

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

**(2nd Edition)**

**by**

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**BAHAMIAN FIELD STATION  
SAN SALVADOR ISLAND  
THE BAHAMAS**

**1993**

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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

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## 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.

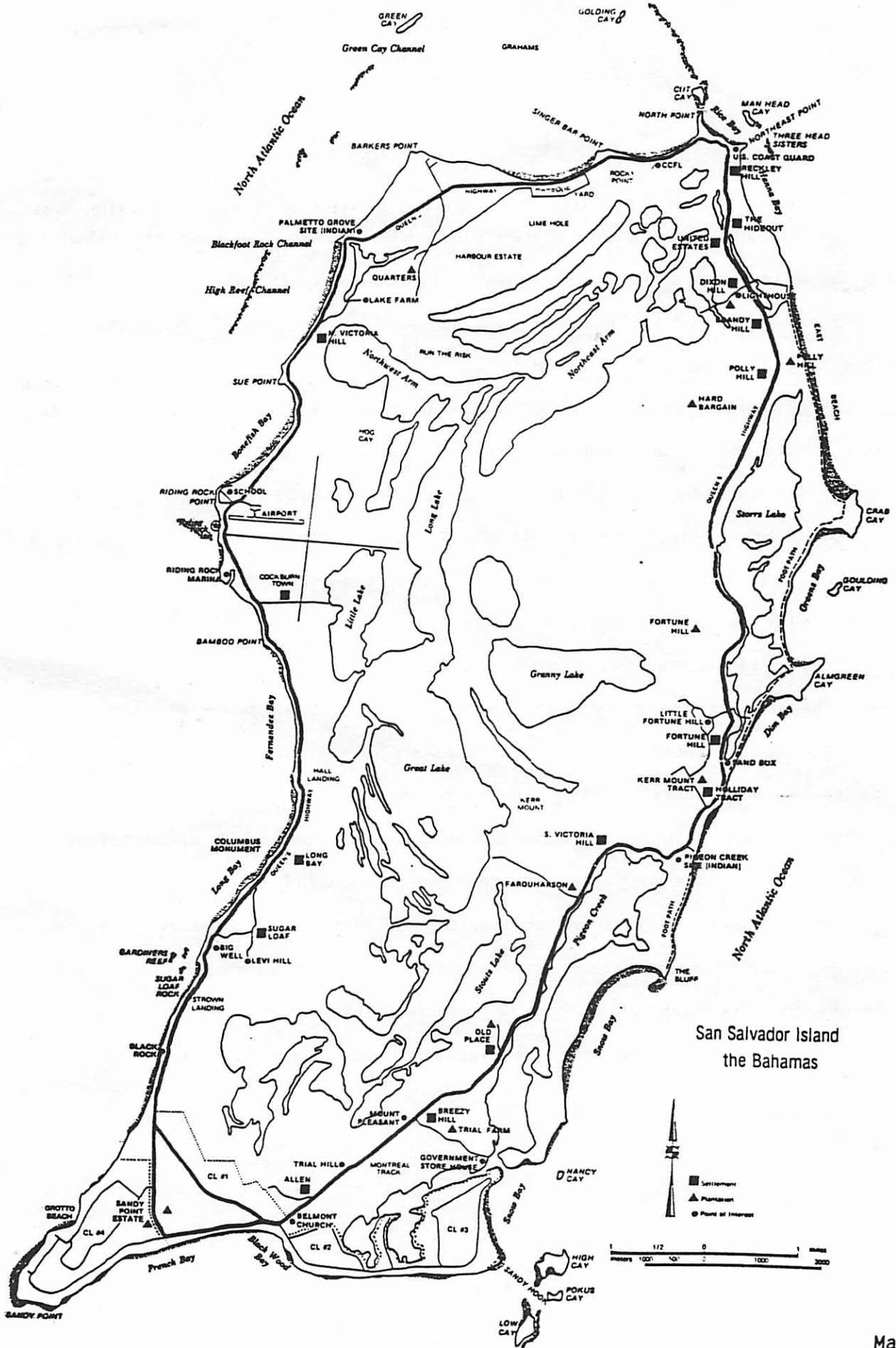
The island was originally called Guanahani by the Lucayan Indians. It was named San Salvador by Columbus on October 12, 1492. The island was later called Watlings Island by the British, but in 1925 was officially renamed San Salvador.

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.

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



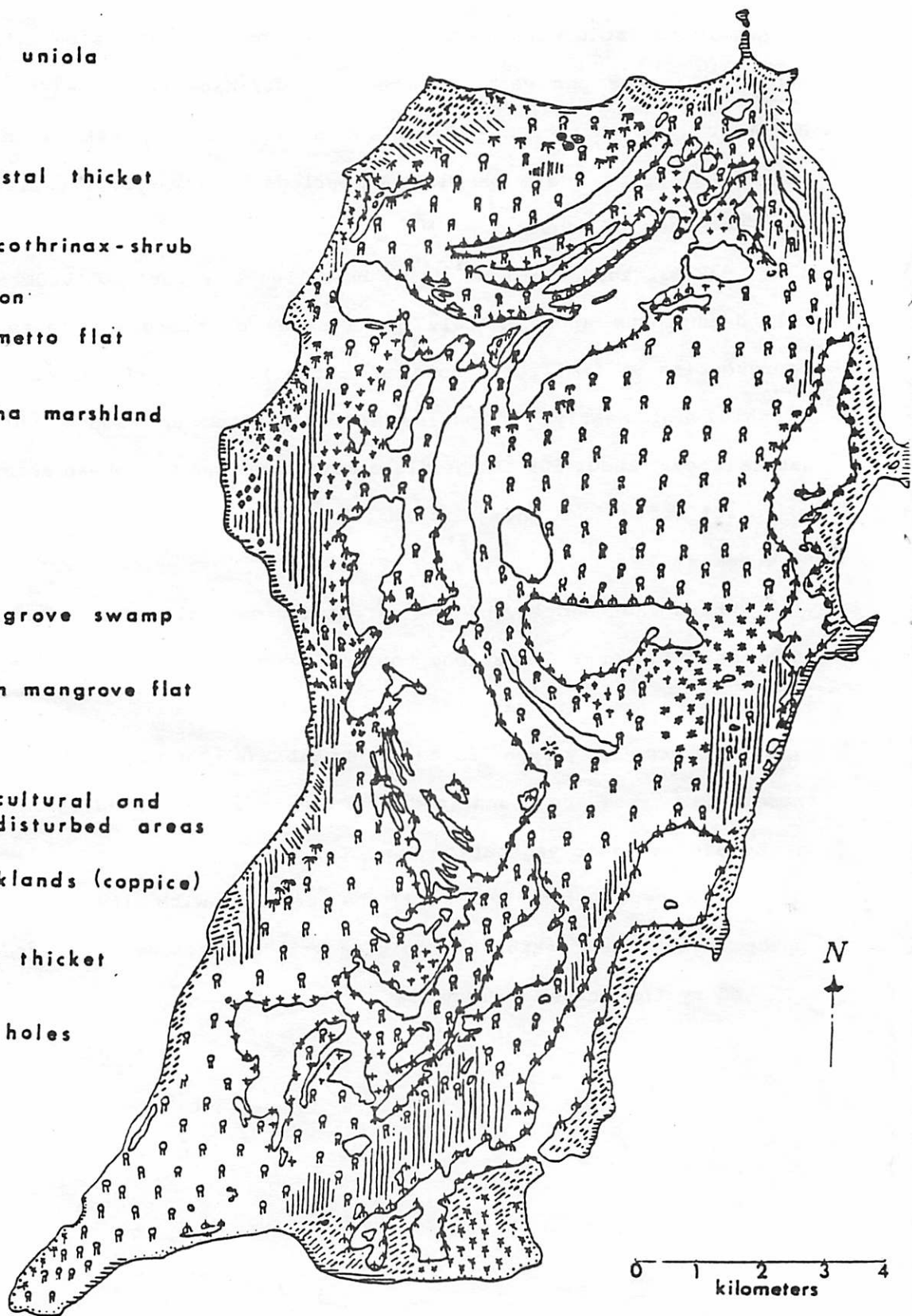
blacklands (coppice)



open thicket



sink holes



## 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 Sand 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)



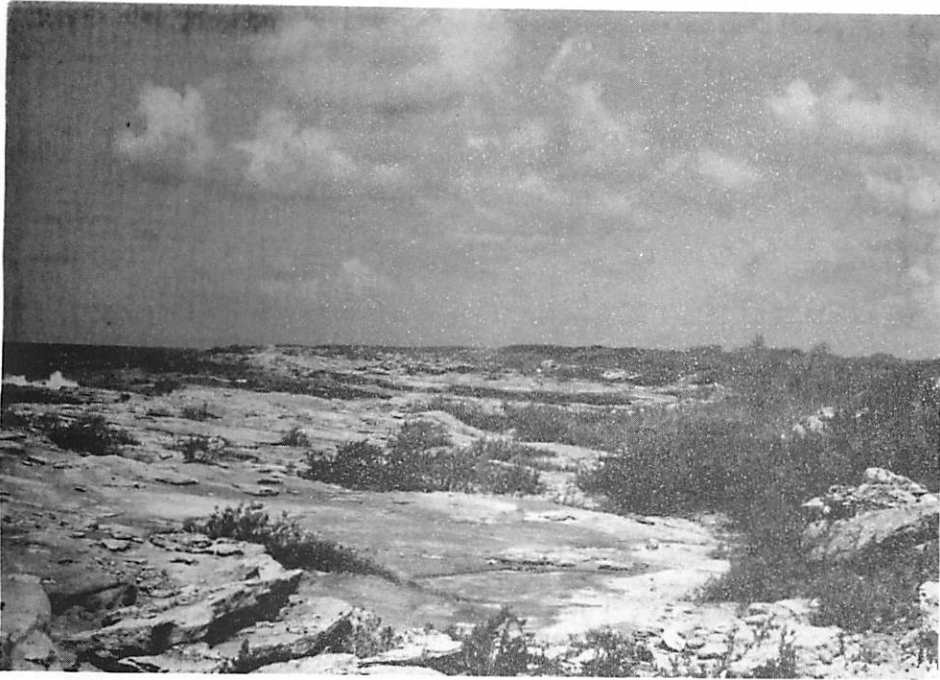


Fig. 1  
Coastal Rock  
Community

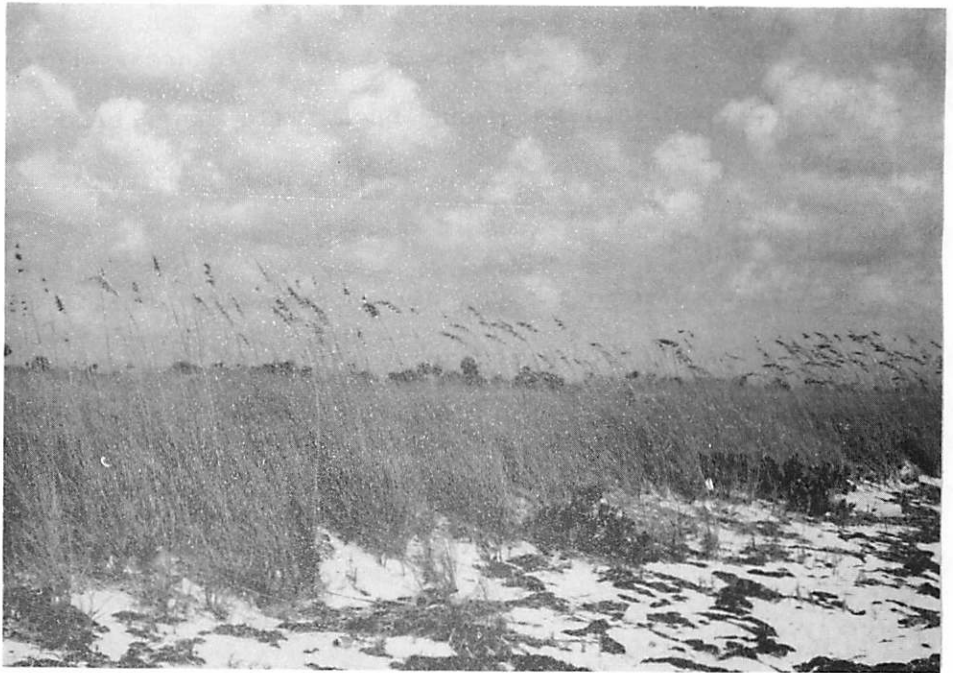


Fig. 2  
Sand Strand and  
Uniola Community

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.

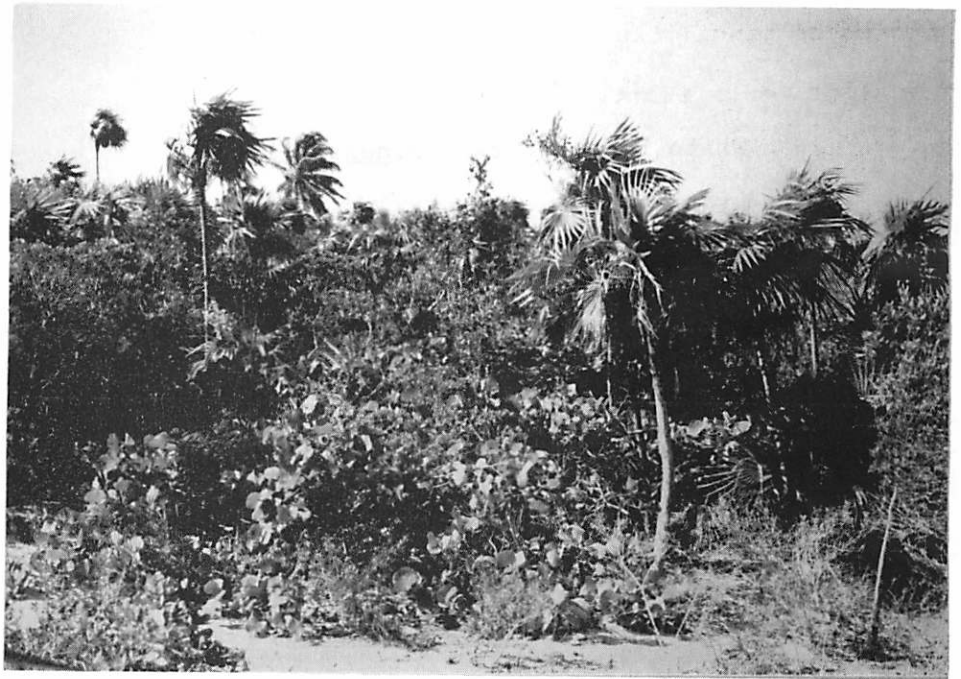
Plants common to the Coastal Thicket Subcommunity are:

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 unction (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 of 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 hodgiana)

Sea grape (Coccoloba uvifera)

Beefwood (Guapira discolor)

Coco plum (Chrysobalanus icaco)

Ram's horn (Pithecellobium keyense)

Granny bush (Croton linearis)

Darling plum (Reynosa septentrionalis)

Common waltheria (Waltheria indica)

Bahama argythamnia (Argythamnia candidans)

Wild saffron (Bumelia americana)  
Milkweed vine (Cyanthum 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 rhacoma)  
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 (Cladum 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 distrubance 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 braceana)
- 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 latisiliqua)

Haulback (Mimosa bahamensis)

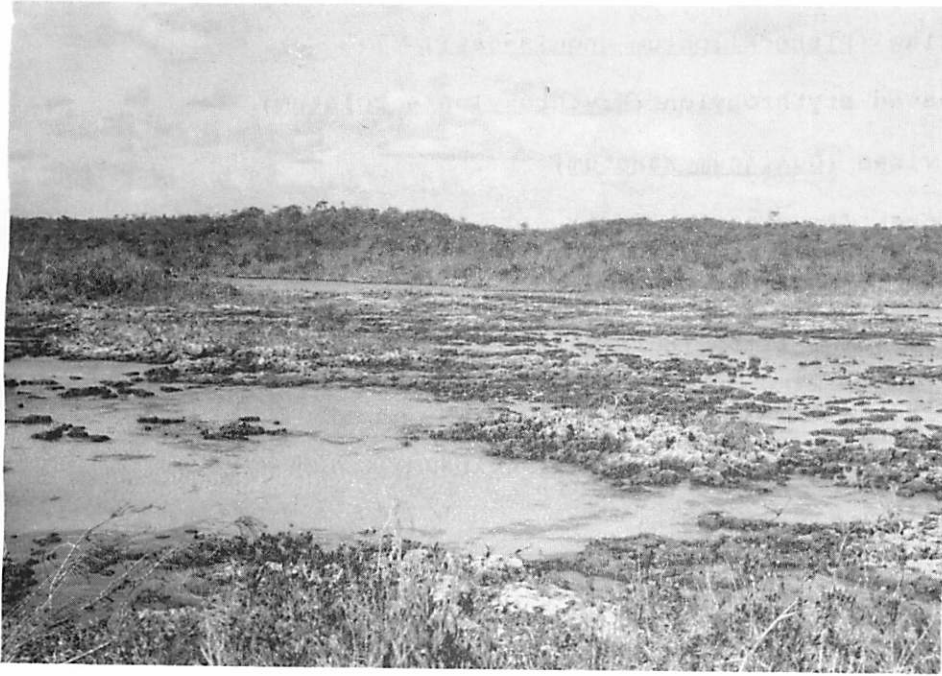


Fig. 7  
Open Mangrove Flat  
Subcommunity



Fig. 8  
Blacklands (Coppice)  
Subcommunity

Cat's claw (Pithecolobium unguis-cati)  
Thin-leaved erythroxyton (Erythroxyton aerolatum)  
Lignum vitae (Guaiacum sanctum)  
White torch (Amvris elemifera)  
Bitterbush (Picramnia pentandra)  
Gumelemi, Gumbo limbo (Bursera simaruba)  
Bunchosia (Bunchosia glandulosa)  
Poison-bush (Grinmeodendron eglandulosum)  
Tricera (Buxus bahamensis)  
Butter bough (Exothea paniculata)  
Three fingers (Thouinia discolor)  
Wild salve (Helicteres semitriloba)  
Feather bed (Diospyros crassinervis)  
spicate fiddlewood (Citharexylum fruticosum)  
Princewood (Exostema 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 fimbristylis (Fimbristylis 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 quadalupensis)  
Sabal palm (Sabal palmetto)



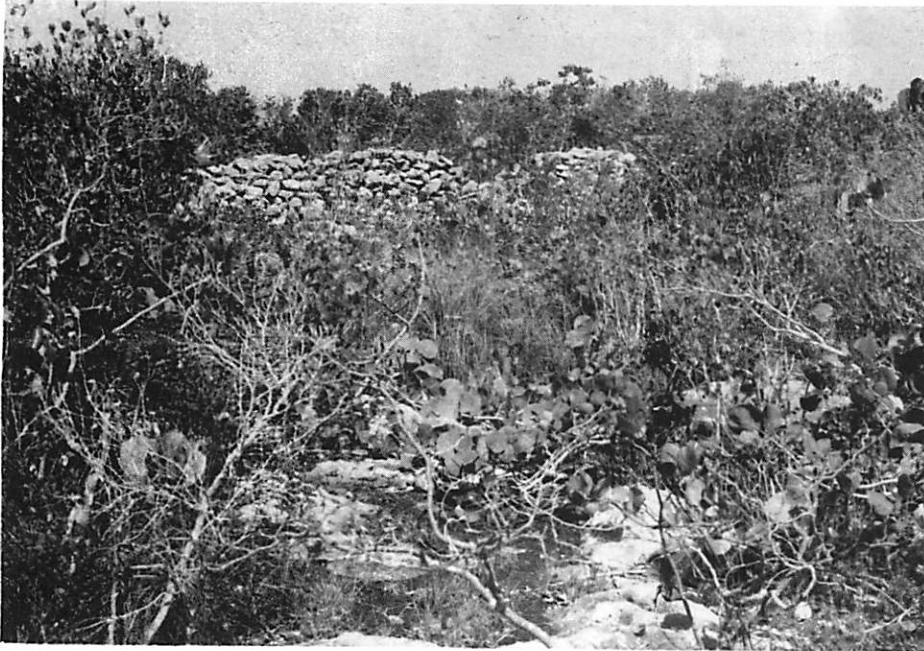


Fig. 9  
Blacklands:  
Open Thicket  
Subcommunity



Fig. 10  
Blacklands: Sinkhole  
Subcommunity



Portulaca (Portulaca rubicaulis)  
Pond apple (Annona glabra)  
Bahama swampbush (Pavonia bahamensis)  
Bacopa (Bacopa monnieri)  
Lippia (Phyla stoechadifolia)  
Centella (Centella asiatica)  
Ammannia (Ammannia latifolia)

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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.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	COMMUNITY TYPE
	PSILOTACEAE - Wisk Plant Family	
<u>Psilotum</u> <u>P. nudum</u> (L.) Beauv.	Wisk Plant	Moist limestone pits
	POLYPODIACEAE - Common Fern Family	
<u>Acrostichum</u> <u>A. aureum</u> (L.)	Giant Fern	Mangrove swamps
<u>A. danaeifolium</u> Langsd. & Fisch.	Giant Fern	Margin of brackish pools and ponds
<u>Adiantum</u> <u>A. tenerum</u> Sw.	Slender Maiden-Hair Fern	Walls of Limestone pits and sink holes
<u>Asplenium</u> <u>A. dentatum</u> L.	Toothed Spleenwort	Limestone pits and sinks
<u>Nephrolepis</u> <u>N. multiflora</u> (Roxb.) Jarrett ex Morton	Sword Fern	Limestone pits, thickets
<u>Polypodium</u> <u>P. aureum</u> L. <u>P. phyllitidis</u> L. <u>P. polypodioides</u> (L.) Watt	Serpent Fern Strap Fern Resurrection Fern	Margin of sink holes On trees in Blacklands On rocks and trees in Blacklands
<u>Pteridium</u> <u>P. aquilinum</u> (L.) Kuhn var. <u>caudatum</u> (L.) Sadebeck	Southern Bracken Fern	Open Blacklands
<u>Tectaria</u> <u>T. lobata</u> (Presl.) Morton	Small Halberd Fern	Sink holes
<u>Thelypteris</u> <u>T. kunthii</u> (Desv.) Morton	Southern Shield-Fern	Small caves, pits
<u>Vittaria</u> <u>V. lineata</u> (L.) J.E. Sm.	Shoestring-Fern	On Sabal Palmettos

ARAUCARIACEAE

<u>Araucaria</u> <u>A. excelsa</u> R. Br.	Norfolk Island Pine	Cultivated
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TYPHACEAE - Cattail Family

<u>Typha</u> <u>T. domingensis</u> Pers.	Southern Cattail	Slightly brackish areas
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	POTAMOGETONACEAE - Pondweed Family	
<u>Potamogeton</u> <u>P. illinoensis</u> Morong.	Pondweed	Freshwater sink holes
	RUPPIACEAE - Ditch-grass Family	
<u>Ruppia</u> <u>R. maritima</u> L.	Widgeon-grass	Blue hole
	CYMODACEAE - Manatee-grass Family	
<u>Syringodium</u> <u>S. filiforme</u> Kutz.	Manatee-Grass	Shallow coastal water
<u>Halodule</u> <u>H. wrightii</u> Aschers.		Shallow coastal waters
	NAJADACEAE- Naiad Family	
<u>Najas</u> <u>N. guadalupensis</u> (Spreng.) Magnus	Common Water-nymph	Fresh water sink holes
	ALISMATACEAE - Water- plantain Family	
<u>Echinodorus</u> <u>E. berteroi</u> (Spreng.) Fassett	Erect Burhead	Fresh water sink holes
	HYDROCHARITACEAE - Frog's-bit Family	
<u>Thalassia</u> <u>T. testudinum</u> Banks and Soland. ex Konig	Turtle-grass	Shallow coastal water
	GRAMINEAE (POACEAE)- Grass Family	
<u>Andropogon</u> <u>A. glomeratus</u> (Walt.) B.S.P. <u>A. virginicus</u> L.	Bushy beard-grass Broom Sedge	Scrublands Around Freshwater areas
<u>Aristida</u> <u>A. ternipes</u> Cav.	Tall Triple-awned Grass	Whitelands, dry areas

<u>Bothriochloa</u>		
<u>B. pertusa</u> (L.) A. Camus	Pitted Bluestem	Cultivated, naturalized
<u>Brachiaria</u>		
<u>B. subquadrifera</u> (Trin.) Hitchc.		Coppice
<u>Cenchrus</u>		
<u>C. echinatus</u> L.	Southern Burgrass	Sandy areas
<u>C. incertus</u> M.A. Curtis	Coast Burgrass	Sandy areas
<u>Chloris</u>		
<u>C. inflata</u> Link	Paraguay Chloris	Waste areas
<u>C. radiata</u> (L.) Sw.		Waste areas
<u>Cymbopogon</u>		
<u>C. flexuosus</u> (Nees ex Steud.) W. Wats	Lemon Grass	Cultivated
<u>Cynodon</u>		
<u>C. dactylon</u> (L.) Pers.	Bermuda Grass	Cultivated
<u>Dactyloctenium</u>		
<u>D. aegyptium</u> (L.) Beauv.	Crowfoot-grass	Waste areas
<u>Digitaria</u>		
<u>D. horizontalis</u> Willd.	Southern Crab-grass	Sandy areas
<u>D. villosa</u>	Shaggy Crab-grass	Sandy areas
<u>Distichlis</u>		
<u>D. spicata</u> (L.) Greene	Sea-shore Salt-grass	Salt flats
<u>Eleusine</u>		
<u>E. indica</u> (L.) Gaertn.	Wire-grass, Goosegrass	Waste areas
<u>Eragrostis</u>		
<u>E. bahamensis</u> Hitchc.	Bahama Lovegrass	Waste areas
<u>E. ciliaris</u> (L.) Beauv. ex R.&S.	Lovegrass	Waste areas
<u>E. elliotii</u> Wats.		Waste areas
<u>E. tenella</u> (L.) Beauv. ex R.&S.	Plumed Lovegrass	Waste Areas
<u>E. urbaniana</u> Hitchc.		Waste areas
<u>Eustachys</u>		
<u>E. petraea</u> (Sw.) Desv.	Finger-grass	Waste areas
<u>Lasiacis</u>		
<u>L. divaricata</u> (L.) Hitchc.	Cane-grass	Scrublands
<u>Panicum</u>		
<u>P. bartowense</u> Scribn. & Merr.	Spreading Witch-grass	Sink holes
<u>P. leonis</u> Ekman ex Hitchc.		Roadside, low ground
<u>P. maximum</u> Jacq.		Low ground
<u>P. tenerum</u> Beyr.		
<u>Paspalum</u>		
<u>P. arundinacium</u> Poir.	Tall Paspalum	Palmettolands
<u>P. bakeri</u> Hack		Coastal sands
<u>P. blodgettii</u> Chapm.		Scrublands
<u>P. caespitosum</u> Flugge	Slender Paspalum	Waste areas
<u>P. distichum</u> L.	Joint Grass	Saline marshes
<u>P. fimbriatum</u> Kunth	Fringed Paspalum	Waste areas
<u>P. laxum</u> Lam.		Sink holes
<u>P. molle</u> Poir.		Waste areas
<u>P. setaceum</u> Michx. var. <u>ciliatifolium</u> (Michx.) Vasey		Margin of Sink holes
<u>Phragmites</u>		
<u>P. australis</u> (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud	Reed Grass	Freshwater areas, edge of ponds

<u>Saccharum</u> <u>S. officinarum</u> L.	Sugarcane	Cultivated
<u>Setaria</u> <u>S. geniculata</u> (Lam.) Beauv.	Fox-tail Grass	Waste areas
<u>Sorghum</u> <u>S. bicolor</u> (L.) Moench	Guinea Corn, Sorghum	Cultivated
<u>Spartina</u> <u>S. patens</u> (Ait.) Muhl	Cordgrass	Coastal sandy areas
<u>Sporobolus</u> <u>S. domingensis</u> (Trin.) Kunth <u>S. pyramidatus</u> (Lam) Hitchc. <u>S. virginicus</u> (L.) Kunth	Dropseed Grass Whorled Dropseed Virginia Dropseed Sea-shore Rush-grass	Roadside Waste areas Brackish swamps
<u>Stenotaphrum</u> <u>S. secundatum</u> (Walt.) O. Ktze.	St. Augustine Grass	Waste areas, cultivated
<u>Uniola</u> <u>U. paniculata</u> L.	Sea Oats	Beaches, sand dunes
<u>Zea</u> <u>Z. mays</u> L.	Corn	Cultivated

CYPERACEAE - Sedge Family

<u>Abildgaardia</u> <u>A. ovata</u> (Burm. f.) Kral	Flat-spiked Rush	Waste areas
<u>Cladium</u> <u>C. jamaicense</u> Crantz	Saw-grass	Moist to wet areas
<u>Cyperus</u> <u>C. aristatus</u> Rottb. <u>C. elegans</u> L. <u>C. fuliginosus</u> Chapm. <u>C. ligularis</u> L. <u>C. ochraceus</u> Vahl <u>C. planifolius</u> L.C. Rich	Cuspidate Cyperus Viscid Cyperus Saw-grass Yellow Cyperus Sand or Coast Cyperus	Waste areas Sink holes Rocky soil Freshwater formations Sink holes Sand dunes (East Beach)
<u>Dichromena</u> <u>D. colorata</u> (L.) Hitchc. <u>D. floridensis</u> Britt.	White-top Rush White-top Rush	Palmettolands Open, dry areas
<u>Eleocharis</u> <u>E. bahamensis</u> Boeckl. <u>E. caribaea</u> (Rottb.) Blake <u>E. cellulosa</u> Torr. <u>E. interstincta</u> (Vahl) R.&S.	Capitate Spikerush Round-stemmed Spikerush Knotted Spikerush	Wet areas Wet areas Marshes Wet areas
<u>Fimbristylis</u> <u>F. ferruginea</u> (L.) Vahl <u>F. inaguensis</u> Britt. <u>F. spadicea</u> (L.) Vahl <u>F. spathacea</u> Rogh	Marsh fimbristylis Hurricane-grass	Wet saline soil Sandy areas Wet areas Moist sands
<u>Rhynchospora</u> <u>R. cyperoides</u> (Sw.) Mart. <u>R. elliotii</u> A. Dietr. <u>R. microcarpa</u> Balow. et Gray	Capitate Beak-rush Elliott's Beak-rush Small-fruited Beak-rush	Moist areas Coastal thicket Moist to wet sinks

Scleria

S. lithosperma (L.) Sw.

Slender Nut-rush

Scrublands

PALMACEAE - Palm Family

Coccothrinax

C. argentata (Jacq.) Bailey

C. inaguensis Read

Silver Thatch

Coastal coppice  
Sandy coastal areas

Cocos

C. nucifera L.

Coconut

Cultivated,  
naturalized

Pseudophoenix

P. sargentii H. Wendl.

Hog Palmetto

Open scrubland

Sabal

S. palmetto (Walt.) Lodd.  
ex Roem & Schult. f.

Pond Top, Hat Palmetto

Moist to wet areas

Thrinax

T. morrissii H. Wendl.

Thatch Palm

Scrub areas

ARACEAE - Arum Family

Colocasia

C. esculenta (L.) Schott

Eddo, Taro

Cultivated

Syngonium

S. podophyllum Schott

Cultivated

BROMELIACEAE - Pineapple Family

Aechmea

A. lingulata (L.) Baker

Lake margin

Tillandsia

T. balbisiana J.A & J.H. Schult

T. circinata Schlecht.

T. fasciculata Sw.

T. flexuosa Sw.

T. recurvata L.

T. utriculata L.

Balbis' Wild Pine, Cuttlefish

Silvery Wild Pine

Dog-drink-water

Flexuous Wild Pine

Ball-moss

Swollen Wild Pine

Scrublands

Scrublands

Scrublands

Scrublands

Scrublands

Scrublands

COMMELINACEAE - Spiderwort Family

Commelina

C. elegans Kunth

Larger Day-flower

Moist shaded areas

Rhoeo

R. spathacea (Sw.) Stearn

Oyster Plant

Cultivated

Setcreasea

S. pallida Rose

Purple Heart

Cultivated

LILIACEAE - Lily Family

<u>Aloe</u> <u>A. vera</u> (L.) Burm.f.	Aloes	Cultivated, escape
<u>Smilax</u> <u>S. auriculata</u> Walt. <u>S. havanensis</u> Jacq.	Auricled Green Briar Prickly Greenbriar	Scrublands Coppice

AMARYLLIDACEAE - Amaryllis Family

<u>Crinum</u> <u>C. zeylanicum</u> (L.) L.		Cultivated
<u>Hymenocallis</u> <u>H. arenicola</u> Northrop	Spider Lily	Coastal Sands
<u>Zephyranthes</u> <u>Z. citrina</u> Barer <u>Z. puertoricensis</u> Traub <u>Z. rosea</u> Lindl.		Cultivation & escape Cultivation & escape Cultivation & escape

AGAVACEAE - Agave Family

<u>Agave</u> <u>A. anomala</u> Trel. <u>A. braceana</u> Trel. <u>A. indagatorum</u> Trel.	Agave	Coastal sands Cultivation & escape Coastal sands
<u>Sansevieria</u> <u>S. hyacinthoides</u> (L.) Druce	Snake Plant	Cultivated & escape
<u>Yucca</u> <u>Y. aloifolia</u> L.	Spanish Bayonet	Cultivated & escape

DIOSCOREACEAE - Yam Family

<u>Dioscorea</u> <u>D. bulbifera</u> L.	Yam	Cultivated & escape
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MUSACEAE - Banana Family

<u>Musa</u> <u>M. nana</u> Lour. <u>M. paradisiaca</u> L.	Banana Banana	Cultivated in pits Cultivated in pits
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CANNACEAE - Canna Family

<u>Canna</u> <u>C. indica</u> L.	Indian Shot	Cultivated
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ORCHIDACEAE - Orchid Family

<u>Basiphyllaea</u>		
<u>B. corallicola</u> (Small) Ames	Carter's Orchid	Open thicket
<u>Encyclia</u>		
<u>E. hodgiana</u> (A.D. Hawkes) Beckner		Whitelands
<u>Epidendrum</u>		
<u>E. rufum</u> (Lindl.) Britt. & Millsp.		Scrublands
<u>Malaxis</u>		
<u>M. spicata</u> Sw.	Slender malaxis	Coppice
<u>Oncidium</u>		
<u>O. floridanum</u> Ames		Coppice
<u>Spiranthes</u>		
<u>S. polyantha</u> Reichb. f.	Green Ladies-tresses	Coppice, Whitelands
<u>Vanilla</u>		
<u>V. barbellata</u> Reichb. f.	Link Vine, Worm Vine	Thickets, Scrublands

CASUARINACEAE - Beef-wood Family

<u>Casuarina</u>		
<u>C. litorea</u> L.	Australian Pine	Cultivated

MYRICACEAE - Bayberry Family

<u>Myrica</u>		
<u>M. cerifera</u> L.	Bayberry	Open thicket

BATIDACEAE - Saltwort Family

<u>Batis</u>		
<u>B. maritima</u> L.	Saltwort	Lake margins

ULMACEAE - Elm Family

<u>Trema</u>		
<u>T. lamarckianum</u> (R.et.S.) Blume	Pain-in-Back	Scrublands

MORACEAE - Mulberry of Fig Family

<u>Ficus</u>		
<u>F. aurea</u> Nutt.	Golden Fig	Coastal thicket
<u>F. citrifolia</u> Mill.	Short-leaved Wild Fig	Rocky and sandy soil
<u>F. elastica</u> Roxb.	Rubber Plant	Cultivated

URTICACEAE - Nettle Family

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

LORANTHACEAE - Mistletoe Family

Phoradendron  
P. trinervium (Lam.) Griesb. 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  
A. leptopus Hook. & Arn. Coral Vine, Corallina Escape from cult.

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

Polygonum  
P. densiflorum Meisn. Wet areas

CHENOPODIACEAE - Gossefoot Family

Atriplex  
A. pentandra (Jacq.) Standl. 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 - Amaranthe Family

Achyranthes

A. indica (L.) Mill.

Blunt-leaved Achyranthes

Waste areas

Alternanthera

A. paronychioides 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. polygonoides L.

Knotweed Amaranthus

Waste areas

A. viridis L.

Slender Amaranthus

Waste areas

Caraxeron

C. vermicularis (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

lakes

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

Guapira

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

AIZOACEAE - Carpet-weed Family

Sesuvium

S. maritimum (Walt.) B.S.P.

Slender Sea Purslane

Beaches & lake margins

S. portulacastrum L.

Sea Purslane

Beaches & lake margins

PORTULACACEAE - Purslane Family

Portulaca

P. oleracea L.  
P. rubricaulis Kunth

Purslane  
Brown-seeded Portulaca

Rocky areas  
Rocky areas

ANNONACEAE - Custard-apple Family

Annona

A. glabra L.  
A. muricata L.  
A. reticulata L.  
A. squamosa L.

Pond Apple  
Soursop  
Custard Apple  
Sugar Apple

Moist areas  
Cultivated  
Cultivated  
Cultivated

LAURACEAE - Laurel Family

Nectandra

N. coriacea (Sw.) Griseb

Sweet Torchwood

Scrublands

Persea

P. americana Mill.

Avocado Pear

Cultivated

CASSYTHACEAE - Love-vine Family

Cassytha

C. filiformis L.

Woe Vine

Coastal thicket

PAPAVERACEAE - Poppy Family

Argemone

A. mexicana L.

Mexican Poppy

Waste & disturbed  
areas

CRUCIFERAE - Mustard Family

Cakile

C. lanceolata (Willd.) O.E.Schulz

Southern Sea-rocket

Coastal Sands

Lepidium

L. virginicum L.

Wild Pepper-grass

Waste areas

CAPPARIDACEAE- CAPER FAMILY

Capparis

C. cynophallophora L.

Black Willow

Scrublands

CRASSULACEAE- Orpine Family

Kalanchoe  
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 - MIMOSOIDEAE I - Pea Family

Acacia  
A. acuífera Benth. Cassip, Pork and Doughboy Scrublands  
A. chloriophylla Benth. Cinnecord Scrublands  
A. farnesiana (L.) Willd. Cashia Coastal thickets  
A. macracantha Humb.& Bonpl. Long-spinned Acacia Coastal thickets  
 ex. Willd

Calliandra  
C. haematoma (Bert.) Benth Red Calliandra Scrublands

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

Leucaena  
L. leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit Jimbay Waste areas

Lysiloma  
L. latisliquum (L.) Benth. Wild Tamarind Scrublands

Mimosa  
M. bahamensis Benth. Haulback Thickets

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

Vigna  
V. unguiculata (L.) Walpi Cow Pea Whitelands

LEGUMINOSAE - CAESALPINIOIDEAE II- Pea Family

<u>Caesalpinia</u>		
<u>C. bahamensis</u> Lam.	Bahama Caesalpinia	Coastal thickets
<u>C. bonduc</u> (L.) Roxb.	Gray Nickers	Coastal thickets
<u>C. major</u> (Medic.) Dandy & Exell	Large Yellow Nickers	Coastal thickets
<u>C. reticulata</u> Britt.	Net-veined Caesalpinia	Scrublands
<u>C. vesicaria</u> L.	Brasiletto	Coastal thickets
<u>Cassia</u>		
<u>C. alata</u> Jacq.	Bushy Senna	Cultivated
<u>C. biflora</u> L.	Stinking Pea	Scrublands
<u>C. chapmannii</u> Isely		Scrublands, Coastal thickets
<u>C. ligustrina</u> L.		Scrublands
<u>C. lineata</u> Sw.	Privet Senna	Scrublands
<u>C. lucayana</u> Britt.		Scrublands
<u>C. obtusifolia</u> L.	Low Senna	Waste areas
<u>C. occidentalis</u> L.	Coffee Senna	Waste areas
<u>C. sophera</u> L.	Kasondi Senna	Waste areas
<u>Delonix</u>		
<u>D. regia</u> (Bojer ex Hook Ref.)	Royal Poinciana	Cultivated
<u>Parkinsonia</u>		
<u>P. aculeata</u> L.	Jerusalem Thorn	Cultivated
<u>Tamarindus</u>		
<u>T. indica</u> L.	Tamarind	Cultivated

LEGUMINOSAE- FABOIDEAE III- Pea Family

<u>Abrus</u>		
<u>A. precatorius</u> L.	Rosary Pea	Cultivated
<u>Arachis</u>		
<u>A. hypogaea</u> L.	Peanut	Cultivated
<u>Cajanus</u>		
<u>C. cajan</u> (L.) Milsp.	Pigeon pea	Cultivated
<u>Canavalia</u>		
<u>C. rosea</u> (Sw.) DC.	Bay-bean	Coastal sands
<u>Centrosema</u>		
<u>C. virginianum</u> (L.) Benth.	Spurred Butterfly-pea	Scrublands
<u>Crotalaria</u>		
<u>C. pumila</u> Ort.	Low Rattlebox	Palmettolands
<u>C. verrucosa</u> L.	Purple Rattlebox	Waste areas
<u>Dalbergia</u>		
<u>D. esastophyllum</u> (L.) Taub.	Ti-ti	Coastal thickets
<u>Desmodium</u>		
<u>D. canum</u> (J.F. Gmel.) Schinz et Thell.	Common Tick-trefoil	Scrublands
<u>Dolichos</u>		
<u>D. lablab</u> L.	Black Bean	Waste areas

<u>Galactia</u>		
<u>G. bahamensis</u> Urb.	Bahama Milk-pea	Scrublands
<u>G. dubia</u> DC.		Waste areas
<u>G. rudolphioides</u> (Griseb.) Benth. & Hook.	Red Milk-pea	Scrublands
<u>G. spiciformis</u> T. & G.		Scrublands
<u>G. striata</u> (Jacq.) Urban	Spiciform Milk-pea	Waste areas
<u>Indigofera</u>		
<u>I. suffruticosa</u> Mill.	Wild Indigo	Waste areas
<u>Macroptilium</u>		
<u>M. lathyroides</u> (L.) Urb.	Wild Bush Bean	Palmettoland
<u>Phaseolus</u>		
<u>P. lunatus</u> L.	Lima Bean	Cultivated
<u>Piscidia</u>		
<u>P. piscipula</u> (L.) Sarg.	Fish Poison	Coastal thickets
<u>Rhynchosia</u>		
<u>R. minima</u> (L.) DC.		Waste areas
<u>R. reticulata</u> (Sw.) DC.		Scrublands
<u>Sesbania</u>		
<u>S. sericea</u> Willd.) Link		Moist areas
<u>Sophora</u>		
<u>S. tomentosa</u> L.	Coast Sophora	Costal thickets
<u>Stylosanthes</u>		
<u>S. hamata</u> (L.) Taub.	Pencil Flower	Waste areas
OXALIDACEAE - Wood-sorrel Family		
<u>Oxalis</u>		
<u>O. corniculata</u> L.	Yellow Procumbent Wood-sorrel	Waste areas
ERYTHROXYLACEAE - Coca Family		
<u>Erythroxylon</u>		
<u>E. serotatum</u> L.	Thin-leaved Erythroxylon	Scrublands
<u>E. retundifolium</u> Lunan	Rat Wood	Scrublands
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE - Caltrop Family		
<u>Quaiacum</u>		
<u>Q. sanctum</u> L.	Lignum Vitae	Scrublands
RUTACEAE - Rue Family		
<u>Amyris</u>		
<u>A. elemifera</u> L.	White Torch	Scrublands

<u>Citrus</u>		
<u>C. aurantifolia</u> (Christm.) Swingle	Lime	Cultivated
<u>C. aurantium</u> L.	Sour Orange	Cultivated
<u>C. limon</u> (L.) Burm. f.	Lemon	Cultivated
<u>C. paradisi</u> Macf.	Grapefruit	Cultivated
<u>Zanthoxylum</u>		
<u>Z. bifoliolatum</u> Leonard	Two-leaf	Scrublands
<u>Z. coriaceum</u> A. Rich.	Hercules' Club	Whitelands, low coppice
<u>Z. fagara</u> (L.) Sarg.	Wild Lime	Scrublands
<u>Z. flavum</u> Vahl	Yellow Wood	Whitelands, coppice
	SIMAROUBACEAE - Quassia Family	
<u>Picramnia</u>		
<u>P. pentandra</u> Sw.	Bitter Bush	Scrublands
	SURIANACEAE - Bay Cedar Family	
<u>Suriana</u>		
<u>S. maritima</u> L.	Bay Cedar	Coastal sands
	BURSERACEAE - Gumbo-limbo Family	
<u>Bursera</u>		
<u>B. simaruba</u> (L.) Sarg.	Gumbo-limbo, Gumelemi	Scrublands
	MELIACEAE - Mahogany Family	
<u>Melia</u>		
<u>M. azedarach</u> L.	Pride-of-India	Cultivated
<u>Swietenia</u>		
<u>S. mahogoni</u> (L.) Jacq.	Mahogany, Madeira	Scrublands
	MALPIGHIACEAE - Malpighia Family	
<u>Bunchosia</u>		
<u>B. glandulosa</u> (Cav.) DC.	Bunchosia	Scrublands
<u>Byrsonima</u>		
<u>B. lucida</u> (Mill.) DC.	Candle-berry, Guana Berry	Coastal thickets
<u>Malpighia</u>		
<u>M. polytricha</u> A. Juss.	Touch-me-not, Wild Cherry	Scrublands



<u>Triopteris</u> <u>T. jamaicensis</u> L.	Triopteris	Scrublands
POLYGALACEAE - Milkwort Family		
<u>Polygala</u> <u>P. grandiflora</u> Walt. <u>P. oblongata</u> (Britt.) Blake	Oblong-leaved Polygala	Waste areas Scrublands
EUPHORBIACEAE - Spurge Family		
<u>Acalypha</u> <u>A. alopecuroides</u> Jacq. <u>A. wilkesiana</u> Muell. - Arg.	Spicate Acalypha Copper Leaf	Waste areas Cultivated
<u>Argythamnia</u> <u>A. candicans</u> Sw. <u>A. lucayana</u> Millsp.		Scrublands Scrublands
<u>Ateramnus</u> <u>A. lucidus</u> (Sw.) Rothm.	Crabwood	Scrublands
<u>Codiaeum</u> <u>C. variegatum</u> Blume	Croton	Cultivated
<u>Croton</u> <u>C. discolor</u> Willd. <u>C. eluteria</u> (L. Sw.) <u>C. flavens</u> L. var. <u>balsamiferus</u> (Jacq.) Muell.-Arg. <u>C. humilis</u> L. <u>C. linearis</u> Jacq. <u>C. lucidus</u> L.	Sweetwood Bark Cough Bush  Pepper-bush Granny-bush Fire-bush	Scrublands Scrublands Waste areas  Open scrublands Coastal sands & thickets Scrublands
<u>Drypetes</u> <u>D. diversifolia</u> Krug & Urb.	White-wood	Scrublands
<u>Euphorbia</u> <u>E. berteriana</u> Balbis ex Spreng. <u>E. blodgettii</u> Englem. & Hitchc. <u>E. cayensis</u> Millsp. <u>E. cyathophora</u> Murr. <u>E. gymnonota</u> Urb. <u>E. heterophylla</u> L. <u>E. hirta</u> L. <u>E. hypericifolia</u> L. <u>E. lactea</u> Haw. <u>E. lecheoides</u> Millsp. <u>E. mesembryanthemifolia</u> Jacq. <u>E. ophthalmica</u> Pers. <u>E. vaginulata</u> Griseb.	Blodgett's Spurge  Bahama Spurge Milk Plant Jacob's ladder Hairy Spurge Hypericum-leaved Spurge Mottled Spurge Pin-weed Spurge Coast Spurge  Sheathed Spurge	Waste areas Margin of sinkholes Rocky depressions Open waste areas Rocky scrublands Waste areas Open grassy & waste areas Open grassy areas Cultivation & escape Scrublands Coastal areas  Coccothrinax strand
<u>Grimmeodendron</u> <u>G. glandulosum</u> (A. Rich.) Urb.	Poison Bush	Scrublands
<u>Hippomane</u> <u>H. mancinella</u> L.	Manchioneel	Whitelands
<u>Jatropha</u> <u>J. hastata</u> Jacq. <u>J. multifida</u> L.		Cultivated Cultivated

<u>Manihot</u> <u>M. esculenta</u> Crantz	Cassava	Cultivated
<u>Pedilanthus</u> <u>P. tithymaloides</u> (L.) Poit.	Monkey-fiddle, Fiddle-flower	Cultivated
<u>Phyllanthus</u> <u>P. acidus</u> (L.) Skeels	Gooseberry Tree	Cultivated
<u>P. amarus</u> Schum.	Gale-of-wind	Waste areas
<u>P. carolinensis</u> ssp. <u>saxicola</u> (Small) Webster	Rock Phyllanthus	Rocky areas
<u>P. epiphyllanthus</u> L.	Hardhead	Rocky scrublands
<u>Rincinus</u> <u>R. communis</u> L.	Castor Bean	Cultivated
<u>Savia</u> <u>S. bahamensis</u> Britt.	Maiden Bush	Open thicket

BUXACEAE - Box Family

<u>Buxus</u> <u>B. bahamensis</u> Baker	Boxwood	Scrublands
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ANACARDIACEAE - Sumac Family

<u>Mangifera</u> <u>M. indica</u> L.	Mango	Cultivated
<u>Metopium</u> <u>M. toxiferum</u> (L.) Krug & Urb.	Poison Tree	Scrublands
<u>Schinus</u> <u>S. terebinthifolius</u> Raddi	Brazilian Pepper Tree	Cultivated
<u>Spondias</u> <u>S. purpurea</u> L.	Hog-plum	Cultivated

CELASTRACEAE - Staff-tree Family

<u>Cassine</u> <u>C. xylocarpa</u> Vent.	Olive Wood	Scrublands
<u>Crossopetalum</u> <u>C. rhacoma</u> Crantz	Wild-cherry, Poison Cherry	Scrublands
<u>Gyminda</u> <u>G. latifolia</u> (Sw.) Urb.	False Boxwood	Scrublands
<u>Maytenus</u> <u>M. buxifolia</u> (A. Rich.) Griseb.	Box-leaved Maytenus	Scrublands

## SAPINDACEAE - Soapberry Family

<u>Cardiospermum</u> <u>C. halicacabum</u> L.	Balloon Vine	Scrublands
<u>Dodonaea</u> <u>D. ehrenbergii</u> Schlecht.	Dogwood	Whitelands, Coppice
<u>Exothea</u> <u>E. paniculata</u> (Juss.) Radlk.	Butter Bough	Scrublands
<u>Hypelate</u> <u>H. trifoliata</u> Sw.	White Ironwood	Scrublands
<u>Melicoccus</u> <u>M. bijugatus</u> Jacq.	Genip	Cultivated
<u>Serjania</u> <u>S. diversifolia</u> (Jacq.) Radlk. <u>S. subdentata</u> Juss. ex Poir.	Fowl-foot	Scrublands Scrublands
<u>Thouinia</u> <u>T. discolor</u> Griseb.	Three Fingers, Naked Wood	Scrublands

## RHAMNACEAE - Buckthorn Family

<u>Colubrina</u> <u>C. arborescens</u> (Mill.) Sarg.	Bitters	Scrublands
<u>Krugiodendron</u> <u>K. ferreum</u> (Vahl) Urb.	Black Ironwood	Coastal thickets
<u>Reynosia</u> <u>R. septentrionalis</u> Urb.	Darling Plum	Scrublands
<u>Ziziphus</u> <u>Z. taylori</u> (Britt.) M. Johnston		Rocky scrublands

## VITACEAE - Grape Family

<u>Cissus</u> <u>C. intermedia</u> A. Rich. <u>C. sicyoides</u> L. <u>C. trifoliata</u> (L.) L.	Bull-vine Mangrove Vine Thick-leaved Cissus	Cultivated Wooded areas Rocky scrublands
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## TILIACEAE - Linden Family

<u>Corchorus</u> <u>C. hirsutus</u> L. <u>C. siliquosus</u> L.	Woolly Corchorus Smooth Corchorus	Waste areas Waste areas near sink holes
<u>Triumfetta</u> <u>T. semitriloba</u> Jacq.	Burr Bush	Waste areas

MALVACEAE - Mallow Family

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

BOMBACACEAE - Bombax Family

<u>Ceiba</u>		
<u>C. pentandra</u> (L.) Gaertn.	Kapok, Silk-cotton Tree	Cultivated

STERCULIACEAE - Chocolate Family

<u>Helicteres</u>		
<u>H. jamaicensis</u> Jacq.	Cow-bush	Thickets
<u>H. semitriloba</u> Bertero ex DC.	Wild Salve	Scrublands
<u>Melochia</u>		
<u>M. tomentosa</u> L.	Velvety Melochia	Scrublands
var. <u>tomentosa</u>		

<u>Waltheria</u>		
<u>W. bahamensis</u> Britt.	Common Waltheria	Rocky Scrublands
<u>W. indica</u> L.		
	GUTTIFERAE - St. John's-wort Family	
<u>Mammea</u>		
<u>M. americana</u> L.	Mammee, Mamey	Coppice
	TURNERACEAE - Turnera Family	
<u>Turnera</u>		
<u>T. diffusa</u> Willd.		Dry waste areas, rocky soils
<u>T. ulmifolia</u> L.	Bahama Buttercup	Waste areas, Whiteland
	PASSIFLORACEAE - Passion-flower Family	
<u>Passiflora</u>		
<u>P. cupraea</u> L.	Smooth Passion-flower	Scrublands
<u>P. pectinata</u> Griseb.	Pectinate Passion-flower	Coastal sands
<u>P. suberosa</u> L.	Small Passion-flower	Scrublands
	CARICACEAE - Pawpaw Family	
<u>Carica</u>		
<u>C. papaya</u> L.	Papaya, Pawpaw	Cultivated
	CACTACEAE - Cactus Family	
<u>Cephalocereus</u>		
<u>C. millspaughii</u> Britt.	Old Man Cactus	Rocky scrublands
<u>Opuntia</u>		
<u>O. bahamana</u> NA Britt. & Rose	Bahama Prickly-pear	Scrublands
<u>O. stricta</u> Haw.	Common Prickly-pear	Coastal sands & cultivated
var. <u>dillenii</u> (Ker-Gawl.)		escape
L. Benson		Scrublands
<u>O. nashii</u> Britt.	Nash's Prickly-pear	
	LYTHRACEAE - Loosestrife Family	
<u>Ammannia</u>		
<u>A. coccinea</u> Rottb.	Tooth-cup	Sink holes
<u>A. latifolia</u> L.	Ammannia	Sink holes

PUNICACEAE - Pomegranate Family

Punica  
P. granatum L. Pomegranate Cultivated

RHIZOPHORACEAE - Mangrove Family

Rhizophora  
R. mangle L. Red Mangrove Mangrove

COMBRETACEAE - White Mangrove Family

Bucida  
B. buceras L. Black Olive Scrublands

Conocarpus  
C. erectus L. Buttonwood Saline areas

Languncularia  
L. racemosa (L.) Gaertn. f. White Mangrove Mangrove

Terminalia  
T. catappa L. Almond Tree Cultivated

MYRTACEAE - Myrtle Family

Calypttranthes  
C. pallens Griseb. Spice-wood Scrublands

Eugenia  
E. axillaris (Sw.) Willd. White Stopper Scrublands  
E. confusa DC. Ironwood Scrublands  
E. foetida Pers. Spanish Stopper Scrublands

Myrcianthes  
M. fragrans (Sw.) McVaugh Pale Stopper Scrublands

Pimenta  
P. dioica (L.) Merr. Allspice Cultivated

Psidium  
P. guajava L. Guava Cultivated  
P. longipes (Berg) McVaugh Bahama Stopper Whitelands  
var. orbiculare (Berg.) McVaugh

ONAGRACEAE - Evening Primrose Family

Ludwigia  
L. octovalvis (Jacq.) Raven Wet Palmettolands

THEOPHRASTACEAE - Theophrasta Family

Jacquinia

J. berterii Spreng.  
J. keyensis Mez.

Berter's Jacquinia  
Joe-wood

Scrublands  
Coastal rocks

UMBELLIFERAE (AMMIACEAE) - 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 & Meeuse

Wild Dilly

Scrublands

M. zapota (L.) P. Van Royen

Sapodilla

Cultivated

Mastichodendron

M. foetidissimum (Jacq.)  
H.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. anthelmia L. Spigelia, Pink Moist soils, Palmetto-lands

GENTIANACEAE - Gentian Family

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

Eustoma  
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

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

Vallesia  
V. antillana Woodson Vallesia Scrublands

ASCCLPIADACEAE - Milkweed Family

Asclepias  
A. curassavica L. Wild Ipecac Waste areas

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

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

Cynanchum  
C. angustifolium Pers. Marsh Cynanchum Margin of saline areas  
C. bahamense (Griseb.) Gillis  
C. inaguense (Vail) Howard et Dunbar Coccothrinax Strand  
C. northropiae (Schultr.) Alain Scrublands



CONVOLVULVACEAE - Morning-glory Family

Cuscuta

C. americana L.  
C. campestris Yunck.

Love-vine, Dodder

Coccothrinax Strand  
Palmettolands

Dichondra

D. micrantha Urb.

Sheep-grass

Waste and cultivated areas

Evolvulus

E. alsinoides (L.) L.  
var. grisebachianus Meissn.  
E. arbuscula Poir.  
E. nummularis (L.) L.

Chickweed Evolvulus

Thickets

Bahama Evolvulus  
Moneywort Evolvulus

Scrublands  
Moist shaded areas

Ipomoea

I. alba L.  
I. batatus (L.) Lam.  
I. indica (Burm. f.) Merr.  
I. microdactylum Griseb.  
I. pes-caprae (L.) Roth  
ssp. brasilienses (L.) Ooststr.  
I. stolonifera (Cyrill.) Gmel.  
I. tiliacea (Willd.) Choisy  
I. triloba L.  
I. violacea L.

Moon Vine  
Sweet Potato  
Morning-glory  
Salverform Morning-glory  
Railroad Vine  
Beach Morning-glory  
Dark-eyed Morning-glory  
Creeping Morning-glory  
Coast Moon-vine

Disturbed areas  
Cultivated & escape  
Uniola strand, coastal rocks  
Waste areas  
Coastal sands,  
coastal rocks  
Waste areas  
Cultivated, waste areas  
Waste areas  
Coastal sands

Jacquemontia

J. havanensis (Jacq.) Urb.

Common Jacquemontia

Roadside, Scrublands

Merremia

M. dissecta (Jacq.) Hall.f.

Noyau Vine

Waste & cultivated areas

Porana

P. paniculata Roxb.

Christmas-vine

Cultivated

HYDROPHYLLACEAE - Water-leaf Family

Nama

N. jamaicensis L.

Jamaica Weed

Waste areas

BORAGINACEAE - Borage Family

Bourreria

B. ovata Miers.

Strong-back

Scrublands

Cordia

C. bahamensis Urb.  
C. globosa (Jacq.) H.B.K.  
var. humilis (Jacq.) Johnston  
C. sebestena L.

Cocobey

Scrublands  
Scrublands

Geiger Tree

Scrublands, cultivated

Heliotropium

H. angiospermum Murr.  
H. curassavicum L.  
H. diffusum Britt.  
H. nanum Northrop  
H. procumbens Mill.

Scorpion-tail  
Sea-side Heliotrope  
Low Heliotrope  
Low Ashy Heliotrope  
Slender Heliotrope

Waste areas  
Coastal sands  
Scrublands  
Sandy areas  
Waste areas

<u>Mallotonia</u> <u>M. gnaphalodes</u> (L.) Britt.	Bay Lavender	Coastal rocks & sands
<u>Rochefortia</u> <u>R. bahamensis</u> Britt.		Scrublands
<u>Tournefortia</u> <u>T. volubilis</u> L.	Soldier-bush	Scrublands

AVICENNIACEAE - Black Mangrove Family

<u>Avicennia</u> <u>A. germinans</u> (L.) L.	Black Mangrove	Mangrove
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VERBENACEAE - Vervain Family

<u>Citharexylum</u> <u>C. fruticosum</u> L.	Spicate Fiddlewood	Scrublands
<u>Lantana</u> <u>L. bahamensis</u> Britt. <u>L. camara</u> L. <u>L. involucrata</u> L.	Bahama Lantana Red Sage-bush Wild Sage	Scrublands Waste areas Scrublands
<u>Phyla</u> <u>P. nodiflora</u> (L.) Greene var. <u>nodiflora</u> <u>P. stoechadifolia</u> (L.) Small	Cape-weed Marsh Phyla	Palmettolands Sink holes, lake margins
<u>Priva</u> <u>P. lappulacea</u> (L.) Pers.	Bur Vervain	Waste areas
<u>Stachytarpheta</u> <u>S. fruticosa</u> (Millsp.) B.L. Robins. <u>S. jamaicensis</u> (L.) Vahl.	Bahama Vervain Blue-flower	Scrublands Waste areas, Road sides
<u>Vitex</u> <u>V. trifolia</u> L. var. <u>variegata</u> Moldenke	Vitex	Cultivated

LABIATAE- Mint Family

<u>Leonotis</u> <u>L. nepetaefolia</u> (L.) R. Br.	Lion's Ear	Cultivated
<u>Ocimum</u> <u>O. micranthum</u> Willd.	Wild Basil	Waste areas
<u>Salvia</u> <u>S. coccinea</u> Juss. <u>S. serotina</u> L.	Scarlet Sage Small White Sage	Waste areas Waste areas
<u>Teucrium</u> <u>T. cubense</u> Jacq.	West Indian Germander	Waste areas

SOLANACEAE - Potato Family

Capsicum

C. annuum L.  
var. aviculare  
(Dierh.) D'arcy & Esbbaugh

Bird Pepper

Open scrublands

Cestrum

C. bahamese Britt.

Scrublands

Lycopersicon

L. esculentum Mill.

Tomato

Cultivated

Physalis

P. angulata L.

Cut-leaved Ground-cherry

Waste areas

Solanum

S. americanum  
var. nodiflorum (Jacq.)  
Edminds

Black Nightshade

Waste areas

S. bahamense L.

S. erianthum D. Don

Bahama Solanum  
Wild Tobacco,  
Salve Bush

Scrublands  
Scrublands

SCROPHULARIACEAE - Figwort Family

Bacopa

B. monnieri (L.) Penn.

Sink holes

Capraria

C. biflora L.

Goat-weed

Waste areas, road sides

Hemianthus

H. callitrichoides Griseb

Water-starwort

In standing water or  
very wet soil

Russellia

R. equisetiformis  
Schlecht. & Cham.

Russellia, Fountain-plant

Waste areas, road side

Stemodia

S. maritima L.

Coast Stemodia

Moist areas, Palmettolands

BIGNONIACEAE - Trumpet-creeper Family

Tabebuia

T. bahamensis (Northrop) Britt.

Beef-bush, Five Fingers

Scrublands

Tecoma

T. stans (L.) Kunth

Yellow Elder

Cultivated, escape

PEDALIACEAE - Pedalium Family

Sesamum

S. indicum L.

Benny Plant, Sesame

Cultivated

ACANTHACEAE - Acanthus Family

<u>Beloperone</u> <u>B. guttata</u> Brandegee	Shrimp Plant	Escape
<u>Blechnum</u> <u>B. brownei</u> Juss.	Blechnum	Coppice
<u>Dicliptera</u> <u>D. sexangularis</u> (L.) Juss.		Waste areas
<u>Oplonia</u> <u>O. spinosa</u> (Jacq.) Raf	Prickly Bush	Thickets

RUBIACEAE - Madder Family

<u>Antirhea</u> <u>A. lucida</u> (Sw.) Hook. <u>A. myrtifolia</u> (Griseb.) Urb.		Coppice Whitelands, Coppice
<u>Borreria</u> <u>B. bahamensis</u> Britt. <u>B. laevis</u> (Lam.) Griseb.	Buttonweed	Sandy areas Sink hole areas
<u>Casasia</u> <u>C. clusifolia</u> (Jacq.) Urb.	Seven-year Apple	Coastal areas
<u>Catesbaea</u> <u>C. parviflora</u> Sw. var. <u>septentrionalis</u> Krug. & Urb.  <u>C. poliosa</u> Millsp.	Small-flowered Catesbya  Leafy Catesbaea	White lands  Scrublands
<u>Chiococca</u> <u>C. alba</u> (L.) Hitchc. <u>C. parvifolia</u> Wulfschl. ex Griseb	West Indian Snowberry Pineland Snowberry	Scrublands Scrublands
<u>Erithalis</u> <u>E. diffusa</u> Correll <u>E. fruticosa</u> L.	Black Torch	Coastal thicket Scrublands
<u>Ernodea</u> <u>E. littoralis</u> Sw. <u>E. millspaughii</u> Britt.	Common Ernodea Millspaugh's Ernodea	Coastal thickets Coastal thickets
<u>Exostema</u> <u>E. caribaeum</u> (Jacq.) Schult.	Princewood	Scrublands
<u>Guettarda</u> <u>G. elliptica</u> Sw. <u>G. krugii</u> Urb. <u>G. scabra</u> (L.) Vent.	Common Velvet-seed Frogwood Velvet Berry	Coppice, Scrublands Scrublands Scrublands
<u>Hedyotis</u> <u>H. callitrichoides</u> (Griseb.) Lewis		Moist areas
<u>Phialanthus</u> <u>P. myrtilloides</u> Griseb.	Candlewood	Scrublands

<u>Psychotria</u>		
<u>P. ligustrifolia</u> (Northrop) Millsp.	Smooth Wild coffee	Scrublands
<u>P. nervosa</u> Sw.	Wild Coffee	Scrublands
<u>P. pubescens</u> Sw.	Hairy Wild Coffee	Scrublands
<u>Randia</u>		
<u>R. aculeata</u> L.	Box Briar	Scrublands
<u>Rhachicallis</u>		
<u>R. americana</u> (Jacq.) O. Ktze.	Sandfly-bush	Coastal rocks
<u>Spermacoce</u>		
<u>S. confusa</u> Rendle ex Gillis	Buttonweed	Waste areas, Sink holes
<u>S. tenuior</u> L.		Waste areas
<u>Strumpfia</u>		
<u>S. maritima</u> Jacq.	Strumpfia	Coastal areas

CUCURBITACEAE - Gourd Family

<u>Citrullus</u>		
<u>C. lanatus</u> (Thumb.) Matsum & Nakai	Watermelon	Cultivated
<u>Cucumis</u>		
<u>C. melo</u> L.	Muskmelon	Cultivated
<u>Cucurbita</u>		
<u>C. moschata</u> Duch. ex Poir.	Cushaw Squash	Cultivated
<u>C. pepo</u> L.	Field Pumpkin	Cultivated

CAMPANULACEAE - Bellflower Family

<u>Lobelia</u>		
<u>L. lucayana</u> Britt. & Millsp.		Shaded areas

GOODENIACEAE - Goodenia Family

<u>Scaevola</u>		
<u>S. plumieri</u> (L.) Vahl	Inkberry	Coastal areas

ASTERACEAE - Composite Family

<u>Ageratum</u>		
<u>A. conyzoides</u> L.	Goat-Bush	Waste areas
<u>Ambrosia</u>		
<u>A. hispida</u> Pursh	Bay Geranium	Coastal sands
<u>Aster</u>		
<u>A. subulatus</u> Michx. var. <u>ligulatus</u> Shinnars		Palmettolands

<u>Bidens</u>		
<u>B. alba</u> DC.	White Beggar-ticks	Waste areas
<u>Var. radiata</u> (Sch. Bip.) Ballard ex Melchert		
<u>Borrichia</u>		
<u>B. arborescens</u> (L.) DC.	Sea Bush	Coastal areas
<u>Calyptocarpus</u>		
<u>C. vialis</u> Less.	Hierba del Caballo	Waste areas
<u>Conyza</u>		
<u>C. canadensis</u> (L.) Cronq.	Smooth Horseweed	Waste areas
<u>var. pusilla</u> (Nutt.) Cronq.		
<u>Eupatorium</u>		
<u>E. capillifolium</u> (Lam.) Small	Dog Fennel	Palmettolands
<u>E. odoratum</u> L.	Black Sage, Tonka-bean	Scrublands
<u>E. villosum</u> Sw.	Jackmada	Scrublands
<u>Flaveria</u>		
<u>F. trinervia</u> (Spreng.) Mohr.		Waste areas
<u>Gundlachia</u>		
<u>G. corymbosa</u> (Urb.) Britt.	Horse-bush	Coastal sands
<u>Iva</u>		
<u>I. imbricata</u> Walt.	Beach Iva	Coastal sands
<u>Lactuca</u>		
<u>L. intybacea</u> Jacq.	Wild Lettuce	Waste areas
<u>Melanthera</u>		
<u>M. aspera</u> (L.) Small	Melanthera	Waste areas
<u>var. glabriuscula</u> (O. Kuntze) Parks		
<u>Parthenium</u>		
<u>P. hysterophorus</u> L.	Santa Maria	Waste areas
<u>Pluchea</u>		
<u>P. odorata</u> (L.) Cass	Marsh Fleabane	Wet areas
<u>P. symphytifolia</u> (Mill.) Gillis	Wild Tobacco	Open waste areas
<u>Senecio</u>		
<u>S. confusus</u> Britten	Mexican Flame Vine	Cultivated
<u>Sonchus</u>		
<u>S. oleraceus</u> L.	Sow Thistle	Waste areas
<u>Synedrella</u>		
<u>S. nodiflora</u> (L.) Gaertn.	Nodeweed	Waste areas
<u>Tridax</u>		
<u>T. procumbens</u> L.	Tridax	Waste areas
<u>Veronia</u>		
<u>V. cinerea</u> (L.) Less.	Herbaceous Vernonia	Waste areas
<u>Wedelia</u>		
<u>W. bahamensis</u> (Britt.) Schulz ex Urb.	Bahama Wedelia	Coastal thickets
<u>W. trilobata</u>	Trailing Wedelia	Cultivated, escape
<u>Zinnia</u>		
<u>Z. peruviana</u> (L.) L.	Zinnia	Waste areas, escape

### 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 a 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 useage. Of the reported 205 economic plants, about 80 are native and 120 are cultivated (5 species are listed as being both cultivated and naturalized).

N - Native  
 C - Cultivate  
 E - Escape  
 O - ORNAMENTAL  
 F - FOOD SOURCE  
 M - MEDICINAL  
 MISC - MISCELLANEOUS USE

<u>FAMILY AND BOTANICAL NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME(S)</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>USE</u>
<b>POLYPODIACEAE</b>			
<u>Nephrolepis exaltata</u>	Sword fern	N	O
<b>GRAMINEAE</b>			
<u>Cymbopogon flexuosus</u>	Lemon grass	C	M (leaves used in tea for fever)
<u>Cynodon dactylon</u>	Bermuda grass	C	O, M (leaves used for bitters)
<u>Saccharum officinarum</u>	Sugarcane	C	F (stem)
<u>Sorghum vulgare</u>	Guinea corn	C	F (fruit)
<u>Uniola paniculata</u>	Sea oats	N	MISC. (design for weaving)
<u>Zea mays</u>	Indian corn	C	F (fruit)
<b>PALMACEAE</b>			
<u>Coccothrinax argentata</u>	Silver thatch palm	N	MISC. (weaving)
<u>Cocos nucifera</u>	Coconut, golden coconut	N,C	F (fruit), MISC. (endocarp for jewelry)
<u>Sabal palmetto</u>	Sabal palm	N	MISC. (weaving)
<u>Pseudophoenix sargentii</u>	Hog palmetto	N	O
<b>ARACEAE</b>			
<u>Colocasia esculenta</u>	Eddo, Taro	C	F (root)
<u>Philodendron cordatum</u>	Philodendron	C	O
<u>Syngonium podophyllum</u>	Elephant ear	C	O
<b>COMMELINACEAE</b>			
<u>Rhoeo spathacea</u>	Oyster plant	C	O
<u>Setereasea purpurea</u>	Purple heart	C	O
<b>LILIACEAE</b>			
<u>Aloe barbadensis</u>	Aloe	C	M (plant juices for burns)
<b>AMARYLLIDACEAE</b>			
<u>Allium ascalonicum</u>	Shallot	C	F (leaves)
<u>A. cepa</u>	Onion	C	F (bulb)
<u>A. falcifolium</u>	Spanish onion	C	F (bulb)
<u>A. sativum</u>	Garlic	C	F, seasoning; M (stalk for coughs)
<u>Crinum zeylanicum</u>	Milk-and-wine-lily	C	O
<u>Hymenocallis arenicola</u>	Day lily	N,C	O
<u>Zephyranthes citrina</u>	Zephyr-lily	C	O
<u>Z. rosea</u>	Zephyr-lily	C	O
<u>Z. puertoricensis</u>	Zephyr-lily	C	O
<b>AGAVACEAE</b>			
<u>Agave americana</u>	Century plant	C	O
<u>A. braceana</u>	Agave, manilla	N,C	O,F (leaves for beverage)
<u>Cordyline guineensis</u>	Snakeleaf	C	O
<u>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</u>	Snake plant	C	O
<u>Yucca aloifolia</u>	Spanish bayonet	C	O, MISC. (weaving)
<b>DIOSCOREACEAE</b>			
<u>Dioscorea bulbifera</u>	Yam	C	F (root)
<b>MUSACEAE</b>			
<u>Musa nana</u>	Banana	C	F (fruit), M (leaves for tea)
<u>M. paradisiaca</u>	Banana	C	F (fruit), M (leaves for tea)
<b>CANNACEAE</b>			
<u>Canna coccinea</u>	Canna	C	O
<u>C. indica</u>	Indian shot	C	O
<b>ORCHIDACEAE</b>			
<u>Encyclia hodgeana</u>	Christmas orchid	N	M (branch)
<u>Vanilla barbellata</u>	Linkweed, work vine	N	M (stem for tonic)
<b>CASUARINACEAE</b>			
<u>Casuarina litorea</u>	Australian pine	C	O



<u>FAMILY AND BOTANICAL NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME(S)</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>USE</u>
MYRICACEAE <u>Myrica cerifera</u>	Bayberry	N	M (leaves for tea)
MORACEAE <u>Ficus citrifolia</u>	Short-leaved wild fig	C	O,F (fruit), M (leaves & fruit for tea)
OLACACEAE <u>Schoepfia obovata</u>	White beefwood	N	M (leaves for tonic)
POLYGONACEAE <u>Coccoloba diversifolia</u> <u>C. uvifera</u>	Pigeon plum Sea grape	N N,C	M (leaves for tonic) O,F (fruit)
CHENOPODIACEAE <u>Beta vulgaris</u> <u>Chenopodium ambrosioides</u>	Beets Jerusalem bush	C N	F (root) M (leaves for tonic)
NYCTAGINACEAE <u>Bougainvillea glabra</u> <u>Guapira discolor</u>	Bougainvillea Beefwood	C N	O M
ANNONACEAE <u>Annona muricata</u> <u>A. reticulata</u> <u>A. squamosa</u> <u>A. glabra</u>	Soursop Custard Apple Sugar Apple Pond Apple	C C C N	F (fruit), M (leaves for tea) F (fruit) F (fruit) F (fruit)
LAURACEAE <u>Persea americana</u>	Avocado	C	F (fruit)
PAPAVERACEAE <u>Argemone mexicana</u>	Mexican poppy	N	M (stem and root for salve)
CRUCIFERAE <u>Brassica oleraceae</u>	Cabbage	C	F (leaves)
CRASSULACEAE <u>Kallanchoe pinnata</u>	Life plant	C	M (leaves for tea), O
ROSACEAE <u>Chrysobalanus icaco</u> <u>Rosa gallica</u>	Coco plum French rose	N C	F (fruit) O
LEGUMINOSAE <u>Acacia choriophylla</u> <u>Caesalpinia bonduc</u> <u>C. vesicaria</u> <u>Delonix regia</u>  <u>Leucaena latisiliqua</u> <u>Tamarindus indica</u> <u>Abrus precatorius</u> <u>Arachis hypogaea</u> <u>Cajanus cajan</u> <u>Galactia bahamensis</u> <u>Piscidia piscipula</u> <u>Phaseolus coccineus</u> <u>P. lunatus</u> <u>Vigna sinensis</u>	Cinnecord Large Yellow Nickers Brasliter, Brasiletto Royal poinciana  Jimbay Tamarind Fever vine, Crab's eyes Peanut Pigeon pea Bahama milk-pea Fish-poison Colored beans Lima beans Cow peas	N N N C  N C E C C N N C C C	F (fruit) MISC. (seeds for marbles) M (leaves for tea) O, MISC. (fruit for percussion instruments)  M O,F (fruit) M (leaves) F (seed) F (seed) M (leaves for tea) M (leaves - external use) F (fruit, seeds) F (fruit, seeds) F (seeds)
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE <u>Guaiacum sanctum</u>	Lignum vitae	N	M (leaves for tea, MISC (lumber)
RUTACEAE <u>Amyris elemifera</u> <u>Citrus aurantifolia</u> <u>C. aurantium</u> <u>C. limon</u> <u>C. paradisi</u>	White torch Lime Sour Orange Lemon Grapefruit	N C C C C	M (leaves for tea) F (fruit), M (juice for bites) F (fruit), M (rind for tea) F (fruit) F (fruit)

<u>FAMILY AND BOTANICAL NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME(S)</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>USE</u>
<b>SIMAROUBACEAE</b> <u>Picramnia pentandra</u>	Snakeroot	N	M (leaves for bitters)
<b>BURSERACEAE</b> <u>Bursera simaruba</u>	Gumbo-limbo	N	M (bark for tea, MISC. (lumber)
<b>MELIACEAE</b> <u>Melia azedarach</u> <u>Swietenia mahogani</u>	Pride-of-India Madiera	C N	O M (bark for tea), MISC. (lumber)
<b>EUPHORBIACEAE</b> <u>Acalypha wilkensisana</u> <u>Ateramnus lucidus</u> <u>Codiaeum variegatum</u> <u>Croton eluteria</u> <u>C. linearis</u> <u>Euphorbia spendens</u> <u>Jatropha multifida</u> <u>Manihot esculenta</u>  <u>Pedilanthus tithymaloides</u> <u>Phyllanthus acidus</u> <u>P. epiphyllanthus</u> <u>P. amarus</u> <u>Poinsettia pulcherrima</u> <u>Ricinus communis</u>	Copper leaf Crab-wood Croton Sweetwood Granny-bush Crown-of-thorns Coral plant Cassava  Fiddle-flower Gooseberry tree Hardhead, Abram bush Gale-of-wind Poinsettia Castor bean	C N C N N C C C  C C N N C C,E	O, M (leaves for compresses) M (leaves for tea) O M (leaves, bark for tonic) M (leaves for tea) O O F (root), MISC. (root for starch in clothes) O, M (juice for warts) F (fruit) M (stem for tea) M (leaves for tea) O M (oil extract)
<b>ANACARDIACEAE</b> <u>Mangifera indica</u> <u>Schinus terebinthifolius</u> <u>Spondias purpurea</u>	Mango Brazilian pepper tree Hog-plum	C C C	F (fruit) O F (fruit)
<b>CELASTRACEAE</b> <u>Gyminda latifolia</u> <u>Maytenus buxifolia</u>	False boxwood Stinging apple	N N	M (leaves for tea) M (leaves for tea)
<b>SAPINDACEAE</b> <u>Melicococcus bijugatus</u> <u>Thouinia discolor</u>	Genip Three fingers	C N	F (fruit) M (leaves for tea)
<b>RHAMNACEAE</b> <u>Krugiodendron ferreum</u> <u>Reynosa septentrionalis</u>	Black ironwood Darling plum	N N	F (fruit) F (fruit)
<b>VITACEAE</b> <u>Cissus intermedia</u>	Cissus	C	O
<b>MALVACEAE</b> <u>Gossypium hirsutum</u> <u>Hibiscus brittonianus</u> <u>H. tiliaceus</u> <u>Thespesia populnea</u>	Wild cotton Rose-of-China Mahoe Sea-side mahoe	N C C C	MISC. (seed fibers for swabs) O O O
<b>TILIACEAE</b> <u>Abelmoschus esculentus</u> <u>Corchorus hirsutus</u>	Okra Wooly corchorus, white bush	C N	F (fruit) M (leaves for tea)
<b>BOMBACACEAE</b> <u>Ceiba pentandra</u>	Kapok	C	O
<b>STERCULIACEAE</b> <u>Waltheria indica</u>	Common waltheria	N	M (stem for tonic)
<b>GUTTIFERAE</b> <u>Mammea americana</u>	Mammea tree	C	F (fruit)
<b>TURNERACEAE</b> <u>Turnera ulmifolia</u>	Bahama buttercup	N	M (leaves for tea) cup and saucer
<b>CARICACEAE</b> <u>Carica papaya</u>	Papaya	C,E	F (fruit)

<u>FAMILY AND BOTANICAL NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME(S)</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>USE</u>
CACTACEAE <u>Opuntia dillenii</u>	Common prickly pear	C,E	F (fruit), M (juice)
PUNICACEAE <u>Punica granatum</u>	Pomegranate	C	F (fruit), M (leaves for tea)
RHIZOPHORACEAE <u>Rhizophora mangle</u>	Red mangrove	N	M (leaves for tea)
COMBRETACEAE <u>Terminalia catappa</u>	Almond tree	C	O, F (fruit)
MYRTACEAE <u>Eugenia axillaris</u> <u>Pimenta dioica</u> <u>Psidium guajava</u>	White stopper Allspice Guava	N C C	M F (seasoning) F (fruit), M (leaves for tea)
UMBELLIFERAE <u>Anethum graveolens</u>  <u>Daucus carota</u>	Dill seed  Carrot	C  C	F (seasoning), M (seeds for tea)  F (root)
SAPOTACEAE <u>Manilkara zapota</u>	Sapodilla	C	F (fruit)
EBENACEAE <u>Diospyros crassinervis</u>	Feather-bed	N	F (fruit)
APOCYNACEAE <u>Catharanthus roseus</u> <u>Nerium oleander</u> <u>Plumeria obtusa</u>	Red periwinkle Oleander Frangipanni	C,E C C	O,M (leaves for tonic) O O
ASCLEPIADACEAE <u>Asclepias curassavica</u>	Milk weed	N	M (leaves for tea)
CONVOLVULACEAE <u>Cuscuta americana</u> <u>Evolvulus arbuscula</u> <u>Ipomoea batatas</u> <u>L. pes-caprae</u> <u>Porana paniculata</u>	Love-vine Broom bush Sweet potato Railroad vine Christmas-vine	N N C N C	M (stem for tea) M (stem for drink) F (root) M (leaves for tea) O
BORAGINACEAE <u>Bourreria ovata</u> <u>Cordia sebestena</u> <u>Heliotropium angiospermum</u> <u>Mallotonia gnaphalodes</u> <u>Tournefortia volubilis</u>	Strong-back Geiger tree Scorpion-tail Bay lavender Soldier-bush	N C N N N	F (fruit), M (leaves for tea) O, F ("fruit") M (stalk for tonic) M (leaves for tea) M (leaves for tea)
VERBENACEAE <u>Lantana involucrata</u> <u>Phyla stoechadifolia</u> <u>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</u> <u>Vitex trifolia</u>	Wild sage Devil's rip Blue-flower Vitex	N N N C	M (leaves for tea) M (stem for tonic) M (stem for tonic or tea) O
LABIATAE <u>Leonotis nepetaefolia</u> <u>Salvia coccinea</u> <u>S. serotina</u> <u>Mentha piperita</u>	Lion's ear Country belle Catnip Peppermint	C,E C C,E C	O O M (leaves for tea) F (seasoning)
SOLANACEAE <u>Capsicum baccatum</u> <u>C. frutescens</u> <u>Lycopersicon esculentum</u> <u>Solanum bahamense</u> <u>S. erianthum</u> <u>S. melongena</u>	Red pepper Pepper Tomato Corker berry Salve-bush Eggplant	C C C N N C	F (fruit) F (fruit) F (fruit) M (fruit for rash) M (leaves for tea) F (fruit)

<u>FAMILY AND BOTANICAL NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME(S)</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>USE</u>
<b>SCROPHULARIACEAE</b>			
<u>Russelia equisetiformis</u>	Russellia	C,E	O
<u>Stemodia maritima</u>	Coast stemodia	N	M (stem for tonic)
<b>BIGNONIACEAE</b>			
<u>Tabebuia bahamensis</u>	Five fingers	N	M (leaves for tea)
<u>Tecoma stans</u>	Yellow elder	C	O
<b>PEDALIACEAE</b>			
<u>Sesamum indicum</u>	Benny Plant	C	F (seeds)
<b>RUBIACEAE</b>			
<u>Casasia clusiaefolia</u>	Seven-year apple	N	F (fruit)
<u>Chiococca parvifolia</u>	Snowberry	N	M (leaves for tea)
<u>Erithalis fruticosa</u>	Black torch	N	M (leaves for tonic)
<u>Ernodea littoralis</u>	Fever vine	N	M (leaves for tea)
<u>Exostema caribaeum</u>	Princewood, Prince's torch	N	M (leaves for bitters)
<u>Gardenia jasminoides</u>	Gardenia	C	O
<u>Guettarda krugii</u>	Frogwood	N	M (leaves for tea)
<b>CUCURBITACEAE</b>			
<u>Citrullus vulgaris</u>	Watermelon	C	F (fruit)
<u>Cucumis melo</u>	Muskmelon	C	F (fruit)
<u>C. sativus</u>	Cucumber	C	F (fruit)
<u>Cucurbita moschata</u>	Cushaw squash	C	F (fruit)
<u>C. pepo</u>	Pumpkin	C	F (fruit)
<u>Mamordica charantia</u>	Art pumpkin	C	F (fruit)
<u>Melothria pendula</u>	Creeping cucumber	C	F (fruit)
<b>COMPOSITAE</b>			
<u>Ageratum conyzoides</u>	Goat-bush	N	M (stem for tea)
<u>Ambrosia hispida</u>	Bay geranium	N	M (leaves for tea)
<u>Bidens pilosa</u>	White beggar ticks	N	M (leaves for tea)
<u>Eupatorium villosum</u>	Jackmada	N	M (leaves for tea)
<u>Gundlachia corymbosa</u>	Horse-bush	N,C	O
<u>Lactuca sativa</u>	Lettuce	C	F (leaves)
<u>Parthenium hysterophorus</u>	Pound-cake bush	N	M (leaves for tea)
<u>Senecio confusus</u>	Mexican flame vine	C	O
<u>Tagetes lucida</u>	Marigold	C	O
<u>Zinnia peruviana</u>	Zinnia	C	O

## 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

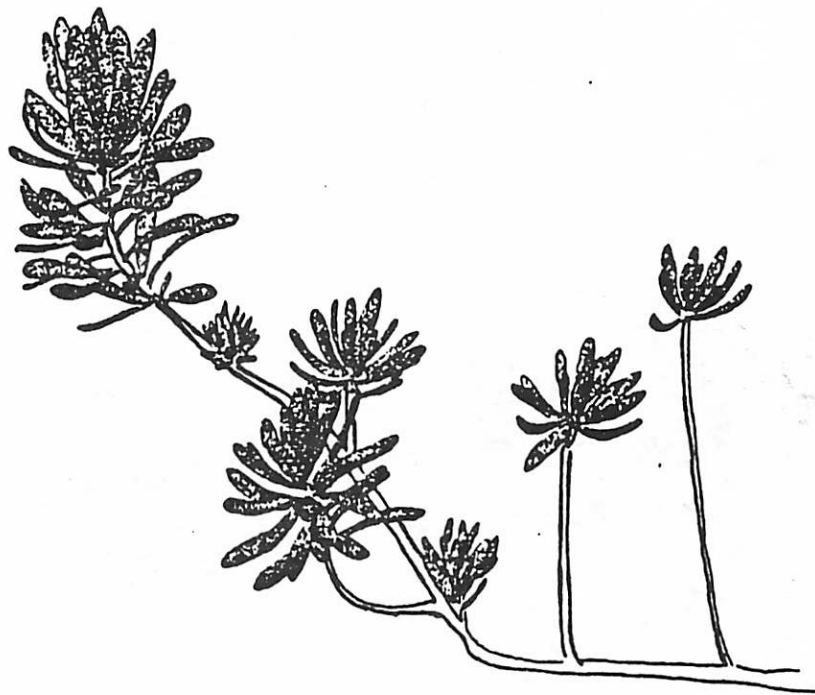


Suriana maritima L.

BAY CEDAR FAMILY

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

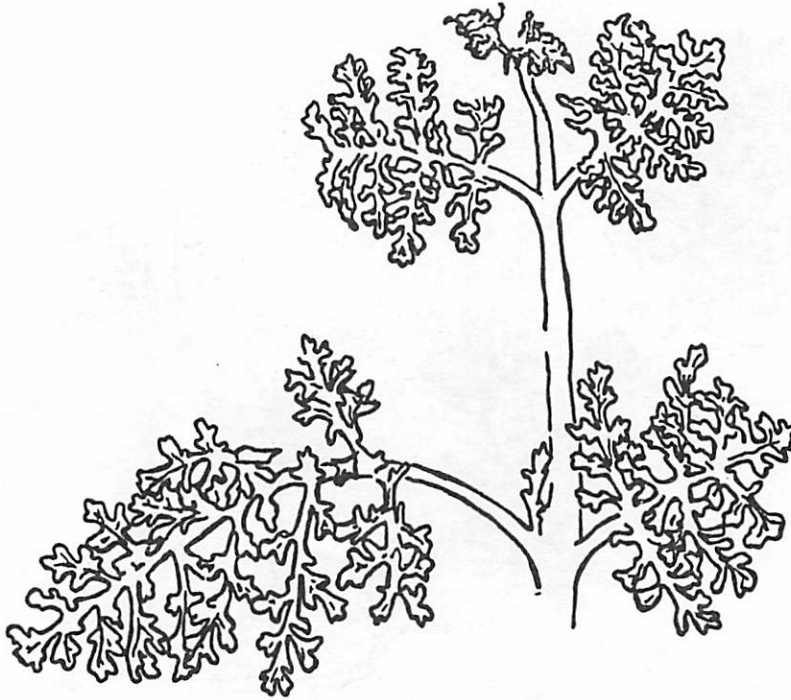


Ambrosia hispida Pursh

COMPOSITE FAMILY

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 involucre spiny-pubescent; fertile heads clustered, 2.5-3 mm long, short-beaked, usually tubercled.

Common name: Bay Geranium



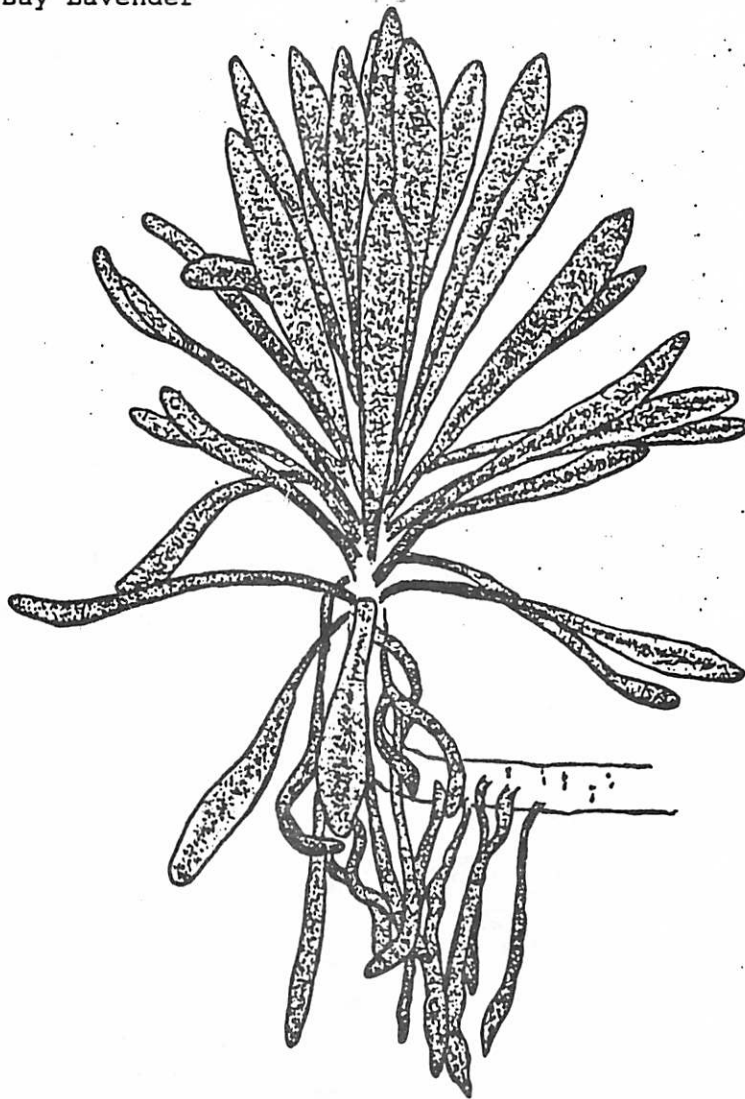


Mallotonia gnaphalodes (L.) Britt.

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

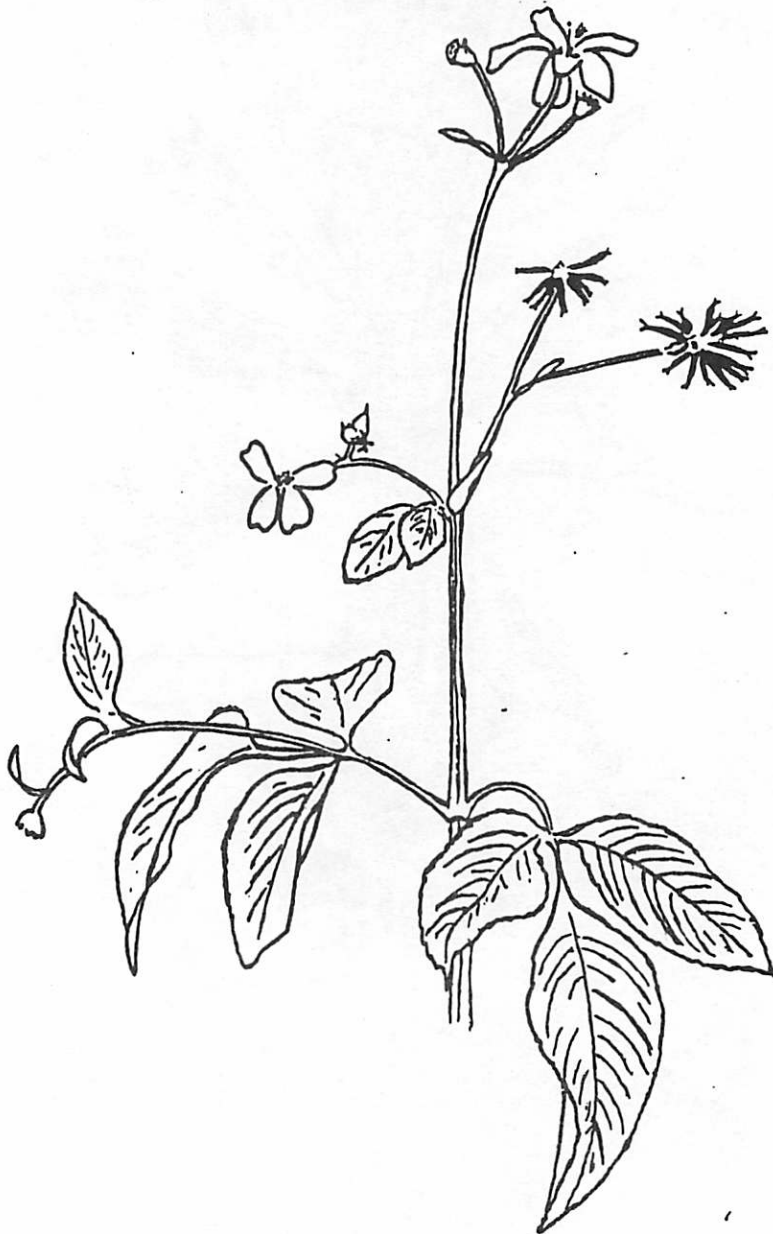


Bidens pilosa L.

COMPOSITE FAMILY

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



Erithalis diffisa Correll

MADDER FAMILY

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-denticulate; corolla 5-6 mm long, deeply 5-parted, its lobes linear-oblong; 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

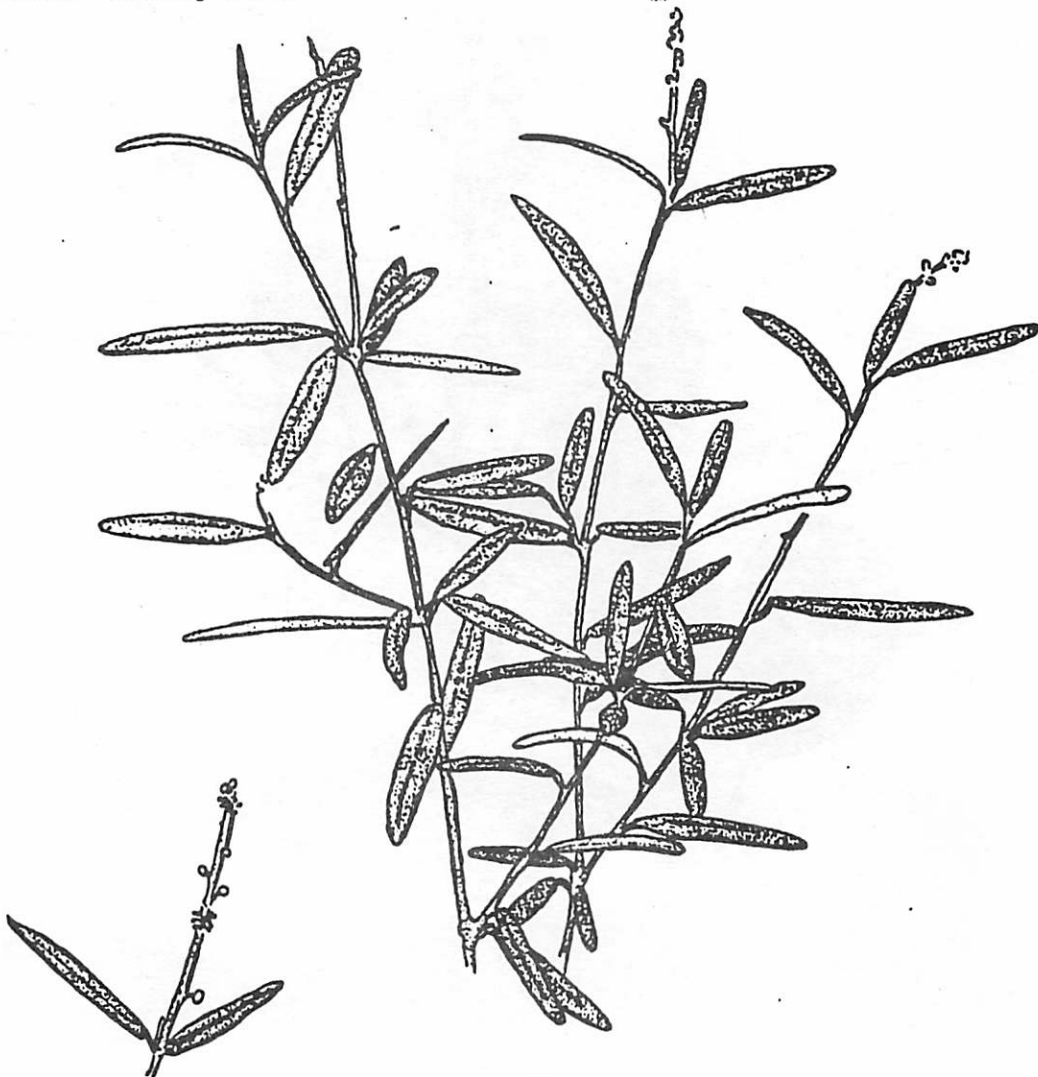


Croton linearis Jacq.

SPURGE FAMILY

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

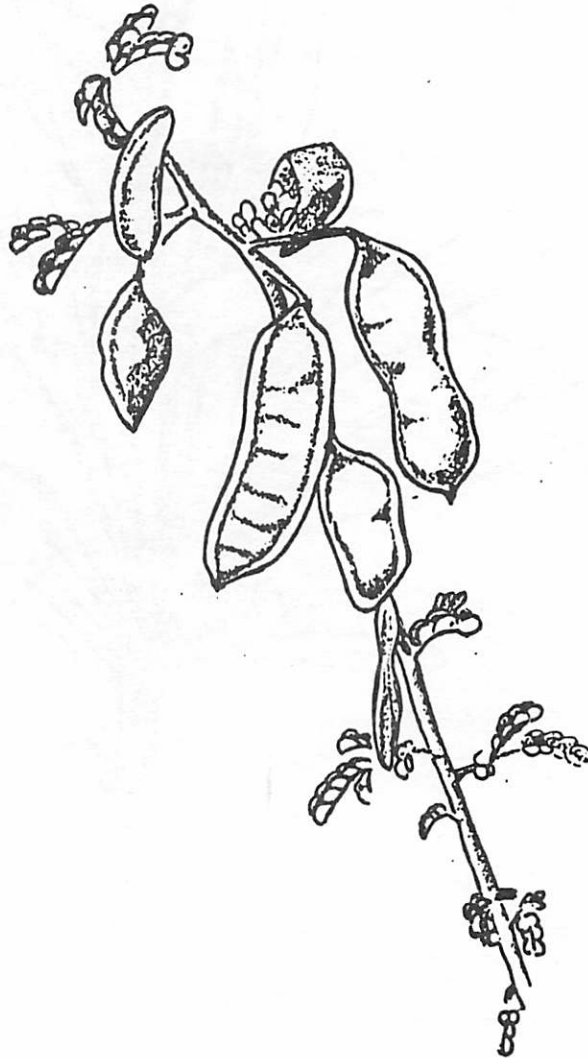


Mimosa bahamensis Benth.

PEA FAMILY

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-quadrate, smooth, brown, 4-6 mm long.

Common name: Haulback

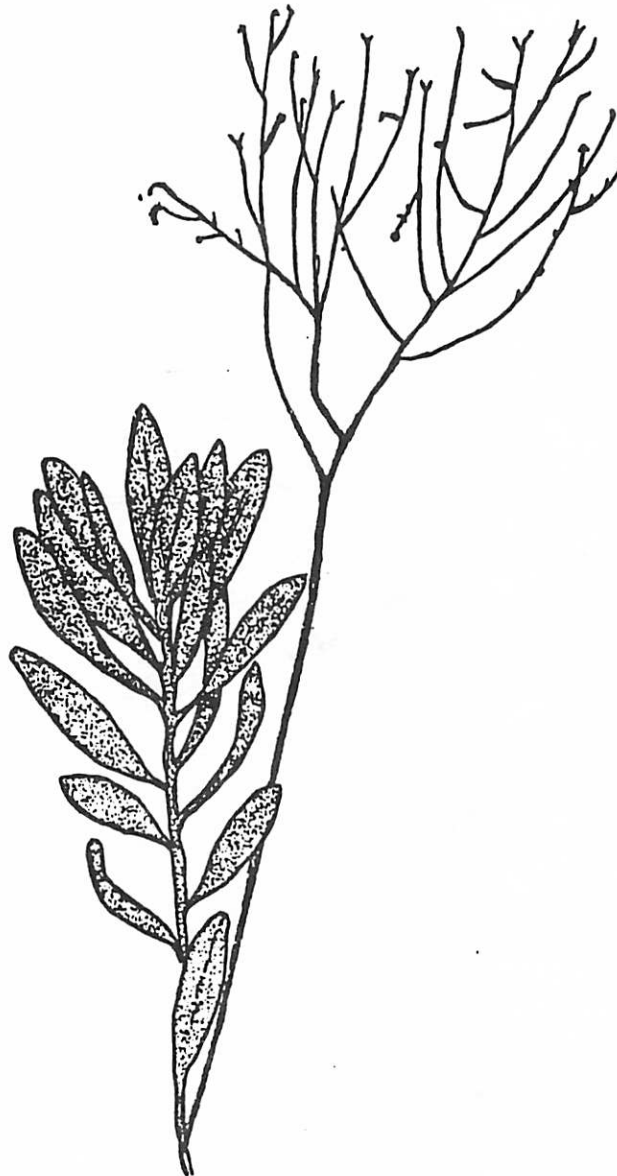


Gundlachia corymbosa (Urb.) Britt.

COMPOSITE FAMILY

Nearly glabrous, viscid above, much-branched, 6-12 dm high. Leaves oblanceolate 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; corymbs 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

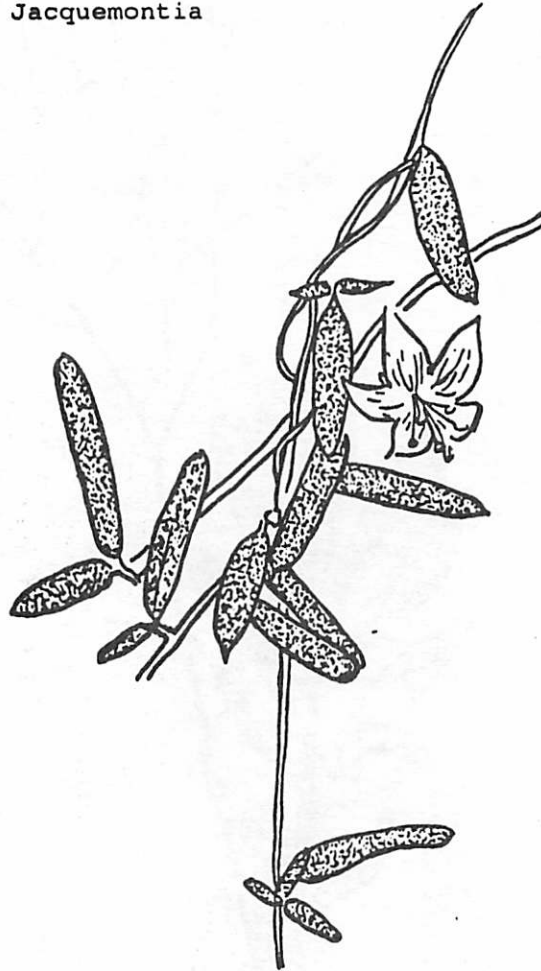


Jacquemontia havanensis (Jacq.) Urb.

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



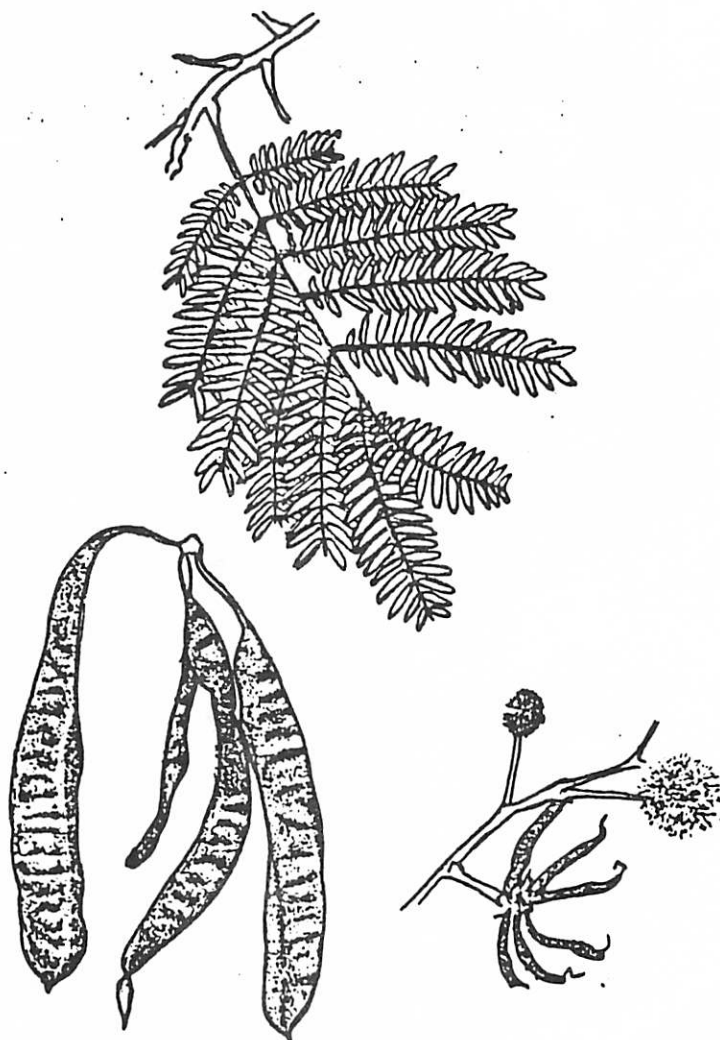


Leucaena leucocephala (Lam.) de Wit

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

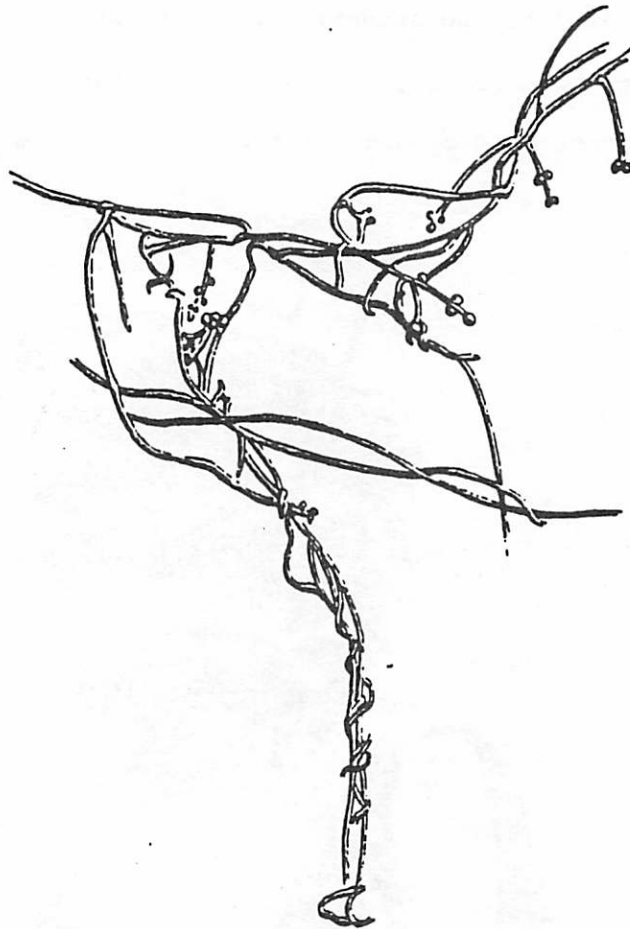


Cassytha filiformis L.

LOVE-VINE FAMILY

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

PEA FAMILY

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

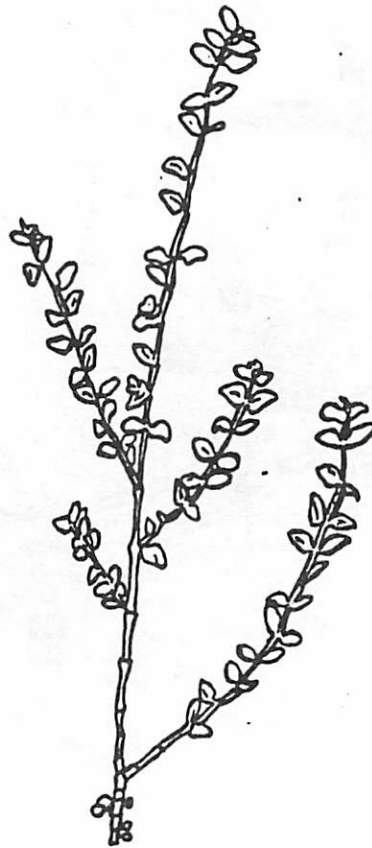


Euphorbia lecheoides Millsp.

SPURGE FAMILY

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; involucre 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

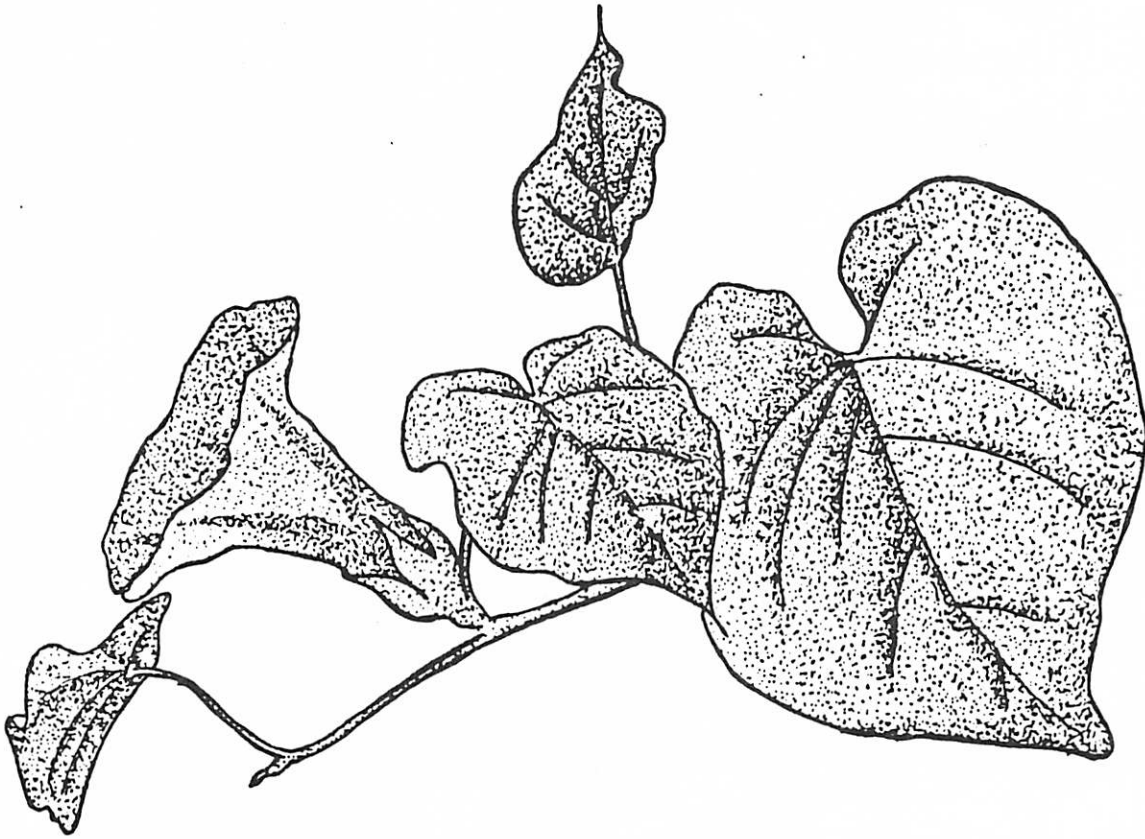


Ipomoea indica (Burm. f.) Merr.

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



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; involucre 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

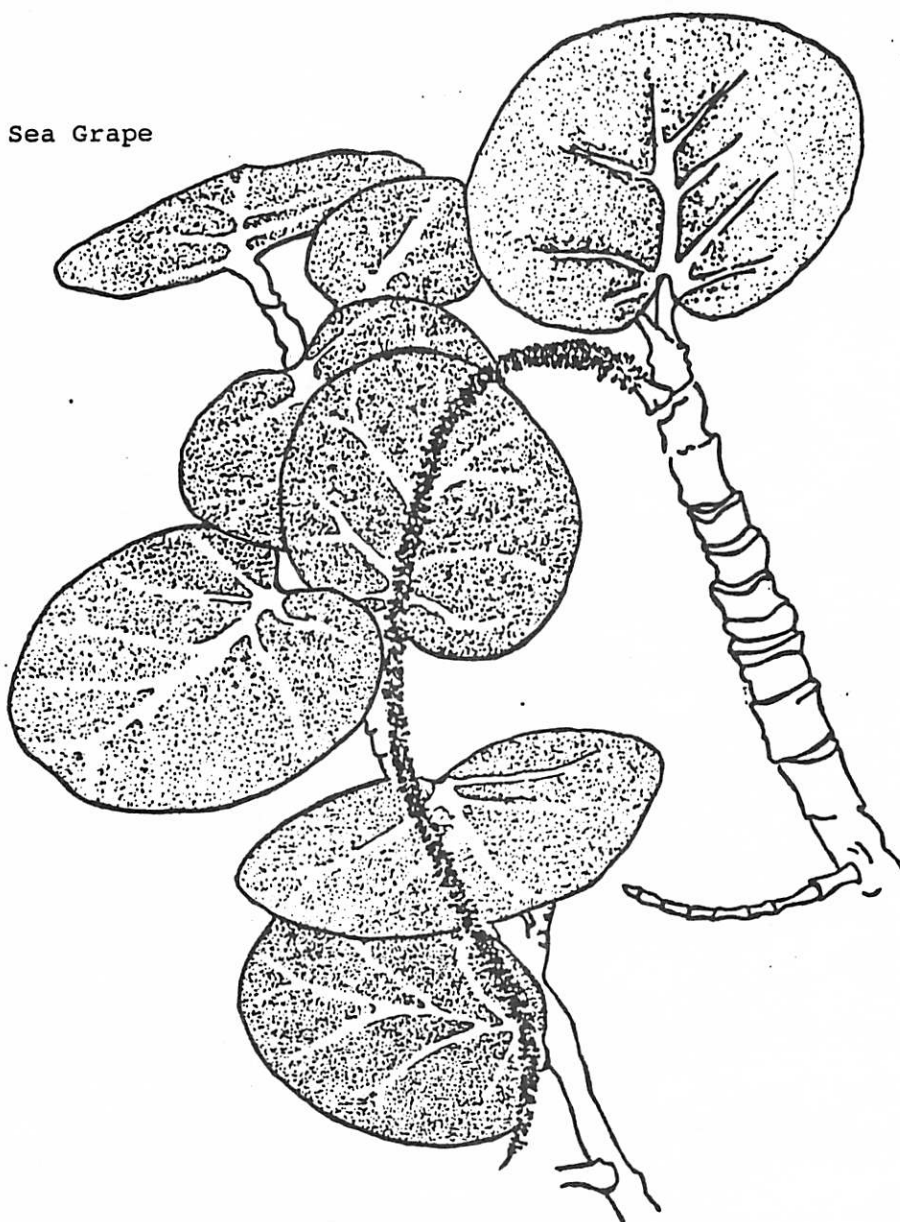


Coccoloba uvifera (L.) L.

BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

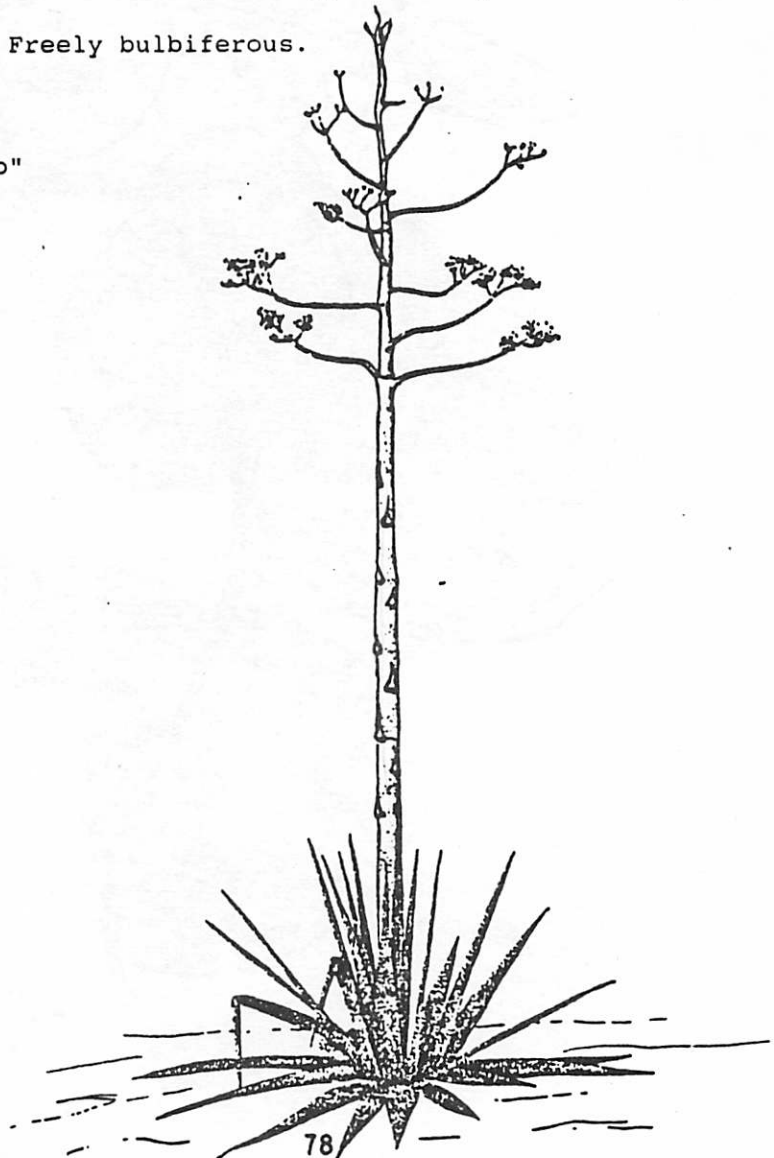
A tree, exceptionally up to 15 m high with a trunk 1 m in diameter, usually not over 6 m high, the branches spreading, the smooth bark brown, the twigs stout, finely pubescent when young, soon glabrous. Leaves orbicular or broader than long, coriaceous, 7-20 cm broad, cordate at the base, very short-petioled, 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



Subcaulescent. 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 triquetrous, 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, stipitate and beaked; seeds 7 by 10 mm. Freely bulbiferous.

Common name: Agave, "Bamboo"



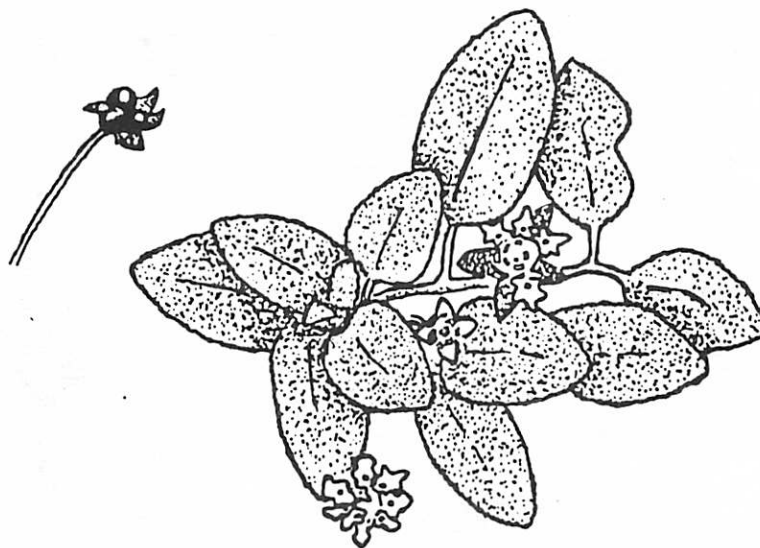


Lantana involucrata L.

VERVAIN FAMILY

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, involucre 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

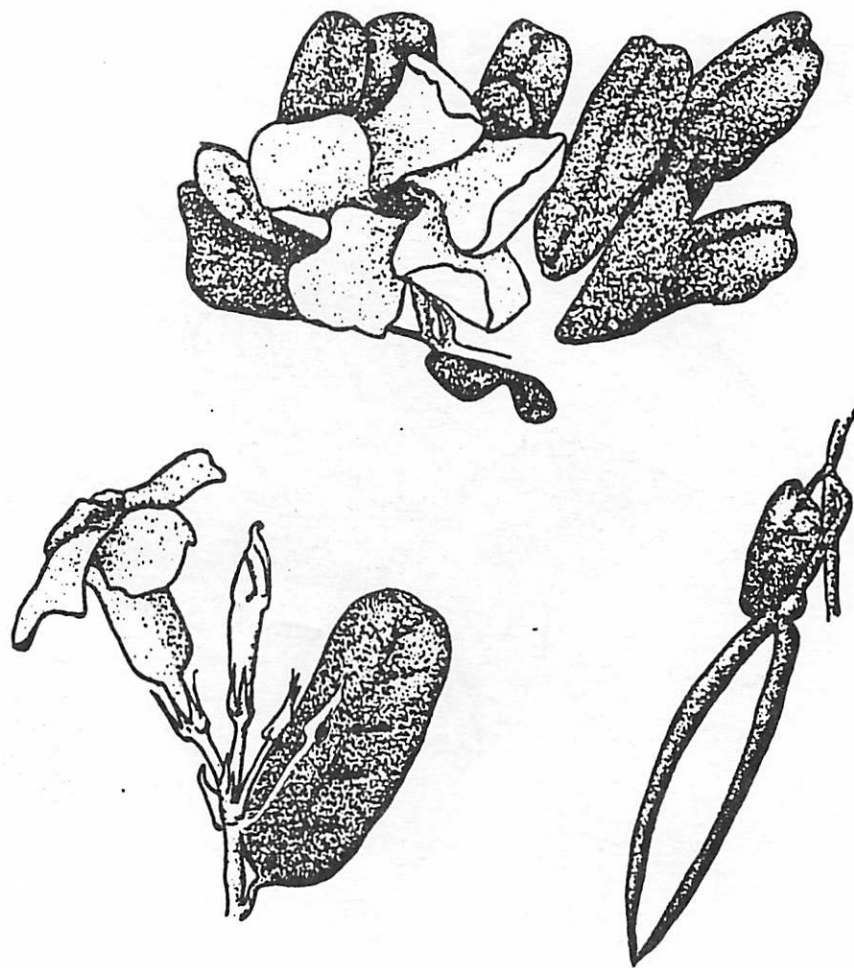


Urechites lutea (L.) Britt.

DOGBANE FAMILY

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; pedicels 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

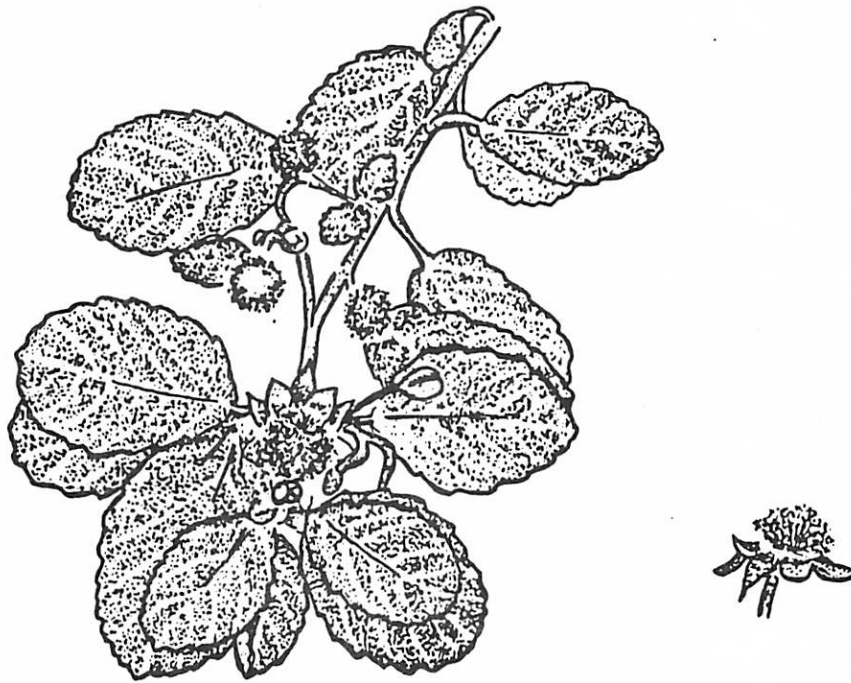


Corchorus hirsutus L.

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: Woolly 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:

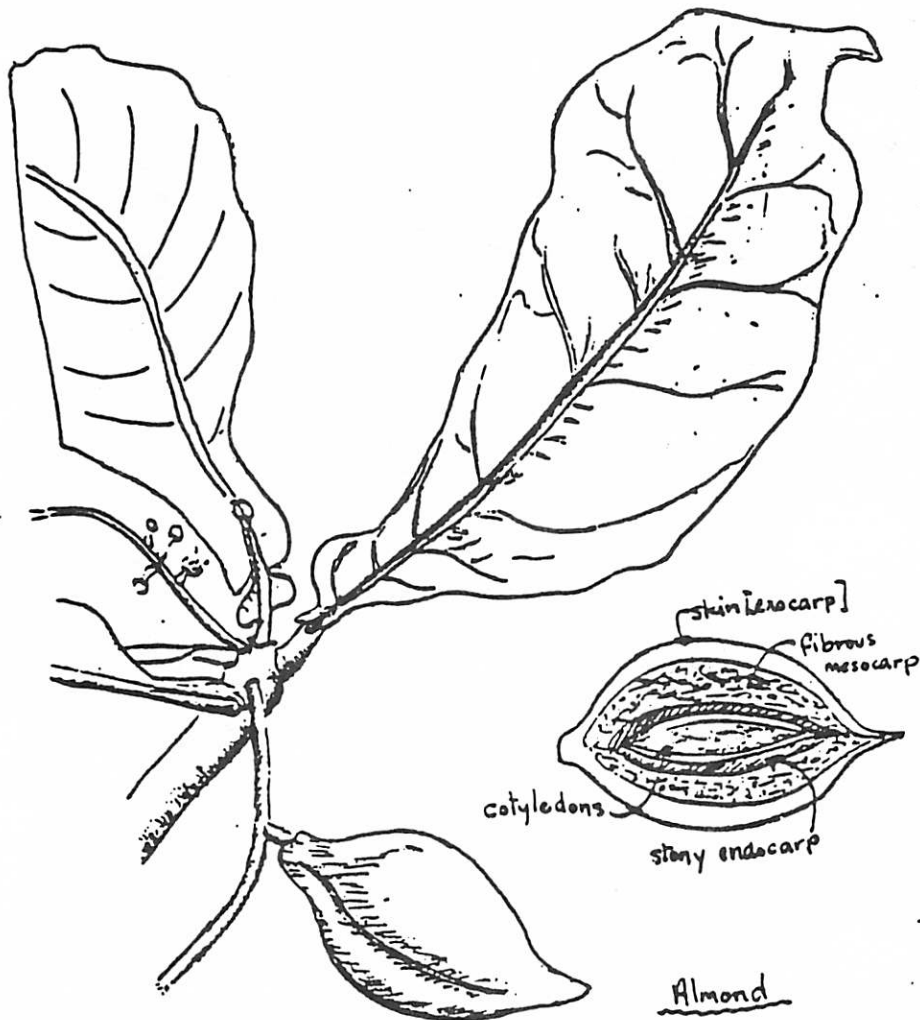
<u>Cultivated</u>	<u>Native</u>
Almond	Golden wild fig
Sapodilla	Sea grape
Genip	Pigeon plum
Tamarind	Coco plum
Soursop	Darling plum
Pomegranate	Guana berry
Sugar apple	
Guava	
Pawpaw	
Hog plum	
Avocado	
Mango	
Citrus	

\* Illustrations by Herbert Marshall

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.

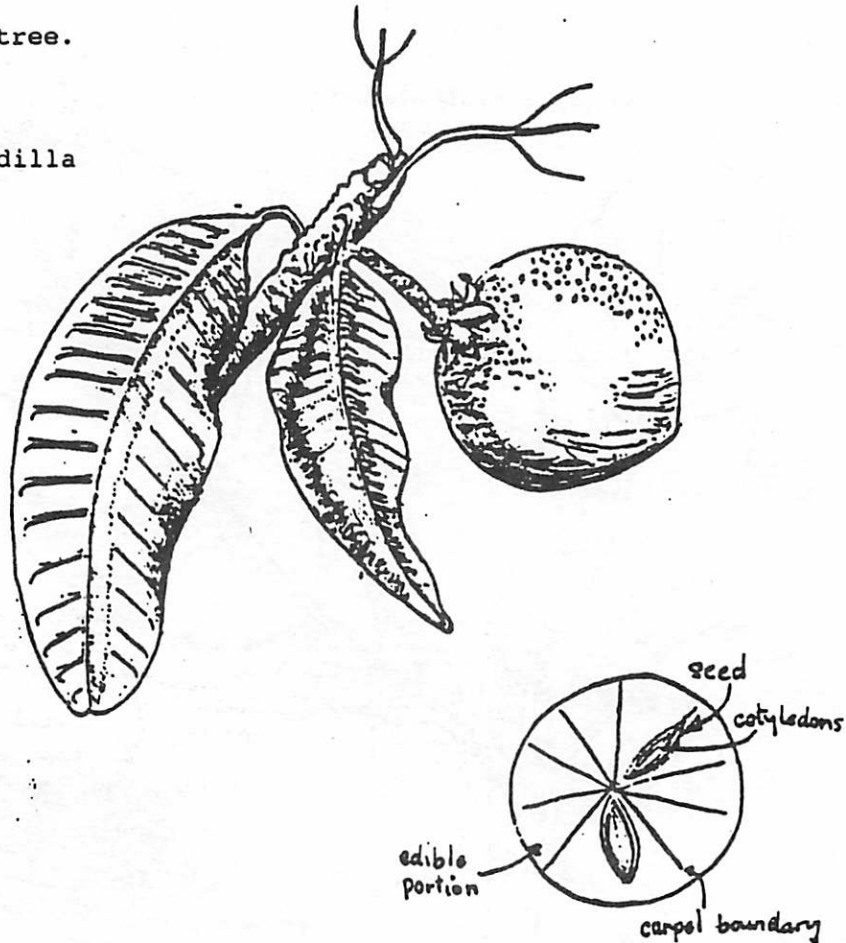
Common name: Almond-tree, Indian Almond



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

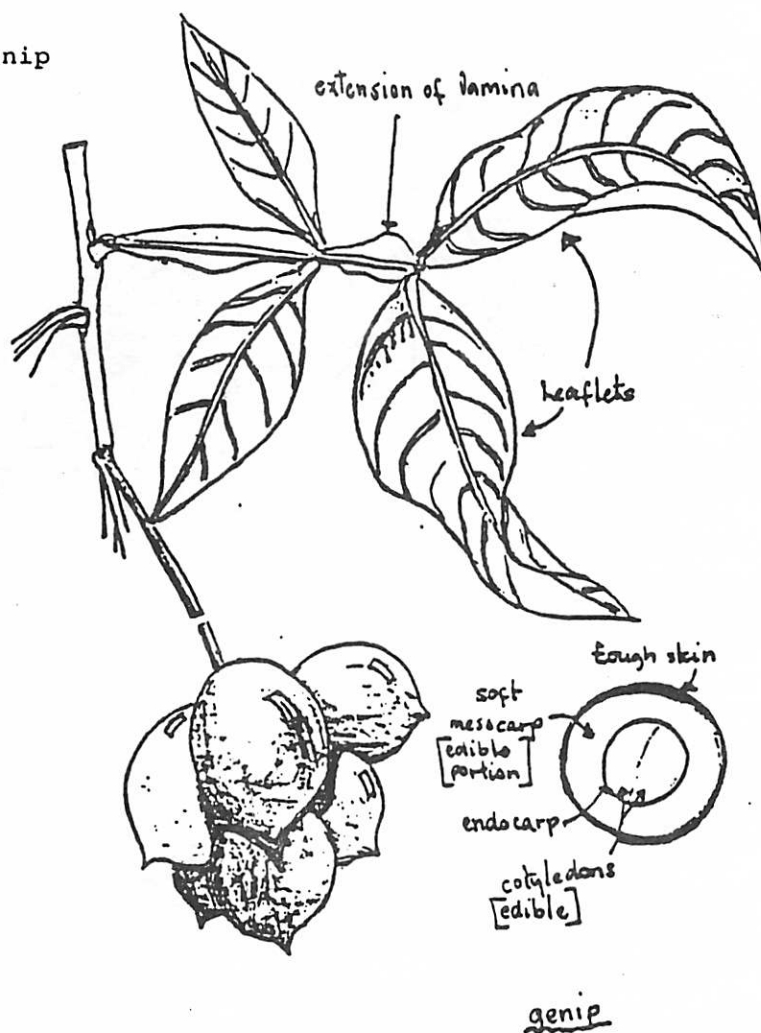


sapodilla

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 rachis are winged. The fruits hang from the stem 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.

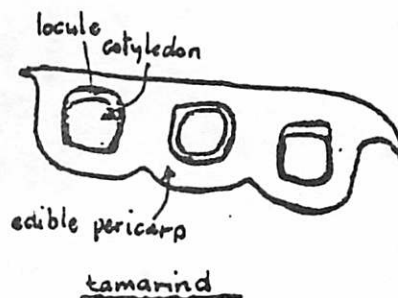
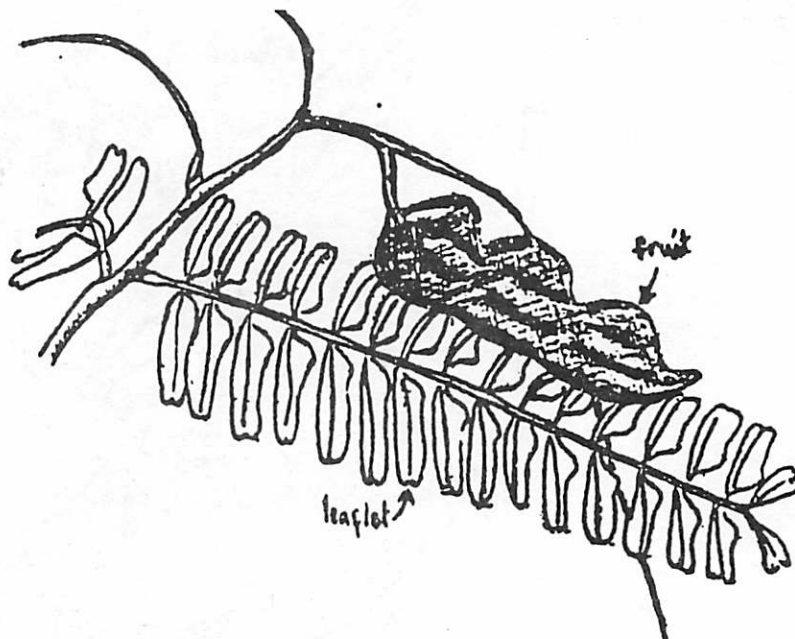
Common name: Genip



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

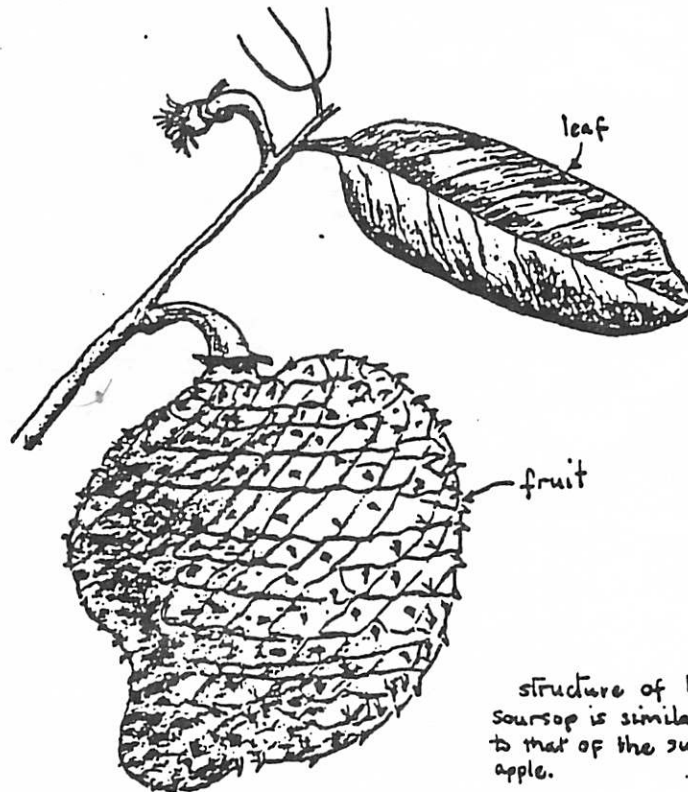




The soursop is a cultivated fruit found occasionally in Cockburn Town. The tree has a fairly rough bark, and grows to a height of about 6.3 meters. The leaves are alternate, and are ovate in shape with a slight acute apex. The surface of the leaf is glossy. The flowers have many gynecia and androecia. 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 from the tree. The sweet-sour taste of the fruit is delicious.

Common name: Soursop

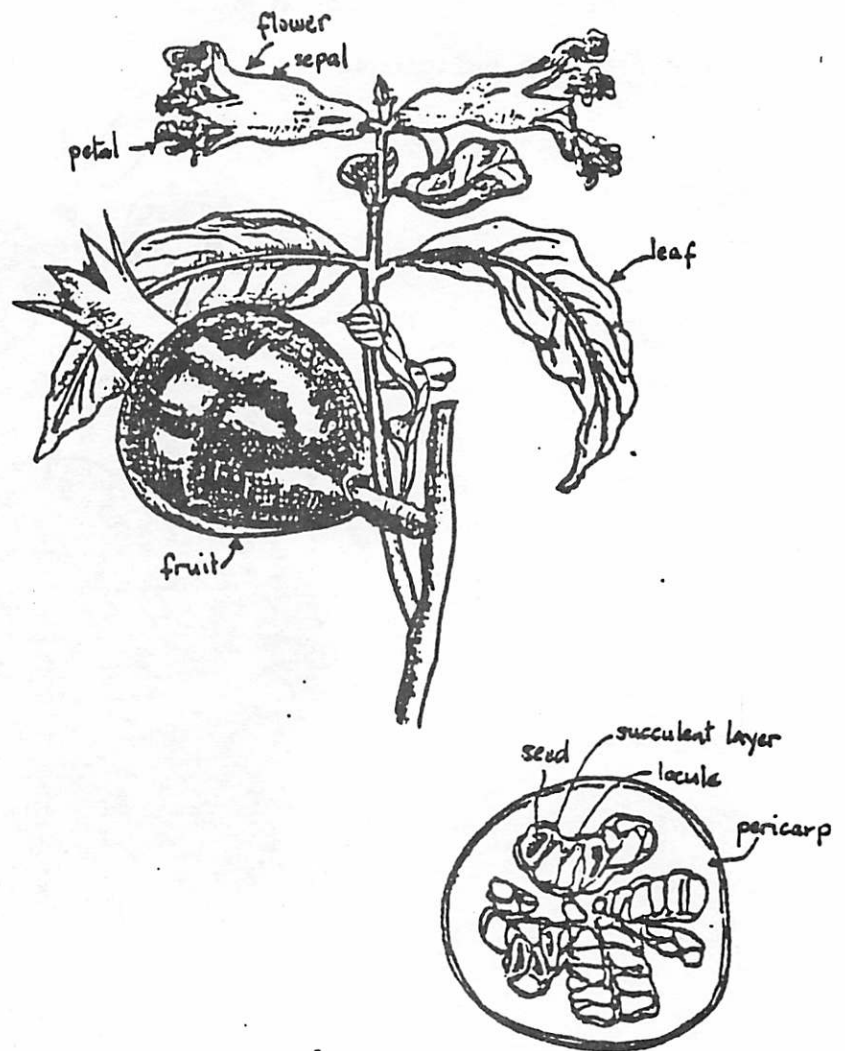


soursop

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 symsepalous, 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

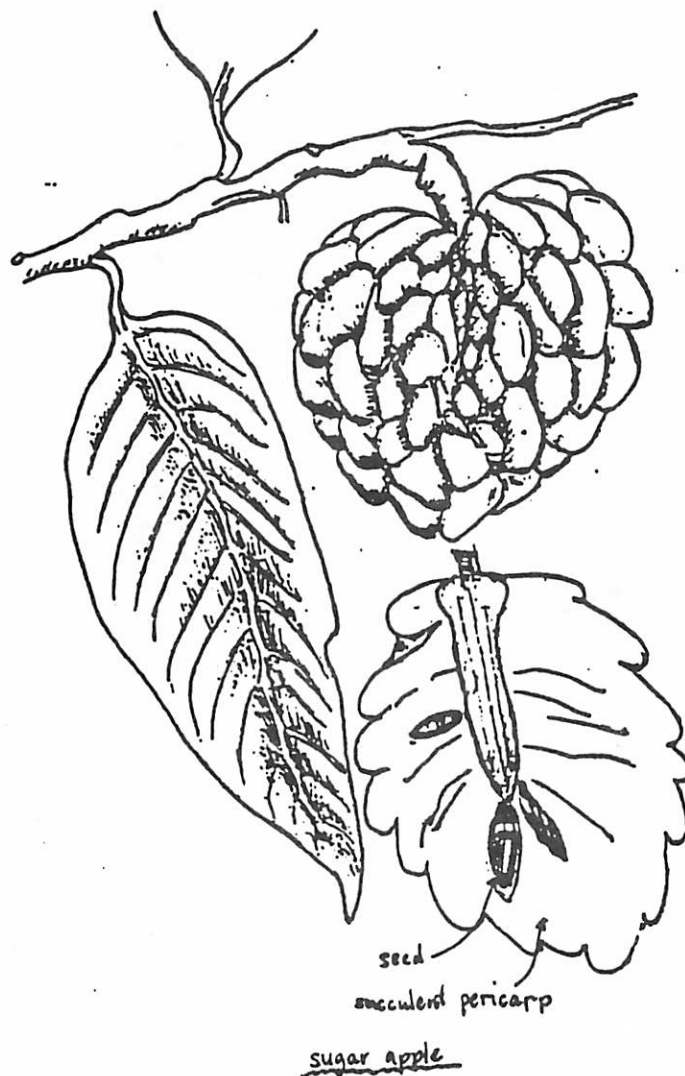


pomegranate

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



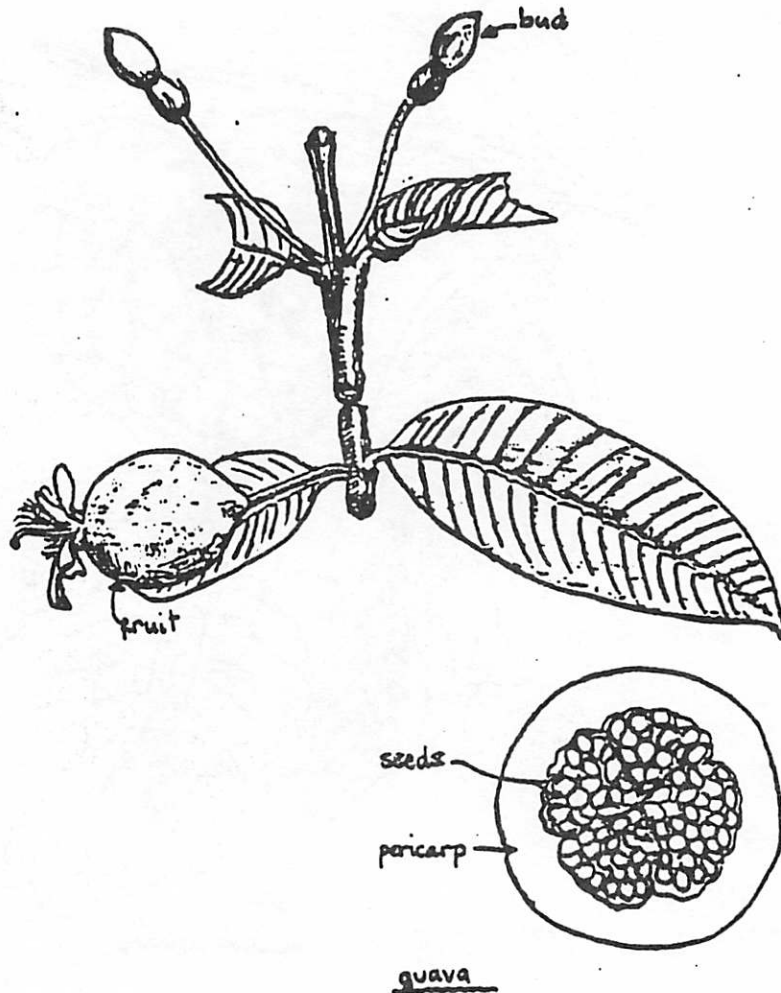
Psidium guajava L.

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 from the tree.

Common name: Guava



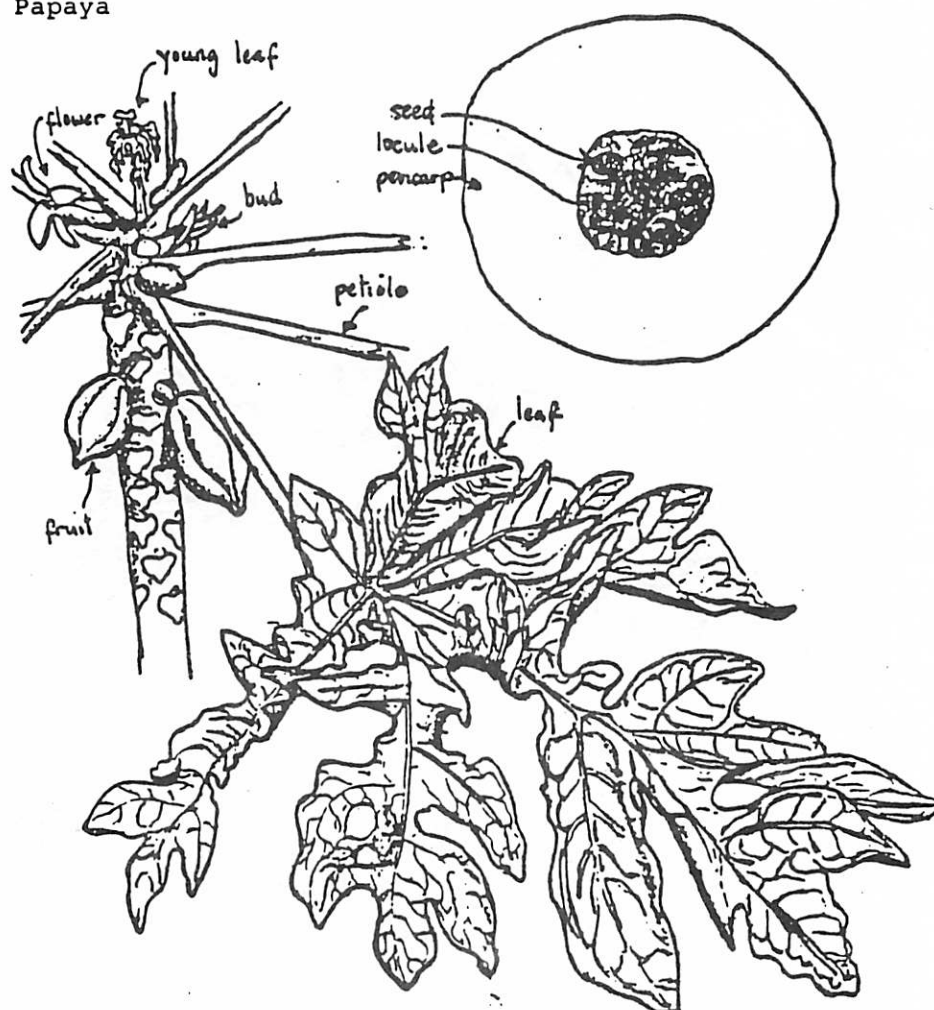
Carica papaya L.

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



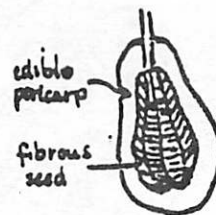
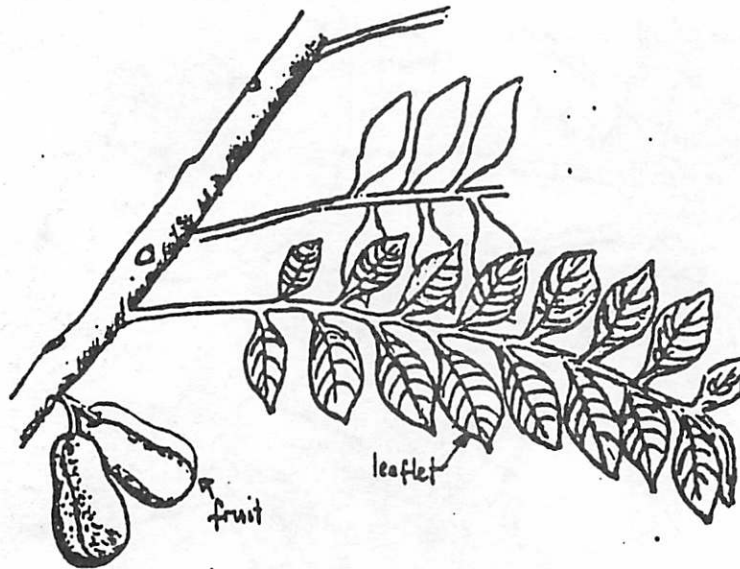
Spondias purpurea L.

Anacardiaceae

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

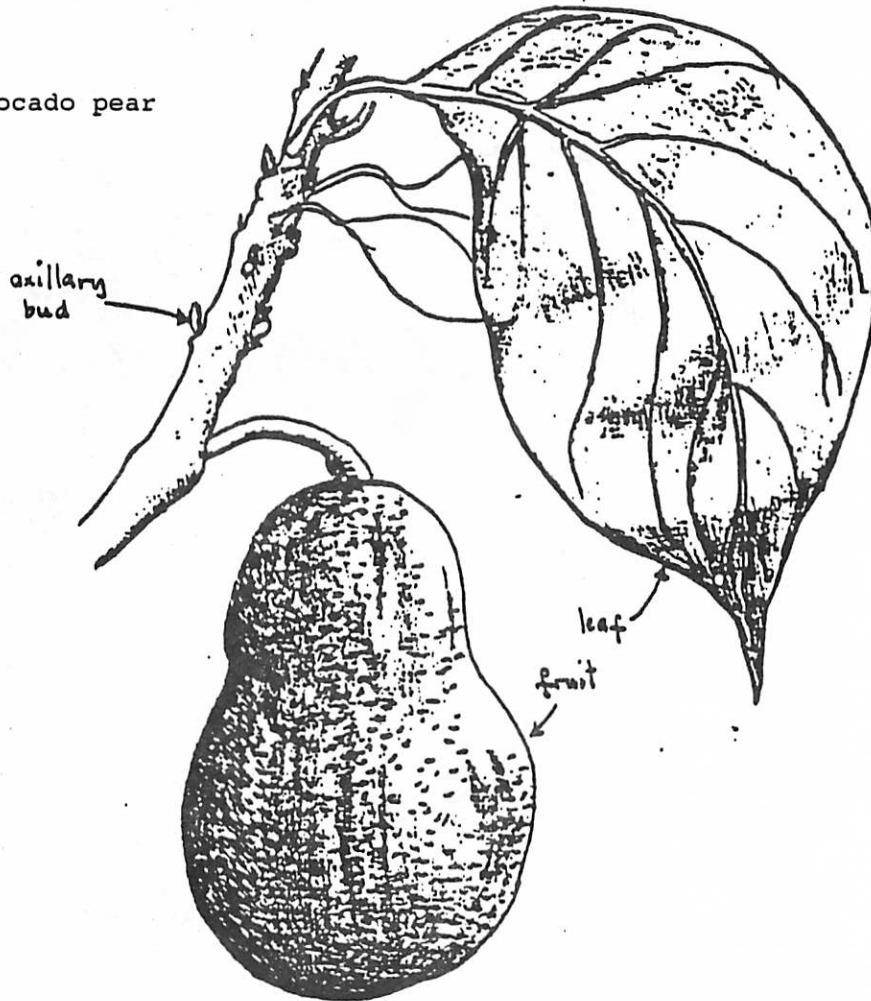


The "pear tree" as it is called by the Bahamians, grows to about 10 meters. The alternate leaves have very broad blades. The flowers are white and very small. The avocado produces flowers during the Spring. At this time, many of the flowers drop off. The fruit grows to approximately 25.4 cm. in length.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



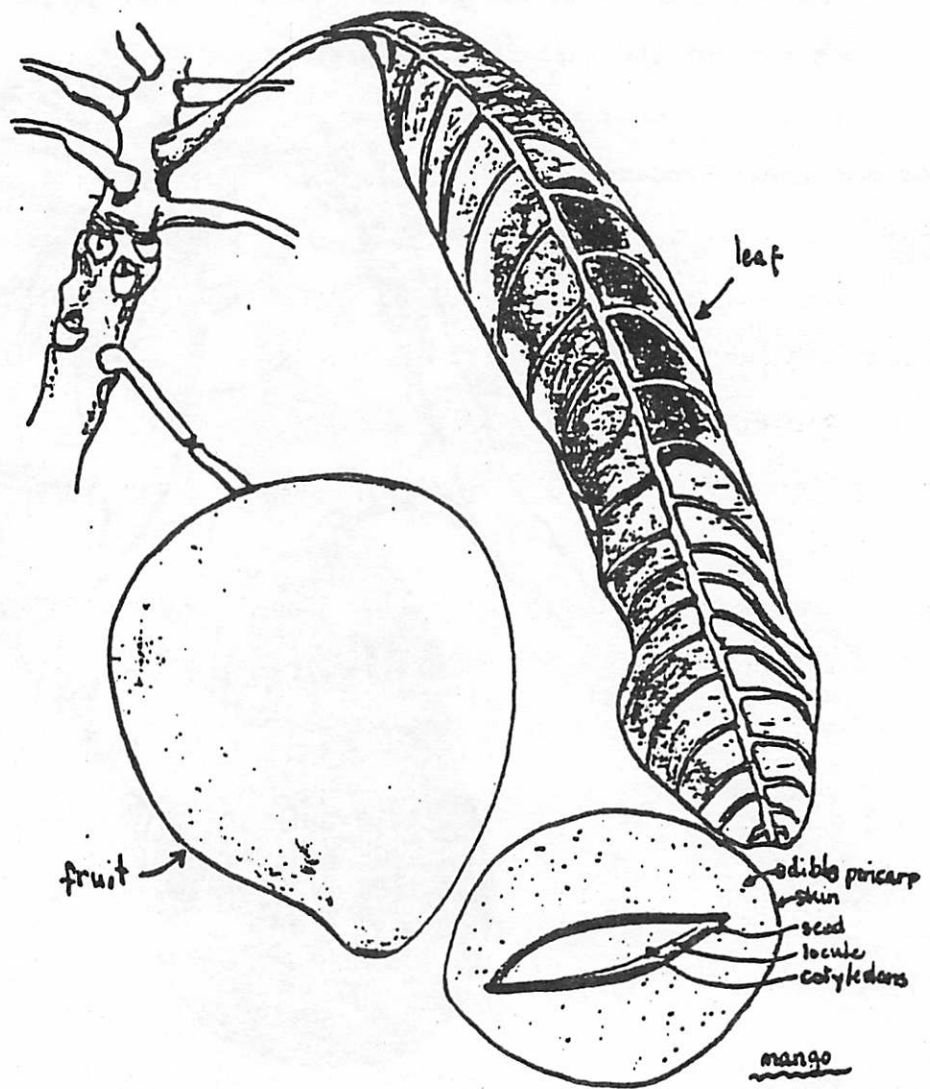
Mangifera indica L.

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)

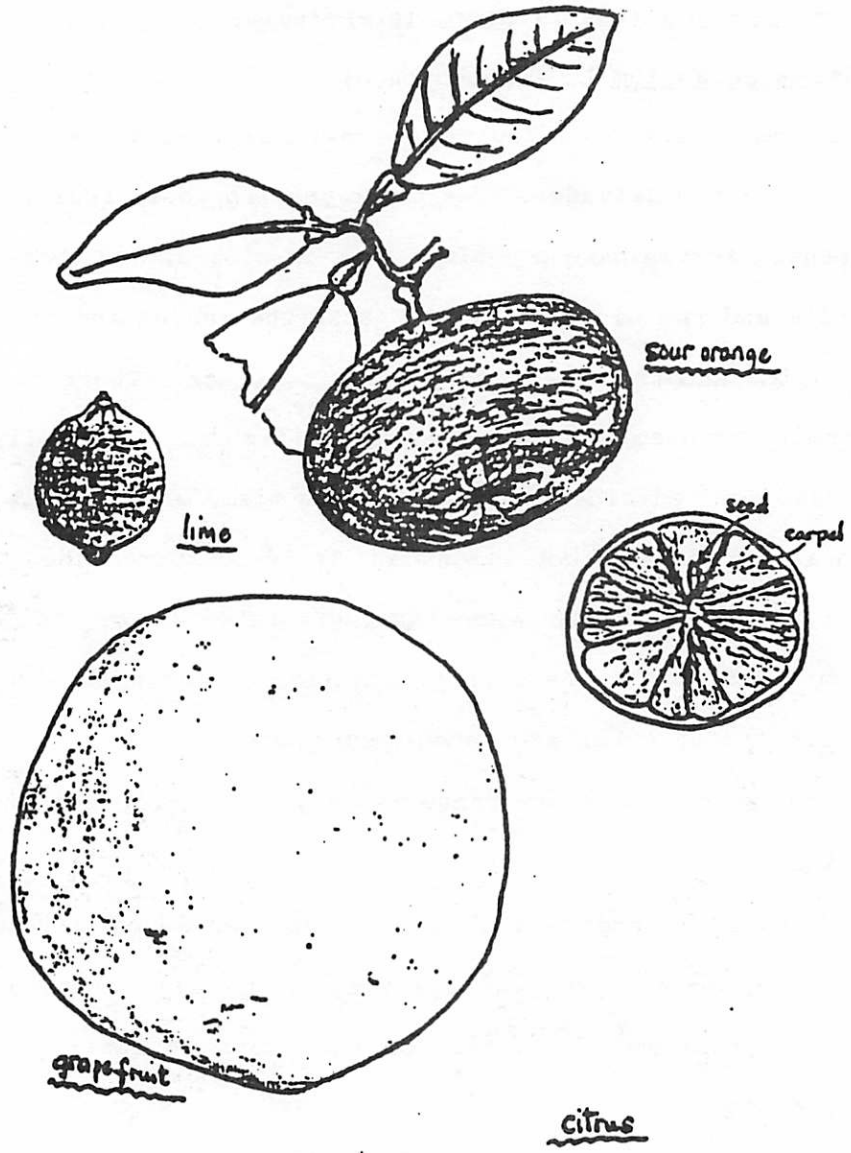
The above mentioned fruits are all cultivated and are found in all the settlements of San Salvador. The trees bearing these fruits grow to 4-5 meters. The alternate leaves have a petiole that is winged, and there is a joint between the petiole and the single leaflet. Both the leaves and the stem are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

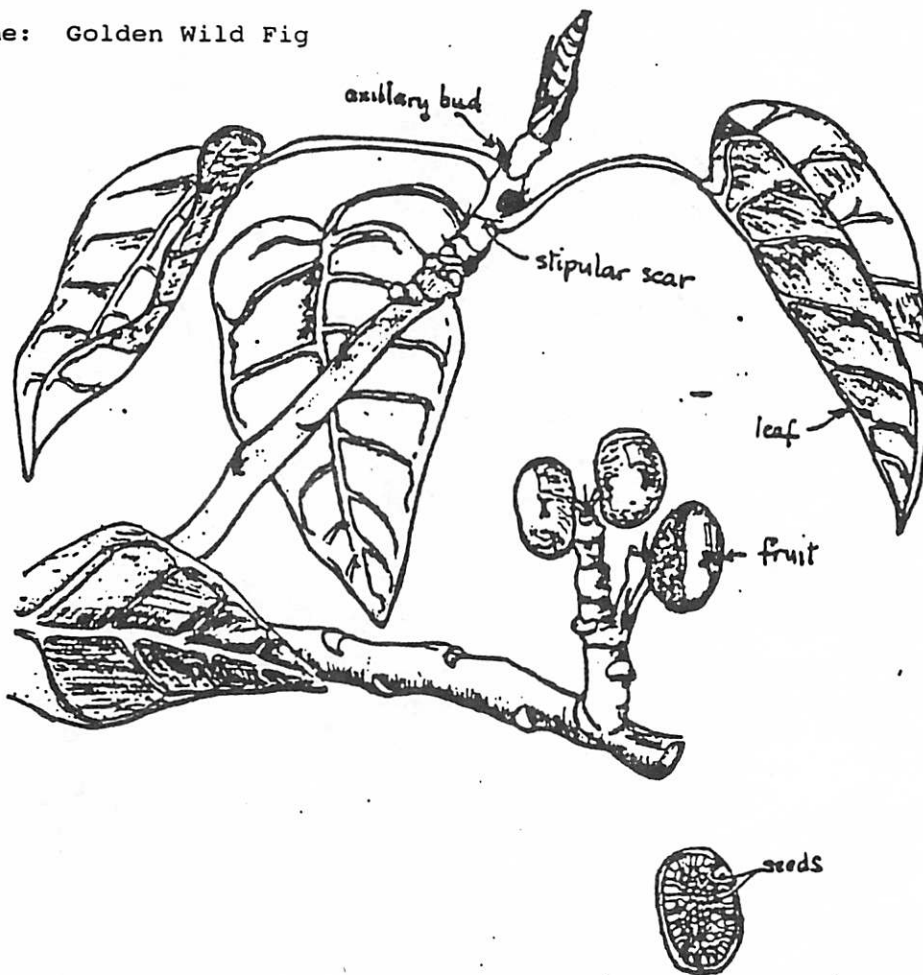
Common name: Citrus, Lime, Lemon, Grapefruit, Sour-orange



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.

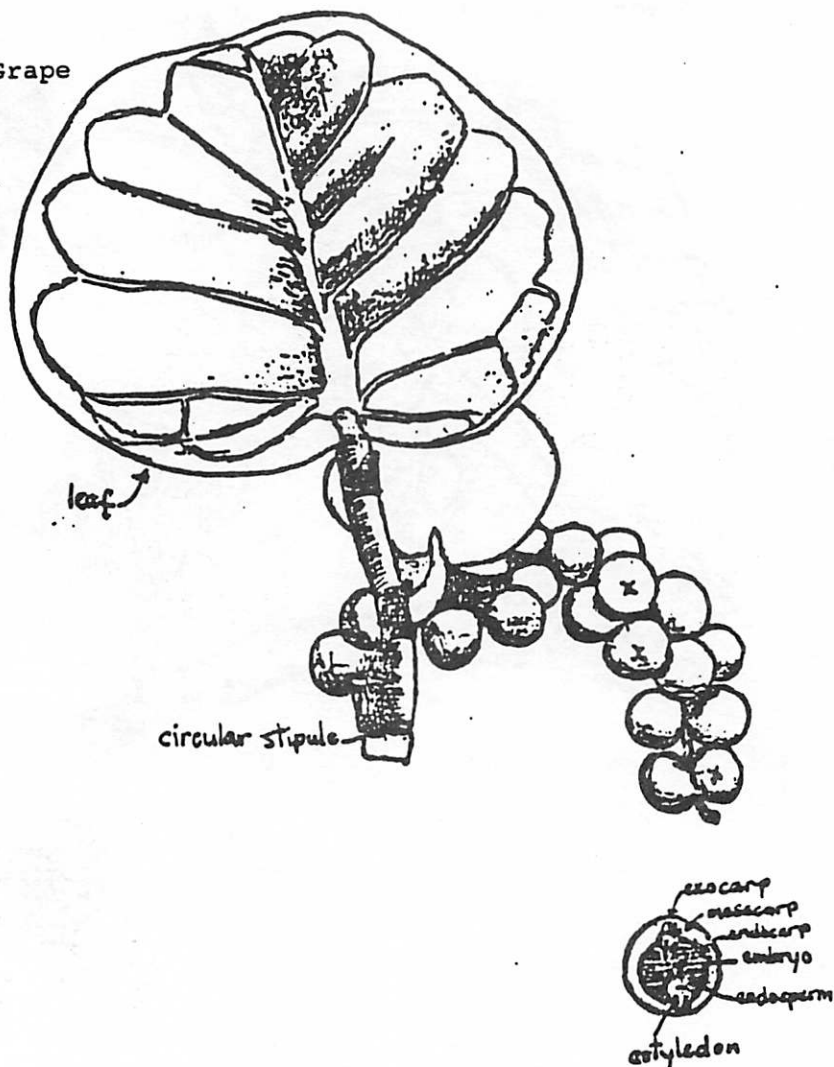
Common name: Golden Wild Fig



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.

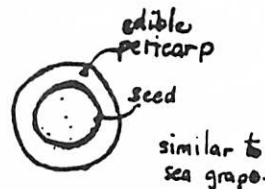
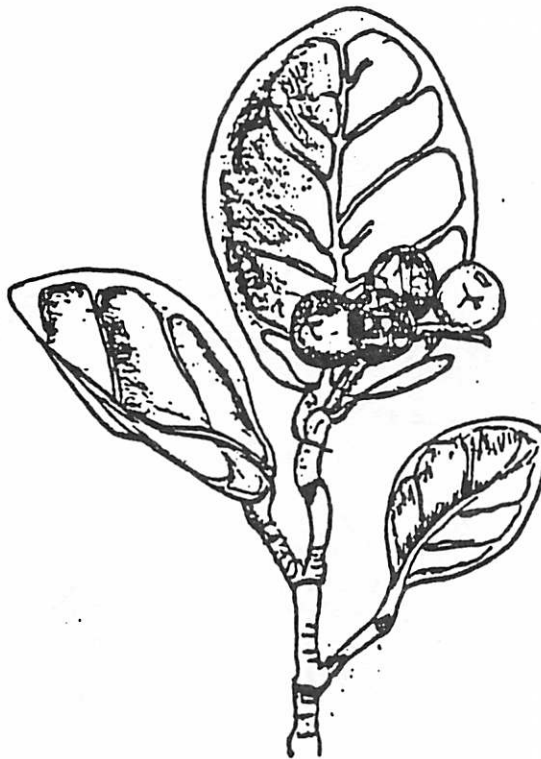
Common name: Sea Grape



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

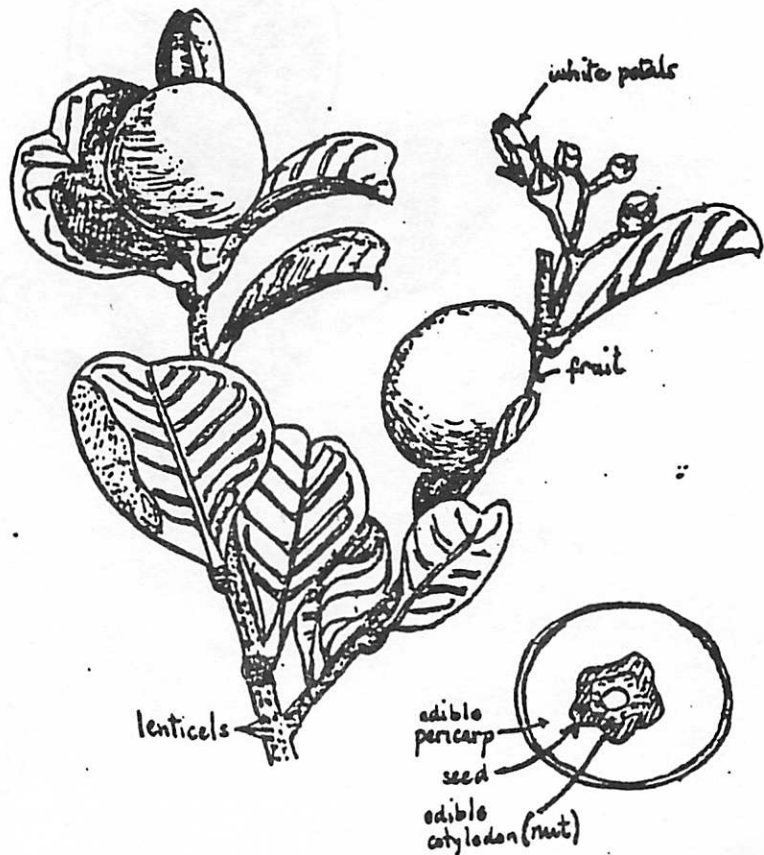


The coco-plum is found abundantly around inland swamps and wetlands around the coast. It is a shrub with simple, alternate, entire leaves. Some of the leaves have acute tips, but most are emarginate. This plant can easily be identified because of numerous obvious white lenticles on the stem.

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.

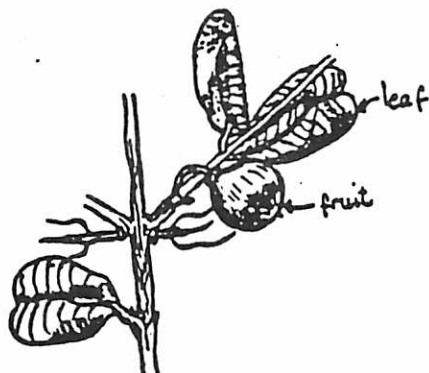
The interior of the seed is similar to a nut in taste and is called the coco-plum nut. This nut tastes particularly good when dried. In San Salvador this fruit is not as popular as it is on New Providence. During the Summer in New Providence, swarms of people can be seen gathering coco-plums from coco-plum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

Common name: Coco-plum



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

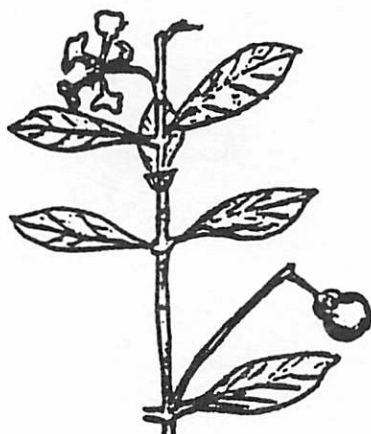


Guanaberry is mostly found in the coastal thickets, and the trees grow to about 4 meters. The leaves are elliptical with emarginate tips and are light green in color. The flowers are unusual in that they have clawed petals. The fruits are small and become orange when ripe.

Guanaberries 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.

## REFERENCE TO

AN ILLUSTRATIONNAME

## CHLOROPHYCEAE

## ULOTHRICALES

Diplochaete solitaria Colling p. 95 (Woelkerling)

Monostroma oxyspermum (Kutzing) Doty

M. sp. p. 98 (Woelkerling)

## CLADOPHORALES

Chaetomorpha aerea (Dillwyn) Kutzing

C. sp p. 92 (Woelkerling)

C. cantenata (L.) van den Hoek = C. fuliginosa p. 666, 668 (Taylor)

C. ladophora crispula Vickers

p. 92 (Woelkerling)

C. submarina Crouan = C. howei

C. vagabunda (L.) Kutzing = C. fascicularis p. 668 (Taylor)

## SIPHONOCLADIALES

Acetabularia crenulata Lamouroux p. 82 (Woelkerling)

Acicularia shenkii (Mobius) Solms-Laubach p. 82 (Woelkerling)

Anadymoene stellata (Wolfen) C. Agardh p. 82 (Woelkerling)

Batophora oerstedii J. Agardh p. 84 (Woelkerling)

B. oerstedii v. occidentalis (Harvey) Howe

Chamaedoris peniculum (Ellis and Solander) Kuntz

p. 92 (Woelkerling)

Cladophoropsis membranacea (C. Agardh) Borgesen p. 666, 668 (Taylor)

Cymopolia barbata (Linnaeus) Lamouroux p. 94 (Woelkerling)

Dasycladus vermicularis (Scopoli) Krasser p. 94 (Woelkerling)

Dictyosphaeria cavernosa (Forsskal) Borgesen p. 676 (Taylor)

Halicystis osterhoutii L.R. and A.H. Blinks p. 676 (Taylor)

Microdictyon marinum (Bory) Silva

<u>Neomeris annulata</u> Dickie	p. 672 (Taylor)
<u>N. cokeri</u> Howe	p. 672 (Taylor)
<u>N. mucosa</u> Howe	
<u>Valonia aegagropila</u> C. Agardh	p. 676 (Taylor)
<u>V. macrophysa</u> Kutzing	p. 676 (Taylor)
<u>V. ocellata</u> Howe	p. 680 (Taylor)
<u>V. utricularis</u> C. Agardh	p. 680 (Taylor)
<u>V. ventricosa</u> J. Agardh	p. 680 (Taylor)
SIPHONALES	
<u>Avrainvillea longicaulis</u> (Kutzing) Murray & Boodle	p. 700 (Taylor)
<u>A. nigricans</u> Decaisne	p. 700 (Taylor)
<u>A. rawsoni</u> (Dickie) Howe	p. 700 (Taylor)
<u>Codium isthmocladum</u> Vickers	p. 714 (Taylor)
<u>C. taylori</u> Silva	p. 714 (Taylor)
<u>Caulerpa cupressoides</u> (Wesr) C. Agardh	p. 690, 692 (Taylor)
<u>C. mexicana</u> (Sonder) J. Agardh	p. 686 (Taylor)
<u>C. paspaloides</u> (Bory) Greville	p. 694 (Taylor)
<u>C. peltata</u> Lamouroux	p. 969 (Taylor)
<u>C. prolifera</u> (Forsskal) Lamouroux	p. 687 (Taylor)
<u>C. racemosa</u> (Forsskal) J. Agardh	p. 696, 698 (Taylor)
<u>C. serrulata</u> (Forsskal) J. Agardh emend. Borgesen	p. 690 (Taylor)
<u>C. sertularioides</u> (Gmelin) Howe	p. 688 (Taylor)
<u>C. verticillata</u> J. Agardh	p. 682 (Taylor)
<u>C. vickersaie</u> Borgesen	p. 682 (Taylor)
<u>Halimeda discoidea</u> Decaisne	p. 710 (Taylor)
<u>H. favulosa</u> Howe	p. 710 (Taylor)
<u>H. incrassata</u> (Ellis) Lamouroux	p. 708 (Taylor)
<u>H. lacrimosa</u> Howe	p. 708 (Taylor)

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

#### PHAEOPHYCEAE

##### ECTOCARPALES

<u>Ectocarpus elachistaeformis</u> Heydrick	p. 720 (Taylor)
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##### DICTYOTALES

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

Padina jamaicensis (Collins) p. 730 (Taylor)

Papenfuss = P. sanctae-crucis

P. vickersiae Hoyt p. 730 (Taylor)

Pocockiella variegata (Lamouroux) p. 728 (Taylor)

Papenfuss = Lobophora

Styopodium 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

T. turbinata (Linnaeus) Kuntze p. 740 (Taylor)

#### RHODOPHYCEAE

#### NEMALIONALES

Asparagopsis taxiformis (Delile) p. 114 (Woelkerling)

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

Wurdemannia 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. lejolisii (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 musciformis (Wulfen) Lamouroux p. 808 (Taylor)

H. spinella (C. Agardh) Kutzing

## RHODYMENIALES

Botryocladia 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)

- Acanthophora spicifera (Vahl) Boergesen p. 114 (Woelkerling)
- Bostrychia montagnei Harvey p. 116 (Woelkerling)
- Bryothamnion triquetrum (Gmelin) Howe p. 118 (Woelkerling)
- Caloglossa lepræurii (Montagne) J. Agardh p. 118 (Woelkerling)
- Centroceras clavulatum (C. Agardh) Montagne p. 1208 (Woelkerling)
- Ceramium subtile J. Agardh p. 792 (Taylor)
- Chondria dasyphylla (Woodward) C. Agardh
- C. tenuissima (Goodenough & Woodward) C. Agardh p. 156 (Daves)
- Dasya mollis Harvey
- Digenia simplex (Wulfen) C. Agardh p. 126 (Woelkerling)
- Heterosiphonia bipinnata Howe
- Heterosiphonia gibbessii (Harvey) Falkenberg p. 806 (Taylor)
- Laurencia corallopsis (Montagne) Howe
- L. intricata Lamouroux p. 134 (Woelkerling)
- L. microcladia Kutzing
- L. obtusa (Hudson) Lamouroux
- L. papillosa (Forsskal) Greville p. 810 (Taylor)
- Polysiphonia denudata (Dillwyn) Kutzing
- P. howei Hollenberg
- P. subtilissima Montagne p. 163 (Daves)
- Spyridia aculeata (Schimper) Kutzing p. 794 (Taylor)
- Wrangelia argus Montagne p. 794 (Taylor)
- W. penicillata C. Agardh p. 794 (Taylor)
- p. 144 (Woelkerling)

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