

Convallaria majalis L.
Konwalia majowa
Lily of the valley

Alina Szwajczuk

A Dictionary
of Polish and English
Historical and
Dialectal Names
of Ornamental Plants

Papaver rhoeas L.
Mak Polny
Field Poppy



A Dictionary of Polish and English Historical
and Dialectal Names of Ornamental Plants

Moim Dzieciom

Ninie i Gromosławowi

UNIWERSYTET SZCZECIŃSKI

Alina Szwajczuk

A Dictionary of Polish and English Historical and Dialectal Names of Ornamental Plants

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Table of Contents

Preface	7
A list of abbreviated sources of historical and dialectal names of ornamental plants	9
Glossary	11
 Bibliography	 205
Abstract	207
Abstrakt	207

Preface

This dictionary contains Polish and English historical and dialectal names of ornamental plants and is a continuation of the monograph entitled *Semantic Motivation of Plant Names – A Contrastive Analysis of Latin, Polish and English*, which thoroughly analyzed the semantic motivation behind the names presented in this study. The following publication is mainly addressed to translators of specialized and literary texts, students of philology, as well as plant name enthusiasts and researchers.

The names in question were compiled on the basis of specialized and etymological dictionaries, as well as herbaria. The Polish primary sources include *Słownik nazw botanicznych i zoologicznych polskich* by Erazm MAJEWSKI (1889–1898), *Nazwy polskich roślin do XVIII wieku* by Anna SPÓLNIK (1990), *Polskie gwarowe nazwy dziko rosnących roślin na tle słowiańskim* by Jadwiga WANIAKOWA (2012), and *Świat roślin światem ludzi na pograniczu wschodniej i zachodniej słowiańszczyzny* by Krystyna SZCZEŚNIAK (2013). English historical and dialectal names were excerpted from *Historical Common Names of Great Plains Plants, with Scientific Names Index* by Elaine NOWICK (2015), *The British Flora Medica or the History of the Medicinal Plants of Great Britain* by B.H. BARTON and T. CASTLE (1837), *Plant names* by T.S. LINDSAY, B.D. (1923), *Plant names. Scientific and popular* of 1900 by A.B. LYONS, *A Dictionary of English Plant-Names* of 1886 by James BRITTEN and Robert HOLLAND, *American Plant Names* of 1923 by Willard N. CLUTE, *English Plant Names from The Tenth to The Fifteenth Century* by John EARLE of 1880, and *CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants. Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology* by Umberto QUATTROCCHI (2012). The supplementary literature encompasses *Rośliny Użytkowe* by Tadeusz GORCZYŃSKI (1961), *The Names of Plants* by David GLEDHILL (2008), *Słownik botaniczny* by Alicja and Jerzy SZWEYKOWSCY (1993), *Słownik roślin użytkowych* by Zbigniew PODBIELKOWSKI and Barbara SUDNIK-WÓJCIK (2003), *Słownik języka polskiego* ed. by Witold DOROSZEWSKI, *Słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego* (Aleksander BRÜCKNER 1985), *Słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego* by Wiesław BORYŚ (2005), *Słownik Staropolski* (ed. by Stanisław URBAŃCZYK 1953–2002), *Słownik mitów i tradycji kultury* (Władysław KOPALIŃSKI 1987), and *Słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego* by Franciszek SŁAWSKI (1952–1982).

The following model of presentation has been applied: the dictionary entry is the Latin name, and the Polish and English historical and dialectal names are provided in columns. To be consistent with the source, the names appear in both upper and lower case. Colored lines indicate literal equivalents. In the absence of a species name, the generic name is used. Further, etymological descriptions of some Polish and English names are provided. Abbreviated sources of plant names are listed next to their entries, while their full list precedes the dictionary proper. In most cases, the bibliographic abbreviations of sources are also used in the etymological outline. For the sake of transparency, only the page numbers of the cited publications are given, along with the indicated source. All Polish-language sources quoted have been translated by the author.

Although the translator's craft has been diversified and modified today thanks to such tools as machine translation and artificial intelligence, translating names that conceal historical and cultural richness is still a challenge. The compilation of names presented here, together with a brief etymological sketch, is intended to inspire translators, and to suggest various solutions.

A list of abbreviated sources of historical and dialectal names of ornamental plants

- BFM BARTON, Benjamin/ CASTLE, Herbert (1837) *The British Flora Medica or the History of the Medicinal Plants of Great Britain*. Vol. I. F. L. S. London: Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.
- BH BRITTEN, James/ HOLLAND, Robert (1886) *A Dictionary of English Plant Names 1886*. London: Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill.
- Br BRÜCKNER, Aleksander (1985) *Słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego*. Warszawa: Wiedza Powszechna.
- C CLUTE, Willard N. (1923) *A Dictionary of American Plant Names*. Joliet, Illinois: Willard N. Clute & Co.
- L LINDSAY, T.S. (1923) *Plant names*. London. The Sheldon Press. Northumberland Avenue, W.C., New York and Toronto: The Macmillan Co.
- M MAJEWSKI, Erazm (1889-1898) *Słownik nazw zoologicznych i botanicznych polskich Erazma Majewskiego*. Vol. I-II. Warszawa: Druk Noskowskiego.
- N NOWICK, Elaine (2015) *Historical Common Names of Great Plains Plants*. Volume II: *Scientific Names Index*. Lincoln, Nebraska: Zea Books.
- PN LYONS, Albert Brown (1900) *Plant Names Scientific and Popular*. Detroit: Nelson, Baker & Co., Publishers.
- RU GORCZYŃSKI, Tadeusz (1961) *Rośliny użytkowe*. Warszawa: Wiedza Powszechna.
- SB SZWEYKOWSKA, Alicja/SZWEYKOWSKI, Jerzy (eds.) (1993) *Słownik botaniczny*. Warszawa: Wydawnictwo 'Wiedza Powszechna'.
- SJP DOROSZEWSKI, Witold (ed.) *Słownik języka polskiego*.
- SMTK KOPALIŃSKI, Władysław (1987) *Słownik mitów i tradycji kultury*. Warszawa: PIW.
- Sp SPÓLNIK, Anna (1990) *Nazwy polskich roślin do XVIII wieku. Prace Komisji Językoznawstwa PAN w Krakowie*, nr 58, Wrocław: Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich Wydawnictwo Polskiej Akademii Nauk.
- SRU PODBIELKOWSKI, Zbigniew/ SUDNIK-WÓJCIKOWSKA, Barbara (2003): *Słownik roślin użytkowych: polski, łaciński, angielski, francuski, niemiecki, rosyjski*. Warszawa: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Leśne.

- St URBAŃCZYK, Stanisław (ed.) *Słownik staropolski*, TOM I-XI, Wrocław-Kraków-Warszawa: Zakład Narodowy Imienia Ossolińskich Wydawnictwo Polskiej Akademii Nauk. 1953-2002.
- Sz SZCZEŚNIAK, Krystyna (2013) *Świat roślin światem ludzi na pograniczu wschodniej i zachodniej Słowiańszczyzny*. Gdańsk: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego.
- URO CHMIEL, Henryk (2000) *Uprawa Roślin Ozdobnych*. Warszawa: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Leśne.
- W WANIAKOWA, Jadwiga (2012) *Polskie gwarowe nazwy dziko rosnących roślin zielnych na tle słowiańskim*. Zagadnienia ogólne. Kraków: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego.
- WDMPP QUATTROCCHI, Umberto (2012) *CRC World Dictionary of Medicinal and Poisonous Plants. Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymology*. Boca Raton: CRC Press.

Glossary

Abelmoschus moschatus Medik., syn. *Hibiscus abelmoschus* L.

Hibiscus L.

hibiscus [SJP]

Ibiszek [M, 387; SJP]

Ketmia [M, 387]

Omąkla [M, 387]

Piżmian [M, 387]

Poślubnik [M, 387]

Proświrnik [M, 387]

Śláz drzewny [M, 387]

Ślázokrzew [M, 387]

Ślázowiec [M, 387]

H. Abelmóschus L.

Amber-seed [PN, 190]

Ambrette [PN, 190]

Musk-seed [PN, 190]

Poślubnik unclear origin. The lexeme *poślubić* means ‘to marry, to promise, to make an agreement’ (*‘matrimonium inire’, ‘spondere’, ‘polliceri’, ‘pacisci cum aliquo’*) (STAROPOLSKI VI, 470–471).

Ślázowiec BRÜCKNER, 530 states that *śláz* refers to a plant (‘malwa’); the name was derived from *śluz* (‘mucilage’) of overcooked roots.

Achillea millefolium L.

Dretnik [M, 9]

Krfawnjyk [M, 9]

krzwawnik [Sp, 27]

Krwawnik [M, 9]

krwawnik [Sp, 27]

Krzawnik [M, 9]

Pokrětník [M, 9]

rzebrzik [Sp, 27; St VIII, 71]

rzebrzyk [St VIII, 71]

stolistnik [Sp, 27]

Śmietanka [M, 9]

Trzawnik [M, 9]

trzawnik [M, 9]

tysiacznik ziele [BFM, 431]

Tysiąc list [M, 9]

Tysiącchnik [M, 9]

Zeniszek krwawnik [M, 9; Sp, 27]

Złocień [M, 9]

Złocień krwawnik [M, 9; Sp, 27]

żeniszek [Sz, 73]

A'djidamo's wano (Chippewa, squirrel tail) [N, 7]

Blodworte [N, 7]

Bloodwort [N, 7; PN, 12]

Blood wort, Blood-wort [N, 7]

bloodwort [BH, 52]

Camil [N, 7; PN, 12]

Cammick [N, 7; BH, 83]

Cammock [N, 7; PM, 12; BH, 83]

Carpenter's-grass [N, 7; PN, 12]

Carpenter's grass [N, 7]

Carpenters grasse [N, 7; BH, 90]

Carpenter-grass [BH, 90]

Common mil-foil [N, 7]

Common milfoil [N, 7]

Common yarrow [N, 7; C, 73]

Devil's Nettle [BH, 149]

Dog daisy [N, 7]

Dog-daisy [N, 7; PN, 12]

Dog Daisy [BH, 110]

Eerie [BH, 533]

Gearwe, Gaeruwe [E, lxxvi]

Garwe [BH, 220]

Gordaldo [N, 7; C, 73]

Gordoloba [N, 7]

Gordolobo [N, 7; PN, 12]

Gorow [BH, 220]

Green-arrow [N, 7; PN, 12]

Greenarrow, Green arrow [N, 7]
 Hank-sintsh (Winnebago, woodchuck tail) [N, 7]
 herb-aux-charpentiers [C, 73]
 Hundredleaf-grass [N, 7]
 Hundred-leaf grass [N, 7]
 Hundred-leaved grass [N, 7]
 Hundred-leaved Grass [BH, 273]
 Lovage yarrow [N, 7]
 Melefowr [BH, 332]
 Marjoram-scented milfoil [N, 7]
 Milfoil [N, 7; C, 73; PN, 12; BH, 435]
 Myllefoyle [N, 7]
 Myllefoly [N, 7; BH, 335]
 Millefoly [N, 7; BH, 335]
 Millefoil [N, 7]
 Nosebleed [N, 7; PN, 12; BH, 355]
 Nose-bleed [N, 7]
 Nose bleed [N, 7]
 Nose bleede [N, 7]
 nose-bleed [C, 73]
 Nosebleed sanguinary [N, 7]
 Nosebleed-sanguinary [N, 7]
 nosebleed-sanguinary [C, 73]
 Old Man's Mustard [BH, 359]
 Old Man's Pepper [BH, 375]
 Old-man's-pepper [N, 7; PN, 12]
 Old man's pepper [N, 7]
 old man's pepper [C, 73]
 Old-man's-pepper [PN, 12]
 Palmer's yarrow [N, 7]
 Palmer yarrow [N, 7]
 Peneral yarrow [N, 7]
 Pink common yarrow [N, 7]
 Red yarrow [N, 7]
 Sanguinary [N, 7; PN, 12; BH, 414]
 sanguinary [C, 73]
 Sneezefoil [N, 7]
 Sneezewort [BH, 439]
 Soldier's-woundwort [N, 7]
 Soldier's woundwort [N, 7]
 Soldiers' Woundwort [PN, 12]

soldier's woundwort [C, 73]
 Stanch Girls [BH, 206]
 Stench Girls [BH, 206]
 Subalpine yarrow [N, 7]
 Tansy [N, 7]
 Tansey [N, 7]
 Tansie [N, 7]
 Tansy [PN, 12; BH, 462]
 Taopi pežuta (Lakota, wound medicine) [N, 7]
Thousand-leaf [N, 7; PN, 12; BH, 467]
Thousand leaf [N, 7]
Thousandleaf [N, 7]
Thousand-leaf clover [N, 7]
Thousand-leaved clover [N, 7]
Thousand-leaved Clover [PN, 12; BH, 467]
thousand-leaf grass [C, 73]
Thousand-seal [N, 7]
Thousand seal [N, 7]
thousand-seal [N, 7]
 Western yarrow [N, 7]
 Wild tansy [N, 7]
 Wild tansey [N, 7]
 Woolly milfoil [N, 7]
 Woolly yarrow [N, 7]
 Yarowe [N, 7]
 Yarrow [N, 7; PN, 12; BH, 501]
 Yarroway [N, 7; PN, 12; BH, 563]
 Yerba de San Juan [Yerba-de-San-Juan] [N, 7]
 yerba-de-San-Juan [C, 73]
 Yerrow [N, 7; BH, 503]

Carpenter-grass, Carpenter-grasse '[...] it is good to reioyne, and soudre woundes' (BH, 90).

Devil's Nettle 'Children draw the leaves across their faces, which leaves a tingling sensation.' (BH, 149).

Eerie ('a corruption of *Yarrow*') (BH, 533).

Garwe or **Gorow** (i.e., *Yarrow*): Old English (BH, 200).

Green Arrow 'a corruption of *Green Yarrow*' (BH, 17).

Melefowr 'An old spelling of *Milfoil*.' (BH, 332).

Old Man's Pepper BH, 375: the authors claims that the name appears once, by Pratt, 'not met with it elsewhere'.

pokrětník Etymology unknown. Maybe the word was derived from *pokręta* (cf. BRÜCKNER, 428). STAROPOLSKI VI, 330–331 refers to *pokręta* which was a type of bread.

Rzebrzyk, rzebrzik Etymology unknown. STAROPOLSKI VIII, 71 provides entry of *Rzebrzyk/ krwawnik pospolity* (*Achillea Millefolium* L.) with an additional name of *Rzebrzik millefolium*.

Stanch Girls, Stench Girls: 'From the styptic properties of the plant, which are referred to in several other names, such as Nosebleed.' (BH, 206).

Tansy 'The general name of *Tanacetum vulgare*, L.' (BH, 462). 'From the finely cut leaves resembling this of the true Tansy.' (BH, 463).

zoniszek SZCZEŚNIAK, 73 states that the name *żeniszek* was also applied for *Achillea millefolium* in a compound *żeniszek krwawnik* as the plant is believed to have antihemorrhagic properties. SPÓLNIK, 56, however, writes about its uncertain identification. The said author states that the reference is made to a given type of *krwawnik* which Kluk (I 3) calls *Achillea ageratum* L. – *Złocień żeniszek*. Other names include: *żeniszek*, *zoniszek*, *Złocień żeniszek* (cf. SPÓLNIK, 56), *krzwawnik*, *rzebrzik*, *stolistnik*, *krwawnik*, *Zeniszek krwawnik*, *Złocień krwawnik* (cf. SPÓLNIK, 27). SZCZEŚNIAK, 64 claims that this herb treats body.

Acorus calamus L.

Agier [M, 12]

Ajer [M, 12]

Cypr [M, 12]

Gałga [M, 12]

Gałgan [M, 12]

Kalmus [M, 12]

Łabuzie [M, 12]

Palma [M, 12]

Płaskość [M, 12]

Pluszcz [M, 12]

Pluszczaj [M, 12]

Sasyna [M, 13]

Sowar [M, 13]

Szuwar [M, 13]

Tatar [M, 13]

Tatarak [M, 13]

Tatarak pospolity [M, 13]

Tatarczuch [M, 13]

Tatarskie ziele [M, 13; N, 9]

Tatarski korzeń [M, 13]

Tatarszky korzeny [M, 13]

Trzcina [M, 13]

Wis [M, 13]

Acorum [N, 9]

Aromatic calamus [N, 9]

Aromatic sweet-flag [N, 9]

Aromatic sweet flag [N, 9]

Bamira [N, 9]

Bassombe [N, 9]

Bastard calamus [N, 9]

Bastard calamus aromaticus [N, 9]

Beewort [PN, 13; N, 9]

Bembi [N, 9]

Calami Radix [N, 9]

Calamus [PN, 13; N, 9]

Calamus-root [N, 9]

Calamus root [N, 9]

Calmus (New jersey) [PN, 13; N, 9]

Cassabel [N, 9]

Cinnamon Sedge [PN, 13]

Cinnamon sedge [N, 9]

Common calamus aromaticus [N, 9]

Common sweetflag [N, 9]

Common sweet flag [N, 9]

Common sweet-rush [N, 9]

Drug sweetflag [N, 9]

Flag root [N, 9]

Flag-root [N, 9]

Milsean-Mara (Gaelic) [N, 9]

Myrtle Flag [PN, 13]

Myrtle flag [N, 9]

Myrtle-flag [N, 9]

Myrtle Grass [PN, 13]

Myrtle-grass [N, 9]

Myrtle grass [N, 9]

Myrtle Sedge [PN, 13]

Myrtle-sedge [N, 9]
 Myrtle sedge [N, 9]
 Sea-sedge [N, 9]
 Sea sedge [N, 9]
 Sedge-cane [N, 9]
 Sedge cane [N, 9]
 Sedge root [N, 9]
 Sedge-rush [N, 9]
 Sedge rush [N, 9]
 Sweet Cane [PN, 13]
 Sedge-cane [N, 9]
 Sedge cane [N, 9]
 Sweet Flag [PN, 13]
 Sweet garden flag [N, 9]
 Sweet Grass [PN, 13]
 Sweet-grass [N, 9]
 Sweetgrass [N, 9]
 Sweet Myrtle [PN, 13]
 Sweet-myrtle [N, 9]
 Sweet myrtle [N, 9]
 sweet root [PN, 13]
 Sweetroot [N, 9]
 Sweet root [N, 9]
 Sweet Rush [PN, 13]
 Sweet-rush [N, 9]
 Sweet rush [N, 9]
 Sweet Sedge [PN, 13]
 Sweet-sedge [N, 9]
 Sweet sedge [N, 9]
 Sweet Segg [PN, 13]
 Sweet-segg [N, 9]
 Sweet segg [N, 9]
 Sweet-smelling flag [N, 9]
 Sweet-smelling reed [N, 9]

Agier A borrowing either from Ukrainian, Belorussian or Russian (cf. WANIAKOWA, 150).

Ajer A borrowing either from Ukrainian, Belorussian or Russian (cf. WANIAKOWA, 150).

Calami Radix 'Official name of *Matera Medica*' (NOWICK, 9).

Cypr Etymology unknown. BRÜCKNER, 70 writes about *cyprys/ cyprysik* which was a 17th c. name for a fashionable dog for women, carried in a sort of sleeve. Perhaps this is an allusion to the shape of the reed, with its handmuff like appearance. STAROPOLSKI I, 340 provides an entry of *Cyprys* and *Cypresz* which refer to *Cupressus sempervirens* L.

Galga, Gałgan – *Galga* might be a mispronunciation of *gałgan*. BRÜCKNER, 133: *gałgan* – a name of plant from German – ‘Galgan(t)’, derived from Latin ‘galanga’. According to GLEDHILL, 173 *galanga* is ‘an Asian vernacular name, galangal (from Arabic, *kalanjan*), for the ginger-like rhizome of *Kaempferia galanga*, which has culinary and medicinal uses.’ STAROPOLSKI II, 382 provides entry of *gałgan* for *Alpinia Galanga* Willd. as well as ‘polny gałgan’ for *Scirpus silvaticus* L.

Kalmus A borrowing from Latin (cf. WANIAKOWA, 152).

Łabuzie Etymology unknown. Maybe the name is derived from *łaba, łabaj* which is used contemptuously with reference to a dog (cf. BRÜCKNER, 304).

Milsean-Mara NOWICK, 9: Gaelic.

Pluszczaj Etymology unknown. STAROPOLSKI VI, 154 states that *pluszczec* means ‘płynąć z pluskiem’, ‘strependo fluere’.

Sasyňa BRÜCKNER, 482: *sasyňa* – Małopolska dialect of *szaszyna* (‘reed’), from *sitowie* (‘bulrush’).

Sowar Etymology unknown. Maybe it is a form of *szuwar* (‘bulrush’).

Wis BRÜCKNER, 624: *wisz* – *sitowie* (‘bulrush’).

***Adiantum pedatum* L.**

Adiantum L.

Niekropień [M, 17]

Płonnik [M, 17]

Wielowłós [M, 17]

Włoski [M, 17]

Złotowłós [M, 17]

Adiantum [N, 10]

American maiden-hair [N, 10]

American Maidenhair [N, 10]

Canadian maiden-hair [N, 10]

Hair fern [N, 10]

Hair Fern [N, 10]

Lock-hair fern [N, 10]
 Maidenhair [N, 10]
 Maidenhair fern [N, 10]
 Maiden-hair fern [N, 10]
 Maiden hair fern [N, 10]
 Mow-hair [N, 10]
 Northern maidenhair [N, 10]
 Rock fern [N, 10]
 Sweet fern [N, 10]
 Sweetfern [N, 11]
 Sweet-fern [N, 11]
 Venus'- hair [N, 11]
 Venushair [N, 11]
 Venus-hair [N, 11]
 Venus' hair [N, 11]

LINDSAY, 60: 'Adiantum, dry. Pliny says because water will not adhere to the fronds.'

Niekropień Etymology unknown. The name probably derived from the lack of water absorption.

Płonnik lit. arid (cf. BRÜCKNER, 422 and STAROPOLSKI VI, 170).

Rock Fern appears in 'Canada and Northern U.S., also Alaska and western Asia [...]' (PN, 15).

Veneris BFM, BH, MP, EARLE, PN and MAJEWSKI provide data solely for *Adiantum Capillus Veneris*. MAJEWSKI, 17: *Kapilorek, Matki Bożej Włoski, Nyewyesty wlosj, Pani Marij włosk, Panny Maryi włoski, Panny Mariey włoski, Włoski, Włoski murowe, Zanogcica, Złotowłos, Złotowłos murowy*.

Adonis vernalis L.

Adonis [M, 18]
 ciemierzycza [Sp, 31]
 ciemierzycza czarna [Sp, 31]
 czarna ciemierzycza [Sp, 31]
 czarna czemierziczka abo gorzekwiat [Sp, 31]
 czemierziczka czarna [Sp, 31]
 Gorzekwiat [M, 18]
 gorzekwyat [Sp, 31]
 Gorzykwiat wiosenny [M, 18]
 Horyćwit [M, 18]

Miłek gorzykwiat [M, 18]

Miłek wiosenny [M, 18]

miłek wiosenny [Sp, 31]

Pęczek żółty [M, 18]

ponyklecz [Sp, 31]

świętego ducha korzene [Sp, 31]

Zawilec [M, 18]

Bird's-eye [PN, 16; N, 11]

Bird's eye [N, 11]

Bird's-eyes [N, 11]

Birds-eyes [N, 11]

False Hellebore [PN, 16]

False hellebore [N, 11]

False-hellebore [N, 11]

Ox-eye [PN, 16; N, 11]

Ox eye [N, 11]

Oxeye [N, 11]

Oxe eie [N, 11]

Perennial adonis [N, 11]

Perrenial adonis [N, 11]

Pheasant's-eye [PN, 16 for Adónis; N, 11]

Pheasantseye [N, 11]

Spring adonis [N, 11]

Spring pheasant's-eye [N, 11]

Spring pheasant's eye [N, 11]

Vernal Pheasant's eye [PN, 16]

Gorzekwiat BRÜCKNER, 151–152: derived from *gorzeć* ('screaming because of fire'); **gorzekwiat**, **gorzykwiat** – plants with bright colors. SB, 378: possesses lemon and yellow flowers.

Horyćwit MAJEWSKI, 18: Ukrainian.

Ox-eye BH, 364: a name used by Discorides.

***Ageratum houstonianum* Mill.**

Rolnik [M, 25]

Wąsowiec [M, 25]

Żeniszek [M, 25]

Bloodwort [E, 52]

Mexican ageratum [N, 14]

Mexican ageratum appears to be a calque of *Ageratum mexicanum* (a name provided for the plant in SB, 742).

Wąsowiec The name might have been derived from *wąs* ('moustache') or *wąsacz* ('a cow disease and a backache') (BRÜCKNER, 604–605).

***Ajuga reptans* L.**

burnòs [Sz, 138]

Dąbrówka [M, 29]

Gądzieł [M, 29]

Gądzieł łączący [Sp, 15]

glovenki [Sp, 15]

Iwa odnogowa [M, 29; Sp, 15]

Ożanka [M, 29]

Brown Bugle [PN, 20; N, 17]

Bugle [PN, 20; C, 23; N, 17]

Bugleweed [N, 17]

Bugle weed [N, 17]

Bugle-weed [C, 23; N, 17]

Carpenter's-herb [C, 23; N, 17]

Carpenter's herb [N, 17]

Carpenter-herb [PN, 20; C, 23; N, 17]

Carpet bugle [N, 17]

Common Bugle [PN, 20]

Common bugle [N, 17]

Dead-men's-bellows [PN, 20; N, 17]

Deadman's Bellows [BH, 35]

Dead Man's Bellows [BH, 145]

Helfringwort [PN, 20; N, 17]

Herb Carpenter [BH, 90]

Middle comfrey (i.e., *consolida* or healing) [PN, 20; N, 17]

Middle-comfrey [N, 17]

Middle Comfrey [BH, 334]

Middle-consound [PN, 20; N, 17]

Middle consound ('consolida meant healing') [N, 17]

Middle Consound [BH, 334]

Sicklewort [PN, 20; N, 17]

Sickle wort [N, 17]

Sickle-wort [BH, 430]

sicklewort [C, 23]

White bugle [N, 17]
Wild Mint [PN, 20; BH, 337]
Wild mint [N, 17]
Wylde mynte [N, 17]
Wood Betony [BH, 511]

Bugle, also **Brown Bugle** BH, 71: "It is put in drinkes for woundes."

Deadman's Bellows BH, 35: a name also applied for *Digitalis purpurea* L.

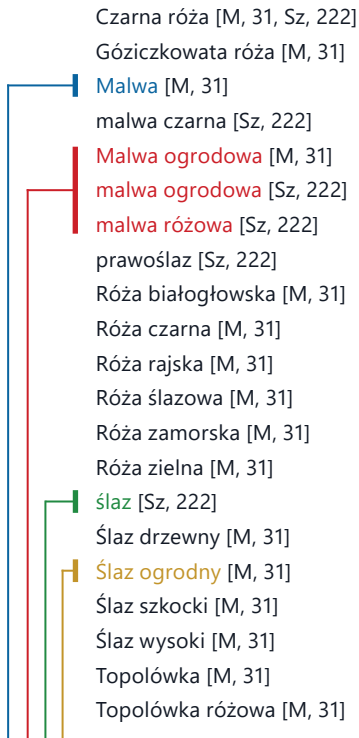
Iwa BRÜCKNER, 194: *iwa* – 'a type of a willow' that was supposed to 'serve' plants. Confirmed in STAROPOLSKI III, 64.

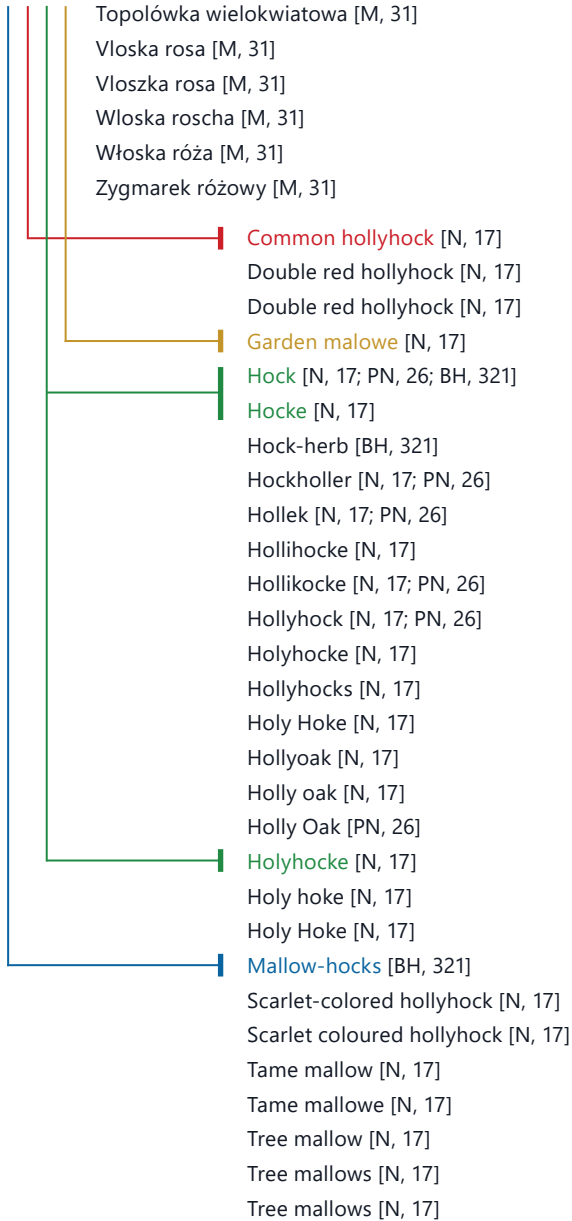
Middle-consound [*Middle consound*] NOWICK, 17: 'consolida meant healing'.

Ożanka Etymology unknown. STAROPOLSKI V, 714 states that *Ożanka/Ożenka* is a name for 'przetacznik ożankowy/*Veronica chamaedrys* L.'

Wood Betony (in Ireland) (BH, 511).

Alcea rosea L. (SB, 502), syn. *Althea rosea* (L.)





CLUTE, 45 refers to *Malva alcea*: 'EUROPEAN MALLOW. Vervain mallow'.

EARLE, 47: '*Malva*: malue, hoc.'

Góźiczkowata róża (*Malva arborea*) (MAJEWSKI, 31).

Mallow-hocks, Hock, Hock-herb Reference is made to the Latin name *alcea* (BH, 321).

Malwa ogrodowa (Malva arborea) (MAJEWSKI, 31).

Róża zamorska SRU, 383: the plant's homeland is Asia Minor, Balkan peninsula, and Crete.

SPÓLNIK, 39: solely reports *prawoślaz lekarski/Althaea officinalis* L.: *lesni slaz, slaz polny, slaz wysoki, slas wysoki, Ślaz wysoki lekarski, slaz wysoki* or *slaz leśny, slaz wielki leśny, wielki slaz, wysoki slaz, róża wysoka, róża czarna, Zygmarek lekarski*.

SPÓLNIK, 71: *Ślaz (Malva L.)*. Following **SPÓLNIK**, 71: 'the plant was a popular soothing plant while its name was derived from the mucilage it secretes'. **SPÓLNIK** additionally claims that the Proto-Slavic name was continued in most Slavic languages and since the 15th century it has referred to *Malva* species and *Althaea officinalis* L./*prawoślaz lekarski*. **SPÓLNIK**, 48 reports *Ślaz drobnokwiatowy/ Malva rotundifolia* L.: *slaz, ślaz, slyaz, slaz ogrodny, Slaz gęsi, Slaz okrągło-liści, ślaz wielki; Ślaz dziki/Malva silvestris* L.: *slaz polny, slaz płonny, slaz pięćlisty, slas polny, slas płonny; Ślaz zaięczy; Ślaz kędzierzawy/ Malva crispa* L.: *hordowyth* (STAROPOLSKI II, 545: provides entry of *Hordowit* being a botanical *ślaz kędzierzawy/Malva crispa* L.), *kądzierawcz, krączywoy* (STAROPOLSKI III, 371 reports *Kraczaj/Kraczej* meaning 'a step', 'a measure of length'), *slas kędzierzawy, slaz kędzierzawy albo krysputy, kędzierzawiec; Ślaz zygmarek – Malva alcea* L.: *slaz strigani, kędzierzawiec, Slaz dłoniasty, Ślaz zygmarek*.

WANIAKOWA, 150 writes about *Althea officinalis* L./*prawoślaz lekarski*, providing the following dialectal names: *ajbisz, albisz, alwisz, hajbisz, halbisz*. The Polish local name was borrowed from a Czech dialectal name, which in turn had been borrowed from German *Eibisch* being a borrowing of Latin (*h*)*ibiscum*, Late Latin (*h*)*ibiscus* (ibid.).

***Alternanthera ficoidea* (L.) P. Beauv.**

Alternanthera Forsk.

Okrąglatka [M, 39]

Alternanthera ficoidea (L.) P. Beauv.

Rabbit-meat alternathera [N, 22]

Rabbitmeat alternathera [N, 22]

Okrąglatka ARMITAGE, 51: 'flowers are solitary or in few globe-like flower clusters, held in the axils'.

PN, 25: the name was derived from Latin meaning 'with alternate anthers'.

***Alyssum saxatile* L.**

- Koszyk złoty [M, 41]
- Basket-of-gold [N, 62]
- Cliff stone-cress [N, 62]
- Gold-dust [N, 62]
- Gold dust [N, 62]
- Gold Dust [BH, 209]
- Goldentuft [N, 62]
- Golden-tuft [N, 62]
- Golden tuft [C, 167]
- Golden-tuft alyssum [N, 62]
- Goldentuft alyssum [N, 62]
- Madwort [C, 33; BH, 319]
- Rock alyssum [C, 33]
- Yellow madwort [N, 62]

Gold Dust BH, 209: '[...] from the profusion of small yellow flowers'.

***Amaranthus caudatus* L.**

- Brunath [M, 42]
- Kwiāt miłości [M, 42]
- Lisiogon [M, 42]
- Samit [M, 42]
- Sarlath (Szarlát) (Flos amoris) [M, 42]
- Vaszyłek (Wasilek) (Flos amoris) [M, 42]
- Baldar Herb [BH, 22]
- Bloody amaranth [N, 23]
- Cat's-tail [PN, 26]
- Floramor [PN, 26]
- Florimer [BH, 22]
- Flower-gentle [PN, 26; BH, 22]
- Great flower-gentle [N, 23]
- Great flower gentle [N, 23]
- l'assevelours [PN, 26]
- Love-lies-bleeding [N, 23; PN, 26]
- Love lies bleeding [N, 23]
- Lovelybleeding [N, 23]
- Lovely bleeding [N, 23]
- Passevelours [BH, 468; PN, 26]

Pendulous amaranth [N, 23]
 Prince's-feather [N, 23; PN, 26]
 Prince's Feather [BH, 390]
 Prince's feather [N, 23]
 Princes-feather [N, 23]
 Princesfeather [N, 23]
 Spreading amaranth [N, 23]
 Tassel flower [N, 23]
 Tassel-flower [N, 23]
 Tasselflower [N, 23]
 Tassell flower [N, 23]
 Thrumwort [PN, 26; BH, 468]
 Velvet-flower [PN, 26]

Brunath STAROPOLSKI I, 167: *Brunat* is a botanical *Celosia cristata* L.: '*Brunath flos amoris*', '*Brumath flos amoris*', '*Brunat fflos amoris*'; *Brunatek* for bot. '*Celosia cristata* L. a. *Amaranthus caudatus* L.': '*Brunatek fflos amoris*'.

Flower-gentle BH, 188: *Flower-gentle* is an English name while *Floramour* is French.

Prince's-feather BH, 390 apply the name to *Amaranthus hypochondriacus* L. PN, 26: from India.

***Amaranthus paniculatus* L.**

Amaranthus L.

Amarant [M, 42]

Kwiat miłości [M, 42]

Szarłat [M, 42]

Szarłatek [M, 42]

Szczyrzec [M, 42]

Szkarłat [M, 42]

Amaranthus paniculatus L.

Vasylok [Ukrainian, W, 186]

Prince's-feather [N, 23]
 Prince's feather [N, 23]
 Princes-feather [N, 23]
 Princesfeather [N, 23]
 Purple amaranth [N, 23]
 Red amaranth [N, 23]
 Tassel amaranth [N, 23]

Various-leaf amaranth [N, 23]

Various-leaved amaranth [N, 23]

Szczyrzec BRÜCKNER, 546: *szczyr*, *szczyrzyca*, *szczrzyca* are names used for the amaranthus plant. The same for all Slavic languages.

Szkarłat BRÜCKNER, 541 *szkarłat* is an older form of *szarłat*. Of eastern origin. KREINER, 190: middle Latin *scarlatum*. GLEDHILL, 343: '*scarlatinus* -a -um brightly coloured; scarlet; medieval Latin *scarlata*, via French, *escarlate*.'

Vasylok WANIAKOWA186 states that Polish dialectal names resemble other Slavic and German names as they are often either borrowings or calques, and similar denomination mechanisms are applied. The example provided is Ukrainian *vasylok* for *Amaranthus paniculatus* L. (ibid).

Anemone silvestris L.

Kozieparstwo [M, 55]

Zajaczy mak białyj [M, 55]

Anemone L.

byale sesenki [Sp, 53]

denne zele [Sp, 53]

dennyk [Sp, 53]

marie pacha [Sp, 53]

marie rzączka [Sp, 53]

ovyczki [Sp, 53]

polna lilia [Sp, 53]

szpion [Sz, 324]

świętego lana rączka [Sp, 53]

zaięczy maczek [Sp, 53]

zajaczy mak biały [Sz, 324]

zajaczyj mak biały [Sz, 324]

Zajaczyj mak białyj [Sz, 324]

zajęczy maczek [Sp, 53]

zawilec [Sp, 53]

zawilec leśny [Sz, 324]

zawilec polny [Sp, 53]

zawilec wielkokwiatowy [Sz, 324]

zawilek [Sp, 53]

Gout-weed [PN, 35]

Ground-ash [PN, 35]

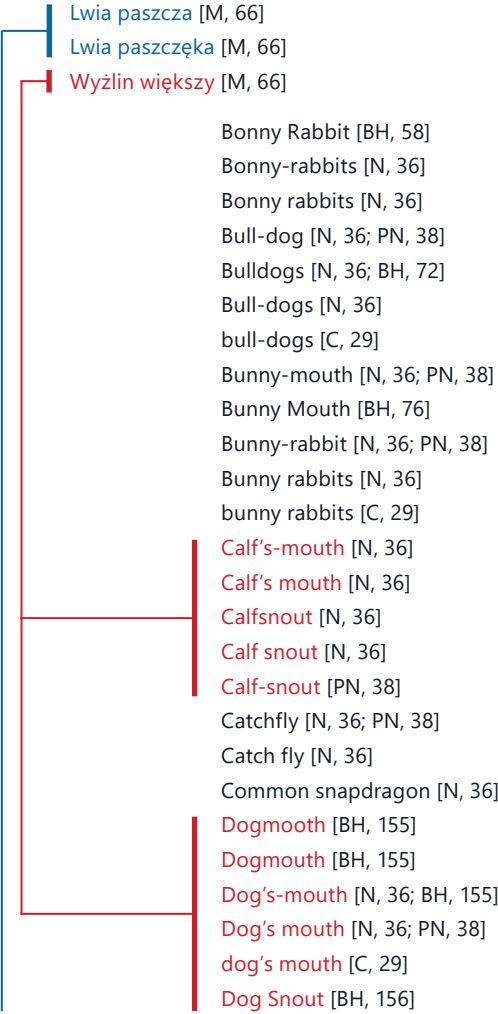
Wild Angelica (of Europe) [PN, 35]

denne zele, dennyk Etymology unknown. Maybe the plant refers to *denna* meaning arthritis in the joints (cf. BRÜCKNER, 90). Possibly the plant was believed to treat joint pain or gout. STAROPOLSKI II, 47 provides entry of *Dennik* stating that it refers to a botanical name of 'zawilec, *Anemone silvestris* L.: *Dennik* *lilium montanum*'.

kozieparstwo Etymology unknown. Maybe the name was derived from *parst* meaning 'finger' (as it occurs in the plant's names) (cf. BRÜCKNER, 397) and *koza* ['goat'/'roe'] (cf. BRÜCKNER, 262).

marie pacha Etymology unknown. BRÜCKNER, 25 states that *pacha* means 'a coat'.

Antirrhinum majus L.

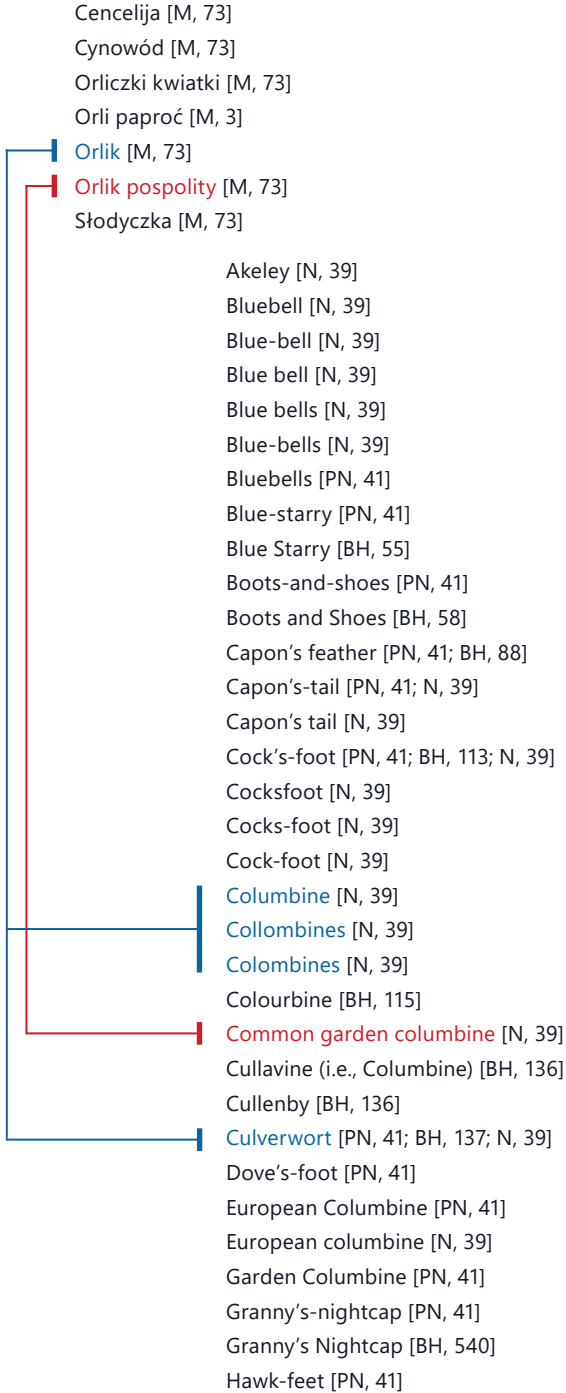


Dragon's Heads [BH, 159]
 Dragon's-mouth [N, 36; PN, 38]
 Dragon's mouth [N, 36]
 dragon's mouth [MPP, 335; C, 29]
 Garden snapdragon [N, 36]
 garden snapdragon [WDMPP, 335]
 Great snapdragon [PN, 38]
 Great Snapdragon [BH, 439]
 Large snap-dragon [N, 36]
 large snapdragon [WDMPP, 335]
 Lion's-mouth [N, 36; PN, 38]
 Lion's Mouth [BH, 309]
 Lion's mouth [N, 36; C, 29]
 lion's mouth [WDMPP, 335]
 Lions' Mouths [N, 36; BH, 309]
 Lion's-snap [N, 36]
 Lion's snap [N, 36; PN, 38; C, 29]
 Nuttall's snapdragon [N, 36]
 Nuttall snapdragon [N, 36]
 Purple snapdragon [N, 36]
 Rabbits [N, 36; PN, 38]
 Rabbit's-mouth [N, 36; PN, 38]
 Rabbit's mouth [N, 36]
 rabbit's mouth [WDMPP, 335]
 Rabbits' mouth [N, 36]
 Snapdragon [N, 36; PN, 38]
 snapdragon [WDMPP, 335; C, 29]
 Snap dragon [N, 36]
 Snap-dragon [N, 36]
 Tiger [BH, 469]
 Tiger's Mouth [BH, 469]
 Tiger's-mouth [N, 36; PN, 38]
 Tiger's mouth [N, 36]
 tiger's mouth [C, 29]
 Toad-mount [N, 36]
 Toad's-mouth [PN, 38]
 Toad's Mouth [BH, 471]
 toad's mouth [WDMPP, 335; C, 29]
 White snapdragon [N, 36]

Bonny Rabbit BH, 58: analogy to *Bunny Rabbit* 'a tautological children's name'.

Bunny Mouth BH, 76: analogy to *Rabbit's Mouth*.

Aquilegia vulgaris L.



Hawk's-feet [BH, 246]
 Hen-and-chickens [PN, 41]
 Lady's-shoes [PN, 41; N, 39]
 Ladies-shoes [N, 39]
 Lady's shoes [N, 39]
 Lady's Shoes [BH, 296]
 Lady's-slippers [PN, 41]
 Snapdragon [PN, 41; BH, 439; N, 39]
 Snap dragon [N, 39]
 Snap-dragon [N, 39]
 Sowdwort [PN, 41; BH, 444]
 Two faces-under-a hat [PN, 41]
 Two Faces under a Hat [BH, 478]

Cencelija The term *cencelija* is confirmed by WANIAKOWA, 40. WANIAKOWA, 39–40 states that the name *cencelija* is a modified dialectal version of the Latin form, or might stem from misidentification of the plant, as the term is mainly ascribed to *Chelidonium maius* L.

Culver 'Old English *culfre*, from Latin *columbula* a little dove, from *columba* dove'. Retrieved from <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/culver> on 14 June 2021.

Culverwort BH, 137: flowers 'do seeme to expresse the figure of a dove or *culver*.'

Arabis alpina L.

Arabis L.

Gęsiówka [M, 73]

Nietota [M, 73]

Alpine Rock-cress [PN, 41]
 Alpine rockcress [N, 39]
 Alpine rock cress [N, 39]
 Alpine Molewort [PN, 41]
 Bishop's-wig [PN, 41; N, 39]
 Bishop's wig [N, 39]
 Dusty-husband [PN, 41]
 Dusty husband [N, 39]
 March-and-May [PN, 41]
 May [PN, 41]
 Mountain rockcress [N, 39]
 Mountain rock-cress [N, 39]

Silver rockcress [N, 39]
 Snow-drift [PN, 41; BH; 440]
 Snowdrift [N, 39]
 Snow drift [N, 39]
 Snow-on-the-mountain [PN, 41]
 Sweet Alice [PN, 41; PN, 459]
 Turkey Pod [BH, 476]
 White-Alison [PN, 41]
 White allison [N, 39]
 White-rock [PN, 41]

Molewort (for *Arabis*) BH, 338.

Nietota BRÜCKNER, 361–362: *nietota* – ‘Syreński states: «growing herb which goatherders call *niemota* why we do not know» *Nietota* means ‘*nie to ta/lit. not this one* [...] as magical plants are not called by their name; they are referred to by «this is» or «this is not».’ STAROPOLSKI V, 242: states that “‘*Nietota*’ refers to a botanical ‘*widlak wroniec, Lycopodium selago* L.’: *Netota spiridion*”.

Rock Cress CLUTE, 34: *Arabis*.

Sweet Alice BH, 459: ‘A corruption of Sweet Alison, which name belongs more properly *Alyssum maritimum*, L.’

***Armeria maritima* (Mill.) Willd.**

cybłnik [Sz, 204]
 kozine brody [Sz, 204]
Armeria Willd.
 Laska Chrystusowa [M, 82]
 Zawciąg [M, 82]
 Zawciągacz [M, 82]
 Zawciągacz [M, 82]
 Zawściąg [M, 82]
 Zawściągacz [M, 82]
 Arby [BH, 15]
 Arby-root [BH, 15]
 Cliff-rose [N, 47; BH, 107]
 Cliff rose [N, 47]
 Common thrift [N, 47]
 Cushion [BH, 527]
 Cushion Pink [BH, 381]

European thrift [N, 47]
 French Pink [BH, 537]
 Inkroot [N, 47]
 Ink-root [N, 47]
 Ink root [N, 47]
 Lady's Cushion [BH, 138]
 Lady's-cushion [N, 47]
 Ladies' Cushion [BH, 138]
 Ladies' cushion [N, 47]
 ladies cuchiaon [N, 47]
 Lady's Pincushion [BH, 568]
 Maiden pink [N 47]
 Marsh daisy [N, 47]
 Marsh Daisy [BH, 325]
 Our Lady's Cushion [BH, 296]
 Our Lady's Qushion [BH, 394]
 Pink Pincushion [BH, 558]
 Redroot [N, 47]
 Red-root [N, 47]
 Red root [N, 47]
 Rockrose [N, 47]
 Rock-rose [N, 47]
 Rock rose [N, 47]
 Rock Rose [BH, 404]
 Scawfell Pink [BH, 381]
 Sea-cushion [N, 47]
 Sea cushion [N, 47]
 Sea Cushion [BH, 420]
 Sea Daisy [BH, 568]
 Sea Gilliflower [BH, 205]
 Sea gillyflower [N, 47]
 sea gilly-flower [N, 47]
 Sea Grass [BH, 226]
 Sea-grass [N, 47]
 Sea grass [N, 47]
 Sea pink [N, 47; PN, 100]
 Sea-pink [N, 47]
 Sea thrift [N, 47]
 Sea-thrift [N, 47]
 Sea Turf [BH, 421]
 Summer-thrift [N, 47]

Thrift [PN, 356; BH, 568]

thrif [PN, 100]

kozine brody The plant is like a goat's beard when extracted and turned upside down (cf. SZCZEŚNIAK, 204).

PN, 356: *A. maritima* is a synonym of *Statice*, L. Common name: *Thrift* (Plumbaginaceae).

***Aruncus dioicus* Fern.**

Aruncus Kost. = *Spiraea Aruncus* L.

Kozia broda [M, 734]

Tawuła [M, 734]

Tawuła Aronek [M, 734]

Spiraea L.

Bawelina [M, 734]

Hordowid [M, 734]

Parzydło [M, 734]

Spireja [M, 734]

Tawlina [M, 734]

Tawuła [M, 734]

Więzokrzew [M, 734]

Złomikamień [M, 734]

Goat's-beard [N, 51; PN, 48; C, 6]

Goat's beard [N, 51]

Goats-beard [N, 51]

Goatsbeard [N, 51]

Hairy Allegheny goat's-bread [N, 51]

Hairy Alleghany goatsbeard [N, 51]

Hordowid BRÜCKNER, 172–173: *hordowit* refers to 'malva crispa'.

Tawuła BRÜCKNER, 567: *tawuła* = *spiraea* plant.

Tawuła Aronek BRÜCKNER, 7: *aron* or *aron beard*. Probably reference is made to the Biblical Aron.

Złomikamień Maybe because the plant grows in mountainous regions (cf. URO, 366).

Aster alpinus L.

Aster L.

Aster [M, 95]

Dymieniczne ziele [M, 95]

Gwiazdokwiat [M, 95]

Gwiazdosz [M, 95]

Jaster [M, 95]

Jesionki [M, 95]

Żywotnik [M, 95]

Aster L.

Daisy [PN, 50]

Frost-flower [PN, 51; C, 75]

Good-bye-summer [PN, 51]

It-brings-the-frost [PN, 51]

Starwort [C, 75]

Aster alpinus L.

Alpine aster [N, 55]

Daisy (Ohio) [PN, 51]

Frost-flower [PN, 51]

Good-bye-summer [PN, 51]

Rock aster [N, 55]

Dymieniczne ziele BRÜCKNER, 106: *ziele dymieniczne* means 'aster'; *dymienica* means 'syphilis'.

PN, 51: *aster* 'wild flower of late fall'. Indian name: *It-brings-the-frost*.

Aster amellus L.

Aster Wirgilego [M, 95]

blanthithki [Sp, 10]

diablik [Sp, 10]

dymiczne ziele [Sp, 10]

Dymieniczne ziele [M, 95]

dymionne ziele [Sp, 10]

gawęda [Sp, 10]

Gawędka [M, 95]

gwiazdeczki [Sp, 10]

Gwiazdeczki [M, 95]

Gwiazdnica [M, 95]

Gwiazdownica [M, 95]

Gwiazdziarz [M, 95]
iskierki [Sp, 10]
Iskierki [M, 95]
jaskierki [Sp, 10]
Jaskierki [M, 95]
Jaster gawęda [Sp, 10]
Jeleni sierpik [M, 95]
Jeleni trunek [M, 95]
Kamienny seler [M, 95]
Krzew gwiazdowy [M, 95]
rupnyk [Sp, 10]
Wołowe oko [M, 95]
Ziele dymieniczne [M, 95]
ziele dymieniczne [Sp, 10]
Ziele dynamiczne [M, 95]
yskerki [Sp, 10]

***Athyrium filix-femina* (L.) Roth**

Athyrium Roth.
Wietlica [M, 100]
Athyrium Filix foemina (L.) Roth
Babi korzeń [M, 100]
Paproć samica [M, 100]
Paproć samicza [M, 100]
Paprotka ząbkowana [M, 100]

A'sawan (Chippewa) [N, 61]
Backache brake [N, 61]
Brake aspidium [N, 61]
Common lady fern [N, 61]
Common ladyfern [N, 61]
Female fern [N, 61]
Female Ferne [N, 61]
Lady fern [N, 61]
Ladyfern [N, 61]
Lady-fern [N, 61]
Lady Fern [BH, 180]
Spleenwort [N, 61]
Spleen-wort [N, 61]

Aubrieta deltoidea* (L.) DC.**Begonia semperflorens* Link et Otto**

Panna młoda [M, 112]
 Begonia [PN, 59]
 Elephant's-ear [PN, 59]
 Perpetual begonia [N, 59]

***Bellis perennis* L.**

Berberys [M, 113]
 Gęsi pępek [M, 113]
 Gęsi kwiat [M, 113]
 gęsi kwiat W, 127]
 Gęsie pęпки [M, 113]
 gęsie pęпки [RU, 243]
 Knopki [M, 113]
 magaduszky [Sp, 45]
 Omar [M, 113]
 Omor [M, 113]
 Przypołudnik [M, 113]
 przypołudnik czerwony [Sz, 281]
 Przypowniczki [M, 113]
 Seroteńka [M, 113]
 seroteńka [W, 123]
 Sierotka [M, 113]
 Sierotki [M, 113]
 Stokroć [M, 113]
 stokroć [Sp, 45]
 stokroć cudne [Sp, 45]
 stokroć mniejsza [Sp, 45]

stokroć pospolita [M, 113]

Stokroć trwała [Sp, 45; M, 113]

stokroć trwała [Sz, 281]

Stokrotka [M, 113]

stokrotka [Sp, 45; Sz, 281]

Stokrotka pospolita [M, 113]

stokrotka pospolita [Sz, 281]

Bachelor's Buttons [BH, 570]

Bairnwort [N, 66; PN, 60; BH, 22]

Bairn wort [N, 66]

Banwood [BH, 25]

Banwort [N, 66; PN, 60; BH, 25]

Ban wort [N, 66]

Bennergowan [BH, 37]

Bennert [N, 66; PN, 60; BH, 37]

Bennet [BH, 37]

Bennets [BH, 37]

Benwort [BH, 67]

Bessy-Banwood [BH, 67]

Billy Button [BH, 67]

Boneflower [N, 66; BH, 67]

Bone flower [N, 66]

Bone-flower [N, 66; PN, 60]

Bonewort [N, 66; PN, 60]

Bone wort [N, 66]

Bonwort [BH, 67]

Brisewort [BH, 65]

Briswort [BH, 67]

Bruisewort [N, 66; BH, 112]

Bruise wort [N, 66]

Bruise-wort [N, 66; PN, 60]

Bruse-wort [N, 66]

Catposy [N, 66; PN, 60; BH, 112]

Cat-posy [N, 66]

Childing daisy [N, 66]

Childing Daisy [PN, 60]

Cockiloorie [N, 66; PN, 60; BH, 112]

Comfrey [BH, 150]

Confery [BH, 150]

Con-sound [N, 66]

Consound [PN, 60]

Cumfirie [BH, 150]
 Daiseyghe [BH, 150]
 Daisy [N, 66; BH, 150]
 Daisies [N, 66]
 Daysy [N, 66]
 Dazeg [N, 66; BH, 150]
 Dicky daisy [N, 66]
 Dicky Daisy [PN, 60; BH, 150]
 Dog daisy [N, 66]
 Dog Daisy [PN, 60; BH, 150]
 Dog-daisy [N, 66]
 English daisy [N, 66]
 English Daisy [PN, 60]
 European daisy [N, 66]
 European Daisy [PN, 60]
 Ewe Gowan [PN, 60]
 Ewe-gowan [BH, 215]
 Ewe-gown [N, 66]
 Ewe gown [N, 66]
 Garden daisy [N, 66]
 Garden Daisy [PN, 60]
 Gowan [N, 66; PN, 60; BH, 215]
 Gowans [N, 66]
 Gowlan [N, 66; PN, 60; BH, 217]
 Hen-and-chickens [N, 66; PN, 60]
 Hen and chickens [N, 66]
 Hen and Chickens [BH, 256]
 Herb Margaret [N, 66; BH, 327]
 Lawn daisy [N, 66]
 Lawndaisy [N, 66]
 Less Consound [BH, 150]
 Lesse consoulde [N, 66]
 Little daisy [N, 66]
 Little daysi [N, 66]
 Maple bush [N, 66]
 Maple-flower [N, 66; PN, 60]
 March daisy [N, 66]
 March Daisy [BH, 327]
 Margaret [N, 66; PN, 60]
 Margaret's Herb [BH, 327]
 Marguerite [N, 66; BH, 327]

Maudlinwort [BH, 327]
 May gowan [N, 66]
 May Gowan [PN, 60; BH, 217]
 Mother of Thousands [BH, 562]
 Shepherd's Daisy [BH, 150]
 Silver Penny [BH, 562]
 Small Daisy [BH, 150]
 Sweep [BH, 562]
 Sweeps [BH, 562]
 The Children's Daisy [BH, 150]
 True daisy [N, 66]

Bairnwort BH, 22: 'Perhaps because children gather it; but an older name is Banwort (which see), of which it probably is a form.'

Banwood (cf. BH, 25): probably the same etymology as *Banwort*.

Banwort BH, 25: following the belief that the plant was used to knit bones – 'because it helpeth bones to knyt agayne.'

Bennet, Bennets BH, 37: 'a corruption of *Banwort*'.

Briswort, Brisewort BH, 65: other form of *Bruisewort*.

Cockiloorie BH, 112: following Jamieson – 'Perhaps from Su. G. *koka*, the sward, and *lura*, to lie hid; *q.* what lies hidden during winter in the sward.'

Dicky Daisy BH, 150: 'A general name for wild flowers among children [...]'.
gęsie pępki RU, 243: the plant was used in tuberculosis related ailments, called 'gęsie pępki'.

Gowan BH, 215: the name is derived from 'the Anglo-Saxon *gold*', 'from the Suio-Gothic *gul, gol*, yellow.'; BH, 216: the name is also applied to several different flowers.

Gowlan BH, 217: due to the reference to the golden color.

Hen and Chickens BH, 256: following Mr. Elworthy, the name refers to 'the double red daisy'. *Hen and Chickens* is 'a proliferous variety of *Bellis perennis*'.

knopki 'Knopki' is a Turkmen language word, meaning 'buttons'. Retrieved from [https://pl.wiktionary.org/wiki/knopka#knopka_\(język_turkmeński\)](https://pl.wiktionary.org/wiki/knopka#knopka_(język_turkmeński)) on 17 May 2021.

magaduszky – The name, following BRÜCKNER, 517 refers to a proper name *Magda*.

Maudlinwort BH, 327: the name is mainly applied to *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.

Omar Omar is a male first name. Retrieved from <https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omar> on 17 May 2021.

Omor in Romanian means epidemic which might refer to the common appearance of the plant. Retrieved from <https://pl.wiktionary.org/wiki/omor> on 17 May 2021.

przypołudnik czerwony SZCZEŚNIAK (2013: 281): The etymology of the Polish name is ambiguous. The name might have been derived from *przypołudnica* which was 'a south demon' [BRÜCKNER, 429] due to its common appearance on fields or it might have been derived from the plant's resemblance to flowers of Aizoaceae family growing in Africa – *gęsie pęпки*.

Sweep BH, 562: 'The small dark red daisy of gardens.'

Bidens ferulifolia (Jacq.) DC.

Bidens L.

Dwuząb [M, 117]

Uczep [M, 117]

Bidens L.

Beggarticks [N, 69]

Beggar ticks [N, 69; PN, 63]

Beggar's ticks [N, 69]

Beggars' ticks [N, 69]

Beggars-ticks [N, 69]

Beggar-ticks [N, 69]

Bootjack [N, 69]

Boot-jack [N, 69]

Bootjacks [N, 69]

Boot jacks [N, 69]

Bur-marigold [N, 69]

Bur margold [N, 69]

Bur-marigolds [N, 69]

Burr marigold [N, 69]

Burr marigold [N, 69]

Double-tooth [N, 69]

Marigold [N, 69]

Marigolds [N, 69]

Mary gold [N, 69]

Marygold [N, 69]

Pitchforks [N, 69]

Pitch-forks [N, 69]
 Spanish needle [N, 69]
 Spanish-needles [N, 69]
 Spanishneedles [N, 69]
 Spanish needles [N, 69]
 Sticktight [N, 69]
 Stick-tight [N, 69]
 Sticktights [N, 69]
 Stick-tights [N, 69]
 Stick tights [N, 69]
 Tickseed [N, 69]
 Tick-seed [N, 69]
 Tick seed [N, 69]
 Water marigold [N, 69]
 Water marigold [N, 69]

uczep SPÓLNIK, 50 provides a historical name for *uczep trójlistkowy* – *Bidens tripartitus* L.: *strzalki, strzelnyk* (a name confirmed for *Bidens tripartite* L. in STAROPOLSKI VIII, 62. – Strzalki balirago).

Calceolaria tripartita Ruiz et Pav.

Calceolaria L.

Babikęs [M, 150]

Pantofelek [M, 150]

Pantofelnik [M, 150]

Lady's Purses [BH, 296]

Lady's Slipper [BH, 296]

PN, 74: *Calceolaria*: "From Latin "slipper like".

Calendula officinalis L.

Kurza trawa [M, 150]

Miesiączek [M, 151]

miesiączek [Sp, 33]

Miesiącznik [M, 151]

Miesiącznik [Sp, 33]

miesiącznik [Sp, 33]

nahatki [Sz, 227]

Nagietek [M, 151]
 nagietki [Sz, 227]
 Nagiętek [M, 151]
 nagiętki [Sz, 227]
 nieśmiertelność [Sp, 33]
 nogethki [Sp, 33]
 Nogetki [M, 151]
 nogiet [St V, 290]
 Nogiet ogrodowy [M, 151; Sp, 33]
 Nogietek [M, 151]
 nogietek [St V, 290; Sp, 33]
 Nogietek ogrodowy [M, 151]
 Nogietka [M, 151]
 nogotek [St V, 290]
 Nogtek [M, 151]
 nogtek [Sp, 79]
 słacza Noszka [Sp, 33]
 Skoczek [M, 151]
 Słońca nóżka [M, 151]
 Słonecznik [M, 151]
 Wielka trawa [M, 151]
 zegar wieyski [Sp, 33]
 złocień [Sp, 33]
 zolcien [Sp, 33]
 Calendula [N, 78]
 Diuerse sorts of Marigoldes [N, 78]
 Garden marigold [N, 78]
 Garden Marigold [PN, 75]
 Gold [BH, 209]
 Golds [BH, 209]
 Gold-bloom [PN, 75; BH, 209]
 Golding [PN, 75; BH, 211]
 Goldings [BH, 211]
 Goldins gold [N, 78]
 Goulan [BH, 217]
 Gowlan [PN, 75; BH, 217]
 Hardhow [BH, 241]
 Herb John [BH, 543]
 Holigold [PN, 75; BH, 262]
 Jackanapes-on-horseback [PN, 75]
 Jackanapes-on-Horseback [BH, 571]

Little sunflower [BH, 459]
 Mally-gowl [PN, 75; BH, 571]
 Marigold [BH, 324; N, 78]
 Marigolds [N, 78; BH, 209]
 Mary gold [N, 78]
 Marygold [N, 78; BH, 324]
 Mary bud [N, 78; PN, 75]
 Mary-bud [BH, 326]
 Mary-buds [N, 78]
 Marygowd [BH, 324]
 Mary-gowels [N, 78]
 Mary gowels [N, 78; BH, 324]
 Mary gowles [BH, 324]
 Pot marigold [N, 78]
 Pot-marigold [N, 78]
 Pot Marigold [PN, 75]
 Rods-gold [PN, 75]
 Rods-Gold [BH, 405]
 Ruddes [N, 78; PN, 75; BH, 405]
Sunflower [PN, 75]

E, lxxv: '[...] the familiar Marigold of old dames' gardens, has in our Lists become Red Clover.'

Gold, Golds, Golde BH, 209 also state that the names *Gold, Goulds* referred to *Chrysanthemum* L.

Gowlan, Goulan The name also refers to *Bellis perennis* (BH, 217–218).

nogietek SPÓLNIK, 79: 'The name has been derived from the shape of fruit curved like *nogieć* 'claw, fingernail'. Additionally, the name *nogieć* disappeared from the language (it remained solely in the form of *paznokieć* 'nail'). SPÓLNIK, 102–103 also provides *miesięcznik, miesięczek* claiming that, following Machek, the name is a borrowing from the Old Czech.

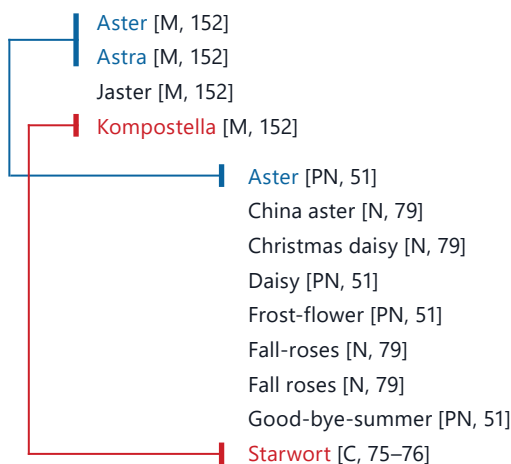
Ruddes BH, 409: due to the color of flowers. BH, 409 refer to the name *Ruddes* applied in Grete Herball quoting 'Maydens make garlandes of it whan they go to feestes and brydeales bycause it hath fayre yelowe floures and ruddy.'

zegar wieyski SPÓLNIK, 120: *zegar wiejski*. The name has been derived from the phenomenon of movement as it rotates in line with the Sun (SPÓLNIK, 120 following Syreniusz). SPÓLNIK, 120: 'Kwiatki się otwierają kiedy słońce wschodzi y za nim obracają y z zachodem zamykają dla tego się zwać może zegarem wieyskim' [The flowers open

when the sun rises and they turn to the sun and close with the west, which is why it might be called a country clock] (Syreniusz, 1530).

złocień SPÓLNIK, 115 states that *złocień* is a synonym of *nagietek* due to the color of flowers.

Callistephus chinensis Nees

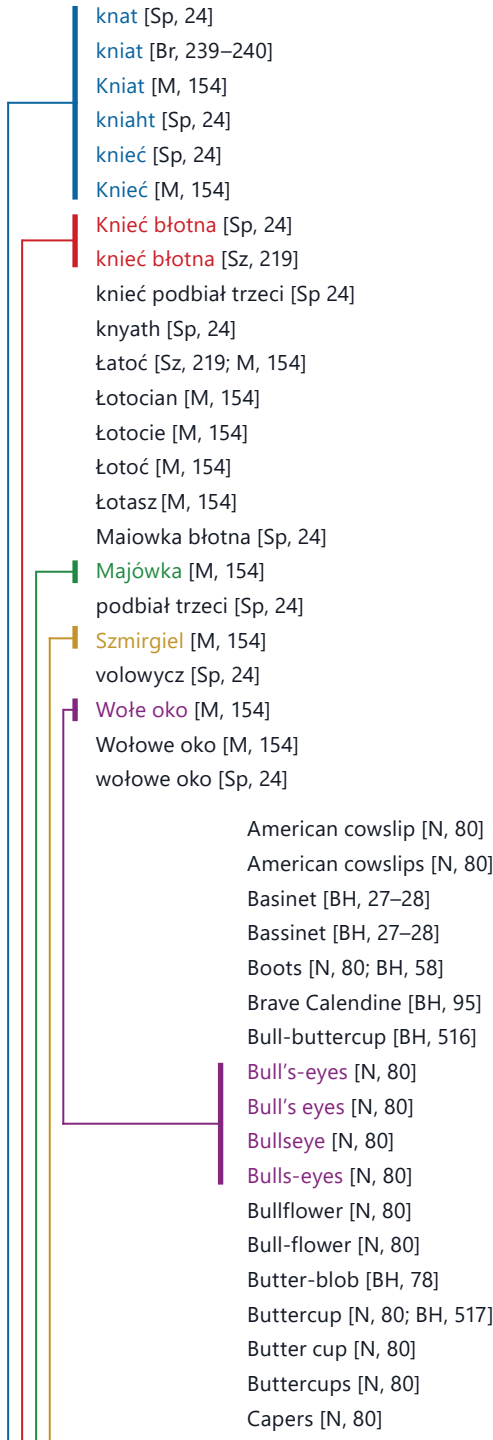


Aster PN, 51: *Aster* L. 'The Indian name is It-brings-the-frost'.

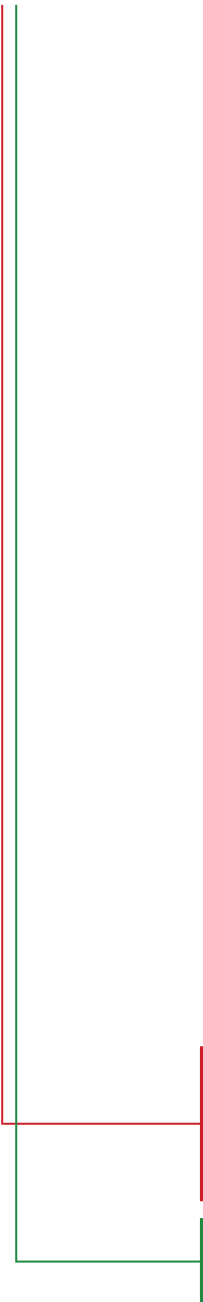
Callistephus In BH there is no direct reference to *Callistephus* but reference is made to *Aster* via such names as *Children of Israel* with regard to the plant's small flowers (BH, 102), or *Purple Camomile* for *Aster Tripolium* L. due to blue flowers which resemble those of *Camomile* (BH, 84), also *Blue Camomile* or *Blue Daisy* (BH, 54).

Caltha palustris L.

Byči oči [M, 154]
 Filsz [M, 154]
 Kaczeniec [M, 154]
 kaczeniec [Sz, 219]
 kaczeniec błotny [Sz, 219]
 kaczinecz [Sp, 24]
 Kaczyniec [M, 154]
 kaczyniec [Sp, 24]



	Claut [BH, 106]
	Coltsfoot [N, 80]
	Colt's foot [N, 80]
	Colt's-foot [N, 80]
	Colt foot [N, 80]
	Coltsroot [N, 80]
	Common marsh-marigold [N, 80]
	Common marshmarigold [N, 80]
	Common marsh marigold [N, 80]
	Cowlily [N, 80]
	Cow-lily [N, 80]
	Cow lily [N, 80]
	Cow lips [N, 80]
	Cowslip [N, 80]
	Cowslips [N, 80]
	Cowslyp [N, 80]
	Cowslop [N, 80]
	Cowslops [N, 80]
	Crazy [BH, 127–128]
	Crazy bet [N, 80]
	Crazy-bet [N, 80]
	Crazy-Bet [BH, 524]
	Crow-flower [BH, 131]
	Crowfoot [N, 80]
	Crow-foot [N, 80]
	Crow foot [N, 80]
	Crowfote [N, 80]
	Crow's foot [N, 80]
	Dandelion [BH, 142]
	Drunkards [PN, 76]
	Fire-o'-gold [BH, 184]
	Gaged marsh marigold [N, 80]
	Gaged marsh marygold [N, 80]
	Gil-cup [BH, 203]
	Gild cups [BH, 538]
	Guilty-Cup [BH, 203]
	Goldflower [N, 80]
	Gold flower [N, 80]
	Gools [N, 80]
	Gowan [BH, 215–216]
	Great bitter-flower [N, 80]
	Great bitter flower [N, 80]



Great butter-flower [N, 80]
Great butter flower [N, 80]
Great Butterflower [BH, 79]
Horseblob [N, 80]
Horse blob [N, 80]
Horse blobs [N, 80]
Horse-blob [N, 80]
Horse Blob [BH, 218]
Johnnie Cranes [BH, 546]
Jonette [BH, 280]
King-cob [BH, 288]
King-cobs [BH, 288]
King's-cob [BH, 288]
Kingcup [N, 80]
King cup [N, 80; BH, 288]
King cups [N, 80]
Kingcups [N, 80]
King's cup [N, 80]
Kings' cup [N, 80]
King-cups [BH, 288]
Mare blebs [N, 80]
Mare-blob [BH, 323]
Mare blobs [N, 80]
Marigold [N, 80]
Marigolds [N, 80]
Mary gold [N, 80]
Marygold [N, 80]
Marsh goldflower [N, 80]
Marsh gold-flower [N, 80]
Marsh Mallow [BH, 321–322]
marsh-marigold [N, 80]
Marshmarigold [N, 80]
Marsh mary-gold [N, 80]
Marsh marigold [N, 80]
Marsh Marigold [N, 80; BH, 324]
May blobs [N, 80]
May blob [N, 80]
May Blob [BH, 328]
meadow buttercup [N, 80]
Meadow buttercups [N, 80]
Meadow Buttercup [PN, 76]
Meadow Bout [BH, 329]

Meadow Bright [BH, 65]
 Meadow cowslip [N, 80]
 Meadow-bout [N, 80]
 Meadow bouts [N, 80]
 Meadow-bouts [N, 80; PN, 76]
 Meadowbouts [N, 80]
 Meadow Bouts [BH, 60]
 Meadow-bright [N, 80]
 Meadow bright [N, 80]
 Meadow Bright [BH, 65]
 Meadow-gowan [N, 80]
 Meadow gowan [N, 80]
 Mere blobs [BH, 323]
 Mingde-beguk (Chippewa, wide leaf) [N, 80]
 Mireblobs [N, 80]
 Mire-blob [N, 80]
 Mire blobs [N, 80]
 Moll-blob [BH, 338]
 Molly-blob [BH, 338]
 Mountain marsh-marigold [N, 80]
 Mountain marsh marigold [N, 80]
 Open gowan [N, 80]
 Palsy-wort [N, 80]
 Palsy wort [N, 80]
 Publicans [BH, 390]
 Publicans-and-Sinners [BH, 572]
 Soldier's-buttons [N, 80]
 Soldier's buttons [N, 80]
 Soldiers buttons [N, 80]
 Soldiers' Buttons [BH, 441]
 Soldier's-buttons [PN, 76]
 soldier's buttons [C, 2]
 Spring cowslip [N, 80]
 Spring cowslips [N, 80]
 Spring Cowslip [PN, 76]
 Swamp-robin [PN, 76]
 Waterblob [N, 80]
 Water blob [N, 80]
 Water-blob [N, 80]
 Water blobs [N, 80]
 Water Blob [BH, 484]
 Waterbouts [N, 80]

Water bouts [N, 80]
 Water-dragon [N, 80]
 Water dragon [N, 80]
 Water-goggles [N, 80]
 water goggles [N, 80]
 Water Goggles [BH, 209]
 Water-gowan [N, 80]
 Water gowan [N, 80]
 Water Gowan [BH, 217]
 Water Gowlan [BH, 218]
 Will-fire [BH, 492]
 Yellow Blobs [BH, 502]
 Yellow Gowan [BH, 217]
 Yellow marsh-marigold [N, 80]
 Yellow marsh marigold [N, 80]

Bassin BH, 27: 'Fr. *bassin*, a small basin, a skullcap, from the shape of the flower.'

Brave Calendine BH, 95: 'A name invented by Lyte for *Caltha palustris*, L.'

Buttercup BH, 517 refer to a belief that when cows feed on grass they eat yellow flower which causes butter to look yellow.

Claut BH, 106: 'The marsh ranunculus.'

Crazy BH, 127–128: vulgar name existing among country people; it is claimed to be an 'insane herb' as its smell causes madness.

Dandelion BH, 142: Fr. *dent-de-lion*.

Gowan BH, 215–216: Gowan (name derived from Anglo-Saxon 'gold' and '[...] the Suio-Gothic *gul, gol* yellow' (usually the name is applied to *Bellis perennis*, L.). As already provided, "'A gowan-gabbit day' is a Scotch expression for a sunshiny day when the gowans have disclosed themselves."

knieć błotna SZCZEŚNIAK, 219 (following Kaleń): 'Marigolds could not be brought home as the chickens would become crooked.'

Łatoć, łatoć SJP: a favorite delicacy of the moose.

Marsh Mallow BH, 321–322: the same name applied to *Althea officinalis*, L. and *Malva sylvestris*, L.

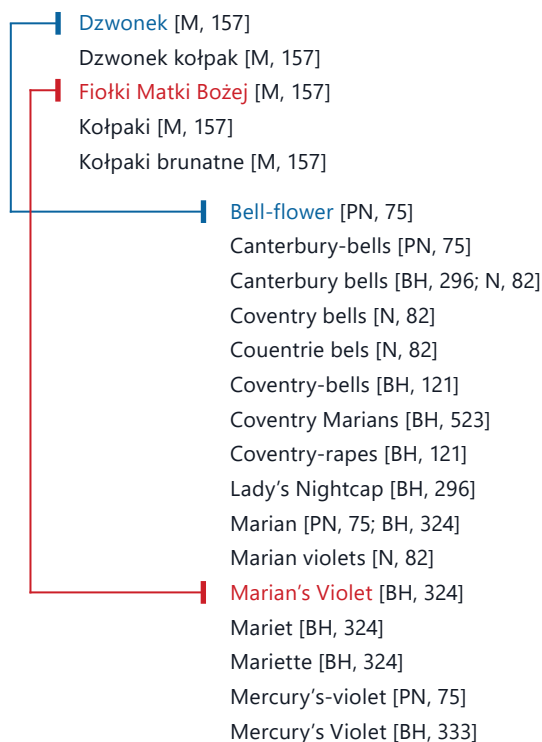
***Campanula carpatica* Jacq.**

Campanula L.
 Dzwonek [M, 156]
 Dzwonki [M, 157]
 Dzwunki [M, 157]
 Kołpak [M, 157]

Tussock bellflower [N, 82]

Kołpak BRÜCKNER, 248: *kołpak* was a name assigned to a tall cap.

PN, 77: *Campanula*, L. – Bell-flower. ‘From Latin, “little bell”’.

***Campanula medium* L.**

Bell-flower PN, 75: “little-bell” in Latin.

CLUTE, 105: provides a number of names for various types of *Campanula* (Bellflower)/*Campanulaceae* (Bellworts), while *C. rapunculoides* is called *Creeping bellflower*, *European bellflower*.

Coventry-rapes BH, 121: the second element of the name was derived from Latin *Rapum sylvestre*.

Kołpak BRÜCKNER, 248: *kołpak* was a name assigned to a tall cap.

LINDSAY, 62 'a bell-like flower (cf. *campanile*, a belfry, which word, however, has no connection with bell)'.
LINDSAY, 81: '*campanulatus*, bell-shaped flowers'.

Marian's Violet BH, 324: 'From its old Latin name, *Viola Mariana*'.

SZCZEŚNIAK, 169 reports *Campanula rapunculoides* proiding Slavic dialectal names of *dzwonczyki*, *dzwonek* and *dzwonek jednostronny* (*dzwonek rapunkutokształtny*).

SPÓLNIK, 17 mentions *Campanula rapunculus* L.: *Dzwonek rapunkut*: *Dzwonek kolnik*, *kolnik polny*, *kolnik polny dziki*, *kolnik płonny*, *dziki*, *rzepka płonna* and *Campanula cervicaria* L: *dzwonek szczeciniasty*: *dzwonki*, *dzwonek kudłaty*. **SPÓLNIK**, 119: the name *rzepka płonna* comes from a fleshy root like a turnip while the specific epithet *płonna* was given since it is a wild weed.

***Canna indica* L.**

Paciorecznik [M, 162]

Paciorki fruktowe [M, 162]

Paciorki samorodne [M, 162]

Trzcina kwiatowa [M, 162]

China-shot [PN, 78]

Common Canna [PN, 78]

Indian-shot [PN, 78]

Tous-lest-mois [PN, 78]

Canna L. Flowering reed [N, 83]

EARLE, 71: 'Canna, hreod.'

***Celosia argentea* L.**

Grzebień koguta [M, 179]

Celosia Lin. Amarant.

Celozja [M, 179]

Grzebionatka [M, 179]

Grzebieniata [M, 179]

Kita [M, 179]

Kogutki [M, 179]

Kurzy grzebień [M, 179]

Rozpłonica [M, 179]

Cockscomb [N, 98]

Cock's comb [N, 98]

Cocks-comb [N, 98]

Cock's-comb [N, 98]

Feather cockscomb [N, 98]

Hutton's cockscomb [N, 98]

Hutton cockscomb [N, 98]

Centaurea cyanus L.

barwiczka [W, 121]

białasy [W, 75–76]

białasy kwiatek [W, 75–76]

blauat [Sp, 13]

blawacz [W, 75]

Bławat [M, 180]

bławat [W, 75; Sz, 301; Sp, 13]

Bławatek [M, 180]

bławatek [Sz, 301]

bławatek vel chaber [Sz, 301]

bławatka [W, 75–76]

Bławatnik [M, 180]

bławatnik [W, 75–76]

Chaber [M, 180]

chaber [Sz, 301; Sp, 13]

Chaber bławat [M, 180]

chaber bławat [Sp, 13]

chaber bławatek [Sz, 301]

Chaber bławatek [M, 180; Sp, 13]

Chaber Modrak [M, 181]

Chaber Zbożowy [M, 181]

chaberek [Sz, 301]

Chabr [M, 181]

Chabrek [M, 181; Sp, 13]

Fabrek [M, 181]

glovacz [Sp, 13]

- Głowacz [M, 181]
- głowacz [Sp, 77]
- Jasieniec bławatek [M, 181]
- kwiat bławy [Sz, 301]
- kwiat błękitny [Sz, 301]
- Kwiat chabrkowy [M, 181]
- kwiat rusałek [Sz, 301]
- Moderek [M, 181]
- moderek [W, 75; Sp, 13]
- modraczek [W, 75]
- Modrak [M, 181]
- modrak [W, 75; Sz, 301; Sp, 13]
- modrak biali [Sp, 13]
- modre kwiecie [W, 75]
- modrok [W, 75]
- modrokwiat [W, 75]
- modry kwiatek [W, 75]
- modrzak [W, 76]
- Modrzaki [M, 181]
- Modrzeniec [M, 181]
- modrzeniec [W, 6; Sz, 301; Sp, 13]
- modrzeńczyk [W, 76]
- szczotar [Sp, 13]
- Wasilek [M, 181]
- wasilek [Sz, 301]
- Wasilka [M, 181]
- Wasilki [M, 181]
- Wawry [M, 181]
- wałoszki [Sz, 301]
- Wołoszka [M, 181]
- Wołoszki [M, 181]
- Xabrek [M, 181]
- Bachelor's-button [N, 99]
- Bachelor's button [N, 99]
- Bachelor's buttons [N, 99]
- Bachelor's buttons [N, 99; PN, 89]
- Bachelor's Button [C, 79]
- Bachelor's Buttons [N, 99; BH, 574]
- Balver [N, 99]
- Barbeau [N, 99]
- barbeau [C, 79]

Blawort [N, 99; BH, 574]
 Blaver [BH, 574]
 blaver [C, 79]
 Blaverole [BH, 574]
 Blewart [BH, 574]
 Blewball [BH, 574]
 Blewblow [N, 99; BH, 574]
 Blue Blawort [BH, 574]
 Blue-blaw [BH, 574]
 Blue-blow [N, 99; PN, 89]
 Blue-bonnets [N, 99; PN, 89]
 blue-bonnets [C, 79]
 Bluebonnet [N, 99]
 Blue bonnets [N, 99]
 Blue-bonnets [N, 99; BH, 574]
 Bluebonnets [N, 99]
 Blue Bottle [BH, 5]
 Bluebottle [N, 99]
 Blue-bottle [N, 99; PN, 89; BH, 574]
 Blue bottle [N, 99]
 blue bottle [C, 79]
 blue bottles [N, 99]
 Bluecaps [N, 99]
 Blue caps [N, 99]
 Blue-caps [N, 99; PN, 89; BH, 574]
 blue-caps [C, 79]
 Blue centaury [N, 99]
 Blue poppy [N, 99]
 blue poppy [C, 79]
 Blue Poppy [PN, 89; BH, 574]
 Bluet [N, 99]
 Bluets [N, 99]
 Bottle [BH, 574]
 Break-your-spectacles [N, 99; BH, 574]
 Brushes [N, 99; BH, 574]
 brushes [C, 79]
 Common cornflower [N, 99]
 Cornbinks [N, 99]
 Corn binks [N, 99]
 corn binks [C, 79]
 Corn-binks [BH, 574]
 Corn bluebottle [N, 99]

Corn blue-bottle [N, 99]
corn blue-bottle [C, 79]
Corn Blue-bottle [PN, 89]
Corn-bottle [N, 99; BH, 574]
corn-bottle [C, 79]
Cornbottles [N, 99]
Corn bottles [N, 99]
corn centaury [C, 79]
Corn Centaury [N, 99; BH, 574]
Corn-flower [C, 79; PN, 89; BH, 574; N, 99]
Cornflower [N, 99]
Corn flower [N, 99]
Cuckoo-hood [BH, 574]
French pink [N, 99; C, 79]
French pinks [N, 99]
French Pink [N, 99]
Garden cornflower [N, 99]
Hawdod [BH, 574]
Hurt-sickle [N, 99; BH, 574]
hurt-sickle [C, 79]
Hurtsickle [N, 99]
Hurt sickle [N, 99]
Knapweed [N, 99]
Knap weed [N, 99]
Knobweed [BH, 574]
Knotweed [BH, 574]
Loggerheads [BH, 574]
Ragged-robin [N, 99]
Ragged robin [N, 99]
Ragged-sailor [N, 99]
Ragged sailor [N, 99]
Ragged sailors [N, 99]
Thumble [BH, 574]
Witch Bells [N, 574]
Witche's-bell [N, 99]
Witches' bells [N, 99]
Witches bells [N, 99]
witches bells [C, 79]
witches thimbles [C, 79]
Witches'-thimbles [N, 99]
Witches' thimbles [N, 99]
Witches' Thimble [BH, 574]

Bachelor's Buttons BH, 21: '(or Batchelor's) Buttons' the name was applied to numerous plants usually due to 'their round form or button-like appearance'.

Barbeau N, 99: (French) (1896–1923) LA, 'for M. Barbeau who brought it from France'.

barwiczka WANIAKOWA, 75 claims that the name is motivated by the color of the plant's flowers and that in the past the flower was used to dye cloth blue (confirmed by BFM, 81 'The expressed juice of the florets, with the addition of a little alum, makes a good ink; and may be used as a water-colour, and for staining linen blue; but it is said not to be permanent'.)

białasy BRÜCKNER, 24: a popular 16th century lexeme.

blaver EARLE, 17 '*Centaurea minor*, ban-wyrt'.

Blaverole BH, 49: **Blaver**, **Blavert** and **Blaverole** are plants 'of or belonging to corne, or corneland'.

Blawort BH, 49 the name is derived 'From *bla*, livid, *wort*, an herb.'

Blewart BH, 50: "When the *blewart* bears a pearl,
And the daisy turns a pea,
And the bonnie lucken-gowan
Has fauldit up her ee."
Hogg, *When the key comes hame*.

Blue-blaw BH, 54: meaning 'blue'.

Blue Bottle BH, 54: a name assigned to blue flowers 'from the shape of its blossoms'.

Break-your-spectacles BH, 64: 'A translation of the French name *Case-lunettes*.'

chaber BRÜCKNER, 175: the name *chaber* was used together with *blawat* and *modrak*. Probably, *chaber* is a modification of Czech *charba*, *charpa* – a name applied for *blawat*. SPÓLNIK, 77, however, claims that the Polish '*charp.charpęć*' mean 'thicket, weed'.

głowacz WANIAKOWA, 31 indicates that the name *głowacz* is an example of a name that was assigned to various species, including, among others: *Arctium lappa* L. (*łopian większy*), *Centaurea iacea* L. (*chaber łąkowy*), *Centaurea scabiosa* L. (*chaber drakiewnik*), *Centaurea cyanus* L., and *Cichorium intybus* L. (*cykoria podróżnik*), *Cirsium eriophorum* (L.) Scop. (*ostrożeń głowacz*). SPÓLNIK, 94 claims that the name *głowacz* was derived from the shape of inflorescence (dialectal name of western Małopolska Region).

Hawdod BH, 245: "[...] in the fields in summer, there grows a flower call'd *hawdods*, which with a touch will bend down as if they had broken". 'We know of no plant having this peculiarity.'

Hurt-sickle BH, 273: 'A translation of the old Latin name'.

jasieniec bławatek might have been derived from *jesion* (cf. BRÜCKNER, 200).

Knobweed BH, 291: 'in allusion to the hard, round flower heads'.

kwiat rusatek According to SZCZEŚNIAK, 301 (following others) a Russian legend states that Rusalka, a water nymph, who could not be with her beloved Wisilij [Vasily] turned him into this plant as she could not live outside the water and he could not live in the water. Also, in the Narew region, on the second day of *Zielone Świątki* [Green Week], the cornflower was one of the flowers used to weave a wreath of green threads, which was later placed on the head of a chosen girl, who would walk through the fields to help the wheat sprout better. 'Such a wreath was woven exclusively from cornflowers in Długołęka near Knyszyn, then the girls and the princess [the chosen girl] would hide in the rye where the boys looked for them and the more lecherous ones had fun with the girls' (SZCZEŚNIAK, 301 following Dworakowski, 105). Furthermore, SZCZEŚNIAK, 301 (following others) states that ancient Greeks believed that Centaur Chiron possessed an enormous knowledge about plants and herbs, which he shared with Apollo, who entrusted him with this wisdom and gave him his son to raise. Over time, the apprentice surpassed the master. Pliny believed in the plant's power to ward off evil spirits. For the Slavs, the plant had magical powers. Before harvesting it, however, a spell had to be read out. The plant was used against charms and spells, especially when a person was suspected of being possessed by evil spirits. In ancient palaces, it was an element of decorative friezes, and in Christian culture, it adorned confessionals and stained glass.

Loggerheads BH, 312: "From the resemblance to its knobbed involucre to a weapon so called, consisting of a ball of iron at the end of a stick." Also, following Holme, the name was applied to persons with large heads.

modry kwiatek BRÜCKNER, 343: *modry*, just like *bławat* refers to color. 'Modry' means 'siny' ('blue').

PN, 89: The plant was used in collyria (treating eyes) and was 'mildly astringent'.

Rusalka BRÜCKNER, 469: In Slavic culture *rusalka* is a water and forest spirit, attracting to dancing and tickling to death.

szczotar Name confirmed in STAROPOLSKI VIII, 544 – *szczotarz*.

Włoszki SZCZEŚNIAK, 301: 'from weaknesses derived from fear'.

***Centaurea montana* L.**

Bławatek [M, 181]
 Modrzeniec [M, 161]
Centaurea L.
 Bławat [M, 180]
 Bławatek [M, 180]
 Chabrek [M, 180]
 Dziadziak [M, 180]
 Jasieniec [M, 180]
 Kardy [M, 180]
 Modrak [M, 180]

Centaurea L.
 Blue-bottle [PN, 89]
 Great cornflower [N, 99]
 Great corne flower [N, 99]
 Loggerheads [BH, 551]
 Mountain bluet [N, 99]
 Mountain-bluet [N, 99]
 Star Thistle [C, 78]

***Cerastium tomentosum* L.**

Cerastium L.
 Korzyślep [M, 184]
 Kościeniec [M, 184]
 Myszotrzew [M, 184]
 Rogowe ziele [M, 184]
 Rogowiec [M, 184]
 Rogownica [M, 184]

Cerastium L.
 Mouse-ear Chickweed [C, 62]
 Chickweed [PN, 90]
 Dusty Husband [BH, 162]
 Dusty Miller [BH, 532]
 Jerusalem Star [BH, 279]
 Silver Moss [BH, 431]
 Snow-in-harvest [BH, 440]
 Snow-in-summer [BH, 440; N, 101]
 Snow-on-the-mountain [BH, 440]

Chickweed PN, 90: ‘From Greek, “horn” alluding to the capsules.’

Dusty Husband BH, 162: ‘From the white mealiness of the leaves.’

Chionodoxa sardensis Barr. et Sugd

Chionodoxa Boiss.
Glory-of-the-snow [N, 109]

Chrysanthemum indicum DC., *Ch. indicum* L., syn. *Ch. hortorum* L.H. Bailey

Chrysanthemum L.
bylica żółta [Sp, 53]
chryzantem [SJP]
Chryzantyna [M, 201]
Jastruń [M, 201]
Jastrun [M, 201]
Koliziemka [M, 202]
Królik [M, 202]
Runko [M, 202]
swate mare matha [Sp, 53]
Złocień [M, 202]
Złota bylica [M, 202]
Złotokwiat [M, 202]
Złoto-kwiat [Sp, 53]
Złoty kwiat [M, 202; Sp, 53]
Zołta abo zlota bylica [Sp, 53]
Żółta bylica [M, 202]

Chrysanthemum L.
Chrysanthemum [N, 110]
Corn marigols [N, 110]
Corn-marigold [N, 110]
Daisy [N, 110]
Daisies [N, 110]
Daysy [N, 110]
Large daisy [N, 110]
Ox-eye [N, 110]
Ox eye [N, 110]
Oxeye [N, 110]

Oxe eie [N, 110]
 Ox-eye Daisy [C, 79]
 Ox-eye daisy [N, 110]
 Oxeye daisy [N, 110]
 Oxeyedaisy [N, 110]
 Oxeyed daisy [N, 110]

Chrysanthemum indicum DC.

└─ **Złotokwit** [M, 202; M, 646]
 └─ **golden flower** [PN, 98]

Runko Etymology unknown. BRÜCKNER, 469: *runo* refers to green vegetation and 'leather with wool'.

Złota bylica BRÜCKNER, 54 states that *bylica* called 'artemisium' is a magical plant used in *Sobótka* (Kupala Night) feast. *Byliczka* and *bylek* are names applied to other plants, derived from Biblical *byle* meaning 'herb' and from *być* meaning 'to grow' as a peculiar herb and *byl* meaning 'a stalk' (cf. BRÜCKNER, 54).

Clarkia amoena (Lehm.) A. Nelson et J.F. Macbr.

Clarkia Pursh.
 Dzierotka [M, 215]
 └─ **Klarkja** [M, 215]
 └─ **Clarkia** [PN, 106]
 Farwell-to-spring [N, 114]

Colchicum autumnale L.

Bąchory [M, 225]
 Maiki [M, 225]
 Majki [M, 225]
 omieg [W, 166]
 Paluchi [M, 225]
 Paluchy [M, 225]
 Paluchy własne [M, 225]
 Sasanka [M, 225]
 Zimokwit [M, 225]
 Zimostrawka [M, 225]
 Zimostrawki [M, 225]

Zimowit [M, 225]

Zimowit jesienny [M, 225]

Autumn crocus [N, 118]

Autumn Crocus [BH, 20]

autumn crocus [PN, 110]

Autumn-crocus [N, 118]

autumn fog [PN, 110]

Colchicum [N, 118]

Common autumn-crocus [N, 118]

Deadly meade saffron [N, 118]

Meadow Crocus [BH, 330]

meadow crocus [PN, 110]

Meadow Saffron [BH, 411]

Meadow saffron [PN, 118]

meadow saffron [PN, 110]

Michaelmas crocus [PN, 110]

Naked Boys [BH, 350]

Naked Lady [BH, 350]

Naked Ladies [BH, 350]

Naked-ladies [N, 118]

Naked ladies [N, 118; PN, 110]

Naked Virgins [BH, 350]

purple crocus [PN, 110]

Rams [BH, 396]

rams [PN, 110]

Saffron [BH, 410]

Son-before-the-father [N, 118; BH, 442]

son-before-the-father [PN, 110]

Sonne before the Father [N, 118]

Tube Root [BH, 475]

Upstart [N, 118]

upstart [PN, 110]

Wild Saffron [BH, 411]

maiki, *majki* BRÜCKNER, 318: *maj* [May] – not only the name of a month, but also of a plant; *umać* – *przyozdobić* ('to decorate').

Naked Boys BH, 350: 'Because the flower appears without any leaves.'

omieg WANIAKOWA, 166 claims that the dialectal name of the plant is *omieg*. The same name is applied to 'tojad mocny, Aconitum firmum (Rchb.) Neilr., syn.: Aconitum napellus L.' (both plants are poisonous). WANIAKOWA, 166 advocates that the name

was derived from a wrongly deciphered Old Czech name; however, following Vasmer, the name relates to a verb meaning 'falling asleep' due to the plant's poisonous properties (cf. BRÜCKNER, 379).

Rams BH, 396: 'Leaves of *Colchicum autumnale*, L.'

Saffron BH, 410: due to resemblance to *Crocus sativus*, L.

Son-before-the-father BH, 442: 'because the flowers come up before the leaves, the one in autumn and the other in winter'.

Tube Root BH, 475: 'Baxter has Tuber Root, which is of course the true meaning of the name'.

***Coleus blumei* Benth**

Coleus Lour.

Paczula [M, 225]

Pochwiatka [M, 225]

Pokrzywa amerykańska [M, 225]

Pokrzywka [M, 225]

syn. *Coleus scutellarioides* (L.) Benth.

Common coleus [N, 118]

Joseph's coat [N, 118]

pochwiatka BRÜCKNER, 449: a kind of sheath covering the plant.

***Convallaria majalis* L.**

cencelia [W, 40]

gladyś [W, 122]

Gładysz [M, 232]

gładysz [W, 40]

Konwalia [M, 232]

Konwalya majowa [M, 232]

Końska grzywa [M, 232]

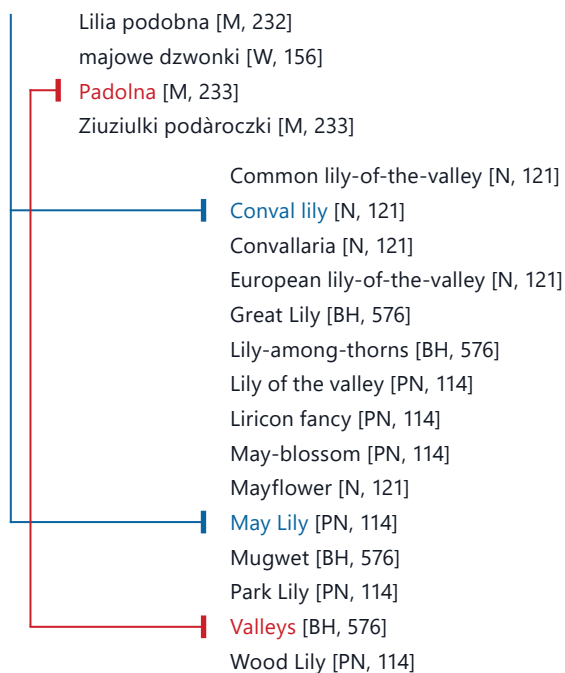
Krasikoń [M, 232]

krasikoń [Br, 264]

Lanka [M, 232]

Lanuszka [M, 232]

Lanysz [M, 232]



gładysz (gładys) BRÜCKNER, 142: *gładysz* = *strojniś* ('dandy'). SPÓLNIK, 122 claims that the name was derived from the plant's 'gładkie liście' ('smooth leaves').

krasikoń BRÜCKNER, 264: *krasikoń* – the name used in the 15th c. which referred to the plant's beauty.

lanka BRÜCKNER, 290: *lanka* – in the 15th and 16th c. a shirt, a long clothing, derived from Latin *lancus*, 'cotton'.

majowe dzwonki WANIAKOWA, 122: Kashubian dialectal name.

ziuziulki podàroccki KUŻNICKA (2006: 76) claims that the Belorussian name means *podarunek kukutki* ('cockoo's gift').

Coreopsis grandiflora T. Hogg ex Sweet

Coreopsis L.
 Krasotwarz [M, 237]
 Nachyłek [M, 237]
 Ognisłeppek [M, 237]
 Pięknolica [M, 237]
 Plamotka [M, 237]

Przełota [M, 237]

Pluskiewnik [M, 237]

big coreopsis [N, 123]

Big-flower coreopsis [N, 123]

Large-flower tickseed [N, 123]

CLUTE, 80: *Coreopsis*: *Tickseed*.

LINDSAY, 64: 'COREOPSIS, from *koris*, a bug, and *opsis*, appearance, referring to the seeds.'

PN, 117: *Coreópsis*: Tickseed Sunflower. 'Herbs, mostly with showy flowers.'

Cosmos bipinnatus Cav.

Cosmos Cav.

Onętek [M, 244]

Common cosmos [N, 126]

Cosmos [N, 126]

Cosmos PN, 119: derived from Greek 'ornament' (cf. LINDSAY, 39).

Crocus vernus Wulf.

Szafran [M, 252]

Cloth-of-gold [N, 130]

Common crocus [N, 130]

Golden crocus [N, 130]

Hic crocus: safurroun [E, 52]

Saffron of the spring [N, 130]

Saffron [PN, 122]

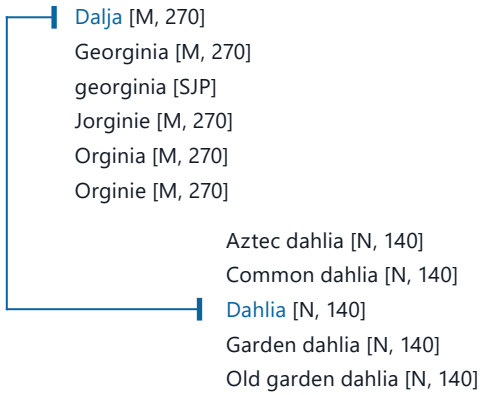
safryn [E, 64]

sapherone [E, 57]

Spring crocus [N, 130]

PN, 122: 'The Ancient Greek name. Ornamental herbs with tuberous roots. About 70 species, Mediterranean region to central Asia.'

***Dahlia variabilis* Desf.**



***Delphinium elatum* L.**

- Car-ziele [M, 275]
 Liścieniec [M, 275]
 Liściowiec [M, 275]
 Liścyniec [M, 275]
 Wilczy korzeń żółty [M, 275]
 Bee larkspur [N, 143]
 Candle larkspur [N, 143]
 Dolphin-flower
 Field larkspur [C, 3]
 Jacob's Ladder [BH, 546]
 Lark's-claw [BH, 300]
 Lark's-heel [BH, 300]
 Larkspur [C, 3]
 larkspur [PN, 133]
 Lark's-toes [BH, 300]
 Monkshood [BH, 339]
 The King's Consound [BH, 116]

Candle larkspur NOWICK, 143: 'possibly Lark-heel wolf's-bane [Larks heele Wolfsbane] (1526)'.

Dolphin-flower BH, 157: 'A translation of *Delphinium* [...]'.
 ...

Lark's-toes BH, 300: due to 'the tall-topped *lark-heels*, feathered thick with flowers'.

***Dianthus barbatus* L.**

goździk [Sp, 19]
 goździki [Sp, 19]
 gwoździk [Sp, 19]
 Gwoździk brodaty [Sp, 19]
 Kartuzek [M, 279]
 kwiatki swojskie ogrodne [Sp, 19]
 Blooming-down [N, 145]
 Bloomy down [N, 145]
 bloomy down [C, 62]
 Bouncing Bet [N, 145]
 Bunch Pink [N, 145]
 Bunch pink [C, 62]
 Carmine Beauty [L, 17]
 Diadem [L, 17]
 Double Sweet Williams [N, 145]
 French pink [N, 145; C, 62]
 Giant White [L, 17]
 London pride [N, 145; C, 62]
 London tuft [N, 145; C, 62]
 Scarlet lightning [N, 145]
 Snowflake [N, 145]
 snowflake [C, 62]
 Sweet John [N, 145; BH, 460]
 sweet John [C, 62]
 Sweet William [N, 145; L, 17; C, 62]
 Sweet William of a bright red [N, 145]
 Sweet William, many in a hose [N, 145]
 Tolmeiner [BH, 471]
 Tolmeneer [BH, 471]

***Dianthus caryophyllus* L.**

Goździk [M, 279]
 Goździk ogrodowy [M, 279]
 Gwoździk ogrodowy [M, 279]
 Gwoździki ogrodne [M, 279]
 Gozdziki polne [M, 279]
 Polne gwoździki [M, 279]

Trawník [M, 279]

Nálek [M, 279]

Carnation [N, 145; PN, 134]

Carnation Gilliflower [PN, 134]

Clove Gilliflower [PN, 134]

Clove Pink [PN, 134]

Clove pink [N, 145]

Gilliflower [N, 145]

Gilliflowers of diuers sort and colours [N, 145]

Grenadine [N, 145; PN, 134]

Gylofre [N, 145]

Orange tawny gilliflowers [N, 145]

Picotee [N, 145; PN, 134]

***Dianthus chinensis* L.**

China pink [N, 145]

Chinese pink [N, 145]

Rainbow pink [N, 145]

***Dianthus gratianopolitanus* Vill.**

Dianthus L.

Goździk [M, 278]

Gřebički [M, 279]

Gwoździk [M, 279]

Kartuzek [M, 279]

Nalik [M, 279]

Dianthus L.

Carnation [C, 61]

carnation [P, 134]

May Pink [BH, 578]

Pink [BH, 578]

Pitman's Pink [BH, 578]

Poole-flower [BH, 578]

Dianthus gratianopolitanus Vill.

Cheddar pink [N, 145]

***Dicentra spectabilis* L.**

serduszka okazałe [Sz, 71]

Dicentra L.

Biskupie serce [M, 280]

Ładniczka [M, 280]

Ładnotka [M, 280]

Serduszka [M, 280]

Bleeding-heart [N, 234]

Eardrop [N, 234]

Lady-in-a-boat [N, 234]

Lady's eardrops [N, 234]

Lamprocapnos spectabilis [N, 146]

Love-lies-bleeding [N, 234]

serdeuszka okazałe SZCZEŚNIAK, 71: claims that the name of the plant reflects the shape of flowers.

***Dictamnus albus* L.**

Czernelica chmielowa [M, 281]

Diptan biały [M, 281]

Dyptan [M, 281]

Dyptan jesionek [M, 281]

Dyptan nasz pospolity [M, 281]

Jasieniec [M, 281]

Jasieniec jasionka [M, 281]

Jasionka [M, 281]

Jesień [M, 281]

Jesieniec [M, 281]

Jesionka [M, 281]

Kadyło [M, 281]

Krówka [M, 281]

Trzemdała [M, 281]

Bastard Dittany [PN, 135]

Bastard dittany [N, 148]

Burningbush [N, 148]

Dittander [PN, 135]

European Dittany [PN, 135]

Fraxinella [N, 148]

Garden Ginger [PN, 135]

Gasplant [N, 148]
White Fraxinella [N, 148; PN, 135]

Trzemdała BRÜCKNER, 107: dyptam: *dyptan* (1472), Latin *diptamum*, Greek *diktamnos*, Slavic name *trzemdała* (1472), Czech *trzemdala* and *trzewdala* (derived from *(three? for the number of flowers?)*).

Digitalis purpurea L.

- czerwone dzwonki [W, 79]
- dzbanuszek [W, 79]
- dzwoneczki [W, 79]
- dzwonek [W, 79]
- Dzwonki [M, 282]
- Naparstek [M, 282]
- naparstek [W, 79]
- Naparstnica [M, 282]
- Naparstnik [M, 282]
- naparstnik [W, 79]
- Naparztek [M, 282]
- naparznica [Sp, 112]
- Palcznik [M, 282]
- palcznik [W, 79]
- Paluszniczek [M, 282]
- paluszniczek [W, 80]
- zwonek [W, 79]
- zwónek [W, 79]
- American fox-glove [N, 148]
- Blob [BH, 51]
- Bloody Man's Finger [BH, 52]
- Bloody Men's Fingers [BH, 52]
- Bloody Finger [BH, 52]
- Bluidy Finger [BH, 52]
- Common foxglove [N, 148]
- Cottagers [N, 148; PN, 136; BH, 523]
- Cowclop [BH, 122]
- Cowslip [BH, 524]
- Cowslop [BH, 524]
- Deadmen's Bellows [BH, 35]
- Dead-men's-bells [N, 148]

Dead men's bells [N, 148]
 Digitalis [N, 148]
 Dog-fingers [BH, 156]
 Dog's-finger [N, 148; PN, 136]
 Dog's finger [N, 148]
 Dog's Lungs [BH, 156]
 Dragon's Mouth [BH, 159]
 Fairy Bell [BH, 173]
 Fairy bell [BH, 173]
 Fairy bells [N, 148]
 fairy bells [C, 29]
 Fairy-bells [N, 148; PN, 136]
 Fairy Cap [BH, 173]
 Fairy cap [N, 148]
 fairy cap [C, 29]
 Fairy-cap [PN, 136]
 Fairy Fingers [BH, 173]
 Fairy fingers [N, 148]
 fairy fingers [WDMPP, 256]
 Fairy-fingers [PN, 136]
 Fairy Glove [PN, 173]
 Fairy glove [N, 149]
 fairy glove [C, 29]
 Fairy gloves [N, 148]
 Fairy's glove [N, 149]
 fairy thimble [MP, 256]
 Fairy Thimbles [BH, 173]
 fairy thimbles [C, 29]
 Fairy thimbles [N, 149]
 Fairy-thimbles [PN, 136]
 Fairy weed [N, 149]
 Fairy-weed [BH, 173]
 Finger Flower [BH, 183]
 Finger flower [N, 149]
 Finger-flower [PN, 136]
 Finger Root [BH, 183]
 Flap Dock [BH, 186]
 Flapdock [N, 149]
 Flap-dock [PN, 136]
 Flapper Dock [BH, 186]
 Flappy Dock [BH, 186]

Flobby Dock [BH, 188]
Flop-a-dock [BH, 188]
Flop-dock [PN, 136]
Flop Docken [BH, 188]
Flop Poppy [BH, 188]
floppy dock [MP, 256]
Fox-Docken [BH, 192]
folk's glove [C, 29]
Folk's-glove [N, 149]
Folk's glove [N, 149]
Fox and leaves [BH, 536]
Foxglove [N, 149; PN, 136; BH, 192; C, 29]
foxglove [MP, 256; L, 65]
Fox glove [N, 149]
Fox-glove [N, 149]
Foxgloves [N, 149]
Foxter Leaves [BH, 193]
Goose Flops [BH, 213]
Green Pops [BH, 233]
Green Poppies [BH, 233]
King's (The) Elwand [BH, 289]
Ladies' Fingers [BH, 294; L, 65]
Ladies' glove [N, 149]
Ladies'-glove [PN, 136]
Ladies'-thimble [PN, 136]
Lady-fingers [PN, 136]
Lady's Fingers [BH, 294]
Lady's-fingers [N, 149]
Lady fingers [N, 149]
Ladyfingers [N, 149]
Lady's-glove [N, 149]
lady glove [N, 149]
Lady's glove [N, 149]
Lady's-gloves [N, 149]
Lady's-thimble [N, 149]
Lady thimble [N, 149]
Lady's Thimble [BH, 297]
Lady's thimble [N, 149]
Lady's thimbles [N, 149; C, 29]
Lion's Mouth [BH, 309]
lion's mouth [C, 29]

Lion's-mouth [N, 149; PN, 136]
 Lion's mouth [N, 149]
 Lion mouth [N, 149]
 Lions' Mouth [BH, 309]
 Lion's Snap [BH, 309]
 Lusmore [BH, 318]
 My Lady's Fingers [BH, 294]
 popdock [N, 149]
 Pop Dock [BH, 153]
 Pop-dock [N, 149; PN, 136]
 pop-dock [C, 29]
 Pop dock [N, 149]
 Popglove [N, 149]
 Pop glove [N, 149]
 Poppers [BH, 559]
 Poppy [BH, 387]
 Poppy dock [BH, 559]
 Pops [BH, 387]
 Puppy dock [BH, 559]
 Purple Fingers [BH, 183/392]
 Purple Foxglove [PN, 136]
 Purple foxglove [N, 149]
 Purple foxe gloues [N, 149]
 Rabbit-floer [N, 149]
 Rabbit's Flower [BH, 395]
 Rabbit's flower [N, 149]
 Rabbit's-flower [PN, 136]
 Rabbit flower [N, 149]
 rabbit-flower [C, 29]
 Scotch mercury [N, 149]
 Scotch Mercury [PN, 136; BH, 333/419]
 Snapdragon [BH, 439]
 Snaps [BH, 441]
 Snoxuns [BH, 441]
 The Welsh Poppy [BH, 387]
 Thimble [BH, 466]
 Thimbles [N, 149; PN, 136]
 thimbles [C, 29]
 Throat wort [N, 149]
 throat wort [MP, 256]
 Throat-wort [N, 149; PN, 136]

Throatwort [BH, 468]
throatwort [C, 29]
Tiger [BH, 469]
Tiger's Mouth [BH, 469]
White foxglove [N, 149]
White foxe gloues [N, 149]
Wild Mercury [BH, 333]
Witch's-thimble [N, 149]
Witches' Thimble [BH, 497]
Witches thimbles [N, 149]
Witches' thimbles [N, 149]
witches' thimbles [C, 29]
Witches'-thimbles [N, 149]
Witches' thimbles [N, 149]

Blob BH, 51: Flowers of that plant were called 'Blobs' in Suffolk and Essex. Following Francis's Little English Flora (1842, 124) 'In *Suffolk* and *Essex* they are called *Blobs*, because the children pull off a flower, and with the fingers of one hand closing up the mouth, and giving the other end a slap, it bursts with a noise like the word *blob*.'

Bloody/Bluidy Finger/Bloody Man's (or Men's) Finger (or Fingers) BH, 52: 'probably from the habit of children to put the red flowers on their fingers'.

Cottagers BH, 523: 'because they belong to the poor people'.

Dog-fingers BH, 155: Dog's Fingers: the name used in Wales.

Dragon's Mouth BH, 159: the same name was applied for *Antirrhinum majus*, L.

Dzbanuszek WANIAKOWA, 43 states that many valuable medicines have a folk origin, such as *Digitalis purpurea* L. used in cardiac disorders. A medicine containing *Digitalis purpurea* L. was introduced by William Withering at the end of the 18th century based on the knowledge of a 'folk healer'. WANIAKOWA, 79–80 also claims that the Polish dialectal names of *Digitalis purpurea* L. come from the shape of flowers.

Flappy Dock BH, 186: due to the habit of inflating and bursting the plant by children.

Folks'- glove BH, 192 state that 'the derivation folks'- glove (i.e., fairies'-glove) is the correct one; other names, as Fairy-cap, Fairies' Thimbles, Fairies' Petticoats, and the Welsh Menig Ellyllyn (Fairies' Glove) and Bysedd Ellyllyn (Fairies' Fingers), show a connection between the plant and the 'good folk.'

Fox and leaves BH, 536: used in Ireland.

Ladies' Fingers LINDSAY, 65 confirms that the names refer to the shape of flowers, but he also states that 'The use of this word "digit" in arithmetic arose from the habit of counting on the fingers.'

Lady's Thimble BH, 297: 'So called on account of the bell-shaped corolla, which children gather and fit on their fingers.'

Lion's Mouth, Lions' Mouth BH, 309: the same name applies to *Antirrhinum majus*, L., *Lion's Snap*.

Lusmore BH, 318: 'In Ireland it is called *lusmore*, or the great herb.'

naparstek, naparstnik, naparznica, naparstnica SPÓLNIK, 112 advocates that the names were derived from the shape of the flower, not Latin translation of *digitalis*.

paluszniczek WANIAKOWA, 80: reflects the Latin name of the plant, with *digitālis* meaning 'measuring as much as a width of a finger'.

SZCZEŚNIAK, 228 claims that the plant constitutes an element of the English culture in which it is named: *rękawiczki krasnoludków* [lit. dwarf gloves] or *naparstki chochlików* [lit. thimbles of imps]. It is believed that they are in the hands of unkind beings. One must be careful when picking them up or bringing them home.

Pop Dock *dock* because of 'its large coarse leaves', *pop* – as children would inflate and then burst the flower (BH, 153).

Pops BH, 387: 'From the well-known habit which children have of inflating the corolla, and then striking it with the hand, so as to make a slight report.'

Snapdragon BH, 439: the same name is applied to *Antirrhinum majus*, L.

Snaps, Snoxuns BH, 441: 'Snock is used in the West of England to signify a smart blow; the name *snoxuns* may be applied to foxgloves because of children using the flowers as crackers, and exploding them by a "snock" on the ball of the thumb.'

Thimble BH, 466: used in Ireland.

Doronicum orientale Hoffm.

Doronicum L.

Capi korzeń [M, 288]

Kozi korzeń [M, 288]

Kozi korzeń omieg [Sp, 34]

Kozik [M, 288]

omiąg [Sp, 34]

Omieg [M, 288]
 omieg [Sp, 34]
 Omięg [M, 288]
 omyeg [Sp, 34]
 Pajęcznik [M, 288]

Doronicum L.
 Leopard's -bane [N, 152]

Capi korzeń BRÜCKNER, 56: derived from *cap*, Latin *caper*. GLEDHILL, 90: *caper* 'of goats'.

Pajęcznik STAROPOLSKI VI, 8: *Pajęcznik* means either September or November.

***Doronicum pardalianches* L.**

Kucmerka dzika [M, 288]
 Omieg [M, 288]
 Tojada [M, 288]
 Wilcza jagoda [M, 288]

Crayfish [BH, 579]
 Great leopard's-bane [N, 152]
 Leopard's-bane [N, 152]
 Leopard's Bane [BH, 579]

***Dryopteris filix-mas* (L.) Schott, syn. *Aspidium filix-mas* Sw., *Nephrodium filix-mas* Rich.**

błotna paproć [Sp, 33]
 Błotna paproć [M, 93]
 Narecznica samcza [M, 93; Sp, 33]
 Nicennica albo krowia reż [M, 93]
 Paprac [M, 93]
 paprocz [Sp, 33]
 Paproć [M, 93]
 paproć [Sp, 33]
 Paproć samiec [Sp, 33]
 Paprotka [M, 93]

Paprotka samcza [M, 93]
 prassyvecz [Sp, 33]
 strusie pióro [Sp, 33]
 strusowe pióro [Sp, 33]
 Zanokcica [M, 93]
 zgasiewka [Sp, 33]

Aspidium [N, 153]
 Basket fern [N, 153]
 Bearpaw root [N, 153]
 Bears' paw root [N, 153]
 Bear's-paw root [N, 153]
 Felix mas [N, 153]
 Filix mas [N, 153]
 Knotty brake [N, 153]
 Male fern [N, 153]
 Malefern [N, 153]
 Male-fern [N, 153]
 Male ferne [N, 153]
 Shield fern [N, 153]
 Shield root [N, 153]
 Shield roots [N, 153]
 Sweet brake [N, 153]
 Fragrant shield fern [N, 153]
 Fragrant shield-fern [N, 153]
 Fragrant wood fern [N, 153]
 Sweet shield fern [N, 153]

MAJEWSKI, 291: *Dryopteris* Fée. *Maluchna Paprotka*, *Noc i dzień*, *Orli korzeń*, *Paproć mała*, *Paprotka trójkątna*, *Strusie pióro*, *Zagaszewka*, *Zgasiewka*.

Nicennica albo krowia reż Etymology unknown. BRÜCKNER, 359: *nice* – the left side of a cloth. Cf. BRÜCKNER, 458: Slavic name *reż* means 'rye'.

***Echinacea purpurea* L.**

Echinacea L. → *Rudbeckia*: *Czesłota* [M, 293]

Black Sampson [N, 155]
 Bobartia [N, 155]
 Comb flower [N, 155]
 Eastern purple coneflower [N, 155]
 Hedgehog coneflower [N, 155]
 Purple coneflower [N, 155]
 Purple daisy [N, 155]
 Purple Echinacea [N, 155]
 red sunflower [N, 155]

Czesłota Etymology unknown. The name might have been derived from *czesać* ('to comb').

***Eryngium planum* L.**

Bożydar [M, 315]

Głodzień [M, 315]

Mikołaj [M, 315]

Mikołajki [M, 315]

Płodzień płaski [M, 315]

Płodzieniec swojski [M, 315]

Wietrznik [M, 315]

Mountain sea-holly [N, 169]

Mountain sea hollie [N, 169]

Plains eryngo [N, 169]

CLUTE, 102: *Eryngium*: Eryngo.**Głodzień** Cf. STAROPOLSKI II, 420: *głodzień* is derived from *głodny* ('hungry').**LINDSAY**, 30–31 places it under Greek names the meaning of which is unknown.**PN**, 150: **ERYNGIUM**: *Eryngo*, *Briery Thistle*.

WANIAKOWA, 144–145 provides the general Polish names of: '*dziewięsił* (*dziewięsił*, *dziewiesił*, *dziewięsioł*, *dziewięcioł*, *dziewięćziół*, *dziewiosł*, *dziewosił*, *dziwosił*) for *Carlina acaulis* L. – '*dziewięsił* bezłodygowy', stating that the name is popular within Slavic languages and refers to several plants, including *Eryngium campestre* L. (*mikołajek pospolity*). Though it might denote various plants, the symbolic properties are the same. The plant possesses magical and healing properties, '*dziewięć sił*' (lit. 'nine forces') (WANIAKOWA, 145). Further, WANIAKOWA states that the name does not constitute a calque either from the German term of *Neunkraft* or the Latin *nonenaria* (ibid.). BFM, 285: *Eryngium maritimum*: *Sea Eryngo*, *Sea Holly*. BFM, 286: 'This species has also been designated Sea Hulver, Sea Holm, and Sea Holly, on account of its spiny leaves.' The plant's properties provided include (BFM, 286–287): 'The root is candied and eaten as a sweetmeat', possesses 'restorative and stimulant qualities, and for which it was much celebrated in the days of Shakspeare'; 'Dioscorides, with other of the ancients, considered it a valuable promoter of the menses when obstructed, and also administered it in tormina, liver-complaints, and other disorders'; 'a diuretic and antiscorbutic'; 'an adjunct to the aperient decoctions intended for delicate or pregnant females'; 'a certain though gentle aphrodisiac, applied 'in affections of the chest', 'found greatly to relieve the cough and promote an easy expectoration.'

***Eschscholtzia californica* Cham.**

Eschscholtzia Cham.

Eszolcya [M, 317]

Eszzolcja [M, 317]

Maczyłoń [M, 317]

Papaver [M, 317]

Pozłotka [M, 317]

California poppy [N, 171]

California-poppy [N, 171]

Californiapoppy [N, 171]

Douglas' California poppy [N, 171]

Douglas California-poppy [N, 171]

Orange California poppy [N, 171]

Orange California-poppy [N, 171]

***Festuca amethystina* L.**

włosienica [W, 35]

włosiennica [W, 35]

Festuca L.

Dyrza [M, 333]

Kostrzewa [M, 333]

Festuca L.

Fescue Grass [BH, 582]

***Festuca rubra* L.**

włosienica [W, 35]

włosiennica [W, 35]

Chewing's fescue [N, 179]

Creeping fescue [N, 179]

Red fescue [N, 179]

Red fescue Grass [N, 179]

Chewing's fescue the name might relate to the fact that the plant is a delicacy of cattle as *F. ovina*/ *Kostrzewa owcza* [lit. sheep straw] (SB, 295). RU, 131: meadow and pasture straw.

***Fritillaria imperialis* L.**

Korona cesarska [M, 342]
Korona kostkowata [M, 342]
Korona szachowa [M, 342]
Korona żółta [M, 342]
Kroniec pospolity [M, 342]

Fritillaria L.

Checkered-lily [N, 184]
Fritillary [N, 184]
Guinea-hen flower [N, 184]
Guinea hen flower [N, 184]
leopard lily [N, 184]
Leopard lily [N, 184]
tiger lily [N, 184]
Tiger-lily [N, 184]

***Fritillaria meleagris* L.**

Korona Szachownica [M, 342]
Szachownica [M, 342]

Men's Bell [BH, 34]
Men's Bells [BH, 34]
Dead Man's Bell [BH, 34]
Dead Man's Bells [BH, 34]
Chequered Daffodil [BH, 99]
Chequered Lily [BH, 99]
Chequered Tulip [BH, 475]
Cowslip [BH, 123]
Crowcup [BH, 131]
Daffodil [BH, 140]
Deith-bell [BH, 147]
Drooping Tulip [BH, 160]
Fritillary [BH, 194]
Frits [BH, 537]
Guinea-hen Flower [BH, 237]
Guinea-hen flower [PN, 165]
Leopard's Lily [BH, 550]
Pheasant Lily [BH, 377]
Snake Flower [BH, 438]
Snake's Head Lily [BH, 306]

Snowdrop [BH, 440]
 Sullen Lady [BH, 458]
 Toads-heads [BH, 471]
 Turkey Eggs [BH, 476]
 Turkey-hen Flower [BH, 476]
 Turk's Head [BH, 476]
 Weeping Widow [BH, 487]
 Widow Wail [BH, 492]
 Wild Tulip [BH, 475]

Chequered Daffodil, Chequered Lily BH, 99: 'The flowers are "of a reddish purple color, spotted diversly with great spots, appearing like unto square checkers, of a deeper colour."'

Crowcup BH, 131: "The field in which the plant grows is known throughout the neighborhood, and even so far as Aylesbury, by the name of the *Crowcup* field."

Deith-bell BH, 147: i.e., death-bell. 'From the dingy, sad colour of the bell-shaped flowers.'

Drrooping Tulip BH, 160: 'The flower hangs downwards, and is much like a tulip in form.'

Frits BH, 537: a short form of *Fritillaria*.

Guinea-hen Flower BH, 237: 'From the chequered markings of the flower like the spots on the bird.'

Snake's Head Lily BH, 306: 'From the shape of the flower-head, and its spotted colour.'

Snowdrop BH, 440: refers to the white variety of the flower.

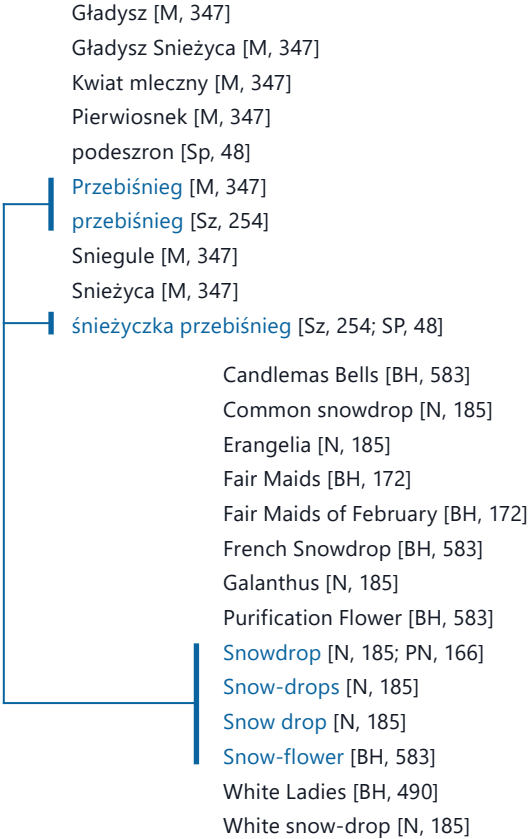
Sullen Lady BH, 458: the name refers to the species of *Fritillaria*.

Gaillardia aristata Pursh

Gaillardia *Gaillardia* [M, 347]

Basketflower [N, 185]
 Blanket-flower [N, 185; C, 82; PN, 166]
 Blanket flower [N, 185]
 Common gaillardia [N, 185]
 Common perennial gaillardia [N, 185]
 Great-flower gaillardia [N, 185]
 Great-flowered gaillardia [N, 185]
 Great flowered gaillardia [N, 185]

***Galanthus nivalis* L.**



Fair Maids of February BH, 172: due to the blossoming period.

***Gazania rigens* L. (Gaertn.)**

Bystroka [M, 355]
Pawica [M, 355]
Pawnica [M, 355]

Gazania L.
Gazania [N, 189]

Pawica BRÜCKNER, 399: the name *pawica* was derived from Latin *pavo*. GLEDHILL, 293: '*pavonicus-a-um, pavoininus-a-um* peacock-blue, showy'.

Geranium cinereum* Cav.Geranium* L.

Bekasi nosek [M, 358]

Bociani nosek [M, 358]

Bociani nos [Sp, 11]

Bocianie noski [M, 358]

bocianie noski [Sp, 11]

bocianie nosy [Sp, 11]

Bocianie nosy [M, 358]

Bocianinos [M, 358]

bocianie ziele [Sp, 11]

boczane nosski [Sp, 11]

Bodziszek [M, 358; Sp, 11]

bodziszek [Sp, 11]

czapy noss [Sp, 11]

czapye nosski [Sp, 11]

dobrochna [Sp, 11]

Dziebrenosek [M, 358]

Dziobek czapli [M, 358]

Dziobek żórawi [M, 358]

Dziobki [M, 358]

Gerania [M, 358]

gołębia noga [Sp, 11]

grabczye [Sp, 11]

grabky [Sp, 11]

Iglia [M, 358]

Komorze noski [M, 358]

komorze noski [Sp, 11]

Kosiczki [M, 358]

Leranja [M, 358]

Nosek [M, 358; Sp, 11]

Nosek czapli [M, 358]

Nosek żurawi [M, 358]

Pychawiec [M, 358]

pychawiec [Sp, 11]

pyzmo [Sp, 11]

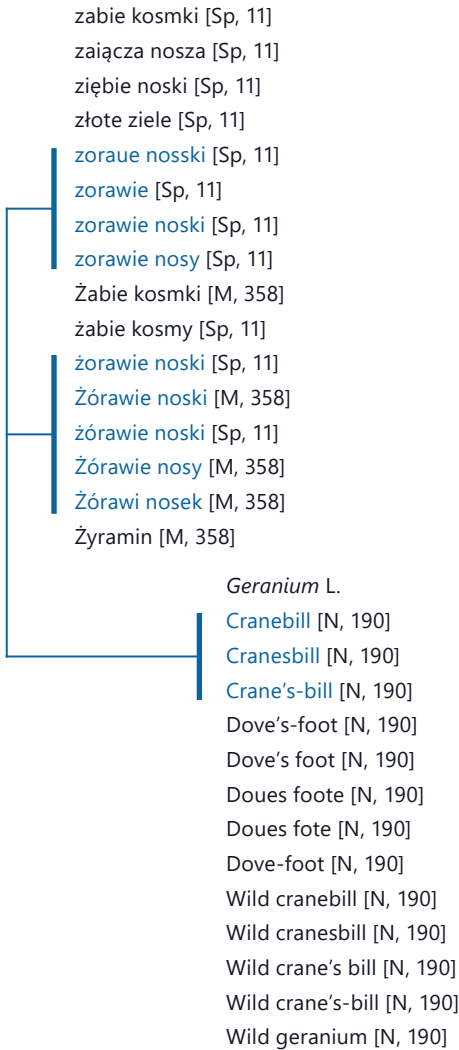
Rodziszek [M, 358]

ubranek [Sp, 11]

Wilcze igły [M, 358]

wilcze igły [Sp, 11]

wroble proso [Sp, 11]



Bekasi nosek BRÜCKNER, 500: *bekas* is a bird, also called *słomka*.

Bodziszek SPÓLNIK, 116: 'Named from the verb *bóść* ('gore') because of the sharply beaked, elongated fruits that characterize the genus *Geranium*.'

Dobrochna BRÜCKNER, 91: a name applied to *geranium*; still, often used as a personal name.

Dziobek czapli BRÜCKNER, 33 *czapli* from *czapla*; though the Czech *czap* means 'stork'.

Komorze noski from *komar* 'mosquito' (cf. STAROPOLSKI III, 321 and BRÜCKNER, 249).

***Geranium robertianum* L.**

Bocianie noski [M, 359]
 Łaska Boża [M, 359]
 Macicznik [M, 359]
 Nosek chróścielowy [M, 359]
 Proso wróble [M, 359]
 Pychawiec [M, 359]
 Pychawiecz [M, 359]
 Rubrecht [M, 359]
 Ziębie noski [M, 359]
 Ziele złote [M, 359]

Żórawie noski [M, 359]

Bockstorchschnabel [N, 191]
 Cranebill [N, 191]
 Cranesbill [N, 191]
 Crane's-bill [N, 191]
 Crane's bill [N, 191]
 Cuckoo [BH, 134]
 Cuckoo's-meat [BH, 134]
 Death-come-quickly [PN, 173; N, 191; BH, 146]
 Dove's Foot [BH, 158]
 Dragon's-blood [PN, 173; N, 191]
 dragon's blood [C, 123]
 Dragon's blond [N, 191]
 Fellon-Grass [BH, 454]
 Fellon-wort [BH, 454]
 Felid Crane's-Bill [BFM, 402]
 Fox geranium [N, 191]
 fox geranium [C, 123]
 Fox Geranium [PN, 173]
 Herb Robert [PN, 173; N, 191; C, 123]
 Herb-Robert [N, 191; BFM, 402]
 Herbe Robert [N, 191]
 Herbe à Robert [N, 191]
 Herb-robert geranium [N, 191]
 Herbrobert geranium [N, 191]
 Jenny-wren [PN, 173; N, 191]
 Jenny wren [N, 191; C, 123]
 Kiss-me [BH, 548]
 Kiss-me-love [BH, 548]
 Kiss-me-quick [BH, 548]

Little Robin [BH, 403]
 Mountain geranium [N, 191]
 mountain geranium [C, 123]
 Mountain Geranium [PN, 173]
 Red bird's-eye [PN, 173; N, 191]
 red bird's-eye [C, 123]
 Re-bird's-eye [N, 191]
 Red Robin [N, 191; BH, 403]
 red robin [C, 123]
 Red-Robin [PN, 173; N, 191]
 Red-bird [PN, 173; N, 191]
 Redshank [N, 191]
 Red shank [N, 191]
 Red-shank [N, 191; BH, 400]
 Red shanks [N, 191]
 Redshanks [PN, 173]
 Red-shanks [BH, 400]
 red-shanks [C, 123]
 Redweed [BH, 400]
 Ridweed [BH, 400]
 Robert [BH, 403]
 Robert's geranium [N, 191]
 Robert geranium [N, 191]
 Robin Flower [BH, 403]
 Robin Hood [BH, 403]
 Rockweed [N, 191]
 Rock-weed [PN, 173; N, 191]
 Round Robbin [BH, 403]
 Ruprechtskraut [N, 191]
 Sailor's-knot [PN, 173; N, 191]
 Sailor's knot [N, 191]
 Soldiers' Buttons [BH, 441]
 Stinking Bob [BH, 454]
 Stinkin' Bobby [BH, 454]
 Stinking cranesbill [N, 191]
 Stinking Cranesbill [PN, 173]
 Wild geranium [N, 191; C, 123]
 Wren's-flower [PN, 173; N, 191]
 Wren's flower [N, 191]
 wren's flower [C, 123]

Jenny-wren PN, 173: '*Herb* astringent, discutient, diuretic'.

Macicznik Cf. STAROPOLSKI IV, 137 *macicznik* might refer to uterus (*macica*) or mother (*matka*).

Nosek chróścielowy From *chróściel* ('a rail bird') (cf. BRÜCKNER, 185).

Red-shank, Red-shanks, Redweed, Ridweed BH, 400: 'A name applied to many plants of which the stems are more or less red.'

Robert BH, 403: Robert ('The herb stork-bill.'). SZCZEŚNIAK, 69 claims, following others, that Linnaeus called the plant that way (i.e., stinking geranium) because of his dislike to the Englishman Roberts.

Gladiolus x gandavensis van Houtte

Gladiolus L.

Mieczyk [M, 361]

Mieczykowie [M, 361]

Myeczik [M, 361]

Myeczuk [M, 361]

Myeczytowe [M, 361]

Gladiolus L.

Corn Flag [PN, 186]

Corn flag [N, 193]

Corn-flag [N, 193]

Corne-flag [N, 193]

Corn gladin [N, 193]

Corne gladin [N, 193]

Corn-sedge [N, 193]

Corne-Sedge [N, 193]

Gladiolus [N, 193]

Glais [N, 193]

Jacob's-ladder [N, 193]

Jacob's ladder [N, 193]

Jacob's Ladder [BH, 278]

Jackobs-ladder [N, 193]

Moacuccion [N, 193]

Siegwurtz [N, 193]

Sword flag [N, 193]

Sword-flag [N, 193]

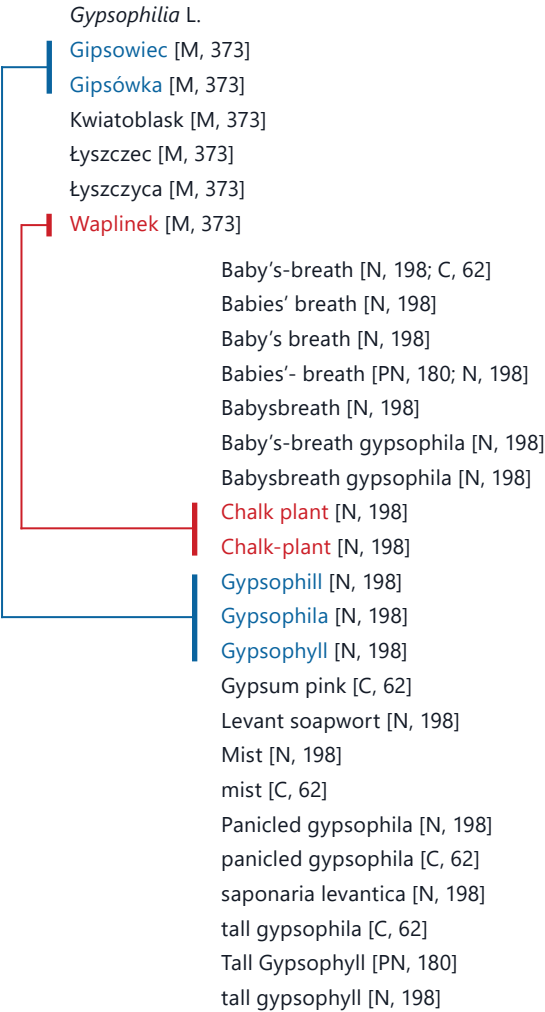
Sword lily [N, 193; PN, 173]

Corn flag The name was probably motivated by the common appearance of the plant on meadows and in thicket. Cf. SJP, ‘mieczyk’ «Gladiolus, a flowering plant of the Iridaceae family, with elongated xiphoid leaves and large, colorful, dorsal flowers forming a usually one-sided cluster; here it occurs in three wild species in meadows and thickets; also grown as an ornamental plant».

Jacob’s Ladder BH, 278: ‘from the long spike of alternate flowers’.

Sword-lily PN, 173: ‘Herbs from fleshy corms.’ LINDSAY, 67: the name refers to the shape of leaves.

***Gypsophila paniculata* L.**



Helianthus annuus L.

Peruwiańskie ziele [M, 379]

Słomiecznik [M, 379]

Słonecznik [M, 379]

słonecznik [Sz, 276]

Słonecznik angielski [M, 379]

Słonecznik peruwiański [M, 379]

Słonecznik roczny [M, 379]

Słońce indyjskie [M, 379]

Ziele największe [M, 379]

Ziele największe [M, 379]

Chimalati [N, 202]

Chrysis [N, 202]

Comb flower [N, 202]

Comb-flower [PN, 185; N, 202]

Common sunflower [PN, 185; N, 202]

Flower-of-the-sun [N, 202]

Flower of the sunne [N, 202]

Garden sunflower [PN, 185; N, 202]

Gloden [PN, 185]

Gold [N, 202; BH, 584]

Golden [BH, 584; PN, 186]

Great flower-of-the-sun [N, 202]

Great flower of the sunne [N, 202]

Kirik-tara-kata (Pawnee, yellow eyes) [N, 202]

Larea ball [N, 202]

Lareabell [N, 202; BH, 584]

Larrabell [N, 202]

Mira sol [N, 202]

Soleil [N, 202]

Sunflower [PN, 185; N, 202; BH, 584]

Sun-flower [N, 202]

Wah'chazizi [N, 202]

Wallflower [N, 202; BH, 584]

Wall-flower [N, 202]

Wallflowers [N, 202]

Western sunflower [N, 202]

Wild sunflower [N, 202]

Wild sun-flower [N, 202]

Zha-zi (Omaha-Ponca, yellow weed) [N, 202]

***Helianthus tuberosus* L.**

Bulba [M, 379]
Bulwa [M, 379]
Bulwy [M, 379]
Gdula ziemna [M, 379]
Słonecznik [M, 379]
Słonecznik bulwa [M, 379]
Słonecznik bulwowy [M, 379]
Świniak [M, 379]
Świni chleb [M, 379]
Świni orzech [M, 379]

Topinambur [M, 379]

Tupinanbur [M, 379]

Artichoke [N, 203]
A'skibwan' (Chippewam raw thing) [N, 203]
Battatas de Canada [N, 203]
Canada Potato [PN, 184]
Canada potato [N, 203; C, 84]
Canadian potatoe [N, 203]
Chiquebi (native Americans) [N, 203]
Common artichoke [N, 203]
Earth-apple [PN, 184; N, 203]
Earth apple [N, 203]
earth apple [C, 84]
Girasole [N, 203]
girasole [C, 84]
Hierusalem artichoke [N, 203]
Jerusalem artichoke [N, 203]
Jersusalem Artichoke [PN, 184; BH, 585; C, 84]
Jerusalem-artichoke sunflower [N, 203]
Jerusalem artichoke sunflower [N, 203]
Jerusalem sunflower [N, 203]
Jerusalemsunflower [N, 203]
Kisu-sit (Pawnee, long tapering) [N, 203]
Pangi [N, 203]
Panhe [N, 203]
Panh'e [N, 203]
Potatoes of Canada [N, 203]
Topinambour (French) [N, 203]
topinambour [C, 84]
Topinambus (French) [N, 203]

Ush-keobuag (Chippewa) [N, 203]

Wild artichoke [N, 203]

Woolly sunflower [N, 203]

Gdula ziemna a pear or a quince (cf. BRÜCKNER, 138).

Helichrysum arenarium L.

Jagienki [M, 380]

Kacanki [M, 380]

Kocanka [M, 380]

Kocanki [M, 380]

kocanki [Sp, 80]

kocanki piaskowe [Sz, 325]

Kocanki żółte [M, 380]

kocanki [Sp, 80]

kocanki złote [Sp, 24]

Kocanki żółte [M, 380]

kocanki żółte [Sp, 24]

kocianki [Sp, 80]

kocianki żółte [Sp, 24]

Kocie łapki [M, 380]

koczane [Sp, 24]

koczanki [Sp, 24]

koczanki [Sp, 24]

Koczanki [M, 380]

koczanki modze [Sp, 24]

koczenki żółte [Sp, 24]

Koczenki żółte [M, 380]

natupnik [Sz, 283]

Natupnik [M, 380]

Nieśmiertelnik [M, 380]

nieśmiertelnik [Sz, 283]

nitupicz [Sz, 284]

piołyn morski [Sp, 24]

plessniwecz [Sp, 24]

suchołuski [Sz, 239]

Suchotnik [M, 380]

Suchokwiat [M, 380]

Suchowiejka [M, 380]

suchowiejka [Sz, 152]

	Swarzybaba [M, 380]
	Trupie ziele [M, 380]
	Zęby babie [M, 380]
	Everlasting Flower [BH, 171]
	Goldflower [BH, 209]
	Immortelle [PN, 185]

Everlasting Flower BH, 171: due to the ability of dried flowers to retain shape and color.

Immortelle PN, 185: From Greek, "sun gold". Confirmed by LINDSAY, 70. LINDSAY, 40: 'sun of gold'.

Jagienki Probably the name refers to poplar catkins (cf. BRÜCKNER, 197).

kocanki, kocenki, kocianki SPÓLNIK, 80 these are names which refer to plants characterized by wooly hair.

Koczanky The name probably refers to a cat. BRÜCKNER, 242–243, however, states that *koczy, koczy, koczczy* might have a different reference.

Kotjanka Following Sławski, SPÓLNIK, 80 claims that the name *kotjanka* was derived from a diminutive form of a cat.

NOWICK, 203: *Helichrysum* → 'Everlasting (1923), Paper flower [Paperflower, Paper flowers] (1892)'.

Suchowiejka The plant was supposed to treat tuberculosis which was also called consumption as it resulted in enormous weight loss.

Swarzybaba Cf. BRÜCKNER, 527: etymologically close to *swarzyć się* ('to quarrel') referring to fire and arguments.

***Heliotropium arborescens* L. (syn. *H. peruvianum* L.)**

	<i>Heliotropium</i> L.
	Brodawiec [M, 381]
	Brodawnik [M, 381]
	Brodowiec [M, 381]
	Heliotrop [M, 381]
	Heliotropek [M, 381]
	Miłek [M, 381]
	Nawrot [M, 381]
	Oblubienica słoneczna [M, 381]
	Slimacz [M, 381]

	Słonecznica [M, 381]
	Słońcokwiat [M, 381]
	Tomilek [M, 381]
	Wanilka [M, 381]
	Big heliotrope [N, 203]
	Cherry-pie [BH, 99]
	Common heliotrope [N, 203]
	Girasol [N, 203]
	Heliotrope [BH, 68]

Brodawiec BRÜCKNER, 40 *brodawiec* refers to *Heliotropium*. The name might have been derived from a lumpy growth covered with hair.

Brodawnik BRÜCKNER, 40 states that *brodawnik* refers to *Leontodon* plant, a healing plant in the 16th century.

Brodowiec Probably derived from *beard*. BRÜCKNER, 40 states that numerous plants applied *brodaty* ('bearded') in their names.

Cherry-pie BH, 99: 'from the smell of the flowers'.

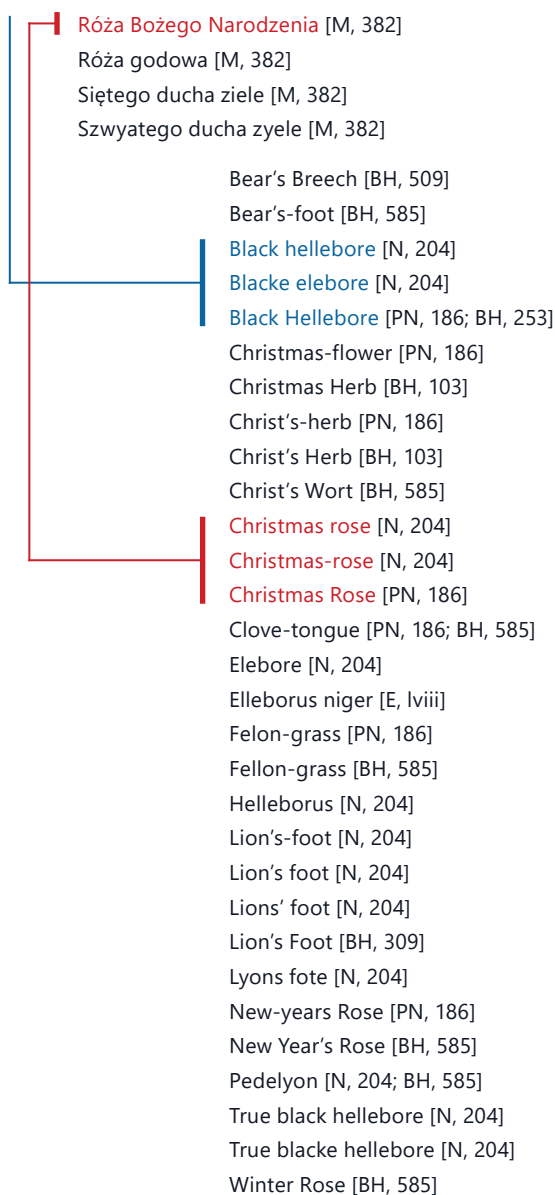
Nawrot Maybe the name was derived from *nawrót* which means 'to turn back' (cf. BRÜCKNER, 632).

Oblubienica słoneczna STAROPOLSKI V, 350: *oblubiać* "łączyć ślubem małżeństwa, coniugio iungere" ('to join in marriage').

PN, 186: 'HELIOTRÓPIUM, L. Heliotrope, Turnsole.', 'Ancient Greek name of a plant, meaning "sun turning" or "sun dial"'.

Helleborus niger L.

	Ciemiernica [M, 382]
	Ciemiernik [M, 382]
	ciemiernik biały [Sz, 141]
	ciemiernik czarny [Sz, 141]
	Ciemierzycza czarna [M, 381]
	Czarna Ciemierzycza [M, 382]
	Czarna czemjercza [M, 382]
	Czemierzicza czarna [M, 382]
	Czemierzycza czarna [M, 382]
	Gorzekwiat [M, 382]
	Horzequiath [M, 382]



Black Hellebore BH, 253: 'From the old Latin name, and also possibly in allusion to the color of its roots and seeds.'

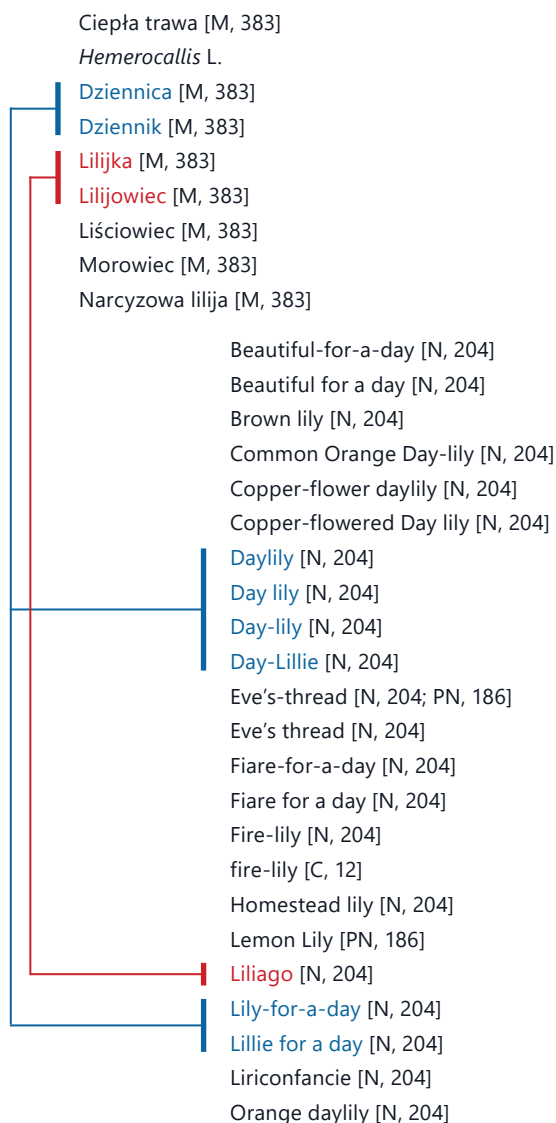
CLUTE, 3: Helleborus: *Hellebore*.

Czyemyerzycza refers to *elleborus albus* (cf. STAROPOLSKI I, 294).

Gorzekwiat The name might have been derived from *gorzeć* ('burn'). STAROPOLSKI II, 463 reports *Gorzekwyath eleborus niger*, *Gorzekwyat elleborum nigrum*, *Gorzikwyath elleborus niger*, *Horzequiath eleborus niger*, *Gorszekwyat elleborus niger*.

Lion's Foot BH, 309: 'From the shape of the leaf.'

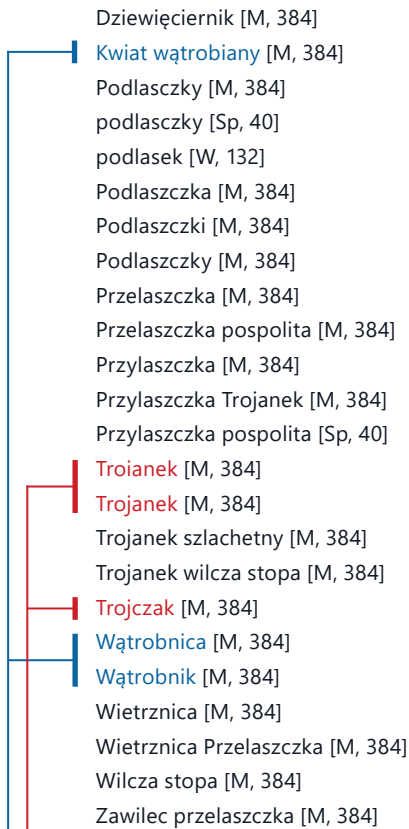
Hemerocallis fulva L.



Orange day-lily [N, 204; C, 12]
Orange Day Lily [PN, 186]
Orange tawny lily [N, 204]
Orange tawny Lillie [N, 204]
Tawny daylily [N, 204]
Tawny day lily [N, 204]
Tawny day-lily [C, 12]
tawny day-lily [N, 204]
Tiger lily [N, 204]
Tiger-lily [N, 204]
tiger lily [C, 12]

Morowiec Unclear origin. STAROPOLSKI IV, 327 reports *morownik*, which is a botanical name of *Pulsatilla pratensis* Mill.

***Hepatica nobilis* Gars.**



Zaw. Trojanek [M, 384]

Zaw. Wątrobnik [M, 384]

Ziele wątrobnie [M, 384]

American liverwort [N, 204]

Animu'sid (Chippewa) [N, 204]

Blue anemone [N, 204]

Common Liver-leaf [PN, 187]

Common liverwort [N, 204]

Crystalwort [N, 204]

Crystal wort [N, 204]

Crystal-wort [N, 204]

Edel leberkraut (German) [N, 204]

Golden-trefoil [N, 204]

golden Trefoil [PN, 187]

Heart-leaf liverwort [N, 204]

Heart-leaved liverwort [N, 204]

Heart liverwort [N, 204]

Heart Liverwort [PN, 187]

Hepatica [N, 204]

Hepatique (French) [N, 204–205]

Hepatique trilobe (French) [N, 205]

Herb Trinity [N, 205]

Herb trinity [PN, 187]

Herb-Trinity [N, 205]

Ivy flower [N, 205]

Ivy-flower [N, 205]

ivy-flower [PN, 187]

Kidney Liver-leaf [PN, 187]

Kidneywort [N, 205]

Kidney-wort [N, 205]

Leberkraut (Germany) [N, 205]

Liverleaf [N, 205]

Liver-leaf [N, 205]

Liver leaf [N, 205]

liver-moss [N, 205]

Livermoss [N, 205]

Liver moss [N, 205]

Liverweed [N, 205]

Liver-weed [N, 205]

liver-weed [PN, 187]

Liver weed [N, 205]

		Liverwort [N, 205]
		liverwort [C, 3]
		Liver-wort [N, 205]
		liver wort [N, 205]
		Mayflower [N, 205]
		May flower [N, 205]
		May-flower [N, 205]
		Mouse-ears [PN, 187]
		Noble blue liverwort [N, 205]
		Noble blue liuerwoort [N, 205]
		Noble liverwort with white flowers [N, 205]
		Noble liuerwoort with white flowers [N, 205]
		Noble liverwort [N, 204–205]
		Noble Liverwort [PN, 187]
		Noble red liverwort [N, 204–205]
		Nobel red liuerwort [N, 204–205]
		Paas blumes [N, 205]
		Pne-obogons (Chippewa) [N, 205]
		Pne-uzidin (Chippewa, partridge foot) [N, 205]
		Round-lobe hepatica [N, 205]
		Roundlobe hepatica [N, 205]
		Round-lobed hepatica [N, 205]
		Spring-beauty [N, 205]
		spring-beauty [PN, 187]
		Spring beauty [N, 205]
		springbeauty [N, 205]
		Squirrel-cup [PN, 187]
		Three-leaf liverwort [N, 205]
		Three-leaved liverwort [N, 205]
		Three-leaved Liverwort [PN, 187]
		Three-lobe liverwort [N, 205]
		Three-lobed liver-wort [N, 205]
		Trefoil [N, 205]
		windflower [N, 205]
		Wind flower [N, 205]
		Wind-flower [N, 205]
		Wind-floures [N, 205]
		Winde-floures [N, 205]

***Hesperis matronalis* L.**

Fiiolki [M, 386]

Skopki białogłowskie [M, 387]

Zime Skopki [M, 387]

Close Sciences [BH, 585]

Damask-violet [N, 205]

damask-violet [C, 36]

Damask violet [N, 205]

Damask Violet [BH, 585]

Dame's-gilliflower [N, 205]

Dame's Gilliflower [BH, 204]

Dame's gillyflower [N, 205]

Dame's-rocket [N, 205]

dame's rocket [C, 36]

Dame's rocket [N, 205]

Dames rocket [N, 205]

Dame's-violet [N, 205]

Dame's Violet [BH, 142; C, 36]

Dame's violet [N, 205]

Dames-violet [N, 205]

Dames violets [N, 205]

Damewort [N, 205]

Dame-wort [N, 205]

dame-wort [C, 36]

Double Sciney [BH, 585]

Eveweed [N, 205; BH, 204]

Eve-weed [N, 205]

eve-weed [C, 36]

Garden rocket [N, 205]

Night-rocket [N, 205]

Night rocket [N, 205]

night rocket [C, 36]

Nightscented gillyflower [N, 205]

night-scented gillyflower [C, 36]

Night-violet [N, 205]

Night violet [N, 205]

night violet [C, 36]

Red Rocket [BH, 399]

Rocket [BH, 585]

rogue's gillyflower [C, 36]

Queen's gillyflower [N, 205; BH, 205]

queen's gillyflower [C, 36]
 Sciney [BH, 585]
 Siney [BH, 432/585]
 summer lilac [C, 36]
 Summer-liliac [N, 205]
 Summer liliac [N, 205]
 Summer Lilac [BH, 458/585]
 Sweet rocket [N, 205; C, 36]
 White Rocket [BH, 405]
 Whitsun Gilliflower [BH, 585]
 Winter Gilliflower [BH, 585]
 Winter gillyflower [N, 205]
 winter gillyflower [C, 36]
 Yellow Gilliflower [BH, 585]

Close Sciences BH, 108: "In the West parts of this island, from whence I had the double kinds, as I am enformed they call it double sciney, and the single *close sciney*, but Gerard saith *close sciences*.' – Park. Theatr., p. 628. *Sciney* is doubtless a corrupt contraction of *damascena*, the old specific name of the plant. Prior, p. 48".

Eveweed BH, 171: the name was 'apparently invented by Dr. J. Hill in Herb. Brit. 1769, in reference to the fragrance of the blossoms in the evening.'

Red Rocket BH, 399: 'The lilac variety of *Hesperis matronalis*, L.'

Rogue's Gilliflower OD: gillyflower – 'archaic A clove-scented pink or carnation.' OD: Origin "Middle English gilofre (in the sense 'clove'), from Old Fench gilofre, girofle, via medieval Latin from Greek karuophullon (from karuon nut + phullon leaf). The ending was altered by association with flower, but gilliver survived in dialect."

Siney BH, 432: 'Flora of Plymouth.'

Skopki białogłowskie BRÜCKNER, 494: *skopek* means 'a castrated ram'.

Heuchera sanguinea Engelm.

Heuchera L.

Żurawka [M, 387]

Alum-root [PN, 189; WDMPP, 1969; C, 59]

Coralbells [N, 207]

Coral bells [N, 207]

Heuchera LINDSAY, 43: places *Heuchera* on a list of commemorative names.

Hosta plantaginea Aschers.

funkia: hosta [SJP]

Funkcja [M, 345]

Funkia [M, 345]

Funkija [M, 345]

Ślubojawka [M, 345]

August lily [N, 21]

Big plantain-lily [N, 21]

Big plantainlily [N, 21]

Daylily [N, 21]

Day lily [N, 21]

Day-lily [N, 21]

Day-Lillie [N, 21]

Fragrant plantain-lily [N, 21]

Plantain-lily [N, 21]

Plantainlily [N, 21]

White day-lily [N, 21]

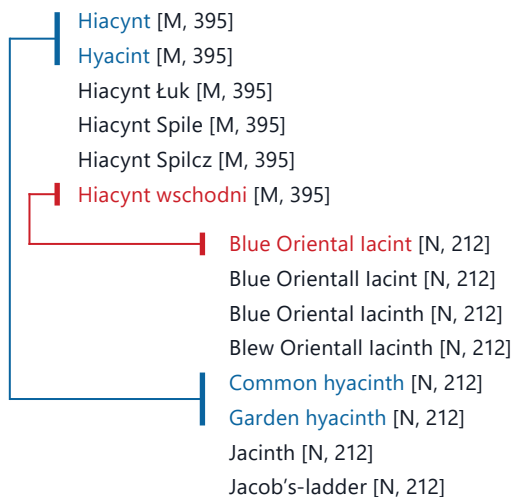
White plantain-lily [N, 21]

White plantainlily [N, 21]

PN, 165: *FÚNKIA*: Day Lily.

Ślubojawka The name *ślubojawka* is also provided for *funkia* in SB, 169.

Hyacinthus orientalis L.



Jacob's ladder [N, 212]
 Jacobs-ladder [N, 212]
 Sky-color oriental hyacinth [N, 212]
 Skie coloured Orientall iacint [N, 212]

BH, 586: *Hyacinthus: Jacinth.*

***Iberis sempervirens* L.**

Iberis L.
 Fontaż [M, 404]
 Izof [M, 404]
 Izop [M, 404]
 Izopek [M, 404]
 Józefek [M, 404]
 Józepek [M, 404]
 Pieprzycza [M, 404]
 Rzerzucha włoska [M, 404]
 Ubiorek [M, 404]

Edging candytuft [N, 217]
 Evergreen candytuft [N, 217]

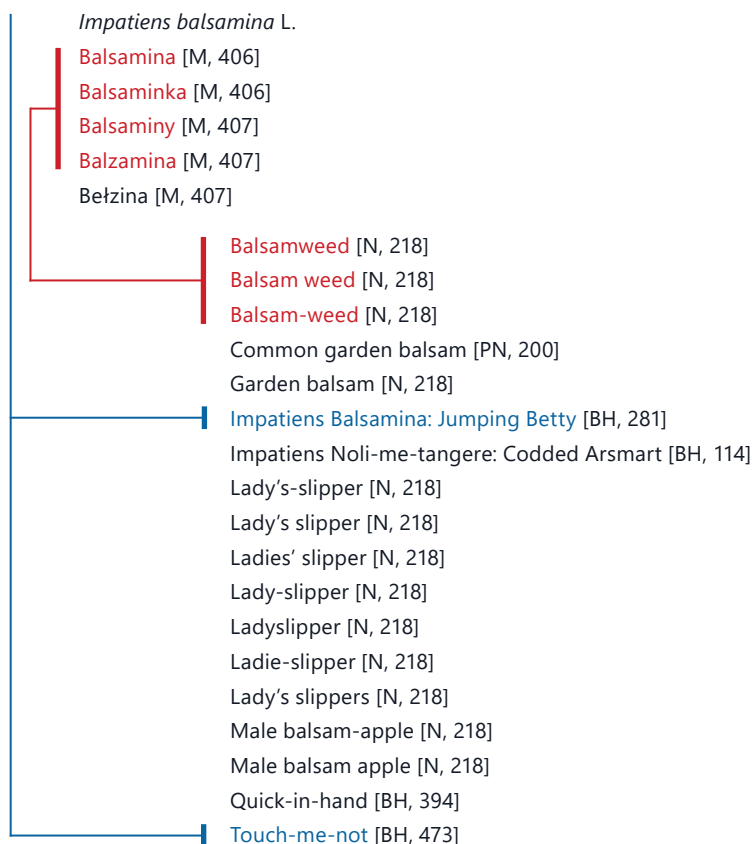
Fontaż BRÜCKNER, 125: *fontaż* means 'a bow'. French *fontange*. The name was derived from a lover of Louis XIV named *de Fontanges*, who died in 1681.

Pieprzycza Etymology unknown. The name might have been designated due to the resemblance of the plant to *Lepidium* ('pieprzycza').

SPÓLNIK, 50: reports *Ubiorek gorzki* (*Iberis amara* L.).

***Impatiens balsamina* L.**

Impatiens L.
 Balsamin [M, 406, 407]
 Balsamina [M, 406, 407]
 Niecierpek [M, 406, 407]
 Niecierpka [M, 406, 407]
 Nielubka [M, 406, 407]
 Ziele balsamowe [M, 406, 407]
 Touch-me-not [M, 406, 407]



Bełzina Etymology unknown. Maybe the name refers to the lexeme *bielić się* ('to whiten') and *błyszczyć* ('to shine') (cf. BRÜCKNER, 20).

gnevosch Etymology unknown. It might refer to the 'anger poisonous for the enemy's vengeance' (BRÜCKNER, 147), similar to proper name *Gniewosz* given by BRÜCKNER, 147. The name might allude to the sensitivity of its capsules (cf. PN, 200).

Impatiens Noli-me-tangere BH, 114: Codded Arsmart (translation of an old Latin name – *Persicaria siliquosa*).

PN, 200: IMPÁTIENS, L. *Touch-me-not*. Balsaminaceae.

Rzichlecz Etymology unknown. BRÜCKNER, 477–478 reports *babia rzyć* which refers to the roots of *Eryngium* L. *Rzyć* means 'bottom'. WDMPP, 2061 states that *Impatiens* treats irregular menstruation.

SPÓLNIK, 33: reports solely *Niecierpek pospolity* (*Impatiens noli-tangere* L.) – *gnevosch*, *rzichlecz*.

Ipomoea purpurea Lam.

Ipomoea L.
Batat [M, 409]
Patat [M, 409]
Lejek [M, 409]
Lejkwój [M, 409]
Powoj [M, 409]
Wilec [M, 409]

Ipomoea purpurea (L.) Roth
Annual morning-glory [N, 220]
Bindweed [N, 220]
Bind weed [N, 220]
Bind-weed [N, 220]
Carriuela [N, 220]
Common morning-glory [N, 220; C, 92]
Common morning glory [N, 220]
Common morningglory [N, 220]
Great purple bind weed [N, 220]
Mexican morning-glory [N, 220]
Mexican morningglory [N, 220]
Morning-glory [N, 220]
Morningglory [N, 220]
Morning glory [N, 220]
Red morning-glory [N, 220]
Red morning glory [N, 220]
Rope-wind [N, 220]
Ropewind [N, 220]
Tall morning-glory [N, 220]

Batat The name might be based on the plant’s resemblance to a long, sweet potato or to its medical properties as it treats abdominal problems, just like potatoes. WDMPP, 2098: ‘Seeds hallucinogenic, purgative, antisiphilitic, used for constipation, parasitic infection and abdominal pain’. ‘Root for stomach and intestinal complaints’.

Iresine herbstii Hook.

Iresine L.
Amarant [M, 409]
Strusie pióro [M, 409]
Tęsknocin [M, 409]

Blood-leaf [PN, 203]

***Iris Florentina* L.**

Korzeń fijołkowy [M, 410]

Kosaciec fiołkowy korzeń [M, 410]

Kosaciec Tęcza [M, 410]

Kosaciec ziele fiołkowe [M, 410]

Florentine Orris [PN, 203]

Florence-de-luce [PN, 203]

Orrice [BH, 587]

Orrice-root [BH, 362]

orrice-root [BH, 318]

Sweet Florence-de-luce [PN, 203]

White Flag [PN, 203]

BH, 275: "In shoppes, *Ireos* (especially the dried rootes), by the which name it is known of the clothworkers and drapers."

Orrice, or **Orrice-root** BH, 362: '[...] used for the scenting of "violet-powder." It is probably a corruption of *Ireos*: Ger. says the "roots in shops and generally everywhere are called *Ireos* or Orice.'

***Iris germanica* L.**

brunatna liliya [Sp, 26]

cosacyecz [Sp, 26]

Kaczopysk [M, 410]

Kosaciec [M, 410]

kosaciec [Sp, 26]

Kosaciec karłowaty [M, 410]

Kosaciec leśny [M, 410]

Kosaciec pospolity [Sp, 26]

kosaciecz [Sp, 26]

kossaczec [Sp, 26]

Kozaciec [M, 410]

Blue flower-de-lyce [N, 221]

Blewe flourdelyce [N, 221]

Cyprian iris [N, 221]

Elder-scented iris [N, 221]

European Blue Flag [PN, 203]

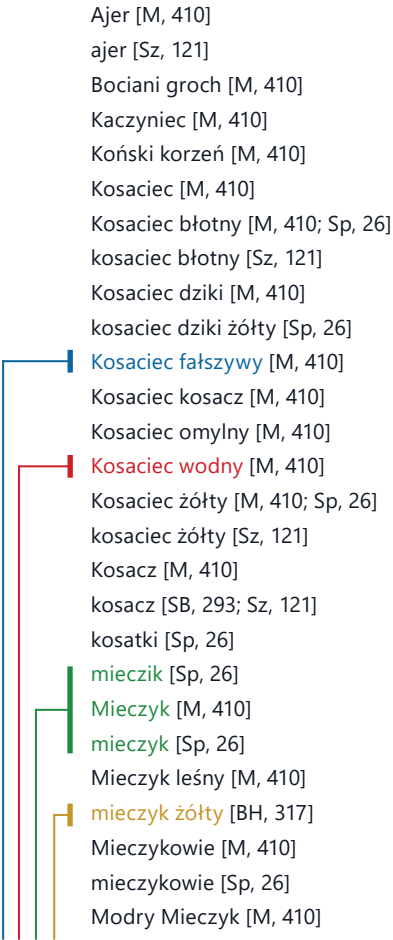
Fleur-de-lis [N, 221]

Fleur de lis [N, 221]

Garden iris [N, 221; PN, 203]
German iris [N, 221; PN, 203]
Mardin iris [N, 221]
Orris [PN, 203]
Orris root [N, 221]
Phrygian iris [N, 221]
Purple flower-de-luce [N, 221]
Purple flowerdeluce [N, 221]
Trojan iris [N, 221]

PN, 203: Fr. 'Fleur de lis (corrupted in English to Flower de luce).'

Iris pseudoacorus L.



myeczik [Sp, 26]

myeczyk [Sp, 26]

Okrażek [M, 410]

Bastard floure-de-luce [N, 221]

Butter and Eggs [BH, 78]

Cegge [BH, 95]

Cheiper [BH, 520]

Common water flags [N, 221]

Common Waterflags [N, 221]

Corn flag [N, 221]

Corn Flag [PN, 203]

Corn-flag [N, 221]

corn-flag [C, 148]

Corne-flag [N, 221]

Daggers [N, 221; PN, 203]

daggers [C, 148]

Dragon-flower [BH, 531]

False sweet flag [N, 221]

False sweet-flag [N, 221]

false sweet-flag [C, 148]

False Sweet-flag [PN, 203]

Flag [BH, 186]

Flaggan [BH, 186]

Flagons [N, 221; PN, 203; BH, 535]

flagons [C, 148]

Flags [BH, 186]

Fliggers [BH, 188]

Flower-de-luce [N, 221]

Flower de luce [N, 221]

Floure-de-luce [N, 221]

Gladon [N, 221]

Jacob's-sword [N, 221; PN, 203]

Jacob's Sword [BH, 278]

Jacob's sword [N, 221; C, 148]

Laver [BH, 301]

Lug [BH, 317]

Maiken [BH, 320]

Mekkin [BH, 331]

Pale-yellow iris [N, 221]

Paleyellow iris [N, 221]

Saggan [BH, 411]

	Seggin [BH, 243]
	Seggins [BH, 243]
	Skeg [BH, 434]
	Skeggs [BH, 434]
	Sword Flag [PN, 203; BH, 461]
	sword flag [N, 221]
	Sword-flag [N, 221; C, 148]
	Water Flag [BH, 186]
	Water Lily [BH, 186/485]
	Water-seg [N, 221; PN, 203]
	Water-skegs [N, 221]
	Water Skegs [BH, 434]
	water skegs [C, 148]
	Yellow Flag [PN, 203; BH, 186]
	Yellow flag [N, 221; C, 148]
	yellow flag iris [N, 221]
	Yellowflag iris [N, 221]
	Yellow Flower de Luce [BH, 189]
	Yellow iris [N, 221]
	Yellow Sedge [BH, 422]
	Yellow water flag [N, 221]
	yellow water-flag [C, 148]
	Yellow Water-flag [PN, 203]
	Yellow waterflag [N, 221]
	Yellow water skegs [N, 221]
	Yellow Water-skegs [PN, 203]
	Yellow water-skegs [N, 221]

Butter and Eggs BH, 78: name assigned to flowers which have two shades of yellow.

Cegge BH, 95: 'i.e., seg or sedge, of which it is merely another spelling.'

Cheiper BH, 520: 'so called, because children make a shrill noise with its leaves.'

Flag, Flags BH, 186: applied to plants 'which grow near to or in water', *Water Flag*, *Yellow Flag*, *Flaggan*.

Fliggers BH, 188: 'From the motion of its leaves by the slightest impulse of the air.'

PN, 203: ÍRIS – *Fleur de lis*, *Blue Flag*.

Yellow Flag/White Iris BFM, 317: The Polish name provided: *mieczyk żółty*.

Iris pumila L.

Broad-leaf dwarf flower-de-luce [N, 221]
 Broad leafed Dwarf Flowerdeluce [N, 221]
 changeable flowerdeluce [N, 221]
 Changeable floure de-luce [N, 221]
 Crocus [N, 221]
 Crocuses [N, 221]
 Dwarf flower-de-luce [N, 221]
 dwarf flower-de-luce with reddish flowers [N, 221]
 Dwarf Flowerdeluce with reddish flowers [N, 221]
 Dwarf iris [N, 221]
 Little violet flower-de-luce [N, 221]
 Little violet flowerdeluce [N, 221]
 Narrow-leaf dwarf flower-de-luce [N, 221]
 Narrow leafed Dwarf Flowerdeluce [N, 221]
 Purple flower-de-luce [N, 221]
 Purple flowerdeluce [N, 221]
 Redflower dwarf iris [N, 221]
 Red floured Dwarf Iris [N, 221]
 Snowwhite Dwarf Flowerdeluce [N, 221]
 Snowe white Dwarf Flowerdeluce [N, 221]

Iris sibirica L.

kosaciec syberyjski [Sz, 323]
 kosacz [Sz, 323]
 zajaczy ajer [Sz, 323]

Siberian Iris [N, 221]

kosacz SZCZEŚNIAK, 227 states that it is likely that the names of *Najśw. Panny lon* ('Inica pospolita'), *zajaczyj*, *ziuziulkin lon* may also refer to *I. sibirica*.

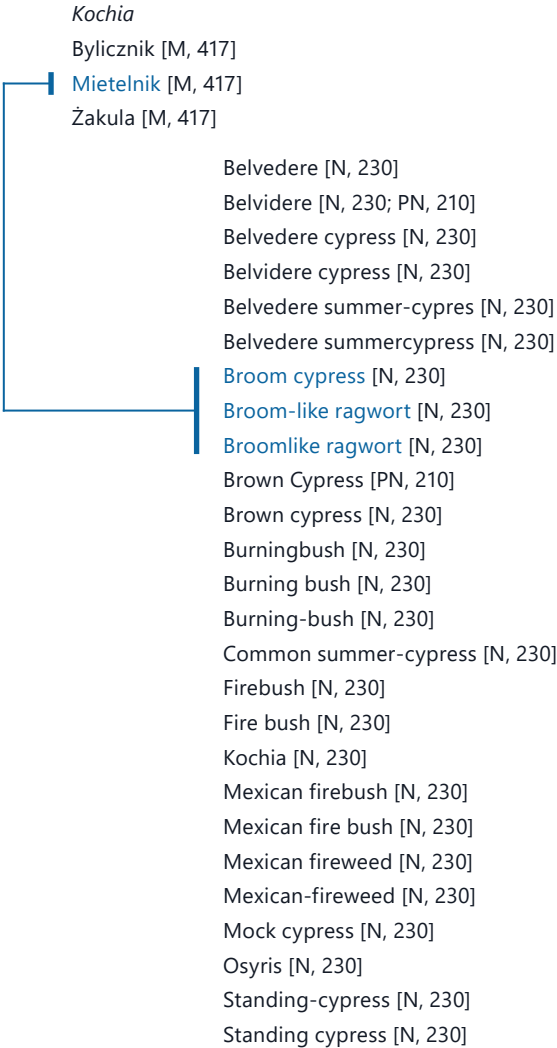
Iris xiphium L.

Bulbous flower-de-luce [N, 222]
 Bulbous flowerdeluce [N, 222]
 Changeable flowerdeluce [N, 222]
 Changeable floure de-luce [N, 222]
 Over-worn flower-de-luce [N, 222]
 Spanish iris [N, 222]

Ismelia carinata (Schousb.) Sch. Bip. (previously *Chrysanthemum carinatum*)

Chrysanthemum carinatum Schoousboe
Annual chrysanthemum [N, 109]
Three-color daisy [N, 109]
Three-colored daisy [N, 109]
Tricolor chrysanthemum [N, 109]

Kochia scoparia (L.) Schrad.



Summer cypress [N, 230]
 Summer Cypress [PN, 210]
 Summer-cypress [N, 230]
 Summercypress [N, 230]
 World's Fair plant [N, 230]

Bylicznik BRÜCKNER, 54: reports *byliczka* which was a magical plant used during Saint John's Eve festivities. The name was derived from *byle* meaning 'herb'.

Lablab purpureus (L.) Sweet

bob niemiecki [Sp, 107]
 bob turecki [Sp, 107]
 bob włoski [Sp, 107]
 fasola [Sp, 107]
 groch niemiecki [Sp, 107]
 groch turecki [Sp, 107]
 groch włoski [Sp, 107]

Lablab L.

Dolichos [M, 418]

Chropawiec [M, 418]

Podliszyna [M, 418]

Bonavist [N, 232]
 Bonavista bean [N, 232]
 Egyptian Bean [PN, 212]

Dolichos [PN, 212]

Hyacinth-bean [[N, 232]

Hyacinth bean [N, 232]

Jack bean [N, 232]

Jack-bean [N, 232]

Lablab [N, 232]

Oh-no-more lablab [N, 232]

Oh no more lab lab [N, 232]

Wall [N, 232]

Wild cowhage [N, 232]

Chropawiec BORYŚ, 69 states that *chropowaty* means 'uneven', 'rough', 'rugged'.

***Lathyrus odoratus* L.**

Wonna wyczka [M, 429]

Wyka hiszpańska [M, 429]

Wyka pachnąca [M, 429]

Chick vetach [N, 235]

Posy peas [N, 235]

Show Peas [BH, 588]

Sweet pea [N, 235]

Sweetpea [N, 235]

Sweet peas [N, 235]

the Sweet Pea of gardens [PN, 216]

PN, 215: LÁTHYRUS, L.: Vetchling, Marsh Pea. 'Ancient Greek name of a Vetch.'

***Leucanthemum maximum* DC.**

Leucanthemum Mill.

Jastrun [M, 439]

Króliki [M, 439]

Złota bylica [M, 439]

Złotokwiat [M, 439]

Złoty kwiat [M, 439]

Max daisy [N, 240]

Pyrenees chrysanthemum [N, 240]

***Leucanthemum vulgare* Lam.**

Główka Ś-go Jana [M, 439]

Główki Ś-go Jana [M, 439]

Jastrun [M, 439]

Jastrun złotokwiat [M, 439]

Króliki [M, 439]

Książki [M, 439]

Matecznik [M, 439]

Runek biały wielki [M, 439]

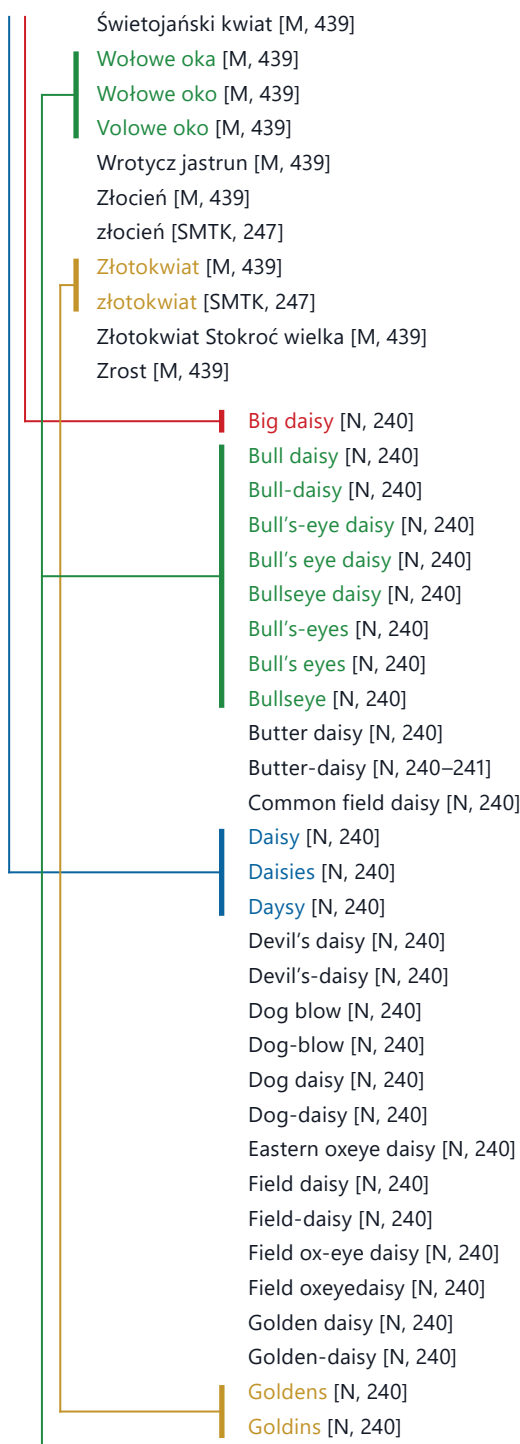
Runko góralskie [M, 439]

Stokroć [M, 439]

Stokroć wielka [M, 439]

Ś-go Jana ziele [M, 439]





Grande marguarite (French) [N, 240]
Great daisy [N, 240]
Great-daisy [N, 240]
Great field daisy [N, 240]
Great field daisie [N, 240]
Great oxeye [N, 240]
Great ox-eye [N, 240]
Great white oxeye [N, 240]
Great white ox-eye [N, 240]
Herb Margaret [N, 240]
Horse daisy [N, 240]
Horse-daisy [N, 240]
Horse gowan [N, 240]
Horse-gowan [N, 240]
Kellup's weed [N, 240]
Kellup weed [N, 240]
Kellip-weed [N, 240]
Magdalene Daisy [N, 240]
Magdalene-daisy [N, 240]
Marguerite [N, 240]
Maudlin daisy [N, 240]
Maudlin-daisy [N, 240]
Maudlinwort [N, 240]
Maudlin wort [N, 240]
Midsummer daisy [N, 241]
Midsummer-daisy [N, 241]
Moon daisy [N, 241]
Moon-daisy [N, 241]
Moon flower [N, 241]
Moon-flower [N, 241]
Moonflower [N, 241]
Moon-penny [N, 241]
Moon penny [N, 241]
Ox-eye [[N, 241]
Ox eye [N, 241]
Oxeye [N, 241]
Oxe eie [N, 241]
Ox-eye daisy [N, 241]
Oxeye daisy [N, 241]
Oxeyedaisy [N, 241]
Ox-eyed daisy [N, 241]

Pismire [N, 241]
 Poorland daisy [N, 241]
 Poor-land daisy [N, 241]
 Poverty-weed [N, 241]
 Povertyweed [N, 241]
 poverty weed [N, 240–241]
 Rhode Island clover [N, 241]
 Richardson's clover [N, 241]
 Sheriff-pink [N, 241]
 Sheriff pink [N, 241]
 Sheriffweed [N, 241]
 Sheriff-weed [N, 241]
 White daisy [N, 241]
 White oxeye daisy [N, 241]
 White ox-eye daisy [N, 241]
 White-man's-weed [N, 241]
 White man's weed [N, 241]
 white-man's weed [N, 241]
 Whiteweed [N, 241]
 White weed [N, 241]
 White-weed [N, 241]

Runek biały wielki BRÜCKNER, 468–469: 'wolf hair'.

WANIAKOWA, 32 (following Zofia Radwańska-Paryska) writes about the lack of proper identification of plants by highlanders who claim that *Leucanthemum vulgare*, *Matricaria perforata* and *Anthemis arvensis* are the same plants.

Leucojum vernum L.

Leucoium L.

Białawiec [M, 441]

Białokwiat [M, 441]

Bielawa [M, 441]

byalicz [Sp, 48]

fijołki białe [Sp, 48]

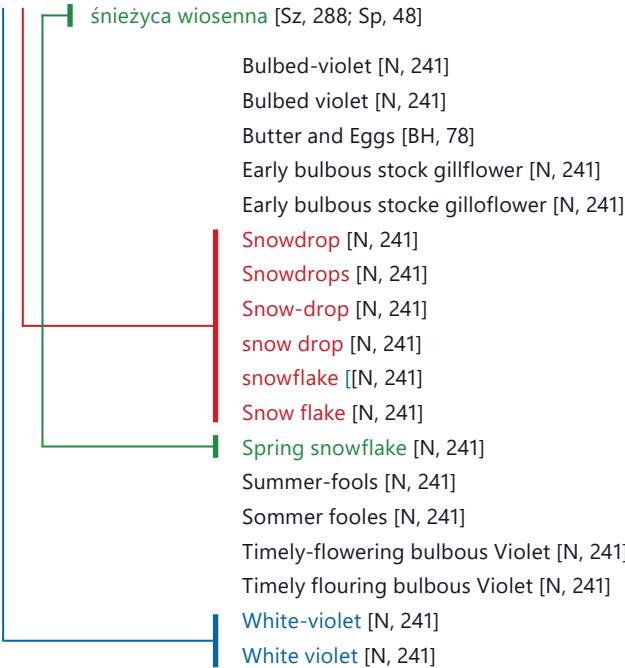
Fiołek biały [M, 441]

Gładyszek [M, 441]

Lewkonía [M, 441]

Snieżyca [M, 441]

stopki [Sp, 48]



Butter and Eggs BH, 78: 'Several flowers which are of two shades of yellow are so called.'

Gładyszek Unclear origin. A similar historical name, *Gładysz*, was attributed to *Convalaria majalis* L. probably due to the white color of the flowers.

Ligularia dentata (A. Grey) Hara (syn. *L. clivorum* Maxim)

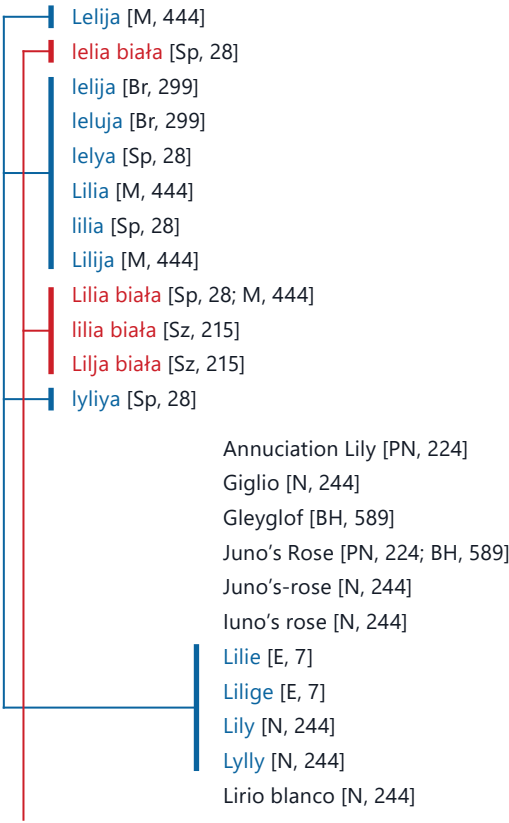
- Jęzotka [M, 443]
- Języcznia [M, 443]
- Języcznik [M, 443]

Lilium bulbiferum L.

- Lelija [M, 444]
- Lilia żółta [M, 444]
- Lilia żółta polna [M, 444]
- Lilium [M, 444]
- Blood-red lily [N, 243]
- Blood Red Lillie [N, 243]

Bulb-bearing lily [N, 243]
Bulbed red Lillie [N, 243]
Comosandalos (Hermonias) [N, 243]
Fiery red lily [N, 243]
Fierie red lilly [N, 243]
Orange lily [N, 243]
Orange Lily [BH, 589]
Red bulb-bearing lily [N, 243]
Red bulbe-bearing Lilly [N, 243]
Red lily [N, 243]
Red lilly [N, 243]
Shan-tan [N, 243]
Tiger lily [N, 243]
Tiger-lily [N, 243]

Lilium candidum L.



Lys blanche [N, 244]
 Madonna lily [N, 244]
 Madonna Lily [PN, 224; BH, 589]
 Meadow lily [N, 244]
 Sultan zambach [N, 244]
 White Lily [PN, 224; BH, 589]
 White lily [N, 244]
 White lilies [N, 244]

BRÜCKNER, 299: folk names – *lelija, leluja*.

Lilium martagon L.

Bociec [M, 444]
 janowa lilia [W, 69]
 Króllilia [M, 444]
 Lilia oranżeryjna [M, 444]
 Lilia polna [M, 444]
 Lilia zawojek [M, 444; Sp, 28]
 lilia złoto głów [W, 69]
 Lilia złotogłów [SP, 28]
 masleska [SP, 28]
 Maslek [M, 444]
 maslesch [SP, 28]
 Maszłosz [M, 444]
 Maśleska [M, 444]
 maśleska [Sp, 28]
 maślesz [St V 4, 168]
 Maśleszka [M, 444]
 maśleszka [Sp, 28]
 Maśłosz [M, 444]
 Terk [M, 444]
 Turek [M, 444]
 Zawojec [M, 444]
 Zawojek [M, 444]
 Zawojek król lilija [M, 444]
 Zawojnik plamisty [M, 444]
 Złothoglowff [M, 444]
 złotogłów [Sp, 28]
 Złotogłów [M, 444]
 zlotogłów [Sp, 28]
 złote główki [Sp, 28]

	Crumple Lily [BH, 589]
	Goldwerz (High Dutch) [N, 244]
	Great mountain lily [N, 244]
	Great mountaine lilly [N, 244]
	Imperial crown [N, 244]
	Lirio Amarillo (Spanish) [N, 244]
	Lys sauvage (French) [N, 244]
	Martagon Imperiale (Flanders) [N, 244]
	Martagon lily [N, 244]
	Martagon Lily [PN, 224]
	Mountaine lily [N, 244]
	Mountane Lillie [N, 244]
	Mountaine Lilly [N, 244]
	Small mountain lily [N, 244]
	Small mountaine lilly [N, 244]
	Turban lily [N, 244]
	Turn again Gentleman [BH, 589]
	Turncap [BH, 589]
	Turk's-cap [N, 244; PN, 224]
	Turk's Cap [BH, 589]
	Turk's cap [N, 244]
	Turkscap [N, 244]
	Turk's-cap lily [N, 244]
	Turk's cap lily [N, 244]
	Turkscap lily [N, 244]

maślesz STAROPOLSKI IV, 168: a name applied to "*lilia złotogłów/Lilium martagon* L."

***Limonium platyphyllum* syn. *L. latifolium* (Sm) O. Kuntze**

Limonium → *Statice virgata* W.

Statice virgata:

Ćwikła leśna [M, 739]

Limonja [M, 739]

Łącznik [M, 739]

Statice Limonium L.

Ćwikła [M, 739]

Gruszczyca [M, 739]

Gruszyca, [M, 739]

Odmienikwiat [M, 739]

Trzykroć odmienne [M, 739]

Limonium P. Mill.

Sea-lavender [N, 245]

Sea lavender [N, 245]

Sea lavender [N, 245]

Statice [N, 245; PN, 225]

Thrift [N, 245; C, 111]

ćwikła BORYŚ, 107 states that *ćwikła* is a dish made of minced beetroots. STAROPOLSKI V 1, 440: *Ćwikła* is a botanical type of beetroot "Beta Cicla".

Gruszczyca STAROPOLSKI V 2, 64: botanical *Pirola minor* L.

Limonium sinuatum Mill. (syn. *Statice sinuata* L.)

Statice L.

Kormek [M, 739]

Kosmek [M, 739]

Skrzydliściąg [M, 739]

Zatrwian [M, 739]

Zawciąg [M, 739]

Zawciągacz [M, 739]

Zawciągacz [M, 739]

Zawściąg [M, 739]

Zawściągacz [M, 739]

Zimozielon [M, 739]

Notch-leaf sea-lavender [N, 245]

Notchleaf sea-lavender [N, 245]

CLUTE, 111: *Limonium*: Thrift.

PN, 224: LIMÓNÍUM, Statice. 'An ancient plant name'; 'Scapose herbs with numerous panicled small flowers. [...] The name Statice is really older'. PN, 356: STÁTICE, L.: *Thrift*.

Lobelia erinus L.

Lobelia L.

Lobelia [M, 451]

Lubka [M, 451]

Równotka [M, 451]

Stroiczka [M, 451]

Włastka [M, 451]

Lobelia erinus L.

lobelia (stroiczka) przylądkowa [Sz, 328]

ziaziulko słozki [Sz, 328]

Edging lobelia [N, 249]

SZCZEŚNIAK, 328: *Lobelia erinus* L. The plant was believed to restore love. According to legend, the name comes from the tears (*ziaziuli/ziuziuli*) of Maksim's sister, who turned into a plant as she mourned his brother who had died of cold.

***Lobelia inflata* L.**

Asthmaweed [N, 249]

Asthma weed [PN, 228]

asthma weed [N, 249]

Asthma-weed [N, 249]

Bladder-pod [PN, 228]

Gag-root [PN, 228]

Indian Tobacco [PN, 228]

Lobelia [PN, 228]

lobelia [N, 249]

Low Belia [PN, 228]

Puke-weed [PN, 228]

Wild Tobacco [PN, 228]

Vomitwort [PN, 228]

Asthma weed WDMPP, 2311: in small doses the plant aborts asthma attacks.

***Lobularia maritima* L. syn. *Alyssum maritimum* Lam.**

Alyssum L.

Kamiennie ziele [M, 40; Sp, 122]

Kamiennik [M, 40]

Nażotka [M, 40]

Opoczylec [M, 40]

Sadliczka [M, 40]

Smagliczka [M, 40; Sp, 122]

Złotka [M, 40]

Anise [PN, 210]

Leafy madwort [N, 249]

Madwort [N, 249; PN, 210]
 Seaside Koniga [PN, 210]
 Seaside koniga [N, 249]
 Snowdrift [N, 249]
 snowdrift [C, 37]
 Snow drift [N, 249]
 Snow-drift [PN, 210]
 Sweet Allison [N, 249; PN, 210]
 sweet Allisno [C, 37]
 Sweet Alyssum [C, 37]
 Sweet alyssum [N, 249]
 Sweet-alyssum [N, 249]
 Seedling [PN, 210]

PN, 210 reports: KÓNIGA, Adans.: *Sweet Alyssum*. 'Named for Charles Konig, curator in British Museum'. The Sweet Alyssum of the gardens refers to *K. maritime* (L.): *Seaside Koniga, Sweet Allison, Anise, Madwort, Snow - drift, Seedling*.

Smagliczka might have been derived from the adjective *smagły* meaning 'dark, olive-colored', from *smagać* ('whip', 'strike') (cf. STAROPOLSKI XIII, 317), or from *smàgnuti* meaning 'to tan, darken (from the sun, wind)' (BORYŚ, 561). According to STAROPOLSKI XIII, 317: *smagły* means '*altus et macer, procerus*.'

***Lunaria annua* L.**

Miesięczek [M, 458]
 Miesięcznica [M, 458]
 Miesięcznik [M, 458]
 Miesięcznik [M, 458]
 Myeszacznik [M, 458]
 Myesszyącznyk [M, 458]
 Poczdal [M, 458]

Bolbonac [N, 253]
 Gold-and-silver plant [N, 253]
 Gold and silver plant [N, 253]
 Gold-and-silver plants [N, 253]
 Gold and silver plants [N, 253]
 Honestie [N, 253]
 Honesty [N, 253; L, 69; C, 37]
 Matrimony plant [N, 253]

Matrimony-plant [N, 253]
 matrimony-plant [C, 37]
 Matrimony vine [N, 253]
 Matrimony-vine [N, 253]
 Matrimonyvine [N, 253]
 Money flower [N, 253]
 Money plant [N, 253]
 Money-plant [N, 253]
 money-plant [C, 37]
 Money-in-both-pockets [N, 253]
 Moonwort [N, 253]
 Moon-wort [N, 253]
 Moon wort [N, 253]
 Penny flower [N, 253]
 Penny-flower [N, 253]
 penny-flower [C, 37]
 Satin [N, 253]
 Satin flower [N, 253]
 Satin-flower [N, 253; C, 37]
 Satin-pod [N, 253]
 Satin pod [N, 253]
 satin-pod [C, 37]
 Silver-leaf [N, 253]
 White satin [N, 253]
 White sattin [N, 253]
 White satten [N, 253]

BH, 338: provide *Lunaria biennis*, L. presenting similar names to those given by NOWICK: *Money-flower*, *Money-in-both-pockets*, *Bolbonac* (BH, 57), *Honesty* (BH, 265). 'There is a popular superstition that wherever *Honesty* flourishes, the cultivators of the soil are very honest.', *Lunary* (BH, 317) [anglicized word *Lunaria*], *Moonwort*, *Great Moonwort* (BH, 340), *Penny-flower* (BH, 374) 'from its round, flat seed-pods, almost the size of pennies. A translation from the German.', *Pricksong-wort* (BH, 388), *Satin*, *Satin-flower*, *White Sattin*, *Sattin* [as it shines like a piece of white Satten], *White Satten* (BH, 415), *Shabub* ('We can suggest no explanation of this name, which we have not met with elsewhere.' (BH, 425)), *Shawbubbe* (BH, 590), *Shillings* (BH, 430), *Silks and Satins* (BH, 431), *Silver Plate* (BH, 431).

***Lupinus angustifolius* L.**

- Lupinus* L.
- gorzegroch [Sp, 29]
- gorki groch [Sp, 29]
- gorziczyel [Sp, 29]
- Lubień [M, 458]
- Lupin [M, 458]
- Lupinus [M, 458]
- łubin [M, 458; Sp, 29]
- łupin [M, 458]
- łupina [M, 458]
- Pyszny jędrzej [M, 458]
- Słonecznik [M, 458]
- slonecznik [Sp, 29]
- Słonecznik [M, 458]
- słonecznik [Sp, 29]
- Słonecznik strączkowy [M, 458]
- słonecznik strączysty [Sp, 29]
- Słonecznik stręczny [M, 458]
- wielogroch [Sp, 29]
- Wilcza stopa [M, 458]
- Wilczy groch [M, 458]
- Wilczyn [M, 458]
- Wyka [M, 458]
- włoski groch [Sp, 29]
- vylczy bob [Sp, 29]
- Blue lupine [N, 253]
- Blew Lupines [N, 253]
- Fig [BH, 29]
- Flat Bean [BH, 29]
- Lupin [BH, 29]
- Lupine [BH, 29]
- Lupinus* L.
- Lupin [PN, 231]
- Lupine [PN, 231]
- Sun-dial [PN, 231]
- Old-maid's-bonnets [PN, 231]
- Quaker's bonnets [PN, 231]
- Wild Lupine [PN, 231]

Fig BH, 29: derived from a Dutch name as the seeds are round and flat as a pressed fig.

Lupinus polyphyllus* Lindl.Lupinus* L.

Lubień [M, 458]

Lupin [M, 458]

Lupinus [M, 458]

Łubin [M, 458]

łubin trwały [W, 69]

łupin [M, 458]

łupina [M, 458]

pyszny Andrzej [W, 69]

Pyszny jędrzej [M, 458]

Słonecznik [M, 458]

Słonecznik [M, 458]

Słonecznik strączkowy [M, 458]

Słonecznik stręczny [M, 458]

Wilcza stopa [M, 458]

Wilczy groch [M, 458]

Wilczyn [M, 458]

Wyka [M, 458]

Flat Bean [BH, 29]

Flat Fig [BH, 29]

Spanish violet [BH, 481]

Washington lupine [N, 254]

BH, 318: *Lupin*, *Lupine* (for the genus).**CLUTE**, 20: *Lupinus*: Lupine.**Flat Fig** BH, 29: a name assigned to some species of *Lupinus* 'After the Dutch name, because [the seeds] are flat and round as a fig that is pressed.'**PN**, 231: *Lupinus*: *Sun dial*, *Old-maid's bonnets*, *Quaker's-bonnets*, *Wild Lupine*, *Lupin*.**Wilczyn** STAROPOLSKI X, 222: *wilczy* is associated with a 'woolf' (*lupinus*).***Lychnis chalcidonica* L.**

Ceglarka [M, 461]

Firletka krzyżyki [M, 461]

Firletka płomieńczyk [M, 461]

Gasztald [M, 461]

Gasztald [M, 461]

Gasztwa [M, 461]

Gorąca miłość [M, 461]

Krzyżaki [M, 461]

Płomieńczyk [M, 461]

Bridget-in-her-bravery [BH, 591]

Campion of Constantinople [N, 255; BH, 85]

Cross-of-Jerusalem [N, 255; PN, 232]

Cross of Jerusalem [N, 255; BH, 279]

cross-of-Jerusalem [PN, 232]

Fireballs [N, 255]

Fire balls [N, 255]

Fire-balls [N, 255; PN, 232]

fire-balls [C, 62]

Flower Constantinople [BH, 189]

Flower of Bristow [BH, 591]

Flower of Constantinoploe [BH, 189]

Jerusalem cross [N, 255; PN, 232]

Jerusalem Cross [BH, 279]

Jerusalem-cross [N, 255]

Knight-Cross [BH, 591]

Knight-cross [N, 255; PN, 232]

Knight's-cross [N, 255]

Knight's cross [N, 255]

knight's cross [C, 62]

London pride [N, 255]

London Pride [BH, 551]

London-pride [N, 255]

Maltese cross [N, 255; C, 62]

Maltese-cross [N, 255; PN, 232]

Maltese-cross champion [N, 255]

Maltesecross champion [N, 255]

Mock sweet William [N, 255]

Mock Sweet William [PN, 232]

Mock sweet-william [N, 255]

Nonsuch [BH, 355]

Nonesuch [N, 255; BH, 355]

nonesuch [C, 62]

None-such [N, 255; PN, 232]

Scarlet Cross [BH, 418]

Scarlet-cross [N, 255; PN, 232]

Scarlet Lightning [BH, 591]

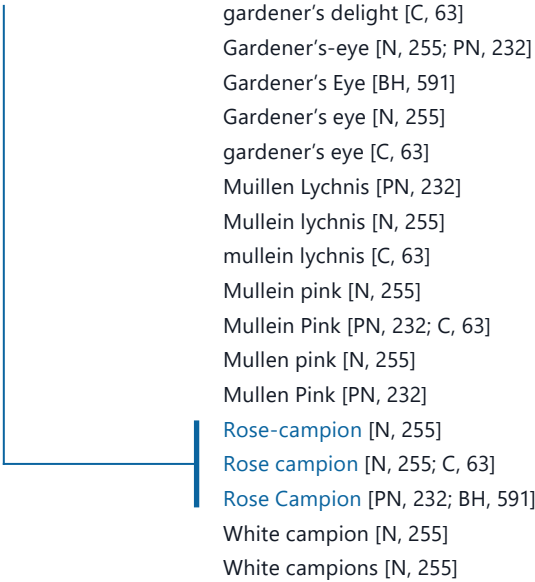
Scarlet lightning [N, 255; C, 62]
 Scarlet-lightning [PN, 232]
 Scarlet Lychnis [PN, 232; C, 62]
 Scarlet lychnis [N, 255]
 Sweet William [N, 255]
 sweet William [C, 62]
 Sweet-William [PN, 232]
 Sweetwilliam [N, 255]
 Sweet-william [N, 255]

Flower Constantinople BH, 189: 'A translation of its old name, *Flos constantinopolitanus*'.

Maltese/Jerusalem cross BH, 130: 'From the resemblance of its scarlet flower, both in shape and color, to a Maltese or Jerusalem cross.'

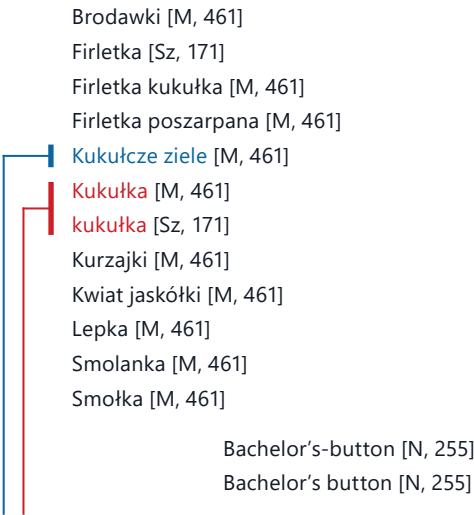
Lychnis coronaria Desr.

Aksamitka [M, 461]
 clobuczki [Sp, 18]
 filocha [Sp, 18]
 filorosza [Sp, 18]
 Firletka [M, 461]
 firletka [Sp, 18]
 Firletka kwiecista [Sp, 18]
 firletka ogrodna i polna [Sp, 18]
 fyrlethki [Sp, 18]
 Kąkolik [M, 461]
 Kąkolnica [M, 461]
 psya firletka [Sp, 18]
 różyczka [Sp, 18]
 Zalotnik [M, 461]
 Crown-of-the-field [N, 255]
 Crown of the field [N, 255]
 Double red champions [N, 255]
 Dusty-miller [N, 255]
 Dustymiller [N, 255]
 Dusty Miller [N, 255]
 Dusty-miller [PN, 232]
 Gardener's-delight [N, 255]
 Gardener's Delight [BH, 591]
 Gardener's delight [N, 255]



Kąkolik, Kąkolnica BRÜCKNER, 224: in the 16th century, Rej and others used the name *kąkolik* and *kątolik* to mock Catholics. It is a Proto-Slavic name of a weed, with the root: *kąk-*, *kuk-* referring to curvature. BORYŚ, 226: since the 13th century, it refers to the *Agrostemma githago* weed. BORYŚ, 226: *kąkol* means 'bell'. The plant's name alludes to its bell-shaped flowers.

***Lychnis flos-cuculi* L. (syn. *Silene flos-cuculi*)**





Bachelor's Buttons [BH, 591]
 Bachelor's buttons [N, 255]
 Batchelor's buttons [N, 255]
 Catchfly [BH, 91]
 Cock's-claim [BH, 591]
 Cock's-comb [BH, 591]
 Crow-flower [N, 255; BH, 131]
 crow-flower [C, 63]
 Crow flower [N, 255]
 Cuckoo [N, 255]
 cuckoo [C, 63]
 Cuckoos [N, 255]
 Cuckoo-flower [N, 255; BH, 134]
 Cuckooflower [N, 255]
 Cuckoo flower [N, 255; PN, 232; C, 63]
 Cuckoo Gilliflower [PN, 232]
 Cuckoo Lychnis [PN, 232]
 Fair Maid [BH, 172]
 Fair Maids [BH, 172]
 Fair maid of France [BH, 172]
 Fair Maids of France [BH, 172]
 Indian pink [N, 255; PN, 232; C, 63; BH, 274]
 Lychnis [PN, 323]
 Marshgilliflower [N, 255]
 Marsh Gilliflower [PN, 232]
 Marsh-Gilliflower [BH, 591]
 marsh gillyflower [C, 63]
 Meadow Campion [PN, 232; BH, 85]
 Meadow campion [C, 63]
 Meadow pink [N, 255]
 meadow pink [C, 63]
 Meadow Pink [PN, 232; BH, 591]
 Meadow-pink [N, 255]
 Meadow Spink [BH, 447]
 Pleasant-in-sight [BH, 591]
 Ragged-Jack [N, 255; PN, 232]
 Ragged Jack [N, 255; BH, 396]
 ragged Jack [C, 63]
 Ragged-Robin [PN, 232]
 Ragged-robin [N, 255]
 Ragged Robin [BH, 591]

Ragged robin [N, 255]
 ragged robin [C, 63]
 Robin Hood [BH, 591]
 Rough Robin [BH, 408/591]
 Wild field pinks [N, 255]
 Wilde field pinks [N, 255]
 Wild Williams [BH, 493]
 Wild Sweet Williams [BH, 493]

Lysimachia nummularia L.

barliniec polny [Sz, 259]
 Bazanowiec pieniądze [Sp, 49]
 Bażanowiec [M, 465]
 bażanowiec [Sz, 259]
 gęsi poley [Sp, 49]
 milek [Sp, 49]
 Panŷazek [M, 465]
 penieznik [Sp, 49]
 Pieniążek [M, 465]
 Pienieznik [M, 465]
 Pieniężnik [M, 465]
 pieniądze [Sz, 259; Sp, 49]
 pinieznik [Sp, 49]
 pynozki [Sp, 49]
 Polej gęsi [M, 465]
 Razchadnik [Sz, 259]
 spiwrzod [Sp, 49]
 stowrzod [Sp, 49]
 Stowrzodowiec [M, 465]
 Stowrzód [M, 465]
 stowrzód [Sp, 49]
 Śpiwrzód [M, 465]
 Szeleżniczek [M, 465]
 tobolki [Sp, 49]
 Tojeść [M, 465]
 Tojeść jadowita [M, 465]
 Tojeść pieniążkowa [M, 465]
 Tojeść pieniążek [Sp, 49]
 Tojeść pieniądze [M, 465]

Tojeść rozesłana [Sp, 49]

tojeść rozesłana [Sz, 259]

tojeść okragłolistna [Sz, 259]

Uśpiwrzód [M, 465]

uśpiwrzód [Sp, 49]

Wężownik [M, 465]

wężownik [Sp, 49]

Włosyen [M, 465]

Zrostek [M, 465]

Creeping Charlie [N, 258]

Creeping-charlie [N, 258]

Creeping charley [N, 258]

Creeping Jennie [N, 258]

Creeping-Jennie [N, 258]

Creeping Jenny [N, 258]

Creeping-Jenny [PN, 235]

Creeping-jenny [N, 258]

creeping Jenny [C, 112]

Creeping Loosestrife [PN, 234]

Creeping loosestrife [N, 258]

creeping loosestrife [C, 112]

Creeping sally [N, 258]

Down-hill-of-life [N, 258; PN, 235]

down-hill-of-life [C, 112]

Herb Tupence [PN, 235]

Herb tupence [N, 258]

Herb twopence [N, 258]

Herb-twopence [N, 258]

herb-twopence [C, 112]

Herbe Two pence [N, 258]

Herb Twopence [PN, 235]

Infant's- breath [N, 258]

Infant's breath [N, 258]

Meadow run-a-gates [N, 258]

Meadow-runagates [N, 258; PN, 235]

Money plant [N, 258]

Money-plant [N, 258; C, 112]

Money-bags [N, 258]

Money bags [N, 258]

Money-myrtle [N, 258]

money-myrtle [C, 112]

Moneywort [N, 258; C, 112; BH, 338/555]

Money wort [N, 258]

Monnayère (French) [N, 258]

Motherwort [PN, 234]

Myrtle [N, 258]

myrtle [C, 112]

String-of-sovereigns [N, 258; PN, 235]

Strings of Sovereigns [BH, 457]

Strings of sovereigns [N, 258]

Twopence [BH, 478]

Two-penny-grass [N, 258]

two-penny-grass [C, 112]

Two-penny grass [N, 258; PN, 235]

Two-penny Grass [BH, 478]

Wandering-Jenny [N, 258; PN, 235]

Wandering Jenny [N, 258]

Wandering-sailor [N, 258; PN, 235]

Wandering sailor [N, 258]

Wandering-Sally [N, 258]

Wandering Sally [N, 258]

wandering Sally [PN, 235]

BH, 314: "of King Lysimachus, the son of Agathocles, the first finder out of the nature and vertues of this herbe, as Plinies saith."

Moneywort BH, 338: from Latin.

Motherwort BH, 555: 'By confusion with moneywort, the common name of this plant.'

***Lysimachia punctata* L.**

Lysimachia L.

Bažanowiec [M, 464]

Božanowiec [M, 464]

Roztrzepisz [M, 464]

Tojeść [M, 464]

Toieść wielki [M, 464]

Wilczy ogon [M, 464]

Garden loosestrife [N, 258]

large yellow loosestrife [N, 258]

Spotted Loosestrife [C, 112]

Spotted loosestrife [N, 258]

Bażanowiec BRÜCKNER, 449: wind-blown instrument.

Tojeść BRÜCKNER, 206–207: *tojeść* (or *tojest*) is a plant with magical properties (poisonous and other).

***Matthiola bicornis* DC. *Mathiola longipetala* (Vent.) DC.**

Matthiola R Brw.

Lewkonija [M, 477]

Maciejka [M, 477]

Skopek [M, 477]

Evening stock [N, 286]

Greek stock [N, 286]

Maciejka Derived from the male name *Maciej* (cf. BRÜCKNER, 317).

Skopek BORYŚ, 552 says that *skop* is a castrated ram.

***Matthiola incana* L.**

Fiołki drewnne, górne i wysokie [M, 477]

Fiołki ozime [M, 477]

Lewkonion [M, 477]

Brampton stock [N, 286]

Broad-wort [N, 286]

Broad wort [N, 286]

Brompton queens [N, 286]

Brompton stocks [N, 286]

Brompton stock [N, 286]

Castle Gilliflower [BH, 592]

Common stock [N, 286]

Garnesie Violets [BH, 200]

Gelover [BH, 200]

Gelowe-floure [BH, 200]

Gelyfloure [BH, 200]

Gilawfer [BH, 200]

Gilliflower [BH, 200]

Gilloflower [BH, 200]

Gillofer [BH, 200]

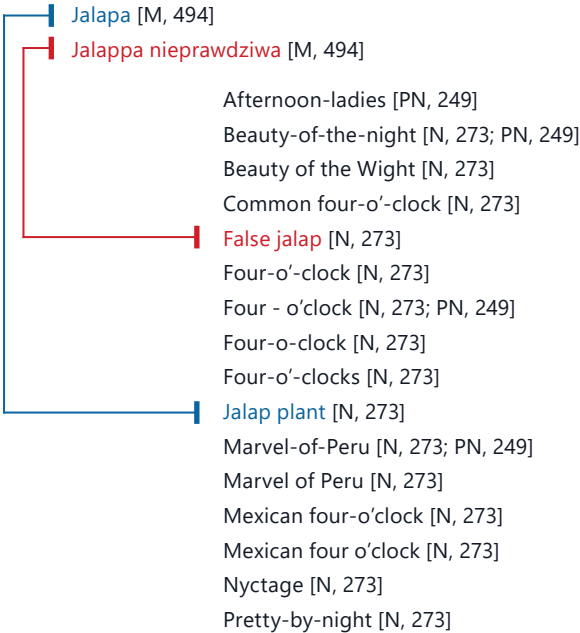
Gilly flower [N, 286]

Gilly flowers [N, 286]
Gillyflowers [N, 286]
Gylofre [BH, 200]
Hopes [BH, 267]
July Flower [BH, 592]
Stock [N, 286]
Stocks [N, 286]
Stock Gilliflower [BH, 205]
Waved wall flower [N, 286]
White Wallflower [BH, 483]
Yellow-violet [N, 286]
Yellow violet [N, 286]

Garnesie Violets, Gilliflower [spelt in numerous ways: *Gillofer, Gilawfer, Gylofre, Gelover, Gelyfloure, Gilloflower, Gelowe-floure, Gillofer*] – ‘the name is derived from cloves as the scent of gilliflowers resemble them’ (BH, 200).

Stock Gilliflower BH, 205: ‘Dr. Turner in his History of Plants (1568) named the flower stock Geloure as it grows on a stem or stock. Later, solely the name Stock was applied with reference to the plant’.

***Mirabilis jalapa* L.**



Pretty-per-night [N, 273]
 World's-wonder [N, 273; PN, 249]
 World's wonder [N, 273]

***Monarda didyma* L.**

Monarda L.

Monarda [M, 497]

Pysznogłówka [M, 497]

Monarda didyma L.

American beebalm [N, 274]

American bee balm [N, 274]

American Bee Balm [PN, 251]

Beebalm [N, 274]

Bee balm [N, 274]

Bee-balm [N, 274]

Blue balm [N, 274]

Fragrant balm [N, 274]

Horse-mint [N, 274]

Horsemint [N, 274; PN, 251]

Horse mint [N, 274]

Indian plume [N, 274]

Indian's plume [N, 274]

Indian's-plume [PN, 251]

Low Balm [PN, 251]

Low balm [N, 274]

Monarde ecarlatte (French) [N, 274]

Mountain balm [N, 274]

Mountain-mint [N, 274]

Mountain Mint [PN, 251]

Mountain mint [N, 274]

Mountainmint [N, 274]

Ogee-chee [N, 274]

Oswego beebalm [N, 274]

Oswego tea [N, 274]

Oswego Tea [PN, 251]

Oswego-tea [N, 274]

Red balm [N, 274]

Red Balm [PN, 251]

Red bergamot [N, 274]

Red mint [N, 274]
 Rose-balm [N, 274]
 Rose Balm [PN, 251]
 Rose balm [N, 274]
 Scarlet Balm [PN, 251]
 Scarlet rose-balm [N, 274]
 Scarlet rosebalm [N, 274]
 Scarlet rose balm [N, 274]
 Squarestalk [N, 274]
 Square-stalk [N, 274; PN, 251]
 Square stalk [N, 274]
 Square-stem monkey-flower [N, 274]
 Square-stemmed monkey-flower [N, 274]
 Sweet Mary [N, 274]
 Sweet-Mary [N, 274; PN, 251]

Ogee-chee NOWICK, 274: '(Fiery or flaming flowers) [...] possibly from native Oswego language.'

***Muscari botryoides* (L.) Mill.**

Muscari (L.) Mill.

Baranek [M, 505]
 Grończa [M, 505]
 Jacentek [M, 505]
 Jacynt [M, 505]
 Safirek [M, 505]
 Śpilanka [M, 505]
 Spilanki [M, 505]
 Szafirek [M, 505]
 Szpilanka [M, 505]

Baby's-breath [N, 278]
 Babies' breath [N, 278]
 Baby's breath [N, 278]
 Babies'-breath [N, 278]
 Babysbreath [N, 278]
 Blue-bell [PN, 254]
 Blue-bells [C, 13]
 Blue grape-flower [N, 278]
 Blew grape-floure [N, 278]

Bluebottle [N, 278]
 Blue-bottle [N, 278]
 Blue bottle [N, 278]
 Blue bottles [N, 278]
 blue-bottles [C, 13]
 Common globe-hyacinth [N, 278]
 Common Globe Hyacinth [PN, 254]
 Common globe hyacinth [N, 278]
 Common grape-hyacinth [N, 278]
 Common grape hyacinth [N, 278]
 Common grapehyacinth [N, 278]
 Globe hyacinth [N, 278; C, 13]
 Grape Flower [BH, 594]
 Grape flower [N, 278]
 Grape Hyacinth [BH, 594]
 Grape-hyacinth [N, 278]
 Grapehyacinth [N, 278]
 grape hyacinth [N, 278]
 Great grape-flower [N, 278]
 Great grape floure [N, 278]
 Pearls-of-Spain [N, 278]
 Pearls of Spain [N, 278; PN, 254; BH, 594]
 pearls of Spain [C, 13]
 Sky-color grape flower [N, 278]
 Sky-coloured Grape-floure [N, 278]
 Skie coloured Grape flower [N, 278]
 Starch-hyacinth [N, 278]
 Starch hyacinth [N, 278]
 starch hyacinth [C, 13]

Jacentek SB, 613: an early spring perennial; hence 'hyacinth' appears in the name.

***Muscari comosum* Mill.**

Muscari comosum Mill. → *Bellevia comosa* Kunth.

Oszlochy [M, 112]

Sniedek [M, 112]

Spilanka włosista [M, 112]

Szafirek [M, 112]

Fair curled-hair branched hyacinth [N, 278]

Faire curld-haire branched lacinth [N, 278]

Fair-hair hyacinth [N, 278]
 Faire-haired lacinth [N, 278]
 Fair-hair hyacinth of Turkey [N, 278]
 Faire haired lacint of Turkie [N, 278]
 Feather Hyacinth [PN, 254]
 Greater fair-hair hyacinth [N, 278]
 Greater faire haired lacint [N, 278]
 lesser fair-hair hyacinth [N, 278]
 Lesser faire haired lacint [N, 278]
 Purple grape hyacinth [N, 278]
 Purple-tassels [PN, 254]
 Purse-tassels [PN, 254]
 Tuzzimuzzy [PN, 254]

Myosotis palustris L.

barwycza [Sp, 33]
 Błotna niezapominajka [M, 509]
 kocza oczka [Sp, 33]
 kosmaczek [Sp, 33]
 modrzyk [Sz, 230]
 mysze uszka [Sp, 33]
 niebioska [Sz, 230]
 Niezabudka [M, 509]
 niezabudka [Sz, 230]
 Niezapominajka [M, 509]
 niezapominajka [Sz, 230]
 niezapominajki [Sz, 230]
 Niezapominaj mnie [M, 509]
 niezapominaj mnie [Sp, 33]
 Niezapominek [M, 509]
 Pacierzyczka polna [Sp, 33]
 ptasie oczka [Sp, 33]
 Ptasie oczko niezapominaj mnie [Sp, 33]
 Zabioczy [M, 509]
 zabyk [Sp, 33]
 zapominajka [Sz, 230]
 Żabie oczka [M, 509]
 żabie oczka [Sz, 230]
 żabiniec [Sz, 230]

Myosotis palustris (L.) Hill → *Myosotis scorpioides* L.

Caterpillars [N, 279; PN, 255]

Forget-me-not [N, 279; PN, 255]

Forget me not [N, 279]

For-get-me-not [N, 279]

For-get-me-nots [N, 279]

Forgetmenot [N, 279]

Love-me [N, 279]

love-me [PN, 255; C, 68]

Marsh scorpion-grass [N, 279]

Marsh Scorpion-grass [PN, 255]

Marsh scorpion grass [N, 279]

Marsh-scorpion-grass [N, 279; C, 68]

Mouse-ear [N, 279; PN, 255]

Mouse ear [N, 279]

Mouse ears [N, 279]

Mouse's ear [N, 279]

Mows eare [N, 279]

Mouse-ear scorpion-grass [N, 279]

mouse-ear scorpion-grass [C, 68]

Mouse-ear scorpion grass [N, 279]

Scorpion-grass [N, 279; PN, 255]

Scorpion grass [N, 279]

Scorpion-weed [N, 279]

Scorpion weed [N, 279]

Snake-grass [N, 279; PN, 255]

snake-grass [C, 68]

Snake grass [N, 279]

Snakegrass [N, 279]

True forget-me-not [N, 279]

True Forget-me-not [C, 68]

True forgetmenot [N, 279]

Water scorpion-grass [N, 279]

Water scorpion grass [N, 279]

Pacierzyczka polna Maybe from *pacierz* ('prayer', 'rosary') (cf. STAROPOLSKI VI, 3).

Narcissus jonquilla L.

- Žonkil [M, 513]
- Žonkilla [M, 514]
- Jonquil [N, 281; PN, 257; BH, 593]
- Jonquil flower [N, 281]
- Junquilia [N, 281]
- lunquilia [N, 281]
- Late-flowering rush daffodil [N, 281]
- Late flouring Rush Daffodill [N, 281]
- Rush daffodil [N, 281]
- Yellow Jack [PN, 275; BH, 593]

Narcissus poeticus L.

- Arcisa [M, 514]
- Arzesi [M, 514]
- Kwiat kościelny [M, 514]
- Kwiecie kościelne [M, 514]
- Leliowy Złotogłów [M, 514]
- Liliowy Złotogłów [M, 514]
- Narciszek szyszkowy korzeń [M, 514]
- Narciszek Złotogłów [M, 514]
- Narciz [M, 514]
- Narcyszek biały [M, 514]
- Narcyz [M, 514]
- narcyz [Sz, 229]
- Narcyz biały [M, 514]
- narcyz biały [Sz, 229]
- Narcyz poetów [Sz, 229]
- Asphodel [PN, 257; BH, 593]
- Butter-end-eggs [BH, 593]
- Double white daffodil [N, 281]
- Laus-tibi [PN, 257]
- Lily [BH, 593]
- Pheasant's-eye [N, 281]
- Pheasantseye [N, 281]
- Pheasant's-eye [N, 281]
- Poet's Narcissus [PN, 257; BH, 593; C, 148]
- Poet's narcissus [N, 281]
- Poets narcissus [N, 281]

Purple-circle daffodil [N, 281]
 Purple circled Daffodill [N, 281]
 Timeliest purple-circle daffodil [N, 281]
 Timeliest purple circled Daffodill [N, 281]
 Timely purple-ring daffodil [N, 281]
 Timely purple ringed Daffodill [N, 281]
 Single daffy [N, 281]
 Sweet-Nancy [PN, 257]
 Sweet Nancy [BH, 593]
 White-dillies [PN, 257]
 White Dillies [BH, 593]
 White Lily [BH, 593]
 White-Nancy [PN, 257; BH, 593]

Narciszek szyszkowy korzeń SB, 400: possesses an oblong onion, up to 4 cm long and mucilaginous juice.

***Narcissus pseudonarcissus* L.**

Narciszek [M, 514]
 Narcyz [M, 514]
 Narcyz żółty [M, 514]
 Tazetta [M, 514]

 Affadil [BH, 593]
 Affrodile [BH, 593]
 Asphodel [BH, 593]
 Averil [PN, 257]
 Averill [BH, 593]
 Belle-blome [BH, 593]
 Bell-Flower [BH, 593]
 Bell-flower [PN, 257]
 Bellrose [BH, 593]
 Bulrose [BH, 593]
 Butter-and-eggs [N, 281; BH, 593]
 Butter & eggs [N, 281]
 Butter and eggs [N, 281]
 Cencliffe [BH, 593]
 Chalice-flower [PN, 257; BH, 593]
 Churn [BH, 593]
 Common daffodil [N, 281]

Common yellow daffodil [N, 281]
 Cowslip [PN, 257; BH, 593]
 Daffadilly [N, 281; BH, 593]
 Daffodilly [N, 281; PN, 257]
 Daffodowndilly [N, 281]
 Daffodil [N, 281; C, 148]
 Daffy [N, 281]
 Dilly [PN, 257]
 Double yellow daffodill [N, 281]
 Double yellow narcissus [N, 281]
 Easter flower [N, 281]
 Easter-flower [N, 281]
 easter flowers [N, 281]
 Easter Lily [PN, 257; BH, 593]
 Giggary [BH, 593]
 Glens [BH, 593]
 Gracy Day [BH, 593]
 Gregories [BH, 593]
 Haverdrils [BH, 593]
 Hen-and-Chickens [BH, 593]
 Julians [BH, 593]
 Lent-cocks [BH, 593]
 Lentils [BH, 593]
 Len Lily [BH, 593]
 Lent roses [BH, 593]
 Lide-Lily [PN, 257; BH, 593]
 Primrose Peerless [BH, 593]
 Queen Anne's Flowers [BH, 593]
 Queen Anne's flower [PN, 257]
 Trumpet Daffodil [PN, 257]
 Trumpet narcissus [N, 281]
 Yellow Crowbells [PN, 257; BH, 593]
 Yellow Lily [PN, 257; BH, 593]

***Narcissus tazetta* L.**

Hermionka kwiat królewski [M, 514]
 Hermionka Narciszek [M, 514]
 Hermionka szyszkowy korzeń [M, 514]
 Hermionka tazetta [M, 514]

Narcyz tazetta [M, 514]

Tacet [M, 514]

Taceta [M, 514]

Cream narcissus [N, 281]

Italian daffodil [N, 281]

Polyanthus [N, 281]

Primrose peerless [N, 281]

Primrose peerelesse [N, 281]

Polyanthus Narcissus [PN, 257]

Polyanthus narcissus [N, 281]

***Nuphar lutea* Smith**

Bączewie [M, 527]

Bączywie [M, 527]

Bonczewie [M, 527]

Grążel [M, 527]

Grążel Grzybień żółty [M, 527]

grzybja [Sp, 20]

Grzybień biały [Sp, 20]

Grzebień błękitny [M, 527]

Grzibien [M, 527]

Grzybienie [M, 527]

grzybienie [Sp, 20]

Grzybienie żółte [M, 527]

Grzybień [M, 527]

Grzybień żółty [M, 527]

grzybja [Sp, 20]

Grzybne [M, 527]

Grzybye [M, 527]

grzybyne [M, 527]

grybyene [Sp, 20]

Kijonka [M, 527]

Kurza dupka [M, 527]

lelia wodna biała y żółta [Sp, 20]

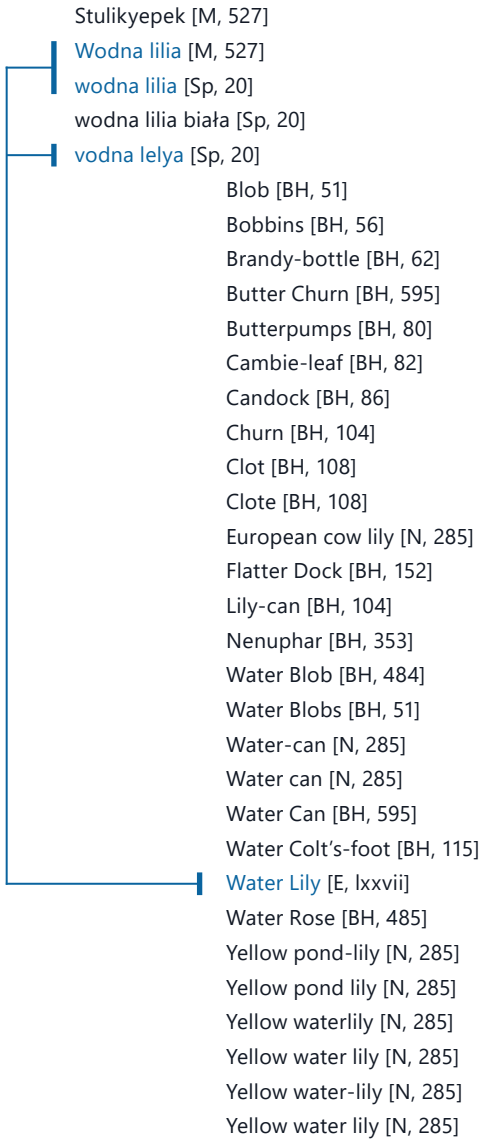
Lilia wodna żółta [M, 527]

Mamałucha [M, 527]

stulik [Sp, 20]

Stulikep [M, 527]

stulikepp [Sp, 20]



Blob BH, 51: 'A term applied to the flower of the water ranunculus', *Water Blobs*.

Bobbins BH, 56: refers to seed vessels.

Bonczewie The name might have been derived from the lexeme *bąk*, *bęczyć* – in the sense of 'deaf voice, clank' (cf. BRÜCKNER, 19) – perhaps from frogs that sit on leaves hunting insects.

Brandy-bottle BH, 62: 'A name usually explained as alluding to the odor of the flower, but rather more probably taken from the shape of the seed-vessel.'

Butterpumps BH, 80: 'The seed vessels' of the plant.

Candock BH, 86: 'From its broad leaves, and the shape of its seed-vessel, like that of a silver can or flagon.'

Churn BH, 104: The capsule of *Nuphar lutea*, L.

Clot RU, 80: applied in folk medicine for heart troubles. Maybe the name has been derived from the plant's healing properties.

Grążel The name might have been derived from *grądzieł* (meaning 'drawbar', cf. BRÜCKNER, 156).

Kijonka Unclear origin. Perhaps the name comes from *kijanka* – a 'washer for whipping underwear' (cf. BRÜCKNER, 229) or from *kijanka* meaning 'tadpole'.

Nenuphar BH, 353: old Latin name.

Water Rose BH, 485: as *Nymphea alba*, L.

Water Can, Butter Churn BH, 79: 'From the shape of the fruit'.

***Nymphaea alba* L.**

Bończewie [M, 528]

Gąska [M, 528]

Grzebija [M, 528]

Grzewija [M, 528]

Grzibien [M, 528]

Grzybień [M, 528]

Grzybień biały [M, 528]

Grzybienie [M, 528]

Grzybienie białe [M, 528]

grzybienie białe [Sp, 20]

Grzybina [M, 528]

Grzybye [M, 528]

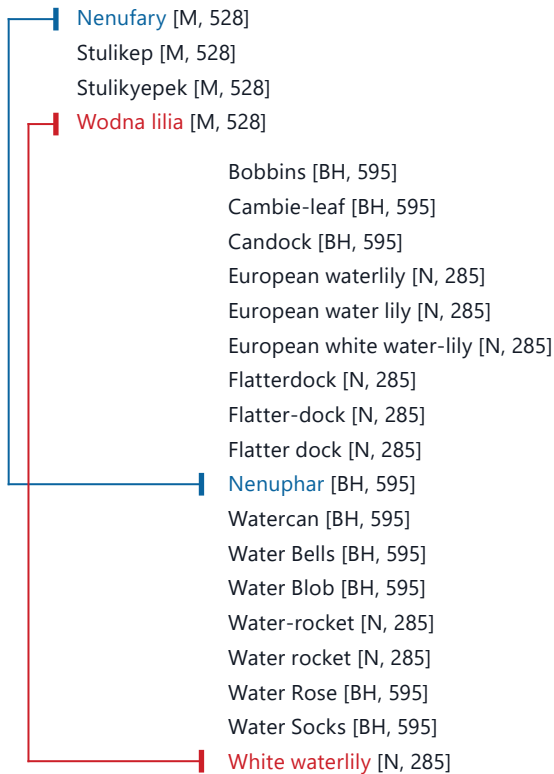
Grzybyenye [M, 528]

Grzybynye [M, 528]

Kerzenka [M, 528]

Mamałucha biała [M, 528]

Momycz [M, 528]



Gąska Perhaps the name comes from the name of a mashroom.

Grzybynye The name might have been derived from *grzyb* as mushrooms grow on wicks like the flowers of these plants (cf. BRÜCKNER, 163).

Nenufary Probably a calque from Latin. KREINER, 141: from the Greek *Nymphai* 'goddess of springs, streams, forests and meadows'.

PN, 262: NYMPHAEÁ: *Yellow Pond Lily*. 'From Greek, "nymph" plant.' 'Syn. Nuphar'.

***Osmunda regalis* L.**

Długosz [M, 548]

Podeźrzon królewski [M, 548]

Bog-onion [N, 295]

Bog onion [N, 295]

Bog Onion [PN, 270]

bon-wurt [E, 44]

Bracken [N, 295]
 Buckhorn [N, 295]
 Buck horn [N, 295]
 Buck-horn [N, 295]
 Buck's horn [N, 295]
 Buckshorn [N, 295]
 Buck's-horn [N, 295]
 Bucks-horne [N, 295]
 Bucks horne [N, 295]
 Buckthorn brake [N, 295]
 Buck thorn brake [N, 295]
 Buckhorn male fern [N, 295]
 Buckhorn Male-fern [PN, 270]
 Buckhorn male-fern [N, 295]
 Ditch fern [N, 295]
 Ditch Fern [PN, 270]
 Fern brake [N, 295]
 Flowering brake [N, 295]
 Flowering Brake [PN, 270]
 Flowering fern [N, 295]
 Flowering Fern [PN, 270]
 Flowering-fern [N, 295]
 Hartshorn bush [N, 295]
 Hartshorn bush [PN, 270]
 Harts horn bush [N, 295]
 Herb Christopher [N, 295; PN, 270]
 Herb-Christopher [N, 295]
 King's fern [N, 295]
 Kings' fern [N, 295]
 King fern [N, 295]
 King Fern [PN, 270]
 Lady brake [N, 295]
 Lady Brake [PN, 270]
 Male fern [N, 295]
 Malefern [N, 295]
 Male-fern [N, 295]
 Male ferne [N, 295]
 osmunda [E, 44]
 Osmunda Fern [L, 52]
 Osmund-the-waterman [N, 295; PN, 270]
 Osmund the water-man [N, 295]

Royal brake [N, 295]
Royal fern [N, 295]
Royal Fern [PN, 270]
Royal-fern [N, 295]
Royalfern [N, 295]
Royal Flowering Fern [PN, 270]
Royal flowering fern [N, 295]
Royal osmund [N, 295]
Royal osmunda [N, 295]
Snake fern [N, 295]
Snake Fern [PN, 270]
St. Christopher's herb [N, 295]
St. Christopher's Herb [PN, 270]
Saint Christopher herb [N, 295]
St. Christopher's-herb [N, 295]
Christophers herbe [N, 295]
Tree fern [N, 295]
Tree Fern [PN, 270]
Treefern [N, 295]
Water fern [N, 295]
Waterfern [N, 295]
Water-fern [N, 295]

Flowering Fern PN, 270: 'Dedicated to Osmuder, a Scandinavian deity. Marsh ferns, fertile fronds or portions of frond greatly modified, justifying the popular name.'

Osmunda Fern LINDSAY, 52: [...] 'called after a Celtic deity'.

Podeźrzon Unclear origin. STAROPOLSKI VI, 240 provides the term *podeśron/podeśrzon* for *Galanthus nivalis* L.

***Paeonia lactiflora* Pall.**

Paeonia L.
Benonia [M, 555]
Bion [M, 555]
Bujan [M, 555]
Byjon [M, 555]
 Piwonía [M, 555]
Piwońka [M, 555]

Chinese peony [N, 298]
Peony [N, 298; BH, 597]
Paeony [M, 555]

Bujan Unclear origin. Perhaps from *bujny* ('superb') (cf. STAROPOLSKI I, 176).

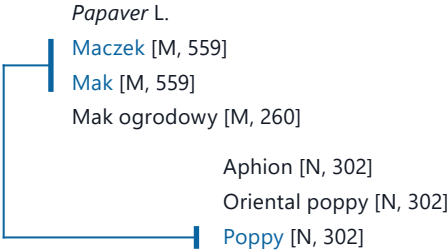
***Paeonia officinalis* L.**

Peonja [M, 555]
piuonya [Sp, 37]
Piwonia [M, 555]
piwonia [Sp, 37]
 piwonia lekarska [Sz, 250]
Piwonka [M, 555]
piwonka [Sp, 37]
Pÿwonÿa [M, 555]
 Chesses [PN, 273; BH, 597]
 Common peony [N, 298]
 Double peony [N, 298]
 Double pionie [N, 298]
 Female peony [N, 298]
 Female Pionie [N, 298]
 Misbegotten peony [N, 298]
 Misbegotten pionie [N, 298]
 Nanpie [PN, 273; BH, 597]
Paeonia [N, 298]
Peony [N, 298; PN, 273]
Paeony [N, 298]
 Pianet [PN, 273; BH, 377]
 Piany [PN, 273]
 Piney [N, 298]
 piney [PN, 273]
 Piny [BH, 597]
 Posy [BH, 597]
 Sheep-shearing Rose [PN, 273; BH, 597]
 Whitish peony [N, 298]
 Whitish pionie [N, 298]

Chesses BH, 100: by mistake to a poppy.

Pianet BH, 377: vulgar name.

Papaver orientale L.



Papaver rhoeas L.



Chasbow [BH, 597]
 Chasbowl [N, 302]
 Chasse [BH, 597]
 Cheese-bowl [N, 302]
 Cheese bowl [N, 302]
 Cheesebowl [BH, 597; N, 302]
 Cheesebowls [N, 302]
 Chesbow [BH, 597]
 Cockeno [N, 302]
 Chesbow [BH, 597]
 Cockrose [BH, 597]
 Collinhood [BH, 597]
 Common poppy [N, 302]
 Cop-rose [BH, 597]
 Copper-rose [BH, 597; N, 302]
 Copper rose [N, 302]
 Coquelicot [N, 302]
 Corn-flower [BH, 597]
 Corn pope [N, 302]
 Corn popple [N, 302]
 Corn poppy [BH, 597; N, 302]
 Corn puppy [N, 302]
 Corn-rose [N, 302]
 Corn Rose [N, 302]
 Cuprose [BH, 597]
 Cuprose-rose [N, 302]
 Cuprose rose [N, 302]
 Cuskin [BH, 597]
 Double red poppy [N, 302]
 Double red poppie [N, 302]
 Ear-aches [BH, 597]
 Feldrose (German) [N, 302]
 Field poppy [N, 302]
 Gipsy [BH, 597]
 Gipsies [BH, 597]
 Headache [N, 302]
 Head ache [N, 302]
 Head-ache [BH, 597]
 Headwark [N, 302]
 Joan silverpin [N, 302]
 Joan silver-pin [N, 302]

Joan silver pin [N, 302]
 Lightnings-flower [BH, 597]
 Pivot rouge (French) [N, 302]
 Poison Poppy [BH, 597]
 Pope [BH, 597]
 Purple single poppy [N, 302]
 Purple single poppie [N, 302]
 Red poppy [N, 302]
 Red Soldiers [BH, 597]
 Redweed [BH, 597; N, 302]
 Red-weed [N, 302]
 red weed [N, 302]
 Reed poppy [N, 302]
 Rhoegas [N, 302]
 Rose [BH, 597]
 Soldiers [BH, 597]
 Thunder Bolts [BH, 597]
 Thunder-flower [BH, 597; N, 302]
 Thunder flower [N, 302]
 Wild Maws [BH, 597]
 Wild poppy [N, 302]
 Wylde poppy [N, 302]

Canker-rose BH, 597: A rose which causes earache.

Thunder Bolts BH, 597 state that children were afraid to pick flowers because if the petals fell off when picked, the picker was in danger of being struck by lightning.

***Papaver somniferum* L.**

Mak [M, 560; Sp, 30]
 Mak ogrodny [Sp, 30]
 Mak ogrodowy [M, 560; Sp, 30]
 Mak siany [M, 560]
 mak siany [Sp, 30]
 Mak ślipnyj [M, 560]
 Makowiczy sok [M, 560]
 Opich [M, 560]
 Patrach [M, 560]
 Patrak [M, 560]
 patrak [W, 123]

Patroch [M, 560]

Patrzak [M, 560]

Zamorski mak [M, 560]

Balewort [BH, 597; N, 322]

Black poppy [N, 322]

Blacke poppy [N, 322]

Chasbol [BH, 597]

Chasse [BH, 597]

Cheese-bowl [N, 322]

Cheese bowl [N, 322]

Cheesebowl [BH, 597; N, 322]

Cheesebowls [N, 322]

chesbolle [E, lxxvii]

chespolle [E, lxxvii]

Common garden poppy [N, 322]

Common poppy [N, 322]

Double white poppy [N, 322]

Double white poppie [N, 322]

Garden poppy [N, 322]

Joan silverpin [N, 322]

Joan silver-pin [N, 322]

Joan silver pin [N, 322]

Joan Silver Pin [BH, 597]

Mack (South of Caucasus) [N, 322]

Makon (Dorian) [N, 322]

Maple-leaved viburnum [N, 322]

Marble Flower [BH, 323]

Mawseed [BH, 323; N, 322]

Maw-seed [N, 322]

Meconium [N, 322]

Opium [N, 322]

Opium poppy [N, 322]

Pash-pole [BH, 370]

Poppy [BH, 370; N, 322]

Succus thebaicus [N, 322]

White poppy [N, 322]

White single poppy [N, 322]

White single poppie [N, 322]

Balewort BH, 597: 'From *bealo*, bale, mischief.'

Joan Silver Pin BH, 597: 'of evil smell'.

Marble Flower BH, 323 – ‘Probably a garden form of *Papaver somniferum* L.’

Maw-seed PN, 274–275: reference to seeds.

Pash-pole BH, 370: ‘The double poppy.’

SPÓLNIK, 62 claims that the lexeme *poppy* is common to all Slavic languages. Since the 15th century, *mak* (‘poppy’) has been accompanied by such adjectives as wolfish/field/insane in reference to *Papaver rhoeas* L. (*Mak polny*).

WANIAKOWA, 93 states that *Papaver somniferum* L. is the ‘true’ poppy from which opium is produced. The other one is *mak polny* [lit. ‘field poppy’]. WANIAKOWA, 123 also mentions the name *patrak*.

Pelargonium peltatum (L.) L’Hér. Ex Aiton.

Pelargonium L.

Bodziszek [M, 570]

Czapli nosek [M, 570]

Muszkatel [M, 570]

Ivy geranium [N, 307]

Ivy-leaf geranium [N, 307]

Ivyleaf geranium [N, 307]

Ivy-leaved Geranium [PN, 279]

Bodziszek RU, 192: from the geranium family (*Geraniaceae* ‘bodziszkowate’).

Muszkatel Cf. STAROPOLSKI IV, 368. ‘Muszkat’ – refers to the plant named *Myristica fragrans*. *Muszkatela* – ‘a type of sweet vine, originally from Macedonia’.

Phacelia tanacetifolia Benth.

Bolestka [M, 581]

Wiązanka [M, 581]

Wdzięczysz [M, 581]

Phacelia [PN, 282]

LINDSAY, 66 reports solely *Phacelia Purshii*: Miami Mist.

***Phalaris arundinacea* L.**

Phalaris arundinacea L.→ *Baldingera arundinacea* Dumort.

Angielska pszenica [M, 107]

Angielska trawa [M, 107]

Łyska [M, 107]

Łystka [M, 107]

Mózga [M, 107]

Muzga [M, 107]

Ostrzyca [M, 107]

Tomka [M, 107]

Tonka [M, 107]

Aiguillettes d'armes (French) [N, 312]

Bent [BH, 37]

Bents [BH, 37]

Bride's-laces [N, 312; PN, 284]

Bride's Laces [BH, 65]

Brides' laces [N, 312]

Canary grass [N, 312]

Canary-grass [N, 312]

Canarie grasse [N, 312]

Coloured Calamagrostis [N, 312]

Daggers [N, 312; PN, 284]

Doggers [N, 312]

Floss [BH, 188]

Furrowed grass [N, 312]

Furrowed grasse [N, 312]

Gardener's-garters [N, 312]

Gardener's garters [N, 312]

Lady grass [N, 312]

Lady's-laces [N, 312]

Ladies laces [N, 312]

Ladies' laces [N, 312]

Ladies'-laces [N, 312; PN, 284]

Lady-laces [N, 312]

Lady's Ribands [BH, 296]

Lady's Ribbints [BH, 296]

Loch Reed [BH, 312]

Love's Laces [BH, 316]

London lace [N, 312]

London-lace [N, 312; PN, 284]

Painted grass [N, 312]

Painted-grass [N, 312; PN, 284]
 Painted grasse [N, 312]
 Reed [BH, 400]
 Reed canary [N, 312]
 Reed Canary Grass [BH, 85]
 Reed canary grass [N, 312]
 Reed canarygrass [N, 312]
 Reed canary-grass [N, 312]
 Reed Canary-grass [PN, 284]
 Reed grass [N, 312]
 Reedgrass [N, 312]
 Reed-grass [N, 312]
 Ribbon-grass [N, 312; PN, 284]
 Ribbon Grass [BH, 225]
 Ribbon grass [N, 312]
 Spires [N, 312]
 Streaked grasse [N, 312]
 Striped grass [N, 312]
 Sword grass [N, 312]
 Wild prairie timothy [N, 312]

Bent, Bents BH, 37: from bent grass; '[...] Bentles, meaning "dry, sandy pastures near the sea, covered chiefly with bent grass (East)'".

Bride's Laces BH, 65: 'In allusion to the ribbon-like leaves: bride-laces were "a kind of broad riband or small streamer, often worn at weddings."'

Floss BH, 188: 'The leaves of reed canary-grass.'

Lady's Ribands, Lady's Ribbints BH, 296: 'The variegated form of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.'

Loch Reed BH, 312: 'Common Reed-grass'.

Love's Laces BH, 316: 'The variegated form of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.'

Łystka The name was probably derived from *łyśkać się* meaning 'błyśkać' ('to flash/'shine') (cf. BRÜCKNER, 315).

PN, 284: PHÁLARIS: Canary grass. The Greek name of the grass genus, means 'shining'.

Reed Canary Grass BH, 85: 'A translation of *Phalaris arundinacea*, L.'

Ribbon Grass BH, 225: 'A common name for the striped garden variety of *Phalaris arundinacea* L.'

Phaseolus coccineus* L.Phaseolus* L.

Bób [M, 584]

Bób turecki [M, 584]

Boby tureckie [M, 584]

Faseol [M, 584]

Fasola [M, 584]

Fasoli [M, 584]

Fassola [M, 584]

Fazoły [M, 584]

Fizole [M, 584]

Groch [M, 584]

Groch biały [M, 584]

Groch fasola [M, 584]

Groch szablasy [M, 584]

Groch turecki [M, 584]

Groch włoski [M, 584]

Szabelbon [M, 584]

Szablak [M, 584]

Tyczna fasola [M, 584]

Tyczny groch [M, 584]

***Phlox divaricate* L.**

Blue phlox [N, 314]

Sweet William [N, 314]

Sweetwilliam [N, 314]

Sweet-william [N, 314]

Sweet William phlox [N, 314]

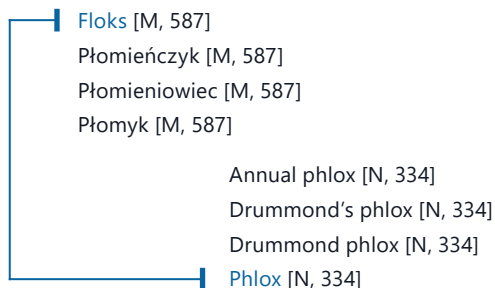
Sweetwilliam phlox [N, 314]

Wild blue phlox [N, 314]

Wild Sweet William [N, 314]

Wild Sweet-William [N, 314]

***Phlox drummondii* Hook.**



***Phlox subulata* L.**

Creeping phlox [N, 314]
Flowering-moss [N, 314]
Flowering Moss [PN, 285]
Flowering moss [N, 314]
flowering moss [C, 65]
Ground-pink [N, 314]
Ground Pink [PN, 285]
Ground pink [N, 314; C, 65]
Moss phlox [N, 314]
Moss pink [N, 314]
Moss Pink [PN, 285; C, 65]
Moss-pink [N, 314]
Mountain pink [N, 314]
mountain pink [C, 65]
Mountain-pink [N, 314]
Small Savory-leaf Virginia stitchwort [N, 314]
Small savory leaved Virginia stitchwort [N, 314]
Wild Pink [PN, 285]
Wild pink [N, 314]

***Physalis alkekengi* L.**

Alki [M, 593]
bobenky [Sp, 31]
bobonki [Sp, 31]
Graliczka [M, 593]
Garliczki [M, 593]

Jagoda żydowska [M, 593]
 mechouicze [Sp, 31]
 Michonki [M, 593]
 Michunki [M, 593]
 Miechowki [M, 593]
 miechowki [Sp, 30]
 miechowky [Sp, 30]
 Miechownica wiśniówka [M, 593]
 miechówki [Sp, 30]
 Miechunki [M, 593]
 miechunki [Sp, 30]
 mossanki [Sp, 31]
 mossonek [Sp, 31]
 oponecz [Sp, 31]
 pepenecz [Sp, 31]
 Pęcherzec [M, 593]
 pęcherzica [Sp, 30]
 Pęcherzyca [M, 593]
 pęcherzyca [Sp, 30]
 popinecz [Sp, 31]
 poponecz [Sp, 31]
 pupyenki [Sp, 31]
 Psianka [M, 593]
 Psie wiśnie [M, 593]
 psie wiśnie [Sp, 30]
 Psiej [M, 593]
 Szwondy [M, 593]
 thobolki [Sp, 31]
 vyssenki [Sp, 31]
 wiśnie psie [Sp, 30]
 Wiśniówka [M, 593]
 Workowiśnia pęcherzowata [M, 593]
 Żorawiny [M, 593]
 Żurawina [M, 593]
 Żydowska karazyja [M, 593]
 Żydowska wiśnia [M, 593]
 Żydowskie jajka [M, 593]

Alkekengi [PN, 287]
 Bladder-herb [PN, 287]
 Bladder Herb [BH, 48]
 Chinese Lantern Plant [C, 50]

husk tomato [C, 50]
 Strawberry Tomato [PN, 287]
 strawberry tomato [C, 50]
 Winter Cherry [PN, 287; C, 50; BH, 495]

Bladder Herb BH, 48: 'From its inflated calyx, from which it was supposed to be useful in diseases of the bladder.'

Bobenky BRÜCKNER, 32: name from 1472 for *alkakengi*. The name was introduced into medicine by the Arabs. The Polish name comes from the German *boborell(a)* – of unclear origin. Other names include: *bobonek*, *bobonki*, *bobenki*, *popeniec*, *popiniec*, *oponiec*, *pupienki* (BRÜCKNER, 32).

Bobonki bot. *Physalis Alkekengi* L. (STAROPOLSKI I, 117).

LINDSAY, 71: 'PHYSALIS, from *phusa*, a bladder, the large seed pod.'

PN, 287: *P. Alkekengi* 'Mediterranean region eastward to Japan.'

Żydowska karazyja BRÜCKNER, 219 provides entry for *karazja* meaning a type of a 17 century cloth.

Physalis peruviana L.

Alkekengi [N, 316]
 Barbados-goosberry [N, 316]
 Barbadoes gooseberry [N, 316]
 Barbadoes-gooseberry [N, 316]
 Cape gooseberry [N, 316]
 Cape-gooseberry [N, 316]
 Cape Gooseberry [PN, 287]
 Cherry tomato [N, 316]
 Cherry tomatoes [N, 316]
 Ground-cherry [N, 316]
 Groundcherry [N, 316]
 Ground cherry [N, 316]
 Husk-tomato [N, 316]
 Husk tomato [N, 316]
 Husk Tomato [PN, 287]
 Peruvian ground-cherry [N, 316]
 Peruvian groundcherry [N, 316]
 Peruvian ground cherry [N, 316]
 Peruvian Ground Cherry [PN, 287]

Peruvian Strawberry Tomato [PN, 287]
 Poha or Paina of Hawaiian Islands [PN, 287]
 Winter cherry [N, 316]
 Winter-cherry [N, 316]
 Winter cherries [N, 316]

***Portulaca grandiflora* Hook.**

Portulaca L.

Comosza [M, 624]
 Curza noga [M, 624]
 Komossa [M, 624]
 Krucza noga [M, 624]
 Krzew ogonkowy [M, 624]
 Kurza noga [M, 624]
 Portulak [M, 624]
 Portulaka [M, 624]
 Tłustosz [M, 624]
 Tłustosz pomorski [M, 624]
 Tłuścieniec [M, 624]

Portulaka oleracea L.

Kurza noga [M, 624]
 kurza noga [Sp, 38]
 kurzanoga [Sp, 38]
 Kurza noga ogrodowa [Sp, 38]
 Kurza stopa [M, 624]
 Portulak [M, 624]
 Portulaka [M, 624]
 portulaka [Sp, 38]

Portulaka ogrodowa [Sp, 38]

Portulaka pospolita [M, 624]
 tłustos [Sp, 38]
 Tłustosz [M, 634]
 tłustosz [Sp, 38]

Common portulaca [N, 356]
 French parsley [N, 356; C, 143]
 French Purslane [PN, 303]
 French purslane [N, 356]
 French pussley [N, 356]
 French pusley [N, 356]

	Garden Purslane [PN, 303]
	Garden purslane [N, 356]
	garden purslane [C, 143]
	Garden portulaca [N, 356; C, 143]
	Garden Portulaca [PN, 303]
	Kentucky Moss [PN, 303]
	Kentucky moss [N, 356; C, 143]
	Mexican Rose [PN, 303]
	Mexican rose [N, 356; C, 143]
	Moss [N, 356]
	Portulaca [N, 356]
	Rose-moss [N, 356; C, 143]
	Rose Moss [PN, 303]
	Rose moss [N, 356]
	Showy Portulaca [PN, 303]
	Showy portulaca [N, 356]
	showy portulaca [C, 143]
	Sun plant [N, 356; PN, 303]
	Sun-plant [N, 356]
	sun-plant [C, 143]
	Wax pink [N, 356]
	Wax Pink [PN, 303]
	Wax pinks [N, 356]
	wax-pinks [C, 143]

BH, 601 and **EARLE**, lvii report *Portulaca oleracea* (BH, 601: *Purslane*).

tlustosz SPÓLNIK, 117: derived from the physical features of the plant.

Primula auricula L.

	Aurykiel [M, 628]
	Aurykla [M, 628]
	Aurykuł [M, 628]
	Bukwica [M, 628]
	Kluczik [M, 628]
	Łyszczak [M, 628]
	Niedźwiedzie ucho [M, 628]
	Pierwiosnka [M, 628]
	Pierwiosnka aurykuła [M, 628]
	Pierwiosnka łyszczak [M, 628]

	Auricula [PN, 304]
	Bear's-ear [PN, 304]
	Bezor [PN, 304]
	French Cowslip [PN, 304]
	Dusty-miller [PN, 304]
	Mountain Cowslip [PN, 304]
	Primmily [PN, 304]
	Tanner's-apron [PN, 304]
	Yellow Auricula (of Alps) [PN, 304]

Łyszczak BRÜCKNER, 315 provides entry for *łyszczak* ('a nut'). STAROPOLSK IV, 133: *łyskać* from 'łśnić'/'błyskać' ('shine'/'flash').

Primula L.

Kluczyki [M, 628]

Kluczyki pierwiosnki [M, 628]

Kurze stopy [M, 628]

Pierwianek [M, 628]

Pierwiosnek [M, 628]

Pierwiosnka [M, 628]

Pierwiosłka [M, 628]

Uszko niedźwiedzie [M, 628]

Primula L.

Cowslip [N, 340]

Cowslips [N, 340]

Cowslyp [N, 340]

First-flower-of-the-spring [N, 340]

First flower of the spring [N, 340]

Primrose [N, 340; PN, 304]

PN, 304: Primrose. *Primulaceae*. 'The Latin name, "early blooming"'.

Primula elatior Hill.

Cow Sinkin [BH, 601]

Cow-sinkin [PN, 305]

Cowslip [BH, 601]

Five-finger-grass [BH, 601]

Five fingers [BH, 601]

Great Cowslip [PN, 305; BH, 601]

Oxlip [PN, 305; BH, 601]

Pagle [PN, 305]
 Paigle [PN, 305; BH, 601]
 Peagle [PN, 305]

Primula officinalis Hill, syn. *Prima veris* L.

Aurikel [M, 628]
 biała bukvicza [Sp, 36]
 biała buklica [Sp, 36]
 Boża ruczka [M, 628]
 Buklica [M, 628]
 Buklica biała [M, 628]
 Bukwina biała [M, 628]
 Klucze Ś-go Piotra [M, 628]
 Kluczyk [M, 628]
 Kluczyki [M, 628; Sz, 199]
 kluczyki [Sp, 36]
 Kluczyki niebieskie [M, 628]
 Kluczyki Ś-go Jana [M, 628]
 korzimir [Sp, 36]
 Kukawka [M, 628]
 kuroslyep [Sp, 36]
 Kuřá stopka [M, 628]
 Kurza stopa [M, 628]
 Kurze stopy [M, 628]
 Mnohin [M, 628]
 Paraliżowe ziele [M, 628]
 paraliżowe ziele [Sp, 36]
 pierwiosnka polna [Sp, 36]
 Pierwiosnek [M, 628]
 Pierwiosnek kluczyki [M, 628; Sz, 199]
 Pierwiosnka [M, 628]
 pierwiosnka biała i czarna [Sp, 36]
 Pierwiosnka kluczyki [M, 628; Sp, 36]
 Pierwiosnki [M, 628]
 Pierwiosnki kluczyki [M, 628]
 pirwosnka [Sp, 36]
 pirzwiosnka [Sp, 36]
 Piżmowe ziele [M, 628]
 przeswiosnka [Sp, 36]

Przylaszczki [M, 628]

stracze noszka [Sp, 36]

Ziele paraliżowe [M, 628]

ziele paraliżowe [Sp, 36]

Artetyke [N, 339; BH, 601]

Cooslip [BH, 70]

Coostropple [BH, 70]

Couslop [BH, 70]

Cow-paigle [BH, 70]

Cow Paigle [BH, 70]

Cowslap [BH, 70]

Cowslek [BH, 70]

Cowslip [PN, 304; N, 339; BH, 70]

Cowslips [N, 339]

Cowslyp [N, 339]

Cowslip [Cowslips, two in a hose] [N, 339]

Cowslip primrose [N, 339]

Cowslip Primrose [PN, 304]

Cowslip Prim-rose [BH, 70]

Cowslop [BH, 70]

Cow's-month [BH, 70]

Cow-stripling [BH, 70]

Cow-stropple [BH, 70]

Crewel [BH, 70]

Culverkeys [PN, 304; BH, 70]

English Cowslip [PN, 304]

Fairy Cups [BH, 70]

Galligaskins [BH, 70]

Gaskins [BH, 70]

Herb Peter [PN, 304; N, 339; BH, 70]

Herb Paralysy [BH, 70]

Herbe paralysy [N, 339]

Horse Buckles [BH, 70]

Lady's-keys [PN, 304]

Lady Keyes [BH, 70]

Lady's Fingers [BH, 70]

May Flower [BH, 70]

Pagle [PN, 304; N, 339]

Pagil [PN, 304]

Paigle [PN, 304; BH, 70]

Palsywort [PN, 304; BH, 70]

Passwort [BH, 70]
 Peter [BH, 70]
 Petty Mullein [BH, 70]
 Plaggis [BH, 70]
 Plum-rocks [BH, 70]
 Pretty Mullen (Mullein) [PN, 304]
 Polyanthus (Polander) [PN, 304]
 Polyanthus [N, 339]
 Primrose [N, 339]
 St. Peter's wort [PN, 304]
 St. Peterwort [BH, 70]

Artetyke BH, 17: *Primula veris* L.: 'as corruption of arthritica, an old name of the plant, the plant cured joints, the disease was called *artetyke*'.

Bukwica A plant of hairy leaves (cf. BRÜCKNER, 48).

Horse Buckles BH, 70: 'Probably a corruption of *Paigles*, the East Anglian name for cowslips'.

Pulsatilla patens Mill. (syn. *Anemone patens* L.)

Kocanka [M, 643]
 Sasanka [M, 643]
 Sasanka otwarta [M, 643]

American pasqueflower [N, 346]
 American pasque-flower [N, 346]
 American pulsatilla [N, 346]
 April-fools [N, 346]
 April fools [N, 346]
 April-fool [N, 346]
 Badger [N, 346]
 Badgers [N, 346]
 Easter flower [N, 346]
 Easter-flower [N, 346]
 Easter flowers [N, 346]
 Gosling [N, 346]
 Hartshorn plant [N, 346]
 Hartshorn-plant [N, 346]
 Headache plant [N, 346]
 Head-ache plant [N, 346]

Headache-plant [N, 346]
 Hokshi-chekpa wah'cha (Dakota, twin flower) [N, 346]
 Mayflower [N, 346]
 May flower [N, 346]
 May-flower [N, 346]
 Pasque flower [N, 346]
 Pasque-flower [N, 346]
 Pasqueflower [N, 346]
 Pasque floures [N, 346]
 Prairie anemone [N, 346]
 Prairie-smoke [N, 346]
 Prairie smoke [N, 346]
 Rock-lily [N, 346]
 Rock lily [N, 346]
 Rock lilies [N, 346]
 Twin flower [N, 346]
 Twinflower [N, 346]
 Twin-flower [N, 346]
 Wild crocus [N, 346]
 Windflower [N, 346]
 Wind flower [N, 346]
 Wind-flower [N, 346]
 Wind-floures [N, 346]
 Winde-floures [N, 346]

Kocanka Cf. BRÜCKNER, 242: herb liked by cats.

***Pulsatilla pratensis* Mill.**

Czarne ziele [M, 643]
 czarne ziele [Sz, 323]
 Ronikieca [M, 643]
 Sank [M, 643]
 Sasanka [M, 643]
 sasanka łąkowa [Sz, 323]
 sasanka zwisła [Sz, 323]
 Sasanki ranne [M, 643]
 wietrznica [Sz, 323]
 Zajaczy son [M, 643]
 zajaczy son [Sz, 323]
 Zawilec łąkowy [M, 643]

Dane's-blood [PN, 311]
 Easter-flower [PN, 311]
 European Pulsatilla [PN, 311]
 Pasque-Flower [C, 1]
 Pasque-flower [N, 311]
 Pulsatilla [PN, 311]

CHODURSKA, 99: In addition to its protective function, this plant was believed, among the Eastern Slavs, to have the ability to open all locks. It cured whooping cough, bronchitis and rheumatic pains, and relieved labor pains.

SZCZEŚNIAK, 324: Sorcerers used this plant to send dreams to plants and animals. 'Picked at the time of flowering in the morning May dew, dried and placed under the pillow, it had the power to reveal the future to the sleeper – happy or unhappy.' The plant was used against demons (a decoction of the herb collected during the flowering period – April-May).

***Pulsatilla vernalis* (L.) Mill.**

Pulsatilla Mill.
 Czarne ziele [M, 642]
 Czarnoziel [M, 642]
 Dzwonek [M, 642]
 Dzwonek kuchenny [M, 642]
 Noc y dzień [M, 642]
 Sasanka [M, 642; Sp, 44]
 sasanka [Sp, 44]
 sasanki [Sp, 44]
 sasanki rane [Sp, 44]
 sasenki [Sp, 44]
 saszenki [Sp, 44]
 snek [Sp, 44]
 Wietrznica leśna [M, 643]
 Zawilec [Sp, 44]
Pulsatilla vernalis (L.) Mill.
 Sasanka [M, 643]

Pulsatilla Mill.
 Blue-tulip [N, 346]
 Bluetulip [N, 346]
 Blue tulip [N, 346]
 Lion's-beard [N, 346]

Lion's beard [N, 346]
 Lions' beard [N, 346]
 Pasque flower [N, 346]
 Pasque-flower [N, 346]
 Pasqueflower [N, 346]
 Pasque floures [N, 346]
 Wild crocus [N, 346]

***Pulsatilla vulgaris* Mill. (syn. *Anemone pulsatilla* L.)**

Czarne korzenie [M, 643]
 Czarne ziele [M, 643]
 Maczki zajęcze [M, 643]
 Sank [M, 643]
 Sasanka [M, 643]
 Sasanka czarne ziele [M, 643]
 Sasanka dzwonkowata [M, 643]
 Sęk [M, 643]
 Sosenka [M, 643]
 Wietrznic dzwonkowata [M, 643]
 Zawilec czarne ziolo [M, 643]
 Zawilec czarny [M, 643]
 Zawilec sasanka [M, 643]
 Zawilec sosienka [M, 643]
 Ziele wietrzne [M, 643]

Anemone pulsatilla L.
 Anemone [BH, 54]
 April fools [C, 1]
 badgers [C, 1]
 Bluemony [BH, 54]
 Blue Emony [BH, 54]
 blue tulip [C, 1]
 cat's-eyes [C, 1]
 Coventry Bells [BH, 35]
 Coventry-bells [BH, 121]
 Dane's Blood [BH, 142]
 Easter-flower [C, 1]
 Flaw-flower [BH, 187]
 gosling [C, 1]
 headache-plant [C, 1]

hartshorn-plant [C, 1]
 lion's-beard [C, 1]
 Mayflower [C, 1]
 Pasque-Flower [C, 1]
 Passeflower [BH, 371]
 prairie smoke [C, 1]
 Pulsatill [BH, 391]
 rock lily [C, 1]
 wild crocus [C, 1]
 wind-flower [C, 1]
 Wind Flower [BH, 494]

Coventry Bells BH, 35: "In Cambridgeshire where they grow they are named *Coventry bells*."

Dane's Blood BH, 142: 'A name applied to three very different plants, and in every case connected with a legend that they sprung up from the blood of Danes who had been killed in battle.' 'It is worthy to note that all three plants are so called in the vicinity of the Bartlow Hills (*Camb.*), and that these hills are said to have been thrown up by the Danes in commemoration of the battle fought between Cnut and Edmund Ironsides in 1016.'

Wind Flower BH, 494: general name for species *Anemone*.

***Reseda odorata* L.**

Rezeda [M, 659]
 Rozeda [M, 659]
 Rozeta [M, 659]
 Rozetka [M, 659]
 Rukiew hiszpańska [M, 659]
 Common Mignonette [PN, 317]
 Common mignonette [N, 356]
 Garden Mignonette [PN, 317]
 Mignonette [PN, 317; N, 356]
 Mignonetter [N, 356]

***Ricinus communis* L.**

Dłoń krystowa [M, 669]
 Drzewo krzyża [M, 669]
 Kleszczowina [M, 669]
 Konop włoska [M, 669]
 Rączki [M, 669]
 Rącznik [M, 669]
 Skoczek [M, 669]
 Agno casto (Portuguese) [N, 381]
 Bofareira [N, 381]
 Castor [N, 381]
 Castor bean [N, 381; C, 99–100]
 Castor-bean [N, 381]
 Castor-oil plant [N, 381; C, 99–100]
 Castor oil plant [N, 381]
 Castor-oil-plant [N, 381]
 Common castor-bean [N, 381]
 Figuero inferno (Portuguese) [N, 381]
 Girasole (Italian) [N, 381]
 Hand-of-God [N, 381]
 Hand of God [N, 381]
 Kick [BH, 287]
 Lamourou (West Indies) [N, 381]
 Man's-motherwort [N, 381]
 Man's motherwort [N, 381]
 man's motherwort [C, 99–100]
 Mexican seed [N, 381]
 Mexico seed [N, 381]
 Mexican weed [N, 381]
 Mexico-weed [N, 381; C, 99–100]
 Oil plant [N, 381]
 oil-plant [C, 99–100]
Palma Christi [N, 381]
 palma Christi [C, 99–100]
Palmcristi [N, 381]
 Steadfast [N, 381]
 steadfast [C, 99–100]
 Stedfast [N, 381]
 Wunderbaum [N, 381]

Kick BH, 287: "The herb *Palma Christi*." 'For a note on this, which should be spelt *kik*, and has no claim to be considered an English name'.

Rudbeckia hirta* L.Rudbeckia* L.

Czesłota [M, 674]

Kęgielnica [M, 674]

Rotacznic [M, 674]

Rudbeckia [M, 674]

Ruśniatka [M, 674]

Black-eyed Susan [PN, 326; C, 86; N, 365]

Blackeyed Susan [N, 365]

Brown-Daisy [PN, 326]

Brown daisy [N, 365]

Brown-daisy [N, 365]

brown daisy [C, 86]

Brown-Betty [N, 365]

Brown Betty [PN, 326; N, 365]

brown Betty [C, 86]

brown-eyed Susan [C, 86]

Brown-eyed Susan [PN, 326; N, 365]

Browneyed Susan [N, 365]

Brown-eyed-Susan [N, 365]

Browneyedsusan [N, 365]

bull-daisy [C, 86]

Bull's eye daisy [N, 365]

Bullseye daisy [N, 365]

bull's-eye daisy [C, 86]

Bull's-eyes [N, 365]

Bull's eyes [N, 365]

Bullseye [N, 365]

Bulls-eyes [N, 365]

Coneflower [N, 365]

Cone-flower [C, 86; N, 365]

Cone flower [N, 365]

Darkey-head [N, 365]

Darkey head [N, 365]

English bull's-eye [PN, 326; C, 86; N, 365]

English bull's eye [N, 365]

English bullseye [N, 365]

Golden Jerusalem [PN, 326; N, 365]

golden Jerusalem [C, 86]

Nigger Daisy [PN, 326]

nigger-daisy [C, 86]

Nigger-head [PN, 326]
 niggerhead [C, 86]
 Ox-eye daisy [PN, 326; N, 365]
 Oxe eye daisy [N, 365]
 Oxeyedaisy [N, 366]
 Ox-eyed daisy [N, 366]
 Poorland daisy [N, 366]
 Poor-land daisy [N, 366]
 poor-man's daisy [C, 86]
 Wéstawab-gonik (Chippewa, yellow flower) [N, 366]
 yellow ox-eye [C, 86]
 Yellow ox-eye daisy [N, 366]
 Yellow Daisy [PN, 326; C, 86]
 yellow-daisy [N, 366]
 Yellow daisy [N, 366]
 Yellow daisies [N, 366]

kręgielnica BRÜCKNER, 267: the name *kręgielnica* was registered in Kraków in 1577. German *Kegel* – a game pole: *kręgielek*, *obarzanek*.

ruśniatka Etymology unknown. Perhaps the name comes from the adjective *rusy*, meaning 'rusty' because of the color of the flowers (cf. BRÜCKNER, 469).

***Rudbeckia laciniata* L.**

Odolan [M, 674]

Conedisk [N, 366]
 Cone disk [N, 366]
 Cone-disk [N, 366; PN, 326]
 Cone-disk sunflower [N, 366]
 Cone-disk Sunflower [PN, 326]
 Coneflower [N, 366]
 Cone-flower [N, 366; PN, 326]
 Cone flower [N, 366]
 Cut-leaf coneflower [N, 366]
 Cutleaf coneflower [N, 366]
 Gí'ziso'būgons' (Chippewa, sun, little leaf) [N, 366]
 Gí'zūwe'bigwa'is (Chippewa, it is scattering) [N, 366]
 Goldenglow [N, 366]
 Gloden glow [N, 366]
 Golden-glow [N, 366; C, 86]

Green-headed Cone-flower [PN, 326]
 Green-head cone-flower [N, 366]
 Green-headed cone-flower [N, 366]
 green-headed cone-flower [C, 86]
 Green-headed coneflower [N, 366]
 Green-headed cone flower [N, 366]
 Jagged-leaf rudbeckia [N, 366]
 Jagged-leaved rudbeckia [N, 366]
 Sunflower [N, 366]
 Sun-flower [N, 366]
 Tall coneflower [N, 366]
 Tall cone-flower [N, 366]
 Tall cone flower [N, 366]
 Tall Cone-flower [PN, 326; C, 86]
 Thimble-weed [N, 366; PN, 326]
 Thimble weed [N, 366]
 thimble-weed [C, 86]
 Wild golden-glow [N, 366]
 Wild golden glow [N, 366]

Odolan BRÜCKNER, 375: *Odolan* is the Proto-Slavic name of several magical plants; recorded in the 11th century; also used as a proper name.

***Salvia sclarea* L.**

Salvia L.

Salvia [M, 685]

Szałwia [M, 685]

Szałwija [M, 685]

Szołwija [M, 685]

Clammy sage [N, 394]
 Clare [BH, 106]
 Clary [N, 394; PN, 331]
 Clarey [N, 394]
 Clarry [N, 394]
 Cleareye [PN, 331]
 Clear-eye [N, 394]
 Common clary [N, 394]
 Garden clary [N, 394]
 Garden clarie [N, 394]

God's-eie [PN, 331]
 God's Eye [BH, 208]
 Goody's Eye [BH, 208]
 Oculus Christi [PN, 331]
 Scallewort [BH, 418; PN, 331]
 See-bright [N, 394; PN, 331]
 See bright [N, 394]

Goody's Eye BH: 208 'a corruption of God's Eye'.

SPÓLNIK, 117 lists only *Salvia pratensis* L./ Szałwia łąkowa: *zwieszonek* (as the plant's shape resembles a curved, drooping nose).

WANIAKOWA, 51 states that the word *Salvia* is borrowed from Latin.

Santolina chamaecyparissus L.

Cyprys [M, 689]
 Cyprys fałszywy [M, 689]
 Cyprys ogrodowy [M, 689]
 Cyprys ziele [M, 689]
 Cyprysowe ziele [M, 689]
 Świętolina [M, 689]
 Świętoziół [M, 689]
 Cypress herb [N, 367]
 Garden Cypress [BH, 139]
 Lavender-cotton [N, 367]
 Lavendercotton [N, 367]
 Lavender cotton [N, 367; PN, 332]
 Josselyn [N, 367]
 Sea wormwood [N, 367]

Saxifraga aizoon Jacq.

S. granulata L.
 Łomikamień [M, 693]
 Łomikamień ziarnisty [M, 694]
 Panoszki [M, 694]
 Sierotki [M, 694]
 Sieroty [M, 694]

Skalnica [M, 694]

Trank majowy [M, 694]

Aizoon saxifrage [N, 378]

Lifelong saxifrage [N, 378]

Live-long saxifrage [N, 378; C, 60]

Panoszki Unclear origin. *Panosza* is a lower class noble. Derived from *Pan* ('Sir') (cf. BORYŚ, 411).

***Saxifraga sarmentosa* L., syn. *S. stolonifera* Curtis**

Łomikamień [Sz, 262]

Aaron's-beard [PN, 336; BH, 4]

Beard [BH, 359]

Beefsteak [N, 398]

Beef steak [N, 398]

Beefsteak Geranium [PN, 336]

Beefsteak plant [N, 398]

Beafsteak-plant [N, 398]

Beafsteakplant [N, 398]

Breakstone [BH, 64]

Chinese Saxifrage [PN, 336]

Creeping-sailor [PN, 336]

Creeping sailor [BH, 128]

Creeping saxifrage [N, 398]

Humility [PN, 336; BH, 545]

Mother-of-thousands [PN, 336]

Mother of Thousands [BH, 343]

Old-man's-beard [PN, 336]

parsley Pert [BH, 370]

Parsley Piert [BH, 370]

Pedlar's-basket [PN, 336]

Pedlar's Basket [BH, 373]

Poor-man's Geranium [PN, 336]

Roving-Jenny [PN, 336]

Roving Jenny [BH, 408]

Roving sailor [BH, 408]

Sailor plant [N, 398]

Spider Plant [BH, 456]

Spider plant [PN, 336]

Strawberry Plant [BH, 456]
 Strawberry plant [PN, 336]
 Strawberry-geranium [N, 398]
 Strawberry Geranium [PN, 336]
 Strawberry saxifrage [N, 398]
 Thread-of-life [PN, 336; BH, 467]
 Wandering-Jew [N, 398]
 Wandering Jew [PN, 336; N, 398]

Breakstone BH, 64: "From Lat. *Saxifraga*, a plant that fissures a rock, understood as meaning a lithotriptic plant, to be administered in cases of calculus."

EARLE, 36: '*Saxifraga*, sund-corn.'

Thread-of-life BH, 467: '[...] the threadlike runners giving rise to new plants having suggested the name.'

Saxifraga x arendsii Arends

Saxifraga L.

Ciemieżyk [M, 693]

Kamyenne szyele [M, 693]

Kryszykamień [M, 693]

Łamikamień [M, 693]

Łomikamień [M, 693]

Łomiskał [M, 693]

Przełomikamień [M, 693]

Rospikamień [M, 693]

Roszbykamjën [M, 693]

Rozłup [M, 693]

Sete Marie szlasz [M, 693]

Skalnica [M, 693]

Skalnik [M, 693]

Złomikamień [M, 693]

Saxifraga L.

Mayflower [N, 378]

May flower [N, 378]

May-flower [N, 378]

Mountain saxifrage [N, 378]

Purple saxifrage [N, 378]

Saxifrage [N, 378]

Spotted saxifrage [N, 378]
Stonebreak [N, 378]
 Yellow saxifrage [N, 378]

Ciemieżyk Unclear origin. BORYŚ, 80: *Ciemieżyć* means 'to oppress'. STAROPOLSKI I, 294: *ciemieżnik* – 'temerarius', 'impudent'.

***Scilla siberica* Haw.**

Scilla L.
 Cebula morska [M, 698]
 Cebula zamorska [M, 698]
Cebulica [M, 698]
 Ckliweica [M, 698]
 Cwiklica [M, 698]
 Ledeburya [M, 698]
 Morsknica [M, 698]
 Mysz cebula [M, 698]
 Oszloch [M, 698]
 Rastek [M, 698]
 Scilla [M, 698]
 Scylla [M, 698]
 Wiośnianka [M, 698]

S. siberica Haw.
 Siberian squill [N, 380]
 Squill [BH, 449]
Scilla L.
 Cape Hyacinth [PN, 337]
Squill [PN, 337]

EARLE, 25: '*Scilla*, glædene.'

Squill BH, 449: 'The general name for the various species of *Scilla*'.

Wiośnianka BRÜCKNER, 623 *wiośniany* refers to *wiosna* ('spring').

***Sedum acre* L.**

murzik [Sp, 42]
 muzik [Sp, 42]
 oczystek [Sp, 42]

Pryszczeniec [M, 705]
 Pryszczyrnica [M, 705]
 Pryszczyrnik [M, 705]
 Razchadnik [Sz, 259]
 Roiownik pieprzny [M, 705]
 roschodnik [Sp, 42]
 roszchodnik [Sp, 42]
 Rozchodnik [M, 705]
 rozchodnik [Sp, 42]
 Rozchodnik ostry [M, 705]
 Rozchodnik pospolity [Sp, 42]
 Rozchodnik pryszczeniec [M, 705]
 Rozchodnik pryszczyrnik [M, 706]
 roschodnik wielki [Sp, 42]
 rozchodnik wielki [Sp, 42]
 rozchodnik większy [Sp, 42]
 Rycytnik [M, 706]
 rycytnik [Sp, 42]
 rycytnik ostry [Sp, 42]
 tuczen [Sp, 42]

Bird's-bread [N, 383]
 Bird's bread [N, 383]
 Biting stonecrop [N, 383]
 biting stonecrop [MP, 138]
 Biting stone crop [N, 383]
 Common stonecrop [N, 383]
 Country Pepper [BH, 375]
 Country-pepper [BH, 120]
 Creeping Charlie [BH, 524]
 creeping Charlie [N, 383]
 Creeping-Charlie [PN, 341]
 Creeping-charlie [N, 383]
 Creeping charley [N, 383]
 Creeping Jack [N, 383; BH, 128/276]
 Creeping-Jack [PN, 341]
 Creeping Jenny [BH, 524]
 Creeping Sailor [BH, 128]
 Crowdy [PN, 341]
 Crowdy Kit o' the Wall [BH, 525]
 English moss [N, 383]
 French Moss [BH, 194]

Ginger [N, 383; PN, 341; BH, 206]
 Gynger [N, 383]
 Gold Dust [BH, 209]
 Gold Chain [BH, 209]
 Gold-chain [PN, 341]
 Golden Moss [PN, 341; BH, 210]
 Golden moss [N, 383]
 Goldmoss [N, 383]
 Gold moss [N, 383]
 Gold-moss stonecrop [N, 383]
 Goldmoss stonecrop [N, 383]
 Houseleek [BH, 271]
 Illecebra [N, 383]
 Jack-of-the-Buttery [BH, 277]
 Jack-of-the-buttery [N, 383; PN, 341]
 Jack of the buttery [N, 383]
 Kit-of-the-wall [N, 383; PN, 341]
 Little houseleek [N, 383]
 Little house leek [N, 383]
 Love-entangled [N, 383]
 Love entangled [N, 383]
 Love entangle [N, 383]
 Love-entangle [N, 383; PN, 341]
 Mouse-tail [BH, 345]
 Moss [BH, 341]
 Mossy stonecrop [N, 383]
 Mossy Stonecrop [PN, 341]
 Mountain-moss [N, 383]
 Mountain moss [N, 383]
 Mountain Moss [PN, 341]
 Pepper-crop [N, 383; PN, 341]
 Pepper crop [N, 383]
 Pig's Ears [BH, 558]
 Poor-man's-pepper [N, 383; PN, 341]
 Poor-man's pepper [N, 383]
 Poor man's pepper [N, 383]
 Poor Man's Pepper [BH, 386]
 Pricket [N, 383; PN, 341; BH, 388]
 Prick madam [N, 383]
 Prick-madam [N, 383; PN, 341]
 Prick-madame [N, 383]

Rock Crop [BH, 404]
 Rock plant [N, 383]
 Rock-plant [N, 383]
 rock-plant [PN, 341]
 Rock Plant [BH, 404]
 Small houseleek [N, 383]
 Small house leek [N, 383]
 Small house-leek [N, 383]
 Stonecrop [N, 383]
 Stone crop [N, 383]
 Stone-crop [N, 383; BH, 455]
 Stonnard [PN, 341]
 Tangle-tail [N, 383; PN, 341]
 Tangle tail [N, 383]
 Treasure-of-love [N, 383; PN, 341]
 trip-madam [PN, 341]
 Wall-moss [N, 383]
 Wall moss [N, 383]
 Wall Moss [PN, 341]
 Wall-pepper [PN, 341; N, 383]
 Wall pepper [N, 383]
 wall pepper [MP, 138]
 Wallwort [PN, 341; N, 383]
 Wall wort [N, 383]
 Wallwoort [BH, 483; N, 383]
 Warm grass [BH, 231]

Country-pepper BH, 120: 'From its extremely pungent flavour.'

Ginger BH, 206: 'From its extreme pungency.'

Gold Chain, Gold Dust BH, 209: 'from the profusion of small yellow flowers'.

Golden Moss BH, 210: Worm grass "of the liknesse of the leaves unto wormes".

Pryszczeniec BRÜCKNER, 440 says that *pryskirnik* is a plant; the name comes from *prysk*, i.e., *żar* ('heat'), *prysk koński* ('horse muzzle').

Pryszczynica STAROPOLSKI VII, 79: *pryszcz* ('ulcer').

Tuczen BRÜCKNER, 583: the name *tuczen muzyk* refers to a plant. *Tuk*, *tuczny* were derived from 'fat', 'lard'.

Sempervivum arachnoideum L.

Sempervivum L.

Roik [M, 708]

Rojnik [M, 708]

Rojownik [M, 708]

Rozchodnýk [M, 708]

Rozchodnik [M, 708]

Rozchodnik większy [M, 708]

Semperwija [M, 708]

Skoczek [M, 708]

Zawszesz [M, 708]

Zroža [M, 708]

Sempervivum L.

Houseleek [N, 384]

House leek [N, 384]

House-leek PN, 341: 'From Latin "ever living"'.

Skoczek Name derived from *skakać* ('jump') (cf. BRÜCKNER, 494).

Sempervivum tectorum L.

Barwnick [M, 708]

Grobowe ziele [M, 708]

Gromotrzask [M, 708]

gromotrzask [Sp, 42]

Korzanky [M, 708]

mniejszy roschodnik [Sp, 42]

netrzek [Sp, 42]

rogownik [Sp, 42]

roiewnik własny [Sp, 42]

Roównik [M, 708]

roównik [Sp, 42]

roioownik własny [Sp, 42]

Rojewnik [M, 708]

Rojnik [Sz, 274]

Rojnik czerwony [M, 708]

rojnik pospolity [Sz, 274]

rojnik murowy [Sz, 274]

Rojownik [M, 708]

rojownik własny [Sp, 42]

Rozchodnik [M, 708]
rozchodnik mały [Sp, 42]
Rozchodnik wielki [M, 708]
royownik [Sp, 42]
Roynik zwyczajny [Sp, 42]
Rożewnik [M, 708]
Samoroda [M, 708]
Skoczek [M, 708]
Skoczek czerwonokwiatowy [M, 708]
Skoczek pospolity [Sp, 42]
skoczki [Sz, 274]
Wieczne ziele [M, 708]
wieczne ziele [Sz, 274]

Aigreen [BH, 21]
Ayegreen [N, 384]
Aye green [N, 384]
Aye-green [BH, 21]
aye-green [C, 146]
Bullock's-eye [N, 384; PN, 341]
Bullocks eie [N, 384]
Bullock's eye [N, 384; BH, 73]
bullock's eye [C, 146]
Common houseleek [N, 384]
Cyphel [BH, 139]
Fews [BH, 181]
Fon [PN, 341]
Fone (Scotland) [PN, 341]
Foos [BH, 191]
Fouse [BH, 191]
Fuit [BH, 195]
Fuits [BH, 195]
Full [BH, 195]
Great houseleek [N, 384]
Great houseleeke [N, 384]
Healing-blade [N, 384]
Healing blade [N, 384; PN, 341]
healing blade [C, 146]
Hen-and-chickens [N, 384; PN, 341; C, 146]
Hen and chickens [N, 384]
Hockerie-topner [PN, 341; BH, 261]
Homewort [N, 384; PN, 341; BH, 265]

homewort [C, 146]
 House-green [BH, 271]
 Houseleek [N, 384; PN, 341; C, 146; E, lxxviii]
 House leek [N, 384]
 Huslock [BH, 273]
 Imbreke [PN, 341]
 Jobarbe [PN, 341]
 Jobarde [N, 384]
 Jojarbe [N, 384]
 Jo-barbe [BH, 280]
 Jubard [PN, 341; BH, 281]
 Jupiter's-beard [N, 384]
 Jupiter's beard [N, 384; PN, 341; C, 146]
 Jupitersbeard [N, 384]
 Jupiters-beard [N, 384]
 Jupiter's-eye [N, 384]
 Jupiter's eye [N, 384]
 Old-man-and-woman [N, 384]
 Poor Jan's Leaf [BH, 610]
 Poor Jan's leaf [N, 384]
 poor Jan's leaf [C, 146]
 Roof houseleek [N, 384]
 Selfegrene [N, 384]
 Sen-green [N, 384]
 sen-green [C, 146]
 Sengreen [PN, 341]
 Sigrim [BH, 431]
 Singreen [BH, 431]
 Sun-green [BH, 459]
 Thunder plant [N, 384]
 Thunder-plant [N, 384; PN, 341; BH, 610]
 thunder-plant [C, 146]

Aigreen, Aye-green BH, 21: "The leaves are grene: wherefore we thynke that *Aygreen* is a better name for it than *Singrene*".

EARLE, 32: '*Sempervivum*, sinfulle.'

Hockerie-topner BH, 261: "probably a cant or gipsy name."

Homewort BH, 265 "Planted on a roof it was supposed to protect from thunder."

Jo-barbe BH, 280 'A contraction of the French *joubarb*, i.e. *barba jovis*.'

Rojownik BRÜCKNER, 461: the name *rojownik* comes from ‘everything that sprouts,’ e.g., referring to a spring, ‘to swarm’.

Thunder-plant PN, 341: 'formerly believed to ward off lightning'.

Senecio cineraria DC, *Cyneraria maritima* L.

Białun [M, 708]

Dusty-miller [PN, 342]
grunde swilige [E, 81]
Senecio [E, 81]

Senecio L.

chrobacznik [Sp, 45]

Jakuba S. ziele [Sp, 45]

łomikość [Sp, 45]

krzizaczecz [Sp, 45]

krzizevnik [Sp, 45]

krzyżownik [Sp, 45]

Marzymłodek [M, 708]

Michałki [M, 708]

Morowiec [M, 708]

Omen [M, 708]

popiołek [Sp, 45]

proschyani kwyat [Sp, 45]

Przeciwiem [M, 708]

przimothnik [Sp, 45]

Przymiot [M, 708]

przymiot [Sp, 45]

Przymiotowe ziele [M, 708]

przymiotowe ziele [Sp, 45]

sczigelki [Sp, 45]

Starczyk [M, 708]

Starzec [M, 708]

starzec [Sp, 45]

starzec wielki [Sp, 45]

Starzec pospolity [Sp, 45]

Starzec Jakubek [Sp, 45]

świętego Jakuba kwiat [Sp, 45]

Wodna rzerzucha [M, 708]

Popiótek SPÓLNIK, 118: refers to *Senecio vulgaris* L. (*Starzec zwyczajny*) as the plant's wilting flowers are ash colored.

Starzec Jakubek SZCZEŚNIAK, 180 claims that *Starzec Jakubek* refers to *Senecio jacobea* L.

***Solidago canadensis* L.**

Canada Golden-rod [PN, 351]
 Canadian goldenrod [N, 396; C, 88]
 Canadian golden-rod [N, 396]
 Canada goldenrod [N, 396]
 Canada golden-rod [N, 396]
 Double Golden-rod [PN, 351]
 Double golden-rod [N, 396]
 Double golden-rod [N, 396]
 Goldenrod [N, 396]
 Golden-rod [N, 396]
 Golden rod [N, 396]
 Gulden-rod [N, 396]
 High goldenrod [N, 396]
 High Golden-rod [PN, 351]
 High golden-rod [N, 396]
 Rock goldenrod [N, 396; C, 88]
 Rock golden-rod [N, 396]
 Three-nerve goldenrod [N, 396]
 Three nerved goldenrod [N, 396]
 Three-nerved golden-rod [N, 396]
 Yellow-weed [N, 396; PN, 351; C, 88]
 Yellow weed [N, 396]

***Solidago virgaurea* L.**

głowienka czerwona [Sz, 190]
 Głowienki czerwone [M, 725]
 jaśnica [Sz, 190]
 mimoza [Sz, 190]
 mietelnica [Sz, 190]
 mietlica [Sz, 190]
 nacząg [Sp, 33]

neczan [Sp, 33]
 Nawłóć pospolita [M, 725]
 polska mimoza [Sz, 190]
 postrzał [Sp, 33]
 postrzelon [Sp, 33]
 Prosia włóć pospolita [M, 725; Sp, 33]
 Prosiana włóć [M, 725]
 prosiana włóć [Sz, 190; Sp, 33]
 prosianawłóć pospolita [Sz, 190]
 Prosiana włóć zwyczajna [M, 725; Sp, 33]
 Prosiana włóć zwyczajna [Sp, 33]
 Prosiana włóć [M, 725]
 Różga pasterska [M, 725]
 Trank [M, 725]
 trank [Sp, 33]
 urasz [Sz, 190]
 Wężowy trank [M, 725]
 Wężowy trunk [M, 725]
 Wężowe ziele [M, 725]
 Włóć [M, 725]
 włóć [Sz, 190]
 złota dziewica [Sz, 190]
 Złota różga [M, 725]
 złota różga [Sz, 190]
 złotnik [Sz, 190]
 zyuignath [Sp, 33]
 zywiec [Sp, 33]
 Aaron's-rod [PN, 350]
 Aaron's Rod [BH, 4]
 Common Golden-Rod [BH, 358]
 Common goldenrod [N, 395]
 Common golden rod [N, 395]
 European goldenrod [N, 395]
 European golden-rod [N, 395]
 European Golden-rod [PN, 350]
 Golden Rod [BH, 210]
 Wound-wort [PN, 350]
 Woundwort [BH, 611]

Aaron's Rod BH, 4: 'from the tall straight stem, and connected with Aaron because his rod, like his beard, is familiar from its mention in Scripture History.'

mietlica BRÜCKNER, 336 states that *mietelnik* means *kuglarz* ('juggler').

Solidago L.

Nawłóć [M, 725]

Prosiana włóć [M, 725]

Prosianowłóć [M, 725]

Szywyecz [M, 725]

Trank [M, 725]

Zywiecz [M, 725]

Solidago L.

Common goldenrod [N, 395]

Common golden rod [N, 395]

Flower-of-gold [N, 395; PN, 350]

Flower of gold [N, 395]

Gi'ziso'mûki'ki (Chippewa, sun medicine) [N, 395]

Goldenrod [N, 395]

Golden-rod [N, 395]

Golden rod [N, 395; PN, 350]

Pyramid goldenrod [N, 395]

Pyramid golden-rod [N, 395]

Yellowtou [N, 395]

Yellow-top [N, 395; PN, 350]

Yellow top [N, 395]

Yellowtops [N, 395]

Yellow-tops [N, 395]

Yellow-weed [N, 395]

Yellow weed [N, 395]

Zha-sage-zi (Omaha-Ponca, hard yellow weed) [N, 395]

PN, 350: SOLIDÁGO → *Golden rod*. 'From Greek, "healing"'. 'Flower-of-gold, Yellow-top.

Proposed as the national flower of our country.'

Stachys byzantina K. Koch (*syn. Stachys lanata* Jacq. non Crantz)

Stachys L.

Czyścica [M, 737]

Czyściec [M, 737]

Głowienka [M, 737]

Szałwia leśna [M, 737]

Żywiczka [M, 737]

Stachys L.
 Betony [N, 404]
 Blanket-leaf [PN, 512]
 Broad-tooth hedgenettle [N, 404]
 Broad-toothed hedge nettle [N, 404]
 Donkey's Ear [PN, 531]
 Hedge nettle [N, 404]
 Hedgenettle [N, 404]
 Hedge-nettle [N, 404]
 Hedge-Nettle [PN, 356]
 Lamb's tounge [PN, 550]
 Rattlesnake-tail [N, 404]
 Rattle snake tail [N, 404]
 Saviour's Blanket [BH, 416]
 Woundwort [N, 404; PN, 356]
 Wound-wort [N, 404]

PN, 356: 'Ancient Greek name of a species having "spiked" inflorescence.'

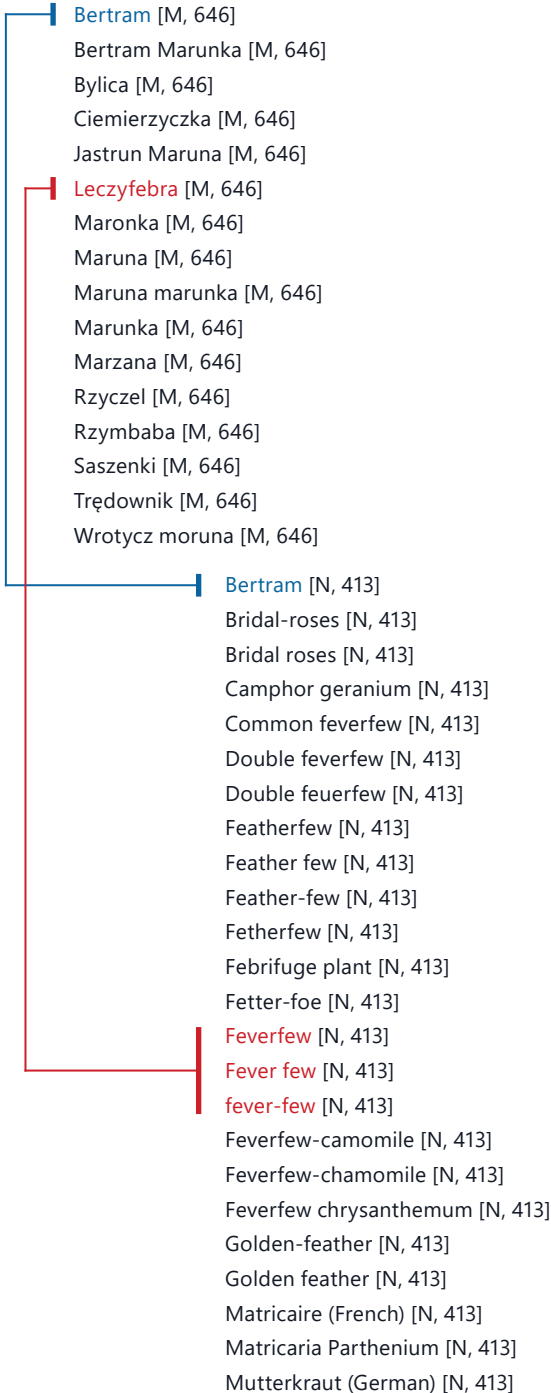
Tagetes erecta L.

Gwoździk Indijski [M, 763]
 Gwoździki indyjskie [M, 763]
 Goździk turecki [M, 763]
 Otonna włoska [M, 763]
 Affrican [BH, 7]
 African marigold [N, 433]
 Aztec marigold [N, 433]
 Big marigold [N, 433]
 Fetid Marigold [PN, 142]
 Great African marigold [N, 433]
 Great double African Marigold [N, 433]
 Turkey Gilliflower [BH, 205]

Affrican BH, 7: 'a name for a species of marigold', '[...] although a native of Mexico, is usually in our gardens called African Marigold.'

PN, 142 provides the term 'DYSÓDIA, Cav. (Dyssodia). Fetid Marígold.', 'From Greek, "ill smelling".'

Tanacetum parthenium (L.) Schultz-Bip.



Parthenium [N, 413]
 Pellitory [N, 413]
 Sweet feverfew [N, 413]
 Sweete deuerfew [N, 413]
 Whitewort [N, 413]
 Wild camomille [N, 413]
 Wild cammomile [N, 413]
 Wild chamomile [N, 413]

Bylica BRÜCKNER, 54 claims that *bylica* refers to a magical plant *artemisium*.

Ciemierzyczka BRÜCKNER, 62. *Ciemierzycza* is derived from *czemier* ('venom').

PN, 364: Tanacétum: *tansy* [...] 'From the French name, derived from Greek, "immortal". [...] Strong-scented herbs, the numerous flower-heads generally rayless.'

Trędownik Perhaps it is a reference to facial redness, as Slavic people used names derived from *trąd* ('leprosy'), *trędowina* ('facial redness') (cf. BRÜCKNER, 575). Perhaps the name is an allusion to the fact that the plant cures fever.

***Tanacetum vulgare* L.**

ambrosia [Sp, 52]
 centuria [Sz, 321]
 cytwar [Sz, 321]
 cytwarnik [Sz, 321]
 czyżmo [Sz, 321]
 Durant [M, 765]
 glistewnik [Sz, 321]
 koworotnik [Sz, 321]
 kusa maryna [Sz, 321]
 maruna [Sz, 321]
 marunka [Sz, 321]
 nawrotycz [Sz, 321]
 pisarz [Sz, 321]
 piwko [Sz, 321]
 Piżmo [M, 765]
 piżmo [Sz, 321]
 Pokrępnik [M, 765]
 pryworoteń [Sz, 321]
 przepis [Sz, 321]
 psimo [Sz, 321]
 spiżmo [Sz, 321]

wrotecz [Sp, 52]

Wrotycz [M, 765]

wrotycz [Sz, 321; Sp, 52]

Wrotycz pospolita [Sp, 52]

Wrotycz pospolity [Sp, 52]

zakrętnik [Sp, 52]

Bachelor's Buttons [BH, 21]

Bachelors' Buttons [BH, 21]

Bitter-buttons [PN, 364; C, 88; N, 413]

Bitter Buttons [BH, 80]

Bitter buttons [N, 413]

Chrysanthemum [N, 413]

Common tansy [N, 413]

Common tansey [N, 413]

Common Tansy [C, 88]

Crisp tansy [N, 413]

Crispe tansie [N, 413]

Curled tansy [N, 413]

Curled Tansie [N, 413]

Double tansy [N, 413]

English Coast [PN, 364]

English cost [N, 413]

Giant daisy [N, 413]

Giant-daisy [N, 413]

Giantdaisy [N, 413]

Ginger [BH, 538]

Ginger plant [N, 413]

Ginger-plant [PN, 364; N, 413; BH, 206]

ginger-plant [C, 88]

Herbe aux vers (French) [N, 413]

High daisy [N, 413]

High-daisy [N, 413]

Hindheal [N, 413]

Hind-heal [PN, 364; N, 413]

hind-heal [C, 88]

Joynton's Remedy Cheese [BH, 281]

O'ckinigi'kweäni'bíc (Chipewa, young woman's leaf) [N, 413]

Parsley-fern [N, 413]

Parsley fern [N, 413]

Parsley Fern [PN, 364; BH, 534]

Rainfarn [German] [N, 413]

Scented Fern [PN, 364; BH, 281/534]

Tansy [PN, 364]

Bachelor's Buttons, Bachelors' Buttons BH, 21: the name was applied to numerous flowers due to their round shape or 'button-like appearance'.

Bitter Buttons BH, 80: 'From the shape of the flower-heads and the bitter taste of the whole plant.'

EARLE, 82: 'Tanacetum vel tanaceta, helde.'

glistewnik Etymology unknown. However, BRÜCKNER 142 states that plants that were used against worms were called *glistnik*, *gliśnik*. The name might have been applied due to the plant's resemblance to *glistnik jaskótcze ziele* (*Chelidonium majus* L.).

Joynson's Remedy Cheese, Scented Fern BH, 281; BH, 418: 'From its fern-like leaves and strong smell.'

***Thalictrum aquilegiifolium* L.**

leczy wrzod [Sp, 43]

rutewka okrągolistna [Sz, 268]

Rutka [Sp, 43]

rytewka orlikolistna [Sz, 268]

stulisz [Sp, 43]

wrzodowiec [Sp, 43]

Columbine meadowrue [N, 416]

Spanish Tufts [BH, 445]

Thalictrum L.

Ratewka (źle) [M, 773]

Rutewka [M, 773]

Rutka [M, 773]

Rutnica [M, 773]

Wrzodowiec [M, 773]

Meadow-Rue [PN, 368; C, 5]

Meadow-Rue PN, 367: THALÍCTRUM: *Meadow-Rue*. 'Ancient Greek plant name, probably signifying "luxuriant"'. Perennial herbs with Maidenhair-like foliage.

Rutka BRÜCKNER, 470: *ruta*, *rutka* 'garden herb'. STAROPOLSKI VIII, 52 states that *Ruta* refers to *Ruta graveolens* L., *Fumaria officinalis* L., *Asplenium Ruta muraria* L., and *Saponaria officinalis* L. *Rutka* refers to *Asplenium Ruta muraria* L., and *Fumaria officinalis* L.

***Thymus serpyllum* L.**

Cąber [M, 777]
Cząbr macierzanka [M, 777]
cząber (cząbr) [W, 38]
cząber (cząbr) macierzanka [W, 38]
cząber dziki [W, 38]
cząber leśny [W, 38]
cząberek (czomberek, czomborek) [W, 38]
cząbrzec (czebrec) [W, 38]
cząbrzyk (czebryk, czembrzyk) [W, 38]
Czebryk [M, 777]
Czembrzyk [M, 777]
Czomber [M, 777]
dusza [W, 38]
Dzięcielina [M, 777]
dzięcielina [W, 38]
Dzięcielnica [M, 777]
dzięcielnica [W, 38]
macicza duszka [W, 38]
Macierduszka [M, 777]
Macierza duszka [M, 778]
Macierzaduszka [M, 778]
macierza duszka [W, 38]
macierzyna duszka [W, 38]
macierduszka [W, 38]
macierzan [W, 38]
Macierzanka [M, 778]
macierzanka pospolita [W, 38]
Macierzączka [M, 778]
macierzączka [W, 38]
macierz duszka [W, 38]
Macierzduszka [M, 778]
Macierzonka [M, 778]
macierz nica [W, 38]
macierzy duszka [W, 38]
Macierzyduszka [M, 778]
Maciorka [M, 778]
maciorka (maciórka) [W, 38]
Maczerza duszka [M, 778]
Materzerca (tak) duszka [M, 778]
mate rynka (makrynka) [W, 38]

Syemrzyk [M, 778]

Szemrzyk [M, 778]

szemrzyk [W, 38]

Szmer [M, 778]

szmer (szmyr) [W, 38]

Szmyr [M, 778]

Tymian [M, 778]

tymian [W, 38]

Tymian macierzanka [M, 778]

tymian macierzanka [W, 38]

Tymianek Macierzanka [M, 778]

tymianek macierzanka [W, 38]

Tymianek Macierzanka pospolita [M, 778]

Tymijan Macierzanka [M, 778]

tymianek wąskolistny [W, 38]

św. Antoniego ziele [W, 38]

Bank Thyme [BH, 24; PN, 370–371]

Brotherwort [PN, 370–371]

Creeping Thyme [PN, 370–371]

Hill-wort [BH, 260]

Hillwort [PN, 370–371]

Horse Thyme [PN, 370–371]

Mother of Thyme [BH, 343; PN, 370–371]

Pellamountain [PN, 370–371]

Penny-mountain [PN, 370–371]

Penny Mountain [BH, 374]

Piliol [BH, 379]

Puliall-mountain [PN, 370–371]

Running Thyme [PN, 370–371]

Serpell [BH, 424]

Serpolet [PN, 370–371]

Shepherd's Staff [BH, 429]

Shepherd's Thyme [PN, 370–371]

Thyme [BH, 468]

Wild Thyme [PN, 370–371]

MAJEWSKI, 777 reports: *Thymus* → *Czqber*, *Dzięcielin*, *Dzięcielina*, *Macierzanka*, *Szmer włoski*, *Tymian*, *Thym*, *Tymianek*. *T. serpyllum*: *Cqber*, *Czqbr*, *Czqbr macierzanka*, *czebryk*, *Czembrzyk*, *Czomber*, *Dzięcielina*, *Dzięcielnica*, *Macierduszka*, *macierza duszka*, *Macierzaduszka*, *Macierzanka*, *Macierzqczka*, *Macierzduszka*, *Macierzonka*, *Macierzyduszka*, *Maciorka*, *Maczerza duszka*, *Materzerca (tak) duschka*, *Syemrzyk*,

Szemrzyk, Szmer, Szmyr, Tymian, Tymian macierzanka, Tymianek macierzanka, Tymianek Macierzanka Pospolita, Tymijan Macierzanka. SZCZEŚNIAK, 150: Czq̄borek, macierzanka, czq̄ber leśny, macierzanka piaskowa.

Penny Mountain BH, 374: 'wilde thyme'.

szmer (szmyr), szemrzyk A type of a plant which causes head murmur (cf. BRÜCKNER, 551).

Thyme BH, 468: 'The general name of Thymus Serpyllum.'

WANIAKOWA, 69 gives a dialectal name of *thyme*, i.e., *Św. Antoniego ziele* as an example of a combination of a variable syntactic pattern in which a personal name appears in the genitivum singularis. WANIAKOWA, 38 cites *thyme* as an example to confirm that dialectal names (due to the lack of precision as to which species or genus is meant) can refer to at least two plant genera or species. Thus, some dialectal names for *thyme* overlap with dialectal names for *lebiodka pospolita*.

***Thymus vulgaris* L.**

Altinka [M, 778]

Czq̄ber [M, 778]

Dzięcielina [M, 778]

Dzięcielnica [M, 778]

macierzanka pospolita [Sz, 298]

Szmer [M, 778]

Tymian [M, 778]

Tymianek [M, 778]

Włoski szmer [M, 778]

Common thyme [N, 418]

Common Thyme [PN, 371]

Garden Thyme [PN, 371]

Garden thyme [N, 418]

Hard time [N, 418]

Mother time [N, 418]

Time [N, 418]

Thyme [N, 418]

Time NOWICK, 418: '(1526–1671) deliberately introduced by colonists by 1671'.

***Tradescantia* L.**

Bobownik [M, 785]
 Dobownik [M, 785]
 Dobrownik [M, 785]
 Różnotka [M, 785]
 Trzykrotka [M, 785]
 Trzykrotnik [M, 785]

Tradescantia L.

Indian paint [N, 421]
 Indian-paint [N, 421]
 Spiderflower [N, 421]
 Spider flower [N, 421]
 Spider-flower [N, 421]
 Spiderwort [N, 421; PN, 374; C, 150]

Bobownik Etymology unknown. Perhaps the name refers to the legume because of the plant's creeping and hanging shoots.

Dobownik refers to the fact that the flower only open for one day.

Dobrownik Cf. BRÜCKNER, 92: the name refers to goodness and its good properties.

Indian paint SRU, 486: Origin: Central America.

Spiderwort NOWICK, 421: Spiderwort (1814 – present) wrongly thought to be cure for spider bites or because juice is stringy and viscid like spiderwebs'.

***Tradescantia virginiana* L.**

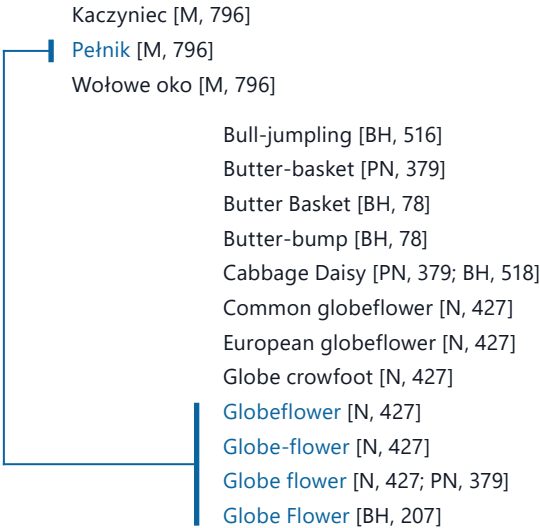
Common spiderwort [N, 421]
 Emphemerine de Virginie [N, 421]
 Short-stemmed spiderwort [N, 421]
 Snake-grass [N, 421]
 Snake grass [N, 421]
 Snakegrass [N, 421]
 Soon-fading spiderwort of Virginia [N, 421]
 Soone-fading spiderwort of Virginia [N, 421]
 Spider flower [N, 421]
 Spiderflower [N, 421]
 Spider-flower [N, 421]
 Spider-lily [N, 421]
 Spider lily [N, 421]

- Spiderwort [N, 421]
- Star flower [N, 421]
- Starflower [N, 421]
- Star-flower [N, 421]
- Star-of-Bethlehyem [N, 421]
- Star of Bethlehem [N, 421]
- Starre of Bethlem [N, 421]
- Stars of Bethlehem [N, 421]
- Tradescantia [N, 421]
- Tradescant's spiderwort [N, 421]
- Tradescants spiderwort [N, 421]
- Tradescant's Virginia spiderwort [N, 421]
- Tradescants Virginian spiderwort [N, 421]
- Trinity [N, 421]
- Trinity violet [N, 421]
- Virginia spiderwort [N, 421]
- Widow's-tears [N, 421]
- Widow's tears [N, 421]

Emphemerine de Virginie (French) NOWICK, 421: '(1878) because flowers remain open only one day'.

Trinity BH, 475: "Given the name about Lee, because they say it blossoms all the Trinity."

Trollius europaeus L.

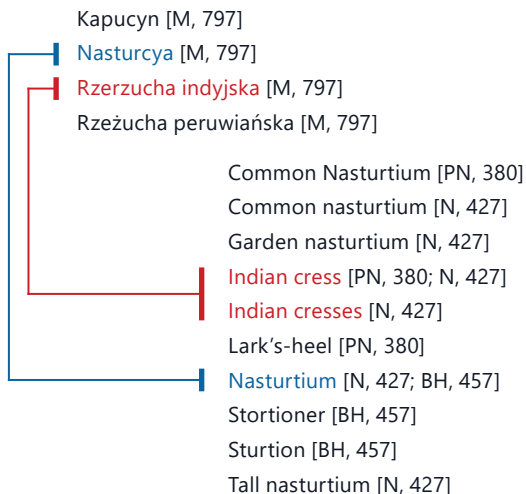


Globe Ranunculus [PN, 379]
 Golden-ball [PN, 379]
 Golden Ball [BH, 210]
 Lapper Gowan [BH, 216]
 Lapper-gowan [PN, 379]
 Locker [BH, 312]
 Locker Gowlan [BH, 218]
 Lockin/Luckin Gowan [BH, 212]
 Lock-in-gowan [PN, 379]
 Lockyer Goldens [BH, 211]
 Lopper Gowan [BH, 216]
 Lucken Golland [BH, 212]
 Trollflower [PN, 379]
 Troll-flower [BH, 475]
 Witch Gowan [BH, 217]

Cabbage Daisy BH, 518: 'from the resemblance of the flowers to a close cabbage stock'.

Lapper Gowan, Lopper Gowan, Lockin/Luckin Gowan BH, 216: 'means the *locked* or closed gowan, on account of its incurved flowers'.

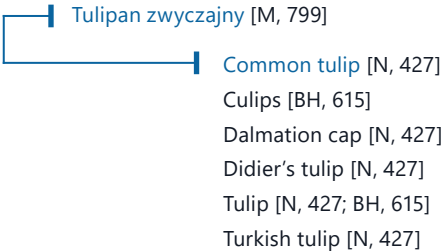
Tropaeolum majus L.



PN, 380: Tropaeolum: 'From Greek, "trophy", alluding to the shield-like leaves.'

Sturtion BH, 457: 'A corruption of *Nasturtium*.'

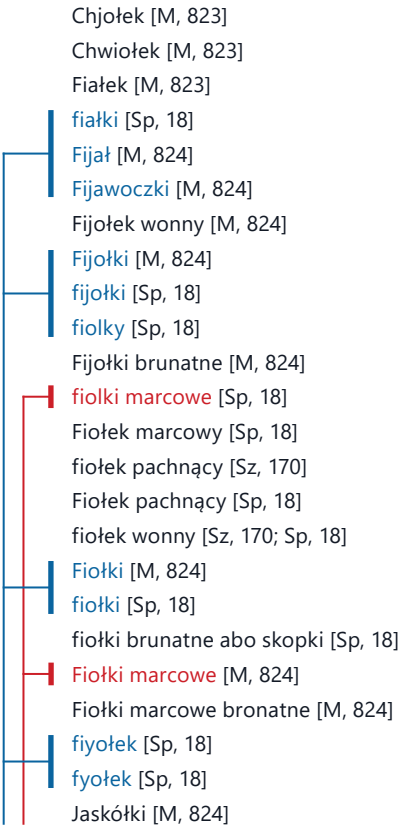
Tulipa gesneriana L.

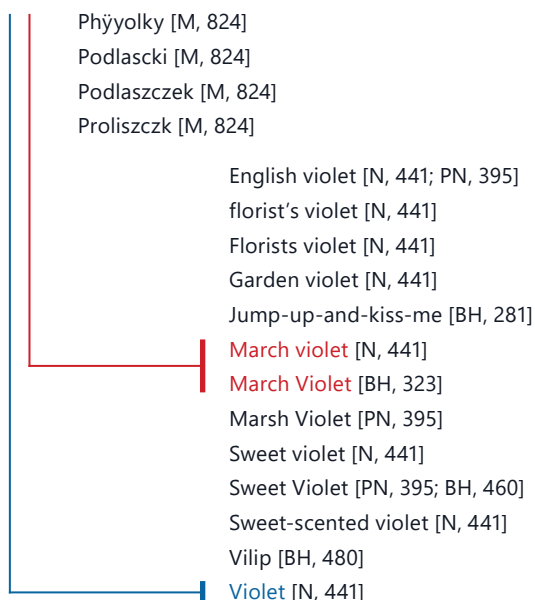


Tulipa suaveolens Rth.

Diukwantol [M, 799]

Viola odorata L.





LINDSAY, 31 – puts the name under names whose meaning is unknown.

March Violet BH, 323: 'From the time of their flowering.'

Podlaszczek Etymology unknown. BRÜCKNER, 290 states that *podlaszczek* referred to *Primula veris*.

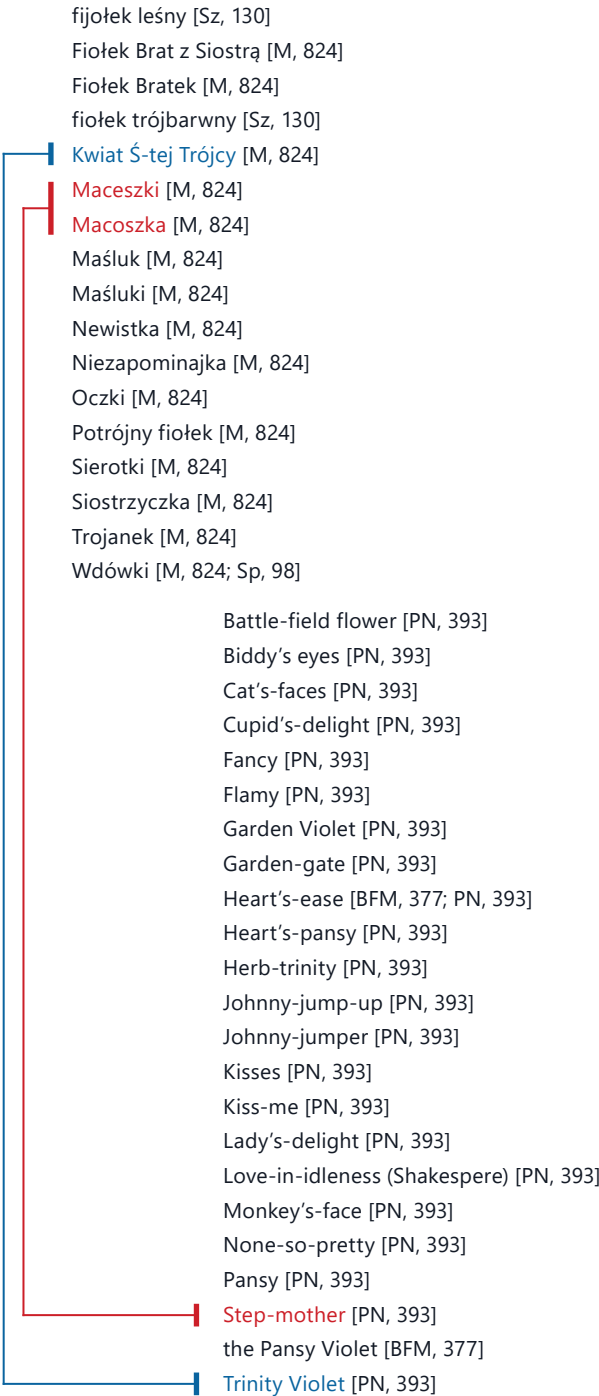
Skopki Skopek means 'a castrated ram' (cf. BRÜCKNER, 494).

Vilip BH, 480: 'A pronunciation of Violet.'

Viola CLUTE, 134: general name.

Viola tricolor L.

Braciszek [M, 824]
 Braciszki [M, 824]
 Bratek [M, 824]
 Brat i siestra [M, 824]
 brat i siestra [Sz, 130]
 Brat z siostrą [M, 824]
 Bratki [M, 824]
 bratki [Sz, 130]
 dzień i nocz [Sz, 130]
 Dzwonki [M, 824]



Trojanek Unknown origin, but may refer to its three colors.

Wdówki SPÓLNIK, 98: since the 15th century, this name has been used together with other names (*macoszki* 'stepmothers', *siostra z bratem* 'sister with brother'). All these names relate to a Slavic legend about an evil stepmother who turned orphans into these plants.

Zinnia elegans Jacq., syn. *Zinnia violacea* Cav.

Blood marigold [N, 451]
 Bloody marigold [N, 451]
 Common zinnia [N, 451]
 Old-maid's pink [N, 451]
 Old maid pink [N, 451]
 Old maid's pink [N, 451]
 Youth-and-old-age [N, 451]
 Youth and old age [N, 451]
 Zinnia [N, 451]

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Abstract

A Dictionary of Polish and English Historical and Dialectal Names of Ornamental Plants

The publication *A Dictionary of Polish and English Historical and Dialectal Names of Ornamental Plants* presents Polish and English historical and dialectal names of ornamental plants with an available etymological description. It is a continuation of the publication *Semantic Motivation of Plant Names – A Contrastive Analysis of Latin, Polish and English*, which discusses in detail the semantic background of Latin names and contemporary Polish and English names of ornamental plants. This dictionary is a kind of supplement, presenting the names in a synchronic and diachronic perspective.

Keywords: ornamental plants, historical and dialectal names of plants

Abstrakt

Słownik polskich i angielskich nazw historycznych i gwarowych roślin ozdobnych

Publikacja *A Dictionary of Polish and English Historical and Dialectal Names of Ornamental Plants* przedstawia polskie i angielskie nazwy historyczne i gwarowe roślin ozdobnych oraz dostępny opis etymologiczny. Stanowi ona kontynuację publikacji *Semantic Motivation of Plant Names – A Contrastive Analysis of Latin, Polish and English*, która w sposób szczegółowy omawia podłoże semantyczne nazw łacińskich oraz współczesnych polskich i angielskich nazw roślin ozdobnych. Niniejszy słownik stanowi poniekąd jej dopełnienie, przedstawiając łącznie nazwy w ujęciu synchronicznym i diachronicznym.

Słowa kluczowe: rośliny ozdobne, nazwy historyczne i gwarowe roślin

This dictionary contains historical and dialectal Polish and English names of ornamental plants and is a continuation of the monograph entitled *Semantic Motivation of Plant Names – A Contrastive Analysis of Latin, Polish and English*, which thoroughly analyzed the semantic motivation behind the names presented in this study. The following publication is mainly addressed to translators of specialized and literary texts, students of philology, as well as plant name enthusiasts and researchers.

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