

## Etymology of Names of Tracked Plant Taxa

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Persistent mysteries are flagged with asterisks...

### Principal sources:

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<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b> Taxon	Origin of Genus Name	Translation of Specific Name / Varietal Name
<i>Abronia macrocarpa</i>	From the Greek <i>abros</i> (delicate or graceful).	Large-fruited.
<i>Acleisanthes crassifolia</i>	From the Greek <i>a</i> (without), <i>cleis</i> (close), and <i>anthus</i> (flower), in reference to the absence of a flower-enclosing involucre typical of many other members of the Nyctaginaceae.	Thick-leaved.
<i>Acleisanthes wrightii</i>	From the Greek <i>a</i> (without), <i>cleis</i> (close), and <i>anthus</i> (flower), in reference to the absence of a flower-enclosing involucre typical of many other members of the Nyctaginaceae.	In honor of Charles Wright (1811-1885), who collected Texas plants for Asa Gray from 1837 to 1852.
<i>Adelia vaseyi</i>	From the Greek, in reference to the small, obscure flowers (Vines 1960).	In honor of Dr. George Vasey (1822-1893), English-born botanist and eminent American agrostologist.
<i>Agalinis calycina</i>	From the Greek <i>aga</i> (wonder) and <i>linum</i> (flax), apparently because some species are thought to resemble flax.	With a well developed calyx, referring to the long calyx lobes that in part distinguish the species.
<i>Agalinis navasotensis</i>	From the Greek <i>aga</i> (wonder) and <i>linum</i> (flax), apparently because some species are thought to resemble flax.	Of the city of Navasota, near which the type specimen was collected.
<i>Agave glomeruliflora</i>	From the Greek <i>agaue</i> (noble).	Flowers in glomerules.
<i>Allium elmendorfii</i>	From the Celtic <i>all</i> (hot or pungent).	For the town of Elmendorf in southern Bexar County, SW of which the type was collected in 1932.
<i>Allolepis texana</i>	From the Greek <i>allo</i> (different, foreign, strange) and <i>lepis</i> (scale).	Of Texas.
<i>Ambrosia cheiranthifolia</i>	Early Greek name for the mythic food of the	With leaves like those of <i>Cheiranthus</i> ,

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	gods.	the wallflower of Europe.
<i>Amsonia tharpia</i>	In honor of Charles Amson, an 18th century Virginia physician (Diggs et al. 1999).	In honor of Benjamin Carroll Tharp (1885-1964), Professor of Botany at the University of Texas and the most prolific collector of the flora of Texas.
<i>Andrachne arida</i>	Classical Greek name for a purslane (Fernald 1950).	Of arid areas.
<i>Anemone edwardsiana</i> var. <i>petraea</i>	Probably from the Greek <i>anemos</i> (wind), hence the common name windflower.	<i>Edwardsiana</i> : of the Edwards Plateau. <i>Petraea</i> : growing on rocks.
<i>Anulocaulis reflexus</i>	From the Latin <i>annulus</i> (ring) [*what is the Greek word?] and the Greek <i>caulos</i> (stem), in reference to the glutinous bands that encircle the stems of some species.	Reflexed, i.e., bent backward, in reference to the reflexed upper portion of the perianth.
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> var. <i>chaplinae</i>	Fernald (1950) suggested two possible origins: from the [Greek?] <i>aqua</i> (water) and <i>legere</i> (to collect), in allusion to the fluid that collects in the bottom of the hollow spur petal; or perhaps from aquile (eagle), from resemblance of the curved spur petals to the talons of an eagle.	<i>Chrysantha</i> : golden-flowered. <i>Chaplinae</i> : in honor of W. R. Chapline, who collected the type specimen from Sitting Bull Falls in southern New Mexico in 1916 (Payson 1918).
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> var. <i>hinckleyana</i>	Fernald (1950) suggested two possible origins: from the [Greek?] <i>aqua</i> (water) and <i>legere</i> (to collect), in allusion to the fluid that collects in the bottom of the hollow spur petal; or perhaps from aquile (eagle), from resemblance of the curved spur petals to the talons of an eagle.	<i>Chrysantha</i> : golden-flowered. <i>Hinckleyi</i> : in honor of Leon C. Hinckley, who collected exhaustively in west Texas (particularly the Davis Mountains) during the 1930's and 1940's.
<i>Aquilegia longissima</i>	Fernald (1950) suggested two possible origins: from the [Greek?] <i>aqua</i> (water) and <i>legere</i> (to collect), in allusion to the fluid that collects in the bottom of the hollow spur petal; or perhaps from aquile (eagle), from resemblance of the curved spur petals to the talons of an eagle.	Very long, in reference to the spur portion of the petal.
<i>Arenaria livermorensis</i>	From the Latin <i>arena</i> (sand), in reference to the substrate in which some species are found.	Of Mount Livermore in the Davis Mountains, the only known location.
<i>Argythamnia aphoroides</i>	From the Greek <i>argyros</i> (silvery) and <i>thamnos</i> (shrub).	Similar to <i>Aphora</i> , a related genus.
<i>Argythamnia argyraea</i>	Named for the Greek god of medicine, Asklepios, in reference to the medicinal properties of some species.	Silvery.
<i>Asclepias prostrata</i>	Named for the Greek god of medicine, Asklepios, in reference to the medicinal properties of some species.	Prostrate.
<i>Aster laevis</i> var. <i>guadalupensis</i>	From the Greek <i>aster</i> (star), in allusion to the radiate flower heads.	<i>Laevis</i> : smooth. <i>Guadalupensis</i> : of the Guadalupe Mountains.

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<i>Aster puniceus</i> var. <i>scabrimaculis</i>	From the Greek <i>aster</i> (star), in allusion to the radiate flower heads.	<i>Puniceus</i> : red or purple, from the color of the stems. <i>Scabrimaculis</i> : rough-stemmed.
<i>Astragalus gypsodes</i>	An ancient Greek name, perhaps derived from <i>astragalus</i> (ankle bone or dice), possibly alluding to the rattling of seeds within the mature pod of some species (Diggs et al. 1999).	Growing in gypsum habitats.
<i>Astragalus mollissimus</i> var. <i>marcidus</i>	An ancient Greek name, perhaps derived from <i>astragalus</i> (ankle bone or dice), possibly alluding to the rattling of seeds within the mature pod of some species (Diggs et al. 1999).	<i>Mollissimus</i> : very soft, in reference to the hairs that cover most of the plant. <i>Marcidus</i> : withered, in reference to ??.
<i>Astrophytum asterias</i>	From the Greek <i>aster</i> (star) and <i>phyton</i> (plant).	Star-like; the redundancy of the generic name and specific epithet was an unfortunate but unavoidable result of the transfer of the species from the genus <i>Echinocactus</i> .
<i>Atriplex klebergorum</i>	The ancient Latin name for plants of this genus.	For the Kleberg family of Kenedy County.
<i>Ayenia limitaris</i>	In honor of Duc d'Ayen (Vines 1960).	*[No idea, unless it has something to do with limited distribution]
<i>Bartonia texana</i>	In honor of Benjamin Smith Barton (1766-1815), a Philadelphia botanist (Fernald 1950).	Of Texas.
<i>Batesimalva violacea</i>	A combination of an honorific for D. M. Bates (eminent student of Malvaceae) and <i>Malva</i> , the name of the type genus of the family, which was derived from the Greek <i>malachos</i> (soothing or soft) or <i>malos</i> (tender, soft, woolly) (Diggs et al. 1970).	Violet-colored, in reference to the petals.
<i>Bonamia ovalifolia</i>	*Unknown. [WRC: The genus was erected by Louie Marie Aubert de Petits-Thouars (1758-1831), and tracking down the etymology may be difficult.]	Oval-leaved.
<i>Bouteloua kayi</i>	In honor of Claudio Boutelou (1774-1942), a Spanish writer on floriculture and agriculture (Diggs et al. 1999).	In honor of Lamar Kay of the Soil Conservation Service in Alpine, collector of the type specimen.
<i>Brickellia baccharidea</i>	In honor of Dr. John Brickell (1949-1809), an amateur botanist of Savanna, Georgia (Diggs et al. 1999).	*[No idea, unless it means "reminiscent of Baccharis."]
<i>Brickellia hinckleyi</i> var. <i>hinckleyi</i>	In honor of Dr. John Brickell (1949-1809), an amateur botanist of Savanna, Georgia (Diggs et al. 1999).	In honor of Leon C. Hinckley, who collected exhaustively in west Texas (particularly the Davis Mountains) during the 1930's and 1940's.
<i>Brickellia hinckleyi</i> var. <i>terlinguensis</i>	In honor of Dr. John Brickell (1949-1809), an amateur botanist of Savanna, Georgia (Diggs	<i>Hinckleyi</i> : In honor of Leon C. Hinckley, who collected exhaustively in

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	et al. 1999).	west Texas (particularly the Davis Mountains) during the 1930's and 1940's. <i>Terlinguensis</i> : of Terlingua.
<i>Brongniartia minutifolia</i>	In honor of Adolphe T. Brongniart, a French botanist (Vines 1960).	Tiny-leaved.
<i>Caesalpinia phyllanthoides</i>	In honor of Andrea Caesalpini (1519-1603), director of the botanical garden at Bologna, Italy and physician to Pope Clement VIII (Diggs et al. 1999).	Reminiscent of <i>Phyllanthus</i> .
<i>Callirhoe scabriuscula</i>	Named after Callirhoe, in Greek mythology the daughter of the river god Achelous (Diggs et al. 1999).	Minutely scabrous, due to the fine stellate tomentum.
<i>Campanula reverchonii</i>	Diminutive of the Latin <i>campana</i> (bell).	In honor of Julien Reverchon (1837-1905), a French emigre and early collector of the north-central Texas flora.
<i>Cardamine macrocarpa</i> var. <i>texana</i>	From the Greek <i>kardamon</i> , a name used by Dioscorides for some "cress" (Fernald 1950).	<i>Macrocarpa</i> : large-seeded. <i>Texana</i> : of Texas.
<i>Cardiospermum dissectum</i>	From the Greek <i>cardia</i> (heart) and <i>sperma</i> (seed), referring to the heart-shaped spot on the seeds of some species.	Dissected, in reference to the leaves.
<i>Chaetopappa hersheyi</i>	From the Greek <i>chaite</i> (bristle) and <i>pappos</i> (down or fuzz).	In honor of A. L. Hershey, collector of the type specimen.
<i>Chamaesyce astyla</i>	Ancient Greek name for a prostrate plant, presumably derived from <i>chamai</i> (on the ground or low-growing).	Without a style, a slight exaggeration in this species in which the styles are present but extremely reduced.
<i>Chamaesyce chaetocalyx</i> var. <i>triligulata</i>	Ancient Greek name for a prostrate plant, presumably derived from <i>chamai</i> (on the ground or low-growing).	<i>Chaetocalyx</i> : with bristly hairs on the calyx. <i>Triligulata</i> : three-tongued, in reference to the three linear lobes on the cyathial gland.
<i>Chamaesyce geyeri</i> var. <i>wheeleriana</i>	Ancient Greek name for a prostrate plant, presumably derived from <i>chamai</i> (on the ground or low-growing).	<i>Geyeri</i> : in honor of Carl (Charles) Andreas Geyer (1809-1853), Austrian botanist. <i>Wheeleriana</i> : in honor of Louis Cutter Wheeler (1910-?), eminent student of the genus <i>Euphorbia</i> .
<i>Chamaesyce golondrina</i>	Ancient Greek name for a prostrate plant, presumably derived from <i>chamai</i> (on the ground or low-growing).	From the Spanish word for swallow, a bird thought to eat the seeds.
<i>Chamaesyce jejuna</i>	Ancient Greek name for a prostrate plant, presumably derived from <i>chamai</i> (on the ground or low-growing).	Uninteresting, insignificant.
<i>Chenopodium cycloides</i>	From the Greek <i>chen</i> (goose) and <i>pous</i> (foot), in reference to the shape of the leaves of some species.	*
<i>Chloris texensis</i>	Named for <i>Chloris</i> , the mother of Nestor,	Of Texas.

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	Greek goddess of flowers (Diggs et al. 1999).	
<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i> ssp. <i>texensis</i>	From the Greek <i>chryso</i> (gold) and <i>thamnos</i> (shrub).	<i>Nauseosus</i> : sickening. <i>Texensis</i> : of Texas.
<i>Cleome multicaulis</i>	Name of unknown origin (Diggs et al. 1999).	Many-stemmed.
<i>Colubrina stricta</i>	Derived from the French name for serpent tree, for the snake-like shape of some species (Diggs et al. 1999).	Strict, i.e., very straight or upright, not spreading.
<i>Condalia hookeri</i> var. <i>edwardsiana</i>	In honor of Antonio Condal, a native of Barcelona and an explorer of South America (Diggs et al. 1999).	<i>Hookeri</i> : for Sir John Hooker, director of Kew Gardens and one of the most imminent botanists of the 19th century. <i>Edwardsiana</i> : of the Edwards Plateau (or perhaps, in a narrower sense, of Edwards County, the source of the only known specimens.)
<i>Coreopsis intermedia</i>	From the Greek <i>coris</i> (bug, as in the "true bugs" of the Coreidae) and <i>opsis</i> (appearance), from the imagined bug-like aspect of the seeds of some species.	Intermediate [*in what way?].
<i>Coryphantha macromeris</i> var. <i>runyonii</i>	From the Greek <i>corypha</i> (top) and <i>anthus</i> (flower), in reference to the position of the flowers at the apex of the stem (Diggs et al. 1999).	<i>Macromeris</i> : ? [the Greek <i>meris</i> means part or portion.] <i>Runyonii</i> : in honor of Robert Runyon...
<i>Coryphantha ramillosa</i>	From the Greek <i>corypha</i> (top) and <i>anthus</i> (flower), in reference to the position of the flowers at the apex of the stem (Diggs et al. 1999).	Bearing many small branches.
<i>Coryphantha scheeri</i> var. <i>robustispina</i>	From the Greek <i>corypha</i> (top) and <i>anthus</i> (flower), in reference to the position of the flowers at the apex of the stem (Diggs et al. 1999).	<i>Scheeri</i> : in honor of _____ *Scheer... [WRC: check type description of basionym of species ( <i>Cactus scheeri</i> ) in Revis. Gen. Pl. 1: 261 (1891).] <i>Robustispina</i> : with large, stout spines.
<i>Coryphantha sulcata</i> var. <i>nickelsiae</i>	From the Greek <i>corypha</i> (top) and <i>anthus</i> (flower), in reference to the position of the flowers at the apex of the stem (Diggs et al. 1999).	<i>Sulcata</i> : grooved. <i>Nickelsiae</i> : In honor of A. Nickels, collector of the type specimen... [WRC: check type description of basionym ( <i>Mammillaria nickelsiae</i> ) in Zoe 5:31 (1900), or Benson in Cact. Succ. J. (Los Angeles) 41: 188 (1969).]
<i>Crataegus warneri</i>	Supposedly from the Greek <i>Kratos</i> (strength), alluding either to the wood or more likely to the thorns.	In honor of S. R. Warner, a professor of botany at Sam Houston State Teachers College (Sam Houston State University).
<i>Croton alabamensis</i> var. <i>texensis</i>	From the Greek <i>croton</i> (tick), applied to the castor oil plant, the seeds of which are tick-like in shape (Diggs et al. 1999).	<i>Alabamensis</i> : of Alabama. <i>Texensis</i> : of Texas.
<i>Croton pottsii</i> var. <i>thermophilus</i>	From the Greek <i>croton</i> (tick), applied to the	<i>Pottsii</i> : in honor of _____ *Potts...

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	castor oil plant, the seeds of which are tick-like in shape (Diggs et al. 1999).	[WRC: check type description: Prodr. DC. 15(2); 561 (1866)] <i>Thermophilus</i> : heat-loving.
<i>Cryptantha crassipes</i>	From the Greek <i>krypto</i> (to hide) and <i>anthos</i> (flower).	Thick-footed, in reference to the coarse, heavy caudex.
<i>Cuscuta attenuata</i>	From the Arabic <i>kushkut</i> or <i>kusat</i> (a tangled wisp of hair), in perfect reference to the habit of the stems (Diggs et al. 1999).	Attenuated.
<i>Cyperus cephalanthus</i>	From the ancient Greek name <i>Cypeiros</i> (Diggs et al. 1999).	Flowers in heads.
<i>Cyperus grayioides</i>	From the ancient Greek name <i>Cypeiros</i> (Diggs et al. 1999).	Similar to <i>Cyperus grayii</i> .
<i>Cyperus onerosus</i>	From the ancient Greek name <i>Cypeiros</i> (Diggs et al. 1999).	*[not explained in type description; perhaps heavily burdened (with achenes)?]
<i>Cypripedium kentuckiense</i>	Name incorrectly latinized from the Greek <i>Cypris</i> (Venus) and <i>pedilon</i> (shoe), therefore spelled by linguistic purists as <i>Cypripedilum</i> (Fernald 1950).	Of Kentucky.
<i>Dalea bartonii</i>	In honor of Samuel Dale (1659-1739), English botanist and physician (Diggs et al. 1999).	In honor of Barton Holland Warnock (1911-?), student of the flora of Trans-Pecos Texas. (The binomial <i>Dalea warnockii</i> was already taken.)
<i>Dalea reverchonii</i>	In honor of Samuel Dale (1659-1739), English botanist and physician (Diggs et al. 1999).	In honor of Julien Reverchon (1837-1905), a French emigre and early collector of the north-central Texas flora.
<i>Dalea sabinalis</i>	In honor of Samuel Dale (1659-1739), English botanist and physician (Diggs et al. 1999).	Of Sabinal Canyon, from the entrance to which the type specimen was collected.
<i>Draba standleyi</i>	From the Greek <i>drabe</i> (acid).	In honor of Paul Carpenter Stanley (1884-1960), author of numerous works on the flora of Central and North America.
<i>Echeandia chandleri</i>	*Unknown. Echeandia is a Spanish surname; perhaps the genus is simply an honorific.	In honor of Harley P. Chandler, who collected the type specimen near Rio Hondo in 1913.
<i>Echeandia texensis</i>	*Unknown. Echeandia is a Spanish surname; perhaps the genus is simply an honorific.	Of Texas.
<i>Echinocereus chisoensis</i> var. <i>chisoensis</i>	From the Greek <i>echinos</i> (hedgehog) and the Latin <i>cereus</i> (a wax taper or candle) (Diggs et al. 1999).	Of the Chisos Mountains.
<i>Echinocereus chloranthus</i> var. <i>neocapillus</i>	From the Greek <i>echinos</i> (hedgehog) and the Latin <i>cereus</i> (a wax taper or candle) (Diggs et al. 1999).	<i>Chloranthus</i> : green-flowered. <i>Neocapillus</i> : with very narrow hairs; the prefix <i>neo</i> is apparently used to

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		distinguish this taxon from another of the epithet <i>capillus</i> .
<i>Echinocereus papillosus</i> var. <i>angusticeps</i>	From the Greek <i>echinos</i> (hedgehog) and the Latin <i>cereus</i> (a wax taper or candle) (Diggs et al. 1999).	<i>Papillosus</i> : with nipple-shaped projections. <i>Angusticeps</i> : with narrow what? What does <i>-ceps</i> mean in this case?
<i>Echinocereus reichenbachii</i> var. <i>albertii</i>	From the Greek <i>echinos</i> (hedgehog) and the Latin <i>cereus</i> (a wax taper or candle) (Diggs et al. 1999).	<i>Reichenbachii</i> : probably in honor of Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach (1823-1889), director of the botanic garden at Hamburg. <i>Albertii</i> : in honor of Dr. Richard O. Albert of Alice, one of the discoverers of the taxon.
<i>Echinocereus viridiflorus</i> var. <i>correllii</i>	From the Greek <i>echinos</i> (hedgehog) and the Latin <i>cereus</i> (a wax taper or candle) (Diggs et al. 1999).	<i>Viridiflorus</i> : green-flowered. <i>Correllii</i> : in honor of Donovan Stewart Correll (1908-1983), student of many groups and author of many floras, including (with M. C. Johnston) the Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas.
<i>Echinocereus viridiflorus</i> var. <i>davisii</i>	From the Greek <i>echinos</i> (hedgehog) and the Latin <i>cereus</i> (a wax taper or candle) (Diggs et al. 1999).	<i>Viridiflorus</i> : green-flowered. <i>Davisii</i> : in honor of A. R. Davis of Marathon, who collected the first specimens of several cacti of the area.
<i>Eleocharis brachycarpa</i>	From the Greek <i>eleos</i> (marsh) and <i>charis</i> (grace).	Short-fruited.
<i>Eleocharis wolfii</i>	From the Greek <i>eleos</i> (marsh) and <i>charis</i> (grace).	In honor of ___ *Wolf.
<i>Eriocaulon kornickianum</i>	From the Greek <i>erion</i> (wool) and <i>caulos</i> (stalk), from the wool at the base of the scape in the first-described species (Fernald 1950).	In honor of Friedrich Koernicke (1828-?), German botanist and student of the Eriocaulaceae.
<i>Eriogonum greggii</i>	From the Greek <i>erion</i> (wool) and <i>gonu</i> (knee), in reference to the lanate foliage and swollen nodes of many species (Diggs et al. 1999).	In honor of Josiah Gregg (1806-1850), frontier physician, explorer, trader and botanical collector.
<i>Eriogonum nealleyi</i>	From the Greek <i>erion</i> (wool) and <i>gonu</i> (knee), in reference to the lanate foliage and swollen nodes of many species (Diggs et al. 1999).	In honor of G. C. Nealley, hired by the U. S. D. A. Division of Botany to make plant collections in the more unexplored parts of Texas, 1887-1889.
<i>Eriogonum suffruticosum</i>	From the Greek <i>erion</i> (wool) and <i>gonu</i> (knee), in reference to the lanate foliage and swollen nodes of many species (Diggs et al. 1999).	With a sub-shrub habit.
<i>Escobaria albicolumnaria</i>	In honor of two brothers from Mexico, Romulo and Numa Escobar (Diggs et al. 1999).	White-columned.
<i>Escobaria dasyacantha</i> var. <i>chaffeyi</i>	In honor of two brothers from Mexico, Romulo and Numa Escobar (Diggs et al.	<i>Dasyacantha</i> : with shaggy hairs on the spines. <i>Chaffeyi</i> : in honor of E. Chaffey,

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	1999).	who collected the type specimen in Zacatecas in 1910.
<i>Escobaria dasyacantha</i> var. <i>dasyacantha</i>	In honor of two brothers from Mexico, Romulo and Numa Escobar (Diggs et al. 1999).	With shaggy hairs on the spines.
<i>Escobaria dasyacantha</i> var. <i>duncanii</i>	In honor of two brothers from Mexico, Romulo and Numa Escobar (Diggs et al. 1999).	<i>Dasyacantha</i> : with shaggy hairs on the spines. <i>Duncanii</i> : in honor of Captain Frank Duncan, on whose mining claim at Mariposa the first specimens were collected.
<i>Escobaria guadalupensis</i>	In honor of two brothers from Mexico, Romulo and Numa Escobar (Diggs et al. 1999).	Of the Guadalupe Mountains.
<i>Escobaria hesteri</i>	In honor of two brothers from Mexico, Romulo and Numa Escobar (Diggs et al. 1999).	In honor of J. Pinckney Hester, writer on succulents, who discovered the taxon in 1930.
<i>Escobaria minima</i>	In honor of two brothers from Mexico, Romulo and Numa Escobar (Diggs et al. 1999).	Least, very small.
<i>Escobaria sneedii</i> var. <i>sneedii</i>	In honor of two brothers from Mexico, Romulo and Numa Escobar (Diggs et al. 1999).	In honor of J. R. Sneed, who collected the type specimens from the Franklin Mountains in 1921.
<i>Eysenhardtia spinosa</i>	In honor of C. W. Eysenhardt, a medical doctor at the University of Konigsberg, Prussia (Diggs et al., 1999).	Spiny.
<i>Festuca ligulata</i>	Ancient Latin name of some grass (Diggs et al. 1999).	Ligulate, i.e., with a conspicuous ligule.
<i>Forsellesia texensis</i>	In honor of James Henry Forselles, a 19th century Swedish mining engineer and botanical writer (Vines 1960).	Of Texas.
<i>Frankenia johnstonii</i>	In honor of Johann Franke (1590-1661), a botany professor at Uppsala, Sweden.	In honor of Marshall Conring Johnston (1930-), student of the Texas flora and co-author, with D. S. Correll, of the Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas.
<i>Fryxellia pygmaea</i>	In honor of Dr. Paul Fryxell (19??-), student of the Malvaceae.	Dwarf.
<i>Gaillardia aestivalis</i> var. <i>winkleri</i>	In honor of M. Gaillard de Charentoneau, 18th century French magistrate and patron of botany (Diggs et al. 1999).	<i>Aestivalis</i> : summer-blooming. <i>Winkleri</i> : in honor of P. A. Winkler, landscape gardener and botanist of Beaumont, Texas.
<i>Galium correllii</i>	From the Greek <i>gala</i> (milk), an allusion to the use of some species in curdling milk (Diggs et al. 1999).	In honor of Donovan Stewart Correll (1908-1983), student of many groups and author of many floras, including (with M. C. Johnston) the Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas.

<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b> Taxon	Origin of Genus Name	Translation of Specific Name / Varietal Name
<i>Gaura boquillensis</i>	From the Greek <i>gauros</i> (proud, showy or majestic) (Diggs et al. 1999), a perception that might not apply to Texas species.	Of Boquillas Canyon, from the mouth of which the type specimen was collected.
<i>Genistidium dumosum</i>	From <i>Genista</i> , a similar genus of the Old World genus (Vines 1960).	Of bushy habit.
<i>Grindelia oolepis</i>	Name for David Hieronymus Grindel, a European botanist from Riga, Latvia.	*[WRC: looks like "egg-scale;" what might that mean? Check type description in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 1928, xli: 139. This vol. is not available at UT.]
<i>Hedeoma apiculatum</i>	From the Greek <i>hedys</i> (sweet) and <i>osme</i> (scent).	Needle-tipped, in reference to the leaf tips.
<i>Hedeoma pilosum</i>	From the Greek <i>hedys</i> (sweet) and <i>osme</i> (scent).	Pilose, i.e., with soft and straight spreading hairs.
<i>Houstonia correllii</i>	In honor of Dr. William Houstoun (1695-1733), an English surgeon and botanist who collected in tropical America (Diggs et al. 1999).	In honor of Donovan Stewart Correll (1908-1983), student of many groups and author of many floras, including (with M. C. Johnston) the Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas.
<i>Helianthus neglectus</i>	From the Greek <i>helios</i> (sun) and <i>anthos</i> (flower), in reference to the habit of the heads of some species of turning toward the sun.	Neglected, overlooked.
<i>Helianthus paradoxus</i>	From the Greek <i>helios</i> (sun) and <i>anthos</i> (flower), in reference to the habit of the heads of some species of turning toward the sun.	Paradoxical, puzzling.
<i>Helianthus praecox</i> ssp. <i>hirtus</i>	From the Greek <i>helios</i> (sun) and <i>anthos</i> (flower), in reference to the habit of the heads of some species of turning toward the sun.	<i>Praecox</i> : precocious. <i>Hirtus</i> : with coarse or shaggy hair.
<i>Heteranthera mexicana</i>	From the Greek <i>hetera</i> (different) and <i>anthera</i> (anther), from the dissimilar anthers of some species.	Of Mexico.
<i>Hexalectris nitida</i>	From the Greek <i>hetera</i> (different) and <i>anthera</i> (anther), from the dissimilar anthers of some species.	Shining.
<i>Hexalectris revoluta</i>	From the Greek <i>hex</i> (six) and <i>alectryon</i> (cock), an allusion to the 5-7 crests on the lip petal that resemble cock's-combs.	Revolute, i.e., rolled backward from both margins.
<i>Hexalectris warnockii</i>	From the Greek <i>hex</i> (six) and <i>alectryon</i> (cock), an allusion to the 5-7 crests on the lip petal that resemble cock's-combs.	In honor of Barton Holland Warnock (1911-?), student of the flora of Trans-Pecos Texas.
<i>Hibiscus dasycalyx</i>	From the Greek <i>Ibiscos</i> , an ancient name for some large mallow (Diggs et al. 1999).	With shaggy hairs on the calyx.
<i>Hoffmannseggia tenella</i>	In honor of J. Centurius (1766-1849), Count of Hoffmannsegg, Germany (Diggs et al.	Slender.

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	1999).	
<i>Hymenopappus biennis</i>	From the Greek <i>hymen</i> (membrane) and <i>pappos</i> (down or fuzz).	Biennial.
<i>Hymenopappus carrizoanus</i>	From the Greek <i>hymen</i> (membrane) and <i>pappos</i> (down or fuzz).	Of the Carrizo Formation.
<i>Hymenoxys texana</i>	From the Greek <i>hymen</i> (membrane) and <i>oxys</i> (sharp), alluding to the pointed tips of the pappus scales.	Of Texas.
<i>Isoetes lithophila</i>	From the Greek <i>isos</i> (equal) and <i>etos</i> (year), an allusion to the evergreen habit of some species.	Rock-loving.
<i>Justicia runyonii</i>	In honor of James Justice, an 18th century Scottish botanist.	In honor of Robert Runyon, one-time mayor of Brownsville and a collector of the flora of the Lower Rio Grande Valley from 1920's through the 1960's.
<i>Justicia wrightii</i>	In honor of James Justice, an 18th century Scottish botanist.	In honor of Charles Wright (1811-1885), who collected Texas plants for Asa Gray from 1837 to 1852.
<i>Kallstroemia perennans</i>	In honor of Kallstroem, an obscure contemporary of the Austrian botanist J. A. Scopoli (Fernald 1950; Diggs et al. 1950).	Perennial, unlike most species of the genus.
<i>Lachnocaulon digynum</i>	From the Greek <i>lachnos</i> (wool) and <i>caulos</i> (stalk), in allusion to the woolly scapes of some species (Fernald 1950).	With two styles or carpels.
<i>Leavenworthia aurea</i> var. <i>texana</i>	In honor of Melines Conklin Leavenworth (1796-1862), student of the flora of the southern U. S. and collector of the type specimen of <i>Lesquerella pallida</i> .	<i>Aurea</i> : golden. <i>Texana</i> : of Texas.
<i>Lechea mensalis</i>	In honor of Johan Leche (1704-1764), a Swedish botanist (Diggs et al. 1999).	Pertaining to a table; the choice of epithet was not discussed in the type description (Rhodora 40: 92 (1938)).
<i>Leitneria floridana</i>	In honor of E. F. Leitner, a German naturalist who traveled in Florida and was killed during the Seminole War (Fernald 1950).	Of Florida.
<i>Lepidospartum burgessii</i>	From the Greek <i>lepidos</i> (scale) and <i>spartium</i> (broom).	In honor of Tony Burgess, student of the flora of Trans-Pecos Texas, particularly the Guadalupe Mountains.
<i>Lesquerella pallida</i>	Named for Leo Lesquereux (1805-1889), American bryologist and paleobotanist (Fernald 1950).	Pale, pallid.
<i>Lesquerella thamnophila</i>	Named for Leo Lesquereux (1805-1889), American bryologist and paleobotanist (Fernald 1950).	Presumably from the Greek <i>thamnos</i> (bush or shrub) and <i>philo</i> (loving), from its habit of growing among shrubs. Not explained in type description.