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For Gill and Pat

Preface

As employed here the term *grass* applies only to species included in the Poaceae, one of the largest families of flowering plants. However, the word is often applied to any herbaceous plant with long, narrow leaves. A similar view was adopted by the Ancients. The Greeks applied the words *poa*, *poe* and *agrostis* to herbaceous plants in general and the Romans employed the words *gramen* and *herba* in a similar sense. In both cultures, unique names were applied to species of economic or special significance.

As a major source of cereals, pasture plants and even timber, the Poaceae are one of the most important economic plant families. Many have acquired vernacular names but these vary from place to place and so are of limited value for technical purposes. For ease of professional communication vernacular names are replaced with binomials whose use is controlled by an International body.

Initially the binomials were derived mainly from words of Classical Greek or Latin, but the practice was never strictly enforced. Today taxonomists often employ words from their own language or resort to naming grasses after places, people, ships, uses, acronyms to name but a few sources. In the process the names are often Latinized making it difficult for readers, especially those whose language has not been influenced by the European Classics, to recognize their sources and to determine their meanings.

Because it is usually easier to remember a technical name once its meaning is known, the authors hope this work will be of value to ecologists, agronomists and others not primarily interested in grass taxonomy. Those who are concerned can always consult the scientific literature. Even so, without the resources of a large library, determining the origins and meanings of many binomials is impossible. This situation is changing rapidly with the advent of the Internet and the ever increasing amount of information that is available in the public domain. Nonetheless, searching the Internet is time consuming and a single reference such as that presented here may be helpful to professional biologists and others interested in the origins of names.

The entries herein include most of the names published during the past 250 years but the seemingly endless torrent of new names being proposed means that a few of the more recent have been overlooked. Some of the older names for which no interpretation was given with the original description have been omitted and the majority of misspellings have been ignored.

The work presented below is based on a previously published dictionary¹ but has been completely revised and expanded. There are about 12 500 entries and the authors apologize to any reader who searches in vain for a name not included.

Trevor Clifford and Peter Bostock
Queensland Herbarium, April 2006

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Introduction

Purpose of Nomenclature

For most societies plants are major sources of food, medicine and other essential products and so over time each species has acquired a name which may differ from place to place making it difficult for potential users to share their knowledge. Hence it is not surprising that one of the earliest botanical records is a list of medicinal plants from the Euphrates Valley along with their equivalent names in the Nile Valley. The need for such lists arises whenever the same species is known by different names in the same or different places.

Likewise, it is important to be aware that when the same name is applied to different species failure to distinguish between the two may have disastrous consequences. For example, in Australia, *Solanum nigrum* is widely known as Deadly Nightshade, notwithstanding that its ripe berries are not poisonous (Everist 1979) and often eaten. In contrast eating the similar looking berries of the English species known as Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*) could be fatal.

To avoid the confusion that can result from a species having more than one name, or different species having the same name, an international system of nomenclature has been devised. Because the originators of the system were Europeans, for whom the language of scholarship was Latin, the Swedish author of the pioneer text on the subject (Linnaeus 1753) wrote in that language. The Latin he employed, specially for describing plants, differed considerably from that of Classical Times and like Ecclesiastical Latin is always evolving with an expanding vocabulary to account for new structures and ideas. This subject is admirably dealt with by Stearn (1992) who in his "Botanical Latin" discussed many of the problems associated with the formation of binomial names and provided a synopsis of the views propounded by Linnaeus (1753) on the subject.

In "Species Plantarum" Linnaeus assigned every species to a genus and each was briefly described. In the margin beside each description was a single italicized word which usually referred to some salient feature of the species. This word together with the generic name became known as a binomial. Today the binomial is the basis of the nomenclature by which all species are known internationally.

The application of these names is controlled by an "International Code of Botanical Nomenclature" (Greuter 2000) which is subject to periodic revision. The objective of the Code, which encompasses all taxonomic ranks up to and including Family, is to stabilize nomenclature so that each plant has only one name, thereby making it easier to search the literature for information concerning taxa and especially species.

Since the generic and specific names derive from many sources their meanings are often difficult to determine, unless the reader has access to a large botanical library.

Language of Nomenclature

Though not the first botanist to employ the concept of binomial names to plants, Linnaeus produced the first world flora wherein he gave generic and specific names to all the flowering plants of which he was aware. In the binomial, the generic name precedes the specific and is always written with an initial capital letter. The initial letter of the specific name is nowadays written with a lower case initial but in former times it was customary to capitalize the initial letter if the species was named after a proper noun such as a person or a genus.

Binomials must be written using the letters of the Latin alphabet and are treated as a shorthand version of a sentence in that language. Accordingly, the grammatical rules of Latin are followed, treating the genus as a noun and the species as either an adjective or a noun. If the specific name is an adjective it will agree in gender with that of the genus.

Because the Code was formalized relatively late in the history of taxonomic botany, strict application of its recommendations may result in minor changes to the spelling of older names. For example, prior to the acceptance of early versions of the Code it was not uncommon for botanists to emend spellings on quite arbitrary grounds, which usually reflected how the writer chose to transliterate the spelling, into the Latin alphabet, of words from other languages.

For example, Jacquemont in 1809 coined the generic name *Dinebra* basing it on the Arabic vernacular name of the type species; a few years later in 1830 Presl emended the spelling to *Dineba* claiming his transliteration of the Arabic to be better than that of Jacquemont. Whether or not he was correct, the Rule of Priority established by the Code demands that the original spelling of the name must be accepted, unless a compelling case can be made to the contrary.

With transliteration from Greek to Latin the problem is complicated by a lack of consistency amongst scholars from different countries. When Loureiro proposed the generic name *Rhaphis* (1790) he transliterated the Greek *rho* (ρ) as 'rh' whereas twenty-two years later Palisot de Beauvois (1802) transliterated the same letter as 'r' when he coined the name *Rabdochloa*.

In Classical Greek times it was the custom when compounding two words to double *rho* when it was the initial letter of the second word. A common method of writing such compound words, in Botanical Latin, was to treat the first *rho* as the letter 'r' and the second as 'rh', a practice accepted in modern English for words such as diarrhoea (alternative spelling diarrhea) which derives from the Greek *diarhrhoia* through the Latin *diarrhoea*.

Grass genera that follow this rule are *Tetrarrhena*, *Triarrhena* and *Diarrhena*. The eccentric biologist Rafinesque later spelt *Diarrhena* as *Diarina* – although the earlier name has priority under the Code, the alternate transliteration of the Greek would be acceptable under other circumstances.

The convention adopted for the transliteration of *rho* has varied over time and the original spellings of names have sometimes been revised to suit the fashion of the day. Thus *Haloragis*, a dicotyledon, was spelled so by the authors of the genus in 1775 but during the 19th century the name was often changed to *Halorrhagis*, a practice now abandoned in favor of the original spelling.

Although generic names always assume a Latin form, their spelling, especially if transliteration is involved, is not independent of the nationality of the describing au-

thor. For example, *Moorochloa* was described by a Dutch national who based the name upon the Greek word *moros* (μωροσ) transliterating the omega (ω) as 'oo' and the omicron (ο) as 'o'. Such a practice would not be followed by an English author who would translate as 'o' both omicron and omega, as in the word 'moron', which is derived directly from the Greek.

Because some phonemes of the Scandinavian languages are not represented by letters present in the Latin alphabet, their transliteration has sometimes led to variant spellings of the same name. Thus, the distinguished Swedish botanist Pehr Forsskål (1732–1763) has been honored by the following species epithets: *Avena forskålei* Vahl, *Aristida forskohlei* Tausch, *Chaetaria forskholii* Nees and *Danthonia forskalii* Trinius. In modern binomials, only the dieresis, denoting separate pronunciation of adjacent vowels (as seen on the 'e' in *Chloë*) is acceptable. All other diacritic marks and non-Roman letters are to be substituted by Roman letters; thus, the umlauts ä, ö and ü are represented by 'ae', 'oe' and 'ue' respectively, while the Scandinavian å becomes 'ao'.

With Russian and other languages that use the Cyrillic alphabet, problems of transliteration can become acute and even in Russian texts the same grass may be known under quite different spellings of the same name. Thus *Agropyrum tschimganicum* was described in 1923 by Drobow who two years later referred to it as *A. czimganicum*.

When a language has no alphabet, as with Japanese, names prior to their latinization must be transliterated into one that does. Thus *Tschonoskia* is based on a German version of Chonosuke, the forename of a Japanese botanist.

Structure of Grass Spikelets

Many specific grass names are based on the spikelet structure, which in the past has been the subject of much debate. For example, it has been interpreted both as a flower and part of the inflorescence. As a consequence, specific epithets based on descriptive terms do not necessarily have equivalent meanings. Presently there is little disagreement as to the structure of the spikelet (Clifford 1987).

In its most generalized form the spikelet consists of several alternating bracts, all but the lower two of which bear short shoots, each of which has a prophyll (palea) beyond which are 2 or 3 scales (lodicules) and then the anthers and pistil. The bracts, also known as glumes, are then divided into sterile or fertile depending upon whether or not they support short shoots. Furthermore, the sterile glumes are referred to as subtending glumes, if they are at the base of the spikelet and the fertile glumes as lemmas. A lemma together with its attendant palea, lodicules and reproductive structures is known as a floret. The flower is generally taken to be the reproductive structures along with the lodicules.

In earlier times the spikelet was sometimes regarded as a flower, as attested to by the name *Monanthochloë* whose inflorescences consist of a single spikelet. However each of the spikelets has several florets and accordingly several flowers and so the name is misleading unless interpreted in an historical context.

As their role changed from words in every day use to technical terms many Latin and Greek words also changed their meanings and over time many of these have become quite different from the originals. A few of the changes especially relevant to grass morphology are given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1. Changes of Latin and Greek terms especially relevant to grass morphology

Word	Language	Original meaning	Derived meaning
ather	Greek	Spine or prickle, or barb of a spear	Awn, or less commonly spikelet or inflorescence
anthera	Greek	Relating to flowers	Anther
culmus	Latin	Stalk or stem especially of grasses	As for original meaning
lemma	Greek	Husk or scale	Glume or bract subtending palea and flower
lobos	Greek	An ear	Ear-like extension of any structure
lodricula	Latin	Small coverlet	Fleshy or membranous scales subtending a grass flower
palea	Latin	Chaff	Prophyll of floret
panicula	Latin	Inflorescence of millet	Freely branched inflorescence
pedunculus	Latin	Little foot	Axis bearing an inflorescence
racemus	Latin	Stalk of a cluster of grapes	Axis bearing stalked spikelets
spica	Latin	A point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain	Axis bearing sessile florets or groups of florets
stigma	Greek	Mark or brand	Pollen receptive surface of pistil
stachys	Greek	An ear or spike of grain	Spike bearing sessile florets or groups of florets
valva	Latin	Leaf of a folding door	Scale embracing another structure

Changes, such as those given above, in the meaning of Classical words on their adoption as descriptive botanical terms, should not be confused with the transfer of meaning that resulted from the application to plants of terminology originally applicable to animals.

Earlier plant anatomical studies were undertaken mainly by human anatomists who gave terms such as ovary to seed bearing structures and cotyledon to the first pair of leaves on the embryonic seedling. Such terminology implied, intentionally or otherwise, a parallelism in function of the structures in plants and animals.

Origins of Generic and Specific Names

The sources of names are not always indicated in the text accompanying the original description of the taxon. In these circumstances the origin of the name must be inferred from the name itself or extraneous information such as the place and date of collection of the taxon, its preferred habitat, the identity of the collector and economic value of the taxon to name a few possibilities.

The origins of plant names has long been of interest. For example, Rabelais (1546, Volume 3, Essay 50) writing about Pantagruelion (*Cannabis sativa*), named in honor of

the giant Pantagruel, observed that “all plants come by their names in a variety of ways. First, from the discoverer; second, from the original source; third, in ironic contradiction; fourth, from their effect; fifth, according to their peculiarities; sixth, by remembrance of their metamorphoses, seventh, by similarity; and eight, morphologically”. In reaching these conclusions, Rabelais acknowledges his debt to Pliny, an earlier writer on the subject.

The number of origins provided below exceeds the eight recognized by Rabelais, largely as a result of subdividing some of his categories. They are as follows:

Descriptive

The most valuable names from the viewpoint of information content are those in which both the generic and specific names describe the habit of the plant or one or more of its structures. For example, the name *Anthoxanthum odoratum* implies that the species is scented with yellow flowers; *Neuropoa fax* is a grass whose inflorescence resembles a torch with ascending flames; and the leaves of *Leptochloa ligulata* have a conspicuous ligule.

However, not all descriptive names are helpful, for many were applied before the full morphological variation in the genus or species was known. Accordingly, many genera have species epithets such as *altissimus*, which do not apply to the presently known tallest species in the genus but to the tallest known at the time the name was first applied. Furthermore, subdivision of a genus may lead to monospecific taxa with now inappropriate specific epithets. Thus *Mibora minima* comprises a single species so the contrast that existed between this and other species when the taxon was included in *Agrostis* has been lost. When Trinius described *Panicum uniglumis*, relatively few panicoid species were known. With the passage of time, some of the species with laterally compressed spikelets were segregated into their own genera, one of which was *Tricholaena* in which the lower glume of the spikelet is readily overlooked. With its transfer to *Tricholaena*, the significance of the single glume in *T. uniglumis* is lost for the character is shared with all other members of the genus.

There are many species with names which indicate they resemble other taxa in some respect. Nearly always the significance of such epithets should be interpreted against an historical background. Thus when Trinius described *Arundo triodioides* in 1836 he accepted a concept of *Triodia* which is quite different from that held today. Accordingly, when seeking a descriptive interpretation of *Poa triodioides* (Trinius) Zotov, only scant attention should be given to the present day circumscription of *Triodia*.

Commemorative

Many generic and specific names honor people. The majority of these so honored collected the type species and of the remainder, most honor people with particular claims to distinction. These claims include being other botanists (*Danthonia linkii*); leaders of expeditions (*Triodia mitchellii*); statesmen (*Digitaria smutsii*); politicians (*Bambusa moreheadiana*); poets (*Vossia*); wives (*Axonopus jeanyae*); scientific colleagues (*Stipa macalpinei*); or the wives of colleagues (*Agrostis mackliniae*).

Habitat

Habitat has provided a basis for many generic and specific names. Thus all *Ammophila* taxa grow on sandy seashores and those of *Potamophila* on stream banks. Amongst species names those descriptive of habitats abound. Included here are the epithets *calcareae*, *desertorum*, *nivicola* and *maritima*.

However, it cannot always be assumed that a name correctly identifies the habitat normally favored by the species. For example, the describing author of *Phalaris aquatica* was of the opinion the species was associated with wet habitats whereas it commonly occurs in dry-land pastures.

Geographical Location

Localities provide a basis for many generic and specific names, often referring to where they were first collected. The precision with which the localities are cited varies according to how the author perceives the name to apply. Thus Linnaeus several times employed the epithet *aethiopica* for South African species, presumably because Ethiopia in Classical times referred to African countries south of Libya and Egypt. However, his reasons for describing a grass collected by Osbeck in India as *Poa chinensis* are unclear (Linnaeus 1753).

National boundaries are subject to change and so that species with the epithet *palaestina* may not necessarily come from localities included within the boundary of Palestine as presently recognized.

A somewhat similar situation may arise as when a place retains its name but changes countries. Included here is California, most of which was not incorporated into the United States of America until 1850, nine years after *Poa californica* had been described.

For historical reasons place names may change and so obscure the reason for the choice of species name. For example, the specific epithets *zeylanica* and *ceylanica* suggests the species are natives, as they are, of Ceylon, but that country is now known as Sri Lanka. The names Ceylon or its variant spelling Zeylon were applied to the country in Classical Times and used by Europeans from the 16th century onwards.

Until the name Australia was coined by Flinders (1814), the continent was widely known as New Holland, a name that became the basis of the widely used species epithet *novae-hollandiae*.

Decolonization, especially of Africa, in the mid 20th century, led to many countries changing name but due to the Code the names of species described there-from were retained. One example will suffice to illustrate this situation – species named *nyassae* and *nyassana* came from Nyassaland, now known as Malawi.

Nationality of Taxonomist

The names of geographic features often differ depending upon the nationality of the taxonomist. Thus the majestic peak dominating central Taiwan is referred to by English writers as Mount Morrison, is known to the Chinese as Yu Shan and the Japanese as Niityakayama. Each of these names has entered into grass nomenclature; *Yushania* as a genus and *morrisonensis* together with *niitakayamensis* as specific names.

Classical Geographical Names

Because early taxonomists were familiar with Classical literature they often used Ancient Greek and Latin rather than contemporary names for localities. Such a practice overcomes the problem of locality names changing through the centuries but fails to allow for the redefining of national boundaries with the passage time. Thus, although Cadomum of the Romans corresponds closely with the modern Caen, their Gallia corresponds only roughly with modern France.

These Classical names should not be confused with Latinized versions of modern names such as *novae-hollandiae* for New Holland, that is Australia, a country not known to the Romans. Another example is the epithet *capitis-york* applied to plants from Cape York, thereby generating a hybrid between Latin and English words.

Homonymy

The similarity in spelling of geographical names does not necessarily reflect a common origin and may be fortuitous.

Thus the specific epithet *columbiana* may refer to taxa from Colombia, a State in South America, the District of Columbia in the United States of America or British Columbia one of the Canadian States. The names of all three of these localities derive from the navigator of the same name and discoverer of the New World. Likewise, grasses with the specific *georgiana* may come from Georgia, one of the United States of America, or from Georgia a Republic bordering the Black Sea. In both instances the name derives from George, the Christian Saint of that name.

However, similarity of name does not necessarily indicate a common source, as the epithet *gangetica* derives from the Ganges Valley in India or from the village of Ganges in southern France.

The spelling of place names may differ according to the nationality of the taxonomist as with *kamerunense* and *cameroonensis*, the former being the German and the latter the English spelling of two species names for separate taxa collected in the Cameroon Mountains of West Africa.

Seasonality

All four seasonal names have been employed as species epithets: *Agrostis hiemalis* flowers in winter, *Poa aestivalis* in the summer, *Eragrostis autumnalis* in autumn and *Agrostis vernalis* in spring.

Anagrams

Rearranging the letters of generic names to establish anagrams is a well accepted practice as indicated by the following: *Sartidia* derived from *Aristida*; *Leymus* from *Elymus*; *Tarigidia* from *Digitaria*; *Tuctoria* from *Orcuttia*; *Tosagris* from *Agrostis*; *Miphragtes* from *Phragmites*; *Patis* from *Stipa* and *Relchela* from *Lechlera*.

Rarely a misspelling may inadvertently lead to the formation of an anagram as with *Planotia* which arose from the transposition of the *n* and *t* in *Platonia*.

Acronyms

Few acronyms have been employed as the basis of taxonomic names but more are likely as they abound in modern literature. In recognition of the important role played by the Organisation for the Phyto-Taxonomic Investigation of the Mediterranean Area the epithet *optimae* was coined for a species of *Poa* described from material collected in Turkey.

Allusion

The origins of names derived from allusion are often obscure and they cannot be appreciated without an understanding of the allusion. Thus *Farrago* combines the characters of other genera, and the type species *Odysea* had previously been placed in several other genera, thereby giving it the reputation of a seasoned traveler. Even more obscure is the origin of the epithet in *Panicum diluta* where doubts as to the reality of the species “dissolved” when further specimens were collected.

In anticlerical France, following the Revolution of 1789–1799, a grass was named *Avena precatória* because its nodding spikelets suggested to the author the bowed heads of worshippers.

Geography and allusion sometimes combine, as for example in the epithet *ursorum*, of the bears, which has been applied to several Arctic species because they come from the “Land of the Bears”.

Finally, unless one knew that Lord Talbot of Malahide was Irish, a people regarded traditionally as lucky, there would be no sense in the species name *fortunae-hibernae*, which was applied to a grass that arrived accidentally in England, having been raised from seed in soil attached to plants sent from Tasmania by Lord Talbot to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Hybridity

To indicate that hybrids between species are from different genera, it is customary to coin for them a new generic name based on those of the parents. For example \times *Cynochloris* (sometimes written x *Cynochloris*) is the generic name for interspecific hybrids between *Cynodon* and *Chloris*. The multiplication symbol (\times) or the letter x before the name indicates the taxon is of known or presumed hybrid origin.

Occupations

A few names including *metatoris* and *geometra* derive from the occupation of the collectors, in these instances surveying.

Vessels

In a few instances, names have been given to commemorate the vessel in which scientific expeditions have been undertaken. Accordingly, *utowanaeum* is derived

from Utowana, the name of a steam yacht made available to the Field Museum of Chicago to transport scientists around the Caribbean, and *nascopieana* commemorates the R.M.S. Nascope, a Canadian Navy vessel, which sailed regularly in Arctic waters.

Misadventure

The literature abounds in names which have been spelled incorrectly. The reasons for this situation are numerous and include typographical errors, momentary lapses in concentration or ignorance on the part of the writer.

Rarely an incorrect name may be inadvertently substituted for another as when *australis* was inadvertently replaced by *neutralis*.

Conventions Employed in Dictionary

- Throughout, generic names are spelt with a capital initial and, in accordance with the provisions of the Code, species names with a lower case initial.
- The grammar has been simplified. Verbs are given in the first person singular present tense and nouns in the nominative singular, as both are so listed in dictionaries. For adjectives which are inflected, the nominative singular forms are given in alphabetical order and thus do not always follow the order of dictionaries, which list masculine form first and neuter, last.
- The spellings of any place names, when changed from those published, wherever possible follow the usage of the “Times Atlas” or “Times Gazetteer”, or have been sourced from Cohen (1998).
- Nationalities of persons commemorated in generic or specific names are wherever possible given in terms of their country of birth. Their subsequent nationalities and countries in which they principally lived or collected are also given where appropriate. For example, José de Acosta (1540–1600) (see *acostae*) is recorded as a Spanish Jesuit and scholar who traveled extensively in Central and South America and for his writings earned the title “Pliny of the New World”. In contrast, Ferdinand Jacob Heinrich Mueller (1825–1896) is described herein as a German-born Australian botanist, whilst Friedrich M. Müller (fl. 1853–1855) is recorded only as having collected in Mexico, as his country of origin is uncertain (see *muelleri*).
- Variant spellings of both generic and specific names abound in the literature. No effort has been made to correct orthographic variants, other than those arising from mistakes as to the correct method of converting personal names into a Latin form. This means that many epithets published with a single terminal *-i* following a consonant other than *r* have been omitted from the Dictionary but all appear in the corrected form with a terminal *-ii* (*masculine*) or *-ae* (*feminine*). The neglect of forms with an inappropriate ending should cause no difficulty to the reader for they would usually have been located immediately adjacent to the corrected epithet.
- For homonyms, the derivations given apply only to the usage of the name in the Poaceae.

- Hyphenated epithets have been written as single words, unless this would be contrary to the provisions of the Code.
- It should be noted that in Latin texts, plant names are declined to satisfy the rules of grammar for that language and so may differ from their typical, dictionary form. For example, in the following sentence, *Panico teretifolio* is in the dative as required by the participle *affinis*: “*Species nova Panico teretifolio affinis sed spiculis grandioribus, gluma inferiore brevior et panicula diffusiore differt*”. In translation the sentence reads in English as “New species allied to *Panicum teretifolium* but it differs by the larger spikelets, the shorter lower glume and the more diffuse panicle”. Here the typical (nominative) form is *Panicum teretifolium*, which is the form under which generic and specific names are recorded in this dictionary.
- The years of birth and death of those honored by generic and specific names have been taken in the main from standard sources. In many instances, those honored have checked their own entries.
- Throughout, the origins of words are given as in non-technical non-specialized dictionaries, thereby enabling most entries to be checked in libraries. However, over the past 250 years Botanical Latin has incorporated many words from Medieval and Late Latin, and so consistency of meaning cannot be expected.
- As noted above, misspellings of specific names resulting from employing a termination that fails to reflect the gender of the generic name, as presently understood, have been corrected. However, whilst the gender of most generic names is unambiguous, disputes regarding gender have arisen from time to time, largely because of differences of opinion as to the proper manner of forming names from Greek roots. Thus, whereas Linnaeus regarded *Andropogon* as neuter, most recent botanists have treated the word as masculine. These differences of opinion are expressed in the specific epithets. Whereas Linnaeus (1753) refers to *Heteropogon contortum*, more recent works which retain the species in *Heteropogon* would refer to *Heteropogon contortus*. Herein, specific epithets have been cited in terms of their presently accepted correct genders.
- A few grass species were originally mistaken for sedges (Cyperaceae). For example, *Pharus brasiliensis* and *Abildgaardia polystachya* are synonyms. Genera and species now accepted as sedges are not defined in the dictionary.

References

In addition to the references specifically cited in the preceding text, we have included below the principal biographical sources consulted. To have included the sources of the many thousands of original descriptions investigated would have been impractical. Searches of the World Wide Web provided much useful information, especially as to geographic localities, biographical details and places of publication. The principal web sites consulted are appended below.

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Abbreviations

- | | |
|--------|--|
| c. | Near to, with respect to dates |
| fl. | L. <i>floruit</i> , (of a person) he or she flourished or lived at this period, that is, collecting or publishing at the date or dates indicated |
| Gk | Greek |
| L. | Latin |
| ? | Year of birth or death not determined |
| C.E. | Common Era i.e. system of naming years from the birth of Jesus |
| B.C.E. | Before Common Era |

A

- abadiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Abadia, Brazil
- abakanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Abakan, Siberia
- abata** Gk *abatos*, pure. Grows in dense pure stands or the segregation of the species left related taxa more clearly defined
- abbreviata** L. *abbrevio*, shorten. Culms short
- abchazicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Abchaza, Southern Caucasus
- aberrans** L. *aberro*, wander away. Unlike related species, the awn is scarcely exerted from spikelet
- abessinica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Abessin, now Ethiopia
- abietifolia** L. *folium*, leaf. The leaf-blades resemble the leaves of *Abies*
- abietina** L. *-ina*, indicating possession. Growing in *Abies* forests
- abietorum** L. *-etum*, place of growth. Growing in *Abies* forests
- abludens** L. *abludo*, be unlike. Differing markedly from related species
- abnormis** L. *ab-*, away from; *norma*, model. Differing from the expected
- Abola** Meaning obscure, derivation not given by author
- abolinii** In honor of Robert Ivanovic Abolin (1886-?) Latvian-born Russian botanist
- abortiv-a, -um** L. aborted. – (1) The sessile spikelet of each pair is sterile. *Digitaria abortiva* – (2) the apex of rhachis projects as a bristle beyond the uppermost spikelet. *Panicum abortivum*
- abrahamii** In honor of – (1) A. Abraham, Indian botanist. *Ischaemum abrahamii* – (2) A. A. Abraham (fl. 1919) who collected in Guyana. *Paspalum abrahamii*
- abregoens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Abrego, Colombia
- abromeitiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Johannes Abromeit (1857–1946) German botanist
- abrumpens** L. *abrumpo*, break off. The spikelets break off below the glumes
- abscissum** L. *abscindo*, divide. The inflorescence comprises several axillary panicles
- absimil-e, -is** L. unlike. Readily distinguishable from related species
- abstrusum** L. concealed. Inflorescence partially enclosed in the sheath of subtending leaf
- abyssinic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Abyssinia, now Ethiopia
- academica** Gk *-ica*, belonging to; *Akademia*, a school in Athens in Classical times. Found growing in the vicinity of the University City of Cordoba, Argentina
- acadiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Acadia, which in the 1600s was the name given to the area of North America comprising the present Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and a section of New Brunswick
- acamptoclada** Gk *a-*, without; *kampto*, bend; *klados*, branch. Primary panicle branches rigid
- Acamptoclados** Gk *a-*, without; *kampto*, bend; *klados*, branch. Culms stiff
- acamptophylla** Gk *a-*, without; *kampto*, bend; *phyllon*, leaf. The leaf-blade is rigid and held erect

- acanthoneuron** Gk *akantha*, prickle or thorn; *neuron*, nerve. Glume nerves bear conspicuous curved spines
- acanthophylla** Gk *akantha*, prickle or thorn; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades sharp pointed
- acarifer-a, -um** L. *acarina*, mite; *fero*, carry or bear. Spikelets have the appearance of mites
- accedens** L. *accedo*, resemble. Similar to another species
- accrescens** L. *accresco*, grow. Spikelets growing larger after anthesis
- acerosa** L. *acer*, sharp; *-osa*, abundance. Lemmas terminating in a sharp point
- Achaeta** Gk *a-*, without; *chaete*, bristle. Rhachilla extension feathery rather than bristle-like as in associated genera
- achalensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sierra Achala, Argentina
- Achlaena** Gk *a-*, without; *chlaena*, cloak. Glumes missing or reduced to a cupule
- achlysophila** Gk *achlys*, mist; *phileo*, love. Grows on wet rocks adjacent to waterfalls
- achmadii** In honor of Achmadi (fl. 1917–1920) Indonesian plant collector
- Achnatherum** Gk *achne*, scale; *ather*, barb or spine. Lemma awned
- Achnella** Hybrids between species of *Nassella* and *Achnatherum*
- Achneria** Origin obscure, but possibly an incomplete anagram of *Eriachne*. Name has been used for two quite distinct grass genera
- Achnodon** Gk *achne*, scale; *odous*, tooth. The glumes terminate in a mucro or awn
- Achnodonton** See *Achnodon*
- Achrochloa** See *Airochloa*
- Achroostachys** See *Athroostachys*
- achtarovii** In honor of Boris T. Achtarov (1885–1959) who collected in Bulgaria
- Achyrodes** Gk *achyron*, chaff; *-odes*, resembling. The sterile spikelets have as many as ten or more lemmas lacking flowers
- Aciachne** Gk *akis*, pointed object; *achne*, scale. The lemma is drawn out into a point
- Acicarpa** Gk *akis*, pointed object; *karpus*, fruit. Grain apex acute and surmounted by base of persistent style
- acicular-e, -is** L. *acus*, needle; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-are*, pertaining to. – (1) Leaf-blades sharp-pointed. *Panicum aciculare* – (2) callus sharp pointed. *Andropogon acicularis*, *Raphis acicularis*
- acicularifolium** L. *acus*, needle; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-aris*, pertaining; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades pungent
- acicularis** See *aciculare*
- aciculatus** L. *acus*, needle; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-atus*, possessing. – (1) Possessing spikelets with a needle-like callus. *Andropogon aciculatus*, *Chrysopogon aciculatus* – (2) lemma with a long thin awn. *Campulosus aciculatus*
- Acidosasa** L. *acidus*, disagreeable; Japanese *sasa*, dwarf bamboo. The first species described did not fit into any of the related genera
- acinaciformis** L. *akinakes*, short sword; *forma*, appearance. Lemma the shape of a short Persian sword
- acinaciphylla** Gk *akinakes*, short sword; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blade the shape of a short Persian sword
- acinifolius** L. *acinaces*, short sword; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades inrolled, rigid and usually quite pungent
- acinosa** L. *acinus*, berry; *-osa*, abundance. Inflorescence a contracted panicle resembling a bunch of grapes
- aciphylla** Gk *akis*, pointed object; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades rigid and pungent
- Acophorum** Gk *akoe*, ear; *phero*, bear. Origin in doubt, not given by author
- acostae** In honor of José de Acosta (1540–1600) Spanish Jesuit and scholar who travelled extensively in Central and South America and for his writings earned the title “Pliny of the New World”
- Acostia** In honor of Misael Acosta-Solis (1910–1994) Ecuadoran pharmacologist
- acostia** A species name derived from the monospecific *Acostia*, to avoid forming a homonym, if the genus is included in *Panicum*
- Acrachne** Gk *akros*, at the tip; *achne*, scale. Racemes terminate in an aborted spikelet
- acraea** Gk *akrea*, dwelling on heights. A species of high mountain grasslands

- Acratherum** Gk *akros*, at the tip; *ather*, barb or spine. The upper glume is awned
- Acritochaete** Gk *akritos*, disorderly; *chaete*, bristle. Awn of proximal lemma irregularly twisted at maturity
- acroanthum** Gk *akros*, at the tip; *anthos*, flower. Inflorescence an open panicle with long pedicels bearing few spikelets
- Acroceras** Gk *akros*, at the tip; *keras*, horn. The upper subtending glume and sterile lemma each contract into a horn-like structure
- acrochaeta** Gk *akros*, at the tip; *chaete*, bristle. Lemma shortly awned
- Acrochaete** Gk *akros*, at the tip; *chaete*, bristle. The inflorescence branches end in awn-like bristles which exceed the spikelets in length
- acrociliata** Gk *akros*, at the tip; L. *cilium*, hair; *-ata*, possessing. Glume apices hairy
- Acroelytrum** Gk *akros*, at the tip; *elytron*, cover. The spikelets are one-flowered with apical tufts of empty lemmas
- acroleuca** Gk *akros*, at the tip; *leukos*, white. Lemma tips bear white hairs
- acromelaen-a, -um** Gk *akros*, at the tip; *melaeno*, make black. Apex of anthoecium darkly pigmented
- Acrospeleon** Gk *akros*, at the tip; *spleaion*, pit. The lemma apex is bifid
- acrotrich-a, -um, -us** Gk *akros*, at the tip; *thrix*, hair. – (1) Sterile lemma with a well developed mucro. *Eriochloa acrotricha*, *Helopus acrotrichus* – (2) sterile lemma bearing stiff hairs. *Panicum acrotrichum*
- acroxantha** Gk *akros*, at the tip; *xanthos*, yellow. Lemma green with yellow apex
- Acroxis** Gk *akros*, at the tip; *oxys*, pointed. Glumes cuspidate
- actae** L. *acta*, sea-shore. Growing on sea-shores
- Actinochloa** Gk *aktinos*, ray; *chloa*, grass. The inflorescence comprises spicate branches
- Actinochloris** Gk *aktinos*, ray. The racemes of inflorescence arising collectively from the tip of the peduncle as with *Chloris*
- actinoclad-a, -us** Gk *aktinos*, ray; *klados*, branch. Inflorescence branches verticillate
- Actinocladum** Gk *aktinos*, ray; *klados*, branch. Multiple axillary buds give rise to bunches of shoots at the lower nodes
- actinocladus** See *actinoclada*
- actinostachys** Gk *aktinos*, ray; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Racemes sessile and densely fasciculate
- actinotrich-a, -us** Gk *aktinos*, ray; *thrix*, hair. With hairs radiating from the orifice of the leaf-sheath
- aculeat-a, -um, -us** L. *acus*, needle; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Stems spiny. *Bambusa aculeata*, *Guadua aculeata* – (2) subtending bracts of inflorescence sharp pointed. *Crypsis aculeata*, *Schoenus aculeatus* – (3) sterile lemma abruptly acute. *Panicum aculeatum*
- aculeolata** L. *acus*, needle; *-ola*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-blades involute and somewhat rigid
- acuminat-a, -um, -us** L. *acumen*, sharp point; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Lemmas or glumes acute. *Antheophora acuminata*, *Aristida acuminata*, *Arundinaria acuminata*, *Chloris acuminata*, *Crypsis acuminata*, *Dichanthelium acuminatum*, *Eragrostis acuminata*, *Glyphochloa acuminata*, *Heteropogon acuminatus*, *Manisuris acuminata*, *Melica acuminata*, *Oplismenus acuminatus* – (2) leaf-blades acute. *Deyeuxia acuminata*, *Festuca acuminata*, *Lasiacis acuminata*, *Loudetia acuminata*, *Puelia acuminata*, *Streptostachys acuminata*, *Trichopteryx acuminata*, *Vilfa acuminata*
- acuminatissim-a, -um** L. *acumen*, sharp point; *-ata*, possessing; *-issima*, most. Spikelets acuminate in outline
- acuminat-um, -us** See *acuminata*
- acut-a, -um** L. *acu*, sharpen. – (1) Spikelets acute to acuminate. *Agropyrum acutum*, *Eragrostis acuta*, *Panicum acutum*, *Paspalum acutum*, *Reimaria acuta*, *Reimarchloa acuta*, *Setaria acuta* – (2) culm-buds acute. *Phyllostachys acuta* – (3) leaf-blades sharp-pointed. *Festuca acuta* – (4) callus sharp-pointed. *Aristida acuta*, *Stipa acuta*
- acuticontracta** L. *acutus*, acute; *contraho*, draw together

- acutiflor-a, -um** L. *acuo*, sharpen; *flos*, flower. Paleas, lemmas or glumes with sharp apices
- acutifolium** L. *acuo*, sharpen; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades sharply tapering
- acutiforme** L. *acuo*, sharpen; *forma*, appearance. Leaf-blades rigid
- acutiglum-a, -is, -um** L. *acuo*, sharpen; *gluma*, husk. Glumes acuminate
- acutipes** L. *acuo*, sharpen; *pes*, foot. Callus at spikelet base long and sharp-pointed
- acutispathaceus** L. *acuo*, sharpen; *spatha*, sheathing base and false petiole of a palm leaf; *-aceus*, indicating resemblance. Apex of spathe acute
- acutispicula** L. *acutus*, sharp; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain. Spikelets terete with long pungent calluses
- acutissima** L. *acuo*, sharpen; *-issima*, most. Glumes and/or lemmas long tapering
- acutiuscula** L. *acutius*, more acute; *-ula*, tending to. Lemma apex more acute than in related species
- acutivagina** L. *acuo*, sharpen; *vagina*, sheath. Culm leaf-sheaths narrowly-acuminate at the apex
- acutum** See *acuta*
- adamaouensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Adamaou, Republic of Cameroon
- adamovicii** In honor of Lulji Adamovic (1864–1935) Dalmatian botanist
- adamsii** In honor of – (1) Laurence George Adams (1929–) Australian botanist. *Micraira adamsii* – (2) John Adams (1872–1950) Irish-born Canadian botanist. × *Agroelymus adamsii*
- adamsonii** In honor of Frederick M. Adamson (1836–1858) Australian farmer
- adanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Adana, Anatolia, Turkey
- addisonii** In honor of Addison Brown (1830–1913) United States botanist
- adelogaeum** Gk *adelos*, secret; *ge*, world; *-eum*, belonging to. From Japan, a country until the mid-nineteenth century closed to Europeans
- adenense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From *Aden*, Yemen
- adenocoleos** Gk *aden*, gland; *koleos*, sheath. Leaf-sheath bearing glands
- adenophorum** Gk *aden*, gland; *phero*, bear. The leaf-blades bear gland-tipped hairs
- adenophyllum** Gk *aden*, gland; *phyllon*, leaf. Hairs on the leaf-margin gland-tipped
- adenorhachis** Gk *aden*, gland; *rhachis*, backbone. The leaf-blades and panicles bear glands
- adhaerens** L. *adhaero*, cling. Culms scrambling
- adjaricus** L. *-icus*, belonging to. From Adjaria, an autonomous region within the Republic of Georgia
- admirabilis** L. wonderful. Attractive in appearance
- adoens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Ado, Ethiopia
- adoperiens** L. *adoperio*, cover. Plants forming a dense sward
- adpress-a, -um** L. *ad-*, towards; *presso*, press. – (1) Culm-sheaths closely adpressed to culms. *Fargesia adpressa* – (2) hairs of glumes and sterile lemma closely adpressed. *Panicum adpressum* – (3) panicle branches adpressed to main axis. *Puccinellia adpressa*
- adpressiramea, adpressi-ramea** L. *ad-*, towards; *presso*, press; *ramus*, branch. Panicle branches held erect
- adpressum** See *adpressa*
- adscendens** L. *ascendo*, ascend. Culms erect
- adscensionis** From Ascension Island in the Atlantic Ocean
- adspers-a, -um** L. *ad-*, towards; *spargo*, sprinkle. Upper glume and fertile lemma sparsely hairy towards their apices
- adstricta** L. *ad-*, towards; *stricta*, erect. Culms arising in fascicles
- adtenuatum** L. drawn out or narrowed. Panicles narrow
- adust-a, -um, -us** L. blackened. Spikelets dark-colored
- advena** L. a stranger. Adventive species described from individuals found growing in countries in which they are not native
- adzharica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Adzhar, Republic of Georgia

- Aechmophora** Gk *aichme*, spear; *phero*, bear. Spikelets the shape of a spear-head
- Aegialina** Gk *aigialos*, sea-shore; L. *-ina*, indicating possession. Growing near the sea-shore
- Aegialitis** Gk *aigialos*, sea-shore; *-itis*, closely connected. Sea-shore or salt-marsh species
- aegiceras** Gk *aix*, goat; *keras*, horn. The lemma terminates in a long awn
- Aegicon** An alternate name for *Agrostis*
- Aegilemma** Gk *lemma*, husk. Lemma like that of *Aegilops* but adheres to grain
- Aegilonearum** Gk *nearon*, youthful. The spikelet inflorescence resembles that of an immature *Aegilops* inflorescence
- Aegilopodes** Gk *pous*, foot. Resembling *Aegilops* but differing in some respect not given by the author
- aegilopodioides** See *aegilopoides*
- aegilopoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Aegilops* in the form of the inflorescence
- Aegilops** Gk *aegiles*, preferred by goats; *ops*, appearance. On account of its presumed similarity to *aegiles*, a plant whose identity is uncertain other than it was a herb liked by goats
- aegilopsoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescence somewhat similar to *Aegilops*
- Aegilosecale** Hybrids between species of *Aegilops* and *Secale*
- Aegilotricale** Hybrids between species of *Aegilops* and *Triticale*
- Aegilotrichum** See *Aegilotriticum*
- Aegilotriticum** See *Aegilotriticum*
- Aegilotriticum** Hybrids between species of *Aegilops* and *Triticum*
- Aegopogon** Gk *aix*, goat; *pogon*, beard. The spikelets are clustered in triads and so the awned glumes, lemmas and paleas form a beard-like fascicle of hairs
- Aegylops** See *Aegilops*
- aegylopsoides** See *aegilopsoides*. The *y* spelling is used by Steudel – possibly a parallel with *sylvan* vs. *silvan*
- aegyptiac-a, -um, -us** L. Egyptian. From Aegyptus, now Egypt
- aegyptica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Aegyptus, now Egypt
- aegypti-um, -us** L. *-ium*, characteristic of. From Aegyptus, now Egypt
- Aelbroeckia** In honor of Jean-Louis van Aelbroeck (1755–1846) Flemish agronomist
- Aeluropus** Gk *aelouros*, cat; *pous*, foot. The inflorescence bears a fanciful resemblance to a cat's paw
- aemul-a, -um, -us** L. more or less equalling. Subtending glumes more or less equal
- aemulans** L. *aemulor*, come near to. Rather similar to another species
- aemul-um, -us** See *aemula*
- aene-a, -um, -us** L. *aeneus*, of copper. Spikelets copper-colored
- aequabile** L. similar. Readily mistaken for another species
- aequal-e, -is** L. *aequus*, equal; *-alis*, pertaining to. Glumes or lemmas similar in length
- aequat-a, -um** L. *aequo*, make equal.
– (1) Glumes similar. *Agrostis aequata*
– (2) both florets of spikelet similar. *Panicum aequatum*
- aequatoriensis** L. *aequator*, equator; *-ensis*, denoting origin. Growing near the equator in Ecuador
- aequatum** See *aequata*
- aequiglum-e, -is** L. *aequus*, equal; *gluma*, husk. Glumes subequal
- aequipaleata** L. *aequus*, equal; *palea*, scale; *-ata*, possessing. Glumes equal in length
- aequiramea** L. *aequus*, equal; *ramus*, branch. Arms of three-partite awn equally long
- aequiramosum** L. *aequus*, equal; *ramus*, branch; *-osum*, abundance. Branch clusters, unlike those of related species, equal in size
- aequivaginatium** L. *aequus*, equal; *vagina*, sheath; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-sheaths about equal in length
- aequivalvis** L. *aequus*, equal; *valvus*, scale. Glumes of similar length
- Aera** Classical Greek name for darnel or possibly another species of *Lolium*. Name now applied to quite a separate genus
- aeria** L. *aer*, atmosphere. Aerial roots grow from the culms and stolons

- Aeropsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Aera*
- aestivalis** L. *aestas*, summer; *-alis*, pertaining to. Summer-flowering species
- aestivum** L. *aestas*, summer; *-ivum*, property of. Grown in the summer by sowing in the spring
- aethiopic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. In classical usage Aethiopia was south of the Sudan and widely used in that sense
- Aethonopogon** Gk *aethon*, fiery; *pogon*, beard. Spikelet invested in long reddish hairs
- aetnens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mt Etna, Sicily
- aetolic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Aitolia Province, Greece
- af-er, -rum** L. Africa. From Africa
- affghanica** See *afghanica*
- affin-e, -is** L. allied to. Closely allied to another species
- afghanic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Afghanistan
- Afrachneria** Africa combined with *Achneria*
- afraurita** L. *afer*, African; *aurita*, eared. Pedicels and glumes with a wing-like appendage
- african-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Africa
- afronardus** Scented and so reminiscent of *Nardus* but from Africa
- Afrotrichloris** Resembling *Trichloris* an American genus but endemic to Somalia in north-east Africa
- afrum** See *afer*
- afzelian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Adam Afzelius (1750–1837) Swedish botanist
- afzelii** As for *afzeliana*
- agadiriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Agadir, Morocco
- agassizensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From lowlands occupying the place of Lake Agassiz, a periglacial Canadian lake
- agathyamalayana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Agathyamalai region of Kerala, Western Ghats, India
- Agenium, agenium** Gk *ageneios*, boyish, hence unbearded. Lemmas unawned
- agglutinans** L. *agglutino*, glue to. Plant invested with sticky hairs
- Aglycia** Gk *a-*, without; *glykus*, sweet. Meaning obscure, not given by author
- Agnesia** As for *Chasea*
- agnesiae** As for *Chasea*
- agraria** L. relating to the land. Cultivated species
- Agraulus** Gk *agraulos*, rural. Species not cultivated
- Agrestis** An alternate spelling of *Agrostis*
- agrestis** L. of the land, uncultivated. Growing in fields, sometimes among crops
- agrimonoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Agrimonia*
- agriocritthon** Gk *agros*, field; *krithe*, barley. A barley raised from seed collected in the wild
- Agriopyrum** See *Agropyron*
- Agrocalamagrostis** Hybrids between species of *Agrostis* and *Calamagrostis*
- agroelymoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Agroelymus*
- Agroelymus** Hybrids between species of *Agropyron* and *Elymus*
- Agrohordeum** Hybrids between species of *Agropyron* and *Hordeum*
- Agropogon** Hybrids between species of *Agrostis* and *Polypogon*
- Agropyrorhordeum** Hybrids between species of *Agropyron* and *Hordeum*
- agropyroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Agropyron* with respect to the inflorescence
- Agropyron, Agropyrum** Gk *agros*, field; *pyros*, wheat. Resembling wheat but not cultivated as a cereal
- Agropyropsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. The inflorescences resemble those of *Agropyron*
- Agropyrum** See *Agropyron*
- Agrositanion** Hybrids between species of *Agropyron* and *Sitanion*
- Agrosticula** L. *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets small, otherwise resembling those of *Agrostis*
- agrostide-a, -um** Gk *-idea*, resembling. Similar to *Agrostis* in habit or inflorescence

- agrostidiforme** Gk *forme*, appearance. Resembling *Agrostis*
- agrostiflora** L. *flos*, flower. Spikelets *Agrostis*-like
- agrostiiformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Agrostis*
- agrostis** Resembling *Agrostis* especially with reference to the inflorescence
- Agrostis** The name for an unidentified Greek fodder plant in Classical times
- agrostioidea** Gk *-oidea*, resembling. Similar to *Agrostis*
- agrostoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Agrostis* in some respect, usually the form of the inflorescence
- Agrostomia** Gk *agrostis*, unidentified fodder plant; *tome*, the end left after cutting. Lemmas almost awnless in contrast to those of related species
- Agrotrigia** Hybrids between species of *Agropyron* and *Elytrigia*
- Agrotrisecale** Hybrids incorporating species of *Agropyron*, *Triticum* and *Secale*
- Agrotriticum** Hybrids between species of *Agropyron* and *Triticum*
- aguana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Agua, a volcano in Guatemala
- aguascalientensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Aguascalientes, Mexico
- aguilarii** In honor of S. Aguilar (fl. 1908) Philippine plant collector
- agustinii** In honor of Bernardo H. Agustin (fl. 1926–1941)
- aikawensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Aikawa, Sado Island, Japan
- Aikinia** In honor of Arthur Aikin (1773–1854) English chemist, geologist and naturalist
- ailuropodina** L. *-ina*, indicating resemblance. From areas inhabited by the Giant Panda *Ailuropoda melanoleuca*
- Aira** Classical Greek name for darnel or possibly another species of *Lolium*. Name now applied to quite a separate genus
- airaeformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Aira* with respect to the inflorescence
- Airella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Resembling *Aira*
- Airidium** Gk *-idium*, resembling. Similar to *Aira*
- Airochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. Resembling *Aira*
- airoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescences resemble those of *Aira*
- Airopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Aira*
- aitchisonii** In honor of James Edward Tierney Aitchison (1836–1898) Indian-born of English parents; physician and plant collector
- aizuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Aizu, Japan
- ajanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin.
– (1) From Ajan, on the coast of Okhotsk Sea, Russian Far East. *Asperella ajanensis*, *Elymus ajanensis*, *Leymus ajanensis*
– (2) from Ajan, Chabarovos Province, Russian Federation. *Calamagrostis ajanensis*
- akagiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Akagisan, a mountain in Gunma Prefecture, Japan
- akasiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Akasi, Japan
- akhanii** In honor of Hossein Akhani (fl. 1995) Iranian botanist
- akiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Aki Province, now the western part of Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
- akitensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kita-Akita, Ugo Province, now the major part of Akita and Yamagata Prefectures, Japan
- akmanii** In honor of Yildirim Akman (1934–) Turkish plant ecologist
- akmolinens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Akmolinsk, Kazakhstan
- akoense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Ako, Taiwan
- aktauensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Aktau in the Kyzyl Mountains, Central Asia
- alabamens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Alabama, USA
- alaic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Alaj Valley, Turkestan region of Central Asia
- alainii** In honor of Enrique E. Alain (1916–) also known as Brother or Hermano Alain or Liogier, Cuban cleric and plant collector

alajica See *alaica*

alakaiense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From

Alakai Kauai one of the Hawaiian Islands

alamii In honor of Mohammed Khairul Alam

(1952–) Bangladeshi botanist

alamosae From Alamosa, Mexico

alamosana L. *-ana*, indicating connection.

As for *alamosae*

alany A misspelling of *alang*

alaotrensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From

the road to Lake Alaotra, Madagascar

alascana L. *-ana*, indicating connection.

From Alaska

alashanica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Ala

Shan Ranges, China

alaskan-a, -um L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Alaska

alat-a, -um L. *ala*, wing; *-ata*, possessing.

– (1) Rhachides broadly winged. *Mesosetum alatum* – (2) glumes broadly winged.

Dimeria alata, *Triticum alatum* – (3) lower culm leaves with small blades. *Dinochloa*

alata – (4) keel of lower glume winged. *Schizachyrium alatum*

alatavicum L. *-icum*, belonging to. From

Alatau, Pamir district, on the border of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan

alatum See *alata*

alb-a, -um, -us L. white. Often applied to species some or all of whose parts are covered with long white hairs, but may also indicate that the surfaces of smooth lemmas or fruits are white

albanicum L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Albania

albemarlens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin.

– (1) From Albemarle, now Isabela, one of the Galapagos Islands. *Leptochloa albemarlensis* – (2) from Albemarle County, Virginia, USA. *Panicum albemarlense*

albens L. *albeo*, be white. – (1) Glumes white.

Isachne albens, *Panicum albens* – (2) seed white. *Sporobolus albens*

albensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Alba, central Rumania

albertense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Albert, northern Australia

albertii In honor of Albert Regel (1845–1908) Swiss botanist

albertsonii In honor of Frederick William

Albertson (1892–1961) United States botanist

albescens L. *albescere*, become white. – (1)

Lemmas rendered hoary by hairs. *Eragrostis albescens*, *Koeleria albescens*, *Megaloprotachne albescens*, *Tridens*

albescens, *Triodia albescens* – (2) pedicels invested in long silvery hairs. *Andropogon*

albescens – (3) whole plant whitish. *Poa albescens*

albicans L. *albico*, make white. Spikelets greenish-white

albicauda L. *albus*, white; *cauda*, tail. Inflorescence pallid

albicom-a, -um L. *albus*, white; *coma*, the hair of the head. – (1) Spikelets densely hairy. *Brachiaria albicoma*, *Panicum*

albicomum – (2) leaf-sheaths densely hairy. *Digitaria albicoma*

albid-a, -um, -us L. whitish. Plant in whole or in part white usually due to an indumentum of short hairs

albidulum L. *albidus*, whitish; *-ulum*, diminutive. Whole plant glaucescent

albid-um, -us See *albida*

albilanata L. *albus*, white; *lana*, wool; *-ata*, possessing. A prominent band of white, woolly hairs present just below each node

albimontana L. *albus*, white; *mons*, mountain; *-ana*, indicating connection. From Wittebergen (Dutch, white-washed mountains) near Cape Town, South Africa

albinervis L. *albus*, white; *nervum*, vein. Veins of lemma white

alvocerea L. *albus*, white; *ceres*, wax. Culms densely farinose

alvociliat-a, -um L. *albus*, white; *cilium*, hair; *-ata*, possessing. Invested in part or total with white hairs

alboffii In honor of Nicolas Mikhailowitch Alboff (1866–1897) Russian botanist and traveller

albohispidula L. *albus*, white; *hispidus*, bristly; *-ula*, diminutive. New culms densely invested with short, white hairs

- albomaculatum** L. *albus*, white; *macula*, spot; *-atum*, possessing. Culm-sheaths purplish and white-spotted
- albomarginat-a, -um** L. *albus*, white; *margo*, edge; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Glumes or lemmas white-edged. *Digitaria albomarginata* – (2) leaf-sheath white-edged. *Sasa albomarginata* – (3) leaf-blade white edged. *Isachne albomarginata*, *Panicum albomarginatum*
- albosericca** L. *albus*, white; *sericeus*, silken. Dense white hairs are abundant immediately above the nodes
- albospiculatum** L. *albus*, white; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive; *-atum*, possessing. Anthoecia light-yellowish
- albovellereum** L. *albus*, white; *vellus*, fleece. Origin uncertain. The name has no accompanying description
- albovii** See *alboffii*
- albovillosum** L. *albus*, white; *villus*, shaggy hair; *-osum*, abundance. Plant in whole or in part covered with long, white hairs
- albowianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. As for *alboffii*
- alb-um, -us** See *alba*
- alcobense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Cerro Alcoba, Guatemala
- aldabrense, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Aldabra, an island of the Seychelles Republic in the Indian Ocean
- Alectoridia, alectoridia** L. *alectorideus*, chicken. Upper glume markedly keeled thereby resembling the comb of a young fowl
- alectorocnemum** Gk *alectoris*, cock; *kneme*, leg as between knee and ankle. Inflorescence resembling a cock's foot
- aleppica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Aleppo, Syria
- aleutensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. See *aleutica*
- aleutic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, USA
- alexandrae** In honor of Annie Montague Alexander (1867–1950) Hawaiian-born United States collector
- alexeenchoana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *alexeenkoi*
- alexeenkoi** In honor of Th. Alexeenko (fl. 1900) Russian plant collector
- alexexi** In honor of Aleksey Konstantinovich Skvortsov (1920–) Russian botanist
- Alexfloydia** In honor of Alexander Geoffrey Floyd (1926–) Australian botanist
- alfrediana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Yvesia*
- algeriensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Algeria
- algida** L. cold. – (1) From the Arctic. *Catambrosia algida*, *Phippsia algida* – (2) from high mountains such as the Andes. *Poa algida*
- aligidiformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling a related species with the epithet *algida*
- alien-a, -us** L. different from. – (1) Readily confused with related species. *Festuca aliena*, *Lappago aliena*, *Nazia aliena*, *Roegneria aliena*, *Stipa aliena*, *Tragus alienus* – (2) from another country. *Oxytenanthera aliena*
- Allagostachyum** Gk *allage*, a change; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The lower lemmas are sometimes sterile
- allang** Vernacular name for the species in Malaya
- alleizettei** In honor of Charles d'Alleizette (1884–1967). French administrator who collected in Madagascar
- Allelothea** Gk *allelon*, one another; *theke*, box. Spikelets alternate in depressions along the raceme
- allenii** In honor of Timothy Field Allen (1837–1902) United States physician and botanist
- allionii** In honor of Carlo Allioni (1725–1804) Italian botanist
- Alloeochaete** Gk *alloios*, of a different kind; *chaete*, bristle. With hair tufts on the lemma
- Alloiotheros** Gk *alloios*, of a different kind; *ather*, barb or spine. Fertile and sterile lemmas both awned but differing in appearance

- Allolepis** Gk *allo*, strange; *lepis*, scale. Palea keels winged
- Alloteropsis** Gk *allos*, belonging to another; *opsis*, appearance. The spikelets and inflorescences somewhat resemble those of *Panicum*
- Alloterrhopsis** See *Alloteropsis*
- almadens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Almade, Brazil
- almasovii** In honor of Almasov
- almaspicata** L. *alma*, bountiful; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ata*, possessing. Spike-like inflorescence large for genus
- almeriensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Almeria Province, Spain
- almum** L. nourishing. A nutritious forage grass
- alnasteretum** L. *-etum*, place of growth. Growing amongst *Alnaster fruticosus* (Alder) woodlands
- alonsoi** In honor of José Mario Alonso (1926–1991) Argentinian plant geneticist
- alopecuroide-a, -um** Gk *-oidea*, resembling. Inflorescence like that of *Alopecurus*
- alopecuroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Alopecurus*, usually in respect of the inflorescence
- alopecuroideum** See *alopecuroidea*
- Alopecuropsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Resembling *Alopecurus*
- alopecuros** Resembling *Alopecurus*
- Alopecurus** Gk *alopex*, fox; *oura*, tail. The spicate inflorescence resembles a fox tail
- alopecurus** Resembling *Alopecurus*
- Alophochloa** Gk *a-*, without; *lophos*, crest; *chloa*, grass. Lemma unawned
- alpestr-e, -is** L. *alpes*, high mountain; *-estre*, place of growth. Growing on high mountains
- alpicola** L. *alpes*, high mountain; *-cola*, dweller. Growing on high mountains
- alpigena** L. *alpes*, high mountain; *gigno*, beget. High mountain species
- alpin-a, -um, -us** L. *alpes*, high mountain; *-ina*, indicating possession. Species growing at high altitudes
- alsinoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Prostrate with ovate hairy leaf-blades resembling those of *Alsine*
- alsodes** Gk *alsodes*, woodland. Woodland species
- alsophilum** Gk *alsos*, grove; *phileo*, love. Growing in woodlands
- alt-a, -um, -us** L. tall. Culms tall, relative to those of other members of the genus
- altaic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Altai Mountains bordering Mongolia and China
- altera** L. one of two. The second described species of a genus
- alternans** L. *alterno*, change. – (1) Rhachis produced into setaceous lobes opposite all or some of the spikelets. *Plagiachloa alternans*, *Tribolium alternans* – (2) panicle branches arising from alternate nodes. *Andropogon alternans*
- alternatum** L. *alterno*, change. Origin uncertain, not given by author
- alterniflora** L. *alternu*, placed alternately; *flos*, flower. The spikelets clearly in two rows on one side of the axis
- alticola** L. *altus*, lofty; *-cola*, dweller. Grows at high altitudes
- altijugum** L. *altus*, tall; *jugum*, summit of a mountain. Growing on the tops of high mountains
- altiligulata** L. *altus*, tall; *ligulus*, small tongue; *-ata*, possessing. Ligule long
- alti-or, -us** L. taller. Taller than related species
- altissim-a, -um, -us** L. *altus*, tall; *-issima*, most. Very tall compared with other members of the genus
- altius** See *altior*
- Altoparadisium** From Alto Paraíso, Brazil
- altopyrenaicum** L. *altus*, tall; *-icum*, belonging to. From high peaks in the Pyrenees
- altsonii** In honor of Ralph Abbey Altson (fl. 1925) who collected in British Guiana, now Guyana
- alt-um, -us** See *alta*
- alveiformis** L. *alveus*, little hollow; *forma*, appearance. Leaves and culm internodes with pitted or warty glands

- Alvimia** In honor of Paulo de Tarso Alvim (fl. 1972–1976) Director, Cacao Research Centre in Itabuna, Brazil
- Alycia** See *Aglycia*
- amabil-e, -is** L. lovely. Of attractive appearance
- amaena** See *amoena*
- Amagris** A contraction of *Calamagrostis*
- amahussana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Amahussa, near Amboina, Moluccas, Indonesia
- amakensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Amakusa Island, Japan
- amaliae** In honor of Amalia Vissers (1949–) wife of J. F. Veldkamp
- amanda** L. meriting love. Worthy of recognition
- amapaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. See *amapana*
- amapana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Amapá, Brazil
- amaroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Panicum amarum*
- amarulum** L. *amarus*, unpleasant; *-ulum*, diminutive. The foliage has a slightly bitter taste
- amarum** L. unpleasant. Foliage bitter to the taste
- amaur-a, -us** Gk *amauros*, dark. Racemes reddish-brown
- Amaxitis** Gk *amaxa*, carriage road; *-itis*, indicating a close connection. Commonly growing along roadsides
- amazonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Amazonas Province, Brazil
- amazonic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Amazon Basin, Brazil
- ambalavaoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ambalavao District, Madagascar
- ambatoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Serra de Ambato, Catamarca Province, Argentina
- ambiens** L. *ambio*, surround. Intermediate in characters between other species pairs
- ambigens** L. *ambigo*, be uncertain. Part of a species complex whose members are difficult to delineate
- ambigu-a, -um, -us** L. uncertain. Species that may be readily confused with others or do not necessarily belong in the genus in which they have been placed or are intermediate in characters between other genera
- ambilobensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ambilobe, a district in Madagascar
- ambitosum** L. *ambitio*, desire honor; *-osum*, abundance. The large effuse inflorescence draws attention to the plant
- ambleia** Gk *amblys*, blunt. Glumes truncate
- Amblichloa** Gk *amblys*, blunt. Lemma apices rounded
- Amblyachyrum** Gk *amblys*, blunt; *achryon*, chaff. Apices of glumes obtuse
- amblyantha** Gk *amblys*, blunt; *anthos*, flower. Lemma apices rounded
- Amblyochloa** Gk *amblys*, blunt; *chloa*, grass. The glumes are truncate
- amblyodes** Gk *amblys*, blunt; *-odes*, resembling. Glume apices obtuse
- Amblyopyrum** Gk *amblys*, blunt; *pyros*, wheat. The spikelets resemble those of wheat but with blunt glumes
- Amblytes** Gk *amblys*, blunt. Lower glume neither awned nor aristate
- ambohibengensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Ambohibenga, Madagascar
- amboinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Amboina, Moluccas, Indonesia
- amboinic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. See *amboinensis*
- amboinicea** See *amboinensis*
- ambongens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Ambongo, Madagascar
- ambositrensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ambositra, Madagascar
- ambrensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Massif d’Ambre, Madagascar
- ambustum** L. *amburo*, injure. Margins of leaf-blades very scabrid and likely to cut if not carefully handled
- ameghinoi** In honor of Carlos Ameghino (1865–1936) botanical collector in Patagonia and Argentina
- american-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From North or South America

- amethyste-a, -um** L. *amethysteus*, violet. Spikelets violet
- amethystin-a, -um, -us** L. *amethysteus*, violet; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Spikelets dark purplish-red
- amgunens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Amgun River, Russian Far East
- amherstiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of William Pitt Amherst (1773–1857) British diplomat and naturalist
- amistadensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Parque Internacional La Amistad, a World Heritage area in Republic of Costa Rica and Panama
- ammobia** L. *ammobia*, sand dweller. Growing in damp sand
- Ammocalamagrostis** Hybrids between species of *Ammophila* and *Calamagrostis*
- Ammochloa** Gk *ammos*, sand; *chloa*, grass. Growing on sand
- ammodes** Gk *ammos*, sand. Growing in sandy soils
- Ammophila, -a, -um** Gk *ammos*, sand; *phileo*, love. Growing in sandy habitats
- ammophyla** See *Ammophila*
- amnigenum** L. *amnis*, river; *gigno*, bear. Growing near water
- amoen-a, -um** L. beautiful. Attractive in appearance
- Ampelocalamus** Gk *ampelos*, vine; *kalamos*, reed. Culms slender and scandent
- Ampelodesma, Ampelodesmos, Ampelodesmus** Gk *ampelos*, vine; *desmos*, band. The leaves provide twine for tying up grapevines
- Ampelodonax** Intermediate between *Ampelodesmos* and *Donax*
- amphibium** L. living both in water and on land. Growing on swamp margins
- amphibolum** Gk *amphibolos*, doubtful. Species readily confused with another
- Amphibromus** Gk *amphi-*, double. The spikelets resemble those of *Bromus*
- amphicarpa** Gk *amphi-*, both; *karpos*, fruit. Inflorescences either long or short
- Amphicarpon** See *Amphicarpum*
- Amphicarpum** Gk *amphi-*, double; *karpos*, fruit. Inflorescences with both aerial and subterranean spikelets
- Amphidonax** Gk *amphi-*, double; *donax*, reed. Resembling *Donax*
- Amphigenes** Gk *amphi-*, double; *genos*, descent. Intermediate between *Festuca*, *Poa* and *Molinia*
- Amphilophis** Gk *amphi-*, double; *lophos*, crest or tail. Both the inflorescence branches and their peduncles are hairy
- Amhipogon** Gk *amphi-*, double; *pogon*, beard. Both lemmas have several awns arising from incisions at their apices
- amphipogonoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Amhipogon*
- amphistemon** Gk *amphi-*, double; *stemon*, thread. Two of the rhachilla internodes are elongated and thread-like
- amphitricha** Gk *amphi-*, double; *thrix*, hair. Indumentum different on upper and lower leaf surfaces
- Amphochaeta** Gk *ampho-*, around; *chaete*, bristle. The spikelets, either solitary or in clusters of two or three, are subtended by an involucre of bristles
- amphora** L. *amphora*, vase, usually two-handed. Anthoecium inflated-fusiform and lacking handles
- amphoralis** L. *amphora*, vase, usually two-handed; *-alis*, pertaining to. Anthoecium inflated-fusiform and lacking handles
- ampl-a, -um, -us** L. large. – (1) Spikelets large. *Festuca ampla* – (2) inflorescences large. *Agrostis ampla*, *Andropogon amplus*, *Bromus amplus*, *Deyeuxia ampla*, *Sorghastrum amplum* – (3) culms large. *Ichnanthus amplus*. – (4) plant robust in all respects. *Sorghum amplum*
- amplectens** L. *amplecto*, encircle. lower glumes reniform
- amplexicaul-e, -is** L. *amplexatio*, embrace; *caulis*, stem. The connate leaf-sheath and ligule encircle the stem
- amplexifoli-a, -um** L. *amplexus*, encircling; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades cordate and amplexicaule
- amplexum** L. encircling. The inflorescence only shortly exerted from the flag-leaf
- ampliculmis** L. *amplus*, large; *culmus*, stalk. Culms large

- ampliflor-a, -um, -us** L. *amplus*, large; *flos*, flower. Spikelets large
- amplifoli-a, -um** L. *amplus*, large; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades large
- amplissim-a, -um** L. *amplus*, large; *-issima*, most. – (1) Culms taller than many other species of the genus. *Arundinaria amplissima*, *Aulonemia amplissimum*, *Festuca amplissima*, *Panicum amplissimum*, *Sasa amplissima* – (2) inflorescence a large panicle. *Aristida amplissima*
- ampaniculata** L. *amplus*, large; *panus*, thread; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Inflorescence large panicle
- ampl-um, -us** See *ampla*
- ampullacea** L. *ampulla*, flask; *-acea*, indicating resemblance. Spikelets flask-shaped
- ampullaris** L. *ampulla*, flask; *-aris*, pertaining to. Culm-sheaths in upper part contracted into the shape of a bottle neck
- amurens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Amur District, Russian Far East
- amylacea** L. *amylum*, starch; *-acea*, indicating resemblance. Grain with abundant starch
- amyle-a, -um** L. *amylum*, starch. Used for the manufacture of starch
- anabaptistum** L. rebaptize. Until described, the species had been masquerading under another name
- Anachortus** Gk *ana*, alike; *chortus*, fodder. Species of related genera useful fodder grasses
- Anachyra** See *Anachyris*
- Anachyris** Gk *an-*, without; *achryon*, chaff. The spikelets lack glumes
- Anachyrium** A misspelling of *Anachyris*
- anaclasta** Gk *ana*, not; *klastos*, broken in pieces. Awn without an articulation
- anacrantha** Gk *an-*, without; *akros*, at the end; *anthos*, flower. Inflorescence branch tips lacking spikelets
- anacranthoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. See *anacrantha*
- anadabolavensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Anadabolava, Madagascar
- Anadelphia** Gk *an-*, without; *adelphos*, brother. Racemes unpaired
- anadyrensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the banks of the Anadyr' River, Russian Far East
- anadyrica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. See *anadyrensis*
- anae** In honor of Ana María Crespo de Las Casas (1948–) Spanish botanist
- analabensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Analaba, Madagascar
- analamazaotrensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the forest of Analamazaotra, Madagascar
- anamesa** Gk *anamesos*, in the heart of a country. Throughout eastern Africa from the Sudan to South Africa
- anamitica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Annam
- anantaswamianus** In honor of M. Anantaswami, Indian botanist
- Anastrophus** Gk *an-*, without; *strophe*, a twist. The spikelets are oriented in such a way that their pedicels are not interpreted as twisted, as they are in a related genus
- anather-a, -us** Gk *an-*, without; *ather*, spike or ear of wheat. Glumes and/or lemmas lacking an awn
- Anatherostipa** Gk *an*, without; *ather*, barb or spine. Awn of type species reduced to a subuliform mucro
- Anatherum** Gk *an-*, without; *ather*, barb or spine. The lemma is weakly awned or unawned. The name has been applied to two distinct genera
- anatolic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Anatolia, Turkey
- anaurita** L. *an-*, without; *aurita*, long-eared. The leaf-blades lack auricles
- ancachsana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Anchachs, Huari Province, Peru
- ancashensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ancash Region, Peru
- anceps** L. two-edged. Culms laterally compressed
- ancestrale** French *ancêtre*, ancestor; L. *-ale*, pertaining to. Regarded as ancestral especially with reference to cultivated species
- Ancistrachne** Gk *agkistron*, fish-hook; *achne*, chaff. The subtending glumes and sterile lemma bear hooked hairs

Ancistragrostis Gk *agkistron*, fish-hook; *agrostis*, grass. Lemma terminates in a hooked awn

Ancistrochloa Gk *agkistron*, fish-hook; *chloa*, grass. The rhachilla extends beyond the florets and is hairy basally but glabrous terminally

ancoraimensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ancoraimis, La Paz Department, Bolivia

ancylocarpum Gk *agkylos*, curved; *karpus*, fruit. Anthoecium gibbous in outline

ancylochaete Gk *agkylos*, curved; *chaete*, bristle. Long bristle of involucre recurved

ancylotrich-a, -um Gk *agkylos*, curved; *thrix*, hair. Lower glume with a few uncinata hairs

andamanic-a, -um L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Andaman Islands, India

andersonii In honor of Edgar Shannon Anderson (1897–1969) United States botanist

anderssonii In honor of Nils Johan Andersson (1821–1880) Swedish botanist

andicola L. *-cola*, dweller. Andean species

andin-a, -um, -us L. *-ina*, indicating possession. – (1) From the Andes. *Axonopus andinus*, *Chaetotropis andina*, *Elymus andinus*, *Hemimunroa andina*, *Hordeum andinum*, *Poa andina*, *Triniochloa andina* – (2) from other high mountains such as those of the north-western United States. *Agropyrum andinum*, *Calamagrostis andina*, *Danthonia andina*, *Muhlenbergia andina*

andongensis-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Pungo Andongo District, Angola

andoniensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Andoni, Namibia

andraei In honor of Karl Justus Andrä (1816–1855) German palaeontologist

andreanszkyi In honor of Gábor Andreánszky (1895–1967) Hungarian botanist

andreaenum L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Edouard-Francois André (1840–1911) who collected extensively in Central and South America

andringitrens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mount Andringitra, Madagascar

androgyna Gk *aner*, man; *gyne*, woman. Spikelets three-flowered, the lower functionally male, the upper two functionally female

androphil-a, -us Gk *aner*, man; *phileo*, love.

Most spikelets of the racemes are male

andropogoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Andropogon*

Andropogon, Andropogum Gk *aner*, man; *pogon*, a beard. The pedicels of many species are invested with long hairs

andropogonoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling species of *Andropogon*

Andropogum See *Andropogon*

Andropterum Gk *aner*, man; *pteron*, wing or feather-like. The lower glume of the stalked male spikelets is winged

Androscepia Gk *aner*, man; *skepas*, covering. The sessile hermaphrodite is surrounded by an involucre of four male spikelets

androssovii In honor of N. V. Androssov (fl. 1934)

anelythra Gk *a-*, without; *elytron*, cover. Lower pair of glumes much reduced

anelythroides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Chusquea anelythra*

anelytra See *anelythra*

anelytroides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Chusquea anelythra*

Anelytrum Gk *an-*, without; *elytron*, cover. The spikelets lack glumes

Anemagrostis Gk *anemos*, wind; *agrostis*, grass. An allusion to *spica-venti*, which see

Anemanthele Gk *anemos*, wind; *anthele*, plume. From its vernacular name of Wind Plume-Grass

anemopaegma Gk *anemos*, wind; *paigma*, play. The long hairy awn on the lemma of the sessile spikelet causes the inflorescence to shake in the slightest breeze

anemotum Gk *anemos* wind. Growing on an island subject to strong breezes during the visit of the collector

Aneurolepidium Gk *a-*, without; *neuron*, nerve; *lepis*, scale. The glumes or lemmas are weakly nerved

anfamensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Custa de Anfama, Argentina

angarensis L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Angara River, on the border of the Russian Far East and China

- angladei** In honor of L. Anglade (fl. 1922–1926) cleric and amateur botanist who collected in India
- anglic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Anglia, that is England
- angolens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. – (1) From Angola. *Aristida angolensis*, *Eragrostis angolensis*, *Jardinea angolensis*, *Panicum angolense*, *Pennisetum angolense*, *Rottboellia angolensis* – (2) from Angol, Chile. *Piptochaetium angolense*
- angrenic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Angren Basin, Central Asia
- angular-e, -is** L. *angulus*, angle; *-are*, pertaining to. Origin uncertain, not given by the author
- angulat-a, -um, -us** L. *angulus*, angle; *-atus*, possessing. – (1) Culm angular. *Coix angulata*, *Dactyloides angulatum*, *Tetragonocalamus angulatus* – (2) rhachis angular. *Elymus angulatus*
- angulosum** L. *angulus*, angle; *-osum*, abundance. Culms spreading, branching at the nodes
- angust-a, -um, -us** L. narrow. Narrow, with respect to leaf-blades or spicate panicles
- angustata** L. *angusta*, narrow; *-ata*, possessing. Panicle very narrow
- angustiflor-a, -um** L. *angustus*, narrow; *flos*, flower. Spikelets terete
- angustifoli-a, -um, -us** L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades narrow
- angustiglum-e, -is** L. *angustus*, narrow; *gluma*, husk. Glumes narrow
- angustispiculatus** L. *angustus*, narrow; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-atus*, possessing. Spikelets long and narrow
- angustissim-a, -um, -us** L. *angustus*, narrow; *-issima*, most. Leaf-blades very narrow
- angust-um, -us** See *angusta*
- anhispidis** See *anhispidus*
- anhispidus** Gk *an-*, without; L. *hispidus*, rough. Culm leaf-sheaths glabrous at the base
- anias** Vernacular name of the species in the Philippines
- animarum** Of the Sierra Ánimas, Brazil
- Anisachne** Gk *anisos*, unequal; *achne*, scale. The glumes differ in size and shape
- Anisantha** Gk *anisos*, unequal; *anthos*, flower. Upper florets in the spikelet smaller than the lower and usually sterile
- Aniselytron** Gk *anisos*, unequal; *elytron*, cover. The glumes are conspicuously unequal
- anisochaeta** Gk *anisos*, unequal; *chaete*, bristle. Central branch of trifold awn much longer than the two laterals
- anisoclada** Gk *anisos*, unequal; *klados*, branch. Panicle branches unequal
- Anisopogon, anisopogon** Gk *anisos*, unequal; *pogon*, beard. The lemma has a long central awn and two shorter equal lateral awns
- Anisopyrum** Gk *anisos*, unequal; *pyros*, wheat. Glumes of unequal length
- anisostachium** See *anisostachyum*
- anisostachyum** Gk *anisos*, unequal; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Paired spikelets on pedicels of different length
- anisotrichum** Gk *anisos*, unequal; *thrix*, hair. Indumentum of two hair types
- ankaratrensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ankaratra, Madagascar
- ankarense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Ankarana Province, Madagascar
- ankolib** Vernacular name of the species in Ethiopia
- annableae** In honor of Carol Ruth Annable (fl. 1993) who collected in Bolivia
- annamens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Annam now included within Vietnam
- annu-a, -um, -us** L. *annuus*, lasting a year. Annuals
- annuale** L. *annuus*, lasting a year; *-ale*, pertaining to. Annuals
- annularis** L. *annulus*, ring; *-aris*, pertaining to. The subtending bristles form a cup below the spikelet
- annulat-a, -um, -us** L. *annulus*, ring; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Furnished with a ring, as with the thickened lower subtending glume forming a fleshy ring at the base of the spikelet. *Eriochloa annulata* – (2) the pedicels with a glandular ring. *Eragrostis annulata* – (3) nodes bearded. *Andropogon annulatus*, *Dichanthium annulatum*, *Lipeocercis annulata*

annulifera L. *annulus*, ring; *fero*, carry or bear. Culm nodes thick, black and tyre-like

annulum L. ring. Nodes pubescent

annu-um, -us See *annua*

anomal-a, -um, -us Gk *anomalos*, irregular.

Diverging from the normal, often with respect to number of lemmas in the spikelet or otherwise unusual for the genus in some respect

Anomalotis Gk *anomalos*, irregular; *os*, ear.

Lemma apex five-awned unlike that of related genera whose lemmas have fewer awns

anomal-um, -us See *anomala*

Anomochloa Gk *anomalos*, irregular; *chloa*, grass. The spikelet structure is unique amongst grasses

anomoplexis Gk *anomos*, irregular; *plexis*, may be applied to anything that strikes.

The bristles that subtend the spikelet vary in length and with their retrorse barbs, resemble spear heads

Anoplia Gk *anoplos*, without armour. Lemma unawned

ansat-a, -um L. *ansa*, handle; *-ata*, possessing. Lower glume bent at the base to form a handle as a cup

antarctic-a, -um, -us L. *anti*, opposite; *arctica*, the Arctic. With southern hemisphere distributions south of about the latitude of the Shetland Islands

Antephora See *Anthephora*

antephoroides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Anthephora*

Anthaeantia See *Anthenantia*

Anthaeantiopsis Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Anthenantia* in that the palea and lemma gape at maturity revealing the grain

Anthaeantropsis See *Anthaeantiopsis*

Anthenantia Gk *anthos*, flower; *enantios*, contrary. Palisot de Beauvois interpreted the palea as being at right angles to the lemma

Anthephora Gk *anthos*, flower; *phero*, bear. The involucre may be taken to resemble a calyx

Anthersteria See *Anthistiria*

Anthesteria See *Anthistiria*

Anthestiria See *Anthistiria*

Anthipsimus Gk *anthos*, flower; *psimythos*, white lead. Origin uncertain, not given by the author, but may refer to the color of the lemmas

Anthisteria See *Anthistiria*

Anthistiria Gk *anthos*, flower; *steira*, forepart of a ship's keel. The spathes subtending each cluster of spikelets resembles the prow of a ship

anthistirioides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Anthistiria* in the form of the inflorescence

Anthochloa Gk *anthos*, flower; *chloa*, grass. The fan-shaped lemmas are white and petal-like

Anthoenantia See *Anthenantia*

Antholithes Gk *anthos*, flower; *lithos*, stone. Fossils resembling grass spikelets

Anthopogon Gk *anthos*, flower; *pogon*, beard. The sterile upper floret grows out into a long awn

Anthosachne Gk *anthos*, flower; *achne*, scale. Upper florets of spikelet sterile

anthosachnoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Anthosachne*

anthoxanthia Gk *anthos*, flower; *xanthos*, yellow. Mature spikelets yellow-green

anthoxanthiformis L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Anthoxanthum*

anthoxanthoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Anthoxanthum*

Anthoxanthum, anthoxanthum Gk *anthos*, flower; *xanthos*, yellow. Mature spikelets yellow-green

Anthoxantum See *Anthoxanthum*

Antichloa A misspelling of *Actinochloa*

antidotale L. *antidotum*, antidote; *-ale*, pertaining to. Smoke from burning plants used as a disinfectant against smallpox

antillarum Latinized form of Antilles, an archipelago enclosing the Caribbean Sea

Antinoria In honor of Marchese Vincenzo Orazio Antinori (1811–1882) Italian botanist

antioquensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Antioquia, Colombia

- antipod-a, -um** Gk *anti*, opposite; *pous*, foot. Having the feet opposite, that is from the Antipodes
- antiquum** L. former. Previously regarded as a variety of another species
- Antitragus** Gk *anti*, like. Similar to *Tragus* in inflorescence form
- Anthochloa** See *Anthochloa*
- antofagastensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Antofagasta, Chile
- Antonella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Ana Mariá Anton (1942–) Argentinian botanist
- antoniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From San Antonio, Puno Region, Peru
- Antoschmidtia** See Johann Anton Schmidt under entry for *Schmidtia*
- Antoxanthum** See *Anthoxanthum*
- antsirabens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Antsirabé, Madagascar
- antunesis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Andes de Atuco, Chile
- antunesii** In honor of José Maria Antunes (1856–1928) Portugese cleric who collected in Angola
- aparine** Gk *aparine*, bedstraw, also known as cleavers or catchweed, a plant with hooks on the fruits. The spikelets are subtended by barbellate branches
- apennina** From the Apennines, Italy
- Apera** Gk *a-*, without; *peros*, mutilated. Spikelets similar to *Calamagrostis* but often with a second floret and thus relatively unreduced, or a euphonous but meaningless name proposed by Adanson for a quite separate genus
- apert-a, -um** L. open. The glumes of the florets in the central portion of the spikelets tend to be open
- apetala** Gk *a-*, without; L. *petalum*, petal. Glumes minute
- Aphanelytrum** Gk *aphanes*, invisible; *elytron*, cover. The subtending glumes are very small in comparison to the length of the spikelet
- aphanes** Gk invisible. Glume nerves not visible
- aphanoneur-a, -um** Gk *aphanes*, invisible; *neuron*, nerve. Veins of the glumes inconspicuous
- Aphonina** Gk *aphona*, broad-leaved plant; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Leaf-blades broad
- aphylla** Gk *a-*, without; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades poorly developed
- apiatus** L. crisped. Inflorescence invested in curly hairs which turn red at maturity
- apiculat-a, -um, -us** L. *apiculum*, small point; *-ata*, possessing. Glumes or lemmas sharp-pointed
- Aplexia** Gk *aplexis*, unplaited. Rhizomes clustered and stouter than the culm base, whereas in related species they are slender and interlaced
- Aplocera** Gk *aploos*, single garment; *keras*, horn. The upper glume has a long awn in contrast to the lower which is shortly awned or awnless
- Apluda** L. *apluda*, chaff or bran. The name was used by Pliny for a millet but may be a reference to the chaffy spathes left on the inflorescence after the spikelets have fallen
- apludoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Apluda*
- Apochaete** Gk *apo-*, separate; *chaete*, bristle. Lemma lobes aristulate
- Apochiton** Gk *apo-*, separate; *chiton*, tunic. The membranous pericarp readily separates from the seed
- Apoclada** Gk *apo-*, separate; *klados*, branch. The mid-culm branch complements arise independently
- Apocopsis** Gk *apo-*, separate; *kopis*, meat cleaver. The sessile spikelet is truncate
- Apocopsis** See *Apocopsis*
- apoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Apo, Mindanao, Philippines
- Apogonia** Gk *a-*, without; *pogon*, beard. Glumes unawned
- appendiculat-a, -um, -us** L. *appendix*, appendage; *-ulus*, diminutive. *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Lemma of the terminal spikelet drawn out into an appendage. *Anthephora appendiculata*, *Panicum appendiculatum*, *Paspalum appendiculatum*, *Setaria appendiculata* – (2) awn with a pair of basal appendages. *Stipa appendiculata* – (3) stalked male spikelets subtended by a conspicuous appendage. *Andropogon appendiculatus*, *Leptopogon appendiculatus*

- appletonii** In honor of Arthur Frederick Appleton (1861–1941) English-born British Army veterinarian
- appress-a, -um, -us** L. appressed. Lateral branches of panicle held erect
- appressifolium** L. *appressa*, appressed; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades held erect
- appress-um, -us** See *appressa*
- appropinquata** L. *appropinquo*, approach. Similar to another species
- apric-um, -us** L. growing in the sunshine. Savanna or grassland species
- apsleyensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Apsley River, Tasmania, Australia
- aptera** Gk *a-*, without; *pteron*, wing or feather-like. The palea keels are unwinged
- apuana** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Apuane Alps, Italy
- apus** A contraction of *pring apus*, the vernacular name of the species in Java, Indonesia
- aquarii** L. *aquarius*, water carrier. From the Waterhouse Range, Northern Territory, Australia
- aquariorum** L. *aquarius*, water-man. Swamp species
- aquarum** L. *aqua*, water. Of waters; habitat regularly flooded
- aquatic-a, -um** L. *aqua*, water; *-ica*, belonging to. Growing in or close to water
- aquehongsensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From *Aquehonga*, the Native American name for Staten Island, New York, USA
- aquisgranensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From *Aquisgranum*, the Latin name for Aachen, Germany
- arabic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Arabia
- arabiifelicis** From *Arabia Felix*, the name by which Ptolemy designated the northwest portion of the Arabian peninsula
- arachnifera** L. *arachne*, web; *fero*, carry or bear. With lemmas bearing copious tangled hairs at their base
- arachniform-e, -is** Gk *arachne*, spider; L. *forma*, appearance. The geniculate branches fan out from the nodes thereby resembling the legs of a spider
- arachnoide-a, -um** Gk *arachne*, spider; *-oides*, resembling. Densely hairy as of internodes or leaf-sheaths, or of awns
- arachnoides** Gk *arachne*, web; *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescence a much branched panicle
- arachnoideum** See *arachnoidea*
- arachnopus** Gk *arachne*, web; *pous*, foot. Having dense white hairs on the leaf-sheaths
- araeanth-a, -um** Gk *araios*, slender; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets narrow
- aragonense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Aragon, Spain
- araiostachya** Gk *araios*, narrow; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Spikelets terete
- arakii** In honor of Yeiichi Araki (1904–1955) Japanese botanist
- arakiyeitiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *arakii*
- aralensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Aral-Caspian Desert, central Asia
- araratic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Mt Ararat on the border of Turkey and Armenia
- araucan-a, -um, -us** In honor of the Araucana, a Chilean tribe
- araxensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the valley of the Araxes, now Arax River in the Caucasus adjacent to Iran
- Arberella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Agnes Arber (1879–1960) English botanist
- arborescens** L. *arboresco*, become tree-like. Habit shrub-like
- arborum** L. *arbor*, tree. Woodland species
- arbusculum** L. *arbor*, tree; *-ulum*, diminutive. With the habit of a small tree
- arcaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cuesta de *Arca*, Tucumán Province, Argentina
- arcana** L. *arca*, chest; *-ana*, indicating connection. Hidden away as in a chest and so overlooked either because of rarity or confusion with another species
- Arcangelina** In honor of Giovanni Arcangeli (1840–1921) Italian botanist

- archaelymandra** Gk *arche*, begin, as of time. With two homologous pairs at the base of the raceme and therefore more primitive than other *Elymandra* species
- archboldii** In honor of Richard Archbold (1907–1976) United States explorer and mammologist
- Archeoleersia** Gk *archaios*, ancient. Fossil grasses resembling *Leersia*
- archeri** In honor of William Archer (1820–1874) English-born Tasmanian botanist
- archiensis** See *Tasmanica*
- arcta** L. close. Culms densely tufted
- Arctagrostis** Gk *arktos*, north. Resembling *Agrostis* and growing in the Arctic
- arctasianum** See *arktasiium*
- arctatus** L. *arcta*, narrow; *-atus*, possessing. Racemes narrow
- arctic-a, -um** Gk *arktos*, north; *-ica*, belonging to. Occurring in and often extending beyond the Arctic
- Arctodupontia** Hybrids involving species of *Arctophila* and *Dupontia*
- Arctophila** Gk *arktos*, north; *phileo*, love. Widely distributed in the Arctic
- Arctopoa** Gk *arktos*, north; *poa*, grass. An arctic genus
- arctostepporum** Gk *arktos*, north; L. *steppus*, steppe. Of the northern steppes, that is Arctic Russia
- arctum** L. close. Distinguished only by careful comparison from a related species
- arcuat-a, -um, -us** L. *arcus*, curve; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Spikelets curved. *Panicum arcuatum* – (2) leaf-blades curved. *Stipa arcuata*
- arcurameum** L. *arcus*, curve; *ramus*, branch. Culms radiate from centre and are geniculate ascending
- arduanum** L. *arduum*, a steep place; *-anum*, indicating connection. Cliff dweller
- arduennensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Arduenna, now Ardennes, Belgium
- arduensis** See *arduennensis*
- arduini** In honor of Pietro Arduino (1728–1805) Italian botanist
- arechavaletae** In honor of José Arechavaleta y Balpardo (1838–1912) Uruguayan botanist
- arechavaletai** See *arechavaletae*
- arenace-a, -us** L. *arena*, sandy place; *-acea*, indicating position. Species of beach dunes or deserts
- arenari-a, -um, -us** L. *arena*, sandy place; *-aria*, pertaining to. Of sandy habitats
- arenicola** L. *arena*, sandy place; *-cola*, dweller. Species of sandy habitats
- arenicoloides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Panicum arenicola*
- arenosus** L. *arena*, sandy place; *-osa*, abundance. Growing on sandy soils
- arfakensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Arfak Mountains, Papua, Indonesia
- argae-a, -um, -us** From Montus Argercus, now Erciyas Dagi, Turkey
- argentata** L. *argentea*, silvery; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets silver-white terminally, violet towards the base
- argente-a, -um, -us** L. silvery. – (1) Glumes and/or lemmas with an indumentum of silvery hairs. *Agrostis argentea*, *Andropogon argenteus*, *Elionurus argenteus*, *Elytrigia argentea*, *Eulalia argentea*, *Festuca argentea*, *Koeleria argentea*, *Melinis argentea*, *Moorea argentea*, *Muhlenbergia argentea*, *Panicum argenteum*, *Poa argentea*, *Pollinia argentea*, *Sesleria argentea* – (2) awns invested with silvery hairs. *Stipa argentea* – (3) panicle branches invested with silvery hairs. *Aristida argentea* – (4) misspelling of *argentata*. *Melica argentea*
- argenteopilosus, argenteo-pilosus** L. *argenteus*, silvery; *pilum*, hair; *-osus*, abundance. Pedicels of the sterile florets invested in long silvery hairs
- argenteostriat-a, -us** L. *argenteus*, silvery; *stria*, ridge; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-blades variegated
- argente-um, -us** See *argentea*
- argentin-a, -us** From Argentina
- argentinesis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From *Argentina*
- argentinus** See *argentina*
- argillacea** L. *argillos*, clay; *-acea*, resembling. – (1) Fertile florets dark-colored. *Digitaria argillacea* – (2) spikelets dark-colored. *Sasa argillacea*

- Argillochloa** L. *argillos*, clay; *chloa*, grass. Grows on shale scree-slopes
- argillosa** L. *argillos*, clay; *-osa*, abundance. Growing on soils with abundant clay
- Argopogon** Gk *argos*, shining; *pogon*, beard. Awn glabrous
- arguens** L. *arguo*, sharp or penetrating but originally meaning the exposure of a flaw in an argument. Callus sharp-pointed
- argunensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Argun River, on the border of the Russian Far East and China
- argut-a, -um, -us** L. *arguo*, sharp or penetrating but originally meaning the exposure of a flaw in an argument. – (1) Palea split into two sharply tapering teeth. *Sporobolus argutus*, *Vilfia arguta* – (2) lower glume two-toothed. *Iseilema argutum*
- argyre-a, -um, -us** Gk *argyreos*, silver. Pedicels invested in long silver hairs
- argyrograpt-a, -um** Gk *argyreos*, silver; *grapho*, draw. The upper glume and sterile lemma bear bands of silver hairs
- argyronema** Gk *argyreos*, silver; *nema*, thread. Hairs associated with ligule long and silvery
- argyrostachy-a, -um** Gk *argyreos*, silver; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Glumes and sterile lemmas silver-hairy
- argyrotrich-a, -um** Gk *argyreos*, silver; *thrix*, hair. The upper glume and sterile lemma are densely covered with whitish-pink hairs
- ariani** Ariane, in ancient times the eastern provinces of the Persian Empire. From Ariane
- arias** In honor of Antonio Sandalio de Arias y Costa (1764–1839) Spanish botanist
- arid-a, -um, -us** L. dry. Growing in arid places
- aridicola** L. *aridus*, dry; *-cola*, dweller. Growing in areas of low rainfall
- arietina** L. *aries*, ram; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Closely related to *Festuca ovina* which derives its name from an association with sheep
- ariguensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Arigue, Chile
- arimagunensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Arimagun Dojohmura, Settsu Province, now part of Hyogo and Osaka Prefectures, Japan
- arisanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Arisan, Taiwan
- arisan-montana** L. *mons*, mountain; *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *arisanensis*
- Aristaria** L. *arista*, bristle; *-aria*, pertaining to. The lemma of the hermaphrodite floret is long awned
- aristat-a, -um, -us** L. *arista*, bristle; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) The apices of lemmas, paleas or glumes drawn out into a distinct awn. *Agropyron aristatum*, *Anthoxanthum aristatum*, *Andropogon aristatus*, *Apluda aristata*, *Arthrostylidium aristatum*, *Asprella aristata*, *Calamagrostis aristata*, *Chloris aristata*, *Chusquea aristata*, *Dactyloctenium aristatum*, *Dichanthium aristatum*, *Elymus aristatus*, *Eragrostis aristata*, *Hygroryza aristata*, *Ischaemum aristatum*, *Lepturella aristata*, *Melica aristata*, *Meoschium aristatum*, *Nardus aristatus*, *Neurolepis aristata*, *Oropetium aristata*, *Panicum aristatum*, *Psilurus aristatus*, *Stipidium aristatum* – (2) leaf-blade drawn out into a bristle. *Nastus aristatus*
- aristat-um, -us** See *aristata*
- Aristavena** L. *arista*, bristle. Lemma awned as in *Avena*
- Aristella** L. *arista*, bristle; *-ella*, diminutive. Glumes mucronate or shortly awned
- aristell-a, -um** L. *arista*, bristle; *-ella*, diminutive. – (1) Lemma shortly awned. *Stipa aristella* – (2) glumes shortly awned. *Panicum aristellum*
- Aristida** Ancient Roman name for an awned Mediterranean grass
- aristidea** Resembling *Aristida*
- aristidis** See *Aristida*
- Aristidium** L. *-ium*, indicating resemblance. Resembling *Aristida*
- aristidoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. With spikelets or inflorescences resembling those of *Aristida*
- aristiferum** L. *arista*, bristle; *fero*, carry or bear. The glumes and lower lemma apices drawn out into a bristle

- aristifolia** L. *arista*, bristle; *folium*, leaf. The leaf-blades terminate in a fine bristle
- aristiglumis** L. *arista*, bristle; *gluma*, husk. With awned subtending glumes or lemmas
- aristispicula** L. *arista*, bristle; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Lemma shortly awned
- aristoides** Gk *arista*, bristle; *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Aristida*
- Aristopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Aristida*. Based on an immature spikelet
- aristosum** L. *arista*, bristle; *-osum*, abundance. Lemma-awn well developed
- aristulat-a, -um, -us** L. *arista*, bristle; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Lemmas and/or glumes shortly awned
- arizonic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Arizona, USA
- arjinsanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Arjinsan, Xianjiang Province, China
- arkansan-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Arkansas, USA
- arktasianum** Gk *arktos*, Arctic; L. *-ianum*, characteristic of. From the Asian-Arctic, that is Siberia
- armat-a, -um, -us** L. armed. – (1) Lower glume has stiff hairs on its margin. *Andropogon armatus*, *Aristida armata*, *Dichanthium armatum* – (2) a ring of thorns at the node. *Arundinaria armata*
- armen-a, -um, -us** From Armenia
- armeniac-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Armenia
- armen-um, -us** See *armena*
- armitii** In honor of William Edington de Margrat Armit (1848–1901) Belgian-born police officer and magistrate in Queensland and Papua New Guinea
- armoricana** L. *armor*, in Breton meaning “the sea”; *-ic-*, belonging to; *-ana*, indicating connection. From coastal habitats in Brittany
- arnacites** Gk *arnakis*, sheep fleece; *-ites*, resemblance. Glumes and lower lemma densely woody
- arnhemicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia
- arnottian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of George Arnold Walker Arnott (1799–1868) Scots botanist
- arnowiae** In honor of Lois Goodell Arnow (1921–) United States botanist
- aromatic-a, -um** L. scented. – (1) Roots aromatic. *Ctenium aromaticum* – (2) foliage aromatic. *Monocera aromatica*
- arras** Ethiopian *arras* or *adschar*. Vernacular name for the species in Ethiopia
- arrect-a, -um, -us** L. pointing upwards. Panicle branches held erect
- Arrenantherum** See *Arrhenatherum*
- arrhenatheroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar in habit to *Arrhenatherum*
- Arrhenatherum** Gk *arrhen*, male; *ather*, barb or spine. The upper floret in each spikelet is male and awned
- arrhenobasis** Gk *arrhen*, male; *basis*, base. The pair of stalked spikelets at the base of the raceme is male
- arriani** See *ariani*
- Arrozia** Spanish *arroz*, rice. In Brazil known as *arroz de mato*
- arsenei** In honor of Gustav Joseph Brouard Arsène (1867–1938) cleric and botanist who collected in the Americas
- Arthragrostis** Gk *arthron*, joint. Resembling *Agrostis*, but the panicle disarticulates completely into its component divisions
- Arthraterum** See *Arthratherum*
- Arthratherum** Gk *arthron*, joint; *ather*, barb or spine. The column of the awn articulates with the apex of the lemma
- Arthraxon** Gk *arthron*, joint; *axon*, an axis. At maturity the inflorescence axis break into segments
- Arthrochlaena** Gk *arthron*, joint; *chlaena*, cloak. Spikelets overlap and so obscure, that is cloak the internodes of the axis on which they are borne
- Arthrochloa** Gk *arthron*, joint; *chloa*, grass. There are two genera so-called. With one, the glumes fall away with the tip of the pedicel; with the other, the seed is deeply grooved

- Arthrochortus** Gk *arthron*, joint; *chortos*, grass or hay. Following the shedding of its spikelets at maturity, the inflorescence axis resembles a jointed zigzag
- Arthrolophis** A misspelling of *Athrolophis*
- Arthropogon** Gk *arthron*, joint; *pogon*, beard. The hairy spikelets fall with their pedicels
- Arthrostachya** Gk *arthron*, joint; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. At maturity, the inflorescence disarticulates into separate segments each bearing a single spikelet
- Arthrostachys** Gk *arthron*, joint; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. As with *Arthrostachya* the inflorescence disarticulates into segments each of which in this genus bears a pair of spikelets, one of which is hermaphrodite-sessile, the other of which is male or sterile and stalked
- Arthrostylidium** Gk *arthron*, joint; *stylos*, stalk. The rhachilla readily disarticulates
- articulare** L. *articulus*, joint. Burrs shortly stalked and readily articulating
- articulat-a, -us** L. *articulus*, joint; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Jointed with spikelets readily articulating. *Aira articulata*, *Anachortus articulatus*, *Corynephorus articulatus*, *Elytrophorus articulatus*, *Eragrostis articulata*, *Nardus articulata*, *Pollinia articulata*, *Weingaertneria articulata* – (2) awn jointed along its column. *Aristida articulata*
- artvinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Artvin, East Anatolia, Turkey
- arubensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Aruba, a Caribbean island
- aruensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Aru, one of the Molucca Islands, Indonesia
- Arundarbor** L. *arundo*, reed; *arbor*, tree. Culms tall and woody
- arundinace-a, -um, -us** L. *arundo*, reed; *-acea*, like. Culm tall, thereby resembling a reed
- Arundinaria** L. *-aria*, pertaining to. Resembling *Arundo* in habit
- arundinariae** Of *Arundinaria*. With the habit of *Arundinaria*
- Arundinella** L. *-ella*, diminutive, together with *Arundo*. The plants have the appearance of small reeds
- arundinellum** Resembling *Arundinella*
- arundinifolium** L. *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades like those of *Arundo*
- Arundo, arundo** Latin name for a reed, stemming from Celtic *aru*, water. Grows in swamps
- Arundoclaytonia** In honor of William Derek Clayton (1926–) English agrostologist and with reference to its affinity with *Arundo*
- arushae** From the Arusha District of Tanzania
- arvens-e, -is** L. *arvum*, arable field; *-ense*, denoting origin. Uncultivated species
- arvernensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Arverna otherwise Alvernia now mostly the Auvergne, France
- arzivencoi** In honor of Lúcio Arzivenco (fl. 1970) Brazilian botanist
- asagishiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Asagishi, Rikuchu Province, now part of Iwate and Akita Prefectures, Japan
- asahinae** In honor of Y. Asahina (fl. 1929) Japanese botanist
- asanoi** In honor of Sadao Asano, Japanese botanist
- ascendens** L. *ascendo*, climb. Scramblers
- aschenbornian-a, -um** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Alwin Aschenborn (1816–1865) German physician who collected in Mexico
- aschersoniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Paul Friedrich August Ascherson (1834–1913) German botanist
- aschersonii** As for *aschersoniana*
- ascinodis** Gk *askos*, wine-skin; L. *nodus*, knot. Pedicels inflated like puffed-out cheeks
- ashei** In honor of William Willard Ashe (1872–1932) United States forester and plant collector
- asiae-minoris** From Turkey in Asia Minor
- asiatic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Asia
- askelofiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Johan Christopher Askelöf (1787–1848) Swedish botanist

- askoldensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Askold Island, off the coast of the Russian Far East
- asoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Asosan, a mountain in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan
- asper**, **-a**, **-um** L. rough. Plants with rough pedicels or leaf-blades
- asperat-a**, **-um**, **-us** L. *asper*, rough; *-atus*, possessing. Leaf-blades and other parts scaberulous
- Asperella**, **asperella** L. *asper*, rough; *-ella*, diminutive. The glumes are keeled and shortly ciliate in *Asperella* Schreb. but meaning unclear for *Asperella* Horst
- aspericaulis** L. *asper*, rough; *caulis*, stem. Culms minutely nodulose
- asperiflora** L. *asper*, rough; *flos*, flower. Spikelets and rachides asperous
- asperifoli-a**, **-um**, **-us** L. *asper*, rough; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades rough
- asperula** L. *asper*, rough; *-ula*, diminutive. Awns slightly scabrous
- asperum** See *asper*
- aspidiotes** Gk *aspis*, shield; *-otes*, close connection. Upper glume shield-like
- aspidistrula** L. *-ula*, diminutive. Foliage resembles that of *Aspidistra*
- asplundii** In honor of Erik Asplund (1888–1974) Swedish botanist
- Asprella** The Italian name for *Asperella*
- Aspris** Gk an undetermined species of oak. Growing in open (oak) woodlands
- assamensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Assam State, India
- assamic-a**, **-um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Assam State, India
- assimil-e**, **-is** L. similar. With affinities to another species
- assumptionis** L. from Assumption Island, Indian Ocean
- assurgens** L. *assurgo*, rise up into the air. Scandent in habit
- Asthenatherum** Gk *astheneo*, become weak; *ather*, barb or spine. The awns are relatively small compared with those of *Danthonia* from which the genus was segregated
- asthenica** Gk *asthenes*, of low specific gravity; *-ica*, belonging to. Growing on very high mountains
- Asthenochloa** Gk *asthenes*, weak; *chloa*, grass. A decumbent annual
- asthenos** See *asthenica*
- asthenostachys** Gk *asthenes*, weak; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence a slender raceme
- astictus** Gk *asticos*, of a town. Growing in wasteland about towns
- astonii** In honor of Bernard Cracroft Aston (1871–1951) English-born New Zealand scientist
- astracanicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. Origin not given by author but name may derive from an assumption the seed came from Astrakhan, Russian Federation
- Astrebla** Gk *a-*, without; *streble*, screw. The awn on the lemma is not twisted
- astrepta** Gk *-a*, without; *streptos*, collar. The leaf-blades lack the large collar-like glands of related species
- astreptoclada** Gk *astreptos*, rigid; *klados*, stem. Panicle branches stiff and straight
- astroclada** Gk *aster*, star; *klados*, stem. Culms with numerous densely fasciculate branches
- asymmetric-a**, **-um**, **-us** Gk *a-*, without; *symmetria*, symmetry; *-ica*, pertaining to. – (1) Leaf-blade width different either side of midrib. *Criciuma asymmetrica* – (2) one side of lemma tuberculate, the other smooth. *Stipidium asymmetricum*
- atabapense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Depto Atabapo, Venezuela
- atacamensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Provincia de Atacana, Chile
- atamiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Atami, Idzu or Izu Province, now part of Shizuoka and Tokyo Prefectures, Japan
- Ataxia** Gk *a-*, without; *taxis*, order. The spikelet was interpreted as having a lower male floret, neuter middle and terminal bisexual floret
- atbassaricum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Atbassar, Kazakhstan

- at-er, -a** L. dark. – (1) The anthoecium is dark-brown. *Axonopus ater*, *Digitaria atra* – (2) with black hairs on lower culms. *Bambusa atra*, *Lingnania atra* – (3) a variation or misspelling of *atter*. *Gigantochloa ater*
- aterrimum** L. very black. Sessile floret jet black at maturity
- Athenanthia** See *Anthenantia*
- atherantha, atheranthera** Gk *ather*, barb or spine; *anthos*, flower. Lemma awned
- atheric-a, -us** Gk *ather*, barb or spine; *-ica*, belonging to. Bearing an awn
- Athernotus** Gk *ather*, barb or spine; *notos*, false. Awn dorsal instead of terminal as in *Triticum*
- Atherophora** Gk *ather*, barb or spine; *phero*, bear. Both lemma and palea are awned
- Atheropogon** Gk *ather*, barb or spine; *pogon*, beard. The trifid awns of the subtending glumes give the spikelet a bearded appearance
- atherstonei** In honor of William Guybon Atherstone (1814–1898) English-born South African medical practitioner, geologist and naturalist
- Athrolophis** Gk *athroos*, crowded; *lophos*, crest. Inflorescence a delicate much branched dense plumose panicle
- athroostachya** See *Athroostachys*
- Athroostachys** Gk *athroos*, crowded; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The condensed panicle branching leads to a capitate inflorescence
- atjehensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Atjeh, Sumatra, Indonesia
- atlantic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. – (1) From the Atlantic Coast of North America. *Dactylis atlantica*, *Panicum atlanticum* – (2) from the Atlantic Coast of North Africa. *Avena atlantica*, *Festuca atlantica*, *Stipa atlantica*
- atlantigena** L. *gigno*, beget. From the Atlantic Coast
- atra** See *ater*
- Atractantha** Gk *atraktos*, spindle; *anthos*, flower. The fertile floret is spindle-shaped
- Atractocarpa** Gk *atraktos*, spindle; *karpos*, a fruit. Achene spindle-shaped
- atrat-a, -um, -us** L. *ater*, dark; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Anthoecia dark-colored. *Paspalum atratum*, *Setaria atrata* – (2) glumes dark-brown to black. *Agrostis atrata*, *Elymus atratus*, *Triticum atratum*
- atrich-a, -um** Gk *a-*, without; *thrix*, hair. – (1) Involucreal bristles mostly lacking long hairs. *Pennisetum atrichum* – (2) plant glabrous. *Panicum atrichum*, *Tristachya atricha*
- atriseta** L. *ater*, dark; *seta*, bristle. Awn dark-purple
- atrisola** L. *ater*, dark; *solum*, earth. Growing on black soils
- atrocarpum** L. *ater*, dark; Gk *karpos*, fruit. Anthoecium dark brown to black
- atrocingulare** L. *ater*, dark; *cingulum*, girdle; *-are*, pertaining to. Culms with a prominent girdle-like scar on the nodes
- atrofusc-a, -um** L. *ater*, dark; *fusca*, brown. The fertile floret is dark-brown
- atropidiformis** L. *forma*, appearance. With the habit of *Atropis convolutae*
- atropioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Atropis*
- Atropis** Gk *a-*, without; *tropis*, keel. Lemma not keeled
- atropurpure-a, -um** L. *ater*, dark; *purpurea*, purple or dull red. – (1) Culms purple red at their bases. *Aira atropurpurea*, *Arundinaria atropurpurea*, *Deschampsia atropurpurea* – (2) panicles purple-red. *Eragrostis atropurpurea*, *Panicum atropurpureum*, *Poa atropurpurea*
- atorubens** L. *ater*, dark; *rubeo*, be red. Plant in whole or in part reddish-colored
- atrosanguineum** L. *ater*, dark; *sanguineus*, red. Spikelets purplish-brown
- atrovaginata** L. *ater*, dark; *vagina*, sheath; *-ata*, possession. Culm-sheaths dark-green
- atroviolace-a, -um** L. *ater*, dark; *violaceum*, violet. – (1) Spikelets dark-purple. *Koeleria atrovioleacea*, *Panicum atrovioleaceum* – (2) culms purplish. *Gigantochloa atrovioleacea*

- atrovirens** L. *ater*, dark; *virens*, green.
– (1) Culms greenish-black. *Bambusa atrovirens* – (2) glumes greenish-black. *Eragrostis atrovirens*, *Sporobolus atrovirens*, *Vilfa atrovirens*
- atroviridis** L. *ater*, dark; *viridis*, green.
Glumes greenish-black
- attalica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Atalaya, known to the Romans as Attaleia, Turkey
- attenuat-a, -um, -us** L. drawn out or narrowed. Spikelets or panicles narrow
- attenuatiglum-e, -is** L. *attenuatus*, thin; *gluma*, husk. Glumes long tapering
- attenuat-um, -us** See *attenuata*
- atter** A contraction of *awi atter* the Sudanese vernacular name of the species
- attica** From Attica, Greece
- aturens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin.
– (1) From “cataractus Aturensis” on the Atabapo River, Venezuela. *Eragrostis aturensis*, *Homolepis aturensis*, *Panicum aturense*, *Poa aturensis* – (2) from Atures Municipality, Venezuela. *Axonopus aturensis*
- aubertii** In honor of Edgar Aubert de la Rue
- auburne** Type collected from Auburn, Alabama, USA
- aucheri** In honor of Pierre Martin René Aucher-Elroy (1792–1838) French botanist
- aucklandica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Auckland Islands, New Zealand Possessions in the south-western Pacific
- aucta** L. added to. Two varieties united to form a new species
- auctiaurita** L. *augeo*, grow; *aurita*, long-eared. Auricles conspicuous
- Auena** See *Avena*
- augeri** A misspelling of *aucheri*
- augusta** L. venerable. Culms robust
- Aulacolepis** Gk *aulax*, furrow; *lepis*, scale. Palea grooved
- aulacosperma** Gk *aulax*, furrow; *sperma*, seed. Grain grooved
- Aulaxanthus** Gk *aulax*, furrow; *anthos*, flower. The glumes are concave with five longitudinal villous furrows
- Aulaxia** See *Aulaxanthus*
- auletic-a, -us** Gk *aulos*, flute; *-ica*, belonging to. From Auletus, now Aulet, Spain
- Aulonemia** Gk *aulos*, flute. Musical instruments are made from the internodes
- auquieri** In honor of Paul Auquier (1939–1980) Belgian botanist
- aurantiac-a, -um** L. between yellow and scarlet. Spikelets reddish-yellow
- aurasiac-a, -us** L. an inhabitant of Aurasius Mons, now Aurès Mountains, Algeria
- aurata** L. *aureus*, golden-yellow; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets flecked with gold
- aure-a, -um, -us** L. golden-yellow. Spikelets, pedicels, bristles or other parts invested with golden-yellow hairs
- aurelianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Aurelia the Roman name for Orleans, France but here from New Orleans, USA
- aureocephala** L. *aureus*, golden-yellow; Gk *kephale*, head. Inflorescence golden-yellow
- aureofimbriatum** L. *aureus*, golden-yellow; *fimbriae*, fringe; *-atum*, possessing. Oral setae golden-yellow
- aureofulv-a, -us** L. *aureus*, golden-yellow; *fulvus*, dull-yellow. Spikelets golden-yellow
- aureolanata** L. *aureus*, golden-yellow; *lana*, wool; *-ata*, possessing. Nodes with a skirt of golden woolly hairs
- aureolanta** A misspelling of *aureolanata*
- aureolatum** L. *aureum*, gold; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-atum*, indicating likeness. Ligule reddish-brown, resembling in color a rare form of native gold or Jeweller’s gold; that is, possessing a small amount of gold
- aureosulcata** L. *aureus*, golden-yellow; *sulcus*, furrow; *-ata*, possessing. Culms green and streaked with yellow
- aureovagina** L. *aureus*, gold; *vagina*, sheath. Leaf-sheath tinged with yellow
- aureovillosus** L. *aureus*, golden-yellow; *villi*, long weak hairs; *-osa*, abundance. Spikelets, pedicels, bristles or other parts invested with golden-yellow hairs
- aure-um, -us** See *aurea*
- auricom-a, -um** L. *aureus*, golden-yellow; *coma*, a head of hair. Leaf-blades golden-yellow

- auriculat-a, -um, -us** L. *auris*, ear; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Leaf-blades rounded at the base or with auricles. *Hymenachne auriculata* – (2) the apex of the lemma two-lobed. *Danthonia auriculata* – (3) subtending bract of pseudospikelet auriculate. *Alvimia auriculata* – (4) leaf-sheaths auricled at the mouth. *Andropogon auriculatus*, *Sacciolepis auriculata* – (5) callus of upper floret expanded into two membranous wings attached to the base of the lemma. *Panicum auriculatum*
- aurigae** From Mt Auriga, Papua, Indonesia
- aurinuda** L. *auris*, ear; *nuda*, bare. Leaves lacking oral setae
- aurit-a, -um, -us** L. *auritus*, eared. – (1) Leaf-blades auricled. *Elymus auritus*, *Fargesia aurita*, *Panicum auritum* – (2) leaf-sheaths auricled. *Triodia aurita* – (3) lower glume asymmetric, half developing terminally into a wing. *Manisuris aurita*, *Rottboellia aurita*
- auronitens** L. *aurum*, gold; *niteo*, shine. Spikelets shining golden to olive-brown
- aurorae** L. *aurora*, redness of dawn. The lemma grades from yellow at the apex to purple at the base, thereby resembling the appearance of a dawn sky
- ausserdorferi** In honor of Anton Ausserdorfer (1836–1885) German botanist
- australasic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Australia
- austral-e, -is** L. of the south. – (1) From the south in general as from Africa, America, Europe or elsewhere. *Agrostis australis*, *Aristida australis*, *Asprella australis*, *Avena australis*, *Cenchrus australis*, *Chionochloa australis*, *Dactyloctenium australe*, *Deyouxia australis*, *Digitaria australis*, *Elymus australis*, *Erythranthera australis*, *Festuca australis*, *Gastridium australe*, *Hierochloa australis*, *Isachne australis*, *Ischaemum australe*, *Lasiagrostis australis*, *Leersia australis*, *Monanthochloa australis*, *Oryza australis*, *Panicum australe*, *Phragmites australis*, *Sasa australis* – (2) from Australia. *Andropogon australis*, *Ischaemum australe*, *Panicum australe*, *Poa australis*
- australianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. From Australia
- australiens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Australia
- australindica** L. *australis*, of the south; *-ica*, belonging to. From southern India
- australis** See *australe*
- Australopyrum** L. *australis*; of the south; Gk *pyros*, wheat. Resembling wheat, and restricted to the Southern Hemisphere
- australtaica** L. *auster*, south; *-ica*, belonging to. From southern Altai Mountains, Kazakhstan
- austroasiaticum** L. *auster*, south; *-icum*, belonging to. From southern Asia
- austrobohemica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Southern Bohemia, Slovakia
- austrocaledonicum** L. *auster*, south; *-icum*, belonging to. From southern Caledonia, that is New Caledonia
- Austrochloris** L. *auster*, south. Resembling *Chloris* and endemic to Australia
- Austrodanthonia** L. *auster*, the south. A group of largely southern hemisphere species once included in *Danthonia*
- austrodensa** L. *auster*, south. With southern connections, but here used as a prefix to avoid formation of a homonym
- austrodolomitica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Trentino in the southern Dolomites of Italy
- Austrofestuca** L. *auster*, south. Resembling *Festuca* and endemic to Australia and New Zealand
- austrohercynica** L. *auster*, south; *-ica*, belonging to. From the southern part of Hercynia now the south of Germany
- austroiibericum** L. *auster*, south. From southern parts of Spain and Portugal known to the Romans as Iberia
- austroitalica** L. *auster*, south; *Italia*, Italy; *-ica*, belonging to. From southern Italy
- austrokurilensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From southern Kuriles
- austromontanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From the mountains of southern Tennessee, USA

- austroscaberula** L. *auster*, south. With southern connections, but here used as a prefix to avoid formation of a homonym
- austrosibirica** L. *auster*, south; *-ica*, belonging to. From southern Siberia
- Austrostipa** L. *auster*, south. Genus allied to *Stipa* but restricted to Australia
- austrouralensis** L. *auster*, south; *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the southern Urals, a mountain range straddling the border between Europe and Asia
- autumnal-e, -is** L. of the autumn. Flowering in autumn
- ayuanense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Auyana-tepui, Venezuela
- Avellinia** In honor of Guilio Avellino (fl. 1841) Italian botanist
- Avena** Latin name for oat possibly an allusion to *aveo*, desire, because it is sought out by cattle
- avenace-a, -um, -us** L. *-acea*, resembling. With inflorescences and/or spikelets similar to those of *Avena*
- avenacellum** L. *-ellum*, diminutive. Florets shorter than those of *Piptochaetium avenaceum*
- avenace-um, -us** See *avenacea*
- avenacioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Stipa avenacea*
- Avenalla** See *Avenella*
- Avenaria** L. *-aria*, resembling. Similar to *Avena*
- Avenastrum** Gk *-astrum*, incomplete resemblance. Perennial species of *Avena* if that genus limited to annuals
- Avenella, avenella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Spikelets resembling those of *Avena*
- Avenochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. A name-forming suffix together with *Avena*
- avenoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Avena* in spikelet structure
- Avenula** Origin uncertain, not given by author but close to *Avena*
- aversum** L. bent backwards. Spikelets bent backwards from the rhachis
- avettae** In honor of Carlo Avetta (1861–1941) Italian botanist
- axicilium** L. *axis*, axis; *cilium*, hair. Axis of inflorescence ciliate
- axilis** A misspelling of *exile*
- axillar-e, -is** L. axillary. With panicles arising from the upper leaf axils
- Axonopus** Gk *axon*, axle; *pous*, foot. The inflorescence branches arising from a common point like the spokes of a wheel
- aya** From the vernacular name of the species in the Bangli District, Bali, Indonesia
- ayacuchensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ayacucho, Humanga Province, Peru
- ayseniensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the river Aysén, Chile
- azgarica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Azgar, Caucasus, Russian Federation
- azo-cartii** In honor of Raphael Azo-Cart or Azocart (fl. 1880) who collected in Chile
- azorica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Azores, Portuguese islands in the Atlantic
- aztecanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Mexico, that is the land of the Aztecs
- aztecorum** L. of the Aztecs. From Mexico
- azuayense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Azuay, Ecuador
- azucarica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Cerro Pan de Azucar, Colombia
- azutavica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Azatau saddle in the Altai Mountains, Kazakhstan

B

- babataneyosiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Taneyosi Baba (fl. 1940) Japanese botanist
- baccanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bac Thai (Bac Can), Ha Tuyen Province, Vietnam
- baccifera** L. *baccus*, berry; *fero*, carry or bear. Fruits fleshy
- bachmannii** In honor of Franz Ewald Bachmann (1856–c. 1916) German-born South African physician and naturalist
- bacillata** L. *bacillus*, rod; *-ata*, possessing. The rhachilla projects beyond the floret

- bacquangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bac Quang, Hu Tuyen Province, Vietnam
- bacthaiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bac Thai Province, Vietnam
- bactriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Baktroi, a province of the ancient Persian Empire, later Turkestan
- baculifera** L. *baculum*, rod; *fero*, carry or bear. Culms used for canes and walking sticks
- badachschanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Badakhshan Province, Afghanistan
- badamense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Badan Khrebet, a mountain range in Siberia
- badamicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Badami, Bombay State, India
- baddadae** From Baddada, Somalia
- badensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Baden, Lower Austria
- badi-a, -um** L. dull brown. Anthoecium dark-brown
- baeoticum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Baeotia, Greece
- baetica** From Provincia Baetica, now southern Spain
- baffinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Baffin Land
- bagirmic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Bagirmi District, Republic of Chad
- baguirmiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. See *bagirmica*
- bahamensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Bahamas
- bahiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Bahia State, Brazil
- bahiens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Bahia Province, Brazil
- baicalensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the steppes around Lake Baikal, Russian Federation
- baileyi** In honor of – (1) Frederick Manson Bailey (1827–1915) English-born Australian botanist. *Andropogon baileyi*, *Digitaria baileyi*, *Panicum baileyi* – (2) John Frederick Bailey (1866–1932) Australian horticulturalist. *Heterachne baileyi*
- baishanzuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Baishan, Hainan, China
- bajacaliforniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Baja California, Mexico
- bajaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Baja California, Mexico
- bakeri** In honor of – (1) Charles Henry Baker (1848–?) United States botanist. *Spartina bakeri* – (2) Charles Fuller Baker (1872–1927) United States botanist. *Agrostis bakeri*, *Paspalum bakeri* – (3) John Gilbert Baker (1834–1920) English botanist. *Poecilostachys bakeri*
- bakuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Baku district, Azerbaijan
- balanites** Gk *balanos*, acorn; *-ites*, close connection. The anthoecium resembles a tiny acorn
- balansae** In honor of Benedict (Benjamin) Balansa (1825–1891) French botanical explorer
- Balansochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. See *balansae*
- balbisanium** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *balbisii*
- balbisii** In honor of Giovanni Battista Balbis (1765–1831) Italian botanist
- balcanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Balcanum, now southern Tyrol, Italy
- balcooa** Bengali *bhalbua* or *balku*. The vernacular name for the species in Bengal
- Baldingera** In honor of Ernst Gottfried Baldinger (1738–1804) German physician and naturalist
- Baldomiria** Meaning uncertain, origin not given by author
- baldschuanic-um, -us** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Baldschuan (Baldshuan), Tajikistan
- baldshuanicus** See *baldschuanicum*
- baldwinii** In honor of – (1) John Thomas Baldwin (1910–1974) United States botanist. *Loudetia baldwinii*, *Loudetiopsis baldwinii* – (2) William Baldwin (1779–1819) United States botanist. *Panicum baldwinii*, *Saccharum baldwinii*
- balearica** From Balearic Isles
- balfouri** In honor of – (1) John Hutton Balfour (1808–1884) Scots physician and botanist. *Poa balfouri* – (2) Isaac Bailey Balfour (1833–1922). *Panicum balfouri*

- balgooyi** In honor of Maximilian Michael Joseph van Balgooy (1932–) Indonesian botanist and long-time resident of the Netherlands
- baliana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Bali Island, Indonesia
- baliensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bali Island, Indonesia
- ballardii** In honor of Francis Ballard (1896–1975) English botanist
- balsiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bals, Romania
- baltica** From one of the countries bordering the Baltic Sea
- baltistanicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Baltistan, north-east Pakistan
- baltodes** L. *baltens*, girdle; *-odes*, resembling. Lower glume forms a girdle-like cup around the base of the spikelet
- baluchistanicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Baluchistan, Pakistan
- balui** Bornean word for the species, and also the name of a river in Sarawak where the species is cultivated
- bamban** Vernacular name for the species in Sumatra, Indonesia
- bamboa** See *Bambusa*
- Bambos** See *Bambusa*
- bambos** Resembling *Bambusa*
- Bambus** See *Bambusa*
- Bambusa** Latinized version of the Indian bamboo in turn possibly derived from the Malay, *mambu*, which may be a contraction of *rotan semanbu*, malacca cane
- bambusaefolium** L. *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades resembling those of *Bambusa*
- bambusaeoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Bambusa*
- bambusiflor-um, -us** L. *flos*, flower. Resembling *Bambusa* with respect to the inflorescence
- bambusiform-e, -is** L. *forma*, appearance. Similar to *Bambusa* in habit
- bambusin-a, -um** L. *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Similar to *Bambusa* in habit
- bambusoides** See *bambusoides*
- Bambusites** Gk *-ites*, close connection. Fossil leaf-blades resembling those of *Bambusa*
- Bambusium** L. *-ium*, resembling. See *Bambusites*
- bambusiuscul-a, -um** L. *-ula*, diminutive. Resembling in habit a dwarf *Bambusa*
- bambusoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Culms wooden resembling those of *Bambusa*
- banaoense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Sierra de Banao, Cuba
- banaticum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Banat, a former province of Romania, now mostly included in Yugoslavia
- bandunduense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Bandundu, Zaire
- bangweolensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bangweolo, now Bangeula, Zambia
- banksii** In honor of Joseph Banks (1743–1820) English botanist and traveller
- bantamensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bantam, Java, Indonesia
- baojiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Baoji, Shaanxi Province, China
- baptarrhenius** Gk *baptos*, bright-colored; *arrhen*, male. The persistent anthers are initially yellow, then reddish-brown
- Baptorhachis** Gk *baptos*, bright-colored; *rhachis*, axis. Inflorescence with a colorful leaf-like rhachis
- barbat-a, -um, -us** L. *barba*, beard; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) With hairs on the callus, glumes or lemma. *Andropogon barbatus*, *Anthistiria barbata*, *Aristaria barbata*, *Arundo barbata*, *Avena barbata*, *Axonopus barbatus*, *Bouteloua barbata*, *Briza barbata*, *Calamagrostis barbata*, *Chaetochloa barbata*, *Chloris barbata*, *Chusquea barbata*, *Danthoniopsis barbata*, *Digitaria barbata*, *Diplachne barbata*, *Diplocea barbata*, *Enteropogon barbatus*, *Festuca barbata*, *Ischaemum barbatum*, *Loudetia barbata*, *Meoschium barbatum*, *Panicum barbatum*, *Paspalum barbatum*, *Phragmites barbata*, *Schenckochloa barbata*, *Schismus barbatus*, *Stipa barbata*, *Tristachya barbata*, *Xerochloa barbata*, *Xerodanthia barbata* – (2) spathe with a long drawn-out tip. *Polytoca barbata* – (3) with bearded nodes. *Poa barbata* – (4) with spikelets subtended by bristles. *Cenchrus barbatus*, *Chaetochloa barbatum*, *Setaria barbata* – (5) terminal sterile floret awned. *Diplachne barbata*, *Gouinia barbata* – (6) glumes awned. *Xystidium barbatum*

- barbatoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. A suffix designed to distinguish the species from another named *barbata* in a once supposedly closely related genus
- barbellatum** L. *barba*, beard; *-ella*, diminutive; *-atum*, possessing. Lemma with short hairs at the apex
- barberi** In honor of Charles Alfred Barber (1860–1933) South African-born English botanist
- barbeyana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of William Barbey (1842–1914) Swiss botanist
- barbeyi** As for *barbeyana*
- barbicall-a, -um** L. *barba*, beard; *callus*, callus. Callus bearded
- barbicollis** L. *barba*, beard; *collum*, neck. Orifice of leaf-sheath bears long hairs
- barbiculmis** L. *barba*, beard; *culmus*, stem. Culms hairy
- barbifult-um, -us** L. *barba*, beard; *fulcio*, support. Plants densely invested in long hairs
- barbiger-a, -um, -us** L. *barba*, beard; *gero*, carry or bear. – (1) *Palea* barbed. *Agrostis barbiger-a* – (2) spikelets each subtended by a fine rough bristle. *Axonopus barbigerus*, *Panicum barbigerum*, *Setaria barbiger-a*
- barbiglandularis** L. *barba*, beard; *glans*, gland; *-ula*, diminutive; *-aris*, pertaining to. Sterile lemma bearing large gland-tipped barbed hairs
- barbiglumis** L. *barba*, beard; *gluma*, husk. Glumes with stiff hairs on their margins
- barbinod-e, -is** L. *barba*, beard; *nodus*, knot. Nodes bearded
- barbipedum** L. *barba*, beard; *pes*, foot. Pedicel bearing long hairs immediately below the spikelet
- barbipulvinat-a, -um** L. *barba*, beard; *pulvinus*, cushion; *-atum*, possessing. Axil of all branches pubescent with spreading hairs
- barbivaginale** L. *barba*, beard; *vagina*, sheath. Leaf-sheath hairy
- barbulat-a, -um** L. *barba*, beard; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Shortly bearded as of nodes or spikelets
- barbuligera** L. *barba*, beard; *-ula*, diminutive; *gero*, carry or bear. Rhachilla extended into a scaberulous bristle
- barceloi** In honor of Francesco Barceló Combis (1820–1889) Spanish botanist
- barcensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bácsaság, Hungary
- barcinonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Barcinona, also spelt Barcinosa, now Barcelona, Spain
- barclayi** In honor of George W. Barclay (fl. 1835) Scots-born English gardener and traveller who collected widely in South America
- baregense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Vallée de Barèges (Hautés-Pyrénées), France
- bargusinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Barguzinski Khrebet, a mountain range in Siberia
- barnardii** In honor of Petrus Johannes Barnard (1935–) South African biologist
- baronii** In honor of Richard Baron (1847–1907) English cleric who collected in Madagascar
- baronis** See *baronii*
- barrancaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Barranca, Argentina
- barrazae** In honor of Osvaldo Barraza Quiroga (1906–1982) Chilean agriculturalist
- barrelieri** In honor of Jacques Barrelier (1606–1675) French botanist
- barretoi** In honor of Ismar L. Barreto (?–2000) Argentinian agronomist
- barrosiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Manuel Barros (1880–1973) Argentinian botanist
- barteri** In honor of – (1) Charles Barter (?–1859) who collected in Nigeria. *Andropogon barteri*, *Androscopia barteri*, *Anthistiria barteri*, *Hyparrhenia barteri* – (2) Barter (fl. c. 1920) who collected in Nigeria. *Eragrostis barteri*, *Pennisetum barteri*
- bartherei** In honor of Louis-Henri Barthère (1822–?) French forester
- barthii** In honor of Jean-Baptiste Barth (1806–1817) French botanist

- bartlettii** In honor of Harley Hamis Bartlett (1886–1960) United States botanist
- bartowense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Bartow, Florida, USA
- basalis** L. *basis*, base; *-alis*, pertaining to. Lemma awned from near the base
- basedowii** In honor of Herbert Basedow (1881–1933) South Australian geologist
- bashanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. See *Bashania*
- Bashania** From Ba Shan, Sichuan Province, China
- basiaurita** L. *basis*, base, *aurita*, eared. Leaf-blades narrow with cordate base
- basibarbigera** L. *basis*, base; *barba*, beard; *gero*, carry or bear. Bases of leaf-sheaths densely hairy
- basicladum** L. *basis*, base; Gk *klados*, branch. Culms much branched from lower nodes
- basifissa** L. *basis*, base; *findo*, cleave. Leaf-blade has two narrow sagittate extensions at the base
- basigibbosa** L. *basis*, base; *gibbosa*, swollen. Base of leaf-blade swollen
- basihirsut-a, -us** L. *basis*, base; *hirsutus*, hairy. Leaf-bases hairy
- basilepis** L. *basis*, base; Gk *lepis*, scale. Lower leaves of culms reduced to scales
- basiramea** L. *basis*, base; *ramus*, branch. Culms much branched at the base
- basiserica** L. *basis*, base; *seres*, silk; *-ica*, belonging to. Sheaths of the basal leaves densely hairy
- basiset-a, -um** L. *basis*, base; *seta*, bristle. Spikelet subtended by a bristle
- bassacensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bassac in the Mekong Delta, Laos
- bastardii** In honor of Thomas Bastard (?–1815)
- basutorum** In honor of the Basuti people in southern Africa
- batalinii** In honor of Alexander Feodorowicz Batalin (1847–1896) Russian botanist
- batavicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Batavia, now Jakarta, Java, Indonesia
- bathiei** In honor of Joseph Marie Henri Alfred Perrier de la Bâthie (1873–1958) French botanist
- Bathratherum** Gk *bathron*, pedestal; *ather*, barb or spine. The lemma bears a geniculate-awn
- batianoffii** In honor of George Nicholas Batianoff (1945–) of Russian descent but born in China, Australian botanist
- Batratherum** See *Bathratherum*
- Baucha** In honor of Bauche who, like the author, was French
- bauhinii** In honor of Kaspar Bauhin (1560–1624) Swiss botanist
- baumannii** In honor of Ernst Baumann (1868–1933) who collected in Togo
- baumgarteniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Johann Christian Gottlieb Baumgarten (1765–1843) German botanist
- baumgartenii** As for *baumgarteniana*
- bavicchii** In honor of Ferruccio David Ugo Bavicchi (1866–1925) Italian born agriculturalist who worked in the Congo
- baviensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mount Bavi, Vietnam
- bavioensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Estación Bavio, between La Plata and La Magdalena, Buenos Aires Province, Argentina
- bawa** Burmese *ba*, father; *wa*, bamboo. Culms large for genus
- baytopiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Asuman Baytop (1920–) Turkish pharmacist
- bazargiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bazargia
- Bealia** In honor of William James Beal (1833–1924) United States botanist and agricultural educator
- beamanii** In honor of John Homer Beaman (1929–) United States botanist
- beccabunga** Growing amongst *Veronica beccabunga* (Scrophulariaceae), a low-growing herb
- beccarii** In honor of Odoardo Beccari (1843–1920) Italian botanist
- bechuanense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Bechuanaland, now Botswana
- bechuanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Bechuanaland, now Botswana
- Beckera** In honor of Johannes Becker (1769–1833) German botanist

- beckeri** In honor of Alexander Becker (1818–1901) Russian organist and plant collector in the Caucasus Mountains
- Beckeria** In honor of M. Becker, German cleric and botanist
- beckeroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Beckera*
- Beckeropsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Beckera*
- beckii** In honor of S. G. Beck (fl. 1984)
- Beckmannia** In honor of Johann Beckmann (1739–1811) German botanist
- beckmanniaeforme** Gk *forme*, resembling. Similar to *Beckmannia*
- beddiei** In honor of Andrew Davidson Beddie (1880–1962) New Zealand amateur botanist and stonemason
- beddomei** In honor of Richard Henry Beddome (1830–1911) English-born Indian forester
- bedeliensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bedel Pass, Kyrgyzstan
- beecheyan-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Frederick William Beechey (1796–1856) English Naval Officer
- beecheyi** As for *beecheyana*
- Beehsa** See *Beesha*
- Beesha** Malabar name for *Ochlandra rheedii* and some species of *Melocanna*
- beguinitiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Augusto Beguinit (1875–1940) Italian botanist
- behriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Hans Hermann Behr (1818–1904) German-born, Australian botanist
- beimushanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Beimu Shan, Sichuan Province, China
- beisitiku** Taiwanese *beisi*, sieve for rice grains; Japanese *tiku*, bamboo. Used for making high quality beisi
- belangeri** In honor of Charles Paulus Bélanger (1805–1881) French botanist
- belensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Belá, Bohemia
- bell-a, -um** L. pretty. Attractive in appearance
- bellardii** See *Bellardiochloa*
- Bellardiochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Carl Antonio Lodovico Bellardi (1741–1826) Italian botanist
- bellariensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bellary, Deccan Plateau, India
- bellatula** L. pretty. Attractive in appearance
- bellespicat-a, -um** L. *bella*, beautiful; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-atum*, possessing. Spikelets silky-pilose, pink-purplish or pale yellowish-green
- bellula** L. pretty. Attractive in appearance
- bellum** See *bella*
- belmonte** L. from Belmonte, Bahia, Brazil
- belsonii** In honor of E. Belson (fl. 1930)
- bemarivense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Bemarivo, Madagascar
- beneckeii** In honor of Franz Benecke (1857–1903) German botanist
- beneckii** See *beneckeii*
- benekenii** In honor of Ferdinand Beneken (1800–1859) German apothecary
- bengalens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Bengal, now Bangladesh
- bengkalisensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bengkalis (Island), Sumatra, Indonesia
- benguellens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Benguella, Mossamedes District, Angola
- benjaminii** In honor of Ludwig Benjamin (1825–1848) German physician and botanist
- benneri** In honor of Walter Mackinett Benner (1888–1970) United States botanist
- Bennetia** A Latinized version of *bennet*, an archaic English word for certain grass stalks and incorporated into the vernacular name Bennet-grass (*Agrostis gigantea* Roth) which has similar florets
- bennettense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. Discovered in the park of the Bennett Civil War Memorial near Durham, North Carolina, USA
- benoistii** In honor of Charles Frappier de Mont Benoist (1813–1885) French botanist who was born on Mauritius and died on La Réunion
- benthamian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *benthamii*
- benthamii** In honor of George Benthham (1800–1884) English botanist

- bentii** In honor of James Theodore Bent (1852–1897) English traveller, archeologist and naturalist
- bequaertii** In honor of Joseph Charles Corneille Bequaert (1886–1982) Belgian botanist
- berazainae, berazainiae** In honor of Rosalina Berazaín Iturralde, Cuban botanist
- berchtholdiae** As for *Berchtoldia*
- Berchtoldia** In honor of Friderici de Berchtold (1781–1876) Austrian physician and botanist
- berelica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Berelyukh, far-east of Russian Republic
- berezovcanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Berezovca, Siberia
- Berghausia** In honor of Heinrich C. W. Berghaus (1797–1884) German geographer
- bergiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Karl Heinrich Bergius (1790–1818) German naturalist and apothecary who collected at Cape Town, South Africa
- bergii** In honor of – (1) Frederico Guillermo Carlos Berg (1843–1902) Russian-born Argentinian botanist. *Koeleria bergii*, *Panicum bergii* – (2) Peter Jonas Bergius (1730–1790) Swedish physician and botanist. *Andropogon bergii*
- bergrothii** In honor of Ivar Ossian Bergroth (1868–1904) Finnish botanist
- beringensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bering Island or Straits, Russian Far East
- beringiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. See *beringensis*
- berkeleyanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. An artificial hybrid produced at Berkeley, California, USA
- berlandieri** In honor of Jean Louis Berlandier (1805–1851) French traveller and plant collector in New World
- bernieri** In honor of Pierre François Bernier (1779–1803) who collected in Madagascar
- berningeri** In honor of Otto Berninger (1898–?) who collected in Chile
- bernoullianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Carl Gustav Bernoulli (1834–1878) Swiss-born physician and botanist
- beroensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Bero River, Mossamedes district, Angola
- Berriochloa** In honor of Edward Willard Berry (1900–1968) United States palaeobotanist
- berroi** In honor of Mariano B. Berro (1905–1922) Uruguayan botanist
- berterian-a, -um** As for *berteroniana*
- berteroan-a, -um, -us** As for *berteroniana*
- berteronian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Carlo Guiseppa Bertero (1789–1831) Italian botanist, physician, pharmacist and traveller
- bertlingii** In honor of F. Bertling (fl. 1913) who collected in Angola
- bertolae** In honor of Bertola, Italian botanist who collected in the Italian Piédmont
- bertolonii** In honor of Antonio Bertoloni (1775–1868) Italian botanist
- bertonii** In honor of Moisés de Blanquis Bertoni (fl. 1918–1945) who collected in South America
- bertrandii** In honor of Bertrand, French horticulturalist who collected in Chile
- berythea** From Berythea, now Beirut, Lebanon
- besczetnoviae** In honor of Margaret V. Besczetnov, Kazakstan biologist
- Besha** See *Beesha*
- bessarabic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Bessarabia, now Moldova
- besseri** In honor of Wilibald Swibert Joseph Gottlieb Besser (1784–1842) Austrian-born Russian botanist
- besukiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Besukie Province, Java, Indonesia
- betafensis** See *betafoense*
- betafoense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Bétafo, Madagascar
- betsilensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Betsilé, Madagascar
- bettyae** In honor of Betty Jacobs (1947–) Australian Tertiary Educator
- Bewsia** In honor of John William Bews (1884–1938) Orkney-born South African botanist
- beyeri** In honor of M. K. Beyer (fl. 1922) Norwegian traveller in Cuba

- beyrichian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Heinrich Carl Beyrich (1796–1834) German-born United States botanist
- beyrichii** As for *beyrichiana*
- Bhidea** In honor of R. K. Bhide (fl. 1919) Economic Botanist, Poona, India
- bhutanic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Kingdom of Bhutan
- bialata** L. *bis*, twice; *ala*, wing; *-ata*, possessing. The keels of both glumes narrowly winged
- biannularis** L. *bi-*, two; *annulis*, ring; *-aris*, pertaining to. The lemma bears two distinct rows of hairs
- biaristat-a, -um, -us** L. *bi-*, two; *arista*, bristle; *-atum*, possessing. – (1) Lower glume bifid. *Andropogon biaristatus*, *Microstegium biaristatum* – (2) upper glume and lower lemma awned. *Panicum biaristatum* – (3) upper glume and sterile lemma awned. *Melinis biaristata* – (4) lemmas of both florets in spikelet awned. *Arrhenatherum biaristatum*, *Pogonatherum biaristatum*
- Biatherium** L. *bis*, twice; *ather*, barb or spine. The sterile floret is strongly two-awned
- biaurita** L. *bi-*, two; *auris*, ear; *-ita*, associated with. Dispersal unit terminating in two ears
- bicatricatus** L. *bis*, twice; *cicatrix*, scar; *-atus*, possessing. The culms bear two conspicuous indentations marking the site where the sheaths fell off
- biciliata** L. *bis*, twice; *cilium*, hair; *-ata*, possessing. Upper glume densely ciliate on the marginal pair of nerves
- bicknellii** In honor of Eugene Pintard Bicknell (1859–1925) United States botanist
- bicolor** L. *bis*, twice; *color*, color. Two-colored, usually with respect to spikelets or florets
- bicoloratum** L. *bis*, twice; *color*, color; *-atum*, possessing. Spikelets two-colored
- biconvexa** L. *bis*, twice; *convexa*, arched. Anthoecium conspicuously biconvex
- bicorn-e, -is** L. *bi-*, two; *cornus*, horn. – (1) spikelets paired. *Digitaria bicornis* – (2) inflorescence of two racemes. *Panicum bicornis* – (3) subtending glumes two-toothed. *Triticum bicornis*
- bicorniculat-a, -us** L. *bi-*, two; *cornus*, horn; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Culm-sheaths with a pair of horn-like auricles at the bases of their reduced laminae
- bicornis** See *bicorne*
- bicornuta** L. *bis*, twice; *cornu*, horn; *-ata*, possessing. Lower glume two-horned
- bicrinita** L. *bis*, twice; *crinis*, hair of the head; *-ata*, possessing. There are lateral tufts of hairs on the lemma
- bicrurulum** L. *bis*, twice; *crus*, shin bone; *-ulus*, diminutive. Inflorescence a pair of short racemes
- bicrurum** L. *bis*, twice; *crus*, shin bone. Inflorescence a pair of racemes
- bidactyla** L. *bis*, twice; Gk *daktylos*, finger. Inflorescence formed of two narrow branches
- bidentat-a, -um, -us** L. *bis*, twice; *dens*, tooth; *-ata*, possessing. Lemma apex bifid
- bidenticulata** L. *bis*, twice; *dens*, tooth; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Lemma apex shortly two-toothed with a short awn from the sinus
- biebersteiniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Friedrich August Marschall von Bieberstein (1768–1826) German-born Russian botanist
- biebersteinii** As for *biebersteiniana*
- bielzii** In honor of Eduard Albert Bielz (1827–1898) German teacher
- bifalciger-a, -um** L. *bis*, twice; *falx*, sickle; *gero*, carry or bear. Inflorescence comprises two falcate-secund racemes
- Bifaria, -a, -um** L. *bis*, twice; *fascies*, bundle; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Panicle branches in paired fascicles
- bifasciculat-a, -um** L. *bi-*, two; *fascies*, bundle; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Panicle of two condensed branches
- bifid-a, -um, -us** L. *bis*, twice; *findo*, divide. With structures such as panicle branches regularly bifurcating
- bifidifolium** L. *bis*, twice; *findo*, divide; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-apices bifid
- bifid-um, -us** See *bifida*
- biflor-a, -um, -us** L. *bis*, twice; *flos*, flower. Florets two per spikelet

- biform-e,-is** *L. bis*, twice; *forma*, appearance. – (1) Spikelets of two types on the same plant. *Digitaria biformis* – (2) inflorescences of two types on the same plant. *Microstegium biforme*, *Poa biformis*
- bifurcat-a,-um** *L. bis*, twice; *furca*, fork; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Inner ligule bifurcate. *Mero-stachys bifurcata* – (2) panicle branches bifurcate. *Panicum bifurcatum*
- bigelovii** In honor of John Milton Bigelow (1804–1878) United States surgeon and botanist
- bigeniculata** *L. bis*, twice; *geniculata*, kneed. Awn of lemma bent in two places
- biglandulare** *L. bis*, twice; *glans*, acorn; *-ula*, diminutive; *-are*, pertaining to. With two glands on the sterile lemma
- biglandulosa** *L. bis*, twice; *glans*, acorn; *-ula*, diminutive; *-osa*, possession. There are two swellings at the pedicel bases
- biglume** *L. bis*, twice; *gluma*, husk. With two well developed scales comprising the upper glume and sterile lemma
- bihariensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Bihari Mountains, Hungary
- bikfayensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Bikfaya, Lebanon
- bilimekii** In honor of Dominik Bilimek (1813–1887) Austrian cleric and museum curator in Mexico
- bilinguis** *L. bis*, twice; *lingua*, tongue. The apex of the lower glume is bifid
- billardierei** As for *labillardierei*
- billbergianum** *L. -anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Gustaf Johan Billberg (1772–1844) Swedish biologist
- billotii** In honor of Paul Constant Billot (1796–1863) French botanist
- billyi** In honor of F. Billy (fl. 1988) French botanist
- biloba** *L. bis*, twice; *lobus*, lobe. Lemmas notched
- bilykiana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Gavriel Ivanovich Bilyk (1904–) who collected in Russia
- bimaculata** *L. bis*, twice; *macula*, spot; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets pale-green except for margins of lower glume which may be pigmented
- bimucronatum** *L. bis*, twice; *mucro*, point; *-atum*, possessing. Lower glume bifid
- binat-a,-um,-us** *L. bis*, twice; *natus*, born. Racemes borne in digitate pairs
- binghamii** In honor of Major Bingham, British Army Officer and Conservator of Forests in Tinasserim, Myanmar
- binodis** *L. bis*, twice; *nodus*, knot. Culms two-noded
- bipartita** *L. bis*, twice; *partia*, divide. – (1) Inflorescence branches regularly dividing into two. *Aristida bipartita* – (2) lemma apex bifid. *Danthonia bipartita* – (3) inflorescence branches paired. *Chaetaria bipartita*
- bipennat-um,-us** *L. bis*, twice; *pinna*, feather; *-atum*, possessing. The fertile sessile spikelet is subtended by two feathery pedicels which lack the male spikelets customarily present in related species
- bipinnata** *L. bis*, twice; *pinna*, feather; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Inflorescence of sessile spikelets on short lateral shoots arising from a central axis. *Desmostachya bipinnata* – (2) with the spikelets hanging in two rows from the under side of the inflorescence branches. *Uniola bipinnata*
- bipollicaris** *L. bis*, twice; *pollex*, thumb; *-aris*, pertaining to. Culms to about two pollices (5–6 cm) tall; in older literature the pollex as a measure referred only to the upper joint of the thumb
- birandiana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Hikmet Birand (1904–1972) Turkish botanist
- birmanic-a,-us** *L. -ica*, belonging to. From Burma, now Myanmar
- biseriata** *L. bis*, twice; *series*, row; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets conspicuously two-rowed
- bispiculatum** *L. bi-*, two; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive; *-atum*, possessing. Inflorescence of two racemes
- bisquamulatus** *L. bi-*, two; *squama*, scale; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Two scale-like processes growing from the pedicel at the base of the floret

- bissei** In honor of Johannes Bisse (1935–1984) who collected in Cuba
- bissetii** In honor of David Andreas Bisset (1892–?) United States Garden's Superintendent
- bistipulatum** L. *bis*, twice; *stipula*, small stalk; *-atum*, possessing. Ligule with two stipule-like outgrowths
- bisulcat-a, -um** L. *bis*, twice; *sulcus*, furrow. With two furrows as of glumes and lemmas
- bitchuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bitchu Province, now part of Okayama Prefecture, Japan
- bitextura** L. *bi-*, two; *textus*, tissue. The surfaces of the upper and lower portions of the palea and lemma differ in texture
- bitung** Vernacular name of the species in Java, Indonesia
- biuncial-e, -is** L. *bis*, twice; *uncus*, hook; *-alis*, pertaining to. Glumes and/or lemmas terminating in two curved awns
- bivestita** L. *bis*, twice; *vestio*, clothe. Indumentum a mixture of long and short hairs
- bivonae** In honor of Antonio Bivona-Bernardi (1774–1837) Sicilian botanist
- bjoerkmannii** In honor of Sven Oscar Björkman (1920–1956) Swedish botanist
- blackii** In honor of – (1) John McConnell Black (1855–1951) Scots-born South Australian botanist. *Stipa blackii* – (2) George A. Black (1910–1957) who collected in Brazil. *Panicum blackii*
- bladhii** In honor of Per Johann Bladh (1746–1816) Finnish botanist who collected in China and South Africa
- blakei** In honor of – (1) Stanley Thatcher Blake (1911–1973) Queensland botanist. *Andropogon blakei*, *Aristida blakei*, *Digitaria blakei*, *Ectrosia blakei*, *Sporobolus blakei*, *Stipa blakei* – (2) Sidney Fay Blake (1892–1959) United States botanist. *Axonopus blakei*, *Mesosetum blakei*, *Panicum blakei*
- Blakeochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. As for *blakei*
- blanchardiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Ferdinand Blanchard (1851–1892) or William Henry Blanchard (1850–1922) both of whom collected in the USA
- blancheanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *blanchei*
- blanchei** In honor of Charles Isidore Blanche (1823–1887) who collected in Lebanon
- blanchetii** In honor of Jacques Samuel Blanchet (1807–1875) Swiss botanist
- blancoi** In honor of Francisco Manuel Blanco (1778–1845) Spanish cleric, explorer and botanist
- blanda** L. charming. Habit attractive
- blanka** From Pic Blanc, in the High Pyrenees
- blaringhemii** In honor of Louis Blaringhem (1878–1958) French botanist and plant breeder
- blasdalei** In honor of Walter Charles Blasdale (1871–1960) United States amateur botanist and chemist
- blastocaulos** Gk *blastos*, shoot; *kaulos*, stem. Culms densely branched from the base
- blatteri** In honor of Ethelbert Blatter (1877–1934) Swiss-born cleric and Indian botanist
- blavii** In honor of Otto Blau (1828–1879) German diplomat
- bleeseri** In honor of F. A. K. Bleeser (fl. 1925)
- Blepharidachne** Gk *blepharis*, eye-lash; *achne*, scale. The lemma margins are pectinate
- blephariphyll-a, -us** Gk *blepharis*, eye-lash; *phyllon*, leaf. The leaf margins bear long stiff widely separated hairs
- blepharochaeta** Gk *blepharon*, eye-lid; *chaete*, bristle. Subtending bristles shortly ciliate
- Blepharochloa** Gk *blepharon*, eye-lid; *chloa*, grass. The lemma bears a row of hairs along its midrib
- blepharodes** Gk *blepharon*, eye-lid; *-odes*, resembling. Margins of leaf-blades with long hairs
- blepharoglumis** Gk *blepharon*, eye-lid; *gluma*, husk. Glumes with stiff hairs along the midrib
- blepharogyna** Gk *blepharon*, eye-lid; *gyne*, woman. Ovary hairy
- blepharolepis** Gk *blepharon*, eye-lid; *lepis*, scale. Palea keels with stiff hairs
- Blepharoneura** See *Blepharoneuron*

- Blepharoneuron** Gk *blepharon*, eye-lid; *neuron*, nerve. The lemmas bear long hairs on each of the three nerves
- blepharophor-a, -um** Gk *blepharon*, eye-lid; *phero*, bear. Glumes and/or lemmas invested with long white hairs
- blepharophyll-a, -um** Gk *blepharon*, eye-lid; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades with tuberculate hairs on their margins
- blepharoporum** See *blepharophora*
- blepharostachya** Gk *blepharon*, eye-lid; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Peduncles with abundant white hairs
- blodgettii** In honor of Charles Osgood Blodgett (1904–1979) United States agronomist
- blomii** In honor of Carl Blom (1885–1978) Swedish botanist
- bloomeri** In honor of Hiram G. Bloomer (1821–1874) United States botanist
- Bluffia** In honor of Matthias Joseph Bluff (1805–1857) German physician and amateur botanist
- blumeana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *blumii*
- Blumenbachia** In honor of Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752–1840) German physician and zoologist
- blumii** In honor of Carl Ludwig Blume (1796–1862) German-born Dutch botanist
- Blyttia** In honor of Matias Numsen Blytt (1789–1862) Norwegian botanist
- bobartii** In honor of Jacob Bobart (1641–1719) English gardener
- bocquetii** In honor of Silbert François Bocquett (1927–1986) of Zürich, Switzerland
- boecheri** In honor of Tyge Wittrock Böcher (1909–1983) Danish botanist
- boehmeri** In honor of Georg Rudolf Boehmer (1723–1803) German anatomist and botanist
- boehmii** In honor of R. Böhm who collected in Tanzania
- boelcke** In honor of Osvaldo Boelcke (1920–1990) Argentinian botanist
- bofillianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Arturo Bofill y Pock (1846–1910)
- bofillii** See *bofillianum*
- bogdanii** In honor of – (1) Vassilij S. Bogdan, Russian botanist. *Hordeum bogdanii* – (2) Alexis V. Bogdan (fl. 1949–1953) who collected in East Africa. *Dactyloctenium bogdanii*, *Harpachne bogdanii*, *Sporobolus bogdanii*
- boghisensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Boghis, Romania
- bogoriensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bogor, Java, Indonesia
- bogotensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bogotá, Colombia
- bogueanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Ernest Everett Bogue (1864–1907) United States forester
- bohemic-um, -us** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Bohemia, Czech Republic
- boinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Boïna, Madagascar
- boisii** In honor of Désiré Georges Jean Marie Bois (1856–1946) French botanist who collected in Vietnam
- Boissiera** In honor of Pierre Edmond Boissier (1810–1885) Swiss botanist and traveller
- boissieri** As for *Boissiera*
- Boivinella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Louis Hyacinthe Boivin (1808–1852) French botanist and traveller
- boiviniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Boivinella*
- boivinii** See *Boivinella*
- bojieiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Keng Pai-chieh (1917–) Chinese botanist
- bolanderi** In honor of Henry Nicholas Bolander (1831–1897) United States botanist
- bolbodes** Gk *bolbos*, onion; *-odes*, resembling. Lower culm nodes swollen
- boliana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Gerald Bol (1940–1996) United States plant collector and artist
- bolivian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Bolivia
- boliviens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Bolivia

- bolusii** In honor of Harry Bolus (1834–1911) English-born South African business-man and botanist
- bomanii** In honor of E. Boman (fl. 1903) who collected in Argentina
- bombaiens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Bombay, India
- bombycin-um, -us** L. *bombyx*, silk; *-inum*, indicating resemblance. Inflorescence or leaves invested with long silky hairs
- bomiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pomi, Tibet Autonomous Region, China
- bomoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bomo-dez-Tua, Zaire
- bonaepartis** In honor of Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821) Corsican-born French statesman and soldier
- bonairense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Bonaire, an island of the Netherland Antilles
- bonangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bonanga, Niari District, Congo
- bonariens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina
- bonassorum** L. *bonas(s)us*, European bison. From the forests of Western Russia, home of the European bison
- bongaens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Bonga, Zaire
- bongardii** In honor of August Gustav Heinrich Bongard (1786–1839) German-born Russian botanist
- Bonia** In honor of Henri François Bon (1844–1894) French cleric and amateur botanist who collected in Indo-China, now Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam
- boninensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bonin Islands, now known as Ogasawara-shoto
- boniopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Resembling *Bonia*
- bonplandian-um, -us** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Aimé Jacques Alexandre Bonpland (1773–1858) French-born Brazilian botanist
- bonplandii** As for *bonplandianum*
- bonthainica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Bonthain Peak, Celebes, Indonesia
- boormanii** In honor of John Luke Boorman (1864–1938) Australian plant collector
- bootanens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Kingdom of Bhutan
- boraei** In honor of Alexandre Boreau (1803–1875) French botanist
- borbasii** In honor of Vincenz Borbás (1844–1905) Romanian and Hungarian botanist
- borbonic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From *Insula Borbonia*, now Réunion, one of the Mascarene Islands
- borchersii** In honor of Augusto Borchers (fl. 1883–1886) who collected in Chile
- borderei** In honor of Henri Bordère (1825–1889) French teacher and plant collector
- boreal-e, -is** L. *boreas*, north wind; *-ale*, pertaining to. – (1) Growing in the cold regions of the northern hemisphere. *Agropyron boreale*, *Agrostis borealis*, *Deschampsia borealis*, *Elymus boreale*, *Ennepogon borealis*, *Festuca borealis*, *Glyceria borealis*, *Hierochloe borealis*, *Pappophorum boreale*, *Panicularia borealis*, *Panicum boreale*, *Puccinellia borealis*, *Roegneria borealis* – (2) growing in northern Australia. *Aristida borealis*
- boreali-tibetica** L. *boreas*, north wind; *-ale*, pertaining to; *-ica*, belonging to. From northern Tibet Autonomous Region, China
- borestenica** See *borysthenica*
- borhidii** In honor of Attila L. Borhidi (1932–) Hungarian-born, Cuban botanist
- borian-a, -us** As for *Borinda*
- borii** As for *Borinda*
- Borinda** In honor of Norman Loftus Bor (1893–1972) Irish-born Indian forest botanist
- borisii** In honor of Boris (1894–1943) Tsar of Bulgaria
- Boriskellera** In honor of Boris Aleksandrovich Keller (1874–1945) Russian botanist
- borneensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Borneo
- bornmuelleri** In honor of Joseph Friedrich Nicolaus Bornmüller (1862–1948) German botanist

- borreri** In honor of William Borrer (1781–1862) English botanist
- borszczowii** In honor of Elia Grigorievich Borszczow (1833–1878) Russian botanist
- borumensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Borum, Mozambique
- borussica** L. *Borussia*, Prussia; *-ica*, belonging to. An allusion either to the country of collection, Tanzania, then known as German East Africa, or directly to Prussia whose principal city, Berlin, had shortly before become the capital of Germany. The expedition leader was Director of the Berlin Botanical Museum which had connection with both Prussia and Germany
- boryan-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Jean Baptiste Geneviève Marcellin Bory de St Vincent (1778–1846) French botanist
- borysthenica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From *Borysthenes*, ancient name for the Dnieper River, Ukraine
- borzianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *borzii*
- borzii** In honor of Antonino Borz (1852–1921) Sicilian botanist
- boscian-um, -us** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Louis Augustin Guillaume Bosc (1759–1828) French botanist
- boscii** As for *boscianum*
- bosniaca** L. a Bosnian. From Bosnia
- bosseri** In honor of Jean M. Bosser (1922–) French botanist
- bossii** In honor of Georg Boss (?–1972)
- Botelua** See *Bouteloua*
- Bothriochloa** Gk *bothrion*, pit; *chloa*, grass. The lower glume of some species has a conspicuous pit
- Botriochloa** See *Bothriochloa*
- botryodes** Gk *botrys*, bunch of grapes; *-odes*, resembling. The inflorescence is a congested panicle
- botryoides** Gk *botrys*, cluster of grapes; *-oides*, resembling. The inflorescence is racemose
- botryostachya** Gk *botrys*, cluster of grapes; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Vegetative and flowering culms more or less discrete
- botschantzevii** In honor of Victor Petrovic Botschantzev (1910–) Russian botanist
- botterii** In honor of Mateo Botteri (1808–1877) Italian botanist
- bottnica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Bottnieus, now Bothnia, northern Sweden
- boucheanum** In honor of Peter Carl Bouché (1783–1856) German-born French horticulturist
- bourdillonii** In honor of Thomas Fulton Bourdillon (1849–1930) who collected in India
- bourgaei** In honor of Eugène Bourgeau (1813–1877) French botanist
- bournei** As for *bourneorum*
- bourneorum** In honor of Albert Gibbs Bourne (1859–1940) and his wife, collectors in India, Thailand and Myanmar
- bourouensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bourou, now Buru an island in the Moluccas, Indonesia
- Bouteloua, Boutelouae** In honor of Claudio Boutelou (1774–1842) Spanish horticulturist
- boutelouoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Bouteloua*
- bovonei** In honor of Ettore Bovone (1880–1922) Italian veterinarian and plant collector in Zaire
- bowdenii** In honor of Wray M. Bowden (1914–) Canadian botanist
- bowes-lyonii** In honor of David Bowes-Lyon (1902–1961) British botanist who collected in Pakistan
- boxiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Harold Edmund Box (1898–1973) English born West Indian entomologist
- boyacensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Department of Boyacá, Colombia
- Brachatera** Gk *brachys*, short; *ather*, ear or spike of wheat. Lemma shortly awned in contrast to *Danthonia*
- Brachiaria** L. *brachium*, fore-arm; *-aria*, pertaining to. The inflorescence branches frequently resemble signal arms
- brachiariaeformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Inflorescence resembling that of *Brachiaria*

- brachiat-a, -um** *L. brachium*, forearm; *-atum*, possessing. Inflorescence a single axis bearing racemes often held in a manner suggesting the arms of a signalling station
- Brachyachne** *Gk brachys*, short; *achne*, scale. The lemma is shorter than the subtending glumes
- brachyanther-a, -um** *Gk brachys*, short; *antherix*, ear or spike of wheat. Inflorescence or inflorescence branches short and spicate
- brachyanthum** *Gk brachys*, short; *anthos*, flower. Panicle depauperate with few branches
- Brachyaria** See *Brachiaria*
- brachyather-a, -um, -us** *Gk brachys*, short; *ather*, barb or spine. Lemma awn relatively short
- brachychaet-a, -e** *Gk brachys*, short; *chaete*, bristle. Awn of lemma shorter than that of related species
- brachychaetoides** *Gk -oides*, resembling. Spikelets resemble those of *Stipa brachychaeta*, which is in a closely related genus
- Brachychnoa** *Gk brachys*, short; *chnoa*, grass. Racemes short in comparison to those of *Leptochloa*
- brachyclad-a, -um** *Gk brachys*, short; *klados*, stem. Inflorescence branches short
- Brachyelytrum, brachyelytrum** *Gk brachys*, short; *elytrum*, cover. The subtending glumes are short with respect to the length of the spikelet
- brachygloss-a, -us** *Gk brachys*, short; *glossa*, tongue. Ligule short
- brachylachnum** *Gk brachys*, short; *lachnos*, wool. Glumes shortly pubescent
- brachylemma** *Gk brachys*, short; *lemma*, husk. Lemmas much shorter than glumes
- brachylepis** *Gk brachys*, short; *lepis*, scale. Glumes shorter than lemmas
- brachyloph-a, -um** *Gk brachys*, short; *lophos*, crest. Fertile lemma shortly apiculate
- brachyphyll-a, -um, -us** *Gk brachys*, short; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades short
- brachypod-a, -um, -us** *Gk brachys*, short; *pous*, foot. Raceme peduncles very short
- brachypodioides** *Gk -oides*, resembling. Similar to *Brachypodium* in habit
- Brachypodium** *Gk brachys*, short; *podion*, little foot. Spikelets borne on very short pedicels
- brachypodus** See *brachypoda*
- brachypogon** *Gk brachys*, short; *pogon*, beard. Callus shortly hairy
- brachyrhynchus** *Gk brachys*, short; *rhynchos*, beak. Spikelets bearing hairs with swollen tips
- brachyspermum** *Gk brachys*, short; *sperma*, seed. Grains shorter than those of related species
- brachystachya-a, -um, -us** See *Brachystachyum*
- brachystachys** See *Brachystachyum*
- Brachystachyum** *Gk brachys*, short; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence short and composed of spike-like racemes
- brachystachyus** See *brachystachya*
- brachystephana** *Gk brachys*, short; *stephanos*, crown. Base of awn surrounded by a short crown of hairs
- Brachystylus, brachystylus** *Gk brachys*, short; *stylos*, column. Style short
- brachythyrs-a, -um, -us** *Gk brachys*, short; *thyrsos*, ornamental wand. Racemes short and congested towards the apex of a long peduncle
- brachytrich-a, -um, -us** *Gk brachys*, short; *thrix*, hair. With short hairs on the glumes and, or lemmas
- brachyur-a, -um** *Gk brachys*, short; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence of short racemes
- Braconnotia** See *Braconotia*
- Braconotia** In honor of Henry Braconnot (1780–1855) French botanist
- bracteat-a, -um, -us** *L. bractea*, bract; *-ata*, possessing. Panicle or inflorescence branches subtended by leafy bracts
- Bracteola** *L.* a small leaf of gold. The spikelets are light-golden, shining and compressed
- bracteolata** *L. bractea*, bract; *-ola*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Primary branches of inflorescence subtended by small bracts
- bracteosa** *L. bractea*, bract; *-osa*, well developed. Panicles with a hyaline bract
- bradei** In honor of Alexander Curt Brade (1881–1971) German-born Brazilian botanist

- bradleyi** From Bradley grass cultivated as a turf in South Africa
- brainii** In honor of Charles Kimberlin Brain (1931–) who collected in Southern Rhodesia
- brandegei** In honor of Townsend Stith Brandegee (1843–1925) United States civil engineer and botanist
- brandisii** In honor of Dietrich Brandis (1824–1907) German-born Indian forester
- Brandtia** In honor of Johann(es) Friedrich Brandt (1802–1879) German-born Russian zoologist
- brandzae** In honor of Marcel Alex Brândza (1868–1934) Romanian botanist
- brasilian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Brazil
- brasiliens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Brazil
- Brasilocalamus** Gk *kalamos*, reed. A reed-like genus from Brazil
- brassii** In honor of Leonard John Brass (1900–1971) Australian explorer and plant collector
- braun-blanquetii** In honor of Josias Braun-Blanquet (1884–1980) French-Swiss vegetation scientist
- braunii** In honor of Alexander Carl Heinrich Braun (1805–1877) German botanist
- bravum** From Valle de Bravo, Mexico
- brazzae** In honor of Jacques de Brazza (1859–1887) Belgian botanist
- brazzavillense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Brazzaville, Congo
- breazensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Breaza, Romania
- bredoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin but here used as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Hans Joseph Anna Eric Richard Brédo (1903–)
- breedlovei** In honor of Dennis E. Breedlove (1939–) United States botanist
- breistrofferi** In honor of Maurice André Frantz Breistroffer (1910–1986) French Museum administrator
- brennia** In honor of the tribe of people known as the Brennii after whom the Brenner Pass between Italy and Austria is named
- bresolinii** In honor of Antônio Bresolin (1919–) Brazilian botanist
- breunia** Possibly a misspelling of *brennia*, and thus may commemorate the Brennii, a tribe which inhabited the Alps between Italy and Austria. The protologue also mentions “Brunner” and “Brenner” which further confuses the issue
- brev-e, -is** L. short. – (1) Culms short. *Avena brevis*, *Brachiaria brevis*, *Bromus brevis*, *Disanthelium breve*, *Hordeum breve*, *Muhlenbergia brevis*, *Panicum breve*, *Paspalum breve*, *Pennisetum breve*, *Poa brevis*, *Yushania brevis* – (2) lemmas short. *Stipidium breve* – (3) leaf-blades short. *Phalaris brevis*
- breviaristat-a, -um, -us** L. *brevis*, short; *arista*, bristle; *-ata*, possessing. Glumes or lemmas shortly awned
- brevicalyx** L. *brevis*, short; Gk *kalyx*, cup. The subtending glumes are much shorter than the lemma
- breviculmis** L. *brevis*, short; *culmus*, stalk. Culms short
- brevicuspida** L. *brevis*, short; *cuspis*, head of a spear; *-ata*, possessing. Lemma shortly three-cusped
- brevidentatum** L. *brevis*, short; *dens*, tooth; *-atum*, possessing. Lateral lobes of lemma short
- brevieri** In honor of Brevier
- breviflor-a, -um** L. *brevis*, short; *flos*, flower. Spikelets short
- brevifoli-a, -um, -us** L. *brevis*, short; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades shorter than those of some other species in the genus or relative to the length of the culm
- brevigluma** L. *brevis*, short; *gluma*, husk. Upper glume not exceeding the spikelet in length
- breviglum-e, -is** L. *brevis*, short; *gluma*, husk. One or both glumes short with respect to the length of the spikelet
- breviligula** L. *brevis*, short; *ligula*, small tongue. Ligule very short
- breviligulata** L. *brevis*, short; *ligula*, little tongue; *-ata*, possessing. Ligule short
- brevinodus** L. *brevis*, short; *nodus*, knot. Culms with short internodes

- brevipaleata** *L. brevis*, short; *palea*, scale; *-ata*, possessing. Palea much reduced
- brevipaniculata** *L. brevis*, short; *paniculus*, panicle; *-ata*, possessing. Panicle short and broad
- brevipedicellatum** *L. brevis*, short; *pedicellus*, stalk; *-atum*, possessing. Primary branches of inflorescence short
- brevipedunculatus** *L. brevis*, short; *pedunculatus*, stalked. With short peduncles
- brevipes** *L. brevis*, short; *pes*, foot. – (1) Pedicels short. *Agrostis brevipipes*, *Digitaria brevipipes*, *Roegneria brevipipes*, *Stipa brevipipes* – (2) peduncle short. *Arundinaria brevipipes*
- brevipil-a, -um, -us** *L. brevis*, short; *pilum*, hair. Lemmas or glumes bearing short hairs
- brevipilis** *L. brevis*, short; *pilum*, hair. See *brevipila*
- brevipil-um, -us** See *brevipila*
- Brevipodium** *L. brevis*, short; *pes*, foot. Tussock forming species, whereas those that are related have a rhizomatous habit
- breviradiatum** *L. brevis*, short; *radius*, spoke of a wheel; *-atum*, possessing. Panicle branches short, whorled
- breviramosum** *L. brevis*, short; *ramus*, branch; *-osum*, abundance. With many short panicle branches
- brevis** See *breve*
- breviscrobs** *L. brevis*, short; *scrobs*, ditch. On drying, a small pit develops at each basal margin of the fertile lemma
- breviset-a, -um, -us** *L. brevis*, short; *seta*, bristle. – (1) Lemmas short-awned. *Chloris breviseta*, *Danthonia breviseta* – (2) involucre bristles short. *Cenchrus brevisetus* – (3) lower glume shortly awned. *Ortachne breviseta*, *Panicum brevisetum*
- brevispica** *L. brevis*, short; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain. Spikelets short
- brevispicat-a, -um** *L. brevis*, short; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ata*, possessing. Inflorescence a single or pair of secund spikes
- brevispicula** *L. brevis*, short; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets one-floreted
- brevissima** *L. brevis*, short; *-issima*, most. Leaf-blades very short
- brevisubulatum** *L. brevis*, short; *subula*, awl; *-ata*, possessing. Glumes or lemma shortly awned
- brevivaginata** *L. brevis*, short; *vagina*, sheath; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-sheaths only about half the length of the succeeding internode
- breweri** In honor of William Henry Brewer (1828–1910) United States botanist
- bricchetteana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Luigi Robecchi-Bricchette (1855–1926) Italian botanist
- brieyi** In honor of Comte J. de Briey (fl. 1912) who collected in Zaire
- brigalow** Grows in the Brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*) dominated forests of north-eastern Australia
- brigantiaca** *L. -ica*, belonging to. From Brigantium, now Briançon, France
- brigantina** *L. -ina*, indicating possession. See *brigantiaca*
- brilletii** In honor of F. Brillet (fl. 1923) French botanist who collected in Tonkin, now Vietnam
- brinkmannii** In honor of Friedrich Ludwig Brinkmann (1799–1875) German gardener
- brintnellii** From the shores of Lake Brintnell, south-western Mackenzie, British Columbia, Canada
- briquetii** In honor of John Isaac Briquet (1870–1931) Swiss botanist
- britannic-a, -us** *L. -ica*, belonging to. From Britannia now in part Britain
- brittonii** In honor of Nathaniel Lord Britton (1859–1934) United States botanist
- brittonorum** Of the Brittons. In honor of Nathaniel Lord (1859–1934) and Elizabeth Gertrude (1858–1934) Britton, United States botanists
- brixhei** In honor of Brixhe (fl. 1910) who collected in Zaire
- Briza** *Gk brizo*, nod. The spikelets are borne on long stalks and so droop. The name was used in Classical Times by Galenos for a species of cereal, probably rye
- brizaeform-e, -is** *L. forma*, appearance. The spikelets resemble those of *Briza*

- brizanth-a, -um** Gk *brizo*, nod; *anthos*, flower. The spikelets hang from the horizontal rachis
- briziformis** See *brizaeforme*
- Brizochloa** Resembling *Briza*
- brizoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescences or spikelets resemble those of *Briza*
- Brizopyrum** Gk *brizo*, nod; *pyros*, wheat. Inflorescence with drooping branches
- brockmanii** As for *Drake-Brockmania*
- brodiei** In honor of David Arthur Brodie (1868–?) Canadian-born United States agronomist
- Bromelica** Sharing the characters of *Bromus* and *Melica*
- bromidioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Bromidium*
- Bromidium** Gk *-idium*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Similar to *Bromus*
- Bromofestuca** Presumed hybrids between species of *Bromus* and *Festuca*
- bromoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Bromus*, usually with respect to the inflorescence
- bromoideus** See *bromoidea*
- Bromopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Bromus*
- Bromuniola** Superficially resembles *Bromus* but in the number of glumes resembles *Uniola*
- Bromus** Gk *bromo*, food. In Classical times the Greek name for oats
- brongniartii** In honor of Adolphe Théodore Brongniart (1801–1876) French botanist and palaeontologist
- broteri** In honor of Félix da Silva Avelar Brotero (1744–1828) Portugese botanist
- Brousemichea** In honor of M. Brousemichea (fl. 1882) sometime Director of Botanic Garden, Saigon, Vietnam
- browneana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *brownii* (1)
- brownei** See *brownii* (1)
- browniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *brownii* (1)
- brownii** In honor of – (1) Robert Brown, (1773–1858) Scots-born English botanist. *Amphipogon brownii*, *Cenchrus brownii*, *Cinna brownii*, *Digitaria brownii*, *Eragrostis brownii*, *Leptochloa brownii* – (2) Joseph R. Brown, United States rancher. *Aristida brownii*
- Bruckmannia** See *Beckmannia*
- brueggeri** In honor of Christian Georg Brügger (1833–1899) Swiss museum director
- bruggemannii** In honor of Paul F. Bruggemann (1890–1974) German-born Canadian naturalist
- bruhsiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Alexander Bruhns who collected around the Caspian Sea
- brunne-a, -um** L. dull brown. Spikelets dull brown
- brunnescens** L. *brunescens*, become brown. Spikelets pale-brown
- brunneum** See *brunnea*
- brunoana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Francesco Bruno (1897–1986) Italian botanist
- brunonian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *brownii*
- brunonis** See *brownii*
- Brylkinia** In honor of A.D. Brylkin (fl. 1859–1863) ethnographer and plant collector in Siberia
- bryoides** Gk *bryon*, moss; *-oides*, resembling. Habitat moss-like
- bryophil-a, -us** Gk *bryon*, moss; *phileo*, love. Growing amongst mosses
- buar** The vernacular name of this species in Sumatra, Indonesia
- bucegiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bucegi, Romania
- Bucetum** L. a cattle pasture. Species a common component of cattle pastures
- buchananensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. Growing on the shores of Lake Buchanan, Queensland, Australia
- buchananii** In honor of – (1) John Buchanan (1855–1896) who collected in Malawi. *Digitaria buchananii*, *Eragrostis buchananii* – (2) John Buchanan (1821–1903) Scots-born clergyman and amateur botanist. *Andropogon buchananii* – (3) John Buchanan (1819–1898) Scots-born New Zealand artist and botanist. *Poa buchananii* – (4) G. Buchanan, collector of the type. *Setaria buchananii*
- bucharica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Buchara District, Turkestan region of Central Asia

- buchingeri** In honor of Jean Daniel Buchinger (1803–1888) from whose herbarium the species was described
- Buchloe**, **Buchloë** Gk *bukalos*, buffalo; *chloe*, grass. A contraction of the Greek translation of the vernacular name Buffalo Grass
- Buchlomimus** Gk *mimus*, a mimic. Superficially resembling *Buchloe*
- buchneri** In honor of Max Buchner (1846–1921) who collected in Angola
- buchtarmensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Buchtarma River, Kazakhstan
- buchtienii** In honor of Otto Buchtien (1859–1946) German botanist
- buchwaldii** In honor of Johannes Buchwald (1869–1927) German botanist
- buckleyan-a**, **-um**, **-us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *buckleyi*
- buckleyi** In honor of Samuel Botsford Buckley (1809–1884) United States botanist
- buddhistica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. Origin uncertain, not given by author but may refer to the species growing in the grounds of Buddhist Temples
- budensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Buda, Hungary
- buekeana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Bueke
- Buergersiochloa** In honor of Th. Buerger (1881–?) Dutch physician and educator
- buettneri** In honor of David Sigmund August Buettner (1724–1768) German botanist
- bufensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Bufa Mountains, Mexico
- bulawayense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Bulawayo, Zimbabwe
- bulbifer** L. *bulbus*, onion; *fero*, carry or bear. Culm bases swollen
- Bulbilis** L. *bulbus*, onion; *-ilis*, property of. Anthoecium bulb-shaped
- bulbillifera** L. *bulbus*, bulb; *-illus*, diminutive; *fero*, carry or bear. Lateral shoots short, with swollen culm bases
- bulbodes** See *bolbodes*
- bulbos-a**, **-um**, **-us** L. *bulbus*, onion; *-osa*, abundance. – (1) Culm-bases swollen. *Alopecurus bulbosus*, *Avena bulbosa*, *Cenchrus bulbosus*, *Digitaria bulbosa*, *Erianthecium bulbosum*, *Glyceria bulbosa*, *Hordeum bulbosum*, *Panicum bulbosum*, *Pappophorum bulbosum*, *Phalaris bulbosa*, *Poa bulbosa* – (2) lower glume inflated. *Sorghum bulbosum*
- Bulbulus** L. *bulbus*, onion; *-ulus*, diminutive. Culms bulbous at the base
- bulgarica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Bulgaria
- bullockii** In honor of Arthur Allman Bullock (1906–1980) English botanist
- buncei** In honor of Daniel Bunce (1813–1872) Australian nurseryman and Garden's Curator
- bungean-a**, **-um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Aleksandr Andreevich Bunge (1803–1890) Ukrainian physician and botanist
- bungei** As for *bungeana*
- bunglensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bungle Bungle Range, Western Australia
- bungoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bungo Province, now Oita Prefecture, Japan
- bunicola** Gk *bounos*, hill; L. *-cola*, dweller. From the Flinders Ranges, Australia
- bunophilum** Gk *bounos*, hill; *phileo*, love. Growing on hills
- bunyensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Bunya Mountains, Queensland, Australia
- burbidgeae** In honor of Nancy Tyson Burbidge (1912–1977) Australian botanist
- burchan-buddae** Of the Burchan-Buddha Mountains, Tibet Autonomous Region, China
- burchellii** In honor of William John Burchell (1781–1863) English traveller and plant collector in southern Africa and Brazil
- burgu** Local name for the species in Niger
- burgundiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Burgundy, France
- burjatica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Buryat-Mongol, now Republic of Buryatia, Russian Federation

- burkartianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *burkartii*
- burkartii** In honor of Arturo Erhardo Burkart (1906–1975) Argentinian botanist
- burkei** In honor of Joseph Burke (fl. 1830s–1840s) who collected in southern Africa and North America
- burkensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Burke District, Queensland, Australia
- burkii** (1) In honor of Isaac Burk (1816–1893) United States botanist. *Bouteloua burkii* – (2) in error for *burkei*. *Aristida burkei*
- burkittii** In honor of George Burkitt (1830–?) pastoralist who collected in northern Australia
- Burmabamba** See *Burmabambus*
- Burmabambus** A woody bamboo from Burma, now Myanmar
- burmaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Burma, now Myanmar
- burmahicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Burma, now Myanmar
- burmanic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Burma, now Myanmar
- burmanii** In honor of Alisdair Graham Burman (1942–1992) English-born, Brazilian botanist
- burmannii** In honor of Nicolaus Lorenz Burmann (1734–1793) Dutch botanist
- burmensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Burma, now Myanmar
- burmitis** Gk *-itis*, indicating a close connection. From Burma now Myanmar
- burnaschewii** In honor of Burnaschew
- burnatii** In honor of Emile Burnat (1828–1920) Swiss engineer, magistrate and amateur botanist
- burnouffii** In honor of Charles Burnouf (fl. 1850) Corsican educator
- burnsiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of William Burns (1884–1970) Scots-born Indian botanist
- burraensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Burra Range, Queensland, Australia
- burttdavii** In honor of Joseph Burtt-Davy (1870–1940) Scots-born Californian and South African botanist
- burttii** In honor of Bernard Dearman Burtt (1902–1938) English botanist who collected widely in tropical Africa
- buschian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Elizabeth (Elizaveta) Alexandrovna Busch (1886–1960) or Nicolai Adolfovitch (Adolfovich) Busch (1869–1941) who jointly collected in the Caucasus
- buschirica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Buschir, Iran
- busei** In honor of Lodewijk Hendrik Buse (1819–1888) Dutch botanist
- bushii** In honor of Benjamin Franklin Bush (1858–1937) United States botanist
- busseanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *bussei*
- bussei** In honor of Walter Carl Otto Busse (1865–1933) German botanist and traveler
- Butania** Named for the Kingdom of Bhutan
- butuluensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Butulu, Zaire
- buxbaumii** In honor of Johann Christian Buxbaum (1693–1730) German botanist
- buza** In honor of Búza
- bynoei** In honor of Benjamin Bynoe (1804–1865) English Naval Surgeon who collected in Australia
- byronis** From Byron Bay, Hawaii
- byrrangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Byrrang, that is Bering Peninsula, Russian Far East
- byzantina** Gk *-ina*, indicating possession. From Byzantium, either the city now known as Constantinople or in the wider sense of the eastern division of the Roman Empire that corresponds approximately with the present day Near East

C

- caaguazuense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Caaguazú, Paraguay
- caamanoi** In honor of José María Plácido Caamaño (1838–1901) a former President of Ecuador

- caatingense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Catinga, Brazil
- cabanisi** In honor of Jean Louis Cabanis (1816–1906) who collected in south-eastern USA
- Cabrera** In honor of Antonia Cabrera (1763–1827) Spanish cleric and botanist who collected in South America
- cabrerae** In honor of Angel Lulio Cabrera (1908–1999) Argentinian botanist
- cabrerensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From La Cabrera, Spain
- cabreriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *cabrerae*
- cacharensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Cachar in the Brahmaputra Valley, India
- cachemyriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Emodi Cachemyriana, that is Kashmir
- cachimboense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Serra do Cachimbo, Brazil
- cacuminis** (1) L. *cacumen*, extreme point. Leaf-apex markedly acuminate. *Arthrostylidium cacuminis* – (2) L. *cacumen*, summit. From the Tibetan Plateau. *Elymus cacuminis*
- caduc-a, -um** L. dropping off early. Florets or spikelets shed shortly after anthesis
- caduciflora** L. *caduca*, dropping off early; *flor*, flower. Spikelets not persistent
- caduciseta** L. *caduca*, dropping off early; *seta*, bristle. Awn deciduous
- caducum** See *caduca*
- caelachyrium** See *Coelachyrium*
- caerulans** L. *caerulea*, bluish; *-ans*, assuming the appearance of. Spikelets dark-purple
- caerule-a, -um, -us** L. bluish. Often with bluish-green leaf-blades
- caerulescens** L. *caerulesco*, become bluish. Foliage glaucous
- caeruleus** See *caerulea*
- caesi-a, -um, -us** L. bluish-grey, as of eyes. Plant in whole or in part bluish-grey
- caesioglucum** L. *caesius*, bluish-green as of eyes; *glauca*, bluish-green. Leaves bluish-green
- caespitans** L. *caespes*, grass that has been cut; *-ans*, assuming the appearance of. Forming turf
- caespitos-a, -um, -us** L. *caespes*, grass that has been cut; *-osa*, abundance. Tufted or forming a turf
- caffr-a, -um** Pertaining to the Kaffirs of southern Africa
- caffrorum** See *caffra*. Of the Kaffirs who cultivated the species for grain
- caffrum** See *caffra*
- cagiriensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Cagiri, Pyrenees, France
- cahoonianum** Origin obscure, not given by author, but probably referring to Calhoun, a city and county in Georgia, USA, as the name it replaced was *georgianum*, which also refers to the state of Georgia
- caianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. In honor of Lian-bing Cai (fl. 1996) Chinese botanist
- caini** In honor of Stanley Adair Cain (1902–1995) United States botanist
- cairnesiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Donaldson Delorme Cairnes (1875–1917) Canadian geologist and plant collector
- cajamarcae** From Cajamarca Province, Peru
- cajamarcentis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. See *cajaramacae*
- cajatambense** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cajatambo Province, Peru
- calabrica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Calabria, Italy
- calaccanzense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Calaccanz, Luzon Island, Philippines
- calamagrostidea** Gk *-idea*, resembling. Similar to *Calamagrostis*
- calamagrostidiformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Inflorescences or spikelets resembling those of *Calamagrostis*
- Calamagrostis, calamagrostis** Gk *kalamos*, reed; *agrostis*, a type of grass. Many of the species are reed-like
- calamari-a, -us** L. *calamus*, reed; *-aria*, pertaining to. Habit reed-like
- Calamina** Gk *kalamos*, reed; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Habit reed-like

- Calammophila** Hybrids between species of *Calamagrostis* and *Ammophila*
- Calamochloa** Gk *kalamos*, reed; *chloa*, grass. Culms cane-like
- Calamochloe**, **Calamochloë** See *Calamochloa* but referring to a different genus
- Calamogrostis** A misspelling of *Calamagrostis*
- Calamophila** Hybrids between species of *Calamagrostis* and *Ammophila*
- Calamovilfa** A combination of *Calamagrostis* and *Vilfa*
- calantha** Gk *kalos*, beauty; *anthos*, flower. Inflorescence of attractive appearance
- calarashica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Kalash, Moldova
- calatajeronensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Caltajerone, Sicily
- calcarata** L. *calcar*, spur; *-ata*, denoting possession. Base of upper glume formed into a spur
- calcare-a, -us** L. *calx*, lime; *-arius*, pertaining to. Growing on limestone soils
- calcaria** See *calcarea*
- calchaquia** From the Calchaquia Valley, Argentina
- calchaquiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cumbres Calcha-quiés, a district of Argentina
- calicola** L. *calx*, lime; *-cola*, dweller. Growing on limestone
- calciphilus** L. *calx*, lime; Gk *phileo*, love. Growing on limestone
- calcis** L. *calx*, lime. Growing on limestone
- caldasii** In honor of Mancisco José Caldas (1741–1816) Colombian botanist
- calderi** In honor of James Alexander Calder (1915–1990) Canadian botanist
- calderillensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Calderillo, Bolivia
- Calderonella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here a name-forming suffix; *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Cleofé Elsa Calderón (1929–) Argentinian-born United States botanist
- calderoniae** As for *Calderonella*
- calderoniana** As for *Calderonella*
- caldesii** In honor of Lodovico Caldesi (1822–1884) Italian botanist
- caledonica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From New Caledonia
- caliculatus** See *calyculatus*
- calicutensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Calicut District, Kerala State, India
- californic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From California, USA
- Calliagrostis** Gk *kallion*, more beautiful; *agrostis*, an unidentified fodder plant of the Ancients. Regarded by the author as beautiful
- Callichloea** Gk *kallion*, more beautiful; *chloa*, grass. Attractive in appearance
- callichroa** Gk *kallion*, more beautiful; *chroia*, color. Spikelets attractively colored
- callida** L. sly. Somewhat resembling three other species
- callieri** In honor of Alexis Callier (1850–1925) who collected in the Crimea
- calliferum** L. *callus*, hard skin of an animal; *fero*, carry or bear. Base of spikelet callus-like
- calligera** Gk *kallion*, more beautiful; L. *gero*, carry or bear. Spikelets pale-purple
- callina** A misspelling of *collina*
- calliopsis** Gk *kallion*, more beautiful; *opsis*, resemblance. Meaning obscure, not given by author
- calliphylum** Gk *kallion*, more beautiful; *phylon*, leaf. Leaf-blades light-green drying yellowish
- callitrichus** Gk *kallion*, more beautiful; *thrix*, hair. Awns setiform, violet
- callopus** Gk *kallion*, more beautiful; *pous*, foot. Glumes adnate to the internode forming a brightly colored subglobose stipe
- callos-a, -um** L. hard-skinned. – (1) Florets in some way thickened. *Arundinaria callosa*, *Avena callosa*, *Melica callosa*, *Panicum callosum*, *Schizachne callosa* – (2) the base of the leaf-lamina is thickened. *Poa callosa*
- calochloa** Gk *kalos*, beautiful; *chloa*, grass. Attractive in appearance
- caloptila** Gk *kalos*, beautiful; *ptilon*, feather. Central branch of awn plumose
- calostachy-a, -us** Gk *kalos*, beautiful; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence spike-like, attractive

Calosteca See *Calotheca*

Calotheca, calotheca Gk *kalos*, beautiful; *theke*, box. The lemma margins extend as lateral wings

Calotheria Gk *kalos*, beautiful; *ather*, barb or spine. Apices of the awns are pigmented
calvescens L. *calvesco*, become bald. Plants in whole or in part glabrous

calviniensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Calvinia, Cape Province, South Africa

calvum L. bald. Racemes glabrous

calycin-a, -um, -us Gk *kalyx*, cup; *-ina*, indicating possession. The subtending glumes are as long or longer than the lemma thereby resembling a cup

Calycodon Gk *kalyx*, cup; *odous*, tooth. Apices of the glumes conspicuously toothed

calyculatus Gk *kalyx*, cup; L. *-ulus*, diminutive; *-atus*, possessing. Spikelets subtended by a cup-like involucre of bristles

Calyplochloa Gk *kalyptos*, cup; *chloa*, grass. The axillary cleistogamous spikelets are protected by an indurated leaf-sheath

camargoanus In honor of Felisberto C. Camargo (c. 1887) Brazilian agriculturalist

cambessediana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Jacques Cambessèdes (1799–1863) French botanist

cambodgiensis See *cambogiense*

cambodiensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cambodia

cambogiense, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Cambodia (latinized as *Cambogia*)

cambrica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Cambria, now Wales

cameronii In honor of Kenneth J. Cameron (fl. 1896–1899) who collected in East Africa

cameroonensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cameroon Mountain or Republic of Cameroon, West Africa

camerunensis See *cameroonensis*

campan-a, -um L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Campania, now a Province of Terra de Lavora, Italy

campbellensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Campbell Island, a New Zealand possession in the south-eastern Pacific Ocean

Campeiostachys Gk *kampe*, caterpillar; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The drooping spikes resemble caterpillars

Campelia See *Campella*

Campella Gk *kampe*, caterpillar; L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. The awn is hygroscopic and bears a fanciful resemblance to a caterpillar

campestr-e, -is L. *campus*, plain; *-estre*, place of growth. Uncultivated

campicola L. *campus*, plain; *-cola*, dweller. Growing uncultivated

campinarum L. Possessive plural of the Portuguese *campina* treated as a feminine noun. Of the *campina* (grasslands) of Amazonas, Brazil

camporum L. *campus*, plain. Growing on the plains

Campuloa Gk *kampylos*, curve. The racemes of the inflorescence are sickle-shaped

Campulosus Gk *kampylos*, curve; L. *-osus*, abundance. The racemes of the inflorescence are very strongly curved

campyloracheus Gk *kampylos*, curve; *rhachis*, backbone. Racemes flexuose

campylostachy-a, -um Gk *kampylos*, curve; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Racemes curved

Camusia In honor of Aimée Antionette Camus (1879–1965) French botanist

camusiana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Camusia*

Camusiella L. *-ella*, diminutive but here employed as a name-forming suffix. See *Camusia*

can-a, -um L. ash-colored. Densely invested with appressed hairs

canadens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Canada

canaliculat-a, -um, -us L. *canalis*, channel; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Lemma of the lower floret grooved. *Holcolemma canaliculatum*, *Panicum canaliculatum*, *Paspalum canaliculatum* – (2) leaf-blades deeply channelled. *Agropyrum canaliculatum*, *Andropogon canaliculatus*, *Elymus canaliculatum*, *Roegneria canaliculata*, *Saccharum canaliculatum*

- canarae** From Canara, a region in Karnataka State, India
- canariensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Canary Islands
- Canastra** From Parque Nacional da Serra da Canastra, Brazil
- canbyi** In honor of William Marriott Canby (1831–1904) United States banker and amateur botanist
- candamoana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Manuel Candamo (1841–1904) President of Peru
- candicans** L. *candeo*, shine. Anthoecia glossy-white
- candid-a, -um, -us** L. glossy white. Spikelets white
- candid-um, -us** See *candida*
- candissimum** L. *candida*, glossy white; *-issimum*, most. Glumes white and shining
- Candollea** As for *Decandolia*
- candollei** As for *Decandolia*
- canescens** L. *canesco*, grow white. Leaf-blades or leaf-sheaths densely invested with white or grey hairs
- caniflora** L. *canus*, greyish-white; *flos*, flower. Spikelets dark-purple and invested with white hairs
- canila** Spanish *canilla*, small cane or reed. Culms woody
- canin-a, -um, -us** L. *canus*, greyish-white; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Foliage or inflorescences grey-green
- caninoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Agropyron caninum*
- canin-um, -us** See *canina*
- cannanorensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Cannanore District, Kerala, India
- cannanorica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. See *cannanorensis*
- cannavieira** The vernacular name of the species in Brazil
- canovirens** L. *canus*, greyish-white; *virens*, green. Lemma invested with long hairs
- canoviridis** L. *canus*, greyish-white; *viridis*, green. Culm-sheaths greyish-green
- cantabrica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Cantabria, now northern Spain
- canterae** In honor of Cornelio B. Cantera (1855–?) Uruguayan horticulturalist
- cantonens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Canton, now Guangzho, China
- cantorii** In honor of Theodor Edvard Cantor (1809–1860) Danish-born botanist who collected in China and Malaya
- canum** See *cana*
- caobangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cao Bang, Vietnam
- caparaoens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Serra do Caparaó, Brazil
- capens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. In the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa
- caperatum** L. *capero*, to be wrinkled. Upper glume and sterile lemma coarsely cross-wrinkled
- capillace-a, -um** L. *capillis*, a hair; *-acea*, indicating resemblance. – (1) Glume apices drawn out into long threads. *Stipa capillacea* – (2) inflorescence with capillary branches. *Aristida capillacea*, *Eragrostis capillacea*, *Panicum capillaceum*
- capillar-e, -is** L. *capillis*, a hair; *-are*, pertaining to. – (1) Inflorescence with filiform branches. *Achneria capillaris*, *Agropyron capillare*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Aira capillaris*, *Anastrophus capillaris*, *Axonopus capillaris*, *Muhlenbergia capillaris*, *Senites capillaris* – (2) leaf-blades filiform. *Sasa capillaris*
- capillarifolia** L. *capillis*, hair; *-aris*, pertaining to; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades hair-like
- capillarioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Panicum capillaris*
- capillaris** See *capillare*
- capillata** L. *capillis*, hair; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Leaf-blades thread-like. *Festuca capillata*, *Raddia capillata*, *Stipa capillata* – (2) inflorescence branches thread-like. *Cryptochloa capillata* – (3) lower glume thread-like. *Olyra capillata*
- capilliflorus** L. *capillis*, a hair; *flos*, flower. Pedicels thread-like
- capillifoli-a, -um** L. *capillis*, a hair; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades thread-like
- Capillipedium** L. *capillis*, a hair; *pes*, foot. Spikelets borne on thread-like pedicels

- capillipes** As for *Capillipedium*
- capitat-a, -um, -us** L. *caput*, head; *-ata*, possessing. Inflorescence condensed to a sphere-like structure
- capitellata** L. *caput*, head; *-ella*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Panicle forming a small head
- capitipila** L. *caput*, head; *pilum*, hair. Glumes and sterile lemmas with exquisitely capitate hairs
- capitis-york** From Cape York, Queensland, Australia
- capitula** L. *caput*, head; *-ula*, diminutive. Inflorescence capitate, that is a small head
- capitulifera** L. *caput*, head; *-ula*, diminutive; *fero*, carry or bear. Inflorescence densely congested
- capituliflora** L. *caput*, head; *-ula*, diminutive; *flos*, flower. Spikelets bunched into beads
- cappadocic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Cappadocia, a region of Central Turkey
- cappattama** From the Japanese vernacular *Kappa-shrine*
- caprearum** Of Capreae, now Capri, an island in the Mediterranean
- caprina** L. *caper*, goat; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. In contrast to *Festuca ovina* with which the species may be confused
- Capriola** L. *caper*, goat. In Medieval times the name of the wild goat which fed on the grass in waste rocky places
- capuronii** In honor of René Paul Raymond Capuron (1921–1971) French botanist
- capusii** In honor of Jean Guillaume Capus (1857–1931) Luxembourg-born French botanist
- caput-medusae** L. *caput*, head; *Medusa*, monster with snakes for hair. – (1) Inflorescence a spike-like panicle and the spikelets with long trifid, twisted awns. *Aristida caput-medusae* – (2) spikelets subtended by bristles. *Elymus caput-medusae*
- caracarahyensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Campos Gerais, Município de Caracará, Brazil
- caragana** From Tjuk-Caragan Peninsula which projects into the Caspian Sea
- carajasensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Serra dos Carajás, Brazil
- carannasense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Carannas, Brazil
- carautae** In honor of Jorge Pedro Pereira Carauta (1930–) Brazilian botanist
- carazana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Caráz, Peru
- carazensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. See *carazana*
- carchiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Carchi Province, Ecuador
- cardinalis** L. *cardo*, hinge; *-alis*, pertaining to. Senior, in the sense of one on whom decisions depend, but by transfer, red from the color of ceremonial garb adopted by Cardinals, senior Catholic clerics
- cardonae** As for *cardonum*
- cardonum** In honor of Félix Cardona Puig (1903–1982) Venezuelan geographer and explorer
- cardosoi** In honor of João Antonio Cardoso (1857–1937) Portuguese botanist
- careyanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of William Carey (1761–1834) English-born Indian missionary and botanist
- caribaea** From one of the Caribbean Islands
- carica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. Growing amongst *Carex*
- caricinus** L. *carex*, reed-grass; *-inus*, indicating resemblance. Similar to *Carex*
- caricoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Culms thin and much branched resembling *Carex*
- caricos-um, -us** L. *carex*, reed-grass; *-osum*, abundance. Densely caespitose with much branched culms
- carinat-a, -um, -us** L. *carina*, keel; *-atus*, possessing. – (1) Lemmas or glumes keeled. *Bromus carinatus*, *Diplachne carinata*, *Leptopogon carinatus*, *Roegneria carinata* – (2) leaf-blades keeled at the tip. *Deyeuxia carinata*, *Metasasa carinata* – (3) leaf-sheaths keeled. *Leptopogon carinatus*, *Muhlenbergia carinata*, *Panicum carinatum*, *Paspalum carinatum* – (4) fruits keeled. *Metasasa carinata*
- carinatovaginatatum** L. *carina*, keel; *-atum*, possessing; *vagina*, sheath. Sheath markedly keeled

- carinat-um, -us** See *carinata*
- carinifolium** L. *carina*, keel; *folium*, leaf. Midrib of leaf-blade prominent on lower surface
- cariophyllea** See *Caryophyllea*
- carmeli** From Mt Carmel, Palestine
- carmichaelii** In honor of Dugald Carmichael (1772–1827) Hebridean-born British soldier and plant collector
- carne-a, -um** L. *caro*, flesh; *-eus*, resembling. Foliage somewhat succulent in texture
- carnei** In honor of Walter Mervyn Carne (1885–1952) Australian botanist and plant pathologist
- carneovaginatium** L. *caro*, flesh; *vagina*, sheath; *-atum*, possessing. Leaf-sheath flesh-colored
- carniolic-a** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Carniola, now included in southern Austria and northern Yugoslavia
- carnosum** L. *caro*, flesh; *-osa*, abundance. Internodes of floating stem spongy
- carnuntina** L. *-ina*, indicating possession. From Carnuntum, a Roman camp at Petronell, Lower Austria
- caroli** In honor of Jean Martin François Carolus (1808–1863) Belgian botanist
- caroli-henrici** In honor of Karl Heinz Rechinger (1906–1998) Austrian botanist
- carolinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Caroline Islands, one of the Federated States of Micronesia, Eastern Pacific
- carolinian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. – (1) From Carolina, USA. *Cenchrus carolinianus*, *Ctenium carolinianum*, *Panicum caroliniana*, *Phalaris caroliniana*, *Poa caroliniana*, *Tricuspis caroliniana* – (2) In honor of Roger Charles Carolin (1929–) English-born Australian botanist. *Plectrachne caroliniana*
- caroliniensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Carolina, USA
- caroniense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Caroni River, Venezuela
- carpatic-a, -um** From Carpatica Montis, that is the Carpathian Mountains
- carphoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Habit similar to that of *Carpha*
- carrenianum, carrenoanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Eduardo Carreño (1816/21–1841) Spanish plant collector
- carsei** In honor of Henry Carse (1857–1930) English-born New Zealand botanist
- cartagana** From Cartagena, Colombia
- carthaginense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Carthago, Costa Rica
- carthlicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. A reference to Kazakhstan, according to Nevski, the author of the name
- cartilagine-a, -um** L. cartilaginous. – (1) Culmsheaths cartilaginous. *Yushania cartilaginea* – (2) lemmas cartilagenous. *Helictotrichon cartilagineum*, *Paspalum cartilagineum*
- carvalhoi** In honor of André Mauricio de Vieira de Carvalho (1951–2002) Brazilian botanist
- Caryochloa** Gk *karyon*, nut; *chloa*, grass. The grain is free within the indurated palea and lemma of the anthoecium forming a nut-like diaspore
- Caryophyllea, caryophyllea** Foliage resembling that of *Dianthus caryophyllus*
- casapaltensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Casapalta, Peru
- Casiostega** Gk *cases*, horse's trappings; *stegos*, roof. The inflorescence is partly protected by a sheathing leaf, which enfolds it as does livery a horse
- casiquiarensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Casiquiare, Amazonas Department, Venezuela
- caspia** From Caspia, that is the region about the Caspian Sea
- caspic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. See *caspia*
- cassa** L. empty. Lower lemmas lacking flowers
- cassanellii** In honor of Gaetano Cassanello (fl. 1895) Italian Naval Officer
- cassius** From Mount Cassius now Jebel Okrad, Syria
- castane-a, -um** L. *castaneum*, chestnut. – (1) Fertile lemma the color of chestnuts. *Eriochloa castanea*, *Paspalum castaneum* – (2) young shoots bearing chestnut-colored hairs. *Schizostachyum castaneum*

- castellan-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From the Spanish Provinces of New and Old Castille
- castellaneana** In honor of François Castella (1850–?) Swiss botanist
- castellanosii** In honor of Alberto Castellanos (1896–1968) Argentinian botanist
- castellanus** See *castellana*
- Castellia** In honor of Pietro Castelli (c. 1590–1661) Sicilian physician and amateur botanist
- castilloniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Léon Castillon (fl. 1908–1928) Argentinian cleric and botanist
- castillonis** In honor of Emmanuel Drake del Castillo (1855–1904)
- castratus** L. *castro*, castrate. Sessile spikelet of pair only one present
- castriferrei** L. *castrum*, castle; *ferreum*, iron. From Vasvár, a fortified town in western Hungary
- catabasis** Gk *kata*, below; L. *basis*, base. Lower leaf-blades broad, upper leaf-blades narrow
- Catabrosa** Gk *katabrosis*, corrosion. The apices of the glumes are uneven
- Catabrosella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Some members of the genus resemble those of *Catabrosa*
- Catabrosia** See *Catabrosa*
- catabrosodes** Gk *-odes*, resembling. Similar to *Catabrosa*
- Catalepis** Gk *kata*, below; *lepis*, scale. Lower glume scale-like
- catamarcensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Catamarca, Argentina
- catangens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Katanga Province, Zaire
- cataonica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Cataonia, Classical name for central Turkey
- Catapodium** Gk *kata*, below; *podion*, little foot. The spikelets have short pedicels
- Catatherophora** Gk *kata*, below; *ather*, barb or spine; *phero*, bear. Spikelets subtended by a single, often deciduous bristle
- catbaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Catba Island, Gulf of Tonkin, now Vietnam
- Cathariostachys** Gk *katharios*, neatly arranged; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence branches arranged like a fan
- cathartic-a, -us** L. *catharticus*, purge. If ingested, liable to damage the gut
- catherineana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Ann Catherine Ryves (1929–) English painter
- Cathestecum** Gk *kathezomai*, remain seated. Plants prostrate creepers
- catulifera** L. *catula*, small cup; *fero*, carry or bear. The pedicel tips are hollowed-out by the falling away of the spikelet
- catumbens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Catumba, Angola
- caucaiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Caucaia, Brazil
- caucasic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Caucasus, a series of mountain ranges, between the Black and Caspian Seas
- cauda-ratti** L. *cauda*, tail; *rattus*, rat. Inflorescence resembling a rat-tail
- caudat-a, -um** L. *cauda*, tail; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Glumes elongated. *Aegilops caudata*, *Agropyron caudatum*, *Chasmopodium caudatum*, *Chloris caudata*, *Eragrostis caudata*, *Rottboellia caudata*, *Stipa caudata*, *Triticum caudatum* – (2) inflorescence elongated. *Aristida caudata*, *Gymnothrix caudata*, *Imperata caudata*, *Koeleria caudata* – (3) apex of the sterile lemma long, drawn out. *Echinochloa caudata*, *Olyra caudata* – (4) lemma awned. *Anthistiria caudata*, *Sorghum caudata*, *Themeda caudata* – (5) leaf-blades sharply tapering. *Schizostachyum caudatum*
- caudicatum** L. *caudex*, stem; *-atum*, possessing. Culms stout
- caudiceps** L. *caudex*, stem; *-ceps*, relating to a head. Leaves retained in clumps on the upper nodes of the culms
- caudiculat-a, -um** L. *cauda*, tail; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Lower glume shortly awned
- caudiglume** L. *cauda*, tail; *gluma*, husk. Lower glume ovate and apex tapering
- caudula** L. *cauda*, tail; *-ula*, diminutive. Upper floret finely acuminate

- caudulat-a, -um** L. *cauda*, tail; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Glumes narrow, tail-like
- caulescens** L. *caulesco*, develop a stem. Culms stout and leafy
- Caulinites** L. *caulis*, stem; *-ites*, resembling. Fossils resembling grass stems
- cava** L. *cavus*, hollow. Culms hollow
- cavanillesii** In honor of Antonio José Cavanilles (1745–1804) Spanish cleric and botanist
- cavillieri** In honor of François Cavillier (1868–1953) Swiss botanist
- caxamarcensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Caxamarca (Cajamarca), Peru
- cayennens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Cayenne, French Guiana
- cayoense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From El Cayo District, British Honduras
- cayouetteorum** In honor of Richard Cayouette (1914–1997) and his son, Jacques Cayouette (1944–) Canadian botanists
- cazorlensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cazorla, now Castula, Spain
- cearensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ceará Province, Brazil
- cebadilla** Spanish *cebada*, barley; *-illa*, diminutive
- ceinfuegos** In honor of Bernard Cienfuegos (fl. 16th century) Spanish botanist
- celakovskiyi** In honor of Ladislav Josef Celakovsky (1834–1902) or his son, Ladislav Franz Celakovsky (1864–1916) Bohemian botanists
- celebic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Celebes, now Suluwasi, Indonesia
- celsa** L. lofty. Alpine species
- Celtica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. Named for the Celts, the ancient people of Western Europe
- cenchriformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Similar to *Cenchrus*
- cenchroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Cenchrus* usually with respect to the inflorescence
- Cenchropsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Resembling *Cenchrus* in some respect
- Cenchrus** Gk *kegchros*, a classical Greek name for *Panicum miliaceum* or any plant with small grains
- Cencrus** See *Cenchrus*
- cenisia** L. from Mont Cenis, North Italy
- cenolepis** Gk *kenos*, empty; *lepis*, scale. The proximal lemmas of the spikelets are sterile
- Centosteca** See *Centotheca*
- Centotheca** Gk *kenteo*, prick; *theke*, box. The lemmas bear long reflexed bristles
- central-e, -is** L. *centrum*, centre of a circle; *-ale*, pertaining to. – (1) From Central America. *Axonopus centralis*, *Paspalum centrale* – (2) from Central Australia. *Stipa centralis*
- centrasiatic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Central Asia
- centrifugus** L. *centrum*, centre of a circle; *fugo*, drive away. Plants caespitose but dying away in the centre of the tussock
- Centrochloa** Gk *kentron*, spur; *chloa*, grass. The spikelets have a narrowly elongate callus
- centrolepidoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescence resembling that of *Centrolepis*
- Centrophorum** Gk *kentron*, spur; *phero*, bear. The lemma is awned
- Centropodia** Gk *kentron*, spur; *pous*, foot. The florets have a short, sharp callus
- cepea** L. *cepa*, onion; *-acea*, resembling. Lower internodes of culm swollen
- cephalantha** Gk *kephale*, head; *anthos*, flower. Inflorescence an ovoid panicle
- Cephalochloa** Gk *kephale*, head; *chloa*, grass. The inflorescence is capitate
- cephalonica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Cephalonia, a Greek Island
- Cephalostachyum** Gk *kephale*, head; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The spikelets are clustered in heads
- cephalotes** Gk *kephale*, head; *-otes*, resembling. Inflorescence congested
- ceramic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Seram, Indonesia
- cerata** L. *cera*, wax; *-ata*, possessing. Plant overall or in part glaucous
- Ceratochaete** Gk *keras*, horn; *chaete*, bristle. The lemmas subtending the pistillate florets are stiff and awned
- Ceratochloa** Gk *keras*, horn; *chloa*, grass. Awn shorter than the lemma it terminates

- Cerdosurus** Gk *kerdo*, name of a fox; *oura*, tail. The inflorescence is a dense cylindrical panicle
- cereal-e, -is** L. *Ceres*, Roman Goddess of the Harvest; *-ale*, pertaining to. Applying to cultivated grain
- Ceresia** In honor of Jean Nicolas de Céré (1737–1810) Director of the Botanic Garden at Mauritius
- ceresiaeformis** See *ceresiiforme*
- ceresiiforme** L. *Ceres*, Roman Goddess of the Harvest; *forma*, appearance. The racemes somewhat resemble those of wheat
- ceriferus** L. *cera*, wax; *fero*, carry or bear. Basal nodes waxy
- cernu-a, -um, -us** L. nodding. Panicle branches pendant
- cerosissima** L. *cera*, wax; *-issima*, most. Culms and leaf-sheaths densely covered with wax when young
- certificandum** L. *certus*, definite; *facio*, make. Segregate from another species
- cerulescens** See *caerulescens*
- cervicatum** L. *cervix*, neck; *-atum*, pertaining to. Refers to the stiff-necked posture of the spikelets
- cespitosa** See *caespitosa*
- cevallos** In honor of Cevallos but origin obscure, not given by the author
- ceylanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Ceylon, now Sri Lanka
- Ceytosis** Gk *ketho*, cover up. The capitate inflorescence is usually sheathed by the upper leaves
- Chaboissaea** In honor of Théodore Chaboisseau (1828–1894) French cleric and amateur botanist
- chabouisii** In honor of F. Chabouis (fl. 1964) French botanist
- chacoens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. – (1) From Chaco Province, Argentina. *Bambusa chacoensis*, *Digitaria chacoensis*, *Guadua chacoensis*, *Panicum chacoense*, *Paspalum chacoense* – (2) from Chaco, Bolivia. *Echinochloa chacoensis*
- Chaetaria** Gk *chaete*, bristle; L. *-aria*, pertaining to. The awn is persistent
- Chaetium** Gk *chaete*, bristle; *-ium*, resembling. The lower glume has a long slender awn
- chaetium** Gk *chaete*, bristle; *-ium*, resembling. Glumes and both lemmas awned
- Chaetobromus** Gk *chaete*, bristle. The spikelets resemble those of *Bromus* but have longer awns on the lemmas
- Chaetochloa** Gk *chaete*, bristle; *chloa*, grass. The spikelets are subtended by bristles
- chaetophor-a, -um** Gk *chaete*, bristle; *phero*, bear. Florets borne on slender pedicels
- chaetophoron** Gk *chaete*, bristle; *phero*, bear. Pedicels beset with long silky hairs
- chaetophorum** See *chaetophora*
- chaetophylla** Gk *chaete*, bristle; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades slender
- Chaetopoa** Gk *chaete*, bristle; *poa*, grass. Spikelets in clusters, the outer imperfect and forming an involucre around the single fertile floret
- Chaetopogon** Gk *chaete*, bristle; *pogon*, beard. Lower glume extending into a long slender awn
- Chaetostichium** Gk *chaete*, bristle; *stichos*, row; *-ium*, resembling. The spikelets are in two rows and the upper glume has a long awn
- Chaetotropis, chaetotropis** Gk *chaete*, bristle; *tropis*, keel. The lemma bears a dorsal hygroscopic awn
- Chaeturus** Gk *chaete*, bristle; *oura*, tail. The spicate inflorescence has spikelets with one glume terminating in a long bristle
- chaffanjonii** In honor of Jean Chaffanjon (1854–1913)
- chaixii** In honor of Dominique Chaix (1731–1800) French cleric and amateur botanist
- chalarantha** Gk *chalaros*, slack; *anthos*, flower. Inflorescence branches thin flexuous
- chalarothyrsos** Gk *chalaros*, slack; *thyrsos*, ornamental wand. Inflorescence an open panicle
- chalcantha** Gk *chalkos*, copper; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets reddish-brown
- Chalcoelytrum** Gk *chalkos*, copper; *elytron*, cover. Glumes reddish-brown

- chalcophaea** Gk *chalkos*, copper; *phaeos*, grey. Lemmas streaked with brown and purple
- chalybaea** Gk *-ea*, belonging to. From the land of the Chalybes, now Turkey
- Chamaecalamus, chamaecalamus** Gk *chamai*, low growing; *kalamos*, reed. Resembling a dwarf reed
- chamaeclinos** Gk *chamai*, low growing; *klino*, couch. Forming a dense short sward
- Chamaedactylis** Gk *chamai*, low growing. Resembling *Dactylis* but low growing
- chamaelonche** Gk *chamai*, low growing; *lonche*, spear. Plant shortly tufted with rigid culms
- Chamaeraphis, chamaeraphis** Gk *chamai*, low growing; *rhaphis*, needle. Creeping or prostrate plants with inflorescences whose central axes terminate in a stout bristle
- chamaeraphoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Chamaeraphis*
- chamaerhaphis** See *Chamaeraphis*
- Chamagrostis** Gk *chamai*, low growing; *agrostis*, grass. Plants caespitose to only a few cm tall
- chambersii** In honor of Kenton Lee Chambers (1929–) United States botanist
- chambeshii** From Chambeshi River, Zambia
- chamissonis** In honor of Ludolf Adelbert von Chamisso (1781–1838) French-born German poet, explorer, naturalist
- champlainensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Lake Champlain, New York State, USA
- Chandrasekharania** In honor of Chandrasekharan Nair (1927–) Indian botanist
- changduensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Changdu, China
- changii** In honor of Chang Heungdo (fl. 1940) who collected in Korea
- chapidens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. – (1) From Serra da Chapada, Brazil. *Aristida chapadensis*, *Campulosus chapadensis*, *Ctenium chapadense* – (2) from Chapada dos Neadeiros, Brazil. *Altoparadisium chapadense* – (3) Portuguese *chapada*, a plain or clearing in woods. Growing on open plains in Brazil. *Paspalum chapadense*
- chaparensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chapare Province, Departamento Cochabamba, Bolivia
- chapelierii** In honor of Louis Armand Chapelier (1779–1800) French botanist who collected in Madagascar
- chapmanian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Alvan Wentworth Chapman (1809–1899) United States botanist
- chapmanii** (1) As for *chapmaniana*. *Manisurus chapmanii*, *Panicum chapmanii*, *Paspalidium chapmanii*, *Paspalum chapmanii*, *Sieglingia chapmanii*, *Tridens chapmanii*, *Triodia chapmanii* – (2) in honor of Frederick Revans Chapman (1849–1936) New Zealand jurist and naturalist. *Deschampsia chapmanii*
- chapulcensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chapulco, Mexico
- charkeviczii** In honor of Sisigmund Semenovich Kharkevich (1921–) Russian botanist
- charruana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of the Charrúas, a group of Indian tribes in Uruguay
- chartacea** L. *charta*, paper; *-acea*, pertaining to. Used for making paper
- chasae** See *Chasea*
- Chascolytrum** Gk *chasko*, gape; *elytron*, cover. At maturity the glumes gape exposing the grain
- Chasea, chasea** In honor of Mary Agnes Merrill Chase (1869–1963) United States agrostologist
- chaseae** See *Chasea*
- chasean-a, -um, -us** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *Chasea*
- Chasechloa** L. *chloa*, grass. See *Chasea*
- chasei** (1) In honor of Virginus Heber Chase (1876–1966) United States naturalist. *Bouteloua chasei*, *Calamagrostis chasei* – (2) as for *Chasea*. *Panicum chasei*
- chasii** In honor of Édouard Chas (fl. 1992–1993) French botanist
- Chasmanthium** Gk *chasma*, hollow; *anthos*, flower. The glumes gape exposing the grain

- Chasmopodium** Gk *chasma*, hollow; *podus*, foot. The rachis disarticulates into segments the base of which is a hemisphere and the tip of which is a hollow
- chassanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chassan on the Garamov peninsula, Siberia
- chatangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Chatang District, northern Siberia
- chathamica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Chatham Islands, New Zealand
- chaudharyana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Shaukat Ali Chaudhary (1931–) Saudi Arabian botanist
- Chauvinia** In honor of François Joseph Chauvin (1797–1859) French algologist
- chauvinii** As for *Chauvinia*
- cheelii** In honor of Edmund Cheel (1872–1951) English-born Australian botanist
- cheesemani** In honor of Thomas Frederick Cheeseman (1846–1926) English-born New Zealand botanist
- chelariensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chelari, Kerala State, India
- chelongkiangnica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Heilongjiang (Heilungkiang) Province, China
- cheniae** In honor of Shou Liang Chen (1921–) Chinese botanist
- chenii** In honor of Chen Mou, Chinese plant collector
- Chennapyrum** Gk *pyros*, wheat. In honor of M. S. Chennaveeraiah (1924–) Indian botanist
- chepica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Chepe, a locality on the Juan Fernández Archipelago, Chile
- cheribon** From Cheribon, Java, Indonesia
- Chevalierella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here a name-forming suffix. In honor of Jean Baptiste Auguste Chevalier (1873–1956) French botanist and collector in tropical Africa, SE Asia and Brazil
- chevalieri** As for *Chevalierella*
- chiangshanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Jiand Shan, Zhejiang Province, China
- chiapasensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chiapas, Mexico
- chiapporianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. In honor of Agostino Chiappori, Italian botanist
- chienouensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Jianou, Fujian Province, China
- chigar** Nepali name of the species
- chihuahuana** From Chihuahua, Mexico
- chiisanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Chiisan, Korea
- chikatsuafumiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Chikatsuafumi the name of an otherwise unknown person who gave their name to a wayside shrine in Shegu Prefecture, Japan
- Chikusichloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. Origin uncertain, not given by author but probably in honor of Chikusi
- chilens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Chile
- chilianth-um, -us** Gk *chilias*, a thousand; *anthos*, flower. Inflorescence many-flowered
- chillagoanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *chillagoense*
- chillagoense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Chillago, Queensland, Australia
- Chilochloa, chilochloa** Gk *chilos*, green fodder; *chloa*, grass. Pasture grasses
- chiloense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Chiloé Island (also Grand Island of Chiloé), Chile
- chimakisasa** Vernacular name of the species in Japan
- chimanimaniensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chimanimani Mountains, Zimbabwe
- chimantaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. – (1) See *chimantensis*. *Atractantha chimantaensis* – (2) From Chimantá Massif, Venezuela. *Aulonemia chimantaensis*
- chimantensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Maizo del Chimantá District, Venezuela
- chimborazensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chimborazo, a volcano in Ecuador
- Chimonobambusa** Gk *cheima*, winter. Resembling *Bambusa* and the new culms of some species appearing in winter

- Chimonocalamus** Gk *cheima*, winter. Resembling *Calamus* and the new shoots of some species appearing in winter
- chinampoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chinampo, Korea
- chinantlae** From Chinantla, Mexico
- chinens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From China
- chingii** In honor of Ching Ren-chang (1898–1986) Chinese botanist
- chino** Japanese, a contraction of *Shinodake*, Japanese vernacular name for a species of small bamboo
- chinorossicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From the border of China and the Russian Federation
- Chionachne** Gk *chion*, snow; *achne*, scale. The lower glume is hard and white
- chionachne** Gk *chion*, snow; *achne*, scale. Fertile lemma is white
- Chionacne** See *Chionachne*
- Chionanche** See *Chionachne*
- chionobia** Gk *chion*, snow; *bios*, manner of living. Growing in the tundra near snow pools
- Chionochloa** Gk *chion*, snow; *chloa*, grass. Inhabits alpine grasslands
- chionogeiton** Gk *chion*, snow; *geiton*, neighbour. Growing close to the snow line
- chippindalliae** In honor of Lucy Katherine Armitage Chippindall (1913–1992) South African agrostologist
- chiquitaniensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chiquitania, Bolivia
- chiribiquetens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Sierra de Chiribiqueta, Colombia
- chiriquiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Chiriquí Province, Panama
- chirripoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chirripó Grande, Costa Rica
- chishuiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chishui, Guizhan Province, China
- chita** From Chita, Colombia
- chitagana** From Chitagá, Colombia
- chitosensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chitose, Iburi Province, Hokkaido, Japan
- chitralensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Chitral District, Pakistan
- chiyomurensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chizymura, Nagano Prefecture, Japan
- Chloachne** Gk *chloa*, grass; *achne*, scale. The apices of the glumes are more less herbaceous
- Chloammia** Gk *chloa*, grass; *ammos*, sand. Plants of sandy habitats
- Chloammia** See *Chloammia*
- Chloothamnus** Gk *chloa*, grass; *thamnos*, shrub. Habit shrubby
- chloranth-a, -um** Gk *chloros*, green; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets green
- chloride-a, -us** L. *-ea*, indicating resemblance. The inflorescence resembles that of *Chloris*
- chloridiantha** Gk *anthos*, flower. Spikelets resembling those of *Chloris*
- chloridiformis** L. *forma*, appearance. With inflorescences resembling those of certain *Chloris* species
- Chloridion** Gk *-idion*, diminutive. Resembles a small *Chloris*
- Chloridiopsis** In error for *Chloridopsis*
- Chloridopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. The inflorescence is similar to that of *Chloris*
- Chloris** The Greek goddess of flowers
- Chlorocalymma** Gk *chloros*, green; *kalymma*, head covering. The spikelets are enveloped by leafy wings developed from the rachis
- chlorochloe** Gk *chloros*, green; *chloa*, grass. The dried foliage is dark-green
- Chloroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Chloris*
- Chloropsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Resembling *Chloris* with respect to the inflorescence
- chlorostachyum** Gk *chloris*, green; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Plants glabrous and so are green in comparison with related species
- Chlorostis** Derived from *Chloris* together with *Agrostis*
- chloroticum** Gk *chlorotes*, pale-green; *-icum*, belonging to. Foliage pale-green
- chnodes** Gk *chnoos*, fine down on a peach; *-odes*, resembling. Leaf-blades covered with short hairs

- chodatiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Robert Hippolyte Chodat (1865–1934) Swiss botanist
- chokaiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chokai, Japan
- chokensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Choké Mts, Ethiopia
- chondrachne** Gk *chondros*, grain; *achne*, scale. The grain is shed along with the glumes and sterile lemma
- Chondrachyum** Gk *chondros*, grain; *achyron*, chaff. The lodicules are longer than the grain
- Chondrochlaena** See *Chondrolaena*
- Chondrolaena** Gk *chondros*, grain; *klaena*, cloak. The bases of the glumes are gristly and horny and so provide extra protection to the enclosed florets
- chondrosioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Chondrosium* in respect of the inflorescence
- Chondrosium** See *Chondrosium*
- Chondrosium** Gk *chondros*, grain. The spicate inflorescences and the awned lemmas are reminiscent of *Triticum*
- chonotic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Chonos Archipelago, Chile
- chordorrhiza** Gk *chorde*, string of gut; *rhiza*, root. Rhizome conspicuously knotted
- choresmica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Choresm or Corasmiorum of antiquity, now eastern Iran
- chorizanthae** Gk *chorizo*, separate; *anthos*, flower. Florets widely separated along the rhachilla
- chosenensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chosen, Korea
- christianii-bernardii** In honor of Christian Bernard (fl. 1974) French botanist
- christophersenii** In honor of Erling Christophersen (1898–1994) Norwegian botanist, geographer and diplomat
- chromatostigma** Gk *chroma*, color; *stigma*, stigma. Stigmas dark violet
- chromostachyum** Gk *chroma*, color; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Panicle dark-green
- chrysanth-a, -um** Gk *chrysos*, yellow; *anthos*, flower. – (1) Spikelets golden-bronze. *Calamagrostis chrysantha*, *Colpodium chrysanthum*, *Deyeuxia chrysantha* – (2) spikelets subtended by golden-yellow bristles. *Panicum chrysanthum*
- chrysargyre-a, -us** L. *chrysos*, yellow; *argyreas*, silver. Raceme pedicels with proximal silver hairs and distal fulvous hairs
- chrysather-um, -us** Gk *chrysos*, yellow; *ather*, barb or spine. – (1) Joints and pedicels of racemes shining, yellowish. *Ischaemum chrysatherum* – (2) awns yellow. *Andropogon chrysatherus*
- chrysites** Gk *chrysos*, yellow; *-ites*, closely connected. Pedicels invested with golden-yellow hairs
- chrysolephar-a, -e, -is** Gk *chrysos*, yellow; *blepharon*, eye-lash. Pedicels invested with golden-yellow hairs
- chrysochaetum** Gk *chrysos*, yellow; *chaete*, bristle. Bristles subtending the spikelets yellow
- Chrysochloa** Gk *chryos*, yellow; *chloa*, grass. Glumes golden shining
- chrysocomus** Gk *chrysos*, yellow; *coma*, hair-tuft. Hairs of internodes and pedicels yellow
- chrysodactylon** Gk *chrysos*, yellow; *daktylon*, finger. Pedicels invested with golden-yellow hairs
- chrysolepis** Gk *chrysos*, yellow; *lepis*, scale. The glumes and lemmas are golden-yellow
- chrysophylla** Gk *chrysos*, yellow; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades golden-yellow
- Chrysopogon, chrysopogon** Gk *chrysos*, yellow; *pogon*, beard. Most species have golden-yellow hairs at the base of the spikelet
- chrysopsidifolium** Gk *chrysos*, yellow; *opsis*, resemblance; L. *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades yellow-grey
- chrysostachy-a, -um, -us** Gk *chrysos*, yellow; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Panicle branches invested in golden-yellow hairs
- chrysostachys** See *chrysostachya*
- chrysostachy-um, -us** See *chrysostachya*

- chrysothrix** Gk *chrysos*, yellow; *thrix*, hair. Glumes papillose-hispid with spreading golden hairs
- chrysotrichum** Gk *chrysos*, yellow; *thrix*, hair. Upper part of leaf-sheath bearing yellow hairs
- Chrysurus, chrysurus** Gk *chrysos*, yellow; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence a yellow spicate panicle
- chubutensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chubut Province, Argentina
- chudeaui** In honor of René Chudeau (1864–1921) who collected in the central Sahara
- chumbiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chumbi Valley, Tibet Autonomous Region, China
- Chumsriella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Chumsri Chai-Anan (1930–) Thai botanist
- chungii** In honor of W. K. Chung, Lingnan University President
- churunens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Churun, Venezuela
- chusanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chusan, a mountain in Korea
- chusque** Growing in the land of the Chusque who live in north-west South America
- Chusquea** Chibcha, a reed. The vernacular name for members of this reed-like genus throughout Colombia and Ecuador
- chusquea** Resembling *Chusquea*
- cientuegos** In honor of Bernardo Cienfuegos (fl. 18th century) Spanish botanist
- cienkowskii** As for *zenkowskii*
- cilianensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cigliano, Italy
- ciliar-e, -is** L. *cilium*, eyelid; *-are*, pertaining to. Glumes or lemmas ciliate on nerves or margins
- ciliat-a, -um, -us** L. *cilium*, eyelid; *-ata*, possessing. Plant hairy overall or in part
- ciliatiflor-a, -um** L. *cilium*, eyelid; *-atus*, possessing; *flos*, flower. Spikelets with hairy lemmas or glumes
- ciliatifoli-a, -um, -us** L. *cilium*, eyelid; *-ata*, possessing; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades hairy
- ciliatissima** L. *cilium*, hair; *-ata*, possessing; *-issima*, most. Sterile lemma densely silky pubescent
- ciliativertex** L. *cilium*, eyelid; *-atus*, possessing; *vertex*, whorl. Callus markedly hairy
- ciliatoglume** L. *cilium*, eyelid; *-atus*, possessing; *gluma*, husk. Glume keels scabrid-ciliate
- ciliat-um, -us** See *ciliata*
- ciliifer-a, -um** L. *cilium*, eyelid; *fero*, carry or bear. Leaf-blades ciliate
- ciliocinct-a, -um** L. *cilium*, eyelid; *cinctum*, girdle. Lower part of leaf-sheath densely hairy
- ciliolat-a, -um, -us** L. *cilium*, eyelid; *-ola*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. The plant in whole or in part invested with short hairs
- cilios-a, -um** L. *cilium*, eyelid; *-osum*, abundance. In part or wholly invested in short hairs
- cimicin-a, -um, -us** L. *cimex*, bug; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Mature spikelets bear a fanciful resemblance to a small bug
- cimmericum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From the region of the Cimmerii, who lived about the river Dnieper, Russian Federation
- cincinnat-a, -us** L. *cincinnus*, lock of hair; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-blades spirally twisted when dry
- cinct-a, -um, -us** L. *cinctus*, girdle. – (1) Lemma with a transverse band of hairs. *Danthonia cincta*, *Merxmüllera cincta* – (2) pedicel with a ring of hairs immediately below the spikelet. *Andropogon cinctus*, *Panicum cinctum* – (3) with a girdle of tissue around the culm immediately above the nodal scar. *Dendrocalamus cinctus*
- cinerascens** L. *cinerasco*, become ashen. Leaf-blades glaucous
- cinere-a, -um, -us** L. ashy-grey. Plant grey due to hairs or wax
- cinereovestit-a, -um** L. *cinereum*, ashy-grey; *vestitum*, clothed. Plants invested with grey hairs
- cinereoviride** L. *cinereum*, ashy grey; *viride*, green. Plant grey-green
- cinere-um, -us** See *cinerea*

- cingularis** L. *cingulum*, girdle; *-aris*, pertaining to. Sterile lemma with a transverse fringe of hairs
- cingulata** L. *cingulum*, girdle; *-ata*, possessing. Culm with a conspicuous scar left by the deciduous leaf-base
- Cinna** Gk *kinna*. A name given by Dioscorides to an unidentified Cilician grass
- Cinnagrostis** From *Cinna* plus *Agrostis*
- Cinnastrum** L. *-astrum*, incomplete resemblance. Resembling *Cinna*
- cinnoïdes** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Cinna*
- cintranum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. Of Serra da Sintra, Spain
- cipoense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Serra do Cipoó, Minas Gerais, Brazil
- circinalis** L. *circino*, form into a circle; *-alis*, pertaining to. Leaf-blade forming loose open coils
- circinat-a, -us, -a, -us** L. *circino*, form into a circle. – (1) Leaf-blades coiled. *Andropogon circinnatus*, *Cymbopogon circinnatus*, *Fargesia circinata*, *Festuca circinata*, *Muhlenbergia circinata* – (2) branches borne around the culms. *Chusquea circinata* – (3) awn spirally twisted. *Bromus circinnatus*
- circulare** L. *circulus*, circle; *-are*, pertaining to. Spikelets circular in outline
- circumciliata** L. *circum*, surrounding; *ciliium*, hair; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets subtended by a ring of long, white hairs
- circummediterranea** L. *circum*, about. Growing about the Mediterranean
- circumpilis** L. *circum*, surrounding; *pilis*, a hair. The nodes are hairy for two or three years following the shedding of the culm-sheaths
- cirrat-a, -um, -us** L. *cirrus*, curl; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) With a twisted hygroscopic awn. *Andropogon cirratus* – (2) with twisted leaf-blades. *Danthonia cirrata*
- cirrhosa** L. *cirrus*, curl; *-osa*, abundance. Leaf-blades drawn out into a narrow curled tip
- cirrhulosa** L. *cirrus*, curl; *-ula*, diminutive; *-osa*, abundance. Apices of leaf-blades coiled
- cirros-a, -um, -us** L. *cirrus*, curl; *-osa*, abundance. – (1) Leaf-blade drawn out into a narrow tip. *Stipa cirrosa* – (2) lemma awn long flexuous. *Ctenium cirrosum*, *Campulolus cirrosus*
- cirrosula** L. *cirrus*, curl; *-osa*, abundance; *-ula*, diminutive. The curled leaf-tips probably assist the grass to scramble
- cirros-um, -us** See *cirrosa*
- cirtensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cirta, now Constantine, Algeria
- cita** L. swift. The species grows rapidly and colonizes recently denuded ground
- citardae** In honor of Citarda, Sicilian botanist
- citratus** L. *citron*, lemon; *-atus*, resembling. Plant lemon-scented
- citreus** L. pure yellow. Spikelets invested in yellow hairs
- cladodes** Gk *klados*, stem; *-odes*, resembling. Lower culm nodes swollen resembling cladodes
- Cladoraphis** Gk *klados*, stem; *rhapshis*, needle. The central axis of the inflorescence ends in a pungent tip
- cladostachys** Gk *klados*, stem; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence like that of *Triticum*
- claessensii** In honor of Claessens (fl. 1909–1933) Belgian botanist who collected in Zaire
- clandestin-a, -um, -us** L. hidden. The inflorescence is enclosed or partially enclosed in the upper leaf-sheath
- clarazii** In honor of Georges Claraz (1832–1930) Swiss plant collector, sometime resident of Argentina
- clarionis** In honor of Jean Clarion (1780–1856) French physician and botanist
- clarkeana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Charles Baron Clarke (1832–1906) English-born Indian teacher-botanist
- clarkei** As for *clarkeana*
- clarkiae** In honor of Lynn Gail Clark (1956–) United States botanist
- clarksoniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of John Richard Lindsay Clarkson (1950–) Scots-born Australian botanist

- clarksonii** As for *clarksoniana*
- clathrata** L. *clatra*, trellis; *-ata*, possessing. Lower glume sculptured in a trellis pattern
- clatrata** L. *clatra*, trellis; *-ata*, possessing. Hairs on upper glume and lower lemma arranged in overlapping rows
- clauda** L. defective. Leaf-blades spirally twisted
- Claudia** In honor of Claude Gay (1800–1873) French botanist
- claudopus** L. *clauda*, defective; Gk *pous*, foot. The spikelets break off transversely and not obliquely from the pedicel
- clausa** L. hidden. In habit much smaller than related species and inflorescence sometimes not projecting beyond the foliage
- Clausispicula** L. *clausum*, enclosed space; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets small
- clausonis** In honor of Th. Clauson (1817–1860) French-born Algerian botanist
- Clausospicula** L. *claudo*, shut close; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Florets cleistogamous
- clausenii** In honor of Peter Clausen (c. 1800–1855) Danish botanist who collected in Brazil
- clavata-a, -um** L. *clava*, club; *ata*, possessing. – (1) Possibly a reference to the obtuse lemma. *Agrostis clavata*, *Trichodium clavatum* – (2) panicle clavate. *Notodanthonia clavata* – (3) L. *clavare*, separate from one's wife. Referring to a closely related species. *Bambusa clavata*
- clavatiformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Agrostis clavata*
- clavatum** See *clavata*
- claviformis** L. *clava*, club; *forma*, appearance. Inflorescence club-shaped
- claviger-a, -um** L. *clava*, club; *gero*, carry or bear. – (1) Inflorescence club-shaped. *Microstegium clavigerum*, *Pollinia clavigera*, *Stenotaphrum clavigerum* – (2) rhachilla club-shaped and projecting beyond the glumes after the florets have been shed. *Elytrostachys clavigera* – (3) rhachilla projecting. *Poa clavigera*
- Clavinodum** L. *clava*, club; *nodus*, knot. Culm nodes swollen
- clavipil-a, -um** L. *clava*, club; *pilus*, hair. Hairs swollen at the base
- clavitricha** L. *clava*, club; Gk *thrix*, hair. Indumentum of minute balloon-shaped hairs
- clavuliferum** L. *clava*, club; *-ula*, diminutive; *fero*, carry or bear. The glumes and sterile lemma bear capitellate hairs
- clavulosa** L. *clava*, club; *-ula*, diminutive; *-osa*, abundance. Pedicels club-shaped
- claytonii** In honor of William Derek Clayton (1926–) English botanist
- Cleachne** Gk *kleis*, tongue of a clasp; *achne*, scale. The lower glume clasp-shaped
- cleefiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Antoine Marie Cleef (1941–) Dutch botanist and plant ecologist
- cleefii** As for *cleefiana*
- Cleistachne** Gk *kleistos*, to be locked away; *achne*, scale. The palea is very much reduced
- Cleistochloa** Gk *kleistos*, to be locked away; *chloa*, grass. Some of the spikelets are hidden in leaf axils
- Cleistogenes** Gk *kleistos*, to be locked away; *genos*, descent. The plants have cleistogamic spikelets
- clelandii** In honor of John Burton Cleland (1878–1971) Australian medical pathologist and naturalist
- clemensae** In honor of Mary Knapp Strong Clemens (1873–1968) United States botanist who collected widely in southeast Asia
- clemensiorum** In honor of Joseph Clemens (1862–1935) English-born United States missionary in southeast Asia and Mary Knapp Strong Clemens (1873–1968) botanical collector
- clementei** In honor of Rojas Clemente (1777–1827) Spanish librarian
- clementii** In honor of Emile Clement (fl. 1895–1910) who collected in Western Australia
- clementis** In honor of Joseph (1862–1935) or his wife Mary Knapp Strong Clemens (1873–1968). See *clemensae*

- Clementsella** L. *-ella*, diminutive, but here employed as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Frederick Edward Clements (1874–1945) United States plant ecologist
- Cleomena** See *Clomena*
- Cliffordiochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Harold Trevor Clifford (1927–) Australian botanist
- Clineleymus** Gk *kline*, grave-niche; *eylemus*, bed. The rhachilla is well developed and the spikelets are partially protected by the bent internodes
- clipeata** L. *clipeus*, round metal shield; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelet shield-shaped
- clival-e, -is** L. *clivis*, hill; *-alis*, pertaining to. Growing on hillsides
- clivicola** L. *clivus*, hill; *-cola*, dweller. Mountain species
- clivorum** L. *clivus*, hill. Of hills, that is growing on slopes in steppe lands
- Clomena, clomena** Gk *klao*, break. Lower glume trifold as if broken off, in contrast to the entire upper glume
- clomenoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Muhlenbergia clomena*
- clusii** In honor of Charles de l'Ecluse (1526–1609) Dutch botanist
- clutei** In honor of Willard Nelson Clute (1869–1950) United States botanist
- coahuilana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Coahuila, Mexico
- coahuilensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Coahuila, Mexico
- coarctat-a, -us** L. *coarcto*, compress. – (1) Culms compressed. *Erianthus coarctatus* – (2) panicles contracted. *Gaudinia coarctata*, *Oryza coarctatus*, *Spartina coarctata* – (3) leaf-blades folded along midrib. *Calamagrostis coarctata*
- cobonii** In honor of James John Cobon (1857–1929) English-born Queensland surveyor, Australia
- cocosperm-a, -um** Gk *kokkos*, kernel; *sperma*, seed. Anthoecia spherical
- cohabambana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Cochabamba Department, Bolivia
- cochinchins-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Cochinchina, now part of Vietnam
- cochleare** L. *cochlea*, spoon; *-are*, pertaining to. Upper leaf-sheath inflated
- cochlearispatha** L. *cochlea*, spoon; *spatha*, sheathing base and false petiole of a palm leaf. Upper leaf-sheath inflated
- cochleata** L. *cochlea*, snail; *-ata*, possessing. The glumes bear a fanciful resemblance to a snail's shell
- Cockaynea** In honor of Leonard Cockayne (1855–1934) English-born New Zealand botanist
- cockayniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Cockaynea*
- cocuyana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Sierra Nevada del Cocuy, Colombia
- Codonachne** Gk *kodon*, crier's bell; *achne*, scale. The rhachilla terminates in a clavate cluster of sterile lemmas, the whole resembling a bell
- Coelachne** Gk *koilos*, hollow; *achne*, scale. The subtending glumes are firm and basin-shaped
- Coelachyrium, coelachyrium** See *Coelachyrium*
- Coelachyropsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Coelachyrium*
- Coelachyrum** Gk *koilos*, hollow; *achyron*, chaff. The grains are concave on the lemma side of the rhachis
- Coelarthron** Gk *koilos*, hollow; *arthron*, segment. Joints of the rhachis tubular
- Coeleochloa** Gk *koilos*, hollow; *chloa*, grass. Lemma becoming inflated as the grain expands
- coelest-e, -is** L. *coeleste*, belonging to heaven. Alpine species
- Coelochloa** See *Coeleochloa*
- Coelorachis, coelorachis** Gk *koilos*, hollow; *rhachis*, backbone. The axes of the inflorescences are concave
- coenicola** L. *caenum*, mud; *-cola*, dweller. Growing in places subject to inundation
- coerule-a, -us** See *caerulea*
- coerulescens** L. *coerulesco*, become bluish. Foliage glaucous
- coeruleus** See *caerulea*
- cognat-a, -um** L. related. Similar to another species

- cognatissimum** L. *cognata*, related; *-issimum*, most. Very similar to another species
- cognatum** See *cognata*
- coiron** The vernacular name of the species in Argentina
- Coix** Origin obscure, applied by Theophrastus to an unknown plant but possibly from Greek *koix* since the diaspores resemble the fruits of *Hyparrhenia coriacea*, the doum-palm
- cojocnensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cojocna, Romania
- cola** L. *-cola*, dweller. Although occasionally declined (as in *-cola*, *-colum*, *-colus*) this word should always be used as an indeclinable suffix
- Colantheia** Gk *kolos*, shortened; *anthele*, plume or panicle of a reed. Inflorescence of relatively few spikelets
- colchaguensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Colchagua Province, Chile
- colchic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Colchis, in Classical times the name for the Region south of the Caucasus and east of the Black Sea
- Coleanthus** Gk *koleos*, sheath; *anthos*, a flower. Sheaths of upper leaves inflated and enveloping the inflorescence
- Coleataenia** Gk *koleos*, sheath; *tainia*, band. Spikelets borne on the lower surface of a winged rhachis
- colensoi** In honor of William Colenso (1811–1899) English-born New Zealand cleric and botanist
- coleophorum** Gk *koleos*, sheath; *phero*, bear. Leaf-sheath inflated
- coleotrich-a, -us** Gk *koleos*, sheath; *thrix*, hair. Leaf-sheath with spreading tubercle-based hairs
- colinii** In honor of H. Colin (1880–1943)
- Coliquea** Vernacular name of the species of the genus in Argentina and Chile
- Colladea** See *Colladoa*
- Colladoa, colladoa** In honor of Louis Collado (fl. 1561) Spanish physician and botanical writer
- collar-e, -is** L. *collum*, neck; *-are*, pertaining to. The apices of the culm leaf-sheaths contract to a small collar
- colletti** In honor of Henry Collett (1836–1901) English-born soldier who collected in Myanmar
- collicola** L. *collis*, hill; *-cola*, dweller. Confined to mountainous areas
- colliei** In honor of Alexander Collie (1793–1835) Scots born naval surgeon, colonial administrator and amateur botanist
- collin-a, -um, -us** L. *collis*, a hill; *-ina*, indicating possession. Mountain species
- Collinaria** L. *collina*, hilly; *-aria*, pertaining to. Growing on mountains
- collinita** L. *collino*, besmear. Florets sticky and attractively colored
- collin-um, -us** See *collina*
- collocarpa** Gk *collis*, loaf of coarse bread; *karpos*, fruit. Grain used for making bread
- Colobachne** Gk *kolobos*, mutilated; *achne*, scale. The glumes are fused at their bases
- colobachnoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Colobachne*, another grass genus
- colobantha** Gk *kolobos*, mutilated; *anthos*, flower. The upper raceme is reduced to a single male spikelet
- Colobanthium, Colobanthus** Gk *kolobos*, mutilated; *anthos*, flower. The lower glume is awnless or only shortly awned
- colombiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Republic of Colombia
- colombiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Republic of Colombia
- colon-a, -um, -us** L. colonist. Cultivated as a cereal
- colonarius** L. *colonia*, settlement; *-arius*, indicating connection. Habit mat-forming
- colon-um, -us** See *colona*
- coloradensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Colorado, USA
- coloradoense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Colorado, USA
- colorat-a, -um, -us** L. *color*, color; *-ata*, possessing. Colored unusually, especially with reference to lemmas
- colpodioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Colpodium*
- Colpodium** Gk *kolpos*, bay or tidal creek; *-ium*, indicating resemblance. The glume apices are irregularly indented

- columbian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. – (1) From District of Columbia, USA. *Dichanthelium columbianum*, *Panicum columbianum* – (2) from British Columbia, Canada. *Deyeuxia columbiana*, *Stipa columbiana* – (3) from Republic of Colombia. *Brachypodium columbianum*, *Gynerium columbianum*
- columbiens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Colombia
- columnar-e, -is** L. *column*, column; *-aris*, pertaining to. Spike obconical
- colusana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Colusa, California, USA
- colvillensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Colville River, Alaska
- coma-ardeae** L. *coma*, hair of the head; *ardea*, heron. One arm of the tripartite awn is densely hairy resembling the crest of a heron
- comans** L. *como*, comb the hair and by transfer of meaning the hair itself. Sterile lemma with a terminal tuft of hairs
- comasii** In honor of Augusto Comas (1949–) Cuban algologist
- comat-a, -um, -us** L. *coma*, hair of the head; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) With long hairs imparting a silky appearance to the spikelets. *Axonopus comatus*, *Brachiaria comata*, *Isachne comata*, *Mesosetum comatum*, *Muhlenbergia comata*, *Panicum comatum*, *Paspalum comatum*, *Stipa comata*, *Vaseya comata* – (2) with hair tufts in the axils of the inflorescence branches. *Eragrostis comata*
- combsii** In honor of Robert Combs (1872–1899) United States botanist
- comifera** L. *coma*, hair of the head; *fero*, carry or bear. Hairs of the lower lemma longer towards the apex
- comillensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Comilla, Bangladesh
- Commelinidium** Gk *-idium*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Foliage resembles that of *Commelina*
- commelinifolium** L. *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades resemble those of *Commelina*
- commersonii** In honor of Philibert Commerson (1727–1773) French botanist and physician
- commixtum** L. *commiscio*, mix up. Easily confused with another species
- commonsianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Albert Commons (1829–1919) United States botanist
- commun-e, -is** L. ordinary. Commonly encountered species
- communissima** L. *commune*, common; *-issima*, most. Abundant in certain localities
- commutat-a, -um, -us** L. *commuto*, change. Of species that in the opinion of the proposer may be confused with another
- commutato-japonicus** Hybrids between *Bromus commutatus* and *B. japonicus*
- comophyllum** Gk *kome*, tuft of hair; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades softly pubescent
- Comopyrum** Gk *kome*, head of hair; *pyros*, wheat. Glume of uppermost spikelet forming one-three mostly very long awns
- comorens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Comoros Republic, Indian Ocean
- comos-a, -um, -us** L. *coma*, hair of the head; *-osa*, abundance. – (1) Upper spikelets of the spike awned thereby forming an apical tuft. *Aegilops comosa*, *Hordeum comosum*, *Triticum comosum* – (2) nodes bearded. *Panicum comosum* – (3) lemmas and glumes bearded. *Andropogon comosus*, *Hyparrhenia comosa*, *Sesleria comosa* – (4) in error for *convexum*. *Paspalum comosum*
- compact-a, -um, -us** L. compact. – (1) Inflorescence a short spike. *Micraira compacta*, *Triticum compactum* – (2) inflorescence a contracted panicle. *Andropogon compactus*, *Danthoniastrum compactum*, *Digitaria compacta*, *Erianthus compactus*, *Lasiacis compacta*, *Panicum compactum*, *Paspalum compactum*, *Penicillaria compacta*, *Triraphis compacta*
- compactiflorus** L. *compactus*, dense; *flos*, flower. Inflorescences congested
- compact-um, -us** See *compacta*
- complanat-a, -um** L. *complano*, level. – (1) Culms flattened. *Aristida complanatum*, *Gymnothrix complanata*, *Paspalum complanatum*, *Pennisetum complanatum*, *Rottboellia complanata*, *Stenotaphrum complanatum*, *Yushania complanata* – (2) pedicles flattened. *Digitaria complanata*

- complicatum** In error for *complanatus*
- composit-a, -um, -us** L. *compono*, bring together. Inflorescence with many short branches
- compress-a, -um, -us** L. *comprimo*, squeeze together. – (1) Culms flattened. *Agrostis compressa*, *Anastrophus compressus*, *Axonopus compressus*, *Digitaria compressa*, *Eleusine compressa*, *Gymnothrix compressa*, *Hemarthria compressa*, *Milium compressum*, *Panicum compressum*, *Paspalum compressum*, *Pennisetum compressum*, *Poa compressa*, *Rottboellia compressa*, *Schizachyrium compressum*, *Stipa compressa* – (2) spikelets strongly compressed. *Avena compressa*, *Avenula compressa*, *Mesosetum compressum*
- compressicaul-e, -is** L. *comprimo*, squeeze together; *caulis*, stem. Culms flattened
- compressifoli-a, -um** L. *comprimo*, squeeze together; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades folded along midrib
- compressum, -us** See *compressa*
- compta** L. *comptus*, ornamented. Lemma margin bearing long hairs
- comptonii** In honor of Robert Harold Compton (1886–1979) South African botanist
- concanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Concan, India
- concava** L. concave. Ligule concave
- concauam** L. concave. Lower lemma concave
- concepcionensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Concepción, Chávez Province, Santa Cruz Department, Bolivia
- conchatum** L. *conchus*, shell; *-atum*, possessing. Upper glume conchiform
- conchifera** L. *conchus*, shell; *fero*, carry or bear. Mature lemmas bladder-like resembling a conch-shell
- conciatium** L. *concilio*, unite in sentiment. An expression of hope by the author that peace will come to Angola which at the time was suffering from civil strife
- concinn-a, -um, -us** L. elegant. Panicles or habit attractive
- concinnius** L. *concinus*, elegant; *-ius*, characteristic of. Vernal foliage bright-green
- concinn-um, -us** See *concinna*
- condensat-a, -um, -us** L. *condenso*, press close together. Spikelets crowded in the inflorescence
- condensum** L. *condenso*, press together. Panicle branches held erect
- conduplicat-um, -us** L. *conduplico*, fold. Leaf-sheaths strongly keeled
- condylifolia** Gk *kondylus*, knuckle; L. *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blade abruptly bent at the junction with sheath
- condylotrich-a, -us** Gk *kondylos*, knuckle; *trich*, hair. Lemma awns abruptly bent about the middle
- conertii** In honor of Hans Joachim Conert (1929–) German botanist
- confert-a, -um, -us** L. *confercio*, cram together. – (1) Plants forming a dense covering on the forest floor. *Bromus confertus* – (2) inflorescence branches densely crowded. *Deyeuxia conferta*, *Eragrostis conferta*, *Imperata conferta*, *Milium confertum*, *Paspalum confertum*, *Poa conferta*, *Reimaria conferta*, *Saccharum confertum*, *Trisetum confertum*
- confertiflor-a, -us** L. *confercio*, cram together; *flos*, flower. Inflorescence branches densely congested
- confert-um, -us** See *conferta*
- confin-e, -is** L. adjoining. – (1) Geographical distribution overlapping that of another species. *Deschampsia confinis*, *Poa confinis* – (2) growing gregariously. *Andropogon confinis*, *Arundinella confinis*, *Calamagrostis confinis*, *Hyparrhenia confinis*, *Panicum confine*, *Piptatherum confine*
- confus-a, -um, -us** L. confused. – (1) Likely to be mistaken for another species. *Calamagrostis confusa*, *Danthonia confusa*, *Elymus confusus*, *Festuca confusa*, *Indocalamus confusus*, *Isachne confusa*, *Muhlenbergia confusa*, *Oreochloa confusa*, *Panicum confusum*, *Poa confusa*, *Roegneria confusa*, *Sasa confusa*, *Sporobolus confusus*, *Vilfa confusa* – (2) species variable. *Agropyron confusum*
- congdonii** In honor of Joseph Wipple Congdon (1834–1910) United States botanist

- congest-a, -um** L. crowded together. – (1) Spikelets crowded in inflorescence. *Agrostis congesta*, *Aristida congesta*, *Eragrostis congesta*, *Melinis congesta*, *Phyllostachys congesta* – (2) branches crowded in inflorescence. *Panicum congestum*
- congestiflora** L. *congesta*, crowded together; *flos*, flower. Panicle branches erect at anthesis
- congestum** See *congesta*
- conglomerat-a, -um** L. *conglomerato*, entangle. – (1) Culms form a dense interangled mass. *Panicum conglomeratum* – (2) spikelets closely packed on raceme. *Eleusine conglomerata*
- congoens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the former French or Belgian Congo now Gabon and Zaire
- conica** L. *conus*, cone; *-ica*, belonging to. Base of lemma cone-shaped
- conjugat-a, -um, -us** L. *conjugo*, yoke together. Inflorescence branches paired
- conjugens** L. *conjugo*, yoke together. Intermediate in characters between two other species
- conjunctus** L. *conjungo*, join together. Panicle branches appressed
- connat-a, -us** L. fused. Base of pedicel shortly fused to adjacent raceme axis
- connectens** L. *con(n)ecto*, unite. Spikelets paired and very shortly pedicellate
- connivens** L. *conniveo*, let pass unnoticed. Overlooked by previous workers
- conradeae** In honor of Marcelle Conrade (1897–1990) French botanist who studied the flora of Corsica
- conradii** In honor of Hubert Aloys Conrads (1874–?) who collected in Tanzania
- conrathii** In honor of Paul Conrath (1861–1931) Czech chemist and naturalist
- consanguine-a, -um** L. *con*, with; *sanguineus*, blood-red. Spikelets or inflorescence branches reddish
- consentanea** L. in accordance with something. Coming together in being intermediate between two other species
- consimilis** L. alike in all respects. Readily confused with another species
- consobrina** L. cousin. Closely related to another species
- conspersum** L. *consperso*, scatter. Glumes in part hairy and in part glabrous
- conspicuum** L. *conspicuo*, look at attentively. Leaf-blades to one metre long and one cm broad and so attract attention
- constantae** L. from Constanta, Romania
- constrict-a, -um** L. *constringo*, bind together. – (1) Lemma constricted at the summit. *Aristida constricta*, *Stipa constricta* – (2) panicle branches held erect. *Panicum constrictum*, *Paspalidium constrictum* – (3) internodes of spikes deeply constricted. *Thaumastochloa constricta*
- contigu-a, -us** L. neighbouring. Closely related to another species
- continua** L. *continuus*, uninterrupted; *-ata*, possessing. The rachilla projects conspicuously beyond the floret
- contort-a, -us** L. twisted. Awns hygroscopic and so twisted when dry
- contract-a, -um, -us** L. contracted. – (1) Inflorescence a narrow panicle. *Arundo contracta*, *Deyeuxia contracta*, *Fargesia contracta*, *Festuca contracta*, *Hyparrhenia contracta*, *Imperata contracta*, *Luziola contracta*, *Macroblepharus contracta*, *Poa contracta*, *Saccharum contractum*, *Sacciolepis contracta*, *Sporobolus contractus*, *Stipa contracta* – (2) inflorescences with the spikelets densely crowded. *Paspalum contractum*
- contrerasii** In honor of Elias Contreras (fl. 1962) who collected in Guatemala
- contristata** L. *con*, with; *tristis*, dull; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets dull olive-green
- controvers-a, -um, -us** L. controversial. Usually applied to species which had been inadvertently misidentified
- convallarioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Leaf-blades similar to those of *Convallaria*
- convergens** L. *convergo*, approach. Spikelets two-ranked but appearing to be one-ranked
- convexum** L. convex. Glumes and/or lemmas markedly convex
- convolut-a, -um** L. rolled up longitudinally. Leaf-blades rolled length-wise

- conwentzii** In honor of Conwentz
- cookei** In honor of – (1) William Bridge Cooke (1908–) United States botanist. *Glyceria cookei* – (2) Theodore Cooke (1816–1910) English-born Indian botanist. *Andropogon cookei*, *Polytoca cookei*, *Trilobachne cookei* – (3) Charles Montague Cooke (1874–1948). *Panicum cookei*
- cookii** In honor of James Cook (1728–1779) English navigator
- cooperi** In honor of Ronald Edgar Cooper (1890–1962) English botanical collector in Sikkim State, India and the Kingdom of Bhutan
- copeanus** See *copei*
- copei** In honor of Thomas Arthur Cope (1949–) English botanist
- copelandii** (1) In honor of Copland, misspelt Copeland, King (1863–1918) Australian cleric, missionary and plant collector in Papua New Guinea. *Schizostachyum copelandii* – (2) origin not given by author but probably in honor of a colleague, Ralph Copeland (1837–1905) whose collections from Trinidad are in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. *Bambusa copelandii*
- copiapinus** L. *-inus*, indicating possession. From Copiapó, Chile
- coquimbensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Coquimbo, Chile
- coracan-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection; Sinhalese *kurakkan*, porridge. The grains are ground and used for flour
- corcovadensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Corcovado, Brazil
- cordaense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Barra do Corda, Brazil
- cordat-a, -um, -us** L. *cordus*, heart; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-blades cordate
- cordatifolius** L. *cordus*, heart; *-ata*, possessing; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades cordate
- cordechii** In honor of O. M. R. Cordech (fl. 1987) Bolivian botanist
- cordifoli-a, -um, -us** L. *cordus*, heart; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades cordate
- cordilleran-a, -us** Spanish *cordillera*, mountain range; L. *-anus*, indicating connection. Species of high mountains
- cordobensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Córdoba, Argentina
- cordofan-a, -um, -us** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Cordofan Province, Sudan
- cordovense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Córdoba, Mexico
- cordubensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Corduba now Córdoba, Spain
- corean-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Korea
- corensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Korea
- Corethrum** Gk *korethron*, broom. Glumes many awned
- coriace-a, -um** L. *corium*, leather; *-acea*, indicating resemblance. Lemmas or glumes leathery in texture
- Coridochloa** Gk *koris*, a crab; *chloa*, grass. The racemes arise close together from the peduncle
- corinum** L. *corus*, north-west wind; *-inum*, indicating possession. Growing on sites exposed to the north-west wind
- coriophorum** Gk *koris*, crab; *phero*, bear. Lower inflorescence branches sub-verticillate
- corniae** In honor of Carolyn Corn (1939–) United States botanist
- corniculata** L. *cornu*, horn; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-ata*, resembling. Lemma apex surmounted by a short cone
- cornigera** L. *cornu*, horn; *gigno*, bear. The young curved shoots resemble the horn of a buffalo (*Bos bubalus*)
- Cornucopiae** L. *cornu*, horn; *copicus*, plenty. The inflorescence is a head encircled by a bell-shaped cover of apical leaves resembling the Horn of Plenty
- cornucopiae** L. *cornu*, horn; *copicus*, plenty. The inflorescence is partially included in the upper leaf-sheath
- cornut-a, -um, -us** L. horned. – (1) The long and shortly curved female spikelets resemble a horn. *Pharus cornutus* – (2) glumes with a horn-like appendage. *Phleum cornutum* – (3) leaf-blades with horn-like auricles. *Schizostachyum cornutum*

- coroi** In honor of M. Coro (fl. 1982) Bolivian ecologist
- corollat-um, -us** L. *corolla*, small crown; *-atum*, possessing. Glumes white, resembling petals
- coromandelian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From the Coromandel, that is south-eastern India
- coromandelin-a, -um** L. *-ina*, indicating possession. See *coromandeliana*
- coronalis** L. *corona*, crown; *-alis*, pertaining to. The delicate branches of small leaf-blades, produced in whorls at the nodes resemble a crown
- coronata** L. *corona*, crown; *-ata*, possessing. Lemma densely appressed-villous with the hairs projecting above the apex to form a pappus-like crown
- coronensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From *Corona*, that is Kronstadt now Brasov in the Carpathian Mountains, Romania
- coronifera** L. *corona*, crown; *fero*, carry or bear. The upper glume bears white or violet hairs towards its apex
- coronulatum** L. *corona*, crown; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. There is a ring of cilia about the scar left by disarticulation of the racemes
- corradii** In honor of Bartolomeo Giacomo Rinaldo Corradi (1897–1976) who collected in Ethiopia
- corralensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Corral, Chile
- correlliae** In honor of Helen B. Correll (1907–) United States botanist
- corrugat-a, -um** L. *corrugo*, wrinkle up. – (1) Lower glume transversely rugose. *Rottboellia corrugata* – (2) fertile lemma transversely rugose. *Panicum corrugatum*, *Setaria corrugata*
- corsica** From Corsica
- Cortaderia** Spanish *cortadera*, knife for cutting honey-comb. The margins of the leaf-blades are sharply scabrous
- corvi** L. *corvus*, crow. An abbreviation of *crus-corvi*
- Corycarpus** Gk *korys*, helmet; *karpos*, fruit. The fruit is free within the glumes
- corymbifer-a, -um** L. *corymbus*, cluster of grapes; *fero*, carry or bear. Inflorescence much branched with the racemes arising in clusters
- corymbos-a, -um, -us** L. *corymbus*, cluster of grapes. Inflorescence branches forming a false corymb
- Corynephorus** Gk *koryne*, club; *phero*, bear. The apices of the awns are swollen into club-shaped structures
- Corynophorus** See *Corynephorus*
- corynotrich-a, -um** Gk *koryne*, club; *thrix*, hair. Glumes bear capitate hairs
- coryphorum** Gk *korys*, helmet; *phero*, bear. Upper glume inflated
- coryphaeum** Gk *koryphe*, top of the head; L. *-eum*, resembling. Culms tall, freely branching from upper nodes
- cossoniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Ernest Saint Charles Cosson (1819–1889) French botanist
- costaricens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From *Costa Rica*
- costat-a, -um** L. *costa*, rib; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Leaf-blades conspicuously longitudinally ribbed. *Eragrostis costata*, *Festuca costata* – (2) fertile lemma transversely rugose. *Chaetochloa costata*, *Chamaeraphis costata*, *Panicum costatum*, *Paspalum costatum*, *Setaria costata* – (3) upper glume prominently ribbed. *Rhynchelytrum costatum*
- costatispiculum** L. *costa*, rib; *-ata*, possessing; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets with prickle hairs on the ribs of the glumes
- costatum** See *costata*
- Costia** In honor of Antonio Cypriano Costa of Cuxart (1817–1886) Spanish botanist
- costiniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Alec Baillie Costin (1925–) Australian plant ecologist
- Cottaea** See *Cottea*
- Cottea** In honor of Heinrich Cotta (1763–1844) German botanist
- cotulifer, -a, -um, -us** Gk *kotyle*, small cup; *fero*, carry or bear. The pedicel tips are concave after the shedding of the spikelets

- coursii** In honor of D. Cours (fl. 1937) sometime Director of Agriculture in Madagascar
- courtallumensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Courtallum, Madras State, India
- cowanii** In honor of Richard Sumner Cowan (1921–1997) United States botanist and bibliographer who migrated to Australia
- coxii** In honor of Felix Arthur Douglas Cox (1835–1916) amateur botanist and long-time resident of Chatham Islands, New Zealand
- coytæi** In honor of William Beeston Coyte (1740–1810) English cleric and botanist
- Craepalia** Gk *kraipale*, frenzy. Intoxication results from eating the diseased grain
- craigii** In honor of Barry William Charles Craig (1938–) Australian anthropologist
- craiovensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Craiova, Romania
- Craspedorhachis** Gk *kraspedon*, border; *rhachis*, backbone. The appressed spikelets are borne on a flat rhachis, the whole resembling a winged backbone
- crass-a, -um, -us** L. thick. – (1) Racemes thick. *Andropogon crassus*, *Panicum crassum*, *Paspalum crassum* – (2) spikes thick. *Aegilops crassa*, *Roegneria crassa* – (3) spikelets inflated. *Eragrostis crassa*
- crassiapiculatum** L. *crassus*, thick; *apiculus*, small tip; *-atum*, possessing. Glumes and sterile lemma with thickened tips
- crassicaudex** L. *crassus*, thick; *caudex*, stem. Culms thick
- crassicaulis** L. *crassus*, thick; *caulis*, stem. Culms thick
- crassiculmis** L. *crassus*, thick; *culmus*, stalk. Culms thicker than those of related species
- crassiflora** L. *crassus*, thick; *flos*, flower. Spikelets thick
- crassifolia** L. *crassus*, thick; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades thick
- crassinervis** L. *crassus*, thick; *nervus*, nerve. Lemmas conspicuously nerved
- crassinoda** L. *crassus*, thick; *nodus*, knot. Culms with swollen nodes
- Crassipes** L. *crassus*, thick; *pes*, foot. The axes, pedicels and rhachillas are relatively thick
- crassipes** L. *crassus*, thick; *pes*, foot. – (1) As for *Crassipes*. *Andropogon crassipes*, *Panicum crassipes* – (2) culms swollen at the base. *Bromus crassipes*, *Koeleria crassipes*
- crassiuscul-a, -us** L. *crassius*, thicker; *-ula*, indicating a tendency. – (1) Leaf blades thicker than those of related species. *Chionochloa crassiuscula*, *Deyeuxia crassiuscula* – (2) spike relatively thicker than those of related species. *Leymus crassiusculus*
- crass-um, -us** See *crassa*
- cratericola** L. *craterus*, bowl; *-cola*, dweller. From craters in Central Anatolia, Turkey
- crateriferum** L. *crater*, bowl; *fero*, carry or bear. Bearing pit-like glands
- crateriformis** L. *craterus*, bowl; *forma*, appearance. With pit-like glands on culms, peduncles and pedicels
- cravenii** In honor of Lyndley Alan Craven (1945–) Australian botanist
- crebra** L. *creber*, pressed together. Racemes held erect adpressed to inflorescence axis
- Cremopyrum** See *Eremopyrum*
- cretace-a, -um** L. chalk-white. Spikelets white
- cretense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Crete
- cretic-um, -us** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Crete
- crevostii** In honor of Crevost who collected in Cochinchina, now part of Vietnam
- Criciuma** The vernacular name for members of the genus in Bahai, Brazil
- criniforme** L. *crinum*, hair; *forma*, appearance. Leaf-blades fine
- Crinipes** L. *crinum*, hair; *pes*, foot. The lower glume is drawn out into a long non-hygroscopic awn
- crinit-a, -um, -us** L. with long hair. Hairy as of leaf-blades or awns invested in long weak hairs
- crinizonatum** Gk *zone*, belt; L. *-atum*, possessing. Growing in the company of *Crinum* in places subject to inundation
- crinum-ursi** L. *crinum*, hair; *ursus*, bear. Plant densely hairy
- crisp-a, -um** L. curly. Leaf-blades very flexuous or coiled

- crispatopilosa** L. *crispo*, curl; *pilosa*, hairy. Panicle axis with short curly hairs
- crispatum** L. *crispo*, curl. Hairs on the spikelet conspicuously crisped
- crispifolius** L. *crispus*, curled, *folium*, leaf. Old leaves coiled like a watch spring
- crispiseta** L. *crispus*, curly; *seta*, bristle. Awn much curled in the upper part
- crispulum** L. *crispus*, curly; *-ulum*, tendency. Leaf-blade irregularly twisted
- crispum** See *crispa*
- crisat-a, -um, -us** L. crested. – (1) Inflorescence forming a crest. *Agropyron cristatum*, *Aira cristata*, *Antheophora cristata*, *Bromus cristatus*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Dactylis cristata*, *Festuca cristata*, *Koeleria cristata*, *Lophochloa cristata*, *Phalaris cristata*, *Poa cristata*, *Trisetum cristatum* – (2) glumes and sterile lemmas awned. *Oplismenus cristatus*, *Panicum cristatum*, *Paspalum cristatum*
- crisatellum** L. *crista*, crest; *-ata*, possessing; *-ellum*, diminutive. Upper lemma shortly apiculate
- crisat-um, -us** See *cristata*
- Critesion** Gk *krithe*, barley. Meaning uncertain other than referring to barley
- Critho** Gk *krithe*, barley. Classical Greek vernacular name for barley
- Crithodium, crithodium** Gk *krithe*, barley; *-odes*, resembling. The inflorescences resemble those of barley
- Crithopsis** Gk *krithe*, barley; *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to barley
- Crithopyrum** Gk *krithe*, barley; *pyros*, wheat. Resembling *Triticum* and *Hordeum* with respect to the inflorescence
- croatica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Croatia
- crocata** L. *crocus*, saffron crocus. Lemma apices similar in color to the saffron-yellow dye obtained from the stigmas of *Crocus sativus*
- chromyorrhizon** Gk *kromyon*, onion; *rhiza*, root. Culm-bases swollen
- crossotos** Gk *krossos*, tassel. Internodes of racemes purple and the pedicels with yellow hairs
- Crossotropis** Gk *krossos*, tassel; *tropis*, keel. Nerves of lemma fringed
- crucensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Santa Cruz, Bolivia
- cruciabile** L. *crucio*, torment; *-abilis*, indicating capacity. The coarse hairs on the leaf-sheaths readily break off and may irritate the skin
- crucianelloides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Crucianella* in habit
- crucianus** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Santa Cruz, Bolivia
- cruciat-a, -um** L. *crux*, cross; *-ata*, possessing. Inflorescence of sub-alternate racemes appearing cross-like as viewed from above
- crucinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Santa Cruz, Bolivia
- crupina** An allusion to the anthoecia, with their long upwards-directed hairs, resembling the fruits of *Crupina vulgaris* (Asteraceae)
- crusardeae, crus-ardeae** L. *crus*, foot; *ardea*, heron. Inflorescence resembles a heron's foot
- crus-corvi** L. *crus*, foot; *corvus*, crow. Inflorescence resembles a crow's foot
- crus-galli** L. *crus*, foot; *gallus*, cock. Inflorescence resembles a cock's foot
- cruspavonis, crus-pavonis** L. *crus*, foot; *pavonis*, peacock. Inflorescence resembles a peacock's foot
- crustarium** L. *crusta*, anything baked; *-arium*, pertaining to. Anthoecia dark-brown
- cruttwellii** In honor of Norman Edward Gary Cruttwell (1916–) English-born clergyman who collected in New Guinea
- crymophila** Gk *krymos*, cold; *phileo*, love. Growing in high mountains
- cryophila** Gk *kryos*, frost; *phileo*, love. Growing on the shores of the Arctic Sea
- Crypsinna** Combining the characters of *Crypsis* and *Cinna*
- Crypsis** Gk *crypsis*, concealment. The inflorescences of some species are partially hidden
- crypsoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Crypsis* in that part of the inflorescence is hidden in the leaf-bases

- cryptacanthum** L. *kryptos*, hidden; *akanthos*, prickly plant. The spikelets are subtended by one or more bristles, the whole being enveloped in a foliaceous bract
- cryptandrus** Gk *kryptos*, hidden; *aner*, man. The panicles sometimes remain enclosed
- cryptanth-a, -um** Gk *kryptos*, hidden; *anthos*, flower. – (1) Inflorescences partly hidden in the leaf-sheaths. *Panicum cryptanthum* – (2) glumes enclosing the florets. *Festuca cryptantha*
- cryptatherus** Gk *cryptos*, hidden; *ather*, spike or ear of wheat. Inflorescence enclosed in leaf-sheath
- Cryptochloa** Gk *kryptos*, hidden; *chloa*, grass. The inflorescences are hidden amongst the leaves
- Cryptochloris** Gk *kryptos*, hidden. Other than for the concealed inflorescences similar to *Chloris*
- cryptolopha** Gk *kryptos*, hidden; *lophos*, crest. Lemma awn projecting only slightly above the subtending glumes
- cryptopodus** Gk *kryptos*, hidden; *pous*, foot. Peduncles mostly hidden in subtending spathes
- cryptopus** See *cryptopodus*
- Cryptopyrum** Gk *kryptos*, hidden; *pyros*, wheat. Readily confused with *Triticum*
- cryptosperma** Gk *kryptos*, hidden; *sperma*, seed. The fruit is concealed by the leaves sheathing the cob
- Cryptostachys** Gk *kryptos*, hidden; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Panicle not exerted until after anthesis
- Crypturus** Gk *kryptos*, hidden; *oura*, tail. The spikelets are sunk in the axis of the spike
- csatoi** In honor of János Csató (1883–1913) Transylvanian botanist
- ctenantha** Gk *ktenos*, comb; *anthos*, flower. The margins of the lower lemma of the stalked spikelets bear widely separated, long stiff hairs
- Ctenium** Gk *ktenion*, a small comb. The inflorescence usually consists of a single one-sided spike
- ctenodes** Gk *ktenos*, comb; *-odes*, resembling. Racemes comb-like
- Ctenopsis** Gk *ktenos*, comb; *opsis*, resemblance. The inflorescence resembles a comb
- ctenostachyum** Gk *ktenos*, comb; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Racemes are one-sided and so resemble combs
- cualensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Minas del Cuale, Mexico
- cuanzensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cuanza River, Angola
- cuatrecasii** In honor of José Cuatrecasas (1903–1996) Colombian botanist
- cuban-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Cuba
- cubens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Cuba
- cucaense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Morro do Cuca, Brazil
- cucphuongensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cuc Phuong, Ha Nam Ninh Province, Vietnam
- cucullat-a, -um** L. *cucullus*, hood; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Sterile lemmas hood-like. *Chloris cucullata* – (2) sheathing leaves hood-like. *Cornucopiae cucullatum* – (3) apex of leaf-blade forming a hood. *Poa cucullata*
- cugnacii** In honor of Antoine de Cugnac (fl. 1928) French botanist
- cuiabensis** See *cuyabense*
- cujabense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Cujaba, Brazil
- culeou** The vernacular name of the species in Chile
- culiacanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From the mountains of Culiacan, Mexico
- culicinum** L. *culex*, mosquito; *-inum*, indicating resemblance. Latin form of the vernacular name “Mosquito grass”
- culionensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Culión Island, Philippines
- culmineus** L. *culmen*, summit; Gk *-eus*, belonging to. Growing on mountain tops
- cultratum** L. shaped like a knife-blade. Leaf-blades linear-lanceolate with a slightly scalloped margin
- cumbucana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From river Cumbuca, Bahia, Brazil

- cumingiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *cumingii*
- cumingii** In honor of Hugh Cuming (1791–1865) English naturalist and traveller
- cumminsii** In honor of Henry Alfred Cummins (1864–1939) Irish-born physician who collected in India
- cundinamarcae, cundinamarce** From Cundinamarca, Municipality of Guadalito, Colombia
- cuneatifolia** L. *cuneatus*, wedge-shaped; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blade wedge-shaped
- cunninghamii** In honor of Allan Cunningham (1791–1839) English-born Australian and New Zealand botanist
- cupaniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Francesco Cupani (1657–1710) Italian botanist, cleric and physician
- cupanii** As for *cupaniana*
- cupressifolium** L. *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades only 1–1.5 mm long thereby resembling *Cupressus* leaves
- cupre-um, -us** L. coppery. – (1) The purple spikelets are reminiscent of burnished copper. *Panicum cupreum* – (2) cilia of leaf-blades copper-colored. *Himalayacalamus cupreus*
- cuprina** L. *cupreum*, coppery; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Spikelets copper-colored
- curamalalensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Curámalál, Argentina
- curassavic-um, -us** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Curassava, that is Curaçao
- curicoana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Curicó Province, Chile
- curranii** In honor of Hugh McCollum Curran (1875–1960) United States forester
- curt-a, -um** L. short. Leaf-blades short
- curtiaristat-a, -us** L. *curtis*, short; *arista*, bristle; *-atus*, possessing. Awn short relative to the base of the lemma
- curticoma** L. *curtus*, short; *coma*, hair-tuft. With a short tuft of hairs at the apex of the lemma
- curtifoli-a, -um** L. *curtus*, short; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades short
- curtigluma** L. *curtus*, short; *gluma*, husk. Upper glume short
- curtipedicellata** L. *curtus*, short; *pedicellus*, stalk; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets shortly stalked
- curtipendula** L. *curtus*, short; *pendeo*, hang down; *-ulus*, indicating tendency. With spikelets shortly twisted to one side of their slender axis
- curtisetosa** L. *curtus*, short; *seta*, bristle; *-osa*, abundance. Lemma awn very short
- curtisanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Moses Ashley Curtis (1808–1872) who collected in Carolina, USA
- curtisii** In honor of William Curtis (1746–1799) English botanist and entomologist
- curtissii** In honor of Allen Hiram Curtiss (1845–1907) United States botanist
- curtivaginatum** L. *curtus*, short; *vagina*, sheath; *-atum*, possessing. Internodes much longer than the sheaths
- Curtopogon** Gk *kyrtos*, bent; *pogon*, beard. Seta subreflexed
- curtum** See *curta*
- curva** L. bent. Panicle branches more or less secund
- curvat-a, -um, -us** L. curved. Spikelets curved or gibbous
- curvatiforme** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Agropyron curvatum*
- curvat-um, -us** See *curvata*
- curviaristata** L. *curvus*, bent; *arista*, bristle; *-ata*, possessing. Awn curved
- curviflorum** L. *curvus*, bent; *flos*, flower. Spikelets curved
- curvifoli-a, -um** L. *curvus*, bent; *folium*, leaf. – (1) The leaf-blades become spirally coiled in senescence, or on drying. *Chasmanthium curvifolia*, *Danthonia curvifolia*, *Ectrosiopsis curvifolia*, *Gouldochloa curvifolia*, *Panicum curvifolium*, *Pentaschistis curvifolia* – (2) leaf-blades convolute. *Aristida curvifolia*
- curvinerv-e, -is** L. *curvus*, bent; *nervus*, nerve. The nerves of the upper glume and sterile lemma are conspicuously bent towards the midrib
- curvipes** L. *curvus*, bent; *pes*, foot. Pedicels curved
- curviseta** L. *curvus*, bent; *seta*, bristle. Lemma with a curved awn

- curvistachyus** *L. curvus*, bent; Gk *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Racemes incurved
- curvula** *L. curvus*, bent; *-ula*, diminutive. Leaf-blades curved
- cusickii** In honor of William Caiklin Cusick (1842–1922) United States botanist
- cuspidat-a, -um, -us** *L. cuspis*, head of a spear; *-ata*, possessing. Glumes, lemmas or leaf-blades long tapering or terminating in a sharp tip
- cuspidiglumis** *L. cuspis*, head of a spear; *gluma*, husk. Glume apices sharply tapering
- custurae** From Mt Custura, Romania
- Cutandia** In honor of Vincente Cutanda (1804–1866) Spanish botanist
- cuthbertii** In honor of Alfred Cuthbert (1859–1932) United States botanist
- Cuviera** In honor of Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert Cuvier (1769–1832) French biologist
- cuyabens-e, -is** *L. -ense*, denoting origin. From Cuyas, Brazil
- cuzcoensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Cuzco, now Cusco Region, Peru
- cyanantha** Gk *kyanos*, blue; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets glaucous
- cyanescens** *L. cyanesco*, become blue. – (1) Fertile spikelets bluish-green. *Andropogon cyanescens*, *Cymbopogon cyanescens*, *Hyparrhenia cyanescens* – (2) foliage bluish-green. *Panicum cyanescens*
- cyathopod-a, -us** Gk *kyathos*, cup; *pous*, foot. Apex of peduncle is cup-shaped
- Cyathopus** Gk *kyathos*, cup; *pous*, foot. The spikelets arise from cup-shaped expanded pedicels
- Cyathorhachis** Gk *kyathos*, cup; *rhachis*, backbone. The spikelets are embedded in cavities along the inflorescence branches
- cyatophora** Gk *kyathos*, cup; *phero*, bear. Bearing cup-like glands
- cycladum** From Cyclades Islands, Greece
- Cyclostachya** Gk *kyklo*, wheel; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The inflorescence is curved into an annulus and breaks away as a whole shedding grain as it rolls along
- Cycloteria** Gk *kyklo*, wheel. Origin uncertain, not given by the author
- cygnorum** *L. cygnis*, swan. Of the swans, that is, from the Swan River, Western Australia
- Cylichnium** Gk *chylichnion*, a small cup. Grain terminates in a small cup
- cylindracea** *L. cylindrus*, cylinder; *-acea*, indicating resemblance. Inflorescence cylindrical
- cylindric-a, -um, -us** *L. cylindrus*, cylinder; *-ica*, belonging to. Inflorescences cylindrical
- cylindriflora** *L. cylindrus*, cylinder; *flos*, flower. Spikes terete
- cylindrispica** *L. cylindrus*, cylinder; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain. Panicle narrow, almost cylindrical
- Cylindropyrum** *L. cylindrus*, cylinder; *pyros*, wheat. Spike cylindrical
- cyllenaea** From Mt Kyllene, Greece
- cyllenica** *L. -ica*, belonging to. See *cyllenaea*
- Cymatochloa** Gk *kyma*, anything swollen; *chloa*, grass. Aquatic perennial with swollen floating culms
- Cymbachne, cymbachne** Gk *kymbe*, boat; *achne*, scale. The glumes are boat-shaped when viewed from the side
- Cymbantheria** Gk *kymbe*, boat; *anthele*, inflorescence. Racemes mostly included in spatheoles
- cymbari-a, -us** Gk *kymbe*, boat; *-aria*, pertaining to. Inflorescence with boat-like spathes
- cymbiandra** Gk *kymbe*, boat; *aner*, man. The lower floret is male and narrowly boat-shaped
- cymbiferus** Gk *kymbe*, boat; *fero*, carry or bear. Inflorescence partially enclosed in a spatheate leaf
- cymbiform-e, -is** Gk *kymbe*, boat; *forme*, appearance. Lower glume boat-shaped
- Cymbopogon** Gk *kymbe*, boat; *pogon*, beard. In most species, the hairy spikelets project from boat-shaped spathes
- Cymbosetaria** Gk *kymbe*, boat. The spikelets resemble those of *Setaria* but the fertile lemma has a well-marked keel
- Cynochloris** Hybrids between species of *Cynodon* and *Chloris*

Cynodon Gk *kyon*, dog; *odous*, tooth. From chiendent the French name for the commonest species

cynodontoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Cynodon*

cynosuroides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescence resembling that of *Cynosurus*

Cynosurus Gk *kyon*, dog; *oura*, tail. An allusion to the shape of the panicle of *Cynosurus cristata*

cynotis Gk *kyon*, dog; *ous*, ear. Upper lemma expanded into two wings at the base

Cyperochloa Gk *chloa*, grass. The inflorescence resembles that of *Cyperus*

cyperoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Cyperus* in the form of the inflorescence

Cyphochlaena Gk *kyphos*, bent; *chlaena*, cloak. The lemma is gibbous

Cypholepis Gk *kyphos*, bent; *lepis*, scale. Lemma keel curved concavely towards rachilla

cypricola L. *-cola*, dweller. From Cyprus

cyrenaica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From *Cyrenaica*, Libya

Cyrenia See *cyrenaica*

cyri In honor of Cyrus (c. 423–401 B.C.) Persian Emperor, within whose domain the species grows

cyrnea From Cyrneus, now Corsica

Cyroccocum See *Cyrtococum*

Cyrtochloa Gk *kyrto*, to bend forward; *chloa*, grass. Culms slightly geniculate

cyrtoclad-um, -us Gk *kyrtos*, bent; *klados*, branch. With curved ascending branches

Cyrtococum Gk *kyrtos*, bent; *kokkos*, kernel. The mature spikelet is asymmetric in outline

Cyrtopogon See *Curtopogon*

czarnahorensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Czarna Hora, Romania

czekanovskii As for *czekanowskiana*

czekanowskiana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Aleksander Piotr (Lawrentievitsh) Czekanowsky (1833–1876) Polish born Russian botanist

czerepanovii In honor of Sergei Kirillovich Czerepanov (1921–)

Czernaievia In honor of Basil Matvéievich Czernaiev (1796–1871) Russian botanist

Czernya In honor of Johann Czerny (1480–1530) Bohemian apothecary and botanist

cziczinii In honor of Cziczin (fl. 1960) Russian botanist

czilikens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Czilik River, former Soviet Union

czimganic-a, -um, -us As for *tschimganica*

czirahica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Czirah in Daghestan

czukczorum From the Chukchi Peninsula, Russian Far East

D

Dactilis See *Dactylis*

Dactilon See *Dactylis*

Dactylis Gk *daktylos*, finger. Inflorescence branches finger-like

Dactyloctenium Gk *daktylos*, finger; *ktenion*, a little comb. The finger-like inflorescence branches resemble small combs

Dactylodes Gk *daktylos*, finger; *-odes*, resembling. The inflorescence comprises finger-like racemes

Dactylogramma Gk *daktylos*, finger; *gramma*, drawing. Origin unclear

dactyloides Gk *daktylos*, finger; *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescence branches finger-like

dactylolepis Gk *daktylos*, finger; *lepis*, scale. Outer spines of burr sometimes surpassing the inner forming a structure resembling cupped hands

dactylon Gk *daktylos*, a finger. Inflorescence of finger-like racemes

Dactylopogon Gk *daktylos*, finger; *pogon*, beard. Inflorescence of finger-like hairy racemes

Dactylus See *Dactylis*

dafengdingensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Dafengding, Sichuan Province, China

dagana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Daga Dzang, Kingdom of Bhutan

daghestanic-a, -um L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Daghestan, Russian Federation

- dagnae** From Dagna Mountain, Arazdayan, Russian Federation
- dagussa** Amharic *dag*, kind; *-ussa*, an exclamation meaning “what about”. The name serves to remind people of the kindness of the grass in providing food in times of famine
- dahuric-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Dahuria, a region of south-eastern Siberia
- dakarensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Dakar, Senegal
- Daknopholis** Gk *dachno*, bite; *pholis*, scale of a snake. Upper glume truncate, as if bitten off
- dakotense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From South Dakota, USA
- Dallwatsonia** In honor of Michael John Dallwitz (1943–) Australian computer programmer and Leslie Watson (1938–) English-born Australian botanist
- dalmatic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Dalmatia, now a region of Croatia
- daltonii** In honor of Joseph Dalton Hooker (1817–1911) English botanist
- Dalucum** Meaning uncertain, origin not given by author
- dalzelli** In honor of Nicholas Alexander Dalzell (1817–1878) Scots-born Indian for-ester and botanist
- dalzieli** In honor of John McEwen Dalziel (1872–1942) Indian-born English botanist and medical officer who collected principally in West Africa
- damarensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Damaraland in Namibia
- damascena** L. a citizen of Damascus. From Damascus, Syria
- damazioanus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. In honor of Leonidus Botelho Damazio (1854–1922) Brazilian botanist
- damiensiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of M. Damiens
- dandyana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of James Edgar Dandy (1903–1976) English botanist
- danesii** In honor of Jiri Vadav Daneš (1880–1928) Czech geologist who collected in Australia
- danguyi** In honor of P. Danguy, Museum assistant in Madagascar
- Danthonia** In honor of Étienne Danthione (fl. 1800–1815) French botanist
- danthoniae** Spikelets resemble those of *Danthonia*
- Danthoniastrum** Gk *-astrum*, incomplete resemblance. Resembling *Danthonia* in spikelet structure
- Danthonidium** Gk *-idium*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Similar to *Danthonia* with respect to spikelets
- danthonii** Spikelets resemble those of *Danthonia*
- danthonioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Danthonia* with respect to spikelets
- Danthoniopsis** Gk *-opsis*, appearance. Resembling *Danthonia* with respect to spikelets
- Danthorhiza** Gk *rhiza*, root. Origin uncertain, but may refer to a rhizomatous species with spikelets similar to those of *Danthonia*, as understood by the author
- Danthosieglingia** Presumed hybrids between species of *Danthonia* and *Sieglingia*
- danubialis** L. *-alis*, pertaining to. Growing near the river Danube
- dardori** In honor of Dardor
- darfuricum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Darfur Province, Sudan
- darlacensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Darlac Province, Vietnam
- darvelana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Darvel Bay, Sabah
- darwiniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Charles Robert Darwin (1809–1882) English naturalist
- Dasiola** Gk *dasys*, hairy; *-ola*, diminutive. Lemma with short stiff hairs and a scabrid awn
- dasyanth-a, -um, -us** Gk *dasys*, hairy; *anthos*, flower. Glumes and lemmas densely hairy
- dasycarpa** Gk *dasys*, hairy; *karpos*, fruit. Lemma villous all over
- dasyclada** Gk *dasys*, hairy; *klados*, branch. Inflorescence branches pubescent
- dasycoleos** Gk *dasys*, hairy; *koleos*, sheath. Lower leaf-sheaths densely hairy

- dasydesmis** Gk *dasys*, hairy; *desmos*, mooring cable. Callus hairy
- Dasyochloa** Gk *dasys*, hairy; *chloa*, grass. Lemma bases woolly-hairy
- dasyphyll-a, -um** Gk *dasys*, hairy; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades hairy
- dasypleurum** Gk *dasys*, hairy; *pleuron*, rib. The lateral nerves of the subtending glumes and sterile lemmas bear long hairs
- Dasypoa** Gk *dasys*, hairy. Lower portion of lemma nerves invested in long hairs, otherwise resembling *Poa*
- Dasyphyrum** Gk *dasys*, hairy; *pyros*, wheat. Plants villose
- dasystachy-s, -um** Gk *dasys*, hairy; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Spikelets hairy
- dasytrichium** Gk *dasys*, hairy; *thrix*, hair. Culms densely villous
- dasyurum** Gk *dasys*, hairy; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence a spicate-panicle with spikelets subtended by bristles
- Davidsea** In honor of Gerrit Davidse (1942–) Netherlands-born United States botanist
- davidseana** As for *Davidsea*
- davidsei** As for *Davidsea*
- daviesii** In honor of John Griffiths Davies (1904–1969) Welsh-born Australian agriculturalist
- davisii** In honor of Peter Hadland Davis (1918–) Scots botanist
- Davyella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Joseph Burt Davy (1870–1940) Scots-born Californian and South African botanist
- davyi** As for *Davyella*
- dawesense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Dawes County, Nebraska, USA
- dayanandanii** In honor of P. Dayanandan, Professor of Botany, Madras Christian College
- dayogensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Dayong, Hunan Province, China
- deamii** In honor of Charles Clemon Deam (1865–1953) United States botanist
- deasyi** In honor of Henry Hugh Peter Deasy (1866–1947) Irish soldier and plant collector in Tibet and Chinese Turkestan
- debil-e, -is** L. weak. Culms decumbent often much branched at the base
- debilior** L. weaker. Habit lax compared with that of related species
- debilis** See *debile*
- decaisnei** In honor of Joseph Decaisne (1809–1882) Belgian-born French botanist
- Decandolia** In honor of Augustin Pyramus de Candolle (1774–1841) French botanist
- decaryan-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Decaryella*
- Decaryella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Raymond Decary (1891–1973) French botanist
- Decaryochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. See *Decaryella*
- deccanens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Deccan region of India
- decempedal-e, -is** L. *decem*, ten; *pes*, foot. Culms to about three meters tall
- deceptorix** L. *deceptor*, a deceiver; *-trix*, indicating femininity. Species often mistaken for another
- decidu-a, -um** L. *deciduo*, cut off. Leaf-blades or spikelets deciduous
- decipiens** L. *decipio*, deceive. Resembling another species, or in some other way deceptive
- deckeri** In honor of S. Decker who collected in France
- declinata** L. *declino*, bend aside. Racemes one-sided
- decolorans** L. *decoloro*, deprive of its natural color. Glumes or lemmas pale-green to white
- decolorat-a, -um** L. *decoloro*, deprive of its natural color. Spikelets paler green than those of related species
- decomposit-a, -um, -us** L. much divided. Inflorescence much branched
- decor-a, -us** L. *decor*, elegance. Attractive, usually with respect to habit
- decumbens** L. *decumbo*, fall down. Culms prostrate
- decus-sylvae** L. *decus*, ornament; *silva*, wood. Woodland species with an attractive inflorescence
- dedeccae** In honor of D.M. Dedecca (fl. 1950–1957) Brazilian botanist

- dedegenii** In honor of A. De Degen (fl. 1906) Sicilian botanist
- defectoides** L. *deficio*, be wanting; *-oides*, resembling. Many spikelets but fails to produce grain
- deficiens** L. *deficio*, be wanting. Lacking in some respect
- deflex-a, -um** L. bent abruptly downwards. Inflorescence branches or spikelet pedicels reflexed
- defracta** L. *defringo*, break off. Sheaths break into short segments
- degenii** In honor of Arpád Degen (1866–1934) Hungarian botanist
- deightonii** In honor of Frederick Claude Deighton (1926–1949) British botanist who collected in West Africa
- Deina** Gk *deinos*, large. Segregated from *Triticum* on account of its robust habit and long grain
- dekindtii** In honor of Eugène De Kindt (fl. 1899–1902) who collected in Angola
- delavayi** In honor of Pierre Jean Marie Delavay (1834–1895) French cleric who collected in China
- delavignei** In honor of Gislain François de la Vigne (?–1805) sometime Professor of Botany, Kharkov, Ukraine
- delawareense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Delaware State, USA
- delawarica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. As for *delawareense*
- delfinii** In honor of Fredericho Torres Delfin (1852–1904) who collected in Patagonia
- delicat-a, -um, -us** L. delicate. Dainty, usually of habit
- delicatissima** L. *delicata*, delicate; *-issima*, most. Very dainty, usually of habit
- delicatul-a, -um, -us** L. *delicatus*, dainty; *-ula*, diminutive. Small and dainty as of habit
- delicat-um, -us** See *delicata*
- delilean-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Alire Raffeneau Delile (1778–1850) French botanist
- delilei** As for *delileana*
- delochei** In honor of Deloche (fl. 1859) who collected in Uruguay
- deltae** L. *Delta*, originally *delta* of the Nile. From delta of river Paraná, Buenos Aires Province, Argentina
- deltoide-a, -um** Gk *delta*, shaped like a river delta; *-oidea*, resembling. Spikelets ovate-lanceolate
- deludens** L. *deludo*, deceive. Suppression of the midrib in the glumes incorrectly suggests the spikelets are diversely oriented
- Demazeria** See *Desmazeria*
- demeusei** In honor of Fernand Demeuse (fl. 1880–1892) Belgian botanist
- demiss-a, -us** L. drooping. Culms bent
- demnatensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Demnat, Morocco
- dendeniwaie** In honor of Goë Dendeniwa (fl. 1972) Papua-New Guinea botanist
- Dendragrostis** Gk *dendron*, tree; *agrostis*, name of an unknown grass of the Ancients. Woody grass from South America
- Dendrocalamopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Dendrocalamus*
- Dendrocalamus** Gk *dendron*, tree; *kalamos*, reed. Culms tall and woody
- Dendrochloa** Gk *dendron*, tree; *chloa*, grass. Culms woody
- dens-a, -um, -us** L. dense. – (1) Growing in large clumps. *Bromus densus*, *Paspalum densum*, *Trachypogon densus* – (2) panicle with many spikelets. *Calamagrostis densus*, *Deyeuxia densa*, *Dissanthelium densum*, *Eragrostis densa*, *Stipa densa*
- densiflor-a, -um, -us** L. *densus*, dense; *flos*, flower. Inflorescences congested
- densifolia** L. *densus*, dense; *folium*, leaf. Leaves densely imbricate
- densipaniculata** L. *densus*, dense; *paniculus*, panicle; *-ata*, possessing. Inflorescence contracted
- densispica** L. *densus*, dense; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain. Panicle branches erect and closely adpressed to central axis of inflorescence
- densissima** L. *densus*, dense; *-issima*, most. Panicles contracted and almost spike-like
- dens-um, -us** See *densa*

- dentat-a, -us** L. *dens*, tooth; *-ata*, possessing. Glume apices obliquely truncate, unidentate, mucronate or rarely awned
- dentatosulcatum** L. *dens*, tooth; *-ata*, possessing. sulcus, furrow; *-atum*, possessing. Pedicels triquetrous and setulose ciliate on the keels
- dentatus** See *dentata*
- denticulat-a, -um** L. *dens*, tooth; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Margin of any part of plant bearing small teeth
- dentifera** L. *dens*, tooth; *fero*, carry or bear. Lemma three-toothed
- dentiflora** L. *dens*, tooth; *flos*, flower. The lemma and palea apices are bifid
- denudat-a, -um** L. lacking in hairs. Foliage of spikelets glabrous or weakly hairy
- depallens** L. *de-*, very; *palleo*, be pale. Spikelets pale-colored
- depauperat-a, -um, -us** L. *depaupero*, impoverish. Stunted as if for want of nourishment
- dependens** L. *dependeo*, hang down. Culms drooping
- Deplachne** See *Diplachne*
- deppeana** In honor of Ferdinand Deppe (1794–1861) German botanist and traveller
- depress-a, -us** L. *depressio*, press down.
– (1) Culms ascending from a spreading base. *Agrostis depressa* – (2) lower glume with a median pit. *Andropogon depressus*
- deqenensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Deqen, Yunnan Province, China
- derbyanus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. In honor of Orville Derby, United States geologist
- dertonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Derton, now Tortona, in the Italian Piedmont
- derzhavinii** In honor of Derzhavin, Russian botanist
- Deschampsia, Deschampsie** In honor of Louis Auguste Deschamps (1765–1842) French physician and naturalist
- deschampsiformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Deschampsia*
- deschampsioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Deschampsia*
- deserti** L. *desertum*, desert. Species of the desert
- deserticola** L. *desertum*, desert; *-cola*, dweller. Growing in arid places
- desertorum** L. *desertum*, desert. Of deserts, that is, from arid places
- desfontainii** In honor of René Louiche Desfontaines (1750–1833) French botanist
- desmantha** Gk *desmos*, anything used for tying; *anthos*, flower. The three arms of the awn intertwine at maturity
- Desmazeria** In honor of Jean Baptiste Henri Joseph Desmazières (1787–1862) Belgian botanist
- Desmostachya** Gk *desmos*, anything used for tying; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The stems and inflorescences are used for string in North Africa and the Middle East
- desmoulinsii** In honor of Charles Robert Alexandre Des Moulins (1798–1875) English-born French botanist
- desolata** L. *desolo*, abandon. A species previously overlooked
- despreauxii** In honor of Jean Despreaux (1794–1843) French-born traveller and plant collector
- Despretzia** In honor of C. Despretz (fl. 1831) French physician
- Desvauxia** In honor of Nicaise Auguste Desvaux (1784–1856) French botanist
- desvauxii** (1) As for *Desvauxia*. *Enneapogon desvauxii*, *Mibora desvauxii* – (2) In honor of Étienne-Émile Desvaux (1830–1854) French botanist who wrote on the subject of Chilean grasses. *Festuca desvauxii*
- detinens** L. *detineo*, detain. Climber forming thickets difficult to traverse
- deustum** L. *deuro*, burn up. The spikelet tips are purple or blackish, suggesting they have been severely burned
- Devauxia** A misspelling of *Desvauxia*
- devia** L. out of the way. The only species of the genus not Australian
- devincenzii** In honor of Garibaldi José Devincenzi (1882–1943) Uruguayan physician and museum director
- dewaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Dewa, Japan

- dewevrei** In honor of Alfred Dewèvre (1886–1897) Belgian botanist
- dewildemanii** In honor of Émile Auguste Joseph De Wildeman (1866–1947) Belgian botanist
- dewinteri** In honor of Bernard de Winter (1924–) South African botanist
- Deyeuxia** In honor of Nicolas Deyeux (1753–1837) French pharmacist
- deyeuxioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Deyeuxia* in some respect
- deyliana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Milos Deyl (1906–1985) Czech botanist
- deylii** As for *deyliana*
- dezhnevii** In honor of Semen Ivanovich Dezhnev (1605?–1673) Russian traveller through Bering Strait
- dhofariensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Dhofar, Oman
- diaboli** From Diablo Canyon, California, USA
- diabolica** L. devilish. Sharing characters with several other species
- Diachroa** Gk *dis*, twice; *chroia*, color. Lemmas greenish-purple or a reference to the contrast between the colors of the lemmas and stigmas
- Diachyrium** Gk *dis*, twice; *achyron*, chaff. Glumes of unequal length
- Diacisperma** A misspelling of *Disakisperma*
- diadelpha** Gk *dis*, twice; *adelphos*, brother. Florets with stamens arranged in two groups
- diagonal-e, -is** L. diagonal. Ligule apex oblique
- dialytostachya** Gk *dialytes*, a breaker up; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Origin uncertain, not given by author
- diamantinum** From Diamantina, Serra de San Antonio, Minas Gerais, Brazil
- diamesum** Gk *dis*, by reason of; *mesos*, in the middle. Intermediate in appearance between two other species
- dianae** From Mt Diana, a peak on the island of St Helena in the South Atlantic
- diand-er, -ra, -rum, -rus** Gk *dis*, twice; *aner*, man. Florets with two stamens
- diandr-a, -um, -us** See *diander*
- Diandrochloa** Gk *dis*, twice; *aner*, man; *chloa*, grass. The florets have two stamens
- Diandrolyra** Gk *dis*, twice; *aner*, man. In contrast to *Olyra*, the male flowers have two instead of three stamens
- Diandrostachya** Gk *dis*, twice; *andros*, male; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Floret has two stamens
- diantha** Gk *dis*, twice; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets with two florets
- dianthemum** Gk *dis*, twice; *antheon*, flower. Spikelets with two florets
- diaphora** Gk *dia*, all through; *phero*, bear. Rhacilla not prolonged, that is spikelets lack a terminal sterile floret
- Diarina** See *Diarrhena*
- Diarrhena, diarrhena** Gk *dis*, twice; *arrhen*, male. The florets have two stamens
- Diastemanthe** Gk *diastema*, an interval; *anthos*, flower. At maturity the inflorescence breaks up into segments each bearing a spikelet
- diatherus** Gk *dis*, twice; *ather*, spike or ear of wheat. Inflorescence of paired racemes
- Dicanthemum** See *Dichanthium*
- Dichaetaria** Gk *dis*, twice; *chaete*, bristle; *-aria*, pertaining to. Lateral lemma lobes long and bristle-like
- Dichantherium** Gk *dicha*, in two; *anthele*, inflorescence; *-ium*, characteristic of. The spring and autumn panicles differ markedly, the former being exserted and the latter mostly enclosed in the upper leaf-sheaths
- dichanthioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Dichanthium*
- Dichanthium** Gk *dicha*, in two; *anthos*, flower. Inflorescence with two kinds of spikelet, hermaphrodite and male or neuter
- Dichelachne** Gk *dichelos*, cloven-hoofed; *achne*, scale. Lemma apex two-lobed
- dichotom-a, -um, -us** L. with divisions in pairs. – (1) Inflorescence branching dichotomously. *Curtopogon dichotomus*, *Cutandia dichotoma*, *Panicum dichotomum*, *Pennisetum dichotomum* – (2) culms branching dichotomously. *Aristida dichotoma*

- dichotomiflorum** L. *dichotoma*, with divisions in pairs; *flos*, flower. Inflorescence an open panicle
- dichotom-um, -us** See *dichotoma*
- dichro-a, -us** Gk *dis*, twice; *chroia*, color.
– (1) Two-colored as with callus hairs white, glume hairs fulvous. *Hyparrhenia dichroa*
– (2) leaf-blades green above, reddish-purple below. *Guaduaella dichroa* – (3) leaf-blades either green or reddish. *Andropogon dichrous*
- Dichromus** Gk *dis*, twice; *chromis*, color. Spikelets bicolored
- dichrous** See *dichroa*
- diclina** Gk *dis*, twice; *kline*, bed. Lower florets pistillate, upper florets staminate
- diccoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Triticum dicoccum*
- dicoccum** Gk *dis*, twice; *kokkos*, a kernel. Mature spikelets mostly two-grained
- Dictyochloa** Gk *diktyon*, net; *chloa*, grass. Inflorescence subtended by an inflated bract with prominent reticulate venation
- dictyoneur-a, -on** Gk *diktyon*, net; *neuron*, nerve. Upper glume with prominent cross veins
- didactyl-a, -um** Gk *dis*, twice; *daktylos*, finger. Inflorescence of two racemes
- Didactylon, didactylon** Gk *dis*, twice; *daktylos*, finger. Inflorescence of two racemes
- didactylum** See *didactyla*
- didistichum** Gk *dis*, twice; *distichos*, two-rowed. Racemes with two rows of paired spikelets
- Didymochaeta** Gk *didymos*, twin; *chaete*, bristle. Both palea and lemma terminate in a short awn
- didymostachyum** Gk *didymos*, twin; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence of two branches
- Diectomis** Gk *dis*, twice; *ectemon*, castrate. Two of the spikelets in each cluster of three are sterile. The name has been given to two genera
- diegoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From San Diego County, California, USA
- diehlii** In honor of I. E. Diehl (fl. 1903) United States editor and plant collector
- dielsii** As for *Dielsiochloa*
- Dielsiochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Friedrich Ludwig Emil Diels (1874–1945) German botanist
- diemenica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Tasmania, formerly Van Diemen's Land
- diemii** In honor of José Diem (1899–1986) German-born Argentinian botanist
- dieterleniae** In honor of Anna Dieterlen (1859–1945) French missionary and amateur botanist in Lesotho
- dieterlenii** See *dieterleniae*
- dietrichiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Amalie Dietrich (1821–1891) German museum collector who lived for several years in Australia
- difforme** L. unlike what is usual. Leaf-blades with pellucid spots
- diffus-a, -um, -us** L. widely spreading. Inflorescence an open panicle
- diffusissimus** L. *diffusus*, widely spreading; *-issimus*, most. Panicle branches very widely spreading
- diffusum** See *diffusa*
- Digastrium** Gk *dis*, twice; *gaster*, belly. The internodes of the rachis and the pedicels of the spikelets are swollen
- digen-a, -ea** Gk *dis*, twice; *genea*, descent. An interspecific hybrid
- Digitaria** L. *digitus*, finger; *-aria*, pertaining to. The ultimate inflorescence branches are often finger-like. The name has been applied to three distinct genera
- digitaria** Resembling *Digitaria* in inflorescence form
- Digitariella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Resembling *Digitaria*
- digitarioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Paspalum digitaria*
- Digitariopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. The spikelets resemble those of *Digitaria*
- digitat-a, -um, -us** L. *digitus*, finger; *-ata*, possessing. Inflorescence branches finger-like
- digitiformis** L. *digitus*, finger; *forma*, appearance. Inflorescence branches whorled or sub-whorled
- Dignathia** Gk *dis*, twice; *gnathos*, jaw. The hardened glumes of the fertile spikelets resemble a pair of jaws or mandibles

- Digraphis** Gk *dis*, twice; *graphis*, brush. Both sterile lemmas have hairy tips
- digyn-a, -us** Gk *dis*, twice; *gyne*, woman. Pistil has two styles
- Diheteropogon** Gk *dis*, twice. Unlike *Heteropogon* which has solitary racemes, the racemes are paired
- dilacerata** Gk *dis*, twice; L. *lacero*, tear apart; *-ata*, possessing. Origin uncertain, not given by author
- dilatata, -um** L. *differo*, spread abroad; *-ata*, possessing. Racemes spreading in pseudo-verticils
- Dilepyrum** Gk *dis*, twice; *lepyron*, shell or hulk. Both lemma and palea are indurated
- Dileucaden** Gk *dis*, twice; *leukos*, white; *aden*, gland. The florets have two fleshy, white lodicules
- dillonii** As for *quartiniana*
- Dilophotriche** Gk *dis*, twice; *lophos*, crest; *thrix*, hair. The lemma bears two hair tufts
- diluta** L. *diluo*, dissolve. Doubt as to the reality of the species dissolved with further collecting
- Dimeiostemon** Gk *dis*, twice; *meion*, less; *stemon*, thread. Florets possess only one stamen
- Dimeria** Gk *dis*, twice; *meros*, part. Racemes occur in pairs
- Dimesia** Gk *dis*, twice. Possibly a reference to the spikelets having two florets, one male, the other female
- dimidiata, -um** L. divided down the middle.
– (1) The lemma sometimes with lateral hair tufts. *Danthonia dimidiata* – (2) lower glume leathery basally then abruptly thinner. *Sorghum dimidiatum* – (3) leaf-blade asymmetric. *Olyra dimidiata* – (4) panicle with paired racemes. *Panicum dimidiatum*, *Paspalum dimidiatum*, *Rottboellia dimidiata*, *Stenotaphrum dimidiatum*
- diminuta** L. *diminuo*, make less. – (1) Upper glume much reduced. *Digitaria diminuta* – (2) lower glume minute. *Melinis diminuta* – (3) awn apparently single due to non development of the lateral arms. *Aristida diminuta* – (4) awn much reduced. *Stipa diminuta*
- dimorpha** Gk *dis*, twice; *morphe*, appearance. – (1) Spikelets of two kinds. *Festuca dimorpha* – (2) leaf-blade surfaces differently colored above and below. *Arundinaria dimorpha* – (3) annual or perennial in habit. *Brachiaria dimorpha*
- dimorphantha** Gk *dis*, twice; *morphe*, appearance; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets with hermaphrodite and female florets in the same spikelet
- Dimorphochloa** Gk *dis*, twice; *morphe*, appearance; *chloa*, grass. Culms perennial, those in their first year differing greatly in appearance from those in their second year
- dimorpholemma** Gk *dis*, twice; *morphe*, appearance; *lemma*, scale. With two forms of lemma in the same panicle
- Dimorphostachys** Gk *dis*, twice; *morphe*, appearance; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Torsion of its pedicel results in the fertile lemma of the upper spikelet facing the rhachis whereas that of the lower spikelet is turned away from the rhachis
- dimyloides** Gk *dis*, twice; *myle*, millstone; *-oides*, resembling. The pair of florets resemble millstones
- Dinaeba** See *Dinebra*
- Dineba** See *Dinebra* and a more faithful representation of the Arabic
- Dinebra** Arabic *danaiba*, a little tail. The apices of the glumes are prolonged
- dinhensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Dinh, near Baria, Vietnam
- dinirica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Dinira National Park, Venezuela
- dinklagei** In honor of Max Julius Dinklage (1864–1935) German factory manager and botanist who collected in Liberia
- Dinochloa** Gk *dinos*, whorl; *chloa*, grass. The inflorescence branches are whorled
- dinteri** In honor of Kurt Dinter (1868–1945) German botanist who collected widely in southern Africa
- dioic-a, -um** Gk *dis*, twice; *oikos*, house. The male and female spikelets occur on different plants or in different spikelets on the same plant

diomedarum See *diomedearum*

diomedearum An allusion to Diomedea, an albatross. Of the Galapagos Islands, home of the Ward Albatross (*Diomedea irrorata*)

Diperium Gk *dis*, twice; *pera*, leather pouch. Spikelets embedded in axis

Diplachne Gk *diploos*, double; *achne*, lobe. The lemma is two-lobed

diplachnoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Diplachne*

Diplachyrium Gk *diploos*, double; *achyron*, chaff. Spikelets with two glumes plus palea and lemma

diplandr-a, -us Gk *diploos*, double; *aner*, man. Bisexual floret with two anthers

Diplasanthum Gk *diplosios*, twice as many; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets paired, one sessile, the other stalked

Diplax Gk *diploos*, double. The spikelets have two florets

Diplocea Gk *dis*, twice; *ploche*, tissue. Lemma deeply bifid

Diplogon See *Diplopogon*

diploperennis Gk *diploos*, double; L. *perenne*, perennial. Diploid with respect to chromosome complement and perennial with respect to habit

Diplopogon Gk *diploos*, double; *pogon*, beard. A reference to there being awns on both the glumes and lemmas or to the palea being two-awned

diplostachya Gk *diploos*, double; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The spikelets are sessile and arise in two rows from a central axis

diplotaphrum Gk *diploos*, double; *taphros*, ditch. Rhachis with a spikelet bearing groove on both sides instead of one as with related species

Dipogon Gk *dis*, twice; *pogon*, beard. Origin uncertain, not given by author

Dipogonia Gk *dis*, twice; *pogon*, beard. Palea two-awned

dipsacea Gk *dipsas*, thirst; *-ea*, possessed by. Growing in the spray of waterfalls

dipteros Gk *dis*, twice; *pteron*, wing or feather-like. Both glumes prominently winged on the keel

Diptychum Gk *dis*, twice; *ptyche*, fold. The lemma apex is bifid and plicate

Disakisperma Gk *dis*, twice; *akis*, point; *sperma*, seed. Apex of grain bicuspid

Disarrenum Gk *dis*, twice; *arrhen*, male. There are two male florets per spikelet

Dischlis See *Distichlis*

discifera L. *discus*, quoit; *fero*, carry or bear. The androecium is discus-shaped in the modern sporting sense

discolor L. not of the same color. Spikelets two-colored

discospor-um, -us L. *discus*, disc; *sporus*, seed. Grain the shape of a disc

discrepans L. *discrepo*, be different. A species of *Panicum* but with the habit of *Agrostis*

disjecta See *diseicta*

disjunct-um, -us L. *disjunco*, separate. – (1) Occurring in widely separated localities. *Paspalidium disjunctum* – (2) panicle interrupted. *Sporobolus disjunctus*, *Trisetum disjunctum*

dispar L. unequal. – (1) Glumes unequal in length or nerve number. *Holcolemma dispar*, *Isachne dispar*, *Microstegium dispar*, *Paspalum dispar*, *Pollinia dispar* – (2) glumes unequally awned. *Agrostis dispar*

disperma Gk *dis*, twice; *sperma*, seed. Both florets of spikelet with fertile seed

dispermis Gk *dis*, twice; *sperma*, seed. Spikelets producing two grains

dispersa L. *dispergo*, scatter around. Inflorescence an open panicle

dissanthelioides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Dissanthelium*

Dissanthelium Gk *dissos*, double; *anthelion*, a small flower. The spikelets usually have only two fertile florets

dissectum L. cut up. Lodicules emarginate

dissimilis L. different. – (1) Male and female inflorescences and spikelets dissimilar. *Arundoclaytonia dissimilis* – (2) awn-branches of two lengths. *Aristida dissimilis*

dissimulator L. *dissimulator*, concealer. Species readily confused with others

dissita L. lying apart. With secondary inflorescence branches diverging widely from the central axis

- dissitiflor-a, -um, -us** L. *dissitus*, widely separated; *flos*, flower. – (1) Florets widely separated in spikelet. *Spartina dissitiflora* – (2) spikelets widely separated in inflorescence. *Agrostis dissitiflora*, *Paspalum dissitiflorum*, *Sasa dissitiflora* – (3) panicles few-flowered. *Bromus dissitiflorus*, *Festuca dissitiflora*
- Dissochondrus** Gk *dissos*, double; *chondros*, grain. Both florets of the spikelet are bisexual
- dissoluta** L. *lax*. The inflorescence consists of racemes pendant on filiform peduncles
- distachia** See *distachya*
- distachy-a, -on, -os, -um, -us** Gk *dis*, twice; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescences with two branches or with regularly bifurcating branches
- distachyoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Brachiaria distachya*
- distachy-on, -os** As for *distachya*
- distachy-um, -us** See *distachya*
- distans** L. *disto*, be apart. Spikelets widely separated in inflorescence
- distantiflor-um, -us** L. *disto*, be apart; *flos*, flower. – (1) Spikelets well separated in inflorescence. *Panicum distantiflorum* – (2) florets well separated in spikelet. *Myriocladus distantiflorus*
- distich-a, -um, -us** Gk *distichos*, in two rows. Plants with conspicuously two-rowed spikelets or leaves
- Disticheia** Gk *distichos*, in two rows. The many florets are conspicuously two-rowed in the spikelet
- Distichlis** Gk *distichos*, in two rows; *lisse*, smooth. Leaves conspicuously two-rowed and glabrous
- distichon** Gk *distichos*, in two rows. Spikelets borne in two rows on the spike
- distichophyll-a, -um, -us** Gk *distichos*, in two rows; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaves arranged conspicuously in two rows
- distichophylloides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Panicum distichophylla*
- distichophyll-um, -us** See *distichophylla*
- distichovaginat-a, -us** Gk *distichos*, in two rows; L. *vagina*, sheath; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-sheaths conspicuously distichous
- distich-um, -us** L. *distichum*, in two rows. Leaves distinctly distichous
- distichus** See *disticha*
- Distomomischus** Gk *distomos*, double; *mischos*, husk. Glumes two instead of one as with the related *Lolium*
- distort-a, -um** L. *distanqueo*, distort. – (1) Culms recurved. *Bambusa distorta*, *Guadua distorta* – (2) sterile lemma irregularly crumpled. *Paspalum distortum*
- distylum** Gk *dis*, twice; *stylos*, column. Pistils with two styles
- diuturnus** L. long lasting. Densely tufted perennial
- divaricat-a, -um, -us** L. *divarico*, spread out. Inflorescence branches or culms regularly dividing into equal branches
- divaricatissim-a, -um** L. *divarico*, spread out; *-issima*, most. Panicle, large and diffuse
- divaricat-um, -us** See *divaricata*
- divergens** L. *divergo*, go in different directions. The panicle branches are not disposed as in an open panicle. – (1) Branches drooping. *Panicum divergens*, *Paspalum divergens* – (2) branches held erect. *Calamagrostis divergens*
- divers-a, -us** L. variable. – (1) Stamen number variable. *Apoclada diversa* – (2) leaf-blades variable in length. *Pleiblastus diversus*
- diversiflor-a, -us** L. *diversus*, variable; *flos*, flower. – (1) Spikelets of different types in the same inflorescence. *Andropogon diversiflorus*, *Eragrostis diversiflora*, *Polytrias diversiflora*, *Triticum diversiflora* – (2) inflorescences of two kinds on the same plant. *Eragrostis diversiflora*
- diversifolius** L. *diversus*, variable; *folium*, leaf. Lower leaf-blades of culm lanceolate, upper leaf-blades somewhat cordate
- diversiglumis** L. *diversus*, variable; *gluma*, husk. One glume of some spikelets long-awned
- diversinerv-e, -is** L. *diversus*, variable; *nervus*, nerve. The upper and lower glumes have different numbers of nerves
- diversispicula** L. *diversus*, variable; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets polymorphic, varying according to position and sex

diversus See *diversa*

dives L. plentiful. Common grasses

divisum L. *divido*, divide. Differing from related species in some respect such as branched culms

divuls-a, -um L. *divello*, tear apart. Panicles or racemes interrupted

djalonicum L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Fouta Djalon, French Guinea

djimilensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From vallée de Djimil, Algeria

djurdjurae From Kabylie Djuradjura Mts., Algeria

dmitrievae In honor of A. Dimitrieva (fl. 1962) Russian botanist

dobbelaerei In honor of Dobbelaere (fl. 1913) who collected in Zaire

dochna Latinized version of Arabic, *dochn*, the vernacular name of the species

dodii In honor of Anthony Hurt Wolley-Dod (1861–1948) English botanist who collected in South Africa

doelliana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Doellochloa*

doellii As for *Doellochloa*

Doellochloa Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Johann Christoph Doell (1808–1885) German botanist

doerfleri In honor of Ignaz Dörfler (1866–1950) Austrian botanist and publisher

doiyoshiwoana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Yoshiwo Doi (fl. 1934) Japanese botanist

dokyoanus L. *-anus*, indicating connection. In honor of Dokyo, Japanese botanist

dolichachyra Gk *dolichos*, long; *achyron*, chaff. Spikelets with narrow glumes and lemmas

dolichanth-a, -us Gk *dolichos*, long; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets narrow

dolichathera Gk *dolichos*, long; *ather*, barb or spine. Spicate inflorescence longer than that of related species

dolichoadenotrichum Gk *dolichos*, long; *aden*, gland; *thrix*, hair. Inflorescence branches invested in long glandular hairs

dolichocarpus Gk *dolichos*, long; *karpos*, fruit. Grain terete

dolichochoeta Gk *dolichos*, long; *chaete*, bristle. Long lateral lemma bristles overtop the glumes

Dolichochoete Gk *dolichos*, long; *chaete*, bristle. Upper lemma with two lobes, each of which tapers into a long thin awn

dolichoclada Gk *dolichos*, long; *klados*, branch. Culms thin

dolicholepis Gk *dolichos*, long; *lepis*, scale. Glumes narrow-lanceolate

dolichomerithalla Gk *dolichos*, long; *meros*, part; *thallos*, young shoot. Internodes of young shoots long and thin

dolichophyll-a, -um Gk *dolichos*, long; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades long and narrow

dolichopus Gk *dolichos*, long; *pous*, foot. Origin unclear

dolichostachy-a, -um, -us Gk *dolichos*, long; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Spikelets terete

dolichotrichum Gk *dolichos*, long; *thrix*, hair. The raceme bases bear numerous long hairs

dolos-a, -um L. deceitful. Easily confused with another species

dombeyana In honor of Joseph Dombey (1742–1794) French physician and naturalist who collected in Peru

dombeyi As for *dombeyana*

domingens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Dominican Republic

dominii In honor of Karel Domin (1882–1953) Czech educator and botanist who collected widely in Australia

donacifoli-a, -um Gk *donax*, reed; L. *folium*, leaf. The leaf-blades resemble those of *Donax* (Marantaceae)

donaciformis L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Donax* (Poaceae) in habit and inflorescence

Donacium An alternative for *Donax* (Poaceae) if that is kept as the prior name for a genus of molluscs

Donax Gk *donax*, a type of reed in Classical literature, so called because the inflorescences move to and fro in the slightest breeze (Gk *doneo*, shake) and so the diaspores are easily dispersed by the wind

- donax** Reed-like in habit
- dongicola** L. *-cola*, dweller. Growing in shallow gullies, that is dongas (from Zulu *udonga*) in Western Australia
- dongvanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Dong Van, Ha Tien Province, Vietnam
- don-hensonii** In honor of Don Clifford Henson (1945–) United States artist and field botanist
- donian-um, -us** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of George Don (1798–1856) Scots-born botanist who collected in South America and Africa
- dora** See *durra*
- doreana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *dorei*
- dorei** In honor of William George Dore (1912–) Canadian botanist
- dorsense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Dorse, Gamo Gofar Province, Ethiopia
- douglasii** In honor of David Douglas (1799–1834) Scots-born botanical explorer of the north-western Pacific
- dowsonii** In honor of Walter John Dowson (1887–1963) plant pathologist in East Africa and later Tasmania, Australia
- dozei** In honor of Frans Dozy (1807–1856) Dutch botanist
- dozyi** In honor of Jean Jacques Dozy (1908–) Dutch geologist
- dracomontana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From the Drakensbergs of Natal and Transvaal, South Africa
- Drake-Brockmania** In honor of Ralph Evelyn Drake-Brockman (1875–?) British Army medical officer who collected in Africa
- drakensbergens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Drakensberg, a range of mountains in South Africa
- drarii** In honor of Mohammed Drar (1894–1964) Sudanese taxonomist
- dregean-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Dregeochloa*
- dregei** As for *Dregeochloa*
- Dregeochloa** In honor of Johann Franz Drège (1794–1881) German horticulturalist and plant collector in South Africa
- drepanophyllus** Gk *drepanos*, sickle; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades sickle-shaped
- Drepanostachyum** Gk *drepanos*, sickle; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Spikelets curved
- drepanothrix** Gk *drepanos*, sickle; *thrix*, hair. Hairs on sterile lemmas sickle-shaped
- dressleri** In honor of Robert Louis Dressler (1927–) United States botanist
- drobovii** In honor of Vasilii Petrovich Drobov (1885–1956) Russian botanist
- droscarpum** Gk *drosos*, dew; *karpos*, fruit. Anthoecium milky-white
- drucei** In honor of Anthony Peter Druce (1920–1998) New Zealand botanist
- drummondiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of James Drummond. See *drummondii*
- drummondii** In honor of – (1) Thomas Drummond (c. 1790–1835) Scots-born naturalist and traveller in North America. *Andropogon drummondii*, *Dimorphostachys drummondii*, *Merisachne drummondii*, *Paspalum drummondii*, *Sorghum drummondii*, *Sporobolus drummondii*, *Triodia drummondii*, *Vilfa drummondii* – (2) James Drummond (c. 1784–1863) Scots-born Australian botanist. *Pentapogon drummondii*, *Plectrachne drummondii*, *Polypogon drummondii*, *Porteranthus drummondii*, *Stipa drummondii*
- drymea** See *drymeia*
- drymeia** Gk *drymeios*, of oak woods. Growing in oak woods
- Drymochloa** Gk *drymos*, copse; *chloa*, grass. A genus comprising a single woodland species
- Drymonaetes** Gk *drymos*, copse; *naetes*, inhabitant. A genus of woodland species
- Dryopoa** Gk *dryos*, tree; *poa*, grass. A tall Australian forest-grass
- dschungarica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Jungaria (Dzungaria)-Kashgaria Mountains, central Asia
- dshilgensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Dzhilga, Kazakhstan

- dshinalica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Dzhinal, a mountain in the Caucasus
- duartei** In honor of Pedro Pablo Duarte-Bello (1922–) Cuban botanist who emigrated to the USA
- dubi-a, -um, -us** L. doubtful. – (1) Readily confused with other species. *Chloris dubia*, *Diplachne dubia*, *Elionurus dubius*, *Leersia dubia*, *Leptochloa dubia*, *Muhlenbergia dubia*, *Panicum dubium*, *Paspalum dubium*, *Saccharum dubium*, *Setaria dubia*, *Spodiopogon dubius* – (2) placed in the genus with misgiving. *Festuca dubia*
- dubioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescence similar to that of a species named *dubia* in the same genus
- dubitatus** L. *dubium*, doubtful; *-atus*, likeness. Resembling *Sorghum dubium*
- duchassaingii** In honor of Édouard Placide Duchassaing de Frontbressin (1818–1873) physician and naturalist, of Guadelupe in West Indies
- duclouxii** In honor of François Ducloux (1864–1945) French cleric and amateur botanist who collected in China
- dudleyi** In honor of William Russell Dudley (1849–1911) United States botanist
- duernsteinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the ruins of Dürnstein, near Donan River, Austria
- dufourrei** In honor of Jean Marie Léon Dufour (1779–1865) French physician and botanist
- duhamelianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Henri Louis Du Hamel du Monceau (1700–1781) French horticulturalist
- dulcicaule** L. *dulcis*, sweet; *caulis*, stem. Stems sweet to the taste
- dullooa** Latinized form of *dalu* the vernacular name of the species in Assam State, India
- dumasiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Dumas
- dumetorum** L. *dumus*, thorn-bush; *-etum*, place of growth. Growing in thickets of thorn-bushes
- dumetos-a, -us** L. *dumus*, thorn-bush; *-osa*, abundance. Culms woody and much branched
- dummeri** In honor of Richard Arnold Dummer (1887–1922) South African plant collector
- dumosus** L. *dumus*, thorn-bush; *-osus*, well developed. Habit decidedly bushy
- dumus** L. thorn-bush. Resembling a thorn bush
- dunensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From dunes on the shore of Lake Nyasa
- dunlopii** In honor of Clyde Robert Dunlop (1946–) Australian botanist
- duongii** From Duong huu Thai, Thai-binh Province, Vietnam
- duparquetii** In honor of Charles Victor Aubert du Parquet (1830–1888) French cleric and amateur botanist
- duplicata** L. *duplico*, double. Closely resembling another species
- Dupoa** Hybrids between species of *Dupontia* and *Poa*
- Dupontia** In honor of J. D. Dupont (fl. 1805–1813) French botanist. Author of a valuable essay on the “Sheath of the Leaves of Grasses”
- Dupontopoa** Hybrids between species of *Dupontia* and *Poa*
- duquilioi** See *quilioi*
- dur-a, -um, -us** L. hard. – (1) Lemmas hard or tough. *Brachiaria dura*, *Brachypodium durum*, *Cynosurus durus*, *Danthonia dura*, *Eragrostis dura*, *Hordeum durum*, *Merxmüllera dura*, *Poa dura*, *Sclerochloa dura*, *Scutachne dura*, *Thrixgyne dura*, *Trachypogon durus* – (2) culms tough. *Fargesia dura* – (3) leaf-blades tough. *Ehrharta dura*, *Stipa dura* – (4) grain flinty. *Triticum durum*
- durandiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Elias Magliore Durand (1794–1873) French-born United States botanist
- durandoi** In honor of Gaetano Leone Durando (1811–1891) Italian-born Algerian botanist
- durangens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Durango, Mexico

duriaei In honor of Michel Charles Durieu de Maisonneuve (1796–1878) French botanist

durie See *duriaei*

durifoli-a, -um L. *durus*, hard; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades tough

duriotagana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From the valleys of the Durio, now Douro and Tagus Rivers of Portugal

durissima L. *durus*, hard; *-issima*, most. Foliage harsh

duriuscula L. *durius*, harder; *-ula*, diminutive. Foliage somewhat harsh

durra Vernacular name of the species in Arabic

dur-um, -us See *dura*

d'urvillei See *urvilleana*

dusenii In honor of Per Karl Hjalmar Dusen (1855–1926) Swedish civil engineer and traveller who collected in Africa, Greenland and South America

Duthiea In honor of John Firminger Duthie (1845–1922) English botanist who collected in India

duthieana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Duthiea*

duthiei See *Duthiea*

dutillyanum L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Arthème Dutilly (1896–1973) Canadian cleric and botanist

duttoniana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of J. Dutton (1863–?) field assistant, Bathurst Agricultural Station, Australia

duvalii In honor of Joseph Duval-Jouve (1810–1883) French educator and botanist

Dybowskia In honor of Jan Dybowski (1858–1928) Polish botanist

dybowskii As for *Dybowskia*

Dydactylon See *Didactylon*

dyeri In honor of William Turner Thiselton-Dyer (1843–1928) English botanist

Dyneba See *Dinebra*

dyris From Dyris, a mountain peak in the High Atlas Mountains in Morocco

dschilgensis See *dschilgensis*

dzongicola L. *-cola*, dweller. Growing on walls at Lingshi Dong, Tibet Autonomous Region, China

E

earlei In honor of Franklin Summer Earle (1856–1929) United States plant collector

eastwoodiae In honor of Alice Eastwood (1859–1953) United States botanist

Eatonia In honor of Amos Eaton (1776–1842) United States botanist

eatonii (1) As for *Eatonia*. *Poa eatonii* – (2) in honor of Alvah Augustus Eaton (1865–1908) United States botanist. *Panicum eatonii*

eberhardtii In honor of Philippe Albert Eberhardt (1874–1942) who collected in Annam, now included in Vietnam

ebingeri In honor of John E. Ebinger (1933–) United States botanist

ebracteata L. *e-*, without; *bractea*, bract; *-atus*, possessing. Sessile spikelets lacking subtending bracts

eburne-a, -um L. *ebur*, ivory; *-ea*, pertaining to. – (1) Fertile lemma pale-yellow. *Paspalum eburneum* – (2) Bulbous culm base resembles an ivory bead. *Ehrhartia eburnea*

eburonensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Eburones, in the Ardennes

ecarinata, ecarinatum L. *e-*, without; *carina*, keel; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Palea keels reduced. *Eragrostis ecarinata* – (2) glumes lacking a keel. *Sorghum ecarinatum*

ecaudata L. *e-*, without; *cauda*, tail. Glume apices attenuated but not long and narrow

Eccoilopus Gk *ek*, out; *koilos*, hollow; *pous*, foot. Pedicel apices conspicuously cup-shaped after spikelets have been shed

Eccoptocarpha Gk *ekkoptos*, cut off; *karpchos*, chaff. The upper part of the upper glume and lower lemma have hyaline apices abruptly differentiated from their heavily veined lower parts

echidnae Gk *echidna*, viper. Leaf-blades rigid and pointed, characters which they share with the teeth of a viper. Furthermore, in the vegetative state the plant resembles the echidna, a spiny Australian marsupial (*Echidna hystrix*) whose vernacular name is “echidna”

Echinalysium Gk *echinos*, hedgehog; *alysis*, chain. The spikelets are arranged in clusters along a central axis thereby resembling a string of hedgehogs

Echinanthus Gk *echinos*, hedgehog; *anthos*, flower. The upper glume bears hooked spines

Echinaria Gk *echinos*, hedgehog; *-aria*, pertaining to. The lemmas and paleas terminate in hardened subulate awns and the spikelets are clustered in capitate inflorescences which thereby resemble hedgehogs

echinat-a, -um, -us L. spiny. – (1) Inflorescence a very condensed panicle and the spikelets or auxillary structures are awned the whole thereby resemble a hedgehog. *Aristida echinata*, *Bathratherum echinatum*, *Cenchrus echinatus*, *Cynosurus echinatus*, *Lasiochloa echinata*, *Phleum echinata*, *Sesleria echinata*, *Tribolium echinatum* – (2) spikelets with bristly glumes. *Panicum echinatum* – (3) plants forming spiny tussocks. *Stipa echinata* – (4) lower glume with abundant spicular hairs. *Andropogon echinatus*, *Arthraxon echinatus*

Echinochlaena See *Echinolaena*

Echinochloa, echinochloa Gk *echinos*, hedgehog; *chloa*, grass. The glumes are often awned and the inflorescence congested, thereby resembling a hedgehog

echinochloidea Gk *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescences resembling those of *Echinochloa*

echinoides Gk *echinos*, hedgehog; *-oides*, resembling. Spikelets subtended by an involucre of spiny bristles

Echinolaena Gk *echinos*, hedgehog; *chlaena*, cloak. The lower glume bears numerous acute or shortly barbed bristles

echinolaenoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Echinolaena*

Echinopogon Gk *echinos*, hedgehog; *pogon*, beard. The inflorescence is a capitate condensed panicle with bristle like glumes, the whole thereby resembling a hedgehog

echinotrichum Gk *echinos*, hedgehog; *thrix*, hair. Inflorescence digitate, racemes short and the glumes invested in long tuberculate-based hairs resembling the quills of a hedgehog

echinulat-a, -um, -us L. *echinus*, hedgehog; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Leaf-blades hispid with small prickles. *Andropogon echinulatus*, *Chrysopogon echinulatus*, *Raphis echinulata* – (2) spikelets hispid with small prickles. *Brachiaria echinulata*, *Loudetia echinulata*, *Panicum echinulatum*

echinurus Gk *echinos*, hedgehog; *oura*, tail. Spike-like inflorescence very bristly

echinus Gk *echinos*, hedgehog. Spikes very short and the spikelets awned

Echistachys Gk *echinos*, hedgehog; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The inflorescence is contracted and the upper glume of each spikelet bears hooked spines

eckloniana L. *-ana*, indicating connection.

As for *ecklonii*

ecklonii, ecklonis In honor of Christian Frederick Ecklon (1795–1868) German-born South African apothecary and plant collector

Ectosperma Gk *ektos*, free from; *sperma*, seed. The caryopsis falls readily from its subtending palea and lemma

Ectrosia Gk *ektrosis*, miscarriage. The spikelets have one-two hermaphrodite proximal florets with one-two male or neuter distal florets

Ectrosiopsis Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Ectrosia*

ecuadorens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin.

From Ecuador

ecuadoriana As for *ecuadorensis*

ecuadoricus L. *-icus*, belonging to. From Ecuador

ecuadoriens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin.

As for *ecuadorensis*

edelbergii In honor of Lennart Edelberg (1915–1982) Danish botanist

editissima L. *editus*, high place; *-issima*, most. Growing on high mountains

editorum L. *editus*, high place. Of high places, that is growing on mountains

edlundiae In honor of Sylvia A. Edlund (fl. 1984–1997) Canadian botanist

edmondii In honor of Brother Edmond, a colleague of Brother Léon, who collected in Cuba. See *Saugetia* for details of the latter

eduardii In honor of Eduard Hackel (1850–1926) Austrian agrostologist

- edul-e, -is** L. edible. Young shoots edible
- edwardii** In honor of Edward E. Terrell (1923–) United States botanist
- edwardsian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Edwards County, Texas, USA
- effus-a, -um** L. spread out. Inflorescence an open panicle
- effusiflora** L. *effusus*, spread out; *flos*, flower. Inflorescence an open panicle
- effusum** See *effusa*
- egena** Gk *e-*, without; *genys*, under jaw. Lower leaf-sheaths glabrous whereas those of related species hairy
- eggertii** In honor of Heinrich Franz Alexander Eggers (1844–1908) German-born Danish military officer and plant collector in the West Indies and South America
- eggertii** In honor of Heinrich Karl Daniel Eggert (1841–1904) German-born United States botanist
- eggleri** In honor of Joseph Eggler (1896–1963) Austrian phytosociologist
- egleri** In honor of Walter A. Egler (?–1961) who collected in Brazil
- eglumis** L. *e-*, without; *gluma*, husk. The spikelets lack a lower glume
- egmontiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Egmont Bay, New Zealand
- egregi-a, -um** L. extraordinary. Differing markedly in some respect from closely related species
- Ehrartha** See *Ehrharta*
- ehrenbergiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg (1795–1876) German physician and naturalist
- ehrenbergii** As for *ehrenbergiana*
- Ehrhardt** See *Ehrharta*
- Ehrharta, Ehrhartia** In honor of Jakob Friedrich Ehrhart (1742–1795) Swiss botanist
- eichingeri** In honor of Alfons Eichinger (1883–?) German botanist
- eickii** In honor of Emil Eick (fl. 1898–1899) who collected in Usumbara, Tanzania
- eigiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Alexander Eig (1895–1938) Russian-born Palestine botanist
- eigii** As for *eigiana*
- eitenii** In honor of Georg Eiten (1923–) United States-born Brazilian botanist and Liene Teixeira Eiton (1925–1979) Brazilian botanist
- ejubata** L. *e-*, without; *juba*, mane; *-ata*, possessing. Glumes and sterile lemma almost glabrous
- ekeanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Mt Eke on Maui one of the Hawaiian Islands
- ekmanian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Ekmanochloa*
- ekmanii** See *Ekmanochloa*
- Ekmanochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Erik Leonard Ekman (1888–1931) Swedish botanist
- elanata** L. *e-*, without; *lana*, wool; *-ata*, possessing. Lacking woolly hairs on lemma
- elat-a, -um** L. tall. Culms taller than those of most species of the genus
- elati-or, -us** L. taller. Culms taller than those of related species
- elatiuscula** L. *elatus*, taller; *-ula*, tending towards. The culms taller than those of related taxa
- elatoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Nastus elatus*
- elatum** See *elata*
- elbrusica** See *elbrussica*
- elbrussica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Elbrus, a mountain in Republic of Georgia
- elbursensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Elburs, near Keredj, Iran
- eleanoriae** In honor of Eleanor Constance Bor (?–1957)
- Electra** Gk *electron*, amber. The grains are transparent and yellow
- elegans** L. elegant. – (1) Inflorescence attractive. *Acroceras elegans*, *Aira elegans*, *Andropogon elegans*, *Anthephora elegans*, *Aristida elegans*, *Briza elegans*, *Burmabambus elegans*, *Ceresia elegans*, *Chloris elegans*, *Cymbopogon elegans*, *Deyeuxia elegans*, *Digitaria elegans*, *Elionurus elegans*, *Enneapogon elegans*, *Fargesia elegans*, *Gymnothrix elegans*, *Isachne elegans*, *Loudetia elegans*, *Mesosetum elegans*, *Neoschischkinia elegans*, *Panicum elegans*, *Paspalum elegans*, *Pennisetum elegans*, *Poa elegans*, *Podosaemum elegans*, *Sericura elegans*, *Thelepogon elegans*, *Trichoneura elegans*, *Trichopteryx elegans*, *Tristachya elegans*, *Vilfa elegans*, *Zenkeria elegans* – (2) culms slender. *Arundinaria elegans*, *Leleba elegans*, *Sasa elegans*

- elegantissim-a, -um, -us** *L. elegans*, elegant; *-issima*, most. Very attractive in some respect, usually the inflorescence
- elegantul-a, -um, -us** *L. elegans*, elegant; *-ulus*, diminutive. Of attractive appearance
- elephantin-a, -us** *L. elephantus*, elephant; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. – (1) A gigantic species. *Erianthus elephantinus* – (2) a translation of the vernacular name Olifant grass. *Danthonia elephantina*
- elephantipes** *L. elephantus*, elephant; *pes*, foot. Culms thick and fleshy with black nodes and so resembling the feet of elephants
- Eleusine** The Ancient Greek town of Ceres, where the Goddess of the harvest was worshipped
- eleusine** Resembling *Eleusine*
- eleusinoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Eleusine* with respect to the inflorescence
- elevata** *L. elevo*, raise up. Growing at high altitudes
- elevatissimus** *L. elevo*, raise up; *-issimus*, most. Sheaths of culm leaves elongated
- elevatovenulosa** *L. elevo*, raise up; *venulus*, small-vein; *-osa*, abundance. Veins of the sterile lemma conspicuously raised
- elgonensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Elgon on the border of Kenya and Uganda
- Elicotrichum** Gk *helisso*, turn around; *thrix*, hair. The awn is strongly twisted
- elidis** From the Peloponnesis, situated in the Ancient Greek Province of Elis
- eligulat-a, -um** *L. e-*, without; *ligula*, small tongue; *-ata*, possessing. Ligule lacking or very much reduced
- Elimus** See *Elymus*
- elionuroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Elionurus*
- Elionurus** Gk *eloios*, doormouse; *oura*, tail. The cylindrical inflorescence resembles the tail of a doormouse
- elisabethiae** In honor of Elisabeth, nothing further given by author
- elisabethpolense** *L. -ense*, denoting origin. From Elisavetpol, Azerbaijan
- elisabethvilleana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. From Elisabethville, now Lubumbashi, Zaire
- elliotea** As for *elliottii* (2)
- elliottiana** As for *elliottii* (2)
- elliottii** (1) As for *elliottii* (1) *Sorghum elliottii* – (2) as for *elliottii* (2). *Cenchrus elliottii*, *Festuca elliottii*
- elliottian-a, -um** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. As for *elliottii* (2)
- elliottii** In honor of – (1) George Francis Scott Elliott (1861–1934) Indian-born Scottish botanist. *Agrostis elliottii*, *Festuca elliottii*, *Sorghum elliottii*, *Triraphis elliottii* – (2) Stephen Elliott (1771–1830) United States planter, legislator and amateur botanist. *Andropogon elliottii*, *Chrysopogon elliottii*, *Eragrostis elliottii*, *Poa elliottii*, *Sorghastrum elliottii*, *Sorghum elliottii*, *Triodia elliottii*
- elliptic-a, -um** Gk *elluipsis*, ellipse; *-ica*, belonging to. – (1) Spikelets elliptical in outline. *Echinochloa elliptica*, *Paspalum ellipticum* – (2) culms semiterete. *Aristida elliptica*
- elmeri** In honor of Adolph Daniel Edward Elmer (1870–1942) United States botanist
- elongat-a, -um, -us** *L. elongatus*. – (1) Inflorescence elongated. *Agropyron elongatum*, *Agrostis elongata*, *Andropogon elongatus*, *Anthephora elongata*, *Avenastrum elongatum*, *Chrysopogon elongatus*, *Danthonia elongata*, *Elymus elongatus*, *Elytrigia elongata*, *Eragrostis elongata*, *Gymnopogon elongatus*, *Helictotrichon elongatum*, *Hordeum elongatum*, *Hyparrhenia elongata*, *Lasiagrostis elongata*, *Megastachya elongata*, *Mesosetum elongatum*, *Muhlenbergia elongata*, *Panicum elongatum*, *Poa elongata*, *Polypogon elongatus*, *Sesleria elongata*, *Sporobolus elongatus*, *Stipidium elongatum*, *Triticum elongatum*, *Uralapis elongata* – (2) leaf-sheath elongated. *Axonopus elongatus*, *Rhynchelytrum elongatum* – (3) culms elongated. *Nastus elongatus*, *Pleioblastus elongatus*
- elongatiform-e, -is** *L. elongatus*, elongated; *forma*, appearance. Spikelets longer than those of related species

- elongat-um, -us** See *elongata*
- eludens** L. *eludo*, avoid. – (1) Not to be confused with a series of closely related species. *Muhlenbergia eludens*, *Reederochloa eludens* – (2) Growing amongst the branches and leaves of shrubs thereby avoiding grazers. *Aristida eludens*
- elwendiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Elwend or Alwand, a mountain in south-west Iran
- elygantha** Gk *elyge*, darkness; *anthos*, flower. Anthoecia dark-colored
- Elyhordeum** Hybrids between species of *Elymus* and *Hordeum*
- Elyleymus** Hybrids between species of *Elymus* and *Leymus*
- Elymandra** Gk *elymos*, sheath; *aner*, man. The ultimate units of the inflorescence comprise a single terminal hermaphrodite spikelet with several male florets below
- Elymohordeum** Hybrids between species of *Elymus* and *Hordeum*
- elymoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Elymus* with respect to the inflorescence
- Elymopyrum** Hybrids between species of *Elymus* and *Agropyron*
- Elymordeum** Hybrids between species of *Elymus* and *Hordeum*
- Elymostachys** Hybrids between species of *Elymus* and *Psathyrostachys*
- Elymotrigia** Hybrids between species of *Elymus* and *Elytrigia*
- Elymotriticum** See *Elymotriticum*
- Elymotriticum** Hybrids between species of *Elymus* and *Triticum*
- Elymus** Gk *elymos*, an ancient Greek name for an unidentified cereal
- Elynorus** See *Elionurus*
- Elyonurus** See *Elionurus*
- Elysitanion** Hybrids between species of *Elymus* and *Sitanion*
- elythrophyllus** Gk *elythron*, cover; *phyllon*, leaf. Fertile floret sessile and protected by leaf-like reduced stalk
- Elytrigia** Gk *elytryon*, cover; *tryge*, a crop of corn. Some species are weedy and grow, that is, seek cover in corn crops
- elytrigioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Elytrigia*
- elytroblephar-a, -um** Gk *elytron*, cover; *blepharis*, eye-lash. The nerves of the upper glume and sterile lemma often bear long hairs
- elytrochaet-a, -um** Gk *elytron*, cover; *chaete*, bristle. Lower glume awned
- elytrophoroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescence an interrupted spicate-panicle as with *Elytrophorus*
- Elytrophorum, Elytrophorus** Gk *elytron*, cover; *phero*, bear. Lower glume of outer fascicle of spikelets enlarged
- Elytrordeum** Hybrids between species of *Elytrigia* and *Hordeum*
- Elytrostachys** Gk *elytron*, cover; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Bracts resembling the wing-covers (elytra) of beetles cover the main rachis thereby concealing the real structure of the inflorescence from the casual observer
- emaculata** L. *e-*, without; *macula*, spot; *-ata*, possessing. Culm-sheaths without spots
- emarginat-a, -um** L. *emargino*, deprive of its edge. Lemma apex notched
- embergeri** In honor of Louis Emberger (1897–1969) French botanist
- emeiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Emei Shan, Sichuan Province, China
- emeinica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Emei Shan, Sichuan Province, China
- emergens** L. *emergeo*, emerge. Panicle strongly exerted
- emersleyi** In honor of J. D. Emersley, United States plant collector
- emersus** L. *emergeo*, appear. Origin uncertain as name not accompanied by a description
- emeryi** In honor of Emery, English botanist who collected in Nepal
- eminens** L. *emineo*, stand out. – (1) Conspicuous with respect to inflorescence. *Agrostis eminens*, *Calamagrostis eminens*, *Festuca eminens*, *Stipa eminens*, *Stylagrostis eminens* – (2) conspicuous with respect to stature. *Digitaria eminens*, *Panicum eminens*, *Paspalum eminens*, *Poa eminens*

- eminii** In honor of Emin Pasha the adopted name of Eduard Sennritzer (1840–1892) German physician and traveller in service of the Egyptian Government
- emirnenis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Emern, Madagascar
- emodensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Emodi Montes, Latin name of Himalayas
- emodi** See *emodensis*
- emsonii** In honor of H. E. Emson (1931–1937) who collected in Tanzania
- encaustiomarginata** L. *encaustus*, burned in; *margo*, border; *-ata*, possessing. Margins of leaf-blades white
- Endallex** Gk *endon*, within; *alloios*, of another sort; *hex*, six. Within the glumes there are six quite different structures
- endlichii** In honor of Rudolf Endlich (?–1915) who collected in Kilimanjaro region of East Africa
- Endodia** Gk *endon*, within; *dis*, double. Florets with two stamens
- endomelas** Gk *endon*, within; *melas*, black. Inner surface of glumes blackish at the base
- engleri** In honor of Heinrich Gustav Adolph Engler (1844–1930) German botanist
- englishii** In honor of Carl Schurz English (1904–1976) United States botanist and horticulturalist
- Enneapogon** Gk *ennea*, nine; *pogon*, beard. The lemma has nine hairy awns
- enod-e, -is** L. *e-*, without; *nodus*, knot. Internodes very short
- Enodium** L. *e-*, without; *nodus*, knot. Culm with a single node at its base and hence easily overlooked
- ensifoli-a, -um** L. *ensis*, sword; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades sword-like
- ensiform-e, -is** L. *ensis*, sword; *forma*, appearance. Leaf-blades sword-like
- enslinii** In honor of Aloysius Enslin who collected in North America
- Enteropogon** Gk *enteron*, bowel; *pogon*, beard. Lemma-awn long and twisted
- entolaseum** As for *Entolasia*
- Entolasia** Gk *entos*, within; *lasios*, hairy. Fertile lemma hairy
- Entoplocamia** Gk *entos*, within; *plokamis*, a curl of hair. The gynoeceum has very long styles
- entrerriensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Entre Ríos Province, Argentina
- enysii** In honor of John Davis Gilbert Enys (1837–1912) English-born amateur botanist and long serving New Zealand magistrate
- epacridifoli-a, -um** L. *folium*, leaf. The leaf-blades resemble the leaves of certain species of Epacridaceae
- epactia** Gk *epaktios*, coastal. Latinized form of Greek word for the usual habitat of the species
- epaleata** L. *e-*, without; *palea*, scale; *-ata*, possessing. The lower floret lacks a palea
- epauneroi** See *pauneroi*
- epectinata** L. *e-*, without; *pecten*, comb; *-atus*, possessing. – (1) The lemma lacks long hairs present on the keel of a closely related species. *Loxodera epectinata* – (2) differs from a related species by the absence of teeth on the lower glume margins. *Lasiurus epectinatus*
- Ephebopogon** Gk *ephebos*, arrived at puberty; *pogon*, beard. Possibly a reference to white pedicels of the stalked spikelets
- ephemeroblepharis** Gk *ephemerous*, short-lived; *blepharis*, eye-lash. At the base of the upper floret there are two membranous lateral wings which may shrivel at maturity
- ephemeroides** L. *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Panicum ephemerum*
- ephemerum** Gk *ephemerous*, short lived. Completing life-cycle in a few weeks
- Epicampes** Gk *epikampe*, bend. Lemma bears a short, curved awn
- epigeios** Gk *epi*, on; *ge*, earth. Growing on land whereas related species grow in swamps
- epigejos** See *epigeios*
- epil-e, -is** L. *e-*, lacking; *pilus*, hair. Glabrous in some respect
- epileuca** Gk *epi*, on; *leukos*, white. Upper surface of leaf-blade glaucous-white
- epilifolium** L. *e-*, without; *pilus*, hair; *folium*, leaf. Lacking cilia on the margins of the leaf-blades

- epilis** See *epile*
- episetosus** Gk *epi*, on; L. *seta*, bristle; *-osus*, abundance. Upper surface of leaf-blade densely hairy
- epitrich-a, -us** Gk *epi*, on; *thrix*, hair. Upper leaf-surface hairy
- epitrichoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Sasa epitricha*
- epitrichus** See *epitricha*
- equilaterale** L. *aequus*, equal; *laterus*, side; *-ale*, pertaining to. Lower glume triangular in outline
- equinum** L. pertaining to horses. From the grasslands of Bahia and Paraguay
- equitans** L. *equito*, ride. Leaves distinctly equitant (the lower leaf when turned horizontally seeming to ride upon the one above it)
- eradii** In honor of N. A. Erady (fl. 1953) Indian botanist
- Eragrostiella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Similar to *Eragrostis*
- eragrostiformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Eragrostis*
- Eragrostis** Several meanings have been proposed, of which three follow. – (1) Gk *eros*, loving, together with *Agrostis* the Greek name of an indeterminate herb. – (2) Gk *er*, early. *agrostris*, wild. Species of *Eragrostis* are commonly early invaders of arable land. – (3) Gk *eri*, an inseparable particle used as a prefix to strengthen a word in the sense of very much, that is a many-floreted *Agrostis*
- eragrostis** Resembling *Eragrostis*
- eragrostoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Eragrostis* with respect to spikelet structure
- erect-a, -um, -us** L. held upright. – (1) Spikelets or inflorescence branches held erect. *Brachyelytrum erectum*, *Briza erecta*, *Bromus erectus*, *Cathestecum erectum*, *Cynodon erectus*, *Ehrharta erecta*, *Glyceria erecta*, *Panicularia erecta*, *Paspalum erectum*, *Stipa erecta* – (2) with stems erect from a rhizome. *Setosa erecta* – (3) with blades of culm-leaves erect. *Dinochloa erecta*
- erectiflora** L. *erectus*, tending towards being erect; *flos*, flower. Panicle branches adpressed to central axis
- erectifoli-a, -um** L. *erectus*, tending towards being erect; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades held erect
- erect-um, -us** See *erecta*
- eremaeum** Gk *eremos*, desert; *-eum*, belonging to. Desert species
- Eremitis** Gk *eremos*, solitary; *-itis*, close connection. The male florets have a single stamen and their spikelets form a single whorl below the solitary female spikelet
- Eremium** Gk *eremos*, desert. An allusion to the ability of the only known species to withstand drought
- Eremocaulon** Gk *eremos*, solitary; *kaulos*, stem. The culms are widely separated along the rhizome
- Eremochlamys** Gk *eremos*, solitary; *chlamys*, cloak. The spikelets usually have only one subtending glume, the lower being undeveloped
- Eremochloa** Gk *eremos*, solitary; *chloa*, grass. The inflorescence is a solitary spike
- Eremochloe, Eremochloë** See *Eremochloa* but a different genus
- eremophil-a, -us** Gk *eremos*, desert; *phileo*, love. Desert species
- Eremopoa** Gk *eremos*, desert; *poa*, grass. From the deserts of Central Asia
- Eremopogon** Gk *eremos*, solitary; *pogon*, beard. Spikelets with a single conspicuous awn
- eremopyroides** Gk *-oides*, indicating resemblance. Inflorescences resemble those of *Eremopyrum*
- Eremopyrum** Gk *eremos*, desert; *pyros*, wheat. Desert grasses related to wheat
- Eriachne** Gk *erion*, wool; *achne*, scale. Lemma bears long hairs
- eriachne** As for *Eriachne*
- erianth-a, -um** Gk *erion*, wool; *anthos*, flower. With woolly glumes, lemmas or awns
- Erianthecium** Gk *erion*, wool; *anthos*, flower; *oikos*, house. Both the paleas and lemmas are hairy

erianthoides Gk *-oides*, resembling.
 – (1) Similar to *Erianthus* with respect to the inflorescence. *Bothriochloa erianthoides* – (2) similar to *Paspalum erianthum*.
Paspalum erianthoides

erianthum See *eriantha*

Erianthus Gk *erion*, wool; *anthos*, flower.
 The subtending glumes are covered with long hairs

ericetorum L. *-etum*, place of growth. Growing amongst *Erica*

erigina L. *erigo*, lift up. Meaning obscure

erinacea L. hedgehog. Plants caespitose with rigid, pungent foliage

eribasis Gk *erion*, wool; *basis*, bottom.
 Lower leaf-sheaths densely hairy

Erioblastus Gk *erion*, wool; *blastos*, shoot.
 Panicle branches and leaf-blades shortly pilose

eriucaulis Gk *erion*, wool; *kaulos*, stem.
 Culms hairy

Eriochaeta Gk *erion*, wool; *chaete*, bristle.
 The bristles subtending the spikelet clusters are densely hairy

Eriochloa Gk *erion*, wool; *chloa*, grass.
 Spikelets woolly

eriochryseoides Gk *-oides*, resembling.
 Similar to *Eriochrysis*

Eriochrysis Gk *erion*, wool; *chrysos*, gold.
 The spikelets are invested with golden-yellow hairs

ericoleus Gk *erion*, wool; *koleos*, sheath.
 Leaf-sheath softly hairy

Eriocoma Gk *erion*, wool; *kome*, head of hair.
 The lemma carries a fastigiate tuft of silky hair

erigon-a, -um Gk *erion*, wool; *gony*, knee.
 Nodes hairy

eriolepis Gk *erion*, wool; *lepis*, scale. Glumes, lemmas or paleas densely hairy

Eriolytrum Gk *erion*, wool; *elytron*, cover.
 Glumes densely woolly

Erioneuron Gk *erion*, wool; *neuron*, nerve.
 Palea keels ciliate

eriphorum Gk *erion*, wool; *phero*, bear.
 Glumes and sterile lemma densely hairy

eriphylla Gk *erion*, wool; *phyllon*, leaf.
 Leaves densely woolly

eripod-a, -um Gk *erion*, wool; *pous*, foot.
 Basal leaf-sheaths woolly

Eriopodium Gk *erion*, wool; *pous*, foot. The raceme joints are densely hairy

eripodium See *eripoda*

eristachy-a, -um, -us Gk *erion*, wool; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence branches or spikelets densely hairy

eristoma Gk *erion*, wool; *stoma*, mouth.
 Orifice of leaf-sheath woolly-tomentose

erivanense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Eriwan, but origin uncertain, not given by the author

Erochloe, Erochloë Gk *eros*, loving; *chloa*, grass. A transliteration of “love grass”, the vernacular name of several *Eragrostis* species

erosa L. *erodo*, grow into. Apices of glumes irregularly toothed

erosiglumis L. *erodo*, grow into; *gluma*, husk.
 Glume apices irregularly toothed

Erosion Gk *-ion*, diminutive here employed as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Eros, the Greek God of Love

errabundum L. wandering. Culms decumbent and spreading

erratica L. wandering to and fro. Weedy and easily dispersed

erroneus L. *erro*, wanderer; *-eus*, pertaining to. Origin of the name uncertain as not given by author but may refer to the species having a creeping habit

erubescens L. *erubesco*, blush. Inflorescences pinkish

erucaeformis See *eruciforme*

Erucaria L. *eruca*, caterpillar; *-aria*, pertaining to. The inflorescence resembles a caterpillar

eruciferum L. *eruca*, caterpillar; *fero*, carry or bear. The inflorescence resembles a caterpillar

eruciform-e, -is L. *eruca*, caterpillar; *forma*, shape. Racemes bear a fanciful resemblance to caterpillars

erythrae-a, -um Gk *erythros*, red; *-ea*, pertaining to. Inflorescences reddish

Erythranthera Gk *erythros*, red; *antheros*, blooming. The inflorescence is red

- erythrocarpon** Gk *erythros*, red; *karpos*, fruit. Anthoecia red
- erythrochaetum** Gk *erythros*, red; *chaete*, bristle. Margins of glumes bear red hairs
- erythrogona** Gk *erythros*, red; *gony*, knee. Nodes reddish-brown
- erythrolepis** Gk *erythros*, red; *lepis*, scale. Glumes of staminate florets red
- erythropoda** Gk *erythros*, red; *pous*, foot. Sheath of lower leaves red
- erythrosperm-a, -um** Gk *erythros*, red; *sperma*, seed. Anthoecia red
- erythrostachya** Gk *erythros*, red; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Panicle purple-red
- esculent-a, -um** L. edible. Grain edible
- esenbeckii** In honor of Christian Gottfried Daniel Nees von Esenbeck (1776–1858) German botanist
- eskia** Vernacular name of the species in Spain
- euadenia** Gk *eu-*, well; *aden*, gland. Margins of leaf-blades fringed with long-stalked glands
- euampta** Gk *eu-*, well; *campto*, bend. Leaf-blades twisted
- euchaetus** Gk *eu-*, well; *chaete*, bristle. The lower glume of the sessile spikelet has a long bifid awn and that of the stalked spikelet a long single awn
- Euchlaena, Euchlaene** Gk *eu-*, well; *chlaena*, cloak. The female spikelets are ensheathed
- Euchlaeza** Hybrids between species of *Euchlaena* and *Zea*
- euclamydeum** Gk *eu-*, well; *chlamys*, cloak; L. *-eum*, pertaining to. Glumes well developed
- Euclasta** Gk *eu-*, well; *klastos*, broken in pieces. At maturity, the raceme freely falls apart as segments
- euclaston** Gk *eu-*, well; *klastos*, broken in pieces. The spike breaks up readily at maturity
- eucnemis** Gk *eu-*, well; *knemis*, leg armour. Well armoured, lower glume chartaceous with rigid hairs
- eucom-um, -us** Gk *eu-*, well; *kome*, head of hair. – (1) Raceme joints silky with soft, long hairs. *Andropogon eucomus* – (2) glumes and sterile lemmas invested in long hairs. *Paspalum eucomum*
- Eudonax** Gk *eu-*, good. Proposed as an alternative name for *Donax* if it were reserved for a genus of molluscs
- Eufournia** Gk *eu-*, a name-forming prefix. See *Fourniera* which is invalid being a later homonym
- eugenii** In honor of Eugene B. Alexeev (1946–1987) Russian botanist who specialized on the taxonomy of *Festuca*
- Euklastaxon** Gk *eu*, well; *klaston*, broken in pieces; *axon*, axle. Inflorescence readily fragmenting into small segments
- Eulalia** In honor of Eulale Delile (fl. 1825–1840) French artist and illustrator of Kunth's *Révision des Graminées*
- eulalioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Eulalia*
- Eulaliopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Resembling *Eulalia*
- Eupogon** Gk *eu-*, well; *pogon*, beard. Similar to *Andropogon* but differing in that the sterile spikelets are sessile
- euprepes** Gk *eu-*, well; *prepo*, catch the eye. In contrast to *Andropogon* lacks pedicellate sterile spikelets
- Euraphis** Gk *eu-*, well; *raphis*, needle. The upper florets are reduced to awns
- europae-um, -us** L. *-eum*, belonging to. From Europa now Europe
- eurylemma** Gk *eury*s, broad; lemma, scale. Lemma of lower spikelet broad
- euryphyllum** Gk *eury*s, wide; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades broad-lanceolate
- Eustachys** Gk *eu-*, well; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence of one sided racemes bearing two rows of spikelets on very short pedicels
- Euthryptochloa** Gk *eu-*, well; *thrypto*, break in pieces; *chloa*, grass. The spikelets fall entire
- Eutriana** Gk *eu-*, well; *triaena*, trident. Lemma of terminal sterile floret three-awned
- eutuldoides** Gk *eu-*, well. Closely resembles *Bambusa tuldoides*
- euxina** From about the Black Sea, known to the Romans as *Mare Euxinum*
- evagans** L. *evago*, wander around. Rhizomatous in habit

- evenkiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Evenkia, Siberia
- evolut-a, -um** L. *evolvere*, unroll. Leaf-blades short
- evrardii** In honor of Charles Marie Evrard (1926–) Belgian botanist
- ewartian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Albert James Ewart (1872–1937) English-born Australian botanist
- Exagrostis** Gk *ex*, outside. The spikelets resemble those of *Agrostis* but differ in possessing several florets
- exaltat-a, -um, -us** L. lofty. Culms tall
- exarat-a, -um, -us** L. *exarare*, plough up. – (1) With furrows between the nerves of the glumes. *Andropogon exaratus*, *Mesosetum exaratum* – (2) of the sterile lemma. *Panicum exaratum*, *Paspalum exaratum* – (3) of the lemmas. *Agrostis exarata*, *Phleum exarata*
- exaristat-a, -us** L. *ex*, without; *arista*, bristle; *-ata*, possessing. Lemmas awnless or almost so
- exarmata** L. *ex*, without; *arma*, instrument of war; *-ata*, possessing. Lemma unawned
- exasperat-a, -um, -us** L. rough. – (1) Glumes scabrous. *Agrostis exasperata* – (2) sterile lemmas scabrous. *Digitaria exasperata* – (3) leaf-blade margins scabrous. *Panicum exasperatum*, *Paspalum exasperatum* – (4) inflorescence branches scabrid. *Eragrostis exasperata* – (5) leaf-blade scabrid. *Chusquea exasperata*
- exaurita** L. *ex*, without; *aurita*, eared. Leaf-blade without a pair of basal lobes
- excavat-um, -us** L. hollowed out. – (1) Apices of raceme joints cup-shaped. *Andropogon excavatus*, *Cymbopogon excavatus* – (2) spikelets sunk in the rhachis. *Axonopus excavatus*, *Paspalum excavatum* – (3) fertile lemma-base concave. *Panicum excavatum*
- excels-a, -um, -us** L. tall. – (1) Culms tall. *Arundinaria excelsa*, *Elymus excelsus*, *Eragrostis excelsa* – (2) culms high climbing. *Arthrostylidium excelsum*
- excurrrens** L. *excurrere*, run out. Lemma of upper floret mucronate
- exelliana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Arthur Wallis Exell (1901–1993). English botanist
- exigu-a, -um, -us** L. wanting in size and number. – (1) Spikelets or inflorescence branches few. *Agrostis exigua*, *Oryzopsis exigua*, *Panicum exiguum*, *Pennisetum exiguum*, *Tripogon exiguus* – (2) Spikelets few-flowered. *Eragrostis exigua*
- exiguiflorum** L. *exiguus*, wanting in size and number; *flos*, flower. Panicle weakly developed
- exigu-um, -us** See *exigua*
- exil-e, -is** L. slender. Culms slender
- eximi-a, -us** L. exceptional. Readily distinguished from related species
- Exotheca, -um, -us** Gk *exo*, outside; *theke*, box. The homogamous spikelets form an involucre below the heterogamous triad
- expans-a, -um** L. *expandere*, expand. – (1) Inflorescence an open panicle. *Agrostis expansa*, *Dissanthelium expansum*, *Eragrostis expansa*, *Melica expansa*, *Muhlenbergia expansa*, *Panicum expansum*, *Pentaschistis expansa* – (2) an orthographic error for *inexpansa*. *Calamagrostis expansa*
- explicata** L. *ex*, without; *plico*, fold up. Leaf-blades flat
- exsaniosa** L. *ex*, without; *saniosa*, bloody matter. Origin uncertain, not given by author
- exsert-a, -um, -us** L. exserted. – (1) Rhachilla longer than in related species. *Agrostis exserta*, *Cymbopogon exsertus* – (2) peduncle longer than in related species. *Aristida exserta* – (3) lateral awns of the glumes are exserted. *Pentaschistis exserta*
- exstans** L. *exstare*, stand out or project. The lower glume bears distinctive apical keels with protruding stump-like thickenings
- extensa** L. widespread. Culms widely separated on the rhizome
- extenuatum** L. *extenuare*, make thin. Inflorescence branches narrow compared with those of related species
- extremioriental-e, -is** L. *extremus*, extreme; *oriens*, the east; *-alis*, pertaining to. From the Far East, that is Eastern Asia
- Exydra** Gk *exo*, outside; *hydor*, water. Growing around the margins of pools
- eylesii** In honor of Frederick Eyles (1864–1937) English-born botanist in Zimbabwe

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- faberi** In honor of Ernst Faber (1839–1899) English cleric who collected in China
- fabrei** In honor of G. Fabre (fl. 1980) French botanist
- fabrisii** In honor of Umberto Antonio Fabris (1924–1976) Argentinian botanist
- factorovskyi** In honor of Eliezer Faktorsky (1897–1926) Russian-born Palestine botanist
- fagetorum** L. *-etum*, place of growth. Growing in beech (*Fagus*) woods
- falcata, -um** L. *falx*, sickle; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Inflorescence branches curved. *Arundinaria falcata*, *Chloris falcata*, *Dimeria falcata*, *Drepanostachyum falcatum*, *Ischaemum falcatum*, *Leptochloa falcata*, *Panicum falcatum*, *Paspalum falcatum*, *Pogonarthria falcata*, *Stipa falcata* – (2) spikelets curved. *Chusquea falcata*, *Eragrostis falcata*
- falcatiaurita** L. *falx*, sickle; *aurita*, long-eared. Auricles sickle-shaped
- falcatum** See *falcata*
- falcifer-a, -um** L. *falx*, sickle; *fero*, carry or bear. Racemes sickle-shaped
- falcifolia** L. *falx*, sickle; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blade sickle-shaped
- falcipes** L. *falx*, sickle; *pes*, foot. Beneath each triad of spikelets the subtending axis is recurved so the whole bears a fanciful resemblance to a baited hook
- falcis** L. *falx*, sickle. Of sickles, that is, the leaf-blades are often sickle-shaped
- falconeri** In honor of Hugh Falconer (1808–1865) Scots-born Indian physician and botanist
- facula** L. *falx*, sickle; *-ula*, diminutive. Racemes sub-falcate
- Falimiria** In honor of Stephanek Falimierz, 16th century Polish naturalist
- falklandica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Falkland Islands, United Kingdom Territory in the South Atlantic
- fallax** L. deceptive. Closely resembling another species
- fallens** L. *fallo*, to escape notice. A replacement name for a species which if transferred to its correct genus would generate a homonym
- Falona** Gk *phalos*, ridge on a Greek helmet. The subtending glumes are strongly ridged
- falsum** L. *falsus*, false. Resembling species of another genus
- falx** L. sickle. Inflorescence a curved spike
- famatinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sierra Famatina, Rioja Province, Argentina
- familiar-e, -is** L. *familia*, family; *-aris*, pertaining to. Of wide-spread distribution
- fangiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Fang Wen-pei (1899–1983) Chinese botanist
- fansipanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Fansipan, Vietnam
- farct-a, -um, -us** L. solid with centre softer than outside. Culms solid except in the very centre
- farcticaulis** L. *farctus*, solid with centre softer than outside; *caulis*, stem. Culms solid
- farct-um, -us** See *farcta*
- Fargesia** In honor of Paul Guillaume Farges (1844–1912) French cleric and amateur botanist who collected in China
- fargesii** As for *Fargesia*
- farinacea** L. *farina*, flour; *-acea*, resembling. Culms white with wax
- farinos-a, -us** L. *farina*, flour; *-osa*, abundance. Surface of culms very waxy
- Farrago** L. hotchpotch. The genus has an unusual combination of characters
- farrum** L. *far*, spelt. Vernacular name for the species in Classical Rome, maintained as farro in contemporary Italian
- Fartis** Origin uncertain, not given by author
- fascicular-e, -is** L. *fascis*, bundle; *-ula*, diminutive; *-aris*, pertaining to. – (1) Spikelets or racemes clustered in the inflorescence. *Agrostis fascicularis*, *Andropogon fascicularis*, *Bromus fascicularis*, *Digitaria fascicularis*, *Diplachne fascicularis*, *Festuca fascicularis*, *Leptochloa fascicularis*, *Pseudosorghum fasciculare* – (2) with clusters of hairs on the lemma. *Chaetobromus fascicularis*

- fasciculat-a, -um, -us** *L. fascis*, bundle; *-ulus*, diminutive. *-ata*, possessing. With spikelets or branches clustered in the inflorescence
- fasciculiflorum** *L. fascis*, bundle; *-ula*, diminutive; *flos*, flower. Inflorescence branches in erect, digitate fascicles
- fasciculiforme** *L. fascis*, bundle; *-ula*, diminutive; *forma*, appearance. Inflorescences arising in clusters from upper leaf-nodes
- Fasciculochloa** *L. fascis*, bundle; *-ulus*, diminutive; *Gk chloa*, grass. The spikelets are arranged in bundles on the inflorescence branches
- fascinata** *L. fascino*, bewitch. Sufficiently different from related species to draw attention to itself
- fastigiata, -um, -us** *L. fastigium*, gable or vertex; *-ata*, possessing. Panicle branches or culms held erect rather than diverging
- fastuos-a, -um** *L. fastus*, proud; *-osa*, abundance. Habit more luxuriant than that of related species
- fatmens-e, -is** *L. -ense*, denoting origin. From Wadi Fatmima in Arabia
- fatua** *L.* tasteless. Grain not favored as food
- faucicola** *L. fauces*, abyss; *-cola*, dweller. Growing on the edge of a volcanic crater
- fauriei** In honor of Urbain Jean Faurie (1847–1914) French cleric and amateur botanist
- fawcettiae** In honor of Stella Grace Maisie Fawcett (1912–1988) Australian botanist
- fax** *L.* a torch. With an inflorescence bearing a fanciful resemblance to a torch with ascending flames
- faxonii** In honor of Charles Edward Faxon (1846–1918) United States botanist
- fazoglensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Fazogl, Sudan
- featherstonei** In honor of William Featherstone (fl. 1922) United States botanist who collected in Peru
- fecund-a, -um** *L.* fruitful. – (1) Producing abundant spikelets. *Dichanthium fecundum* – (2) producing abundant culms. *Bambusa fecunda*
- fedtschenkoi** In honor of Boris Alexsevitch Fedtschenko (1872–1947) German-born Russian botanist
- feekesiana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Feekes
- feensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Santa Fe, Mexico
- feildingianum** *L. -anum*, indicating connection. In honor of I. B. Feilding (fl. 1892–1893) who collected in Malaysia
- felix** *L.* fruit-bearing. Known in fruit
- felliana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. In honor of David Gregory Fell (1962–) Australian botanist
- fenas** Vernacular name for the species in Spain
- Fendleria** In honor of August Fendler (1813–1883) German-born United States botanical collector
- fendleriana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. As for *Fendleria*
- fenestrat-a, -um** *L. fenestra*, window; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) The lower lemma has two hyaline patches at the base. *Sacciolepis fenestrata* – (2) fertile lemma with rectangular raised ornamentation. *Digitaria fenestrata*, *Panicum fenestratum*
- fenixii** In honor of Eugenio Fenix (1883–1939) Philippine botanist
- fenshamii** In honor of Roderick John Fensham (1960–) Australian ecologist
- fenzliana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Eduard Fenzl (1808–1879) Austrian botanist
- fera** *L.* uncultivated. Not cultivated
- feratiana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Férat (fl. 1818) who collected in Pyrenees
- ferax** *L.* fruitful. Readily setting grain
- feresetacea** *L. fere*, nearly. Similar to *Stipa setacea*
- ferganens-e, -is** *L. -ense*, denoting origin. From Fergana Range, Kyrgyzstan
- fergusonii** In honor of William Ferguson (1820–1887) plant collector in Sri Lanka
- ferioliana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Feriol
- fernaldiana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. As for *fernaldii*

- fernaldii** In honor of Merritt Lyndon Fernald (1873–1950) United States botanist
- fernandesii** In honor of Rosette Mercedes Saraiva Batarde Fernandes (1916–) Spanish botanist
- fernandezian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From the Juan Fernández Archipelago, Chile
- fernandopoaum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Fernando Po, now Bioko, Equatorial Guinea
- ferreyrae** In honor of Ramón Alejandro Ferreyra (1910–2005) Peruvian botanist
- ferrilateris** L. *ferreus*, iron; *laterus*, side. In honor of John Richard Ironside Wood (1944–) English plant collector and botanist
- Ferrocalamus** L. *ferreus*, iron; *calamus*, reed. The culms are solid at the base
- ferroonii** In honor of Henri de Ferron
- ferrugine-a, -um, -us** L. light-brown. Glumes and/or lemmas invested in light-brown hairs
- fertilis** L. fruitful. Producing abundant grain
- ferventicola** L. *ferveo*, boil; *-cola*, dweller. Growing in warm soil close to boiling springs
- fessum** L. exhausted. Leaf-blades inrolled as if plant had been subjected to drought
- festivus** L. pretty. Plant of attractive appearance
- Festuca** The name of a weed in Pliny and the Latin term for a stem or straw. Based on the Celtic *fest*, pasture or food
- festucace-a, -um, -us** L. *-acea*, resembling. Resembling *Festuca* in some respect, usually the habit or inflorescence
- festucaeformis, festuciformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Festuca* in habit or inflorescence
- Festucaria** L. *-aria*, pertaining to. Resembling *Festuca*
- Festucella** L. *-ella*, diminutive. Here a suffix to form a generic name for a group of species previously included in *Festuca*
- festuciformis** See *festucaeformis*
- festucoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Festuca*, especially with respect to the inflorescence
- Festucopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Festuca*
- Festulolium** Hybrids between species of *Festuca* and *Lolium*
- Festulpia** Hybrids between species of *Festuca* and *Vulpia*
- Fibichia** In honor of Johann Fiebig (?–1792) German botanist
- fibrata** L. *fibra*, fibre; *-ata*, possessing. Lower leaf-sheaths fibrous
- fibrifera** L. *fibra*, fibre; *fero*, carry or bear. Leaf-sheaths fibrous at the base
- fibros-a, -um, -us** L. *fibra*, fibre; *-osa*, abundance. Leaf-sheaths disintegrating at length into copious fibres
- fibrovaginata** L. *fibra*, thread; *vagina*, sheath; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-sheath fibrous
- fiebrigii** In honor of Karl Fiebrig Gertz (1869–1951) German-born South American botanist
- fieldingii** In honor of Henry Barron Fielding (1805–1851) English botanist
- figarei** See *figarii*
- figarian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, denoting connection. As for *figarii*
- figarii** In honor of Antonio bey Figari (1804–1870) Italian physician and naturalist
- figertii** In honor of Ernst Figert (1848–1925)
- figueirae** In honor of Figueira who collected in Uruguay
- fiherenensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Fiherenana, Madagascar
- filabrensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sierra de Filabres, Spain
- filamentosum** L. *filamentus*, filament; *-osa*, abundance. Pedicels long and thin
- Filgueirasia** In honor of Tarisco S. Filgueiras (1950–) Brazilian botanist
- filgueirasii** As for *Filgueirasia*
- filicaul-e, -is** L. *filum*, thread; *caulis*, stem. Culms slender
- filicula-e, -is** L. *filum*, thread; *culmus*, stalk. Culms slender
- filifera** L. *filum*, thread; *fero*, carry or bear. Blades of basal leaves very long and narrow
- filifoli-a, -um, -us** L. *filum*, thread; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades very narrow

filiform-e, -is L. *filum*, thread; *forma*, shape.
 – (1) Leaf-blades narrow. *Agrostis filiformis*,
Arundinella filiformis, *Atheropogon filiformis*,
Bouteloua filiformis, *Ehrharta filiformis*,
Eragrostis filiformis, *Festuca filiformis*,
Gymnopogon filiformis, *Lachnagrostis filiformis*,
Leptosaccharum filiforme, *Milium filiforme*,
Parapholis filiformis, *Psilostachys filiformis*,
Reynaudia filiformis, *Tripogon filiformis* – (2) pedicels or peduncles thread-like. *Avena filiformis*, *Olyra filiformis* – (3) culms thin. *Andropogon filiformis*, *Saccharum filiforme* – (4) racemes thin. *Aira filiformis*, *Digitaria filiformis*, *Leptochloa filiformis*, *Panicum filiforme*

Filipedium L. *filum*, thread; *pes*, foot. Inflorescence branches thread-like

filipendul-a, -us L. *filum*, thread; *pendo*, hang down; *-ula*, indicating tendency. Spikelet borne on slender pedicels or peduncles

filipendulinus L. *filum*, thread; *pendula*, pendulous; *-inus*, indicating resemblance. Racemes borne on slender peduncles

filipendulus See *filipendula*

filipes L. *filum*, thread; *pes*, foot. – (1) Pedicels of spikelets slender. *Agrostis filipes*, *Deyeuxia filipes*, *Panicum filipes* – (2) peduncles of racemes slender. *Vetiveria filipes*

filiramus L. *filum*, thread; *ramus*, branch. Culms very slender

filostachyum L. *filum*, thread; Gk *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence branches with spikelets only at the base

fimbriat-a, -um, -us L. *fimbriae*, fringe; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) With fringed glumes or lemmas. *Arundinaria fimbriata*, *Chimonocalamus fimbriatus*, *Chusquea fimbriata*, *Coridochloa fimbriata*, *Digitaria fimbriata*, *Eulalia fimbriata*, *Panicum fimbriatum*, *Paspalum fimbriatum*, *Piptochaetium fimbriatum*, *Sporobolus fimbriatus*, *Stipa fimbriata*, *Syntherisma fimbriatum* – (2) with fringed leaf-blades. *Pollinia fimbriata* – (3) with bristles at orifice of leaf-sheath. *Arthrostylidium fimbriatum* – (4) with ligule fringed. *Festuca fimbriata*, *Himalayacalamus fimbriatus*, *Melocalamus fimbriatus*

Fimbribambusa L. *fimbriae*, fringe and *Bambusa*. Origin of name uncertain, possible referring to crested nodes

fimbriligula L. *fimbriae*, fringe; *ligula*, small tongue. Ligule a fringe of hairs

fimbriligulata L. *fimbriae*, fringe; *ligula*, small tongue; *-ata*, possessing. Ligule margin with long hairs

fimbrillata L. *fimbriae*, thread; *-illum*, diminutive; *-ata*, indicating likeness. Lemma bears slender hairs

fimbrinodum L. *fimbriae*, fringe; *nodum*, knot. Nodes bearing a skirt of reflexed hairs

Fingerhuthia In honor of Karl Anton Fingerhuth (1798–1876) German physician and amateur botanist

finitim-a, -us L. neighboring. Readily confused with another species

fiorii In honor of Adriano Fiori (1865–1950) Italian botanist

Fiorinia In honor of Elisabetta Fiorini-Mazzanti (1799–1879) Italian botanist

firm-a, -um, -us L. *firm*, in the sense of opposite to frail. – (1) Culms stout. *Eragrostis firma*, *Panicum firmum* – (2) glumes cartilaginous. *Heteropogon firmus*

firmandus L. *firmiter*, declare. Worthy of recognition

firmiculum-e, -is L. *firmiter*, stout; *culmus*, stalk. Culms robust

firmior L. stouter. Culms stouter than those of related species

firmul-a, -um L. *firmiter*, stout; *-ula*, diminutive. More robust in habit or spikelet size than related species

firm-um, -us See *firma*

fischeri In honor of – (1) Cecil Ernest Claude Fischer (1874–1950) Indian botanist born of European parents. *Arundinaria fischeri*, *Dimeria fischeri* – (2) Henri Fischer, French professor. *Bromus fischeri* – (3) Alexander Fischer (fl. 1820s) British naval surgeon. *Dupontia fischeri*, *Graphephorum fischeri*

fischerianus L. *-anus*, indicating connection. As for *fischeri* (1)

fisheri In honor of Alexander Fisher (fl. 1820) naval surgeon who collected in the Arctic

- fissa** L. *fissum*, cleft. Lemma apex bifid
- fissifoli-um, -us** L. *fissum*, cleft; folium leaf. Apex of leaf-blade sometimes bifid
- fissura** L. a cleft made by splitting. Growing in rock fissures
- fitzgeraldii** In honor of William Vincent Fitzgerald (1867–1929) Western Australian forest botanist
- flabellat-a, -um, -us** L. *flabella*, fan; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Spikelets or inflorescences fan-shaped. *Agrostis flabellata*, *Avenastrum flabellatum*, *Bromus flabellatum*, *Chloris flabellata*, *Panicum flabellatum*, *Parodiochloa flabellata*, *Tetrapogon flabellata* – (2) culms fan-shaped at the base. *Aristida flabellata*, *Muhlenbergia flabellata*
- flabelliformis** L. *flabella*, fan; *forma*, appearance. The crowded equitant basal leaves resemble a fan
- flaccid-a, -um, -us** L. unable to support its own weight. – (1) Inflorescence branches long and thin and so droop. *Agrostis flaccida*, *Andropogon flaccidus*, *Arberella flaccida*, *Aristida flaccida*, *Deyeuxia flaccida*, *Digitaria flaccida*, *Eragrostis flaccida*, *Olyra flaccida*, *Pennisetum flaccidum* – (2) leaf-blades drooping. *Festuca flaccida*
- flaccidula** L. *flaccidus*, unable to support its own weight; *-ula*, diminutive. Inflorescence branches drooping
- flaccid-um, -us** See *flaccida*
- flacciflorum** L. *flaccidus*, unable to support its own weight; *flos*, flower. Panicle long exserted, branches pendulous
- flaccifolia** L. *flaccidus*, unable to support its own weight; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades pendulous
- flaccourtii** In honor of Etienne de Flacourt (1607–1660) French colonial administrator and linguist
- flagellifer, -a** L. *flagellum*, whip; *fero*, carry or bear. Tip of leaf-blade thread-like
- flamigni** In honor of Agosto Flamigni (1907–1934) who collected in Zaire
- flammida** L. *flammo*, blaze; *-ida*, becoming. Panicle large and yellow
- flav-a, -um** L. yellow. – (1) Spikelets straw-colored. *Agrostis flava*, *Chaetochloa flava*, *Melica flava*, *Panicum flavum*, *Paspalum flavum*, *Poa flava* – (2) bristles subtending spikelets yellow. *Setaria flava*
- flavens** L. *flaveo*, be yellow. Spikelets yellow-brown
- flavescens** L. *flavesco*, become yellow. – (1) Foliage yellowish. *Agrostis flavescens*, *Avena flavescens*, *Bromus flavescens*, *Chionochloa flavescens*, *Danthonia flavescens*, *Enneapogon flavescens*, *Eragrostis flavescens*, *Erianthus flavescens*, *Panicum flavescens*, *Pappophorum flavescens*, *Polypogon flavescens* – (2) spikelets yellowish. *Stipa flavescens*, *Trisetum flavescens* – (3) involucre bristles yellowish. *Pennisetum flavescens*
- Flavia** L. *flavus*, yellow. Spikelets yellow-green
- flavicans** L. *flaveo*, be yellow; *-icans*, becoming. Plants overall with yellow to greenish-yellow foliage
- flavicomum** L. *flavus*, yellow; *coma*, head of hair. Inflorescence yellow
- flavid-a, -um** L. *flavidus*, pale yellow. Spikelets yellow
- flavidodula** L. *flavidus*, pale yellow; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets yellow
- flavidula** L. *flavidus*, pale yellow; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets yellow
- flavidum** See *flavida*
- flavovirens** L. *flavus*, yellow; *virens*, green. Spring foliage pale yellow-green
- flavum** See *flava*
- fleckii** In honor of Eduard Fleck (fl. 1890) German geologist and plant collector in South Africa
- fleuryi** In honor of François Fleury (fl. 1948) French collector in tropical Africa
- flex-a, -um, -us** L. *flecto*, bend. – (1) Rhachis flexuose. *Brachypodium flexum*, *Yushania flexa* – (2) spike slightly bent. *Leymus flexus*
- flexibarbata** L. *flecto*, bend; *barba*, beard; *-ata*, possessing. Lemma with a hygroscopic awn
- flexil-e, -is** L. *flecto*, bend; *-ile*, property. Culm geniculate at base and slender

flexispica L. *flecto*, bend; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain. Inflorescence spike-like with a tendency to bend

Flexularia L. *flecto*, bend; *-ula*, diminutive; *-aria*, pertaining to. Awns and pedicels flexuose

flex-um, -us See *flexa*

flexuos-a, -um, -us L. *flecto*, bend; *-osa*, abundance. – (1) Inflorescence branches lax and drooping or bent in a zigzag fashion. *Andropogon flexuosus*, *Aristida flexuosa*, *Arundinaria flexuosa*, *Arundarbor flexuosa*, *Avenella flexuosa*, *Bambusa flexuosa*, *Cymbopogon flexuosus*, *Digitaria flexuosa*, *Eragrostis flexuosa*, *Erioblastus flexuosus*, *Imperata flexuosa*, *Phyllostachys flexuosa*, *Poa flexuosa*, *Roegneria flexuosa*, *Sorghastrum flexuosum*, *Sporobolus flexuosus* – (2) awn flexuose. *Aira flexuosa*, *Avena flexuosa*, *Deschampsia flexuosa*, *Muhlenbergia flexuosa*, *Stipa flexuosa* – (3) stolons arching. *Axonopus flexuosus* – (4) culms weak. *Uniola flexuosa*

flexuosissimum L. *flecto*, bend; *-osa*, abundance; *-issima*, most. Inflorescence spike-like and very flexible

flexuos-um, -us See *flexuosa*

flocciculmis L. *floccus*, lock of wool; *culmus*, stem. Leaf-sheaths woolly

floccifoli-a, -us L. *floccus*, lock of wool; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-margins bear tufts of hairs

floccos-a, -us L. *floccus*, lock of wool; *-osus*, abundance. – (1) Basal leaf-sheaths densely hairy. *Apocypis floccosa*, *Aristida floccosa* – (2) racemes densely villous. *Andropogon floccosus*, *Cymbopogon floccosus* – (3) leaf-blade adjacent to ligule densely villous. *Eragrostis floccosa*

flodmanii In honor of Julius Hjalmar Flodman (fl. 1859–1896) Swedish-born United States botanist

floresii In honor of Antonio Jijon Flores (1833–1915) Ecuadoran novelist and statesman

floribund-a, -um L. *floro*, bloom; *-bunda*, indicating action. Inflorescence of many flowers

florid-a, -us L. *floro*, bloom; *-idus*, becoming. Profusely flowering

floridan-a, -um, -us L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Florida State, USA

floridulus L. *floridus*, profusely flowering; *-ulus*, diminutive. Inflorescence of abundant small florets

floridus See *florida*

florissanti From Florissant, Colorado, USA

florulenta L. *flos*, flower; *-ulenta*, indicating abundance. Panicle large with many spikelets

fluitans L. *fluito*, float. Leaves or rhizomes floating

fluminens-e, -is L. *flumen*, a river; *-ense*, denoting origin. Pertaining to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

flumineum L. relating to a river. Growing near water

Fluminia L. *flumen*, flowing or flooding water. Growing in swampy places

fluviatile, fluviatilis L. *fluvius*, river; *-atilis*, place of growth. Growing along riverbanks

fluviicola L. *fluvius*, river; *-cola*, dweller. Growing along river banks

fockei In honor of Hendrik Charles Focke (1802–1858) who collected in Suriname

foena L. hay. The upper glumes bear piliferous glands which give off coumarin

Foenodorum L. *foenus*, hay; *odorus*, sweet smelling. Fragrant as of hay

foermerianum L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Rudolf Förmer (fl. 1900–1901) German botanist

foetid-um, -us L. evil smelling. Crushed foliage is strongly scented

foexiana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Étienne Edmond Foëx (1876–1944) French plant pathologist or of Gustav Louis Emile Foëx (1844–1906) viticulturist of Montpellier

foliacea L. *folium*, leaf; *-acea*, indicating resemblance. The racemes have a leaf-like winged rhachis

foliat-a, -us L. *folium*, leaf; *-ata*, possessing. Panicle with many leafy bracts

foliiforme L. *folium*, leaf; *forma*, appearance. Inflorescence branches winged

- foliis-variegatis** L. *folium*, leaf; *variegatis*, variegated. Leaf-blades variegated
- folios-a, -um, -us** L. *folium*, leaf; *-osa*, abundance. Culms more leafy than those of related species
- fominii** In honor of Aleksandr Vasilievich Fomin (1869–1935) Russian botanist
- fonkii** In honor of Fr. Fonk (fl. 1857–1858) who collected in Chile
- fontanale** L. *fontanus*, spring; *-ale*, pertaining to. From Steyermark Falls, on Río Tirica, Venezuela
- fontanesianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *fontanesii*
- fontanesii** In honor of René Louiche Desfontaines (1750–1833) French botanist
- fonticola** L. *fons*, spring; *-cola*, dweller. Growing in the spray of waterfalls
- fontismagni** L. *fons*, spring; *magnus*, large. The latinized name of the type locality, Grootfontein, Namibia
- font-queri** In honor of Pes Font-Quer (1888–1964) Spanish botanist
- fontqueriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *font-queri*
- Forasaccus** From the Italian vernacular name *forasacco*, which is given to several species of *Vulpia*, *Festuca*, *Bromus* and *Hordeum*
- forbesian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of John Forbes Royle (1799–1858) English physician in service of East India Company
- fordeana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Helena Forde (1830–1910) New South Wales plant collector
- forficulata** L. *forficula*, small scissors; *-ata*, possessing. Apex of lower glume resembling a pair of shears
- formicarum** L. *formica*, ant; *-arum*, belonging to. The twisting of the hygroscopic awns causes the dispersed floret to move across the ground with irregular ant-like movements
- formos-a, -um, -us** L. handsome. Attractive in appearance
- formosae** From Formosa, now Taiwan
- formosan-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. For Formosa, now Taiwan
- formosensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. See *formosae*
- formosulum** L. *formosus*, beautiful; *-ulus*, tendency. The purple rhachis contrasts sharply with the white-haired spikelets
- formos-um, -us** See *formosa*
- forrestii** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of George Forrest (1873–1932) who collected in China
- forskalii, forskalei, forskålei, forskålii, forskeelii, forskhalei, forskohlii, forskolii, forsskalii** In honor of Pehr Forsskål (1736–1768) Swedish botanist
- forsteri** In honor of – (1) Johann Georg Adam Forster (1754–1794) German explorer and botanist. *Agrostis forsteri*, *Deyeuxia forsteri* – (2) Paul Irwin Forster (1961–) Australian botanist. *Aristida forsteri*
- forsterianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *forsteri* (1)
- fortis** L. *fortis*, strong. Culms robust
- fortunae-hibernae** L. luck of the Irish. The type specimen was grown at Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, from soil brought to England from Tasmania by Lord Talbot de Malahide (1912–1973) an Irish peer
- fortunei** In honor of Robert Fortune (1812–1880) English botanist
- fosbergii** In honor of Francis Raymond Fosberg (1908–1993) United States botanist
- fossae-rusticorum** L. *fossa*, ditch; *rus*, the country; *-icus*, belonging to. Of country ditches, that is growing alongside ditches in fields
- foucaudii** In honor of Julien Foucaud (1847–1904) French botanist
- fouilladeana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *fouilladei*
- fouilladei** In honor of Amédée Fouillade (1870–) French botanist
- foulkesii** In honor of Thomas Foulkes (fl. 1855–1860) English cleric who collected in India
- fourcadei** In honor of Georges Henri Fourcade (1866–1948) French-born South African forester and plant collector
- Fourniera** In honor of Eugène Pierre Nicolas Fournier (1834–1884) French botanist

- fournieriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Fourniera*
- foveolat-a, -um, -us** L. *fovea*, pit; *-olus*, minute. *-atum*, possessing. Lower glume has a conspicuous circular depression
- fractus** L. weak. The spikelets are pendulous because they terminate long thin panicle branches
- fragil-e, -is** L. weak. – (1) Inflorescences readily disarticulating. *Agropyron fragile*, *Andropogon fragilis*, *Bambusa fragilis*, *Digitaria fragilis*, *Garnotia fragilis*, *Gaudinia fragilis*, *Homozeugos fragile*, *Luziola fragilis*, *Paspalum fragile*, *Schizachyrium fragile*, *Triticum fragile*, *Tuctoria fragilis* – (2) rhachilla readily disarticulating shortly after maturity. *Asthenatherum fragile*, *Avena fragilis*, *Bromus fragilis*, *Danthonia fragilis*, *Digastrum fragile*, *Helleria fragilis*, *Hordeum fragile*, *Ischaemum fragile*, *Tricholaena fragilis*
- fragiliflora** L. *fragilis*, weak; *flos*, flower. Rhachilla readily disarticulating
- fragilis** See *fragile*
- fragilissimus** L. *fragile*, weak; *-issima*, most. Racemes readily disarticulating
- fragrans** L. *fragro*, smell sweet. Foliage possessing an agreeable odour
- francavillean-um, -us** In honor of Albert Franqueville (?–1891)
- franchetianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Adrien René Franchet (1834–1900) French botanist
- franchetii** As for *franchetianum*
- francoi** In honor of Felix Franco (1892–?) who collected in Mexico
- frankii** In honor of Joseph C. Frank (1782–1835) German botanist and physician
- franksiae** In honor of Millicent Franks (1886–1961) South African botanical artist
- frappieri** See *benoistii*
- fratercula** Origin unclear
- fraudentum** L. *fraus*, deceit; *-ulentum*, filled with. The mature inflorescence may be mistaken for that of another genus
- frederici** In honor of Friedrich Martin Josef Welwitsch (1806–1872) Austrian-born mainly Angolan botanist
- frederikseniae** In honor of Signe Frederiksen (1942–) Danish botanist
- fredscholzii** In honor of Fred Scholz, outstanding expert on traditional land use in Oman
- freita** From Freitas, Portugal
- Fremya** In honor of Pierre Frémy (1880–1944) French cleric and algologist
- freticola** L. *fretum*, channel; *-cola*, dweller. From the Straits of Magellan
- friesianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Elias Magnus Fries (1794–1878) Swedish botanist
- friesii** In honor of – (1) Thore Christian Elias Fries (1886–1930) Swedish botanist. *Eragrostis friesii*, *Leersia friesii*, *Panicum friesii*, *Sorghastrum friesii*, *Sorghum friesii* – (2) Robert Elias Fries (1876–1966) Swedish botanist. *Aristida friesii*
- friesiorum** In honor of Thore Christian Elias Fries (1886–1930) and Robert Elias Fries (1876–1966) Swedish botanists
- frigid-a, -us** L. cold. Growing at high altitudes
- frigidis** See *frigida*
- frigidus** See *frigida*
- froesianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *Froesiochloa*
- Froesiochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Richardo de Lemos Fróes (1891–1960) Brazilian plant collector
- frondescens** L. *frondesco*, become leafy. Culms leafy, ascending from a creeping base
- frondos-a, -us** L. *frons*, leaf; *-osa*, abundance. Freely branching from the nodes and so habit bushy
- frumentace-a, -um, -us** L. *frumentum*, pertaining to grain; *-acea*, resembling. Species serving as cereals or suspected of being suitable as cereals
- Fruimentum** L. relating to grain. A nomenclatural synonym of *Secale* and *Triticum*
- frutescens** L. *frutesco*, become bushy. Shrubby in habit
- fruticans** L. *frutesco*, become bushy. Branching from the base
- fruticosa** L. *frutex*, shrub; *-osa*, abundance. Plant shrubby

- fruticulos-a, -us** *L. frutex*, shrub; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-osa*, abundance. Culms rigidly erect and somewhat woody
- fuegian-a, -um** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. From Fuegia
- fuegina** *L. -ina*, indicating possession. From Fuegia, that is Tierra del Fuego, the southern most part of Chile and Argentina
- fugax** *L.* ephemeral. Short-lived species often from inhospitable habitats
- fugeshiensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Fugeshigunn, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan
- fujianica** *L. -ica*, belonging to. From Fujian Province, China
- fukuchiyamensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Fukuchiyama, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan
- fukuyamae** In honor of K. Fukuyama, Japanese botanist
- fulgens** *L. fulgeo*, gleam. Anthoecium glossy
- fulgid-a, -um** *L. fulgeo*, gleam; *-idum*, becoming. – (1) Spikelets glossy. *Calamagrostis fulgida* – (2) anthoecia glossy. *Panicum fulgidum*
- fulgor** *L.* lightning. Culms rapidly growing
- fultum** *L. fulgeo*, gleam. Anthoecium glossy white
- fulv-a, -um, -us** *L. brown*, deep yellow. Usually a reference to spikelet color
- fulvescens** *L. fulvesco*, become brown. Panicle pale-brown
- fulvibarbis** *L. fulvus*, yellowish-brown; *barba*, beard. Callus fulvously bearded on the sides
- fulvicom-a, -us** *L. fulvus*, brown; *coma*, head of hair. Racemes densely clothed with brown hairs
- fulvispica** *L. fulvus*, brown; *spica*, ear of spike of grain. Inflorescence branches invested with brown hairs
- fulv-um, -us** See *fulva*
- fumida** *L.* smoky. Spikelets purple to black
- fumigata** *L. fumigo*, fumigate. Inflorescence dark-grey
- funaensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From the banks of the Funa, probably a river, in Zambia
- funckianum** *L. -anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Heinrich Christian Funck (1771–1839) German botanist and apothecary
- funckii** As for *funckianum*
- funereum** *L.* relating to a funeral. Lemma-awn black
- funghomii** In honor of Fung Hom also known as H. L. Fung (fl. c. 1931–1941) Chinese plant collector
- funiculata** *L. funis*, rope; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. The twisted column of the awn resembles a rope
- funiushanensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Yunjushan, Hunan Province, China
- funstonii** In honor of Frederick Funston (1865–1917) United States botanist
- furcat-um, -us** *L. furca*, fork; *-atus*, possessing. Inflorescence branches arising in pairs
- furfurosa** *L.* brown. Spikelets pale-brown
- furtiv-a, -um** *L. secret*, hidden. – (1) Lemma partially hidden. *Rhynchne furtiva* – (2) species long overlooked. *Panicum furtivum*
- furv-a, -um** *L. dusky*, almost black. Lemmas darkish purple-brown
- fusc-a, -um, -us** *L.* dark, swarthy. Glumes or lemmas dark-brown
- fuscata** *L. fuscus*, dark; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets invested with dark hairs
- fuscescens** *L. fuscresco*, become dark. Lemma brown
- fuscoviolaceum** *L. fuscus*, dark; *violaceus*, violet. Inflorescence invested in brownish-purple hairs
- fusc-um, -us** See *fusca*
- fusiform-e, -is** *L.* spindle-shaped. Spikelets long-pointed
- Fussia** In honor of Johann Michály Fuss (1814–1883) Transsylvanian botanist
- futadensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Futada, Niigata Prefecture, Japan

G

- gabelii** In honor of Mark L. Gabel (1950–) United States palaeobotanist
- gabesensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From near de Gabès, Tunisia
- gabonens-e, -is** *L. -ense*, denoting origin. From Gabon

- gabrieliae** In honor of Gabriel Domin, wife of Karel Domin (1882–1953); see *dominii*
- gabunense** See *gabonense*
- gaditan-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Gades, now Cadiz, Spain
- gaertnerianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Joseph Gaertner (1732–1791) German physician and botanist
- gaetula** Belonging to the Gaetulians, in Roman times a people of northwestern Africa
- Gaimardia** In honor of Joseph Paul Gaimard (1793–1858) French naturalist
- galapageium** L. *-ium*, indicating connection. From the Galapagos Islands
- Galeottia** In honor of Henri Galeotti (1814–1858) French botanist
- galeottiana** As for *Galeottia*
- galeottii** See *Galeottia*
- galicicae** From Galicica Planina, Macedonia
- gallaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the region of the Galla tribe, Arussi Province, Ethiopia
- gallatlyi** In honor of G. Gallatly (fl. 1876) who collected in Myanmar
- gallecic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Gallecia, now southern France
- galli** A contraction of *crus-galli*
- gallica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Gallia, now France
- galloinsulanus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. From Ile de France, now Republic of Mauritius, Indian Ocean
- galmarra** In honor of Galmarra (fl. 1848) an Aboriginal from Patrick Plains, New South Wales, Australia
- galpinii** In honor of Ernest Edward Galpin (1858–1941) banker and amateur botanist
- gambicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Gambia
- gambiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Gambia
- gamblei** In honor of James Sykes Gamble (1846–1925) English-born Indian forester and botanist
- Gamelythrum** See *Gamelytrum*
- Gamelytrum** Gk *gamos*, wedding; *elytron*, cover. Lemma completely invests the palea
- gamisansii** In honor of Jacques Gamisans (1944–) Catalanian botanist
- gammieana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of James Alexander Gammie (1839–1924) Scottish botanist
- gammiei** As for *gammieana*
- ganaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Gana, Zaire
- gandogeri** In honor of Michel Gandoger (1850–1926) French botanist
- gandreanszkyi** See *andreanszkyi*
- ganeschinii** In honor of Sergej Sergejewitsch Ganeschin (1879–1930) Russian botanist
- gangangalaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Gangangala, Zaire
- gangetica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Ganges River, India
- gangitis** Gk *-itis*, close connection. From Ganges in southern France
- Gaoligongshania** Type species collected by the 1978 Gaoligong Expedition to Yunnan Province, China
- garamas** From Garamas, Libya
- gardneri** In honor of – (1) George Gardner (1812–1849) Scots-born physician and botanist, sometime Director of Peradeniya Gardens, Sri Lanka. *Digitaria gardneri*, *Isachne gardneri* – (2) Charles Austin Gardner (1896–1970) English-born Western Australian botanist. *Eriachne gardneri*
- gardnerian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *gardneri* (as for *Digitaria*)
- garhwalensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Garhwal, India
- garipensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Garip River, South Africa
- Garnotia** In honor of Prosper Garnot (1794–1838) French surgeon-naturalist
- Garnotiella** L. *-ella*, diminutive here used as a name-forming suffix. Allied to *Garnotia*
- garubensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Garub, Namibia
- gasparricensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Gaspar Rico, a former name of Pokak Atoll, one of the Marshall Islands
- gaspensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Gaspe Peninsula, Canada

- gasteenii** In honor of Wrixon James Gasteen (1922–) Australian agriculturalist and naturalist
- Gastridium** Gk *gaster*, paunch; *-idium*, diminutive. The glumes are gibbously swollen
- Gastropyrum** Gk *gaster*, belly; *pyros*, wheat. The inflorescence is moniliform and disintegrates into individual spikelets at maturity
- gatacrei** In honor of William Forbes Gatacre (1843–1906) Scottish-born British army officer
- gatineauensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Gatineau Road, Eardley, Canada
- gattingeri** In honor of Augustin Gattinger (1825–1903) United States physician and botanist
- gaubae** In honor of Erwin Gauba (1891–1964) Austrian-born Australian botanist
- gaidichaudii** In honor of Charles Gaudichaud-Beaupré (1789–1854) French pharmacist and naturalist
- Gaudinia** In honor of Jean François Gottlieb Philippe Gaudin (1766–1833) Swiss cleric and botanist
- gaudinian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Gaudinia*
- Gaudinopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Gaudinia*
- gaumeri** In honor of George Franklin Gaumer (1850–1929) who collected in the Americas
- gausum** Gk *gausos*, bent. The spikelets are curved
- gautieri** In honor of Marie Clément Gaston Gautier (1841–1911) French botanist
- gayan-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of – (1) Claude Gay (1800–1873) French natural historian and writer who spent much of his adult life teaching in Chile and Peru. *Agrostis gayana*, *Andropogon gayanus*, *Arundo gayana*, *Chloris gayanus*, *Digitaria gayana*, *Elymus gayanus*, *Panicum gayanum*, *Paspalus gayanus*, *Poa gayana* – (2) Jacques Gay (1786–1864) French civil servant and botanist. *Holcus gayanus*
- Gazachloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. See *gazensis*
- gazensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. Of Gazaland, formerly a Territory extending from coastal Mozambique to the mountains in eastern Zimbabwe at about latitude 20° S. Now largely included in Mozambique
- gedrosianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. From Gedrosia, the name in Classical times for the coastal region of southeast Iran and south-west Pakistan
- gegarkunii** In honor of Gegarkun, Russian botanist
- geibiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Geibi, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
- gelida** L. icy cold. Growing at high altitudes
- Gelidocalamus** L. *gelidus*, icy cold; *kalamos*, reed. Reed-like grasses growing on high mountains
- geminat-a, -um, -us** L. *gemi*, twins; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Inflorescence of paired branches. *Agropyron geminatum*, *Agrostis geminata*, *Andropogon geminatus*, *Arthrostylidium geminatum*, *Chloris geminata*, *Coelorachis geminata*, *Dactyloctenium geminatum*, *Mnesithea geminata*, *Pentarrhaphis geminata*, *Poecilostachys geminatus*, *Pollinia geminata*, *Rhipidocladum geminatum*, *Rottboellia geminata* – (2) spikelets paired. *Lophatherum geminatum*, *Panicum geminatum*, *Paspalidium geminatum*, *Sporobolus geminatus*
- geminiflor-a, -um, -us** L. *gemi*, twins; *flos*, flower. – (1) Spikelets with a pair of staminate or neuter florets. *Aegopogon geminiflorus* – (2) spikelets in pairs on a common peduncle. *Aristida geminiflora*, *Avena geminiflora*, *Paspalum geminiflorum*
- geminifolia** L. *gemi*, twins; *folium*, leaf. Only two of the culm leaves have blades
- geminiramula** L. *gemi*, twins; *ramus*, branch; *-ula*, diminutive. Inflorescence branches arising in pairs
- gemmeum** L. *gemma*, jewel; *-eum*, indicating resemblance. Upper lemma and palea with conspicuous wart-like outgrowths
- gemmosum** L. *gemma*, jewel; *-osum*, well developed. Papillae on upper lemma bear a fanciful resemblance to jewels

- genalensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the valley of the Genale Wenz River, Ethiopia
- Genea** Gk offspring. A group of species segregated from *Bromus*
- geneschinii** In honor of S. Geneschin (fl. 1930)
- genevensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Geneva, Switzerland
- geniculat-a, -um, -us** L. *genus*, knee; *-ulus*, diminutive. *-ata*, possessing. Plants with bent culms or awns
- gentilis** L. of the same clan. Belonging in the same Section of the genus
- gentryi** In honor of Howard Scott Gentry (1903–1993) United States botanist
- genuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Genua, now Genoa, Italy
- genuflexum** L. *genus*, knee; *flexum*, bend. Culms repeatedly geniculate
- geoffreyi** In honor of Geoffrey Thomas Jacobs (1980–) Australian information technologist
- geometra** Italian, map maker. In honor of Ettore Bovone (1880–1922) pioneer traveller and plant collector in Zaire
- Geopogon** Gk *ge*, earth; *pogon*, beard. The lower florets only of the spikelet are awned
- georgian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. – (1) From Georgia, USA. *Panicum georgianum* – (2) from Republic of Georgia. *Avena georgiana*
- georgic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Republic of Georgia
- georgii** In honor of George Forrest (1873–1932) Scottish-born traveller and plant collector
- gerardii** In honor of – (1) John Gerard (1545–1612) English botanist. *Andropogon gerardii*, *Alopecurus gerardii*, *Colobachne gerardii*, *Festuca gerardii*, *Phleum gerardii*, *Schedonorus gerardii* – (2) Louis Gérard (1733–1819) French botanist. *Crypsis gerardii*, *Phleum gerardii*
- gerdesii** In honor of J. F. Gerdes who collected in Brazil
- Germainea** See *Germainia*
- Germainia** In honor of Jacques Nicolas Ernest Germain de Saint Pierre (1815–1882) French botanist
- germanic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Germania, that is Germany
- gerontogaea** Gk *gerontos*, old; *ge*, earth. Old World, that is American species
- gerrardii** In honor of William Tyrer Gerrard (?–1866) who collected in Natal
- Gerritea** In honor of Gerrit Davidse (1942–) Netherlands-born United States botanist
- gervaisii** In honor of Camille Gervais (1933–) Canadian botanist
- geyeri** In honor of Carl Andreas Geyer (1809–1853) German-born United States botanist
- geyeriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *geyeri*
- ghatica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Western Ghats, India
- ghiesbreghtii** In honor of August Ghiesbreghtii (1810–1893) Belgian botanist
- gibb-a, -um** L. swelling. – (1) Spikelets gibbous. *Ischaemum gibbum*, *Panicum gibbum*, *Phleum gibbum*, *Piptochaetium gibbum*, *Pseudophleum gibbum*, *Sacciolepis gibba* – (2) nodes gibbous. *Bambusa gibba*
- gibboides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Bambusa gibba*
- gibbos-a, -um** L. *gibba*, swelling; *-osa*, indicating abundance. – (1) Spikelets swollen asymmetrically. *Aristida gibbosa*, *Chaetaria gibbosa*, *Digitaria gibbosa*, *Indosasa gibbosa*, *Mesosetum gibbosum*, *Panicum gibbosum*, *Pennisetum gibbosum*, *Stipa gibbosa* – (2) culmsheaths asymmetrical. *Sinobambusa gibbosa*
- gibbsiae** In honor of Lilian Suzette Gibbs (1870–1925) English traveller and botanist
- gibbum** See *gibba*
- gidarba** Origin uncertain, not given by the author but probably a vernacular name
- giessii** In honor of J. W. H. Giess (fl. 1971) Namibian botanist
- Gigachilon** Gk *gigas*, large; *chilos*, green fodder. Segregated from *Triticum* on account of its robust habit

- gigante-a, -um, -us** L. very large. Culms tall compared with those of related species
- gigantissima** L. *gigantea*, very large; *-issima*, most. Culms very tall
- Gigantochloa** L. *gigantea*, large; Gk *chloa*, grass. Tall, woody grasses
- gigas** L. giant. Culms taller than most other species in the genus
- gilbertiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Michael George Gilbert (1943–) English botanist
- gilesii** In honor of Ernest Giles (1835–1897) English-born Australian explorer
- gilgiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Gilgichloa*
- Gilgichloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Ernst Friedrich Gilg (1867–1933) German botanist
- gilgitica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Gilgit, north-east Pakistan
- gillettii** In honor of Jan Bevington Gillett (1911–1995) English-born East African and Iraqi botanist
- gilliesii** In honor of John Gillies (1747–1836) who collected in Argentina
- gillii** In honor of Gill, South African plant collector
- gilvohirsutus** L. *gilvum*, dull yellow; *hirsutus*, hairy. Leaf-sheath invested in dull yellow hairs
- gilvum** L. dull-yellow. Panicle dull-yellow
- gimmae** From Jimma, a district in Eritraea
- ginae** In honor of Gina Luzzato (fl. 1937) who collected in North Africa
- Ginannia** In honor of Giuseppe Ginnani (1692–1753) Italian botanist at Ravenna
- gintlilii** In honor of O. Gintl, Bohemian botanist
- giovanninii** In honor of Melchior Giovannini who collected in Mexico
- gisekeanus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. In honor of Paul Dietrich Gesike (1741–1796) German physician and amateur botanist
- giulianettii** In honor of Amadeo Giulianetti (?–1901) who collected in Papua-New Guinea
- glab-er, -ra, -rum** L. smooth. – (1) Leaf-blades lacking hairs. *Agrostis glabra*, *Amphilophis glabra*, *Andropogon glaber*, *Arundinaria glabra*, *Avena glabra*, *Bothriochloa glabra*, *Deyeuxia glabra*, *Digitaria glabra*, *Dimeria glabra*, *Elionurus glaber*, *Enneapogon glaber*, *Gymnothrix glabra*, *Heteropogon glaber*, *Hierochloa glabra*, *Hordeum glabra*, *Lepargochloa glabra*, *Melinis glabra*, *Microcalamus glaber*, *Panicum glabrum*, *Paspalum glabrum*, *Pennisetum glabrum*, *Pharus glaber*, *Rottboellia glabra*, *Stenotaphrum glabrum*, *Syntherisma glabrum*, *Tricholaena glabra*, *Trichopteryx glabra*, *Tristachya glabra*, *Trisetum glabrum* – (2) lemmas lacking hairs. *Danthonia glabra* – (3) ligules of culm-sheaths and leaf-blades lacking hairs. *Neololeba glabra*
- glaberrima** L. most free of hairs. Plant glabrous
- glabra** See *glaber*
- glabrat-a, -um, -us** L. *glaber*, smooth; *-ata*, possessing. Plant glabrous in whole or in part
- glabrescens** L. *glabresco*, becoming glabrous. Quite glabrous with respect to the whole plant or one or more of its parts
- glabriflor-a, -is** L. *glaber*, smooth; *flos*, flower. Lemmas glabrous
- glabrifoli-a, -um** L. *glaber*, smooth; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades glabrous
- glabriglaucum** L. *glaber*, smooth; *glaucum*, bluish-green. Culms with glabrous nodes and when young, bluish-green
- glabrinodis** L. *glaber*, smooth; *nodus*, knot. Nodes glabrous
- glabripoda** L. *glaber*, smooth; Gk *pous*, foot. Callus of spikelet glabrous
- glabrissimum** L. *glaber*, smooth; *-issimum*, most. Plant quite glabrous
- glabriuscul-a, -us** L. *glabrius*, smoother; *-ula*, tendency. Tending towards being glabrous
- glabrovagina** L. *glaber*, smooth; *vagina*, sheath. Culm-sheaths glabrous
- glabrum** See *glaber*
- glacial-e, -is** L. frozen. Growing at high altitudes

- gladiatum** L. *gladius*, sword; *-atum*, possessing. Leaf-blade lanceolate to subcordate
- Glandiloba** L. *glans*, gland; *lobus*, lobe. The reduced lower glume and swollen pedicel fused to form a small gland-like swelling at the base of the spikelet
- glandulopaniculatum** L. *glandulosa*, with abundant small glands; *paniculus*, panicle; *-atum*, possessing. Panicle branches glanduliferous
- glandulosa** L. *glans*, gland; *-ula*, diminutive; *-osa*, abundance. – (1) With small glands especially on the leaf-blades. *Danthonia glandulosa*, *Erucaria glandulosa* – (2) with short teeth or hair cushions mistaken for glands. *Coelorachis glandulosa*, *Manisuris glandulosa*, *Rottboellia glandulosa*
- glandulosipedata** L. *glandulosa*, possessed of abundant glands; *pes*, foot; *-ata*, possessing. Pedicels with abundant glands
- glanvillei** In honor of R. R. Glanville, who collected in Sierra Leone
- glareae** L. *glarea*, shingle. Growing on shingle beds
- glareosa** L. *glarea*, shingle; *-osa*, abundance. From gravelly habitats
- glauc-a, -um, -us** L. *glauca*, bluish-green. Whole plant or any of its parts glaucous
- glaucantha** Gk *glaukos*, bluish-green; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets glaucous
- glaucescens** L. *glauesco*, become glaucous. Foliage and/or other parts bluish-green
- glaucidulum** L. *glaucus*, bluish-green; *-idus*, becoming; *-ulum*, diminutive. Plant tinged with violet
- glaucifoli-a, -um, -us** L. *glaucus*, bluish-green; *folium*, leaf. With bluish-green foliage
- glaucina** Gk *glaukos*, bluish-green; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Foliage glaucous
- glaucispicula** L. *glaucus*, bluish-green; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets glaucous to pruinose
- glaucissim-a, -um, -us** L. *glaucus*, bluish-green; *-issimum*, most. Plant whole or in part quite glaucous
- glaucocladum** Gk *glaukos*, bluish-green; *klados*, branch. – (1) Lower internodes coated with a whitish wax. *Panicum glaucocladum*, *Pennisetum glaucocladum* – (2) shoots covered by white wax. *Schizostachyum glaucocladum*
- glaucoides** Gk *glaukos*, bluish-green; *-oides*, resembling. Plant glaucous
- glaucophyll-a, -um, -us** Gk *glaukos*, bluish-green; *phyllon*, leaf. – (1) Leaf-blades glaucous. *Andropogon glaucophyllus*, *Dactyloctenium glaucophyllum* – (2) leaf-blades green with longitudinal white stripes. *Bambusa glaucophylla*
- glaucopsis** Gk *glaukos*, bluish-green; *opsis*, appearance. Leaf-blades glaucous
- glaucopurpureus** L. *glaucus*, bluish-green; *purpureus*, dull-red tinted with blue. Plant glaucous with a red tinge
- glaucostachyum** Gk *glaukos*, bluish-green; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Racemes bluish-green
- glaucovirens** L. *glaucus*, bluish-green; *virens*, green. Plant in whole or in part glaucous
- glauc-um, -us** See *glauca*
- Glaziophyton** Gk *phyton*, plant. In honor of Auguste François Marie Glaziou (1828–1906) French-born artist and Brazilian botanist
- glaziovii, glaziowii** As for *Glaziophyton*
- gleasonii** In honor of Henry Allan Gleason (1882–1975) United States botanist who collected in British Guiana, now Guyana
- glischra** Gk *glisshros*, sticky. Plant viscid
- globifera** L. *globus*, sphere; *fero*, carry or bear. Inflorescence a congested globular panicle
- globoideum** L. *globus*, sphere; Gk *-oideum*, resemblance. Spikelets globose
- globos-a, -um, -us** L. *globus*, sphere; *-osa*, abundance. – (1) Spikelets spherical. *Aira globosa*, *Airopsis globosa*, *Isachne globosa*, *Lasiacis globosa*, *Milium globosum*, *Phaenosperma globosa* – (2) inflorescence spherical. *Andropogon globosus*, *Cymbopogon globosus*
- globular-e, -is** L. *globus*, sphere; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-aris*, pertaining to. – (1) Spikelets spherical. *Panicum globulare*, *Setaria globularis* – (2) spikelets clustered into ball-like aggregations. *Elytrophorus globularis*

- globuliferum** L. *globus*, sphere; *-ulus*, diminutive; *fero*, carry or bear. The spicate inflorescence is interrupted to produce clusters of spikelets
- globulosum** L. *globus*, sphere; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-osum*, abundance. Spikelets spherical
- glochidiatus** Gk *glochis*, arrow head; L. *-atus*, possessing. Dorsal apex of lower glume has barbed hairs
- gloeocladus** Gk *gloios*, anything sticky; *klados*, branch. Leaf-blades bearing an abundance of sticky hairs
- gloeodes** Gk *gloios*, sticky; *-odes*, resembling. Sticky at the nodes
- glomerat-a, -um, -us** L. *glomus*, ball of thread; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets crowded and forming clusters in the inflorescence
- glumace-a, -um** L. *gluma*, husk; *-acea*, belonging to. Glumes conspicuous
- glumaepatul-a, -um** L. *gluma*, husk; *patula*, standing open. Glumes spreading at maturity
- glumar-e, -is** L. *gluma*, husk; *-aris*, pertaining to. Glumes well formed
- glumos-a, -um, -us** L. *gluma*, husk; *-osa*, abundance. Spikelets with conspicuous glumes
- glutinos-a, -um** L. *gluten*, glue; *-osa*, abundance. – (1) Leaves sticky. *Agrostis glutinosa*, *Eragrostis glutinosa*, *Poa glutinosa*, *Tristegis glutinosa* – (2) spikelets sticky. *Homolepis glutinosa*, *Panicum glutinosum* – (3) grain sticky. *Oryza glutinosa*
- glutinoscabrum** L. *gluten*, glue; *-osa*, abundance; *scaber*, rough. Wart-like secreting glands abound on the leaf-blades and leaf-sheaths
- glutinosum** See *glutinosa*
- Glyceria** Gk *glykeros*, sweet. The grain of the type species is sweet to the taste
- glyceriantha** Gk *anthos*, flower. Spikelets resemble those of *Glyceria*
- glycerioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Glyceria*
- Glyphochloa** Gk *glypho*, carver; *chloa*, grass. Lower glume often elaborately sculptured
- gmelinii** In honor of – (1) Johan Friedrich Gmelin (1748–1804) German botanist. *Melica gmelinii*, *Poa gmelinii* – (2) Karl Christian Gmelin (1762–1837) German physician and botanist. *Agropyron gmelinii*, *Avena gmelinii*, *Elymus gmelinii*, *Roegneria gmelinii*, *Trisetum gmelinii*
- gnaphalioideum** Gk *-oideum*, resembling. Foliage densely woolly like that of *Gnaphalium*
- gnezdilloi** In honor of Gnezdillo
- Gnomonia** Gk *gnomon*, pointer, as of rod at centre of a sundial. An allusion to fescue which in English may refer either to a grass or to a sundial. The connection between the two arises from the usage in Latin of *festuca* for both straw and the rod by which slaves were touched during the ceremony of manumission. The double meaning of *festuca* enabled the author to hint obliquely that the new genus incorporated species previously included in *Festuca*
- goensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Goa State, India
- goalparensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Goalpara District, Assam State, India
- gobariensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Gobari, Zaire
- gobica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Gobi Desert
- gobicola** Mandarin *gobi*, a stony desert; *-cola*, dweller. Growing in cold stony deserts at the base of Mt Muztagata, southwest China
- godefroyi** In honor of Jules Godefroy (fl. 1895) sometime Director of the Agricultural College at Grand-Jouan, Réunion
- goebelii** In honor of Karl Immanuel Eberhard von Goebel (1855–1932) German botanist
- goeldii** In honor of Émil Andreas Goeldi (1859–1917) Swiss-born, Brazilian botanist
- goeppertii** In honor of Heinrich Robert Goepfert (1880–1884) German physician and botanist
- goeringii** In honor of Philip Friedrich Wilhelm Goering (1809–1879) German botanist

- goetzenii** In honor of Adolf Graf Goetzen (fl. 1894) who collected in Tanzania
- goiasensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Goias, Brazil
- goiranicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. In honor of Agostino (Augustin) Goiran (1835–1909) Italian botanist
- goiranii** As for *goiranicum*
- golae** In honor of Giuseppe Gola (1877–1956) Italian botanist
- Goldbachia** In honor of Karl Ludwig Goldbach (1793–1824) German-born Russian botanist
- golestanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Golestan National Park, Iran
- goloskokovii** In honor of Vitaliy Petrovich Goloskokov (1913–) Russian botanist
- gombeiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Gombei-toge, Yamagata Prefecture, Japan
- gonatodes** Gk *gony*, knee; *-odes*, resembling. Culms conspicuously geniculate
- gonatostachys** Gk *gony*, knee; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Culms short, geniculate at the base
- gongshanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Gongshan Xian, Yunnan Province, China
- gonopodus** Gk *gony*, knee; *pous*, foot. Culms geniculate and rooting at the lower nodes
- gonyrrhizum** Gk *gony*, knee; *rhiza*, root. Culms rooted at the nodes
- gonzalezii** In honor of Angel Custodio González (1943–) Venezuelan botanist
- gonzaloi** In honor of Gonzalo (fl. 1925) who collected in Spain
- goodingii** In honor of Leslie Newton Gooding (1880–1967) United States botanist
- gorbunovii** In honor of Mikhail Grigorievich Gorbunov (1912–) Russian geologist
- gorodkovii**, **gorodkowiei** In honor of Boris Nikolaevich Gorodkov (1890–1953) Russian botanist
- gossweileri** In honor of John Gossweiler (1873–1952) Swiss-born Angolan botanist
- Gossweilerochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. See *gossweileri*
- gossypin-a, -um** L. *gossipion*, cotton tree; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Densely covered with long spreading white hairs
- gouanii** In honor of Antoine Gouan (1733–1821) French botanist
- gougerotiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Mariane Gougerot friend of Aimée Camus (see *Camusia*)
- goughensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Gough Island in the South Atlantic
- Gouinia** In honor of Gouin (fl. 1864–1867) who collected in Mexico
- gouinii** In honor of Antoine Gouinia (1733–1821) French botanist
- Goulardia** In honor of Pierre Etienne Goulard (?–1909) French botanist
- Gouldochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Frank Walter Gould (1913–1981) United States agronomist
- goyanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *goyazense*
- goyasense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Goyás State, Brazil
- goyazens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Goyaz Province, Brazil
- gozadakensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Gozadake, Nishiomate Island, Japan
- gracei** In honor of Marvin Grace (c. 1935–) United States cattle rancher
- gracile, -is** L. slender. Culms or inflorescences slender
- Gracilea** L. *gracilis*, slender. Very slender annual
- gracilentia** L. *gracilesco*, become slender. Culms very slender
- gracilescens** L. *gracilesco*, become slender. Culms slender
- gracilicaule** L. *gracilis*, slender; *caulis*, stem. Culms slender
- graciliflor-a, -um** L. *gracilis*, slender; *flos*, flower. Primary inflorescence branches filiform
- gracilifolia** L. *gracilis*, slender; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades less than 0.5 mm broad
- gracililaxa** L. *gracilis*, slender; *laxa*, loose. Culms subcapillary, flexuose

- gracilior** L. more slender. In some respect more slender than related species
- gracilipes** L. *gracilis*, slender; *pes*, foot. Pedicels slender
- gracilis** See *gracile*
- gracilissimum** L. *gracilis*, slender; *-issimum*, most. Culms very slender
- gracillim-a, -um, -us** L. very delicate. Of slender habit
- graec-a, -um** From Graecia now Greece
- grafiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Graf
- grahamii** In honor of R. J. Graham, economic botanist who worked in India
- grallata** L. *gralla*, stilt; *-ata*, possessing. Culms erect with abundant stilt-roots
- Gramen** L. grain. Meaning uncertain but has been applied to a single species of *Digitaria*. The name has been used twice as a *nomen nudum*
- Gramerium** L. *gramen*, grain; *-ium*, indicating connection. Meaning obscure
- Graminastrum** L. *-astrum*, indicating inferiority. Meaning obscure except in that the species are inferior in some respect
- gramine-a, -us** L. *gramen*, grain. In some respect resembling a cereal
- Graminocarpon** L. *gramen*, grain; Gk *karpos*, fruit. Form genus for fossils resembling anthoecia
- Graminophyllum** L. *gramen*, grain; Gk *phyllon*, leaf. Form genus for fossil leaves resembling those of grasses
- granatensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Granata now Granada, Spain
- grand-e, -is** L. tall. – (1) Plants robust and vigorous, often with tall culms. *Agrostis grandis*, *Andropogon grandis*, *Avena grandis*, *Bromus grandis*, *Calamagrostis grandis*, *Dendrocalamopsis grandis*, *Glyceria grandis*, *Koeleria grandis*, *Muhlenbergia grandis*, *Panicum grande*, *Poa grandis*, *Puccinellia grandis*, *Roegneria grandis*, *Setaria grandis*, *Sorghum grande*, *Stipa grandis* – (2) anthoecia large. *Stipidium grande*
- grandiaristata** L. *grandis*, large; *arista*, bristle; *-ata*, possessing. Lemma long-awned
- grandiflor-a, -um, -us** L. *grandis*, large; *flos*, flower. – (1) Spikelets with more florets than those of related species. *Andropogon grandiflorus*, *Arundinella grandiflora*, *Bromus grandiflorus*, *Danthonia grandiflora*, *Diheteropogon grandiflorus*, *Festuca grandiflora*, *Germania grandiflora*, *Helopus grandiflorus*, *Heteropogon grandiflorus*, *Holcus grandiflorus*, *Homalocenchrus grandiflorus*, *Leersia grandiflora*, *Melica grandiflora*, *Ottochloa grandiflora*, *Pennisetum grandiflorum*, *Rhynchelytrum grandiflorum*, *Saccharum grandiflorum*, *Tricholaena grandiflora*, *Triodia grandiflora* – (2) florets large. *Calamagrostis grandiflora*, *Gymnopogon grandiflorus*, *Poa grandiflora*
- grandifoli-a, -um, -us** L. *grandis*, large; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades large
- grandiglumis** L. *grandis*, large; *gluma*, husk. Glumes and/or lemmas large
- grandis** See *grande*
- grandispic-a, -um** L. *grandis*, large; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain. Spikelets large
- grandispiculatum** L. *grandis*, large; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive; *-atum*, possessing. Spikelets large
- granditectoria** L. *grandis*, large; *tectorius*, of a cover. Leaf-blades broader than those of *Sasa tectoria*
- granditectorius** L. *grandis*, large. Resembling *Sasa tectorius* but having larger leaf-blades
- graniflorum** L. *granum*, grain; *flos*, flower. The anthoecium is smooth and glossy resembling a grain
- granitica** English granite; L. *-ica*, belonging to. Growing on granitic soils
- graniticola** L. *-cola*, dweller. See *granitica*
- grantii** In honor of D. K. S. Grant (fl. 1922–1923) who collected in Tanzania

- granular-e, -is** L. *granum*, grain; *-aris*, pertaining to. – (1) Segments of the inflorescence resemble beads. *Cenchrus granularis*, *Hackelochloa granularis*, *Manisuris granularis* – (2) spikelets resemble grain. *Digitaria granularis*, *Panicum granulare*, *Paspalum granulare*, *Rytidix granularis*, *Sporobolus granularis*
- granulat-a, -um** L. *granum*, grain; *-ata*, possessing. Lemma warty at the base
- granulifera** L. *granum*, grain; *-ula*, diminutive; *fero*, carry or bear. Second glume and sterile lemma surfaces granular
- granulosa** L. *granum*, grain; *-ula*, diminutive; *-osa*, abundance. Surface rough as if covered in small beads
- Graphephorum** Gk *graphis*, style for writing on wax tablets; *phero*, bear. Rhachilla extended between fertile and sterile floret
- grat-a, -um, -us** L. pleasing. Attractive in appearance
- gravius** L. *gravis*, heavier. Species overall more robust than related species
- Graya** In honor of Asa Gray (1818–1888) United States botanist
- grayana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Gray's Peak, Colorado, USA
- grayi** See *Graya*
- grayumii** In honor of Michael Howard Grayum (1949–) United States botanist
- gredensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sierra de Gredos, Spain
- greenei** In honor of Edward Lee Greene (1843–1915) United States botanist
- Greenia** In honor of Benjamin Daniel Greene (1793–1862) Guyanan-born, United States botanist
- greenwayi** In honor of Percy James Greenway (1897–1980) English botanist
- gregalis** L. *grex*, flock; *-alis*, pertaining to. Growing everywhere in the region from which described
- greggii** In honor of Josiah Gregg (1806–1850) United States physician, explorer and botanical collector
- gregoriense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From San Gregoris, Peru
- grenieri** In honor of Jean Charles Marie Grenier (1808–1875) French botanist
- gresicola** French *grès*, sandstone; *-cola*, dweller. Growing on sandstones
- Greslania** In honor of Évenor de Greslan (1839–1900) French agriculturalist who was born on Réunion Island and died on New Caledonia
- grevillensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Greville, southeast Queensland, Australia
- griffithian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of William Griffith (1810–1845) English-born surgeon-botanist in India and southeast Asia
- griffithii** As for *griffithiana*
- griffithsiae** As for *griffithiana*
- griffithsii** See *Griffithsochloa*
- Griffithsochloa** In honor of David Griffiths (1867–1935) United States agronomist and botanist
- griffonii** In honor of Griffon du Bellay (fl. 1864) a French Naval surgeon and explorer who collected in Gabon
- grigorjevii** In honor of Jury Sergejevich Grigoreiv (1905–) Soviet botanist
- grillus** See *Gryllus*
- grimburgii** In honor of Karl Grimburg (fl. 1898) who collected in Greece
- griquensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Griqualand West, South Africa
- grise-a, -um** L. grey. Plant in whole or in part grey
- grisebachian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *grisebachii*
- grisebachii** In honor of August Heinrich Rudolf Grisebach (1814–1879) German botanist
- griseum** See *grisea*
- groenlandic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Groenland, that is Greenland
- gross-a, -um, -us** L. large. – (1) Culms tall. *Fargesia grossa* – (2) spikelets large. *Brachiaria grossa*, *Bromus grossus*, *Panicum grossum*
- grossarium** L. *grossus*, large; *-arium*, pertaining to. Large in some respect
- grossheimiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Alexander Alfonsovich Grossheim (1888–1948)
- gross-um, -us** See *grossa*

- grumosum** L. broken into grains or small tubercules. Lemma surface irregularly sculptured in to tile-like areas
- Gryllus, gryllus** Gk *gryllus*, cricket. The spikelets are in clusters of three which together bear a fanciful resemblance to a cricket. Furthermore, the spikelets are shed as triads which move erratically in response to the twisting and untwisting of the hygroscopic awn on the lemma of the sessile spikelet and so resemble jumping crickets
- guadaloupens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Island of Guadeloupe
- Guadella** See *Guaduella*
- guadeloupens-e, -is** See *guadeloupense*
- guadinii** As for *Gaudinia*
- Guadua, guadua** Chibcha *gua-uba*, water flower. Vernacular name of the species in Colombia
- Guaduella** L. *-ella*, diminutive here used as a name-forming suffix. Resembling *Guadua* in some respect
- guamanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the páramo of Guamani, Ecuador
- guangdongensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Guangdong Province, China
- guangxiens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Guangxi Province, China
- guaramacalana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Guaramacal National Park, Venezuela
- guaraniticum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From the land of the Guarani in Argentina
- guaricense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Guarico, Venezuela
- guatemalens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Guatemala
- guatemalica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Guatemala
- guayanerum** From La Guayanera, Sinola State, Mexico
- guayaquilense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Guayaquil, Ecuador
- guenoarum** In honor of the Guenoas, a people who lived on Isla Vizcaíno, Uruguay
- guestphalica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Guestphalia, Westfalia, Germany
- guetrotii** In honor of Guétrot (fl. 1944)
- guianens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. – (1) From British Guiana, now Guyana. *Dinebra guianensis*, *Eragrostis guianensis*, *Heteranthoecia guineensis*, *Isachne guineensis*, *Ischaemum guianense*, *Manisuris guianensis*, *Panicum guianense*, *Paspalum guianense*, *Rhytachne guianensis*, *Thrasya guianensis* – (2) from French Guyana. *Strephium guianense*
- gudenensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Guide County, Qinghai Province, China
- guillarmodiae** In honor of Amy Jacot Guillarmod (1911–) South African botanist
- guineens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. For Guinea Coast, West Africa
- guingensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pedras de Guinga, Angola
- guizhouensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Guizhou Province, China
- gulliveri** In honor of Thomas A. Gulliver, botanical collector in northern Australia
- gummiflua** L. *gummius*, containing gum; *fluo*, flow. Leaf-sheaths sticky
- gunckelii** In honor of H. Gunckel (fl. 1931) who collected in Chile
- gunnian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Ronald Campbell Gunn (1808–1881) South African-born Tasmanian botanist
- gunnii** As for *gunniana*
- gusindei** In honor of Martin Gusinde (1886–1969) who collected in Chile
- gussonei** In honor of Giovanni Gussone (1787–1866) Italian botanist
- gussonianum** As for *gussonei*
- gussonii** As for *gussonei*
- gussonis** As for *gussonei*
- gusuleacii** In honor of Gusuleac (1904–1937) Romanian botanist
- guthrie-smithiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of William Herbert Guthrie-Smith (1861–1940) New Zealand author, farmer and naturalist
- guttatum** L. *gutta*, spot; *-atum*, possessing. Sterile lemma with red spots
- guzmanii** In honor of Raphael Guzman Mejía (1950) Mexican botanist
- gyganteus** See *gigantea*

gyirongensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Gyirong, China

Gymnachne Gk *gymnos*, naked; *achne*, scale. The lemma is glabrous

Gymnandropogon Gk *gymnos*, naked. Similar to *Andropogon* but lacking bracts in the inflorescence

gymnantha Gk *gymnos*, naked; *anthos*, flower. Lemmas glabrous

Gymnanthelia Gk *gymnos*, naked; *anthele*, inflorescence. Lacking conspicuous spathes in the inflorescence

gymnocarpon Gk *gymnos*, naked; *karpos*, fruit. The palea and lemma gape at maturity, exposing the grain

Gymnopogon Gk *gymnos*, naked; *pogon*, beard. The rachilla lacks hairs and projects well beyond the terminal floret

gymnostachys Gk *gymnos*, naked; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The spikelets lack a lower glume and the upper is much reduced

Gymnostichum Gk *gymnos*, naked; *stichos*, row. The glumes are minute or wanting thereby leaving the lemmas exposed

gymnostyla Gk *gymnos*, naked; *stylos*, column. Stigma base glabrous passing imperceptibly into hairy stigmas

gymnotheca Gk *gymnos*, bare; *theke*, cup. Anthoecium exposed because subtending glumes are very small

Gymnothrix, gymnothrix See *Gymnotrix*

Gymnotrix Gk *gymnos*, naked; *thrix*, hair. The bristles subtending the spikelets are scabrid rather than feathery

gynerioides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Gynerium* in habit

Gynerium Gk *gyne*, woman; *erion*, wool. The glumes of the female florets are invested with long hairs

gynoglossa Gk *gyne*, woman; *glossa*, tongue. In addition to the two styles the apex of the gynoeceum bears a deltoid appendage that may be likened to a tongue

gypsacea L. *gypsum*, gypsum; *-acea*, belonging to. Growing on gypsum soils

gypsophila Gk *gypsos*, gypsum; *phileo*, love. Growing on gypsum soils

gyrans L. *gyro*, turn round in a circle. Awns forming loose spirals on drying

H

haareri In honor of Alec Ernest Haarer (1894–1970) English-born Tanzanian plant ecologist

habahenensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Habahe, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China

habrantha Gk *habros*, delicate; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets minute

Habrochloa Gk *habros*, delicate; *chloa*, grass. Dwarf annual

habrothrix Gk *habros*, pretty; *thrix*, hair. Plant invested with a mixture of long and short, glandular or non-glandular hairs

Habrurus Gk *habros*, delicate; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence a single spike-like raceme

hachadoensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pino Hachado, Neuquén Province, Argentina

Hackelia In honor of Eduard Hackel (1850–1926) Bohemian born Austrian botanist

hackelian-a, -um L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Hackelia*

hackelii As for *Hackelia*

Hackelochloa Gk *chloa*, grass. See *Hackelia*

hadjikyriakou In honor of Georgios N. Hadjikyriakou (also as Chatzikyriakou) (fl. 1999) Cypriot botanist

haemacarpum Gk *haima*, blood; *karpos*, fruit. Anthoecia red

Haemarthria See *Hemarthria*

haematodes Gk *haima*, blood; *-odes*, resembling. Leaf-blades blotched with red

haemi From Haemus now Bulgarian Mountains, Bulgaria

haenkean-a, -um, -us L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Thaddaeus Peregrinus Xaverius Haenke (1761–1816) Bohemian botanist who travelled widely in the Pacific

haenkei As for *haenkeana*

- hagenbeckian-um, -us** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of C. F. Hagenbeck (fl. 1898 or earlier) German botanist who collected in Bolivia, Chile and Argentina
- hagerupii** In honor of Olaf Hagerup (1889–1961) Danish botanist
- haifense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Haifa, Israel
- hainanens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Hainan Province, China
- Hainardia** In honor of Pierre Hainard (1936–) Swiss botanist and ecologist
- Hainardiopholis** Hybrids between *Hainardia* and *Pholiurus*
- hait** The vernacular name of this species in Sumatra, Indonesia. It means hooked to other neighbouring plants
- haitiens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Haiti
- hajastanicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Hajastan, Armenia
- hajrae** In honor of P. K. Hajra (1940–) Indian botanist
- Hakonechloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. See *hakonensis*
- hakonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hakone, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan
- hakusanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hakusan, Japan
- halei** In honor of Josiah Hale (?–1856) United States botanist
- halepens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Halab, Arabic for Aleppo, Syria
- halleriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Albrecht Haller (1708–1777) Swiss botanist, physiologist and poet
- halleridis** As for *halleriana*
- hallianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. In honor of Hall
- hallieri** In honor of Johann Gottfried Hallier (1868–1932) who collected in the Philippines
- hallii** In honor of Elihu Hall (1822–1882) United States farmer and amateur botanist
- halmaturina** Gk *halme*, sea water that has dried; *-ina*, indicating possession. Growing in salt marshes
- halmyris** Gk salt water. Growing on coastal dunes
- Halochloa** Gk *halos*, salt; *chloa*, grass. Growing in saltmarshes or along sea shores
- halophil-a, -um, -us** Gk *halos*, salt; *phileo*, love. Growing on saline soils
- Halopyrum** Gk *halos*, salt; *pyros*, wheat. Wheat-like and growing in coastal habitats
- Hamalocenchrus** See *Homalocenchrus*
- hamat-a, -um** L. *hamus*, hook; *-ata*, possessing. Lemma awn slender with an abruptly deflexed bristle
- hamatulus** L. *hamus*, hook; *-atus*, possessing; *-ulus*, diminutive. The short, paired racemes are reflexed causing the inflorescence branches to resemble a series of small anchors
- hamatum** See *hamata*
- hahungensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hahung, Korea
- hamiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From el Ham, Arabia
- hamiltoniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *hamiltonii* (2)
- hamiltonii** In honor of – (1) Augustus Hamilton (1853–1913) English-born New Zealand educator and amateur botanist. *Poa hamiltonii* – (2) Francis Buchanan, later known as Francis Hamilton or Francis Buchanan-Hamilton (1762–1829) Scots-born Indian physician and botanist. *Andropogon hamiltonii*, *Chrysopogon hamiltonii*, *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*, *Pennisetum hamiltonii* – (3) William Hamilton (1783–1856) British physician and traveller. *Panicum hamiltonii*
- hamosum** L. *hamus*, hook; *-osum*, abundance. Lemma awn strongly recurved
- hamulatus** L. *hamus*, hook; *-atus*, possessing; *-ulus*, diminutive. The short, paired racemes are reflexed causing the inflorescence branches to resemble a series of small anchors
- hamulosa** L. *hamus*, hook; *-ula*, diminutive; *-osa*, abundance. Lemma base and awn with reflexed barbs
- hancei** In honor of Henry Fletcher Hance (1827–1886) English botanist
- hanningtonii** In honor of James Hannington (1847–1885) English-born Ugandan cleric and plant collector

- hannonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hannô, Musashi Province, now Tokyo Prefecture and parts of Saitama and Kanagawa Prefectures, Japan
- hannoverianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. From Hannover, Germany
- hansenii** In honor of – (1) George Hansen (1863–1908) United States plant collector. *Elymus hansenii*, *Poa hansenii*, *Sitanion hansenii* – (2) Bertel Hansen (1932–2005) Danish botanist. *Ischaemum hansenii*
- hansiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Hansi, India
- hans-meyeri** In honor of Hans Meyer (fl. 1907) who collected in Ecuador
- hantu** Malay *hantu*, ghost. A contraction of *buluk hantu*, the vernacular name of the species in Sarawak
- hapalantha** Gk *hapaloos*, soft; *anthos*, flower. Lemmas membranous with weakly developed nerves
- hapalotricha** Gk *hapaloos*, soft; *thrix*, hair. Rhachilla densely pubescent
- Haplachne** Gk *haploos*, single; *achne*, scale. The floret lacks a palea
- haplocaulos** Gk *haploos*, single; *kaulos*, stem. Culms unbranched
- haploclad-a, -um** Gk *haploos*, single; *klados*, branch. Panicle comprising racemes
- haplodurum** Gk *haploos*, single. Resembles *Triticum durum* in morphology but has only the haploid chromosome complement of that species
- harae** In honor of Hiroshi Hara (1911–1986) Japanese botanist
- hararensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Harar, Ethiopia
- harfordii** In honor of William George Washington Harford (1825–1911) United States botanist
- harimensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Harima Province, now part of Hyogo Prefecture, Japan
- harmandii** In honor of Jules Harmand (1845–1921) French naval physician who collected in Thailand, Cambodia and Laos
- harmensiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Harmsen
- harmonicum** Gk *harmonia*, a skilfull blending of sounds; *-icum*, belonging to. Flutes are made from the internodes
- Harpachne** Gk *harpe*, sickle; *achne*, scale. The lemma is sickle-shaped
- harpachnoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Harpachne*
- Harpechloa** Gk *harpe*, sickle; *chloa*, grass. Terminal spikelets sickle-shaped
- Harpochloa** See *Harpechloa*
- Harpostachys** Gk *harpe*, sickle; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence sometimes a single curved raceme
- harrisii** In honor of William Harris (1860–1920) Jamaican plant collector
- harsukhii** In honor of Harsukh (fl. c. 1900) Indian plant collector
- hartmanniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Karl Johann Hartmann (1790–1849) Scandinavian physician and botanist
- hartmannii** In honor of Hans Hartmann (fl. 1962) who collected in Karakoram Range straddling the boundary separating China from Pakistan and India
- hartwegianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Carl Theodor Hartweg (1812–1871) German botanical explorer
- hartzii** In honor of Nikolaj Eg Kruse Hartz (1867–1937) Danish botanist
- hashimotoi** In honor of C. Hashimoto (fl. 1930) Japanese botanist
- hassei** In honor of Hermann Edward Hasse (1846–1915) German-born United States botanist
- hasskarliana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Justus Karl Hasskarl (1811–1894) German-born Dutch botanist
- hassleri** In honor of Emil Hassler (1861–1939) Swiss-born Paraguayan botanist
- hatchoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Lake Hatchoike, Idzu or Izu Province, now part of Shizuoka and Tokyo Prefectures, Japan
- hatenashiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hatnashi, Nara Prefecture, Japan
- hatico** From Verado hatico, Colombia
- hatschbachii** In honor of Gert Hatschbach (1923–) Brazilian botanist

- hatsuroana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Hatsuro, Japanese botanist
- hatsusimanus** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Hatsusima-Gumihiko (fl. 1935) Japanese botanist
- hattorian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Yasuyoshi Hattori (fl. 1934) Japanese botanist
- hatusimae** In honor of Sumihiko Hatsusima (1906–) Japanese botanist
- haughtii** In honor of Oscar Haught, also known as Oscar Lee Haught (1893–1975) who collected in North and South America
- haumanii** In honor of Lucien Leon Hauman, also Hauman-Merck (1880–1965) Belgian botanist who collected in Africa and South America
- hauptiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Ernest Gottfried Haupt (1795–1862) who collected in Siberia
- haussknechtianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. As for *haussknechtii*
- haussknechtii** In honor of Heinrich Carl Haussknecht (1838–1903) German botanist
- havanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Havana, Cuba
- havardii** In honor of Valery Havard (1846–1927) United States physician and amateur botanist
- hawaiiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hawaii
- hayachinecola** L. *-cola*, a dweller. See *hayachinensis*
- hayachinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hayachinesan, a mountain in Rikuchiu Province, Japan
- hayatae** In honor of Bunsô Hayata (1874–1934) Japanese botanist
- Haynaldia** In honor of Stefan Franz Lajos Haynald (1816–1891) cleric and botanist who was born in Transylvania, now included in Hungary
- haynaldiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Haynaldia*
- Haynaldoticum** Hybrids between species of *Haynaldia* and *Triticum*
- hebechlamys** Gk *hebe*, pubic hair; *chlamys*, cloak. Upper leaves of culms softly pubescent
- hebestachyum** Gk *hebe*, pubic hair; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence shortly hairy
- hebotes** Gk *hebos*, youthful; *-otes*, denoting condition. Panicle branches with soft downy hair
- hedbergii** In honor of Karl Olov Hedberg (1923–) Swedish botanist
- hedgei** In honor of Ian Charleson Hedge (1928–) Scots botanist
- hegetschweileri** In honor of Johannes Hegetschweiler-Bodmer (1789–1839) Swiss physician and botanist
- heidemaniae** In honor of T. Heideman (fl. 1932–1934) who collected in Nakhichevan, Azerbaijan
- heidenreichii** In honor of Ferdinand Albert Heidenreich (1819–1901)
- hejiangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hejiang Xian, Guizhou Province, China
- Hekaterosachne** Gk *hekateros*, each of two; *achne*, scale. Both glumes are awned
- heldreichii** In honor of Theodor Heldreich (1822–1902) German botanist
- helenae** (1) In honor of Helena, Duchess of Aosta, the collector. *Tristachya helenae* – (2) from St. Helena, an island in the South Atlantic. *Agrostis helenae*
- heleniae** In honor of the collector, Helen Collingwood Fortune Hopkins (1953–) English botanist
- Heleochloa** Gk *helos*, marsh; *chloa*, grass. Growing in swamps and mudflats
- heleochloides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Heleochloa* in some respect
- helferi** In honor of Johan Wilhem Helfer (1810–1840) Bohemian physician and traveller who collected in Myanmar
- helgolandica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Helgoland, an island off the mouth of the river Elbe, Germany
- heliconia** Leaf-blades resembling those of *Heliconia*
- helicophylla** Gk *helix*, twisted; *phyllon*, leaf. Old leaf-blades curled in the manner of a watch-spring
- Helictotrichon, Helictotrichum** Gk *helictos*, twisted; *thrix*, hair. The column of the lemma awn is twisted

- heliochloides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. With the habit of *Heleochloa schoenoides*
- hellenica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. Belonging to the Hellenes, that is from Greece
- Hellera** See *Helleria*
- helleri** As for *Helleria*
- Helleria** In honor of Amos Arthur Heller (1867–1944) United States botanist
- Hellerochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. See *helleri*
- helmsii** In honor of Richard Helms (1842–1914) German born New Zealand and Australian botanist
- helobium** Gk *helos*, marsh meadow; *bios*, manner of living. Swamp species
- helodes** Gk *helos*, marsh meadow. Swamp species
- helophilus** Gk *helos*, marsh; *phileo*, love. Growing in marshes
- Helopus, helopus** Gk *helos*, swamp; *pous*, foot. Growing in damp soil
- helvol-a, -um, -us** L. *helvolus*, yellow-green. – (1) Bristles subtending spikelets yellow-green. *Pennisetum helvolum*, *Setaria helvola*, *Oplismenus helvolus* – (2) anthoecium yellow. *Panicum helvolum*, *Sporobolus helvolus*, *Vilfa helvola*
- Hemarthria** Gk *hemi-*, half; *arthron*, segment. The spikelets are sessile and embedded in the inflorescence axis which readily disarticulates into segments at maturity
- Hemibromus** Gk *hemi-*, half. Resembling *Bromus* in spikelet structure
- hemignostum** Gk *hemi-*, half; *gnosis*, enquiry. Species little known
- Hemigymnia** Gk *hemi-*, half; *gymnos*, naked. The subtending glumes are shorter than the spikelet
- Hemimunroa** Gk *hemi-*, half. Similar to *Munroa*
- hemipoa** Gk *hemi-*, half. Resembling *Poa*
- hemipogon** Gk *hemi-*, half; *pogon*, beard. Lemma hairy only towards the apex
- Hemipus** Gk *hemi-*, half; *pous*, foot. The upper glume is missing
- Hemisacris** Gk *hemi-*, half; *akris*, sharp. The lemma acute instead of bifid
- Hemisorghum** Gk *hemi-*, half. Near to *Sorghum*
- hemisphericum** Gk *hemi-*, half; *sphaera*, sphere; *-icum*, belonging to. Spikelets subhemispheric
- hemitomon** Gk *hemi-*, half; *tomon*, cutting. Aquatic culms rigid but soft and flaccid about the water line so liable to lean as if partly severed
- hemmingii** In honor of Hemming (fl. 1958) the collector
- hendersonii** In honor of Louis Fourniquet Henderson (1853–1942) United States botanist
- hengshanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Hengshan, China
- henonis** In honor of Jacques Louis Hénou (1802–1872) French botanist
- Henrardia** In honor of Jan Theodor Henrard (1881–1974) Dutch botanist
- henrardiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Henrardia*
- henrardii** As for *Henrardia*
- henriettae** In honor of Henrietta Ippolitovna Poplavskaja (1885–1956) Russian botanist
- henriquezii** In honor of Julio Augusto Henriquez (1838–1928) Portuguese botanist
- henryanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Charles Henry (fl. 1921) French official in the Marquesas
- henryi** In honor of – (1) Augustine Henry (1857–1936) Irish physician and forester. *Deyeuxia henryi*, *Digitaria henryi*, *Stipa henryi*, *Trisetum henryi* – (2) James N. Henry (fl. 1940) Provost of Lingnan University, China. *Phyllostachys henryi*
- hensii** In honor of Frans Hens (1856–1928) Belgian cleric who collected in Zaire
- henslowian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of John Stevens Henslow (1796–1861) English cleric and botanist
- hentyi** In honor of Edward Ellis Henty (1915–2002) Australian botanist who for many years worked in Papua New Guinea
- hepburnii** In honor of A. John Hepburn
- hephaestophila** Gk *Hephaistos*, God of fire; *phileo*, love. Growing on the slopes of the crater of Volcan de Agna, Guatemala

- heptamera** Gk *hepta*, seven; *meros*, part. Lemma with seven nerves, each terminating in a bristle
- heptaneuron** Gk *hepta*, seven; *neuron*, nerve. Upper glume seven-nerved
- heptantha** Gk *hepta*, seven; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets with seven florets
- heptapotamica** Gk *hepta*, seven; *potamos*, river; L. *-ica*, belonging to. From “Land of the Seven Streams” in Dzungaria region of Central Asia
- Heptasetta, heptasetta** Gk *hepta*, seven; L. *seta*, bristle. Florets with seven bristles
- herbacea** L. *herba*, herb; *-acea*, indicating resemblance. Culms less robust than those of related species
- hercegovinica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Herzegovina (Hercegovina), formerly Yugoslavia, now the country of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- hercynica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Hercynia, now Hartz region of Germany
- hereroensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Herero District, South Africa
- heribaudii** In honor of Heribaud Joseph otherwise Jean Baptiste Caumel (1841–1918) French cleric and botanist
- herjedalica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Herjedalen Province, Sweden
- herklotsii** In honor of Geoffrey Alton Craig Herklots (1902–1986) British-born Colonial Officer of Hong Kong
- hermannii** In honor of P. Hermann, plant collector in S.W. Africa
- hermaphrodit-a, -um** L. bisexual. Spikelets each with a single bisexual floret
- herminieri** In honor of Ferdinand l’Hermier (1802–1866) French botanist who collected in Guadeloupe
- hermonis** From Mount Hermon, now Jebel esh Sheikh, on the border of Syria and Lebanon
- herpoclados** Gk *herpo*, creep; *klados*, branch. Culms decumbent
- herrerae** In honor of Gerado Herrera Chacón (fl. 1980–1989) who collected in Costa Rica
- hervieri** In honor of Jean Hervier (1847–1900) French cleric and botanist
- herzogiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Theodor Herzog (1880–1961) German botanist
- herzogii** As for *herzogiana*
- hesperia** L. *Hesperus*, the West. Grows mainly on the west coast of the South Island, New Zealand
- hesperica** L. *Hesperus*, the West; *-ica*, belonging to. From Hesperis, that is of the west. In this instance, from Spain and Portugal
- hesperidium** Gk *Hesperides*, daughters of the evening, who dwell on a western island. From north-west Africa
- Hesperochloa** L. *Hesperus*, the West; *chloa*, grass. Endemic to western USA
- Hesperostipa** L. *Hesperus*, the West. Restricted to North America, that is the Western Hemisphere, in contrast to Eurasian species of *Stipa*
- Heterachne** Gk *heteros*, different; *achne*, scale. The glumes are of different lengths
- heteranth-a, -um** Gk *heteros*, different; *anthos*, flower. – (1) Spikelets paired and dissimilar. *Digitaria heterantha*, *Panicum heteranthum* – (2) florets dissimilar in the same spikelet. *Isachne heterantha*
- Heterantherium** Gk *heteros*, variable; *anthele*, inflorescence. Spikelets of two kinds, fertile and sterile in the same inflorescence
- heteranther-a, -us** Gk *heteros*, different; *antheros*, blooming. – (1) Anthers of the sessile spikelets much smaller than those of the pedicelled. *Andropogon heterantherus* – (2) lemmas of the two florets much smaller than those of the spikelet. *Pogonatherum heteranthera*
- Heteranthoecia** Gk *heteros*, different; *anthos*, flower; *oikos*, house. Spikelets with two florets, the lower hermaphrodite, the upper pistillate
- heteranth-um, -us** Gk *heteros*, different; *anthos*, flower. The terminal spikelets of the inflorescence are either fertile or sterile
- Heteranthus** Gk *heteros*, different; *anthos*, flower. In the same spikelet the lower lemmas may be awnless or have straight awns whereas the upper lemmas have geniculate awns

- Heterelytron, Heterelytrum** Gk *heteros*, different; *elytron*, cover. The glumes of the staminate and hermaphrodite florets are dissimilar
- Heterocarpha** Gk *heteros*, different; *karpheos*, any dry body. The subtending glumes differ in morphology, one being symmetric, the other asymmetric
- Heterochaeta** Gk *heteros*, different; *chaete*, bristle. Awns in lower and upper lemmas of spikelet differ in length
- Heterochaeta** Gk *heteros*, different; *chaete*, bristle. Awns variable in the species
- heterochlamys** Gk *heteros*, different; *chlamys*, cloak. The glumes differ markedly in venation and indumentum
- Heterochloa** Gk *heteros*, different; *chloa*, grass. The florets are paired and dissimilar
- heterochroa** Gk *heteros*, different; *chroia*, color. Spikelets variously pigmented
- heteroclada** Gk *heteros*, different; *klados*, stem. Fertile and sterile culms morphologically quite different
- heteroclit-a, -um, -us** Gk *heteros*, different; *klitos*, hillside. Species with disjunct distributions
- heterocrasped-a, -um** Gk *heteros*, different; *kraspedon*, fringe. Leaf-margins serrate with hairs of varying lengths
- heterocycla** Gk *heteros*, different; *kyklos*, circle. Successive circular leaf-scars not parallel but obliquely directed to the left and right at successive nodes
- heterogama** Gk *heteros*, different; *gamos*, marriage. – (1) Sessile spikelet sterile and pedicellate fertile. *Apocypis heterogama* – (2) lower florets and spikelet bisexual or male and upper florets female. *Poa heterogama*
- heteroglossa** Gk *heteros*, different; *glossa*, tongue. The ligules of the lower rosette leaves and those higher up on the culm have ligules of different lengths
- heterolepis** Gk *heteros*, different; *lepis*, scale. The subtending glumes differ markedly in length
- heteromalla** Gk *heteros*, different; *mallon*, more. Very different in some respect from other species
- heteromera** Gk *heteros*, different; *meros*, part. Subtending glumes very different in length
- heteromorpha** Gk *heteros*, different; *morphe*, shape. Spikelets dimorphic
- heteroneuron** Gk *heteros*, different; *neuron*, nerve. Lower glume one-nerved, upper glume nine-nerved
- heteropachys** Gk *heteros*, different; *pachys*, thick. Adjacent leaf-blades often of different diameters
- Heteropholis** Gk *heteros*, different; *pholis*, scale as of snake. The upper and lower glumes are quite different
- heterophyll-a, -um** Gk *heteros*, different; *phyllon*, leaf. Culms with two types of leaf-blade. Usually the basal leaves are fine-bladed and those of the culm are conspicuously broader
- heteropodium** Gk *heteros*, different; *pous*, foot. Florets borne on pedicels of differing lengths
- Heteropogon** Gk *heteros*, different; *pogon*, beard. The lemma of the hermaphrodite floret has a well developed awn in contrast to the setae developed on the awns of the male florets
- heterostachyum** Gk *heteros*, different; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence has spikelets of two kinds
- Heterosteca** Gk *heteros*, different; *theke*, box. Lower floret of spikelet fertile, upper sterile
- Heterostega, heterostega** See *Heterosteca*
- heterotrich-a, -um** Gk *heteros*, different; *thrix*, hair. Glumes and sterile lemma bear hairs of various lengths
- Heuffelia** In honor of Johann A. Heuffel (1800–1857) Hungarian physician and botanist
- heufferiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Ludwig Samuel Joseph David Alexander Heuffler zu Rasen (1817–1885) Austrian botanist
- hexaflorus** Gk *hexa*, six; *L. flos*, flower. Inflorescence a spike bearing six burrs, each of which is a group of one or more spikelets enclosed in a ring of bristles

- hexandr-a, -us** Gk *hexa*, six; *aner*, man. The florets possess six anthers
- Hexarrhena** Gk *hexa*, six; *arrhen*, a male. The spikelets are in clusters of seven of which the central spikelet is female or bisexual and the six laterals male
- hexastachyon** Gk *hexa*, six; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The spikelet inflorescence has six vertical rows of spikelets
- hexastachy-um, -us** Gk *hexa*, six; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence of six branched
- hexastichon** Gk *hexa*, six; *stichon*, row. The spikelet inflorescence has six rows of spikelets
- heydei** In honor of Enrique Téophila (also Heinrich Theophil) Heyde (fl. 1892) Guatemalan cleric and plant collector
- heymannii** In honor of A. L. Heymann
- heynei** In honor of Benjamin Heyne (1770–1819) German-born Indian, geologist, botanist and physician
- heynei** In honor of Benjamin Heyne (1770–1819) German-born Indian, geologist, botanist and physician
- hians** L. *hio*, gape. Glumes spreading at anthesis or when anthoecium mature
- hiascens** L. *hiasco*, tending to gape. Anthoecium exposed at maturity due to spreading of sterile lemma and glumes
- hibaconuca** From Hibagun and Onukamura, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
- Hibanobambusa** A woody grass resembling *Bambusa* from Hibasan, a mountain in Shimane Prefecture, Japan
- hibernaculum** L. *hiberno*, pass the winter; *-aculum*, indicating capacity. Sown in the autumn and overwinters as young plants
- hibernans** L. *hiberno*, pass the winter. Overwintering as seedlings
- hibernus** L. belonging to the winter. Sown in the autumn and so overwinters as young plants
- Hickelia** In honor of Paul Robert Hickel (1865–1935) English-born French botanist
- hidaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hida Province, now part of Gifu Prefecture, Japan
- hidakanus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. From Hidaka Province, now Hidaka Subprefecture, Hokkaido, Japan
- hidejiroana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Kato Hidejiro, Japanese botanist
- hideoi** In honor of Hideo Koidzumi (1886–1945) Japanese botanist
- hiegaeri** Orthographic variant of *higegaweri*
- hiemalis** L. *hiems*, winter; *-alis*, pertaining to. Winter flowering
- hiemata** L. *hiems*, cold; *-ata*, possessing. A component of high alpine grassland in south-eastern Australia, a region with a cold climate
- hieminflatum** L. *hiems*, winter; *inflatum*, inflate. Spikelets swelling out in the winter
- hierniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Walter Philip Hiern (1839–1925) English botanist
- Hierochloa** See *Hierochloe*
- Hierochloe, Hierochloë** Gk *hieros*, sacred; *chloa*, grass. From the custom of strewing plants of certain species before Church doors on Saints Days
- Hierocloe** See *Hierochloe*
- hieronymi** In honor of George Hans Emmo Wolfgang Hieronymus (1846–1921) German botanist, sometime resident of Argentina
- hieronymusii** As for *hieronymi*
- higegaweri** Vernacular name of some species of *Polypogon* in Japan
- higoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Higo Province, now Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan
- hikosanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hikosan, a mountain in Buzen Province, now part of Fukuoka and Oita Prefectures, Japan
- Hilarei** As for *Hilaria*
- Hilaria** In honor of Auguste de St. Hilaire (1779–1853) French naturalist who travelled widely in South America
- hilariae** As for *Hilaria*
- hildebrandtii** In honor of Johann Maria Hildebrandt (1847–1881) German-born traveller and plant collector
- hillebrandian-um, -us** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Wilhelm Hillebrand (1821–1886) German physician and botanist

- hillebrandii** As for *hillebrandianum*
- hillmanii** In honor of Frederick Hebard Hillman (1863–1954) United States botanist
- himalaic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Himalayas
- Himalayacalamus** Gk *kalamos*, reed. A woody genus from the Himalayas
- himalayan-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From the Himalayas
- himalayens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Himalayas
- hindsii** In honor of – (1) Richard Brinsley Hinds (c. 1812–c. 1847) British naval surgeon and naturalist. *Arundinaria hindsii*, *Pleioblastus hindsii* – (2) J. Hinds (fl. 1947) who collected in Ghana. *Chrysochloa hindsii*
- Hinterhuberia** In honor of Georg Hinterhuber (1768–1850) Austrian pharmacist and amateur botanist
- hintoniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *hintonii*
- hintonii** In honor of George Bode Hinton (1882–1943) United States botanist
- Hippagrostis** Gk *hippos*, anything coarse; *agrostis*, an unidentified fodder plant. The leaf-blades are broad and non grass-like from a European perspective
- hippotherix** Gk *hippos*, coarse; *thrix*, hair. Hairs gathered, beard-like, towards the base of the leaf-blade
- hippuris** Panicle branches erect, the plants thereby resembling those of *Hippuris*
- hirstii** In honor of Frank Hirst (fl. 1959)
- hirsut-a, -um, -us** L. hairy. Plant hairy in respect to all or some parts
- hirsutissim-a, -um, -us** L. *hirsutus*, hairy; *-issima*, most. Plant in whole or in part very hairy
- hirsutulum** L. *hirsutus*, hairy; *-ulum*, denoting tendency. Plant hirsute throughout
- hirsut-um, -us** See *hirsuta*
- hirt-a, -um, -us** L. hairy. Hairy in part or extensively
- hirtell-a, -um, -us** L. *hirtus*, hairy; *-ella*, diminutive. Plants with slightly hairy leaves or spikelets
- hirthii** In honor of Adolphus Hirth (fl. 1885) who collected in Chile
- hirticaul-e, -is** L. *hirtus*, hairy; *caulis*, stem. Culms hairy
- hirticulmis** L. *hirtus*, hairy; *culmus*, stem. Culm bases densely hirsute
- hirtiflor-a, -um, -us** L. *hirtus*, hairy; *flos*, flower. Spikelets with hairy glumes and or lemmas
- hirtifoli-a, -us** L. *hirtus*, hairy; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades hairy
- hirtigluma** L. *hirtus*, hairy; *gluma*, husk. Glumes hairy
- hirtiglumis** See *hirtigluma*
- hirtinoda** L. *hirtus*, hairy; *nodus*, noded. Young culms having hairy nodes
- hirtinodes** L. *hirtus*, hairy; *nodes*, knot. Nodes hairy
- hirtinoides** A misspelling of *hirtinodes*
- hirtissima** L. *hirtus*, hairy; *-issima*, most. Leaf-sheath densely hairy
- hirtiusculum** L. *hirtius*, more hairy; *-ulum*, denoting tendency. Somewhat hairy
- hirtivaginat-a, -us** L. *hirtus*, hairy; *vagina*, sheath; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-sheath hairy
- hirtivaginum** L. *hirtus*, hairy; *vagina*, sheath. Leaf-sheaths hirsute
- hirtovaginatus** A misspelling of *hirtivaginatus*
- hirtul-a, -um** L. *hirtus*, hairy; *-ula*, diminutive. Somewhat hairy with respect to some or all parts
- hirt-um, -us** See *hirta*
- hisauchii** In honor of Kiyotaka Hisauchi or Hisauti (1884–1981) Japanese botanist
- hispanic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Hispania, now Spain
- hispid-a, -um, -us** L. bearing coarse stiff hairs. Plant wholly or partly rough to the touch
- hispidifolium** L. *hispidus*, bearing coarse stiff hairs; *folium*, leaf. Leaves hairy
- hispidissim-um, -us** L. most hispid. Plant densely invested with stiff hairs
- hispidul-a, -um, -us** L. *hispidus*, bristly; *-ula*, diminutive. With minutely hispid glumes
- hispid-um, -us** See *hispid-a*
- hissaric-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Hissar District, Turkestan
- hitachiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hitachi Province, now Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan

- Hitchcockella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Albert Spear Hitchcock (1865–1935) United States agrostologist
- hitchcockian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Hitchcockella*
- hitchcockii** (1) As for *Hitchcockella*. *Axonopus hitchcockii*, *Digitaria hitchcockii*, *Paleoericoma hitchcockii*, *Paspalum hitchcockii*, *Redfieldia hitchcockii*, *Styppeiochloa hitchcockii*, *Thrasya hitchcockii*, *Trichachne hitchcockii*, *Tristachya hitchcockii*, *Valota hitchcockii* – (2) in honor of Hitchcock who collected in Zimbabwe. *Loudetia hitchcockii*
- hiugensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hiuga or Hyuga Province, now Miyazaki Prefecture, Japan
- hiyamana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Kôzô Hiyama (1905–) Japanese botanist
- hiyeiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Mt Hiyeizan, Japan
- hizaoriensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hizaori, Musashi Province, now Tokyo Prefecture and parts of Saitama and Kanagawa Prefectures, Japan
- hizenensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hizen Province, now much of Saga and Nagasaki Prefectures, Japan
- hobdyi** In honor of Robert Warner Hobdy (1942–) United States botanist
- hochreutineri** In honor of Benédicte Pierre Georges Hochreutiner (1873–1959) Swiss botanist
- hochstetterian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Christian Gottlob Ferdinand Hochstetter (1829–1884) German anthropologist and geologist
- hockii** In honor of Adrien Hock (fl. 1910) who collected in Zaire
- hodgsonii** In honor of Harlow James Hodgson (1917–) United States agronomist
- hoehnei** In honor of Fredrico Carlos Hoehne (1882–1959) Brazilian botanist
- hoffmannii** In honor of Carl Hoffmann (?–1859) who collected in Costa Rica
- hoffmannseggii** In honor of Johannes Centurius, Graf von Hoffmannsegg (1766–1849) German museum curator and traveller
- hoggarensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Hoggar, also known as Ahaggar Mountains of southern Algeria
- hoggariensis** As for *hoggarensis*
- hogoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hogo, a mountain in Taiwan
- hohenackeriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Rudolf Friedrich Hohenacker (1798–1874) Swiss-born German botanist
- hoi** In honor of Y. Y. Ho (fl. 1957) Chinese plant collector
- hoiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hoia, Romania
- hokianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Hoki Province, now part of Tottori Prefecture, Japan
- holathera** Gk *holos*, wholly; *ather*, barb or spine. Awn not disarticulating from base of lemma at maturity
- Holboellia** In honor of Cave Peter Holbøll (1795–1856) Danish botanist
- holciform-e, -is** L. *forma*, appearance. Inflorescence a dense panicle as with *Holcus*
- holcoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Holcus* with respect to the inflorescence
- Holcolemma** Gk *holcos*, strap; *lemma*, scale. Lemma of lower floret strap-like
- Holcus** Gk *holco*, draw. Used in Classical Times to remove hairs from the body
- holgateana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Martin Wyatt Holdgate (1931–) British biologist
- hollei** In honor of G. Holle (1825–1893)
- holmbergii** In honor of Rudolf Holmberg (1874–1930) Swedish botanist
- holmesii** In honor of G. E. Holmes (fl. 1940–1944) Australian cleric and plant collector
- holmii** In honor of Herman Theodor Holm (1854–1932) Danish-born United States botanist
- holochrysum** Gk *holos*, entire; *chrysos*, yellow. Leaf-blades and spikelets invested with yellow hairs
- Hologamium** Gk *holos*, entire; *gamo*, marriage. Spikelets both heterogamous and polygamous

- hololeuca** Gk *holos*, entire; *leukos*, white. Densely pubescent with long white hairs
- holoserice-a, -um** Gk *holos*, entire; *sericea*, silky. Plant or spikelets totally invested in dense hairs
- Holosetum** Gk *holos*, entire; L. *seta*, bristle. Upper glume hairy overall
- holotricha** Gk *holos*, entire; *thrix*, hair. Plants greyish-tomentose
- holstii** In honor of Carl Hugo Ehrenfried Wilhelm Holst (1865–1894) German-born botanist who collected in East Africa
- holttumiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Holttumochloa*
- Holttumochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Richard Eric Holttum (1895–1990) English botanist
- holubii** In honor of – (1) Emil Holub (1847–1902) Bohemian naturalist, explorer and physician. *Echinochloa holubii*, *Panicum holubii* – (2) Josef Holub (1930–1999) Czech botanist. *Festuca holubii*
- holwayi** As for *holwayorum*
- holwayorum** In honor of Edward Willet Dorlan Holway (1853–1923) and Mary Ellen Holway (1872) United States plant collectors in North and South America
- Homalachna, Homalachne** Gk *homalos*, of like degree; *achne*, scale. Glumes approximately equal in length
- Homalocenchrus** Gk *homalos*, of like degree; *kegchros*, millet. The spikelets resemble those of millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) as understood in Classical times
- homblei** In honor of Henri Antoine Homblé (1883–1921) Belgian botanist
- Homeoplitis** See *Homoplitis*
- homochlamys** Gk *homos*, alike; *chlamys*, cloak. Glumes similar
- Homoeantherum** See *Homoeatherum*
- Homoeatherum** Gk *homos*, alike; *ather*, barb or spine. Lateral nerves of lower glume extend as a pair of similar awns
- homogamus** Gk *homos*, alike; *gamos*, marriage. The sessile and stalked spikelets are alike
- Homoiachne** See *Homalachna*
- Homolepis** Gk *homos*, alike; *lepis*, scale. The glumes are similar in size, shape and texture
- homomalla** Gk *homos*, alike; *mallos*, stem of onion. Culms with only two leaves
- homonym-a, -um** Gk *homos*, alike; *onoma*, name. Species that have synonyms which are also homonyms
- Homopholis** Gk *homos*, alike; *pholis*, scale as of a snake. Upper glume and proximal lemma similar
- Homoplitis** Gk *homos*, alike; *hoplitis*, armed. One of the glumes and one of the lemmas is very long awned
- Homopogon** Gk *homos*, alike; *pogon*, beard. The bases of both the rachis segments and pedicels bearded with long fulvous hairs
- Homozeugos** Gk *homos*, alike; *zeugos*, pair. The sessile and stalked spikelets are similar
- hondae** As for *hondana*
- hondana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Masaji Honda (1897–1984) Japanese botanist
- hondoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hondo, Japan
- hondurensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Honduras
- hongyuanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hongyuan, Sichuan Province, China
- honokowaiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Honokowaion, Maui, one of the Hawaiian islands
- hooglandii** In honor of Ruurd Dirk Hoogland (1922–1994) Dutch botanist
- hookeri** In honor of – (1) Joseph Dalton Hooker (1817–1911) English botanist, traveller and Garden's Director. *Achnatherum hookeri*, *Andropogon hookeri*, *Anthistiria hookeri*, *Anthoxanthum hookeri*, *Arthraxon hookeri*, *Arundinaria hookeri*, *Ataxia hookeri*, *Avena hookeri*, *Avenula hookeri*, *Bambusa hookeri*, *Cymbopogon hookeri*, *Deschampsia hookeri*, *Erianthus hookeri*, *Hierochloe hookeri*, *Oplismenus hookeri*, *Saccharum hookeri*, *Stipa hookeri*, *Themeda hookeri*, *Trikeraia hookeri* – (2) William Jackson Hooker (1785–1865) English botanist. *Helictotrichon hookeri*, *Imperata hookeri*, *Vilfa hookeri*

- hookeriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *hookeri*, usually in honor of Joseph Dalton Hooker
- Hookerochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Joseph Dalton Hooker (1817–1911) English botanist, traveller and Garden's Director
- hooveri** In honor of Robert Francis Hoover (1913–1970) United States botanist
- hooverianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. As for *hooveri*
- Hoplismenus** See *Oplismenus*
- hoppeana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of David Heinrich Hoppe (1760–1846) German apothecary and botanist
- Hordale** Hybrids between species of *Hordeum* and *Secale*
- hordeace-a, -us** L. *-acea*, resembling. Inflorescence as with *Hordeum*
- hordeiform-e, -is** L. *forma*, appearance. Inflorescence resembling that of *Hordeum*
- Hordeleymus** Hybrids between species of *Hordeum* and *Elymus*
- hordeoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Hordeum*
- Hordeopyrum** Hybrids between species of *Hordeum* and *Agropyron*
- Orderoegneria** Hybrids between species of *Hordeum* and *Roegneria*
- Hordeum** Roman name of barley
- horizontal-e, -is** L. horizontal. Primary panicle branches horizontal
- hornemanniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *hornemannii*
- hornemannii** In honor of Jens Wilken Hornemann (1770–1841) Danish botanist
- horneri** In honor of – (1) Robert M. Horner (fl. 1896–1897) United States botanist. *Poa horneri* – (2) Ludwig Horner (1811–1838) Swiss surgeon-geologist who collected in Sumatra. *Eremochloa horneri*, *Paspalum horneri*
- hornungiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Ernest Gottfried Hornung (1795–1862)
- horrens** L. *horro*, stand on end, as of hair. The leaf-blades are stiff and disposed more or less at right angles to the culm
- horribilis** L. terrible. Origin uncertain, not given by author
- horridula** L. *horridus*, prickly; *-ula*, diminutive. Leaf-blades stiff erect
- horrifolia** L. *horreo*, stand erect; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades, short and sub-pungent
- horsfieldii** In honor of Thomas Horsfield (1773–1859) United States physician and naturalist
- horsfordianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Horsford
- horstianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Horst
- hortensis** L. *hortus*, garden; *-ensis*, denoting origin. Commonly cultivated in pots
- horticola** L. *hortus*, garden; *-cola*, dweller. Described from plants cultivated at the Botanic Garden, Berlin
- horvatiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Ivor Horvat (fl. 1937–1974) Yugoslav botanist
- hosakae** In honor of Edward Yataro Hosaka (1907–1961) Hawaiian botanist
- hosidaikitiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Daikichi Hoshi (fl. c. 1936) Japanese botanist
- hosomiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Hosomi, Japanese botanist
- hosseana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *hosseusii*
- hosseusii** In honor of Carl Curt Hosséus (1878–1950) German-born botanist and traveller who in later life lived in Argentina
- hosteanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *hostii*
- hostii** In honor of Nicolaus Thomas Host (1761–1834) Austrian physician and botanist
- hostilis** L. enemy. Habit cushion-like and leaf-blades needle-like
- hothamensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Hotham, Victoria, Australia
- houttuynii** In honor of Maarten Houttuyn (1720–1798) Dutch naturalist and physician
- Houzeaubambus** In honor of Jean Houzeau de Lehaie (1820–1888) Belgian botanist

- howellii** In honor of – (1) Thomas Jefferson Howell (1842–1912) United States botanist. *Agrostis howellii*, *Alopecurus howellii*, *Calamagrostis howellii*, *Festuca howellii*, *Poa howellii* – (2) John Thomas Howell (1903–1994) United States botanist. *Puccinellia howellii*, *Trisetum howellii*
- howensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Lord Howe Island, part of New South Wales, Australia
- hozuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hozu, Hida Province, now part of Gifu Prefecture, Japan
- hsuehana** In honor of Chi-Ju Hsueh (1921–) Chinese botanist
- huachucae** L. of Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, USA
- huallancaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Huallanca, also called Huánuco, Peru
- huamachucensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Huamachuco, Peru
- huancavelicae** From Huancavelica, Peru
- huantensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Huanta Province, Argentina
- huashanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Hua Shan, China
- huatensis** See *huantensis*
- Hubbardia** In honor of Charles Edward Hubbard (1900–1980) English agrostologist
- hubbardiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Hubbardia*
- hubbardii** As for *Hubbardia*
- Hubbardochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. See *Hubbardia*
- hubeiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hubei Sheng, China
- huberi** In honor of Otto Huber (1944–) Venezuelan botanist
- huber-morathii** In honor of Arthur Huber-Morath (1901–1990) Swiss merchant and amateur botanist
- hubsugulica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Lake Khubsugal, Mongolia
- huebneriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Hübner (fl. 1930) who collected in Saxony, Germany
- huecu** The vernacular name *huecú* means “intoxicator” in the Araucanian language of Chile and western Argentina. Plants host an ergot fungus toxic to grazing animals
- huegelii** In honor of Carl Alexander Anselm Huegel (1794–1870) German botanist
- hugelii** See *huegelii*
- hugeninii** In honor of Auguste Huguenin (1780–1860) French teacher and botanist
- hughii** In honor of Pietro Ugo Marchese delle Favare (1827–1898)
- hugoniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Hugh (fl. 1898) cleric and botanical collector in China
- hui** In honor of Hsen Hsu Hu (1894–1968) Chinese botanist
- huillens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Huilla, Angola
- hukudaeana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Yutaka Hukuda, Japanese botanist
- hukudana** See *hukudaeana*
- hulettii** In honor of Garry K. Hulett (1936–) United States ecologist
- hultenii** In honor of Eric Oskar Gunnar Hultén (1894–1980) Swedish botanist
- humbertian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Humbertochloa*
- humbertii** As for *Humbertochloa*
- Humbertochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Jean Henri Humbert (1887–1967) French botanist who collected in Madagascar
- humboldtian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Friedrich Heinrich Alexander Humboldt (1769–1859) German botanist and traveller
- humboldtii** As for *humboldtiana*
- humidicola** L. *humidus*, moist; *-cola*, dweller. – (1) Growing in damp meadows. *Brachyaria humidicola*, *Panicum humidicola* – (2) growing on the margins of lakes. *Eragrostis humidicola*
- humidorum** L. *humidus*, moist. Growing in moist places
- humifusa** L. procumbent. Culms prostrate
- humila** See *humile*
- humil-e, -is** L. low growing. Short-statured in comparison with related species and often prostrate

- humilior** L. more dwarfed. Species dwarf for the genus
- humilis** See *humile*
- humillima** L. most low growing. Low growing with respect to related species
- hunanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hunan, China
- hungarica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Hungary
- hunuzikeri** In honor of Armando Teodoro Hunuziker (1919–2001) Argentinian botanist
- huonii** In honor of A. Huon (fl. 1961–1966) French botanist
- hupehensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hupeh, China
- huppenthalii** In honor of Huppenthal
- husnotii** In honor of Pierre Tranquilla Husnot (1840–1929) French botanist
- hutatabiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hutatabiyama, Settsu Province, now part of Hyogo and Osaka Prefectures, Japan
- huttonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. In honor of J. H. Hutton of the Indian civil service
- huttoniae** In honor of Caroline Atherstone Hutton (1826–?) South African plant collector
- hyachinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Hyachine, Japan
- hyalin-a, -um** Gk *hyalos*, glass; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. – (1) Margins of glumes, lemmas and sterile lemmas hyaline. *Digitaria hyalina*, *Melica hyalina*, *Paspalum hyalinum* – (2) glumes hyaline. *Stipa hyalina*
- Hyalopoa** Gk *hyalos*, glass. Similar to *Poa* but glumes membranous
- hyaloptera** Gk *hyalos*, glass; *pteron*, wing or feather-like. Lemma has two large hyaline wings
- hibernum** See *hibernum*
- hybrid-a, -us** L. of mixed parentage. Sharing the characters of two or more species and not necessarily genetic hybrids
- hydaspicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Hydaspes, now the Behut or Djelun River, India
- Hydrochloa** Gk *hydor*, water; *chloa*, grass. Grasses of marshes and stream banks
- hydrolithica** Gk *hydor*, water; *lithos*, stone; *-ica*, belonging to. Growing on rocks in a seasonal stream
- hydrophil-a, -um** Gk *hydor*, water; *phileo*, love. Growing in or close to water
- hydrophylla** Gk *hydor*, water; *phyllon*, leaf. Growing in water
- hydrophyllum** See *hydrophila*
- Hydropoa** Gk *hydor*, water; *poa*, grass. Growing in swamps
- Hydropyrum** Gk *hydor*, water; *pyros*, wheat. The species grow in fresh and brackish water
- Hydrothauma** Gk *hydor*, water; *thauma*, wonder. The leaves have long slender pseudopetioles allowing the blades to float upon water
- hyemalis** See *hiemalis*
- hygrocharis** Gk *hygros*, moisture; *charis*, favour. Growing in water or very moist habitats
- Hygrochloa** Gk *hygros*, moisture; *chloa*, grass. Swamp grasses
- hygrometric-a, -um** Gk *hygros*, water; *metron*, measure; *-ica*, belonging to. Aquatic or swamp species
- hygrophila** Gk *hygros*, water; *phileo*, love. Swamp or stream bank plants
- Hygrorhiza** See *Hygroryza*
- Hygroryza** Gk *hygros*, moisture. A swamp grass similar to *Oryza* but floating instead of rooted
- hylaeicum** Gk *hyle*, woodland; *-icum*, belonging to. Growing on forest margins
- Hylebates** Gk one who haunts the woods. Growing in shady places
- hylobates** See *Hylebates*
- Hymenachne** Gk *hymen*, membrane; *achne*, scale. The fertile lemma is membranous
- hymeniochilum** Gk *hymen*, membrane; *chilos*, green fodder. Spikelets green except for lemma of lower floret that has a hyaline margin
- hymenoglossa** Gk *hymen*, membrane; *glossa*, tongue. Ligule membranous
- hymenoides** Gk *hymen*, membrane; *-oides*, resembling. Spikelets with papery glumes

- Hymenothecium** Gk *hymen*, membrane; *anthos*, flower; *oikos*, house. Glumes membranous
- hypanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Hypanis, the Classical Greek name for the river Bug in the Ukraine
- Hyparrhenia** Gk *hypo*, below; *arrhen*, male. Inflorescence with male homogamous spikelets are at the base of the raceme
- hyperarctic-a, -us** Gk *hyper*, over. Growing within the Arctic circle
- hyperborea** Gk *hyper*, over; *boreas*, north wind. Growing within the Arctic circle
- Hyperthelia** Gk *hyper*, above; *thela*, a female. The fertile spikelets occur above the homogamous pair
- hypnoides** Gk *hypnos*, moss; *-oides*, resembling. Habit moss-like
- hypogona** Gk *hypo*, below; *gony*, knee. Origin uncertain, not given by author
- Hypogynium** Gk *hypo*, below; *gyne*, woman. The stalked members of the paired spikelets are male and arise from below the sessile hermaphrodite floret
- hypogynus** See *hypogyna*
- hypomegas** Gk *hypo*, below; *megas*, large. Lower glume much longer than the upper
- hypopsila** Gk *hypo*, below; *pilos*, bare. Lemma with a few hairs only at the base
- hypsenephis** Gk *hypsi*, aloft; *nephos*, cloud. Alpine species
- Hypseochloa** Gk *hypsi*, aloft; *chloa*, grass. The genus is endemic at high altitudes on Mt Cameroon, West Africa
- hypsochloa** Gk *hypsi*, aloft; *phileo*, love. Alpine species
- Hypudaerus** Origin uncertain, not given by author. Forming thick bushes
- Hystericina** Gk *hystrix*, hedgehog; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Inflorescence resembles a hedgehog
- hystrichoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Hystrix*
- hystricina** Gk *hystrix*, hedgehog; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Plant tufted with setaceous-juncoid leaf-blades which resemble the quills of a hedgehog
- hystricula** L. *-ula*, diminutive. Resembling *Hystrix* in the form of the inflorescence
- Hystringium** Gk *hystrix*, hedgehog; L. *-ium*, resembling. Spikelets bristly
- Hystrix** Gk *hystrix*, hedgehog. The long awned spikelets of the type species resemble a hedgehog
- hystrix** Resembling *Hystrix*. Usually a reference to the inflorescence resembling that of *Hystrix*
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- I**
- ianthina** L. *iantha*, violet; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Inflorescence violet-colored
- ianthoides** L. *iantha*, violet; Gk *-oides*, resembling. Spikelets pale-purple
- ianthum** L. violet. Spikelets pale-purple
- iaponica** See *japonica*
- ibarii** In honor of Enrique Ibar (fl. 1877–1878) who collected in Patagonia
- ibarrens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Villa de Ibarra, near Quito, Ecuador
- iberica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. – (1) From Iberia, a province of the Republic of Georgia. *Calamagrostis iberica*, *Poa iberica* – (2) from the Iberian Peninsula, that is Spain and Portugal. *Stipa iberica*
- ibiramae** From Ibirama, Caterina Province, Brazil
- ibitense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. See *ibityensis*
- ibityensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Ibity, Madagascar
- ibizensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ibiza, now Ivaza, one of the Balearic Islands
- ibukiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Mt Ibuki, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
- iburua** Hausa *iburu*, local name. A cereal grown in Upper Guinea and Northern Nigeria
- ichnanthoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Ichnanthus*
- Ichnanthus, Ischnanthus** Gk *ichnos*, vestige; *anthos*, flower. Lower floret of spikelet incomplete

- ichnodes** Gk *ichnos*, vestige; *-odes*, resembling. Fertile floret with two ligular appendages at its base
- ichu** Quechua, straw or grass-like plant. Name for several grass species in Peru
- ichunense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Río Ichun, Venezuela
- ichyostachyum** Gk *ichthys*, fish; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The overlapping spikelets resemble fish-scales
- iconia** From Icona, now Konia, Turkey
- idahoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Idaho, USA
- idjenensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Idjin, Java, Indonesia
- idukkiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Idukki District, Kerala state, India
- igaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Iga Plateau, Japan
- igagoyeana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Iga Province, now western Mie Prefecture, Japan
- ignoratum** L. *ignoro*, mistake. Previously included in another species
- igoschinae** In honor of K. Igoshina (fl. 1958) who collected in Urals
- ihosyense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Ihosy, Madagascar
- ikegamii** In honor of Yoshinobu Ikegami (fl. 1934)
- ikomanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Y. Ikoma (fl. 1929) Japanese botanist
- ikopense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Ikopa River basin, Madagascar
- ilgazensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ilgaz Dag, a mountain in Turkey
- iliensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From river Ili, Kazakhstan
- iljinii** In honor of Modesta Michailovich Iljin (1889–1967) Polish-born Russian botanist
- illimanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Mt Illiman, Bolivia
- illinoiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Illinois State, USA
- illyrica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Illyria, nowadays Dalmatia and Albania
- imadatensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Imadategun, Yetizan Province, Japan
- imatongensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Imatong Mountains, Sudan
- imatophylla** Gk *imas*, leather-strop; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades membranous to sub-chartaceous
- imbaburensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Imbabura, Ecuador
- imbecill-a, -is** L. feeble. – (1) Habit creeping or forming lax tufts. *Oplismenus imbecillus* – (2) inflorescence slender. *Agrostis imbecilla*, *Eragrostis imbecilla*, *Poa imbecilla*
- imberb-e, -is** L. beardless. Glumes and/or lemmas glabrous
- imbricat-a, -um** L. *imbricare*, overlap like roof-tiles. The shorter branches bear densely overlapping spikelets
- imeretica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Imeretia, a mountain range in the Republic of Georgia
- imerinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Imerin, Madagascar
- immers-um, -us** L. sunken. Spikelets on very short pedicels borne on one side of a winged rhachis
- impeditum** L. *empedio*, hinder, hence not completely formed. Lower floret sterile
- Imperata** In honor of Ferrante Imperato (1550–1625) an apothecary from Naples
- imperatoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Imperata*
- imperfect-a, -us** L. incomplete. – (1) Only one floret of spikelet fertile. *Melica imperfecta* – (2) only one spikelet of cluster developed. *Aegopogon imperfectus*
- imperialis** L. *imperium*, rule; *-alis*, pertaining to. The finest of all Himalayan species of *Poa*
- implexa** L. *implecto*, interweave. – (1) Awn-branches long and intertwined. *Aristida implexa* – (2) leaf-blades intertwining. *Poa implexa*
- implicat-a, -um** L. *implico*, entangle. Inflorescence branches intertwined
- importunus** L. troublesome. A troublesome weed difficult to eradicate
- impress-a, -um, -us** L. *imprimo*, press in. Lower glume of sessile spikelet deeply concave

- imrinum** L. *-inum*, indicating possession. From the island of Imbros in the Aegean Sea
- inaequal-e, -is** L. *in-*, not; *aequalis*, equal. – (1) The glumes differ in length. *Deyeuxia inaequalis*, *Muhlenbergia inaequalis* – (2) the spikelet pedicels are of different length. *Panicum inaequalis* – (3) the upper glume and sterile lemma markedly dissimilar. *Digitaria inaequale*, *Panicum inaequale*
- inaequiglum-e, -is** L. *inaequalis*, unequal; *gluma*, husk. Glumes differing in length and/or shape
- inaequilateralis** L. *-alis*, pertaining to. See *inaequilaterus*
- inaequilaterus** L. *in-*, not; *aequus*, equal; *latus*, side. Leaf-blades asymmetric with respect to midrib
- inaequiloba** L. *in-*, not; *aequus*, equal; *lobus*, lobe. Median lobe of lemma longer than the laterals
- inaequivalve** L. *in-*, not; *aequus*, equal; *valvus*, leaf of a folding door. Glumes differing in size and nervation
- inamaena** See *inamoena*
- inamoena** L. *in-*, not; *amoena*, beautiful. Appearance unattractive in comparison with related species
- inarmata** L. *in-*, not; *armo*, arm. Lemma apex blunt
- inaurita** L. *in-*, not; *aurita*, eared. Auricles and ligules inconspicuous
- incan-a, -um, -us** L. *grey*, hoary. Leaf-blades or spikelets villous
- incanellus** L. *-ellus*, diminutive. Similar to but smaller than *Andropogon incanus*
- incan-um, -us** See *incana*
- incis-a, -um** L. cut deeply. Lower glume deeply bifid
- inclusum** L. *include*, enclose. – (1) Racemes enclosed within spathes. *Schizachyrium inclusum* – (2) spike partially enclosed in subtending leaf-sheath. *Pennisetum inclusum*
- incomplet-um, -us** L. imperfect. – (1) Terminal floret incomplete. *Cynodon incompletus* – (2) pedicellate florets sterile. *Andropogon incompletus*, *Sorghastrum incompletum*, *Sorghum incompletum*
- incomptum** L. unadorned. Anthoecial surface dull rather than glossy
- incomtum** L. unadorned. Glumes and sterile lemma glabrous except for a few hairs at their apices
- inconspicu-a, -us** L. inconspicuous. Easily overlooked
- inconstans** L. variable. Leaf-blades vary in outline from sub-cordate to linear-lanceolate in outline
- incrassat-a, -us** L. thickened. Culm base swollen
- increscens** L. *increasco*, grow. Similar to *Andropogon fulvus* but with bigger spikelets
- incumbens** L. *incumbo*, lie upon. Lateral inflorescence branches appressed to central axis
- incurv-a, -us** L. bowed. – (1) Inflorescences curved spikes. *Aegilops incurva*, *Nardus incurva*, *Parapholis incurva*, *Psilurus incurvus*, *Sacciolepis incurva* – (2) leaf-blades recurved. *Poa incurva*
- incurvat-a, -us** L. *incurvo*, bend. Inflorescence an incurved spike
- incurvus** See *incurva*
- indandamanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From southern India and the Andaman Islands
- indeprensa** L. *in-*, not; *deprendo*, detect. Segregated from a closely related species
- indetonsus** L. unshorn. Pedicels of reduced spikelets densely hairy
- indic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From India
- indigesta** L. *in-*, not; *digero*, dissolve. The rigid and pungent leaf-blades are not edible
- Indocalamus** L. *Indus*, India; *kalamos*, reed. Small reed-like Indian bamboo
- Indochloa** L. *Indus*, India; Gk *chloa*, grass. From India
- Indopoa** L. *Indus*, India. From India and resembling *Poa*
- Indoryza** L. *Indus*, India. Resembling *Oryza* and from India
- Indosasa** Similar to *Sasa* with the type species described from Tonkin, now Vietnam
- indum** L. *Indus*, India. From India

- indurat-a, -um, -us** L. *induro*, make hard.
– (1) Palea of lower floret rigid and woody at maturity. *Gilglochloa indurata*
– (2) glumes hardened. *Coelachyrum induratum* – (3) leaf-sheaths woody. *Bromus induratus*
- indut-a, -um** L. *induo*, clothe. Glumes and/or lemmas densely hairy
- inebrians** L. *inebrio*, intoxicate. When grazed by cattle in Mongolia, they exhibit symptoms of intoxication
- ineptum** L. unsuitable. Meaning obscure, origin not given by the author
- inerm-e, -is** L. unarmed. Apices of lemmas or glumes rounded
- inexpectans** L. *in-*, not; *expecto*, expect. Unexpected in the sense of segregated from another species
- infecunda** L. *in-*, not; *fecundus*, fertile. No grain found after persistent searching
- infest-a, -um** L. hostile. Meaning uncertain but may refer to growing in a hostile environment
- infirm-a, -um, -us** L. *lax*, weak. Culms decumbent
- inflat-a, -um** L. swollen. – (1) Pedicels or inflorescence internodes inflated. *Agrostis inflata*, *Thyrsia inflata* – (2) lemmas swollen. *Berriochloa inflata*, *Chloris inflata*, *Melica inflata*, *Panicum inflatum*, *Triticum inflatum*
- inflex-a, -us** L. bent inwards. Panicle branches held erect
- infusum** L. dusky-brown. Anthoecium light-brown
- ingens** L. enormous. Exceeding in size that which is usual for related species
- ingrat-a, -us** L. disagreeable. The sharp calulus enables the spikelets to catch on to clothing
- inguschetica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Inguschetia, the upper reaches of the Shon-don River, Caucasus, a mountain range separating the Black and Caspian Seas
- innominata** L. *in-*, not; *nomen*, name; *-ata*, possessing. The species was recognized but remained unnamed for many years
- innovatus** L. *innovo*, renew. Readily regenerating from creeping root stalks
- inopia** L. scarcity. Locally restricted to seashores around Sea of Okhotsk
- inops** Gk weak. Culms slender
- inordinatus** L. *in-*, not; *ordino*, arrange. Lower inflorescence branches not whorled
- inscalpt-um, -us** L. *inscalptus*, engraved. Upper glume transversely ribbed
- insculpt-a, -um, -us** L. engraved. Glumes ridged or with a round depression
- inserta** L. *insero*, place among. Inflorescence overtopped by upper leaves
- insign-e, -is** L. outstanding. Culms tall for genus
- insolit-a, -us** L. uncommon. – (1) The species is rare. *Poa insolita* – (2) the species is geographically restricted although locally abundant. *Andropogon insolitus*
- insperata** L. unexpected. A newly recognized genus in an otherwise taxonomically well studied genus
- inspersum** L. *insergo*, scatter. Lower glume with scattered hairs
- insubrica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the land of the Insubres, now included in Northern Italy and Southern Switzerland
- insulae-cypri** L. *insula*, island. From Cyprus
- insular-e, -is** L. *insula*, island; *-are*, pertaining to. Island species
- insularum** L. *insula*, island. Of islands of the Lesser Antilles, Netherlands islands in the Caribbean
- insulatlantica** L. *insula*, island. From Cape Verde Islands, a Republic in the Atlantic Ocean
- insulicola** L. *insula*, island; *-cola*, dweller. The species is from the island of Java, Indonesia
- intect-a, -um** L. *in-*, without; *tectum*, cover. – (1) Spikelets lacking glumes. *Digitaria intecta* – (2) lacking subtending bristles. *Pennisetum intectum*
- integ-er, -a** L. *integer*, entire. Upper apex of lemma not divided
- intercedens** L. *intercedo*, come between. Intermediate between two other species

- interceptus** L. *intercipio*, interrupt. Pedicels hairy at their bases and apices but not in between
- interi-or, -us** L. interior. From inland areas such as the central part of the United States
- interjaccens** L. *interjaceo*, lie between. A presumed hybrid
- interjectum** L. *interjicio* or *interjacio*, put between or intermix. Not stated by the author, but probably either because the species is known from two widely separated areas or because some diagnostic characters are intermediate in nature
- intermedi-a, -um, -us** L. intermediate. Having affinities with but distinct from other species
- interrupt-a, -um, -us** L. not continuous. Spikelets or inflorescence branches clustered at intervals along an axis
- intersita** L. *inter*, between; *situs*, place. Intermediate between its putative parents
- interstipitata** L. *inter*, between; *stipes*, stalk; *-ata*, possessing. Glumes separated by a conspicuous internode
- intons-um, -us** L. *in-*, not; *tonsus*, shaven. Plant densely hairy
- intrans** L. *intro*, enter. With their long awns and short calli, the detached spikelets readily penetrate animal skins and clothing
- intricata** L. *intrico*, entangle. – (1) Inflorescence branches entangled. *Agrostis intricata*, *Stipa intricata* – (2) distinguished with difficulty from another species. *Aristida intricata*
- intrusa** L. *intrudo*, thrust in. The geographical distribution of the species is included within that of a related taxon
- intumescens** L. *intumesco*, swell up. Pedicel of stalked spikelet club-shaped
- inukamiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Inukamigun, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
- inundat-a, -um, -us** L. *inundo*, flooded. Growing in places subject to flooding
- inutilis** L. *in-*, not; *utilis*, useful. Not useful for domestic grazing animals
- invaginata** L. *in-*, not; *vagina*, sheath; *-ata*, possessing. Intravaginal shoots numerous
- invalida** L. *in-*, not; *validus*, valid. Spikelet structure not fully characteristic of the genus
- invers-a, -um** L. *inverto*, turn upside down. – (1) Contrary to expectation, the lower glume is larger than the upper glume. *Aristida inversa*, *Panicum inversum* – (2) in contrast to a related species, the culms are glabrous. *Pleiblastus inversus*
- involucrat-a, -um, -us** L. *involucrum*, cover; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Inflorescence subtended by bracts. *Alopecurus involucratum*, *Ammophila involucrata*, *Andropogon involucratum*, *Chaetobromus involucrata*, *Cornucopiae involucratum*, *Hyparrhenia involucrata*, *Periballia involucrata* – (2) subtended by bristles. *Panicum involucratum*
- involut-a, -um, -us** L. *involvere*, inroll. Leaf-blades or sheaths inrolled
- Ioackima** See *Joachimia*
- iocladus** Gk *ion*, the violet; *klados*, branch. Panicle branches violet
- iodostachys** Gk *ion*, the violet; *-oides*, resembling; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence purple
- ionanthum** Gk *ion*, the violet; *anthos*, flower. Stigmas and anthers deep purple
- iowense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Iowa, USA
- ipamuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ipamua, Zaire
- Ipnum** Gk *hypnos*, moss. Habit moss-like
- iranic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Iran
- iraten** Vernacular name of the species in Java, Indonesia, and translating as “split bamboo”
- irazuens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Volcán Irazú, Costa Rica
- iricutensis** See *irkutensis*
- ircutica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Irkutsk Province, Siberia
- irianensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Irian Jaya, now Papua, Indonesia
- iridaceum** L. *-aceum*, resembling. Leaf-sheaths strongly compressed the plant thereby resembling an *Iris* in habit
- iridescens** Possibly a misspelling of *iridescens*

- iridifoli-a, -um** L. *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades rather wide and flat, the plants thereby resembling *Iris* species
- iringense, iringensis** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Iringa, Tanzania
- irkutensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Irkut River, southern Siberia
- irkutica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Irkutsk Province, Siberia
- irratun** See *iraten*
- irregulare** L. irregular. Spikelets arranged on one side of the rachis instead of an open panicle
- irrigata** L. *irrigo*, conduct water. Growing in swamps, meadows and the sides of drains
- irritans** L. *irrito*, irritate. – (1) Leaf-blades rigid, pungent. *Triodia irritans* – (2) callus sharp. *Pollinia irritans*, *Pseudopogonatherum irritans*, *Saccharum irritans*
- irtyshensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Irtysh, western Siberia
- Iralia** Vernacular name for species of the genus in Travancore, India
- isabelensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Isla Isabel, Nayarit, Mexico
- Isachne** Gk *isos*, equal; *achne*, scale. Glumes more or less similar
- isachne** Gk *isos*, equal; *achne*, scale. Upper glume and sterile lemma similar
- isachnoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Isachne* with respect to spikelets
- isalens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. See *Isalus*
- Isalus** From the Isalo Range, Madagascar
- ischaemoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Ischaemum*
- Ischaemopogon** Gk *pogon*, beard. Resembling *Ischaemum* but base of fertile spikelet invested with hairs
- Ischaemum** Gk *ischaemon*, styptic. The hairy spikelets of *Ischaemum* are reputed to staunch bleeding
- ischaemum** Gk *ischaemon*, styptic. Spikelets hairy
- Ischnanthus** See *Ichnanthus*
- ischnocaulon** Gk *ischnos*, meagre; *kaulos*, stems. Culms terete, slender
- Ischnochloa** Gk *ischnos*, meagre; *chloa*, grass. The inflorescence is poorly developed
- Ischnurus** Gk *ischnos*, meagre; *oura*, tail. The inflorescence is a spike of small spikelets
- Ischoemum** See *Ischaemum*
- Ischurochloa** Gk *ischyros*, great; *chloa*, grass. Culms tall and woody
- ischyranthus** Gk *ischyros*, great; *anthos*, flower. The spikelets bear awns up to 20 cm in length
- ischyroneura** Gk *ischyros*, strong; *neuron*, nerve. Lemmas conspicuously seven-nerved
- Iseilema** Gk *isos*, equal; *eilema*, covering. The involucre male spikelets surround and so protect the central hermaphrodite spikelet
- ishiharae** In honor of Ishihara, Japanese botanist
- ishizuchiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Ishizuchiyama, a mountain in Ehime Prefecture, Japan
- isiaca** In honor of Isis, an Egyptian Goddess from Egypt
- isingiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Ernest Horace Ising (1884–1973) Australian civil servant and amateur botanist
- isocalycin-a, -um** Gk *isos*, equal; *kalyx*, cup; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Glumes similar in size and shape
- isoldeae** In honor of Isolde Hagemann (1944–) German botanist
- isolepis** Gk *isos*, equal; *lepis*, scale. Glumes and lemmas similar
- isopholis** Gk *isos*, equal; *pholis*, scale of a snake. Glumes equal or subequal
- isostachyus** Gk *isos*, equal; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Ultimate racemes of the inflorescence fasciculate and of the same length
- ispahanicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Esfahan, Iran
- ispanicum** A misspelling of *hispanica*
- issatchenkoi** In honor of Boris Laurentiewicz Issatchenko (1871–?) Russian botanist
- issongense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Isongo, East Africa
- itaboense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Itabo, Isla de la Juventud, Cuba
- italic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Italia, that is Italy
- itatiaiae** From Serra Itatiaia, Brazil

ithaburense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mount Ithaburum, now Mt Tabor, Israel

itieri In honor of Jules Itier (fl. 1843–1874) French naturalist and traveller

iuncl-um, -us See *juncea*

ivakoanyensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Massif de l'Ivakoany, Madagascar

ivanovae In honor of Valentina Ivanova (1928–) Russian botanist

ivingense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Ivinga, Malawi

ivohibens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Pic d'Ivohibé, Madagascar

ivorensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ivory Coast, in particular from Togo

iwabuchiana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *iwabuchii*

iwabuchii In honor of Hatsuro Iwabuchi, Japanese botanist

iwakiana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Iwaki Province, now part of Fukushima Prefecture, Japan

iwakiensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Iwaki Province, now part of Fukushima Prefecture, Japan

iwamotoi In honor of Hidenobu Iwamoto (fl. 1932) Japanese botanist

iwamiana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Iwami Province, now part of Shimane Prefecture, Japan

iwarancusa Sanskrit *iwara*, fever; *khusa*, grass. Used medicinally to control fever

iwateana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Mt Iwateyana, Hondo Prefecture, Japan

iwatekensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Iwate-ken, Japan

iwayae In honor of K. Iwaya (fl. 1932) Japanese botanist

Ixalum Gk *ixalos*, bounding. The detached spherical female inflorescences bowl along the beach in response to the slightest breeze

Ixophorus Gk *ixos*, birdlime; *phero*, bear. Bristle subtending spikelet sticky

iyasakaensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Iyasaka, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

iyomontana L. *mons*, mountain; *-ana*, indicating connection. From the mountains of Iyo Province, now Ehime Prefecture, Japan

J

jaboncillo Origin unknown, not given by author

jacobinae From Jacobina, Brazil

jacobsiana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Surrey Wilfred Laurance Jacobs (1946–) Australian botanist

jacobsii In honor of Marius Jacobs (1929–) Dutch botanist

jacquemontii In honor of Victor Jacquemont (1801–1832) French naturalist and traveller

Jacquesfelixia In honor of Henri Jacques-Félix (1907–) French botanist and tropical agronomist

jacquiniana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *jacquinii*

jacquinii In honor of Nikolaus Joseph Jacquin (1727–1817) Dutch-born Austrian botanist

jaculatorium L. *jaculatorius*, for throwing. The young inflorescences resemble spears

jacutens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. See *jacutica*

jacutica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Jacutia, now Yakutsk, eastern Siberia

jacutorum See *jacutica*

jaegeri In honor of Fritz and Oehler Eduard Jaeger (fl. 1906–1907) who collected in East Africa

jaegerian-a, -us L. *-ana*, indicating connection. – (1) As for *jaegeri*. *Hyparrhenia jaegeriana*, *Parahyparrhenia jaegeriana* – (2) in honor of Paul Jaeger (Strasbourg). *Tripogon jaegerianus*

jaffuelii In honor of P. Félix Jaffuel (1874–1939) Chilean plant collector

jagnobica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Yagnoba Valley, Central Asia

jaguaense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Castillo de Jagua, Cuba

jahandiezii In honor of Émile Jahandiez (1876–1938) who wrote about the grasses of North Africa

jahnii In honor of Alfredo Jahn (1867–1940) who collected in Venezuela

- jaime-hintonii** In honor of Jaime (James C.) Hinton (fl. 1940) who collected in Mexico; collections by Hinton family members were often, as in this case, attributed solely to George Boole Hinton (1882–1943) the father of Jaime
- jainiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Sudhanshu Kumar Jain (1926–) Indian botanist
- jainii** As for *jainiana*
- jakubzineri** In honor of Jakubziner (fl. 1958) Russian cereal breeder
- jakutens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. See *jacutica*
- jalapense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Jalapa, Guatemala
- jaliscan-a, -um** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Jalisco, Mexico
- jaliscoanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Jalisco, Mexico
- jamaicens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Jamaica
- jamesensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Baie James, Quebec, Canada
- jamesii** In honor of Edwin James (1797–1861) United States physician and botanist
- jamesoniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *jamesonii*
- jamesonii** In honor of William Jameson (1796–1873) who collected in South America
- jaminianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Pierre Jamin (?–1866)
- janczewskii** In honor of Edward Franciszek Janczewski-Glinka (1846–1918) Polish botanist
- jankae** In honor of Victor Janka (1837–1890) Austrian-born Hungarian botanist
- Jansenella** L. *-ella*, diminutive here used as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Pieter Jansen (1882–1955) Dutch agrostologist
- jansenii** As for *Jansenella*
- januarium** L. *-ium*, belonging to. From Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- japonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Japan
- japonic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to; *Japan*, a modified spelling of *Zhapan* introduced into Europe by Marco Polo as a transliteration for the Chinese name for the large islands to the east of that country. From Japan
- Jarapha** Variant spelling of *Jarava*
- Jarava, jarava** In honor of Juan de Jarava (fl. 1557) Spanish physician and naturalist
- Jardinea** In honor of Désiré Edeleston Stanilus Aimé Jardin (1822–1896) French naval officer and amateur botanist
- gardinii** As for *Jardinea*
- jarenskianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Jarenski
- jauaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cerra Jaua, Venezuela
- jauanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Jaua Plateau, Bolívar State, Venezuela
- jaucensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pedaleros del Jauco, Cuba
- jaunsarensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Jaunsar Hills in north-west Himalayas
- javan-a, -um** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Java, Indonesia
- javanic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Java, Indonesia
- javensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. See *javonica*
- javorkae** In honor of Sándor Jávorka (1883–1961) Hungarian phytogeographer
- jayachandranii** In honor of V. Jayachandran Nair (1940–) Indian botanist
- jeanpertii** In honor of “Jeanpeart”, friend of A. St-Yves, French agrostologist
- jeanyae** In honor of Jeany Vander Neut Davidse (1945–) United States research assistant at Missouri Botanical Garden
- jeffreysii** In honor of Jeffreys (fl. 1907) plant collector in Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe
- jeholensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Jehol, China
- jejunum** L. unproductive. A weedy species
- jelskii** In honor of Constantin von (Konstanty) Jelski (1837–1896) Polish ornithologist and collector who worked in Lima, Peru in the 1870s
- jemenic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Yemen
- jemensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Yemen
- jemtlandica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Jemtland, Sweden

- jensiseiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From lower reaches of the Enesei, also known as the Yenisey or Jenisseisk River, in the Russian Far East
- jensenii** In honor of J. A. D. Jensen (fl. 1879) Danish lieutenant
- jeremiadis** In honor of Jeremy Michael Bayliss Smith (1945–) English born Australian ecologist and an acknowledgement by the author “that any study of the genus may be a jeremiad”
- jerichoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Jericho, Queensland, Australia
- jesuitic-um, -us** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Mission areas under the jurisdiction of the Jesuit Order
- jimenezii** In honor of Otón Jiménez (1895–?) Costa Rican plant collector
- jingpoense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Jingpo, Yunnan Province, China
- jinshaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Jinsha Jiang, Yunnan Province, China
- jinshaicola** L. *-cola*, dweller. From the banks of the Jinsha River, Yuanmou Xian, Yunnan Province, China
- jiulongensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Jiulong Xian, Sichuan Province, China
- jivarancusa** See *jwarancusa*
- Joachimia** In honor of Joachim Murat (1771–1815) brother-in-law of Napoleon
- Joannegria** In honor of Giovanni Negri (1877–1960) Italian paleobotanist
- joannis** From St. Joansthale, Czech Republic
- johannae** From Johanna, one of the islands of the Comoros Republic, Indian Ocean
- johannense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. As for *johannae*
- johnii** In honor of John Correia Alphonso, College Principal, Bombay, India
- johnstonii** In honor of – (1) Ivan Murray Johnston (1898–1960) United States botanist. *Bouteloua johnstonii*, *Nassella johnstonii* – (2) Henry Hamilton Johnston (1858–1927) who collected in Africa. *Sacciolepis johnstonii*
- jonesii** In honor of Marcus Eugene Jones (1852–1934) United States mining engineer, teacher and botanist
- joorii** In honor of Joseph Finley Joor (1849–1892) United States botanist
- jordalii** In honor of Louis Henrik Jordal (1919–1951) United States botanist
- jurullensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Playas de Jorullo, Mexico
- josephii** In honor of J. Joseph (fl. 1964–1979) Indian botanist
- jouldosensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yao ér Du Si, Xin Yang Province, China
- Jouvea** In honor of Joseph Duval-Jouve (1810–1883) French agrostologist
- Joycea** In honor of Joyce Winfred Vickery (1908–1979) Australian botanist
- joyceae** As for *Joycea*
- jubaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Jubbada Hoose, Somalia
- jabat-a, -um, -us** L. *jubum*, mane; *-ata*, possessing. The inflorescence or awn resembles a fox tail
- jubilflor-um, -us** L. *jubum*, mane; *flos*, flower. Inflorescence mane-like
- jucunda** L. pleasant. Attractive in appearance
- judziewiczii** In honor of Emmet J. Judziewicz (1953–) United States botanist
- juergensii** In honor of Carlo Juergens (fl. 1905) who collected in Brazil
- jugicola** L. *jugum*, mountain ridge; *-cola*, dweller. From the Central Highlands of Tasmania
- jugorum** L. *jugum*, mountain ridge. From the ridges of the Witten Bergen in South Africa
- jujuyense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Jujuy Province, Argentina
- juldusicola** L. *-cola*, dweller. From Mt Juldus, Turkestan region of Central Asia
- juliae** In honor of Julia but origin unclear, not given by author
- julietii** In honor of Cárlos Juliet, who collected in Chile
- jumentorum** L. *jumentum*, a yoke-beast. Of bullocks, and possibly a reference to the grass being used as a fodder
- junatovii** In honor of Alexander Afanasievich Junatov (1909–) Russian botanist

juncea-a, -um, -us L. *juncea*, rush-like. Leaf-blades convolute resembling those of certain *Juncus* species
junceiform-e, -is L. *junceus*, rush-like; *forma*, appearance. In habit resembling certain *Juncus* species
junceum, -us See *juncea*
juncifoli-a, -um, -us L. *juncea*, rush-like; *folium*, leaf. With rush-like leaf-blades or culms
junciformis L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Juncus* especially in habit
juncoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Juncus*
junghuhnian-a, -um L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Franz Wilhelm Junghuhn (1809–1864) German botanist who collected in Java, Indonesia
junghuhnii As for *junghuhniana*
juniperinum L. juniper; *-inum*, indicating resemblance. Leaf-blades ovate-lanceolate resembling those of *Juniperus*
junnarensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Junnar, Maharashtra State, India
junodii In honor of Henri Alexandre Junod (1863–1934) Swiss missionary doctor and amateur botanist in Mozambique
jurassica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Jura on the French-Swiss border
juressi L. from Serra de Gerez, Portugal
jurtzevii In honor of Jurtzev (fl. 1969)
juruaana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From the river Jurua, Department Amazonas, Brazil
juvenal-e, -is L. *-ale*, pertaining to. From Port Juvénal, near Montpellier, France

K

kaalaense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mt Kaala, Hawaiian Islands
kachinensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Kachen, Myanmar
Kaeleria See *Koeleria*
kafuroense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kafuro(a), Tanzania
kagamiana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Jasunosuké Kagami, Japanese agriculturalist and forester
kagerensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kagera River, Mozambique
kahiliense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kahil, a mountain on Kauai, one of the Hawaiian Islands
kahoolawense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kahoolawe, one of the Hawaiian Islands
kaialpina L. *alpes*, high mountain; *-ina*, indicating possession. From Kai, Honshu Island, Japan
kaiensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kai Province, now Yamanashi Prefecture, Japan
kaieteurana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *kaietukense*
kaietukens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kaietuka Fall, sometimes misspelt Kaieteur, a raised area in the valley of the Potaro River, Guyana
kaini Vernacular name for the species on Japen Island, Papua, Indonesia
kajkaiense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kajakai, Afghanistan
kakakton Gk breakable. Rhachis fragile at the nodes
kakao Maori *kakaho*, a batten for carrying thatching. The culms are used as roof poles
kakudensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kakudemura, Yetsigo Province, Japan
kalaharens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kalahari Desert, south-west Africa
kalarica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Kalar Mountains, Transbaikal region, Russian Federation
kalavoorensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kalavoor, Kerala State, India
kalbica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the eastern Kalba Mountains, Kazakhstan
kalininae In honor of J. V. Kalinina, the collector
kallimorphon Gk *kallion*, more beautiful; *morphe*, appearance. Attractive in appearance
kalmii In honor of Pehr Kalm (1715–1779) Swedish botanist
kalnikensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Kalnik, Croatia

- kalpongianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Kalpong, Andaman Islands, India
- kalugense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kaluga, Russian Federation
- kamczadolorum** From Kamchatka, Russian Far East
- kamczatensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. See *kamtschatica*
- kamerunense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Cameroons, a mountain range in West Africa
- kammurensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kammura, Mino Province, now part of Gifu Prefecture, Japan
- kamoji** In honor of Kamoj, Japanese botanist
- Kampmannia** In honor of Frédéric Edouard Kampmann (1830–1914) Swiss botanist
- Kampochloa** Gk *kampe*, caterpillar; *chloa*, grass. The inflorescence bears a fanciful resemblance to a caterpillar
- kamtschatica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Kamchatka, Russian Far East
- kanaii** In honor of Hiroo Kanai (1930–) Japanese botanist
- kanaioense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kanaio on Maui, one of the Hawaiian Islands
- kanashiroi** In honor of Tetsuo Kanashiro (fl. 1912) Japanese botanist, also known as Tetsuo Amano
- kanayamensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kanayamamura, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan
- kanboensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kanboho, Korea
- kanehirae** In honor of Ryôzô Kanehira (1882–1948) Japanese botanist
- kangeanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kangean Islands, Indonesia
- kanjirapallilana** See *kanjirapallilana*
- kanjirapallilana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Kanjirapallil, Travancore, India
- kansasens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kansas, USA
- kansuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kansu, China
- Kaokochloa** Occurring on the Kaokoveld in south-west Africa
- kaonohuense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kaonohua Gulch on Maui, one of the Hawaiian Islands
- kapandensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kapanda, Zaire
- kapiriensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kapiri Valley, Zaire
- kappleri** In honor of August Kappler (1815–1887) German soldier and naturalist
- karadagensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kara Dag, a mountain in Turkey
- karadaghense** As for *karadagensis*
- karakabinic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Karakabin Basin, Kazakhstan
- karamyshevii** In honor of Alexander Karamyshev, Russian botanist
- karasbergensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Karasberg, Angola
- karatavica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Karatau Mountain range, Turkestan
- karataviense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. See *karatavica*
- karateginensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Karategin Range, Central Asia
- karavajevii** In honor of Mikhail Nikolaevich Karavajev (Karavaev) (1903–?) Soviet botanist
- karelinii** In honor of Grigorij Silych Karelin (1801–1872) Russian botanist
- kariwaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Karihagun, Yetsigo province, Japan
- kariyosensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Kariyose, Musashi Province, now Tokyo Prefecture and parts of Saitama and Kanagawa Prefectures, Japan
- karka** Origin obscure, possibly the corruption of an Indian vernacular name referring to its white inflorescence
- karkaralens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Karkaraly Mountains, Kazakhstan
- karlobagensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Karlobag, Yugoslavia
- Karroochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. From the Karroo of southern Africa
- karsiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Kars, a Province of Turkey

- karstenii** In honor of Gustav Karl Wilhelm Hermann Karsten (1817–1908) German botanist
- karwinskiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Wilhelm Friedrich Karwinski Karwin (1780–1855) Hungarian-born German botanist
- karwinskii** As for *karwinskiana*
- karwinskyan-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *karwinskiana*
- karwinskyi** As for *karwinskiana*
- karwyskii** As for *karwinskiana*
- karzinianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Karzin but origin unclear, not given by author
- kasamaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kasama, Northern Province, Zambia
- kashidensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kashidamura, Japan
- kashmiriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Kashmir
- kasimontana** L. *mons*, mountain; *-ana*, indicating connection. Growing on Mount Kasi, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan
- kassiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Mt Kashizan, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan
- kassizanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kashizan, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan
- kastalskyi** In honor of G. Kastalsky (fl. 1826–1829) who collected in Kamchatka, Russia
- kasteki** From Kastek River, near Tashkent, Uzbekistan
- kasumense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kazuma Range, Zimbabwe
- katakton** Gk *katakton*, capable of being broken. The spikelets deciduous from the base, falling entire or with accessory branch structures attached
- katangens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Katanga Province, Zaire
- katentaniense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Katentania, Republic of Congo
- kathaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Katha Mountains, Myanmar
- katsuragiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Lord Katsuragi
- kattogatensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the shores of the Kattegat, the sea-way separating northern Denmark from Sweden
- kauaiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kauai, one of the Hawaiian Islands
- kavanayense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kavanayen, Venezuela
- kawakamii** In honor of Takiya Kawakamii (1871–1915) Japanese botanist
- kawanoyuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kawanoyu, Kushiro Province, Hokkaido, Japan
- kayi** In honor of Omar Lamar Kay (1920–2001) United States soil scientist
- kazachstanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Kazakhstan
- keckii** In honor of David Daniels Keck (1903–1995) United States botanist
- keenanii** In honor of J. Keenan (fl. 1961) who collected in Myanmar
- kegelii** In honor of Hermann Aribert Heinrich Kegel (1819–1856) German botanist
- kelibiae** From Kelibia, Tunisia
- kelleri** In honor of A. Keller (1873–1945) Swiss botanist
- kelloggii** In honor of Albert Kellogg (1813–1887) United States physician and amateur botanist
- kelungens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kelung, Taiwan
- kemerovensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kemerovskya Oblast, Russian Federation
- kempffii** In honor of Noel Kempff Mercado (1924–1986) Bolivian biologist
- kempirica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Kempirbulach Range, Kazakhstan
- Kengia** In honor of Keng Yi-li (1894–1975) Chinese agrostologist
- kengiana** As for *Kengia*
- kengii** As for *Kengia*
- Kengyilia** In honor of Keng Yi-Li (1897–1975) Chinese botanist
- keniensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kenya

- Keniochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. From Kenya
- kennedyae** In honor of Mary Bozzom Kennedy (1838–1915) of Wonnaminta station near Broken Hill, Australia
- kennedyana** In honor of Patrick Beveridge Kennedy (1874–1930) United States agronomist
- kenteica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Kenteichan, a mountain in Mongolia
- kentii** Possibly in honor of Adolphus Henry Kent (1828–1913) English nurseryman
- kentrophyllus** Gk *kentron*, spur; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades involute and rigid
- kentuckense, kentuckiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kentucky, USA
- keralae** See *keralensis*
- keralensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kerala, India
- kerquelenensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kerguelen Island in the Antarctic Ocean
- Kerinozoma** Gk *kerinos*, wax; *zone*, girdle. Pedicel with a cartilaginous band just below the spikelet
- kermesinum** L. *-inum*, belonging to. From Kerma, Sudan
- kernerii** In honor of Anton Joseph Kerner von Marilaun (1831–1898) Austrian botanist
- kerriana** As for *Kerriochloa*
- kerrii** As for *Kerriochloa*
- Kerriochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Arthur Francis George Kerr (1877–1942) Irish-born medical officer and government botanist, Thailand
- kersteniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Kersten who collected in East Africa
- kerstingii** In honor of Otto Kersting (1863–?) German botanist
- kesenensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kesengun, Rikuchiu Province, Japan
- ketoiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Keto, one of the Kuril or Chishima Islands
- ketzchovellii** In honor of Nikoloy Nikolae-vich Ketzchoveli (1897–1982) Russian botanist
- keyense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Keys, Florida, USA
- keysseri** In honor of Christian Keysser (1877–1961) German missionary, linguist and ethnographer
- khasian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From the Khasia Hills, India
- khasyana** As for *khasiana*
- khoonmengii** In honor of Khoon Meng Wong (1954–) Malaysian botanist and educator
- kialaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kiala, Zaire
- kiarchanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Kiarch but origin unclear, not given by the author
- kibambelesensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kibambe, Zaire
- kiboensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kibôsan, a mountain in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan
- kidumaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kiduma, Zaire
- Kielboul** Meaning uncertain, origin not given by author
- Kielbul** See *Kielboul*
- kiensieleense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kinsélé, Republic of Congo
- Kiharapyrum** Gk *pyros*, wheat. In honor of Hitoshi Kihara (1893–1986) Japanese botanist and resembling wheat
- kila** Vernacular name of the species in southern Chile
- kilimandscharic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Mt Kilimandjaro, East Africa
- kilimanjarica** See *kilimandscharica*
- killeenii** In honor of Timothy John Killeen (1952–) collector of the species
- killickii** In honor of Donald Joseph Boomer Killick (1926–) South African botanist
- killipii** In honor of Ellsworth Paine Killip (1890–1968) United States botanist
- kimayalaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kimayala, Zaire
- kimberleyensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Kimberley Region of north-western Australia
- kimpasaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kimpasa, Zaire
- kimuinguensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kimuingua, Zaire

- kimurae** In honor of Arika Kimura (1900–1996) Japanese botanist
- Kinabaluchloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. From Mt Kinabalu, Borneo
- kinabaluensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Kinabalu, Borneo
- kindunduensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kindundu, Zaire
- kingesii** In honor of Heinrich Kinges (1912–) German botanist
- kingiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Philip Parker King (1791–1856) British naval officer, born on Norfolk Island, died Sydney, Australia
- kingii** In honor of – (1) Clarence King (1842–1901) United States geologist and explorer. *Blepharidachne kingii*, *Eremochloe kingii*, *Festuca kingii*, *Hesperochloa kingii*, *Oryzopsis kingii*, *Poa kingii* – (2) Philip Parker King (1791–1856) British naval officer, born on Norfolk Island, died Sydney, Australia. *Aira kingii*, *Deschampsia kingii* – (3) George King (1840–1909) Scots-born physician and Indian botanist. *Ischaemum kingii*
- kingundaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kingunda, Zaire
- kinkiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kinki botanical region, Japan
- kinshasaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. Kinshasa, Zaire
- kinsudiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kinsude, Zaire
- kirelowii** In honor of Ivan Petrovich Kirilov (1821–1843) Russian botanist
- kirghisorum** From Karakirghizica in the Terskej Alatau, Kyrgyzstan
- kirghizica** See *kirghisorum*
- kirishimensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kirishimayama, a mountain in Miyazaki Prefecture, Japan
- kirisimensis** See *kirishimensis*
- kirkii** In honor of – (1) Thomas Kirk (1828–1898) English-born New Zealand forester and amateur botanist. *Agropyron kirkii*, *Poa kirkii* – (2) John Kirk (1833–1922) Scots physician and botanist who worked largely in East Africa. *Pennisetum kirkii*
- kirstingii** See *kerstingii*
- kisantuense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kisantu, Zaire
- kishinoana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Yorisaburo Kishino (fl. 1933) Japanese botanist
- kisoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kiso, Nagano Prefecture, Japan
- kitadakens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kita Dake, a mountain in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan
- kitagawae** In honor of Masao Kitagawa (1909–) Japanese botanist
- kitaibeliana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Paul Kitaibel (1757–1817) German botanist
- kitaibelii** As for *kitaibeliana*
- kitamiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Kitami Province, Hokkaido, Japan
- kitanoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kitano, Niigata Prefecture, Japan
- kiusian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Kyushu, Japan
- kiwuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Lake Kivu, Yemen
- kiyalaens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kiyala, Zaire
- kjellmanii** In honor of Frans Reinhold Kjellman (1846–1907) Swedish botanist
- klagha** Vernacular name for the species in Java, Indonesia
- klasterskyi** In honor of Ivan Klástersky (1901–1979)
- kleinianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Jakob Theodor Klein (1685–1759) German botanist
- kleinii** In honor of Robert Miguel Klein (1923–1992) Brazilian botanist
- Klemachloa** Gk *klema*, an unknown plant referred to by Pliny, but generally assumed to have possessed jointed stems with swollen nodes; *chloa*, grass. Culm nodes conspicuous
- klemenzi** In honor of Elisabet Nikolaevna Klementz (fl. 1883–1898) Russian botanist
- klिंगii** In honor of Eric Kling (?–1892) German Army officer who collected in Togo

- klossii** In honor of Cecil Boden Kloss (1877–1949) English zoologist and museum administrator who collected in Malaysia
- Knappia** In honor of John Leonard Knapp (1767–1845) English writer on British grasses
- kneuckeri** In honor of Johann Andreas Kneucker (1862–1946) German botanist
- knudsenii** In honor of Valdemar Emil Knudsen (1819–1898) Norwegian born United States publisher, merchant and sugar cane farmer on Hawaii
- knuthii** In honor of Reinhard Knuth (1874–1957) German botanist
- kobayashii** In honor of – (1) Sumiko Kobayashi (1922–) Japanese botanist. *Poa kobayashii* – (2) M. Kobayashi. *Puccinellia kobayashii*
- kobemontana** L. *mons*, mountain; *-ana*, indicating connection. From the mountains near Kobe, Japan
- koboi** In honor of Kobo, Japanese botanist
- kochii** In honor of Karl Heinrich Emil Koch (1809–1879) German physician, botanist and traveller
- kodzumae** In honor of Masayuki Kôdzuma
- koeiean-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Mogens Ergell Køie (1911–2000) Danish botanist
- Koelera** See *Koeleria*
- koeleri** As for *Koeleria*
- Koeleria** In honor of Georg Ludwig Koeler (1765–1807) German botanist
- koeleriiformis** L. *forma*, appearance. With the habit of *Koeleria*
- koelerioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Koeleria* especially with respect to the inflorescence
- koelzii** In honor of Walter Norman Koelz (1895–?) United States botanist
- koenigii** In honor of Johan Gerhard Koenig (1728–1784). Born in Duchy of Courland between present-day Poland and former Soviet Union; missionary-surgeon and economic botanist in India
- koestlinii** In honor of Köstlin
- kogasensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kogashi, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan
- kogensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kôga, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
- kohautianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Franz Kohaut (?–1822)
- kohyafoemina** L. *foemina*, female. Meaning uncertain, not given by the author
- kohzegawana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Kohzegawa, Japan
- koibalensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Koibal or Kaibal homelands in Northern Russia
- koidzumian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Gen'ichi Yonezawa Koidzumi (1883–1953) Japanese botanist
- koidzumii** As for *koidzumiana*
- koieyana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Gihachiro Koiye, Japanese botanist
- kokanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Kokan-kishlak, Uzbekistan
- kokeense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kokee State Park on Kauai, one of the Hawaiian islands
- kokonorica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Koko Nor, now Ching Hai Su, China
- kokuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Koku River, Kazakhstan
- kolakovskiyi** In honor of Alfred Alekseevich Kolakovskiy (1906–) Russian botanist
- koleopodum** Gk *koleos*, sheath; *pous*, foot. Peduncle mostly invested by upper leaf-sheath
- koleostachys** Gk *koleos*, sheath; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence partly enclosed in its sheathing leaf
- koleotricha** Gk *koleos*, sheath; *thrix*, hair. Leaf-sheaths densely hairy
- kolesnikovii** In honor of Boris Pavlovich Kolesnikov (1909–) Russian forester and plant collector
- kolgujewensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kolgujew, an island in the Russian Arctic
- kollimalayana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Kollimala, South India
- kolymaensis** See *kolymense*
- kolymens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Kolyma Basin, north-eastern Siberia

- komarovii** In honor of Vladimir Leontievitch Komarov (1869–1946) Russian botanist
- komiyamana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Komiyama
- komoriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Hikotaro Komori, Japanese botanist
- konaense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Kona district, formerly the Kingdom of Kona, Hawaii
- kongocacuminis** L. *cacuminis*, high point. From Kongô-san, a mountain in Osaka Prefecture, Japan
- kongosanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kongô-san, a mountain in Osaka Prefecture, Japan
- koolauense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Koolau Range, Oahu one of the Hawaiian Islands
- Koordersiochloa** In honor of Sijfert Hendrik Koorders (1863–1919) Dutch botanist
- kopetdagensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kopet Dag Khrebet Mountains, Turkmeneskaja (Turkmenistan)
- kora** Hindi *kodu*. A corruption of the Hindi name for the species
- korabensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Korab, Serbia
- korbuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. – (1) From Gunong Korbu, Malaysia. *Holttumochloa korbuensis* – (2) from the Kubor Range, Papua New Guinea. *Poa korbuensis*
- korczaginii** In honor of Aleksandr Alexandrovich Korczagin (1900–1987) Russian botanist
- kordofana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Kordofan, Sudan
- koreana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Korea
- koreano-alpina** L. *alpes*, mountain; *-ina*, indicating possession. From the mountains of Korea
- korostachys** Gk *koris*, crab; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence branches subverticillate
- koritnicensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Koritnik, Albania
- koriyamensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kôriyama, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan
- korotkiyi** In honor of M. F. Korotkij (?–1915) Russian botanist
- korovinii** In honor of E. Korovin (fl. 1929) Russian botanist
- korschinskyana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Sergei Ivanovich Korzhinskii (1860–1900) Russian botanist
- korschinskyi** As for *korschinskyana*
- korshinskianum** See *korschinskyana*
- korshinskyi** As for *korschinskyana*
- korshunensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Korzhun River near Alma Ata, Kazakhstan
- Korycarpus** See *Corycarpus*
- koryoens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Koryo-shikenrin-ippan, Japan
- kosakensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kosaka, Ugo Province, now the major part of Akita and Yamagata Prefectures, Japan
- kosaninii** In honor of Nedelyko Kosanin (1874–1934) Serbian botanist
- koshaninii** As for *kosaninii*
- koshiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Koshi, Japan
- koshinaiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Koshinai, Sakhalin Island, Russian Far East
- koshisimonii** From a place name in Japan
- kossinskyi** In honor of Ekaterina Konstantinova Kosinskaja (1874–1928) Russian botanist
- kostermansiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of André Joseph Guillaume Henri Kostermans (1907–1994) Indonesian botanist of Dutch parentage
- kotovii** In honor of Michael Ivanovich Kotov (1896–1978) Russian botanist
- kotschyan-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Karl Georg Theodor Kotschy (1813–1866) Austrian botanist and traveller
- kotschyi** As for *kotschyana*
- kottoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Basse Kotto, Republic Central Africa
- kotulae** In honor of Bolestaw Kotula (1849–1892) Polish botanist

- kotzebuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kotzebue Sound, Alaska
- koyana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Kôyasan, a mountain in Kii Province, now Wakayama and part of Mie Prefectures, Japan
- kozanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kozani District in northern Greece
- kozasa** Japanese *ko*, small; *sasa*, small bamboo. Dwarf bamboo
- krajinae** In honor of Vladimir Joseph Krajina (1905–1993) who collected in Slovakia
- kralifii** From Djebel Sidi-Kralif, Tunisia
- Kralikia** In honor of Jean Louis Kralik (1813–1892) French botanist
- Kralikiella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here a name forming suffix. Resembling *Kralikia* in some respect, but smaller
- kransei** In honor of Kranse who collected at Tschotkol, Turkestan region of Central Asia
- krapovickasii** In honor of Antonia Krapovickas (1921–) Argentinian botanist
- krascheninnikovii** In honor of Ippolit Mikhailovich Krascheninnikov (1884–1945) Russian botanist
- Kratzmannia** In honor of Emil Kratzmann (1814–1867) Czech botanist
- kraussii** In honor of Christian Ferdinand Friedrich von Krauss (1812–1890) who collected in South Africa
- kreczetoviczii** In honor of V. I. Krechetovich (1901–1942) Russian botanist
- krivotulenkae** In honor of U. F. Krivotulenko (fl. 1955) Russian botanist
- Krombolzia** In honor of Julius Vincenz Krombholz (1782–1842) Bohemian lawyer, surgeon and mycologist
- kronenbergii** In honor of A. Kronenburg (fl. 1903–1904) plant collector in Central Asia
- kronokens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Lake Kronotzkoe, Kamtchatka, Russian Far East
- krusemaniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Gideon Kruseman (1904–) Dutch entomologist and plant ecologist
- krylovian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Porfirij Nikitic Krylov (1850–1931) Russian botanist
- krylovii** As for *kryloviana*
- Ktenosachne** Gk *ktenion*, small comb; *achne*, scale. The glumes have comb-like keels
- kuborensis** L. *-ensis* denoting origin. From Kubor Range, Papua New Guinea
- kuchariana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Kuchar (fl. 1984) who collected in Somalia
- kudoii** In honor of Yûshun Kudô (1887–1932) Japanese botanist
- kuenlunica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Kuenlun, Inner Mongolia
- kuhlmannii** In honor of Joao Geraldo Kuhlmann (1882–1958) who collected in Brazil
- kukaiwaaense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kukaiwaa on Molokaione, one of the Hawaiian islands
- kumaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kumagunn, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan
- kumarakodiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kumarakodi, Kerala State, India
- kumasasa** Japanese *kuma*, bear; *sasa*, dwarf bamboo. Growing in places frequented by bears
- kumasoana** Origin uncertain but probably in honor of Kumaso
- kumgansani** From Kongosan, a mountain in Korea
- kundjuana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Kundju, Japan
- kungeica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Kungei Alatau, Kazakhstan
- kuniense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kunie, now Île de Pins off New Caledonia
- kunimiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Kunimiyama, a mountain in Rikuchiu Province, Japan
- kunishii** In honor of Kunish, Japanese botanist
- kunmingensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kunming, Yunnan Province, China
- kuntaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kuntagun, Shiga Prefecture, Japan

- kunthian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Karl Sigismund Kunth (1788–1850) German botanist
- kunthii** As for *kunthiana*
- kuntzean-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Carl Ernst Otto Kuntze (1843–1907) German botanist
- kuntzei** As for *kuntzeana*
- kuoi** In honor of Pung (Pen) Chao Kuo (fl. 1980–1987) Chinese botanist
- kuprijanovii** In honor of Andrei Nikolayevich Kuprijanov (fl. 1972) Russian botanist
- kuramense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Kurrum Valley, Afghanistan
- kurdica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From country inhabited by the Kurds, presently included in eastern Turkey, north-eastern Iraq and north-western Iran
- kurdistanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Kurdistan, country of the Kurds. See *kurdica*
- kurehaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kurehayama, Yettsui Province, Japan
- kurilensis, kurillensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. Of the Kuriles
- kuring** The vernacular name of the species in Sumatra, Indonesia
- kuriyamensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kuriyama, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan
- kurokawana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Takao Kurokawa (fl. 1931–1934) Japanese botanist
- kurtczumica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Kurtczum saddle in the Altai Mountains, Kazakhstan
- kurtschumica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Kurtschum
- kurtziana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *kurtzii*
- kurtzii** In honor of Fritz (Federico) Kurtz (1854–1920) who collected in Europe and South America
- kurumthotticalana** L. *-cola*, dweller; *-ana*, indicating connection. From Kurrumthotti, South India
- kurzii** In honor of Wilhelm Sulpiz Kurz (1834–1878) German botanist
- kusirensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kushiro Province, Hokkaido, Japan
- kutaiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From West Kutai, Borneo
- kutcharoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Lake Kutcharo, Kushiro Province, Hokkaido, Japan
- kuzakaina** L. *-ina*, indicating possession. From Kuzakaitoge, Rikuchiu Province, Japan
- kuznetzovii** In honor of Nicolai Ivanovitch Kuznetsov (1864–1932)
- kwaiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kwaihu, Kenya
- kwamouthensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kwamouth, Zaire
- kwangsiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Guangxi Province, China
- kwashotensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kwashoto, Taiwan
- kwiluense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Moyen-Kwilu, Zaire
- kyathaungtu** A district in Pégu State, Myanmar
- kyberi** In honor of D. Kyber (fl. 1820–1825) who collected in Kamchatka, Russian Far East
- kyongsongensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kyongsong, Korea
- kyzylkiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Kyzylk-kuga, Kazakhstan

L

- laagei** In honor of Louise de Laage de Meux, mother of Antoine de Cugnac (1898–?) who described the species
- labillardierei** In honor of Jacques Julian Houtlan de Labillardière (1755–1834) French botanist and explorer
- labradoric-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Labrador, Canada
- lacei** In honor of John Henry Lace (1857–1918) English-born Indian forester
- lachenalii** In honor of Werner de la Chenal (1736–1800) Swiss botanist
- lachenensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Lachen, Sikkim State, India
- Lachnagrostis** Gk *lachnos*, wool. Like *Agrostis* but lemma hairy and rhachilla prolonged

- lachnanth-a, -um, -us** Gk *lachnos*, wool; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets woolly
- lachne-a, -um** Gk *lachnos*, wool; L. *-ea*, pertaining to. Leaf-blades and leaf-sheaths densely hairy
- Lachnochloa** Gk *lachnos*, wool; *chloa*, grass. Lemma pubescent
- lachnophyll-a, -um** Gk *lachnos*, wool; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades densely hairy
- lachnorrhachis** Gk *lachnos*, wool; *rhachis*, backbone. Rhachis densely covered with short soft hairs
- Lachryma-job, Lacryma-job** As for *lacryma-jobi*
- Lachrymaria** L. *lacryma*, tear-drop; *-aria*, pertaining to. The cupule resembles a giant tear-drop
- laciniatus** L. *lacinia*, flap on fringe or edge of a garment; *-atus*, possessing. Lemma margin ciliate
- lacmonicus** L. *-icus*, belonging to. From Lacmon an area on the northern slopes of Mt Pindus, Greece
- laconicum** From Laconica, Greece
- Lacryma, lacryma** L. tear-drop. The terminal racemes project from a grey or white glistening cupule
- Lacryma-job g** See *lacryma-jobii*
- lacryma-jobii, lacrymajobii** L. *lacryma*, tear-drop; *jobi*, of Job a Biblical character who experienced much suffering. The bead-like bract surrounding the base of each inflorescence unit resembles a tear-drop
- lacte-a, -um** L. milky. Spikelets milky-white
- lactiflorum** L. *lactius*, milk-white; *flos*, flower. Spikelets white
- lactistriata** L. *lactius*, milk-white; *stria*, furrow; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-sheaths with white stripes
- lacunaria** L. *lacuna*, cavity; *-aria*, pertaining to. Surface of grain pitted
- lacunis** L. *lacuna*, pond. Growing around the margins of ponds
- lacunos-a, -us** L. *lacuna*, cavity; *-osus*, well developed. – (1) Lower glume pitted. *Andropogon lacunosus* – (2) fertile lemma pitted. *Setaria lacunosa*
- lacustr-e, -is** L. *lacus*, lake; *-estre*, place of growth. Growing in or around lakes
- ladakhensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Ladakh Range, India
- ladyginii** In honor of V. Ladygin (fl. 1901) Russian botanist
- laegaardii** In honor of Simon Laegaard (1933–) Danish botanist
- laersii** As for *Leersia*
- Laertia** In honor of Laertes, King of Ithaca, an ancient Greek state
- laestadii** In honor of Lars Levi Laestadius (1800–1861) Swedish cleric and botanist
- laet-a, -um** L. fruitful. Setting abundant grain
- laetevirens** L. *laetum*, bright; *virens*, green. Foliage bright-green
- laeteviridis** L. *laetum*, bright; *viridis*, green. Foliage bright-green
- laetum** See *laeta*
- laev-e, -is** L. smooth. Lacking hairs or roughness, usually of leaf-blades or lemmas
- laevifolium** L. *laevis*, smooth; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades glabrous
- laevigat-a, -um** L. smooth and polished. – (1) Spikelets glabrous. *Avena laevigata*, *Spartina laevigata* – (2) culm leaf-sheaths glabrous. *Yushania laevigata* – (3) anthoecia glabrous. *Panicum laevigatum* – (4) plant generally glabrous. *Aristida laevigata*
- laeviglumis** L. *laevis*, smooth; *gluma*, husk. Glumes glabrous
- laevipaleatum** L. *laevis*, smooth; *palea*, chaff; *-atum*, possessing. Glumes and lemmas glabrous
- laevipes** L. *laevis*, smooth; *pes*, foot. Pedicels smooth
- laevis** See *laeve*
- laevispica** L. *laevis*, smooth; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain. Inflorescence smooth
- laevissim-a, -um** L. *laevis*, smooth; *-issima*, most. Plants usually quite glabrous
- laeviuscula** L. *laevius*, smoother; *-ula*, tendency. Plants almost glabrous
- lagascae** In honor of Mariano de la Lagasca (1776–1839) Spanish botanist

- lagopoides** Gk *lagos*, hare; *pous*, foot; *-oides*, resembling. The inflorescence resembles a hare's foot
- lagostachyum** Gk *lagos*, hare; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence a spike-like panicle
- lagotis** Gk *lagos*, hare; *ous*, ear. Upper lemma expanded into two ear-like wings at the base
- lagunculiforme** L. *lagunus*, flask; *-ula*, diminutive; *forma*, appearance. Diaspores narrow flask-shaped
- laguriformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Inflorescence like that of *Lagurus*
- laguroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Lagurus* in respect of the inflorescence
- laguroideum** Gk *lagos*, hare; *-oideum*, resembling. Inflorescence resembling a hare's tail
- Lagurus** Gk *lagos*, hare; *oura*, tail. The panicle is a densely ovate spike resembling a hare's tail
- lahittei** In honor of Raul Lahitte (fl. 1930–1940) Argentinian botanist
- lahonderei** In honor of Christian La Hondère (fl. 1987) French botanist
- lahulensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Lahul District, India
- laidlawii** In honor of William Laidlaw (?–1935) Scots-born Australian botanist and Garden's Director
- laki-a, -um** From the Laksii region of Daghestan, Russian Federation
- lako** Vernacular name for the species in Tetun (Tetum) language of East Timor
- Lamarckia** In honor of Jean Baptiste Antoine Pierre Monet de Lamarck (1744–1829) French biologist
- lamarckian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Lamarckia*
- lamarckii** As for *Lamarckia*
- Lamarkia** See *Lamarckia*
- lamarkiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Lamarckia*
- lambinonii** In honor of Jacques Ernest Joseph Lambinon (1936–) Belgian botanist
- lamiatile** L. *lama*, bog; *-atile*, place of growth. Bog dweller
- lamii** In honor of Hermann Johannes Lam (1892–1977) Dutch botanist
- laminarum** L. *lamina*, blade. Awns flat not twisted into columns
- laminata** L. *lamina*, blade; *-ata*, indicating possession. Known only from a fragment of fossil leaf blade
- lampranthus** Gk *lampros*, splendid or brilliant; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets shiny and olive-green
- lamprocaryon** Gk *lampros*, splendid or brilliant; *karyon*, nut. Anthoecium glossy and chestnut brown
- lamproparia** Gk *lampros*, splendid or brilliant; *pareia*, cheek. Lemma of the fertile floret has glabrous, shiny flanks
- lamprophylla** Gk *lampros*, splendid or brilliant; *phyllon*, leaf. Foliage attractive
- lamprospicula** Gk *lampros*, splendid or brilliant; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets shiny
- Lamprothyrsus** Gk *lampros*, splendid or brilliant; *thyrsos*, an ornamental wand. The inflorescence is a compact silvery panicle
- lanaiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Lanai, one of the Hawaiian Islands
- lanat-a, -um, -us** L. *lana*, wool; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Leaf-blades densely pubescent. *Agrostis lanata*, *Bromus lanatus*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Leptocoryphium lanatum*, *Loudetia lanata*, *Muhlenbergia lanata*, *Navicularia lanata*, *Panicum lanatum*, *Paspalum lanatum*, *Pennisetum lanatum*, *Pleioblastus lanatus*, *Trichopteryx lanata*, *Triodia lanata* – (2) lemmas and/or glumes densely pubescent. *Anthaenantia lanata*, *Ischaemum lanatum*, *Poa lanata* – (3) ribs of lowermost leaf-sheaths woolly. *Stipa lanata*
- lanatiflor-a, -um** L. *lana*, wool; *-ata*, possessing. *flos*, flower. Lemma invested with cottony hairs
- lanatifolia** L. *lana*, wool; *-ata*, possessing; *folium*, leaf. Upper surface of leaf-blade densely woolly
- lanatipes** L. *lana*, wool; *-ata*, possessing; *pes*, foot. Pedicels hairy

- lanat-um, -us** See *lanata*
- lancangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Lancang, Yunnan Province, China
- lancea** L. *lanceus*, lance. Shape lanceolate as of glumes, leaf-blades or inflorescences
- lanceari-um, -us** L. *lanceus*, lance; *-arium*, pertaining to. Leaf-blades lanceolate
- lancearum** As for *lancearium*
- lanceolat-a, -um, -us** L. *lanceus*, lance; *-ola*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Mostly a reference to lanceolate leaf-blades
- lanceolatiformis** L. *lanceolatus*, lanceolate; *forma*, appearance. Glumes lanceolate
- lanceolat-um, -us** See *lanceolata*
- lanciflorum** L. *lanceus*, lance; *flos*, flower. Spikelets lanceolate in outline
- lancifoli-a, -um, -us** L. *lanceus*, lance; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blade lanceolate
- landbeckii** In honor of Maximilian Landbeck who collected in Chile
- lanea** L. *lana*, wool; *-ea*, resembling. The sheath-hairs are fleece-like
- langbianense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Lang-bian Plateau, Annam
- langeana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. – (1) In honor of Karl Heinrich Lang (1800–1843) German cleric and naturalist. *Poa langeana* – (2) see *langei*. *Koeleria langeana*, *Puccinellia langeana*
- langei** In honor of Johann Martin Christian Lange (1818–1898) Danish botanist
- langkawiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Langkawi Islands, off the Malay Peninsula
- langloisii** In honor of Auguste Barthelemy Langlois (1832–1900) French-born United States cleric and plant collector
- Langsdorffia** In honor of Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff (1774–1852) German surgeon and naturalist
- langsdorffian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indication connection. See *Langsdorffia*
- langsdorffii** As for *Langsdorffia*
- langsdorffianus** See *Langsdorffia*
- langsdorffii** As for *Langsdorffia*
- langtangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Langtang, Nepal
- languid-a, -um** L. weak. Culms spreading
- languidior** L. weaker. Culms weak and forming less dense tussocks than related species
- languidum** See *languida*
- lanicaulis** L. *lana*, wool; *caulis*, stem. Culms woolly-hairy at their base
- lanifera** L. *lanos*, wool; *fero*, carry or bear. Panicle branches densely woolly
- laniflora** L. *lana*, wool; *flos*, flower. Lemma and palea hairy
- laniger, -a** L. *lana*, wool; *gero*, carry or bear. – (1) Glumes invested with long hairs. *Andropogon laniger* – (2) leaf-blades or leaf-sheaths woolly. *Agrostis lanigera*, *Aristida lanigera*, *Neurachne lanigera*, *Triodia lanigera*
- lanipes** L. *lana*, wool; *pes*, foot. – (1) Lemmas woolly at the base. *Eragrostis lanipes* – (2) leaf-sheaths woolly at the base. *Aristida lanipes*, *Germainia lanipes* – (3) rhizomes woolly. *Panicum lanipes*
- lanos-a, -um** L. *lana*, wool; *-osa*, abundance. Leaf-sheath woolly
- lanshanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Lanshan, Hunan Province, China
- lanuginos-um, -us** L. *lanuginus*, woolly; *-osum*, abundance. – (1) Leaf-blades densely woolly. *Andropogon lanuginosus*, *Dichanthelium lanuginosum*, *Panicum lanuginosum* – (2) involucre subtending spikelets densely woolly. *Pennisetum lanuginosum*
- lapalmae** From La Palma, Canary Islands
- lapidea** L. *lapis*, stone; *-idea*, resembling. Latin form of the vernacular name “Stone Bamboo” by which the species is known in Southern China
- lapidosa** L. *lapis*, stone; *-osa*, abundance. Growing in rocky mountains
- lappace-a, -us** L. *lappa*, burr; *-acea*, indicating resemblance. – (1) Lemmas of the upper floret bearing reflexed bristles. *Centotheca lappacea* – (2) lemma awns shortly recurved. *Astrebla lappacea* – (3) involucre bristles barbed. *Cenchrus lappaceus*
- Lappago** L. *lappa*, burr; *-ago*, indicating resemblance. Glumes stiffly fringed forming a burr

- Lappagopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Resembling *Lappago*
- lapponic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Lapponia, now Lapland
- lappula** L. *lappa*, burr; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets burr-like because of tubercule-based hairs on lemma
- lappulaceus** L. *lappa*, burr; *-ula*, diminutive; *-aceus*, indicating resemblance. Lemma densely clothed with hooked hairs and forming a burr at maturity
- larcomianum** L. *-anum*, denoting connection. From Mt Larcom, Queensland, Australia
- larentii** See *lorentii*
- larranagae** In honor of Dámaso Antonio Larrañaga (1771–1848) Uruguayan cleric and plant collector
- larsenii** In honor of Kai Larsen (1926–) Danish botanist
- Lasiacis** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *akis*, point. Lemmas and palea apices terminate in tufts of hairs
- Lasiagrostis** Gk *lasios*, shaggy. Lemmas and bases of awns densely hairy, otherwise resembling *Agrostis*
- lasianth-a, -um** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets hairy
- Lasingrostis** See *Lasiagrostis*
- Lasiochloa** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *chloa*, grass. The lemmas are hairy
- lasioclada** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *klados*, branch. Culms pilose
- lasiocole-os, -um** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *koleos*, sheath. Leaf-sheath hairy
- lasiogon-um, -us** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *gony*, knee. Nodes and leaf-sheath bases densely hairy
- lasiolepis** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *lepis*, scale. Glumes and lemmas hairy
- Lasiolytrum** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *elytron*, cover. Glumes with abundant short hairs
- lasionodosa** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; L. *nodus*, knot; *-osa*, abundance. Nodes densely hairy
- lasiophyll-a, -us** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades or sheaths hairy
- Lasiopoa** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *poa*, grass. Plants invested with long hairs
- lasiopodium** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *pous*, foot. Pedicels hairy
- Lasiorhachis** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *rhachis*, backbone. The inflorescence branches are ciliate
- lasiorrhachis** See *Lasiorhachis*
- Lasiostega** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *stegos*, roof. Meaning uncertain, not given by author
- lasiostoma** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *stoma*, mouth. Orifice of leaf-sheath densely hairy
- lasiothyrsa** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *thyrsos*, ornamental wand. Inflorescence loosely, long hairy
- Lasiotrichos** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *thrix*, hair. Lemmas pubescent
- Lasiurus** Gk *lasios*, shaggy; *oura*, tail. The inflorescence resembles a shaggy tail
- lassenianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Lassen Peak, California, USA
- lasseri** In honor of Tobias Lasser (1911–) Venezuelan botanist
- lat-a, -um** L. broad. Leaf-blades broad
- lateral-e, -is** L. *laterus*, side; *-ale*, pertaining to. Inflorescence forming as a lateral shoot
- lateriflora** L. *laterus*, side; *flos*, flower. Panicles arising from lateral shoots
- lateritectoria** L. *latus*, broad; *tectorius*, of a cover. Leaf-blades broader than those of *Sasa tectoria*
- lateritic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. Growing on laterites
- latichino** L. *latus*, broad. Resembling *Pleioblastus chino* but with broader leaf-blades
- laticomum** L. *latus*, broad; *coma*, head of hair. Panicle very lax and erect, with filiform to capillary branches arranged in fascicles and so resembling a head of hair
- laticulmum** L. *latus*, broad; *culmus*, stalk. Culms strongly compressed
- latiflor-a, -us** L. *latus*, broad; *flos*, flower. Spikelets broad
- latifoli-a, -um, -us** L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades broad or relatively broad with respect to related species
- latifrons** L. *latus*, broad; *frons*, leaf. Leaf-blades broad
- latiglum-e, -is** L. *latus*, broad; *gluma*, husk. Glumes broad

- Latipes** *L. latus*, broad; *pes*, foot. Pedicels broad, flattened
- latipes** *L. latus*, broad; *pes*, foot. Spikelets broad-based
- latispicea** *L. latus*, broad; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain. Spikelets broad
- latispicula** *L. latus*, broad; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets broad
- latisquamea** *L. latus*, broad; *squama*, scale. Glumes or lemmas broad
- latissimifolia** *L. latus*, broad; *-issima*, most; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades very broad
- latissimum** *L. latus*, broad; *-issimum*, most. Leaf-blades very broad
- latitectoria** *L. latus*, broad. Resembling *Sasa tectoria* but leaves broader
- latronum** *L. latro*, bandit. Replacement name for a homonym which had, as it were, stolen the identity of a previously described species
- latum** See *lata*
- latzii** In honor of Peter Kenneth Latz (1941–) Australian plant ecologist
- laudanensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Laudan Pass in the Pamirs, a mountain range mostly in Tajikistan
- lauriolii** In honor of J. Lauriol (fl. 1934) who collected in the Sahara
- lautum** *L. lavo*, wash and by implication thereby elegant. Panicle long and slim
- lautumia** *L. lautumia*, quarry. The first collected was from a disused limestone quarry
- lavrenkoanum** *L. -anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Eugen(y) M. Lavrenko (fl. 1925) Russian botanist
- lavrenkoi** In honor of A. N. Lavrenko, Russian agrostologist
- lawii** In honor of John Sutherland Law (1810–1885) Indian Civil Servant and amateur botanist
- lawrencei** In honor of Robert Williams Lawrence (1807–1833) plant collector in Tasmania
- lawsonii** In honor of Marmaduke Alexander Lawson (1840–1896) English botanist
- lax-a, -um, -us** *L. loose*. – (1) Inflorescence much branched either as a single panicle or from branching of the culms. *Agropyron laxum*, *Agrostis laxa*, *Aira laxa*, *Andropogon laxus*, *Anthistiria laxa*, *Aristida laxa*, *Axonopus laxus*, *Diectomis laxa*, *Ectrosia laxa*, *Eragrostis laxa*, *Gastridium laxum*, *Hemarthria laxa*, *Holcus laxus*, *Hordeum laxum*, *Ischaemum laxum*, *Matudacalamus laxa*, *Orthoclada laxa*, *Panicum laxum*, *Pennisetum laxum*, *Setaria laxa*, *Simplicia laxa*, *Sporobolus laxus*, *Themeda laxa*, *Tripsacum laxum*, *Trisetum laxum*, *Tristachya laxa* – (2) lateral branches lax and flexuose ascending. *Erianthus laxus*, *Eriochrysis laxa* – (3) culms overarched and reaching the ground. *Bambusa laxa*, *Triniochloa laxa*
- laxatus** *L. laxus*, loose; *-atus*, possessing. Common axis of racemes slightly flexuose or nodding
- laxiflor-a, -um, -us** *L. laxus*, loose; *flor*, flower. – (1) Inflorescence an open panicle. *Achnatherum laxiflora*, *Agrostis laxiflora*, *Alopecurus laxiflorus*, *Atropis laxa*, *Dichanthelium laxiflorum*, *Distichlis laxiflora*, *Festuca laxiflora*, *Panicum laxiflorum*, *Roegneria laxiflora*, *Sorghum laxiflorum*, *Stipa laxiflora*, *Trichodium laxiflora* – (2) spikelets with widely separated florets. *Poa laxiflora*
- laxinodis** *L. laxus*, loose; *nodus*, knot. Culms geniculate at the base and so the plant not densely tufted
- laxior** *L. more lax*. Racemes more lax than those of related species
- laxispica** *L. laxus*, loose; *spica*, spike. Spikelets widely separated on spike
- laxissima** *L. laxus*, lax; *-issima*, most. Panicle very open
- laxiuscula** *L. laxius*, looser; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets more lax than those of related species
- lax-um, -us** See *laxa*
- laysanensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Laysan Island, one of the Hawaiian Islands
- lazaridis** In honor of Mike Lazarides (1928–) Australian botanist

- lazic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Lazica, now Lazistan, Turkey
- lazistanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. See *lazica*
- leandri, leandrii** In honor of – (1) Jacques Désiré Leandri (1903–1982) Corsican-born French botanist. *Poecilostachys leandrii* – (2) Leandro do Sacramento (?1779–1829) Carmelite friar who collected in Brazil. *Panicum leandri*
- lebrunii** In honor of Jean-Paul Antoine Lebrun (1906–1985) Belgian botanist
- lécardi** In honor of Th. Lécard (1834–1880) French botanist
- Lechlera** In honor of Willibald Lechler (1814–1856) German apothecary and traveller who collected in South America
- lechleri** See *Lechlera*
- lechleriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Lechlera*
- leckenbyi** In honor of A. B. Leckenby (fl. 1898) United States botanist
- lecomtei** See *Lecomtella*
- Lecomtella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Paul Henri Lecomte (1856–1934) French botanist
- leconteanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *Lecomtella*
- ledebouri** In honor of Carl Friedrich Ledebour (1785–1851) German botanist
- ledermannii** In honor of Carl Ludwig Ledermann (1875–1958) Swiss-born West African plant collector
- leekei** In honor of George Gustav Paul Leeke (1883–1933) German botanist
- Leersia** In honor of Johann Daniel Leers (1727–1774) German apothecary and botanist
- leersianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *Leersia*
- leersii** As for *Leersia*
- leersiiformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Leersia*
- leersioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Leersia* in inflorescence form or habit
- legei** In honor of Émile Legé who collected in France
- legrandii** In honor of Carlos Diego (Carlos María Diego Enrique) Legrand (1901–1982) Uruguayan zoologist, botanist and Museum director
- lehmannian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Friedrich Karl Lehmann (1850–1903) who collected in South America
- lehmannii** (1) As for *Paspalum lehmanniana*. *Agrostis lehmannii*, *Andropogon lehmannii*, *Chusquea lehmannii*, *Dimeria lehmannii*, *Eragrostis lehmannii*, *Pterygostachyum lehmannii* – (2) In honor of Friedrich Carl Lehmann (1850–1903) German-born botanist who collected in central America. *Agrostis lehmannii*
- leianth-a, -um** Gk *leios*, smooth; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets with glabrous glumes or lemmas
- leiarthria** Gk *leios*, smooth; *arthron*, joint. Unlike related species, the rachilla internodes lack short hairs
- leibergii** In honor of John Bernhard Leiberg (1853–1913) United States forester and plant collector
- leichhardtiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig Leichardt (1813–1848) German-born physician and Australian explorer
- leiocalycina** Gk *leios*, smooth; *kalyx*, cup; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Glumes glabrous
- leiocarp-a, -on, -us** Gk *leios*, smooth; *karpos*, fruit. Spikelets glabrous
- leioclad-a, -um** Gk *leios*, smooth; *klados*, branch. Panicle branches smooth
- leiocladium** See *leioclada*
- leiocladum** See *leioclada*
- leiocolea** Gk *leios*, smooth; *koleos*, sheath. Leaf-sheath glabrous
- leiogonum** Gk *leios*, smooth; *gony*, knee. Nodes glabrous
- leiophylla** Gk *leios*, smooth; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades glabrous
- Leiopoa** Gk *leios*, smooth; *poa*, grass. The lemmas are glabrous, the spikelets otherwise resembling those of *Poa*
- leiopoda** Gk *leios*, smooth; *pous*, foot. Callus is glabrous

- leioptera** Gk *leios*, smooth; *pteron*, wing or feather-like. Lemma keels glabrous
- leiostachya** Gk *leios*, smooth; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Glumes glabrous
- leiotropis** Gk *leios*, smooth; *tropis*, keel. The midribs of the glumes and lemmas are glabrous
- leishanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Leishan County, Guizhan Province, China
- lejeunii** In honor of Alexandre Louis Simon Lejeune (1779–1852) Belgian physician and botanist
- lejocarpa** See *leiocarpa*
- lejocolea** See *leiocolea*
- lejophylla** See *leiophylla*
- lejopoda** See *leiopoda*
- Leleba** Vernacular name for a species from the Moluccan Islands, Indonesia
- lelievrei** In honor of Le Lièvre de la Morinière (?–1845) French botanist
- lemanii** In honor of Dominique Sébastien Leman (1781–1829) French botanist
- lembaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Lemba, Zaire
- lemeean-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Albert Marie Victor Lemée (1872–1961) French botanist
- lemmonii** In honor of John Gill Lemmon (1832–1908) United States forester and botanist
- Lemstrix** Hybrids between species of *Hystrix* and *Leymus*
- lencoranicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. See *lencoranensis*
- lendiger-a, -um** L. *lens*, lentil; *gero*, carry or bear. The base of the caryopsis resembles a lentil
- lenens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Lena River Basin, Siberia
- lengguanii** In honor of Leng-guan Saw (fl. 1997) Malaysian botanist
- leninogorica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Leninogor depression in the Altai Mountains, Kazakhstan
- lenis** L. soft. Leaf-blades softly hairy
- lencoranensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Lencoran, Republic of Georgia
- Lenormandia** In honor of Sébastien René Lenormand (1776–1871) French lawyer and botanist
- lensaei** In honor of Adrian Jacques de Lens (fl. 1828) who collected in southern France
- lenta** L. flexible. Culms wiry
- lenticularis** L. *lens*, lentil; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-aris*, pertaining to. – (1) Spikelets nearly orbicular. *Leersia lenticularis* – (2) grains lenticular. *Sporobolus lenticularis*
- lentiferum** L. *lens*, lentil; *fero*, carry or bear. The anthoecia resemble lentils
- lentiginos-a, -um, -us** L. *lentigo*, lentil-shaped spot; *-osum*, abundance. Spikelets ovate-orbicular resembling lentils
- lentiginosus** See *lentiginosa*
- leonardii** In honor of Emery Clarence Leonard (1892–1968) United States botanist
- leonardiorum** L. *-orum*, indicating possession in the plural. In honor of Thomas and Ann Leonard and their family, United States botanical benefactors
- leonii** In honor of Rolando J. C. León (fl. 1962) Argentinian ecologist
- leonin-a, -um** L. *-ina*, indicating possession. – (1) From places inhabited by lions. *Avena leonina*, *Helictotrichon leoninum* – (2) in honor of Brother, Frère or Hermano León (also known as Joseph Sylvestre Sauget-Bargier). As for *Saugetia*. *Eragrostis leonina*, *Paspalum leoninum*
- leonis** (1) From Sierra Leone. *Pennisetum leonis* – (2) see *Saugetia*. *Panicum leonis*, *Paspalidium leonis*
- lepageana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Ernest Lepage (1905–1981) Canadian cleric and botanist, major explorer in northern Canada and Alaska, hybrid specialist (sedges, Triticeae)
- lepagei** As for *lepageana*
- Lepargochloa** Gk *lepargos*, with white feathers; *chloa*, grass. The inflorescence is densely hairy
- Lepeocercis** Gk *leipo*, lack; *scale*; *kerkis*, arm or leg bone. Unlike related species the pedicels are bone-shaped with a translucent, that is, semisolid centre

- lepid-a, -um, -us** L. fine, elegant. Plant attractive in appearance
- Lepideilema** Gk *lepis*, scale; *eilema*, cover. The base of the spikelets is covered with bracts
- lepidobasis** Gk *lepis*, scale; *basis*, that which supports something. Laminae of basal leaves much reduced
- Lepidopironia** Gk *lepis*, scale; *pyros*, wheat; *oon*, egg; *-ia*, characteristic of. The seed is enclosed in a transparent utricle and the genus was regarded by the author as related to *Triticum* (wheat)
- lepidopoda** Gk *lepis*, scale; *pous*, foot. Rhizomes clothed in scales
- lepidul-a, -um** L. *lepidus*, pretty; *-ula*, diminutive. Plant attractive in appearance
- lepid-um, -us** See *lepida*
- lepidura** Gk *lepis*, scale; *oura*, tail. Racemes solitary, terminal
- Lepidurus** Gk *lepis*, scale; *oura*, tail. The spike inflorescence with its sessile spikelets resembles the tail of a rat
- lepidus** See *lepida*
- Lepitoma** Gk *lepis*, scale; *tome*, stump. The glumes are truncate
- Lepiurus** Gk *lepis*, scale; *oura*, tail. The inflorescence is a cylindrical spike with the spikelets embedded and sealed into cavities by the glumes
- leporin-a, -um** L. *lepus*, hare; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Inflorescence resembles a hare's tail
- leprodes** Gk *lepros*, rough; *-odes*, indicating resemblance. Lower glume of sessile spikelet densely scabrid
- leprosulum** L. *leprosus*, leprous; *-ulum*, diminutive. Lemma and palea somewhat shiny-white
- lepta** Gk *leptos*, narrow. Leaf-blades thread-like
- leptacanthus** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *acantha*, spine. Involucral bristles slender
- leptachne** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *achne*, scale. Glumes narrow-lanceolate
- leptachyrium** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *achyron*, chaff; *-ium*, characteristic of. Glumes hyaline
- Leptagrostis** Gk *leptos*, narrow. Lemma acuminate in contrast to that of *Agrostis*
- leptalea** Gk *leptaleos*, delicate. Habit of plant slender
- leptanth-a, -us** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets narrow
- Leptaspis** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *aspis*, shield. The lemma of the female spikelet resembles a narrow shield
- Leptatherum** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *ather*, barb or spine. The lemma of the upper floret long attenuate
- Leptocanna** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *kanna*, cane. Thin-stemmed woody grasses
- leptocarpa** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *karpos*, fruit. Grains elongated
- Leptocarydion** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *karyon*, nut; *-ion*, diminutive. *Caryopsis* linear, trigonous, resembling a small nut
- leptocaulon** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *kaulos*, stem. Culms narrow
- Leptocercus, Leptocereus** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *kerkis*, tapering rod. Inflorescence narrow, cylindrical
- leptochaeta** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *chaete*, bristle. Lemma awn thread-like
- Leptochloa** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *chloa*, grass. Inflorescence a slender spike
- Leptochloe, Leptochloë** See *Leptochloa*
- leptochlooides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Leptochloa*
- Leptochloopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Leptochloa*
- Leptochloris** Gk *leptos*, narrow. Similar to *Chloris* but with narrow spikelets
- leptoclad-a, -us** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *klados*, branch. Culms slender
- leptocom-a, -um, -us** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *kome*, hair of the head. – (1) Lemmas with a basal tuft of long hairs. *Poa leptocoma* – (2) pedicels of stalked spikelets hairy. *Anadelphia leptocoma*, *Andropogon leptocomus* – (3) lemma awn shortly hairy. *Hypogynium leptocomum*
- Leptocoryphium** Gk *leptos*, delicate; *koryphe*, summit; *-ium*, characteristic of. The fertile lemma has a delicate white apex

- leptogluma** Gk *leptos*, narrow; L. *gluma*, husk. Glumes narrow-lanceolate
- leptolepis** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *lepis*, scale. Lemmas narrow-lanceolate
- Leptoloma** Gk *leptos*, delicate; *loma*, border. The lemma of the hermaphrodite floret has a narrow hyaline margin
- leptolomoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Leptoloma* with respect to inflorescence
- Leptoma** See *Lepitoma*
- leptomerum** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *meros*, portion. Slender in all its parts
- leptophyll-a, -um, -us** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades narrow
- Leptophyllochloa** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *phyllon*, leaf; *chloa*, grass. Leaf-blades very narrow
- leptophyll-um, -us** See *leptophylla*
- leptopoda** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *pous*, foot. Pedicel slender
- Leptopogon** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *pogon*, beard. Racemes slender and bearded like those of *Andropogon*
- leptopogon** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *pogon*, beard. Awn thin and flexuous
- leptopus** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *pous*, foot. Spikelet with narrow, acute callus
- Leptopyrum** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *pyros*, wheat. Inflorescence a narrow spike
- leptorhachis** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *rhachis*, backbone. Inflorescence with a slender central axis
- leptorrhachis** See *leptorhachis*
- leptorrhiza** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *rhiza*, root. Rhizomes thin
- leptos** Gk delicate. Inflorescence a contracted panicle
- Leptosaccharum** Gk *leptos*, narrow. Culms slender but in many other respects similar to *Saccharum*
- leptostachy-a, -um, -us** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. – (1) Spikelets long and narrow. *Glyceria leptostachya*, *Hymenachne leptostachya*, *Stipa leptostachya* – (2) inflorescence branches slender. *Andropogon leptostachyus*, *Chloris leptostachya* – (3) culms slender. *Lasiacis leptostachya*, *Panicum leptostachyum*
- Leptostachys, leptostachys** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescences narrow
- leptostachy-um, -us** See *leptostachya*
- leptothera** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *ather*, ear or spike of wheat. Inflorescence a spicate panicle
- Leptothrium** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *thrix*, hair. The glumes are subulate
- Leptothrix** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *thrix*, hair. Glumes awn-like
- leptothrix** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *thrix*, hair. Lemmas terminating in long, thin awns
- leptotricha** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *thrix*, hair. – (1) Inflorescence branches very thin. *Agrostis leptotricha* – (2) lemmas invested with long slender hairs. *Eragrostis leptotricha*
- leptour-a, -um** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence a thin spike or spike-like panicle
- leptura, Lepturus** Gk *leptos*, narrow; *oura*, tail. – (1) Inflorescence a cylindrical spike. *Setaria leptura* – (2) awns filiform. *Aristida leptura*
- Lepturella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Similar to *Lep-turus*
- Lepturidium** Gk *-idium*, resembling. Similar to *Lepturus*
- lepturoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescence a spike as with *Lepturus*
- Lepturopetium** Combining the characters of *Lepturus* and *Oropetium*
- Lepturopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Lepturus*
- lepusnica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Lake Napusnicul, Romania
- Lepyroxis** Gk *lepyron*, husk; *oxis*, vinegar cruet. Spikelets shaped like a vinegar cruet of Greek times
- Lerchenfeldia** In honor of Josef Radnitzky von Lerchenfeld (1753–1812) Austrian-born cleric, educator and botanist
- leschenaultian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Jean-Baptiste Louis-Claude-Théodore, Leschenault de la Tour (1773–1826) French botanist and traveller

- Lesourdia** In honor of E. le Sourd, French physician and amateur botanist
- lessingiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Christian Friedrich Lessing (1809–1862) Polish-born German botanist in Siberia
- lessoniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of René Primivère (1794–1849) or his brother Pierre Adolphe Lesson (1805–1888) French botanists
- lestestui** In honor of Georges Marie Patrice Charles le Testu (1877–1967) French plant collector
- letourneuxii** In honor of Tacite Letourneux (1804–1880) or Aristide Horace (1820–1890) French botanists
- letouzeyi** In honor of René Letouzey (fl. 1972) who collected in Republic of Cameroon
- lettermanii** In honor of George Washington Letterman (1841–1913) United States teacher and botanist
- leucacranth-a, -um** Gk *leukos*, white; *akros*, at the tip; *anthos*, flower. Anthoecium whitish in contrast to the glumes which are whitish with green veins
- leucanth-a, -um** Gk *leukos*, white; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets invested in long silky white hairs
- leucites** Gk *leukos*, white; *-ites*, indicating connection. Leaf-sheath invested in dazzling white hairs
- leucoblepharis** Gk *leukos*, white; *blepharis*, eye-lash. Leaf-blades bearing long white hairs
- leucocephala** Gk *leukos*, white; *kephale*, head. Inflorescences pale as if blanched
- leucocom-a, -um** Gk *leukos*, white; *kome*, hair of head. Glumes and sterile lemma invested with long erect hairs
- leucogluma** Gk *leukos*, white; L. *gluma*, husk. Glumes hyaline to green
- leucolepis** Gk *leukos*, white; *lepis*, scale. Spikelets greenish-white
- leucophae-a, -um** Gk *leukos*, white; *phaeos*, grey. Panicles pale-colored
- Leucophrys** Gk *leukos*, white; *ophrys*, eyebrow. The lemma of the lower floret bears a line of stiff erect hairs below the middle
- leucopila** Gk *leukos*, white; *pilos*, felt. Plant invested with short white hairs
- Leucopoa** Gk *leukos*, white; *poa*, grass. The leaf-blades are glaucous and the spikelets bluish-white
- leucopogon** Gk *leukos*, white; *pogon*, beard. Inflorescence with abundant white hairs
- leucorhod-a, -us** Gk *leukos*, white; *rhodon*, rose. Oral setae white
- leucosperma** Gk *leucos*, white; *sperma*, seed. Lemma investing grain, white
- leucostachy-a, -um, -us** Gk *leukos*, white; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The spikelets are white and sometimes invested with copious white hairs
- leucosticta** Gk *leukos*, white; *stictos*, spotted. Leaf-blade with white spots
- leucothrix** Gk *leukos*, white; *thrix*, hair. Leaf-sheaths invested with long white hairs
- leucotricha** Gk *leukos*, white; *thrix*, hair. Apex of lemma white with a ring of hairs about the base of the awn
- lev-e, -is** L. smooth. As for *laeve*
- leviculme** L. *levis*, smooth; *culmus*, stalk. Culms smooth
- levigatus** L. smooth. Culms smooth with polished internodes
- levingei** In honor of Henry Corbin Levinge (1828–1896) Irish botanist
- levipes** L. *levis*, smooth; *pes*, foot. Pedicels glabrous
- levis** See *leve*
- leyboldtii** In honor of Frederico Leyboldt (1827–?) who collected on Más Afuera, an island in the Juan Fernández Archipelago, Chile
- Leydeum** Hybrids between species of *Leymus* and *Hordeum*
- Leymopyron** Hybrids between species of *Leymus* and *Agropyron*
- Leymostachys** Hybrids between species of *Leymus* and *Psathyrostachys*
- Leymotrigia** Hybrids between species of *Leymus* and *Elytrigia*
- Leymotrix** Hybrids between species of *Leymus* and *Hystrix*

- Leymstrix** Hybrids between species of *Hystrix* and *Leymus*
- Leymus** An anagram of *Elymus*
- leysseri** In honor of Friedrich Wilhelm Leysser (1731–1815) German soldier and botanist
- Leytesion** Hybrids between species of *Critesion* and *Leymus*
- lhasaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region, China
- P'Herminieri** See *herminieri*
- lhotskyi** In honor of Johann Lhotsky (1795–1866) Polish-born of Czech parents, explorer and naturalist
- lianatherus** French *liana*, tropical twining twine; *ather*, barb or spine. Lemmas with hygroscopic awns to 20 cm long
- liangshanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Liangshan, Sichuan Province, China
- libanoticum** L. *libanos*, rosemary; *-icum*, belonging to. Growing amongst rosemary (*Rosemarinus officinalis*)
- Libertia** In honor of Anna Maria Libert (1782–1865) French botanist
- libyca** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Libyan Desert
- Libyella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. From Libya
- licentiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Eugène Licent (fl. 1930) cleric who collected in China
- lichiangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Lichiang, Yunnan Province, China
- liebigiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Manfred Liebig (fl. 1912–1974) German cleric and plant collector in Togo
- liebmannian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *liebmannii*
- liebmannii** In honor of Frederik Michael Leibmann (1813–1856) Danish botanist
- lignosa** L. *lignum*, wood; *-osa*, abundance. Culms woody
- ligular-e, -is** L. *ligula*, small tongue; *-aris*, pertaining to. Ligule conspicuous
- ligulat-a, -us** L. *ligula*, small tongue; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Ligule conspicuous. *Agrostis ligulata*, *Andropogon ligulatus*, *Calamagrostis ligulata*, *Deyeuxia ligulata*, *Festuca ligulata*, *Isachne ligulata*, *Lasiacis ligulata*, *Leptochloa ligulata*, *Poa ligulata*, *Sporobolus ligulatus* – (2) leaf-blades short and strap-shaped. *Muhlenbergia ligulata*
- ligustic-a, -um, -us** From Ligusticus, now Liguria, part of the Italian Piedmont
- lihauense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Lihau Peak on Maui one of the Hawaiian Islands
- liliana** In honor of Liliana Zimmermann, sister of R. C. Zimmermann whose generosity supported the field work which led to the description of the species
- lilloi** In honor of Miguel Lillo (1862–1931) Argentinian botanist
- lima** In honor of Abelardo Rodrigues Lima who collected in Brazil
- limbat-a, -um** L. *limbus*, border; *-ata*, possessing. Glumes or lemmas colored differently on their margins and centres
- limensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Lima, Peru
- limicola** L. *limus*, mud; *-cola*, dweller. Growing around swamps
- limitanea** L. *limes*, pathway; *-anea*, relating to. Growing in railway reserves, South Australia
- Limnas** Gk *limnas*, swamp. Swamp plants
- Limnetis** Gk *limnas*, swamp; L. *-etis*, place of growth. Plants of sea-coast salt-marshes
- Limnodea** Gk *-odea*, resembling. Similar to *Limnas*
- Limnopoia** Gk *limnas*, swamp; *poa*, grass. Forms mats on water
- limonias** Gk *leimon*, meadow. Inhabiting meadows
- limos-a, -um, -us** L. *limus*, mud; *-osa*, abundance. Growing in muddy places or swamp species
- limprichtii** In honor of Hans Wolfgang Limprecht (1877–?) German botanist who collected in Japan, China and Tibet as well as in Europe
- lincangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Lincang, Yunnan Province, China

- linczerskii** See *linczevskyi*
- linczevskii** In honor of Linczevsky
- Lindbergella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. See *Lindbergia*
- Lindbergia** In honor of Harold Lindberg (1871–1963) Finnish botanist
- lindenbergian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Lindbergia*
- lindenian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Jean Jules Linden (1817–1898) Luxembourg-born Belgian botanist
- lindenii** As for *lindeniana*
- lindheimeri** In honor of Ferdinand Jakob Lindheimer (1801–1879) German-born United States botanist
- lindiens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Lindi, a district in Tanzania
- lindigii** In honor of Alexandro M. Lindigio (fl. 1862) who collected in Colombia
- lindleyan-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of John Lindley (1799–1865) English botanist
- lindleyi** As for *lindleyana*
- lindmanii** In honor of Carl Axel Magnus Lindman (1856–1928) Swedish botanist
- lindsayi** In honor of William Lauder Lindsay (1829–1880) Scots botanist and physician
- lineale** L. *linea*, linen thread; *-ale*, pertaining to. Leaf-blades long and narrow
- linear-e, -is** L. *linea*, linen thread; *-are*, pertaining to. – (1) Leaf-blades narrow. *Agrostis linearis*, *Andropogon linearis*, *Arundinaria linearis*, *Cynodon linearis*, *Digitaria linearis*, *Panicum lineare*, *Paspalum lineare*, *Sporobolus linearis*, *Trisetaria linearis*, *Trisetum lineare* – (2) inflorescence a spike-like panicle. *Polypogon linearis*
- linearifoli-a, -us** L. *linea*, linen thread; *-aris*, pertaining to; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades long and thin
- linearis** See *lineare*
- lineat-a, -um, -us** L. *linea*, linen thread; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Leaf-blades, glumes or lemmas marked by fine parallel lines. *Andropogon lineatus*, *Bambusa lineata*, *Panicum lineatum* – (2) leaf-blade narrow. *Axonopus lineatus*
- lineicus** L. *-icus*, belonging to. From Linieski Pass, western Altai Mountains, Kazakhstan
- lineispatha** L. *linea*, linen thread; *spatha*, sheathing base and false petiole of a palm leaf. Rhachis winged with conspicuous veins
- lineolata** L. *linea*, linen thread; *-ola*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Leaf-sheath marked by fine parallel lines. *Yushania lineolata* – (2) leaf-blade filiform. *Stipa lineolata*
- Lingnania** Commemorating Lingnan University, China
- lingnanioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Lingnania*
- lingua** L. *lingua*, tongue. Ligule long-fimbriate
- lingulata** L. *lingua*, tongue; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Ligule conspicuous. *Coix lingulata*, *Sasa lingulata* – (2) spikelets tongue-shaped in outline. *Eragrostis lingulata*
- linicola** L. *-cola*, dweller. Growing in fields of *Linum*, that is amongst flax
- linifoli-a, -us** L. *linum*, thread; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades linear
- Linkagrostis** Segregated from *Agrostis* and honoring Link as in *linkii*
- linkian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *linkii*
- linkii** In honor of Johann Heinrich Friedrich Link (1767–1851) German botanist
- linnaei** In honor of Carl Linnaeus (1707–1778) Swedish botanist
- linnean-a, -um, -us** As for *linnaei*
- Linosparton** Gk *linon*, linen; *spartine*, cord. Used for rope making
- linozodes** Gk *linon*, flax; *-odes*, resembling. Culms resemble the stems of flax
- Lintonia** In honor of A. Linton (fl. 1904–1906) who collected in Kenya
- lintonii** As for *Lintonia*
- liouae** In honor of Lian(g) Liou (1933–) Chinese botanist
- Lipeocercis** See *Lepeocercis*
- Lipeoceris** See *Lepeocercis*
- lipskyi** In honor of Vladimir Hippolitowitsch Lipsky (1863–1937) Russian botanist

- lisboae** In honor of José Camillo Lisboa (c. 1822–1897) Indian physician and botanist
- lisowskii** In honor of Stanislaw Lisowski (1924–2002) Polish botanist
- Litachne** See *Lithachne*
- litardiereana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Rene Verriet de Litardière, French botanist (1888–1957)
- Lithachne, Lithacne** Gk *lithos*, stone; *achne*, scale. Paleas and lemmas thick and bony
- Lithagrostis** Gk *lithos*, stone; *agrostis*, grass. The cupule subtending the ultimate inflorescence units is indurated
- lithobius** Gk *lithos*, stone; *bios*, manner of living. Growing amongst rocks
- lithophil-a, -um, -us** Gk *lithos*, stone; *phileo*, love. Growing amongst rocks
- lithuanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Lithuania
- litigans** L. *litigo*, dispute. In dispute in the sense of being very similar to a related species
- litigiosum** See *litigosa*
- litigos-a, -um** L. *litigium*, a dispute; *-osa*, abundance. Formerly confused with another species or placed in a different genus
- litoral-e, -is** See *littorale*, a widely used orthographic variant
- litrosa** L. *lit(t)us*, sea shore; *-osa*, abundant. Common on the sea-shores of some sub-Antarctic Islands
- Littledalea** In honor of St. George R. Littledale (c. 1851–1931) an English traveller to Tibet Autonomous Region, China
- littoral-e, -is** L. *lit(t)us*, sea shore; *-ale*, pertaining to. Species of sand dunes, salt marshes or river banks
- littoreus** L. *lit(t)us*, seashore; *-eus*, pertaining to. Seashore plants
- litvinovii, litvinovii** In honor of Dimitri Ivanovich Litvinov (1854–1929) Russian botanist
- litwinowiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *litvinovii*
- litwinovii** See *litvinovii*
- liukuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Liuku, Taiwan
- livid-a, -um, -us** L. leaden. Spikelets grey or purple
- liviensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Livia, Spain
- lixin** Vernacular name of the species in south eastern Xizang, China
- llanganatensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cordillera de los Llanganates, Ecuador
- lloydianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. In honor of James Lloyd (1810–1896) English-born French botanist
- lloydii** In honor of Frances Ernest Lloyd (1868–1947)
- lobata** L. *lobus*, lobe; *-ata*, possessing. Lemma lobed
- lobelianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *lobelii*
- lobelii** In honor of Mathias de L'Obel (1538–1616) Flemish botanist
- lodiculare** L. *lodricula*, small blanket; *-are*, pertaining to. With conspicuous lodicules or mistakenly, the inflexed margins of the palea and lemma which became detached during dissection of the spikelet
- Lodicularia** L. *lodricula*, small blanket; *-aria*, pertaining to. Lodicules of upper flower conspicuous
- lodunensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Loudun, now Vienna, Austria
- loefflingiana** See *loefflingiana*
- loefgrenii** In honor of Albert Löfgren (1854–1918) Swedish-born Brazilian botanist
- loefflingian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Pehr Löfving (1729–1756) Swedish botanist and traveller
- lofushanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Luofu Shan, Guandong Province, China
- lohadduggae** From Lohardugga, Bihar Province, India
- loheri** In honor of August Loher (?–1930) German-born Philippine plant collector
- Lojaconoa** In honor of Michele Lojacono-Pojero (1853–1919) Italian botanist
- lokkomontana** L. *mons*, mountain; *-ana*, indicating connection. From Lokkosan, a mountain in Settsu Province, now part of Hyogo and Osaka Prefectures, Japan

- lioliace-a, -um, -us** L. *-acea*, resembling. Inflorescence resembles that of *Lolium*
- lioliiforme** L. *forma*, appearance. See *lioliacea*
- liolioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescence resembling that of *Lolium*
- Loliolum** L. *-olum*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Resembling *Lolium*
- Lolium** Referred to by the Roman poet, Virgil, as a troublesome weed, possibly darnell (*Lolium temulentum*)
- liolium** Resembling *Lolium* with respect to the inflorescence
- lomanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Loman, Zaire
- lomba** Vernacular name for the species in Kikongo dialect, Zaire
- Lombardochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Atilio Lombardo Nolle (1902–1984) Uruguayan botanist
- lommelii** In honor of Lommel (fl. 1900) who collected in East Africa
- londonoae** In honor of Ximena Londoño (fl. 1990) Colombian botanist
- long-a, -um** L. long. – (1) Culms tall. *Leptochloa longa*, *Panicum longum* – (2) panicle contracted, long. *Helictotrichon longum*
- longaevus** L. long lived. Culms long lived
- longearistat-a, -um, -us** L. *longus*, long; *arista*, bristle. Lemmas or glumes long awned
- longepedunculatum** See *longipedunculata*
- longeracemos-um, -us** L. *longus*, long; *racemus*, raceme; *-osa*, abundance. With long inflorescence branches
- longeradiata** L. *longus*, long; *radius*, spoke of a wheel; *-ata*, possessing. Inflorescence branches long and whorled
- longespicata** See *longispicatus*
- longianthera** L. *longus*, long; Gk *antheros*, blooming. Flowering most of the year
- longiarista** L. *longus*, long; *arista*, bristle. Lemmas or glumes long awned
- longiaristat-a, -um, -us** L. *longus*, long; *arista*, bristle, *-ata*, indicating possession. Lemmas or glumes long awned
- longiauriculata** L. *longus*, long; *auris*, ear; *-ulus*, diminutive, *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-blades with long auricles
- longiaurita** L. *longus*, long; *auritus*, eared. Leaf-blades with long auricles
- longiberbis** L. *longus*, long; *barba*, beard. Callus or lemma invested with long hairs
- longicaud-a, -um** L. *longus*, long; *cauda*, tail. – (1) Lemma apex of lower floret or all florets long drawn out. *Cortaderia longicauda*, *Melinis longicauda*, *Panicum longicauda*, *Rhynchelytrum longicaudum* – (2) arms of triradiate awns drawn out. *Aristida longicauda*
- longiceps** L. *longus*, long; *-ceps*, pertaining to a head. Spikelets longer than those of related species
- longicilius** L. *longus*, long; *cilium*, hair. Leaf margins invested with long hairs
- longicollis** L. *longus*, long; *collum*, neck. Column of awn long
- longicuspe** L. *longus*, long; *cuspis*, point. Rhachis extending beyond the spikelet as a short stalk
- longifimbriata** L. *longus*, long; *fimbriae*, fringe; *-ata*, possessing. Bases of auricles bearing long hairs
- longiflor-a, -um, -us** L. *longus*, long; *flos*, flower. Spikelets longer than those of related species
- longifoli-a, -um, -us** L. *longus*, long; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades longer than those of related species
- longiglum-a, -e, -is** L. *longus*, long; *gluma*, husk. Spikelets with long glumes and or lemmas
- longii** In honor of David G. Long (1948–) who collected in Sikkim State, India
- longiinternodus** L. *longus*, long; *inter*, between; *nodus*, knot. The rhizome has long internodes
- longijubatam** L. *longus*, long; *juba*, mane; *-atum*, possessing. Panicles lax with abundant filiform branches
- longilamina** L. *longus*, long; *lamina*, sword blade. Leaf-blades long
- longiligula** L. *longus*, long; *ligula*, small tongue. Ligule, long
- longiligulat-a, -um, -us** L. *longus*, long; *ligula*, small tongue; *-ata*, possessing. Ligule long

- longiloba** L. *longus*, long; Gk *lobos*, lobe. Lemma deeply lobed
- longiloreum** L. *longus*, long; *loreum*, thong. Inflorescence whip-like
- longinodis** L. *longus*, long; *nodus*, knot. Nodes widely separated
- longipalea** L. *longus*, long. Palea longer than for related species
- longipanicula** L. *longus*, long; *panicula*, panicle. Panicle spreading
- longipaniculata** L. *longus*, long; *panicula*, panicle; *-ata*, possessing. Panicle longer than with related species
- longipedicellat-a, -um** L. *longus*, long; *pedicellus*, stalk; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets with long pedicels
- longipedunculata** L. *longus*, long; *pedunculatus*, peduncule; *-ata*, possessing. Panicle borne on a long leafless stalk
- longipipes** L. *longus*, long; *pes*, foot. – (1) Spikelets borne on long pedicels. *Cyrtococcum longipes*, *Eragrostis longipes*, *Loudetia longipes*, *Nematopoa longipes*, *Panicum longipes* – (2) the bases of culms lack leaves or the lower leaves lack blades. *Arundinaria longipes*
- longipetiolat-a, -um** L. *longus*, long; *petiolus*, little leg; *-ata*, possessing. The leaf-blade tapers gradually towards the sheath thereby generating a pseudopetiole
- longipila** L. *longus*, long; *pilus*, a hair. Plant with long hairs investing all or any of its parts
- longipilosa** L. *longus*, long; *pilus*, a hair; *-osa*, abundance. Oral setae long
- longiplumosa** L. *longus*, long; *pluma*, small soft feather; *-osa*, abundance. Awn long and feather-like with hairs to one cm long
- longiprophylla** L. *longus*, long. Prophylls exceptionally long
- longiramea** L. *longus*, long; *ramus*, branch. Panicle with long branches
- longiramosus** L. *longus*, long; *ramus*, branch; *-osus*, abundance. Culm branches long
- longiramum** L. *longus*, long; *ramus*, branch. Spikelets borne on long pedicels
- longiset-a, -um, -us** L. *longus*, long; *seta*, bristle. – (1) Glumes or lemmas long awned. *Agrostis longiseta*, *Apera longiseta*, *Aristida longiseta*, *Brachypodium longisetum*, *Calamagrostis longiseta*, *Chaetochloa longiseta*, *Festuca longiseta*, *Oplismenus longisetus*, *Panicum longisetum*, *Pennisetum longisetum*, *Rhynchelytrum longisetum*, *Saccharum longisetum*, *Setaria longiseta*, *Tricholaena longiseta*, *Vulpia longiseta* – (2) arms of tripartite awns long. *Aristida longiseta*
- longisetos-um, -us** L. *longus*, long; *seta*, bristle; *-osa*, abundance. Lemma long-awned
- longiset-um, -us** See *longiseta*
- longispatha** L. *longus*, long; *spatha*, sheathing base and false petiole of a palm leaf. Inflorescence bracts long and leafy
- longispica** L. *longus*, long; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain. With long spikelets or inflorescence branches
- longispicat-a, -us** L. *longus*, long; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; = *atus*, possessing. Inflorescence spicate and longer than that of related species
- longispicul-a, -um** L. *longus*, long; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets long
- longispiculat-a, -um** L. *longus*, long; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive; *-atum*, possessing. Spikelets long
- longispiculum** See *longispicula*
- longispinus** L. *longus*, long; *spina*, spine. Bristles of the subtending involucre longer than those of some other species
- longissim-a, -um** L. *longus*, long; *-issima*, most. – (1) Internodes very long. *Paspalum longissimum*, *Yushania longissima* – (2) subtending bristles very long. *Setaria longissima* – (3) spikelets very long. *Digitaria longissima*
- longistolon** L. *longus*, long; *stolo*, useless sucker. Plant with long stolons or rhizomes
- longistylum** L. *longus*, long; *stylum*, column. Style long

- longiuscula** L. *longius*, longer; *-ula*, tendency. Somewhat long
- longivaginat-a, -um** L. *longus*, long; *vagina*, sheath; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-sheaths long
- longivalvula** L. *longus*, long; *valva*, leaf of a folding door; *-ula*, diminutive. Lemmas large
- longum** See *longa*
- looseriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Gualterio Looser (1898–1982) Chilean botanist
- Lophacme** Gk *lophos*, crest; *akme*, highest point. Growing on ridge tops
- Lophatherum** Gk *lophos*, crest; *ather*, barb or spine. The sterile lemma is surmounted by a tuft of awns
- Lophochlaena** Gk *lophos*, crest; *chlaena*, cloak. The lemma apex is markedly erose
- Lophochloa** Gk *lophos*, crest; *chloa*, grass. Lemma apex shortly aristate
- Lopholepis** Gk *lophos*, crest; *lepis*, scale. Lemma apex shortly awned
- Lophopogon** Gk *lophos*, crest; *pogon*, beard. Upper glume awned and hairy at its apex
- Lophopyrum** Gk *lophos*, crest; *pyros*, wheat. Origin unclear, not given by the author but probably a reference to the upper midrib of the lemma bearing bristles or hairs
- lophostachya** Gk *lophos*, crest; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The sterile upper florets are conspicuously three-awned
- lophotrichus** Gk *lophos*, crest; *thrix*, hair. The nine lemma awns are invested with hairs at the base causing it to resemble a crest
- lopollensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Lopollo District, Angola
- lorentii** In honor of J. August Lorent (1812–1884) American-born German botanist and traveller
- lorentzian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Paul Günther Lorentz (1835–1881) German-born Urugayan botanist
- Lorenzochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Lorenzo Parodi; see *Parodiochloa*
- loretensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Loreto Region, Peru
- Loretia** In honor of Henri Loret (1810–1888) French physician and botanist
- loretii** As for *Loretia*
- loreum** L. made of leather thongs. Leaf-blades leathery
- loricata** L. *lorica*, corselet; *-ata*, resembling. The rugose lower glume resembles the corselet of a Mediaeval soldier
- losae** In honor of Taurino Mariano Losa (1893–1966) Spanish botanist
- Loudetia** In honor of Loudet, German dentist at Karlsruhe
- Loudetiopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Loudetia*
- louisianae** From Louisiana, USA
- Louisiella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Jean Louis (1903–1944) Belgian botanist
- lowanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Lowan, a district in south-eastern Australia recognized on account of its characteristic vegetation
- loxensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Loja Province, Ecuador
- Loxodera** Gk *loxos*, slanting; *deire*, neck. The spikelets are obliquely placed on the rachis
- Loxostachys** Gk *loxos*, slanting; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Spikelets obliquely ovoid
- lualabaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Lualaba Region, Zaire
- lubrica** L. slippery. Growing on steep slopes with clay soils
- Lucaea** In honor of August Friedrich Theodor Lucae (1800–1840) German apothecary and botanist
- luciae** In honor of Lucy Kathleen Armitage Chippendall Crook (1913–) South African botanist
- luciarum** In honor of Lucy May Cranwell Smith (1907–1992) and Lucy Beatrice Moore (1906–1987) New Zealand botanists
- lucid-a, -um** L. clear. – (1) A new name required for the purposes of nomenclature thereby making clear the identity of the species. *Calamagrostis lucida* – (2) very different from another species of the same genus growing in a similar habitat. *Bracteola lucida*, *Festuca lucida*, *Panicum lucidum*, *Poa lucida*

- lucidulum** *L. lucidus*, clear; *-ulum*, diminutive. Leaf-blade somewhat transparent
- lucidum** See *lucida*
- luconiae** From Luzon, Philippines
- lucorum** *L. lucus*, a woodland. Growing in woodlands
- ludens** *L. ludo*, play. Applied to a species whose name was nomenclaturally invalid, thereby playing by the rules as required
- ludianense** *L. -ense*, denoting origin. From Loudian Xian, Guizhan Province, China
- Ludolfia** See *Ludolphia*
- Ludolphia** In honor of Michael Matthias Ludolph (1705–1756) German botanist
- ludoviciana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Ludovicus, that is, Louis, early deceased son of Durieu de Maisonneuve; see *duriaei*
- ludwigii** In honor of Carl Ferdinand Heinrich Ludwig (1784–1847). German-born South African pharmacist and merchant
- luederitzianum** *L. -anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Franz Adolf Edward Lüderitz (1834–1886) German merchant and explorer
- luembensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From the Luembe Valley, Zaire
- luerssenii** In honor of Christian Luerssen (1843–1916) German botanist
- luetzelburgii** In honor of Philipp Luetzelburg (1880–1948) German botanist
- lugens** *L. lugeo*, mourn. The spikelets are dull in color
- lukwangulens-e, -is** *L. -ense*, denoting origin. From Lukwangule Plateau, Tanzania
- lumampao** Vernacular name of the species in the Philippines
- lunata** *L. luna*, moon; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Glumes and lemmas crescent-shaped. *Poa lunata*, *Raddiella lunata* – (2) auricles crescent-shaped. *Indosasa lunata*, *Pariana lunata*
- lundellii** In honor of Cyrus Longworth Lundell (1907–1994) United States botanical collector
- luodianensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Luodian Xian, Guizhou Province, China
- lupulina** *L. lupulus*, hop plant; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Panicle densely ovate resembling the inflorescence of the hop plant (*Humulus lupulina*)
- luquensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Luqu County, Gansu Province, China
- lurid-a, -um** *L. drab yellow*. Lemmas or glumes brownish-yellow
- lushuiensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Lushui Xian, Yunnan Province, China
- lusitanic-a, -us** From Lusitania, now Portugal
- lustriale** *L. lustrum*, bog; *-ale*, pertaining to. Bog dweller
- lutchuenis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Lutschu or Liukiu Island, Okinawa
- lutensis** *L. lutum*, mud; *-ensis*, denoting origin. Growing in mud
- luteostriata** *L. luteus*, golden; *striatus*, striped. Leaves striped when young
- lutescens** *L. lutesco*, become yellow. – (1) Panicles yellowish-green. *Agrostis lutescens*, *Arthratherum lutescens*, *Chaetochloa lutescens*, *Eragrostis lutescens*, *Melica lutescens*, *Panicum lutescens*, *Poa lutescens*, *Setaria lutescens* – (2) feathery awn yellow-green. *Aristida lutescens* – (3) anthers yellowish. *Schizostachyum lutescens*
- lutetense** *L. -ense*, denoting origin. From Lutete, Zaire
- luticol-a** *L. lutum*, mud; *-cola*, dweller. – (1) Growing on tidal flats. *Panicum luticola* – (2) growing beside lakes. *Paspalum luticola*
- lutinflatum** *L. lutum*, mud; *inflo*, inflate. Spikelets swollen and mud colored
- lutos-a, -us** *L. lutum*, mud; *-osa*, abundance. Growing in water or damp places
- lutzii** In honor of Adolpho Lutz (1855–1940) Brazilian medical researcher
- luxurians** *L. luxurio*, be abundant in growth. – (1) More robust than related species. *Euchlaena luxurians*, *Reana luxurians*, *Schizachyrium luxurians* – (2) growing abundantly. *Vilfa luxurians*
- luzhiensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Liuzhi Xian, Guizhou Province, China
- Luziola** Modified from *Luzula* but reason for so doing uncertain

luzonens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin.

From Luzon, Philippines. Also *luzoniense*
lyzonicum L. *-icum*, belonging to. See
luzonense

luzoniens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin.

From Luzon, Philippines. Also *luzonense*
lyallii In honor of David Lyall (1817–1895)
Scots-born botanist who collected in New
Zealand

Lycochloa From the Lycus River, now Nahrel-
Kelb, Lebanon

lycuroides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to
Lycurus with respect to the inflorescence

Lycurus Gk *lykos*, wolf; *oura*, tail. Panicles
spike-like

Lygeum Gk *lygos*, willow twig. Culms widely
used for weaving in North Africa

lynesii In honor of Hubert Lynes (1874–1942)
British Naval Officer who collected in Af-
rica

Lysurus See *Lycurus*

M

mabianensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From
Mabian, Sichuan Province, China

macala Origin uncertain, not given by au-
thor, but possibly from the Bengali ver-
nacular

macalpinei In honor of Daniel McAlpine
(1849–1932) Scots-born Australian my-
cologist

macbridei In honor of James Francis Mac-
bride (1892–1976) United States botanist

maccannii In honor of Charles McCann
(fl. 1930–1950) cleric and amateur botanist
who collected in India

maclellandii In honor of John MacClelland
(1805–1885) Public Health Officer who col-
lected in India

macclounii In honor of John McClounie
(fl. 1895) who collected in Malawi and
Zambia

maclureana As for *Maclurochloa*

maclurei See *Maclurolyra*

macedoi In honor of Amaro Macedo (1914–)
Brazilian botanist

macedonica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From
Macedonia, formerly a region of south-east-
ern Europe, now divided between Greece,
Bulgaria and the Republic of Macedonia

mac-er, -ra, -rum, -rus L. thin. Leaf-blades
narrow

macgregorii In honor of William McGregor
(1846–1919) Scots-born physician and
British colonial administrator

macha From makha, the vernacular name
of the species in western part of the Re-
public of Georgia

machrisianum In honor of Maurice A. Mach-
ris (fl. 1956–1977) United States philanthro-
pist

macilent-a, -um L. thin. Culms slender

macivorii In honor of Ben McIvor (fl. 1964)
Australian greenkeeper

mackayi In honor of A. E. Mackay (fl. 1851–1854)
who collected in New Zealand

mackenzieana L. *-ana*, indicating connec-
tion. From the Mackenzie drainage basin,
north-west Canada

mackenziei In honor of Kenneth K. Mack-
enzie (1877–1934) United States botanist

mackinlayi In honor of John McKinlay
(1819–1872) Scots-born Australian explorer

mackliniae In honor of Jean Macklin
(fl. 1955–1956) otherwise Mrs. Kingdon-
Ward

maclaudii In honor of C. Maclaud (1895–?)
who collected in West Africa

macleishii In honor of Ian McLeish, some-
time agriculturalist at Royal Razat Farm,
Salalah, Oman

macleodiae In honor of Miss Macleod who
collected in Northern Nigeria

macloviana L. *-ana*, indicating connection.
From Maclov, one of the Falkland Islands,
United Kingdom Territory in the South At-
lantic

maclurei See *Maclurolyra*

Maclurochloa Gk *chloa*, grass. As for *Maclu-
rolyra*

Maclurolyra Similar to *Olyra* and in honor
of Floyd Alonzo McClure (1897–1970)
United States botanist with extensive ex-
perience of Chinese bamboos

- macouniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *macounii*
- macounii** In honor of James Melville Macoun (1862–1920) Canadian botanist
- macowanii** In honor of Peter MacOwan (1830–1909) English-born South African educator and plant collector
- macquariensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Macquarie Island in the Southern Ocean
- macra** See *macer*
- macracteni-a, -um** See *macractinia*
- macractinia** Gk *makros*, large; *ktenion*, small comb. The sterile lemma is ciliate with rigid hairs
- macraei** In honor of James Macrae (?–1830) who collected in Sri Lanka
- macrandra** Gk *makros*, large; *aner*, man. Anthers long
- macranth-a, -um, -us** Gk *makros*, large; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets large
- macranthecium** Gk *makros*, large; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets larger than those of related species
- macranthela** Gk *makros*, large; *anthele*, plume. Inflorescence large
- macranther-a, -um, -us** Gk *makros*, large; *antheros*, blooming. Panicle large
- macranthos** Gk *makros*, large; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets large
- macranth-um, -us** See *macrantha*
- macrantoidea** See *marantoidea*
- macrarrhena** Gk *makros*, large; *arrhen*, male. The anthers of the stalked male spikelets are larger than those of the sessile hermaphrodite spikelets
- macrather-a, -us** Gk *makros*, large; *ather*, spike or ear of wheat. Spikelets large
- macroanthera** Gk *makros*, large; *antheros*, blooming. Panicle large
- macroblephar-a, -um** Gk *makros*, large; *blepharon*, eye-lid. The glumes and sterile lemma bear copious long hairs
- Macroblepharus** Gk *makros*, large; *blepharon*, eye-lid. Lemma keels bear long cilia
- Macrobriza** Gk *makros*, large. Spikelets resemble those of *Briza* but are larger
- macrocalyx** Gk *makros*, large; *kalyx*, cup. Glumes more than half the length of the spikelet
- macrocarp-a, -us** Gk *makros*, large; *karpos*, fruit. – (1) Burr-forming spikelet clusters large. *Cenchrus macrocarpus* – (2) grain large. *Echinochloa macrocarpa*, *Setaria macrocarpa*
- macrocarpon** Gk *makros*, large; *karpos*, fruit. Anthoecium large
- macrocarpus** See *macrocarpa*
- macrocephalus** Gk *makros*, large; *kephale*, head. Burr-forming spikelet and associated involucre large
- macrochaet-a, -um, -us** Gk *makros*, large; *chaete*, bristle. Lemmas long-awned
- Macrochaeta** Gk *makros*, large; *chaete*, bristle. The spikelet clusters are surrounded by an involucre of long bristles
- macrochlamys** Gk *makros*, large; *chlamys*, cloak. Glumes long with respect to the length of the spikelet
- Macrochloa** Gk *makros*, large. Similar to *Briza* but with large spikelets
- macrochloa** Gk *makros*, large. Spikelets large compared with those of related species
- macroclad-a, -um, -us** Gk *makros*, large; *klados*, stem. – (1) Panicle branches long and slender. *Aristida macroclada*, *Bromus macrocladus*, *Poa macroclada* – (2) culms tall. *Panicum macrocladum*
- macroculmis** Gk *makros*, large; L. *culmus*, stalk. Culms large
- macroGLOSSa** Gk *makros*, large; *glossa*, tongue. Ligule long
- macrolemma** Gk *makros*, large; *lemma*, husk. Lemmas large
- macrolepis** Gk *makros*, large; *lepis*, scale. Glumes and or lemmas large
- Macronax** Gk *makros*, large; L. *nax*, basket for catching fish. Used to make baskets for catching fish
- macrophyll-a, -um, -us** Gk *makros*, large; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades large
- macropoda** Gk *makros*, large; *pous*, foot. Pedicels long
- macropodium** Gk *makros*, large; *pous*, foot. Inflorescence borne on a long peduncle

- macropogon** Gk *makros*, large; *pogon*, beard.
Leaf-blade densely hairy adjacent to ligule
- macropus** As for *macropoda*
- macrorhinus** Gk *makros*, large; *rhis*, nose.
Lemma apex drawn out
- macrosperm-a, -um, -us** Gk *makros*, large; *sperma*, seed. Grains large
- macrospicula** Gk *makros*, large; L. *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets larger than those of related species
- macrospiculata** Gk *makros*, large; L. *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets very long compared with those of related species
- macrospila** Gk *makros*, large; L. *pilus*, a hair. Culms densely hairy at the base
- macrostachy-a, -um, -us** Gk *makros*, large; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. – (1) Inflorescence large. *Agrostis macrostachys*, *Arundinaria macrostachya*, *Avena macrostachya*, *Bambusa macrostachya*, *Bromus macrostachyus*, *Calotheca macrostachya*, *Cenchrus macrostachyus*, *Colantheia macrostachya*, *Enteropogon macrostachyus*, *Ischaemum macrostachyum*, *Panicum macrostachyum*, *Pennisetum macrostachyum*, *Sclerodactylon macrostachyum*, *Setaria macrostachya* – (2) spikelets with many florets. *Aeluropus macrostachyus*, *Chloris macrostachya*
- macrostachyon** Gk *makros*, large; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence large
- macrostachys** Gk *makros*, large; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. – (1) Spikelets large. *Andropogon macrostachys*, *Microbambus macrostachys* – (2) spikelets with many florets. *Bromus macrostachys*
- macrostachy-um, -us** See *Macrostachya*
- macrothrix** Gk *makros*, large; *thrix*, hair. Pedicels bearing long hairs
- macrothyrsa** Gk *makros*, large; *thyrsos*, ornamental wand. Inflorescence a large panicle
- macrotis** Gk *makros*, large; *ous*, ear. Auricles large
- macrotrichum** Gk *makros*, large; *thrix*, hair. Lower glume long-awned
- macrou-r-a, -um, -us** Gk *makros*, large; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence a spike or spike-like panicle
- macrum** See *macer*
- macula** L. *macula*, spot. Leaf-sheath with colored spots
- maculat-a, -um, -us** L. *macula*, spot; *-atum*, possessing. – (1) Culms and leaf-sheaths spotted. *Arthrostylidium maculatum*, *Sasa maculata*, *Sinobambusa maculata*, *Sucrea maculata*, *Yushania maculata* – (2) glumes with purple spots. *Iseilema maculatum*, *Notodanthonia maculata* – (3) apex of sterile lemma black-tipped. *Panicum maculatum*, *Paspalum maculatum* – (4) culms become spotted when mature. *Bambusa maculata*
- maculos-a, -um** L. *macula*, spot; *-osa*, abundance. Spikelets or culms spotted with reddish-brown or yellow patches
- maculosoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Pleioblastus maculosa*
- maculosum** See *maculosa*
- macusaniens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Macusani, Puno Region, Peru
- macutrensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Makutra, a mountain in the Ukraine
- madagascariens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Madagascar
- madaropoda** Gk *madaros*, bare; *pous*, foot. Stalks of upper racemes almost glabrous
- madecassa** From Madecassa, Madagascar
- maderaspatan-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Maderaspata, that is Madras, India
- maderense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Madeira, a Portuguese island in the North Atlantic Ocean
- maderensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Madeira Islands
- madida** L. wet site. Growing in swamps
- mediola** L. *madidus*, wet site. Growing in swamps
- madipirens-e** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Madipir, East Africa
- madorens** L. *madeo*, be wet. Growing in damp sandy soil

- madrensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sierra Madre Mountains, Mexico
- madritensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Madrid, Spain
- maeotic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Maeotis Palus, now Sea of Azov
- maeviae** In honor of Maevia Noémi Correa (1914–2005) Argentinian botanist
- magadanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. See *magadanica*
- magadanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Magadan Province, Russian Far East
- magallanesiae** In honor of Aurim Megalanes Nessi, Venezuelan botanist
- Magastachya** See *Megastachya*
- magellanic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. – (1) From the Straits of Magellan. *Agropyron magellanicum*, *Agrostis magellanicus*, *Atropis magellanica*, *Catabrosa magellanica*, *Festuca magellanica*, *Glyceria magellanica*, *Hierochloe magellanica*, *Oplismenus magellanica*, *Torresia magellanica* – (2) in honor of José Carlos Reis de Magalhães collector of the holotype. *Mero-stachys magellanica*
- magennisii** From cultivar Magennis, a South African turf grass
- magensiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Otto Magens (fl. 1958–1959) who collected in Chile
- magentea** L. *magenteus*, magenta. Anthers magenta-colored
- magica** Gk *magos*, Persian dream interpreter; *-ica*, belonging to. Here a reference to the occult, the species being used to make love charms
- magn-a, -um, -us** L. large. – (1) Plants large and generally with tall culms. *Bromus magnus*, *Chaetochloa magna*, *Digitaria magna*, *Eragrostis magna*, *Ischaemum magnum*, *Panicum magnum*, *Setaria magna*, *Syntherisma magna* – (2) caryopses large. *Avena magna*
- magnicaespes** L. *magnus*, large; *caespes*, clump of plants. Forming large tussocks
- magnific-a, -us** L. imposing. Culms tall compared with those of related species
- magniflora** L. *magnus*, large; *flos*, flower. Spikelets large
- magnipoda** L. *magna*, large; Gk *pous*, foot. Awn shorter than lemma base from which it develops
- magnispicula** L. *magnus*, large; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets large compared with those of related species
- magnolii** In honor of Pierre Magnol (1638–1715) French botanist
- magn-um, -us** See *magna*
- magohukuana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of T. Magohuku (fl. 1936) Japanese botanist
- magrebensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Maghreb region of northern Africa
- maguirei** In honor of Basset Maguire (1904–1991) United States botanist
- maguireorum** In honor of Basset Macguire (1904–1990) United States botanist and Basset Macguire, Jr. (fl. 1949) who together collected the type
- mahafalense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mahafaly Coast, Madagascar
- mahendragiriensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mahendragiri, Orissa State, India
- maia** The name of one of the Pleiades, a constellation associated with rain. A species of wet forests
- maidenianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. As for *maidenii*
- maidenii** In honor of Joseph Henry Maiden (1859–1925) English-born Australian botanist
- Maillea** In honor of Alphonse Maille (1813–1865) French botanist
- mainborondroensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Mainborondro, Madagascar
- maipuriensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Maipuri Falls, Karaurieng River, Guyana
- mairei** In honor of – (1) Édouard-Ernest Maire (1848–1932) French cleric who collected in China. *Arundinaria mairei*, *Bromus mairei*, *Eragrostis mairei*, *Indocalamus mairei* – (2) René Charles Joseph Ernest Maire (1878–1949) French botanist. *Deschampsia mairei*, *Festuca mairei* – (3) R. P. Maire (fl. 1910–1921) who collected in China. *Poa mairei*

- Mais** A variant spelling of *mays*
- maitlandii** In honor of Thomas Douglas Maitland (1885–1978) Scots-born British colonial economic botanist
- maiwa** Hausa name for the species in northern Nigeria
- maiz** See *mays*
- maizar** From *zacatón maizor*, the vernacular name of the species in Mexico
- Maizilla** Vernacular name for the genus in Peru, literally “little maize”
- majalcensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cumbres de Majalca Parque Nacional, Chihuahua, Mexico
- major** L. larger. Larger in some respect than related species
- majovskyi** In honor of Jozef Májovský (1920–) Czech botanist
- majungensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From near Majunga, Madagascar
- majus** L. great. Culms tall
- majuscul-a, -um, -us** L. *majus*, greater; *-ula*, diminutive. Somewhat larger in some respect than related species
- makinoi** In honor of Tomitaro Makino (1861–1957) Japanese botanist
- makoniensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Makoni, Zimbabwe
- makuanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Maguan Xian, Yunnan Province, China
- makutrensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. As for *macutrensis*
- malabari-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Malibar, India
- malaca** Gk *malakos*, soft to the touch. Plants softly hairy
- malacanth-a, -um, -us** Gk *malakos*, soft to the touch; *anthos*, flower. Lemmas softly hairy
- malaccens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Malacca, Malaysia
- malacochaete** Gk *malakos*, soft to the touch; *chaete*, bristle. Bristles of involucre densely and shortly ciliate
- malacodes** Gk *malakos*, soft to the touch; *-odes*, resembling. Surface of plants in whole or in part with texture of velvet
- malacon** Gk *malakos*, soft to the touch. Whole plant appressed-pubescent
- malacophyll-a, -um, -us** Gk *malakos*, soft to the touch; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades velvety-pilose
- malacostachy-um, -us** Gk *malakos*, soft to the touch; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Peduncles of racemes plumose hairy
- Malacurus** Gk *malakos*, soft to the touch; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence a hairy spike
- malalhuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Malalhue, Argentina
- malamalensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cumbre de Malamala, Tucumán Province, Argentina
- malampuzhaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Malampuzha, India
- malayana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Peninsula Malaysia and southern Thailand
- maleschevica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Malesheviska Planina, a mountain range on the Bulgarian-Serbian border
- malesiae** From Malesia, that is Malaysia
- mali** Vernacular name of the species in Yi, the language of south west Sichuan Province, China
- malikoense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Maliko Gulchan Maui one of the Hawaiian Islands
- maling** Vernacular name of the species in Nepal
- malingensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. Name derived from *Ma Ling Chuk*, the Cantonese name for the species
- mallica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the area occupied by the Malli in the time of Alexander the Great, now the Punjab, India
- malmean-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Gustaf Oskar Andersson Malme (1864–1937) Swedish botanist
- malmei** As for *malmeana*
- malmgrenii** In honor of Anders Johann Malmgren (1834–1897) Finnish zoologist and botanist
- malmundariensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Malmundarium, now Malmédy, Belgium

- malouinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Malouin, now Falkland Islands, United Kingdom Territory in the South Atlantic
- Maltea** In honor of Malte Oskar Malte (1880–1933) Swedish-born Canadian botanist
- Maltebrunia** In honor of Konrad Malte Bruun (1775–1826) Danish-born French geographer
- Malteburnia** See *Maltebrunia*
- maltei** See *Maltea*
- Malya** In honor of Joseph Karl Maly (1797–1866) Bohemian-born Austrian botanist
- malyschevii** In honor of Leonid Ivanovich Malyshev (1931–) Russian botanist
- malzevii** In honor of Nikolai Ivanovich Malzer (fl. 1902–1910) Russian botanist
- mamberamensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mamberamo River, Papua, Indonesia
- mamorae-um, -us** Gk *-eum*, belonging to. From Mamora, North Africa
- mampouw** Vernacular name for the species in Sumatra, Indonesia
- manabiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Manabi Province, Ecuador
- manacalensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Manacal, Venezuela
- manatense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Manatee County, Florida, USA
- manchuriensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Manchuria, now comprising the Provinces of Lianoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang in north-east China
- mandalalaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mandalay, Myanmar
- mandarensis** See *mandrarensis*
- mandavillei** In honor of J. P. Mandaville Jr. who collected in the Middle East prior to 2000
- Mandelorna** An incomplete anagram of *Lenormandia*
- mandiocanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Mandioca, Brazil
- mandiocanum** See *mandiocanum*
- mandonian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Gilbert Mandon (1799–1866) French botanist who collected in Bolivia
- mandrarens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Mandrare River, Madagascar
- mandshuric-a, -um, -us** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Manchuria, now comprising the Provinces of Lianoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang in north-east China
- mangalorens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mangalore, Madras State, India
- mangalorica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. As for *mangalorensis*
- mangaluricum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. As for *mangalorensis*
- manggong** Vernacular name for the species in Java, Indonesia
- mango** The vernacular name for the species in Chile
- manicat-a, -um** L. *manica*, long sleeve; *-ata*, possessing. With long leaf-sheaths, of which the upper may enclose the base of the inflorescence
- maniculata** L. *manica*, handcuff; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. The lower glume of the spikelet resembles handcuffs
- manikensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Manika plateau, Zaire
- manillensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Manila, Philippines
- maniototo** From the Maniototo Plain, South Island, New Zealand
- manipurensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Manipur State, India
- Manisuris** Gk *manos*, necklace; *oura*, tail. The jointed racemes bear a fanciful resemblance to necklaces
- manisuroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescence resembles that of *Manisurus*
- mannagettae** In honor of Gunther Beck von Mannagetta und Lerchenau (1856–1931) Bohemian botanist
- mannii** In honor of Gustav Mann (1836–1916) German botanist and plant collector employed as gardener at Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England
- manongarivens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Manongarivo Massif, Madagascar
- manrakica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Manrak Pass, Kazakhstan

- manschuricum** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Manchuria, now comprising the Provinces of Lianoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang in north-east China
- manzanilloana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Manzanillo, Mexico
- manzonzeensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Manzanza, Zaire
- maokateiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Maokatei, Sakhalin Island
- maopingensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Maoping, Guangdong Province, China
- mapalense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mapala forest, German East Africa
- Mapira** Meaning uncertain, origin not given by author
- maranonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Río Marañón, Peru
- marantifolia** L. *folium*, leaf. The leaf-blades resemble those of *Maranta*
- marantoidea** Gk *-oidea*, resembling. The leaf-blades resemble those of many Marantaceae
- marathens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Maratha Country, Bombay Presidency, India
- marauense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Maraú, Bahia State, Brazil
- marchica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Mark of Brandenburg, Germany
- marcida** L. withered. The panicle branches droop at anthesis
- Marcoduria** From Marcodurum, now Düren, Germany
- marcopetri** In honor of Mark James Elder Coode (1937–) English botanist and Peter Francis Stevens (1944–) first collectors of the species
- marcoviczii** In honor of V. V. Marcowicz (Basil) (fl. 1926–1928) Russian botanist
- mardinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mardin, south-eastern Anatolia, Turkey
- margaritace-um, -us** L. *margarita*, pearl; *-aceum*, resembling. The anthoecium is white and spherical resembling a pearl
- margaritifer-a, -um** L. *margarita*, pearl; *fero*, carry or bear. The glossy anthoecia resemble pearls
- margelanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Margelan District, Turkestan
- marginalis** L. *margo*, border; *-alis*, pertaining to. – (1) The leaf-blades have conspicuously thickened marginal nerves. *Aristida marginalis* – (2) leaf-blade margins undulate. *Cenchrus marginalis*
- marginat-a, -um, -us** L. *margo*, border; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-blades or lemma with hairs in their margins or the margins otherwise conspicuous
- marginellum** Possibly a misspelling of *marginatum*
- mariae** (1) In honor of Mary Isobel Stuart McCallum (1899–1979) Rhodesian (Zimbabwean) nurse and amateur botanist. *Eragrostis mariae* – (2) from Maria, Madagascar. *Panicum mariae*
- marianensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Mariana Islands
- mariesii** In honor of Charles Maries (c. 1851–1902) English plant collector in China
- marin-a, -um** L. *mare*, sea; *-ina*, indicating possession. Growing by the sea
- maritim-a, -um, -us** L. belonging to the sea. Growing by the seaside
- markgrafiae** In honor of Ingeborg Markgraf-Dannenberg (1911–1996) Swiss botanist
- markgrafii** In honor of Friedrich Markgraf (1897–1987) German-born Swiss botanist
- marliacea** In honor of Joseph (Bory) Latour-Marliac (1830–1911) French botanist
- marlothii** In honor of Hermann Wilhelm Rudolf Marloth (1855–1931) German-born South African pharmacist, chemist and botanist
- marmoratum** L. *marmor*, marble; *-ata*, possessing. One of more structures has purple blotches
- marmorea** L. *marmor*, marble; *-ea*, indicating resemblance. Young culm-sheaths with purple-brown spots
- maroccan-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Morocco
- marojejyensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Marojejy Mts, Madagascar

- marquisens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Marquesas Islands, part of French Polynesia, in the Pacific Ocean
- marriettana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Marrietta, South Carolina, USA
- marschalliana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *biebersteiniana*
- marshallense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Republic of the Marshall Islands in the western Pacific Ocean
- marshallii** In honor of J. K. Marshall (fl. 1961) who collected in Peru
- marshii** In honor of Ernest George Marsh (1915–) United States botanist
- marssonii** In honor of Theodor Marsson (1816–1892) German apothecary and botanist
- martha-gonzaleziae** In honor of Martha González-Elizondo (1958–) Mexican botanist
- martianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. In honor of Karl Friedrich Philipp Martius (1794–1868) German botanist
- martinezii** In honor of Esteban Martínez Salas (fl. 1987–1992) Mexican botanist
- martinianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. As for *martinii*, as to Claude Martin
- martinicens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Martinique, West Indies
- martinii** In honor of – (1) Claude Martin (1731–1800) French-born British soldier who collected in India. *Andropogon martinii*, *Cymbopogon martinii*, *Gymnanthelia martinii* – (2) Dr. Martin, who collected in the Falkland Islands, United Kingdom Territory in the South Atlantic. *Deschampsia martinii* – (3) Ferdinando Martini (1841–?) Italian politician. *Afrotrichloris martinii*
- martinovskiyi** In honor of Jan Otakar Martinovsky (1903–1980) Bohemian botanist
- marungensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Marungu Plateaux, Zaire
- marunguens-e, -is** As for *marungensis*
- maruyamana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of I. Maruyama (fl. 1979) Japanese botanist
- masafueran-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Más Afuera, also called Alejandro Selkirk, an island in the Juan Fernández Archipelago, Chile
- masambaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Masamba, Zaire
- masamunean-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *masamunei*
- masamunei** In honor of Genkei Masamune (1899–?) Japanese botanist
- mascatensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mascate (Muscat), Oman
- masenderana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From East Masendran on the coast of the Caspian Sea
- masirahensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Masirah Island, Persian Gulf
- maskerensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Masker, Morocco
- massaicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From the territory of the Massai (Maasai) in Kenya
- massaiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Massai steppe, Uganda
- massauensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Massawa in Eritraea
- massuiensis** See *massauensis*
- Massia** In honor of Joseph Massie (?–1794) English botanist who collected in Vietnam
- massii** As for *Massia*
- massiliensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Massilia, Egypt
- mastersii** In honor of John W. Masters (c. 1792–1873) gardener, Calcutta Botanic Gardens
- mastrucatum** L. *mastruca*, rough sheep-skin garment; *-atum*, possessing. Lower glume rugose, its surface resembling that of a rough sheep-skin garment
- mataniae** From Matania, a mountain in Romania
- matengoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Matengo Hills, Tanzania
- mathewsii** In honor of Andrew Mathews (?–1841) who collected in Peru
- matmat** Besuki name of the species in Java, Indonesia
- Matrella** L. *mater*, mother; *-ella*, diminutive. Reason for choice of name is uncertain

- matrella** Resembling *Matrella*
- matritensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Madrid, Spain
- matsudae** In honor of Magodji Matsuda (fl. 1931) Japanese botanist
- matsudana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of E. Matsuda (fl. 1919) Japanese botanist
- matsumoi** In honor of Jutara Matsumo (1868–1946) Japanese botanist
- matsumurae** In honor of Jinzō Matsumura (1856–1928) Japanese botanist
- matsumuri** See *matsumurae*
- matsushimensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Matsushima, Rikuzen Province, Japan
- mattamuskeetense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Lake Mattamuskeet, North Carolina, USA
- matteodanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of S. Matteoda (fl. 1927) Italian botanist
- mattheii** In honor of Oscar Matthei Jensen (fl. 1964) Chilean agrostologist
- matthewsii** In honor of Henry John Matthews (1859–1909) New Zealand forester
- matto grossensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mato Grosso, Brazil
- Matudacalamus** Gk *kalamos*, reed. Reed-like grass named in honor of Eizi Matuda (1894–1978) Japanese botanist
- matudae** See *Matudacalamus*
- maudiae** In honor of Maud Dunn (fl. 1909) wife of Stephen Troyte Dunn (1868–1938) English botanist who collected in China
- mauiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Maui, one of the Hawaiian Islands
- maullinica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From river Maullin, Chile
- mauritanic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Mauritania
- mauritian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Mauritius
- mauriti** (1) From Mauritius. *Eragrostis mauritii* – (2) In honor of Maurit. *Agrostis mauritii*
- maurofernandeziana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Mauro Fernández (fl. 1907) Costa Rican agriculturalist
- mauryi** In honor of Paul Jean Baptiste Maury (1858–1893) French botanist
- maxim-a, -um, -us** L. greatest. – (1) Culms very tall. *Agrostis maxima*, *Arundo maxima*, *Bambusa maxima*, *Briza maxima*, *Bromus maximus*, *Centotheca maxima*, *Diheteropogon maximus*, *Gigantochloa maxima*, *Glyceria maxima*, *Panicum maximum*, *Poa maxima*, *Saccharum maximum*, *Sasa maxima*, *Sasaella maxima*, *Thysanolaena maxima*, *Triticum maximum* – (2) antherocia very large for genus. *Berriochloa maxima*
- maximilianii, maximilianum** In honor of Alexander Philipp Maximilian (1782–1867) Prince of Neuwiel who collected in Brazil
- maximoviczii** In honor of Karl Johann Maximovicz (1827–1891) Russian botanist
- maxim-um, -us** See *maxima*
- maxonii** In honor of William Ralph Maxon (1877–1948) United States botanist
- maxwellii** In honor of – (1) James F. Maxwell (1945–) United States botanist. *Eremochloa maxwellii* – (2) George Maxwell (1804–1880) who collected and dealt in Australian natural history specimens. *Poa maxwellii*
- mayaensis, mayaënsis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Maya Mountains, Belize
- mayanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of the Mayan civilisation of northern Central America
- mayarens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mayari, Provincia de Pinar del Río, Cuba
- maydellii** In honor of George Maydell (fl. 1867) German botanist
- mayebarae** As for *mayebarana*
- mayebaran-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Kanjiro Mayebara (1890–?) Japanese botanist
- mayeri** In honor of Friedrich Mayer (1788–1828) German-born tutor in Italy
- maynens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Maynas, Peru
- mayocoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mayoco, Zaire
- maypurensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the cataract of “Saint Joseph Maypurensium” on the Orinoco River, Venezuela

- Mays, mays** A name of Caribbean origin for *Zea mays*
- ma-yuen** L. from the Ma-Yu Range in north-west Myanmar
- mayumbense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mayumbe forest, Gabon
- mayumianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. From Mayumi Province, Japan
- Mayzea** A contraction of *Zea mays*
- mazeli** In honor of Mazel, French nurseryman
- mazzettii, mazzettii** In honor of Heinrich R. E. von Handel-Mazzetti (1882–1940) Austrian botanist
- mazzettian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Heinrich Handel-Mazzetti (1882–1940) Austrian botanist
- mckiei** In honor of Ernest Norman McKie (1882–1948) Australian cleric and amateur botanist
- m'clellandii** See *macclellandii*
- meakensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Meakandake, Kushiro Province, Hokkaido, Japan
- mearnsii** In honor of Edward Alexander Mearns (1856–1916) United States botanist
- meccana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Mecca, Saudi Arabia
- medi-a, -um, -us** L. middle. Characters midway between two or more other species
- medica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Media, north-western Iran
- mediolanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mediola, now Milan, Italy
- mediterranea** Growing around the Mediterranean Sea
- medius** See *media*
- medullosa** L. *medulla*, bone-marrow; *-osa*, abundance. Culm internodes with an abundance of soft pith
- Medusather** Gk *ather*, barb or spine. Awns intertwined to form a dense mass reminiscent of the head of Medusa
- meeboldii** In honor of Alfred Karl Meebold (1863–1952) German botanist
- megacarpum** Gk *megas*, large; *karpos*, fruit. Florets large
- Megalachne** Gk *megas*, large; *achne*, scale. The glumes completely invest the spikelet
- megalanth-a, -um** Gk *megas*, large; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets large
- megalogluma** Gk *megas*, large; *gluma*, husk. Glumes larger than lemmas
- megalophylla** Gk *megas*, large; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades large
- Megaloprotachne** Gk *megas*, large; *proto*, before; *achne*, scale. The lower glume is much longer than the upper glume
- megalosperma** Gk *megas*, large; *sperma*, seed. Grains large
- megalothyrsa** Gk *megas*, large; *thyrsos*, ornamental wand. Inflorescence a large open panicle resembling the ornamented staff carried in procession by the devotees of Bacchus, in Roman mythology the God of Wine
- megalura** Gk *megas*, large; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence a narrow panicle and so somewhat resembling the tail of a large rat
- megaphyll-a, -um** Gk *megas*, large; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades large
- megapotamia** See *megapotamica*
- megapotamic-a, -um, -us** Gk *megas*, large; *potamos*, river; *-ica*, belonging to. – (1) From Rio Grande, southern Brazil. *Anatherum megapotamicum*, *Andropogon megapotamicus*, *Aristida megapotamica*, *Bouteloua megapotamica*, *Bromus megapotamicus*, *Deyeuxia megapotamica*, *Digitaria megapotamica*, *Elionurus megapotamicus*, *Eragrostis megapotamica*, *Panicum megapotamicum*, *Pappophorum megapotamica*, *Poa megapotamica* – (2) from Rio Grande do Sal. *Jarava megapotamica*, *Nasella megapotamica*, *Setaria megapotamica*, *Stipa megapotamica*
- Megastachya** Gk *megas*, large; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Spikelets with more florets than those of related genera
- megastachy-a, -um** See *Megastachya*. – (1) Spikelets unusually large for the genus. *Brachiaria megastachya*, *Panicum megastachyum*, *Phyllostachys megastachya* – (2) spikelets with many florets. *Eragrostis megastachya*, *Poa megastachya*
- megasthenes** Gk *megas*, large; *sthenos*, strength. The central zone of the sterile lemma bears a patch of rigid hairs

- megathyrsa** See *Megathyrsus*
- Megathyrsus** Gk *me-gas*, large, *thyrsos*, wand or shaft. Inflorescence large with a conspicuous central axis
- megiston** Gk largest. Panicles large
- meionectes** Gk *meionektes*, one who has less. At first regarded as depauperate specimens of another species
- mejlandii** In honor of Yngvar Mejland (fl. 1937–1938) Norwegian botanist
- mekiste** Gk *mekistos*, tallest. Culms tall
- mekongens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mékong, Laos
- melaleuc-a, -um** Gk *melas*, black; *leukos*, white. Glumes black and grains white
- melananthum** Gk *melas*, black; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets black
- melanocarp-a, -us** Gk *melas*, black; *karpos*, fruit. Mature spikelets black
- Melanocenchris** Gk *melas*, black. The glumes and lemma have scabrid purplish awns and the mature spikelets resemble the burr of *Cenchrus*
- melanochila** Gk *melas*, black; *chilos*, grass. The fertile floret is almost black from an early age
- melanogonum** Gk *melas*, black; *gony*, knee. Nodes dark-colored
- melanosperm-a, -um** Gk *melas*, black; *sperma*, seed. Lemma and palea darkly pigmented
- melanotricha** Gk *melas*, black; *thrix*, hair. Glumes and lower lemma invested in black hairs
- melanotyl-a, -um** Gk *melas*, black; *tylos*, knot. Spikelets borne on a black stipe
- melanthera** Gk *melas*, black; *anthera*, of flowers. Anthers dark
- melanthes** Gk *melas*, black; *anthos*, flower. Glumes dark-purple
- melderisii** In honor of Aleksandre Melderis (1909–1986) Latvian-born English botanist
- Melica** L. *mel*, honey; *-ica*, belonging to. Origin uncertain but three possible explanations are: a reference to the sweetness of its stem, an ancient Roman name for millet or an ancient Italian name for sorghum
- melicacea** L. *-acea*, resembling. Similar to *Melica*
- melicari-a, -um** L. *-aria*, pertaining to. Resembling *Melica*
- melicoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Melica*
- melicoideum** Gk *-oideum*, resembling. Similar to *Melica*
- melinacea** L. *melinum*, kind of white color; *-acea*, resembling. Margins of leaf-blades white
- melinacra** See *melinacea*
- melinioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Melinis*
- Melinis, Melinum** Gk *meline*. Ancient Greek name for a cereal, probably a millet
- melinis** Resembling *Melinis*
- Melinum** See *Melinis*
- melitense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Melita, now Malta
- Mellinis** See *Melinis*
- mellitum** L. *mellitus*, pertaining to honey. Culms sweet to the taste
- Melocalamus** Gk *melon*, apple; *kalamos*, reed. Woody grass with fleshy, apple-like fruits
- Melocanna** Gk *melon*, apple; *kanna*, reed. Fruits fleshy and stems woody
- melvillei** In honor of George F. Melville (fl. 1937) who collected in Western Australia
- membranace-a, -um, -us** L. *membrana*, membrane; *-acea*, resembling. – (1) Inflorescence bracts or glumes papery. *Anthistria membranacea*, *Ceresia membranacea*, *Dendrocalamus membranaceus*, *Eragrostis membranacea*, *Iseilema membranaceum*, *Paspalum membranaceum*, *Sorghum membranaceum*, *Vulpia membranacea* – (2) leaf-blades membranous. *Sasa membranacea*
- membranifolia** L. *membrana*, membrane; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades thin
- membranigluma** L. *membrana*, membrane; *glume*, husk. Glumes white and membranous
- membranoidea** L. *membrana*, membrane; Gk *-oidea*, resembling. Apex of culm-sheath papery

- memphitica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Memphis, Egypt
- menachensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Menâcha, Arabia
- mendocin-a, -um, -us** L. *-ina*, indicating possession. From – (1) Mendoza, Chile. *Aristida mendocina*, *Distichlis mendocina*, *Elymus mendocinus*, *Munroa mendocina* – (2) Mendoza Province, Argentina. *Agropyron mendocinum*, *Chloris mendocina*, *Deschampsia mendocina*, *Diplachne mendocina*, *Ipnum mendocina*, *Trichloris mendocina*
- mendocinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mendoza Province, Argentina
- meneritana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. Locality not given in original description but name probably based on a place name in Sri Lanka
- mengenanus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. Probably in honor of Franz Anton Menge (1808–1880) German botanist
- menghaiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Menghai, Yunnan Province, China
- menhoferi** In honor of Menhofer (fl. 1983) who collected in Bolivia
- mensense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Mensa region of Eritraea
- menyharthii** In honor of László Menyharth (1849–1897) Hungarian cleric who collected in Mozambique
- Meoschium** Meaning uncertain but probably an incomplete anagram of *Ischaemum*
- mer-a, -um** L. naked. The lower surface of the lemma is hairless
- Merathrepta** Gk *meros*, portion; *ather*, spike or ear of wheat; *hepta*, seven. Origin uncertain, not given by the author but may be a reference to the spikelets having seven florets
- meratiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of François Victor Mérat de Vaumartoise (1780–1851) French physician and botanist
- meredisensis** L. *meridies*, midday; *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the south but based on the French transliteration of the Latin, *meridies*
- merguensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mergui, Tennaserim, Myanmar
- meridensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mérida, Venezuela
- meridional-e, -is** L. *meridies*, midday; *-ale*, pertaining to. – (1) Occurring in places on the same meridian, as from North and South Carolina. *Dichantheium meridionale*, *Panicum meridionale* – (2) growing on the same meridian as a related species. *Aristida meridionalis*, *Avena meridionalis*
- meridisensis** L. *meridies*, midday, *-ensis*, denoting origin. To the south, an allusion to the sun being in the southern sky at noon (in Europe)
- Meringurus** Gk *merinx*, bristle; *ourus*, tail. Each of the two glumes of the terminal spikelet is drawn out into a long awn
- merinoi** In honor of R. P. Baltasar Merino y Román (1845–1917) Spanish cleric and botanist
- Merisachne** Gk *merizo*, divided; *achne*, scale. Lemma deeply bifid
- merkeri** In honor of Merker Moritz (?–1908) who collected in East Africa
- Merostachis** See *Merostachys*
- merostachyoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Merostachys*
- Merostachys** Gk *meros*, portion; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The inflorescence is a one-sided spike
- merrill-ana, -iana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *merrillii*
- merrillii** In honor of Elmer Drew Merrill (1876–1956) United States botanist
- mertensii** In honor of Carl Heinrich Mertens (1796–1830) German-born physician and traveller
- mertonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Merton, England
- meruensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Meru, Tanzania
- Merxmüllera** In honor of Hermann Merxmüller (1920–1988) German botanist
- mesathera** Gk *mesos*, middle; *ather*, barb or spine. The awn arises from the middle of the lemma

- mesocom-a, -um** Gk *mesos*, middle; *koma*, hair of head. The lemma of the lower floret has tufts of hairs at its middle
- mesopotamicus** L. *-icus*, belonging to. From Mesopotamia, now largely Iraq
- Mesosetum** Gk *mesos*, middle; L. *seta*, bristle. Glumes bearing stiff hairs in the middle in contrast to *Holosetum* where they are hairy overall
- messanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Messina, now Messina, Italy
- metabolon** Gk *metaboulos*, changeful. Species variable
- metake** Japanese *me*, woman; *take*, bamboo. Culms slender
- metallicola** L. *metallicus*, belonging to metal; *-cola*, dweller. Growing in places where iron is mined
- Metasasa** Gk *meta-*, near. Similar to *Sasa*
- metatoris** L. *metator*, surveyor. Named in allusion to D. W. L. Henderson, surveyor in New South Wales, Australia
- metcalfei** In honor of Orrick Baylor Metcalfe (1879–1936) United States botanist
- Metcalfia** In honor of Charles Russell Metcalfe (1904–1991) English plant anatomist
- metlesicsii** In honor of H. Metlesics (fl. 1973) collector of the holotype
- metuoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Medong Xian, Xizang Autonomous Region, China
- metzii** In honor of Fr. Metz (1819–1885) who collected in India
- mexican-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Mexico
- meyenian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Franz Julius Ferdinand Meyen (1804–1840) German physician, traveller and plant collector
- meyenii** As for *meyeniana*
- meyeri** In honor of – (1) Frederick Gustav Meyer (1917–) United States botanist. *Bromus meyeri* – (2) Frank N. Meyer (1875–1918) Dutch-born United States plant explorer. *Phyllostachys meyeri* – (3) ?Carl A. Meyer (1795–1855) Russian plant collector. *Poa meyeri*
- meyerian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of – (1) Ernst Heinrich Friedrich Meyer (1791–1858) German botanist who collected in South Africa. *Padia meyeriana*, *Panicum meyerianum*, *Eriochloa meyeriana*, *Oryza meyeriana* – (2) either Carl or Anton Andreevic Meyer (1795–1855) Russian botanists. *Chusquea meyeriana*, *Stipa meyeriana*
- mezian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Mezochloa*
- mezii** See *Mezochloa*
- meziibrunneum** In honor of Carl Mez (see *Mezochloa*) who described *Paspalum brunneum*
- Mezochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Carl Christian Mez (1866–1944) German botanist
- mianningensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mianning Xian, Sichuan Province, China
- Mibora, Miboria** Gk *mikros*, small; *bora*, food. The plant is diminutive providing little fodder or grain
- Micagrostis** Gk *mikros*, small; *agrostis*, grass. Dwarf annual
- micans** L. *mico*, tremble. The racemes are borne on slender pedicels and so readily shake in the breeze
- micay** Vernacular name for the species in the Colombia
- michaelis** L. of Michael. From the island of St. Michael, Azores, Portuguese islands in the Atlantic
- michalkowii** In honor of Michalkov
- michauxian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *michauxii*
- michauxii** In honor of Andre Michaux (1746–1802) French botanist and traveller
- Michelaria** L. *-aria*, pertaining to. In honor of Pierre-Joseph Michel (1788–1854) Belgian gardener
- michelii** In honor of Pier Antonio Micheli (1679–1737) Italian botanist
- michiganica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Michigan State, USA
- michinokuana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Michinoku, Japan

- michisensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From San Juan de Michis, Mexico
- michnoi** In honor of P. Michno (fl. 1924) Russian botanist
- Micragrostis** Gk *mikros*, small. Similar to *Agrostis* but small in some respect
- Micraira** Gk *mikros*, small. The spikelets and inflorescences are small and resemble those of *Aira*
- micrandra** Gk *mikros*, small; *aner*, man. Anthers small
- micranth-a, -um, -us** Gk *mikros*, small; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets small
- micranther-a, -us** Gk *mikros*, small; *antheros*, flowering. – (1) Inflorescence few-flowered. *Aeluropus micrantherus*, *Microlaena micranthera* – (2) sessile spikelets have small anthers. *Chrysopogon micrantherus*
- micranth-um, -us** See *micrantha*
- micrather-a, -um, -us** Gk *mikros*, small; *ather*, spike or ear of wheat. Inflorescence a small narrow panicle or composed of small racemes
- microbachne** Gk *mikros*, small; *bios*, manner of living; *achne*, scale. The lower glume is lacking or present only as a rim
- Microbambus** Gk *mikros*, small. Small herbaceous *Bambusa*-like grasses
- Microbriza** Gk *mikros*, small. Resembling *Briza* but with small spikelets
- Microcalamus** Gk *mikros*, small; *kalamos*, reed. A dwarf herbaceous bamboo
- microcarp-a, -on, -um** Gk *mikros*, small; *karpos*, fruit. Caryopsis very small
- microcarpha** Gk *mikros*, small; *karphos*, chip. The very small spikelets fall entire and so look like small chips of wood
- microcarpon** See *microcarpa*
- microcephal-a, -um, -us** Gk *mikros*, small; *kephale*, head. Inflorescence a short spike or contracted panicle
- Microchlaena** See *Microlaena*
- Microchloa** Gk *mikros*, small; *chloa*, grass. Some species of the genus are small plants
- microclada** Gk *mikros*, small; *klados*, branch. Culms slender
- micrococc-a, -um** Gk *mikros*, small; *kokkos*, kernel. Anthoecia very small
- microdon** Gk *mikros*, small; *odous*, tooth. The lemma is shortly tridentate
- microfloscula** Gk *mikros*, small; L. *flos*, flower; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets small
- micrognostum** Gk *mikros*, small; *gnostos*, known. Species poorly known
- Microlaena, microlaena** Gk *mikros*, small; *chlaina*, cloak. The subtending glumes are tiny
- microlemma** Gk *mikros*, small; *lemma*, husk. Upper lemma much reduced
- microlepis** Gk *mikros*, small; *lepis*, scale. Glumes considerably shorter than the lemma of the first floret in spikelet
- microphyll-a, -um, -us** Gk *mikros*, small; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades short
- micropoda** Gk *mikros*, small; *pous*, foot. Pedicel very short
- Micropogon** Gk *mikros*, small; *pogon*, beard. Lemma shortly awned
- microprolepis** Gk *mikros*, small; *pro-*, before; *lepis*, scale. Lower glume much shorter than upper
- microprotus** Gk *mikros*, small; *protos*, first. Lower glume minute
- micropyroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Micropyrum*
- Micropyropsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Micropyrum*
- Micropyrum** Gk *mikros*, small; *pyros*, wheat. Resembling small wheat plants
- microseta** Gk *mikros*, small; L. *seta*, bristle. Lemma shortly awned
- microsperm-a, -um, -us** Gk *mikros*, small; *sperma*, seed. Caryopses or spikelets small
- microstachy-a, -um, -us** Gk *mikros*, small; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescences or spikelets small
- microstachys** Gk *mikros*, small; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescences or spikelets small
- microstachy-um, -us** See *microstachya*
- Microstegium** Gk *mikros*, small; *stege*, cover. Glumes minute
- microterus** Gk *mikros*, small; *pteron*, wing or feather-like. Lower glume with two small wing-like keels

- microtheca** Gk *mikros*, small; *theke*, box.
– (1) Apex of pedicels cup-shaped after spikelets have been shed. *Andropogon microtheca*, *Cymbopogon microtheca*
– (2) glumes persistent forming a cup at the tip of the pedicel. *Glyceria microtheca*
- Microthuareia** Gk *mikros*, small. Resembling *Thuarea* but smaller
- microthyrsus** Gk *mikros*, small; *thyrsos*, ornamental wand. Panicle not well developed
- microtis** Gk *mikros*, small; *ous*, ear. Leaf-blades with small auricles
- Micrurus** Gk *mikros*, small; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence like a small tail
- Miegia** In honor of Achilles Mieg (1731–1799) Swiss botanist
- migiurtina** L. from Migiurtini, Somalia
- migoii** In honor of Hisao Migo (fl. 1937) Japanese botanist
- mikamimonticola** L. *mons*, mountain; *-cola*, dweller. From the Mikami Mountains, Japan
- mikanii** In honor of Johann Christian Mikán (1769–1814) Bohemian botanist
- miki** In honor of Shigeru Miki (1905–1974) Japanese botanist
- mikurensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mikurajima Island, Izu or Izu Islands, now part of Tokyo Prefecture, Japan
- milanjanian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Mt Milanje, Malawi
- mildbraedian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Gottfried Wilhelm Johannes Mildbraed (1879–1954) German botanist
- mildbraedii** As for *mildbraediana*
- Mildbraediochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. See *mildbraediana*
- miliace-a, -um, -us** L. *-acea*, resembling. Resembling *Milium*
- miliare** L. *-are*, connected to. Resembling *Milium*
- miliaria** L. *-aria*, pertaining to. Resembling millet
- Miliarium** L. *-arium*, connected to. Resembling *Milium*
- Miliastrum** L. *-aster*, incomplete resemblance. Able to be used as a millet
- miliiform-e, -is** L. *forma*, appearance. Similar to *Milium*
- milioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Milium*
- milioideum** Gk *-oideum*, resembling. Spikelets resembling those of *Milium*
- Milium, milium** Name of Proso millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) in Roman times but name now applied to a different genus
- milleana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Louis Mille (1873–1954) Belgian-born Ecuadorean cleric and botanist
- milleflorum** L. *mille*, one thousand; *flos*, flower. Inflorescence with densely flowering branchlets
- millegrana** L. *mille*, one thousand; *granum*, grain. Inflorescence of many spikelets
- milleri** In honor of D. J. Miller (fl. 1984) rangeland and livestock specialist who studied the alpine grasses of the Kingdom of Bhutan
- millettii** In honor of Charles Millett (fl. 1825–1834) employee of the British East India Company and amateur botanist who collected in south-eastern China, Sri Lanka and southern India
- Millium** See *Milium*
- milnei** In honor of Edgar Wolston Bertram Handley Milne-Redhead (1906–1996) English botanist
- milroyi** In honor of Arthur John Wallace Milroy (1883–1936) sometime Conservator of Forests, Assam State, India
- milsumii** In honor of John Noel Milsum (1890–?) English-born Malayan agriculturalist
- mimosa** An abbreviation of *cará-mimosa*, the vernacular name for the species in Santa Catarina Province of Brazil
- minaguchii** In honor of K. Minaguchi (fl. 1929) Japanese botanist
- minarovii** In honor of Musa Minarovio, a Soviet cosmonaut from Daghestan, Russian Federation
- minarum** Of Minas Gerais Province, Brazil
- mindanaens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mindanao, Philippines
- mindorensis** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mindoro, an island in the Philippines

mindoroensis As for *mindorensis*

minim-a, -um, -us L. least. Regarded by the author as – (1) the smallest species in the genus. *Chaetostichium minimum*, *Dissanthelium minimum*, *Eragrostis minima*, *Gaimardia minima*, *Lepturus minimus*, *Oropetium minimum*, *Paspalum minimum*, *Stipidium minimum*, *Tripogon minimum*, *Zoysia minima* – (2) the smallest species in the genus in which originally described. *Mibora minima*

minimiflora L. *minus*, least; *flos*, flower. Spikelets with only one or two florets

minim-um, -us See *minima*

minoensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mino Province, now part of Gifu Prefecture, Japan

minomarsa From Mino Province, now part of Gifu Prefecture, Japan

minor L. lesser. Plants small in comparison with related species

minoriflor-a, -um L. *minor*, lesser; *flos*, flower. Spikelets smaller than those in a related species

minuartioides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar in habit to *Minuartia glomerata*

minus L. less. – (1) Smaller in stature than a related species. *Ctenium minus*, *Paspalum minus* – (2) differing in several respects from a related species. *Ischaemum minus*

minuscula L. *minus*, lesser; *-ula*, diminutive. Culms very small

minut-a, -um, -us L. very small. Smaller than usual in some respect

minutiflor-a, -um, -us L. *minutus*, very small; *flos*, flower. Spikelets or florets very small

minutissim-a, -us L. *minutus*, very small; *-issima*, most. Spikelets very small

minutul-a, -um L. *minutus*, very small; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets small

minut-um, -us See *minuta*

Miphragtes Anagram of *Phragmites*

Miquelia In honor of Friedrich Anton Wilhelm Miquel (1811–1871) Dutch botanist

mirabil-e, -is L. unusual. – (1) Plant with the habit of a rush rather than a grass. *Arundinaria mirabilis*, *Festuca mirabilis*, *Glaziophyton mirabile* – (2) leaf-blades wide for the genus. *Sporobolus mirabilis* – (3) differing markedly from most other members of genus. *Calamagrostis mirabilis*, *Panicum mirabile*

mirabunda L. full of wonder. Culms attractive in appearance

mirandana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Burgos à Miranda del Elro, Spain

mirandum L. strange. Quite unlike any other species in the genus

Miscanthidium Gk *-idium*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Resembling *Miscanthus*

Miscanthus Gk *mischos*, pedicel; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets stalked

miser, -a, -um L. miserable. Small in comparison with related species

misionum L. from Misiones State, Argentina

missionum See *misionum*

mississippiense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the valley of the Mississippi River, USA

missuricum L. *-icum*, belonging to. From the vicinity of the Missouri River, USA

mistasypum Orthographic variant of *mystasipum*

mitchelliana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *mitchellii*

mitchellii In honor of Thomas Livingstone Mitchell (1792–1855) Scots-born Australian surveyor and explorer

mit-e, -is Gk *mitos*, thread. – (1) Involucral bristles very slender. *Cenchrus mitis* – (2) oral setae very slender. *Bambusa mitis*, *Phyllostachys mitis* – (3) pedicels slender. *Panicum mite*

mitinokuensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mitinoku, Japan

mitis See *mite*

mitophyllum Gk *mitos*, thread; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades narrow-linear

mitopus Gk *mitos*, thread; *pous*, foot. Pedicels thread-like

mitrushii In honor of I. Mitrush, Albanian botanist

- Mitwabochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. From Mitwaba, Zaire
- miurus** Gk *mys*, mouse; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence a spike-like panicle
- mixt-a, -um** L. mixed. Sharing the characters of two or more other species, sometimes of hybrid origin
- miyabei** In honor of Kingo Miyabe (1860–1951) Japanese botanist
- miyazawae** In honor of Bungo Miyazawa (fl. 1932) Japanese botanist
- mjöbergii** In honor of Eric G. Mjöberg (1882–1938) Swedish entomologist and explorer in Northern Australia
- mlahiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mlahi, Tanzania
- mnemateia** Gk *mnema*, monument. Origin uncertain, not given by the author
- Mnesithea** In honor of Mnesitheos, 4th century B.C. Greek physician and writer on the subject of edible plants
- Mniochloa** Gk *mnion*, moss; *chloa*, grass. Vegetatively resembling the moss genus *Mnium*
- moabitica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Moab, Palestine
- moandaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Moanda, Zaire
- mobukensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Mobuku Valley, Uganda
- mocquersyii** In honor of Mocquersy (pre 1940) who collected in Venezuela
- modatica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Modat Province, Ethiopia
- modensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Modan, Greece
- moderabilis** L. moderate. Culms of average height
- modest-a, -um, -us** L. moderate. Culms of average height
- modic-a, -us** L. moderate. Less robust than related species
- moellendorffian-a, -us** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. In honor of Otto Moellendorff (1848–1903) German diplomat who collected plants in Russia
- moelleri** In honor of Peter Möller (fl. 1887) who collected in Chile
- Moenchia** In honor of Konrad Moench (1744–1805) German botanist and pharmacist
- moesiacus** L. *-acus*, belonging to. From Moesia a region of the lower Danube straddling the boundary of present day Bulgaria and Serbia
- moeszii** In honor of Gustáv Moesz (1873–1946) Hungarian mycologist
- mogaugensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Mogaug forests, Myanmar
- moggii** In honor of Albert Oliver Dean Mogg (1886–1980) South African botanist
- moharia** From Mohari, India
- mohavense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mohave County, Arizona, USA
- mohrii** In honor of Charles Theodore Mohr (1824–1901) German-born, United States pharmacist and plant collector
- mokaense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Moka, Fernando Po (now Bioko), Equatorial Guinea
- mokensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. As for *mokaense*
- mokogunensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mukogun, Settsu Province, now part of Hyogo and Osaka Prefectures, Japan
- mokuleiaense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mokuleia on Maui, one of the Hawaiian Islands
- moldavica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Moldavia
- molesta** L. troublesome. The leaf-blades are rigid and spiny
- molineri** In honor of “Igantio Molineri” of Italy
- Molineria** In honor of Ignazio Bernardo Molineri (1741–1818) Italian botanist
- Molineriella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Resembling *Molineria*
- Molinia** In honor of Juan Ignazio Molina (1740–1829) Chilean cleric and amateur botanist
- molinioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Molinia*
- Moliniopsis** Gk *opsis*, appearance. Resembling *Molinia*

- moll-e, -is** L. soft. – (1) Softly hairy usually of leaf-blades. *Arthraxon molle*, *Bathrathrum molle*, *Bromus mollis*, *Calamagrostis mollis*, *Enneapogon mollis*, *Eulalia mollis*, *Erianthus mollis*, *Festuca mollis*, *Holcus mollis*, *Ichnanthus mollis*, *Ischaemum molle*, *Leymus mollis*, *Melinis mollis*, *Panicum molle*, *Pennisetum molle*, *Poecilostachys mollis*, *Pollinia mollis*, *Stipa mollis*, *Trachypogon mollis* – (2) soft in aspect compared with the xeromorph facies of related species. *Plectrachne mollis*
- mollendense** L. -ense, denoting origin. From Mollendo, Peru
- mollicom-a, -um, -us** L. *molle*, soft; *coma*, head of hair. Covered in whole or in part with downy hairs
- molliculum** L. *molle*, soft; *culmus*, stem. Culms softly hairy
- molliculus** L. *molle*, soft; -ulus, diminutive. Densely invested with short soft hairs
- mollifolium** L. *molle*, soft; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades densely and softly pilose
- molliformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Bromus mollis*
- mollior** L. softer. Basal leaf-sheaths densely tomentose
- mollipilum** L. *molle*, soft; *pilus*, hair. Leaf-sheaths invested with soft hairs
- mollis** See *molle*
- mollissim-a, -um, -us** L. *molle*, soft; -issima, most. Plant in whole or in part densely covered with soft hairs
- molokaiens-e, -is** L. -ense, denoting origin. From Molokai, one of the Hawaiian Islands
- molokaiensis** L. -ensis, denoting origin. From Molokai, one of the Hawaiian Islands
- moluccanus** L. -anus, indicating connection. From the Moluccas, Indonesia
- molymbdea** L. lead-colored. Spikelets lead-colored
- mombasana, mombassana** L. -ana, indicating connection. From Mombasa, Kenya
- momosei** In honor of Sizuo Momose (1906–1968) Japanese botanist
- Monachather** Gk *monarchos*, solitary; *ather*, barb or spine. Lemma one-awned in contrast to three-awned in *Danthonia*
- Monachne, monachne** Gk *monos*, one; *achne*, scale. The lower glume is very much reduced or absent
- Monachyron, monachyron** Gk *monos*, one; *achyron*, scale. The spikelet was interpreted by its author as having only one glume
- monadelpha** Gk *monos*, one; *adelphos*, close kinsman. Stamens united
- monandr-a, -um, -us** Gk *monos*, one; *aner*, man. Florets with one stamen
- Monandraira** Gk *monos*, one; *aner*, man. Resembling *Aira* but the florets with only one stamen
- monandr-um, -us** See *monandra*
- monantha** Gk *monos*, one; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets with a single floret
- Monanthochloe, Monanthochloë** Gk *monos*, one; *anthos*, flower; *chloa*, grass. The inflorescence has a single spikelet
- Monathera** Gk *monos*, one; *ather*, barb or spine. Racemes each of a solitary spikelet with an awned lemma
- monatherus** Gk *monos*, one; *ather*, barb or spine. Lemma only awned
- Monelytrum** Gk *monos*, one; *elytron*, cover. The lower glume of the spikelet is lacking
- Monerma** Gk *monos*, one; *erma*, support. The spikelets are subtended by only one glume
- mongholica** L. -ica, belonging to. From Mongolia
- mongolic-a, -um** See *mongholica*
- mongolorum** L. of the Mongols. From Mongolia
- monguensis** L. -ensis, denoting origin. From Mongui, Colombia
- monianthum** Gk *monos*, one; *anthos*, flower. Inflorescence a single spikelet
- Monilia** A misspelling of *Molinia*
- moninens-e, -is** L. -ense, denoting origin. From Monino, Angola
- Monium** Gk *monos*, one. Racemes reduced to a single pair of spikelets or spikelet
- monocephala** Gk *monos*, one; *kephale*, head. Inflorescence a single terminal cluster of racemes
- Monocera** Gk *monos*, one; *keras*, horn. The upper glume is long awned in contrast to the lower which is short awned or awnless

- Monochaete** Gk *monos*, one; *chaete*, bristle. Spikelets with a single bristle derived from the extended rhachilla
- Monoclados** See *Monocladius*
- Monocladius, monocladius** Gk *monos*, one; *klados*, a shoot. Culms with a solitary branch at each node
- monococcum** Gk *monos*, one; *kokkos*, kernal. Spikelets commonly producing a single grain
- monococum** See *monococcum*
- Monocymbium** Gk *monos*, one; *kymbe*, boat. The solitary racemes are each supported by boat-shaped spathes
- monodactyl-a, -um** Gk *monos*, one; *daktylos*, finger. Inflorescence a solitary raceme
- Monodia** Gk *monos*, one; *odous*, tooth. Lemma not toothed, a word play about the closely related genus *Triodia*
- monodii** In honor of – (1) Théodore Monod (1902–1950) French botanist. *Eragrostis monodii* – (2) Charles Monod de Froideville (1896–1978) Dutch botanist. *Digitaria monodii*
- monogyna** Gk *monos*, one; *gyne*, woman. Style single
- monoica** Gk *monos*, one; *oikos*, house. Florets hermaphrodite
- mononeurum** Gk *monos*, one; *neuron*, nerve. Glumes one-nerved
- monopholis** Gk *monos*, solitary; *pholis*, scale of a snake. One glume fails to develop
- monophylla** Gk *monos*, one; *phyllon*, leaf. – (1) Mature culm producing a single leaf. *Sucrea monophylla* – (2) with branchlets terminating in a single leaf with a blade otherwise with leaf-sheaths only at lower nodes. *Yushania monophylla*
- Monopogon** Gk *monos*, one; *pogon*, beard. The lemma of the upper floret only is awned
- monoracemum** Gk *monos*, one. L. *racemus*, stalk of a bunch of grapes. Inflorescence of a single raceme
- Monospatha** Gk *monos*, one; *spatha*, sheathing base and false petiole of a palm leaf. Dichasium subtended by a broad spathe
- Monostachya, -a, -os, -um, -us** Gk *monos*, one; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The inflorescence is a single spike or raceme
- Monostemon** Gk *monos*, one; *stemon*, thread. The florets possess a single stamen
- monostigma** Gk *monos*, one; *stigma*, column. Pistil with a single stigma
- monothalamia** Gk *monos*, one; *thalamos*, inner room. The single female floret is terminal and surrounded by five male florets
- Monroa** See *Munroa*
- monspeliens-e, -is** L. *mons*, mountain; *-ense*, denoting origin. From Montpellier, France
- monspessulana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From *mons Pessulanus*, the Latin name for Montpellier, France
- monstruosa** L. *monstrum*, monster; *-osa*, abundance. Inflorescence with spikelets replaced by bulbils
- montalbanica** L. *mons*, mountain; *-ica*, belonging to. Origin not given by the author but possibly named from the European name for a Philippine mountain
- montan-a, -um, -us** L. *mons*, mountain; *-ana*, indicating connection. Growing on mountains
- montanense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From *Montana*, USA
- montan-um, -us** See *montana*
- montevansi** From Mount Evans, Colorado, USA
- montevidensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Montevideo, Uruguay
- montezumae** In honor of Montezuma, last Aztec Emperor; species first described from Mexico
- montianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Carlo del Monti, botanist at Florence
- monticola** L. *mons*, mountain; *-cola*, dweller. Growing on mountains
- montigena** L. *mons*, mountain; *gigno*, beget. Growing on mountains
- montis-aurea** L. *mons*, mountain; *aurea*, gold. From Mt d'Or, Auvergne, France
- montis-celtici** L. *mons*, mountain; *celticus*, of middle Gaul. From the mountains of the Auvergne, France

- montis-wilhelmii** From Mount Wilhelm, Papua New Guinea
- montufarii** In honor of Carlos Montúfar y Larrea (1780–1816) Ecuadoran naturalist and traveller
- moomomiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Moomomi, on Molokai, one of the Hawaiian Islands
- mooneyi** In honor of Herbert Francis Mooney (1897–1964) Irish-born Indian forester and plant collector
- Moorea** In honor of David Moore (1808–1879) Scots-born Irish botanist
- moorei** In honor of – (1) Charles Moore (1820–1905) Scots-born Australian botanist. *Chloris moorei* – (2) David Moresby Moore (1933–) English botanist. *Hierochloa moorei*
- Moorochloa** Gk *moros* (English) or *mooros* (Dutch), foolish; *chloa*, grass. Proposed in response to the failure of the Nomenclature Committee of the International Association of Plant Taxonomists to accept a proposal, by the author, for the conservation of a long-established generic name
- mopane** Growing in mopane, a type of woodland in Zimbabwe
- morales-coelloi** In honor of Morales y Coello, Cuban naval officer
- moratii** In honor of Phillippe Morat (1937–) French botanist
- moreheadiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Boyd Dunlop Morehead (1843–1905) English-born Australian politician
- morenensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Moreno Bluff, near Antofagasta, northern Chile
- morichalense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. Growing around morichales, the Venezuelan name for palm swamps
- morisiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *morisii*
- morisii** In honor of Giuseppe Giacinto Moris (1796–1869) Italian physician and botanist
- morisonii** In honor of Robert Morison (1620–1683) British botanist
- moritzii** In honor of Johann Wilhelm Karl Moritz (1797–1866) German botanist
- mormonum** From Utah, USA, the headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, whose members are commonly known as Mormons
- morombense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Morombe, Madagascar
- morotonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Morotonomura, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan
- morrissii** In honor of Patrick Francis Morris (1896–1974) Australian botanist
- morrisonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nütaka Yara, known to the English as Mount Morrison, Taiwan
- morronei** In honor of Osvaldo Morrone (fl. 1993) Argentinian botanist
- mortehanii** In honor of Mortehan, who collected in Zaire
- mortonian-a, -um** In honor of Julius Sterling Morton (1832–1902) United States agricultural administrator
- morulum** L. *morus*, mulberry; *-ulum*, diminutive. Anthoecia black, like the fruits of mulberries
- mosambicensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mozambique
- Mosdenia** In recollection of Mosdene, the name of a farm near Naboomspruit, Waterberg, Transvaal, South Africa
- mosquiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Mosquitia region, sometimes called Costa de Miskitos, of Nicaragua and Honduras
- mossambicensis** See *mosambicensis*
- mossamedense, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mossamedes, Angola
- mossii** In honor of E. M. Moss (fl. 1946) Canadian botanist
- mossulensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mo(s)sul, Iraq
- motembense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Sabana de Motembo, Cuba
- motia** Nimadi word meaning like a pearl, i.e. precious. The oil produced from the grass is much more valuable than that of related species

- motidsukiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Seiti Motidsuki, Japanese botanist
- Moulinisia** In honor of Charles Robert Alexandre Moulin, also known as Desmoulin (1798–1875) French botanist
- moupinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Moupin, Sichuan Province, China
- moyanii** See *moyanoi*
- moyanoi** In honor of Carlos Moyano (fl. 1889) Argentinian botanist
- Muantijamvella** L. *-ella*, diminutive here used as a name-forming suffix. An allusion to Mwantijamva, a mediaeval East African empire
- mucronat-a, -um, -us** L. *mucro*, sharp point; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) With glumes or lemmas contracted into a short hard point or bifid and shortly awned from between the teeth. *Agropyron mucronatum*, *Agrostis mucronata*, *Arundinaria mucronata*, *Cleistogenes mucronata*, *Eleusine mucronata*, *Elytrigia* × *mucronata*, *Eriachne mucronata*, *Eutriana mucronata*, *Halopyrum mucronatum*, *Kengia mucronata*, *Leptochloa mucronata*, *Megastachya mucronata*, *Odysea mucronata*, *Panicum mucronatum*, *Paspalidium mucronatum*, *Paspalum mucronatum*, *Podosaemum mucronatum*, *Schizostachyum mucronatum*, *Stipa mucronata*, *Trachys mucronata*, *Uniola mucronata* – (2) with inflorescences terminating in a sharp point. *Dactyloctenium mucronatum*
- mucronulatum** L. *mucronulus*, small hook. *-atus*, possessing. – (1) Lemma shortly aristate. *Panicum mucronulatum*, *Pappophorum mucronulatum* – (2) lower glume distinctly mucronate. *Dichanthium mucronulatum*
- mucuchachensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Páramo de Mucuchíes, Venezuela
- mueensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mue, Zaire
- muehlenbergian-a, -um, -us** As for *Muhlenbergia*
- muehlenbergii** As for *Muhlenbergia*
- Muehlenburga** See *Muhlenbergia*
- muelleri** In honor of – (1) Ferdinand Jacob Heinrich Mueller (1825–1896) German-born Australian botanist. *Aristida muelleri*, *Diplachne muelleri*, *Eriachne muelleri*, *Festuca muelleri*, *Ichnanthus muelleri*, *Panicum muelleri*, *Paraneurachne muelleri*, *Stipa muelleri*, *Yakirra muelleri* – (2) Franz August Müller (1799–1877) German apothecary. *Agrostis muelleri*, *Trachypogon muelleri*, *Trichodium muelleri*, *Vilfa muelleri* – (3) Friedrich M. Müller (fl. 1853–1855) who collected in Mexico. *Schizachyrium muelleri*
- mulleriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *muelleri* (1)
- muenzneri** In honor of Max Münzer (1908–) who collected in Malawi
- muerensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Muera Plateau, Tanzania
- muhavurensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mount Muhavura in the Virunga Mountains on the border of Uganda and Rwanda
- Muhlenbergia** In honor of Gotthilf Heinrich Ernst Muhlenberg (1753–1815) a United States preacher, teacher and botanist
- muhlenbergian-um** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *Muhlenbergia*
- muhlenbergii** As for *Muhlenbergia*
- muhlenbergioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Muhlenbergia*
- muiriana** L. *-iana*, indicating connection. In honor of John Muir (1838–1914) United States naturalist
- mukdenensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mukden, now Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China
- mukogunensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mukogun, Japan
- mukuku** Origin uncertain, not given by author but possibly the vernacular name of the species in Zaire
- mukuluens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mukulu, Zaire
- mulalensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Mulalo, Ecuador
- muliensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Muli, Sichuan Province, China

- mulleri** In honor of C. H. Muller (fl. 1939) who collected in Venezuela and Mexico
- Mullerochloa** In honor of Lennox Andrew Graham Muller (1932–) Australian civil servant and amateur botanist
- multibrachiatum** *L. multus*, many; *brachium*, arm; *-atum*, possessing. Panicle much branched
- multicaul-e, -is** *L. multus*, many; *caulis*, stem. Culms much branched
- multiciliata** *L. multus*, many; *cilium*, hair; *-ata*, possessing. With several rows of hairs on the upper glume
- multiculmis** *L. multus*, many; *culmus*, stalk. Plants densely caespitose
- multifida** *L. multus*, many; *findo*, cleave. The second lemma is divided into five-seven awns
- multiflor-a, -um, -us** *L. multus*, many; *flos*, flower. – (1) Spikelets with more florets than those of related species. *Agropyron multiflorum*, *Arundinaria multiflora*, *Deschampsia multiflora*, *Eleusine multiflora*, *Elymus multiflorus*, *Greslania multiflora*, *Isachne multiflora*, *Lolium multiflorum*, *Poa multiflora*, *Spartina multiflora* – (2) inflorescence with many spikelets. *Andropogon multiflorus*, *Cenchrus multiflorus*, *Digitaria multiflora*, *Panicum multiflorum*, *Pennisetum multiflorum*
- multifloscula** *L. multus*, many; *flos*, flower; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelet has many small florets
- multifoli-a, -um** *L. multus*, many; *folium*, leaf. Culms bearing many leaves widely separated
- multinerva** *L. multus*, many; *nervus*, nerve. Glumes or lemmas many-nerved
- multinervi-a, -us** *L. multus*, many; *nervus*, nerve. Glumes or lemmas many-nerved
- multinervis** *L. multus*, many; *nervus*, nerve. Leaf-blades many-nerved
- multinervos-a, -um** *L. multus*, many; *nervus*, nerve; *-osa*, abundance. The glumes or lemmas many-nerved
- multinod-e, -is, -um** *L. multus*, many; *nodus*, knot. Culms many-noded
- multinodosum** *L. multus*, many; *nodus*, knot; *-osum*, abundance. Culms with about 25 nodes
- multinodum** *L. multus*, many; *nodus*, knot. Culms many-noded
- multiplex** *L. multus*, many; *plexus*, network. – (1) Inflorescence much branched. *Andropogon multiplex*, *Arundo multiplex*, *Bambusa multiplex*, *Hyparrhenia multiplex* – (2) with more than the usual number of stalked spikelets. *Anthistiria multiplex*
- multiradiata** *L. multus*, many; *radius*, ray; *-ata*, possessing. Panicle branches numerous and arranged in semiverticels
- multirame-a, -um** *L. multus*, many; *ramus*, branch. Culms much branched
- multiramosa** *L. multus*, many; *ramus*, branch; *-osa*, abundance. Culms much branched
- multiset-a, -um, -us** *L. multus*, many; *seta*, bristle. Spikelets many-awned
- multispica** *L. multus*, many; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain. Inflorescence of many racemes
- multispicat-a, -um, -us** *L. multus*, many; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ata*, possessing. Inflorescence with many racemes
- multispiculata** *L. multus*, many; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Panicle with many spikelets
- multispiculis** *L. multus*, many; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Inflorescence with many spikelets
- multnomae** From Multnomah Falls, Oregon, USA
- mundula** *L. mundus*, elegant; *-ula*, diminutive. Attractive in appearance
- mundum** *L. elegant*. Attractive in appearance
- munja** Bengali *munj*, culm of sugar cane. Vernacular name for *Saccharum* on the Punjab plains, India
- munozensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Cerro Muñoz, Department of Tafé, Argentina
- Munroa** In honor of William Munro (1818–1880) Scots-born British soldier and amateur botanist who collected extensively in India

- munroan-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Munroa*
- munroi** See *Munroa*
- munsuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Munsu, South Korea
- mupinensis** See *moupinensis*
- muralis** L. *murus*, wall; *-alis*, pertaining to. Growing on walls
- muramatsuana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of S. Muramatsu, Japanese botanist
- murasabuana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of S. Murai, Japanese botanist
- muratana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Kazuye Murata
- murayamae** In honor of Y. Murayama (fl. 1928)
- murcica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Murcia Province, Spain
- muricat-a, -um, -us** L. *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Surface rough due to the presence of short hard points such as are present on the surface of *Murex* (gastropod) or otherwise terminating in a sharp point. *Aegilops muricata*, *Anatherum muricatum*, *Andropogon muricatus*, *Cyrtococcum muricatum*, *Echinochloa muricata*, *Eremochloa muricata*, *Oplismenus muricatus*, *Panicum muricatum*, *Rottboellia muricata*, *Trachys muricata*, *Triticum muricatum*, *Vetiveria muricata*, *Vilfa muricata* – (2) involucre bristles with many short barbs. *Cenchrus muricatus* – (3) leaf-apices sharp-pointed. *Sasa muricata*
- muriculatus** L. *muricatus*, rough; *-ulus*, diminutive. As for *muricatus* but surfaces less rough or pointed
- muricat-um, -us** See *muricata*
- muricola** L. *murus*, wall; *-cola*, dweller. Growing on walls
- muriculata** L. somewhat rough. Glumes conspicuously scabrid
- hurielae** In honor of Muriel Wilson, daughter of Ernest Henry Wilson (1876–1930) English botanist
- murin-a, -um** L. *murus*, wall; *-ina*, indicating possession. Growing on walls
- muroian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Hiroshi Muroi (1914–) Japanese botanist
- murphyi** In honor of H. C. Murphy (fl. 1968) United States plant breeder
- murriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Joseph Murr (1864–1932) Austrian botanist
- musae-folium** L. *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades resembling those of *Musa*
- musashiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Musashi Province, now Tokyo Prefecture and parts of Saitama and Kanagawa Prefectures, Japan
- muscarium** L. *muscus*, moss; *-arium*, pertaining to. Growing amongst mosses
- muscola** L. *muscus*, moss; *-cola*, dweller. Growing in moss-forests
- muscosa** L. *muscus*, moss; *-osa*, abundance. In habit resembling a moss
- mustangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mustang District, Nepal
- mustaphae** From the Mustapha Valley, Algeria
- Mustelia** In honor of Nicolas-Alexandre Mustel (fl. 1772–1784) French horticulturalist
- mustersii** In honor of George Charworth Musters (fl. 1869) explorer in Patagonia
- mutabil-e, -is** L. changeable. – (1) Variable in accord with the season or habitat. *Agropyron mutabilis*, *Aristida mutabilis*, *Cenchrus mutabilis*, *Elymus mutabilis*, *Panicum mutabile*, *Paspalum mutabile* – (2) having sterile and fertile culms. *Calamagrostis mutabilis* – (3) the juvenile and adult plants resemble two other species. *Bambusa mutabilis*
- mutic-a, -um, -us** L. blunt. Lacking awns or lemmas and/or glumes truncate
- mutilat-um, -us** L. *mutilus*, maimed, especially of cattle which have lost one or both horns; *-atum*, possessing. One of more of the involucre bristles subtending the spikelet bent and so resembling a crumpled cattle horn
- Mygalurus** Gk *mygale*, field mouse; *oura*, tail. The spicate inflorescence resembles the tail of a field mouse
- myojinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Omyojinmura, Rikuchiu Province, Japan
- myosotis** Gk *myosotis*, madwort (*Asperugo procumbens*) one of the borages. Habit creeping and foliage asperous

myosuroides Gk *mys*, mouse; *ourus*, tail; *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescence resembling the tail of a mouse
myosurus Gk *mys*, mouse; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence branches short and narrow
Myriachaeta Gk *myrios*, countless; *chaete*, bristle. The inflorescence is stiff and many branched
myrianth-a, -um, -us Gk *myrios*, countless; *anthos*, flower. Inflorescence many spikelets
Myriocladus Gk *myrios*, countless; *klados*, branch. Branches many at each node
Myriostachya, -a, -um, -us Gk *myrios*, countless; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence of many racemes
Myriostachys See *Myriostachya*
myriostachyum See *Myriostachya*
myrthens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mirto, Sicily
mysorensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mysore, India
mystasipum Gk *mystax*, hair on upper lip; *sipue*, case. Base of lemma subtending the grain invested with long hairs
myur-os, -um, -us Gk *mys*, mouse; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence a spike-like panicle

N

Nabelekia In honor of Frantisek Nabelek (1884–1965) Bohemian botanist
nabeshimana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Y. Nabeshima (fl. 1932)
nachiczevanica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Nakhichevan, Azerbaijan
nagalandiana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Nagaland, India
nagarum Of the Naga Hills, Assam State, India
nagasei In honor of Hideo Nagase (1918–) Japanese botanist
nagashima From Nagashima Island, Japan
nagensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Naga Hills, Assam State, India
nahuelhuapiensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. Growing on the shores of Lake Nahuel Huapi, Argentina
naibunensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Naibun, Taiwan
naigoensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Naigô, Niigata Prefecture, Japan
naiguatensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pico de Naiguata, Miranda State, Venezuela
nairii In honor of N. Chandrasekharan Nair (1927–) Indian botanist
najad-a, -um L. *Naiad*, a river nymph. Growing in swamps and pools
nakaharae In honor of Gonji Nakahara (fl. 1907) Japanese botanist
nakaian-a, -um, -us L. *-ana*, indicating connection. – (1) In honor of Monoshin Nakai. *Panicum nakaianum*, *Phragmites nakaiana*, *Setaria nakaiana* – (2) See *nakaii*. *Miscanthus nakaianus*
nakaii In honor of Takenoshin Nakai (1882–1952) Japanese botanist
nakashimae In honor of Kadsuwo Nakashima (1904–1953) Japanese botanist
nakashimana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *nakashima*
nakasiretokensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nakasireto Peninsula, Sakhalin Island, Russian Far East
naltchikensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nalczik, a district in the northern Caucasus, Russian Federation
naltozikensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. An orthographic variant of *nalchikensis*
namaquens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Namaqualand, South Africa
namboodiriana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of A. N. Namboodiri (1930–) Indian botanist
nambuana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Nambu, Japan
nambuensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. See *nambuana*
namibensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Namibia
namuliensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Namuli Peaks, near Gurué, Mozambique
nan-a, -um, -us L. dwarf. Smaller than related species
nancaguense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Nancagua, Chile

- nandadevica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Nandevi National Park, Chamoli, Uttar Pradesh, India
- nandaiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nandaisan, a mountain in Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan
- nandanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nanda, Guangxi Province, China
- nankoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. – (1) From Nankotaisan, a mountain in Taiwan. *Poa nankoensis* – (2) from Nanko, Iwaki Province, Japan. *Sasa nankoensis*
- nankotaizensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Nankotaisan, Taiwan
- nannfeldtii** In honor of Johan Axel Frithiof Nannfeldt (1904–1985) Norwegian botanist
- nanningensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nanning, Guangxi Province, China
- nanpinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nan-pin Shi, Hau-pin, Fujian Province, China
- nanpingensis** See *nanpinensis*
- nantailpicola** L. *alpes*, high mountain; *-cola*, dweller. From Nantaisan, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan
- nan-um, -us** See *nana*
- nanunic-a, -us** (1) L. *nanus*, dwarf; *unicus*, single. Branches solitary at the culm nodes. *Arundinaria nanunica*, *Indocalamus nanunicus* – (2) L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Nanun, Hunan Province, China. *Pseudosasa nanunica*
- nanus** See *nana*
- napensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Napa County, California, USA
- napocae** From Napoca, Romania
- napostaens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Naposta, Argentina
- naratavica** See *karatavica*
- narayanae** In honor of N. Narayana, Indian botanist
- nardifolia** L. *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades morphologically resemble those of *Nardus*
- nardiformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Nardus* with respect to the inflorescence
- nardoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescence resembling that of *Nardus*
- Narduretia** Segregated from *Nardurus*
- Narduroides, narduroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Nardurus*
- Nardurus** Gk *oura*, tail. The racemose inflorescence branches resemble the inflorescence of *Nardus*
- nardus** (1) Scented as with nard, see *Nardus*. *Andropogon nardus*, *Cymbopogon nardus* – (2) leaf-blades linear as with *Nardus*. *Agropyron nardus*, *Triticum nardus*
- Nardus** Gk *nardos*, spikenard. Derived from a Semite word for aromatic balm produced by spikenard (*Nardostachys jatamansi*) and by transfer of meaning to other species producing aromatic oils. How the name became transferred to *Nardus* is unclear because its species are unscented
- Narenga** Origin unclear, possibly a vernacular name for the species in Bengal
- narenga** Resembling *Narenga*
- narihira** See *narihiratake*
- narihiratake** Japanese *také*, bamboo. The stems are like those of *medake* (female bamboo) and the leaf-blades like those of *odake* (male bamboo). Hence, the plant, known in the vernacular as *narih iratake*, has both male and female characteristics as did *Narihira*, a character mentioned in “*Kokinshu*”, a Japanese anthology first published in 904 C.E.
- nascopieana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. Named for R. M. S. Nascopie which sailed regularly in Arctic waters
- Nasella** See *Nassella*
- nashian-um, -us** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of George Valentine Nash (1864–1921) United States botanist
- Nassella** L. *nassa*, wicker basket with a narrow neck, used for catching fish; *-ella*, diminutive. In lateral view the spikelets resemble such a fishing basket
- Nastus** Classical name used by Dioscorides for *Cenchrus frutescens*. Now applied to a quite different genus
- natalens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Natal, South Africa
- natans** L. *nato*, swim. Culms floating

- nathalieae** In honor of Nathalie. Origin uncertain, not given by author
- nativitatis** L. Pertaining to the Christian Festival of the Nativity. Endemic to Christmas Island, Indian Ocean
- Natschia** From *natsch*, the vernacular of the grass in alpine Switzerland
- naucinodosa** L. *naucum*, trifle; *nodus*, knot; *-osa*, abundance. Origin obscure, not given by author
- naucinopilus** L. *naucum*, trifle; *pilus*, hair. Plant somewhat hairy
- Navicularia, navicularis** L. *navis*, ship; *-ula*, diminutive; *-aria*, pertaining to. The spikelets are boat-shaped
- Nazia** Origin obscure, not given by author
- ndemboensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ndembo, Zaire
- neaei** In honor of Luis Née (Nea) (fl. 1789–1794) Spanish botanist who took part in the Malaspina Expedition
- nealleyi** In honor of Greenleaf Cilley Nealley (1846–1896) United States plant collector
- neblinaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cerro de la Neblina, Venezuela
- nebraskens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Nebraska, USA
- nebrodens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Nebrodi Mountains, Sicily
- nebulosa** L. *nebula*, mist; *-osa*, abundance. Growing on high mountains
- necopina** L. unexpected. A segregate from another species
- nedoluzhkoii** In honor of Valeryi Aexeyevich Nedolushko (1953–2001) Russian plant ecologist and Botanical Gardens Administrator
- Neeragrostis** Gk *neos*, new. Resembling *Eragrostis* but dioecious
- neesian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Christian Gottfried Daniel Nees von Esenbeck (1766–1858) German botanist
- neesii** As for *neesiana*
- Neesiochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. See *neesiana*
- neghellensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the vicinity of Neghelle in southern Ethiopia
- neglect-a, -um, -us** L. *negligo*, disregard. Often a segregate from another species with which it has been confused
- Negria** In honor of Giovanni Negri (1877–1960) Italian botanist
- negrosense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Negros Islands, Philippines
- nehruense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. In honor of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru (1889–1964) whose ashes are incorporated in Indian soil
- neilreichiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of August Neilreich (1803–1871) Austrian botanist
- nekludowii** In honor of Nekludow
- nelsonii** In honor of – (1) Edward William Nelson (1855–1934) United States explorer and naturalist. *Chusquea nelsonii*, *Eriochloa nelsonii*, *Paspalum nelsonii* – (2) Aven Nelson (1859–1952) United States botanist. *Stipa nelsonii*
- Nemastachys** Gk *nema*, thread; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Racemes slender
- nematanthus** Gk *nema*, thread; *anthos*, flower. Without description but possibly a reference to thread-like peduncles
- nematodes** Gk *nema*, thread; *-odes*, indicating resemblance. Culms terete
- nematophylla** Gk *nema*, thread; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades filiform
- Nematopoa** Gk *nema*, thread; *poa*, grass. Leaf-blades filiform
- nematostachya** Gk *nema*, thread; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Branches of panicle thread-like
- nemopanthum** Gk *nemos*, groove; *anthos*, flower. Originally collected in “Penitentiary Woods”, North Carolina, USA
- nemophyllus** Gk *nema*, thread; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades narrow
- nemoraliformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Poa nemoralis*
- nemoralis** L. *nemus*, wood; *-alis*, pertaining to. Woodland species
- nemorivaga** L. *nemus*, wood; *vagus*, wandering. Growing in open woodlands
- nemoros-a, -um, -us** L. *nemus*, wood; *-osa*, abundance. Woodland species

- nemorum** L. *nemus*, wood. Woodland species
- neo** Generic names and species epithets beginning with “neo” (L. *neos*, new) are commonly formed to distinguish a genus or species from that with which it was previously confused or to avoid the formation of a homonym. In the entries below, only those names are listed that are known not to strictly adhere to this format
- neocaledonica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From New Caledonia
- neogaea** Gk *neos*, new; *ge*, earth. From the New World, that is, the Americas
- Neohouzeaua** Gk *neos*, new but here serving as a name-forming prefix. In honor of Jean Houzeau de Lehaie (1820–1888) Belgian botanist
- Neohusnotia** Gk *neos*, new but here serving as a name-forming prefix. In honor of Pierre Tranquille Husnot (1840–1929) French botanist
- neomexican-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From New Mexico, USA
- neoyutakana** L. *neos*, new; *-ana*, indicating connection. A replacement of an earlier name for the species, and in honor of Yutaka Hukuda (fl. 1937) Japanese botanist
- nepalens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Nepal
- nepalica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Nepal
- nephelophil-a, -um** As for *nephelephila*
- Nephelochloa** Gk *nephele*, cloud; *chloa*, grass. Growing on mountain slopes
- nephelochloides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Nephelochloa*
- nephelophil-a, -um** Gk *nephele*, cloud; *phileo*, love. Growing in the clouds, that is a mountain species
- nephroaurita** Gk *nephron*, kidney; *aurita*, long-eared. With kidney-shaped auricles on the culm-sheaths
- nepliana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of G. Nepli (fl. 1950) who collected in the Russian Far East
- neridaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Río Nereidas, Colombia
- nervalis** L. *nervus*, nerve; *-alis*, pertaining to. Glumes conspicuously nerved
- nervat-a, -um, -us** L. *nervus*, nerve; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Spikelets with conspicuously nerved lemmas or glumes. *Bouteloua nervata*, *Buchlomimus nervatus*, *Glyceria nervata*, *Gymnanthelia nervata*, *Isachne nervata*, *Panicularia nervata*, *Panicum nervatum*, *Poa nervata*, *Rehia nervatus* – (2) with conspicuously veined leaf-blades. *Andropogon nervatus*, *Cymbopogon nervatus*
- nerviglum-e, -is** L. *nervus*, nerve; *gluma*, husk. The glume(s) are conspicuously nerved
- nervilemma** L. *nervus*, nerve; Gk *lemma*, husk. Lemma nerves sharply defined
- nervos-a, -um, -us** L. *nervus*, nerve; *-osa*, abundance. Nerves, especially those of glumes, lemmas, culms or leaf-blades, conspicuous
- nesiotes** Gk islander. From St Lucia, one of the Leeward Islands
- Nestlera** In honor of Chrétien Geoffrey Nestler (1778–1832) French botanist
- neumannii** In honor of Roberto Neumann (fl. 1988) Argentinian agronomist and botanical collector
- neumayerian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Joseph Neumayer (1791–1840) German botanist
- neuquenensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Neuquén Territory, Argentina
- Neurachne** Gk *neuron*, nerve; *achne*, scale. Subtending glumes conspicuously nerved
- neurachnoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Neurachne*
- neuranthum** Gk *neuron*, nerve; *anthos*, flower. Upper glume and lower lemma conspicuously seven-nerved
- neuroelytrum** Gk *neuron*, nerve; *elytron*, cover. Glumes conspicuously nerved
- neuroglossa** Gk *neuron*, nerve; *glossa*, tongue. Ligule conspicuously veined
- Neurolepis** Gk *neuron*, nerve; *lepis*, scale. Glumes and or lemmas conspicuously nerved
- neurophylla** Gk *neuron*, nerve; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blade conspicuously veined
- Neuropoa** Gk *neuron*, nerve. Resembling *Poa* but the lemmas 9–11-nerved

- neurosa** Gk *neuron*, nerve; L. *-osa*, abundance. Spathe prominently nerved
- neutralis** In error for *australis*
- nevadensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin.
– (1) From Nevada, USA. *Poa nevadensis*
– (2) from Sierra Nevada, Spain. *Agrostis nevadensis*, *Festuca nevadensis*
- nevenarae** Origin uncertain, not given by author
- nevinii** In honor of James Cook Nevin (1835–1912/13) cleric and amateur botanist who collected in China and California
- Nevroctola** Gk *neuron*, nerve; *octo*, eight; *-ola*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Lemma eight-nerved
- Nevroloma** Gk *neuron*, nerve; *loma*, border of a robe. Glumes with a single nerve and membranous margins
- nevskiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *nevskii*
- Nevskiella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. See *nevskii*
- nevskii** In honor of Sergei Arseniyevich Nevsky (1908–1938) Russian agrostologist
- newinii** See *nevinii*
- newmaniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of L. M. Newman
- newtonii** In honor of Francisco Newton (1864–1909) Portuguese botanist who collected in Angola
- Neyraudia** Anagram of *Reynaudia*
- neyrautii** In honor of Jean Edmund Neyraut (1859–1942) French botanist
- nhatrangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nha Trang, Vietnam
- niamensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Niam-Niam, Zaire
- niariensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Niari River, Congo
- nicaraguense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Nicaragua
- nicorae** As for *Nicoraella*
- Nicoraella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here serving as a name forming suffix. In honor of Elisa Gernaela Juana Raquel Nicora de Panza (1912–2001) Argentinian botanist
- nidulans** L. *nidular*, build a nest. Plant densely tufted and so resembling a bird's nest
- nidularia** L. *nidus*, nest; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-aria*, pertaining to. Resembling a small bird's nest in habit
- niederleinii** In honor of Gustav Niederlein (1858–1924) German botanist
- nigamatake** Japanese *niga*, bitter; *matake*, genuine bamboo. Origin uncertain, not given by author
- nig-er-,ra-,rum** L. black. Culms or spikelets dark-colored culms
- nigerense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Republic of Niger, western Africa
- nigerica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. Growing on the banks of the *Niger*, a West African river
- nigra** See *niger*
- nigrans** L. *niger*, black; *-ans*, assuming the appearance of. Involucral bristles dark reddish-brown
- nigrescens** L. *nigresco*, become black. Spikelets black at maturity
- nigricans** L. *nigrico*, become blackish. Becoming black with maturity, usually of spikelets
- nigriflora** L. *niger*, black; *flos*, flower. Spikelets dark-colored
- nigrinodis** L. *niger*, black; *nodus*, knot. Culm nodes black
- nigripes** L. *niger*, black; *pes*, foot. Culm bases dark-colored
- nigrirostr-e, -is** L. *niger*, black; *rostrum*, beak. Fertile lemma has a dark tip
- nigritan-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From the *Niger* region of Upper Guinea
- nigritarum** L. *niger*, black; *-arum*, pertaining to. Spikelets dark-colored
- nigritella** L. *niger*, black; *-ella*, diminutive. Panicle dark-purple
- nigritian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From the *Niger* region of Upper Guinea
- nigrivestis** L. *niger*, black; *vestis*, clothes. Lemma-apices black
- nigrociliata** L. *niger*, black; *cilium*, hair; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Internodes with dark hairs on the upper parts. *Gigantochloa nigrociliata*, *Oxytenanthera nigrociliata*
– (2) lemmas invested with dark hairs. *Bambusa nigrociliata*

- nigropedata** L. *niger*, black; *pes*, food; *-ata*, possessing. Pedicels black
- nigropurpurea** L. *niger*, black; *purpurea*, purple. Dried plants dark-purple
- nigrum** See *niger*
- niihauens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Niihau, one of the Hawaiian Islands
- nijijimae** In honor of Yoshinao Nijijima (1871-?) Japanese botanist
- niitakayamensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Niitaka Yama, Taiwan, known as Yu Shan to the Chinese (see *Yushania*) and as Mt Morrison to the English (see *morrissonensis*)
- niitakensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Niitake, Taiwan
- nikitinii** In honor of Sergei Nikolaevich Nikitin (1850-1909) Russian scientist
- nikkoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nikko, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan
- nikkomontana** L. *mons*, mountain; *-ana*, indicating connection. From a mountain near Nikko, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan
- nilagiric-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Nilgiri Hills, South India
- niliac-a, -us** L. belonging to the Nile. – (1) From an island in the Nile River, Egypt. *Crypsis niliaca* – (2) from the delta of river Nile, Egypt. *Aeluropus niliacus*, *Calothea niliaca*
- nilotic-um, -us** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From areas close to the Nile River
- nimbanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Mt Nimba, Republic of Guinea
- nimuana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Nimu, Tibet Autonomous Region, China
- nindensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ninda River, Angola
- ningnanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Ningnan, Sichuan Province, China
- ninoleense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Ninole, Hawaii
- niphobia** Gk *nipha*, snow; *bios*, mode of life. Growing near the snow-line
- nipponensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nippon, that is, Japan
- nipponic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to; *Nippon*, according to many nationals the Latin spelling most closely corresponding to the local pronunciation of the name of their country. From Japan
- Nipponobambusa** A *Bambusa*-like genus from Nippon, that is, Japan
- Nipponocalamus** Gk *kalamos*, reed. A reed-like genus from Nippon, that is, Japan
- niquelandiae** From Municipio Niquelândia, Brazil
- nishigoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nishigō, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan
- nishiyamensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nishiyamamure, Rikuchui Province, Japan
- nitens** L. *niteo*, shine. Spikelets or lemmas glossy at maturity
- nitid-a, -um, -us** L. *niteo*, shine; *-ida*, condition. Spikelets, lemmas or leaf-sheaths shiny
- nitidespiculata** L. *niteo*, shine; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets glossy
- nitidul-a, -us** L. *niteo*, shine; *-ula*, exhibiting tendency. – (1) Spikelets glossy. *Andropogon nitidulus*, *Aristida nitidula*, *Arthraxon nitidulus*, *Calamagrostis nitidula*, *Festuca nitidula* – (2) panicle branches glossy. *Koeleria nitidula*
- nitid-um, -us** See *nitida*
- nival-e, -is** L. *nix*, snow; *-ale*, pertaining to. Growing near to permanent snow line
- nive-a, -us** L. *nivea*, snowy. Rhachis densely invested with short white hairs
- nivicola** L. *nix*, snow; *-cola*, dweller. Alpine species
- Nivieria** In honor of Césaire Anthelme Alexis Niviere (1799-1879) French agriculturalist
- nivifera** L. *nix*, snow; *fero*, carry or bear. Able to tolerate burial in snow for several months of the year
- nivosum** L. *nix*, snow; *-osum*, abundance. Growing near the snow line on high mountains
- niwahokori** Japanese *niwa*, garden; *hokori*, dust. Vernacular name for the species in Japan

- nlemfuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nlemfu, Zaire
- nobilis** L. tall. Culms tall for genus
- nodatum** L. *nodus*, knot; *-atum*, possessing. Lateral culms with numerous swollen nodes
- nodibarbata** L. *nodus*, knot; *barba*, beard; *-ata*, possessing. Nodes densely villous
- nodiflorum** L. *nodus*, knot; *flos*, flower. Culms with many short lateral branches each terminating in an inflorescence
- nodiglumis** L. *nodus*, knot; *gluma*, husk. Culms with reduced leaves and the nodes densely hairy
- nodos-a, -um, -us** L. *nodus*, knot; *-osa*, abundance. – (1) Culm nodes swollen. *Agropyron nodosum*, *Andropogon nodosus*, *Arthraxon nodosus*, *Arundinella nodosa*, *Dichanthium nodosum*, *Digitaria nodosa*, *Elytrigia nodosa*, *Hordeum nodosum*, *Microstegium nodosum*, *Ottochloa nodosum*, *Panicum nodosum*, *Poa nodosa*, *Triticum nodosum* – (2) culm bases swollen. *Phalaris nodosa* – (3) culms with more nodes than those of related species. *Stipa nodosa*
- nodulibarbata** L. *nodus*, knot; *-ula*, diminutive; *barba*, beard. Culm nodes invested with a collar of short hairs
- nodulosum, -us** L. *nodus*, knot; *-ula*, diminutive; *-osum*, abundance. Apex of raceme joints cupuliform
- noean-a, -us** In honor of Friedrich Wilhelm Noë (?–1858) German apothecary and botanist
- nogalensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nogal, Ethiopia
- nomokonovii** In honor of Leontii Ivanovich Nomokonov (1902–?) Russian agronomist
- nootkaensis** See *nutkaensis*
- norbergii** In honor of Ingvar L. Norberg (fl. 1932–1945)
- norfolkianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Norfolk Island, an Australian Dependency, in the south-western Pacific
- norica** From Noricum, now largely included in Bavaria, Germany
- Normanboria** As for *Borinda*
- normanii** As for *Borinda*
- norvegica** L. *Norvegia*, Norway; *-ica*, belonging to. From Norway
- nossibense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Nosy Bé, formerly Nossibé, an island close to the north-west coast of Madagascar
- notabil-e, -is** L. noteworthy. Culms tall and inflorescence large
- notarisiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Giuseppe de Notaris (1805–1872) Italian botanist
- notarisii** As for *notarisiana*
- notat-um, -us** L. *nota*, distinguishing mark; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets multi-colored
- noterophil-a, -um** Gk *noteros*, damp; *phileo*, love. Grows in damp sandy soil
- Nothoholcus** L. *nothum*, false. As defined by Linneus, *Holcus* included species now placed in *Sorghum*. Hence the name *Notholcus* was proposed for species currently included in *Holcus*
- Notholcus** See *Nothoholcus*
- noth-um, -us** L. false. Resembling two other species, that is combining the characters of both
- Notochloe, Notochloë** Gk *notos*, south; *chloe*, grass. Endemic to Australia
- notochthon-a, -um** Gk *notos*, south; *chthon*, the earth. From southern places such as Australia
- notocoma** Gk *noton*, the back; *kome*, head of hair. Keel of lemma hairy
- Notodanthonia** Gk *notos*, south. The spikelets of this largely New Zealand genus resemble those of *Danthonia*
- notoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Noto Province, now Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan
- notolasia** Gk *noton*, the back; *lasios*, shaggy. Subtending glumes densely hairy
- Notonema** Gk *noton*, the back; *nema*, thread. Lemma furnished with a dorsal awn
- notopeninsulae** L. *peninsula*, narrow strip of land jutting into the sea. From Noto Province, now Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan
- notopogon** Gk *noton*, the back; *pogon*, beard. Subtending glumes hairy
- nototropus** Gk *notos*, the south; *tropos*, direction. From southern localities

- nottowayan-a, -us** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. From valley of Nottoway River, Virginia, USA
- nova-caledonica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. See *novae-caledoniae*
- novae-angliae** From New England, USA
- novae-caledoniae** From New Caledonia
- novae-guineae** From New Guinea, now Papua New Guinea
- novae-hollandiae** From New Holland, now Australia
- novae-zealandiae** From New Zealand
- novae-zelandiae** From New Zealand
- novae-zealandiae** From New Zealand
- novakii** In honor of František Antonín Novák (1892–1964) Czech botanist
- novarae** Commemorating the Austrian “Novara” Scientific Expedition (1857–1859)
- novari** In honor of Lázaro Juan Novara (1944–) Argentinian botanist
- novoboracensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Noveboracum, that is New York, USA
- novemnerve** L. *novem*, nine; *nervus*, nerve. Both the upper glume and sterile lemma nine-nerved
- novemnervia** L. *novem*, nine; *nervus*, nerve. Glumes 9–11 nerved
- novograriae** L. *novus*, new; *agrarius*, belonging to the field. Origin unclear, not given by author. May be a reference to being an invader of cleared land
- novocaledonica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From New Caledonia
- novogaliciana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Novo Galicia, that is New Mexico, USA
- novoguineensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From New Guinea, now included in Papua New Guinea
- novohibernica** L. *novum*, new; *Hibernia*, Ireland; *-ica*, belonging to. From New Ireland, part of the Bismark Archipelago, Papua New Guinea
- novozelandica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From New Zealand
- novum** L. new. A newly recognized species
- Nowodworskia** See *Nowodworskya*
- Nowodworskya** In honor of Johann Nowodworsky (?–1811) Bohemian Professor at Prague
- nsoki** Latinized form of *nsokia*, the vernacular name of the species in Zaire
- nubic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Nubia, either the Sudan or north-east Africa in general
- nubicola** L. *nubes*, cloud; *-cola*, dweller. Growing on high mountains
- nubic-um, -us** See *nubica*
- nubigen-a, -um, -us** L. *nubes*, cloud; *gigno*, bear. Growing on high mountains
- nubila** L. greyish-blue. Inflorescences purple
- nud-a, -um, -us** L. bare. – (1) Lemmas glabrous. *Andropogon nudus*, *Arthraxon nudus*, *Avena nuda*, *Bathratherum nudum*, *Digitaria nuda*, *Hordeum nudum*, *Poa nuda*, *Polinia nuda* – (2) rachilla joints glabrous. *Microstegium nudum*, *Phragmites nudus* – (3) rachilla prolongation glabrous. *Deyeuxia nuda* – (4) leaf-sheaths glabrous. *Dendrocalamus nudus*
- nudat-a, -um** L. *nudus*, bare; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Lemmas lacking woolly indumentum. *Poa nudata* – (2) spikelets lacking glumes. *Paspalum nudatum*
- nudicaule** L. *nudus*, bare; *caulis*, stem. Flowering culms leafless
- nudiculme** L. *nudus*, bare; *culmus*, stem. Culm leaves few, basal
- nudideficiens** L. *nudus*, bare; *deficio*, be missing. The grain is naked, that is shed without the palea and lemma but property of which the species is “deficient” is not given by the author
- nudiflor-a, -um** L. *nudus*, bare; *flos*, flower. – (1) Lemmas glabrous or nearly so. *Danthonia nudiflora*, *Poa nudiflora* – (2) callus glabrous. *Calamagrostis nudiflora*, *Deyeuxia nudiflora* – (3) upper floret lacking a palea. *Panicum nudiflorum*
- nudiglume** L. *nudus*, bare; *gluma*, husk. Glumes glabrous
- nudipes** L. *nudus*, bare; *pes*, foot. Pedicel glabrous
- nudiramea** L. *nudus*, bare; *ramus*, branch. Culm leaves deciduous
- nudiramus** L. *nudus*, bare; *ramus*, branch. Lower branches of the inflorescence lack spikelets

nud-um, -us See *nuda*

nulla L. *nullus*, nothing. Apex of the stipe lacks appendages

nullanulla Named for “Nulla Nulla” a property in New South Wales, Australia

nullarborensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nullarbor Plain, Australia

numaeens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Noumea, New Caledonia

numidian-a, -um L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Numidia, now north-eastern Algeria

numidica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Numidia, now north eastern Algeria

nummularium L. *nummus*, coin; *-arium*, indicating connection. Sterile lemma with raised rims giving them a coin-like appearance

nunobikiensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Nunobikiyama, Mie Prefecture, Japan

nuriensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nur, Spain

nuristanica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Nuristan, Afghanistan

nuspacula L. *nuto*, nod; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Inflorescence of nodding spikelets

nutabundum L. *nutans*, nodding; *abundum*, abundant. Inflorescence with copious nodding spikelets

nutans L. *nuto*, nod. Inflorescence branches slender, bending under the weight of the spikelets

nutkaensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nootka Sound, Western Canada

nuttallian-a, -um L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Thomas Nuttall (1786–1859). United States naturalist

nuttallii As for *nuttalliana*

nyanzense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Bukoba near Lake Nyansa, Malawi

nyaradyana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Erasmus Gyula Nyárády (1881–1966) Romanian botanist

nyaradyi As for *nyaradyana*

nyassae From Nyassaland, now Malawi

nyassan-a, -um L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Nyassaland now Malawi

nyassense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Nyassaland, now Malawi

nyingchiensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Nyinchi, Tibet Autonomous Region, China

nymanii In honor of Karl Fredrik Nyman (1820–1893) Swedish botanist

nymphoides Gk *Nymphē*, a goddess presiding over localities including rocky places; *-oides*, resembling. Growing in the shelter of boulders

nyssana See *nyassana*

O

oahuaens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Ohua, one of the Hawaiian Islands

oajacens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Oajaca, Mexico

oaxacens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Oaxaca State, Mexico

obclavata L. *ob-*, inversely; *clavis*, club; *-ata*, possessing. Club-shaped but with the swollen end towards the base

obconiciventrif L. *obconicus*, conical with apex downwards; *venter*, belly. Upper glume broadly elliptical to obovate-elliptical

obensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Obi River, western Siberia

obliqu-a, -um L. oblique. Base of leaf-blade is asymmetric

obliquiberbe L. *obliquus*, oblique; *berbe*, beard. Rhachis joints have an oblique band of hairs on one side

obliquifolia L. *obliquus*, oblique; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blade asymmetric

obliquivalvis L. *obliquus*, oblique; *valvis*, leaf of a folding door. Lower glume winged towards apex and asymmetric when viewed from the side

obliquum See *obliqua*

oblita, oblitum L. *oblino*, cover. Lower glume half the length of the spikelet

obliter-a, -um L. weakly developed. Florets few per spikelet

- oblong-a, -us** L. *oblongus*, oblong. – (1) Leaf-blades oblong-lanceolate. *Yushania oblonga* – (2) inflorescences oblong. *Enneapogon oblongus*
- oblongat-a, -um** L. *oblongus*, oblong; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-blades approaching elliptical in outline with the sides tending to be parallel
- oblongo-ovata** L. *oblongus*, oblong; *ovum*, egg; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets narrow and somewhat egg-shaped
- oblongula** As for *oblongata*
- oblongus** See *oblonga*
- obovatum** L. *ob-*, contrary; *ovum*, egg; *-atum*, possessing. Spikelets egg-shaped with broad end distal to pedicel
- obscur-a, -um, -us** L. dark. – (1) Spikelets dark-colored. *Alopecurus obscurus*, *Andropogon obscurus*, *Aristida obscura*, *Cymbopogon obscurus*, *Nassella obscura*, *Paspalum obscurum* – (2) readily confused with other species. *Setaria obscura*
- obseptum** L. *obsaepio*, enclose. Inflorescence enclosed in leaf-sheath
- obtect-a, -um, -us** L. *obtego*, conceal. Segregated from a closely related species
- obtorta** L. *obtorqueo*, twist. Leaf-blade bent forward with a twist
- obturbans** L. *ob-*, contrary; *turbo*, spin. Spikelets elliptical-lanceolate in outline resembling an inverted spinning top
- obtus-a, -um, -us** L. blunt. – (1) Glumes or lemmas apically rounded. *Achneria obtusa*, *Andropogon obtusus*, *Aristida obtusa*, *Festuca obtusa*, *Glyceria obtusa*, *Helopus obtusus*, *Ortachne obtusa*, *Panicum obtusum*, *Pariana obtusa*, *Piptatherum obtusum*, *Stipa obtusa*, *Stipagrostis obtusa*, *Urachne obtusa* – (2) ligules truncate. *Oryzopsis obtusa*
- obtusat-a, -um** L. *obtusus*, blunt; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Glumes truncate. *Paspalum obtusatum*, *Sphenopholis obtusata* – (2) lemmas truncate. *Arthrostylidium obtusatum*, *Arundinaria obtusata*, *Calamagrostis obtusata*, *Deyeuxia obtusata*
- obtusiflor-a, -um, -us** L. *obtusus*, blunt; *flos*, flower. Glume or lemma apices rounded
- obtusifoli-a, -um, -us** L. *obtusus*, blunt; *folium*, leaf. Apices of leaf-blades rounded
- obtusiglume** L. *obtusus*, blunt; *gluma*, husk. Apices of glumes and lemmas rounded
- obtusissima** L. *obtusus*, blunt; *-issima*, most. Glume apices rounded
- obtusiusculum** L. *obtusius*, blunter; *-ulum*, diminutive. Glumes short and rounded
- obtus-um, -us** See *obtus*
- obumbratum** L. *obumbro*, overshadow. Overshadowed, that is growing in shady places
- obvallat-a, -us** L. *obvallo*, surround with a wall. Basal spikelets sterile forming a sheath around the fertile spikelet
- obvipodus** L. *obvius*, easily seen; Gk *pous*, foot. Spikelets conspicuously pedicellate
- obvoluta** L. *ob-*, on account of; *volutus*, rolled up. Lower glume wrapped around and exceeding in length the rest of the spikelet
- occidental-e, -is** L. *occident*, west; *-ale*, pertaining to. – (1) From the western states of the United States. *Dilophotriche occidentalis*, *Echinochloa occidentalis*, *Festuca occidentalis*, *Hierochloa occidentalis*, *Lolium orientale*, *Panicum occidentale*, *Poa occidentalis*, *Stipa occidentalis* – (2) from Western Australia. *Brachiaria occidentalis*, *Danthonia occidentalis* – (3) from west coast of South America. *Pennisetum occidentale* – (4) from West Africa. *Coe-lachne occidentalis*, *Danthoniopsis occidentalis* – (5) from western Japan. *Sasa occidentalis* – (6) from western Europe. *Avena occidentalis*, *Avenula occidentalis*
- occidentaliaaltaicus** L. *occidentale*, of the west; *-icus*, belonging to. From the western Altai Mountains, Kazakhstan
- occidentalis** See *occidentale*
- occitanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Occitana, now south-eastern France
- occultum** L. hidden. Sessile spikelet small, developing in the axil of the pedicel of the stalked spikelet, and thus easily overlooked
- Ochlandra** Gk *ochlos*, crowd; *aner*, man. Each floret has numerous anthers
- ochotensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ochotzh Province, eastern Siberia

- ochroleuca** Gk *ochros*, pale yellow; *leukos*, white. Spikelets pale yellow-white
- ochrops** Gk *ochros*, pale yellow; *ops*, eye. The involucre with its reflexed bristles and the yellow anthoecium combine to look like an eye
- Ochthochloa** Gk *ochthos*, hill; *chloa*, grass. Growing on hills
- ocreata** L. *ocrea*, metal armour for the lower leg; *-ata*, possessing. The setae around the orifice of the leaf-sheath give it the appearance of an ochrea, typical of the leaf-base of most Polygonaceae
- octoflora** L. *octo*, eight; *flos*, flower. The spikelets usually have eight florets
- octonodum** L. *octo*, eight; *nodus*, knot. Culms eight-noded
- Odontelytrum** Gk *odous*, tooth; *elytron*, cover. The spikelets are subtended by what appears to be a bract with a deeply dissected apex but which is an involucre of fused bristles
- odorat-a, -um, -us** L. *odora*, fragrance; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Strongly scented with coumarin. *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Hierochloa odorata*, *Holcus odoratus*, *Torresia odorata* – (2) strongly scented with aromatic oils. *Amphilophis odorata*, *Andropogon odoratus*, *Bothriochloa odorata*, *Vetiveria odorata*
- odoratissima** L. *odora*, fragrance; *-issima*, most. Rhizomes rich in essential oils
- odorat-um, -us** See *odorata*
- Odyssea** In honor of the Odyssey, an epic Greek journey recounted by Homer. The single species included in the genus had been placed in several other genera before being segregated
- Oedipachne** Gk *oidos*, swelling; *achne*, scale. The lower glume is reduced to a crescent-shaped cushion
- oedogonatum** L. *-atum*, possessing. Nodes swollen thereby resembling the filamentous alga *Oedogonium*
- oelandica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Oeland, Sweden
- oeningensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Oeningen, Germany
- officinarum** L. *officina*, drug shop; *-arum*, pertaining to. Used medicinally
- offneri** In honor of Jules Offner (1873–1957) French botanist
- ogamiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ogami-mura, Ettyû Prefecture, Japan
- ogiformis** Gk *forma*, appearance. Resembling *ogi*, the vernacular name in Japan for a related species
- ogowense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Région de l'Ogooué, Gabon
- ohdana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of G. Ohda (fl. 1935) Japanese botanist
- ohmiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ohmi or Omi Province, now Shiga Prefecture, Japan
- ohminensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Ohmine Ranges, Nara Prefecture, Japan
- ohwiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *ohwii*
- ohwii** In honor of Jisaburo Ohwi (1905–1977) Japanese botanist
- oiapocensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Oiapoque, Amapá, Brazil
- oiwakensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Musha-Oiwake, Taiwan
- okadana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Yōnosuke Okada, Japanese botanist
- okamotoi** In honor of S. Okamoto, Japanese botanist who collected in Taiwan
- okuboi** In honor of I. Okubo, Japanese botanist
- okudana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Seizō Okuda, Japanese educator
- okuyezoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Okuyezo, Sakhalin Island, Russian Far East
- oldfieldii** In honor of Augustus Frederick Oldfield (1820–1887) English-born Australian botanist
- oldhamii** In honor of Richard Oldham (1837–1864) English botanist
- oleagina** L. belonging to the olive tree. Spikelet a dull olive-green
- oleosus** L. oily. Culms sticky

- olgae** In honor of Olga Aleksandrovna Fedchenko (1845–1921) Russian botanist
- olida** L. *olea*, oil; *-ida*, tending to. Leaf-blades viscid
- oliganth-a, -um, -us** Gk *oligos*, few; *anthos*, flower. Inflorescence of few spikelets
- oliganthos** Gk *oligos*, few; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets few-flowered
- oliganth-um, -us** See *oligantha*
- oligoadenotrichum** Gk *oligos*, few; *aden*, gland; *thrix*, hair. Inflorescence branches bearing a few capitate hairs
- oligobrachiata-a, -um** Gk *oligos*, few; L. *brachium*, arm; *-ata*, possessing. The inflorescence has few branches
- oligochaete** Gk *oligos*, few; *chaete*, bristle. Bristles subtending spikelets few
- oligoclada** Gk *oligos*, few; *klados*, branch. Panicle branches paired rather than whorled
- oligophylla** Gk *oligos*, few; *phyllon*, leaf. Culms bearing few leaves
- oligosanthes** Gk *oligos*, few; *anthos*, flower. Inflorescence with few spikelets
- oligospira** Gk *oligos*, few; *spira*, spiral. Column of awn with few twists
- Oligostachyum, -a, -um** Gk *oligos*, few; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence with few branches
- oligotrich-a, -um** Gk *oligos*, few; *thrix*, hair. Plant in whole or part sparsely hairy
- olivacea-a, -um, -us** L. *oliva*, olive; *-acea*, indicating resemblance. Spikelets or foliage olive-green
- oliveri** In honor of – (1) John William Oliver (1833–1907) Irish-born forester in India and Myanmar. *Thyrsostachys oliveri* – (2) Daniel Oliver (1830–1916) British botanist. *Agropyron oliveri*
- olivetorum** L. *olivetum*, olive-grove. Growing in olive groves
- olivieri** In honor of Guillaume Antoine Olivier (1756–1814) French biologist
- Olmecca** In honor of the Olmec Indians of Mexico
- olmedoi** In honor of Vincente Olmedo, Spanish botanist in Peru
- olneyae** In honor of Clara Olney, United States botanical collector
- olympic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. – (1) From Mt Olympus, Greece. *Festuca olympica* – (2) from Mt Olympus, north-west Turkey. *Calamagrostis olympica*, *Pentatherum olympicum*
- Olyra** Name used by Theophrastus and Dioscorides for an unidentified species of grain
- olyrachne** Gk *achne*, chaff. Glumes resembling those of *Olyra*
- olyraefolium** L. *folium*, leaf. Plant with leaf-blades resembling those of *Olyra*
- olyriformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Olyra*
- olyroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Olyra*
- omahekensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Omaheke. The sandy tree savannah of north-west South Africa known to the Herero people by that name
- omega** Final letter of Greek alphabet. From World's End View, Mbeya-Chunya, Tanzania
- omeiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Omei, Sichuan Province, China
- Omeiocalamus** Gk *kalamos*, reed. Culms woody and from Mt Omei, Sichuan Province, China
- omokoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Omoko, Sikoku Province, Japan
- oncothrix** Gk *onkos*, barb; *thrix*, hair. Keels of the sterile lemmas stiffly hairy
- onibensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From bassin de l'Onibe, Madagascar
- onibitoana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Valley of Onibito, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan
- Onoea** In honor of Motoyoshi Ono (1837–1890) Japanese botanist
- onoei** See *Onoea*
- ononbiense** See *ouonbiense*
- onslowense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Onslow County, North Carolina, USA
- ontakensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ontake-san, a mountain peak in Toyama Prefecture, Japan
- ontariensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ontario, Canada

- onurus** Gk *onos*, donkey; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence cylindrical
- oense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Puu Oo, Hawaii
- ooh** Vernacular name for the species in Bali, Indonesia
- oostachys** Gk *oon*, egg; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Spikelets ovate
- oostachyum** Gk *oon*, egg; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence a solitary oblong spike
- Ophiochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. Growing on soils derived from serpentine (ophiolite) rocks
- ophioliticola** Gk *ophios*, snake; *lithos*, stone; L. *-cola*, dweller. Growing on serpentine and amphibolite rocks
- Ophismenus** See *Oplismenus*
- ophitcola** Gk *ophis*, serpent; L. *-cola*, dweller. Growing on serpentinite rocks
- ophitidis** Gk *ophis*, snake. Growing on serpentine derived soils
- Ophiura** See *Ophiurus*
- Ophiurinella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Resembling *Ophiurus*
- ophiuroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Ophiuros*
- Ophiuros** Gk *ophis*, snake; *oura*, tail. The inflorescence is a cylindrical spike
- Ophiurus** See *Ophiurus*
- ophryodes** Gk *ophrys*, eyebrow; *-odes*, resembling. The upper glume and sterile lemma bear a band of glistening silky hairs which terminate below their apices and thereby resemble eyebrows
- opienensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Opien (Ebian) Xian, Sichuan Province, China
- Opitzia** See *Opitzia*
- Opitzia** In honor of Philipp Maximilian Opiz (1787–1858) Bohemian botanist
- oplismenoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. In habit similar to *Oplismenus*
- Oplismenopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. The spikelets of *Oplismenopsis* differ only slightly from those of *Oplismenus*
- Oplismenus** Gk *hoplismenus*, bearing arms. Glumes and sterile lemmas awned
- optimae** In recognition of the important role played by the Organisation for Phytotaxonomic Investigation of the Mediterranean Area
- opulenta** L. wealthy. Spikelets with 8–10 florets, most of which are fertile
- oranensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Oran, Algeria
- orangense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Orange County, North Carolina, USA
- oraria** L. *ora*, coast; *-aria*, pertaining to. Growing on beaches or adjacent rocky cliffs
- orba** L. *orba*, orphan. The species is indigenous but was long assumed to be introduced
- orbata** L. *orbo*, deprive. Glumes reduced or absent
- orbelica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Orbelus the Classical name of a mountain on the border of Macedonia and Thrace, now Bulgaria
- orbiculare** L. *orbiculus*, round; *-are*, pertaining to. Spikelets circular in outline
- orbiculat-a, -um** L. *orbiculus*, round; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Spikelets circular in outline. *Panicum orbiculatum*, *Paspalum orbiculatum* – (2) stem buds circular in outline. *Fargesia orbiculata*
- orbignyana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Alcide Dessalines d'Orbigny (1802–1857) French biologist
- Orcuttia** In honor of Charles Russell Orcutt (1864–1929) United States botanist
- orcuttian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Orcuttia*
- ordubadense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Ordubad, Azerbaijan
- oreades** Gk *oreias*, belonging to mountains. Mountain species
- oregonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Oregon State, USA
- oregonus** From Oregon State, USA
- Oreiostachys** Gk *oreios*, mountain dweller; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. A mountain bamboo
- orenuda** L. *os*, mouth; *nuda*, base. Orifice of leaf-sheath lacking auricles

- Oreobambos, Oreobambus** Gk *oros*, mountain. Culms woody and growing on high mountains
- oreoboloides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. In habit resembling certain species of the sedge genus *Oreobolus*
- Oreocalamus** Gk *oros*, mountain; *kalamos*, reed. Reed-like mountain grasses
- Oreochloa** Gk *oros*, mountain; *chloa*, grass. Growing in alpine areas
- oreodoxa** Gk *oros*, mountain; *doxa*, splendour. The species adorning the high altitude pastures in which it grows
- oreogena** Gk *oros*, mountain; *genea*, birth-place. Mountain born, that is growing on mountains
- oreophil-a, -um, -us** Gk *oros*, mountain; *phileo*, love. – (1) Mountain species. *Agrostis oreophila*, *Chionochloa oreophila*, *Elymus oreophilus*, *Eragrostis oreophila*, *Festuca oreophila*, *Poa oreophila*, *Trikeria oreophila*, *Trisetum oreophilum* – (2) growing only at high altitudes. *Rytidosperma oreophilum*
- Oreopoa** Gk *oreios*, mountain dweller; *poa*, grass. An alpine genus
- oresbia** Gk *oresbios*, mountain dweller. Alpine or subalpine species
- oresigena** Gk *oros*, mountain; *genea*, birth-place. Mountain species
- orgyalis** Gk *orgyia*, length of the outstretched arms; *-alis*, pertaining to. Culms about two metres tall
- oricola** L. *ora*, coast; *-cola*, dweller. Coastal species
- oriental-e, -is** L. *oriens*, the east; *-alis*, pertaining to. – (1) From the eastern Mediterranean through to Turkey. *Eremopyrum orientale*, *Chrysopogon orientalis*, *Hierochloa orientalis*, *Lolium orientale*, *Nephelochloa orientalis*, *Pennisetum orientale*, *Rhaphis orientalis*, *Rhizocephalus orientalis*, *Secale orientale*, *Stipa orientalis*, *Triticum orientale* – (2) from Indo-China, now Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. *Olyra orientalis* – (3) from Kamtchatka Peninsula, Russian Far East. *Glyceria orientalis*
- orinocanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Alto Orinoca, Venezuela
- orinocense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. See *orinocanum*
- orinosa** Gk *oreinos*, mountain dweller. Growing at high altitudes
- Orinus** Gk *oreinos*, mountain dweller. Growing at high elevations in the Himalayas
- orissae** From Orissa State, India
- Oriza** See *Oryza*
- orizabae** From Pico de Orizaba, Mexico
- orizabensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. – (1) From Orizaba Valley, Mexico. *Aristida orizabensis* – (2) from Pic d'Orizaba (Mount Orizaba), Mexico. *Festuca orizabensis*, *Poa orizabensis*
- orizaeforme** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Oryza* in habit
- ornans** L. *orno*, adorn. Abundant in dry areas of the Kamtchatka Peninsula, Russian Far East
- ornatum** L. *orno*, adorn. Spikelets attractively colored
- ornithocephala** Gk *ornithos*, bird; *kephale*, head. See *Ornithocephalochloa*
- Ornithocephalochloa** Gk *ornithos*, bird; *kephale*, head; *chloa*, grass. The spikelets bear a fanciful resemblance to birds' heads
- ornithopoda** Gk *ornithos*, bird; *pous*, foot. Racemes often in threes and so disposed in inflorescence as to resemble a bird's foot
- ornithopus** Gk *ornithos*, bird; *pous*, foot. Inflorescence resembling a bird's foot
- ornithorhyncha** Gk *ornithos*, bird; *rhynchos*, beak. Spikelets shaped like the beak of a bird
- Ornithospermum** Gk *ornithos*, bird; *sperma*, seed. Grain grass with inflorescence resembling a bird's foot
- oroana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From El Oro, Bolivia
- Oropetium** Gk *oros*, mountain; *peta*, seek. Growing on high mountains
- orophila** Gk *oros*, mountain; *phileo*, love. Growing on high mountains
- Orostachys** Gk *oros*, mountain; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Mountain species with a spicate panicle

- Orrhopygium** Gk *orros*, tail; *pygion*, bird. The tip of the lemma resembles a bird's tail
- Ortachne** See *Orthachne*
- Orthachna** See *Orthachne*
- Orthachne** Gk *orthos*, straight; *achne*, scale. Lemma narrow, not embracing palea
- orthochaete** Gk *orthos*, straight; *chaete*, bristle. Bristles of involucre rigid
- orthochaetum** Gk *orthos*, straight; *chaete*, bristle. Lemma awn straight or nearly so
- Orthoclada** Gk *orthos*, straight; *klados*, branch. The panicle arms are often reduced to racemes
- orthoclada** Gk *orthos*, straight; *klados*, branch. – (1) The panicle arms often reduced to racemes. *Eragrostis orthoclada* – (2) stolons and branched culms held stiffly erect. *Pogonarthria orthoclada*
- orthonoton** Gk *orthos*, straight; *noton*, back. Lemma keel not curved
- orthophylla** Gk *orthos*, straight; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades erect, stiff
- Orthopogon** Gk *orthos*, straight; *pogon*, beard. The glumes and sterile lemmas terminate in straight awns
- Orthoraphium** Gk *orthos*, straight; *rhapsis*, needle. Lemma terete with a rather stout loosely-twisted awn
- orthos** Gk *orthos*, straight. Culms erect
- orthostachya** Gk *orthos*, straight; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence a single raceme
- Orthostachys, orthostachys** Gk *orthos*, straight; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The inflorescence is a spike
- orthosticha** Gk *orthos*, straight; *stichos*, row. Inflorescence an erect, contracted, narrow panicle
- orensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Oruro Department, Bolivia
- Orysa** See *Oryza*
- Oryticum** Hybrids between species of *Oryza* and *Triticum*
- Oryza** Classical Greek name for rice (*Oryza*), also spelled as *oryzon*
- oryzeterum** L. *oryzetum*, a rice field. Growing in rice fields or along their edges
- oryzicola** L. *-cola*, dweller. A weed of rice (*Oryza*) crops
- Oryzidium** Gk *-idium*, diminutive but here a name-forming suffix. Resembling *Oryza*
- oryzinum** L. *-inum*, indicating possession. A weed of rice (*Oryza*) crops
- oryzoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Oryza*
- Oryzopsis** Gk *oryza*, rice; *opsis*, appearance. The grain resembles that of rice (*Oryza*)
- osakae** In honor of T. Osaka (fl. 1938) Japanese botanist
- oscariana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Tovarochoa*
- oschens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Osh Kirgizya, Central Asia
- oseana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Ozenuma, Oze Ushikubi and Ozegahara, Gunma Prefecture, Japan
- oseroensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Osero now Ossero on the island of Cres, Yugoslavia
- oshidensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Oshida, Rikuchu Province, now part of Iwate and Akita Prefectures, Japan
- osikensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Oseka, Congo
- osiridis** In honor of Osiris, an Egyptian God. From Egypt
- osmastonii** In honor of Bertram Beresford Osmaston (1868–1961) English-born Indian forester
- osoreyamensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Osoreyama, a mountain in Mutsu Province, Japan
- osswaldii** In honor of L. Osswald, school-teacher at Nordhausen, Germany
- osteniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Cornelius Osten (1863–1936) German-born Uruguayan botanist
- Osterdamia** In honor of Abrahamus Osterdam (fl. 1766) student of Carl Linnaeus (1707–1778)
- ostrina** L. purple. Anthers purple
- otachyrioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. The stubby spikelets resemble those of *Otachyrium*

- Otachyrium** Gk *ous*, ear; *achyron*, chaff; *-ium*, indicating resemblance. At maturity the keels of the lower palea develop earlike outgrowths
- Otatea** Latinized form of *otate* the Nahuatl word for several of the species
- otaviensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Otavi, Angola
- otayana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Tasaku Otaya, Japanese botanist
- oteroi** In honor of Jorge Bamos de Otero (fl. 1935) Brazilian botanist
- otisi** In honor of Ira Clinton Otis (1861–1938) United States botanist
- ottawensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ottawa, Canada
- Ottochloa** In honor of Otto Stapf (1857–1933) Austrian-born English botanist
- ottonis** In honor of Friedrich Otto (1783–1856) German botanist and gardener
- oubanguiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Oubangui River, Central African Republic
- ouonbiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Ouonbi, Indo-China, now Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam
- ourtana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From l'Ourte now Ourthe, Belgium
- ouwehandii** In honor of Cornelius Dirk Ouwehand (1866–1951) Dutch-born Indonesian medical officer
- oval-e, -is** L. *ovum*, egg; *-ale*, pertaining to. Spikelets in outline the shape of an egg in longitudinal section
- ovalifoli-a, -us** L. *ovum*, egg; *-ale*, pertaining to; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades in outline the shape of an egg in longitudinal section
- ovalis** See *ovale*
- ovat-a, -um, -us** L. *ovum*, egg; *-ata*, possessing. Inflorescences, spikelets, or leaf-blades in outline the shape of an egg in longitudinal section
- ovatoelliptica** As for *ovata* together with *elliptica*. Leaf-blade ovate-elliptical
- ovat-um, -us** See *ovata*
- ovczinnikovii** In honor of Pavel Nikolaevich Ovchinnikov (1903–1975) Russian botanist
- overi** In honor of William Henry Over (1866–1956) English-born United States Museum Curator
- ovin-a, -um** (1) L. *ovis*, sheep; *-ina*, belonging to. A valuable species of sheep pastures. *Festuca ovina* – (2) L. *ovum*, egg; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Spikelets egg-shaped. *Eragrostis ovina*, *Panicum ovinum*, *Poa ovina*, *Triscenia ovina*
- oviniformis** L. *forma*, appearance. The spikelets closely resemble those of *Festuca ovina*
- ovuliferum** L. *ovulum*, small egg; *fero*, carry or bear. Anthoecia egg-shaped
- owarensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. See *owariensis*
- owariensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Owari, Nigeria
- owatarii** In honor of Chûtarô Owatari (fl. 1892–1898) Japanese plant collector
- oweniae** In honor of Maria Louisa Owen (1825–1913) United States botanist
- Oxyanthe, oxyanthum** Gk *oxys*, sharp; *anthos*, flower. Spikelet oblong-lanceolate in outline
- oxycephalum** Gk *oxys*, sharp; *kephale*, head. Upper lemma terminating in a short mucro
- Oxychloris** Gk *oxys*, sharp. Like *Chloris* but the callus of the fertile floret long and needle-like
- Oxydenia** Gk *oxys*, sharp; *aden*, gland. The investing hairs exude an acid fluid
- oxyglumis** Gk *oxys*, sharp; L. *gluma*, husk. Glumes acute
- oxylepis** Gk *oxys*, sharp; *lepis*, scale. Glumes or lemmas tapering to a sharp point
- oxyphloeus** Gk *oxys*, sharp; *phleos*, an unidentified rush or reed. Lemma apex awned and so resembling the sharply tapering inflorescence bract of some rush (*Juncus*) species
- oxyphyll-a, -um** Gk *oxys*, sharp; *phyllon*, leaf. Tips of leaf-blades finely acuminate or pungent
- Oxyrhachis** Gk *oxys*, sharp; *rhachis*, backbone. The inflorescence axis is prolonged above the upper spikelet forming a narrow-lanceolate structure

Oxytenanthera Gk *oxytonos*, stretched to a point; *anthera*, bristle. Anthers long and narrow with connectives that extend into long apiculi

ozarkanus L. *-anus*, indicating connection. From the Ozark Mountains which straddle the border of Arkansas and Oklahoma States, USA

ozogonum Gk *oxos*, twig; *gony*, knee. Culms geniculate and prolifically branched from the lower nodes

P

paboan-um, -us L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Pabo (fl. 1848) who collected in European Russia

pabular-e, -is L. *pabulum*, fodder; *-are*, pertaining to. Considered a nutritious fodder for cattle

Pachea See *Pechea*

pachinensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pachin, Taiwan

pachnodes Gk *pachys*, thick; L. *nodus*, knot. Nodes thick

pachyantha Gk *pachys*, thick; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets thick

pachyarthron Gk *pachys*, thick; *arthron*, joint. Rhachis internodes thickened

pachyclada Gk *pachys*, thick; *klados*, stem. Culms relative to their length thicker than those of related species

pachypholis Gk *pachys*, thick; *pholis*, scale. Glumes and lemmas thick

pachyphylla Gk *pachys*, thick; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades thick

pachypus Gk *pachys*, thick; *pous*, foot. Possibly a reference to a thickened pedicel

pachyrhizum, pachyrrhizum Gk *pachys*, thick; *rhiza*, root. Rhizome thick

pachystachya Gk *pachys*, thick; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Racemes dense, somewhat stout

pachystachys Gk *pachys*, thick; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Spike densely beset with spikelets and bristles

pacific-a, -um, -us L. of the Pacific Ocean. – (1) From the west coast of North America. *Bromus pacificus*, *Festuca pacifica* – (2) from the west coast of South America and the east coast of Australia. *Eriochloa pacifica* – (3) from islands in the Pacific. *Digitaria pacifica*, *Panicum pacificum*, *Zoysia pacifica* – (4) from east coast of the Russian Far East. ×*Leymotrigia pacifica*

pacuarensis L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Rio Pacuare, Costa Rica

Padia Vernacular name for cultivated rice in Malaya

pagophila Gk *pagos*, ice; rock; *phileo*, love. Growing at high altitudes in the Himalayas

pahangensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pahang, Malaya

paianum L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Raghvendra Mukund Pai (1932–) Indian botanist

pairinii In honor of Datuk Pairin Kitingan (1940–) former Chief Minister of Sabah

paishanensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Paishan, Korea

palackyanum L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Johann Baptist Palacky (1830–1908) Bohemian botanist

palaeocolchicum Gk *palaaios*, ancient; *-icum*, belonging to. From Colchis of the Ancients, that is from the Region south of the Caucasus and east of the Black Sea

Palaeoeriacoma Gk *palaaios*, ancient. Fossil anthoecia resembling those of *Eriocoma*

Palaeophragmites Gk *palaaios*, ancient. Fossils resembling *Phragmites*

Palaeopyrum Gk *palaaios*, ancient; *pyros*, wheat. Fossils resembling *Triticum* or related genera

palaestin-a, -um From Palestine

palauense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Palau, Caroline Islands, Micronesia

palawanense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Palawan, one of the Philippine Islands

paleace-a, -um, -us L. *palea*, chaff; *-acea*, indicating resemblance. Glumes or lemmas papery

palenae From the Palena River, Chile

- Paleoavena** Gk *palaïos*, ancient. Fossils resembling *Avena*
- palibinii** In honor of Ivan Vladimirovic Palibin (1872–1949) Russian botanist
- palisotii** In honor of Ambrose Marie Francis Joseph Palisot de Beauvois (1752–1820) French botanist and traveller
- Pallasia** In honor of Peter Simon Pallas (1741–1811) German physician and biologist
- pallasii** As for *Pallasia*
- pallens** L. pale. Inflorescences pale
- pallescens** L. *pallesco*, become pale. Losing color at maturity, especially spikelets
- pallid-a, -um, -us** L. pale-colored. Spikelets or grain pale-green
- pallidefuscum** See *pallidifusca*
- pallidiflorus** L. *pallidus*, pale-colored; *flos*, flower. Spikelets pale
- pallidifolium** L. *pallidus*, pale-colored; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades pale
- pallidifusc-a, -um** L. *pallidus*, pale-colored; *fusca*, dark. Anthoecia yellow-green with purple tips
- pallidissimum** L. *pallidus*, pale-colored; *-issimum*, most. Spikelets pale green
- pallidiuscula** L. *pallidius*, paler; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets somewhat pale
- pallid-um, -us** See *pallida*
- palmaefolium** See *palmifolia*
- palmat-a, -um** L. *palma*, hand; *-ata*, resembling. Leaves congested and their blades arranged like the fingers on a hand
- palmerensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Palmer River, Alaska
- palmeri** In honor of Edward Palmer (1831–1911) United States botanist
- palmifoli-a, -um** L. *palma*, palm tree; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades longitudinally folded like those of certain palm trees
- palmirensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Palmira, Ecuador
- paludicola** L. *palus*, swamp; *-cola*, dweller. Growing in swamps
- paludificans** L. *paludifer*, swamp making. Growing about swamps
- paludigena** L. *palus*, swamp; *gigno*, bring forth. Growing in swampy places
- paludivagum** L. *palus*, swamp; *vagum*, wandering. Runners much branched and often submerged
- paludos-a, -um** L. *palus*, swamp; *-osa*, abundance. Growing in swampy places
- palustr-e, -is** L. swampy place. Growing in swampy places
- pamelae** In honor of Pamela Nan Simon (1946–) South African born, Australian radiographer
- pamiric-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Pamir Mountains, on the border of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan
- pamiroalaic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Pamir Mountains and Alai Range, on the border of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan
- pammelii** In honor of Louis Hermann Pammel (1862–1931) United States botanist
- pampagrandensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pampagrande, Salta Province, Argentina
- pampean-a, -um** Quecha *pampas*. From the Pampas, that is grasslands of South America
- pampinos-a, -um** L. *pampinos*, vine leaf; *-osa*, abundance. Plants leafy as a consequence of freely branching from the base
- pamplemoussense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Pamplemousses, Mauritius
- panamens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Panama
- panasmitan-um, -us** See *panormitana*
- panchganiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Panchangi, Bombay State, India
- panciana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Josif Pancic (1814–1888) Serbian botanist
- pand-a, -um** L. bent. Pedicels flexuose
- Paneion** In honor of Pan, Greek God of shepherds and pastures, because many of the species are valuable fodder grasses
- pangerangens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mt Pangerango, Java, Indonesia
- Panicastrella** Italian name for the *Setaria* section of *Panicum*
- panice-a, -um, -us** L. *-ea*, resembling. Resembling *Panicum*

- paniciformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Panicum* with respect to the inflorescence
- panicoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Panicum*, usually with respect to form of the inflorescence or spikelet
- Panicularia** L. *-ulus*, tending toward. *-aria*, pertaining to. Resembling *Panicum* but smaller
- paniculat-a, -um, -us** L. *paniculus*, panicle; *-ata*, indicating possession. Inflorescence a panicle
- paniculifer-a, -um** L. *paniculus*, panicle; *fero*, carry or bear. Inflorescence an open panicle
- Paniculum** L. *-ulum*, diminutive but here employed as a name-forming suffix
- Panicum, panicum** L. *panis*, bread; *-icum*, belonging to. In Roman times the vernacular name of the grass used for making bread
- pankensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the banks of the Panke, a river in Hidaka Subprefecture, Hokkaido, Japan
- pannonic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Pannonia, Hungary
- pannosa** L. *pannus*, piece of cloth; *-osa*, abundance. Leaf-blades densely covered with short hairs thereby resembling velvet
- pannuceum** L. *pannus*, piece of cloth; *-eum*, resembling. Upper glume and sterile lemma transversely wrinkled
- panormitan-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Panormus, now Palermo, Sicily
- pans-a, -um** L. extended. Inflorescence branches very long
- Pantathera** Gk *pante*, in every way; *ather*, *ather*, spike or ear of wheat. Grain similar to that of wheat (*Tricicum* species)
- pantlingii** In honor of Robert Pantling (1857–1910) British botanist, who later worked in Calcutta
- pantrichum** Gk *pas*, all; whole; *thrix*, hair. Plant softly papillose
- panxianensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Panxian, Guizhan Province, China
- paoliana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Guido Paoli (1881–1947) Italian botanist who collected in Somaliland
- paparistoi** In honor of K. Paparisto (1914–1980) Albanian botanist
- paphlagonica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Paphlagonia, north-west Turkey
- papilionacea** L. *papilio*, butterfly; *-acea*, resembling. The broad lemmas resemble butterfly wings
- papillatoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Bambusa papillatae*
- papillipes** L. *papilla*, nipple; *pes*, foot. Peduncles beset with spreading tubercle-based hairs
- papillos-a, -um, -us** L. *papilla*, nipple; *-osa*, abundance. With papillae on the glumes or lemmas
- paposan-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Paposa, Chile
- Pappagrostis** Gk *pappos*, grandfather. The awn arises from within a crown of hairs at the apex of the bifid lemma. The spikelets otherwise resemble those of *Calamagrostis*
- pappianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *pappii*
- pappiferum** Gk *pappos*, grandfather; L. *fero*, carry or bear. Lemma apices bearded, terminating in about thirteen slender awns
- pappiform-e, -is** Gk *pappos*, grandfather; *forme*, appearance. Upper part of the lemma hairy
- pappii** In honor of Agostino Pappi (fl. 1892–1934) sometime collector for the Herbarium at Massawa, Eritrea
- pappinisseriense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Pappinisseri, India
- pappophorea** L. *-ea*, resembling. Similar to *Pappophorum*
- pappophoroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling species of *Pappophorum* in the form of the lemma
- Pappophorum, pappophorum** Gk *pappos*, grandfather; *phero*, bear. Lemma invested in long hairs and so resembles an old man's beard

- pappos-a, -um** Gk *pappos*, grandfather. With long silky hairs. – (1) on the glumes. *Arundo papposa*, *Digitaria papposa*, *Panicum papposum* – (2) on the lemma. *Danthonia papposa* – (3) on the callus. *Agrostis papposa*, *Merxmuellera papposa* – (4) on the pedicel. *Stipa papposum* – (5) on the lemma awn. *Aristida papposa*
- papuan-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Papua, now Papua New Guinea
- papyracea** L. *papyrus*, paper; *-aceus*, indicating resemblance. Culm-sheaths with a papery margin
- papyrascens** L. *papyrasco*, become papery. Glumes papery
- papyrifera** L. *papyrus*, paper; *fero*, carry or bear. Useful for making paper
- Parabambusa** Gk *para*, near to. Similar to *Bambusa*
- parabolicae** L. *parabolicus*, comparison. Similar to *Lolium rigidum*
- Paracolpodium** Gk *para*, near to. Similar to *Colpodium*
- paractaenoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Paractaenum*
- Paractaenum, paractaenum** Gk *paraktaomai*, get over and above. The axis of the inflorescence extends beyond the uppermost floret
- Paractenium** See *Paractaenum*
- paradensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pará, Hungary
- paradisea** Gk *paradeisos*, pleasure park. An oblique reference to the Garden of Eden, the species coming from the east, that is Aden in the Yemen. An alternate transliteration of Aden from the Arabic is Eden
- paradisiac-a, -um** L. *paradisus*, Christian Paradise. A dweller in Paradise, here taken from Valparaiso, the Chilean city which in Spanish means Valley of Paradise
- paradox-a, -um, -us** Gk *para*, irregular; *doxa*, opinion. Differing in some respect from related species
- paraelegans** Gk *para*, near to. Resembling *Sasa elegans*
- Parafestuca** Gk *para*, near to. Resembling *Festuca*
- paraguaiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Paraguay
- paraguayana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Paraguay
- paraguayens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Paraguay
- Parahyparrhenia** Gk *para*, near to. Similar to *Hyparrhenia*
- parallellum** L. side by side. Leaf-blades held erect
- paramilloensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Paramillo de Uspallata near Mendoza, Argentina
- paramoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Páram de las Cajas, Ecuador
- paramushirensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Paramushir, Kuril'skye Ostrorava, Russian Federation
- paranaens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. – (1) From Rio Paraná, Argentina. *Axonopus paranaensis* – (2) from Paraná, Brazil. *Paspalum paranaense*
- paranensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Paraná, Brazil
- Paraneurachne** Gk *para*, near to. Similar to *Neurachne*
- paranjpyean-um, -us** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of H. P. Paranjpye (fl. 1911) Indian botanist
- parapaurochaetium** Gk *para*, near to. Close to but not included in *Panicum* subgenus *Paurochaetium*
- Parapholis** Gk *para*, near to; *pholis*, scale of a snake. The glumes resemble the scales of a snake
- paraquensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Parágue, Venezuela
- Paratheria** Gk *para*, near to; *ather*, barb or spine. The solitary spikelets are addressed to the axis which projects beyond them as a bristle
- paratunkensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Paratunka River, Kamchatka, Russian Far East
- parceciliata, parciliata** L. *parcus*, frugal; *cilium*, hair; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets and pedicels less hairy than those of related species

- parciflor-a, -um** *L. parcus*, frugal; *flos*, flower. – (1) Spikelets widely separated in inflorescence. *Panicum parciflorum* – (2) florets few per spikelet. *Festuca parciflora*
- parcum** *L.* frugal. Panicles with few spikelets
- pardoana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. In honor of José Pardo y Sastron (1822–1909) Spanish botanist
- pareisziانا** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. Probably in honor of Pareisz
- Pariana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. Honoring the Paris, an Amerindian tribe living in Amazonia, Brazil
- parilis** *L.* like. Notwithstanding a lack of spikelets, assigned to a genus on the basis of its similar foliage
- parinervium** *L. par*, comparable; *nervus*, nerve. Leaf-blades filiform consisting of little more than the midrib
- parishii** In honor of – (1) Samuel Bonsall Parish (1838–1928) United States botanist. *Agropyron parishii*, *Aristida parishii*, *Puccinellia parishii*, *Stipa parishii* – (2) Charles Samuel Pollock Parish (1822–1897) cleric and Indian botanist. *Dendrocalamus parishii*
- parisii** In honor of Édouard Gabriel Paris (1827–1911) French soldier and botanist
- parkeri** In honor of Richard Neville Parker (1884–1958) British-born Indian Forester
- parlatoarei** In honor of Filippo Parlatoarei (1816–1877) Italian botanist
- parlatorii** See *parlatoarei*
- parlatoris** See *parlatoarei*
- parnassica** *L. -ica*, belonging to. From Mt Parnassos, Greece
- parnellii** In honor of Richard Parnell (1810–1882) English-born physician and agrostologist
- pardiana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. As for *Parodiachloa*
- Parodiella** *L. -ella*, diminutive but here employed as a name-forming suffix. See *Parodiachloa*
- parodii** As for *Parodiachloa*
- Parodiachloa** In honor of Lorenzo Raimondo Parodi (1895–1966) Argentinian agrostologist
- Parodiolyra** As for *Parodiachloa* but with *Olyra*
- parontakensis** *Gk para*, near to. Similar to *Sasa ontakensis*
- parryi** In honor of Charles Christopher Parry (1823–1890) United States botanist
- parsana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Ahmad Parsa (1907–) Iranian botanist
- partimpatens** *L. partim*, in part; *pateo*, lie open. Basal branches of the inflorescence divaricate
- paruensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Rio Parú, Venezuela
- parv-a, -um** *L.* small. – (1) Of dwarf stature. *Danthoniopsis parva*, *Dichelachne parva*, *Hordeum parvum*, *Panicum parvum*, *Petritina parva* – (2) spikelets tiny. *Digitaria parva*
- parviceps** *L. parvus*, small; *caput*, head. Burrs small
- parvicoccum** *L. parvus*, small; *Gk kokkos*, kernel. Grains small
- parviflor-a, -um, -us** *L. parvus*, small; *flos*, flower. Spikelets small or with few florets
- parvifoli-a, -um, -us** *L. parvus*, small; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades small
- parviglum-a, -e, -is** *L. parvus*, small; *gluma*, husk. Glume or glumes short especially in comparison to lemmas
- parvipaleata** *L. parvus*, small; *-ata*, possessing. Florets with a small palea
- parvipaniculat-a, -um** *L. parvus*, small; *paniculus*, panicle; *-ata*, possessing. Panicle few-flowered
- parviseta** *L. parvus*, small; *seta*, bristle. Lemma shortly-awned
- parvispic-a, -us** *L. parvus*, small; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain. Inflorescence branches or spikelets small in comparison with those of related species
- parvispicul-a, -um** *L. parvus*, small; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ulum*, diminutive. Inflorescence or its components small
- parvispiculata** *L. parvus*, small; *spica*, spike or ear of grain; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets much smaller than those of related species
- parvispicus** See *parvispica*

- parvissima** L. *parvus*, small; *issima*, most. Culms very small
- parvofolia** L. *parvus*, small; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades small
- Parvotrisetum** L. *parvus*, small. Resembling *Trisetum* but small in some respect
- parvul-a, -um** L. *parvus*, small; *-ula*, diminutive. Dwarf in habit
- parvum** See *parva*
- paryadrica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Paryadres Ponti the Roman name for a series of mountain ranges in north-east Turkey
- paschal-e, -is** L. *pascha*, Passover; *-alis*, pertaining. From Easter Island
- pascoeana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Davis Pascoe (?–1989)
- Pascopyrum** L. *pasuum*, pasture; Gk *pyros*, wheat. Pasture species whose inflorescences resemble those of wheat
- pascu-a, -us** L. *pasuum*, pasture. Grassland species
- Paspalanthium** Gk *anthos*, flower. The spikelets resemble those of *Paspalum*
- paspalidioides** Gk *-oides*, resemblance. Inflorescence similar to that of *Paspalidium*
- Paspalidium** Gk *-idium*, a diminutive but here employed as a name-forming suffix
- paspaliforme** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Paspalum*
- paspalodes** Gk *-odes*, resembling. Similar to *Paspalum*
- paspaloides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Paspalum*, usually with respect to the inflorescence
- Paspalum, Paspalus** Gk *paspalos*, a kind of millet mentioned by Classical authors
- pasqualii** In honor of Giuseppe Antonio Pasquale (1820–1893) Italian botanist
- passa** L. outstretched. Inflorescence branches curving
- passourae** From Campo de Passoura, near Kouran, French Guiana
- pastoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pasto, Colombia
- patagiata** L. *patagium*, gold edging on a tunic; *-ata*, possessing. The sterile lemma bears a conspicuous transverse band of hairs midway along its length
- patagonic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Patagonia
- patellaris** L. *patella*, small dish; *-aris*, pertaining to. Small dishes are made from the culm internodes
- Patellocalamus** The type species of the genus is *Ampelocalamus patellaris*
- patens** L. *pateo*, lie open. Inflorescence or culm branches diverging at near right angles from the parent axis
- patentiflora** L. *pateo*, lie open; *flos*, flower. The spikelets are borne on flexuous spreading pedicels
- patentifolium** L. *pateo*, lie open; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades widely spreading
- patentipilosa** L. *pateo*, lie open; *pilum*, hair; *-osa*, abundance. The rachis is invested in spreading hairs
- patentissimum** L. *pateo*, lie open; *-issimum*, most. Panicle branches spreading
- patentivillosus** L. *pateo*, lie open; *villi*, long weak hairs; *-osus*, abundance. Pedicels of the sterile florets and rachides of the inflorescence invested in long weak hairs
- Patis** Anagram of *Stipa*
- patriae** From the Rio Patria, Costa Rica
- patris** L. *pater*, father. In honor of Hyacinthe Julien Robert Vanderyst (1860–1934) Belgian cleric and botanist who wrote extensively on the grasses of Zaire
- Patropyrum** L. *pater*, father; Gk *pyros*, wheat. Species diploid and hence ancestral to cultivated wheat
- pattersonii** In honor of Harry Norton Patterson (1853–1919) United States botanist
- patul-a, -um, -us** L. outspread. Inflorescence an open panicle
- patulifolia** L. *patulus*, outspread; *folium*, leaf. Culm leaf-blades spreading
- patul-um, -us** See *patula*
- patzkei** In honor of Erwin Patzke (fl. 1964) German pharmacist and botanist
- pauana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Carlos Pau (1857–1937) Spanish botanist and pharmacist
- pauciciliatum** L. *paucus*, few; *cilium*, hair; *-atum*, possessing. Glabrous or the lower internodes puberulent

- pauciflor-a, -um, -us** *L. paucus*, few; *flos*, flower. With few florets per spikelet or few spikelets per inflorescence
- paucifoli-a, -um** *L. paucus*, few; *folium*, leaf. Culms bearing few leaves
- paucinervis** *L. paucus*, few; *nervus*, nerve. Lemma few-nerved
- paucinod-e, -is** *L. paucus*, few; *nodum*, knot. Culms one- or two-noded
- paucipil-um, -us** *L. paucus*, few; *pilus*, a single hair. Leaf-blades with few basal hairs
- pauciracemosa** *L. paucus*, few; *racemus*, stalk of a bunch of grapes; *-osa*, abundance. Inflorescence with few panicle branches
- pauciramea** *L. paucus*, few; *ramus*, branch. Inflorescence weakly branched
- pauciseta** *L. paucus*, few; *seta*, bristle. Bristles subtending the spikelets relatively few
- paucisetosus** *L. paucus*, few; *seta*, bristle; *-osa*, abundance. Rhachis with fewer hairs than related species
- paucispicat-a, -um** *L. paucus*, few; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ata*, possessing. Panicle with few branches
- paucispiceus** *L. paucus*, few; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain. *-eus*, resembling. Inflorescence with few branches
- paucispicula** *L. paucus*, few; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Inflorescence of few spikelets
- paucispina** *L. paucus*, few; *spina*, spine. With few spines on the upper glume
- pau** As for *pauana*
- paulsenii** In honor of Ove Vilhelm Paulsen (1874–1947) Danish botanist and traveller
- pauneroi** In honor of Elena Paunero (1911–) Spanish botanist
- pauper-a, -um** *L. pauper*. – (1) Culms diminutive. *Eragrostis paupera*, *Melinis paupera* – (2) bristles few in involucre. *Pennisetum pauperum*
- paupercul-a, -us** *L. pauper*, poor; *-ulus*, diminutive. Habit depauperate
- pauperul-um, -us** *L. pauper*, poor; *-ulus*, diminutive. Dwarf in habit
- pauperum** See *paupera*
- pauzhetica** *L. -ica*, belonging to. From Pazuhetka, Russian Far East
- pavisii** In honor of Pavis (fl. 1908) French botanist
- pavlovii** In honor of Nikolai Vasil'evich Pavlov (1893–1971) Russian botanist
- pavonii** In honor of José Antonio Pavón y Jiménez (1754–1844) Spanish botanist who collected in South America
- pawlowskii** In honor of Bogumil Pawlowski (1898–1971) Polish botanist
- paytensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Payta, Peru
- peacockii** In honor of Robert William Peacock (c. 1869–1949) Australian agriculturalist
- pearsonii** In honor of Henry Harold Walsh Pearson (1870–1916) English-born South African botanist
- Pechea** In honor of Pierre André Pournet (1754–1818) French cleric and sometime Professor at Barcelona, Spain
- peckii** In honor of Morton Eaton Peck (1871–1951) United States botanist
- peclardii** In honor of Péclard who collected in Madagascar
- pectinacea** *L. pecten*, comb; *-acea*, indicating resemblance. The paleas are retained on the mature rhachilla giving it a comb-like appearance
- Pectinaria** *L. pecten*, comb; *-aria*, pertaining to. The margins of the lower glume bear a row of stiff hairs
- pectinat-a, -um, -us** *L. pecten*, comb; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Inflorescence with spikes or racemes bearing a fanciful resemblance to a comb. *Agropyron pectinatum*, *Astrebla pectinata*, *Bromus pectinatus*, *Chloris pectinata*, *Muhlenbergia pectinata*, *Spartina pectinata*, *Triticum pectinatum* – (2) the margins of the sterile lemmas bear a series of stiff hairs. *Digitaria pectinata*, *Paspalum pectinatum* – (3) the mid-ribs of the glumes bear a series of stiff hairs. *Agrostis pectinata*, *Ischaemum pectinatum*, *Panicum pectinatum*, *Phalaris pectinata*

- pectinell-a, -um, -us** L. *pecten*, comb; *-ella*, diminutive. – (1) The inflorescence resembles a small comb. *Ctenopsis pectinella* – (2) the lemma bears a row of stiff hairs. *Panicum pectinellum*, *Sporobolus pectinella*
- pectiniform-e, -is** L. *pecten*, comb; *forma*, appearance. Inflorescence resembling a comb
- pedalis** L. *pes*, foot; *-alis*, pertaining to. Culms short
- pedemontana** From Pedemontanus, now Piedmont, Italy
- pedersenii** In honor of Troels Myndel Pedersen (1916–2000) Danish-born Argentinian botanist
- pedicellar-e, -is** L. *pes*, foot; *-ellus*, diminutive; *-are*, pertaining to. With at least some spikelets shortly stalked
- pedicellat-a, -um, -us** L. *pes*, foot; *-ellus*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets shortly stalked
- pedroensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Depto. San Pedro, Argentina
- peduncular-e, -is** L. *pedunculus*, small foot; *-are*, pertaining to. Inflorescence borne on a long leafless axis
- pedunculat-a, -um, -us** L. *pedunculus*, small foot; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Inflorescence borne on a long leafless stalk. *Cenchrus pedunculata*, *Paspalum pedunculatum*, *Panicum pedunculatum* – (2) fascicles of spikelets borne on long peduncles. *Tragus pedunculatus*
- pekelii** In honor of Gerhard Peckel (1876–1949) German botanist
- peguensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pegu, Myanmar
- peisonis** From Peiso Lake, now Lake Neusiedler, Austria
- pekinens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Peking, now Beijing, China
- pekulnejensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pekulnej, Siberia
- peladoense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Cerro-Pelado, Paraguay
- pelagica** Gk *pelagos*, sea; *-ica*, belonging to. Growing on Pacific Islands
- pelasgis** In honor of the Pelasgoi, the oldest inhabitants of Greece
- pelligera** L. *pellis*, skin; *gero*, carry or bear. Spikelets densely hairy
- pelliotii** In honor of Paul Pelliot (1878–1945) French sinologist and explorer who, in company with Louis Vaillant, a medical doctor, collected c. 800 plant specimens from central Asia and China
- pellit-a, -um, -us** L. covered with skins. The fertile floret(s) is protected by hairy investing glumes or sterile florets
- pellitoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Panicum pellitum*
- pellit-um, -us** See *pellita*
- pellucid-a, -us** L. translucent but not hyaline. Glumes transparent
- pellytronis** Gk *pellutra*, a sock or ankle bandage. The woolly leaf-sheath resembles a sock
- peloponnesiaca** L. a Peloponnesian. From Peloponnese, Greece
- peltieri** In honor of Peltier who collected in North Africa
- Peltophora** See *Peltophorus*
- Peltophorus** Gk *pelto*, shield; *phero*, bear. The lower glume in the sessile spikelet is leathery and transversely rugose, resembling a shield
- pencanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Penco, a valley near Chiguayante, Chile
- pendul-a, -us** L. *pendulus*, hanging down. Spikelets or inflorescence branches pendant
- pendulin-a, -um, -us** L. *pendeo*, hang down; *-ula*, tending towards; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Panicle branches drooping
- pendulosus** L. *pendulus*, hanging downwards; *-osus*, abundance. Spikes distinctly drooping
- pendulus** See *pendula*
- Penicillaria** See *Penicillaria*
- Penicillaria** L. *penicillus*, a small brush; *-aria*, pertaining to. The anther tips bear a tuft of hairs
- penicillat-a, -um** L. *penicillus*, a small brush; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) With tufts of long hairs on the lemmas. *Arundo penicillata*, *Chaetochloa penicillata*, *Danthonia penicillata*, *Deschampsia penicillata*, *Mesosetum penicillatum* – (2) with tufts of hairs at the summit of the pedicel. *Schizachyrium penicillatum* – (3) with racemes arising in verticils. *Avena penicillatum*, *Panicum penicillatum*, *Paspalum penicillatum* – (4) with long involucre bristles. *Setaria penicillata*

- penicilliger-a, -um** L. *penicillus*, small brush; *gero*, carry or bear. Upper glume and lower lemma invested with long hairs
- Peniculus** L. little brush. The stiff hairs on the glumes and sterile lemmas give them the appearance of tiny brushes
- peninsulæ** L. *paeninsula*, peninsula. From the Malay Peninsula
- peninsulanum** L. *-arum*, indicating connection. From peninsula India
- peninsularis** L. *-aris*, pertaining to. – (1) From peninsula India. *Agrostis peninsularis* – (2) from Baja California, Mexico. *Aristida peninsularis*
- pennat-a, -um** L. *penna*, feather; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Awns villous. *Aristida pennata*, *Arthratherum pennatum*, *Stipa pennata*, *Stipagrostis pennata* – (2) pedicels villous. *Loudetia pennata*, *Trichopteryx pennata* – (3) peduncles villous. *Digitaria pennata*, *Panicum pennatum*, *Paspalum pennatum*
- pennei** In honor of Penne (pre 1908)
- pennellii** In honor of Francis Whittier Pennell (1886–1952) United States botanist
- pennisetiformis** L. *forma*, resemblance. Similar to *Pennisetum*
- Pennisetum, pennisetum** L. *penna*, feather; *seta*, bristle. The spikelets of most species of the genus are subtended by plumose bristles
- pennsylvanic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Pennsylvania, USA. In the 17th and 18th centuries the spelling was Pennsylvania
- pensylvanic-a, -um** See *pennsylvanica*
- Pentacraspedon, Pentacrospeidon** Gk *penta*, five; *kraspedon*, fringe. The lemma apex is five toothed with each tooth bearing hairs
- Pentameris** See *Pentameris*
- Pentameris** Gk *penta*, five; *meros*, part. Lemma five-awned
- Pentapogon** Gk *penta*, five; *pogon*, beard. Lemma five-awned
- pentapogonodes** Gk *-odes*, resembling. Similar to *Pentapogon*
- pentapolitana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Pentapolis, a region of Cyrenaica, Tripoli
- Pentarhaphis** See *Pentarrhaphis*
- Pentarhaphis** See *Pentarrhaphis*
- Pentarrhaphis** See *Pentarrhaphis*
- Pentarrhaphis** Gk *penta*, five; *rhaphis*, needle. The glumes of the pair of spikelets forming the spike are reduced to awns. These together with the prolonged rhachis give the impression the spikelets are subtended by five awns
- Pentaschistis** Gk *penta*, five; *schistos*, split. Lemmas five-awned
- Pentastachya, pentastachyum** Gk *penta*, five; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Spikelets or inflorescence branches develop in groups of five
- Pentatherum** Gk *penta*, five; *ather*, barb or spine. The lemmas of some species have five short awns
- pentzii** In honor of James Alexander Pentz (1896–1967) South African plant ecologist
- penzesii** In honor of Antal Pézses (1895–1984) Hungarian botanist
- pepeopaeense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Pepeopae on Molokai, one of the Hawaiian Islands
- perakense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Perak, Malaysia
- perangustatum** L. *per*, very; *angustus*, narrow; *-atum*, possessing. Leaf-blades very narrow
- perarta** L. *per*, very; *arta*, confined. Inflorescence contracted
- perbella** L. *per*, very; *bella*, beautiful. Of attractive appearance
- perberbis** L. *per*, very; *berbe*, beard. The involucre bristles are numerous and more or less hide the spikelet
- percivalianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of John Percival (1863–1949) English agriculturalist
- perconcinna** L. *per*, very. The prefix has been employed to conserve a well established name which would otherwise be a later homonym to a relatively unknown species
- perdensum** L. *per*, very; *densum*, dense. Panicle branches densely floriferous
- perdignus** L. *per*, very; *dignus*, worthy. Worthy of recognition on several counts and especially the height of the culms

- peregrin-a, -um** L. foreigner. Country of origin not known with certainty
- Pereilema** Gk *per*, all round; *eilema*, covering. Spikelets subtended by a cluster of bristles
- perennans** L. *perenno*, persist for several years. Perennials
- perenn-e, -is** L. persisting for several years. Perennials
- perexugoseta** L. *perexiguus*, very small; *seta*, bristle. Nodes shortly pubescent
- perfecta** L. complete. Pedicelled spikelet bisexual
- perfoliatum** L. *per*, through; *folium*, leaf; *-atum*, possessing. Leaf-blades amplexicaul
- perforat-a, -um, -us** L. *perforo*, bore into or through. – (1) Rhachis with a series of depressions in which the spikelets are partially enclosed. *Rottboellia perforata* – (2) lower glume with a small pit on its lower surface. *Andropogon perforatus* – (3) palea and lemma at maturity gape and expose the enclosed grain. *Panicum perforatum*
- perfossum** L. *per*, very; *fossa*, ditch. Lower glume with a conspicuous pit
- pergracil-e, -is** L. *per*, very; *gracile*, delicate. Culms slender
- periantha** See *eriantha*
- Periballia** Gk *peri-*, about; *ballo*, dance. The hygroscopic awn responding to changes in humidity is in constant movement
- Peridictyon** Gk *peri-*, near to; *dictyon*, net. The weathered basal leaf-sheaths are net-like
- Perieilema** See *Pereilema*
- perinconspicua** L. *per*, very. Prefix added to *inconspicua* thereby avoiding the formation of a homonym
- perinvolucratum** L. *per*, very; *involucrum*, sheath; *-atum*, possessing. Involucre better developed than in related species
- peristereae** Gk *-eae*, belonging to. From Mt Peristeri, Macedonia
- peristypum** Gk *peri-*, surrounding; *stypus*, stipe or stem. Leaf-blades amplexicaule
- Perlaria** French *perle*, bead; L. *-aria*, pertaining to. Meaning uncertain, origin not given by author, but possibly a reference to the swollen bead-like spikelets
- perlax-a, -um** L. *per*, very; *laxa*, weak. Culms decumbent and creeping
- perligulat-a, -us** L. *per*, very; *ligulus*, tongue; *-atus*, possessing. Ligule prominent
- perlong-a, -um, -us** L. *per*, very; *longa*, long. – (1) Leaf-blades long. *Fargesia perlonga* – (2) panicle on a long stalk. *Axonopus perlongus*, *Panicum perlongum*
- permollis** L. *per*, very; *mollis*, soft. Foliage densely covered with short soft hairs
- pernambucens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Pernambuco, Brazil
- pernervosum** L. *per*, very; *nervus*, nerve; *-osum*, abundance. Glumes and sterile lemma conspicuously nerved
- perniciosa** L. *per*, very; *noxius*, harmful; *-osa*, abundance. Callus very sharp and readily entangling in wool and clothing
- Perobachne** Gk *peros*, maimed; *achne*, scale. The lemmas are unawned unlike those of the related *Themeda*
- peroninii** In honor of A. Péronin (fl. 1872) who collected in Turkey
- Perostis** See *Perotis*
- perotensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. Growing on the slopes of Volcán Cofre de Perote, Mexico
- Perotis** Gk *peros*, mutilated; *ous*, ear. The lemma is awnless
- perplex-a, -um** L. *per*, very; *plecto*, plait. Possessing the characters of two related species
- perpusill-a, -um** L. very small. Dwarf annual
- Perrierbambus** In honor of Joseph Marie Henri Alfred Perrier de la Bâthie (1872–1958) French botanist
- perrieri** See *Perrierbambus*
- perrottetii** In honor of Georges Samuel Perrotet (1793–1870) Swiss botanist
- persarum** L. *Persae*, the Persians. Of the Persians, now Iranians
- persabra** L. *per*, very; *scaber*, rough. Plant scabrid
- persic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Persia, now Iran
- persimilis** L. *per*, very; *similis*, like. Closely related to another species
- persistentia** L. *persisto*, persist. The spikelets are not deciduous at maturity

- personata** L. *masked*, that is, resembling something else. Readily confused with another species
- perspiciosum** L. *per*, very; *speciosum*, showy. Inflorescence attractive
- perspicinervium** L. *per*, very; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *nervus*, nerve. Upper glume of spikelet conspicuously three-nerved
- pertenu-e, -is** L. *per*, very; *tenuis*, thin. Inflorescence a contracted panicle or spike
- pertus-a, -um, -us** L. with a pit. The lower glume has a deep pit in its lower surface
- Perulifera** L. *perula*, a small sac; *fero*, carry or bear. Lemmas and paleas of the hermaphrodite floret are leathery and form a sac about the grain
- peruvian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Peru
- pervariabilis** L. *per*, very; *variabilis*, variable. Species variable
- pes-avis** L. *pes*, foot; *avis*, bird. The panicle resembles a bird's foot
- peschkovae** In honor of Galina A. Peshkova (1930–) Russian botanist
- petelotii** In honor of Paul Alfred Pételot (1885–?) French entomologist and plant collector in Indo-China, now Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam
- peteri** In honor of Gustav Albert Peter (1853–1937) German botanist
- petersonii** In honor of – (1) F. J. Peterson (fl. 1923) resident of Cuba. *Panicum petersonii* – (2) H. Peterson (fl. 1904) who collected in British Columbia. *Elymus petersonii* – (3) Paul M. Peterson (1954–) United States agrostologist. *Aristida petersonii*, *Festuca petersonii*
- petilum** L. slender. Culms very slender
- petiolar-e, -is** L. *petiolus*, little leg; *-are*, pertaining to. With a pseudopetiole between the leaf-blade and leaf-sheath
- petiolat-a, -um, -us** L. *petiolus*, little leg; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-blades with a pseudopetiole
- petitian-a, -us** In honor of Antoine Petit (?–1843) French physician and zoologist who collected in Ethiopia
- petiveri** In honor of James Petiver (1663/4–1718) English pharmacist and naturalist
- petrae-a, -um** L. *petra*, rock; *-ea*, pertaining to. Growing in rocky places
- petrens-e, -is** L. *petra*, rock; *-ense*, denoting origin. Growing amongst exposed rocks
- petriei** In honor of Donald Petrie (1846–1925) Scots-born New Zealand educationalist and amateur botanist
- Petriella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. See *petriei*
- Petrina** Gk *petros*, rock; *-ina*, indicating possession. Growing in rock crevices
- petrophila** Gk *petros*, rock; *phileo*, love. Growing amongst rocks
- petropolitanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Mun. Petrópolis, Brazil
- petros-a, -um** L. *petra*, rock; *-osa*, full of. Growing in rocky places
- petschorica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Petschora Bay, Arctic Russia
- Peyritschia** In honor of Johann Joseph Peyritsch (1835–1889) Austrian botanist
- pfisteri** In honor of Augusto Pfister (fl. 1941–1943) who collected in Chile
- pflanzii** In honor of Karl Pflanz (1872–1925) German botanist
- Phacellaria** Gk *phakelos*, bundle; L. *-aria*, pertaining to. Racemes permanently adpressed and their rhachises bound together by interlocking hairs
- phacellophora** Gk *phakelos*, bundle; *phero*, bear. Branches arising in fascicles
- Phacelurus** Gk *phakelos*, bundle; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence subdigitate of more or less flattened racemes
- phaeantha** Gk *phaeos*, grey; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets dark-olive to black
- Phaenanthoecium** Gk *phaenestai*, becoming apparent; *anthos*, flower; *oikos*, house. Florets visible because lemmas exceed the glumes
- Phaenosperma** Gk *phaeinos*, shining; *sperma*, seed. The mature grain projects beyond the palea and lemma
- phaenostachys** Gk *phaeinos*, shining; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence a short shiny raceme resembling an ear of wheat

- phaeocarp-a, -um** Gk *phaeos*, grey; *karpos*, fruit. Anthoecia grey
- phaeothrix, phaeotrix** Gk *phaeos*, grey; *thrix*, hair. Spikelets invested with grey hairs
- phaeotricha** Gk *phaeos*, grey; *thrix*, hair. The glumes and sterile lemmas are invested with copious grey hairs
- phaeotrix** See *phaeothrix*
- Phalarella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Resembling *Phalaris*
- Phalaridantha** Gk *phalaros*, coot; *anthos*, flower. At maturity the shiny white palea and lemma investing the grain resemble the white frontal-shield on the head of a coot (*Fulica atra*)
- Phalaridium** Gk *-idium*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Resembling *Phalaris*
- Phalaris** Gk *phalaros*, coot. The phalaris of the Greeks was a grain enclosed in white scales thereby resembling the white frontal-shield on the head of a coot (*Fulica atra*)
- phalaroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Phalaris*, usually with respect to the form of the inflorescence
- Phalaroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. The spikelets resemble those of *Phalaris*
- phalerata** L. *phalerae*, a metal ornament worn on the breast; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-blades, shield-like
- Phalona** See *Falona*, for which *Phalona* is a more conventional transliteration of the Greek from which the name is derived
- phanerococca** Gk *phaneros*, exposed; *kokkos*, kernel. The anthoecium is clearly visible at maturity
- phaneroneuron** Gk *phaneros*, exposed; *neuron*, nerve. Lemma when dry prominently nerved
- Phanopyrum** Gk *phanos*, bright; *pyros*, wheat. Anthoecium glossy
- phar** Vernacular name of the species in Lushai Hills, India
- phariana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Phari, Tibet Autonomous Region, China
- Pharus** Gk *pharos*, sheet. In Jamaica the large leaves were used in former times to make clothes
- Pheidochloa** Gk *pheidos*, sparse; *chloa*, grass. Inflorescence weakly developed, with only three or four spikelets each with only two florets and two stamens
- philadelphic-um, -us** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Philadelphia but not necessarily indigenous to that place, in that the specimens may have derived from a herbarium in that city
- philippian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *philippii*
- philippic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Philippine Islands
- philippii** In honor of Rudolf Amandus Philippi (1808–1904) German-born Chilean biologist and museum director
- philippinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Philippines
- philistaea** L. from Philistea now mostly Israel
- phillipsiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Mary Elizabeth Philipps (1917–1976) Australian botanist. The epithet is therefore misspelt
- phillipsii** In honor of Edwin Perez Phillips (1884–1967) South African botanist
- Phippsia** In honor of Constantine John Phipps (1744–1792) English-born Arctic explorer
- phippsii** In honor of James Bird Phipps (1934–) Canadian botanist
- Phippsia** See *Phippsia*
- phleiforme** L. *forma*, appearance. Inflorescence similar to *Phleum*
- phleoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescence a spike-like panicle. See *Phleum*
- Phleum** Gk *phleos*, a Classical Greek name for an unidentified marsh reed
- phoenicia** L. scarlet. Spikelets scarlet
- phoenicoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. See *Phoenix*
- phoenix** A reference to the Phoenix, a mythical bird which sets itself alight and is then reborn from the ashes
- phoiniclados** Gk *phoinix*, purple-red; *klados*, stem. Culms and sheaths purple in color

- pholiuroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. The inflorescence resembles that of *Pholiurus*
- Pholiurus** Gk *pholis*, scale of a snake; *oura*, tail. The inflorescence is a narrow cylindrical spike
- phonoliticum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. Growing on phonolite, a volcanic larva
- phragmites** Resembling *Phragmites* in habit
- Phragmites, Phragmitis** Gk *phragma*, a hedge; *-ites*, resembling. Name used by Dioscorides for a species whose stems were used for making hedges
- Phragmitis** See *Phragmites*
- phragmitoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Phragmites* in habit
- phryganodes** Gk *phryganon*, dry stick; *-odes*, resemblance. Culms thin and leaf-blades short
- phrygius** From Phrygia, a region of western Turkey
- phyllacantha** Gk *phyllon*, leaf; *akanthos*, prickly plant. Leaves pungent
- phyllanthum** Gk *phyllon*, leaf; *anthos*, flower. Some panicle branches subtended by leafy bracts
- phyllomacra-a, -um** Gk *phyllon*, leaf; *makros*, large. Leaf-blades large
- phyllorachis** Gk *phyllon*, leaf; *phero*, bear; *rhachis*, backbone. Origin not given by author
- phyllopoda** Gk *phyllon*, leaf; *pous*, foot. Pedicel of longer raceme produced into an ovate auricle
- phyllopogon** Gk *phyllon*, leaf; *pogon*, beard. Leaves densely pilose
- Phyllorachis** Gk *phyllon*, leaf; *rhachis*, backbone. The inflorescence is invested by a leafy bract
- phyllorhachis** Gk *phyllon*, leaf; *rhachis*, backbone. Rhachis winged
- phylloryzoides** Gk *phyllon*, leaf; *-oides*, resembling. Leaf-blades like those of *Oryza sativa*
- Phyllostachys** Gk *phyllon*, leaf; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The lemmas of the spikelets have well developed blades
- phyllotrichus** Gk *phyllon*, leaf; *thrix*, hair. Leaf-blades long and thin
- phymatonodosa** Gk *phyma*, tumour; L. *nodus*, knot; L. *-osa*, abundance. Nodes swollen
- piauiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Piaui State, Brazil
- picbaueri** In honor of Richard Picbauer (1886–1955) Moravian botanist
- piccae** In honor of Pablo Picca (fl. 1999) Argentinian naturalist
- pichincae** From Pichincha, Ecuador
- pichleri** In honor of Thomas Pichler (1828–1903)
- pickeringii** In honor of Charles Pickering (1805–1878) United States botanist
- picoeuropeana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Picos de Europa
- pict-a, -um, -us** L. painted. – (1) Glumes and/or lemmas with conspicuous pigmented veins or margins. *Bothriochloa picta*, *Bromus pictus*, *Chusquea picta*, *Danthonia picta*, *Deyeuxia picta*, *Melica picta*, *Panicum pictum*, *Paspalum pictum*, *Rytidosperma picta*, *Suardia picta* – (2) culms with variegated leaves. *Phalaris picta*
- pict-um, -us** See *picta*
- picturata** L. *pictura*, painting; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets green and variegated with purple
- pictus** See *picta*
- piercei** In honor of Edwin Pierce (fl. 1880s) who collected in Baluchistan
- ierreana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Pierre, who collected in Vietnam
- pietrosii** From Mt Pietrosii, Galicia, Spain
- piettei** In honor of Mme. Henri Fischer née Piette
- piettieri** See *pittieri*
- pignattii** In honor of Alessandro Pignatti (1930–) Italian botanist
- pignattiorum** In honor of Alessandro Pignatti (1930–) and Erika Pignatti, Italian botanists
- piifontii** As for *fontqueri*
- pilar-franceii** In honor of Pilar Franco Rosseli (fl. 1993) Colombian botanist
- pilata** L. *pilus*, a hair; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) With long hairs on the leaf-blades or spikelets. *Panicum pilata*, *Stipa pilata* – (2) leaf-blades hair-like. *Poa pilata*

- pilatii** In honor of Albert Pilát (1903–1974) Czech mycologist
- pilaxilis** L. *pilus*, a hair; *axilis*, arm-pit. Lower axils of inflorescence densely hairy
- pilcomayens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Pilcomayo River, Gran Chaco, Paraguay
- pilgeri** As for *Pilgerochloa*
- pilgerian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Pilgerochloa*
- Pilgerochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Robert Knuds Friedrich Pilger (1876–1953) German agrostologist, born on Helgoland before its transfer from British to German administration
- pilifer-a, -um, -us** L. *pilus*, a hair; *fero*, carry or bear. Hairy in some respect
- piligens** See *piligera*
- piliger-a, -um** L. *pilus*, a hair; *gero*, carry or bear. Hairy in some respect usually of the spikelet
- pilipes** L. *pilus*, a hair; *pes*, foot. – (1) Pedicels slender. *Panicum pilipes*, *Poa pilipes* – (2) peduncles densely pubescent. *Arthraxon pilipes*
- pilisparsum** L. *pilus*, a hair; *sparsum*, sparse. Inflorescence branches sparsely hairy
- pilos-a, -um, -us** L. *pilus*, a hair; *-osa*, abundance. The whole plant or any of its organs invested with long spreading hairs
- pilosell-a, -us** L. *pilus*, a hair; *-osa*, abundance. *-ella*, diminutive. Leaf-blades finely hirsute
- pilosilemma** L. *pilus*, a hair; *-osa*, abundance; Gk *lemma*, husk. Lemma densely hairy
- pilosissim-a, -um** L. *pilus*, a hair; *-osa*, abundance; *-issima*, abundantly. In whole or in part densely covered with long hairs
- pilosiuscula** L. *pilosius*, more hairy; *-ulus*, diminutive. Leaf-blades with abundant short hairs
- pilomarginatus** L. *pilus*, a hair; *-osa*, abundance; *marginus*, edge; *-atus*, possessing. Margins of leaf-sheath hairy
- pilosovaginat** L. *pilus*, a hair; *vagina*, sheath; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-sheath densely hairy
- pilosula** L. *pilus*, a hair; *-osa*, abundance. *-ula*, diminutive
- pilos-um, -us** See *pilosa*
- pilulifer-a, -um** L. *pilula*, small pill; *fero*, carry or bear. Spikelets globose
- pinalenoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pinaleno Mountains, Arizona, USA
- pindic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Pindhes, Greece
- pinegensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pinega district, Archangelsk province, Russian Federation
- pineti** L. *pinetum*, pine-grove. Growing in pine (*Pinus*) woodlands
- pinetorum** L. *pinetum*, pine grove. Of, that is, growing in pine woods
- Pinga** Vernacular name for the type species in Manokwari, Papua, Indonesia
- pingshanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pingshan, Sichuan Province, China
- pinguipes** L. *pinguis*, fatty; *pes*, foot. Pedicels clavate and glossy on the back
- pinifoli-a, -um, -us** L. *folium*, leaf. The leaf-blades resemble those of *Pinus*
- pinnat-um, -us** L. *pinna*, feather; *-atum*, possessing. Spikelets long sessile arising alternately from a central axis
- piovanii, piovano** In honor of Giovanni Piovano (fl. 1953) collector of the type
- piperi** In honor of Charles Vancouver Piper (1867–1926) United States agrostologist
- Piptatherum, -um, -us** Gk *pipto*, fall down; *ather*, barb or spine. The awns drop readily from their lemma
- Piptochaetium** Gk *pipto*, fall down; *chaete*, bristle. Awn is deciduous
- Piptophyllum** Gk *pipto*, fall down; *phyllon*, leaf. The leaf-blades disarticulate from their sheaths at maturity
- piptopilum** Gk *pipto*, fall down; L. *pilus*, a hair
- Piptostachya, piptostachya** Gk *pipto*, fall down; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Spikelets deciduous
- piptostachys** See *Piptostachya*
- Piresia** In honor of Jonas Murça Pires (1917–) who collected in Brazil
- Piresiella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here a name-forming suffix. Resembling *Piresia*
- pirifer-a, -um** L. *pyrus*, pear; *fero*, carry or bear. Spikelets pear-shaped

- pirineosense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Pirineos, Brazil
- pirinica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Mt Pirin, Bulgaria
- pirottae** In honor of Pietro Romualdo Pirotta (1853–1936) Italian botanist
- piscaporum** L. *piscis*, fish; *capio*, capture. Culms used for making fishing rods
- pishanic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Pishan, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China
- pisidica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Pisidia, Turkey
- pisinn-a, -um** L. little. Tiny in comparison with related species
- pitardiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Charles-Joseph Marie Pitard (1873–1927) French botanist
- pitensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pita River, Ecuador
- Pithecurus** Gk *pithekos*, ape; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence a single narrow raceme reminiscent of the tail of an ape
- pithogastrus** Gk *pithos*, large earthenware wine-jar; *gaster*, belly. At maturity the lemma is conspicuously swollen
- pithopus** Gk *pithos*, large earthenware wine-jar; *pous*, foot. Lower internode of rhachilla assume the form of a cylindrical cup
- pittieri** In honor of Henry François de Fábrega Pittier (1857–1950) Swiss botanist and civil engineer
- piurensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Piura Region, Peru
- Plagiantha, plagianthum** Gk *plagios*, placed sideways; *anthos*, flower. The rhachilla is almost at right angles to its pedicel
- Plagiarthron** Gk *plagios*, sloping; *arthron*, joint. Apices of disarticulating inflorescence branches sloping
- Plagiochloa** Gk *plagios*, placed sideways; *chloa*, grass. The spikelets are placed obliquely to the rhachis or central axis
- Plagiolytrum** Gk *plagios*, placed sideways; *elytron*, cover. The inflorescence is a one-sided spike
- plagiopogon** Gk *plagios*, placed sideways; *pogon*, beard. The column of the awn is unilaterally plumose
- plagiopus** Gk *plagios*, placed sideways; *pous*, foot. Successive spikelet clusters occur in different planes
- Plagiosetum** Gk *plagios*, placed sideways; L. *seta*, bristle. The spikelets are subtended by a pair of branches reduced to sterile bristles. In addition each spikelet is subtended by bristles
- plana** L. flat. Spikelets strongly compressed
- planaltina** Portuguese *planalto*, plateau. Growing on plateaux in southern Brazil
- Planichloa** L. *planus*, flat; Gk *chloa*, grass. Spikelets distinctly compressed
- planiculm-e, -is** L. *planus*, flat; *culmus*, stem. Culms distinctly compressed
- planifoli-a, -um, -us** L. *planus*, flat; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades flat
- planipedicellatum** L. *planus*, broad; *pedicellus*, short stalk; *-atus*, possessing. Pedicels oblanceolate
- Planotia** An anagram of *Platonia*
- planotis** Gk *planos*, flat; *ous*, ear. Upper lemma with two flat basal wings
- plantagine-a, -um** L. *-inea*, close resemblance. Resembling *Plantago* with respect to the inflorescence
- Plantinia** In honor of Christophe Plantin (c. 1514–1589) French publisher and naturalist
- platatherus** Gk *platys*, flat; *ather*, spike or ear of wheat. Inflorescence a compressed spike
- platecaul-e, -is** Gk *platys*, flat; *kaulos*, stem. Culms compressed
- platens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From La Plata Province, Argentina, or places in Uruguay and Argentina close to the Rio de la Plata
- platicaulis** Gk *platys*, flat; *kaulos*, stem. Culms compressed
- Platonia** In honor of Carl Gottlieb Plato (fl. 1796) a Leipzig school-master
- plattensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From North Platte River, Nebraska, USA
- platyacanthus** Gk *platys*, flat; *acanthus*, spine. Involucral spines modified to acute scales
- platyanth-a, -um** Gk *platys*, flat; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets wider, relative to length, than those of related species

- platycarp-h-a, -um** Gk *platys*, flat; *karphe*, straw. The rhachis is broad with strongly compressed spikelets attached to one side
- platycarpum** Gk *platys*, flat; *karpos*, fruit. Spikelets dorsally compressed
- platycaul-e, -is, -on, -os** Gk *platys*, flat; *kaulos*, stem. Culms compressed
- platychaeta** Gk *platys*, broad; *chaete*, bristle. Awns flattened
- platycoleum** Gk *platys*, flat; *koleos*, sheath. Leaf-sheath strongly keeled
- platyculmum** Gk *platys*, flat; L. *culmus*, stalk. Culms flattened
- platyglossa** Gk *platys*, broad; *glossa*, tongue. Ligules broad truncate
- platynot-a, -um** Gk *platys*, flat; *noton*, back. Rhachis much flattened
- platyphyll-a, -um, -us** Gk *platys*, flat; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blade broad
- platypoda** Gk *platys*, flat; *pous*, foot. The apex of the glume is expanded into an elliptical area from which the awn arises
- platypus** Gk *platys*, broad; *pous*, foot. Calulus of sessile spikelet broad with few hairs
- platyrhachis** Gk *platys*, flat; *rhachis*, backbone. Rhachis scabrid
- platyrrhachis** See *platyrhachis*
- platystachy-on, -s** Gk *platys*, flat; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. With spikelets borne on a flat axis
- platytaenia** Gk *platys*, flat; *tainia*, band. Rhachis of raceme winged
- Plazerium** Origin uncertain, not given by author
- plebeia** L. *plebius*, common. Abundant and often widespread
- plebeja** See *plebeia*
- plectostachy-a, -us** Gk *plektos*, coil; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Racemes of inflorescence curved
- Plectrachne** Gk *plektron*, spur; *achne*, scale. The lemma is stiff and three awned
- plectrachnoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Plectrachne* with respect to spikelets
- Pleiadelphia** Gk *pleios*, several; *delphos*, brother. There are three or four pairs of homologous spikelets at the base of the raceme in contrast to *Anadelphia* where there are none
- pleianthemum** Gk *pleios*, several; *anthemon*, flower. Spikelets four-flowered
- pleianthum** Gk *pleios*, several; *anthos*, flower. Panicle much branched and so bearing many spikelets
- Pleioblastus** Gk *pleios*, several; *blastos*, shoot or bud. The internodes are very short each with one bud but the overall impression is that of an internode with several buds
- Pleiodon** Gk *pleios*, several; *odous*, tooth. Lemma and rudiment of upper floret each three-awned
- Pleioneura** Gk *pleios*, several; *neuron*, nerve. Lemma with several nerves
- pleiophyll-a, -um** Gk *pleios*, several; *phyllon*, leaf. Culm with several leaves
- pleiostachya** Gk *pleios*, several; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. – (1) Inflorescence of several spikes. *Saugetia pleiostachya* – (2) of several racemes. *Pollinia pleiostachya*
- plenium** L. *plenus*, bulky. Culms tall and densely tufted
- Pleopogon** Gk *pleos*, several; *pogon*, beard. Spikelets with several awns because both glumes and lemmas are awned
- pleostachyum** Gk *pleios*, several; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The inflorescence has several racemes
- plesiantha** Gk *plesios*, neighbour; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets crowded in inflorescence
- Pleuraphis** Gk *pleura*, several; *rhapfis*, needle. The glumes and lemmas each have two or more awns
- Pleurhaphis** See *Pleuraphis*
- pleurigluma** L. *pleura*, several; *gluma*, husk. The proximal lemmas of the spikelet are sterile
- pleuriracemosum** L. *pleura*, several; *racemosum*, racemed. Inflorescence of several racemes
- Pleuroplitis** Gk *pleuros*, rib; *hoplitis*, armed soldier. Midrib of lower glume extended as an awn
- Pleuropogon, pleuropogon** Gk *pleuron*, rib; *pogon*, beard. Lemma nerves densely bearded
- plexipes** L. *plecto*, interweave; *pes*, foot. With intertwining rhizomes
- plica-polonica** L. *plico*, fold; *polonia*, Poland; *-ica*, belonging to. A note on the type specimen indicates the author wished to honor the Polish nation

- plicat-a, -um** L. *plico*, fold. – (1) Leaf-blade with a single longitudinal fold. *Glyceria plicata*, *Poa plicata* – (2) leaf-blade with several longitudinal folds. *Panicum plicatum*, *Setaria plicata*
- plicatil-e, -is** L. *plicata*, folded; *-ile*, property. Surface of leaf-blade undulate
- plicatum** L. *plicatus*, folded; *-ulum*, tending towards. The sterile lemma is transversely wrinkled
- plicatum** See *plicata*
- pliniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *plinii*
- plinii** In honor of Gaius Plinius Secundus (23–79 C.E.) Roman admiral and natural historian
- Plinthanthesis** Gk *plinthos*, plinth; *anthos*, flower. Inflorescence a raceme
- plonkae** In honor of François Plonka (fl. 1988) French botanist
- Plotia** In honor of Robert Plot (1640–1696) English naturalist
- plowmanii** In honor of Timothy C. Plowman (1944–1989) who collected in Brazil
- plukenetii** In honor of Leonard Plukenet (1642–1706) English physician and botanist
- plumbe-a, -us** L. leaden. Spikelets dark-grey
- plumiger, -a, -um** L. *pluma*, feather; *gero*, carry or bear. – (1) Pedicels of sterile florets with long hairs. *Andropogon plumiger*, *Schizachyrium plumigerum* – (2) with a villous awn. *Stipa plumigera*
- plumos-a, -um, -us** L. feathery. – (1) With long hairs giving on the pedicels a feathery appearance. *Agrostis plumosa*, *Andropogon plumosus*, *Arthratherum plumosum*, *Leptochloa plumosa*, *Panicum plumosum*, *Ptiloneilema plumosum*, *Santia plumosa*, *Sorghum plumosum*, *Trachypogon plumosus* – (2) with the awn or one of its members densely hairy. *Aristida plumosa*, *Stipa plumosa*, *Stipagrostis plumosa* – (3) with the upper floret reduced to a feathery axis. *Achaeta plumosa* – (4) with lemmas densely hairy. *Eragrostis plumosa*, *Poa plumosa*
- pluriflora** L. *plus*, several; *flos*, flower. Florets several per spikelet
- plurifolia** L. *plus*, several; *folium*, leaf. Culms many-leaved
- plurigluma** L. *plus*, several; *gluma*, husk. Some of the lower florets are sterile, their lemmas thereby resembling glumes
- plurinervata** L. *plus*, several; *nervus*, nerve; *-ata*, possessing. With more nerves in the glumes than for related species
- plurinervis** L. *plus*, several; *nervus*, nerve. Lower lemma and upper glume with several nerves
- plurinodis** L. *plus*, several; *nodus*, knot. Culms several-noded
- plurisetosa** L. *plus*, several; *seta*, bristle. Lower culm leaf-sheaths with stiff abundant hairs
- Poa, poa** Gk *poa*, herb or grass. In Classical Greek, a word applied to grasses and other herbs useful for fodder. Other dialect spellings have also been employed, e.g., Ionic *poe* and *poie*; Doric, *poia*
- poacea** L. *-acea*, resembling. Similar to *Poa*
- Poacites** Gk *poa*, grass; *-ites*, resemblance. Grass-like fossils
- poaefflorum** See *poiflorum*
- poaeform-e, -is** See *poiforme*
- poaemorph-a, -um** See *poimorpha*
- poaeoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. – (1) The inflorescence resembles that of *Poa*. *Brachyaria poaeoides*, *Koeleria poaeoides* – (2) resembling *Poa* in habit or spikelets. *Calamagrostis poaeoides*, *Eragrostis poaeoides*, *Melica poaeoides*, *Panicum poaeoides*, *Sporobolus poaeoides*, *Uralepis poaeoides*
- Poagris** Gk *poa*, grass; *agrius*, living in the fields. Meaning obscure but possibly a reference to not being cultivated
- Poagrostis** Combining the characters of *Poa* and *Agrostis*
- Poarion** Gk *-ion*, indicating condition. Employed as a suffix to *Poa* to form a new generic name
- Pobeguinea** In honor of Charles Henri Oliver Pobéguin (1856–1951) French colonial administrator and amateur botanist
- pobeguini** See *Pobeguinea*
- poculiformis** L. *poculum*, goblet; *forma*, appearance. Palea goblet-like

- pocutica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Pokutia the region north of the river Doriester in the vicinity of Chernovtsy, Ukraine
- podachne** Gk *pous*, foot; *achne*, scale. Basal culm-leaves lacking a well-formed blade
- Podagrostis** Gk *pous*, foot. Rhachilla prolonged as a hairy rudiment about half the length of the palea
- Podionapus** Gk *podion*, stalk; *a-*, not; *pous*, foot. Lower spikelets of inflorescence sessile, upper stalked
- podolica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Podolicus now Podielen, Galicia, Poland
- podophora** See *Podophorus*
- Podophorus** Gk *pous*, foot; *phero*, bear. Distal sterile floret borne on a long rhachilla extension
- Podopogon** Gk *pous*, foot; *pogon*, beard. Spikelets with a bearded callus
- Podosaemon, Podosaeum** See *Podosemum*
- Podosemum** Gk *pous*, foot; *haima*, blood. Pedicels purple
- podotrich-a, -us** Gk *pous*, foot; *thrix*, hair. Peduncles shortly hairy at their apices
- podperae** In honor of Josef Podpera (1878–1954) Bohemian botanist
- poecilanth-a, -um** Gk *poikilos*, variable; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets with variable numbers of sterile and fertile florets
- Poecilostachys** Gk *poikilos*, variable; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The spikelets are variable in color or some other respect
- poecilotrich-a, -us** Gk *poikilos*, variable; *thrix*, hair. Raceme hairy, whitish proximally fulvous distally
- poepigiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Eduard Friedrich Poeppig (1798–1868) German botanist
- poggeana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Karl Pogge (fl. 1882–1907) who collected in Zaire and S.W. Africa
- Pogochloa** Gk *pogon*, beard; *chloa*, grass. Lemma nerves densely villous
- Pogonachne** Gk *pogon*, beard; *achne*, scale. The upper glume bears a conspicuous tuft of hairs
- pogonanthus** Gk *pogon*, beard; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets densely hirsute
- Pogonarthria** Gk *pogon*, beard; *arthron*, joint. Rhachilla internodes fringed with hairs
- pogonathera** Gk *pogon*, beard; *ather*, barb or spine. Awn plumose
- Pogonatherum** Gk *pogon*, beard; *ather*, barb or spine. The upper glumes and upper lemmas are hair-like
- Pogoneura** See *Pogononeura*
- pogonia** Gk *pogon*, beard. Nodes densely hairy
- Pogonochloa** Gk *pogon*, beard; *chloa*, grass. Lemmas are awned
- Pogononeura** Gk *pogon*, beard; *neuron*, nerve. Lemma nerves invested with long hairs
- Pogonopsis** Gk *pogon*, beard; *opsis*, appearance. Spikelets subtended by an involucre of hairs
- pogonoptil-a, -um** Gk *pogon*, beard; *ptilon*, feather. One branch of the trifid awn is bearded
- pogonostachyum** Gk *pogon*, beard; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Callus with a low spreading beard
- pohlean-a, -us** In honor of Richard Pohle (1869–1926) Latvian-born German botanist
- pohlian-um, -us** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. – (1) In honor of Johann Emanuel Pohl (1782–1834) Bohemian botanist. *Andropogon pohlianus* – (2) as for *Pohlidium*. *Sorghastrum pohlianum*
- Pohlidium** Gk *-idium*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Richard Walter Pohl (1916–1993) United States agrostologist
- pohlii** As for *Pohlidium*
- Poidium** Gk *-idium*, diminutive. A genus with species in some way resembling *Poa* but smaller
- poidium** A species resembling in some way one of the species of *Poidium*
- poiflorum** L. *flos*, flower. Spikelets with hairy lemmas resembling those of *Poa*
- poiform-e, -is** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Poa* in some respect
- poilanei** In honor of Eugene Poilane (1888–1964) French botanist

- poimorph-a, -um** L. *morphe*, shape. Resembling one or more *Poa* species
- poiophyllus** Gk *poa*, grass; *phyllon*, leaf. Apices of leaf-blades boat-shaped as in *Poa*
- poiphagorum** Gk *poa*, grass; *phagos*, a glutton. Grass of the gluttons, that is from the yak pastures of the Himalayas
- poiretian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Jean Louis Marie Poiret (1755–1834) French cleric and encyclopedist
- poiretii** As for *poiretiana*
- polesica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Polesia, now Poles'ye a marshy plain across the border of Belorussuja (Belarus) and Ukraine
- Polevansia** In honor of Iltyd Buller Pole-Evans (1879–1968) Welsh-born South African botanist
- polevansii** As for *Polevansia*
- poliophyllum** Gk *polios*, gray; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades glaucous or grey-green
- polita** L. *polio*, polish. Foliage glabrous
- politii** In honor of Louis P. Politi (1916–1972) Venezuelan botanist
- pollinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mount Pollino, Italy
- Pollinia** In honor of Ciro Pollini (1782–1833) Italian botanist and physician
- polliniaefolius** L. *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades resembling those of *Pollinia*
- Polliniastrum** Gk *-astrum*, incomplete resemblance but here used as a name-forming suffix. Similar to *Pollinia*
- Pollinidium** Gk *-idium*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Resembling *Pollinia*
- pollinioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Pollinia*
- Polliniopsis** Gk *opsis*, appearance. Resembling *Pollinia*
- polliniopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Pollinia*
- pollockii** In honor of Norman Arthur Robert Pollock (1874–1951) Australian agriculturalist
- polo** A creek in North Queensland, Australia
- polonic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Polonia, now Poland
- poluninii** In honor of – (1) Oleg Vladimir Polunin (1914–1985) English botanist. *Festuca poluninii* – (2) Nicholas Vladimir Polunin (1909–1997) English botanist. *Calamagrostis poluninii*
- polyanth-a, -us** Gk *polys*, many; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets with more than the expected number of florets
- Polyantherix** Gk *polys*, several; *anthos*, flower; *thrix*, hair. The glumes and lemmas are long-awned
- polyanthes** Gk *polys*, many; *anthos*, flower. Inflorescence richly endowed with spikelets
- polyanthus** See *polyantha*
- polyather-a, -us** Gk *polys*, several; *ather*, spike or ear of wheat. Inflorescence of spike-like racemes bearing many spikelets
- polybotrya** Gk *polys*, many; *botrys*, bunch of grapes. The panicle bears many racemes
- polybotryoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Digitaria polybotryoides*
- polybracteatus** Gk *polys*, several; L. *bracteus*, bract; *-atus*, possessing. With several sterile spikelets in each cluster of spikelets
- polycarpha** Gk *polys*, many; *karpheos*, dry stalk. Lower spikelets on each spike replaced by short deciduous branchlets
- polycaulis** Gk *polys*, many; *kaulos*, stem. Culms much branched at the base
- polycaulon** Gk *polys*, several; *kaulos*, stem. Culms densely caespitose. Culms numerous, arising in bunches from rhizome
- polychaet-a, -um** Gk *polys*, several; *chaete*, bristle. – (1) Foliage invested in long erect hairs. *Paspalum polychaetum* – (2) ultimate spikelet of inflorescence with several awns or awn-like structures. *Anadelphia polychaeta*
- polychroa** Gk *polys*, several; *chroia*, color. Spikelets mostly purple
- polyclad-a, -os, -um** Gk *polys*, several; *klados*, branch. Plants with much branched culms often with the branches in fascicles
- polycolea** Gk *polys*, several; *koleos*, sheath. Lower leaf-sheaths very lax
- polycomum** Gk *polys*, several; *kome*, head of hair. Spikelets pubescent

- polydactyl-a, -on** Gk *polys*, several; *daktylon*, finger. The panicle has several finger-like branches
- polygam-a, -um** Gk *polys*, several; *gamos*, marriage. – (1) Florets numerous per inflorescence. *Cinnagrostis polygama*, *Dactylis polygama*, *Festuca polygama*, *Panicum polygamum*, *Poa polygama* – (2) florets of different sex in the same inflorescence. *Gouinia polygama*
- polygonatum** Gk *polys*, several; *gony*, knee; L. *-atum*, possessing. Culms with hairy nodes, thereby resembling some species of *Polygonum*
- polygonoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Habit creeping as with some *Polygonum* species
- polymorph-a, -um, -us** Gk *polys*, many; *morphe*, shape. Producing spikelets of two kinds or otherwise variable
- Polyneura, -a, -on, -os** Gk *polys*, several; *neuron*, nerve. The glumes and lemmas are many-nerved
- polynoda** Gk *polys*, several; L. *nodus*, knot. Culms several-noded
- polynodon** Gk *polys*, several; L. *nodus*, knot. Culms several-noded
- Polyodon** Gk *polys*, several; *odous*, tooth. Lemmas five- or seven-toothed
- polyphyll-a, -um, -us** Gk *polys*, several; *phyllon*, leaf. Culms many-leaved in comparison with related species
- polypodiioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. The leaves on the middle to upper part of the culms have leaf-blades whose arrangement resembles that of the pinnules of *Polypodium*
- Polypogon** Gk *polys*, several; *pogon*, beard. Inflorescence bristly
- polypogon** Resembling *Polypogon*
- Polypogonagrostis** Hybrids between species of *Polypogon* and *Agrostis*
- polypogonoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Polypogon* with respect to the inflorescence
- Polyraphis** Gk *polys*, several; *rhaphis*, needle. The lemma is many-awned
- polyrhizum** Gk *polys*, several; *rhiza*, root. Rooting freely from the lower nodes
- Polyschistis** Gk *polys*, several; *schizo*, split. The upper glume and the lemmas are divided into several lobes each of which is awned
- polysetus** Gk *polys*, several; L. *seta*, bristle
- polysperma** Gk *polys*, many; *sperma*, seed. Spikelets with many florets
- polystachi-on, -os** See *polystachya*
- polystachy-a, -um, -us** Gk *polys*, many; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. – (1) Plants with many branched culms or inflorescences. *Arundinaria polystachya*, *Axonopus polystachyus*, *Beckera polystachya*, *Chloris polystachya*, *Cynodon polystachyus*, *Deyeuxia polystachya*, *Diplachne polystachya*, *Echinochloa polystachya*, *Echinolaena polystachya*, *Eriochloa polystachya*, *Festuca polystachya*, *Heteropogon polystachyus*, *Ischaemum polystachyum*, *Leptochloa polystachya*, *Manisuris polystachya*, *Panicum polystachyum*, *Paspalum polystachyum*, *Pseudechinolaena polystachya*, *Spartina polystachya*, *Stylagrostis polystachya* – (2) with many close-set culms. *Anthistiria polystachya*, *Echinochloa polystachya*, *Eleusine polystachya*, *Eriochloa polystachya*, *Gymnothrix polystachya*, *Hyemenachne polystachyum*
- polystachy-on, -os** See *polystachya*
- polystachy-um, -us** See *polystachya*
- polystichus** Gk *poly-*, many; *stichos*, row. Spikelets in several rows
- Polytoxa** Gk *polys*, many; *tokas*, offspring. There are the three types of spikelets in the one inflorescence
- Polytrias** Gk *polys*, several; *treis*, three. The spikelets are arranged in triads
- polytricha** Gk *polys*, several; *thrix*, hair. – (1) Auricles bearing abundant long hairs on their margins. *Yushania polytricha* – (2) axils of the panicle branches hairy. *Eragrostis polytricha*
- Pommereulla** See *Pommereulla*
- Pommereulla** In honor of Madame Du-gage née Pommereul, French botanist especially interested in grasses
- Pommeureulla** See *Pommereulla*
- pompale** L. showy. Spikelets tinged with purple

- ponapensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ponape (Pohnpei), an island in the Federated States of Micronesia
- Ponceletia** In honor of Polycarpe Poncelet (fl. 1755–1800) French biologist
- ponderosa**, **-us** L. of great weight. Inflorescence densely congested
- ponojensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ponoj (Ponoy), Kola Peninsula, Russian Federation
- P** **pontanal-e**, **-is** Portuguese *pontanal*, marsh; L. *-alis*, pertaining to. Growing in swampy places
- pontarlieri** In honor of Nicolas Charles Pontarlier (1812–1889) French botanist
- pontic-a**, **-um**, **-us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Pontus in ancient times, a Province of Asia Minor, now Turkey
- Pooideites** Gk *-ites*, similar to. Form genus for grass-like fossils
- poophagorum** See *poiphagorum*
- popinensis** L. *popina*, eating place; *-ensis*, denoting origin. First collected near a cafe
- poplawskiae** In honor of Henrietta Ippolitovna Poplavskja (1885–1956) who collected in the Transbaikal region, Russian Federation
- popovii** In honor of Mikhail Grégorievic Popov (1893–1955) Russian botanist
- poppelwellii** In honor of Dugald Louis Poppelwell (1863–1939) New Zealand amateur botanist
- Poranthera** Gk *poros*, pore, *anthera*, anther. Anthers opening by pores rather than slits
- porcat-a**, **-us** L. *porca*, ridge between two furrows; *-ata*, possessing. Ridged as of culms or glumes
- porcii** In honor of Florian Porcius (1816–1906) Romanian botanist
- porifera** L. *porus*, pore; *fero*, carry or bear. Surface of lower glume honey-comb pitted
- porosa** L. *porus*, pore; *-osa*, abundance. Bearing pit-like glands
- porphyrantha** Gk *porphyra*, purple dye; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets purple
- porphyrea** Gk purple-red. Culm buds purple-red
- porphyroclados** Gk *porphyra*, purple; *klados*, branch. Culms reddish-brown
- porphyrocoma** Gk *porphyra*, purple dye; *coma*, head of hair. Spikelets invested with purple hairs
- porphyrrhizos** Gk *porphyra*, purple dye; *rhiza*, root. Lower nodes brown-purple
- porranth-a**, **-um** Gk *porro*, far off; *anthos*, flower. Possibly a reference to the spikelets being widely separated in the inflorescence
- porrect-a**, **-us** L. stretched outwards and forwards. Inflorescence of stiffly spreading pedunculate racemes bare of spikelets for a considerable distance from the base
- Porroteranthe** Gk *porrotero*, furthest off; *anthos*, flower. From Australia
- porsildii** In honor of Alf Erling Porsild (1901–1977) Danish-born Canadian botanist
- Porteresia** In honor of Roland Portères (1906–1974) French ethnobotanist
- porteri** In honor of Thomas Conrad Porter (1822–1901) United States botanist
- porterianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *porteri*
- portoi** In honor of Paulo Campos Porto (1889–?) Brazilian plant collector
- portoricens-e**, **-is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Puerto Rico
- pospischilii** In honor of Pospischil who collected in East Africa
- potanium** Gk *potamos*, river; L. *-ium*, characteristic of. From Amazonian Brazil
- Potamochloa** Gk *potamos*, river; *chloa*, grass. A floating grass
- Potamophila**, **potamophila** Gk *potamos*, river; *philos*, love. Grows on river banks and shingle beds
- potaninii** In honor of Grigorij Nikolajevic Potanin (1835–1920) Russian botanist
- potaroensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Potaro Gorge, Guyana
- potosiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Potosi Department, Bolivia
- potosiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From San Luis Potosi State, Mexico
- pouretii** In honor of Pierre André Pourret de Figeae (1754–1818) French cleric and botanist

- pouzolzii** In honor of Pierre Casimir Marie de Pouzolz (1785–1858) French botanist
- pradan-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Mesa de Prada, Cuba
- praealt-a, -um** L. *prae-*, very; *altus*, tall. Taller than related species
- praecaespitos-a, -um, -us** L. *prae-*, very; *caespes*, turf; *-osa*, abundance. Forming a dense turf
- praecapillata** L. *prae*, very; *capillis*, hair; *-ata*, possessing. Inflorescence branches filiform
- praecipua** L. special. Attractive in appearance
- praecclusa** L. *praeccludo*, close. Origin not given by the author, but may refer to the overlapping leaf-sheath margins
- praecocioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Avena praecoqua* in being early maturing
- praecoci-um, -us** L. developing early. – (1) The branching of the autumnal phase develops early in the season before the first panicle is expanded. *Panicum praecocius* – (2) early maturing. *Hordeum praecocium*
- praecoqua** L. early ripening. Grain early maturing
- praecox** L. early. Flowering early in the spring
- praegnans** L. pregnant. Spikelets turgid
- praegravis** L. very heavy. High yielding cereal
- praelongum** L. *prae-*, very; *longum*, long. Inflorescence effuse
- praemorsa** L. *praemordeo*, bite off. – (1) Leaf-blades much shorter than those of related species. *Eulalia praemorsa* – (2) Glume apices truncate, erose. *Phalaris praemorsa*
- praerupt-a, -us** L. *praerumpo*, break off. Inflorescence readily disarticulating
- praestans** L. *praesto*, stand out. Culms taller than those of related species
- praestantissima** L. *praesto*, stand out; *-issima*, most. Clearly distinguished from related species
- praeteritus** L. *praetereo*, escape notice. Species previously overlooked
- praetermissa** L. *praetermitto*, make no mention of. Ignored by previous writers
- praetervis-a, -um, -us** L. *praeter*, beyond; *visum*, seen. Similar to but beyond the range of variability of another species
- praetutiana** L. a Praetutian, that is a resident of Picenum, an ancient district comprising the present-day Abruzzi and Southern Marche, Italy; *-ana*, indicating connection. From Picinum
- praeusta** L. *praeuro*, burn at the tip. Awns black at their tips
- prahliana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Peter Prah (1843–1911) German physician and botanist
- prainii** In honor of David Prain (1857–1944) Scots-born physician and botanist, sometime Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- prasina** Gk *prason*, leek; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Young shoots reminiscent of leeks
- pratens-e, -is** L. *pratium*, a meadow; *-ense*, denoting origin. Meadow species
- pratensiformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Poa pratensis*
- pratensis** See *pratense*
- pratericola** L. *pratium*, meadow; *-cola*, dweller. Meadow grass
- praticola** L. *pratium*, meadow; *-cola*, dweller. Of meadows, that is growing in open places
- pratorum** L. *pratium*, meadow. Of meadows, that is growing in open places
- precatoria** L. *precatorius*, one who prays. The nodding spikelets resemble the bowed heads of worshippers
- prehensilis** L. *prehendo*, seize; *-ilis*, property. The leaf tips are coiled enabling the plant to climb
- Preissia, preissia** In honor of Johann August Ludwig Preiss (1811–1883) German botanist
- preissiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Preissia*
- prenticeanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Charles Brightly Prentice (1820–1894) Queensland physician and amateur botanist
- presliana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Karel Borivoj Presl (1794–1852) Bohemian botanist
- preslii** As for *presliana*
- press-um, -us** L. compressed. Culms and leaf-sheaths compressed

- prestoiei** In honor of Henry Prestoe (1842–1923) sometime Director of Botanic Gardens, Trinidad
- pretoriensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pretoria, South Africa
- pricei** In honor of Morgan Phillips Price (1885–1973) who collected in north-west Mongolia
- prichardii** In honor of Hesketh Vernon Hesketh Prichard (1876–1922) who collected in Argentina
- prieurii** Dedicated to F. R. Leprieur (1799–1869) French naval officer and amateur botanist
- prilipkoana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Leonid Ivanovich Prilipko (1907–1983) Russian botanist
- primae** In honor of V. M. Prima (fl. 1971) who collected along the upper reaches of Shon-Den River, Caucasus, Russian Federation
- primaeva** L. *primus*, first; *aevum*, age. The oldest species in the genus
- princeps** L. most distinguished. – (1) Attractive as in appearance. *Andropogon princeps*, *Cymbopogon princeps*, *Rhiniachne princeps*, *Rhytachne princeps* – (2) agriculturally significant. *Hordeum princeps*
- pringlei** As for *Pringleochloa*
- Pringleochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Cyrus Guernsey Pringle (1838–1911) United States botanist
- Prionachne** Gk *prion*, saw; *achne*, scale. The glumes have serrated keels
- Prionanthium** Gk *prion*, saw; *anthos*, flower. The glumes have well developed tooth-like projections arising from their nerves
- prionitis** Gk *prion*, saw; *-itis*, similar to. The leaf-blades are rigid and the margins furnished with short hairs
- prionodes** Gk *prion*, saw; *-odes*, resembling. Lower glume has stiff hairs on the marginal and submarginal nerves
- probatovae** In honor of N. S. Probatova (1939–) Russian botanist
- proboscideum** Gk *proboscis*, means of providing food and so by transference of meaning a beak; *-eum*, belonging to. Glumes and sterile lemma apically attenuated
- procer-a, -um, -us** L. tall. Culms tall
- procerior** L. taller. Culms taller than most other species of genus
- procerrim-a, -um** L. tallest. Tallest of a group of related species
- procer-um, -us** See *procera*
- procumbens** L. *procumbo*, fall down. Culms creeping
- procurrens** L. *procurro*, project. The inflorescence projects beyond the leaf-sheath
- prodigiosa** L. *prodiguosa*, strange or prodigious. – (1) Leaf-margins white. *Sasa prodigiosa* – (2) awn very large. *Aristida prodigiosa*
- product-a, -us** L. *produco*, extend. Rhachilla drawn out
- Programinis** Fossil grass spikelets preserved in amber from Myanmar
- projectum** L. *proicio*, stretch out. Panicle interrupted
- prokudinii** In honor of Jurij Nikolajevic Prokudin (1911–) Russian botanist
- prolifer-a, -um** L. *proles*, offspring; *fero*, carry or bear. Producing runners
- prolificum** L. *proles*, offspring; *facio*, make. Inflorescence with many flowers and so capable of producing an abundance of seed
- prolixior** L. more than usually spreading abroad. Somewhat rampant
- prolixus** L. widely extended. The panicle is strongly exerted
- prolutum** L. *proluo*, wash; *lutus*, swamp. Growing near water
- prominens** L. *promineo*, jut out. Nodes conspicuous
- prona** L. inclined forward. Flowering culms procumbent
- propinqu-a, -um, -us** L. near to. Similar to another species
- prorepens** L. *prorepo*, creep forward. Rhizomatous creeper
- Prosphysis** Gk *prosphysis*, adherence. The caryopsis adheres to the glumes
- Prosphytochloa** Gk *prosphytuo*, grow upon; *chloa*, grass. A climber with leaf tendrils
- prostrat-a, -um** L. *prosterno*, throw to the ground. Culms creeping or wiry so as to fall on the ground

- protens-a, -um** L. *protendo*, stretch out.
– (1) Inflorescence a long spike. *Hemarthria protensa*, *Manisuris protensa*, *Rottboellia protensa* – (2) culms creeping with long internodes. *Panicum protensum*
- protractum** L. *protraho*, reveal. Distinguished from a related species
- protrusus** L. *protrudo*, push out. Origin uncertain, not given by the author
- provincialis** L. *provincia*, province; *-alis*, pertaining to. Relating to a province, in particular to Provincia, now Provence, France
- proxim-a, -um, -us** L. near to. Readily confused with another species
- prudhommei** In honor of J. Prudhomme
- pruinifer-a, -um** L. *pruina*, hoar frost; *fero*, carry or bear. The leaf-blades are bluish-green
- pruinosa, -um, -us** L. *pruina*, hoar frost; *-osa*, abundance. Leaf-blades are covered with short white hairs
- prunifera** L. *prunum*, plum; *fero*, carry or bear. Fruit about the size of a plum
- pruriens** L. *prurio*, itch. Densely hairy causing itching to sensitive skins
- przewalskii** See *przewalskyi*
- przewalskyi** In honor of Nikolai Michailowicz Przewalsky (also Przhewalsky or Przewalski) (1839–1888) Russian geographer and explorer
- Psamma** Gk *psammos*, sand. Growing in sandy habitats
- Psammagrostis** Gk *psammos*, sand; *agrostis*, grass. Growing on sand hills
- Psammochloa** Gk *psammos*, sand; *chloa*, grass. From high altitude sand dunes in Mongolia
- Psammophila** Gk *psammos*, sand; *phileo*, love. Dune species
- psammophil-a, -um, -us** Gk *psammos*, sand; *phileo*, love. Growing in sandy places
- Psammopyrum** Gk *psammos*, sand; *pyros*, wheat. Wheat-like grass preferring sandy habitats
- Psathyrostachys** Gk *psathyros*, brittle; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The rachis is fragile and readily breaks into segments when the spikes are mature
- Psathyrostachys** See *Psathyrostachys*
- pseud, pseudo** Generic names and species epithets beginning with “pseud” or “pseudo” (Gk *pseudos*, false) are commonly formed to distinguish a genus or species from that with which it was previously confused or to avoid the formation of a homonym. In the entries below, only those names are listed that are known not to strictly adhere to this format
- Pseudachne** Gk *pseudos*, false; *achne*, scale. The side-lobes of the glumes are very small
- pseudanceps** Gk *pseudos*, false. Readily confused with *Panicum anceps*
- pseudaristata** Gk *pseudos*, false; L. *arista*, bristle; *-ata*, possessing. Apices of upper glume and lower lemma attenuate
- Pseudelymus** Hybrids between species of *Pseudoregneria* and *Elymus*
- pseudisachne** Gk *pseudos*, false. Spikelets resembling those of *Isachne*
- Pseudobromus** Gk *pseudos*, false. Spikelets resemble those of *Bromus* but are not laterally compressed
- pseudobtusa** Gk *pseudos*, false. Intermediate between *Eragrostis obtusa* and *Eragrostis echinochiloidea*
- pseudobulbosa** Gk *pseudos*, false. Culms slightly thickened at base
- Pseudocoix** Gk *pseudos*, false. The inflated glossy glumes resemble the cupule of *Coix*
- pseudodorum** Gk *pseudos*, false. Possibly a reference to the species resembling *Cynodon dactylon* which is known in India as durva grass
- pseudoligulata** Gk *pseudos*, false; *ligulus*, small tongue; *-ata*, possessing. The collar of the leaf-blade is readily confused with the ligule
- pseudopetiolata** Gk *pseudos*, false; L. *petiolus*, little leg; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf with a petiole-like constriction between the blade and sheath
- Pseudophragmites** Gk *pseudos*, false. Fossil genus resembling *Phragmites*
- pseudopubescens, pseudo-pubescens** Gk *pseudos*, false; *pubescens*, hairy. The leaf-blades sometimes lack hairs down the centre

- pseudoracemosum** Gk *pseudos*, false; *racemus*, stalk of a bunch of grapes; *-osum*, abundance. Primary inflorescence axes raceme-like
- pseudosetaria** Gk *pseudos*, false. Panicle elongated resembling that of *Setaria*
- Pseudostachyum** Gk *pseudos*, false; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Glumes mostly bear bulbils and not florets
- Psilantha, -a, -um** Gk *psilos*, bare; *anthos*, flower. Florets glabrous
- psilanththerum** Gk *psilos*, bare; *antheros*, blooming. Lemma awns smooth
- Psilathera** Gk *psilos*, bare; *ather*, barb or spine. Lemma awns smooth
- psilobasis** Gk *psilos*, bare; *basis*, base. Culms glabrous
- psilocaulum** Gk *psilos*, bare; L. *caulis*, stem. Culms glabrous
- Psilochloa** Gk *psilos*, bare; *chloa*, grass. The upper glume and lemmas lack apical appendages
- Psilolemma** Gk *psilos*, bare; *lemma*, husk. Lemmas glabrous
- psilolepis** Gk *psilos*, bare; *lepis*, scale. Lemmas glabrous
- psilophylla** Gk *psilos*, bare; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blade glabrous
- psilopodium** Gk *psilos*, bare; *pous*, foot. Pedicels glabrous
- Psilopogon** Gk *psilos*, bare; *pogon*, beard. Awn glabrous
- psilosanth-a, -um** Gk *psilos*, bare; *anthos*, flower. Lemma glabrous
- Psilostachys, -s, -um** Gk *psilos*, bare; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence glabrous
- Psilurus** Gk *psilos*, bare; *oura*, tail. The inflorescence is bare like the tail of a rat
- psittacorum** L. *psittacus*, parrot. From *Arroyos de la papagallow* (Valley of the Parrots) near Mendoza, Argentina
- psychrophila** Gk *psychros*, cold; *phileo*, love. Alpine species
- psylantha** See *psilantha*
- pteridogodium** See *Pterigodium*
- Pterigodium, pterygodium** Gk *pteryx*, wing; L. *-odium*, resemblance. Palea of lower floret winged at maturity
- Pterium** Gk *pteron*, wing or feather-like; *-ium*, resembling. Three sterile florets invest the fertile floret, as the wings of a bird cover its body
- Pterochlaena** Gk *pteron*, wing or feather-like; *chlaena*, cloak. The upper glume is winged on the margins
- Pterochloris** Gk *pteron*, wing or feather-like. The lemma of the lower floret is winged at the apex, otherwise resembling *Chloris*
- pteropechys** Gk *pteron*, wing or feather-like; *pechys*, fore-arm. Raceme internodes with densely hairy margins and in shape resembling the radius of a human forearm
- pteropholis** Gk *pteron*, wing or feather-like; *pholis*, scale of a snake. Glume keels winged
- Pteropodium** Gk *pteron*, wing or feather-like; *pous*, foot. Callus densely hairy, resembling down feathers
- pterostachys** Gk *pteron*, wing or feather-like; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The clusters of sterile lemmas projecting from the florets render the spicate inflorescence a wing-like appearance
- pterygodium** See *Pterigodium*
- Pterygostachyum** Gk *pterygion*, little wing; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The inflorescence branches are flattened
- Ptilagrostis** Gk *ptilon*, fluff. Spikelets with a single floret as in *Agrostis* but lemma awns feathery-pilose
- Ptiloneilema** Gk *ptilon*, fluff; *eilema*, covering. Glumes invested with long hairs
- Ptilonema** See *Ptiloneilema*
- pubens** L. downy. Leaf-sheaths downy
- puberul-a, -um** L. *pubes*, hair of adulthood; *-ula*, diminutive. Plant covered in whole or in part with short hairs
- pubescens** L. *pubesco*, become hairy. Plant whole or in part hairy
- pubiannula** L. hair of adulthood; *annulus*, ring. Nodes densely hairy
- pubicalyx** L. *pubes*, hair of adulthood; Gk *kalyx*, cup. Glumes hairy
- pubicaulis** L. *pubes*, hair of adulthood; *caulis*, stem. With hairy culms
- pubiculmis** L. *pubes*, hair of adulthood; *culmus*, stalk. Leaf-sheaths densely hairy

- pubiflor-a, -um, -us** L. *pubes*, hair of adulthood; *flos*, flower. With some or all parts of the inflorescence or spikelets densely hairy
- pubifoli-a, -um** L. *pubes*, hair of adulthood; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades hairy
- pubigera** L. *pubes*, hair of adulthood; *gero*, carry or bear. Plant pubescent in all parts
- pubiglum-a, -e, -is** L. *pubes*, hair of adulthood; *gluma*, husk. Glumes densely hairy
- pubinervis** L. *pubes*, hair of adulthood; *nervis*, nerve. – (1) The glumes and lemmas are hairy, especially on the nerves. *Festuca pubinervis* – (2) main nerve of leaf-blade hairy beneath. *Gigantochloa pubinervis*
- pubinod-e, -is** L. *pubes*, hair of adulthood; *nodus*, knot. Nodes hairy
- pubipetiolata** L. *pubes*, hair of adulthood; *petiolus*, little leg; *-ata*, possessing. Petiole of leaf hairy
- pubispicula** L. *pubes*, hair of adulthood; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Glumes and sterile lemmas pubescent
- pubivagina** L. *pubes*, hair of adulthood; *vagina*, sheath. Leaf-sheaths hairy
- pubivaginat-um, -us** L. *pubes*, hair of adulthood; *vagina*, sheath; *-atum*, possessing. Leaf-sheath hairy
- Puccinellia** In honor of Benedetto Puccinelli (1808–1850) Italian botanist
- puccinellii** As for *Puccinellia*
- Pucciphippsia** Hybrids between species of *Puccinellia* and *Phippsia*
- puchiparensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Puchipar near Madras, India
- pubica** L. modest. On account of the nodding spikelets
- puelches** Chilean, a native of the eastern side of the Andes. Growing east of the Andes
- Puelia** In honor of Timothée Puel (1812–1890) French physician and amateur botanist
- puelii** As for *Puelia*
- puellarum** L. *puella*, girl. Of little girls who in East Asia make necklaces from the cupules
- pugae** In honor of Frid. Puga who collected in Chile
- pugionifoli-a, -um** L. *pugio*, dagger; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blade apices pungent
- pulanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Pulan, Tibet Autonomous Region (Xizang), China
- pulchell-a, -um, -us** L. pretty. Attractive in some respect, usually the inflorescence
- pulcherrim-a, -um** L. most beautiful. The most beautiful of several related species
- pulchr-a, -um** L. beautiful. Attractive in appearance, usually with respect to the inflorescence
- Puliculum** L. *pulex*, flea; *-ulum*, diminutive. The spikelets bear a fanciful resemblance to fleas
- pullei** In honor of August Adriaan Pulle (1878–1955) Dutch botanist
- pullulans** L. *pullulo*, sprout out. Culms develop from buds that break through the bases of the leaf-sheaths
- pulvinat-a, -us** L. *pulvinus*, cushion; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Glumes convex. *Atropis pulvinata* – (2) habit cushion-like. *Aciachne pulvinata*, *Calamagrostis pulvinata*, *Sporobolus pulvinatus*
- pulviniformis** L. *pulvinus*, cushion; *formis*, appearance. In habit cushion-shaped
- pulvinorum** L. *pulvinus*, cushion. Of cushions, that is growing amongst cushion plants
- pumil-a, -um, -us** L. dwarf, low growing. Habit typically depauperate
- pumilio** L. a dwarf. Plants small compared with those of related species
- pumil-um, -us** See *pumila*
- pumpellianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. In honor of Raphael Pumpelly (1837–1923) United States geologist
- punctat-a, -um, -us** L. *pungo*, prick; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Glumes spotted with color. *Anthistiria punctata*, *Oryza punctata*, *Panicum punctatum*, *Paspalidium punctatum*, *Paspalum punctatum*, *Poa punctata*, *Polytoxa punctata*, *Saccharum punctatum*, *Sclerachne punctata* – (2) lower glume very reduced and colored. *Agrostis punctata*, *Eriochloa punctata*, *Helopus punctatus*, *Milium punctatum*, *Monachne punctata*, *Oedipachne punctata* – (3) glume pitted. *Andropogon punctatus*

- punctiglandulosa** L. *punctus*, point; *glans*, gland; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-osa*, abundance. Lemma nerves with abundant small glands
- punctoria** L. *pungo*, prick; *-oria*, indicating capability. Tips of leaf-blades pungent
- punctulat-a, -um** L. *punctum*, point; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Young culm surfaces marked with small purple blotches
- punensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Puna or Altiplano region of north-west Argentina
- pungens** L. *pungo*, prick. – (1) Leaf-blades sharp-pointed. *Aeluropus pungens*, *Agropyron pungens*, *Agrostis pungens*, *Ammochloa pungens*, *Aristida pungens*, *Avena pungens*, *Avenula pungens*, *Cortaderia pungens*, *Elytrigia pungens*, *Micraira pungens*, *Oryzopsis pungens*, *Panicum pungens*, *Pentaschistis pungens*, *Phragmites pungens*, *Plectrachne pungens*, *Poa pungens*, *Sacciolepis pungens*, *Stipagrostis pungens*, *Triodia pungens*, *Triraphis pungens*, *Triticum pungens*, *Vulpia pungens*, *Zoysia pungens* – (2) stipes sharp-pointed. *Anthephora pungens* – (3) involucre bristles sharp-pointed. *Cenchrus pungens*, *Pennisetum pungens* – (4) branches very spiny. *Bambusa pungens* – (5) callus pungent. *Andropogon pungens*
- pungipes** L. *pungo*, prick; *pes*, foot. Spikelet contracted at the base into an acute callus
- punicea** L. *puniceus*, red. Panicle branches red
- purandharensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Purandhar, near Bombay, India
- purdieana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of William Purdie (c. 1817–1857) Scots-born plant collector in West Indies and South America
- purgans** L. *purgo*, cleanse. Scours the gut if eaten
- purpuraristatus** L. *purpureus*, purple; *arista*, bristle; *-ata*, possessing. Glumes are purple in color
- purpurascens** L. *purpurasco*, become purple. Inflorescences or foliage reddish-purple
- purpurat-a, -um** L. *purpureus*, purple; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Inflorescence or spikelets purple. *Arthrostylidium purpuratum*, *Aulonemia purpurata*, *Eriochrysis purpurata*, *Piptochaetium purpuratum*, *Saccharum purpuratum* – (2) leaf-blades purple-red. *Phyllostachys purpurata*
- purpure-a, -um, -us** L. purple to reddish. Spikelets purple
- purpurellus** L. *purpurea*, purple to reddish; *-ellus*, diminutive. Spikelets pale purple
- purpureoargentea** L. *purpurea*, purple to reddish; *argentea*, silvery. Spikelets purple-silvery
- purpureomaculata** L. *purpureus*, purple; *macula*, spot; *-ata*, indicating possession. Culm internodes purple-spotted
- purpureopedicellata** L. *purpurea*, purple to reddish; *pes*, foot; *-ella*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Pedicels reddish-purple
- purpureoserice-um, -us** L. *purpurea*, purple to reddish; *sericeum*, silky. Inflorescence invested with long purple to reddish hairs
- purpurescens** A misspelling of *purpurascens*
- purpure-um, -us** See *purpurea*
- purpusiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *purpusii*
- purpusii** In honor of Carl Albert Purpus (1853–1941) German-born United States botanist
- purshii** In honor of Friedrich Traugott Purs(c)h (1774–1826) German-born United States botanist
- purushothamanii** In honor of K. G. Purushothaman (fl. 1970) Indian botanist
- puser** Local name for species in Abra Province, Philippines
- pushpangadanii** In honor of P. Pushpangadan, Indian botanist
- pusill-a, -um, -us** L. very small. Plants of small stature
- pycnanth-a, -um, -us** Gk *pyknos*, thick; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets relatively broad
- pycnocephalus** Gk *pyknos*, thick; *kephale*, head. Panicle obovate-oblong

pycnostachy-a, -um, -us Gk *pyknos*, thick; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat.
 – (1) Spike cylindrical, very dense and stout. *Cenchrus pycnostachyus*, *Pennisetum pycnostachyum* – (2) inflorescence a contracted panicle. *Aristida pycnostachya*, *Stipa pycnostachya*
pycnostachys Gk *pyknos*, thick; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. See *pycnostachya* (2)
pycnothrix Gk *pyknos*, thick; *thrix*, hair. Glumes with short thick hairs on their keels
pycnotricha Gk *pyknos*, thick; *thrix*, hair. Leaf-blades densely hairy
pygmae-a, -um L. dwarf. Culms shorter than those of many other species in the genus
pynaertii In honor of Édouard Christophe Pynaert Geert (1845–1900) Belgian botanist
pyramidal-e, -is L. *pyramis*, pyramid; *-ale*, pertaining to. Panicle pyramid-shaped
pyramidat-a, -um, -us L. like a pyramid. Panicle pyramid-shaped
pyrenaica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Pyrenaei Montes, that is the Pyrenees
pyrifera L. *pyrus*, pear; *fero*, carry or bear. Spikelets pear-shaped
pyriform-e, -is L. *pyrus*, pear; *forma*, appearance. Spikelets pear-shaped
pyrogea Gk *pyr*, fire; *ge*, earth. From Patagonia, otherwise known as Land of Fire
pyrophila Gk *pyr*, fire; *philos*, friend. Regenerates well and flowers after fire
Pyrrhanthera Gk *pyrrhos*, flame-colored; *antheros*, flowering. Inflorescence red
pyrularium L. *pyrus*, pear; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-arium*, pertaining to. Spikelets resemble small pears

Q

qiaojiaensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Qiaojia Xian, Yunnan Province, China
qinghaic-a, -us L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Qinghai, Guinon Xian, China
qingyuanensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Qingyuan, Zheijiang Province, China

qinlingensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Qin Ling Mountains, Shaanxi Province, China
Qiongzhueta A compound of *zhu*, a general term for bamboo in Chinese and Mt Qiang-Lai supposed habitat of at least one species of the genus
quadrangula L. *quadrus*, square; *angulus*, corner. Branches quadrangular in transverse section
quadrangularis L. *quatuor*, four; *angulus*, angle; *-aris*, pertaining to. Culms square in cross-section
quadrat-a, -us L. *quadrus*, square; *-ata*, indicating possession. – (1) Transverse veins of leaf-blade conspicuously mark the surface into small squares. *Indocalamus quadratus* – (2) panicle branches arranged at right angles. *Poa quadratus*
quadridentis L. *quatuor*, four; *dens*, tooth. Lemma four-toothed
quadridentat-a, -um L. *quatuor*, four; *dens*, tooth; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Lower glume four-toothed. *Festuca quadridentata* – (2) upper glume four-toothed. *Muhlenbergia quadridentata*, *Podosaemum quadridentatum*
quadridentulus L. *quatuor*, four; *dens*, tooth; *-ulus*, diminutive. The lemma is bilobed and each lobe two-toothed
quadrifari-a, -um L. in four parts. – (1) Spikelets borne in clusters of four. *Stipa quadrifaria* – (2) in two rows of pairs. *Panicum quadrifarium*, *Paspalum quadrifarium*
quadrifida L. *quatuor*, four; *findo*, divide. Lemma apex terminating in four awns
quadriflora L. *quatuor*, four; *flos*, flower. Spikelets mostly with four florets
quadriglume L. *quatuor*, four; *gluma*, husk. Spikelets with two sterile lemmas in addition to the two glumes
quadrinerv-e, -is L. *quatuor*, four; *nervus*, nerve. Lateral nerves of the leaf-blade mostly four
quadrisseta L. *quatuor*, four; *seta*, bristle. Lemma four-awned
quadrivalvis L. *quatuor*, four; *valva*, leaf of a folding door. The four sessile male spikelets form an involucre below the hermaphrodite spikelet

- quarinii** In honor of Camilo Luis Quarín (1943–) Argentinian agrostologist
- quarrei** In honor of Paul Quarre (1904–1980) Belgian botanist
- quartinian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Richard Quartin-Dillon (?–1841) French botanist who collected in Ethiopia
- queenslandic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Queensland, Australia
- queko** Vernacular name in Colombia for the flute made from the internode of *Aulonemia queko*
- quelpaertensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Quelpeart, now Cheju do, a Korean island
- quercetopinorum** Of, that is growing in mixed oak-pine (*Quercus-Pinus*) forests
- quercetorum** L. *quercetum*, oak grove. Growing in oak-woods
- queriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Pio Font i Quer (1888–1964) Spanish botanist
- queribunda** L. complaining. Origin uncertain, but may refer to the difficulty in distinguishing it from related species
- quetameense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Quetame, Colombia
- quexo** See *queko*
- quila** Vernacular name in Chile for several reed-like grasses
- quilioi** In honor of A. L. M. le Couriault du Quilio (1815–?) French naval officer
- quillinga** Origin uncertain, not given by author but possibly the vernacular name of the species in Chile
- quilonens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Quilon, now Kollam, Kerala State, India
- quingchengsanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Quin Cheng Shan, Sichuan Province, China
- quinghaiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Quinghai, China
- quinhonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Qui-nhon, Annam Province, Vietnam
- quincueciliata** L. *quinque*, five; *cilium*, eyelid; *-ata*, possessing. All nerves of the lemma are ciliate
- quincuefida** L. *quinque*, five; *findo*, divide. Lemma five-toothed
- quincuenervata** L. *quinque*, five; *nervus*, nerve; *-ata*, possessing. Lemma five-nerved
- quincuenerv-e, -ia, -is** L. *quinque*, five; *nervus*, nerve. Lemma five-nerved
- quincueplumis** L. *quinque*, five; *pluma*, feather. Each spikelet cluster has two stalked spikelets each with a pair of plumose setae and the awn of the stalked spikelet is hairy
- quincueset-a, -um, -us** L. *quinque*, five; *seta*, bristle. Lemma five-awned
- quincuesetica** L. *quinque*, five; *seta*, bristle; *-ica*, belonging to. Spikelets with four sterile and one fertile lemma, all awned
- quincueset-um, -us** See *quincueseta*
- quincuevalvis** L. *quinque*, five; *valva*, leaf of a folding door. The spikelet has five scales comprising the glumes, sterile lemma, fertile lemma and palea
- quintasii** In honor of Francisco Joachim Dias Quintas (fl. 1893) Portugese civil servant and amateur botanist in Mozambique
- Quiongzhuea** See *Qiongzhuea*
- quiriegoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Municipio de Quiriego, Mexico
- quirihuense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From hacia Quirihue, Chile
- quitens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin.
– (1) From Quito, Ecuador. *Chusquea quitensis*, *Eragrostis quitensis*, *Muhlenbergia quitensis*, *Paspalum quitense*, *Poa quitensis*
– (2) mistakenly from Quito. *Calamagrostis quitensis*

R

- Rabdochloa** Gk *rhabdos*, rod; *chloa*, grass. Racemes fastigate
- racemiflor-a, -um** L. *racemus*, stalk of a cluster of grapes; *flos*, flower. The spikelets are borne in racemes
- racemigera** L. *racemus*, stalk of a cluster of grapes; *gero*, carry or bear. Inflorescence composed of racemes

- Racemobambos** Similar to *Bambusa*, with a racemose inflorescence
- racemos-a, -um, -us** L. *racemus*, stalk of a cluster of grapes; *-osa*, abundance. The spikelets are borne in racemes or contracted panicles
- racemulosum** L. *racemus*, stalk of a bunch of grapes; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-osum*, abundance. Inflorescence of several shortly stalked racemes
- Raddia** In honor of Guiseppa Raddi (1770–1829) Italian botanist
- raddian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Raddia*
- Raddiella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. See *Raddia*
- radiat-a, -um, -us** L. *radius*, spoke of a wheel; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) With racemes arranged in fascicles along a central axis. *Agrostis radiata*, *Arundinaria radiata*, *Atractantha radiata*, *Aulonemia radiata*, *Chloris radiata*, *Digitaria radiata*, *Panicum radiatum*, *Paspalum radiatum* – (2) with culms radiating from a caespitose base. *Paspalidium radiatum*
- radicans** L. *radico*, take root. Putting forth aerial roots from lower nodes
- radiciflora** L. *radix*, root; *flos*, flower. Culms dimorphic with the fertile arising separately from the rhizome
- radicos-a, -um** L. *radix*, root; *-osa*, abundance. Plant with well developed roots or rhizomes
- radonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Radon Creek, Northern Territory, Australia
- radula** L. scraper. Rough to the touch. Leaf-blades or other parts asperous
- radulans** L. *rado*, scrape; *-ula*, tendency or action. Leaf-blades scabrid, that is rasp-like
- raduliformis** L. *radula*, scraper; *forma*, appearance. Leaf-blades rough to the touch
- raegneri** See *roegneri*
- rafinesqueanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Constantin Samuel Rafinesque-Small (1783–1840) Turkish-born United States botanist and traveller
- ragamowski** In honor of Ragamowsky
- ragonesei** In honor of Arturo E. Ragonese (fl. 1934–1946) who collected in Argentina
- rahmeri** In honor of Carlos F. Rahmer (1858–1917) German-born Chilean taxidermist
- raiateensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Raiatea, French Polynesia
- raizadae** In honor of Mukat Behari Raizada (1907–) Indian botanist
- rajbhandarii** In honor of Keshab R. Rajbhandari (fl. 1988–2002) Nepalese botanist
- ramboi** In honor of P. Balduino Rambo (1905–1961) Brazilian cleric and amateur botanist
- ramifera** L. *ramus*, branch; *fero*, carry or bear. Culms erect, woody and branched
- ramiparum** L. *ramus*, branch; *parum*, a little. Inflorescence weakly branched
- ramisetum** L. *ramus*, branch; *seta*, bristle. Inflorescence branches slender
- ramnagarensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ramnagar, India
- ramonae** A contraction of *páramo* at the limits of which the species grows in Venezuela
- ramondii** In honor of Ramond
- ramos-a, -um, -us** L. *ramus*, branch; *-osa*, abundance. Inflorescences or culms much branched
- Ramosia** In honor of Maximo Ramos (1882–1932) Philippine plant collector
- ramosissim-a, -um, -us** L. *ramus*, branch; *-osa*, abundance; *-issima*, most. – (1) Inflorescence an open, much branched panicle. *Agrostis ramosissima*, *Cenchrus ramosissimus*, *Ischaemum ramosissimum*, *Olyra ramosissima*, *Panicum ramosissimum*, *Parodiolyra ramosissima*, *Paspalum ramosissimum*, *Triplopogon ramosissimus* – (2) culms much branched. *Arundinaria ramosissima*, *Aulonemia ramosissima*, *Chusquea ramosissima*, *Muhlenbergia ramosissima*, *Pennisetum ramosissimum*, *Pleiblastus ramosissimus*, *Poa ramosissima*, *Sasa ramosissima*, *Sehima ramosissima*, *Stipa ramosissima*, *Triraphis ramosissima*, *Vilfa ramosissima*

ramos-um, -us See *ramosa*

Rampholepis Gk *rhamphos*, the crooked-beak of a bird of prey; *lepis*, scale. The spikelets are gaping and gibbous in outline

ramular-e, -is L. *ramulus*, small branch; *-are*, pertaining to. Inflorescence much branched

ramulos-a, -us L. *ramulus*, small branch; *-osa*, abundance. – (1) Culms branching. *Agrostis ramulosa*, *Sporobolus ramulosus*, *Vilfa ramulosa* – (2) inflorescences branching. *Setaria ramulosa*

rangacharianum L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *rangacharii*

rangacharii In honor of Kadami Ranga Achariyar (1868–1934) Indian botanist

rangei In honor of – (1) Paul Range (1879–1952) German geologist who collected plants in South Africa. *Sporobolus rangei* – (2) Max Range, German physician who collected in S.W. Africa. *Melinis rangei*, *Merxmuellera rangei*, *Pennisetum rangei*

rangkulensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Rangkul, a lake in Tajikistan

rankingii In honor of Robert Archibald Ranking (1843–1912) British-born Australian magistrate

raoulii In honor of Édouard Fiacre Louis Raoul (1815–1852) French naval surgeon

rapensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Rapa Island, in southeast Polynesia

Raphis See *Rhaphis*

rar-a, -um L. far apart. Spikelets far apart in panicle

Raram Meaning obscure, origin not given by the author

rariflor-a, -um, -us L. *rarus*, far apart; *flos*, flower. – (1) With florets well separated on the rachilla. *Hierochloe rariflora*, *Orthachne rariflora*, *Orthoclada rariflora*, *Thaumasochloa rariflora* – (2) with spikelets well separated in inflorescence. *Oplismenus rariflorus*, *Panicum rariflorum*, *Setaria rariflora* – (3) panicle with few spikelets. *Muhlenbergia rariflora*

raripilum L. *rarus*, far apart; *pilus*, a hair. Sparsely hairy

rarisetum L. *rarus*, far apart; *seta*, bristle. Leaf-blades with a few long, scattered hairs

raroiflorens L. *rarus*, far apart; *floreo*, flower. Plants rarely flower

rarum See *rara*

Raspailia In honor of François Vincent Raspail (1791–1878) French physician and botanist

Raspalia See *Raspailia*

Rattraya In honor of James McFarlane Rattray (1907–1974) agronomist in Zimbabwe

Ratzeburgia In honor of Julius Theodor Christian Ratzeburg (1801–1871) German forester, botanist and zoologist

rauhii In honor of Werner Hermann Heinrich Rauh (1913–2000) German botanist

raunkiaeri In honor of Christen Christensen Raunkiaer (1860–1938) Danish botanist

rautanenii In honor of Martin Rautanen (1845–1926) Finnish missionary who collected in Amboland, S.W. Africa

ravenelii In honor of Henry William Ravenel (1814–1887) United States botanist, plant collector and mycologist

ravennae From the valley of Ravenna, Italy

ravianus L. *-anus*, indicating connection. In honor of Nanoo Ravi (1938–) Indian botanist

rawitscheri In honor of Felix Rawitscher (or Rawitcher) (1890–1957) German-born Brazilian botanist

raynaliana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Aline Marie Roques Raynal (1933–) French botanist

readeri In honor of Felix Maximilian Reader otherwise von Reyder (1850–1911) German-born Australian pharmacist and botanist

Reana Named for Reana del Royale, Province of Udine, Italy, where the author of the name resided

Rebentischia In honor of Johann Friedrich Rebentisch (1772–1810) Prussian botanist

Reboulea In honor of Eugène de Reboul (1781–1851) French-born Italian botanist

rechingeri In honor of Karl Heinz Rechinger (1906–1998) Austrian botanist

reclinat-a, -um L. *reclino*, lean back. Culms weakly procumbent

recognitum L. *recognosco*, recognize. Long recognized before formally described

- rect-a, -um, -us** L. upright. Panicle branches erect or spike-like
- recticlada** L. *rectus*, upright; Gk *klados*, stem. Culms upright
- rectirhachis** L. *rectus*, upright; Gk *rhachis*, backbone. Pedicels of racemes erect
- rectocuneatus** L. *rectus*, straight. Leaf-blades cuneate without basal nodes
- rect-um, -us** See *recta*
- recurvat-a, -us** L. reflexed. Spikelets with spreading or reflexed awns
- reducens** L. *reduco*, reduce. Lateral branches of awn very reduced
- Redfieldia** In honor of John Howard Redfield (1815–1895) United States amateur botanist
- redheadii** In honor of Edgar Wolston Bertram Handsley Milne-Redhead (1906–1996) English botanist
- redivivum** L. reviving from a dried state. Able to withstand drought
- redolens** L. *redoleo*, give off an odor. Inflorescences smell of coumarin
- redondense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Fazenda Capão Redondo, Paraná, Brazil
- redowskii** In honor of Ivan Redowski (1774–1807) Russian botanist
- reduncum** L. bent backwards. Racemes of inflorescence recurved
- redundans** L. *redundo*, be abundant. Locally abundant
- reederi** In honor of John Raymond Reeder (1914–) United States botanist
- Reederochloa** See *reederorum*
- reederorum** In honor of John Raymond (1914–) and Charlotte Gooding (1916–) Reeder, United States botanists
- reedii** In honor of A. C. Reed, railroad manager in Cuba
- reflex-a, -um, -us** L. bent sharply backwards.
- (1) Panicle branches reflexed. *Anthistiria reflexa*, *Bouteloua reflexa*, *Cymbopogon reflexus*, *Deyeuxia reflexa*, *Digitaria reflexa*, *Eragrostis reflexa*, *Festuca reflexa*, *Olmeca reflexa*, *Poa reflexa*, *Sporobolus reflexa*
- (2) spikelets bent in the middle. *Arthrostylidium reflexum* – (3) spikelets reflexed. *Pentaschistis reflexa* – (4) leaf-blades reflexed. *Trichopteryx reflexa*
- reflexiaristat-a, -um** L. *reflexa*, bent sharply backwards; *arista*, bristle; *-ata*, possessing. Awn bent backwards
- reflex-um, -us** See *reflexa*
- refract-a, -um, -us** L. curved back abruptly. Inflorescence branches or awns reflexed at maturity
- regelian-a, -us** In honor of Eduard August Regel (1815–1892) German-born Russian botanist
- regelii** As for *regeliana*
- regis** L. *rex*, king. From Laguna del Rey, that is “Lagoon of the King”, Coahuila State, Mexico
- regnellii** In honor of Anders Frederick Regnell (1807–1884) Swedish physician and botanist
- regnii** In honor of Karl Heinz Rechinger (1906–1998) Austrian botanist, using in reverse the last four letters of his surname
- regular-e, -is** L. regular. Typical for the genus
- Rehia** In honor of Richard Eric Holttum (1895–1990) English botanist
- rehmannii** In honor of Antoni Rehmman (1840–1917) Polish botanist and geographer who collected in South Africa
- reholttumianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. As for *Rehia*
- reimannii** In honor of Karl Reimann (1843–1904) German engineer
- Reimaria** In honor of Juan Alberto Enrique Reimar (1729–1814) German physician and biologist
- reimarioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Reimaria*
- Reimarochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. See *Reimaria*
- Reimbolea** In honor of Reimbole who collected in Sicily
- reinwardtii** In honor of Caspar Georg Carl Reinwardt (1773–1854) German-born Dutch botanist
- Reitzia** In honor of Raulino Reitz (1919–1990) Brazilian botanist
- rejuvenescens** L. *rejuvensco*, able to rejuvenate. Recovering readily after fire
- Relchela** An anagram of *Lechlera*
- remissa** L. *remitto*, drive back. Culms retroversely scabrid

- remot-a, -um, -us** L. distant. – (1) Spikelets widely separated. *Brachiaria remota*, *Digitaria remota*, *Glyceria remota*, *Orthopogon remotus*, *Panicum remotum*, *Poa remota* – (2) from an isolated locality. *Danthonia remota*
- remotiflor-a, -us** L. *remotus*, distant; *flos*, flower. Spikelets with widely separated florets
- remotigluma** L. *remotus*, distant; *gluma*, husk. Lower glume is minute and remote from the upper
- remot-um, -us** See *remota*
- remyi** In honor of Esprit Alexandre Remy (1826–1893) French botanist
- rendlei** As for *Rendlia*
- Rendlia** In honor of Alfred Barton Rendle (1865–1938) English botanist
- renggeri** In honor of Johann Rudolf Rengger (1795–1832) Swiss botanist who collected in Paraguay
- reniformis** L. *renes*, kidney; *forma*, appearance. Lemmas kidney-shaped
- renvoizei** In honor of Stephen Andrew Renvoize (1944–) English agrostologist
- repandum** L. bent backwards. Axis of inflorescences winged with the margins reflexed
- repatrix** L. *repo*, crawl; *thrix*, hair. Rhizome well developed
- repens** L. *repo*, crawl. Rhizome well developed
- repentellum** L. *repens*, creeping; *-ellum*, diminutive. Related to *Panicum repens* but much more slender
- reptans** L. *repo*, crawl. Culms ascending from a creeping rhizome or runner
- reptatum** L. *repto*, creep. Culms procumbent and root at the nodes
- requienii** In honor of Esprit Requien (1788–1851) French botanist
- rescissum** L. *rescindo*, cut off. The apices of the glumes and sterile lemma are somewhat erose
- respicens** L. *respico*, look backwards. The barbs on the involucreal bristles are directed away from their apices
- restingae** Portuguese *restinga*, a sandy spit. Growing in restinga forests, so-called because they grow on sandy soils subject to flooding
- restingense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. As for *restingae*
- restioide-a, -um** Gk *-oidea*, resemblance. Similar to *Restio*
- restionaceus** L. *-aceus*, resembling. Similar to *Restio*
- reticulat-a, -um** L. *reticulum*, net; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Glumes net-veined. *Brachiaria reticulata*, *Panicum reticulatum*, *Paspalum reticulatum*, *Thrasya reticulata* – (2) leaf-blades net-veined. *Phyllostachys reticulata*, *Sinoarundinaria reticulata*
- reticulinerve** L. *reticulum*, net; *nervum*, nerve. Venation of lower glume reticulate
- retiglume** L. *retis*, net; *gluma*, husk. Upper glume and lower lemma with reticulate venation
- retinorrhoea** Gk *retine*, resin; *rhoia*, flux. Plants sticky
- retorta** L. *retorqueo*, bend back. Awn hygroscopic
- retrofracta** See *retrofracta*
- retroflex-a, -us** L. *retro*, backwards; *flexus*, bend. Inflorescence branches or leaf-blades reflexed
- retrofract-a, -um** L. *retro*, backwards; *fractus*, broken. – (1) With retrorse hairs on the rachis. *Agropyron retrofractum* – (2) with retrorse hairs on the glumes. *Agrostis retrofracta*
- retropila** L. *retro*, backwards; *pilus*, a hair. Internodes densely retrorse-ciliate
- retrorsa** L. turned backwards. – (1) Hairs on upper surface of palea retrorsely disposed. *Olyra retrorsa* – (2) with retrorse hairs on the leaf-sheaths. *Merostachys retrorsa*
- Rettbergia** In honor of Elmann Rettberg, German botanist
- retus-a, -um** L. *retundo*, blunt. Apices of lemmas rounded or notched sometimes with a small mucro
- retzii** In honor of Anders Jahan Retzius (1742–1821) Swedish botanist
- reuteri** In honor of Guillaume Reuter (1808–1872) Swiss botanist
- reuteriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *reuteri*
- reverchonii** In honor of Julien Reverchon (1837–1905) French-born United States plant collector

- reverdattoi** In honor of Viktor Vladimirovich Reverdatto (1891–1969) Russian botanist
- reversipilum** L. *revert*o, turn back; *pilus*, a hair. Hairs on the leaf-sheath retrorse
- reversum** L. *revert*o, turn back. Spikes initially erect then reversed
- reygeri** In honor of Gottfried Reyger (1704–1788) Prussian botanist
- Reynandia** See *Reynaudia*
- Reynaudia, reynaudia** In honor of A. A. M. Reynaud (1804–?) French Naval Surgeon and plant collector
- reynaudiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Reynaudia*
- reynaudioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Reynaudia*
- reynoldensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Reynolds Creek, southeast Queensland, Australia
- Rhabdochloa** See *Rabdochloa*
- Rhachidospermum** Gk *rhachis*, backbone; *sperma*, seed. The spikelets are embedded in depressions of the spongy material of the thickened rhachilla
- rhachitrich-a, -um, -us** Gk *rhachis*, backbone; *thrix*, hair. Rhachis hirsute
- rhadina** Gk *rhadinos*, delicate. Habit tufted, leaf-blades filiform
- rhaetica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Rhaetia, a Roman Province now included in the Austrian Tyrol, Bavaria and northern Italy
- Rhampholepis** Gk *rhamphos*, the curved beak of a bird of prey; *lepis*, scale. Long axis of spikelet curved
- Rhaphis** Gk needle. The fertile spikelet bears a needle-like callus
- rheedii** In honor of Heinrich van Rhee de tot Droakenstein (1637–1692) Governor of Dutch possessions in Malabar, India
- rhenana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Rhenanus, now Rhine River, Western Europe
- Rheochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. First collected in the Parc Nacional das Emas, so named for the flightless bird, *Rhea americana*
- rhiigiophyllum** Gk *rhigos*, frost; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-sheath invested with dense white hairs appearing as if frosted
- rhignon** Gk shrivelled with old age. Origin uncertain, not given by author but possibly a reference to a rugose lemma
- Rhiniachne** Gk *rhine*, file; *achne*, scale. The lower glume is leathery with transverse ribs
- rhiniochloa** Gk *rhine*, file; *chloa*, grass. Leaf-blades scabrid
- Rhipidocladum** Gk *rhipis*, fan; *klados*, branch. Branch complement fan-like
- rhizantha** Gk *rhiza*, a root; *anthos*, flower. Flowering culms discrete and arising directly from the rhizome
- Rhizocephalus** Gk *rhiza*, a root; *kephale*, head. The capitate inflorescence is borne near the base of the culms
- rhizogonum** Gk *rhiza*, a root; *gony*, knee. Runners root at the nodes
- rhizomat-a, -um, -us** Gk *rhizoma*, a root. Rhizomes well developed
- rhizomatis** Gk *rhizoma*, a root. Plants rhizomatous
- rhizomatosum** Gk *rhizoma*, root; L. *-osum*, abundance. Conspicuously rhizomatous
- rhizomat-um, -us** See *rhizomata*
- rhizomophora** Gk *rhizoma*, a root; *phero*, bear. Plant with well developed scaly rhizomes
- rhizophor-a, -um, -us** Gk *rhiza*, a root; *phero*, bear. Rooting at the lower nodes
- rhodesian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe
- rhodopea** From Mount Rhodopea, Bulgaria
- rhodopedum** Gk *rhodon*, rose-colored; *pedon*, ground. From Rioda Terra Vermelha, Santa Catarina Province, Brazil
- rhomboidea** Gk *rhombos*, rhombus; *-oidea*, resemblance. Spikelets rhomboid in outline
- Rhombolytrum** Gk *rhombos*, rhombus; *elytrum*, cover. The glumes are rhombus-shaped
- rhyncantha** Gk *rhynchos*, snout; *anthos*, flower. Origin uncertain, not given by author
- Rhynchelytrum** See *Rhynchelytrum*
- rhynchelytroides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Rhynchelytrum*
- Rhynchelytrum** Gk *rhynchos*, snout; *elytron*, cover. The upper glume and sterile lemma are shortly beaked

rhynchophorus Gk *rhynchos*, snout; *phero*, bear. Lower glume of pedicelled spikelet acuminate

Rhynchoryza See *Rynchoryza*

Rhytachne, rhytachne Gk *rhytis*, a wrinkle; *achne*, scale. The lower glume is transversely rugose

rhytachnoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. See *Rhytachne*

Rhytidachne Gk *rhytis*, a wrinkle; *achne*, scale. See *Rhytachne*

riabuschinskii In honor of Th. P. Riabuschinskij (fl. 1908) Russian botanist who collected in Kamchatka, Russian Far East

riauensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Riau Province, Sumatra, Indonesia

ribbentropii Named for Joachim Ribbentrop (1893–1946) Nazi politician

riccerii In honor of Carlo Ricceri (1933–) Italian botanist

richardii In honor of – (1) Achille Richard (1794–1852) French botanist. *Arundo richardii* – (2) Jean Michel Claude Richard (1784–1868) French botanist and Garden’s Curator at Réunion Island. *Panicum richardii*, *Pseudostreptogyne richardii* – (3) Louis Claude Marie Richard (1754–1821) French botanist and plant collector in Antilles and South America. *Lachnagrostis richardii*, *Paspalum richardii*, *Pennisetum richardii*, *Vilfa richardii*

Richardsiella L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Mary Alice Eleanor Richards (1895–1977) English botanist resident in Zambia

richardsonii, richardsonis (1) In honor of John Richardson (1787–1865) English physician, naturalist and Arctic explorer. *Agropyron richardsonii*, *Agrostis richardsonii*, *Bromus richardsonii*, *Festuca richardsonii*, *Hordeum richardsonii*, *Stipa richardsonii*, *Zerna richardsonii*, *Muhlenbergia richardsonis*, *Vilfa richardsonis* – (2) in honor of Arnold Edwin Victor Richardson (1883–1949) Australian agricultural scientist. *Danthonia richardsonii* – (3) in honor of Arthur Johnstone Richardson (fl. 1898) British Army Officer who collected in Nigeria. *Digitaria richardsonii*

richteriana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Herman Eberhard Friedrich Richter (1808–1876) German botanist

ridleyi In honor of Henry Nicholas Ridley (1855–1956) English-born Malayan botanist

Riedelia In honor of Ludwig Riedel (1790–1861) German plant collector and traveler

riedeliana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Riedelia*

riedelii As for *Riedelia*

rifana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From the Rif district of Morocco

rigens L. *rigeo*, be stiff. – (1) Leaf-blades cylindrical or inrolled when dry. *Isachne rigens*, *Panicum rigens*, *Sporobolus rigens*, *Vilfa rigens* – (2) culms erect. *Poa rigens* – (3) racemes ascending. *Paspalum rigens*

rigescens L. *rigesco*, become rigid. Leaf-blades stiff and erect

rigid-a, -um, -us L. stiff. Culms, spikelets or inflorescence branches held stiffly erect

rigidifoli-a, -um, -us L. *rigidus*, stiff; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades stiff and often with a rigid tip

rigidior L. more rigid. Culms to a metre tall

rigidiseta L. *rigidus*, stiff; *seta*, bristle. Lemma awn rigid

rigidissima L. *rigidus*, stiff; *-issimus*, most. Leaf-blades rolled, rigid

rigidiuscula L. *rigidius*, stiffer; *-ula*, diminutive. Leaf-blades tending to be held erect

rigidul-a, -um L. *rigidus*, stiff; *-ula*, diminutive. Plant with stiffly erect inflorescence branches or leaf-blades

rigid-um, -us See *rigida*

rigoi In honor of Gregorio Rigo (1841–1922) Italian botanist

riguorum L. *riguus*, a well-watered place. Of well watered places

rigurosa L. *rigeo*, be stiff; *-osa*, abundance. Leaf-blades sub-pungent

riloensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Rila, Bulgaria

rimpai In honor of Wilhelm Rimpau (1842–?) German plant breeder

ringoetii In honor of A. Ringoet (fl. 1889) who collected in Zaire

rinihuensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From river Rinihue, Patagonia

- riobrancensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From land drained by the Rio Branco, Territory of Roraima, Brazil
- riograndensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil
- rioplatensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Rio Plate, Uruguay
- riosaltensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Paradao do Rio Salto, Minas Gerais State, Brazil
- ripari-a, -um, -us** L. *ripa*, river bank; *-aria*, pertaining to. Growing on river banks
- riparioides** L. *ripa*, river bank; Gk *-oides*, resembling. Growing in water or along river banks
- ripari-um, -us** See *riparia*
- riphaea** A Rhiphaean, that is an inhabitant of the *Rhiphaei* (or *Riphaei*) *montes*, classical name for the area around the source of the Don River in southeast Russia
- Ripidium** Gk *rhipis*, fan; *-idium*, diminutive. Inflorescence a large panicle
- ritcheyi** See *ritchiei*
- ritchiei** In honor of David Ritchie (1809–1866) physician and plant collector in India
- rivae** In honor of Domenico Riva (1856?–1895) Italian physician who collected in Somalia
- rival-e, -is** L. pertaining to brooks. Growing along river banks
- rivas-martinezii** In honor of Salvador Rivas-Martínez (1935–) Spanish botanist
- rivular-e, -is** L. *rivulus*, river; *-are*, pertaining to. Growing adjacent to rivers
- rivulorum** L. *rivulus*, river. Of the rivers, that is in communities associated with river banks
- roanokense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Roanoke Island, North Carolina, USA
- robecchii** In honor of Luigi Robecchi-Bricchetti (1855–1926) Italian botanist who worked in Somalia
- robertianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. In honor of Robert Brown (1773–1858) Scots born English botanist
- robertii** In honor of Robert Thorbjörn Porsild (1898–1977) Danish-born Canadian botanist
- robinsoniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of – (1) Benjamin Lincoln Robinson (1864–1935) United States botanist. *Koeleria robinsoniana* – (2) the literary character Robinson Crusoe, who was marooned on the island of Robinson Crusoe (also known as Más a Tierra) in the Juan Fernandez Archipelago, from where the species was first collected. *Phalaris robinsoniana*, *Phalaridantha robinsoniana*
- robinsonii** (1) In honor of Charles Budd Robinson (1871–1913) Canadian-born United States botanist murdered while collecting on Amboina. *Digitaria robinsonii* – (2) in honor of Frederick Robinson (fl. 1911–1923) English botanist. \times *Agropogon robinsonii* – (3) origin uncertain. *Agrostis* \times *robinsonii*
- roblensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Rancho El Roble near El Derramadero, Mexico
- robrowskyi** In honor of Vsevolod Ivanovi Roborowsky (1856–1910) Russian botanist
- robust-a, -um** L. robust. Culms tall, or leaf-blades or spikelets large
- robustifolia** L. *robustus*, robust; *folium*, leaf. Foliage coarse
- robustiramea** L. *robustus*, robust; *ramus*, branch. Lateral branches well developed
- robustissimus** L. most robust. Culms very tall for the genus
- robustum** See *robusta*
- robynsii** As for *Robynsiochloa*
- Robynsiochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. Named in honor of Frans Hubert Edouard Arthur Walter Robyns (1901–1986) Belgian botanist
- rocanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Modesta Roca, Cuban cleric and friend of Brother, Frère or Hermano León (also known as Joseph Sylvestre Sauget-Bargier). See *Saugetia* for details of the latter
- rochelianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. As for *rochelii*
- rochelii** In honor of Anton Rochel (1770–1847) Austrian horticulturalist
- rockii** In honor of Joseph Francis Charles Rock (1884–1962) Austrian-born United States botanist

- rodetii** In honor of Commandant Rodet, French military governor of the district in Algeria where this hybrid grew abundantly
- rodensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Rodnei Muntii, a mountain range in Romania
- rodriguezii** In honor of Rodriguez
- rodwayi** In honor of – (1) Frederick Arthur Rodway (1880–1956) Australian physician and plant collector. *Danthonia rodwayi*, *Deyeuxia rodwayi* – (2) Leonard Rodway (1853–1936) English-born Australian dental surgeon and amateur botanist. *Poa rodwayi*
- roegneri** As for *Roegneria*
- Roegneria** In honor of Roegner of Orcanda (fl. 1844) Crimea
- roemeri** In honor of – (1) Hans L. Roemer, Canadian ecologist. *Festuca roemeri* – (2) Lucien Sophie Albert Marie von Roemer (1873–?) Dutch physician in Indonesia. *Setaria roemeri*
- Roemeria** In honor of Johann Jacob Roemer (1763–1819) Swiss physician and naturalist
- roemeriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Roemeria*
- rogeri** In honor of Roger who collected in Senegal
- rogersii** In honor of – (1) Frederick Arundel Rogers (1876–1944) English cleric and botanist who collected widely in Africa and Iran. *Eragrostis rogersii* – (2) Charles Gilbert Rogers (1864–1937) English-born Indian forester. *Schizostachyum rogersii*
- rohlfisii** In honor of Gerhard Rohlfis (1831–1896) German traveller and collector in Africa
- rohmoana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Rohmoo (fl. 1910) a Lepcha plant collector probably born in Sikkim State, India
- roigii** In honor of Fidel A. Roig (fl. 1990) Argentinian agriculturalist
- rojasii** In honor of Teodoro Rojas (1877–1954) Paraguayan botanist
- rolloana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of James Rollo (fl. 1889) who collected in India
- rollotii** In honor of Maurice A. Rollot who collected in Republic of Columbia
- romae** In honor of Angel Maria Romo (1955–) Spanish botanist
- romeroi-zarcoi** In honor of Carlos Romero-Zarco (1953–) Spanish botanist
- rondoniensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Rondonia, Brazil
- ronnigeri** In honor of Karl Ronniger (1871–1954) Austrian botanist
- ropalotrich-a, -um** Gk *rhopalos*, club; *thrix*, hair. Glumes and lower lemma bearing club-shaped hairs
- roraimensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Roraima, Guyana
- rosacea** L. *rosea*, pink; *-acea*, indicating resemblance. Spikelets pink
- roscida** L. covered with a dew-like exudation. Stems and leaves covered with resin
- rose-a, -um, -us** L. pink. Spatheoles and/or spikelets pink
- rosei** In honor of Joseph Nelson Rose (1862–1928) who collected widely in the Americas
- rosengurtii** In honor of Bernado Rosengurt (1916–) who collected in South America
- rosenkrantzii** In honor of A. Rosenkrantz (fl. 1926–1953) Danish geologist
- roseotomentosum** L. *rosea*, pink; *tomentum*, stuffing material of a pillow; *-osa*, abundance. Indumentum rose-pink when fresh
- rosettae** In memory of Rosette Cugnac, daughter of A. de Cugnac
- rosettanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Rosetta, otherwise Rashid, Egypt
- rose-um, -us** See *rosea*
- Roshevitsia** In honor of Romain Julievich Roshevitz (1882–1949) Russian agrostologist
- roshevitsian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Roshevitsia*
- roshevitsii** As for *Roshevitsia*
- roshevitzii** As for *Roshevitsia*
- rossbergiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of William Rossberg (?–1940) United States botanist
- rossiae** In honor of Edith A. Ross (fl. 1885–1895) United States amateur botanist

- Rostraria** *L. rostrum*, beak; *-aria* pertaining to. The lemma is beaked
- rostrat-a, -us** *L. rostrum*, beak; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Lower glume with two short beaks. *Andropogon rostratus*, *Elionurus rostratus* – (2) lemma with a rostrate apex. *Gigantochloa rostrata*
- rotae** In honor of Lorenzo Rota (1819–1855) Italian physician and botanist
- Rotbolla** See *Rottboelia*
- Rotbolla** See *Rottboelia*
- Rothia** In honor of Albrecht Wilhelm Roth (1757–1834) German physician and botanist
- rothmaleri** In honor of Werner Hugo Paul Rothmaler (1908–1967) German botanist
- rothrockii** In honor of Joseph Trimble Rothrock (1839–1922) United States physician and botanist
- rotifer** *L. rota*, wheel; *fero*, carry or bear. Lower nodes of inflorescence bear dense whorls of branches
- Rottboelia, Rottboella, Rottboellia, rottboellia** In honor of Christen Friis Rottboell (1727–1797) Danish botanist
- rotboellioides** *Gk -oides*, resembling. Resembling *Rottboellia* with respect to the inflorescence
- rottleri** In honor of Johan Peter Rottler (1749–1836) French-born Indian cleric and botanist
- rotundat-a, -us** *L. rotundus*, round; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets subtund
- rotundiflora** *L. rotundus*, round; *flos*, flower. Spikelets spherical
- rotundissima** *L. rotundus*, round; *-issima*, most. Culms terete
- rotundum** *L. rotundus*, round. Spikelets subtund and very turgid
- Rouxia** In honor of Nisius Roux (1854–1923) French botanist
- rouxii** In honor of Honoré Roux (1812–1892) French botanist
- rovellii** In honor of Renato Rovelli (1806–1880)
- rovumense** *L. -ense*, denoting origin. From Rovuma now Mozambique
- rowlandii** In honor of John William Rowland (1852–1925) who collected in Nigeria
- roxburghian-a, -um, -us** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. As for *roxburghii*
- roxburghii** In honor of John Roxburgh (fl. 1770s–1820s) sometime Overseer, Botanic Garden, Calcutta
- Roylea** In honor of John Forbes Royle (1798–1858) English botanist, sometime resident in India
- roylean-a, -um, -us** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. As for *Roylea*
- roylei** See *Roylea*
- ruahensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Ruaha National Park, Tanzania
- rubella** *L. ruber*, red; *-ella*, diminutive. Spikelets pale-red
- rubens** *L. rubeo*, be red. Spikelets reddish-purple
- rubicund-a, -us** *L. ruber*, red. Stems and sheaths at first reddish
- rubida** *L. ruber*, red. Inflorescence branches and spikelets reddish
- rubiginos-a, -um** *L. ruber*, red. Inflorescences reddish
- rubra** *L. ruber*, red. – (1) Foliage red. *Agrostis rubra*, *Arundo rubra*, *Chionochloa rubra* – (2) spike-lets red. *Briza rubra*, *Festuca rubra*
- rubroligula** *L. ruber*, red; *ligula*, small tongue. Ligule red
- rubromarginata** *L. ruber*, red; *marginis*, edge; *-ata*, possessing. Ligule and oral setae red
- rubrotinctum** *L. ruber*, red; *tingo*, color. Plant reddish
- rud-e, -is** *L. rudis*, uncultivated. Species whose relatives are often cultivated
- ruderalis** *L. rudis*, uncultivated. Species whose relatives are often cultivated
- rudgei** In honor of Edward Rudge (1763–1846) English magistrate and amateur botanist
- rudimentifer** *L. rudimentum*, beginning; *fero*, carry or bear. The rudiments of a second floret are sometimes developed by the spikelet
- rudis** See *rude*
- rudiuscula** *L. rudius*, wilder; *-ula*, diminutive
- rueppellianum, rueppellianus** *L. -anum*, indicating connection. As for *rueppellii*

- ruf-a, -um, -us** L. reddish. – (1) Inflorescence purple to red. *Andropogon rufus*, *Anthae-nantia rufa*, *Aulaxanthus rufus*, *Briza rufa*, *Chascolytrum rufum*, *Cymbopogon rufus*, *Hyparrhenia rufa*, *Monium rufum*, *Sorghum rufum*, *Trachypogon rufus* – (2) culm-sheaths purple to red. *Fargesia rufa*
- rufescens** L. *rufesco*, grow reddish. Spikelets or inflorescence reddish-brown
- ruficom-a, -um** L. *rufus*, reddish; *coma*, hair of the head. Glumes and sterile lemmas with abundant reddish hairs
- rufinflatum** L. *rufus*, reddish; *inflō*, inflate. Mature spikelets swollen and reddish
- rufipil-um, -us** L. *rufus*, reddish; *pilus*, a hair. Spikelets surrounded by mauve-colored long hairs
- rufipogon** L. *rufus*, reddish; Gk *pogon*, beard. Awns reddish-brown
- rufispicum** L. *rufus*, red; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain. Inflorescence invested with red hairs
- rufobarbatum** L. *rufus*, red; *barba*, beard; *-ata*, possessing. Awn with reddish hairs
- ruf-um, -us** See *rufa*
- rugelii** In honor of Ferdinand Ignatius Xavier Rugel (1806–1878) German-born United States botanist, physician and apothecary
- rugi** Vernacular name of the species in Southern Chile
- rugoloana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Zulma E. Rógolo de Agrasar (1940–) Argentinian botanist
- rugos-a, -um** L. *ruga*, wrinkle; *-osa*, abundance. Usually with sculptured glumes
- rugosiglumis** L. *ruga*, wrinkle; *-osa*, abundance; *gluma*, husk. Lemma margins transversely rugose
- rugulos-a, -um** L. *ruga*, wrinkle; *-ula*, diminutive; *-osa*, abundance. Fertile lemma conspicuously wrinkled
- ruiz-lealii** In honor of Adrian Ruiz Leal (fl. 1933–1942) who collected in Argentina
- rukwae** From Rukwa, Tanzania
- rumphiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Georg Eberhard Rumphius (Rumpf) (1628–1702) German-born Dutch naturalist
- Runcina** In honor of Runcina, a Roman Goddess invoked to prevent the growth of weeds and so promote the harvest
- runemarkii** In honor of Hans Runemark (1927–) Swedish botanist
- runssoroensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ruwenzori, East Africa
- runyonii** In honor of Robert Runyon (1881–1968) United States botanist
- rupestr-e, -is** L. *rupes*, rock; *-estre*, place of growth. Growing amongst rocks
- Rupestrina** L. *rupes*, rock; *-estre*, place of growth; *-ina*, indicating possession. Growing in rocky places
- rupestris** See *rupestre*
- rupicaprina** L. *rupes*, rock; *caper*, he-goat; *-ina*, indicating possession. A species of high mountain goat pastures
- rupicola** L. *rupes*, rock; *-cola*, dweller. Growing on rocky slopes
- rupincola** See *rupicola*
- rupium** L. *rupes*, rock; *-ium*, characteristic of. Growing amongst rocks
- ruppelian-a, -us, ruppelliana** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *ruppellii*
- ruppellii** In honor of (Wilhelm Peter) Eduard (Simon) Ruppell (1794–1884) traveller in North Africa
- ruprechtii** In honor of Franz Josef Iwanowitsch Ruprecht (1814–1870) German-born Russian botanist
- rura** L. *rus*, countryside. Growing wild
- ruschii** In honor of Ernest Julius Rusch (1867–1957) or Ernst Franz Theodor Rusch (1897–1964). German-born/South African-born South African business men and plant collectors
- ruscifoli-a, -um** L. *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades ovate, resembling the cladodes of *Ruscus*
- ruscinonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ruscinon, now Roussillen, France
- ruspolian-um, -us** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *ruspolii*
- ruspolii** In honor of Eugenio Ruspoli (1866–1893) Italian nobleman who travelled in Somalia
- russellii** In honor of R. Scott-Russell (fl. 1939)

ruthenic-a, -us L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Ruthenia, now mainly Moldavia and the Ukraine

rutila L. red. Spikelets purplish-red

rutilans L. *rutilo*, make reddish. Culms and leaf-sheaths are reddish-orange when young

ruwensorensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Ruwenzori, one of the peaks in a range of that name on the border of Zaïre and Uganda

ruwenzoriensis See *ruwensorensis*

ruzizensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ruzizi Plains, Burundi

rydbergii In honor of Per Axel Rydberg (1860–1931) Swedish-born United States botanist, included in anticipation of finding a species

Rynchoryza Gk *rhynchos*, beak. Resembling *Oryza* with the fertile lemma tapering into a long awn

Rytachne See *Rhytachne*

Rytidosperma Gk *rhytis*, wrinkle; *sperma*, seed. Wrinkled larvae mistaken for caryopses

Rytilix Gk *rhytis*, wrinkle; *kalyx*, cup. The grain is enfolded by the lower glume of the sessile spikelet, whose surface is pitted

ryukyuensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ryukyu, Japan

rzedowskiana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Jerzy Rzedowski (1926–1969) Polish-born Mexican botanist

S

sabalanica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Sabalan, Kuhha-ye Mountains, Iran

sabarimalayana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Sabarimala, Kerala State, India

sabauda From Sabauda now mostly included in Savoie, France

sabeana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Sana Saba county, Texas, USA

sabiense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Lower Sabi, Zimbabwe

sabineae In honor of Sabine Lüdtké née Bleissner (1943–) who collected in southern Africa

sabinei In honor of Edward Sabine (1788–1883) English astronomer and Arctic explorer

Sabsab Origin not given by the author, but probably the Senegalese name for a local cereal grass

sabuli L. *sabulum*, coarse sand. Growing in damp sand

sabulicola L. *sabulum*, coarse sand; *-cola*, dweller. Growing in damp, sandy places

sabulorum L. *sabulum*, coarse sand. Of coarse sands, that is a beach species

sabulos-a, -us L. *subulum*, coarse sand; *-osa*, abundance. Growing in sandy soils

sacandros L. *sakos*, shield; *aner*, male. The dense web of hairs on the upper leaf-surface immediately above the ligule resemble the male pubes

sacatilla From Sacatilla, Mexico

Saccharum See *Saccharum*

saccatus L. *saccus*, sac; *-atus*, possessing. Upper leaf-sheaths inflated

saccharat-a, -um, -us L. *saccharum*, sugar; *-ata*, possessing. Culm-juice sweet

Saccharifera, saccharifera L. *saccharum*, sugar; *fero*, carry or bear. Sugar producing

sacchariflor-a, -us L. *flos*, flower. Inflorescence resembles that of *Saccharum*

saccharoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. – (1) Resembling *Saccharum* in its production of sugar. *Amphilophis saccharoides*, *Andropogon saccharoides*, *Erianthus saccharoides*, *Holcus saccharoides*, *Sorghum saccharoides* – (2) resembling *Saccharum* in spikelet or inflorescence form. *Arundo saccharoides*, *Gynerium saccharoides*, *Panicum saccharoides*, *Paspalum saccharoides*

saccharoideum Gk *-oideum*, resembling. Resembling *Saccharum* in some respect

Saccharum L. *saccharum*, sugar. Some species are cultivated for their sugar content

Sacciolepis, Saccolepis Gk *sakkion*, small sack; *lepis*, scale. Upper glume inflated

sacculata L. *saccus*, sac; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. The base of the upper glume is expanded into a small sac

sachalinens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Sakhalin Island, Russian Far East

Sacharum See *Saccharum*

- sacrariocola** L. *sacrarium*, place for sacred objects; *-cola*, dweller. Origin uncertain, not given by author but possibly from near a wayside shrine
- sacrosancta** L. *sacrum*, sacred; *sanctum*, holy place. Origin not given by author, probably collected from the vicinity of a temple
- sadae** Origin not given by author but apparently in honor of Sada
- sadaoi** In honor of Sadao Suzuki, Japanese botanist
- sadinii** Very likely a misspelling of *sabinei*
- sadleriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Josef Sadler (1791–1849) Hungarian physician and botanist
- sadoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sado, a Japanese island
- sagittat-a, -um** L. *sagitta*, arrow; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Leaf-blades resemble an arrow-head. *Phyllorachis sagittata* – (2) inflorescences resemble arrow-heads. *Arundo sagittata*, *Gynerium sagittatum*, *Saccharum sagittatum*
- sagittatinea** L. *sagittus*, shaped like an arrow-head; *-inea*, close resemblance. Culms used for making arrows
- sagittatum** See *sagittata*
- sagittifoli-a, -um, -us** L. *sagittus*, shaped like an arrow-head; *folium*, leaf. With leaf-blades resembling an arrow-head
- sagraeana, sagraana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Ramón de la Sagra (1798–1871) Spanish naturalist, sometime resident of Cuba
- sahelica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Sahel, a region of North Africa
- saigonense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Saigon, now Ho Chi Min City, Vietnam
- saikanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Saikan, or Saykhan, Kazakhstan
- saitoana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Saito Chiken (fl. 1932) Japanese botanist
- sajanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Sajan Mountains, Irkutsk Province, Siberia
- sakaigunensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sakaigun, Yetsizenn Province, Japan
- sakaii** In honor of Tadatosi Sakai, Japanese botanist
- salamanca** From Salamanca, Spain
- salarkhanii** In honor of Mohammed Salar Khan (1924–2002) Indian-born Bangladeshi botanist
- salaziensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Salazes, La Réunion, Mascarenes
- salifex** L. *sal*, salt; *-fex*, maker. The ash is a source of salt
- salin-a, -us** (1) From Salina Pass, Utah, USA. *Agrostis salina*, *Elymus salinus*, *Poa salina* – (2) growing in saline soils. *Calamagrostis salina*, *Festuca salina*, *Triodia salina*
- salinaria** L. *salina*, saline; *-aria*, pertaining to. Growing in salt marshes
- salinus** See *salina*
- sallacustris** L. *sal*, salt; *lacus*, lake; *-estris*, indicating place of growth. Growing along shore lines of salt lakes
- sallentiana** In honor of Angel Sallent y Gotés (1857–1934) Spanish philologist and botanist
- salmantic-a, -um** From Salmantica, now Salamanca, Spain
- Salmasia** In honor of Claudus Salmasium, otherwise Claude de Saumaise (1588–1658) Belgian botanist
- sals-a, -us** L. saline. Growing in salty soils
- salsuginosus** L. *salsugo*, saltiness; *-osa*, abundance. Growing in salt marshes
- salsus** See *salsa*
- saltana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *saltense*
- saltens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Salta Province, Argentina
- saltuensis** L. *saltus*, forest pasture or woodland; *-ensis*, denoting origin. Growing in woodland
- salzmänniana** See *salzmännii*
- salzmännii** In honor of Philipp Salzmänn (1781–1851) German-born physician, naturalist and traveller
- samaniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Samani, Hokkaido Province, Japan
- sambiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sambi, Bizenn (Buzen?) Province, Japan
- sambiranens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Sambirano, Madagascar

- sampaioana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Alberto José de Sampaio (1881–1946) Brazilian botanist
- sampsonii** In honor of Hugh Charles Sampson (1878–1953) who collected in Northern Nigeria
- sanct-a, -um, -us** L. sacred. First collected from Mt Athos in Greece, where mountain tops were historically held to be sacred
- sanctaecruziensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Rio Santa Cruz, Argentina
- sanctae-luciae** From St. Luzia, Brazil
- sanctae-martae** From Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia
- sanctae-marthae** (1) From Province of St. Marthe, Venezuela. *Panicum sanctae-marthae* – (2) an alternative spelling of *sanctae-martae*. *Festuca sancta-martae*
- sanct-um, -us** See *sancta*
- sandaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sanda, Zaire
- sandangorgiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Sandankio, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
- sandbergii** In honor of John Herman Sandberg (1848–1917) Swedish-born, United States physician and amateur botanist
- sandiens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Sandía, Peru
- sandinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sandino, Cuba
- sandorii** In honor of Josef Sándor, Hungarian botanist
- sandvicens-is, -is** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Sandwich, now Hawaiian Islands
- sanguinal-e, -is** L. *sanguineus*, dull-red; *-alis*, pertaining to. Foliage or inflorescence purplish
- Sanguinaria** L. pertaining to the blood. Applied by Pliny to a plant used for staunching blood and currently a vernacular name for *Digitaria sanguinalis* in Italy
- sanguine-a, -um, -us** L. *sanguineus*, dull-red. Inflorescence dull-red in color
- Sanguinella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix together with *sanguinalis*. A vernacular name in Italy for *Digitaria sanguinalis*
- sanguine-um, -us** See *sanguinea*
- sanguinolentum** L. *sanguineus*, dull-red; *-olentum*, markedly developed. Culm bases dull-red
- sangvinale** See *sanguinale*
- sanionis** In honor of Karl Gustav Sanio (1832–1891) German botanist
- sanlorenzanus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. From Seranía de San Lorenzo, Santa Cruz Department, Bolivia
- sanluisensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From San Luis Province, Cordoba, Argentina
- sanmingensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sanming, Fijian, Japan
- santacruzense** See *santacruzense*
- santacruzensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Santa Cruz
- santanensis** Japanese *san*, three; L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the three Tan Districts, Tanzen, Tango and Tamba of Japan
- santapau** In honor of Hermenegild Santapau (1903–1970) Spanish-born Indian cleric and botanist
- Santia** In honor of Georgio Santi (1746–1822) Italian botanist
- santyvesii** As for *Yvesia*
- sape** Vernacular name of the species in Brazil
- sapinii** In honor of Adolphe Sapin (1869–1914) who collected in Zaire
- saposhnikovii** In honor of Vasilii Vasilievich Sapozhnikov (1861–1924) Russian botanist
- sara** Bengali vernacular name for the species in reference to its fleshy stems
- sarcocarpa** Gk *sarx*, flesh; *karpos*, fruit. Fruit fleshy
- sardo-a, -us** Sardous, now Sardinia
- sareptana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Sarepta, now Krasnoarmeysk, Russian Federation
- saresberiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. Latinized form of Salisbury, now Harare, Zimbabwe
- Sarga** Meaning obscure, origin not given by author but possibly an allusion to being intermediate between *Agrostis* and *Stipa*
- sarmentos-a, -um, -us** L. *sarmentum*, small branch; *-osa*, abundance. Culms much branched

- Sarocalamus** Gk *saron*, broom; *kalamos*, reed. The type species used for sweeping and with its erect branching habit, the plants resemble brooms
- sarracenorum** L. *Saracenus*, Saracen. Of the Saracens, that is from southern Spain
- Sarsa** A misspelling of *Sarga*
- Sartidia** An anagram of *Aristida*
- sartorii** In honor of Joseph Sartori (1809–1880) German apothecary and botanist
- saruwagetica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Saruwaged Mountains of Papua New Guinea
- sarymsactensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sarymsacty Pass in the southern Altai Mountains, Kazakhstan
- Sasa** Vernacular name in Japan for several species of small bamboo
- Sasaella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Related to *Sasa*
- sasaelloides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Sasaella*
- sasagaminensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Sasagamine, Tamba Province, now part of Kyoto and Hyogo Prefectures, Japan
- sasakiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *sasakii*
- sasakii** In honor of Shun-ichi Sasaki (1888–1960) Japanese botanist
- Sasamorpha** L. *morpha*, appearance. Resembling *Sasa*
- sat** A contraction of *kai-sat*, the vernacular name for the species in Annam
- satarensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Satara, Keshyaturda, India
- ativ-a, -um** L. cultivated. Crop species
- sattosasa** Japanese *sasa*, a dwarf bamboo. From Satto, Sakhalin Island, Russian Far East
- Saugetia** In honor of Joseph Sylvestre Sauget-Barbier, also known as Brother, Frère or Hermano León (1871–1955) French-born cleric and Cuban botanist
- saugetii** As for *Saugetia*
- saundersii** In honor of William Saunders (1822–1900) Scots born United States horticulturalist
- saurae** In honor of Fulgencio Saura (fl. 1948) Argentinian cytologist
- sauric-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. – (1) From Sauria, in Classical times a town in Akarania, Greece. *Festuca saurica* – (2) from the Saur-Tarbagatai Ranges, Kazakstan. *Elymus sauricus*, *Stipa saurica*
- sauvagei** In honor of Charles Phillippe Felix Sauvage (1909–1980) French botanist
- savannarum** Through Spanish from *zavana*, Caribbean for a tree-less plain. Species of grasslands
- Savastana** In honor of Francesco Eulalio Savastano (1657–1717) Italian cleric and botanist
- savignonii** In honor of Francesco Savignone (1818–?) Italian physician and botanist
- savii** In honor of Gaetano Savi (1769–1844) Italian botanist
- savulescui** In honor of Trajan Savulescu (1889–1963) Romanian botanist
- sawadae** In honor of Taketarô Sawada (1899–1938) Japanese botanist
- saxatile, saxatilis** L. *saxum*, rock; *-atile*, place of growth. Dwelling among rocks
- saxicola** L. *saxum*, rock; *-cola*, dweller. Growing on or amongst boulders
- saxifraga** L. *saxum*, rock; *frango*, shatter. Growing amongst rocks or in habit resembling *Saxifraga*
- saximontana** L. *saxum*, rock; *mons*, mountain; *-ana*, indicating connection. Growing amongst rocks on mountains
- sayanuka** In honor of Sayanuka, Japanese botanist
- sayapensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Laguna Sayape, Argentina
- sayekiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sayekigun, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
- scab-er, -ra, -rum, -rus** L. rough or gritty to the touch. Plants with rough leaf-blades, spikelets or stems
- scaberrim-a, -us** L. *scaber*, rough; *-rima*, most. Leaf-blades very scabrous
- scaberula** L. *scaber*, rough; *-ula*, diminutive. Somewhat scabrous, usually referring to the lemma
- scabra** See *scaber*
- scabrat-a, -us** L. *scaber*, rough; *-ata*, possessing. Plant totally or in part scabrid
- scabrella** L. *scaber*, rough; *-ella*, diminutive. Leaf-blades somewhat scabrous

- scabrescens** L. *scabresco*, becoming rough. Leaf-blades rough
- scabriculumis** L. *scaber*, rough; *culmus*, stem. Culms rough
- scabrid-a, -um, -us** L. *scaber*, rough; *-ida*, becoming. Plants in part or whole rough to the touch
- scabridulum** L. *scabrida*, rough; *-ulum*, diminutive. Leaf-blades somewhat scabrid
- scabrid-um, -us** See *scabrida*
- scabriflor-a, -um** L. *scaber*, rough; *flos*, flower. Spikelets with scabrous glumes and/or lemmas
- scabrifoli-a, -um** L. *scaber*, rough; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades rough
- scabriglumis** L. *scaber*, rough; *gluma*, husk. Glumes scabrous
- scabrimarginatus** L. *scaber*, rough; *marginus*, edge; *-atus*, possessing. Margin of leaf-blade rough
- scabriolus** L. *scaber*, rough; *-olus*, diminutive. Somewhat rough to the touch
- scabrior** L. rougher. Leaf-sheaths more or less hispidulus
- scabristemmed** Origin uncertain, not given by author but probably a reference to the scabrid culms
- scabriuscul-a, -um** L. *scabrius*, rougher; *-ula*, diminutive. Somewhat scabrous usually of leaf-blades or leaf-sheaths
- scabrivaginata** L. *scaber*, rough; *vagina*, sheath; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-sheath scabrid
- scabrivalvis** L. *scaber*, rough; *valva*, leaf of a folding door. The lemmas and/or glumes are densely hispid
- scabrosa** L. *scaber*, rough; *-osa*, abundance. Leaf-blades distinctly scabrous
- scabrum** See *scaber*
- scaettae** In honor of Helios Francesco Antonio Scaetta (1894–1941)
- scalar-e, -is** L. *scala*, ladder; *-aris*, pertaining to. Lemma ornamented with longitudinal striations
- scalarum** L. *scala*, ladder. Leaf-blades short and held at right angles to culms thereby resembling a ladder with a central axis
- scandens** L. *scando*, climb up. Of scrambling habit
- scandica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Scandia, now Scandinavia
- scandinavicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Scandinavia
- scaposum** L. *scapus*, stalk; *-osa*, abundance. Inflorescence a spicate panicle borne on a long leafless axis
- scarios-a, -us** L. of thin and membranous texture, but not green. In general of glumes or lemmas
- schaackianum** In honor of George B. Van Schaack (fl. 1945) United States soldier and amateur botanist
- schaeferi** In honor of Fritz Schaefer (?–1911) medical practitioner and plant collector in South Africa
- schaenfeldia** See *Schoenefeldia*
- Schaffnera** In honor of Wilhelm Darmstadt Schaffner (?–1802) who collected in Mexico
- Schaffnerella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Similar to *Schaffnera*
- schaffneri** See *Schaffnera*
- schafkatii** In honor of Schafkat
- schangulensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Schangula, Ethiopia
- schantzii** In honor of Schantz who collected in Zaire
- schebhelienis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Wabi-Shabali, Ethiopia
- Schedololium** Hybrids between species of *Schedonurus* and *Lolium*
- Schedonnardus** Gk *schedon*, near to. Resembles *Nardus* with respect to the inflorescence
- Schedonorus, Schoenodorus** Gk *schedon*, near to; *oura*, tail. Lower glume shortly awned
- scheelei** In honor of Georg Heinrich Scheele (1808–1864) German cleric and botanist
- scheelii** See *scheelei*
- schelkownikowii** In honor of A. B. Schelkownikov (fl. 1926) Russian botanist
- schellian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of – (1) Ernst Schelle (1864–1945) German botanist. *Helictotrichon schellianum* – (2) Julian Schell (c. 1850–1881) Russian botanist. *Avena schelliana*, *Avenula schelliana*

- Schellingia** In honor of Friedrich William Joseph Schelling (1806–1854) German philosopher
- schenckii** In honor of Johann Heinrich Rudolf Schenck (1860–1924) German botanist
- Schenckochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. See *schenckii*
- schereri** In honor of Oliver Joseph Scherer (1906–) United States geologist
- scheuchzeri** In honor of Johann Scheuchzer (1684–1738) Swiss physician and botanist
- scheuchzeriformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Festuca scheuchzeri*
- schiedean-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Christian Julius Wilhelm Schiede (1798–1836) German-born Mexican botanist
- schiemanniana** In honor of E. Schiemann (fl. 1921) German cereal breeder
- schiffneri** In honor of Victor Felix Schiffner (1862–1944)
- schimperii** In honor of Georg Heinrich Wilhelm Schimper (1804–1878) German plant collector in Near East and north-eastern Africa
- schimperian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *schimperii*
- schinzii** In honor of Hans Schinz (1858–1941) Swiss traveller and botanist
- schirensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Schire Highlands, Ethiopia
- Schirostachyum** See *Schizostachyum*
- Schisachyrum** See *Schizachyrium*
- schischkinii** In honor of Boris Konstantinovich Shishkin (1886–1963) Russian botanist
- schismoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Schismus*
- Schismus** Gk *schismos*, a splitting. The lemma apex is bidentate
- schistacea** L. *-acea*, indicating resemblance. Growing on soils derived from schists
- Schistachne** Gk *schistos*, divided; *achne*, scale. The lemma is bifid
- schisticola** L. *-cola*, dweller. Growing on schist
- Schizachne** Gk *schizo*, split; *achne*, scale. Lemma apex bifid
- Schizachyrium** Gk *schizo*, split; *achyron*, chaff. The upper lemma is deeply bilobed
- schizantha** Gk *schizo*, split; *anthos*, flower. The male and female flowers occur on different plants
- Schizopogon** Gk *schizo*, split; *pogon*, beard. Internodes of the inflorescence plumose and apically bifid
- schizostachyoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Schizostachyum*
- Schizostachyum** Gk *schizo*, split; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Spikelets widely separated on axis
- schlagintweitii** In honor of one or both brothers, Hermann Alfred Rudolf (1826–1882) and Robert (1833–1885) Schlagintweit, German botanists and the first Europeans to visit Tibet
- schlanstedtensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Schlanstedt, Germany
- schlechteri** In honor of Friedrich Richard Rudolf Schlechter (1872–1925) German botanist and traveller
- schleicheri** In honor of Johann Christoph Schleicher (1768–1834) Swiss botanist
- Schlerochloa** See *Sclerochloa*
- Schleropelta** Gk *skleros*, hard; *pelte*, shield. The glumes are leathery
- schlickumii** In honor of Julius Schlickum (1804–1884) German apothecary
- schliebenii** In honor of Hans Joachim Schlieben (1902–1975) German plant collector in Tanzania
- schlumbergeri** In honor of F. Schlumberger (?–1893)
- Schmidetia** Orthographic variant of *Smidetia*
- schmidian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *schmidii*
- schmidii** In honor of Ludwig Bernhard Ehregott Schmid (1788–1859) German-born Indian missionary and plant collector
- Schmidtia** In honor of – (1) Johann Anton Schmidt (1823–1905) German botanist. *Schmidtia pappophoroides* – (2) Franz Wilibald Schmidt (1763–1796) Bohemian botanist. *Schmidtia subtilis*
- schmidtianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Karl Schmidt (fl. 1848) who collected in the Crimea

- schmidtii** As for *Schmidtia* (1)
Schmistachne See *Schistachne*
schmitzii In honor of Albert Schmitz (pre 1879) who collected in Mexico
schmutzii In honor of E. Schmutz (fl. 1971) who collected in West Flores, Indonesia
schneideri In honor of Camillo Karl Schneider (1876–1951) German botanist
Schnizleinia In honor of Adalbert Carl Friedrich Hellwig Conrad Schnizlein (1813–1868) German botanist
schoenanthus Plants with the habit of *Schoenanthus*
Schoenefeldia In honor of Melchior Schoenefeld (fl. 1619) German botanist
schoenfelder In honor of Eberhard Bruno Willie Schoenfelder (1892–1969) South African farm manager and plant collector
schoenites Gk *-ites*, closely connected. The spikelets superficially resemble those of *Schoenus*
Schoenodorus See *Schedonorus*
schoenoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Schoenus*
Schoenus Now a genus of *Cyperaceae*, but Carl Linnaeus (1707–1778) included therein a species of *Crypsis*
schomburgkii In honor of Robert Hermann Schomburgk (1808–1865) German botanist
schottii In honor of Heinrich Wilhelm Schott (1794–1865) Austrian botanist
schraderi In honor of Heinrich Adolph Schrader (1767–1836) German botanist
schraderiana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *schraderi*
schreberi In honor of Johan Christian Daniel Schreber (1739–1810) German botanist
schrenkian-a, -um, -us L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Alexander Gustav Schrenk (1816–1876) Russian botanist
schroederi In honor of J. Schroeder (fl. 1920–1922) who collected in Uruguay
schroeteriana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Carl Schröter (1855–1939) Swiss botanist
schuetzeana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Schuetze
schugnanic-a, -um, -us L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Schugnan (Shugnan) Province, Turkestan region of Central Asia
Schultesia, Schultezia In honor of Josef August Schultes (1773–1831) Austrian botanist
schultesii (1) As for *Schultesia*. *Agrostis schultesii*, *Panicum schultesii*, *Poa schultesii* – (2) in honor of Richard Evans Schultes (1915–) who collected in Colombia. *Axonopus schultesii*, *Paspalum schultesii*
Schultezia See *Schultesia*
schultzei In honor of Leonard Sigismund Schultze (1872–1955) German botanist and traveller
schultziana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *schultzii*
schultzii In honor of Frederick Schultz (fl. 1869) who collected in northern Australia
schumannian-a, -um L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Karl Schumann (1851–1904) German botanist
schurii In honor of Philipp Johann Ferdinand Schur (1799–1878) German botanist and chemist
schwabii In honor of Samuel Heinrich Schwabe (1789–1875) German astronomer and botanist
schwackeanum L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Carl August Wilhelm Schwacke (1846–1904) German-born Brazilian botanist
schweinfurthiana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *schweinfurthii*
schweinfurthii In honor of Georg August Schweinfurth (1836–1925) German botanist and anthropologist
schweinitzii In honor of Ludwig David von Schweinitz (1780–1834) United States botanist
sciaphil-a, -um Gk *skia*, shade; *phileo*, love. Growing in the shade
scindens L. *scindo*, cut. Apices of glumes and sterile lemma erose
scindic-um, -us L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Scinde, now Sind, Province of Pakistan
scintillans L. *scintillo*, sparkle. Hairs on inflorescence silvery, glistening

- scirpe-a, -um** L. *scirpus*, name of a rush; -*ea*, resembling. In habit resembling *Scirpus*
- scirpifolia** L. *scirpus*, a rush; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades rush-like
- Scirpobambus** Resembling *Bambusa* with respect to its woody culms and *Scirpus* in possessing cylindrical spikelets
- scirpoid-ea, -es, -eum** L. *scirpus*, a rush; -*oidea*, resembling. As for *scirpea*
- scitul-a, -um** L. pretty. The spikelets are colored thereby making the inflorescence attractive
- sciurea** L. *sciurea*, squirrel; -*ea*, resembling. The inflorescences resemble the tail of a squirrel
- sciuroidea** Gk *skiouros*, squirrel; -*oides*, resembling. Inflorescence resembles a squirrel's tail
- sciuroides** See *sciuroidea*
- sciurotis** Gk *skiouros*, squirrel. The inflorescence resembles a squirrel's tail
- sciurotoides** Gk -*oides*, resembling. Resembling *Panicum sciurotis*
- sciurus** L. *sciurus*, squirrel. Culms covered with snow-white woolly indument
- Sclerachne** Gk *skleros*, hard; *achne*, scale. The glumes are indurated
- sclerachne** Spikelets resembling those of *Sclerachne*
- Sclerandrium** Gk *skleros*, hard; *aner*, man. The glumes of the pedicellate male spikelets are indurated
- sclerantha** Gk *skleros*, hard; *anthos*, flower. Lemmas cartilagenous
- scleranthoides** Gk -*oides*, resembling. Similar to *Scleranthus*
- sclerioides** Gk -*oides*, resembling. Inflorescence similar to that of *Scleria*
- sclerocalamos** Gk *skleros*, hard; *kalamos*, reed. Culms reed-like
- sclerochlaena** Gk *skleros*, hard; *chlaena*, cloak. Lemmas and sometimes glumes cartilagenous
- Sclerochloa, sclerochloa** Gk *skleros*, hard; *chloa*, grass. The glumes are indurate
- scleroclad-a, -um** Gk *skleros*, hard; *klados*, branch. Culm moderately stout
- Sclerodactylon** Gk *skleros*, hard; *daktylon*, finger. The inflorescence comprises two or three one-sided densely crowded one-sided spikes
- sclerodes** Gk *skleros*, hard; -*odes*, resembling. Leaf-blades rigid
- Sclerodeyeuxia** Gk *skleros*, hard. Resembling *Deyeuxia* but lemma cartilagenous
- Sclerolaena** Gk *skleros*, hard; *chlaena*, cloak. The lemma is cartilagenous
- sclerophyll-a, -um, -us** Gk *skleros*, hard; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades indurate or leathery
- Scleropoa** Gk *skleros*, hard; *poa*, grass. The spikelets resemble those of *Poa* but have leathery glumes and lemmas
- Scleropogon** Gk *skleros*, hard; *pogon*, beard. The upper florets of the spikelet are reduced to a bunch of long awns
- scleropoides** Gk -*oides*, resembling. Similar to *Scleropoa*
- Sclerostachya** Gk *skleros*, hard; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Subtending glumes leathery in texture
- Scolochloa** Gk *skolos*, spine; *chloa*, grass. The lemma apex has one-three short cusps. The name has been applied to two genera sharing this characteristic
- scopari-a, -um, -us** L. *scopa*, twig or *scopae*, several twigs or a broom; -*aria*, pertaining to. – (1) Inflorescences condensed resembling a broom. *Andropogon scoparius*, *Agrostis scoparia*, *Aristida scoparia*, *Axonopus scoparius*, *Bromus scoparius*, *Dichanthelium scoparium*, *Enneapogon scoparius*, *Festuca scoparia*, *Panicum scoparium*, *Paspalum scoparius*, *Paspalus scoparius*, *Pennisetum scoparium*, *Schizachyrium scoparium*, *Stipagrostis scoparia*, *Thysanachne scoparia* – (2) culms fasciculate. *Muhlenbergia scoparia*, *Poa scoparia* – (3) inflorescences with sterile shoots resembling brooms. *Distichlis scoparia*
- scoparioide** L. *scopae*, broom; Gk -*oides*, resembling. Resembling *Panicum scoparium*
- scopari-um, -us** See *scoparia*
- scopelophila** Gk *skopelos*, lookout place; *phileo*, love. Growing on rocky outcrops

- scopolianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Giovanni Antonio Scopoli (1723–1788) Tirol-born physician and botanist
- scopula** L. a small broom. There is a brush-like row of cilia along each keel of the exerted palea
- scopuliferum** L. *scopa*, branch; *-ula*, diminutive; *fero*, carry or bear. Plant a tuft of small leafy branches
- scopulorum** L. *scopulus*, cliff. Growing amongst rocks or at the bases of cliffs
- scorpioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. The inflorescence bears a fanciful resemblance to a scorpion
- scortechinii** In honor of Benedetto Scortechini (1845–1886) Italian cleric and botanist
- scotantha** Gk *skotos*, darkness; *anthos*, flower. Inflorescence not fully exerted
- scotelliana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of George Francis Scott Elliott (1862–1934) British administrator in West Africa
- scotica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Scotia, now Scotland
- scottii** As for *scotelliana*
- scott-thomsonii** In honor of John Scott-Thomson (1882–1943) New Zealand chemist and amateur botanist
- scouleri** In honor of John Scouler (1804–1871) Scots-born physician and naturalist
- scoutii** From Scout Canyon, near Wellen, Nebraska, USA
- scribneri** As for *Scribneria*
- Scribneria** In honor of Frank Lamson Scribner (1851–1938) United States agrostologist
- scribnerian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Scribneria*
- scriptori-a, -us** L. belonging to writing. Origin uncertain, but may be a reference to the plants being used to make paper
- scrobiculat-um, -us** L. *scrobis*, ditch; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-atus*, possessing. Glumes or lemmas furrowed
- Scrotochloa** L. *scrotum*, scrotum; Gk *chloa*, grass. Lemmas urn-shaped with connate margins
- Scutachne** Gk *skytos*, leather; *achne*, scale. The upper glume and sterile lemma are leathery in texture
- scyphofera** Gk *skyphos*, cup; L. *fero*, carry or bear. There is a trumpet-shaped appendage at the apex of the peduncle
- scythic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Scythia, in Classical times the name for the plains north and west of the Black Sea
- scytophylla** Gk *skytos*, leather; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades leathery
- sczerbakovii** In honor of B. V. Sczerbakov, Kazakhstan biologist
- searsii** In honor of Ernest R. Sears (1910–1991) United States plant breeder and geneticist
- seatonii** In honor of Henny Eliason Seaton (1869–1893) United States botanist
- sebastinei** In honor of Kunju Mathew Sebastine (1918–1967) Indian botanist
- Secale** L. *seco*, cut. Latin name of a cereal, possibly rye
- Secalidium** Gk *-idium*, diminutive but here a name-forming suffix. Resembling *Secale*
- secalin-um, -us** L. *-inum*, indicating possession. Growing in fields of rye (*Secale*)
- Secalotricum** Hybrids between species of *Secale* and *Triticum*
- secans** L. *seco*, cut. The margins of the leaf-blades are sharp and capable of cutting
- secernenda** L. *secerno*, set apart. Readily distinguished from related species
- sechellens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Seychelles
- secund-a, -um, -us** L. bent to one side.
– (1) Branches restricted to one side of inflorescence. *Agropyron secundum*, *Andropogon secundus*, *Chloachne secunda*, *Deyeuxia secunda*, *Eragrostiella secunda*, *Eragrostis secunda*, *Heteropogon secundus*, *Melica secunda*, *Melinis secunda*, *Oplismenus secundus*, *Perobachne secunda*, *Trachypogon secundus*, *Triticum secundum*
– (2) leaf-blades twisted to one side of culm. *Panicum secundum*
- secundat-a, -um** L. *secundus*, bent to one side; *-atus*, possessing. – (1) Inflorescence a curved fleshy axis. *Ischaemum secundatum*, *Stenotaphrum secundatum* – (2) panicle branches secund. *Triodia secunda*

- secundiflor-a, -um** L. *secundus*, turned to one side; *flos*, flower. Spikelets restricted to one side of inflorescence branches
- secundispiculus** L. *secundus*, turned to one side; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ulus*, diminutive. Spikelets turned to one side on panicle branches
- secund-um, -us** See *secunda*
- sedan** Burmese smoking pipe. Culms used for making pipes
- sedenens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Sedena that is the mountains of de la Seyna, France
- seelyae** In honor of M. K. Seely (fl. 1991) South African plant ecologist
- seemenianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. In honor of Karl Otto Seemen (1838–1910) German botanist
- segaenensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Segae, India
- segawana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Segawa Kikuji, Japanese botanist
- segetalis** L. *seges*, cornfield; *-alis*, pertaining to. Growing amongst cultivated cereals
- segetum** L. *seges*, cornfield; *-etum*, place of growth. Growing amongst cultivated cereals
- Sehima** Arabic *saehim*. The vernacular name in Egypt of the type species of the genus
- sehima** Resembling *Sehima*
- seidlilii** In honor of Wenzel Berno Seidl (1773–1842) Bohemian botanist
- seineri** In honor of Franz Seiner (1874–c. 1940) German botanist who collected in Angola
- sejuncta** L. separated. Spikelets widely separated along inflorescence branches
- sekimotoi** In honor of H. Sekimoto (fl. 1931) Japanese botanist
- seleri** In honor of Caecilie Seler (1855–1933) and Georg Eduard Seler (1849–1922) who collected in Central and South America
- selloan-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Friedrich Sellow (1789–1831) German botanist
- sellowii, sellowii** As for *selloana*
- sellowiana** As for *selloana*
- sellowii** As for *selloana*
- Sellulocalamus** L. *sella*, chair; *-ula*, diminutive; Gk *kalamos*, reed. Origin unclear
- Semeiostachys** Gk *semeion*, flag; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Spikes erect or slightly droopy
- semenovii** In honor of Peter Petrowitsch von Semenow-Tiam-Shansky (1827–1914) Russian traveller in Central Asia
- semialat-a, -um, -us** L. *semi-*, half; *ala*, wing; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Upper glumes winged. *Alloteropsis semialata*, *Axonopus semialatus*, *Oplismenus semialatus*, *Panicum semialatum*, *Urochloa semialata* – (2) paleas auricled at the base. *Coridochloa semialata*
- semiannularis** L. *semi-*, half; *annulus*, a ring; *-aris*, pertaining to. The lemma bears a half ring of hairs
- Semiarundinaria** L. *semi-*, half. Resembling *Arundinaria*
- semibarbata** L. *semi-*, half; *barba*, beard; *-ata*, possessing. Awn column hairy but bristle asperous
- semiberb-e, -is** L. *semi-*, half; *berbe*, beard. Pedicels ciliate only along outer edge
- semiciliata** L. *semi-*, half; *cilium*, hair; *-ata*, possessing. Glumes incompletely hairy, when compared with *Eriachne ciliata*, with which it was previously confused
- semidecumbens** L. *semi-*, half; *decumbo*, lie down. Culm bases resting on the ground
- semienensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Semien, Ethiopia
- semiglabrum** L. *semi-*, half; *glaber*, smooth. Internodes and pedicels glabrous on the back
- seminud-a, -um** L. *semi-*, half; *nuda*, bare. Only part of the plant bearing hairs
- semiorbiculata** L. *semi-*, half; *orbiculus*, circular; *-ata*, possessing. Possibly a reference to the club-shaped rhizomes
- semiovata** L. *semi-*, half; *ovata*, ovate. Leaf-blades ovate-lanceolate
- semisagittat-um, -us** L. *semi-*, half; *sagittatum*, arrow-like. Leaf-blades narrow-cordate and separated from their sheaths by a pseudopetiole

- semispirale** L. *semi-*, half; *spira*, spiral; *-ale*, pertaining to. The spikelets bear a long awn which spirals once around the raceme and then flattens out
- semisterilis** L. *semi-*, half; *sterilis*, sterile. Terminal spikelets sterile
- semitectum, -us** L. *semi-*, half; *tectum*, roof.
– (1) The racemes are solitary and partially covered by the spathe. *Andropogon semitectus* – (2) glumes almost as long as the spikelet. *Panicum semitectum* – (3) blades of upper culm-leaves overtopping panicle. *Dissanthelium semitectum*
- semiteres** L. *semi-*, half; *teres*, narrow cylindrical. The inflorescence at maturity separates into single-seeded segments which serve as dispersal units
- semitons-a, -um** L. *semi-*, half; *tonsa*, shaven. Upper subtending glume less pilose than lower and more pilose than sterile lemma
- semiundulat-a, -um** L. *semi-*, half; *undulatus*, wavy. Inflorescence branches flexuous
- semiverticillat-a, -um, -us** L. *semi-*, half; *verticillus*, whorl; *-ata*, possessing. Having inflorescences with secondary branching tending towards verticillate
- semperiana** In honor of Juan *Semper* (fl. 1944–1945) who collected in Argentina
- sempervirens** L. *semper*, always; *virens*, green. Perennial species
- semplei** In honor of A. T. Semple (fl. 1955) who collected in Mexico
- senanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Senano Island, Japan
- sendaica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Sendai Hill, Rikuzen Province, Japan
- sendulskyae** In honor of Tatiana Skvortzov Sendulsky (1922–) Russian parentage but born in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, who became a Brazilian botanist
- senegalensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Senegal, now Senagambia
- senescens** L. *senesco*, grow old. Leaf-blades with indumentum of white hairs
- senex** L. old man. From the Old Man Range, Central Otago District, South Island, New Zealand
- Senisetum** L. *seni*, six apiece; *seta*, bristle. Lemma six-awned
- Senites** L. *seni*, six apiece; Gk *-ites*, closely connected. The basal floret of the spikelet is female and both the succeeding florets are male, each with three stamens
- sennarensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sennar, Sudan
- Sennenia** In honor of Gustav Senn (1875–1945) Swiss botanist or Frère Sennen otherwise Etienne Marcelin Grenier-Blanc (1864–1943)
- sennii** In honor of Lorenzo Senni (1879–1954) Italian botanist
- seorsa** L. apart from. Segregated from a similar species
- sepang** From Sepang, Bali, Indonesia
- separatum** L. separate. Spikelets remote and solitary and so inflorescences unlike those of related species
- sepium** L. cuttle-bone. Spikelets the shape of a cuttle-bone
- septentrional-e, -is** L. northern. Northern in distribution
- serana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Seran (Ceram) Island in the Moluccan Islands, Indonesia
- seravschanic-um, -us** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Seravschan (Zeravshan), Tajikistan
- seredinii** In honor of R. M. Seređin (1912–)
- seretii** In honor of Félix Seret (1875–1910) who collected in Zaire
- sergievskajae** In honor of C. V. Sergievskaja (1926–) Russian botanist
- seriata** L. *series*, row; *-ata*, possessing. Culms arise in more or less close succession from extravaginal innovations
- sericans** L. *sericeus*, silken; *-ans*, assuming the appearance of. Spikelets silky
- sericantha** Gk *serikos*, silken; *anthos*, flower. Glumes and lemmas long, hairy
- sericat-a, -um, -us** L. *sericus*, silken; *-atus*, possessing. – (1) Rhachis conspicuously hairy. *Andropogon sericatus* – (2) leaf-sheath densely hairy. *Paspalum sericatum*
- serice-a, -um, -us** L. *sericus*, silken; *-ea*, indicating resemblance. Densely invested in part or totally with long hairs
- Sericrostis** Origin uncertain, not given by author but possibly a contraction of *serikos* (Gk silken) plus *Agrostis*

- Sericura** Gk *Seres*, Indian tribe from whom silk was bought; *oura*, tail. Now applied to two genera. One has an inflorescence with pedicels invested with long silky hairs; the other has the spikelet clusters subtended by long, often flexuose bristles
- Serigrostis** See *Sericrostis*
- serik** Vernacular name of the species in Sumatra, Indonesia
- serotin-a, -um** L. late. Flowering late in the season
- serpens** L. *serpo*, creep. Plants conspicuously rhizomatous or scandent
- serpentin-a, -um** L. *serpens*, snake; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. – (1) From the Javanese vernacular, snake-bamboo, on account of the culms hardly raised above the ground. *Schizostachyum serpentinum* – (2) lemmas transversed with dark lines. *Paspalum serpentinum* – (3) growing on soils derived from serpentine rocks. *Roegneria serpentina*, *Trisetum serpentinum*
- serpentine** L. of serpentine. Growing on serpentine soils
- serpentinum** From the Serpentine River, Western Australia
- serraefolium** L. *serra*, saw; *folium*, leaf. Margin of leaf-blades rough from the tubercular hair bases
- serrafalcoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Racemes resembling the spikelets of *Serrafalcus*
- Serrafalcus** In honor of Domenico Lo Faso Pietrasanta Duca di Serrafalco (1783–1869) Italian archeologist
- serrana** L. *serra*, saw; *-ana*, indicating connection. From a mountain ridge of the Serra de la Ánimas, Brazil
- serranoi** In honor of A. Serrano (prior to 1886) who collected in South America
- serrat-a, -um, -us** L. *serra*, saw; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Margins of leaf-blades or pedicels with short stiff hairs or hair-bases. *Andropogon serratus*, *Brachiaria serratus*, *Holcus serratus*, *Lepeocercis serrata*, *Panicum serratum*, *Sorghum serratum* – (2) keels of lemmas toothed. *Dactylis serrata*
- serratifolia** L. *serra*, saw; *-ata*, possessing; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-margin finely denticulate
- serratiglumis** L. *serra*, saw; *-ata*, possessing; *gluma*, husk. Glumes with serrated keels
- serrat-um, -us** See *serrata*
- serrifolia** L. *serra*, saw; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blade margins spinulosly toothed
- serrulat-a, -um, -us** L. *serra*, saw; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Margin of leaf-blade bearing short, stiff hairs. *Andropogon serrulatus*, *Chrysopogon serrulatus*, *Chusquea serrulatus*, *Zoysia serrulata* – (2) margin of glume bearing short stiff hairs. *Arthraxon serrulatus*, *Bathratherum serrulatum*
- Sesleria** In honor of Lionardo Sesler (?–1785) Venetian physician and botanist
- sesleriaeformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Sesleria*
- Sesleriella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here employed as a name-forming suffix. Resembling *Sesleria*
- seslerioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Sesleria* usually with respect to habit or inflorescence
- sesquiflor-a, -um** L. *sesqui*, one and a half; *flos*, flower. Spikelets with one fertile floret and a second sterile or male floret
- sesquiglume** An error for *subsesquiglume*
- sesquimetalis** L. *sesqui*, one and a half; *-alis*, pertaining to. Culms about 1.5 m tall
- sesquiterti-a, -um** L. *sesqui*, one and a half; *tertia*, bearing the ratio of four to three. Only three of the four florets fertile
- sessiliflorus** L. *sessilis*, sessile; *flos*, flower. Origin uncertain, not given by the author
- sessilis** L. sessile. – (1) Spikelets sessile. *Pseudozoysia sessilis* – (2) leaves sessile. *Racemobambos sessilis*
- sessilispic-a, -us** L. *sessilis*, sessile; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain. Spikelets sessile or very shortly stalked

- setace-a, -um, -us** *L. seta*, bristle; *-acea*, indicating resemblance. – (1) With bristle-like leaf-blades. *Agrostis setacea*, *Aristida setacea*, *Deschampsia setacea*, *Ehrharta setacea*, *Merxmüllera setacea*, *Microchloa setacea*, *Panicum setaceum*, *Rottboellia setacea*, *Stipa setacea*, *Tricholaena setacea* – (2) with long bristles in the inflorescence. *Pennisetum setaceum*, *Phalaris setacea* – (3) upper florets of spikelet abortive and forming bristles. *Bromus setaceus*
- Setaria** *L. seta*, bristle; *-aria*, possessing. The spikelets are subtended by one or more persistent bristles
- setarioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescence spicate resembling that of *Setaria*
- Setariopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Resembling *Setaria* with respect to the spikelets being subtended by bristles
- setari-um, -us** *L. seta*, bristle; *-aria*, possessing. The glumes and sterile lemmas terminate in bristles
- Setiacis** *L. seta*, bristle; Gk *akis*, pointed object. Upper glume bears a tuft of apical hairs
- seticulmis** *L. seta*, bristle; *culmus*, stem. Culms filiform
- setifer** *L. seta*, bristle; *fero*, carry or bear. Rhachis sparsely setose
- setifera** *L. seta*, bristle; *fero*, carry or bear. Lodicules with long deciduous bristles
- setifoli-a, -um, -us** *L. seta*, bristle; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades bristle-like
- setiformis** *L. seta*, bristle; *forma*, appearance. Leaf-sheaths with long oral setae
- setiger** *L. seta*, bristle; *gero*, carry or bear. Glumes shortly aristate
- setiger-a, -um, -us** *L. seta*, bristle; *gero*, carry or bear. – (1) With hairs or awns on the glumes or lemmas. *Arundinaria setigera*, *Aulonemia setigera*, *Brachiaria setigera*, *Cyrtococcum setigerum*, *Digitaria setigera*, *Panicum setigerum*, *Stipa setigera*, *Urochloa setigera* – (2) with spikelets subtended by bristles. *Cenchrus setigerus* – (3) with well developed oral setae. *Sasa setigera*
- setiglum-e, -is** *L. seta*, bristle; *gluma*, husk. Glumes and/or sterile lemmas terminating in bristles
- setinsigne** *L. seta*, bristle; *insigne*, outstanding. Upper lemma of floret with a well developed awn
- setivalva** *L. seta*, bristle; *valva*, leaf of a folding door. The sterile lemmas bear long stiff hairs on their margins in addition to shorter silky hairs
- setoides** *L. seta*, bristle; Gk *-oides*, resembling. Spikelet surrounded by an involucre of bristles
- setos-a, -um, -us** *L. seta*, bristle; *-osa*, abundance. – (1) Glumes and/or lemmas awned or attenuated. *Agrostis setosa*, *Andropogon setosus*, *Arundinella setosa*, *Chaetochloa setosa*, *Chamaeraphis setosa*, *Digitaria setosa*, *Fargesia setosa*, *Holcus setosus*, *Panicum setosum*, *Pariana setosa*, *Pennisetum setosum*, *Pleopogon setosum*, *Podosaeum setosum*, *Sorghastrum setosum*, *Syntherisma setosa* – (2) spikelets subtended by bristles. *Cenchrus setosus*, *Panicum setosum*, *Setaria setosa* – (3) leaf-sheath with bristle-like hairs. *Rottboellia setosa*
- Setosa** *L. seta*, bristle; *-osa*, abundance. Each raceme subtended by a stout bristle
- settsuensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Settsu Province, now part of Hyogo and Osaka Prefectures, Japan
- setulifer-a, -um** *L. seta*, bristle; *-ula*, diminutive; *fero*, carry or bear. Lemma apex apiculate
- setulosa** *L. seta*, bristle; *-ula*, diminutive; *-osa*, abundance. – (1) Glumes shortly hairy. *Urochondra setulosa* – (2) leaves shortly hairy. *Setaria setulosa* – (3) lemma terminating in a short bristle. *Vilfa setulosa*
- sevangensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Lake Sevang, now Lake Goktcha, Armenia
- sewerzowii** In honor of Nicolai Alexyevich Severzoff (1827–1885) Russian botanist
- seyrigii** In honor of André Seyrig who collected in Madagascar
- shaanxiense** *L. -ense*, denoting origin. From Shaanxi Province, China
- shallote** From Shallote, North Carolina, USA
- shandongensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Shandong Province, China

- shansiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Shansa, China
- shapoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sha Po Ling, Hainan Province, China
- sharonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Plain of Sharon, Palestine
- sharpii** In honor of Aaron John Sharp (1904–1997) United States botanist who collected in Mexico
- shastense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mt Shasta, California, USA
- shatilowiana** In honor of Shatilow
- shawanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Shawan, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China
- shawii** In honor of W. B. Kennedy Shaw (1901–?) English-born forester in the Sudan
- shearii** In honor of Cornelius Lott Shear (1865–1956) United States mycologist
- sheldonii** In honor of C. S. Sheldon (fl. 1882) United States botanist
- shelkovnikovii** In honor of A. Shelkovnikov, the collector
- shensiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Shensi, China
- shepherdii** In honor of A. H. Shepherd who extended hospitality in Mexico to Dr. Palmer, plant collector
- Shibataea** In honor of Keita Shibata (1877–1949) Japanese biochemist and botanist
- shibataeooides, shibataeooides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Shibataea*
- shibutamensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Shibutamimura, Ribuchiu Province, Japan
- shigaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Shiga, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
- shikotanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Shikotan, one of the Kurile Islands
- shimabarensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Shimabara Peninsula, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan
- shimadae** In honor of – (1) T. Shimada, Japanese botanist. *Andropogon shimadae* – (2) S. Shimada (fl. 1911) Japanese botanist. *Bambusa shimadae*
- shimadan-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Yaichi Shimada (?–1971 or 1972) Japanese botanist
- shimidzuana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Tôtarô Shimidzu (1932–) Japanese botanist
- shinanoana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Shinano Province, now Nagano Prefecture, Japan
- shinyangense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Shinyanga, Tanzania
- shiobarensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Shiobara, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan
- shirensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Chiré, Ethiopia
- shirleyanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of John Francis Shirley (1849–1922) English-born Australian educator and botanist
- shiwotae** In honor of Kenzo Shiwota (fl. 1934) Japanese botanist
- shiwotana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *shiwotae*
- shoshoneana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In reference to the Shoshone people whose ancestral lands encompass the known geographical distribution of the species
- shouliangiae** See *cheniae*
- shrevei** In honor of Forrest Shreve (1878–1950) United States botanist
- shrirangii** In honor of Shrirang Ramachandra Yadav (1954–) Indian botanist
- shuka** Vernacular name for several grasses in Argentina
- shumushuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sumushu, one of the Kurile Islands
- siamens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Siam, now Thailand
- Sibertia** See *Libertia*
- sibilans** L. *sibilo*, whistle. Culms used for making whistles
- sibinicus** L. *-icus*, belonging to. From the Sibir depression in the eastern Kalba Mountains of Kazakhstan
- sibiric-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Siberia
- sibthorpii** In honor of John Sibthorp (1758–1796) English botanist
- siccaneum** L. *siccus*, dry; *-an*, indicating connection; *-eum*, pertaining to. Growing in sandy places

- sicc-um, -us** L. dry. Growing on dry grassy plains
- sichotensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sichote-Alinj Mountains, Siberia
- sichuanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sichuan Province, China
- sichuanicus** L. *-icus*, belonging to. From Sichuan Province, China
- siciliensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sicilia, now Sicily
- sicul-a, -um, -us** L. a Sicilian. From Sicily
- siderograpt** Gk *sideros*, iron; *graptos*, painted. The sterile lemma is densely pubescent with brown hairs between the lateral nerves
- sieberi** In honor of Franz Wilhelm Sieber (1789–1844) Bohemian botanist and traveller
- sieberian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *sieberi*
- sieboldii** In honor of Philipp Franz van Siebold (1796–1866) German-born physician in Dutch service who collected in Japan
- Sieglingia** In honor of Johann Blasius Siegling (1760–1835) German mathematician at Erfurt
- sierrae** From Sierra Nevada Mountains, California, USA
- signata** L. *signo*, mark out. Conspicuous species
- sikangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the former Sikang Province, now part of the Tibet Autonomous Region and Sichuan Province, China
- sikkimens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Sikkim State, India
- sikokian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Shikoku Prefecture, Japan
- Silentvalleya** From Silent Valley dam site, Kerala State, India
- silicatum** English, silica; L. *-atum*, possessing. The culms possess an abundance of silica
- sillingeri** In honor of Pavel Sillinger (1905–1938) Czech botanist
- silvatic-a, -us** L. *silva*, wood; *-ica*, belonging to. Growing in woodlands
- silvean-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of William Arents Silveus (1875–1953) United States botanist and attorney
- silverstonei** In honor of P. A. Silverstone-Sopkin (fl. 1982–1988)
- silvestris** L. *silva*, wood; *-estris*, place of growth. Plants of woodlands
- simaoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Simao, Yunnan Province, China
- simbense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Simba, Kenya
- simensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Siemen Province, Ethiopia
- simeonis** In honor of Simeon Delmas, French cleric in the Marquesas
- similaris** L. resembling. Readily confused with another species
- simil-e, -is** L. like. Readily confused with one or more other species
- simillimus** L. very similar. Readily confused with another species
- simlensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Simla, Kashmir, India
- simonensis** As for *simoniana*
- simoniana** In honor of Bryan Kenneth Simon (1943–) South African born Australian botanist
- simonii** (1) In honor of Eugène L. Simon (1838–1924) French diplomat who sent plants to the Simon-Louis brothers' nursery at Metz in Alsace, France. *Arundinaria simonii*, *Bambusa simonii*, *Pleioblastus simonii* – (2) as for *simoniana*. *Brachyachne simonii*
- simonkaii** In honor of Lajos Simonkai (1837–1910) Hungarian botanist
- simonsonii** In honor of Simonson
- simplex** L. simple. Ultimate unit of inflorescence a spikelet rather than a pseudospikelet
- Simplicia** L. *simplex*, simple. Inflorescence unbranched
- simpliciflora** L. *simplex*, simple; *flos*, flower. – (1) Inflorescence a raceme. *Aristida simpliciflora* – (2) inflorescence of few florets. *Eragrostis simpliciflora*, *Megastachya simpliciflora*
- simplicissim-a, -us** L. *simplex*, simple; *-issima*, most. Culms unbranched

- simpliciuscul-a, -um** L. *simplicius*, simpler; *-ula*, diminutive
- simpsonii** In honor of Joseph Herman Simpson (1841–1918) United States amateur botanist
- simulans** L. *simulo*, to assume the appearance of something. Closely resembling another species
- sinaica-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the *Sinai*
- Sinarundinaria** L. *Sina*, China. From China and resembling *Arundinaria*
- sinattenuata** L. *Sina*, China. Resembling *Poa attenuata* and from China
- sincoranum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Serra do Sincora, Brazil
- sinelator** L. *Sina*, China; *elator*, taller. From China, and resembling or separated from *Deyeuxia elator*
- sinens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Sina, now China
- Singlingia** See *Sieglingia*
- singuaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Markt Singua, Republic of Cameroon
- singular-e, -is** L. *singulus*, solitary; *-are*, pertaining to. – (1) Inflorescence consisting of a single raceme. *Centrochloa singulare*, *Digitaria singularis*, *Paspalum singulare* – (2) peduncle terminating in a single spikelet. *Festuca singularis*
- sinic-a, -us** L. *Sina*, China; *-ica*, belonging to. From China
- Sinarundinaria** L. *Sina*, China. An *Arundinaria*-like genus from China
- Sinobambusa** L. *Sina*, China. A *Bambusa*-like genus from China
- Sinocalamus** L. *Sina*, China; *kalamos*, reed. Tall woody genus from China
- Sinochasea** L. *Sina*, China. In honor of Mary Agnes Merrill Chase (1869–1963) United States agrostologist who gave much assistance to the author Keng during his visit to Washington studying Chinese grasses
- sinoflexuosus** L. *sina*, China; *flecto*, bend; *-osa*, abundance. A Chinese grass with a strongly bent awn
- sinoglauc-a** L. *Sina*, China. Resembling *Poa glauc-a* and from China
- sinomongholica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Inner Mongolia, an autonomous region of China
- sinomutica** L. *Sina*, China. Resembling *Festuca mutica* and coming from China
- sinospinosa** L. *Sina*, China; *spina*, spine; *-osa*, abundance. A spiny species from China
- sintensisii** In honor of Paul Ernst Emil Sintensis (1847–1907) German apothecary and plant collector
- sinuat-a, -um, -us** L. *sinus*, curve; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Lemma apex sinuate. *Agropyron sinuatum*, *Elytrigia sinuata* – (2) epidermal cell walls of lemma sinuous. *Amphibromus sinuatus*
- sipapoense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Sipapo, Venezuela
- siphonoglossa** Gk *siphon*, a hollow body; *glossa*, tongue. Ligule forming a tube about the culm
- sipitangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sipitang, Sabah, Malaysia
- sipyle-a, -us** From Mt Sipylo, now Manissa Dag, Turkey
- Sirochloa** Gk *sira*, chord; *chloa*, grass. Culms wire-like
- siroyamensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Siroyamamura, a mountain in Japan
- sisca** Vernacular name of the species in Spain
- sitanioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar in habitat to *Sitanion*
- Sitanion** Gk *sitos*, grain of either wheat or barley; *-ion*, indicating occurrence. Inflorescences similar to those of certain species of wheat and barley
- sitchensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sitcha Island, Alaska
- Sitopsis** Gk *sitos*, an edible grain; *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to cultivated *Triticum*
- Sitordeum** Intergeneric hybrids between species of *Sitanion* and *Hordeum*
- Sitospelos** Gk *sitos*, wheat; *pelos*, mud. Possibly used for making mud bricks
- sivagiriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Sivagiri Hills, India
- sivarajanii** In honor of V. V. Sivarajan (1944–1995) Indian botanist
- sjuzevii** In honor of Paul W. Sjuzew, Russian botanist
- skorpilii** In honor of H. and K. Skorpil (fl. 1892) Bulgarian geographers

- skottsbergii** In honor of Carl Johan Fredrik Skottsberg (1880–1963) Swedish botanist
- skrjabinii** In honor of S. Skrjabin (fl. 1967) Russian botanist
- skvortzovii** In honor of – (1) Boris Vassilievich Skvortzov (1890–1980) Russian-born Manchurian botanist. *Merostachys skvortzovii* – (2) Alexei Konstantinovich Skvortzov (1920–) Russian botanist. *Festuca skvortzovii*, *Poa skvortzovii*
- sloanei** In honor of Hans Sloane (1660–1753) English physician and botanist who collected in West Indies
- smaragdina** L. *smaragdus*, precious stone of green color but probably not applied to emerald; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Foliage emerald-green in color
- Smidetia** See Franz Wilibald Schmidt under entry for *Schmidtia*
- smidetia** See Franz Wilibald Schmidt under entry for *Schmidtia*
- smilacifolia** L. *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades similar to those of *Smilax*
- smirnovii, smirnowii** In honor of Valentin Ivanovich Smirnow (1879–1942) Russian botanist
- smithian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Christen Smith (1785–1816) Norwegian botanist
- smithii** In honor of – (1) Charles Eastwick Smith (1820–1900) United States engineer and amateur botanist. *Avena smithii*, *Melica smithii* – (2) Jared Gage Smith (1866–1925) United States botanist. *Agropyron smithii* – (3) Albert Charles Smith (1906–1997) United States botanist. *Stipa smithii* – (4) Lyman Bradford Smith (1904–1999) United States botanist. *Reitzia smithii* – (5) James Edward Smith (1759–1829) English botanist. *Festuca smithii*, *Poa smithii* – (6) Philip Morgans Smith (1941–2004) English-born Scottish botanist and educator. *Panicum smithii* – (7) Christen Smith (1785–1816) Norwegian botanist. *Aeluropus smithii*, *Dactylis smithii* – (8) Jeremy Michael Bayliss Smith (1945–) English born Australian ecologist. *Deyeuxia smithii* – (9) David Nelson Smith (1945–1991) United States botanist. *Chusquea smithii*
- smitinandiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Temochloa*
- smutsii** In honor of Jan Christiaan Smuts (1870–1950) South African statesman and amateur botanist
- sneidernii** In honor of Kjell von Sneidern (fl. 1910) who collected in Colombia
- Snowdenia** In honor of Joseph Davenport Snowden (1886–1973) English-born Ugandan economic botanist
- snowdenii** As for *Snowdenia*
- sobolevskiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Kira Arkadyevna Sobolevskaja (1911–) Russian botanist
- sobolifer-a, -um** L. *soboles*, offshoot; *fero*, carry or bear. – (1) Strongly rhizomatous. *Achnatherum soboliferum*, *Agrostis sobolifera*, *Muhlenbergia sobolifera*, *Podosaeum soboliferum* – (2) having culms that push through the vegetation. *Paspalum soboliferum*
- socotranum** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Socotra, a Yemeni island in the Gulf of Aden
- soczawae** In honor of Victor Borisovich Soczawa (1905–) Russian botanist and plant geographer
- Soderstromia** In honor of Thomas Robert Soderstrom (1936–1987) United States agrostologist
- soderstromiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Soderstromia*
- soderstromii** As for *Soderstromia*
- sodiroan-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Luigi Sodiro (1836–1909) Italian-born Ecuadorean cleric and amateur botanist
- Soejatmia** In honor of Soejatmi Dransfield (1939–) Indonesian-born English botanist
- soerensenii** In honor of Thorvald Sørensen (1902–1973) Danish forester
- sogdian-a, -um** From Sogdiana, a district in Central Asia between the Jaxartes and Oxus Rivers, also known as Turkestan
- Sohnsia** In honor of Ernest Reeves Sohns (1917–) United States botanist
- sokotranum** See *socotranum*
- solandri** In honor of Daniel Carl Solander (1736–1782) Swedish-born English botanist

- solearis** L. sandle-shaped. The apex of the palea is folded forward to form a shallow pocket
- Solenachne** Gk *solen*, channel; *achne*, scale. Lower glume two-keeled
- Solenophyllum** Gk *solen*, channel; *phyllon*, leaf. The subulate leaf-blades on drying roll inwards to form a groove
- solid-a, -us** L. solid. – (1) Culms solid. *Fargesia solida*, *Gelidocalamus solidus*, *Indocalamus solidus*, *Monocladus solidus* – (2) panicles contracted. *Poa solida*
- solitaria** L. solitary. Inflorescence unbranched
- solomonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Solomon Islands, in Pacific Ocean
- solut-a, -us** L. completely separate. Clearly distinct from related species
- somae** In honor of T. Soma (fl. 1914) Japanese botanist
- somalens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Somalia
- somdevae** In honor of Som Deva (fl. 1991) Indian botanist
- sommieri** As for *sommieranum*
- sommieranum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Carlo Pietro Stefano Sommier (1848–1922) Italian botanist
- sondongensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Son-Dong, Ha Bac Province, Vietnam
- soongarica** See *soongarica*
- sonorum** From Sonora, Mexico
- soongarica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Soongaria, now Sungaria (Dzungaria, Zungaria), north-western China
- soratana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Sorata, Bolivia
- soratensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sorata, Bolivia
- sordid-a, -um** L. dirty. Spikelets dark-green
- sorgerae** In honor of Friederike Sorger (1914–2001) Austrian merchant and plant collector
- Sorghastrum** L. *-astrum*, somewhat resembling. Similar to *Sorghum* in appearance
- sorghi** Of, that is resembling *Sorghum*
- sorghoide-a, -um** Gk *-oidea*, resembling. Resembling *Sorghum*
- sorghoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Sorghum*
- sorghoidea** See *sorghoidea*
- Sorghum** Italian, *sorgho*. Vernacular name for the genus
- sorghum** In habit resembling *Sorghum halepense*
- Sorgum** See *Sorghum* but quite unrelated
- sorianoi** In honor of Alberto Soriano (fl. 1960) Argentinian agriculturalist
- sororia** L. *soror*, sister. Readily confused with related species
- sorrentini** From Sorrentino, Sicily
- sorstitalis** L. *solstitium*, solstice (longest day of the year); *-alis*, pertaining to. Meaning uncertain and possibly a misspelling of *solstitialis*, and if so, may be a reference to the flowering season
- sorzogonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sorzogon on Luzon Island, Philippines
- sosnovskyi, sosnowskyi** In honor of Dimitrii Ivanovich Sosnowsky (1885–1952) Russian botanist
- soukupii** In honor of Jaroslev Soukup (1903–1989) Czech missionary and ethnobotanist who collected in Peru
- southwoodii** From Southwood National Park, Queensland, Australia
- sovieticum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From the Soviet Union, now replaced by many self-governing Republics in Europe and Asia
- soyensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sôya, Kitami Province, Hokkaido, Japan
- sozanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sozan, Taihoku, Taiwan
- spadice-a, -us** L. *spadix*, chestnut-brown; *-ea*, pertaining to. The spikelets and/or inflorescence branches are chestnut-brown
- spania** Gk *spanos*, scarce. Known only from Waitaki Valley, New Zealand
- spanianth-a, -us** Gk *spanios*, rare; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets distant in the inflorescence
- spanospicula** Gk *spanos*, scarce; L. *spica*, spike; *-ula*, diminutive. Spikelets fewer than in related species

- spanostachya** Gk *spanios*, rare; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence with few branches
- sparmannii** In honor of Anders Sparmann (1748–1820) Swedish botanist and traveler
- sparshottiorum** In honor of Kym Margaret Sparshott (1970–) Australian botanist and Peter Edward Sparshott (1969–) Australian naturalist
- sparsicomum** L. *sparsus*, few or scattered; *como*, hair of head. Spikelets few and distant on the panicle
- sparsiflor-a, -um** L. *sparsus*, few; *flos*, flower.
– (1) Florets few per spikelet. *Arundinaria sparsiflora*, *Sinarundinaria sparsiflora*
– (2) spikelets few per inflorescence. *Panicum sparsiflorum*, *Triplasis sparsiflora*, *Trisetum sparsiflora*
- sparsifructus** L. *sparsus*, few; *fructus*, fruit. The spikelets are often solitary rather than paired
- sparta** Gk *spartos*, broom (*Spartium junceum*) used for making rope. See *Spartum*
- spartea** Gk *spartos*, broom (*Spartium junceum*) used for making rope. See *Spartum*
- spartellum** Gk *spartos*, broom; L. *-ellum*, diminutive. The rigid terete culms resemble the terete, almost leafless stems of Spanish Broom (*Spartium junceum*)
- Sparteum** See *Spartum*
- Spartina** Gk *spartos*, broom (*Spartium junceum*); *-ina*, indicating resemblance. The tough leaves may be used for making cordage as is *spartos* or broom (*Spartium junceum*)
- spartinae** Resembling *Spartina*
- spartinoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Superficially similar to *Spartina*
- Spartochloa** Gk *spartos*, broom (*Spartium junceum*); *chloa*, grass. Culm leaves reduced thereby resembling broom (*Spartium junceum*)
- Spartum, spartum** Gk *spartos*, broom (*Spartium junceum*) used for making rope. Name transferred to the grass because it too is a source of fibre
- spathace-a, -um, -us** L. *spatha*, sheathing base and false petiole of a palm leaf; *-acea*, indicating resemblance. – (1) Inflorescence pedunculate and so scarcely exerted from the uppermost leaf-sheath. *Arthraxon spathaceus*, *Arundinaria spathacea*, *Chloris spathacea*, *Cryptochloris spathacea*, *Fargesia spathacea*, *Paspalum spathaceum*, *Tetrapogon spathaceus* – (2) inflorescence bracts spathe-like. *Chusquea spathacea*
- spathellosum** L. *spatha*, sheathing base and false petiole of a palm leaf; *-ella*, diminutive; *-osum*, abundance. Lemma of male floret large with a broad margin
- Spathia** L. *spatha*, sheathing base and false petiole of a palm leaf. Racemes protected by inflated sheathing leaf-base
- spathiflor-a, -um, -us** L. *spatha*, sheathing base and false petiole of a palm leaf; *flos*, flower. Racemes enclosed in sheathing leaf-bases
- speciana** L. *species*, beauty; *-ana*, indicating connection. Origin uncertain, not given by the author
- specios-a, -us** L. *species*, beauty; *-osa*, abundance. Showy in some respect, in particular the inflorescence
- speciosissimum** L. *speciosus*, showy; *-issimum*, most. Inflorescences very beautiful
- speciosus** See *speciosa*
- spectabil-e, -is** L. showy. Attractive or outstanding in some respect such as height
- spgazzinii** In honor of Carlo Luigi Spgazzini (1858–1926) Italian-born Argentinian botanist
- speirostachya** Gk *speira*, anything twisted; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Florets disposed spirally along rachilla
- spellenbergii** In honor of Richard William Spellenberg (1940–) United States botanist
- Spelta, spelta** Old Saxon for a species of wheat formerly widely cultivated in southern Europe
- speltaeform-e, -is** See *speltiforme*
- speltiform-e, -is** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Triticum spelta*
- speltoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Spelta*

- speluncarum** L. *spelunca*, cave. Of caves, growing in moist shady caverns
- spencei** In honor of James F. Spence (fl. 1812) who collected in Venezuela
- spergulifolium** L. *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades resembling those of *Spergula*
- Spermachiton** Gk *sperma*, seed; *chiton*, tunic. Seed readily separated from pericarp
- Spermatochiton** See *Spermachiton*
- sphacelat-a, -um** L. speckled with brown or black. The apices of the anthoecia are purple or black
- sphacoticus** Gk *sphakos* or *sphagnos*, a fragrant moss; *-icus*, belonging to. Growing in alpine sphagnum bogs
- Sphaerella** Gk *sphaera*, ball; *-ella*, diminutive. Inflorescence spherical
- Sphaerium** Gk *sphaera*, ball. The pistillate portion of the inflorescence is enclosed in a hard, bead-like structure
- Sphaerobambos** Gk *sphaera*, ball. Fruit spherical otherwise resembling *Bambusa*
- sphaerocarp-a, -on, -um** Gk *sphaera*, ball; *karpos*, fruit. Spikelets almost circular in outline
- Sphaerocaryum** Gk *sphaera*, ball; *karyon*, nut. The grain is hard and resembles a ball
- sphaerocephal-a, -us** Gk *sphaera*, ball; *kephale*, head. Inflorescence a contracted globose panicle
- sphaerococcum** Gk *sphaera*, ball; *kokkos*, grain. Grain spherical
- sphagnicola** L. *-cola*, dweller. Growing in *Sphagnum* bogs
- Spheneria** Gk *sphen*, wedge; L. *-aria*, pertaining to. The spikelets are top-shaped
- Sphenopholis** Gk *sphen*, wedge; *pholis*, scale as of snake. The upper glume is wedge-shaped and indurated
- Sphenopus** Gk *sphen*, wedge; *pous*, foot. Pedicels wedge-shaped towards the tip
- sphondyloides** Gk *sphondylos*, vertebra; *-odes*, resembling. The spikelets resemble vertebrae
- spicaeformis** See *spiciforma*
- spicat-a, -um, -us** L. *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ata*, possessing. Inflorescence a spike or spicate panicle
- spicaventi** L. *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *ventus*, wind. – (1) Panicle branches long and thin enabling spikelets to wave in the breeze. *Apera spicaventi*, *Stipa spicaventi* – (2) as used by Linneus, a translation into Latin of the Swedish vernacular name, *vindhren*. *Agrostis spicaventi*
- spiciform-a, -e, -is** L. *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *forma*, appearance. Inflorescence a condensed spike-like panicle
- spiciger-a, -um** L. *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *gero*, carry or bear. Inflorescence a spicate panicle
- spiculosa** L. *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive; *-osa*, well-developed. Inflorescence spike-like as with *Triticum*
- spinescens** L. *spinesco*, become thorny. Inflorescence branches terminally pungent
- spinifera** L. *spina*, thorn; *fero*, carry or bear. The glumes terminate in an apical spine
- Spinifex** L. *spina*, thorn; *facio*, make. The leaf-blades of some species have sharply tipped apices
- spinifex** L. *spina*, thorn; *facio*, make. Involucral bristles spiny
- spinos-a, -um** L. *spina*, thorn; *-osa*, abundance. – (1) Inflorescence branches terminating in spines. *Cladoraphis spinosa* – (2) roots or stems bearing thorns. *Arthrostylidium spinosum*, *Arundo spinosa*, *Bambusa spinosa*, *Guadua spinosa*, *Ischurochloa spinosa* – (3) leaf-blades pungent. *Eragrostis spinosa*, *Festuca spinosa*, *Poa spinosa*
- spinosissima** L. *spinosus*, spiny; *-issima*, most. With abundant thorns derived from lateral shoots whose growth has been arrested
- spinosum** See *spinosa*
- spiralis** L. *spira*, anything coiled; *-alis*, pertaining to. – (1) Leaf-blades spirally coiled. *Chionochloa spiralis* – (2) panicle branches spirally arranged. *Echinochloa spiralis* – (3) spikelets spirally arranged on the rhachis. *Cynosurus spiralis*

- spirathera** Gk *speira*, anything twisted; *ather*, barb or spine. Lemma awn large and column spirally twisted when dry
- spiridonovii** In honor of Maxim Demitrievic Spiridonov (1878–1939) Russian botanist
- spirifera** L. *spira*, coil; *fero*, carry or bear. With circinate hairs on the upper glume and sterile lemma
- Spirochloe, Spirochloë** Gk *speiran*, twist; *chloa*, grass. At maturity the panicle becomes elongated and spiral
- spirostylis** Gk *speira*, coil; *stylos*, column. Style bent
- Spirotheros** Gk *speira*, anything twisted; *ather*, barb or spine. Lemma with a very long spirally twisted awn
- spissifolium** L. *spissus*, dense; *folium*, leaf. Culms freely branching from the lower nodes thereby generating a dense mass of foliage at the base of the plant
- spissum** L. compact. Leaf-blades erect, appressed to stem
- splendens** L. shining. – (1) Culms glossy. *Cortaderia splendens* – (2) lemmas glossy. *Achnatherum splendens*, *Koeleria splendens*, *Paspalum splendens*, *Stipa splendens*
- splendid-a, -um** L. splendid. Culms tall
- Spodiopogon** Gk *spodios*, grey; *pogon*, beard. The spikelets and pedicels are invested with long grey hairs
- spongiosum** L. spongy. Spikelets somewhat turgid
- spontane-a, -um** L. naturally growing wild. Growing in the wild but closely related to species known in cultivation
- Sporabolus** See *Sporobolus*
- Sporichloe** A misspelling of *Spirochloe*
- Sporobolus** Gk *sporos*, seed; *ballo*, throw. At maturity the seeds are squeezed out of the fruits
- sprengelii** In honor of Kurt Sprengel (1766–1833) German botanist
- spretum** L. *sperno*, separate. Treated as a distinct taxon from a species complex
- spruceana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Richard Spruce (1817–1893) English botanist in South America
- sprucei** As for *spruceana*
- spuria** L. spurious. The lateral awns of the lemma are insignificant or absent, the spikelets then resembling those of *Stipa*
- squamulat-um, -us** L. *squama*, scale; *-ula*, diminutive; *-atum*, possessing. – (1) Spikelet clusters subtended by scale-like spatheoles. *Andropogon squamulatus* – (2) paleas, lemmas and glumes well developed. *Paspalum squamulatum*, *Pennisetum squamulatum*, *Pentastachya squamulatum*
- squarros-a, -um, -us** L. spreading at right angles from a common axis. – (1) Inflorescence arms held at right angles to common axis. *Aegilops squarrosa*, *Andropogon squarrosus*, *Astrebla squarrosa*, *Boissiera squarrosa*, *Bromus squarrosus*, *Cleistogenes squarrosa*, *Diplachne squarrosa*, *Eragrostis squarrosa*, *Eriachne squarrosa*, *Kengia squarrosa*, *Leptochloa squarrosa*, *Molinia squarrosa*, *Pogonarthria squarrosa*, *Pseudoraphis squarrosa*, *Spinifex squarrosa*, *Stipa squarrosa*, *Triticum squarrosus*, *Urelytrum squarrosus* – (2) lemma square in outline. *Munroa squarrosa* – (3) leaf-blades held at right angles to culm axis. *Panicum squarrosa*
- sreenarayanae** In honor of Sree Narayana Guru, Indian Saint and Social Reformer who founded a number of educational establishments in Kerala, India
- srilankensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sri Lanka
- stachydanthus** Gk *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat; *anthos*, flower. Panicle spiciform
- stachyodes** Gk *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat; *-odes*, resembling. Panicle spiciform
- stagnalis** L. *stagnum*, standing water; *-alis*, pertaining to. Growing along the margins of still water
- stagnatile** L. *stagnum*, pool; *-atile*, place of growth. Growing in pools
- stagnin-a, -um, -us** L. *stagnum*, pool; *-ina*, indicating possession. Aquatic species
- staintonii** In honor of John David Adam Stainton (1921–) English botanist
- standleyi** In honor of Paul Carpenter Standley (1884–1963) United States botanist

- Stapfia** In honor of Otto Stapf (1857–1933) Austrian-born English botanist
- stapfian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Stapfia*
- stapfii** As for *Stapfia*
- Stapfiola** L. *-ola*, diminutive but here employed as a name-forming suffix. As for *Stapfia*
- Stapfochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. As for *Stapfia*
- staroplaninica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Stara Planin Mountains, Serbia
- starosselskyi** In honor of V. Starosselsky (fl. 1921–1922) Russian botanist
- stassewitschii** In honor of Stassewitsch
- stauntonii** In honor of George Leonard Staunton (1737–1801) Irish-born physician and British civil servant who collected in China
- stebbinsianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of George Ledyard Stebbins (1906–2000) United States botanist
- stebbinsii** As for *stebbinsianum*
- stebeckii** In honor of Stephan G. Beck (1944–) Bolivian botanist
- stebleri** In honor of Friedrich Gottlieb Stebler (1852–1935) Swiss botanist
- stenisii** In honor of Cornelis Gijsbert Gerrit Jan van Steenis (1901–1986) Dutch botanist
- stefanii** In honor of Giuseppe Stephanini (fl. 1882–1938) Italian botanist
- Stegosia** Gk *stegos*, roof. Used for roofing material in Indo-China, now Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam
- steinbachii** In honor of J. Steinbach (fl. 1929) who collected in Bolivia
- steinbergii** In honor of E. Steinberg (fl. 1931–1934) Russian plant collector
- Steinchisma** Gk *steinos*, narrow; *chasma*, yawning hollow. The lower floret is gaping
- Steirachne** Gk *steira*, forepart of ship's keel; *achne*, scale. In outline the lemma of the fertile floret has the shape of the prow of a ship
- stejnegeri** In honor of Leonard Hess Stejner (fl. 1882–1897)
- Stelephuros** Gk *stelephouros*, hare's foot plantain. Plants softly hairy like the hare's foot plantain (*Plantago lagopus*)
- stellaris** L. *stella*, star; *-aris*, pertaining to. From the Star Mountains, Papua New Guinea
- stellat-a, -um** L. star-shaped. Hairs at the base of the spikelet spreading stellately at maturity
- stelleri** In honor of Georg Wilhelm Steller (1709–1746) German traveller who collected in Siberia
- Stematospermum** See *Stemmatospermum*
- Stemmatosperma** See *Stemmatospermum*
- Stemmatospermum** Gk *stemma*, wreath made of wool or wool itself; *sperma*, seed. Possibly a reference to the pinnate-plumose stigmas
- stenachyr-a, -um** Gk *stenos*, narrow; *achyron*, chaff. Spikelets with narrow glumes and lemmas
- stenanth-a, -um** Gk *stenos*, narrow; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets narrow
- stenoauritus** Gk *stenos*, narrow; L. *auritis*, long-eared. Auricles linear
- Stenobromus** Gk *stenos*, narrow. Spikelets similar to but narrower than those of most *Bromus* species
- stencarpa** Gk *stenos*, narrow; *karpos*, fruit. Inflorescence segments subtended by cylindrical cupules
- Stenochloa** Gk *stenos*, narrow; *chloa*, grass. Inflorescence a narrow panicle
- stenoclad-a, -um** Gk *stenos*, narrow; *klados*, branch. Panicle branches thin
- stenodes** Gk *stenos*, narrow. Culms slender and wiry
- stenodoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Panicum stenodes*
- Stenofestuca** Gk *stenos*, narrow. Spikelets resembling those of *Festuca* but with narrow glumes
- stenolemma** Gk *stenos*, narrow; *lemma*, scale. Lemmas narrow-lanceolate
- stenophyll-a, -um** Gk *stenos*, narrow; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades filiform
- stenopectera** Gk *stenos*, narrow; *pteron*, wing or feather-like. Margins of glumes and sterile lemmas white-winged
- stenorrhachis** Gk *stenos*, narrow; *rhachis*, backbone. Culms slender

- stenosoma** Gk *stenos*, narrow; *soma*, body. Culms slender
- stenostachy-a, -um, -us** Gk *stenos*, narrow; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. – (1) Inflorescence a narrow spike or spike-like panicle. *Agropyron stenostachyum*, *Aristida stenostachya*, *Bambusa stenostachya*, *Digitaria stenostachya*, *Panicum stenostachyum*, *Penicillaria stenostachya*, *Penisetum stenostachyum*, *Roegneria stenostachya*, *Sporobolus stenostachyus*, *Triodia stenostachya* – (2) raceme narrow. *Paspalum stenostachyum*
- Stenostachys, stenostachys** See *stenostachya*. – (1) Spikelets narrow. *Eragrostis stenostachys* – (2) inflorescence narrow. *Hordeum stenostachys*
- Stenostachyum** See *stenostachya*
- Stenotaphrium** See *Stenotaphrum*
- stenotaphroides** Gk *-odes*, resembling. Similar to *Stenotaphrum*
- Stenotaphron** See *Stenotaphrum*
- Stenotaphrum** Gk *stenos*, slender; *taphros*, ditch. The spikelets are sunken in small pits on the surface of the rhachis
- stenothyrs-a, -um, -us** Gk *stenos*, narrow; *thyrsos*, ornamental wand. Panicle contracted
- stentiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Sydney Margaret Stent (1875–1942) South African botanist
- Stephanachne** Gk *stephanos*, crown; *achne*, scale. The lemma has a crown of long hairs around the two lobes
- stepparia** English *steppe* from Russian *stip*, grassland; *-aria*, pertaining to. From grasslands of Argentina
- stepposa** English *steppe* from Russian *stip*, grassland; *-osa*, abundant. A common steppe species
- Stereochlaena** Gk *stereos*, rigid; *chlaena*, cloak. The fertile lemma is rigid
- stereophylla** Gk *stereos*, rigid; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades stiff
- sterilis** L. sterile. – (1) The spikelets fall soon after attaining maturity. *Avena sterilis*, *Bromus sterilis*, *Koeleria sterilis* – (2) the lower florets are sterile. *Eragrostis sterilis*
- Steudefella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here employed as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Ernest Gottlieb von Steudel (1783–1856) German botanist and physician
- steudelian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Steudefella*
- steudelii** As for *Steudefella*
- stevanii** In honor of Christian von Steven (1781–1863) Finnish-born Russian botanist
- stevensianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Frank Lincoln Stevens (1871–1934) United States botanist
- stevensii** In honor of Warren Douglas Stevens (1944–) United States botanist
- stewartiana** In honor of Ralph Randles Stewart (1890–1993) United States missionary and botanist at Rawalpindi, Pakistan
- stewartii** As for *stewartiana*
- steyermarkii** As for *Steyermarkochloa*
- Steyermarkochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Julian Alfred Steyermark (1909–1988) United States botanist who worked principally in Venezuela
- Stiburus** Gk *stibi*, powdered antimony used for eye paint; *oura*, tail. Spikelets dark-purple and inflorescence a dense spicate panicle
- stickhania** In honor of Eve and James Stickha, United States rock collectors
- stigmatisat-a, -um** L. *stigma*, mark; *-atum*, possessing. Subtending glumes with red spots
- stigmos-a, -um** L. *stigma*, mark; *-osa*, abundance. Leaf-sheath with very small glands
- stillmanii** In honor of Jacob Davis Babcock Stillman (1819–1888) United States physician and amateur botanist
- stillmannii** See *stillmanii*
- Stilpnophleum** Gk *stilphnos*, glistening. Glumes membranous and often pigmented, otherwise resembling *Phleum*
- Stipa** Gk *stype*, coarse part of hemp or other plant fibre. Used for making rope
- stipacea** L. *-acea*, indicating resemblance. Similar to *Stipa*
- stipaeculmis** L. *culmus*, stem. With the habit of *Stipa*

- stipaeformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Stipa* in some respect
- Stipagrostis** Compounded of the generic names *Stipa* and *Agrostis*. The type species has feathery awns like those of *Stipa pennata*
- stipatum** L. *stipes*, stalk; *-atum*, possessing. Spikelets distinctly stalked
- Stipavena** A contraction of *Stipa* and *Avena* the genus sharing characters of both
- Stipidium** Gk *-idium*, resemblance. Fossil fruits resembling those of *Stipa*
- stipiflorum** L. *stipes*, stalk; *flos*, flower. Glumes separated by a small stipe
- stipifoli-a, -um** L. *folium*, leaf. The leaf-blades resemble those of *Stipa*
- stipiformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Resembling *Stipa* in some respect
- stipitat-a, -um** L. *stipes*, stalk; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Pedicels long. *Aristida stipitata* – (2) rachilla internodes long. *Panicum stipitatum* – (3) stigmas shortly stalked. *Ischaemum stipitatum*
- stipoide-a, -um** Gk *-oidea*, resembling. The spikelet has a long sharp callus and resembles *Stipa*
- stipoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. With spikelets resembling those of *Stipa*
- Stiporyzopsis** Hybrids between species of *Stipa* and *Oryzopsis*
- stiriaca** L. *stiria*, icicle. Growing on high mountains
- stjohnii** In honor of Harold St John (1892–1991) United States botanist especially concerned with the Pacific region
- stocksii** In honor of John Ellerton Stocks (1822–1854) English-born physician and plant collector in India
- stokesii** In honor of A. M. Stokes (fl. 1922) who collected in the Marquesas
- stoliczkae** In honor of Ferdinand Stoliczka (1838–1874) Austrian/Czech palaeontologist who collected in Kashmir
- stolonifer, -a, -um** L. *stolo*, shoot; *fero*, carry or bear. Plant with well developed underground stems
- stolziana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *stolzii*
- stolzii** In honor of Adolph Ferdinand Stolz (1871–1917) German missionary in Nyssaland, now Malawi
- stracheyi** In honor of Richard Strachey (1817–1908) English-born Indian Army officer and plant collector
- stragulus** L. creeping. Plants with freely branching stolons
- stramine-a, -um, -us** L. straw-yellow. – (1) Spike-lets and attendant structures straw-colored. *Bromus stramineus*, *Chusquea straminea*, *Jouvea straminea*, *Panicum stramineum*, *Paspalum stramineum*, *Pennisetum stramineum* – (2) glumes and leaves straw-coloured. *Muhlenbergia straminea* – (3) leaves and glume apices straw-coloured. *Deschampsia straminea*
- strangulata** L. *strangulo*, torment. The inflorescences are burr-like and catch in clothes
- streblochaeta** See *Streblochaete*
- Streblochaete** Gk *streblos*, twisted; *chaete*, bristle. The lemmas bear long, twisted awns
- strephioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. The foliage resembles that of *Strephium*
- Strephium** Gk *strepho*, twist. The leaf-blades exhibit sleep-movements
- strephoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Superficially similar to *Strephium*
- Streptachne** Gk *streptos*, flexible; *achne*, scale. The lemma terminates in a hygroscopic awn in both genera so named
- Streptia** Gk *streptos*, flexible. The style is twisted into three long tortuous stigmas
- streptobotrys** Gk *streptos*, flexible; *botrys*, bunch of grapes. Spikelets widely separated in spike
- Streptochaeta** Gk *streptos*, flexible; *chaete*, bristle. The awn is twisted
- Streptogyna, Streptogyne** Gk *streptos*, flexible; *gyne*, woman. The style is twisted and divided into three long tortuous stigmas
- Streptolophus** Gk *streptos*, flexible; *lophos*, crest. The spikelets are subtended by a basket-like involucre formed by the recurved spinous tips of a dwarf branch system
- Streptostachis** See *Streptostachys*

- Streptostachys, streptostachys** Gk *streptos*, flexible; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Spikelets appressed to secondary branches of inflorescence and so, with their recurved awns, resemble spikes of wheat
- striat-a, -um, -us** L. *stria*, furrow; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Glumes and lemmas streaked. *Andropogon striatus*, *Bromus striatus*, *Cleistogenes striata*, *Coelachne striata*, *Glyceria striata*, *Kengia striata*, *Panicum striatum*, *Pollinia striata*, *Rottboellia striata*, *Sacciolepis striata* – (2) leaf-sheath streaked. *Holcus striatus*, *Sinobambusa striata*, *Trochera striata*
- striatulum** L. *stria*, furrow; *-ata*, possessing; *-ulum*, diminutive. Glumes weakly grooved
- striat-um, -us** See *striata*
- stribrnyi** In honor of Václav Stribrny (1853–1927) Bohemian-born Bulgarian botanist
- strict-a, -um, -us** L. erect. – (1) Inflorescence branches erect. *Amphipogon strictus*, *Andropogon strictus*, *Aristida stricta*, *Arundinella stricta*, *Arundo stricta*, *Atropis stricta*, *Avenella stricta*, *Bambusa stricta*, *Briza stricta*, *Calamagrostis stricta*, *Calotheca stricta*, *Crypsis stricta*, *Danthonia stricta*, *Dendrocalamus strictus*, *Deschampsia stricta*, *Deyeuxia stricta*, *Digitaria stricta*, *Distichlis stricta*, *Eleusine stricta*, *Epilcamps strictus*, *Eremopogon strictus*, *Ferocalamus strictus*, *Festuca stricta*, *Garnotia stricta*, *Glyceria stricta*, *Isachne stricta*, *Merxmüllera stricta*, *Nardus stricta*, *Oplismenus strictus*, *Panicum strictum*, *Puccinellia stricta*, *Roegneria stricta*, *Saccharum strictum*, *Sporobolus strictus*, *Stipa stricta*, *Tridens strictus* – (2) culms erect. *Cenchrus strictus*, *Ehrharta stricta*, *Ferocalamus strictus*
- strictiflor-a, -um** L. *strictus*, erect; *flos*, flower. Panicles narrow
- strictifolium** L. *strictus*, erect; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades erect or nearly so
- strictior** L. more erect. Panicle branches more appressed than in related taxa
- strictiramea** L. *strictus*, erect; *ramus*, branch. Inflorescence branches erect
- strictissimum** L. *strictus*, erect; *-issimum*, indicating to a high degree. Panicle branches very closely appressed to central axis
- strictula** L. *strictus*, erect; *-ula*, tending to. Panicles erect, somewhat constricted
- strict-um, -us** See *stricta*
- stridula** L. rustling. The leaves make a crackling sound when trodden on
- strigatus** L. *stringo*, press together. Spikelets appressed to the axis of the inflorescence
- strigos-a, -um** L. covered with short, bristle-like hairs. One or more organs covered with bristle-like hairs
- stripitans** Origin unclear, not given by the author but may be a misspelling of present participle of L. *strepito*, rustle. Rustling is an allusion to sounds fallen leaves make when trodden upon
- Strombodurus** Gk *strombos*, a spiral shell; *oura*, tail. Meaning uncertain, origin not given by author; manuscript name only
- strumosum** L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumour; *-osum*, abundance. Fertile lemma marked with swellings
- stuartiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Charles Stuart (1802–1877) English-born Australian plant collector
- stuckertii** In honor of Teodoro Juan Vicente Stuckert (1852–1932) Swiss-born Argentinian botanist
- stuebelii** In honor of Moritz Alphons Stübel (1835–1904) German botanist-traveller who collected in South America
- stuhlmannii** In honor of Franz Ludwig Stuhlmann (1863–1927) German Army Officer and administrator in East Africa where he collected plants
- Stupa** See *Stipa*
- stupos-a, -um** L. *tow*, that is fibre for rope-making. Leaf-bases breaking into fibres
- Sturmia** In honor of Jakob Sturm (1771–1848) German natural history illustrator
- stygia** L. *-ia*, indicating connection. From the Styx Valley, Peloponnisos, Greece
- Stylagrostis** Gk *stylos*, mast of a ship. Resembling *Agrostis* but lemma long awned
- Stypa** See *Stipa*

- Stypeiochloa** Gk *stuppion*, coarse flax or hemp; *chloa*, grass. The plant base is tough and fibrous
- stypticus** L. with the power to contract living tissue. Used in Angola to stop bleeding
- Suardia** In honor of Paulus Suardus (fl. 1528) Venetian physician who wrote a text on medicinal herbs
- suaveolens** L. sweet-scented. Usually of species with sweet-scented inflorescences
- suavis** (1) L. *suavis*, agreeable. Habit graceful. *Poa suavis* – (2) L. *suavis*, sweet. Possibly a reference to the culms tasting sweet if chewed. *Indosasa suavis*
- sub** Many epithets beginning with “*sub-*” (L. *sub-*, approaching) are intended to distinguish a genus or species from that with which it was previously confused, or to avoid the formation of a homonym. In the entries below, only those names are listed that are known not to adhere to this rule
- subacaul-e,-is** L. *sub-*, approaching; *a-*, without; *caulis*, stem. Dwarf plants with short culms
- subacrochaeta** L. *sub-*, approaching; Gk *akros*, sharp; *chaete*, bristle. Lemma very shortly aristate
- subaequiglum-a,-is** L. *sub-*, approaching; *aequis*, equal; *gluma*, husk. Glumes similar
- subalpinum** L. *sub-*, approaching. Growing on the lower slopes of high mountains
- subandina** L. *sub-*, approaching; *-ina*, indicating possession. From the foothills of the Andes
- subaphylla** L. *sub-*, almost; Gk *a-*, without; Gk *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades poorly developed
- subaristat-a,-um** L. *sub-*, approaching; *arista*, bristle. Lemma sharply acute
- subarticulata** L. *sub-*, almost; *articulus*, joint; *-ata*, possessing. Florets tardily articulating
- subatra** L. *sub-*, approaching; *ater*, dark. Spikelets dark-colored
- subbiflora** L. *sub-*, approaching; *bis*, two; *flos*, flower. Spikelets often with two florets
- subbulbos-um,-us** L. *sub-*, approaching; *bulbus*, bulb; *-osus*, abundance. Bases of culms somewhat swollen
- subcaerulea** L. *sub-*, approaching; *caerulea*, blue. Leaf-blades whitish-green
- subcalva** L. *sub-*, approaching; *calva*, a bald scalp. The upper glume and sterile lemma are basally glabrous and distally hairy
- subcordatifolius** L. *sub-*, approaching; *cordus*, heart; *-ata*, possessing; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blade cordate at the base
- subcordatum** L. *sub-*, approaching; *corda*, heart; *-atum*, possessing. Leaf-blade subcordate
- subeglume** L. *sub-*, almost; *e-*, without; *gluma*, husk. – (1) Lower glume missing and upper glume much reduced. *Panicum subeglume*, *Pennisetum subeglume* – (2) both glumes much reduced. *Agropyron subeglume*
- subenervis** L. *sub-*, approaching; *-e*, without; *nerva*, nerve. Glumes and/or lemmas weakly nerved
- suberostratum** L. *sub-*, approaching; *e-*, without; *rostrum*, beak. Sterile lemma with or without a terminal bristle
- subesetosa** L. *sub-*, approaching; *e-*, without; *seta*, bristle; *-osa*, abundance. Bristles in inflorescence very few
- subfastigiati-a,-um** L. *sub-*, approaching; *fastigio*, sharpen to a point. Panicle branches held erect and produced in twos or threes from the same node
- subflexuosa** L. *sub-*, approaching; *flexuosa*, bent. Culms with a tendency to bend
- subglabr-a,-um** L. *sub-*, approaching; *glaber*, without hairs. Having few hairs on the glumes and/or sterile lemmas
- subglabratum** L. *sub-*, approaching; *glaber*, smooth; *-atum*, possessing. Leaf-blades hairy but glumes glabrous
- subglabriflora** L. *sub-*, approaching; *glaber*, smooth; *flos*, flower. Spikelets almost glabrous
- subglabrum** See *subglabra*
- subglandulosa** L. *sub-*, approaching; *glans*, gland; *-ulus*, diminutive; *-osa*, abundance. Pedicels of the inflorescence branches bear inconspicuous glands

- subglobosum** L. *sub-*, approaching; *globa*, sphere; *-osa*, abundance. Spikelets almost globose
- subinclusum** L. *sub-*, almost; *include*, include. Panicle partly enclosed in subtending leaf-sheath
- subjunceum** L. *sub-*, approaching. Culms resembling those of certain *Juncus* species
- sublaevigata** L. *sub-*, approaching; *laevigata*, smooth and polished. Culms with stiff hairs when young but becoming smooth and glabrous with age
- sublima** L. lofty. Alpine species
- sublimis** L. *sublimo*, raise up. Culms tall
- submutic-a, -us** L. *sub-*, almost; *mutica*, blunt. Apices of glumes or lemmas rounded
- subnudum** L. *sub-*, approaching; *nudus*, bare. Lemma almost glabrous at the base
- subjectinat-a, -um** L. *sub-*, approaching; *pecten*, comb; *-ata*, possessing. With setose fimbriae on the margins of the leaf-sheath
- subquadripar-a, -um** L. *sub-*, almost; *quadri*, four; *pario*, bear. Inflorescence mostly of four racemes
- subreflexa** L. *sub-*, almost; *reflecto*, bend back. Lower branches of panicle drooping
- subrostrat-a, -um** L. *sub-*, almost; *rostrum*, beak. Upper glumes and sterile lemmas less conspicuously beaked than in other species of the genus
- subsericans** L. *sub-*, approaching; *sericus*, silken; *-ans*, assuming the appearance of. A putative hybrid between *Themeda arundinacea* and *T. villosa*
- subsesquiglume** L. *sub-*, approaching; *sesqui*, one half more; *gluma*, scale. Spikelets appearing to have one long and one short glume
- subsessilis** L. *sub-*, approaching; *sessilis*, sessile. Pseudopetiole very short
- subspicat-a, -um** L. *sub-*, approaching; *spica*, spike; *-ata*, possessing. Inflorescence a spike-like panicle
- subsulcata** L. *sub-*, approaching; *sulcus*, furrow; *-ata*, possessing. The palea of the sterile floret is somewhat sulcate
- subtil-e, -is** L. delicate. Leaf-blades linear
- subtiliracemosum** L. *subtilis*, delicate; *racemus*, stalk of a cluster of grapes; *-osum*, abundance. Inflorescence has many thread-like branches
- subtilissimum** L. very subtle. – (1) Distinguished from related species only by careful comparison. *Tripogon subtilissimum* – (2) culms delicate. *Panicum subtilissimum*
- subtiramulosum** L. *subtilis*, delicate; *ramus*, branch; *-ula*, diminutive; *-osum*, abundance. Inflorescence branches are delicate and thread-like
- subtriflora** L. *sub-*, approaching; *tres*, three; *flos*, flower. Spikelets mostly of five florets of which two or three are often male or sterile
- subtrivialis** L. *sub-*, approaching. Similar to *Poa trivialis*
- subulat-a, -um** L. *subulus*, a fine point; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Glumes, lemmas or calluses sharply tapered. *Andropogon subulatus*, *Chusquea subulata*, *Elymandra subulata*, *Festuca subulata*, *Lolium subulatum*, *Melica subulata*, *Oryza subulata*, *Phleum subulatum*, *Rytidosperma subulata*, *Stenotaphrum subulatum*, *Stipa subulata* – (2) leaf-blades sharply tapered. *Agrostis subulata*, *Brachypodium subulatum*, *Danthonia subulata*, *Panicum subulatum*
- subuliflora** L. *subulus*, a fine sharp point; *flos*, flower. Lemmas drawn out into long non-hygroscopic awns
- subulifolia** L. *subulus*, fine sharp point; *folium*, a leaf. Leaf-blades narrow, tapering
- subunifoveolatus** L. *sub-*, approaching; *unus*, one; *fovea*, pit; *-olus*, diminutive; *-atus*, possessing. Lower glume mostly with a single abaxial depression
- subverticillata** L. *sub-*, approaching; *verticillus*, whorl. – (1) Lateral branches tending to form whorls in the inflorescence. *Echinochloa subverticillata*, *Festuca subverticillata*, *Poa subverticillata* – (2) apical leaves of culm subverticillate. *Sasa subverticillata*
- subvestita** L. *sub-*, approaching; *vestita*, clothing. Lemmas softly hairy at the base
- subxerophilum** L. *sub-*, approaching; Gk *xerophilum*, desert lover. From semi-desert regions

- succinct-a, -um** L. compact. Inflorescence branches held erect
- succulentus** L. *succus*, juice; *-ulentus*, well developed. Foliage a useful fodder
- sucosum** L. *succus*, juice; *-osa*, abundance. Culms fleshy
- Sucrea** In honor of Dimitri Sucre Benjamin (c. 1945–) a Panamanian-born Brazilian botanist
- sudanens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Sudan
- sudans** L. *sudo*, exude. Plant sticky
- sudavica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Suduva, Lithuania
- Suddia** Arabic *sudd*. A major component of the floating islands which obstruct navigation on the White Nile
- sudetica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Sudeten Mountains on the border of Czech Republic and Poland
- sudhanshui** As for *jainiana*
- sudicola** L. *sudis*, crag; *-cola*, dweller. Inhabiting steep mountain slopes
- suecic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Suecia, that is Sweden
- suffrutescens** L. *suffrutesco*, become woody. Culms somewhat woody
- suffultiformis** L. *forma*, appearance. Similar in appearance to *Axonopus suffultus*
- suffult-um, -us** L. *suffulcio*, support from beneath. Rhizome raised off the soil by prop roots
- suffusca** L. brownish. Spikelets brown
- sugawarae** In honor of Shigezo Sugawara (fl. 1937) Japanese botanist
- sugimotoi** In honor of Junichi Sugimoto (1901–?) Japanese botanist
- suijiangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Suijiang, Yunnan Province, China
- suishaense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Suisha, Taiwan
- suizanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Suizan, Taiwan
- suka** Vernacular name for the species in Chile
- sukatschewii** In honor of Vladimir Nikolajevic Sukatschew (1880–1967)
- suksdorfii** In honor of Wilhelm Nikolaus Suksdorf (1850–1932) German-born United States botanist
- sulcat-a, -um, -us** L. *sulcus*, furrow; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Internodes grooved. *Chaetochloa sulcata*, *Deyeuxia sulcata*, *Festuca sulcata*, *Heteropholis sulcatus*, *Ischaemum sulcatum*, *Oligostachyum sulcatum*, *Peltophorus sulcatus*, *Setaria sulcata* – (2) glume or glumes grooved. *Capillipedium sulcatum*, *Schizachyrium sulcatum*, *Sehima sulcatum* – (3) palea grooved. *Chusquea sulcata* – (4) fertile lemmas grooved. *Axonopus sulcatus*, *Panicum sulcatum* – (5) rachis grooved. *Rottboellia sulcata*
- sulcigluma** L. *sulcus*, furrow; *gluma*, husk. Sterile lemma grooved
- sulphurea** L. pale-yellow. Culms golden-yellow
- sumapana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Páramo de Sumapaz, Colombia
- sumatran-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Sumatra, Indonesia
- sumatrense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. See *sumatrana*
- sumichrasti** In honor of Adrian Luis Jean Francois Sumichrast (1829–1882) Mexican plant collector
- summilusitana** L. *summa*, highest place; *Lusitana*, Lusitania. From the highest mountains of Lusitania, now mainly Portugal
- sumneviczii** In honor of Georgij Prokopievic Sumnevicz (1909–1947) Russian botanist
- sundaic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Java (Indonesia) and near to the Sunda Strait
- sundararajii** In honor of Daniel Sundararaj (1919–) Indian botanist
- suniana** In honor of B. S. Sun, Chinese agrostologist
- superat-a, -um** L. *supero*, overtop. Inflorescence projecting conspicuously at anthesis
- superba** L. extra. Plants large in some respect and especially with tall culms or long leaf-blades
- superbiens** L. *superbio*, be splendid. At maturity the inflorescence is amethyst colored
- superciliat-um, -us** L. *supercilium*, eyebrow. Margins of the lower glume are densely ciliate

- supernum** L. upper half. Leaf-blades pilose only on inner surface
- superpendens** L. *super*, above; *pendeo*, hang. Spikelets pendulous in upper part of spikelet
- supervacu-a, -um** L. redundant. There is an extra second sterile lemma between the lower sterile lemma and fertile lemma
- supin-a, -um** L. prostrate. Strongly rhizomatous
- suprapilosa** L. *super*, above; *pilum*, a hair; *-osa*, abundance. Upper leaf surface hairy
- surabaja** L. from Surabaja, Java, Indonesia
- surculosa** L. *surculus*, young twig; *-osa*, abundance. Inflorescence much branched
- surgens** L. *surgo*, raise. Culms long, ascending
- surinamens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Surinam
- suringarii** In honor of Willem Frederick Reinier Suringar (1832–1898) Dutch botanist
- surrect-a, -um** L. *surgo* (*subrigo*), raise aloft. Stems initially procumbent
- suruana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Suru-Tal, Kashmir
- surugensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Suruga Province, now Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan
- suwekoana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Suwe-ko Makino (?–1928) wife of T. Makino
- suzukaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Suzukayama, a mountain in Mie Prefecture, Japan
- suzukii** In honor of Sadao Suzuki (fl. 1930s) Japanese botanist
- swainsonii** In honor of William Swainson (1789–1855) British naturalist and explorer
- Swallenia** In honor of Jason Richard Swallen (1903–1991) United States botanist
- swalleniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Swallenia*
- swallenii** As for *Swallenia*
- Swallenochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. See *Swallenia*
- swartbergensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Swartberg, South Africa
- swartzian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Olof Peter Swartz (1760–1818) Swedish botanist
- swartzii** As for *swartziana*
- swazilandensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Swaziland
- swynnertonii** In honor of Charles Francis Massey Swynnerton (1877–1938) Indian-born African farmer and biologist
- sykesii** In honor of William Russell Sykes (1927–) English-born New Zealand botanist
- Syllepis** Gk *syllēphís*, a putting together. The spicate inflorescence is condensed in contrast to the open panicles of related genera
- sylvanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of René Sylva, Hawaiian biologist
- sylvatic-a, -um, -us** L. *silva*, wood; *-ica*, belonging to. Growing in woodlands
- sylvestris** L. *silva*, wood; *-estris*, place of growth. Plants of woodlands
- sylviae** In honor of Sylvia Mabel Phillips (1945–) English botanist
- sylvicola** L. *silva*, wood; *-cola*, dweller. Woodland species
- Symbasiandra** Gk *syn*, together with; *basis*, pedestal; *andros*, male. The spikelets are borne in triads, the lower two male and the terminal female or hermaphrodite
- Symplectrodia** Gk *syn*, together with. Sharing characters in common with both *Plectrachne* and *Triodia*
- sympodica** Gk *syn*, together with; *pous*, foot; *-ica*, belonging to. Male spikelets sessile, female spikelets stalked
- Synaphe** Gk *syn*, together with; *apto*, adhere. The caryopsis adheres to the glumes
- Syntherisma** Gk *syn*, together with; *therismos*, reaping. Weeds associated with reaping, that is with cereal crops
- syreistschikovii, syreistschikowii** In honor of Dimitri Petrovich Syreishchikov (1868–1932) Russian botanist
- syriacum** L. *-acum*, pertaining to. From Syria
- syrctic-a, -us** L. *syrtris*, sand bank; *-ica*, belonging to. Growing on sandbanks
- Syurus** Gk *sys*, pig; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence narrow and unbranched
- syvaschica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Sivash on the Black Sea

syzigachne Gk *syzigos*, paired; *achne*, scale. The spikelets fall entire so the pair of conspicuously compressed subtending glumes appear to be fused at their bases

szaboi In honor of Zóltan Szabo (1882–1944) Hungarian botanist

szechuanensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sichuan or Szechuan Province, China

szechuensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Szechuan or Sichuan Province, China

szowitsiana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Johann Nepomuk Szovitz (?–1830) Hungarian-born apothecary and botanist who collected in the Ukraine

T

tabacaria L. *tabacum*, derived from *tabacco*, the Spanish word for the pipe used to inhale the smoke of burning leaves or *Nicotiana tabacum* or cigars made from leaves of the same species; *-aria*, pertaining to. Stems used for making pipes for smoking

tabascoense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Tabasco State, Mexico

taborensis L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Tabora, Tanzania

tabulatum L. *tabula*, table; *-ata*, possessing. Palea oblong

tacanae From Mt Tacana, Guatemala

tacazensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tacaza River, Ethiopia

tacuara From Department of Tacuarembó, Uruguay

tacubayensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tacubaya, Mexico

tadulingamii In honor of C. Tadulinga Mudaliar (1878–?) Indian botanist

Taeniatherum Gk *taenia*, tape; *ather*, barb or spine. The awns of the lemma are flattened at the base

Taeniorhachis Gk *tainia*, ribbon; *rhachis*, backbone. Rhachis winged

taffzagra From Taffzagra, Ethiopia

taganrocense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Taganrog, Ukraine

tagoara One of the spellings for the Brazilian vernacular name for a number of woody grasses

taguara See *tagoara*

tahitensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tahiti

taigae Russian, evergreen coniferous forests of sub-arctic regions

taimyrensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Taimyr (Taymyr) Peninsula, Siberia

taimyrica L. *-ica*, belonging to. See *taimyrensis*

tainanensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tainan, Japan

taitensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tait, more generally known as Tahiti

taiwanensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Taiwan

taiwaniana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Taiwan

taiwanicola L. *-cola*, dweller. Growing in Taiwan

taiwanicus L. *-icus*, belonging to. From Taiwan

tajimana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Tajima Province, now northern Hyogo Prefecture, Japan

takaensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Taka, Zaire

takasagoensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Takasago, Honshu Island, Japan

takasagomontana L. *mons*, mountain; *-ana*, indicating connection. From Takasago, Honshu Island, Japan

takedana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Hisayohi Takeda (1883–1972) Japanese botanist

takeoi In honor of Takeo Ito (1911–) Japanese botanist

takeshimana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Takeshima on Utsuryoto Island, Korea

takizawana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Takizuna, Rikuchu Province, now part of Iwate and Akita Prefectures, Japan

talamancae From Cordillera de Talamanca, Costa Rica

- talamancensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. See *talamancae*
- talariata** L. *talaria*, robe reaching to the ankles; *-ata*, possessing. Lemma base encircled by long callus hairs
- Talassium** Gk *talasia*, wool spinning; *-ium*, characteristic of. Spikelets spindle-shaped
- talbotii** In honor of William Alexander Talbot (1847–1917) Irish-born Indian forester
- taldyksenensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Taldyksu (Taldyk-Su) River, Kyrgyzstan
- taliensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tali Mountains, Yunnan
- talievii** In honor of Walery Ivanovich Taliev (1872–1932) Russian botanist
- tallanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From Talla, Sierra Leone
- tallonii** In honor of Gabriel Tallon, French botanist
- talpensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Municipio de Talpa de Allende, Mexico
- taltalensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Taltal, Antofagasta Department, Chile
- taluh** From the vernacular name for the species in Bali, Indonesia
- tamanquareana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Ilha Tamanquare, Amazonas, Brazil
- tamatavense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Tamatave, Madagascar
- tamaulipense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Tamaulipas State, Mexico
- tamayonis** In honor of Francisco Tamayo (1902–1985) who collected in Venezuela
- tamba** Vernacular name of the species in Ethiopia
- tambacoundense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Tambacounda, Senegambia
- tambaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tamba Province, now part of Kyoto and Hyogo Prefectures, Japan
- tanahashiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of K. Tanashashi (fl. 1935) Japanese botanist
- tanaiticum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From river Tanais, now Don, Russian Federation
- tanakae** In honor of Takesi Tanaka (1907–1997) Japanese botanist
- tanatrich-a, -um** Gk *tanos*, long; *thrix*, hair. Upper glume long-awned
- tancitaroensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mount Tancítaro, Michoacán, Mexico
- tandilensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Sierra de Tandil, Argentina
- tanegasimensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tanegashima, an island in Ohsumi Prefecture, Japan
- tanfiljewii** In honor of Gavril Ivanovich Tanfiljev (1857–1928) Russian botanist
- tangaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tanga, Tanzania
- tangii** In honor of Tang Tsin (1897–1984) Chinese botanist
- tangoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tango Prefecture, Japan
- tangoyosaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yosagunn, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan
- tangutorum** Of the Tangutes, the inhabitants of north-eastern Tibet. From Tibet Autonomous Region, China
- tanimbarensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tanimbar, one of the Lesser Sunda islands, Indonesia
- Tansaniochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. Type species collected in Tanzania
- tanzawana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Tanzawa, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan
- taolanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Taolana, Madagascar
- taphrophyllum** Gk *taphros*, ditch; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades with dot-like depressions
- taquara** See *tagoara*
- taquetii** In honor of E. J. Taquet (fl. 1907–1912) who collected in Korea
- tarapacana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Tarapacá Province, Chile
- tarapotana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Tarapoto, Peru
- tararaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tarara, Papua New Guinea
- tarbagataicus** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Tarbagatai Mountains, Kazakhstan
- tarda** L. lingering. Flowering late in the season
- Tarigidia** An anagram of *Digitaria*
- tarijensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tarija, Bolivia

- tarijjanus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. From Tarija Department, Bolivia
- tarmensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tarma Province, Peru
- tarnowski** In honor of Stanislaus Tarnowski (1837–1917) Polish historian and President of the Jagellonian University
- taropotana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Tarapoto, Peru
- tarraconensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tarija Department, Bolivia
- tashiroi** In honor of Zentaro Tashiro (1921–1924) Japanese botanist
- tashirozentaroana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *tashiroi*
- tasmanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Tasmania, Australia
- tataric-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Tataria now Russian Federation, east of the River Don
- tatei** In honor of George Henry Hamilton Tate (1894–1953) English-born United States botanist
- tatewakiana** In honor of Misao Tatewaki (1899–?) Japanese botanist
- tatewakii** As for *tatewakiana*
- tateyamensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tateyama (Mt Tate), a mountain in Toyama Prefecture, Japan
- tatianae** As for *sendulskyae*
- Tatianyx** As for *sendulskyae*
- tatrae** From the Tatra Mountains bordering Poland and Slovakia
- tatrorum** See *tatrae*
- tauri** As for *tauricola*
- taurica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. See *tauricola*
- tauricola** L. *-cola*, dweller. From Tauria, now the Crimea, Ukraine
- taurinum** L. *-inum*, indicating possession. From Tauria, now the Crimea, Ukraine
- tauschii** In honor of Ignaz Friedrich Tausch (1793–1848) Bohemian botanist
- tavoyana** L. *-ana*, indication connection. From Tavoy, Tennaseria, Myanmar
- taxodiorum** Of *Taxodium* swamps, Louisiana, USA
- taygetana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *taygetea*
- taygetea** From Mt Taygeto, Laconia, Greece
- taylorii** In honor of – (1) William Ernest Taylor (1856–1927) English cleric who collected in tropical East Africa. *Agrostis taylorii* – (2) George Taylor (1904–1993) British botanist. *Melica taylorii* – (3) Peter Geoffrey Taylor (1926–) English botanist. *Chaetopoa taylorii*
- tcheliensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chihli, China
- teba** Vernacular name for the species in Java, Indonesia
- teberdens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the valley of the Teberda River, in the northern Caucasus, Russian Federation
- teberdensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From forest drained by the Teberda River, Caucasus, Russian Federation
- technicum** L. *technē*, craft; *-icum*, belonging to. Species cultivated for broom making
- tect-a, -um, -us** L. *tēgo*, cover. Covered, usually with leaf-sheaths, as of culms
- tectoneticola** L. *-etum*, place of growth; *-cola*, dweller. Growing in *Tectona*, that is in teak forests
- tectori-a, -us** L. that which serves as a covering. Covered, usually with leaf-sheaths, as of culms
- tectorum** L. *tectum*, roof. Commonly, but not exclusively, grows on roofs
- tect-um, -us** See *tecta*
- tēf** Amharic. Origin of the name is uncertain but may derive from the Arabic *tahf* (good), a name applied by the Semites of South Arabia to a similar wild grass, the grain of which is collected at times of food scarcity
- tehuacanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tehuacan, Mexico
- tehuelcha** Collective name for a group of Patagonian tribes
- tejiroana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Tejiro Suzuki (fl. 1932) Japanese botanist
- Teinostachyum** Gk *teino*, stretch; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The spikelets are long and narrow

- tejuense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Tejuca, Brazil
- tekserah** Vernacular name of the species in Assam State, India
- telata** L. *tela*, web; *-ata*, possessing. Lemmas sparsely hairy
- Telepogon** See *Thelepogon*
- telmatica** Gk *telmatos*, pond; *-ica*, belonging to. Growing around pond margins
- telmatophila** Gk *telmatos*, pond; *phileo*, love. Growing in swamps
- telmat-um, -us** Gk *telmatos*, pond. Growing in swamps or along swamp margins
- Tema** Origin not given by Adanson, the author of the name, but possibly a reference to Tema, a town in Ghana near to Senegal where he once resided
- Temburongia** Known only from the Temburong area of Brunei
- Temochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Tem Smitinand (1920–1995) Thai botanist
- temomairemensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Temomairem, Territory of Amapá, Brazil
- tempisqueuse** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Rio Tempisque, Costa Rica
- temulent-a, -um** L. drunken. – (1) Eating of the diseased grain has been long and widely associated with vomiting, staggering and impaired vision. *Lolium temulentum* – (2) derivation uncertain. *Aristida temulenta*
- tenacissim-a, -um, -us** L. *tenax*, tenacious; *-issima*, most. Foliage persistent
- tenax** L. holding firmly together, persistent. Densely tufted
- tenell-a, -um, -us** L. slender. Culms or inflorescence branches slender
- tenell-um, -us** See *tenella*
- tener, -a, -um, -us** L. thin. Culms slender
- teneriffae** Growing on Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, Spanish territory in the Atlantic
- tenerrima** L. very thin. Culms or inflorescence branches thin
- tener-um, -us** L. thin. See *tener*
- tenerus** See *tener*
- tennantiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of John Smailie Tennant (1865–1958) New Zealand botanist and educator
- tennesseens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Tennessee, USA
- tennokawensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tennokawamura, Nara Prefecture, Japan
- tenorei** In honor of Michele Tenore (1780–1861) Italian botanist
- tenorii** See *tenorei*
- tenryuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tenryu, southern Honshu Island, Japan
- tenryuriparia** L. *riparia*, river bank. From the banks of the Tenryu River, Japan
- tentoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tendo, Manchuria, now comprising the Provinces of Lianoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang in north-east China
- tenu-e, -is** L. thin. Culms, leaf-blades or pedicels, slender
- tenuiberbis** L. *tenuis*, thin; *berbe*, beard. Awn slender
- tenuicul-a, -us** L. *tenuis*, thin; *-ula*, diminutive. Culms very delicate
- tenuiculi-is, -um, -us** L. *tenuis*, thin; *culmis*, stem. Culms thin
- tenuiculus** See *tenuicula*
- tenuiflor-a, -um, -us** L. *tenuis*, slender; *flos*, flower. With a delicate inflorescence
- tenuifoli-a, -um, -us** L. *tenuis*, slender; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades narrow
- tenuilignea** L. *tenuis*, weak; *lignum*, wood; *-ea*, resembling. Culms hollow, flexuous
- tenuior** L. more slender. More delicate than related species
- tenuipedicellatus** L. *tenuis*, slender; *pedicellus*, stalk; *-atus*, possessing. Pedicels slender
- tenuirachis** L. *tenuis*, slender; Gk *rhachis*, backbone. Inflorescence of slender racemes
- tenuis** See *tenuie*
- tenuiseta** L. *tenuis*, weak; *seta*, bristle. – (1) Bristles of involucre very slender. *Setaria tenuiseta* – (2) awns filiform. *Aristida tenuiseta*
- tenuisetulosa** L. *tenuis*, slender; *seta*, bristle; *-ula*, diminutive; *-osa*, abundance. Awn well developed

tenuispatheus L. *tenuis*, narrow; *spatheus*, spathe. Spathes narrow and tightly inrolled
tenuispica L. *tenuis*, narrow; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain. Inflorescence a narrow-lanceolate spike or panicle

tenuispiculatum L. *tenuis*, narrow; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive; *-atum*, possessing. Inflorescence slender and spike-like

tenuissim-a, -um, -us L. slender; *-issima*, most. – (1) Inflorescence slender. *Agrostis tenuissima*, *Atropis tenuissima*, *Melinis tenuissima*, *Muhlenbergia tenuissima*, *Panicum tenuissimum*, *Podosaemum tenuissimum*, *Puccinellia tenuissima*, *Sasa tenuissima*, *Sporobolus tenuissimus* – (2) lemma awns slender. *Stipa tenuissima*

tenuistriatus L. *tenue*, thin; *stria*, furrow; *-atus*, possessing. Leaf-blades narrowly striate

tephrosanth-os, -um Gk *tephros*, grey; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets grey

tepuianum L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From 'tepuí', the local name for sandstone mesas in Venezuela

terecaulis L. *teres*, slender; *caulis*, stalk. Culms slender in comparison with those of related species

teres L. *teres*, cylindrical. Spikelets cylindrical

teretiflorum L. *teres*, narrow; *flos*, flower. Spikelets tending towards cylindrical

teretifoli-a, -um, -us L. *teres*, narrow; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades narrow and generally rigid

terminale L. *terminus*, limit; *-ale*, pertaining to. Terminal branches of panicle erect

ternarius L. *terni*, three each; *-arius*, pertaining to. Spikelets occurring to triads

ternat-a, -um, -us L. *terni*, three each; *-ata*, possessing. In clusters of three, especially with reference to inflorescence branches or spikelets

ternipes L. *terni*, three each; *pes*, foot. Lemma terminating in a three-branched awn

Terrella See *Terrellia*

Terrellia Latinized form of Terrell-grass, an English vernacular name for a species of *Elymus*

Terrelymus Hybrids between species of *Terrelia* and *Elymus*

terrestris L. *terra*, land; *-estris*, place of growth. Growing on dry land

teshiwoensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Teshiwo, Sakhalin Island, Russian Far East

tesioensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. As for *teshiwoensis*

teslinense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Lake Teslin, Canada

tesquicola L. *tesqua*, wild place; *-cola*, dweller. Uncultivated, growing wild

tesselat-a, -us L. *tessela*, little tile; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Pattern of veins tile-like on the leaf-sheath. *Gelidocalamus tessellata* – (2) on the leaf-blade. *Arundinaria tessellata*, *Bambusa tessellata*, *Indocalamus tessellatus*, *Nastus tessellata*, *Planotia tessellata*

tessmannii In honor of Günther Tessmann (fl. 1904–1926) ethnographer in West Tropical Africa and Peru

testudinum L. *testudo*, tortoise; *-inum*, indicating possession. Growing in association with tortoises

Tetrachaete Gk *tetra*, four; *chaete*, bristle. Each pair of spikelets is subtended by four sterile spikelets reduced to bristles

Tetrachne Gk *tetra*, four; *achne*, scale. The lower lemmas are sterile and resemble two extra glumes

Tetragonocalamus Gk *tetra*, four; *gony*, knee; *kalamos*, reed. Reed like plant whose culms are square in transverse section

tetragonus Gk *tetra*, four; *gony*, knee. Caryopsis acutely four-angled

tetrantha Gk *tetra*, four; *anthos*, flower. The spikelets have four florets

Tetrapogon Gk *tetra*, four; *pogon*, beard. Spikelets usually with awns on the subtending glumes and two lemmas

tetraquetra L. having four sides. Rhachis acutely four-sided

Tetrarrhena See *Tetrarrhena*

Tetrarrhena Gk *tetra*, four; *arrhen*, male. The flowers have four stamens

- tetrastachy-s, -um, -us** Gk *tetra*, four; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence with four panicle arms
- tetrastichum** Gk *tetra*, four; *stichos*, row. Spikelets arranged in four rows
- texan-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Texas, USA
- texensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. See *texana*
- textilis** L. *textilis*, intertwined. Used for weaving or thatching
- textori-a, -um** L. *texo*, weave; *-aria*, indicating function. Leaves used for weaving mats
- teyberi** In honor of Alais Teyber (1876–1914) Austrian botanist
- thailandica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Thailand
- Thalassium** See *Talassium*
- thalassica** Gk *thalassa*, sea; *-ica*, belonging to. Species of sea coasts or salt marshes
- thalaw-wa** Burmese *thalaw*, “Are you better than me?”; *wa*, bamboo. Local name reflecting the high quality of the culms
- Thalysia** Gk first fruits of the harvest. An important cereal
- Thamnocalamus** Gk *thamnos*, shrub; *kalamos*, reed. Plants shrubby or small trees
- thaoudar** Turkish name for wild wheat
- tharpii** In honor of Benjamin Carroll Tharp (1885–1964) United States botanist
- Thaumastochloa** Gk *thaumastos*, to be wondered at; *chloa*, grass. The culms are slender and attractive in appearance
- Thedachloa** Gk *chloa* grass. From “Theda”, a grazing lease near Kalumburu, Western Australia
- theinlwinii** In honor of U Thein Lwin, Myanmar plant collector
- Thelepogon** Gk *thele*, wart; *pogon*, beard. The glumes are ornamented with short protrubances
- Thellungia** In honor of Albert Thellung (1881–1928) Swiss botanist
- thellungii** As for *Thellungia*
- Themeda** Arabic *thamada*, depression filled with water after rain. Transliterated by the author as *thaemed*. The reason for the choice of name not given by author
- thermal-e, -is** L. *thermae*, warm baths; *-ale*, pertaining to. Growing in the immediate vicinity of geysers and hot springs
- thermarum** L. *thermae*, warm baths. Of warm baths, that is growing near hot springs
- thermitaria** L. *termes*, white ant or termite; *-aria*, pertaining to. Growing near ant nests
- thessala** From Thessaly, Greece
- thiebautii** In honor of Arsenne Thiébaud de Berneaud (1777–1850) French soldier and botanist who collected in Mexico
- thimiodorus** L. *thymum*, mint plant; *odorus*, sweet smelling. Foliage scented
- thinophilum** Gk *this*, beach; *phileo*, love. Growing at sea level
- Thinopyrum** Gk *this*, beach; *pyros*, wheat. Growing on beach dunes
- thoi** In honor of Yow Pong Tho (1945–1991) Malaysian entomologist
- thollonii** In honor of François-Romain Thollon (1855–1896) who collected in the Congo
- thomae-a, -um** L. from Mt St. Thomae near Tranquebar, India
- thomasiana** In honor of Philippe Thomas (?–1831) who collected in Corsica
- thomasii** In honor of Arthur Stocker Thomas (1902–?) who collected in Africa
- thomassonii** In honor of Joseph Raymond Thomasson (1946–) United States agrostologist and palaeobotanist
- thominei** In honor of Charles Thomine-Desmases (1799–1824) French lawyer and botanist
- thompsoniae** In honor of Joy Thompson (1923–) Australian botanist
- thompsonii** In honor of Edward John Thompson (1949–) Australian ecologist
- thomsonianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Thomas Thomson (1817–1878) Scots-born physician in Bengal Army, later Superintendent, Calcutta Botanic Garden
- thomsonii** (1) See *thomsonianum*. *Glyceria thomsonii*, *Puccinellia thomsonii* – (2) George Malcolm Thomson (1849–1933) New Zealand educator and amateur botanist. *Ehrharta thomsonii*, *Petriella thomsonii*, *Rytidosperma thomsonii*

- Thonandia** An anagram of *Danthonia*
- thonii** In honor of Carl Thon, Bohemian zoologist
- thonningii** In honor of Peter Thonning (1775–1848) Danish physician and natural historian
- thorbeckei** In honor of Franz H. Thorbecke (1875–1945) German botanist
- Thorea** See *Thoreochloa*
- thorei** See *Thoreochloa*
- thorelii** In honor of Clovis Thorel (1833–1911) French botanist who collected in Laos
- Thoreochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Jean Thore (1762–1823) French physician and naturalist
- thoroldian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *thoroldii*
- thoroldii** In honor of William Grant Thorold (fl. 1890) British surgeon-naturalist who collected in Tibet, China and Ghana
- thospiticum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Thospetis Lake, now Van Gölü, Turkey
- Thouarea** See *Thuarea*
- Thouarsia** See *Thuarea*
- thouarsian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Thuarea*
- thouarsii** See *Thuarea*
- thouinii** In honor of André Thouin (1747–1824) French botanist
- thracic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Thrace, in Classical times the mid-Balkan peninsula
- Thrasya, thrasya** In honor of Thrasyas, Arcadian herbalist of the 5th century B.C.E., said to be able to drink an infusion of hellebore without ill effect
- thrasyoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Thrasya* with respect to the inflorescence
- Thrasypopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Thrasya*
- Thrixgyne** Gk *thrix*, hair; *gyne*, woman. Pistil densely hairy
- Thuarea** In honor of Louis Marie Aubert du Petit-Thouars (1758–1831) French botanist
- Thuaria** See *Thuarea*
- thuarii** See *Thuarea*
- thuillieri** In honor of Jean Louis Thuillier (1757–1822) French botanist
- thulinii** In honor of Mats Thulin (fl. 1992) Swedish botanist who collected in Ethiopia
- thunbergii** In honor of Carl Pehr Thunberg (1743–1828) Swedish botanist and physician
- thurberi** As for *Thurberia*
- Thurberia** In honor of George Thurber (1821–1890) United States botanist
- thurberiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Thurberia*
- thurowii** In honor of Friedrich Wilhelm Thurow (1852–1930) German-born United States botanist
- thwaitesii** In honor of George Henry Kendrick Thwaites (1812–1882) English-born botanist, sometime Botanic Gardens Superintendent, Paradeniya, Sri Lanka
- thymiodorus** See *thimiodorus*
- Thyridachne** Gk *thyris*, window; *achne*, scale. The tissue at the base of the lower lemma is translucent
- Thyridolepis** Gk *thyris*, window; *lepis*, scale. The lower glume has a depressed hyaline patch
- Thyridostachyum** Gk *thyris*, window; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The spikelets are embedded in a thick cylindrical axis
- Thyrsia** Gk *thyrsos*, an ornamental wand. The racemes resemble a Bacchan wand
- thyrsigera** Gk *thyrsos*, ornamental wand; L. *gigno*, bear. Inflorescence with many branches
- thyrsioides** Gk *thyrsos*, an ornamental wand; *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescence plumose
- thyrsoid-ea, -es** Gk *thyrsos*, ornamental wand; *-oidea*, resembling. Panicle large thyrselike
- Thyrsostachys** Gk *thyrsos*, an ornamental wand; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. The inflorescence is a lax panicle
- Thysanachne** Gk *thysanos*, fringe; *achne*, scale. Palea of lower floret fimbriate
- thysanoglottis** Gk *thysanos*, fringe; *glottis*, throat. Leaf-blade with a dense rim of long hairs, immediately behind the ligule

- Thysanolaena** Gk *thysanos*, fringe; *chlaena*, cloak. The upper lemma is markedly ciliate
- Thyssanolaena** See *Thysanolaena*
- tianschanic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Tienshan, eastern Kazakhstan
- tianshanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Tianshan Mts, China
- Tiarrhena** See *Triarrhena*
- tiberiadis** From Tiberias, Palestine
- tibestica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Tibesti Mountains, on the border of Chad and Libya
- tibetic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Tibet Autonomous Region, China
- tibeticola** L. *-cola*, dweller. Growing in Tibet Autonomous Region, China
- tibetic-um, -us** See *tibetica*
- ticinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ticinense territorium, that is Pavia, Italy
- tientaïense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Tientaïshan, Zhejiang Province, China
- tiff** See *tef*
- tiflisiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tiflis, Republic of Georgia
- tigrensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tigre, north eastern Africa
- tigridis** From Tigris Valley, Iraq
- tigurinus** L. *-inus*, indicating possession. From Tigurum, now Zürich, Switzerland
- tijucae** L. from Pico de Tijuca, near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- tikusialpina** L. *alpes*, mountain; *-ina*, indicating possession. From Tikuri Mountain, Japan
- tilcareense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Tilcara, Argentina
- tileni** From serra del Telino, Spain
- tilesii** In honor of Wilhelm Gottlieb Tilesius von Tilenan (1769–1857) who collected in eastern Siberia
- tiliatus** Gk *tilos*, fibre; L. *-atum*, possessing. The species is a source of fibre as is the bark of *Tilia* spp. (Linden) from which genus the grass species may directly take its name. The generic name *Tilia* is the same as the vernacular Latin which is probably derived from Greek sources
- tillettii** In honor of Stephen Szlatenyi Tillett (1930–) United States botanist resident in Venezuela
- tillieri** In honor of Tillier
- timococcum** Hybrid between *Triticum timopheevii* and *T. monococcum*
- timoleontis** In honor of Timoleon Holzmann (1843–?) German Government official
- timopheevii** In honor of Timopheev
- timorens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Timor, an island in the Indonesian Archipelago, part of which has recently become an independent Republic
- Timouria** In honor of Timour (1336–1405) otherwise known as Tamerlaine, Tartar king from Uzbekistan
- Tinaea** In honor of Vincenzo Tineo (1791–1856) Sicilian botanist
- tincta** L. *tincto*, dye. Inflorescence branches reddish
- tinctilimba** L. *tingo*, dye; *limbus*, belt. Blades of the culm-sheaths wine-red colored
- tinei** As for *Tinaea*
- tiraquensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tiraqui, Bolivia
- tiricaense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Rio Tirica, Venezuela
- tirsa** Vernacular name of the species on the southern Russian Steppe
- Tisserantiella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. In honor of Charles Tisserant (1886–1962) French cleric ethnologist, botanist and traveller
- tisserantii** See *Tisserantiella*
- tiutaroana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Tiutaro
- tjankorreh** The vernacular name of the species, West Java, Indonesia
- tjicoyaense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Tjikoya, Java, Indonesia
- tobaena** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *tobagenzoana*
- tobagenzoana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Toba Genzo (fl. 1935) Japanese botanist
- tobishimensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tobishima Island, Yamagata Prefecture, Japan

- tobolense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Upper Tobol, western Siberia
- toca** From Toca, Colombia
- tocussa** See *dagussa*
- todari** In honor of Agostino Todaro (1818–1892) Sicilian botanist
- toetoe** Maori, to divide into strips. Maori vernacular name for several grasses
- togashiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Kogo Togashi, Japanese agriculturalist and forester
- togouens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Togo
- tohoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tohozan, a mountain on Taiwan
- tokatiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tokati now Tokachi district of Hokkaido Island, Japan
- tokiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tokio, otherwise Tokyo, Japan
- tokitana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Husae Tokita (1927–) Japanese naturalist
- tokugawana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Tokugawa
- tolange** Vernacular name for the species in the Uluguru Mountains of Tanzania
- toletanus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. From Toletum, now Toledo, Spain
- tolimensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tolima Province, Colombia
- tolmatchewii** In honor of Aleksandr Innokentzevich Tolmachev (1903–1979) Russian botanist
- tolmatschewii** As for *tolmatchewii*
- toluccens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. See *tolucensis*
- tolucensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Toluca, Mexico
- tomentell-a, -us** L. *tomentum*, stuffing material of a pillow; *-ella*, diminutive. Plant invested in part or totally with short hairs
- tomentos-a, -um, -us** L. *tomentum*, stuffing material of a pillow; *-osa*, abundance. Plant invested in part or totally with short hairs
- tomikusensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tomikusamura, Nagano Prefecture, Japan
- Tomlinsonia** In honor of Philip Barry Tomlinson (1932–) English-born United States botanist
- tomodensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tomoda, Mie Prefecture, Japan
- tomookana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Hiroshi Tomooka, Japanese botanist
- tonamimontana** L. *mons*, mountain; *-ana*, indicating connection. From Tonamiyama, a mountain in Yettiu Province, Japan
- tonduzii** In honor of Adolpheo Tonduz (1862–1921) Swiss-born cleric and Central American botanist
- tonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Toni, Gunma Prefecture, Japan
- tongcalingii** From Tongcalinga, Mindanao, Philippines
- tonglensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Tonglo in Himalayas
- tongo** On account of it having the scent of the tongo bean (*Dipteryx odorata*)
- tonkinens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Tonkin, now Vietnam
- tons-a, -um** L. shaven. Spikelets in whole or in part glabrous, as if shorn
- tootsik** Vernacular name of the species in Japan, also written as To-chiku, Kokochiku or Nankin-chiku
- toppingii** In honor of David LeRoy Topping (1861–1939) United States administrator who collected plants in the Philippines, Borneo, Hawaii and Siberia
- Toresia** See *Torresia*
- Torgesia** In honor of Emil Torges (1831–1917) German physician and botanist
- torgesian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Torgesia*
- torquata** L. *torqueo*, twist; *-ata*, possessing. Awn strongly twisted
- Torresia** In honor of G. de la Torre (fl. 1794) Director of Botanic Gardens at Madrid
- torreyanus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. As for *Torreyochloa*
- torreyi** As for *Torreyochloa*
- Torreyochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of John Torrey (1796–1873) United States botanist, chemist and physician
- torridum** L. torrid zone. From Hawaii

- torta** *L. torqueo*, twist. – (1) Awn twisted. *Aristida torta* – (2) leaf-blade twisted. *Setaria torta*
- ortilis** *L. torqueo*, twist; *-ilis*, indicating ability. Lemma awn hygrosopic
- tortuos-a, -us** *L. tortus*, twisted; *-osa*, abundance. With conspicuously twisted leaf-blades or awns
- tosaensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Tosa Province, now Kochi Prefecture, Japan
- Tosagris** An anagram of *Agrostis*
- tournefortii** In honor of Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656–1708) French botanist
- tourneuxii** In honor of Aristide Horace Le Tourneux (1820–1890) French magistrate and botanist
- touzelle** French, awnless variety of wheat
- tovarensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. See *Tovarochloa*
- tovarii** As for *Tovarochloa*
- Tovarochloa** *Gk chloa*, grass. In honor of Óscar Tovar (1923–) Peruvian botanist
- townsendii** In honor of Frederick Townsend (1822–1905) English amateur botanist
- Toxeumia** *Gk toxeuima*, arrow. The culms may have been used as arrows
- toyomurensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Toyomuramura, Shinano Prov. Japan
- Tozzettia** In honor of Ottaviano Targioni-Tozzetti (1755–1829) Italian botanist
- trabutiana** *L. -ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Louis Charles Trabut (1853–1929) French physician and botanist
- trabutii** As for *trabutiana*
- trachyantha** *Gk trachys*, rough; *anthos*, flower. Lemma surface rough
- trachycarpa** *Gk trachys*, rough; *karpos*, fruit. Grain pitted
- trachycaul-a, -us** *Gk trachys*, rough; *kaulos*, stem. Culms scabrid
- trachycaulon** *Gk trachys*, rough; *kaulos*, stem. Rhachis scabrid
- trachycaulus** See *trachycaula*
- trachychlaena** *Gk trachys*, rough; *chlaena*, cloak. Glumes scabrid
- trachycoleon** *Gk trachys*, rough; *koleos*, sheath. Base of leaf-sheath scabrid
- Trachynia** *Gk trachyno*, make rough. The keels of the palea are scabrous
- Trachynotia** *Gk trachys*, rough; *notos*, back. Glumes scabrid on their backs
- Trachyozus, Trechyozus** *Gk trachys*, rough; *ozos*, twig. Inflorescence branchlets tipped with recurved spines
- trachyphyll-a, -um** *Gk trachys*, rough; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades scabrid
- Trachypoa** *Gk trachys*, rough; *poa*, grass. Possibly a reference to the rough keels of the lemmas
- Trachypogon** *Gk trachys*, rough; *pogon*, beard. The lemma-awn is hairy
- trachypus** *Gk trachys*, rough; *pous*, foot. Peduncle hairs with tuberculate bases
- trachyrhachis** *Gk trachys*, rough; *rhachis*, backbone. Panicle axes scabrous
- Trachys** *Gk rough*. Inflorescence branches tipped with recurved spines
- trachysperm-a, -um** *Gk trachys*, rough; *sperma*, seed. Fertile lemma ornamented
- trachystachy-a, -um** *Gk trachys*, rough; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Glumes rough
- Trachystachys** *Gk trachys*, rough; *stachys*, spike as of an ear of wheat. Inflorescence branches tipped with recurved spines
- tracyi** In honor of – (1) Samuel Mills Tracy (1847–1920) United States agronomist. *Eragrostis tracyi*, *Erianthus tracyi*, *Poa tracyi* – (2) Joseph Prince Tracy (1879–1953) United States Title Examiner and naturalist. *Festuca tracyi*
- Tragus** *Gk tragos*, he goat. In honor of Hieronymus Bock (1498–1554) German physician, educator, botanist whose surname translates into Greek as *Tragus*
- traninhensis** *L. -ensis*, denoting origin. From Tranink, Laos
- tranquillans** *L. tranquillo*, make tranquil. Origin uncertain, not given by author
- transbaicalens-e, -is** *L. -ense*, denoting origin. From the Transbaikal region, Russian Federation
- transbaicalica** *L. -ica*, belonging to. See *transbaicalense*
- transbarbata** *L. trans*, across; *barba*, beard; *-ata*, possessing. Lower lemma bearing a transverse fringe of silvery hairs

transcausic-a, -um L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Transcaucasus, that is the region between the Black and Caspian Seas

transhyrcan-a, -um, -us L. *trans*, on the other side. Beyond Hercynia, that is northwest Iran

transiens L. *transeo*, pass by. Pass through a generation within a year

transiliens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From beyond river Ili, Kazakhstan

transilvanica See *transsilvanica*

transmorrisonensis L. *trans*, on the other side of. Similar to but differing from *Agrostis morrisonensis*

transnominatum L. *trans*, on the other side of; *nomino*, give a name to. Segregated from another species

transsilvanic-a, -um, transsylvanica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Transsylvania, an historic Region and Province of central Romania

transvaalensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Transvaal, South Africa

transvenulosum L. *trans*, across; *vena*, vein; *-ula*, diminutive; *-osum*, abundance. Lateral nerves of leaf-blades connected with numerous transverse veins

trapezuntina L. *-ina*, indicating possession. From Trapezunta, that is, Trebizond, Turkey

trapnellii In honor of Colin Graham Trapnell (1907–) British ecologist who collected in East Africa

trautvetteri In honor of Ernst Rudolf Trautvetter (1809–1889) Russian botanist

travancorens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. See *travancorica*

travancorica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Travancore, India

Trechyzos See *Trachyzos*

tremul-a, -um, -us L. trembling. Inflorescence subject to movement in a slight breeze

Tremularia L. *tremulus*, trembling; *-aria*, pertaining to. The spikelets tremble in the slightest breeze

tremuloides L. *tremulus*, trembling; Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling other species with the epithet *tremula*

tremul-um, -us See *tremula*

trepidari-a, -um, -us L. *trepidus*, restless; *-aria*, pertaining to. The inflorescence is lax and mobile in light winds

trepidula L. *trepidus*, restless; *-ula*, tending to. The inflorescence is lax and mobile in light winds

treutleri In honor of William John Treutler (1841–1915) Indian-born of English parents, physician and plant collector

trevesium L. *-ium*, locality. From Treviso Province, Italy

Triachyrium Gk *treis*, three; *achryon*, chaff. Mature florets with three scales due to the lower glume being fugacious

Triaena, triaena Gk *triaena*, trident. Spikelet with a lower bisexual floret and an upper rudimentary three-partite floret

Triaina See *Triaena*

trianae In honor of José Gerónimo Triana (1828–1890) Columbian botanist

triandra Gk *treis*, three; *aner*, man. – (1) Florets with three anthers. *Ehrharta triandra*, *Leersia triandra* – (2) sessile hermaphrodite spikelet surrounded by three male spikelets. *Themeda triandra*

triangularis L. *tria*, three; *angulus*, angle; *-aris*, pertaining to. Spikelets wedge-shaped in outline

triangulata L. *tria*, three; *angulus*, angle; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Rhizome buds triangular in outline. *Indosasa triangulata* – (2) rhachis triangular in cross section. *Chloris triangulata*

Trianthera Gk *treis*, three; *antheros*, blooming. The florets have three anthers

Trianthium Gk *treis*, three; *anthos*, flower. The spikelets occur in triads of which one is sessile bisexual and two are stalked and either staminate or sterile

Triarenopsis Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Triarrhena*

triaristat-a, -um, -us L. *tria*, three; *arista*, bristle; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Spikelets with lower glume two-awned and upper glume one-awned. *Lepturoopsis triaristata*, *Rhytachne triaristata*, *Rhytidachne triaristata* – (2) with lemma three-awned. *Aegilops triaristata*, *Avena triaristata*, *Bromus triaristatus* – (3) lower glume three-awned. *Schizachyrium triaristatum*

- Triarrhena** Gk *treis*, three; *arrhen*, male. Florets with three stamens
- Triathera, Triatherus** Gk *treis*, three; *ather*, barb or spine. Lemma three-awned
- Tribolium** L. *tria*, three; *bolus*, fiery meteor in the form of an arrow. Spikelets with three florets and coarsely hairy glumes which may be awned or acuminate as are the lemmas, the whole at maturity resembling a comet
- tribuloides** L. *tribulus*, a four-pronged implement strewn on the ground to impede cavalry and so in general applied to burrs; Gk *-oides*, resembling. The spikelets and attendant bristles bear a fanciful resemblance to the fruits of *Tribulus*
- tricarinat-a, -um** L. *tria*, three; *carina*, keel; *-ata*, possessing. Lower glume three-nerved
- Trichachne** Gk *thrix*, hair; *achne*, scale. The glumes and sterile lemma bear long hairs
- Trichaeta** Gk *treis*, three; *chaete*, bristle. Lemma bifid with a dorsal awn
- trichaetum** Gk *treis*, three; *chaete*, bristle. Lower glume with two awns, upper with one awn
- trichanth-a, -um** Gk *thrix*, hair; *anthos*, flower. – (1) Spikelets borne on long pedicels. *Calamagrostis trichantha* – (2) spikelets hairy. *Panicum trichanthum*
- trichiata** Gk *thrix*, hair; L. *-ata*, possessing. Plant densely hairy
- Trichloris** L. *tria*, three. Similar to *Chloris* but lemma three-awned
- trichocaulos** Gk *thrix*, hair; *kaulos*, stem. Culms hairy
- Trichochlaena** See *Tricholaena*
- Trichochloa** Gk *thrix*, hair; *chloa*, grass. The lemma bears a hair-like awn
- trichoclad-a, -um** Gk *thrix*, hair; *klados*, stem. – (1) Culms hairy. *Panicum trichocladum* – (2) inflorescence branches thread-like. *Agrostis trichoclada* – (3) lemma with a knot of hairs at its base. *Arctophila trichoclada*, *Poa trichoclada*
- trichocolea** Gk *thrix*, hair; *koleos*, sheath. Leaf-sheath invested with white hairs
- trichocondylum** Gk *thrix*, hair; *kondylos*, knuckle. Sub-cupular tips of pedicels invested with long hairs
- trichocordia** Gk *thrix*, hair; L. *cordus*, heart. Palea ovate with a hairy margin
- trichodes** Gk *thrix*, hair; *-odes*, resembling. Leaf-blades slender
- Trichodiclida** Gk *thrix*, hair; *diklis*, double folding as of doors. Lemma hairy and vertically double-grooved
- Trichodium** Gk *thrix*, hair; *eidos*, appearance. Panicle branches filiform
- trichodon** Gk *thrix*, hair; *odous*, tooth. Origin uncertain, not given by author
- trichodonta** Gk *thrix*, hair; *odous*, tooth. Lemma lobes thread-like
- trichoglume** Gk *thrix*, hair; L. *gluma*, husk. Glumes pubescent
- trichogona** Gk *thrix*, hair; *gonia*, angle. Upper surface of leaf-blade hairy towards its base
- trichoides** Gk *thrix*, hair; *-oides*, resembling. Spikelets sparsely hirsute
- Tricholaena** Gk *thrix*, hair; *chlaena*, cloak. The glumes and sterile lemma are invested in long hairs
- tricholaenoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Spikelets resemble those of *Tricholaena*
- tricholemma** Gk *thrix*, hair; *lemma*, scale. Lemma hairy
- tricholepis** Gk *thrix*, hair; *lepis*, scale. Glumes or lemmas hairy
- Trichoneura** Gk *thrix*, hair; *neuron*, nerve. The lemma has three ciliate keels
- trichonode** Gk *thrix*, hair; L. *nodus*, knot. Nodes hairy
- Trichoon** Gk *thrix*, hair; *oon*, egg. Without meaning unless the writer mistakenly thought the ovary was hairy or interpreted the spikelet as the seed
- trichophila** Gk *thrix*, hair; *phileo*, love. Plant invested extensively with hairs
- trichophor-a, -um** Gk *thrix*, hair; *phero*, carry. Bearing hairs, especially with reference to the inflorescence
- trichophyll-a, -um** Gk *thrix*, hair; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades hair-like

trichoptum Gk *thrix*, hair; *pipto*, fall. Hairy leaf-sheaths are ultimately shed thereby exposing glabrous culms

trichopod-a, -on, -us Gk *thrix*, hair; *pous*, foot. – (1) Pedicels bear long hairs towards their apices. *Bromus trichopodus*, *Digitaria trichopoda*, *Panicum trichopodon* – (2) Lemmas hairy at the base. *Arctophila trichopoda*

trichopodes Gk *thrix*, hair; *pous*, foot. Lemmas hairy at the base

trichopodia Gk *thrix*, hair; *podion*, small foot. Lemmas hairy at the base

trichopodon See *trichopoda*

trichopodus See *trichopoda*

Trichopteria, Trichopterya See *Trichopteryx*

Trichopterix See *Trichopteryx*

Trichopteryx, trichopteryx Gk *thrix*, hair; *pteron*, wing or feather-like. The margins of the lemma bear tufts of hairs

trichopus Gk *thrix*, hair; *pous*, foot. – (1) Pedicels hairy. *Andropogon trichopus*, *Eriochloa trichopus*, *Helopus trichopus*, *Panicum trichopus*, *Sorghum trichopus*, *Urochloa trichopus* – (2) racemes bearded at the base. *Iseilema trichopus*

Trichopyrum Gk *thrix*, hair; *pyros*, wheat. Resembling wheat but excessively hairy in some respect

trichorhachis Gk *thrix*, hair; *rhachis*, backbone. Rhachis hairy

Trichosantha See *Trichosathera*

Trichosathera Gk *thrix*, hair; *ather*, barb or spine. Lemma long-awned

trichospicula Gk *thrix*, hair; L. *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive. Awn relatively short compared with the length of the lemma

trichospirus Gk *thrix*, hair; L. *spira*, spiral. Awn shortly ciliate and spirally twisted

trichosticha Gk *thrix*, hair; *stichos*, row. Leaf-blades conspicuously hairy along their veins

trichostomum Gk *thrix*, hair; *stoma*, mouth. Apex of leaf-sheath bearing long hairs

trichotom-a, -um Gk *thrix*, hair; *tome*, end left after cutting off. – (1) Lemma apex crowned with a ring of hairs due to the abscission of the awn. *Piptochaetium trichotomum* – (2) pedicel apex with a few hairs that are conspicuous after the abscission of the spikelet. *Melinis trichotoma*

trichozygus Gk *thrix*, hairs; *zygos*, yoke. Spikelets in pairs subtended by a ring of hairs

tricolor L. *tria*, three; *color*, color. Glumes and sterile lemma green to purple, fertile lemma yellow

tricornis L. *tria*, three; *cornu*, horn. Awn terminally divided into three short segments

tricastata L. *tria*, three; *costa*, rib; *-ata*, possessing. Lemma three-nerved

tricastulata L. *tria*, three; *costus*, rib; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. The sterile lemma is conspicuously three-ribbed

tricuspidata L. *tria*, three; *cuspis*, point; *-ata*, possessing. Glumes three-toothed

tricuspidula L. *tria*, three; *cuspis*, point; *-ula*, diminutive. Lemma three-awned

Tricuspis L. *tria*, three; *cuspis*, point. The lemma is three-toothed

Tridens L. *tria*, three; *dens*, tooth. The lemma is shortly three-toothed

tridentat-a, -us L. *tria*, three; *dens*, tooth; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) One or both glumes three-toothed. *Andropogon tridentatus*, *Apocopis tridentatus*, *Lophopogon tridentatus*, *Parahyparrhenia tridentata*, *Paspalum tridentata*, *Stereochlaena tridentata* – (2) lemma three-toothed. *Agrostis tridentata*

trifida L. *tria*, three; *findo*, divide. – (1) Lemma conspicuously divided into three awns. *Bouteloua trifida*, *Eragrostis trifida* – (2) upper glume trifid. *Muhlenbergia trifida*

triflor-a, -um, -us L. *tria*, three; *flos*, flower. – (1) Spikelets with three florets. *Agrostis triflora*, *Aira triflora*, *Bromus triflorus*, *Cenchrus triflorus*, *Eragrostis triflora*, *Festuca triflora*, *Glyceria triflora* – (2) spikelets in clusters of three. *Mnesithea triflora*, *Panicum triflorum*, *Rottboellia triflora*

trifolium L. *tria*, three; *folium*, leaf. Culms mostly three-leaved

- trifurcatum** L. *tria*, three; *furca*, two-pronged fork. Lemma awned with a pair of wing-like outgrowths at its base
- trigemina** L. *tria*, three; *gemini*, twins. Spikelets with two florets and arranged in groups of three
- triglochinosides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Triglochin*
- Triglossum** Gk *treis*, three; *glossa*, tongue. Lodicules three, each longer than the ovary
- triglum-e, -is** L. *tria*, three; *gluma*, glume. Spikelets with two glumes and a sterile lemma
- triglumis** L. *tria*, three; *gluma*, husk. Spikelets often have three subtending glumes
- trigonum** L. *tria*, three; *gonum*, angle. Grain obtusely three-sided
- trigyna** Gk *treis*, three; *gyne*, woman. The pistil has three styles
- Trikeraiia** Gk *treis*, three; *keras*, horn. Lemma with a long and two short awns
- triloba** L. *tria*, three; *lobus*, lobe. Fertile lemma three-lobed
- Trilobachne** L. *tria*, three; *lobus*, lobe; Gk *achne*, scale. The lower glume of the female spikelet is trilobed
- trimenii** In honor of Henry Trimen (1843–1896) English-born Sri Lankan botanist
- trimucronata** L. *tria*, three; *muco*, small projection; *-ata*, possessing. Lemma shortly three-awned
- trinervata** L. *tria*, three; *nervus*, nerve; *-ata*, possessing. Lemma three-nerved
- trinerv-e, -is** L. *tria*, three; *nervum*, nerve. – (1) Upper glume three-nerved. *Digitaria trinervis*, *Panicum trinerve* – (2) lemma three-nerved. *Festuca trinervis*, *Poa trinervis* – (3) leaf-blade three-nerved. *Poa-cites trinervis*
- trinervia** L. *tria*, three; *nervum*, nerve. Glumes mostly three-nerved
- trinervis** See *trinerve*
- triniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Triniochloa*
- trinii** As for *Triniochloa*
- Triniochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Carl Bernhard Trinius (1778–1844) German-born Russian physician and agrostologist
- trinitensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Trinidad, one of the two Caribbean islands that constitute the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
- Triniusa** As for *Triniochloa*
- Triodia** Gk *treis*, three; *odous*, tooth. The lemma is three-awned
- triodioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Trioida*
- Triodon** See *Triodia*
- triphellon** Gk *treis*, three; *phellos*, dark-colored. Subtending glumes and sterile lemma dark-colored
- Triphlebia** Gk *treis*, three; *phlebos*, vein. Lemma three-nerved
- tripinnatum** L. *tria*, three; *pinna*, feather; *-atum*, possessing. Inflorescence a tripinnate panicle
- Triplachne** L. *triploos*, triple; *achne*, scale. The lemma is three-awned
- Triplasis** Gk *triplasios*, triple. The lemma terminates in a short awn and two subulate lobes
- Triplathera** Gk *triploos*, triple; *ather*, barb or spine. The lemma is three-awned
- triplicifolia** L. *triplex*, triple; *folium*, leaf. Basal leaf-blades dimorphic and differing from those of the culm, hence leaves of three kinds
- triploideum** Gk *triploos*, triple. Species possessing three complete chromosome sets per cell
- Triplopogon** Gk *triploos*, triple; *pogon*, beard. There are three tufts of hair on the glumes
- Tripogon** Gk *treis*, three; *pogon*, beard. The lemmas have three apical awns and three basal hair-tufts
- tripsacoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. With an inflorescence resembling that of *Tripsacum*
- Tripsacum** Gk *treis*, three; *psakas*, small pieces. The spikes break up into (at least) three pieces
- triquetra** L. triangular. Caryopsis trigonous
- Trirhaphis** Gk *treis*, three; *rhaphis*, needle. The three main nerves of the lemma project as short awns
- Trirhaphis** As for *Triraphis*

Triscenia Gk *treis*, three; *skene*, tent. Fertile floret subtended by a lemma and two glumes

Trisecale Hybrids between species of *Triticum* and *Secale*

triset-a, -um L. *tria*, three; *seta*, bristle.

– (1) Lemma three-awned. *Avena trisetata*,

Rhytachne trisetata, *Rhytidachne trisetata*

– (2) both glumes and the lemma bearing

a simple awn. *Garnotia trisetata* – (3) awn

trifid. *Aristida trifida* – (4) involucre

of three bristles. *Pennisetum trisetum*

– (5) palea two-awned and lemma one-

awned. *Eriachne trisetata*

Trisetaria, Trisetarium L. *tria*, three; *seta*, bristle; *-aria*, pertaining to. The lemma is three-awned

Trisetobromus Resembling *Bromus* but lemma with a geniculate awn as with *Trisetum*

trisetoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Trisetum*

Trisetokoeleria Hybrids between species of *Trisetum* and *Koeleria*

Trisetum L. *tria*, three; *seta*, bristle. The lemma is three-awned

Trisiola L. *tria*, three. Distinguished from *Uniola* by the possession of three anthers

trisperma Gk *treis*, three; *sperma*, seed. The spikelets commonly produce three grains

trispiculata L. *tria*, three; *spica*, a point;

hence, in particular, an ear or spike of

grain; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing.

The upper glume of the sessile spikelet is three-dentate

tristachy-a, -on, -um, -us Gk *treis*, three; *stachys*, spike as of ear of wheat. Arranged in threes as of spikelets or racemes

Tristachya Gk *treis*, three; *stachys*, spike as of ear of wheat. Spikelets borne in threes with their pedicels fused

tristachyoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. As for *tristachya*

tristachyon As for *tristachya*

Tristania In honor of Jules Marie Claude de Tristan (1776–1861) French botanist

Tristegis Gk *treis*, three; *stegē*, cover. Fertile floret subtended by an empty lemma and two glumes

tristigmatica L. *tria*, three; Gk *stigma*, mark; L. *-ica*, belonging to. Pistil with three stigmas

tristis L. dull-colored. Leaf-blades greyish, often as a result of being invested with short hairs

Trithordeum, Tritordeum Intergeneric hybrids between species of *Triticum* and *Hordeum*

Triticale Hybrids between species of *Triticum* and *Secale*

tritice-um, -us Resembling *Triticum* with respect to the inflorescence

Triticoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Fossil grasses similar to *Triticum*

triticoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Triticum* usually with reference to the inflorescence

Triticosecale Hybrids between species of *Triticum* and *Secale*

Triticum The Roman vernacular name for wheat. Based on *tritum*, which in turn comes from *tero*, grind, because the grain is ground into flour

Trititrigia Hybrids between species of *Elytrigia* and *Triticum*

Tritordeum See *Trithordeum*

triuncialis L. *tria*, three; *uncus*, hook; *-alis*, pertaining to. Glumes and/or lemmas three-awned

Triunila Distinguished from *Uniola* by the possession of three stamens

trivalvis L. *tria*, three; *valva*, leaf of a folding door. With spikelets occurring in threes

trivialiformis L. commonplace; *forma*, appearance. Resembling a related species with the epithet *trivialis*

trivialis L. commonplace. Widespread species

Trixostis Gk *trixos*, triple; *osteon*, a bone. The lemma terminates in three rigid awns

trochainii In honor of Jean Trochain (1903–1976) French botanist

Trochera, trochera Gk *trocheros*, round. The culm is swollen at the base

trochlearis L. pulley-shaped. The twisted column of the lemma awn resembles a rope wound around a pulley axil

- troctolepis** Gk *troktos*, gnawed; *lepis*, scale. Lemma irregularly dentate
- trogloditarum** Of the Troglodytes, an Ethiopian people referred to by Herodotus, but the name later came to mean cave dwellers in general or people that lived before the Biblical flood and hence an epithet applied to fossil species
- trollii** In honor of Carl Troll (1899–1975) German botanist
- tropic-a, -um, -us** Gk *tropikos*, regions in which the sun is overhead twice a year. From tropical regions
- tropidoblephare** Gk *tropis*, ship's keel; *blepharon*, eye-lid. Lower glume strongly keeled with a single ciliate nerve
- trotteri** In honor of Alessandro Trotter (1874–1967) Italian botanist
- truchmenorum** Arabic *tourdjouman*, interpreter. A Latinized form of the Arabic, possibly in honor of the interpreters associated with the collector
- truncat-a, -um, -us** L. *trunco*, shorten by cutting off. Truncate with respect to – (1) apices of lemmas or glumes. *Andropogon truncatus*, *Avena truncata*, *Chloris truncata*, *Enneapogon truncatus*, *Eremochloa truncata*, *Heteropogon truncatus*, *Isachne truncata*, *Panicum truncatum*, *Phalaris truncata*, *Poa truncata*, *Raddiella truncata*, *Rottboellia truncata*, *Trachypogon truncatus*, *Uranthoecium truncatum* – (2) culmsheaths. *Dinochloa truncata*, *Pleioblastus truncatum* – (3) ligules. *Anthephora truncata*
- truncatella** L. *trunco*, shorten by cutting off; *-ella*, diminutive. Glume apices truncate or with shallow notches
- truncatiglume** L. *trunco*, shorten by cutting off; *gluma*, scale. The apex of the lower spikelet is truncate
- truncatula** L. *trunco*, shorten by cutting off; *-ula*, indicating tendency. Ligules much reduced
- truncat-um, -us** See *truncata*
- trypheron** Gk *trypheros*, soft or delicate. Loosely tufted annual
- tsangii** In honor of Wai Tak Tsang (fl. 1927–1938) collector of the type
- tsaratananens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Mt Tsaratanana, Madagascar
- tschatkalica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Chatkal'skiy Khrebet Mountains, Kyrgyzstan
- tschegolevii** In honor of Tschegolev
- tschimganic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Chimgan Range, Uzbekistan
- Tschompskia** Presumably in honor of Tschompski (or Tschompsky) but origin not given by author
- Tschonoskia** In honor of Chônosuke Sugawa (1841–1925) Japanese botanist who collected for Maximowicz
- tsiafajavonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Tsiafajavona, Madagascar
- tsiangii** In honor of Tsiang Ying (1898–1982) Chinese botanist
- tsitondroinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Tsitondroina, Madagascar
- tsuboiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Tsuboi, Japanese botanist
- tsugetorum** L. of *Tsuga* woodlands. Type collected in Hemlock Grove of the New York Botanical Garden
- tsukubanantaicola** L. *-cola*, dweller. From Tsukubasan, a mountain in Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan
- tsukubensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tsukubasan, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan
- tsukushiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Chikuzen Province, part of Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan
- tsurumachiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Tsurumachi, Japanese botanist
- tsurumatiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of H. Tsurumati, Japanese botanist
- tsushimensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tsushima Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan
- tsutsuiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of S. Tsutsui, Japanese botanist
- tuaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tua, Zaire

- tuberculat-a, -um, -us** L. *tuberculus*, wart; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Lemmas or glumes bearing wart-like projections. *Andropogon tuberculatus*, *Berriochloa tuberculata*, *Castellia tuberculata*, *Danthoniopsis tuberculata*, *Dichanthium tuberculatus*, *Eremopogon tuberculatus*, *Oryzopsis tuberculata*, *Piptochaetium tuberculatum*, *Sporobolus tuberculatus*, *Tristachyum tuberculata* – (2) culms bearing abundant wart-like projections. *Chaetaria tuberculata*, *Chimonobambusa tuberculata* – (3) hairs of leaf-sheaths with tubercle-bases. *Panicum tuberculatum*, *Pogonathera tuberculata* – (4) margin of leaf-blades with wart-like projections. *Eriachne tuberculata*
- tuberculiflorum** L. *tuberculus*, wart; *flos*, flower. Lower glume reduced to a fleshy ring
- tuberculos-a, -um** L. *tuberculus*, wart; *-osa*, abundance. Lemmas or glumes bearing warty projections
- tuberifera** L. *tuber*, swelling; *fero*, carry or bear. Basal internodes thickened
- tuberos-a, -um, -us** L. *tuber*, swelling; *-osa*, abundance. – (1) Culms thickened at the base. *Avena tuberosa*, *Holcus tuberosus*, *Micropyropsis tuberosa*, *Phalaris tuberosa* – (2) culm bases matted with mud and mistakenly regarded as tuberous. *Panicum tuberosum*, *Paspalum tuberosum*
- tubulosa** L. *tubus*, tube; *-ulus*, tending to; *-osa*, well developed. The bony involucre subtending the inflorescence is subglobular
- tubus** L. tube. Anthoecia cylindrical
- tuckeri** In honor of Gerard Tucker (1854–1930) Australian farmer
- tuckermanii** In honor of Edward Tuckerman (1817–1886) United States botanist
- Tuctoria** An anagram of *Orcuttia*
- tucumana** From Tucumán, Argentina
- tucumanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. See *tucumana*
- tuerckheimii** In honor of Hans von Tuerckheim (1853–1920) German botanist
- tugarinovii** In honor of Tugarinov
- tuitensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Municipio El Tuito, Mexico
- tulcanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tulcán, Ecuador
- tulcumbense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Tulcumbah, New South Wales, Australia
- tulda** The Benghali name for the species
- tuldoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Bambusa tulda*
- tumbuckianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. From Tumbuck, South Africa
- tumescens** L. *tumescere*, swell up. Spikelets subspherical
- tumidinoda** L. *tumidus*, swollen; *nodus*, knot. Nodes swollen
- tumidulus** L. *tumidus*, swollen; *-ulus*, diminutive. Rhachis internodes and pedicels stouter than those of related species
- tumidum** L. swollen. Spikelets inflated
- tunetana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Tunetum now known as Tunisia
- tungnathii** From Tungnath, a mountain in Uttar Pradesh, India
- tunicata** L. *thin*, separable covering; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-sheaths loose about culm
- turbaria** Middle English *turbary*, medieval L. *turbaria*, peat-bog or peat-moss. Occurring in peat-bog
- turbinat-a, -um, -us** L. *turbo*, a top; *-ata*, possessing. Spikelets top-shaped
- turcic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Turcia, now Turkey
- turcomanic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Turcomania, that is the lands of the Turkmen people of central Asia
- turczaninoviana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Porphir Kiril Nicolas Stepanovich Turczaninov (1796–1864) Russian botanist
- turczaninovii, turczaninowii** As for *turczaninoviana*
- turfos-a, -um** L. from a peat bog. Growing in swamps and grasslands
- turgaicus** L. *-icus*, belonging to. From Turgai, Kustanai, Kazakhstan
- turgid-a, -um** L. swollen. With swollen spikelets
- turgidovillosum** A hybrid between *Triticum turgidum* and *Triticum villosum*
- turgidul-a, -um** L. *turgidus*, swollen; *-ula*, diminutive. With somewhat swollen spikelets

turgidum See *turgida*
turkestanic-a, -um, -us L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Turkestan region of Kazakhstan
turneri In honor of – (1) J. Turner (fl. 1880s) who collected in New Ireland and New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea. *Ischaemum turneri* – (2) G. E. Turner (fl. 1942) who collected in Alberta, USA. ×*Agroelymus turneri*
turnerian-a, -um L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Fred Turner (1856–1939) English-born Australian botanist
turonensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Turon, now Tours, France
Turraya Origin obscure, not given by author
turrialbae From Mt Turrialba, a volcano in Costa Rica
turriforme L. *turris*, tower; *formis*, appearance. A robust species
turuchanens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Turuchan, that is Turukhansk
tuskaulensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tuskaul in Central Asia
tuyamae In honor of Takasi Tuyama (1910–) Japanese botanist
tuzsonii In honor of János Tuzson (1870–1943) Hungarian botanist
tweedyi In honor of Frank Tweedy (1854–1937) United States surveyor and plant collector
tylanthum Gk *tylos*, knot; *anthos*, flower. The solitary subsphaerical spikelets borne on filiform pedicels resemble small clubs
Tylothrasya Gk *tylos*, knot. Similar to *Thrasya* in the form of the inflorescence but with the pedicels short and swollen
typhoid-ea, -es, -eum Gk *-oidea*, resembling. With an inflorescence similar to *Typha*
Typhoides Gk *-oides*, resembling. The dense sparsely branched panicle resembles that of *Typha*
typhoideum See *typhoidea*
typhur-a, -um Gk *typhos*, snake; *oura*, tail. Inflorescence a spicate panicle
typic-a, -us L. typical. Typical of the genus
tysonii In honor of William Tyson (1851–1920) Jamaican-born South African teacher and plant collector

tytthanthus Gk *tytthos*, small; *anthos*, flower. Inflorescence with few spikelets
tyttholepis Gk *tytthos*, small; *lepis*, scale. Glumes smaller than lemmas
tyuhgokensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Tyuhgoke, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
Tzvelevia L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Nikolai Nikolaievich Tzvelev (also as Tsvelev, Tselov and Tsvelyov) (1925–) Russian agrostronomist
tzveleviana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Tzvelevia*
tzvelevii As for *Tzvelevia*

U

uberior L. more fruitful. The inflorescences have more spikelets than those of related species
ubinica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Czernaja Ubi Valley in the western Altai Mountains, Mongolia and extending into China
ubsunurica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Ubsu-Nur Province, Mongolia
uchidae In honor of Shigetarô Uchida (1885–?) Japanese agriculturalist and forester
uchidana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *uchidae*
uchikawae In honor of T. Uchikawai (fl. 1942) who collected in the Provinces of Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang in north-east China
uclueletensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ucluelet, British Columbia, Canada
ucrainica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Ukraine
ucranica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Ukraine
ud-a, -um L. damp. Growing in swampy areas
udawnensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Udawn, Thailand
udensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Uda River, Russian Federation

udum See *uda*

uechtritziana L. *-ana*, indicating connection.

In honor of Rudolf von Uechtritz (1838–1886)
German botanist

ugamic-a, -um, -us L. *-ica*, belonging to. From
Ugam River near Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ugandensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From
Uganda

uhlighii In honor of Victor Karl Uhlig (1857–1911)
German geologist who collected in Tanzania

uii In honor of N. Ui (fl. 1909–1918) Japanese
botanist

uiuizooana L. *-ana*, indicating connection.

In honor of Ui Nuizo (fl. 1934–1940) Japa-
nese botanist

ukishiba Vernacular name for the species in
Japan

ulei In honor of Ernst Heinrich Georg Ule
(1854–1915) German botanist and plant
explorer

uliginos-a, -um L. *uligo*, wetness of the earth;
-osa, abundance. Growing in swampy
places

ullungdoensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin.
From Ullung, Korea

ulochaeta Gk *ulos*, woolly; *chaete*, bristle.
The lemma awn shortly hairy

ultramafica Latinized form of ultramafic.
Growing on soils derived from ultramafic
rocks

ulugurensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From
the Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania

umbellat-a, -um, -us L. *umbella*, parasol;
-ata, possessing. Inflorescence branches
whorled

umbonulatum L. *umbo*, beak; *-ulus*, tending
toward; *-atum*, possessing. The lemma of
the fertile floret is somewhat beaked

umbraphilus L. *umbra*, any shady place; Gk
phileo, love. Growing in forest shade

umbraticola L. *umbraticus*, belonging to the
shade; *-cola*, dweller. Growing in shady
places

umbratil-e, -is L. *umbra*, any shady place;
-atile, place of growth. Growing on wet,
shaded river-banks

umbricola L. *umbra*, any shady place; *-cola*,
dweller. Growing in shady places

umbros-a, -um, -us L. *umbra*, any shady
place; *-osa*, abundance. Growing in shady
places

unarede Vernacular name employed for the
species by the Maori people at Akaroa,
New Zealand

uncinat-a, -um L. *uncinus*, hook; *-ata*, pos-
sessing. – (1) Upper glume drawn out into
a hook. *Hemarthria uncinata* – (2) sterile
lemma and upper glume with hooked
hairs. *Panicum uncinatum* – (3) glumes
and lemmas with hooked tips. *Australo-
pyrum uncinatum*

uncinioides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resem-
bling *Uncinia* because of its hooked lemma

uncinulat-a, -um L. *uncinulus*, small hook;
-ata, possessing. With hooked hairs on the
glumes and sterile lemma

unciphyllum L. *uncus*, hook; Gk *phyllon*,
leaf. Apices of leaf-blades forming a hook

undat-a, -um, -us L. wavy. Leaf-blade as-
sumes the form of a shallow wave

underwoodii In honor of Lucien Marcus
Underwood (1853–1907) United States
botanist

unduavensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From
Unduavi, Bolivia

undulat-a, -um, -us L. wavy. – (1) Sterile lem-
mas transversely rugose. *Andropogon un-
dulatus*, *Paspalum undulatum* – (2) mar-
gin of leaf-blade undulate. *Ehrharta un-
dulata*

undulatifoli-a, -um, -us L. *undulatus*, wavy;
folium, leaf. The surface of the leaf-blade
assumes the form of shallow waves

undulat-um, -us See *undulata*

ungavens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin.
From Baie de Ungava, Quebec, Canada

unguiculatum L. *unguis*, claw; *-ula*, diminutive;
-atum, possessing. Fertile lemma
mucronate

uniaristata L. *unus*, one; *arista*, bristle; *-ata*,
possessing. Lemma one-awned

unica L. *unicus*, singular. Lower glume one-
nerved

unifaria L. *unus*, one; *-aria*, in a row. Spike-
lets borne in a single row on the inflores-
cence branches

- uniflor-a, -um, -us** L. *unus*, one; *flos*, flower. – (1) Spikelets with one fertile floret. *Aciachne uniflora*, *Airochloa uniflora*, *Avena uniflora*, *Cenchrus uniflorus*, *Centotheca uniflora*, *Chusquea uniflora*, *Ehrharta uniflora*, *Eragrostis uniflora*, *Koeleria uniflora*, *Leptochloa uniflora*, *Melica uniflora*, *Pentameris uniflora*, *Poa uniflora* – (2) spikes of one spikelet. *Bouteloua uniflora* – (3) spikelets solitary within involucre. *Pennisetum uniflorum*
- unifolia** L. *unus*, one; *folium*, leaf. Culms with a single leaf
- uniglum-e, -is** L. *unus*, one; *gluma*, husk. – (1) Lower glume absent or reduced to a minute callus. *Eragrostis uniglumis*, *Festuca uniglumis*, *Sporobolus uniglumis*, *Vulpia uniglumis* – (2) glumes missing but sterile lemma present. *Digitaria uniglumis*, *Panicum uniglume*
- unilateral-e, -is** L. *unus*, one; *latus*, side; *-ale*, pertaining to. – (1) Inflorescence with branches directed towards one side. *Andropogon unilateralis*, *Aristida unilateralis*, *Calamagrostis unilateralis*, *Nardurus unilateralis*, *Poa unilateralis*, *Triticum unilaterale*, *Vulpia unilateralis* – (2) rhachis flattened on one side only. *Stenotaphrum unilaterale*
- unilineatum** L. *unus*, one; *linea*, line, one-twelfth of an inch; *-atum*, possessing. An obsolete unit of measurement but usually employed without qualification. One commonly accepted value is based on the “Paris inch”, which yields a length of about 2.25 mm
- uninervia** L. *unus*, one; *nervus*, nerve. Glumes one-nerved
- uninodis** L. *unus*, one; *nodus*, knot. Flowering culms with a single node
- Uniola** Roman name for a species of uncertain identity
- uniolae** Resembling *Uniola*
- unioloides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. With spikelets resembling those of *Uniola*
- unionis** L. *unio*, unity. Of the Union, that is from United States of America
- uniplumis** L. *unus*, one; *pluma*, feather. Central arm of trifid awn of lemma plumose
- uniramosa** L. *unus*, one; *ramus*, branch; *-osa*, abundance. Culms with one branch per node
- uniseriatum** L. *unus*, one; *series*, row; *-atum*, possessing. The spikelets are widely separated seeming to form a single row
- uniset-a, -um, -us** L. *unus*, one; *seta*, bristle. – (1) Lemma with a single awn. *Aegopogon unisetus*, *Aristida unisetata*, *Tripogon unisetus* – (2) spikelet subtended by a single bristle. *Beckera unisetata*, *Beckeropsis unisetata*, *Gymnothrix unisetata*, *Ixophorus unisetus*, *Panicum unisetum*, *Pennisetum unisetum*, *Setaria unisetata*, *Urochloa unisetata*
- unispicat-a, -um** L. *unus*, single; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ata*, possessing. Inflorescences usually of a single raceme thereby resembling a spike
- unispice-a, -us** L. *unus*, one; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain. Inflorescence a single spike
- unispiculata** L. *unus*, one; *spica*, a point; hence, in particular, an ear or spike of grain; *-ula*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. Inflorescence usually a single raceme
- unoi** In honor of Kakuo Uno (fl. 1920) Japanese botanist
- Urachne** Gk *oura*, tail; *achne*, scale. The lemma is awned
- uralens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Ural Mountains, Russian Federation
- Uralepis** Gk *oura*, tail; *lepis*, scale. The lemma apex is drawn out
- Uralepsis** See *Uralepis*
- Uranthoecium** Gk *oura*, a tail; *anthoecium*, inflorescence. The lemmas of both upper and lower florets are tailed or have acute apices
- urartu** Assyrian name for Mt Ararat in Armenia
- urbanian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *urbanii*
- urbanii** In honor of Ignatz Urban (1848–1931) German botanist
- urceolat-a, -um, -us** L. *urceus*, jug; *-ola*, diminutive; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Lower glume inflated and contracted towards its apex. *Leptaspis urceolata*, *Pharus urceolatus*, *Scrotochloa urceolata* – (2) rhachis joints clavate and with a hollow apex. *Andropogon urceolatus*, *Schizachyrium urceolatum*

- Urelytrum** Gk *oura*, tail; *elytrum*, cover. The lower glume of the pedicelled spikelet is long-awned
- ureneiiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Uren, Gifu Prefecture, Japan
- urgutina** L. *-ina*, indicating possession. From Urgut Kishlyak, Iran
- urjanchaica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Urjanchai district, Siberia
- Urochlaena** Gk *oura*, tail; *chlaena*, cloak. The lemma has a curved awn
- Urochloa** Gk *oura*, tail; *chloa*, grass. The fertile lemma contracts abruptly to a tail-like awn
- urochloides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Urochloa*
- Urochondra** Gk *oura*, tail; *chondros*, grain. The pericarp has a beak formed by the style base
- ursina** L. *ursus*, bear; *-ina*, indicating possession. From localities inhabited by bears
- ursorum** L. *ursus*, bear; of the bears. From pastures in Kamchatka (Russian Far East) frequented by bears
- urssulensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Urssul, Altai Mountains, Russian Federation
- ursulae** In honor of Ursula Scholtz (fl. 1979) who collected in Togo
- ursulus** L. *ursa*, bear; *-ulus*, diminutive. Peduncles and sessile spikelets densely covered with reddish-yellow hairs and so resemble the pelts of young bears
- urticans** L. *urtica*, nettle. The leaf-sheaths bear rigid stinging hairs
- uruguayens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Uruguay
- uruguense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Uruguay
- urvillean-a, -um, -us** In honor of Jules Sébastien César Dumort d'Urville (1790–1842) French Naval Officer and botanist
- urvillei** As for *urvilleana*
- usambarensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Usambara Mts, Tanzania
- usambarica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Usambara Mts, Tanzania
- usawae** In honor of Usawa, Japanese botanist
- ushae** In honor of Usha Ganguli Lachungpa, of the Forest Department, Sikkim State, India
- usitata** L. common. Widespread in the Andes
- usorum** L. *usus*, use; *habit*, custom. Origin uncertain, not given by author but possibly a reference to being cultivated by Kaffirs
- uspallatensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Paramillo de Uspallata near Mendoza, Argentina
- ussuriensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Ussuri, Russian Far East
- usterii** In honor of Alfred Usteri (1869–1948) Swiss horticulturalist and agriculturalist
- ustilata** L. *ustilo*, burn. Involutar bristles darkly colored in the upper part
- ustulata** L. *ustulo*, crisp the hair. Hairs on lemma apex curled
- usuiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Usui, Nagano Prefecture, Japan
- utilis** L. useful. – (1) Grain used as a cereal. *Echinochloa utilis* – (2) culms used for timber. *Fargesia utilis* – (3) peduncles used for manufacture of hats. *Aristida utilis* – (4) culms used for paper making. *Dinochloa utilis*
- utowanaeum** Commemorating the yacht “Utowana” which served as a base for an expedition of United States scientists visiting the Caribbean
- utriculat-a, -us** L. *utriculus*, little belly; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Upper leaf-sheath inflated. *Alopecurus utriculatus* – (2) seed fertile floret enclosed in remains of male florets. *Hierochloa utriculata*, *Torresia utriculata*
- utriculos-a, -um** L. *utriculus*, little belly; *-osa*, abundance. The inflorescence is enclosed in the sheath of the flag-leaf
- uvida** L. moist. Grows along the margins of seasonal watercourses
- uvulatum** L. *uva*, grape; *-ula*, diminutive; *-atum*, possessing. The spikelets are clustered at the ends of branches and resemble small grapes
- uyemurana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Katsuji Uyemura, Japanese agriculturalist and forester
- uyenoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Uyens, Mie Prefecture, Japan
- uyetsuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yettsui Province, Japan
- uyucensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cerro Yuuca, Honduras

V

- vaccarian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Antonio Vaccari (1867–1961) Italian physician and botanist
- vachanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Vachan in the Western Pamirs, on the border of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan
- vachellii** In honor of George Harvey Vachell (1799–?) who collected in China
- vacillans** L. *vacillo*, wave to and fro. Inflorescence branches slender so readily waving in the breeze
- Vacoparis** L. *vaco*, empty; *paris*, equal to another. The paired stalked spikelets are much reduced and similar
- vagans** L. *vago*, wander. – (1) Culms much branched. *Aegilops vagans*, *Andropogon vagans*, *Aristida vagans*, *Microstegium vagans*, *Triticum vagans* – (2) rhizomes widely creeping. *Arundinaria vagans*, *Sasa vagans*
- vagiflorum** L. *vagus*, wandering; *flos*, flower. Panicle branches very slender
- vaginaeflor-a, -um** See *vaginiflorum*
- vaginalis** L. *vagina*, sheath; *-alis*, pertaining to. Leaf-sheath densely hirsute
- vaginans** L. *vagina*, sheath; *-ans*, assuming the form of. Leaf-sheaths inflated
- vaginat-a, -um, -us** L. *vagina*, sheath; *-ata*, possessing. – (1) Leaf-sheaths conspicuous. *Agrostis vaginata*, *Apocypis vaginata*, *Aristida vaginata*, *Arundinaria vaginata*, *Cenchrus vaginatus*, *Colobachne vaginata*, *Digitaria vaginata*, *Dimeio-stemon vaginatus*, *Festuca vaginata*, *Pappophorum vaginatum*, *Perotis vaginata*, *Puccinellia vaginata*, *Rottboellia vaginata*, *Sanguinaria vaginata*, *Spodiopogon vaginatus*, *Stipa vaginata* – (2) inflorescences concealed or partially concealed in uppermost leaf-sheaths. *Apocypis vaginata*, *Hemarthria vaginata*, *Paspalum vaginatum* – (3) leaf-sheaths subtending inflorescence branches. *Andropogon vaginatus*
- vaginiflor-um, -us** L. *vagina*, sheath; *flos*, flower. – (1) The inflorescence hardly exceeds the ensheathing upper leaf. *Iseilema vaginiflorum* – (2) inflorescence remaining tightly wrapped in subtending leaf-sheath. *Sporobolus vaginiflorus* – (3) the inflorescence arising on a long peduncle conspicuously invested by the upper leaf-sheath. *Paspalum vaginiflorum*
- vaginiviscosum** L. *vagina*, sheath; *viscosum*, sticky. Leaf-sheath viscid
- vahlia-n-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Vahlodea*
- vahlii** See *Vahlodea*
- Vahlodea** In honor of Martin Vahl (1749–1804) Danish botanist
- vaillantianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Sébastien Vaillant (1669–1722) French botanist
- valdesii** In honor of Jesús Valdés Reyna
- valdivian-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Valdivia, Chile
- valdiviensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. See *valdiviana*
- valentina** From Valentina, now Valencia, Spain
- valenzuelanum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of José Moria Valenzuela (fl. 1833) who collected in Cuba
- valesiac-a, -um** From Valesiacus, now Valois, France
- valesiana** See *vallesiana*
- valid-a, -um, -us** L. robust. Culms erect, stout
- Valiha** Madagascan name for a musical instrument resembling a tube-zither
- vallesiaca** See *valesiaca*
- vallesiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Valesia, now Canton of Valais, Switzerland
- vallicola** L. *vallus*, valley; *-cola*, dweller. Growing in mountain valleys
- Vallota, Valota** In honor of Antoine Vallot (1594–1671) French Garden's Director
- vallsiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *vallsii*
- vallsii** In honor of José Francisco Montenegro Valls (1945–) Brazilian agrostologist
- Valota** See *Vallota*

- valvata** L. *valva*, leaf of a folding door; *-ata*, possessing. Palea and lemma oblong in outline and similar in length
- vancouverensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Vancouver Island, Canada, or mistakenly believed to come from that island
- vanderystii** As for *Ystia*
- vandovii** In honor of Vandov
- vaneedenii** In honor of Willem Frederik van Eeden (1829–1901) Dutch botanist and museum director, Netherlands
- vannum** L. a winnowing fan. Basal leaves conspicuously distichous, their blades forming a fan-shaped cluster
- vansonii** In honor of Georges Van Son (1898–1967) Russian-born South African botanist
- vargasii** In honor of Cesar Vargas, also known as Julio Cesar Vargas-Calderón (1907–1960?) who collected in Peru
- vari-a, -us** L. variable. Species polymorphic and usually with many varieties
- variabil-e, -is** L. *varius*, variable; *-abilis*, indicating capacity. See *varia*
- variana** L. *varius*, variable; *-ana*, indicating connection. Fertile lemma mottled
- varians** L. *vario*, diversify. Variable in some respect
- varicosa** L. with swollen veins. Glumes rugose
- variegat-a, -um, -us** L. *variegatio*, diversify. – (1) Spikelets, leaf-blades or stems variable in color. *Andropterum variegatum*, *Arundinaria variegata*, *Bambusa variegata*, *Bromus variegatus*, *Calamagrostis variegata*, *Catabrosa variegata*, *Colpodium variegatum*, *Eragrostis variegata*, *Paspalum variegatum*, *Pleioblastus variegatus*, *Poa variegata*, *Sehima variegatum*, *Sporobolus variegatus*, *Stipa variegata* – (2) anthoecia variable in shape. *Stipidium variegatum*
- variostriatum** L. *varius*, variable; *striatus*, striped. The internodes are variously striped
- varius** See *varia*
- varnense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Varnam, Bulgaria
- vasaria** L. *vas*, vessel; *-aria*, pertaining to. Culms used for making vessels
- vasconcensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Vascon, Spain
- vasconica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Vascon, Spain
- Vaseya** As for *Vaseyochloa*
- vaseyan-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Vaseyochloa*
- vaseyi** As for *Vaseyochloa*
- Vaseyochloa** In honor of George Vasey (1822–1893) United States botanist
- vassiljevii** In honor of N. Vasil'ev (fl. 1940) Russian botanist
- vatkeana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Georg Karl Wilhelm Vatký (1849–1889) German botanist
- vatovae** In honor of Aristocle Vatova (1897–1992) who collected in Eritrea
- vatroensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Vatro, Argentina
- vaviloviana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *vavilovii*
- vavilovii** In honor of Nikolai Ivanovich Vavilov (1887–1942) Russian plant geneticist
- vegeta** L. vigorous. Plant growing strongly and freely
- veitchiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of John Gould Veitch (1839–1870) English nurseryman
- veitchii** As for *veitchiana*
- velatus** L. *velo*, conceal. Inflorescence base enclosed by sheath of subtending leaf
- veldkampii** In honor of Jan Frederik Veldkamp (1941–) Dutch botanist
- velenovskyi** In honor of Josef Velenovsky (1858–1949) Bohemian botanist
- vella** L. *vellus*, wool. Lemma and palea white-woolly
- vellarianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. From Vellarimala, India
- velutin-a, -um, -us** L. velvety. Plant in whole or in part covered with dense short hairs
- velutinos-a, -um** L. *velutina*, velvety; *-osum*, abundance. Plant densely covered with short hairs
- velutin-um, -us** See *velutina*
- velutinus** L. *vellutus*, shaggy; *-inus*, indicating resemblance. Auricles densely hairy

- veneris** From Portovenere, Liguria, Italy
- venesuelae** See *venezuelae*
- veneta** L. sea-green. – (1) Foliage glaucous. *Pentaschistis veneta* – (2) from Veneto, Italy. *Stipa veneta*
- venezuelae** From Venezuela
- venezuelana** L. -ana, indicating connection. As for *venezuelae*
- venos-a, -um** L. *vena*, vein; -osa, abundance. Veins conspicuous or many branched
- ventanicola** L. -cola, dweller. From Sierra de la Ventana, Argentina
- Ventenata** In honor of Étienne Pierre Ventenat (1757–1808) French botanist
- ventenatii** As for *Ventenata*
- ventosa** L. *ventus*, wind; -osa, abundance. Native to high peaks of the Pyrenees, a mountain range straddling the border of France and Spain
- ventricos-a, -um, -us** L. *venter*, belly; -osa, abundance. – (1) Spikelets inflated. *Agrostis ventricosa*, *Alopecurus ventricosus*, *Chloris ventricosa*, *Gastridium ventricosum*, *Isachne ventricosa*, *Olyra ventricosa*, *Stipidium ventricosum* – (2) internodes swollen. *Bambusa ventricosa*
- ventriosa** L. *venter*, belly; -osa, abundance. Fertile lemma at maturity conspicuously swollen
- venturii** In honor of Santiago Venturi (fl. 1910–1923) Argentinian botanist
- venulosum** L. *vena*, vein; -ula, diminutive; -osum, abundance. Glumes conspicuously veined
- venust-a, -um, -us** L. beautiful, graceful. Mostly a reference to habit
- venustula** L. *venusta*, beautiful; -ula, diminutive. The small and pendulous spikelets giving the plant an attractive appearance
- venustuloides** Gk -oides, resembling. Similar to *Aristida venustula*
- venust-um, -us** See *venusta*
- veralensis** L. -ensis, denoting origin. From El Veral, Cuba
- verdcourtii** In honor of Bernard Verdcourt (1925–) English botanist
- verdickii** In honor of Edgard Verdick (fl. 1899–1903) who collected in the Congo
- veresczaginii** In honor of Victor Ivanovich Vereschagin (1871–1956) Soviet botanist
- Verinea** L. *verinus*, tendril; -ea, indicating resemblance. Central nerve of lower glume prolonged
- vernal-e, -is** L. *vernus*, spring-like; -ale, pertaining to. – (1) Spring flowering. *Agrostis vernalis*, *Milium vernale* – (2) dying back in the autumn and re-emerging in the spring. *Panicum vernale*
- vernicos-um, -us** L. varnished. Spikelets glossy
- vernix** L. varnish. Spikelets glossy
- verruciferum** L. *verruca*, wart; *fero*, carry or bear. Fertile lemma with a rugose surface
- verrucos-a, -um** L. *verruca*, wart; -osa, abundance. – (1) The glumes and sterile lemmas bear verrucose hairs. *Digitaria verrucosa* – (2) glumes with warty protuberances. *Paspalum verrucosum*
- verruculosa** L. *verruca*, wart; -ula, diminutive; -osa, abundance. Lemma surface warty
- versicolor** L. variously colored. Spikelets variously colored as with glumes being green in the lower third, purple in the middle and brown in the upper third
- versuta** L. *versuta*, deceitful. A replacement name to eliminate a homonym
- verticillat-a, -um, -us** L. whorl; -ata, possessing. Primary inflorescence branches whorled
- verticilliflor-a, -um, -us** L. *verticillus*, whorl; *flos*, flower. Inflorescence branches whorled
- vesc-a, -um** L. containing little nutrition. Spikelets few-flowered or foliage sparse
- Veseyochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. In honor of Leslie Desmond Edward Foster Vesey-Fitzgerald (ca. 1910–1974) British-born East African ecologist
- vesiculosa** L. *vesicula*, vesicle or blister; -osa, abundance. Leaf-blades have abundant vesicles
- vestit-a, -us** L. *vestio*, clothe. Plant in some respect hairy
- Vetiveria** Tamil *vetti*, khus-khus; *ver*, root. The rhizomes possess an aromatic oil

- vettonica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the region of Spain known as Vettones to the Romans
- vetus** L. old age. Pedicels of sterile florets bearded with abundant long hairs
- vexillare** L. *vexillum*, flag; *-are*, pertaining. Racemes few and held at right angles to axis of inflorescence
- vexillifera** L. *vexillum*, flag; *fero*, carry or bear. The awned spikelets, when flapping in the wind, resemble small flags
- viale** L. *via*, way; *-ale*, pertaining to. Growing on roadsides
- viancinii** In honor of Viancin who collected in Oubangui, Central African Republic
- viatic-a, -um** L. *viaticus*, relating to a journey. Growing along paths
- vicarium** L. substitute. Closely resembling another species
- viciniflorum** L. *vicinus*, neighbouring; *flos*, flower. Unlike those of related species the ultimate divisions of the inflorescence are contracted along the primary branches
- vicin-um, -us** L. near. Applied to species closely resembling others
- viciosorum** In honor of Benito (1850–1929) and Carlos (1897–1968) Vicioso
- vickeryae** As for *vickeryana*
- vickeryana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Joyce Winifred Vickery (1908–1979) Australian botanist
- vickeryi** As for *vickeryana*
- victoralis** L. *victoria*, victory; *-alis*, pertaining to. Commemorating the Chinese victory in the Anti-Japanese War
- victoriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Depto. Santa Victoria, Argentina
- vicunarum** Spanish *vicuña*. Of the vicuñas, that is a constituent of their pastures
- vidalii** In honor of Francesco Vidal Gormaz, Chilean Army Officer
- vierhapperi** In honor of Fritz Vierhapper (1876–1902) Austrian botanist
- vietbacensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Vietbac, Vietnam
- vietnamense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Vietnam
- vietnamica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. See *vietnamense*
- Vietnamocalamus** Resembling *Calamus* and from Vietnam
- Vietnamochloa** Gk *chloa*, grass. From Vietnam
- Vietnamosa** L. *-osa*, abundance. From Vietnam
- Vietnamosasa** From Vietnam and resembling *Sasa*
- vigens** L. *vigeo*, thrive. Abundantly branching from lower culm nodes
- vigoratum** L. *vigor*, vigor; *-atum*, possessing. Culms coarse, erect from well developed rhizomes
- Viguiarella** L. *-ella*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. In honor of René Viguier (1880–1931) French botanist who collected on Madagascar
- viguieri** See *Viguiarella*
- vihorlatica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Vihorlát Mountains of Czech Republic
- Vilfa** Meaning obscure, origin of name not given by author
- Vilfagrostis** Combination of *Vilfa* and *Agrostis*. Origin uncertain, not given by author
- vilfifolia** L. *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades like those of *Vilfa*
- vilfoidea** Gk *-oidea*, resemblance. Similar to *Vilfa*
- vilis** L. worthless. The grain is of no value as a cereal
- villamontana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Villamontes, Bolivia
- villanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Villa Ana, Santa Fe Province, Argentina
- villaricens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Vaillari, Paraguay
- villaroelii** In honor of Arturo Villaroel (fl. 1878) who collected in Chile
- villarsii** In honor of Dominique Villars (1745–1814) French botanist
- villiculmis** L. *villi*, long weak hairs; *culmus*, stalk. Except for the spikelets the plant is densely villous
- villiferum** L. *villi*, long weak hairs; *fero*, carry or bear. Plants densely pubescent
- villiflor-a, -us** L. *villi*, long weak hairs; *flos*, flower. Lemmas hairy

- villifolium** L. *villi*, long weak hairs; *folium*, leaf. Leaf-blades densely covered with long hairs
- villiglumis** L. *villi*, long weak hairs; *gluma*, husk. Glumes and sterile lemma densely hairy
- villipalea** L. *villi*, long weak hairs; *palea*, chaff. Palea densely hairy
- villos-a, -um, -us** L. *villi*, long weak hairs; *-osa*, abundance. The plant in whole or in part covered with long hairs
- villosipes** L. *villi*, long weak hairs; *-osa*, abundance; *pes*, foot. With hairy pedicels, spikelet bases or basal leaf-sheaths
- villosissim-a, -um, -us** L. most hairy. Plant densely hairy overall or in part
- villosul-a, -um, -us** L. *villi*, long weak hairs; *-osa*, abundance; *-ula*, diminutive. Sparsely hairy
- villos-um, -us** See *villosa*
- vilmorianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of a member of the Vilmorin family, several generations of whom were nurserymen, horticulturalists and writers of botanical memoirs
- vilnensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Vilna, Lithuania
- vilvoides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Similar to *Vilfa* also sometimes spelled *Vilva*
- vimine-um, -us** L. with long flexible shoots as used for wicker work
- vincentianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. From St Vincent, one of the Cape Verde Islands
- vindobonensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Vindobona, now Vienna, Austria
- vinealis** L. *vinea*, vineyard; *-alis*, pertaining to. Growing in vineyards
- vinhphuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. See *vinhphuica*
- vinhphuica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Vinhphu, Vietnam
- vinnulum** L. delightful. Anthoecium white and shining
- vinos-a, -um** L. purplish-red. Inflorescence purplish-red
- vinzentii** In honor of Vinzent (fl. c. 1847) who collected in Texas, USA
- violace-a, -um, -us** L. violet. – (1) Spikelets, stigmas or anthers violet-colored. *Agrostis violacea*, *Aira violacea*, *Andropogon violaceus*, *Arthraxon violaceus*, *Bellardioclhoa violacea*, *Calamagrostis violacea*, *Colpodium violaceum*, *Danthonia violacea*, *Erianthus violaceus*, *Festuca violacea*, *Hordeum violaceum*, *Lucaea violacea*, *Melica violacea*, *Panicum violaceum*, *Pennisetum violaceum*, *Poa violacea*, *Rytidosperma violacea*, *Stipa violacea*, *Triticum violaceum* – (2) culms and foliage violet-colored. *Saccharum violaceum*
- violaceapurpurea** L. *violacea*, violet; *purpurea*, purple. Spikelets purple-violet
- violace-um, -us** See *violacea*
- violascens** L. *violesco*, become violet. Anthers, stigmas, glumes or whole inflorescences blue to purple
- virens** L. *vireo*, be green. Leaf-blades or culms unusually bright yellow-green
- virescens** L. *viresco*, become green. Panicle shiny-green
- vireta** L. *vireo*, become green; *-eta*, place of growth. Growing in grasslands
- virgat-a, -um, -us** L. *virga*, broom; *-ata*, possessing. Inflorescence arms or culms held erect
- virginic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Virginia, USA
- virgultorum** L. *virgultus*, thicket. Growing amongst shrubs
- virid-e, -is** L. green. Widely applied but especially to species with green spikelets
- viridearistata** L. *viridis*, green; *arista*, bristle; *-ata*, possessing. The tips of the awns are pale-green
- viridescens** L. *viridescio*, become green. The plant in whole or in part bright-green
- viridiflor-a, -um** L. *viridis*, green; *flos*, flower. Spikelets bright-green
- viridiglaucescens** L. *viridis*, green; *glaucescio*, become bluish-green. Culms dark olive-green
- viridiglumis** L. *viridis*, green; *gluma*, husk. Glumes conspicuously green
- viridis** See *viride*
- viridissima** L. *viridis*, green; *-issima*, most. Spikelets very green

- viridistriat-a, -us** L. *viridis*, green; *striatus*, striated. Leaf-blades variegated
- viridul-a, -us** L. *viridis*, green; *-ula*, diminutive. Plant in whole or in part pale-green, often glaucous
- virletii** In honor of Pierre-Théodore Virlet d'Aoust (1800–?) who collected in Mexico
- virolinens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Corregimineto Virofín, Colombia
- viscid-a, -um** L. sticky. Plant sticky to touch
- viscidellum** L. *viscidus*, sticky; *-ellum*, diminutive. Panicle branches slightly sticky
- viscidula** L. *viscida*, sticky; *-ula*, diminutive. Invested with small glandular tubercles
- viscidum** See *viscida*
- viscosa** L. sticky. Panicle-branches or foliage sticky
- vitiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. Name derived from Viti Levu, the largest island in the Republic of the Fiji Islands, but widely applied to any island of the whole archipelago
- vittat-a, -us** L. *vitta*, band; *-ata*, possessing. Leaf-blades marked with transverse white stripes
- vivax** L. long-lived. Culms long-lived
- vivipar-a, -um** L. *vivus*, living; *pario*, bring forth. – (1) With bulbils replacing spikelets. *Agrostis vivipara*, *Deyeuxia vivipara*, *Poa vivipara* – (2) with culms much branched. *Panicum viviparum*
- viviparoidea** L. *vivus*, living; *parturo*, bring forth young; *-oidea*, indicating resemblance. Lemmas replaced by bracts that subtend pseudoviviparous shoots
- vizzavonae** From Col de Vizzavona, Corsica
- vlassovii, vlassowii** In honor of Osip Fedorovic Vlassov
- voeltzkowii** In honor of Alfred Voeltzkow (1860–1946) German botanist
- vogelian-um, -us** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Julius Rudolph Theodor Vogel (1812–1841) German botanist
- vogulic-a, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Vogul in the Urals, Russian Federation
- vohiboryensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Voribory Range, Madagascar
- vohitrense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Vohitra, Madagascar
- volcanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Volcán, Argentina
- volcanicus** L. *Vulcanus*, god of fire; *-icus*, belonging to. Collected from a volcanic peak in Costa Rica
- volckmannii** In honor of Herman Volckmann (fl. 1857–1861) who collected in Chile
- volgens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Volga River, Russian Federation
- volhynensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Volhynia, Ukraine
- volhynicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. See *volhynensis*
- volkensisii** In honor of Georg Ludwig August Volkens (1855–1917) German botanist
- vollesenii** In honor of Kaj B. Vollesen (1946–) Danish botanist
- volutans** L. *voluto*, tumble about. The mature panicle breaks off a unit and in windy weather tumbles along the ground
- vorobievii** In honor of Vorobiev
- voroninii** In honor of Michael Stepanowitch Woronin (1838–1903) Russian botanist
- Vossia** In honor of John Heinrich Voss (1751–1826) German poet
- vrangelica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Ostrov Vrangelya (Wrangel Island), an island in the East Siberian Sea
- vriesii** In honor of Willem Hendrik de Vriese (1806–1862) Dutch botanist
- vryburgensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Vryburgh, Cape Province, South Africa
- vuilletii** In honor of André Vuillet (1883–1914) French plant pathologist
- vulcanalis** L. *vulcanus*, volcanic; *-alis*, pertaining to. Growing on the slopes of Chiriqui, a volcano in Panamá
- vulcanic-a, -um** L. *vulcanus*, volcano; *-ica*, belonging to. Growing on the slopes of volcanoes
- vulgar-e, -is** L. *vulgus*, public; *-are*, pertaining to. Common in the wild or in cultivation
- vulgatus** L. *vulgo*, make public. Species recognized by its formal publication

vulnerans L. *vulnero*, wound. – (1) The mature spikelet has a sharp callus capable of wounding. *Aristida vulnerans*, *Arundo vulnerans*, *Phragmites vulnerans*, *Stipagrostis vulnerans* – (2) leaf-blade rigid and needle-like. *Triodia vulnerans*

Vulpia In honor of Johann Samuel Vulpus (1760–1846) German apothecary and botanist

vulpiaeformis L. *forma*, appearance. Inflorescence resembling that of *Vulpia*

vulpiastrum L. *-astrum*, resembling imperfectly. Similar to *Vulpia*

Vulpiella L. *-ella*, diminutive here used as a name-forming suffix. Resembling *Vulpia*

vulpin-a, -um, -us L. *vulpus*, fox; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. – (1) Inflorescences with racemes resembling fox tails. *Anthisteria vulpina*, *Hyparrhenia vulpina*, *Penicillaria vulpina* – (2) inflorescences spicate resembling fox tails. *Elymus vulpinus*, *Panicum vulpinum*, *Pennisetum vulpinum*, *Setaria vulpina*

vulpioides Gk *-oides*, resembling. Inflorescences similar to those of *Vulpia*

vulpiset-a, -um L. *vulpus*, fox; *seta*, bristle. With an inflorescence resembling a fox-tail

vurilochensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Vuriloche Pass, Argentina

vvedenskyi In honor of Aleksei Ivanovich Vvedenskii (1911–1929) Russian botanist

W

wabo Burmese *wa*, bamboo; *bo*, grandfather. Vernacular name in Myanmar for an edible bamboo with very large culms

wacei In honor of Nigel Morritt Wace (1929–2005) English-born Australian botanist and geographer

wachter In honor of Willem Hendrick Wachter (1882–1946) Dutch botanist

wagenerianum L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Hermann Wager (1823–1877) who collected in Colombia

wagneri In honor of János (Joannes) Wagner (1870–1955) Hungarian botanist

wagnerianum See *wagenerianum*

wahowensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Wahu, now O’ahu, one of the Hawaiian Islands

waibeliana L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Leo Waibel (fl. 1911–1916) who collected in South Africa

waikoloaense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Waikoloa Gulch on Oahu, one of the Hawaiian islands

waimeaense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Waimea on Kauai, one of the Hawaiian Islands

waishanensis L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Wai Shan, on the Jiangai-Fujian Provincial boundary, China

wakha Burmese *wa*, bamboo; *kha*, bitter. Young shoots inedible

wakoolica L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Wakool Shire, New South Wales, Australia

waldsteinii In honor of Franz de Paula Adam Waldstein (1759–1823) Austrian soldier and botanist

walense L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Walo in Senegal

walkeri In honor of – (1) George Warren (?–1844) British soldier and his wife A. W. Walker, who collected in Sri Lanka. *Eragrostiella walkeri*, *Eragrostis walkeri*, *Isachne walkeri* – (2) Walker (fl. 1885) a New Zealand farmer. *Atropis walkeri*, *Poa walkeri*

walkeriana In honor of A. W. Walker; see *walkeri*

wallichian-a, -um L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Nathaniel Wallich (1786–1854) Danish-born physician and sometime superintendent of Calcutta Botanic Gardens

wallichii As for *wallichiana*

wallii In honor of Arnold Wall (1869–1966) Sri-Lankan born, New Zealand Professor of English and amateur botanist

wallisii In honor of Gustav Wallis (1830–1878) German botanist

wallowaens-e, -is L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Wallowa Mountains, Oregon, USA

walpersii In honor of Walpers but origin unclear, not given by author

- walteri** In honor of – (1) Thomas Walter (1740–1789) United States botanist. *Echinochloa walteri*, *Oplismenus walteri*, *Panicum walteri* – (2) either H. or E. Walter (fl. 1937) German botanists, who collected jointly on occasion in south-west Africa. *Aristida walteri*, *Eragrostis walteri*
- walterianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *walteri* (2)
- wamin** Burmese *wa*, bamboo; *min*, king. A giant bamboo
- wanet** Burmese *wa*, bamboo; *net*, black. Culms black
- Wangenheimia** In honor of Friedrich Adam Julius von Wangenheim (1749–1800) Polish botanist
- warburgii** In honor of Otto Warburg (1859–1938) German botanist
- wardiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Francis Kingdon-Ward (1885–1958) English botanist
- wardii** As for *wardiana*
- warmingian-a,-um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Johannes Eugenius Bülow Warming (1841–1924) Danish botanist
- warmingii** As for *warmingiana*
- wasensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Wasa, Zaire
- Wasatchia** From Wasatch Range in the Rocky Mountains, USA
- washingtonica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Washington State, USA
- watense** See *walense*
- waterbergensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Waterberg, Transvaal State, South Africa
- watsoniana** L. *-ana*, denoting connection. In honor of Sereno Watson (1826–1892) United States botanist
- wawawaiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Wawawai, Washington State, USA
- wayanadense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Wayanad District, India
- webberi** In honor of David Gould Webber (1809–1883?) United States physician, miner and miller
- webberianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of H. J. Webber (fl. 1894) United States botanist
- webbiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Philip Barker Webb (1793–1854) English botanist
- weberae** In honor of Erna Weber
- weberbaueri** In honor of August Weberbauer (1871–1948) German botanist resident in Peru
- weberi** In honor of P. Weber, United States botanical illustrator
- websteri** In honor of Robert Dale Webster (1950–) United States botanist
- weigeltiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Christoph Weigelt (?–1828) German physician and plant collector in Surinam
- weileri** In honor of Marc Weiller (1880–1945) French botanist
- Weingaertneria** In honor of Johann Christoph Weingärtner (1771–1833) mathematician and pharmacist at Erfurt, Germany
- weinmannii** In honor of Johann Anton Weinmann (1782–1858) German-born Russian botanist
- weixiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Weixi, Yunnan Province, China
- wellwitschii** See *welwitschii*
- welwitschii** In honor of Friedrich Martin Josef Welwitsch (1806–1872) Austrian-born botanist, physician and traveller
- wenchouensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Wenchou, Zhejiang Province, China
- wendelboi** In honor of Per Erland Berg Wendelbo (1927–1981) Norwegian botanist
- werdermannii** In honor of Erich Werdermann (1892–1959) German botanist
- wernerii** In honor of – (1) William C. Werner (1851–1935) United States florist and plant collector. *Panicum wernerii* – (2) Werner, origin unclear, not given by the author. *Hordeum wernerii*
- westernwoldicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. A corruption of the German place name to Westernwold's Rye, a cultivar from New South Wales, Australia
- westii** In honor of Oliver West (1910–) Zimbabwean agronomist
- wettsteinii** In honor of Richard Wettstein Westerheim (1863–1931) Austrian botanist

- Whalleya** In honor of Ralph Derwyn Broughton Whalley (1933–) Australian grassland ecologist
- wheeleri** In honor of George Montague Wheeler (fl. 1871–1875) United States engineer and explorer
- whitean-a, -um** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. As for *Whiteochloa*
- whitei** (1) In honor of Samuel Albert White (1870–1954) South Australian naturalist and plant collector. *Panicum whitei* – (2) as for *Whiteochloa*. *Amphibromus whitei*, *Schizostachyum whitei*
- Whiteochloa** In honor of Cyril Tenison White (1890–1950) Australian botanist
- whitneyi** In honor of Leo David Whitney (1908–1937)
- whytei** In honor of Alexander Whyte (1834–1908) Scots-born botanist who collected in Malawi
- wibeliana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of August Wilhelm Eberhard Christoph Wibel (1775–1814) German physician and botanist
- wiehei** In honor of Paul Octave Wiehe (fl. 1938–1975) who collected in Malawi
- wiesneri** In honor of Wiesner
- Wiestia** In honor of Anton Wiest (1801–1835) German plant collector in Egypt
- wiestii** As for *Wiestia*
- wightian-a, -um, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Robert Wight (1796–1872) Scots-born physician and sometime Superintendent, Botanic Gardens, Madras
- wightii** As for *wightiana*
- wilburii** In honor of Robert Wilbur Lynch (1925–) United States botanist
- wilcoxianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Timothy Erastus Wilcox (1840–1932) United States botanist
- wilczekiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *wilczekii*
- wilczekii** In honor of Ernest Wilczek (1867–1948) Swiss botanist, pharmacist and Gardens Director
- wildemannii** In honor of Émile Auguste Joseph De Wildeman (1866–1947) Belgian botanist
- wildtii** In honor of Albin Wildt (1845–1927) Czech botanist
- wilhelminae** From Mount Wilhelmina, Papua, Indonesia
- Wilhelmsia** In honor of Christian Wilhelms (fl. 1819) German-born Russian apothecary and botanist at Tiflis, Republic of Georgia
- wilhelmsii** As for *Wilhelmsia*
- Wilibalda, Willibaldia** See Franz Wilibald Schmidt under entry for *Schmidtia*
- Wilibald-Schmidtia** See Franz Wilibald Schmidt under entry for *Schmidtia*
- wiliwiliniuense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Wiliwilinui Ridge on Molokai, one of the Hawaiian islands
- wilkesii** In honor of Charles Wilkes (1798–1877) United States Naval Officer and explorer
- Willbleibia** German *bleiben*, remain. The first four letters are all that remain of *Willkommia*, the generic name it was intended to replace
- wilddenoviana** See *willdenowiana*
- wilddenowian-a, -um** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Carl Ludwig Wilde-now (1765–1812) German botanist
- wilddenowii** As for *willdenowiana*
- willemetiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Pierre Remy Willemet (1735–1807) French apothecary and botanist
- willemetii** In honor of Hubert-Félix Soyier-Willemet (1791–1867) French librarian and amateur botanist
- williamsii** In honor of – (1) Robert Stat-ham Williams (1859–1946) United States botanist. *Poa williamsii*, *Trisetum williamsii* – (2) Thomas Albert Williams (1865–1900) United States botanist. *Agrostis williamsii*, *Stipa williamsii* – (3) Samuel Wills Williams (1812–1884) United States botanist who collected in China. *Panicum williamsii* – (4) Louis Otto Williams (1908–1991) United States botanist. *Bouteloua williamsii* – (5) Leonard Howard John Williams (1915–) British botanist. *Erianthus williamsii*, *Saccharum williamsii*
- Willibaldia** See *Wilibalda*

- Willkommia** In honor of Heinrich Moritz Willkomm (1821–1895) German botanist
- wilmaniae** In honor of Maria Wilman (1867–1957) South African botanist and geologist
- wilmingtonense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Wilmington, North Carolina, USA
- wilsonii** In honor of Ernest Henry Wilson (1876–1930) English-born United States botanist who collected in China
- wiluic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the Wilu (Vilui, Viluy) River, Yakutsk Province, central Siberia
- windersii** In honor of C. W. Winders (fl. 1931) who collected in northern Queensland, Australia
- windischii** In honor of Paulo Guenter (Guenther) Windisch (1948–) Brazilian botanist
- Windsora** See *Windsoria*
- Windsoria** In honor of John Windsor (1787–1868) English physician and amateur botanist
- winkleri** As for *winklerianus*
- winklerianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. In honor of Moritz Winkler (1812–1889) Austrian botanist
- winterianus** L. *-anus*, indicating connection. In honor of August Wilhelm Winter who collected in Sri Lanka
- wippraensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the Chaussee Grillenberg-Wippra, southeast Harz, Germany
- Wirtgenia** In honor of Philipp Wilhelm Wirtgen (1806–1870) German teacher
- wirtgeniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Wirtgenia*
- wisean-a** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Frank Joseph Scott Wise (1897–1986) Australian politician
- wisselii** In honor of F. J. Wissel (1907–) Dutch engineer and plant collector
- wittei** In honor of de Witte (fl. 1931) who collected in Zaire
- woeltzkowii** See *voeltzkowii*
- wolfii** In honor of John Wolf (1820–1897) United States botanist
- wolgens-e, -is** See *volgens*
- wombaliensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Wombali, Zaire
- woodii** In honor of – (1) John Medley Wood (1827–1915) English-born South African botanist. *Setaria woodii* – (2) David George Wood (1939–) English botanist. *Chloris woodii*
- woodrovii, woodrowii** As for *Woodrowia*
- Woodrowia** In honor of George Marshall Woodrow (1846–1911) Scots-born Indian teacher and plant collector
- woodrowii** As for *Woodrowia*
- woronowii** In honor of Georg Jierii Nikolaewitsch Voronov (1874–1931) Russian botanist
- wrangelica** See *vrangelica*
- wrayi** In honor of Leonard Wray (1853–1942) British Colonial gardens superintendent
- wrightianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Leonard Wright
- wrightii** In honor of Charles Wright (1811–1885) United States botanical collector
- wulfeniana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Franz Xaver von Wulfen (1728–1805) Balkan cleric
- wuliangshanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Wuliangshan, Yunnan Province, China
- wulingensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mount Wu-Ling, Manchuria, now comprising the Provinces of Lianoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang in north-east China
- wullschlaegelii** In honor of Heinrich Rudolph Wullschlägel (1805–1864) who collected in Guyana
- wunthoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Wuntho, Myanmar
- wurdackii** In honor of John Julius Wurdack (1921–1998) United States botanist
- wuyiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Wuyi, Fujian Province, China
- wuyishanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Wuyi Shan, Fujian Province, China
- wuyishanicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From Wuyi Shan, Fujian Province, China
- wyomingensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Wyoming, USA

X

- xalapense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Xalapa, alternatively Jalapa, Mexico
- Xanthanthos** Gk *xanthos*, yellow; *anthos*, flower. Spikelets yellow
- xanthina** Gk *xanthos*, yellow; *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Spikelets yellowish
- xanthoblepharis** Gk *xanthos*, yellow; *blepharis*, eyelash. Rhachis and glumes with long yellow hairs
- xanthodas** Gk *xanthos*, yellow; *das*, torch. The panicles are dense and golden
- xantholeuc-a, -um** Gk *xanthos*, yellow; *leukos*, white. Foliage yellowish-green and rhachis ciliate with white hairs
- Xanthonanthos** See *Xanthonanthus*
- Xanthonanthus** Gk *xanthos*, yellow; *anthos*, a flower. Spikelets yellow-green at maturity
- xanthophysum** Gk *xanthos*, yellow; *physis*, bladder. Spikelets yellow-green when dried
- xanthospermum** Gk *xanthos*, yellow; *sperma*, seed. Anthoecium yellow
- xanthotrich-a, -um** Gk *xanthos*, yellow; *thrix*, hair. The upper glume and sterile lemma are invested in yellow hairs
- xenica** Gk *xenikos*, alien. It was for some time thought that the species was not endemic
- Xenochloa** Gk *xenos*, stranger; *chloa*, grass. Far from Europe from whence described
- xenophontis** In honor of Xenophon (431–c. 350 B.C.E.) Greek historian who, as a soldier, passed through the area where the species was collected
- xerachne** Gk *xeros*, dry; *achne*, scale. Upper glume leathery
- xerampelina** Gk color of withered vine leaves. Panicle dark-purple and yellow
- Xerochloa** Gk *xeros*, dry; *chloa*, grass. Growing in arid regions
- Xerodanthia** Gk *xeros*, dry. Xeromorphic species related to *Danthonia*

- xerophil-a, -us** Gk *xeros*, dry; *phileo*, love. – (1) Desert species. *Eragrostis xerophila*, *Iseilema xerophila*, *Lepturus xerophilus*, *Neurachne xerophila*, *Thyridolepis xerophila* – (2) growing in exposed rocky situations as in the Marquesas. *Eragrostis xerophila* (not the desert species listed above), *Leptochloa xerophila*
- xestophyllus** Gk *xestos*, shaved; *phyllon*, leaf. Leaf-blades glabrous
- xichangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Xichang, Sichuan Province, China
- xinanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Xinan, Sichuan Province, China
- xinwuense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Xinwu, Jiangxi Province, China
- Xiphagrostis** Gk *xiphos*, sword; *agrostis*, grass. Margins of leaf-blades armed with sharp teeth
- xizangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Xizang Autonomous Region, China
- xylosa** Gk *xylon*, wood; L. *-osa*, abundance. Culms woody at the base
- Xyochlaena** Gk *xyo*, polish; *chlaena*, cloak. The glumes and sterile lemmas are glabrous or nearly so
- Xystidium** Gk *xystis*, robe with a sweeping train; *-idium*, diminutive but here used as a name-forming suffix. Glumes long awned
- xystrophyllus** Gk *xyster*, file; *phyllon*, leaf. Margins of leaf-blades with stiff retrorse hairs

Y

- yabeana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Y. Yabe (fl. 1909) Japanese botanist
- Yadakeya** Japanese *yadake*, arrow bamboo. Arrow shafts are made from the culms
- yadkinense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the river Yadkin in North Carolina, USA
- yadongensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yadong Xian, Tibet Autonomous Region, China
- yaganica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Yagan in the south of South America

- yagiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Shigeiti Yagi (fl. 1934) Japanese plant collector
- yaguaronense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Yaguaron, Paraguay
- yahikoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yahiko, Niigata Prefecture, Japan
- yajiangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yajiang, China
- Yakirra** Arandic *yakerre*. Name used by Alywarre people of Central Australia for the type species, meaning unknown
- yakusimensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yakushina, Ohsumi Prefecture, Japan
- yamadoriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of K. Yamadori, Japanese botanist
- yamakitensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yamakita, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan
- yamatensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yamato Province, now Nara Prefecture, Japan
- yangambiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Yangambi, Zaire
- yangii** In honor of Jun-Liang Yang (1930–) Chinese botanist
- yanyuanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yanyuan, Sichuan Province, China
- yarochenkoi** In honor of Yarochenkov
- yarrabensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yarraba, Queensland, Australia
- yasaburoana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Yasa Buro, Japanese botanist
- yashadake** Vernacular name for the species in Japan
- yasokichii** In honor of Yasokichi Kinoshita (fl. 1940) Japanese plant collector
- yasuianus** In honor of Yasui
- yasuokensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yasuoka, Nagano Prefecture, Japan
- yatsugatakensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yatsuga Dake, Honshu Prov., Japan
- yaviensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yavi Department, Argentina
- yavitaense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Yavita, Venezuela
- yeizanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Hiyeizan, a mountain near Kyoto, Japan
- yemenensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yemen
- yemenic-a, -um** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Yemen
- yenaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yenasan, a mountain in Gifu Prefecture, Japan
- yentuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yen Tu, Ha Nam Ninh Province, Vietnam
- yessaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yetsigo Province, Japan
- yessoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yezo, Kitami Province, Hokkaido, Japan
- yettiuisis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yettiui Province, Japan
- yezoalpina** L. *alpes*, mountains; *-ina*, indicating possession. From Yezo Mountains, Kitami Province, Hokkaido, Japan
- yezoens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Yezo, Kitami Province, Hokkaido, Japan
- yezolasioderma** L. from Yezo, Kitami Province, Hokkaido, Japan and belonging to *Lasioderma* section of *Sasa*
- yezomontana** L. *mons*, mountain; *-ana*, indicating connection. From Mt Yezo, Kitami Province, Hokkaido, Japan
- yinduensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yindu, Zaire
- yiuisis** See *yiwuensis*
- yiwuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yiwu (Yiu), Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China
- yixingensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yixing, Jiangsu Province, China
- yoigana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Iga Province, now western Mie Prefecture, Japan
- yokoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yoko, Belgian Congo
- yokotae** In honor of Yokota, Japanese botanist
- yonaiensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yonaimura, Rikuchiu province, Japan
- yongshanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yongsang, Yunnan Province, China
- yonoskei** In honor of Yonoske Tutui (fl. 1935) Japanese botanist
- Yorkia** From York County, Pennsylvania, USA

- yosaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yosa, Japan
- yoshikawana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of J. Yoshikawa (fl. 1935) Japanese botanist
- yoshinoi** In honor of Zensuke Yoshino (fl. 1901) Japanese botanist
- yosiokae** In honor of Sigeo Yosioka (fl. 1934) Japanese botanist
- youngianum** In honor of Stephen M. Young (fl. 1980) collector of bamboos in Ecuador
- youngii** In honor of William Spearman Young (1842–1912) New Zealand surveyor
- Ystia** In honor of Hyacinthe Robert Julien Vanderyst (fl. 1907–1925) Belgian cleric and botanist
- yuanjiangensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yuangiang County, Yunnan Province, China
- yuanmouensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yuanmou County, Yunnan Province, China
- yuanmounensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yuanmou County, Yunnan Province, China
- yubaridakensis** Japanese *take*, bamboo; L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. A bamboo from Yubari, a Japanese mountain
- yucatan-a, -us** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. From Yucatán, Mexico
- yukonens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Yukon, Alaska
- yulongshanensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yulong Shan, Yunnan Province, China
- yulungschanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. See *yulongshanensis*
- yunguensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yungu, Zaire
- yunhoensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yunghe Xian, Zhejiang Province, China
- yunnanens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Yunnan Province, China
- yunzalinensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yunzalin (Yunxalin), Myanmar
- Yushania** From Mount Yu Shan, Taiwan, also known as Mount Morrison
- yushuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Yushu, Qinghai Province, China
- yutajensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Cerro Yutaje, Venezuela
- yutakana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Hukuda Yutaka (fl. 1935) Japanese botanist
- Yvesia** In honor of Alfred Marie Augustine Saint-Yves (1855–1933) French soldier and amateur agrostologist
- yvesiana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. As for *Yvesia*
- yvesii** As for *Yvesia*

Z

- zaissanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From the steppes about Lake Zaissan, Kazakstan
- zaleshii** See *zalesskii*
- zalesskii** In honor of Viatcheslav Konstantinovic Zalessky (1871–1936) Russian botanist
- zambesiense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From the Zambesi region of southern tropical Africa, now included in Mozambique and Malawi
- zaprjagajevii** In honor of F. Zapirjagaev (fl. 1932)
- zarubinii** In honor of Zarubin
- zavadilianum** L. *-anum*, indicating connection. In honor of Zavadil
- zayuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Zaya Xian, Xizang Province, China
- Zea** Gk *zeia*, one-seeded wheat. Resembling one-seeded wheat (*Triticum monococcum*), or the genus *Zea* to which *Triticum* is unrelated
- zea** Resembling *Zea*
- zeae** As for *Zea*
- zeelandicum** L. *-icum*, belonging to. From New Zealand
- zehntneri** In honor of Leo Zehntner (fl. 1912) who collected in Brazil
- Zeia** Gk one-seeded wheat. A superfluous name for *Triticum* and in no way related to *Zea*
- Zeites** Gk *-ites*, resembling. Fossil leaf-blades resembling those of *Zea*

- zejensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Zeja, Amur Province, Russian Far East
- zelanica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Zelania, now Sri Lanka
- zelayens-e, -is** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Zelaya, Mexico
- zenkeri** As for *Zenkeria*
- Zenkeria** In honor of Jonathan Karl Zenker (1799–1837) German botanist
- zenkowskii** In honor of Leo de Cienkowski (1822–1887) Polish-born Russian botanist
- Zeocriton, Zeocritum** Gk *zeia*, name of a one-seeded wheat. Similar to spelt wheat
- zeocriton** See *Zeocriton*. Formerly cultivated in England as Fulham Barley
- Zeocritum** See *Zeocriton*
- zephyrina** L. *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Leaf-blades broad as in *Zephyra*, a Chilean member of Tecophilaeaceae
- Zerna** The Classical Greek name for a plant, possibly a *Cyperus* species, eaten by horses
- zerninensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From the shores of Lake Zernin in north-western Germany
- zerovii** In honor of Dimitri Konstantinovich Zerov (1895–1971) and Konstantin Konstantinovich Zerov (1899–?) Russian botanists
- Zeugites** The Classical Greek name for an unidentified reed
- zeugites** Resembling *Zeugites*
- zeyheri** As for *zeyheriana*
- zeyheriana** L. *-ana*, indicating connection. In honor of Carl Ludwig Philipp Zeyher (1799–1858) German-born South African plant collector
- zeylanic-a, -um, -us** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Zeylona, the name in Classical times for Ceylon, now Sri Lanka
- zeylonica** See *zeylanica*
- zhongbaensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Chungba, Xizang Province, China
- zhukovskiy** In honor of Pyotr Mykhailovich Zhukovskii (1888–1975) Russian botanist
- zifukuensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Jifuku-mura, Nagato Prefecture, Japan
- ziganensis** L. *-ensis*, denoting origin. From Mt Zigana, Turkey
- zigzag** French, of symbolic formation suggesting alteration of direction and first applied to fortifications. Form of culms zigzag at the base
- Zingeria** In honor of Nikola Wassiljevicz Zinger (1836–1907) Russian botanist
- Zingeriopsis** Gk *opsis*, resemblance. Similar to *Zingeria*
- zingiberina** L. *-ina*, indicating resemblance. Leaf-blades broad like those of *Zingiber*
- zinslerlingii** In honor of Yuri Dmitrievich (George) Zinslerling (1894–1938) Russian botanist
- zittelii** In honor of Karl Alfred von Zittel (1839–1904) German geologist
- Zizania** Gk *zizanon*, a weed growing amongst wheat, probably darnel (*Lolium temulentum*) but now applied to a quite different genus
- zizanioides** Gk *-oides*, resembling. Resembling *Zizania*
- Zizaniopsis** Gk *opsis*, appearance. Some species resemble those of *Zizania*
- zizinii** In honor of N. V. Zizin (fl. 1955)
- zobelii** In honor of August Zobel (fl. 1905) school-teacher at Dessau, Germany
- Zoysia** See *Zoysia*
- zollingeri** In honor of Heinrich Zollinger (1818–1859) Swiss botanist
- zonal-e, -is** Gk *zone*, girdle; L. *-ale*, pertaining to. The leaf-blades are marked with dark transverse bars
- zongbaensis** See *zhongbaensis*
- Zonotriche** Gk *zone*, girdle; *thrix*, hair. The lemmas bear transverse rows of hair tufts
- zopilotense** L. *-ense*, denoting origin. From Canada del Zopilote, Mexico
- Zotovia** In honor of Victor Dmitrievich Zotov (1906–1974) Russian born New Zealand botanist
- Zoydia** See *Zoysia*
- Zoysia** In honor of Karl Zois Edelstein (1756–1800) Austrian botanist
- zukovskiy** In honor of Waldemar Zukovsky (fl. 1934) Russian botanist

- zuloagae** In honor of Fernando Omar Zuloaga (1951–) Argentinian botanist
- zuvantica** L. *-ica*, belonging to. From Zuvant, Azerbaijan
- zwierleinii** In honor of Zwierlein (fl. 1884) who collected in Sicily
- Zygochloa** Gk *zygos*, pair; *chloa*, grass. The species is dioecious and so the male and female florets occur on different plants
- zygomeris** Gk *zygos*, yoke; *meros*, part. Origin uncertain, not given by the author