(197)

$C\ O\ N\ T\ E\ N\ T\ S \quad \text{of the } N\ O\ T\ E\ S.$

 ${f S}_{{
m EEDS}}$ of Canna used for prayer-beads 3

Stems and leaves of Callitriche so matted together, as they float on the water, as to be ar a person walking on them 4

The female in Collinsonia approaches first to one of the males, and then to the other 4

Females in Nigella and Epilobium bend towards the males for some days, and then leave them 5

The stigma or head of the female in Spartium (common broom) is produced amongst the higher set of males; but when the keal-leaf opens, the pistil suddenly twists round like a French-horn, and places the stigma amidst the lower set of males 5

The two lower males in Ballota become mature before the two higher; and, when their dust is shed, turn outwards from the female 6

The plants of the class Two Powers with naked seeds are all aromatic 6 Of these Marum and Nepeta are delightful to cats 6

The filaments in Meadia, Borago, Cyclamen, Solanum, &c. shewn by reasoning to be the most unchangeable parts of those flowers 6

Rudiments of two hinder wings are seen in the class Diptera, or two-winged insects $^1\ 7$ Teats of male animals $^2\ 7$

Filaments without anthers in Curcuma, Linum, &c. and styles without stigmas in many plants, shew the advance of the works of nature towards greater perfection 7 Double flowers, or vegetable monsters, how produced 8, 10

The calyx and lower series of petals not changed in double flowers 8

Dispersion of the dust in nettles and other plants 9

Cedar and Cypress unperishable³ 9

Anthoxanthum gives the fragrant scent to hay 10

Viviparous plants:⁴ the Aphis is viviparous in summer, and oviparous in autumn 11 Irritability of the stamen of the plants of the class Syngenesia, or Confederate males 12

Some of the males in Lychnis, and other flowers arrive sooner at their maturity 13, 14 Males approach the female in Gloriosa, Fritillaria, and Kalmia⁵ 14

Contrivances to destroy insects in Silene, Dionæa muscipula, Arum muscivorum, Dypsacus, &c. 15

Some bell-flowers close at night; others hang the mouths downwards; others nod and turn from the wind; stamens bound down to the pistil in Amaryllis formosissima; pistil is crooked in Hemerocallis flava, yellow day-lily⁶ 17

Erasmus Darwin's The Loves of the Plants. Edited by Tristanne Connolly assisted by Elizabeth Bernath and Alana Rigby. Romantic Circles Editions, 2025.

(198)

```
Thorns and prickles designed for the defence of the plant; tall Hollies have no prickles
above the reach of cattle 18
 Bird-lime from the bark of Hollies like elastic gum<sup>7</sup> 19
 Adansonia the largest tree known, its dimensions 20
 Bulbous roots contain the embryon flower, seen by dissecting a tulip-root 22
 Flowers of Colchicum and Hamamelis appear in autumn, and ripen their seed in the
spring following 23
 Sunflower turns to the sun by nutation, not by gyration 24
 Dispersion of seeds 24
 Drosera catches flies 25
 Of the nectary, its structure to preserve the honey from insects 26
 Curious proboscis of the Sphinx Convolvuli 26
 Final cause of the resemblance of some flowers to insects, as the Bee-orchis 26
 In some plants of the class Tetradynamia, or Four Powers, the two shorter stamens,
when at maturity, rise as high as the others<sup>8</sup> 27
 Ice in the caves on Teneriff, which were formerly hollowed by volcanic fires<sup>9</sup> 27
 Some parasites do not injure trees, as Tillandsia and Epidendrum<sup>10</sup> 28
 Mosses growing on trees injure them 28
 Marriages of plants necessary to be celebrated in the air 28
 Insects with legs on their backs<sup>11</sup> 28
 Scarcity of grain in wet seasons 29
 Tartarian lamb; use of down on vegetables; air, glass, wax, and fat, are bad conductors
of heat; snow does not moisten the living animals buried in it, illustrated by burning
camphor in snow<sup>12</sup> 30
 Of the collapse of the sensitive plant 32
 Birds of passage 33
 The acquired habits of plants 34
 Irritability of plants increased by previous exposure to cold<sup>13</sup> 35
 Lichen produces the first vegetation on rocks 36
 Plants holding water 37
 Madder colours the bones of young animals 38
 Colours of animals serve to conceal them 38
 Warm bathing retards old age14 39
 {Plant living on air without taking root}<sup>15</sup>
 Male flowers of Vallisneria detach themselves from the plant, and float to the female
ones 40
 Air in the cells of plants, its various uses 41
 How Mr. Day probably lost his life in his diving-ship 42
 Air-bladders of fish 4216
 Star-gelly is voided by Herons 43
 Intoxicating mushrooms 44
 Mushrooms grow without light, and approach to animal nature 44
 Seeds of Tillandsia fly on long threads, like spiders on the gossamer 60
 Account of cotton mills 64
 Invention of letters, figures, crotchets 66
 Mrs. Delany's and Mrs. North's paper-gardens 69
 The horologe of Flora 70
 The white petals of Helleborus niger become first red, and then change into a green
calyx 73
 Berries of Menisper[m]um intoxicate fish 75
 Effects of opium 77
 Frontispiece by Miss Crewe 79
 Petals of Cistus and Oenanthe<sup>17</sup> continue but a few hours 79
 Method of collecting the gum from Cistus by leathern t[ho]ngs 80
 Discovery of the Bark 82
 Foxglove how used in Dropsies 87
 Bishop of Marseilles, and Lord Mayor of London 88
 Superstitious uses of plants, the divining rod, animal magnetism 98
 Intoxication of the Pythian Priestess, poison from Laurel-leaves, and from cherry-
kernels 100
 Sleep consists in the abolition of voluntary power; nightmare explained 102
 Indian fig emits slender cords from its summit 103
 Cave of Thor in Derbyshire, and subterraneous rivers explained 104
 The capsule of the Geranium makes a hygrometer; Barley creeps out of a barn 106
```

(199)

Mr. Edgeworth's creeping hygrometer 107 Flower of Fraxinella flashes on the approach of a candle 110 Essential oils narcotic, poisonous, deleterious to insects 110 Dew-drops from Mancinella blister the skin 111 Uses of poisonous juices in the vegetable economy 111 The fragrance of plants a part of their defence 111 The sting and poison of a nettle 111 Vapour from Lobelia suffocative; unwholesomeness of perfumed hair-powder 112 Ruins of Palmira 112 The poison-tree of Java 115. 188 Tulip-roots die annually¹⁸ 116 Hyacinth and Ranunculus roots¹⁹ 117 Vegetable contest for air and light 121 Some voluble stems turn E. S. W. and others W. S. E. 121 Tops of white Bryony as grateful as asparagus 122 Fermentation converts sugar into spirit, food into poison 124 Fable of Prometheus applied to dram-drinkers 125 Cyclamen buries its seeds and trifolium subterraneum 126 Pits dug to receive the dead in the plague 127 Lakes of America consist of fresh water²⁰ 128 The seeds of Cassia and some others are carried from America, and thrown on the coasts of Norway and Scotland 128 Of the gulf-stream 129 Wonderful change predicted in the gulph of Mexico 130 In the flowers of Cactus grandiflorus and Cistus some of the stamens are perpetually bent to the pistil 146 Nyctanthes and others are only fragrant in the night; Cucurbita lagenaria closes when the sun shines on it 147 Tropeolum, nasturtian, emits sparks in the twilight 148 Nectary on its calyx²¹ 149 Phosphorescent lights in the evening²² 149 Hot embers eaten by bull-frogs²³ 149 Long filaments of grasses, the cause of bad seed-wheat 151 Chinese hemp grew in England above 14 feet in five months²⁴ 153 Roots of snow-drop and hyacinth²⁵ insipid like orchis 155 Orchis will ripen its seeds if the new bulb be cut off 155 Proliferous flowers 156 The wax on the candle-berry myrtle said to be made by insects 157 The warm springs of [M]atlock produced by the condensation of steam raised from great depths by subterranean fires 158 Air separated from water by the attraction of points to water being less than that of the particles of water to each other 160 Minute division of sub-aquatic leaves 161 Water-cress and other aquatic plants inhabit all climates 161 Butomus esculent; Lotus of Egypt; Nymphæa 161 Ocymum covered with salt every night²⁶ 163 Salt a remote cause of scrophula, and immediate cause of sea-scurvy²⁷ 163 Coloured spatha of Arum, and blotched leaves, if they serve the purpose of a coloured petal 167 Tulip-roots with a red cuticle produce red flowers 167 Of vegetable mules the internal parts, as those of fructification, resemble the female parent; and the external parts, the male one 168 The same occurs in animal mules, as the common mule and the hinnus, and in sheep 168 The wind called Harmattan from volcanic eruptions; some epidemic coughs or influenza have the same origin 170 Fish killed in the sea by dry summers in Asia 171 Hedysarum gyrans²⁸ perpetually moves its leaves like the respiration of animals 172 Plants possess a voluntary power of motion 172

200)

Loud cracks from ice-mountains explained 173

Muschus corallinus vegetates below the snow, where the heat is always about 40.174 Quick growth of vegetables in northern latitudes after the solution of the snows

explained 174

The Rail sleeps in the snow 174

Conferva ægagropila rolls about the bottom of lakes 175

Lycoperdon tuber, truffle, requires no light 176²⁵

Account of caprification 178

Figs wounded with a straw, and pears and plumbs wounded by insects ripen sooner,

and become sweeter³⁰ 178

Female figs closed on all sides, supposed to be monsters 178

Basaltic columns produced by volcanoes shewn by their form 180

Byssus floats on the sea in the day, and sinks in the night 180

Conferva polymorpha twice changes its colour and its form 181 Some seed-vessels and seeds resemble insects³¹ 182

Individuality of flowers not destroyed by the number of males or females which they contain 182

Trees are swarms of buds, which are individuals 182

⁴ In 1789, the entry reads "Viviparous plants" without the following clause.

⁵ 1789 does not include Kalmia.

⁶ Not in 1789

⁷ In 1789, this entry is at the end of the list because the note referred to appears in the Additional Notes, and "or indian rubber" is added at the end of the entry.

⁸ Not in 1789

¹⁴ In 1789, the equivalent entry is at the end of the list because the note referred to appears in the Additional Notes: the entry reads, "Warm bathing retards the advance of old age"

¹⁵ Inserted 1799

¹⁶ These two entries ("How Mr. Day..." and "Air-bladders...") are reversed in 1799.

¹⁷ Corrected to "Oenothera" in 1799. In all editions, the note itself refers to Œnothera, not Oenanthe.

¹⁸ Not in 1789

¹⁹ Not in 1789

 20 1789:, the equivalent entry is at the end of the list because the note referred to appears in the Additional Notes. The entry reads, "The water of the lakes of Ontario, &c. not being salt is no proof of the novelty of the continent of America"

²¹ Not in 1789

²² Not in 1789

¹ Not in 1789

² Not in 1789

³ Not in 1789

⁹ Not in 1789

¹⁰ Not in 1789

¹¹ Not in 1789

¹² Not in 1789

¹³ 1789: "increased by cold"

²³ In 1789, the equivalent entry is at the end of the list because the note referred to appears in the Additional Notes; the entry reads, "Why bull-frogs swallow pieces of hot charcoal"

²⁴ Not in 1789

²⁵ 1789 does not include hyacinth.

²⁶ Not in 1789

²⁷ In 1789, this entry appears after Lycoperdon.

²⁸ 1789: "Hedysarum movens"

²⁹ In 1789, before the passage on the salt mines in Poland was moved to Part I: *The Economy of Vegetation* (see editor's note to *LOTP* IV:406),

the following entries appear after the entry for Lycoperdon:

Salt rocks their probable formation

Salt a remote cause of the scrophula, an immediate cause of sea-scurvy

The latter entry appears after Ocymum in all other editions.

³⁰ Not in 1789

³¹ Not in 1789