius) Solms-Laubach

Anadymene stellata (Wolfen) C. Agardh

Batophora oerstedi J. Agardh

B. oerstedi v. occidentalis (Harvey) Howe

Chamaedoria peniculum (Ellis and Solander) Kuntz

Cladophoropsis membranacea (C. Agardh) Borgesen

Cymopodia barbata (Linnaeus) Lamouroux

Dasycladus vermicularis (Scopoli) Krasser

Dictyosphaeria cavernosa (Forsskal) Borgesen

Halicystis osterhoutii L.R. and A.H. Blinks

Microdictyon marinus (Bory) Silva
Neomeris annulata Dickie p. 672 (Taylor)

N. cokeri Howe p. 672 (Taylor)

N. mucosa Howe p. 672 (Taylor)

Valonia aegagropila C. Agardh p. 676 (Taylor)

V. macrophysea Kutzing p. 676 (Taylor)

V. ocellata Howe p. 680 (Taylor)

V. utricularis C. Agardh p. 680 (Taylor)

V. ventricosa J. Agardh p. 680 (Taylor)

SIPHONALES

Avrainvillea longicaulis (Kutzing) Murray & Boodle p. 700 (Taylor)

A. nigricans Decaisne p. 700 (Taylor)

A. rawsoni (Dickie) Howe p. 700 (Taylor)

Codium isthmocladum Vickers p. 714 (Taylor)

C. taylori Silva p. 714 (Taylor)

Caulerpa cupressoides (Wesr) C. Agardh p. 690, 692 (Taylor)

C. mexicana (Sonder) J. Agardh p. 686 (Taylor)

C. paspaloides (Bory) Greville p. 694 (Taylor)

C. peltata Lamouroux p. 969 (Taylor)

C. proliferata (Forsskal) Lamouroux p. 687 (Taylor)

C. racemosa (Forsskal) J. Agardh p. 696, 698 (Taylor)

C. serrulata (Forsskal) J. Agardh emend. Borgesen p. 690 (Taylor)

C. sertularioides (Gmelin) Howe p. 688 (Taylor)

C. verticillata J. Agardh p. 682 (Taylor)

C. vickersiae Borgesen p. 682 (Taylor)

Halimeda discoidea Decaisne p. 710 (Taylor)

H. favulosa Howe p. 710 (Taylor)

H. incrassata (Ellis) Lamouroux p. 708 (Taylor)

H. lacrimosa Howe p. 708 (Taylor)
H. monile (Ellis and Solander) Lamouroux p. 708 (Taylor)
H. opuntia (Linnaeus) Lamouroux p. 708 (Taylor)
H. scabra Howe p. 712 (Taylor)
H. simulans Howe p. 710 (Taylor)
H. tuna (Ellis and Solander) Lamouroux p. 710 (Taylor)
Penicillus capitatus Lamarck p. 704 (Taylor)
P. dumetosus (Lamouroux) Blainville p. 704 (Taylor)
P. lamourouxii Decaisne p. 704 (Taylor)
P. pyriformis A. and E.S. Gepp p. 704 (Taylor)
Rhipilia tomentosa Kutzing p. 706 (Taylor)
Rhipocephalus oblongus (Decaisne) Kutzing p. 706 (Taylor)
R. phoenix (Ellis and Solander) Kutzing p. 706 (Taylor)
Udotea conglutinata (Ellis and Solander) Lamouroux p. 702 (Taylor)
U. cyathiformis Decaisne p. 706 (Taylor)
U. flabellum (Ellis and Solander) Lamouroux p. 702 (Taylor)
U. spinulosa Howe p. 702 (Taylor)
U. sublittoralis Taylor p. 706 (Taylor)

PHAEOPHYCEAE

ECTOCARPALES

Ectocarpus elachistaeformis Heydrick p. 720 (Taylor)

DICTYOTALES

Dictyopteris justii Lamouroux p. 728 (Taylor)
Dictyota cervicornis Kutzing p. 724 (Taylor)
D. dentata Lamouroux p. 722 (Taylor)
D. dichotoma (Hudson) Lamouroux p. 724 (Taylor)
D. divaricata Lamouroux p. 724 (Taylor)
D. linearis (C. Agardh) Greville
D. volubilis Kutzing sensu Vickers p. 724 (Taylor)

106
Padina jamaicensis (Collins) p. 730 (Taylor)

Papenfuss = P. sanctae-crucis

P. vickersiae Hoyt p. 730 (Taylor)

Pocockiella variegata (Lamouroux) p. 728 (Taylor)

Papenfuss = Lobophora

Stypopodium zonale (Lamouroux) Papenfuss p. 718 (Taylor)

CHORDARIALES

Elachistea minutissima Taylor p. 720 (Taylor)

PUNCTARIALES

Colpomenia sinuosa (Roth) Derbes and Solier p. 734 (Taylor)

FUCALES

Sargassum filipendula C. Agardh p. 736 (Taylor)

S. fluitans Borgesen p. 740 (Taylor)

S. natans (Linnaeus) J. Meyen p. 736 (Taylor)

S. platycarpum Montague p. 738 (Taylor)

S. polyceratium Montague p. 742 (Taylor)

S. pteropleuron Grunow p. 740 (Taylor)

S. vulgare C. Agardh p. 738 (Taylor)

Turbinaria tricostata Barton p. 740 (Taylor)

T. turbinata (Linnaeus) Kuntze

RHODOPHYCEAE

NEMALIONALES

Asparagoposis taxiformis (Delile) p. 114 (Worlkerling)

Collins & Hervey

Galaxaura squalida Kjellman p. 128 (Woelkerling)

G. subverticillata Kjellman p. 750 (Taylor)

Liagora farinosa Lamouroux p. 748 (Taylor)

L. pinnata Harney = L. pedicellata Howe
GELIDIALES

Wurdeemannia miniata (Draparnaud) Feldmann & Hamel p. 144 (Woelkerling)

CRYPTONEMIALES

Amphiroa fragilissima (Linnaeus) Lamouroux p. 756 (Taylor)
Corallina subulata Ellis and Solander p. 762 (Taylor)
Dudresnaya crassa Howe p. 748 (Taylor)
D. bermudensis Setchell
Fosliella chamaedoris (Foslie & Howe) Howe
F. farinosa (Lamouroux) Howe
F. leiolisii (Rosanoff) Howe
Goniolithon strictum Foslie p. 816 (Taylor)
Jania adherens Lamouroux p. 760 (Taylor)
J. capillacea Harvey p. 760 (Taylor)
J. rubens (L.) Lamouroux p. 760 (Taylor)

GIGARTINALES

Agardhiella tenera (J. Agardh) Schmitz p. 134 (Dawes)
Gracilaria boldgettii Harvey p. 774 (Taylor)
G. cervicornis (Turner) J. Agardh
G. foliifera (Forsskal) Borgesen p. 130 (Dawes)
G. verrucosa (Hudson) Papenfuss p. 774 (Taylor)
Hypnea muciformis (Wulfen) Lamouroux p. 808 (Taylor)
H. spinella (C. Agardh) Kutzing

RHODYMENIALES

Botryocladiella occidentalis (Borgesen) Kylin p. 790 (Taylor)
Champia parvula (C. Agardh) Harvey p. 140 (Dawes)
Coelothrix irregularis (Harvey) Borgesen p. 752 (Taylor)
Lomentaria baileyana (Harvey) Farlow p. 134 (Woelkerling)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acanthophora spicifera (Vahl)</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>Boergesen</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>Harvey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryothyrella montagnei</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>(Woelkerling)</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>(Woelkerling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bryothamnion trigonatum (Gmelin)</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>Howe</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>(Woelkerling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callophora leprieurii (Montagne)</td>
<td>1208</td>
<td>J. Agardh</td>
<td>1208</td>
<td>(Woelkerling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramium subulatum (C. Agardh)</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>Montagne</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>(Taylor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. tenuissima (Goodenough)</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>(Woodward)</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>(Woelkerling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasys molii Harvey</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>C. Agardh</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>(Dawes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digenia simplex (Wullen)</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>C. Agardh</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>(Taylor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosiphonia gibbesii (Harvey)</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>Falkenberg</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>(Woelkerling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosiphonia bidentata (Howe)</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>(Woelkerling)</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>(Taylor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurencia corallina (Montagne)</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>Howe</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>(Taylor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. obtusa (Hudson)</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>Lamouroux</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>(Taylor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. microcladia Kutzing</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>Lamouroux</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>(Taylor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. crassulacea (Schrinner)</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>Kutzing</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>(Taylor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. pennicillata C. Agardh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Woelkerling, W.J. 1976. *South Florida Benthic Marine Algae: Keys and Comments.* University of Miami; Comparative Sedimentology Laboratory, Fisher Island Station, Miami Beach, Florida.
Abelmoschus (42), (56)
Abildgaardia (28)
Abram bush (56)
Abrus (36), (55)
Abutilon (42)
Acacia (17), (35), (55)
Acalypha (39), (56)
ACANTHACEAE (50)
Acanthus Family (50)
Achyranthes (33)
Acrostichum (25)
Adiantum (25)
Aechmea (28)
AGAVACEAE (30), (54)
Agave (17), (30), (54), (76)
Agave Family (30), (76)
Ageratum (51), (58)
AIIZOACEAE (33)
ALISMATACEAE (26)
Allium (54)
Allspice (57)
Almond Tree (44), (57), (83)
Aloe (30), (54)
Aloes (30)
Alternanthera (33)
AMARANTHACEAE (33)
Amaranth Family (33)
Amaranthus (33)
AMARYLLIDACEAE (30), (54)
Amaryllis Family (30)
Ambrosia (5), (8), (51), (58), (62)
Amanita (23), (43)
AMNIACEAE (45)
Amryis (10), (20), (37), (55)
ANACARDIACEAE (40), (56), (92), (94)
Andropogon (8), (20), (26)
Anethum (57)
Angled Hsitietoe (32)
Annona (13), (23), (34), (55), (87), (89)
ANNONACEAE (34), (55), (87), (89)
Antigonon (32)
Antirhena (12), (50)
APOCYNACEAE (46), (57)
Arabian Jasmine (45)
ARACEAE (29), (54)
Arachis (36), (55)
Araucaria (25)
ARAUCARIACEAE (26)
Argemone (34), (55)
Argyranthemia (11), (39)
Aristida (8), (11), (17), (26)
Aristolochia (32)
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE (32)
Art pumpkins (55)
Arum Family (29)
ASCLEPIADACEAE (57)
Asclepias (46), (57)
Asplenia (25)
Aster (51)
ASTERACEAE (51)
Asteramnus (39), (56)
Atriplex (32)
Auricled Green Briar (8), (30)
Australian Pine (31), (54)
Avicennia (13), (14), (48)
AVICENNIAE (48)
Avocado (55), (82)
Avocado Pear (34), (93)
Bacopa (23), (49)
Bahama Buttercup (10), (17), (43), (56), (60)
Bahama Caespitina (36)
Bahama Cat's Claw (35)
Bahama Evolvulus (47)
Bahama Lantana (48), (102)
Bahama Lovegrass (27)
Bahama Milk-pea (37), (55)
Bahama Pigeon-plum (32)
Bahama Prickly-pear (43)
Bahama Salanum (12), (49)
Bahama Spurge (39)
Bahama Stopper (21), (44), (102)
Bahama Swamp Bush (42)
Bahama Varvain (48)
Bahama Wedelia (10), (52)
Balbis' Wild Pine (29)
Ball-moss (29)
Balloon Vine (41)
Banana (54)
Banana Family (30)
Basiphyllaeae (31)
Bastardia (42)
BATICACEAE (31)
Batis (13), (31)
Bay Cedar (5), (6), (14), (38), (61)
Bay Cedar Family (38), (61)
Bay Geranium (5), (6), (8), (51), (58), (62)
Bay Lavender (5), (6), (48), (57), (63)
Bay-bean (36)
Bayberry (55)
Bayberry Family (31)
Beach Iva (8), (52)
Beach Morning-glory (47)
Beef-bush (49)
Beef-wood Family (31)
Beefwood (8), (10), (11), (32), (33), (55)
Beets (55)
Bellflower Family (51)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beloperone</td>
<td>(50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benny Plant</td>
<td>(58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermuda Grass</td>
<td>(27), (54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beta</td>
<td>(55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidens</td>
<td>(10), (52), (58), (64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIGNONIACEAE</td>
<td>(49), (58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird Pepper</td>
<td>(49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthwort Family</td>
<td>(32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter Bush</td>
<td>(38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter</td>
<td>(41), (54), (56), (58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Bean</td>
<td>(36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Ironwood</td>
<td>(41), (56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Mangrove</td>
<td>(13), (14), (48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Mangrove Family</td>
<td>(48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Nightshade</td>
<td>(49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Olive</td>
<td>(44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Sage</td>
<td>(52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Torch</td>
<td>(5), (8), (12), (50), (58), (65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Willow</td>
<td>(13), (18), (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blechnum</td>
<td>(50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blodgett's Spurge</td>
<td>(39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-flower</td>
<td>(48), (57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blunt-leaved Achranthea</td>
<td>(33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boheravie</td>
<td>(33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOMBACACEAE</td>
<td>(42), (56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombax Family</td>
<td>(42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borage Family</td>
<td>(47), (63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BORAGINACEAE</td>
<td>(47), (57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borraia</td>
<td>(50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrichia</td>
<td>(5), (8), (52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bothriochloa</td>
<td>(27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bougainvillea</td>
<td>(33), (55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourreria</td>
<td>(12), (47), (57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box Briar</td>
<td>(51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box Family</td>
<td>(40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box-leaved Haytenus</td>
<td>(40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxwood</td>
<td>(40), (56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachyria</td>
<td>(27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brasiletto</td>
<td>(36), (55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bralitter</td>
<td>(65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassica</td>
<td>(55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian Pepper Tree</td>
<td>(40), (56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad-leaved Bolly</td>
<td>(33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROMELIACEAE</td>
<td>(29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broom bush</td>
<td>(57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broom Sage</td>
<td>(26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown-Gaard Portulaca</td>
<td>(34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckda</td>
<td>(44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckthorn Family</td>
<td>(41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat Family</td>
<td>(77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull-vine</td>
<td>(41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bumelia</td>
<td>(12), (17), (45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bunchosia</td>
<td>(20), (38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bur Vervain</td>
<td>(48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burr Bush</td>
<td>(41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bursera</td>
<td>(20), (38), (56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURSERACEAE</td>
<td>(38), (56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushy beard-grass</td>
<td>(26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushy Senoa</td>
<td>(36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter Bough</td>
<td>(20), (41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttonwood</td>
<td>(50), (51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttonwood (12-14), (16), (44)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUXACEAE</td>
<td>(40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buxus</td>
<td>(20), (40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byrsonima</td>
<td>(38), (102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>(55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CACTACEAE</td>
<td>(43), (57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cactus Family</td>
<td>(43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassalpinia</td>
<td>(36), (55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cajanus</td>
<td>(36), (55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calilea</td>
<td>(6), (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caliandra</td>
<td>(35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calotropis</td>
<td>(46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caltrop Family</td>
<td>(37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calypotocarpus</td>
<td>(52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calyptranthes</td>
<td>(44)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMPANULACEAE</td>
<td>(51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canavalia</td>
<td>(6), (36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candle-berry</td>
<td>(38), (102)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canoe-grass</td>
<td>(27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canna</td>
<td>(30), (54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canna Family</td>
<td>(30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANNACEAE</td>
<td>(30), (54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape-weed</td>
<td>(48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caper Family</td>
<td>(34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitate Beech-rush</td>
<td>(28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitate Spikerush</td>
<td>(28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPPARIDACEAE</td>
<td>(34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capparis</td>
<td>(13), (18), (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capraria</td>
<td>(49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capsicum</td>
<td>(49), (57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caraxeron</td>
<td>(33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiospermum</td>
<td>(41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carica</td>
<td>(43), (56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARICACEAE</td>
<td>(43), (56), (91)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpet-weed Family</td>
<td>(33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>(57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot Family</td>
<td>(45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter's Orchid</td>
<td>(31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassasia</td>
<td>(12), (50), (58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashia</td>
<td>(35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>(40), (56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassia</td>
<td>(12), (36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassine</td>
<td>(40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassip</td>
<td>(35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassytha</td>
<td>(10), (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASSYTHACEAE</td>
<td>(34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castor Bean</td>
<td>(40), (56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casuarina</td>
<td>(31), (54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASUARINACEAE</td>
<td>(31), (54)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

112
Cat's Claw (20), (35)
Catesbaea (12), (17), (50)
Catharanthus (10), (46), (57)
Catnip (57)
Cattail Family (25)
Ceiba (42), (56)
CELASTRACEAE (40), (56)
Cenchrus (6), (27), (76)
Centaurium (46)
Centaury (47)
Centella (16), (23), (45)
Centrosera (36)
Century plant (54)
Cephalocereus (43)
Cestrum (49)
CHENOPODIACEAE (32), (55)
Chenopodium (32), (55)
Chickweed Epilobium (47)
Chicoreus (50), (58)
Chloris (27)
Chocolate Family (42)
Christmas orchid (11), (54)
Christmas-vine (57)
CHRYSOBALANACEAE (35), (100)
Chrysobalanus (35), (55), (100)
Cinnecord (17), (56)
Cissus (13), (41), (56)
Citharexylum (20), (48)
Citriullus (51), (58)
Citrus (38), (55), (95), (96)
Cladium (20), (28)
Coast Cyperus (20), (28)
Coast Sophora (37)
Coast Spurge (5), (6), (39)
Coast Stempedia (16), (49), (58)
Coastal Aristolochia (32)
Coastal Tresine (33)
Coca Family (37)
Coccoloba (5), (6), (11), (21), (32), (55), (77)
Coccolithrinx (8), (9), (11), (29), (39), (46), (47), (54)
Cocoa Plum (11), (16), (35), (55), (82)
Cocoa Plum Family (35)
Cocoboy (47)
Coconut (29), (54)
Cocos (29), (54)
Codiaeum (39), (56)
Coffeea Senna (36)
Colocasia (29), (54)
Colored beans (55)
Colubrina (41)
COMBRETACEAE (44), (57), (83)
Commelina (29)
COMMELINACEAE (29), (54)
Commicarpus (33)
Common Ernodea (5), (12), (21), (50)
Common Fern Family (25)
Common Jacquemontia (47), (70)
Common Prickly-pear (43)
Common Tick-trefoil (36)
Common Velvet-seed (50)
Common Waltheria (10), (11), (56)
Common Water-nymph (26)
COMPOSITAE (58)
Composite Family (51), (62), (64), (69)
Conocarpus (13), (14), (16), (21), (44)
CONVOLVULACEAE (47)
Coryza (52)
Copper Leaf (39), (56)
Coral plant (56)
Coral Vine (32)
Corallina (32, (108)
Corchorus (11), (41), (56), (81)
Cordgrass (26)
Cordia (47), (57)
Cordyline (54)
Corker berry (57)
Cork (28), (54)
Cough Bush (39)
Country belle (57)
Cow Pea (35)
Cow Peas (55)
Cow-bush (42)
Crab's eyes (55)
Crabwood (32), (39)
CRASSULACEAE (35), (55)
Creeping cucumber (58)
Creeping Morning-glory (47)
Crienum (30), (54)
Crosspetalum (10), (12), (40)
Croatalia (36)
Croton (11), (39), (56), (66)
Crowfoot-grass (27)
Crown-of-thorns (56)
CRUCIFERAE (34), (55)
Cryptostegia (46)
Cucumber (58)
Cucumis (51), (58)
Cucurbita (51), (58)
CUCURBITACEAE (51), (58)
Cup and saucer (56)
Cuscuta (47), (57)
Cushaw Squash (51), (58)
Cuspidate Cyperus (28)
Custard Apple (34), (55)
Custard-apple Family (34)
Cut-leaved Ground-cherry (49)
Cuttlefish (23)
Cymbopogon (27), (54)
CYMODOCEACEAE (26)
Cynanchum (46)
Cynodon (27), (54)
Cyperaceae (28)
Cyperus (6), (28)
Dactylolocanium (27)
Dalbergia (38)
Dark-eyed Morning-glory (47)
Darling plum (10), (11), (56)
Daucus (57)
Day lily (6), (54)
Delonix (36), (55)
Desmanthus (35)
Desmodium (36)
Devil's rip (57)
Dichondra (47)
Dichromena (16), (21), (28)
Dicliptera (50)
Digitaria (27)
Dill seed (57)
Dioscorea (30), (54)
Dioscoreaceae (30), (54)
Diospyros (20), (45), (57)
Distichlis (27)
Ditch-grass Family (26)
Doctor-bush (45)
Dodder (47)
Dodonaea (41)
Dog Puddle (52)
Dog-drink-water (29)
Dogbane Family (46), (80)
Dogwood (41)
Dolichos (36)
Dropsed Grass (28)
Drypetes (38)
EBENACEAE (57)
Ebony Family (45)
Echinodorus (21), (26)
Echites (11), (46)
Eddo (29), (54)
Eggplant (57)
Eleocharts (16), (21), (28)
Elephant Ear (54)
Eleusine (27)
Elliott's Beak-rush (28)
Elm Family (31)
Encyclia (11), (31), (54)
Epiderdium (31)
Eragrostis (27)
Erect Burhead (21), (26)
Erithalis (5), (12), (50), (58), (65)
Ernodea (5), (12), (21), (50), (58)
ERYTHROXYLACEAE (37)
Erythroxylon (20), (37)
Eugenia (44), (57)
Eupatorium (17), (52), (58)
Euphorbia (5), (6), (10), (39), (56), (74)

EUPHORBIACEAE (39), (56)
Eustachys (27)
Eustoma (46)
Evening Primrose Family (44)
Evolvulus (47), (57)
Exostema (20), (50), (58)
Exothea (20), (41)
False Boxwood (40), (56)
False Hallow (42)
Feather-bed (57)
Fever vine (55), (58)
Ficus (31), (55), (97)
Fiddle-Flower (40), (56)
Field Pumpkin (51)
Fig Family (31)
Figwort Family (49)
Fimbriatilis (20), (28)
Finger-grass (27)
Fire-bush (39)
Fish Poison (37)
Five fingers (58)
Flat-spiked Rush (28)
Flaveria (52)
Flexuous Wild Pine (29)
Florida Privet (45)
Forestiera (45)
Fountain-plant (49)
Four-o'clock Family (33)
Fowl-foot (41)
Fox-tail Grass (28)
Fragipanni (46), (57)
French Rose (39), (55)
Fringed Paspalum (27)
Fringed Sida (42)
Frog's-bit Family (26)
Frogwood (58)
Galactia (37), (55)
Gale-of-wind (56)
Gardenia (58)
Garlic (54)
Geiger tree (57)
Genip (41), (56), (82), (85)
Gentian Family (46)
GENTIANACEAE (46)
Giant Fern (25)
Giant Milkweed (46)
Glasswort (14), (32)
Goat Vine (33)
Goat-bush (58)
Goat-weed (49)
Golden Coconut (54)
Golden Fig (31)
Goma Bush (33)
Goodenia Family (51)
GOODENIACEAE (51)
Gooseberry Tree (40), (56)
Goosegrass (27)
Gossefoot Family (32)
Gossypium (42), (56)
Gourd Family (51)
GRAMINEAE (26), (54)
Granny-bush (56)
Grape Family (41)
Grapefruit (38), (55), (95), (96)
Grass Family (26), (76)
Gray Nickers (36)
Green Ladies'-tresses (31)
Guameodendron (20), (39)
Guaiacum (20), (37), (55)
Guana Berry (38), (82)
Guapira (10), (11), (33), (55)
Guava (57), (82)
Guettarda (50), (58)
Guinea Corn (54)
Gumbo–limbo (38), (56)
Gumbo–limbo Family (38)
Gumelemi (20), (38)
Gundelia (53), (58), (69)
GUTTIFERAE (43), (56)
Gynanda (40), (56)
Hairy Spurge (39)
Hairy Wild Coffee (51)
Haleodule (26)
Hardhead (10), (40), (56), (67)
Hat Palmetto (29)
Haulback (18), (21), (35), (68)
Hedyotis (50)
Heliotropium (47), (57)
Hemianthus (49)
Herbaceous Vernonia (52)
Hercules' Club (38)
Herissantia (42)
Hibiscus (42), (56)
Hierba del Caballo (52)
Hippomane (39)
Hog Palmetto (29), (54)
Hog-plum (56)
Horse-bush (52), (56), (69)
Hurricane-grass (28)
HYDROCHARITACEAE (26)
Hymenocalis (6), (30), (54)
Hypelate (41)
Hypericum–leaved Sourke (39)
Indian corn (54)
Indian Shot (30), (54)
Indigofera (37)
Ink-bush (48)
Inkberry (51)
Ipomoea (5), (6), (47), (57), (75)
Iresine (33)
Ironwood (41), (44), (56)
Iva (8), (52)
Jacknada (58)
Jacob's Ladder (39)
Jacquemontia (10), (47), (70)
Jacquinta (17), (45)
Jamaica Weed (47)
Jasminum (45)
Jatropha (39), (56)
Jerusalem bush (55)
Jerusalem Thorn (36)
Jimbay (35), (55), (71)
Joe–wood (17), (45)
Joint Grass (27)
Jointweed Family (32)
Kallanchoe (35), (55)
Kapok (56)
Kasondi Senna (36)
Knotted Spikerush (28)
Knotweed (33)
Knotweed Amaranth (33)
Krugiodendron (41), (56)
LABIATAE (48), (57)
Lactuca (52), (56)
Languncularia (44)
Lantana (8), (10), (48), (79), (102)
Large Yellow Nickers (55)
Larger Day–flower (29)
Lasiacis (27)
LAURACEAE (34), (55), (93)
Laurel Family (34)
Leafy Catesbaea (50)
LEGUMINOSAE (35), (36), (55), (86)
Leiphalamos (46)
Lemon (55)
Lemon Grass (27), (54)
Leonotis (48), (57)
Lepidium (34)
Leucana (35), (55), (71)
Life plant (55)
Lignum Vitae (20), (37), (55)
LILIACEAE (30), (54)
Lily Family (30)
Lima Bean (27)
 Lime (38), (55), (96)
Linden Family (41), (81)
Link Vine (31)
Linkweed (54)
Lion's Ear (48), (57)
Lithophrana (33)
Lobelia (51)
Logania Family (46)
LOGANIACEAE (46)
Long–spined Acacia (35)
Loosestrife Family (43)
LORANTHACEAE (32)
Love-vine (34), (47), (57), (72)
Love-vine Family (34), (72)
Lovegrass (27)
Low Abutilon (42)
Low Ashy Heliotrope (47)
Low Heliotrope (47)
Low Himosa (35)
Low Rattlesnake (36)
Low Senna (36)
Ludwigia (16), (44)
Lycopersicon (49), (57)
Lysiloma (18), (35)
LYTHRACEAE (43)
Macropodium (37)
Madder Family (50), (65)
Madiera (56)
Mahoe (56)
Mahogany (38)
Mahogany Family (38)
Maclura Bush (40)
Malaxis (31)
Malhnokia (5), (6), (48), (57), (63)
Mallow Family (42)
Malpighia (38)
Malpighia Family (38)
MALPIGHIACEAE (38), (102)
MALVACEAE (42), (50)
Malvastrum (42)
Mamey (42)
Manaean (43), (56)
Manmee (43)
Mammee tree (56)
Manordica (68)
Manatee-Grass (26)
Manatee-grass Family (26)
Marchionea (30)
Mangifera (40), (56), (94)
Mango (56)
Mangrove Family (44), (48)
Mangrove Swamp Vine (46)
Mangrove Vine (13), (41)
Manihot (40), (58)
Manilkara (17), (21), (45), (57), (84)
Manilla (54)
Marigold (58)
Marsh Cynanchum (46)
Marsh Finbristyliis (20), (28)
Marsh Fleabane (52)
Marsh Gentian (48)
Marsh Phyla (48)
Nastic-bully (45)
Nastic-chandron (45)
Maytenus (40), (56)
Mahanthara (52)
Melia (38), (68)
MELICACEAE (38), (56)
Helicococcus (41), (56), (85)
Malochia (42)
Melothria (58)
Mentha (57)
Merreria (47)
Metopium (16), (17), (21), (40)
Mexican flame vine (52), (58)
Mexican Poppy (34), (55)
Milk Plant (39)
Milk weed (57)
Milk-and-wine (11) (54)
Milkweed Family (46)
Millkwort Family (30)
Millspaugh's Ermodoea (50)
Millwa (18), (21), (35), (68)
Mint Family (48)
Mistletoe Family (32)
Moneywort Evolvulus (47)
Monkey-fiddle (40)
Moon Vine (47)
MORACEAE (31), (55), (97)
Morning-glory (47), (70), (75)
Morning-glory Family (47), (70), (75)
Moss like Lithopha (33)
Mottled Spurge (39)
Mulberry (31)
Musca (30), (54)
MUSACEAE (30), (54)
Muskmeal (51), (58)
Mustard Family (34)
Myrcianthes (44)
Myrica (21), (31), (55)
MYRICACEAE (31), (65)
MYRTACEAE (44), (67), (90)
Myrtle Family (44)
Naited Family (26)
NAJADACEAE (26)
Najas (21), (26)
Naked Wood (41)
Nama (47)
Nash's prickly-pear (43)
Nectandra (18), (34)
Nephrolepis (25), (54)
Norium (40), (57)
Net-veined Caesalpinia (36)
Nettle Family (32)
Nodeweed (52)
Norfolk Island Pine (25)
Noyau Vine (47)
NYCTAGINACEAE (32), (55)
Oblong-leafed Polygala (39)
Ocimum (48)
Okra (56)
OLACACEAE (32), (55)
Olax Family (32)
Old Man Cactus (43)
OLEACEAE (45)
Oleander (57)
Olive Family (45)
Olive Wood (40)
ONAGRACEAE (44)
Oncidium (31)
Onion (54)
Opinia (50)
Opuntia (43), (57), (106)
Orchid Family (31)
ORCHIDACEAE (31), (54)
Ornate-leaved Marsh Pennywort (45)
Orpine Family (35)
OXALIDACEAE (37)
Oxalis (37)
Oyster Plant (29), (54)
Pain-in-Back (18), (31)
Palo Verdes (44)
Palm Family (29)
PALMACEAE (29), (54)
Panicum (27)
PAPAVERACEAE (34), (55)
Paraguay Chiorts (27)
Parkinsonia (36)
Parthenium (52), (58)
Paspalum (20), (27)
Passiflora (43)
PASSIFLORACEAE (43)
Passion-flower Family (43)
Pavonia (23), (42)
Pawpaw (43), (82), (91)
Pawpaw Family (43)
Pea Family (36), (36), (66), (71), (73)
Peanut (36), (55)
Pectinate Passion-flower (43)
PEDALIACEAE (49), (58)
Pedalium Family (49)
Pedilanthus (40), (56)
Pencil Flower (8), (10), (37), (73)
Pepper (57)
Pepper-bush (30)
Peppermint (57)
Persea (34), (55), (93)
Phaseolus (37), (55)
Phalanthus (50)
Phylodendron (54)
Phoradendron (32)
Phragmites (16), (27)
Phyla (16), (23), (48), (57)
Phyllanthus (10), (40), (56), (67)
Physalis (49)
Phytolacca (33)
PHYTOLACCACEAE (33)
Picramnia (20), (38), (56)
Pigeon pea (36), (55)
Pigeon Plum (32), (55), (82), (99)
Pigweed (33)
Pilea (32)
Pimenta (44), (57)
Pin weed (39), (74)
Pineapple Family (29)
Pineyard Snowberry (50)
Piscidia (37), (55)
Phacellobium (10), (11), (17), (20), (35)
Pitted Bluestem (27)
Pluchea (10), (52)
PLUMBAGINACEAE (45)
Plumbago (45)
Plumbago Family (45)
Plumed Lovegrass (27)
Plumeria (46), (57)
Poinsettia (56)
Poison Bush (39)
Poison Cherry (40)
Poison Tree (10), (11), (40)
Pokeweed Family (38)
Polygala (39)
POLYGONACEAE (32), (55), (98), (99)
Polygonum (32)
POLYPODIACEAE (25), (54)
Polypodium (25)
Pomegranate (44), (57), (82), (88)
Pomegranate Family (44)
Pond Apple (13), (23), (55)
Pond Top (29)
Pondweed (21), (26)
Pondweed Family (26)
Poppy Family (34)
Porana (47), (57)
Pork and Doughboy (35)
Portulaca (23), (34)
PORTULACACEAE (34)
Potamogeton (21), (25)
POTAMOGETONACEAE (25)
Potato Family (49)
Pound cove (58)
Prickly Bush (50)
Prickly Greenbriar (30)
Pride-of-India (56)
Prince's torch (58)
Princedwood (20), (50), (58)
Privet (48)
Privity Senna (12), (36)
Pseudophoenix (29), (54)
Psidium (21), (44), (57), (90)
PSilotaceae (25)
Psilotum (25)
Psychotria (51)
Pteridium (25)
Pumpkin (58)
Punica (44), (57)
PUNICACEAE (44), (57), (88)
Purple Heart (29), (54)
Purple Rattlebox (36)
Purslane (13), (14), (33), (34)
Purslane Family (34)
Quassia Family (38)
Railroad Vine (6), (11), (47), (57)
Ram's Horn (11), (17), (35), (102)
Randia (51)
Rat Wood (37)
Red Calliandra (35)
Red Mangrove (12-14), (44), (57)
Red Milk-pea (37)
Red pepper (57)
Red Parrotvine (46), (57)
Red Sage-bush (48)
Reed Grass (16), (27)
Resurrection Fern (25)
Reynosa (10), (11), (41), (56), (101)
Rhabdodemia (48)
Rheocallis (5), (61)
RHANNAECEAE (41), (56), (101)
Rhizophora (13), (14), (44), (57)
RHIZOPHORACEAE (44), (57)
Rhoeo (29)
Rhoephia (37)
Rhynchospora (28)
Ricinus (56)
Ricinus (40)
Rivina (33)
Richefortia (46)
Rock Phyllanthus (40)
Rosa (35), (42), (55)
ROSACEAE (35), (56)
Rosary Pea (25)
Rose Family (56)
Rose of China (56)
Round-stemmed Spikerasu (28)
Royal Poinciana (36), (55)
Rubber Plant (31)
Rubber-vine (46)
RUBIACEAE (50), (58)
Rupella’s False Mallow (42)
Ruppia (26)
RUPPIACEAE (26)
Russellia (49), (58)
RUTACEAE (37), (58)
Sabal (14), (16), (17), (21), (25), (29), (54)
Sabal Palm (17), (21), (54)
Saccharum (20), (54)
Salicornia (14), (32)
Saltweed (33)
Saltwort (13), (31)
Salvocactus (31)
Salt-bush (57)
Saltwort Family (31)
Salvia (48), (57)
Sandfly-bush (51)
Sansevieria (30), (54)
Santa Maria (52)
SAPINDACEAE (41), (56), (85)
Sapotilla (57)
Sapotaceae (45)
SAPOTACEAE (45), (67), (84)
Scabia (40)
Saw-grass (15), (28)
Scaveola (5), (6), (51)
Scarlet Sage (48)
Sclerina (40), (56)
Schoepfia (32), (55)
Scleria (29)
Scorpion-tail (57)
SCROPHULARIACEAE (49), (58)
Sea Bush (6), (8), (52)
Sea Grape (5), (6), (11), (21), (32), (55), (77), (82), (33)
Sea Oats (6), (28), (54)
Sea Purslane (13), (14), (33)
Sea-shore Rush-grass (28)
Sea-shore Salt-grass (27)
Sea-side Heliotrope (47)
Sea-side Mahoe (42), (56)
Sedge Family (28)
Seneceio (52), (58)
Serjania (41)
Serpent Fern (25)
Sesame (49)
Sesamum (49), (58)
Sesbanias (37)
Sesuvium (6), (13), (14), (33)
Sesuvium (28)
Sesuvium (28), (64)
Seven-year Apple (12), (50), (69)
Shaggy Crab-grass (27)
Shallot (54)
Sheathed Spurge (39)
Sheep-grass (47)
Shoestring-Fern (25)
Shoestring-Fern (25)
Shrubby Wild Fig (31), (55)
Shrimp Plant (50)
Sida (5), (10), (42)
Sidastrum (42)
Silk-cotton Tree (42)
Silver Thatch (11), (29), (54)
Silver Thatch Palm (11), (54)
Silverthorn Palm (29)
SIMAROUBACEAE (38), (56)
Slender Amaranthus (33)
Slender Heliotrope (47)
Slender Maiden-Hair Fern (25)
Slender Malaxis (31)
Slender Nut-rush (29)
Slender Paspalum (27)
Slender Sea Purslane (33)
Small Halberd Fern (18), (25)
Small Passion-flower (43)
Small White Sage (48)
Small-flowered Catawbaia (12), (17), (50)
Small-fruited Beak-rush (28)
Smilax (8), (30)
Smooth Corchorus (41)
Smooth Horseweed (52)
Smooth Passion-flower (43)
Smooth Wild Coffee (51)
Snake Plant (30), (54)
Snakeleaf (64)
Snakeroof (56)
Snowberry (58)
Soapberry Family (41)
SOLANACEAE (49), (57)
Solanum (12), (49), (57)
Soldier-rush (48), (57)
Sonchus (52)
Sophora (37)
Sorghum (28), (54)
Sour Orange (55)
Soursop (55)
Southern Bracken Fern (25)
Southern Burgress (27)
Southern Cattail (16), (25)
Southern Crab-grass (27)
Southern Pigiweed (33)
Southern Pokeweed (33)
Southern Sea-rocket (34)
Southern Shield-Fern (25)
Sow Bane (32)
Sow Thistle (52)
Spanish Bayonet (30), (54)
Spanish onion (54)
Spanish Stopper (44)
Spartina (28)
Sparmacoce (51)
Spicata Alypumme (39)
Spicata Fiddlewood (20), (48)
Spice-wood (44)
Spiciform Milkpea (37)
Spider Lily (30)
Spiderwort Family (29)
Spigelia (46)
Spigelia, Pink (46)
Spiranthes (51)
Spondias (40), (56)
Sporobolus (14), (28)
Spreading Witch-grass (27)
Spurge Family (39), (66), (67), (74)
Spurred Butterfly-pea (36)
St. Augustine Grass (28)
St. John’s-wort Family (43)
Stachytarpheta (10), (48), (57)
Staff-tree Family (40)
Stenostyles (16), (49), (58)
Stenotaphrum (28)
STERculiACEAE (42), (56)
Stinging Apple (56)
Stinging Sida (42)
Stinking Pea (36)
Strap Fern (25)
Strong-back (37)
Strumphia (5), (51)
Stylosanthes (10), (37), (73)
Sugar Apple (34), (55), (82), (89)
Sugarcane (28), (54)
Sumac Family (40)
Suriana (5), (6), (14), (38), (61)
SURIANACEAE (38)
Sweet Potato (47), (57)
Sweet Torchwood (18), (34)
Sweetwood (56)
Sweetwood Bark (39)
Swietenia (38), (56)
Swollen Wild Pine (8), (17), (29)
Sword Fern (25), (54)
Syncaris (52)
Syngonium (29), (54)
Syringodium (26)
Tabebula (49), (56)
Tagetes (58)
Tall Paspalum (20), (27)
Tall Triple-awned Grass (8), (26)
Tallow Wood (32)
Tamarind (18), (35), (36), (55), (82), (86)
Tamarindus (36), (55), (86)
Taro (54)
Tecoma (49), (58)
Tectaria (25)
Terminalia (44), (57), (83)
Teurcium (48)
Thalassia (26)
Thatch Palm (11), (21), (29), (54)
Thelypteris (25)
Theophrasta Family (45)
THEOPHRASTACEAE (45)
Thespesia (42), (56)
Thick-leaved Cissus (41)
Thick-stalked Amaranth (33)
Thin-leaved Erythroxylon (20), (37)

119
| Thuninia (20), (41), (56) | West Indian Snowberry (50) |
| Three Fingers (20), (41), (56) | White Beefwood (10), (32), (55) |
| Thrinax (21), (29) | White Beggar-ticks (10), (52), (64) |
| Ti-ti (36) | White Bush (56) |
| Tie-tongue (32) | White Ironwood (41) |
| TILICACEAE (41), (56) | White Mangrove (13), (44) |
| Tillandsia (8), (17), (29) | White Mangrove Family (44) |
| Tomato (23), (48), (57) | White Stopper (44), (57) |
| Tonka-bean (22) | White Torch (10), (20), (37), (55) |
| Tooth-cup (43) | White-top Rush (28) |
| Toothed Spleenwort (18), (25) | White-wood (39) |
| Touch-me-not (38) | Wholedropseed (28) |
| Tournefortia (48), (57) | Widgeon-grass (26) |
| Trailing Wadellia (52) | Wild Basil (48) |
| Trema (18), (31) | Wild Bush Bean (37) |
| Tridax (52) | Wild Coffee (51) |
| Triopteris (39) | Wild Cotton (42), (56) |
| Triumphata (41) | Wild Dilly (17), (21), (45) |
| Trumpet-creep Family (49) | Wild Indigo (47) |
| Turnera (10), (17), (43), (56), (60) | Wild Ippeac (46) |
| Turnera Family (43), (60) | Wild Lettuce (52) |
| TURNERACEAE (43), (56) | Wild Lime (38) |
| Turtle-grass (26) | Wild Pepper-grass (34) |
| Two-leaf (40) | Wild Potato (11), (46) |
| Typha (14), (16), (25) | Wild Saffron (12), (17), (45) |
| TYPHACEAE (25) | Wild Sage (8), (10), (11), (43), (57), (74) |
| ULMACEAE (31) | Wild Salve (20), (42) |
| UMBELLIFERAE (45), (57) | Wild Tamarind (18), (35) |
| Uniola (8-8), (28), (47), (54) | Wild Tobacco (10), (49), (52) |
| Urolechites (11), (46), (80) | Wild Tomato (33) |
| URTICACEAE (52) | Wild Uction (11), (46), (80) |
| Vallesia (46) | Wild Cherry (40) |
| Vanilla (31), (54) | Wire-grass (27) |
| Velvet Berry (50) | Wire-weed (10), (42) |
| Velvety Abutilon (42) | Wisk Plant (25) |
| Velvety Helichia (42) | Wisk Plant Family (28) |
| Velvety Side (42) | Woa Vina (10), (34), (72) |
| VERBENACEAE (48), (57) | Wood-sorrel Family (37) |
| Veronia (52) | Work Vina (64) |
| Vervain Family (48), (79) | Worm Seed (32) |
| Vigna (55) | Worm Vina (31) |
| Vigna (55) | Ximenia (32) |
| Virginita Dropseed (28) | Yam (54) |
| Viscid Bestardia (42) | Yam Family (30) |
| Viscid Cyperus (28) | Yellow Cyperus (28) |
| Viscid Hog-weed (33) | Yellow Elder (49), (58) |
| VITACEAE (41), (56) | Yellow Procumbent Wood-sorrel (37) |
| Vitex (48), (57) | Yellow Wood (36) |
| Vittaria (25) | Yucca (30), (54) |
| Waltheria (10), (11), (43), (56) | Zanthoxylum (38) |
| Water-leaf Family (47) | Zea (28), (54) |
| Water-stemwort (49) | Zephyr-lily (54) |
| Watermelon (58) | Zephyranthes (30), (54) |
| Wedelia (10), (52) | Zinnia (32), (58) |
| West Indian Germander (48) | Ziziphus (41) |
| | ZYGOPHYLLACEAE (37), (55) |