other messenger came; he learnt that I had failed to find any precedent and had begun to compose my definite reply. Of course it was not ready by five when the Admiral next shewed signs of life and wished to be informed whether I always spent as much time over Chinese despatches. I answered that in *ordinary* cases I was more expeditious, but that in addressing an official of his exalted rank, I was anxious to have my communication couched in the very choicest classical language. Eventually the old heathen got his desire about nine o'clock.

I have no doubt the Admiral exhausted his vocabulary of strong language after hearing the contents of my despatch. I say 'hearing,' for being an utterly illiterate man he could not read it himself, and I fear my flowers of classical rhetoric were lost on him. He sent back his ultimatum at once and I received it then and there, judging that it would only aggravate matters to plead 'office hours' at that stage of the proceedings. He informed me that if the Frenchman were not in his hands by ten o'clock next morning, ('you see I observe your office hours' he added grimly in parenthesis) he would adopt whatever means he deemed necessary to take him, and the consequences would be upon my own head.

G. M. PLAYFAIR.

(To be continued).

CANTON PLANTS.

TABLE I.

The following list of a few Canton plants, including such vegetables and flowers as are daily made use of by the natives, and such exotic ones as have become domesticated or received regular names, is republished (from the *China Mail* of 1878) in the hope that it may form a nucleus for the ultimate identification of many plants, flowers and vegetables, which are known in many cases by different names in other parts of China. No printed authority has been in any case accepted for the application of any one Cantonese name to any single botanical name. The plan pursued has been as follows. The plant itself has in each case been produced before a competent botanical authority; it has then been shewn to at least three natives, entirely unconnected with and widely separated from each other. No plant has been inserted in this list unless at least three such natives agreed without hesitation in applying to it the name adopted. The sounds, having been thus secured, have been in each case submitted to a Chinese literate, and, where possible, compared also with the characters used by European lexicographers. It will be noticed that vulgar and unauthorised characters have occasionally to be used. In other cases a name is locally applied which strictly belongs to another plant. In some few cases the colloquial sound has to be imitated as best it can. The spelling of Dr. Williams' Tonic Dictionary is used; not on account of any intrinsic merits of its own, but because it is now well established, and because a new scheme of spelling, however perfect, might lead to confusion. The tones of the words are only given in a very few instances; e.g. Nos. 21, 22, 27, 35, 39, 41, 64, and 98; and for one of the three following reasons. Either because a new character has been invented to represent a vulgar sound; or because the word is altered from its proper tone in this

particular case; or because the tone, being unaccountably different from what, according to Dictionaries, it should be, deserves special attention. The vulgar tonic inflections called *pin yam* 變音 are not noticed, for the simple reason that even thorough Cantonese scholars are in many cases unable to satisfy themselves as to their regular existence, and that consequently their introduction here would not be of practical assistance to ordinary students. As Dr. Eitel, however, in his new Dictionary, has become a convert to the ninth, regular, Cantonese tone,—the 中入, not discovered in Dr. Williams' time,—this new tone will be noticed where necessary and marked thus,—*sit*$_{0}$ for the convenience of precise scholars. All the other tones will be marked as in the Tonic Dictionary.

No.	Vulgar Name.	Botanical Name.	Cantonese Name.	Pronunciation.
1	Garlic	Allium sativum, Linn.	百子蓮	Pák tsz lin
2		Agapanthus umbellatus, Herit.	蒜	Sün
3	Ground-nut	Arachis hypogaea, Linn.	花生	Fá sháng
4	Chinese gooseberry	Averrhoa carambola, Linn.	楊桃	Yéung t'ó
5	Arbor vitæ	Biota orientalis, Don.	扁柏	Pin pák
6	Paper-mulberry	Broussonetia papyrifera, Vent.	假楊梅	Ká yéung múi
7		Bryophyllum calycinum, Salisb	落地生根	Lok tí sháng kan
8	Chilli	Capsicum frutescens, Linn.	辣椒	Lát tsiu
9	Papaya	Carica papaya, Linn.	萬壽菓 or 木瓜	Mán shau kwo *or* muk kwá
10		Chloranthus inconspicuus, Linn.	雞爪蘭	Kai ch u lán
11	Coolie orange	Citrus aurantium, Linn.	橙	Ch'áng
12		Clerodendron squamatum, Vent.	龍船花	Lung shün fá
13		Clerodendron fragrans, Vent.	臭茉莉	Ch'au mút lí
14		Colocasia odora, Brongn.	痕芋頭	Han ú t'au
15	Coriander	Coriandrum sativum, Linn.	莞荽	Ün sui
16	Cucumber	Cucumis sativus, Linn.	黃瓜	Wong kwá
17		Eclipta alba, Hassk.	假蓮蓬	Ká lín p ung
18	Rose-apple	Eugenia jambos, Linn.	葡萄	P'ó t'ó
19	Rice-paper plant	Fatsia papyrifera, Benth. and Hook. fil.	通草	T'ung ts'ó
20	Fig	Ficus chlorocarpa, Benth.	無花菓	Mó fá kwo
21	„	Ficus hispida, Linn.	牛皮姹	Ngau ʿná ˌnin
22	„	Ficus stipulata, Thunb.	鏝頭哏	Mán t'au ˌlong
23		Glycosmis pentaphylla, DC.	山桔	Shán kat
24		Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Linn.	[大]紅花	[Tái] hung fá
25	Balsam	Impatiens balsamina, Linn.	燈盞花 or 鳳仙花	Tang chán fá *or* fung sin fá

No.	Vulgar Name.	Botanical Name.	Cantonese Name.	Pronunciation.
26		Ipomoea tuberculata, Roem. and Sch.	五爪龍	Ng cháu lung
27	Walnut	Juglans regia, Linn.	合頭	Hop$_2$ t'au
28		Luffa acutangula, Ser.	絲瓜	Sz kwá
29		Magnolia grandiflora, Linn.	洋玉蘭	Yéung yuk lán
30		Magnolia pumila, Andr.	夜合	Yé hop
31		Marlea begoniifolia, Roxb.	菊木	Kuk muk
32	Arbutus (miscalled)	Myrica sapida, Wall.	楊梅	Yéung múi
33	Lichee	Nephelium litchi, Camb.	荔枝	Lai chi
34	Rice	Oryza sativa, Linn.	花糶米	Fá lo mai
35	Wood-sorrel	Oxalis corniculata, Linn.	酸味草	Sün $_c$mí ts'ó
36		Perilla arguta, Benth.	紫蘇	Tsz só
37		Phaius grandifolius, Lour.	鶴頂花	Hok ting fá
38	Tuberose	Polianthes tuberosa, Linn.	玉簪花	Yuk tsám fá
39		Polygonum flaccidum, Roxb.	辣蓼	Lát $_c$liu
40	Purslane	Portulaca oleracea, Linn.	馬齒莧 or 瓜子菜	Má ch'i ín *or* kwá tsz ts'oi
41	Peach	Prunus Persica, Benth. and Hook. fil.	[蝦蟆]桃	[$_c$Há mat$_2$] t'ó
42	Guava	Psidium guiava, Raddi.	蕃石榴 or 雞屎菜	Fán shek lau *or* kai shi ts'oi
43	Castor-oil	Ricinus communis, Linn.	紅蓖蘇	Hung pí má
44	Wild raspberry	Rubus triphyllus, Thunb.	蛇抱笋	Shé p'ò lak
45		Serissa foetida, Comm.	滿天星	Mún t'ín sing
46	Soy-bean	Soja hispida, Mönch.	白荳 or 毛荳	Pák tau *or* mó tau
47	Brinjal	Solanum melongena, Linn.	紅茄	Hung k'é
48		Solanum sanctum, Linn.	癲茄	Tín k'é
49	Vine	Vitis vinifera, Linn.	菩提	P'ò t'ai
50		Wedelia calendulacea, Less.	蟛蜞菊	P'áng k'í kuk

TABLE II.

Subjoined is the second series of tables shewing the Cantonese names for fifty more plants. Attention is specially directed to Nos. 52, 65 and 66, which are really the same tree. No. 94 too, strange to say, is called by the same name. The Chinese name for No. 98 is applied to a great number of plants, which plants, however, bear *other* names as well. We have, for the present, selected the *Xanthium* for the representative honour because he

seems to carry no other name than this; but a change may be necessary. The Chinese name for No. 51 is also applied to a species of *Quercus*, which will appear in a subsequent list.

No.	Vulgar Name.	Botanical Name.	Cantonese Name.	Pronunciation.
51		Aleurites triloba, Forst.	石栗	Shek lut
52		Aleurites vernicia, Hassk.	梧桐	Ng t'ung
53	Custard-apple	Anona squamosa, Linn.	番荔枝	Fán lai chi
54	Green-putchuk	Aristolochia recurvilabra, Hance.	青木香	Ts'ing muk héung
55	Mugwort	Artemisia vulgaris, Linn.	五月艾	Ng üt ngái
56	Grass-cloth plant	Boehmeria nivea, Hook. and Arn.	苧蘇	Ch'ü ma
57	Cotton-tree	Bombax malabaricum, Linn.	木棉	Muk mín
58		Cassia suffruticosa, Kœnig.	槐花	Wái fá
59		Chrysanthemum indicum, Linn.	菊花〔草〕	Kuk fá [ts'ó]
60	Whampee	Clausena Wampi, Oliv.	黃皮	Wong p'i
61	Taro	Colocasia antiquorum, Schott.	芋頭	Ú t'au
62		Cycas revoluta, Thunb.	鳳尾草	Fung mí ts'ó
63	Thorn-apple	Datura alba, N. ab E.	鬧羊花	Náu yéung fá
64	Persimmon	Diospyros kaki, L. fil.	柿	Ts'z
65		Elæococca vernicia, Spr.	See No. 52.	See No. 52
66		Elæococca verucosa, A. Juss.	do.	See No. 52
67	Loquat-tree	Eriobotrya japonica, Lindl.	枇杷	P'i p'á
68	Loquat-fruit	do.	盧橘	Ló kwat
69	Banyan	Ficus retusa, Linn.	榕樹	Yung shü
70	do.	Ficus religiosa, Linn.	do.	do.
71		Glyptostrobus heterophyllus, Endl.	水松	Shui ts'ung
72		Hibiscus syriacus, Linn.	佛桑	Fat song
73		Hypericum chinense, Linn.	金絲海棠	Kam sz hoi t'ong
74	Sweet-potato	Ipomœa batatas, Lam.	番薯	Fán shü
75	Mok-lee	Jasminum sambac, Linn.	茉莉花	Mút lí fa
76	do.	Jasminum grandiflorum, Linn.	do.	do.
77	Tomato	Lycopersicum esculentum, Mill.	番茄 or 金錢桔	Fán k'é *or* kam ts'in kat
78		Lysimachia fœnum-græcum, Hance.	〔靈〕香草	[Ling] héung ts'ó

No.	Vulgar Name.	Botanical Name.	Cantonese Name.	Pronunciation.
79		Mirabilis jalapa, Linn.	胭脂花 or 水粉花	In chi fa *or* shui fan fa
80		Momordica balsamina, Linn.	苦瓜	Fú kwa
81		Murraya exotica, Linn.	九里香	Kau lí héung
82	Lungan	Nephelium longana, Camb.	龍眼	Lung ngan
83		Photinia japonica, Benth. and Hook. fil.	See No. 67.	See No. 67
84		Pinus Bungeana, Zucc.	白菓松	Pák kwo ts'ung
85	Plantain	Plantago major, Linn.	田貫草	T'in kún ts'ó
86		Pteris cretica, Linn.	海金沙	Hoi kam t'ong
87	Pomegranate	Punica granatum, Linn.	石榴	Shek lau
88	Radish	Raphanus sativus, Linn.	[耙齒]蘿蔔	[P'á ch'i] lo pák
89		Salvia plebeia, R. Br.	荊芥	King kái
90	Water-chestnut	Scirpus tuberosus, Roxb.	馬蹄 & 荸薺	Má t'ai *or* put ts'ai
91		Sida rhombifolia, Linn.	黃花崍	Wong fá ʿná
92	Brinjal	Solanum ovigerum, Dun.	茄	K'é
93	Potato	Solanum tuberosum, Linn.	薯仔	Shü tsai
94		Sterculia platanifolia, Linn.	梧桐—See No 52.	Ng t'ung
95		Tabernæmontana coronaria, R. Br.	狗牙花 or 夜香	Kau ngá fà *or* yé héung
96		Tamarix chinensis, Lour.	垂絲柳	Shui sz lau
97		Typhonium divaricatum, Dene.	泥頭草	Nai t'au ts'ó
98		Xanthium discolor, Wallr.	蠶頭婆	ʿCh'i t'au p'ó
99		Xanthoxylon acanthopodium, D C.	假川椒	Ká ch'ün tsiu
100		Zingiber officinale, Rosc.	[子]薑	[Tsz] kéung

TABLE III.

We have adhered to our plan, set forth, of marking the tones in exceptional places only: in this instance such exceptional instances are Nos. 103, 104, 132 and 134; in all other cases the words must be read with the tones of Eitel's improved Tonic Dictionary. In the cases of Nos. 103, 114 and 128, it will be noticed (see Nos. 4, 13, 24, in Paper I) that the Chinese are in the habit of giving separate names to varieties not noticed by European botanists. Where, as in the case of No. 109, the addition of a colour is the only distinctive factor, the various colours are simply bracketed in the character column. Double names are only given when one name is as common as the other, or when one name is used by the rustics, and another by the druggists or herbalists. The name given by Gaertner to No. 112

is inserted, although no other botanist has followed his lead, in order that so well-known a fruit may not be left out in the cold. Hance is of opinion that this fruit is not a monstrosity of *Citrus decumana*, Linn., as asserted by Bentham and Hooker, but rather of the citron, *Citrus medica*, Linn. Where it has been discovered, after a plant has appeared in these lists, that it has two well-known Chinese names, the plant is made to appear again, in order that such a fact may not be lost sight of. Such is the case with No. 113. Where, as in the case of Nos. 125 and 145, two botanical names are given, it is in this instance, and will be, so arranged that the better or older authority shall appear first. Where a Chinese character is enclosed in brackets, it is of no consequence whether such character be used or omitted. No. 148, known to rustics as given under No. 98, and to druggists as given here, was supposed by Bentham to be the only *Xanthium*, i.e. *strumarium*. Wallroth, however, correctly according to Hance, makes a new species, which he calls *discolor*. As to *Xanthoxylon alatum*, compare No. 99.

No.	Vulgar Name.	Botanical Name.	Cantonese Name.	Pronunciation.
101		Amarantus spinosus, Linn.	假莧菜	Ká in ts'oi
102	Betel-nut	Areca catechu, Linn.	檳榔	Pan long
103	Chinese gooseberry (sour variety)	Averrhoa carambola, Linn (see also No. 4)	酸三柰	Sün sám ¿nin
104		Berchemia lineata, DC.	崗柰 or 老鼠耳	Kong ¿nin *or* ló shü í
105		Boerhaavia repens, Linn.	野鏖菜	Yé ung' ts'oi
106	Indian Shot	Canna indica, Linn.	美人蕉	Mí yan tsiú
107	Hemp	Cannabis sativa, Linn.	火蔴仁	Fo má yan
108	Chestnut	Castanea vulgaris, Lam.	風栗	Fung lut
109	Cockscomb	Celosia cristata, Linn.	[紅白黃] or 雞冠(花	Kai kún fá
110		Chrysopogon aciculatus, Trin.	草花	Ts'ó fá
111	Water-melon	Citrullus vulgaris, Schrad.	西瓜	Sai kwá
112	Fingered Citron	Citrus (genus: 'Sarcodactylis' Gaert.) (botanists do not follow)	佛手	Fat shau
113		Clerodendron squamatum, Vent.	燈籠花	Tang lung fá (see also 13)
114		Clerodendron fragrans, Vent. (with double flower.)	[玉]繡毬花	[Yuk] sau k'au fá (see also 13)
115		Clerodendron fortunatum, Linn.	苦燈籠	Fú tang lung
116		Cordyline Jacquinii, Kth.	鐵樹	T'it shü
117		Cyperus iria, Linn.	三方草	Sám fong ts'ó
118		Echinochloa crus-galli, Beauv.	稗	Pai
119		Eleusine coracana, Gaert.	雞脚穀	Kai kéuk kuk

No.	Vulgar Name.	Botanical Name.	Cantonese Name.	Pronunciation.
120		Eleusine indica, Gaert.	牛筋草	Ngau kan ts'ó
121		Eriocanion Wallichianum, Mart.	穀精草	Kuk tsing ts'ó
122		Euphorbia neriifolia, Linn.	霸王鞭	Pá wong pín
123		Euphorbia pilulifera, Linn.	飛陽草	Fí yéung ts'ó
124		Euphorbia pulchorrima, Wild.	一品紅 or 老來嬌	Yat pan hung *or* lò loi kiú
125	Tallow-tree	Excaecaria sebifera, Müll. Arg.	烏桕	Ú k'au
126		Gardenia florida, Linn.	黃梔	Wong chí
127	Sun-flower	Helianthus annuus, Linn.	向日葵	Héung yat k'wai
128		Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Linn. (see also No. 24)	珠槿花	Chü kan fá (a lighter variety)
129	Chinese Hop	Humulus japonicus, S. & Z.	假五爪龍	Ká ng cháu long
130		Hydropyrum latifolium, Griseb.	莞笋	Káu sun
131	Wild Balsam	Impatiens chinensis, Linn.	[假]指甲花	(Ká) chí káp fá
132		Ipamoea retans, Poir.	甕菜	Ung' ts'oi
133	Bottle gourd	Lagenaria vulgaris, Ser.	瓠蠃[瓜]	Ú lú (kwá)
134	Mango	Mangifera indica, Linn.	杧菓	Mong kwo
135	Banana	Musa sapientum, Linn.	鼓槌蕉	Kú ch'ui tsiú
136	Lotus-root	Nelumbium speciosum, Wild,	蓮藕	Lín ngau
137	Fruit receptacle of ditto	Do.	蓮蓬	Lín p'ung
138		Pholidota chinensis, Lindl.	石仙桃	Shek sín t'ó
139		Pinus sinensis, Lamb.	山松	Shán ts'ung
140		Quercus cornea, Lour.	石栗	Shek lut (see No. 51)
141		Rhynchocarpa odorata, Hook.f	老鼠拉東瓜	Ló shü lái tung kwá
142	Rue	Ruta bracteosa, DC.	臭草	Ch'au ts'ó
143	Weeping Willow	Salix babylonica, Linn.	清明柳	Ts'ing ming lau
144	Chinese Stone-crop	Sedum chrysastrum, Hance.	瓦松 (vulg. 葱)	Ngá ts'ung
145	Tallow-tree	Stillingia sebifera, Michx.	The same as No. 25	Same as No. 25
146	Buffalo nut	Trapa bicornis, Linn, f.	菱角	Ling kok
147		Vernonia chinensis, Less,	鹹蝦花	Hám há fá
148	Clot-bur	Xanthium strumarium, Linn.	蒼耳 See also No. 98	Ts'ong í
149		Xanthoxylon alatum, Roxb. (compare No. 99)	假胡椒	Ká ú tsiú
150	Date or jujube	Zizyphus vulgaris, Lam.	紅棗	Hung tsó

TABLE IV.

In the subjoined list there are one or two plants to which it seems almost impossible to give trustworthy Cantonese names. At least fifty natives have been invited to name Nos. 154 and 194, and the names here given represent in each instance simply a majority selected from numerous minorities. With regard to Nos. 157 and 158 it appears that there is a tendency to describe a great many species of *Cyperus* by names of a 'three-cornered' signification. The Chinese evidently pay little attention to these plants. No. 160 may be compared with No. 90 in Table II. Perhaps the present name is preferable; though botanists have not given a separate name to the species which comes from *Kwai Lam*, as might be thought from that species being here described by a name different from No. 90. Both kinds carry the same botanical name. No. 181 may be compared with No. 85 in Table II; all three names are in common use. No. 193 was only a few years ago introduced from Hongkong, yet the name here given is very general, the plant being univerally mistaken for a persimmon. There are several specimens in Hongkong; perhaps some one in the Colony will state for the information of readers of the *China Review* what they are called by the Chinese gardeners. No. 195 may be compared with No. 58, the Chinese using one name for two plants, as is frequently the case. No. 157, 174, 175, and 194 carry tone-marks for the reasons given above. No. 190 is a much older name than No. 191 which was given by Bentham.

It has been suggested by a friend that a translation of the Chinese name should be appended to each plant, and by others that the uses to which each plant is put by the Chinese should be shortly indicated. The translations are in many cases very interesting; in some instances literally the same as in English or Latin. The uses, too, are often very droll; No. 110, for example, only being used 'to dangle before the eyes of fighting crickets in order to make them walk from one place to the other?' However the goose with the golden eggs must not be killed. At present we simply give as correct a list as we can. At some future time we may test the patience of our readers by entering into whys and wherefores.

No.	Vulgar Name.	Botanical Name.	Cantonese Name.	Pronunciation.
151		*Aglaia odorata*, Linn.	米仔蘭	*Mai tsai lán*
152	Celery	Apium graveolens, Linn.	旱芹菜	Hon k'an ts'oi
153		Asclepias curassavica, Linn.	[黃]金鳳	(*Wong*) kam fung
154	Dhâl	Cajanus indicus, Spr.	猪屎荳 or 麵荳	Chü shi tau *or* mín tau
155	China Aster	Callistephus chinensis, Nees.	蘇菊	Só kuk
156	Cocoa-nut	Cocos nucifera, Linn.	椰子	Ye tsz
157		Cyperus globosus, All.	三合草	Sám hop$_2$ ts'ó
158		Cyperus polystachus, Rottb.	三方草 or 水草[花]	Sám fong ts'ó *or* shui ts'ó (fá)
159		Erigeron linifolius, Willd.	野塘蒿	Ye t'ong hó
160	Water-chestnuts, small	Eleocharis tuberosa, Roem. & Sch.	桂林馬蹄	Kwai lam má t'ai
161		Emilia sonchifolia, DC.	一點紅	Yat tím hung
162	Mangosteen	Garcinia mangostana, Linn.	山竹菓	Shán chuk kwo

No.	Vulgar Name.	Botanical Name.	Cantonese Name.	Pronunciation.
163	Globe amaranth	Gomphrena globosa, Linn.	百日紅 [red]	Pak yat hung
164	Globe amaranth	Do.	百日白 [white]	Pák yat pák
165	Cotton	Gossypium herbaceum, Linn.	棉花	Mín fá
166		Helicteres angustifolia, Linn.	山芝蔴	Shán chí má
167	Hydrangea	Hydrangea hortensis, Linn.	[洋]繡毬	(Yéung) sau k'au
168		Ipomoea quamoclit, Linn.	錦屏風	Kam p'ing fung
169		Ixora stricta, Roxb.	山丹	Shán tán
170	Rush	Juncus effusus, Linn.	燈心草	Tang sam ts'ó
171	Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica, Linn.	[紅,白]紫薇花	(Hung *or* pák) tsz mí fá
172		Liquidambar Formosana, Hance	楓	Fung
173	Fan-palm	Livistona chinensis, R. Br.	葵	K'wai
174		Melastoma candidum, Don.	猪𡎴拈	Chü nà ¿nim
175		Melastoma repens, Desr.	地拈	Tí ¿nim
176	Pride of India	Melia azedarach, Linn.	苦楝子 or 森木	Fú lín tsz *or* sham muk
177	Oleander	Nerium odorum, Sol.	夾竹桃	Káp chuk t'ó
178		Paliurus Aubletia, Roem. & Sch.	雞眼笏 or 刺米笏	Kai ngán lak *or* ts'ik mai lak
179	Ginseng	Panax Ginseng, Wall.	人蔘	Yan sham
180	Pear	Pirus communis, Linn.	沙梨	Shá lí
181	Plantain	Plantago major, Linn.	車前草 or 錢貫草	Ch'é ts'ín ts'ó *or* ts'ín kún ts'ó
182		Polygonum perfoliatum, Linn.	老虎笏	Ló fú lak
183		Pouzolsia indica, Gaud.	霧水葛	Mó shui kot
184	Plum	Prunus domestica, Linn.	[紅,黃]李	Hung *or* wong lí
185		Salisburia adiantifolia, Sm.	白菓 or 銀杏	Pák kwo *or* ngan hang
186	Chinese Elder	Sambucus chinensis, Lindl.	七花葉	Ts'at fá íp
187		Securinega obovata, Müll-Arg.	白飯[子]	Pák fán (tsz)
188		Setaria glauca, Beauv.	狗尾草	Kau mí ts'ó
189		Setaria italica, Beauv.	[雀 or 紅]粟	(Tséuk *or* hung) suk
190		Solanum biflorum, Lour.	打破碗	Tá p'o ún
191		Solanum decemdentatum, Roxb.		
192	Egg plant	Solanum ovigerum, Dun.	[紅 or 白荷包]茄	(Hung *or* pák ho páu) k'é

No.	Vulgar Name.	Botanical Name.	Cantonese Name.	Pronunciation.
193		Solanum Wrightii, Benth.	水柿	Shui ts'z
194	Sow-thistle	Sonchus ciliatus, Lam.	苦地胆 or 鵝菜	Fú tí ʿtám *or* ngo ts'oi
195		Sophora japonica, Linn.	槐花	Wái fá
196	Barbados Millet	Sorghum vulgare, Pers.	高粱穀	Kó léung kuk
197		Sporobolus indicus, R. Br.	鬱草	Kuk ts'ó
198	Vervain	Verbena officinalis, Linn.	馬鞭草	Má pín ts'o
199		Vinca rosea, Linn.	長春	Ch'éung ch'un
200		Zingiber zerumbet, Rosc.	[黃]薑花	[Wong] kéung fá

TABLE V.

In the present Table Nos. 201, 207, 214, 217, 218, 222, 223, 228, 229, 241, 242, 246, and 250 carry tone-marks for one or other of the reasons specified above. The different species of *Capsicum* given under Nos. 212-215 are somewhat apocryphal, some botanists being in doubt as to whether they are more than garden varieties. It is difficult, too, to get the Chinese to distinguish, especially in the cases of Nos. 213 and 214. Yet another name 垂辣椒 *shuì lát tsiú* is applied by some to Nos. 213-215 promiscuously. The *Capsicums* must therefore be taken *cum grano*, though two months have been spent in arriving at the within result. It will be noticed that No. 217 carries the same Chinese name as Pearl Barley does. No. 223 has already appeared under No. 122; the present Chinese name is however very general, and possibly some emendation may be again required. Nos. 227 and 239 are foreign plants, but have acquired undoubtedly regular Cantonese names. No. 242 carries the same name as No. 98. The knowledge of the rustics becomes less and less trustworthy as we advance from the tens into the hundreds; yet still their testimony is accepted when it accords with the conditions laid down above. The evidence of Chinese herbalists should be used with caution, as many shops have their own secret names for their special *nostrums*. Notwithstanding this observation, the services of a native Galen have been called in, and his *dictum* is estimated at the value of two rustic assertions. The writer is now also availing himself of printed authorities, who only count, however, as one rustic. A learned native herbalist named with great readiness over one hundred dried plants, of which the names were duly taken: only six of these agreed with the evidence of two widely-separated rustics or of one rustic and one printed authority. The same individual has now, after the lapse of ten days, been supplied with a list of plants named by him, and invited to send specimens duly ticketed for comparison with those previously named. If the ordeal is pretty successfully passed, a discretion will be used in admitting some plants into future lists upon his sole authority,—others failing. He declined to name some Mexican, South American, and Malay plants which we gave him, which is perhaps a somewhat healthful sign. Few Chinamen would hesitate to state whether a given plant was a microphone or a telephone, if they were so asked.

No.	Vulgar Name.	Botanical Name.	Cantonese Name.	Pronunciation.
201		Albizzia stipulata, Benth.	盈〔樹〕	ˏYing [shü]
202		Alternanthera sessilis, R. Br.	白花彭蜞菊	Pák fá p'áng k'í kuk
203	Pine-apple	Ananassa sativa, Lindl.	波蘿	Po lo
204	Lemon Grass	Andropogon citratus, DC.	香茅	Héung máu
205		Artabotrys odoratissimus, R. Br.	鷹爪〔花〕	Ying cháu [fá]
206		Asparagus lucidus, Lindl.	天冬	T'íng tung (See No. 234)
207		Backia frutescens, Linn.	〔白花〕崗松	[Pák fá] ˏkong ts'ung
208	Malabar Spinach	Basella rubra, Linn.	紅藤菜	Hung t'ang ts'oi
209	Camellia	Camellia japonica, Linn.	茶花	Ch'á fá
210	Olive (light)	Canarium album, Raeusch.	白欖	Pák lám
211	Olive (dark)	Canarium pimela, Köw.	烏欖	Ú lám
212	Chillies	Capsicum annuum, Linn.	指天椒	Chí t'ín tsiú
213		Capsicum cordiforme, Mill.	洋辣椒	Yéung lát tsiu
214		Capsicum globoscum, Dun.	Do. & 倔頭辣椒	Do. & kwatˏ t'au lát tsiú
215		Capsicum longum, DC.	尖嘴椒	Tsim tsui tsiú
216		Cassia tora, Linn.	狗屎荳	Kau shí tau
217	Job's Tear's	Coix lachryma, Linn.	薏仁米 or 珠子	Í yan mai or ˏchü tsz
218		Crinum asiaticum, Linn.	文樹蘭	ˏMau shü lán
219		Crossostephium artemisioides, Less.	芙蓉	Fú yung
220		Desmodium pulchellum, Bth.	亞婆錢 or 魚鱗草	Á p'o ts'ín *or* ü lun ts'ó
221		Desmodium triquetrum, DC.	瓠鹵茶	Ú ló ch'á
222		Eulalia japonica, Trin.	茅東	Máu ˏtung
223		Euphorbia neriifolia, Linn.	火秧笋〔or 草〕	Fo ˏyéung lak [*or* ts'ó]
224		Fimbristylis miliacea, Vahl.	木虱草	Muk shat ts'ó
225		Gleichenia dichotoma, Wild.	稂茸 or 芒茸骨	Long *or* mong ki kwat
226		Herpestis Monniera, H. B. K.	過塘蛇	Kwo t'ong shé
227	Okro	Hibiscus esculentus, Linn.	山茄	Shán k'é
228		Hydrocotyle asiatica, Linn.	崩大碗	ˏPang tái² ˊún

No.	Vulgar Name.	Botanical Name.	Cantonese Name.	Pronunciation.
229		Imperata Koenigü, Beauv.	黃狗毛 or 山雞尾	Wong kau ˏmó *or* sháu kai mí
230		Kyllingia monocephala, Linn.	瘊子草 or 金鈕草	Hau tsz ts'ó *or* kam nau ts'ó
231		Leonurus sibiricus, Linn.	母益艾	Yik mó ngái
232		Lycium chinense, Mill.	枸杞[草]	Kau kí [ts'oi]
233		Mallotus paniculatus, Müll.-Arg.	白鶴草	Pák hok ts'ó
234	Tobacco	Nicotiana tabacum, Linn.	煙	Ín
235		Ophiophogon spicatus, Ker.	草蘭花 or 蓄蘭	Ts'ó lán fá *or* ch'uk˃ lán
236		Pergularia odoratissima, Linn.	夜蘭香	Yé lán héung
237		Phyllanthus emblica, Linn.	油甘子	Yau kom tsz
238		Phyllanthus urinaria, Linn.	珍珠花 or 日開夜[閉]	Chan chü ts'ó *or* yat hoi yé pai
239		Plumeria acutifolia, Poir.	雞蛋花	Kai tán fá
240	Chinese Oak	Quercus chinensis, Bge.	橡	Tséung
241		Rhynchosia volubilis, Lour.	假荷蘭荳 or 拈根	Ká ho ˏlán tau *or* ˏním kan
242		Siegesbeckia orientalis, Linn.	亞婆針 or 黐頭婆	Á p'o cham *or* ˏch'í t'au p'o
243	Barbadoes-millet	Sorghum vulgare, Pers.	高粱粟	Kó léung suk
244		Sterculia lanceolata, Cav.	楩婆	P'an p'o
245		Striga hirsuta, Benth.	獨脚金	Tuk kéuk kam
246		Tecoma grandiflora, Delaun.	凌霄花	ˏLing ˏsiú fá
247		Vernonia cinerea, Less.	假鹹蝦花	Ká hám há fá
248		Vitex negundo, Linn.	五指金 [or 荆]	Ng chí˙ kam [*or* king]
249	Maize	Zea mays, Linn.	粟米 or 包粟	Suk mai *or* páu suk
250		Zornia augustifolia, Sm.	丁癸草	Ting [*or* ˏtang] kwai ts'ó

TABLE VI.

We have been able to peruse the 'Flora Cochin-chinensis' of João de Loureiro, published at Lisbon in 1790. Although Loureiro treats chiefly of Cochin-chinese plants, he frequently gives the Chinese name as well. In no less than 28 cases have we found both his botanical and his Chinese names to correspond with those already given by us. In 22

instances there is not the slightest discrepancy; in six others the addition or subtraction of an unnecessary word marks the only difference. Considering that Loureiro's work was published 80 years ago, and that it represented the results of 30 years' research, it is probable that at least a century has elapsed since he came to conclusions precisely similar to our own. The numbers in our list thus corroborated are 2, 4, 8, 9, 16, 27, 34, 37, 40, 43, 49, 55, 59, 79, 102, 143, 156, 165, 166, 168, 171, 176, 180, 181, 198, 217, 218, and 249. And—strange to say—when we have given two names, our first name always agrees with Loureiro's; so that, in addition to being correct, we have had the satisfaction of observing that our judgment has guided us to a preference of the best of two names. In some cases, the Chinese names being alike, Loureiro agrees with our genus but not with our species; in others he agrees with our species but not with our genus; in a few, again, both species and genus differ, but it is plain what plant is intended. These cases have been referred to the botanist to whose kindness we are indebted, and the following additional numbers in our lists may be considered as supported by Loureiro's authority, our names being in reality more correct than his:—Nos. 33, 52, 57, 63, 74, 82, 109, 111, 121, 134, 142, 146, 170, 204, 245, and 282. In some few cases Loureiro's Portuguese spelling renders it difficult to decipher the sound intended. In a few other cases he hopelessly differs, but we have no means of finding out why. In no case have we found any reason to doubt the accuracy of our lists. In a very few cases, again, Loureiro is unmistakably wrong. For instance, he calls the *Phyllanthus urinaria* the *fi yéung ts'ó*, a name which undoubtedly belongs to *Euphorbia pilulifera*. The two characters forming the Chinese name for the *Andropogon* (incorrectly specified by him) he inadvertently transposes.

We have also been fortunate enough to secure a copy of Tatarinov's *Catalogus Medicamentorum Sinensium*, which embraces a few Pekingese plants. In 14 out of the following 15 instances Tatarinov corroborates our list; in the 15th instance the difference is slight and irrelevant. The corroborated numbers are 5, 27, 40, 43, 64, 82, 102, 126, 136, 137, 148, 150, 185, and 195. It will thus be seen that Nos. 27, 40, 43, 82, and 102 are corroborated by authorities separated by a century of time and thousands of miles of territory. We shall examine Loureiro more carefully on a future occasion, and trust to be able to quote his authority in corroboration of many more plants in our lists. Meanwhile we should mention that the Anglo-Chinese Dictionaries, though useful to the general student, cannot be accepted as authorities in corroborating or traversing the names given in our lists. Each successive dictionary maker appears to copy the botanical names of plants largely from his predecessor. The names may be nearly all traced to the list given in Williams' Mandarin Dictionary published some 40 years ago. It is extremely probable that Loureiro himself, with all his defects, will be found the ultimate authority from whom Williams, and others not dependent purely upon Williams, derived their botanical names.

The herbalist mentioned failed miserably to pass the ordeal prepared for him; in fact, sceptical as we are, our connection with him has made us still more distrustful of all information derived from Chinese sources which is not absolutely proved. We are now engaged in training up an old native doctor of seventy to tell the truth, and trust to find him of considerable use as a corroborator. No. 255 has appeared under No. 101; the present Chinese name is still more distinctive, the former name being also applied to No. 271. As to No. 265, compare it with Nos. 157 and 158 and with the remarks thereupon. Compare No. 266 with No. 224. No. 268 carries the same botanical name as No. 64, the full name of which is *ngau sam ts'z*, 牛心柿. The respective meanings of these two varieties—'cow's-heart' and 'fowl's-heart'—of themselves explain why the Chinese consider their difference in size and shape to merit distinctive names. No. 272 is No. 22 in a creeping condition. The Chinese name for 278 is applied by Loureiro to the *Phyllanthus emblica*, No. 237. This is undoubted-

ly a mistake; however, the *P. obscurus*, No. 288, is also called by the name. The error is natural, for the different species of *Phyllanthus* are difficult to distinguish one from the other, and *Melanthesa* is very much like *Phyllanthus*. Compare No. 279 with No. 89. Williams satisfactorily explains the adoption of the character used for No. 289. No. 293, though a very conspicuous plant, is with difficulty named by Cantonese. The present character is apparently the correct one to use for No. 39. At least 100 Chinese have been invited within the last three months to name No. 299, a plant whose blue flower dots the banks of the ditches in thousands. Strange to say, very few can even suggest a name. The second of the two names is indiscriminately applied by Chinese to all manner of flowers. No. 300 has appeared before under No. 248, but the present name is important, and undoubtedly genuine—probably the more classical of the two. No. 262 is to a considerable extent supported by Tatarinov. Nos. 254, 263, 289, 293, and 295 receive a certain amount of corroboration from Loureiro. As we have already pointed out, the support of these distant authorities is very valuable. Loureiro, however, makes a tremendous mistake in describing the *Pirus malus*, No. 290, as the *p'an p'o* No. 244. We must not omit to direct the attention of careful students to the tonic marks under Nos. 254, 255, 259, 264, 272, 275, 278, 288, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294 and 300.

No.	Vulgar Name.	Botanical Name.	Cantonese Name.	Pronunciation.
251		Adiantum flabellulatum, Linn.	鐵線草	T'it sín ts'ó
252		Ageratum conyzoides, Linn.	白花草	Pák fá ts'ó
253		Agrimonia viscidula, Bge.	黃花草 or 尾	Wong fa ts'ó *or* mí
254		Aloë vulgaris, Lam.	蘿蔴	ˏLo wai²
255		Amarantus spinosus, Linn.	芳莧菜	Lak₂ ín ts'oi
256		Anisomeles ouata, R. Br.	紅 and 白花艾	Hung *or* pák fá ngá
257		Antidesma Bunius, Spr.	五味子	Ng mei tsz
258		Boltonia indica, Bth.	山 or 紅 or 藍菊花 & 崗 or 路邊菊	Shán *or* hung *or* lám kuk fá; *also* kong *or* ló pín kuk
259		Buddleia Lindleyana, Fortune	五霸蕎	ˊNg pá² ˏts'éung
260		Callicarpa longifolia, Lam.	尖尾鳳	Tsím mi fung
261	Balloon vine	Cardiospermum microcarpum, H.B.K.	假苦瓜	Ká fú kwá
262		Cassia occidentalis, Linn.	石決明 or 假槐花 or 野扁豆	Shek k'üt ming *or* ká wái fá *or* yé pín tau
263	Cassia	Cinnamomum Cassia, Bl.	玉桂	Yuk kwai
264		Corchorus acutangulus, Lam.	[假] 麻 甌 or 假黃麻	[Ká] má ˏngau *or* ká wong má
265		Cyperus difformis, Linn.	三方草 or 鹹水草	Sám fong ts'ó *or* hám shui ts'ó

No.	Vulgar Name.	Botanical Name.	Cantonese Name.	Pronunciation.
266		Cyperus compressus, Linn.	沙田草 or 木虱草	Shá t'ín ts'ó *or* muk shat ts'ó
267		Desmodium retroflexum, DC.	金錢草	Kam ts'ín ts'ó
268	Persimmon (small species)	Diospyros kaki, L. fil.	鷄心柿	Kai sam ts'z
269		Dicliptera chinensis, N. ab E.	狗肝菜	Kau kon ts'oi
270		Elephantopus scaber, Linn.	苦地胆 or 地胆花	Fú tí tám *or* tí tám fá
271		Euxolus viridis, Moq.	假莧菜	Ká ín ts'oi
272	Fig	Ficus stipulata, Thbg.	爬山虎	ˏPá sháu fú
273		Hibiscus abelmoschus, Linn.	黃蜀葵 or 假楊桃	Wong shuk k'wai *or* ká yeung t'ó
274		Hibiscus mutabilis, Linn.	大葉芙蓉	Tái ip fú yung
275		Lactuca brevirostris, Champ.	牛脷草	Ngau li² ts'ó
276		Lettsomia Chalmersii, Hance.	白鶴藤	Pák hok t'ang
277		Lycopodium cernuum, Linn.	鹿角英	Luk kok ying
278		Melanthesa chinensis, Bl.	黑面辰	Hák mín ˏshan
279		Mosla lanceolata, Maxim.	[土]荆芥	[T'ú] king kái
280		Mussaenda pubescens, Ait.	[假]金銀花	[Ká] kam ngan fá
281		Nasturtium montanum, DC.	葛菜	Kot ts'oi
282	Sweet basil	Ocimum basilicum, Linn.	九層塔	Kau ts'ang t'áp
283	do.	Ocimum gratissimum, Linn.		
284		Osbeckia chinensis, Linn.	鐵香爐	T'ít héung ló
285		Paederia foetida, Linn.	鷄屎藤	Kai shí t'ang
286		Pardanthus chinensis, Ker.	鉸剪花	Káu tsín fá
287		Philydrum lanuginosum, Lour.	田葱	*T'ín ts'ung*
288		Phyllanthus obscurus, Willd.	獅子菌毬 or 黑面辰	Sz tsz k'wan k'au *or* hák mín ˏshan
289	Betel Pepper	Piper betle, Linn.	假蒟 [for 蓼]	Ká lau
290	Apple	Pirus malus, Linn.	平菓	ˏP'ing kwo
291		Polygala glomerata, Lour.	大金 or 假指味風 or 金不換	Tái kam *or* ká ˇchí mi² ˏfung *or* kam pat ún²
292		Polygonum chinense, Linn.	火炭毛 or 旱辣蓼	Fo t'án ˏmó *or* hon lát ˏliu
293		Polygonum orientale, Linn.	水辣蓼	Shui lát ˏliu

No.	Vulgar Name.	Botanical Name.	Cantonese Name.	Pronunciation.
294		Pongamia glabra, Vent.	刀荳 or 水流荳	Tó tau *or* shui ˌlau tau
295		Sapindus mukorossi, Gaertn.	木櫰	Muk wán
296		Saxifraga sarmentosa, Linn.	金線吊芙蓉	Kam sín tiu fú yung
297		Solanum verbascifolium, Linn.	大黃葉 or 三姊妹	Tái wong íp *or* sám tsz múi
298		Teucrium stoloniferum, Ham.	假紫蘇 or 血見愁	Ká tsz só *or* hūt kín shau
299		Torenia rubens, Lindl.	癩頭草 or 蝴蝶花	Lái t'au ts'ó *or* ú típ fá
300		Vitex negundo, Linn.	蚊茲草	Man ˌtsz ts'ó

E. H. Parker.

ENIGMATIC PARALLELISMS OF THE CANTON DIALECT.

(*Continued from p.* 46).

II.—INGRATITUDE.

32. 班鳩鳥；冇情義

A turtle dove; without feelings of gratitude.

(The Chinese maintain that the turtle dove can never be tamed).

Usage.—1. Applied in a general sense to persons who are forgetful of kindness shown them.

2. In a special sense to men who know not how to return hospitality.

33. 太監食西瓜；冇涼心.

The eunuch eating the melon; not cool to his taste.

Play on the words—涼 良 cool and good.

Usage.—To be ungrateful.

34. 賣布佬；冇量心.

A cloth seller; no measuring across the middle.

(When cloth is sold, the dimensions are taken at the edge of the piece.)

Play on the words—量心 良心 'measuring the middle' and 'good heart.'

Usage.—To be ungrateful; often said when bargains are made for work to be done, as for example:—

1. By customers of tradesmen when the