PLANTAGO MAJOR. COMMON GREAT PLANTANE, Or, WAY-BREAD.

SYNONYMA. PLANTAGO. *Pharm. Edin.* PLANTAGO foliis petiolatis, ovatis, glabris; ſpica cylindrica. *Hal. Stirp. Helv.* n. 660. PLANTAGO latifolia ſinuata. *Bauh. Pin.* 189. PLANTAGO ſimpliciter dicta. *Raii Hiſt. Plant.* 876. PLANTAGO latifolia vulgaris. *Parkinſon*, 493. PLANTAGO VULGARIS. *Gerard.* 419. PLANTAGO MAJOR. *Curtis, Flor. Lond. Relhan. Flor. Cantab.* p. 61. *Withering, Bot. Arrang.* 142. αρνογλωσσον *Dioſcorid.* * (lingua agnina) Cl. Aiton pro varietatibus habet

α Plantago latifolia vulgaris. *Park. Theat.* 493.

β Plantago major, panicula ſparſa. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 3. p. 503.

γ Plantago latifolia roſea, floribus quaſi in ſpica diſpoſitis. *Bauh. Pin.* 189. *vide Hort. Kew.*

Claſs. Tetrandria. *Ord.* Monogynia. *L. Gen. Plant* 142.

Eſſ. Gen. Ch. *Cal.* 4-fidus. *Cor.* 4-fida: limbo reflexo. *Stamina* longiſſima. *Caps.* 2-locularis, circumſciſſa.

Sp. Ch. P. foliis ovatis glabris, ſcapo tereti, ſpica floſculis imbricatis.

THE root is perennial, ſhort, thick, and puts forth ſeveral long whitiſh fibres, which ſtrike down in a perpendicular direction: the leaves are oval, procumbent, irregularly ſubdentated, of a pale green colour, ribbed; ribs, commonly ſeven, often five, and ſometimes nine: the footſtalks are long, concave above, and proceed from the root; the flower-ſtems are generally three or four, about a ſpan high, downy,

* (Plantago Media) It has alſo been named from the number of ribs, or nerves of the leaf, as πολυνευρος, ἑπταπλευρος, &c.

round, ſmooth below the ſpike, and ſomewhat incurvated; the calyx is of four leaves, ſomewhat erect, oval, obtuſe, ſmooth, and perſiſtent; the flowers are ſmall, produced on a long cylindrical imbricated ſpike, which occupies more than half the ſtem; each flower conſiſts of a roundiſh tube, narrow at the mouth, and the four ſegments are heart ſhaped, pale, withered, and bent downwards; the bractea is oval, fleſhy, and larger than the calyx; the ſtamina are whitiſh, longer than the corolla, and the antheræ are purple: the germen is oval, the ſtyle ſhort and filiform, and the ſtigma ſimple; the capſule divides horizontally in the middle; and, according to Mr. Curtis, contains about twenty unequal brown ſeeds. It grows commonly in paſtures and way-ſides, and flowers in June.

The name Plantago, is omitted in the London Pharmacopœia, but it is ſtill retained in the Materia Medica of the Edinburgh college, in which the leaves are mentioned as the pharmaceutical part of the plant: theſe have a weak herbaceous ſmell, and an auſtere bitteriſh ſubſaline taſte; and their qualities are ſaid to be refrigerant, attenuating, ſubſtyptic, and diuretic.

Plantago was formerly reckoned amongſt the moſt efficacious of vulnerary herbs; and by the peaſants the leaves are now commonly applied to freſh wounds, and cutaneous ſores. Inwardly, they have been uſed in phthiſical[a] complaints,[b] ſpitting of blood, and in various fluxes, both[c] alvine and hæmorrhagic. The ſeeds, however, ſeem to us better adapted to relieve pulmonary diſeaſes than the leaves, as they are extremely mucilaginous. The roots have alſo been recommended for the cure of tertian intermittents; and from the experience of Bergius, not undeſervedly: "Plurimæ ſunt narrationes de utilitate radicis plantaginis in Tertianis. Periculum ipſe feci, doſi largiori, ſcil. a drachmis 3 ad 6, quovis die, ſub apyrexia; ſed contra febres autumnales nihil valuit Plantago; in vernalibus autem febribus ſubinde opem tulit.[d]" An ounce or two of the expreſſed juice, or

[a] Celſus, lib. 3. c. 22. Schulz, Mat. Med. p. 412. Pliny, lib. 26. c. 2. Petzoldt. Eph. Nat. Cur. cent. 7. Obſ. 10. p. 25. [b] Boyle de util. Phil. Nat. p. 2. p. 150. [c] Roſenſt. Baſkd. p. 81. [d] Mat. Med. p. 70.

"Plantane has been alledged to be a cure for the bite of the rattle-ſnake: but for this there is probably but little foundation, although it is one of the principal ingredients in the remedy of the Negro Cæſar, for the diſcovery of which he received a conſiderable reward from the Aſſembly of South Carolina." Duncan's New Edinb. Diſpen.

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Arctium Lappa.

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the like quantity of a ſtrong infuſion of Plantane, may be given for a doſe; in agues the doſe ſhould be double this quantity, and taken at the commencement of the fit.

ARCTIUM LAPPA. BURDOCK.

SYNONYMA. BARDANA. *Pharm. Lond. & Edin.* LAPPA. *Hal. Stirp. Helv.* n. 161. LAPPA SEU PERSONATA. *Raii Hiſt.* p. 332. LAPPA MAJOR, ARCTIUM DIOSCORIDIS. *Bauh. Pin.* 198. PERSONATA. *Camerar Epit.* 887. BARDANA SIVE LAPPA MAJOR. *Dodon.* 38. *J. Bauh.* vol. 3. 570. BARDANA MAJOR. *Gerard*, 809. BARDANA VULGARIS MAJOR, *Park.* 1222. ARCTIUM LAPPA. *Curt. Flor. Lond. Relhan Cant.* 302. *Withering. B. A.* 163. Αρκειον, Αρκειον *Græcor.* VARIETATES ſic ſe habent, *Hort. Kew.* vol. 3. p. 136.

α Lappa major capitulo glabro maximo. *Raii Syn.* 196.

SMOOTH-HEADED COMMON BURDOCK.

β Lappa major montana, capitulis tomentoſis. *Bauh. Pin.* 198.

WOOLY-HEADED BURDOCK.

Claſs Syngeneſia. *Ord.* Polygamia Æqualis. *L. Gen. Pl.* 923.

Eſſ. Gen. Ch. Cal. globoſus: ſquamis apice hamis inflexis.

Sp. Ch. A. foliis cordatis inermibus petiolatis.

THE root is biennial, ſubcylindrical, long, ſimple, externally of a dark brown colour, internally white, and ſends off many ſlender fibres: the ſtalk is erect, roundiſh, grooved, villous, purpliſh, above an inch in diameter, three feet high, and alternately branched: the leaves are alternate, patent, heart-ſhaped, veiny, above of a dark green colour, underneath whitiſh; the lower leaves are very large, and ſtand upon long footſtalks, which are grooved like the ſtem: the calyx