A NOMENCLATURAL SUMMARY OF THE PLANT AND ANIMAL NAMES
BASED ON IMAGES IN MARK CATESBY’S NATURAL HISTORY (1729–1747)

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ABSTRACT
The English naturalist Mark Catesby is best known for his two volume work entitled Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands wherein he described and illustrated numerous plants and animals found mainly in the eastern North American English colonies of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and the Bahamas. This monumental work, published in parts from 1729 until 1747, became an important source of new species described by the Swedish natural Carl Linnaeus in the 1750s and 1760s. The summary presented here attempts to account for all instances where a new taxon was proposed wherein a reference was made by the author of the name to a published plate in Catesby. The nomenclatural status of each image is evaluated with a footnote providing a reference to both where the name was proposed and who, in the case of plants, designated a lectotype. Images are not considered to be types under the rules governing zoological nomenclature. No attempt is made here to account for the subsequent neotypification of names established under that code.

KEY WORDS: Mark Catesby, nomenclature, typification, North America

The English naturalist and artist, Mark Catesby, was born on 24 March 1683 (Julian) in the village of the Castle Hedingham, Essex, as the fifth son of John Catesby, a lawyer, and Elizabeth Jekyll, the daughter of a prosperous family of lawyers. When his father died in 1805, leaving Mark with a small inheritance and decidedly limited prospects in England, he sailed for Northumberland, Virginia, to live with his sister, Elizabeth Cocke, and her husband, Dr. William Cocke. His travels in the Virginia colony were limited but fruitful as it was here that he began to gather specimens of the local flora and fauna, sketching each in varying degrees of exactness. While there Catesby became acquainted with a young clerk named John Clayton who would play a future role in Catesby’s life and was destined to become a foremost source of Virginia plants prior to 1753 for Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus.

When he returned to England in 1719, Catesby gave his collection of pressed, dried flowering specimens to Samuel Dale, and via this gift—and a talent in natural history—Catesby was nominated to the Royal Society which, in 1721, granted him membership. The following year Catesby returned to the New World, arriving in South Carolina—now under the formal sponsorship of the Royal Society, and its informal off-shoot, the Temple House Coffee Club, and thus he had the financial support of the likes of Hans Sloane (secretary of the Society), William Sherard (Oxford University), and Charles Dubois (of the East India Company). Most importantly he had the support of Governor Francis Nicholson, long a supporter of naturalists in American colonies, starting with Hugh Jones in Maryland in the late 1690s.

With the Governor’s allowance of 20£ a year, Catesby set to the task of collecting and illustrating the curious animals of the Carolina colony. He made detailed sketches of both plants and animals and may have learned to watercolor in the process, while collecting numerous specimens of flowering plants, conifers, and ferns, marine algae, and a multitude of animals from mammals, birds, and fishes to tiny insects and beetles. He even gathered some marine organisms, but most importantly he concentrated on the birds. This time he traveled widely, venturing into coastal
Georgia, but not Florida, and while he visited Cuba in 1717, in 1825 Catesby went to the Bahamas as the guest of Governor Charles Phinney and spent nine months there collecting and drawing its natural history. In 1726, Mark Catesby returned to England with the goal of composing a book on the natural history he observed.

A proposal to the Royal Society (Catesby 1728) resulted in a number of members subscribing to *Natural history of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands* with the first set of twenty plates issued in May of 1729. It was not an easy task even though, eventually, there were 154 subscribers. Catesby learned to watercolor and he engraved copper plates from Joseph Goupy; Catesby was a good but not all that talented an illustrator. He wrote the text and coined a number of new scientific names for his novelties. The first volume was published in parts from 1729 into 1732 with a total of 100 plates, most devoted to birds. With the completion of the first volume, Catesby was elected a Fellow of the Society in 1733 and thereafter his name was associated with those famed initials “F.R.S.”

The second volume was more slowly and painfully produced. Catesby realized that he needed more material and called upon John Clayton to send him plant specimens and especially seeds so that he could more accurately illustrate his plants, which became a more dominant feature in this volume. Even with a larger number of subscribers and the help of famed botanical illustrator Georg Ehret, there was rarely enough cash on hand to do the work and feed his young family. Complicating matters even more was Catesby’s gradually failing health. Forced to work at various nurseries and at a few, select estates, at least Catesby had access to some of his own introductions in England. With Clayton augmenting Catesby’s understanding of several species, and Catesby own access to the introductions of others—most notably those of John Bartram—his knowledge of the flora grew considerably, meaning that some new errors were introduced into the scientific literature resulting in confusion that has persisted to the present. In addition to plants, the last volume was dominated by mammals, insects, beetles, and marine organisms, with the illustrations usually far better than those of the first volume.

The last years of Catesby’s life were fraught with illness and frustration in producing an appendix of twenty images sometimes sold without text in 1747, four years after completion of the second 100 plates. He died sometime in mid-December of 1749 and was buried on the 23rd of that year.

Catesby’s Virginia plants were given by Samuel Dale’s widow to the Apothecary Society of London and were “lost” until rediscovered in 1983. His later collections from South Carolina, Georgia, and the Bahamas were obtained by Hans Sloane and are now in the Natural History Museum in London. Other samples were sent to Johann Jacob Dillenius and thus are in the Sherard and Dubois herbaria at the University of Oxford. A limited number of extant herbarium specimens are in Leiden, Paris, and elsewhere in Europe. New editions of Catesby’s *Natural history* soon appeared. The Seligmann edition was published in German in 1749-1750, with Seligmann re-etching the birds. A French version of this work was published from 1768 until 1776 (see also Seligmann 1770–1773). In 1750, Eisenberger and Lichtensteiger published another new edition of the second volume. This was reprinted in 1777.

Far more significant was the second edition of Catesby’s *Natural history* revised and reissued by George Edwards. While Catesby hand-colored each of his plates, those of the second edition were colored by a variety of individuals, with some copies stunning and others rather mundane. Abbreviated volumes were published as *Hortus britannico-americanus* (1763) and *Hortus europae americanus* (1767). A third edition, exquisitely colored, was published by Benjamin White in 1771. This edition contains an index with Linnaean names for all plants and animals. Several new names
were proposed by Edwards, and while several of his plant names are in use or at least known, those of animals have been forgotten and are now suppressed because there were not in common use for a century or more.

The most recent edition is an abbreviated version issued in 1974 by Beehive Press with an introduction by George Frick and identification notes by Joseph Ewan. Catesby’s birds were recently evaluated by Feduccia in 1985 while the plants subsequently were reviewed by Howard and Staples (1983) and Wilbur (1990). In 2009, Reveal published a detailed review of Catesby’s published plates and his original drawings (now at the Royal Library at Windsor Castle—see McBurney 1997), and with the help of many others, was able to identify essentially all plants (save one) and animals (except a few insects and one marine organism). Significantly, as a result of this review, the blue-winged warblers, first found in 1768, was given its own name in 2009 as zoologists had used the same Linnaean epithet taken from Catesby to apply to two different birds in different genera.

The best review of Catesby’s life remains Frick and Stearns (1961); the book by Meyer et al. (1998) is useful. The 1996 Alecto facsimile of the original Catesby watercolors is elegant but expensive. Online copies of Catesby are also available (see p. 30). Information on the published Catesby plates used as types of plants named by Linnaeus is summarized by Jarvis (2007) and by Reveal (2009). This summary is presented as part of the tercentennial celebration of Mark Catesby’s arrival in Virginia.

Summary of organisms illustrated by Mark Catesby (1729–1747) with comments on their typification

Below is a summary table of the identity of the organisms illustrated by Mark Catesby (1729–1747). When possible, published images in Catesby’s Natural History were compared with the original watercolors to update determinations of the species; this presentation updates that by Ewan (1974), Howard and Staples (1983), Wilbur (1990), and Reveal (2009). The summary is arranged by the Catesby volume and plate number. Where applicable, scientific names are followed by an indication of the organism’s location on the image (right, left, above, below, foreground, background, etc.). Names are followed by the Royal Library accession number (RL, Windsor Castle) and the sheet numbers in the facsimile of watercolors reproduced by Alecto Historical Edition (AHE). In its complete set, the AHE facsimile is divided into three volumes consisting of volume 1 (plates 1–100), volume 2 (plates 101–200), and volume 3 (plates 201–263). Plant names are in bold type to distinguish them from other organisms. Images cited in the original descriptions of new taxa are indicated by an asterisk. Footnotes detail aspects of the type information starting on page 14.

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<td>Catesby</td>
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<td>Carpodacus purpureus (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) – purple finch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nyssa sylvatica Marshall – black tupelo</td>
<td>24855</td>
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<tr>
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<td>24856</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carduelis tristis (Linnaeus, 1758) – American goldfinch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gleditsia aquatica Marshall – water honeylocust</td>
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<tr>
<td>Passerina ciris (Linnaeus, 1758) – painted bunting</td>
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<td>Passerina cyanea (Linnaeus, 1766) – indigo bunting – not published</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gordonia lasianthus (L.) J. Ellis – lobolly bay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magnolia virginiana L. – sweetbay – not published</td>
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<td>25876</td>
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<td>Bombycilla cedrorum Vieillot, 1808 – cedar waxwing</td>
<td>25878</td>
<td>244 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calycanthus floridus L. – eastern sweetshrub</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magnolia virginiana L. – sweetbay – not published</td>
<td>25878</td>
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<tr>
<td>Icterus galbula (Linnaeus, 1758) – Baltimore oriole</td>
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<td>Progne subis (Linnaeus, 1758) – purple martin</td>
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<td>Cocculus carolinus (L.) DC. – Carolina coralbead</td>
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<td>Myiarchus crinitus (Linnaeus, 1758) – great crested flycatcher</td>
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<td>Smilax tennoides L. – bristly greenbrier</td>
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<td>Sayornis phoebe (Latham, 1790) – eastern phoebe</td>
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<td>Tyrannus tyrannus (Linnaeus, 1758) – eastern kingbird</td>
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<td>Unidentified wasp or bee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees – sassafras</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees – sassafras – not published</td>
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<td>Platanus occidentalis L. – American sycamore</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Peltandra virginica (L.) Raf. ex Schott – green arrow arum</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Avicennia germinans (L.) L. – black mangrove</td>
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<td>2: t. 30.</td>
<td><em>Lepisosteus platyrhincus</em> DeKay, 1842 – Florida gar</td>
<td>25975</td>
<td>8 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: t. 30.</td>
<td>Unknown flowering branch with 6-merous flowers and 4-sided capsules</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leucothoe oxillaris</strong> (Lam.) D. Don, pro parte (fruiting branch)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 31.</td>
<td><em>Holocanthus ciliaris</em> (Linnaeus, 1758) – queen angelfish</td>
<td>25976</td>
<td>9 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: t. 32.</td>
<td><em>Gecarcinus ruricola</em> (Linnaeus, 1758) – purple land crab</td>
<td>25977</td>
<td>30 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: t. 33.</td>
<td><em>Coenobita clypeatus</em> (Fabricius, 1787) – land hermit crab</td>
<td>25978</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: t. 33.</td>
<td><em>Conocarpus erectus</em> L. (above) – button mangrove</td>
<td>25979</td>
<td>177 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: t. 34.</td>
<td><em>Petrochirus diogenes</em> (Linnaeus, 1758) – giant hermit crab</td>
<td>25980</td>
<td>148 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: t. 34.</td>
<td><em>Pterogorgia sp.</em> [perhaps <em>P. ances</em> (Pallas, 1766) – angular sea-whip]</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 35.</td>
<td><em>Ocypode quadrata</em> (Fabricius, 1787; above) – Atlantic ghost crab</td>
<td>25981</td>
<td>11 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: t. 35.</td>
<td><em>Pseudopterogorgia sp.</em> [probably <em>P. acerosa</em> (Pallas, 1766) –</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catesby</td>
<td>Scientific Name &amp; Common Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>purple sea-plume</td>
<td>Aphonopelma sp. – tarantula – not published</td>
<td>25981</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 36.</td>
<td>Grapsus grapsus (Linnaeus, 1758; above) – sally lightfoot crab</td>
<td>25982</td>
<td>70 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calappa flammaea (J.F.W. Herbst, 1794) – flame box crab</td>
<td>25982</td>
<td>70 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 37.</td>
<td>Dromia erythrops (Edwards 1771; foreground) – redeye sponge crab</td>
<td>25978</td>
<td>171 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muricea muricata (Pallas, 1766), spiny sea-fan</td>
<td>25983</td>
<td>51 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 38.</td>
<td>Chelonia mydas (Linnaeus, 1758) – green sea turtle</td>
<td>25984</td>
<td>110</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thalassia testudinum König – turtlegrass</td>
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<td>2: t. 39.</td>
<td>Eretmochelys imbricata (Linnaeus, 1766) – hawksbill sea turtle</td>
<td>25985</td>
<td>49 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caretta caretta (Linnaeus, 1758) – loggerhead sea turtle</td>
<td>25986</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Vachellia choriophylla (Benth.) Seigler &amp; Ebinger – cinnecord – not published</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>—1736—</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 41.</td>
<td>Crotalus horridus Linnaeus, 1758 – timber rattlesnake</td>
<td>25987</td>
<td>131</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 42.</td>
<td>Sistrurus miliarius (Linnaeus, 1766) – pygmy rattlesnake</td>
<td>25989</td>
<td>152 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified insect – not published</td>
<td>25989</td>
<td>152</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lysiloma latisiliquum (L.) Benth. – false tamarind</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banara minutiflora (A. Rich.) Sleumer – banara</td>
<td>25988</td>
<td>151</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 43.</td>
<td>Agkistrodon piscivorus (Lacépède, 1789) – eastern cottonmouth</td>
<td>25990</td>
<td>172</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leucothoe racemosa (L.) A. Gray – swamp doghobble</td>
<td>25885</td>
<td>249 *</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 44.</td>
<td>Heterodon platirhinos Latreille, 1801 – eastern hognose snake</td>
<td>25991</td>
<td>153</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vachellia tortuosa (L.) Seigler &amp; Ebinger – poponax</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 45.</td>
<td>Heterodon platirhinos Latreille, 1801 – eastern hognose snake</td>
<td>25992</td>
<td>91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bos taurus Linnaeus, 1758 – domestic cattle – not published</td>
<td>25992</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Unidentified salamander</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Xanthosoma sagittifolium (L.) Schott – arrowleaf elephant’s-ear</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 46.</td>
<td>Nerodia erythrogaster (Forster, 1771) – redbellied water snake</td>
<td>25993</td>
<td>191 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croton eluteria (L.) W. Wight – cascarilla</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>— *</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 47.</td>
<td>Opheodrys aestivus (Linnaeus, 1766) – rough green snake</td>
<td>25994</td>
<td>50 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>Callicarpa americana L. (above) – American beautyberry</td>
<td>25994</td>
<td>50 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 48.</td>
<td>Elaphe obsoleta Say, 1823 – black rat snake</td>
<td>25995</td>
<td>192 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cissus obovata Vahl. – spoonleaf treebine</td>
<td>25996</td>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 49.</td>
<td>Storeria dekayi (Holbrook, 1839) – brown snake</td>
<td>25997</td>
<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erythrina herbacea L. – coral bean</td>
<td>25997</td>
<td>71 *</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 50.</td>
<td>Thamnophis sauritus (Linnaeus, 1766) – eastern ribbon snake</td>
<td>25998</td>
<td>111 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canella winterana (L.) Gaertn.– wild cinnamon</td>
<td>25999</td>
<td>111 *</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 51.</td>
<td>Thamnophis sauritus (Linnaeus, 1766) – eastern ribbon snake</td>
<td>25999</td>
<td>173 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caesalpinia bahamensis Lam. – brasiletto</td>
<td>25999</td>
<td>173 *</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Passiflora suberosa L. – corkystem passionflower</td>
<td>25999</td>
<td>173</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 52.</td>
<td>Lampropeltis getula (Linnaeus, 1766) – eastern kingsnake</td>
<td>26000</td>
<td>193 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leucothoe axillaris (Lam.) D. Don (right) – coastal doghobble</td>
<td>25885</td>
<td>249</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 53.</td>
<td>Thamnophis sirtalis (Linnaeus, 1758) – common gartersnake</td>
<td>26001</td>
<td>212 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pentatlinon luteum (L.) B.F. Hansen &amp; Wunderlin – hammock viper’s-tail</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>— *</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 54.</td>
<td>Masticophis flagellum (Shaw, 1802) – eastern coachwhip</td>
<td>26002</td>
<td>213 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silene virginica L. – fire pink</td>
<td>26002</td>
<td>213</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 55.</td>
<td>Elaphe guttata (Linnaeus, 1766) – corn snake – see 2: t. 60 below.</td>
<td>26003</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polystachya concreta (Jacq.) Garay &amp; H.R. Sweet – greater</td>
<td>26003</td>
<td>214</td>
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<td>Catesby</td>
<td>Scientific Name &amp; Common Name</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yellowspike orchid</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 56.</td>
<td>yellowspike orchid</td>
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<td><em>Heterodon platirhinos</em> Latreille, 1801 – eastern hog-nosed snake</td>
<td>26030</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Lilium superbum</em> L. – turk’s-cap lily (overall aspect; buds and right flower)</td>
<td>26004</td>
<td>215 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Lilium michauxii</em> Poit. – Carolina lily (left flower and whorl of leaves)</td>
<td>26005</td>
<td>156 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 57.</td>
<td><em>Opheodrys vernalis</em> (Harlan, 1827) – smooth green snake</td>
<td>26006</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Ilex vomitoria</em> Aiton – yaupon</td>
<td>26007</td>
<td>12 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 58.</td>
<td><em>Farancia abacura</em> Holbrook, 1836 – eastern mud snake</td>
<td>26008</td>
<td>52 *</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Lilium catesbaei</em> Walter – pine lily</td>
<td>26009</td>
<td>96</td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Lilium superbum</em> L. – Turk’s-cap lily – not published</td>
<td>26009</td>
<td>96</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 59.</td>
<td><em>Ophisaurus ventralis</em> (Linnaeus, 1766) – eastern grass snake</td>
<td>26010</td>
<td>132 *</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Echinacea laevigata</em> (C.L. Boynton &amp; Beadle) S.F. Blake – smooth purple coneflower</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 60.</td>
<td><em>Cemophora coccinea</em> (Blumenbach, 1788) – scarlet snake</td>
<td>26011</td>
<td>31 *</td>
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<td><em>Ipomoea batatas</em> (L.) Lam. – sweet potato</td>
<td>26011</td>
<td>31 *</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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2: t. 61. | *Magnolia grandiflora* L. – southern magnolia | — | — |
<p>| 2: t. 62. | <em>Spilogale putorius</em> (Linnaeus) – eastern spotted skunk | 26013 | 13 * |
| 2: t. 63. | <em>Commelina erecta</em> L. (below) – erect dayflower | 25994 | 50 |
| 2: t. 64. | <em>Rhizophora mangle</em> L. – American mangrove | 26014 | — |
| 2: t. 65. | <em>Annona glabra</em> L. – pond-apple | 26015 | 133 * |
| 2: t. 66. | <em>Anolis carolinensis</em> Voigt, 1832 – green anole | 26016 | 53 * |
| 2: t. 67. | <em>Liquidambar styaciflua</em> L. – sweetgum | 26016 | 53 * |
| 2: t. 68. | <em>Norops garmani</em> (Stejneger) – Jamaican giant anole | 26018 | 154 * |
| 2: t. 69. | <em>Haematoxylum campechianum</em> L. – bloodwood tree | 26017 | 17 * |
| 2: t. 70. | <em>Eueneus fasciata</em> (Linnaeus, 1758) – five-lined skink | 26018 | 154 * |
| 2: t. 71. | <em>Annona glabra</em> L. – pond-apple | 26019 | 199 |
| 2: t. 72. | <em>Epidendrum nocturnum</em> Jacq. – night scented orchid | 26020 | 54 * |
| 2: t. 73. | <em>Anaxyrus terrestris</em> (Bonaparte, 1789) – southern toad | 26020 | 113 * |
| 2: t. 74. | <em>Pyrophorus noctilucus</em> (Linnaeus, 1758) – fire beetle | 26020 | 54 |
| 2: t. 75. | <em>Sarracenia minor</em> Walter (left) – nodding pitcherplant | 26020 | 54 * |
| 2: t. 76. | <em>Sarracenia flava</em> L. (right) – yellow pitcherplant | 26020 | 54 * |
| 2: t. 77. | <em>Euphlyctis kempi</em> (Bonnaterre, 1789) – northern leopard frog | 26021 | 72 |
| 2: t. 78. | <em>Sarracenia purpurea</em> L. – purple pitcherplant | 26021 | 72 * |
| 2: t. 79. | <em>Symplocarpus foetidus</em> (L.) Salisb. ex W.P.C. Barton – skunk cabbage | 26024 | 92 |
| 2: t. 80. | <em>Sarracenia purpurea</em> L. – purple pitcherplant (leaf on right) | 26022 | 112 |
| 2: t. 81. | <em>Hylo Cinerea</em> (Schneider, 1799) – green tree frog | 26023 | 113 * |
| 2: t. 82. | <em>Peucetia viridans</em> (Hentz, 1832) – green lynx spider | 26024 | 92 |
| 2: t. 83. | <em>Lithobates catesbeianus</em> (Shaw, 1802) – bullfrog | 26025 | 33 |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 73.</td>
<td><strong>Cypripedium acaule</strong> Aiton – pink lady’s-slipper[^252]</td>
<td>26026</td>
<td>77 *</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Cypripedium pubescens</strong> Willd. – greater yellow lady’s-slipper[^254]</td>
<td>26027</td>
<td>219 *</td>
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<td><strong>Sciurus carolinensis</strong> J.F. Gmelin, 1758 – eastern gray squirrel[^255]</td>
<td>26029</td>
<td>155 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 74.</td>
<td><strong>Prosoboea boothiana</strong> (Lindl.) W.E. Higgins – dollar orchid</td>
<td>26030</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 75.</td>
<td><strong>Tamias striatus</strong> (Linnaeus, 1758) – eastern chipmunk</td>
<td>26032</td>
<td>73 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Dideroxylon foetidissimum</strong> Jacq. – false mastic</td>
<td>26031</td>
<td>179</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Carya</strong> – hickory (nut) – not published</td>
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<td><strong>Diospyros virginiana</strong> L. – common persimmon[^258]</td>
<td>26033</td>
<td>179 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 77.</td>
<td><strong>Diospyros virginiana</strong> (Linnaeus, 1758) – southern flying squirrel</td>
<td>26036</td>
<td>115 *</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Carya</strong> sp. – hickory (nut) – not published</td>
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<td><strong>Bourreria baccata</strong> Raf. (above) – bodywood</td>
<td>25996</td>
<td>178 *</td>
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<td><strong>Magnolia virginiana</strong> L. – sweetbay – not published</td>
<td>26039</td>
<td>55</td>
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<td><strong>Magnolia tripetala</strong> (L.) L. – umbrella magnolia</td>
<td>26041</td>
<td>158 *</td>
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<td><strong>Magnolia tripetala</strong> (L.) L. – umbrella magnolia (fruit only)</td>
<td>26012</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 81.</td>
<td><strong>Swietenia mahagoni</strong> (L.) Jacq. (top and right) – West Indian mahogany[^264]</td>
<td>26042</td>
<td>136 *</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Phoradendron rubrum</strong> (L.) Griseb. (bottom left) – mahogany mistletoe[^265]</td>
<td>26058</td>
<td>97 *</td>
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<td><strong>Bignonia capreolata</strong> L. – cross vine</td>
<td>26043</td>
<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 83.</td>
<td><strong>Papilio glaucus</strong> (Linnaeus, 1758) – tiger swallowtail[^266]</td>
<td>26045</td>
<td>93 *</td>
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<td><strong>Ptelea trifoliata</strong> L. – common hoptree</td>
<td>26045</td>
<td>93</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 84.</td>
<td><strong>Actias luna</strong> (Linnaeus, 1758) – luna moth[^267]</td>
<td>26046</td>
<td>137 *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><strong>Actias luna</strong> (Linnaeus, 1758) – luna moth cocoon (upper right corner)</td>
<td>26046</td>
<td>137</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Philadelphus inodorus</strong> L. (above) – scentless mock-orange[^268]</td>
<td>26046</td>
<td>137 *</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Smilax smallii</strong> Morong (below; twining) – lanceleaf greenbrier[^269]</td>
<td>26046</td>
<td>137</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 85.</td>
<td><strong>Asimina triloba</strong> (L.) Dunal – pawpaw[^270]</td>
<td>26047</td>
<td>119 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 86.</td>
<td><strong>Hyalophora cecropia</strong> (Linnaeus, 1758) – cecropia moth[^271]</td>
<td>26048</td>
<td>138 *</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Annona reticulata</strong> L. – netted pawpaw</td>
<td>26048</td>
<td>138</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 87.</td>
<td><strong>Manilkara jaimiqui</strong> (C. Wright) Dubard subsp. <em>emarginata</em> (L.)</td>
<td>26049</td>
<td>78</td>
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<td>Conquist – wild dilly[^272]</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Ipomoea microdactyla</strong> Griseb. – calcareous morning-glory</td>
<td>26049</td>
<td>78</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 88.</td>
<td><strong>Danaus plexippus</strong> (Linnaeus, 1758) – monarch butterfly[^273]</td>
<td>26050</td>
<td>159 *</td>
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<td><strong>Encyclia plicata</strong> (Lindl.) Schltr. (left) – pleated encyclia</td>
<td>26050</td>
<td>159</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Prosthechea cochleata</strong> (L.) W.E. Higgins (right) – clamshell orchid[^274]</td>
<td>26050</td>
<td>159</td>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Prosthechea boothiana</strong> (Lindl.) W.E. Higgins (above left) – dollar orchid – not published</td>
<td>26050</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 89.</td>
<td><strong>Dissosteira carolinus</strong> (Linnaeus, 1758) – Carolina grasshopper[^275]</td>
<td>26051</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tillandsia balbisiana</strong> Schult.f. – northern needleleaf[^276]</td>
<td>26051</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 90.</td>
<td><strong>Antheraea polyphemus</strong> (Cramer, 1775), sen. lat. – polyphemus</td>
<td>26053</td>
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[^252]: 1743–
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<td><em>moth</em></td>
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<td><em>Talipariti tiliaceum</em> (L.) Fryxell – tree hibiscus</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 91.</td>
<td><em>Antheraea polyphemus</em> (Cramer, 1775), sen. lat. – polyphemus moth*</td>
<td>26053</td>
<td>14 *</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Cordia sebestena</em> L. – geiger-tree*</td>
<td>26054</td>
<td>139 *</td>
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<td><em>Ipomoea carolina</em> L. – tievine*</td>
<td>26054</td>
<td>139 *</td>
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<td>2: t. 92.</td>
<td><em>Plumeria rubra</em> L. – frangipani</td>
<td>26055</td>
<td>19 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 93.</td>
<td><em>Plumeria obtusa</em> L. – Singapore frangipani</td>
<td>26056</td>
<td>57 *</td>
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<td><em>Passiflora cuprea</em> L. – no common name</td>
<td>26056</td>
<td>57 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 94.</td>
<td><em>Citheronia regalis</em> (Fabricius, 1793) – horned devils caterpillar</td>
<td>25988</td>
<td>151 *</td>
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<td><em>Coccoloba diversifolia</em> Jacq. – pigeon-plum</td>
<td>26057</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 95.</td>
<td><em>Zerynthia rumina</em> (Linnaeus, 1758) – Spanish festoon</td>
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<td>— *</td>
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<td><em>Hippomane mancinella</em> L. (above) – manchineel</td>
<td>26058</td>
<td>97 *</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Dendropemon purpureus</em> (L.) Krug &amp; Urb. (below) – smooth leechbush</td>
<td>26058</td>
<td>97 *</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 96.</td>
<td><em>Utetheisa bella</em> (Linnaeus, 1758) – ornate moth*</td>
<td>26059</td>
<td>175 *</td>
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<td><em>Coccoloba uvifera</em> (L.) L. – sea-grape*</td>
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<td>175 *</td>
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<td>2: t. 97.</td>
<td><em>Papilio glaucus</em> Linnaeus, 1758 – tiger swallowtail</td>
<td>26064</td>
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<td><em>Pithecellobium × bahamense</em> Northr. – Bahaman cat’s claw</td>
<td>26060</td>
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<tr>
<td>2: t. 98.</td>
<td><em>Kalmia latifolia</em> L. – mountain laurel (composite drawing)</td>
<td>26061</td>
<td>58 *</td>
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<td><em>Kalmia latifolia</em> L. – mountain laurel (original drawing)</td>
<td>26062</td>
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<td>2: t. 99.</td>
<td><em>Clusia rosea</em> Jacq. – Scotch attorney</td>
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<td>2: t. 100.</td>
<td><em>Protographium marcellus</em> (Cramer, 1777) – zebra swallowtail</td>
<td>26064</td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Catesbaea spinosa</em> L. – lily thorn</td>
<td>26064</td>
<td>34 *</td>
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—1747—

2App.: t. 1. | *Tympanuchus cupido* (Linnaeus, 1758) – greater prairie chicken* | — | — * |
|        | *Primula meadia* (L.) Mast & Reveal – pride-of-Ohio* | 26065 | 38 * |
2App.: t. 2. | *Scolopendra alternans* Leach, 1813 (probably) – Florida Keys centipede | 26067 | 194 |
|        | *Hamamelis virginiana* L. – witch hazel* | 26066 | 39 * |
2App.: t. 3. | *Crotophaga ani* Linnaeus, 1758 – smooth-billed ani* | 26068 | 104 * |
|        | *Cypripedium acaule* Aiton – pink lady’s-slipper* | 26069 | 35 * |

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2App.: t. 4. | *Megaryhysa atrata* (Fabricius, 1781) – giant ichneumon wasp | 26069 | 35 |
|        | *Rhus glabra* L. – smooth sumac | 26071 | 99 |
2App.: t. 5. | *Icteris icterus* (Linnaeus, 1766) – troupial* | 26070 | 5 * |
|        | *Chalybion californicum* (de Saussure, 1867) – blue mud wasp | 26070 | 5 * |
|        | *Pancratium maritimum* L. – sea-daffodil* | 26070 | 5 * |
2App.: t. 6. | *Theobroma cacao* L. – cacao* | 26072 | 79 * |
2App.: t. 7. | *Vanilla mexicana* Mill. – Mexican vanilla* | 26073 | 59 * |
2App.: t. 8. | *Chaetura pelagica* (Linnaeus, 1758) – chimney swift* | 26075 | 144 * |
|        | *Lilium philadelphicum* L. – wood lily | 26074 | 160 |
2App.: t. 9. | *Anacardium occidentale* L. – cashew* | 26076 | 40 * |
2App.: t. 10. | *Ardea herodias* Linnaeus, 1758 – great blue heron* | 26078 | 125 * |
<p>|        | <em>Ambystoma maculatum</em> (Shaw, 1802; in bill) – spotted salamander* | 26018 | 154 * |
|        | <em>Hypercompe scribonia</em> (Stoll, 1787) – giant leopard moth (top right)* | 26077 | 94 |</p>
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<td><em>Periplaneta americana</em> (Linnaeus, 1758, above, right) – American cockroach</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Unidentified beetle sketch (below, left)</td>
<td>26077</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unidentified beetles (bottom, middle)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Tunga penetrans</em> (Linnaeus, 1758; middle, right) – chigoe flea and egg³⁰⁸</td>
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<td>2App.: t. 11. <em>Canthon pilularius</em> (Linnaeus, 1758) – dung beetle (below, left)³⁰⁹</td>
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<td><em>Phanaeus vindex</em> Macleay, 1819 (below right) – rainbow scarab beetle³¹⁰</td>
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<td><em>Lilium canadense</em> L. – Canada lily³¹¹</td>
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<td>2App.: t. 12. <em>Colinus virginianus</em> (Linnaeus, 1758) – northern bobwhite³¹²</td>
<td>26080</td>
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<td><em>Zephyryntes atamasca</em> (L.) Herb. – Atamasco lily³¹³</td>
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<td><em>Sceliphron caementarium</em> (Drury, 1773) – black and yellow mud-dauber</td>
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<td><em>Stewartia malacodendron</em> L. – silky camellia³¹⁵</td>
<td>26082</td>
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<td><em>Hydrobates pelagicus</em> (Linnaeus, 1758; below) – European storm-petrel³¹⁷</td>
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<td>2App.: t. 15. <em>Dasymutilla occidentalis</em> (Linnaeus, 1758) – velvet ant³¹⁸</td>
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<td><em>Magnolia acuminata</em> (L.) L. – cucumber-tree³¹⁹</td>
<td>26084</td>
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<td>2App.: t. 16. <em>Chordeiles minor</em> (Forster, 1771) – common nighthawk³²⁰</td>
<td>26085</td>
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<td><em>Panax quinquefolius</em> L. – American ginseng³²¹</td>
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<td>2App.: t. 17. <em>Kalmia angustifolia</em> L. (left) – lamb laurel³²²</td>
<td>26086</td>
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<td><em>Rhododendron maximum</em> L. (right) – great laurel³²³</td>
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<td>2App.: t. 18. <em>Dasyprocta leporina</em> (Linnaeus, 1758) – Brazilian agouti³²⁴</td>
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<td><em>Ficus citrifolia</em> Mill. – shortleaf fig³²⁵</td>
<td>26093</td>
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<td><em>Pristis pristis</em> (Linnaeus, 1758) – common sawfish – not published</td>
<td>26093</td>
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<td><em>Ficus citrifolia</em> Mill. – shortleaf fig – not published</td>
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<td>2App.: t. 19. <em>Acanthodoras cataphractus</em> (Linnaeus, 1758; above) – spiny catfish³²⁶</td>
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<td><em>Chauliodus sloani</em> Bloch &amp; Schneider, 1801 (below) – viperfish</td>
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<td>2App.: t. 20. <em>Bison bison</em> (Linnaeus, 1758) – American buffalo³²⁷</td>
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<td><em>Gliricidia sepium</em> (Jacq.) Kunth ex Walp. – quickstick</td>
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<td><em>Gliricidia sepium</em> (Jacq.) Kunth ex Walp. (sketch) – quickstick</td>
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<td><em>Gliricidia sepium</em> (Jacq.) Kunth ex Walp. – quickstick – not published</td>
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<td><em>Bison bison</em> Linnaeus, 1758 – American bison – not published</td>
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</table>

**Footnotes**

Lectotypes and syntypes associated with Catesby’s published plant images are noted along with an indication the author(s) who designated each lectotype. Plates devoted only to animals were not reviewed by Reveal in 2009 although in an appendix an attempt was made, when possible, to assign each a scientific and common name. Here, all 220 images are discussed with a reference to whom cited a Catesby image when a new animal taxon was proposed. The code of nomenclature for
zoology does not consider an image to be a type so neotypes occasionally have been designated for names based in whole or part on a published Catesby etching. No effort has been made here to ascertain whom or where such neotypes have been effectively published. To avoid any hint as to the type status for any zoological name only a reference to the basionym or presently accepted name is given here. Nonetheless, as may be seen, many of the animals were known to Linnaeus and other authors only from the published image.

1. Linnaeus (1766: 124) under *Falco leucocephalus*; two references, one image. The fish may be the gray mullet, *Mugil cephalus*; Linnaeus made no reference to Catesby in describing the mullet.

2. Gmelin (1788: 263) under *Falco carolinensis*, a synonym; four references and four images. Linnaeus did not cite this image in his works; see footnote 1 for the fish.

3. Linnaeus (1758: 90); the only reference cited.

4. Linnaeus (1758: 89) under *Falco forficatus*; the only reference cited.

5. Linnaeus (1758: 90); the only reference cited.

6. Linnaeus (1758: 86) under *Vultur aura*; six citations and one of two images

7. Linnaeus (1758: 92) under *Strixasio*; the only reference cited.

8. Forster (1771a: 13) under *Caprimulgus minor*; the only reference cited. Gmelin (1789: 1028) under *Caprimulgus virginianus*; eight references and five images. Wilson (1812: 71) discussed the Catesby published etching but did not base his name on that image.

9. Linnaeus (1758: 428) under *Gryllus gryllotalpa*; eleven references, five with images. Scudder (1862: 426) under *Gryllotalpa longipennis*; the only reference cited.

10. Linnaeus (1758: 111) under *Cuculus americanus*; the only reference cited.


12. Linnaeus (1758: 101) under *Psittacus paradisa*; the only reference cited.

13. Linnaeus (1758: 97) under *Psittacus caroliniensis*; the only reference cited.


15. Linnaeus (1758: 109) under *Monedula quiscula*; two references and one image.

16. Linnaeus (1766: 161) under *Oriolus phoeniceus*; six reference and three images.


18. Linnaeus (1758: 179) under *Fringilla oryzivora*; two references and one image.


20. Linnaeus (1758: 106) under *Corvus crista*; the only reference cited.


22. Linnaeus (1758: 113) under *Picus principalis*; the only reference cited.


24. Linnaeus (1758: 113) under *Picus pileatus*; three references and two images.


26. Linnaeus (1758: 112) under *Cuculus auratus*; the only reference cited.

27. Linnaeus (1753: 995) under *Quercus prinus* (syntype), a rejected name.

28. Linnaeus (1758: 113) under *Picus carolinus*; the only reference cited.

29. Linnaeus (1766: 175) under *Picus villosus*; three references and one image.


31. Linnaeus (1758: 113) under *Picus erythrocephalus*; the only reference cited.
32 Linnaeus (1753: 995; syntype); see Reveal (2009: 281) for a discussion of the nomenclatural problems associated with the current typification of this name.


34 Linnaeus (1766: 176) under Picus varius; two references and one image.

35 Linnaeus (1766: 175) under Picus pubescens; two references and one image.

36 Linnaeus (1753: 996; syntype); lectotype: Herb. Linn. No. 1128.6 (LINN), designated by Nixon and Barrie in Jarvis (2007: 783).

37 Linnaeus (1753: 996) under Quercus rubra var. β.

38 Latham (1790: 263); numerous references and at least five images.

39 Latham (1790: 262); numerous references and at least four images.


41 Linnaeus (1758: 164) under Columba macroura; see footnote no. 43, below; Linnaeus (1766: 285) under Columba migratoria; four references and one image.


43 Linnaeus (1758: 169) under Turdus polyglottos; four references and two images.

44 Linnaeus (1753: 505; syntype); lectotype: Herb. Linn. No. 667.1 (LINN), designated by Reveal in Jarvis et al. (1993: 77).

45 Linnaeus (1758: 164) under Columba leucocephala; three references and two images.

46 Linnaeus (1758: 165) under Columba passerine; seven references and images.

47 Linnaeus (1753: 961; syntype); lectotype: Kalm s.n., Herb. Linn. No. 1071.1 (LINN).

48 Linnaeus (1758: 169) under Turdus rufus; the only reference cited.

49 Linnaeus (1753: 473). See Gandhi et al. (2009: 312) and the discussion in Reveal (2009: 286). As pointed out by Gandhi et al., the Catesby watercolor is Prunus virginiana but the discussion and Catesby’s published plate (t. 28) is a composite of the choke cherry, P. virginiana (inflorescences), and the black cherry, P. serotina Ehrh. (leaves). A proposal to conserve P. virginiana to maintain current use has yet to be acted upon. The traditional type of P. virginica, J. Clayton 627 (BM-Clayton), supposedly selected by Mackenzie (1928: 235; but see Jarvis 2007: 785 who maintains that indeed Mackenzie designate a lectotype), is a gathering of P. serotina. As a result, P. virginiana, unless conserved on the specimen suggested by Gandhi et al. is adopted, must be applied to the black cherry or alternatively (as discussed by Reveal et al. [1989: 217]) the name has equal priority with Itea virginica L. At the moment, the nomenclaturally correct name for the choke cherry is P. canadensis L (Sp. Pl., ed. 2, 1: 678. 1762) but is not adopted here awaiting a final decision.

50 Linnaeus (1758: 292); three references and one image.

51 Linnaeus (1753: 961; syntype); lectotype: Kalm s.n., Herb. Linn. No. 1071.1 (LINN).

52 Linnaeus (1758: 169); the only reference cited.

Linnaeus (1753: 125; syntype); lectotype: Herb. Linn. No. 173.3 (LINN), designated by González et al. (in Greuter and Rankin Rodríguez, 2004: 10).

Linnaeus (1758: 166) under Alauda alpestris; the only reference cited.

Linnaeus (1758: 167) under Alauda magna; the only reference cited.

Linnaeus (1758: 180) under Fringilla erythropthalma; the only reference cited.

Linnaeus (1753: 1034) under Populus balsamifera (syntype).

Linnaeus (1758: 183) under Fringilla hyemalis; the only reference cited.

Linnaeus (1753: 387; syntype); lectotype: Kalm s.n., Herb. Linn. No. 551.3 (LINN), designated by Wallace (1975: 31).

Linnaeus (1758: 166) under Alauda alpestris; the only reference cited.

Linnaeus (1758: 183) under Fringilla leucoxylon (syntype); Linnaeus (1763: 870) under B. pentaphylla, nom. illeg.

Linnaeus (1758: 171) under Loxia cardinalis; nine references and eight images.

Linnaeus (1753: 997) under Juglans alba (syntype); J. glabra (Miller, 1768: Juglans no.5) has yet to be lectotypified.

Linnaeus (1758: 175) under Loxia caerulea; the only reference cited.

Linnaeus (1753: 339) under Trillium cernuum (syntype).

Linnaeus (1758: 179) under an unnamed variant of Emberiza ciris; the only reference cited.


Linnaeus (1766: 162) under Oriolus spurius; two references and images.

Linnaeus (1758: 95) under Ampelis garrulus (Linnaeus, 1758: 95); the only reference cited. Also erroneously cited under Certhia pinus Linnaeus (1766: 187), as one of three references and two images; see 1: t. 61 and footnote 109.

Linnaeus (1759: 1066; syntype); lectotype: P. Miller s.n., Herb. Linn. No. 660.1 (LINN), designated by Nicely (1965: 66).

Linnaeus (1758: 187) under Motacilla sialis; two references and images cited.


Linnaeus (1758: 108) under Coracias galbula; the only reference cited. Linnaeus (1766: 162) under Oriolus baltimora, a synonym; two references and images.


Linnaeus (1766: 162) under Oriolus spurius; two references and images.

Walter (1788: 64), a new name based on Bignonia catalpa (Linnaeus 1753: 622); lectotype: [icon.] Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina 1: t. 49. 1730, designated by Reveal et al. (1990: 17). Walter, who
cited Linnaeus as the basis for his names, did not propose a new species as suggested by Ward (2007: 1098), contrary to his (Ward 2010) objections on a similar case.

Linnaeus (1758: 171) under *Turdus virens*; the only reference cited.

Linnaeus (1753: 340) under *Trillium sessile*; lectotype: *Clayton 856* (BM-Clayton), designated by Freeman (1975: 11).

Linnaeus (1766: 344) under *Hirundo purpurea*, a synonym; three references and one image.


Linnaeus (1758: 170) under *Turdus crinitus*; the only reference cited.


Linnaeus (1758: 170) under *Turdus crinitus*; the only reference cited.

Linnaeus (1753: 999; syntype); lectotype: *Clayton s.n.* (BM-Clayton), designated by Reveal (2009: 301).

Linnaeus (1766: 340) under *Parus bicolor*; two references and two images.


Linnaeus (1766: 342) under *Parus virginianus*, a synonym; two references and one image.

Linnaeus (1763: 1346) under *Arethusa divaricata* (syntype); lectotype: *Clayton 635*, Herb. Linn. No. 1059.3 (LINN), designated by Catling and Gregg (1992: 70).

Reichenbach (1853: 253) under *Certhiola bahamensis*; the only reference cited.

Jacquin (1797: 37) under *Gardenia clusiifolia* (syntype); no lectotype designated.

Linnaeus (1753: 1058; syntype); lectotype: *Clayton s.n.* (BM-Clayton), designated by Reveal (1992: 470).

Linnaeus (1766: 187) under *Certhia pinus*; three references and two images. The name (due the citation of Edwards by Linnaeus) was long misapplied to the blue-winged warbler now known as *Vermivora cyanoptera* Olson & Reveal (2009).

Linnaeus (1753: 1055; syntype); lectotype: *Kalm s.n.*, Herb. Linn. No. 1225.7 (LINN), designated by Murray (1981: 6).


Linnaeus (1758: 190) under *Parus americanus*; the only reference cited.


Linnaeus (1758: 120) under *Trochilus colubris*; two references and images.


Linnaeus (1766: 328) under *Muscicapa carolinensis*; two references and one image.

Linnaeus (1753: 176; syntype); lectotype: Herb. Linn. No. 567.1 (LINN), designated by Sleumer (1967: 75).
Linnaeus (1758: 186) under *Motacilla ruticilla*; four references and three images.


Linnaeus (1758: 175) under *Loxia nigra*; two references and images.

Linnaeus (1758: 1024) under *Myrica cerifera*; two references and images.

Linnaeus (1753: 1024) under *Mergus cucullatus*; the only reference cited.

Linnaeus (1753: 110); the only reference cited.

Linnaeus (1758: 125) under *Anas canadensis*; four references and five images.
Reveal: Nomenclatural summary of Catesby's animal and plant names

156 Edwards, 1771[2]: 1; the only reference cited.
157 Linnaeus (1758: 313) under *Esox vulpes*; the only reference cited.
158 Linnaeus (1766: 485) under *Perca chrysoptera*; two references and one image.
159 Linnaeus (1766: 513) under *Salmo foetens*; two references and one image.
160 Linnaeus (1766: 483) under *Perca undulata*; two references and one image.
161 Walbaum (1792: 351) under *Perca rufus*; the only reference cited.
162 Linnaeus (1766: 470) under *Sparus rhomboides*; two references and one image.
163 Linnaeus (1766: 513) under *Perca formosa*; two references and one image.
164 Linnaeus (1766: 291) under *Perca punctata*, a synonym; the only reference cited.
165 Linnaeus (1758: 292) under *Perca melanura*; the only reference cited.
166 Linnaeus (1758: 293) under *Perca saltatrix*; the only reference cited. Linnaeus (1766: 483) under *Perca sectatrix* “corrected” the spelling, the epithet used by Catesby, although “*K. spectator*” is often used.
167 Cuvier (1829: 147) under *Pomotis vulgaris*, a synonym; the only reference cited.
168 Linnaeus (1758: 283) under *Labrus griseus*; the only reference cited.
169 Linnaeus (1766: 507) under *Teuthis hepatus*; five references and three images.
170 Linnaeus (1758: 287) under *Labrus fulvus*; the only reference cited.
171 Walbaum (1792: 228) under *Mugil cinereus*; three references and one image.
172 Linnaeus (1758: 284) under *Labrus rufus*; the only reference cited.
173 Linnaeus (1758: 288) under *Labrus radiatus*; the only reference cited.
174 Linnaeus (1766: 482) under *Perca alburnus*; two references and one image.
175 Linnaeus (1758: 292) under *Serranus guttatus*; five references and three images.
176 Linnaeus (1766: 491) under *Gasterosteus saltatrix*; two references and one image.
177 Walbaum (1792: 261) under *Labrus maximus*; the only reference cited. Cuvier (1829: 257) under *Lachnolaimus suillus*, a synonym; the only reference cited.
178 Linnaeus (1766: 471) under *Sparus chrysops*; two references and one image.
179 Linnaeus (1858: 280) under *Sparus synagris*; the only reference cited.
180 Edwards (1771[2]: 1) under *Coryphaena coerulea*; the only reference cited.
181 Linnaeus (1758: 312); five references and three images.
182 Linnaeus (1758: 282) under *Sparus synagris*; the only reference cited.
183 Edwards (1771[2]: 1) under *Coryphaena coerulea*; the only reference cited.
184 Linnaeus (1758: 327) under *Balistes monoceros*; three references and one image.
185 Linnaeus (1758: 244) under *Muraena helena*; five references and three images.
186 Cuvier (1829: 352) under *Muraena moringa*; the only reference cited.
187 Linnaeus (1758: 801) under *Gorgonia ceratophyta*; four references and three images.
188 Linnaeus (1758: 329); four references and two images.
189 Linnaeus (1758: 305), under *Silurus catus*; two references and one image.
190 Linnaeus (1766: 519) under *Argentina carolina*, a synonym; two references and one image.
191 Linnaeus (1758: 282) under *Labrus anthias*; two references and one image.
192 Linnaeus (1758: 260) under *Echeneis remora*; four references and three images.
194 Linnaeus (1758: 269) under *Pleuronectes lunatus*; the only reference cited.
196 Bonnaterre (1788: 96, pl. 50, fig. 193) under *Scarus viridis*; the only reference cited. Lacepède (1802: 16) under *Scarus catesby*, sometimes cited as “*catesbaei*” or “catesbyi”; the only reference cited.
197 Linnaeus (1758: 313) under *Esox osseus*; three references and images.
198 The identity of this plant continues to be frustrating. In spite of Catesby’s declaration that his plant had 6-merous flowers, 4-merous capsules, and a height of twelve feet, the general feeling of
most botanists continues to be that this plant is representative of a species of *Hypericum* with the shrubby *H. prolificum* L., the most likely candidate. This species occurs within the areas visited by Catesby in both Virginia and South Carolina, but flowering in the winter, as stated by Catesby, is questionable although it is possible he saw some individual flowers at that time.

Shaw (1803: 325) under *Chaetodon catesbeii*; the only reference cited.

Linnaeus (1758: 626) under *Cancer ruricola*; four references and two images.


Linnaeus (1758: 631) under *Cancer diogenes*; three references and two images.

Linnaeus (1757: 394) under *Andromeda racemosa* (syntype); lectotype: *Kalm s.n.* (LINN), designated by Howard and Staples (1983: 524).


Linnaeus (1753: 125) under *Ilex cassine var. β*.

Linnaeus (1758: 630) under *Cancer grapsus*; two references, two images.

Linnaeus (1758: 627) under *Cancer graulatus*; two references, one image.

Edwards (1771[2]: 1) under *Cancer erythropus*; the only reference cited.

Pallas (1766: 198) under *Gorgonia marica*; six references and five images.

Linnaeus (1758: 197) under *Testudo caretta*; four references and two images; see also 2: t. 40.

Linnaeus (1758: 222) questionable cited under *Coluber nebulatus*; two references and two images.

Linnaeus (1753: 394) under *Andromeda racemosa* (syntype); lectotype: *Kalm s.n.*, Herb. Linn. No. 563.15 (LINN), designated by Howard and Staples (1983: 524).

Forster (1771b: 364) under *Coluber erythrogaster*; the only reference cited.


Linnaeus (1758: 226) under *Coluber mycterizans*; four references and five images.


Linnaeus (1766: 385) under *Coluber getulus*; two references and one image.


Linnaeus (1766: 385) under *Coluber guttatus*; two references and one image.


Linnaeus (1766: 385) under *Coluber saurita*; see also footnote 216.


Linnaeus (1766: 382) under *Coluber getulus*; two references and one image.

Linnaeus (1766: 379) under *Coluber ordinatus*, a synonym; four references and two images.


Shaw (1802: 475) under *Coluber flagellum*; the only reference cited.

Linnaeus (1766: 373) under *Boa constrictor*; three references and two images.

Linnaeus (1762: 434; syntype); lectotype: [icon.] Trew, Pl. Select.: t. 11. 1751, designated by Reveal (in Jarvis 2007: 633).

Linnaeus (1766: 387) under *Coluber aestivus*; two references and one image.

Linnaeus (1753: 125) under *Ilex cassine var. β*.

Linnaeus (1766: 378) questionably cited under *Coluber fasclatus*; two references and one image.

Linnaeus (1766: 391) under *Anguis ventralis*; two references and one image.

Linnaeus (1766: 385) questionably cited under *Coluber guttatus*; two references and one image.
Linnaeus (1753: 154) under *Convolvulus batatas* (syntype); lectotype: Herb. Linn. No. 77.5 (S), designated by Biju (2002: 755); also lectotype of *Ipomoea catesbaei* G. F. W. Mey. (1818: 103), designated by Reveal (2009: 331).

Linnaeus (1759: 1082; syntype); lectotype: [icon.] Miller, Fig. Pl. Gard. Dict. 2: t. 172. 1757, designated by Vázquez-G. (1994: 5); also lectotype of *Magnolia virginiana* var. *foetida* (Linnaeus 1753: 536), designated by Reveal (2009: 331).

Linnaeus (1758: 44) under *Viverra putorius*; two references and one image.

Linnaeus (1758: 200) under *Lacerta crocodilus*; numerous references and images.

Linnaeus (1758: 206) questionably cited under *Lacerta iguana*; numerous references and images. Indirectly cited by Cuvier (1829: 45) under *Iguana cyxlura*.


Linnaeus (1758: 208) under *Lacerta bullaris*, a suppressed name; the only reference cited.

Linnaeus (1753: 537; syntype); lectotype: *Baldwin & Breitung 2910* (K), designated by Cheek et al. (1997: 781).

Linnaeus (1766: 364) under *Lacerta sixedineata* (as ‘6-lineata’); two references and one image.

Bonnaterre (1789: 8) under *Rana terrestris*; the only reference cited.

Elliott (1821: 11) under *Sarrcenia × minor* (pro sp., syntype).

Linnaeus (1753: 510; syntype); lectotype: *Baldwin & Breitung 2910* (K), designated by Cheek et al. (1997: 781).

Linnaeus (1756: 356) under *Rana ocellata*; five references and four images, see Lavilla et al. (2010).


Linnaeus (1758: 64); the only reference cited.


Linnaeus (1758: 64) under *Sciurus cinereus*; three references and one image.

Linnaeus (1758: 64) under *Sciurus striatus*; four references and two images.

Linnaeus (1758: 64) under *Sciurus volans*; seven references and three images.

Linnaeus (1753: 1057; syntype); lectotype: *Kalm s.n.*, Herb. Linn. No. 1231.4 (LINN), designated by Reveal (in Jarvis 2007: 482).

Linnaeus (1758: 64) under *Sciurus volans*; seven references and three images.

Schreber (1778: 361, 585, pl. 92B) under *Canis virginianus*, a synonym (Wozencraft 2005: 582); the only reference cited. The Schreber image, drawn by Nufsbiegel and engraved by Kretsch,
is a near copy of Catesby’s own illustration. Catesby is briefly mentioned by Schreber (1776: 361) under another name, a taxon now known as *C. cinereoargenteus* Schreber (1776: 360, 585 [as “argenteus”], pl. 92 [as cinereo argenteus]). The full citation on the plate, “*Canis cinereo argenteus* Briss.,” was taken from from Brisson (1756: 241) who actually wrote “Canis ex cinereus argenteus” as a phrase name, his binomial being *Vulpes cinerea*. It is likely that the correct epithet for the gray fox, unless conserved, should be *argenteus* not *cinereoargenteus*.

Linnaeus (1753: 175) under *Lonicer a marilandica* (syntype); lectotype: *Clayton s.n. (BM-Clayton), designated by Reveal et al. (1987: 230).  

Linnaeus (1759: 936) under *Cordia bourreria* (syntype); lectotype *P. Browne s.n., Herb. Linn. No. 254.2 (LINN), designated by Stearn (1971: 620).  


Linnaeus (1758: 463) under *Papilo antilochus*, a synonym; two references and two images.  

Linnaeus (1758: 496) under *Phalaena luna*; three references and two images.  


Reveal and Jarvis (2009: 981) lectotypified *Smilax lanceolata* L. on the Plukenet (1691: t. 110, f. 4) plate cited by Linnaeus unaware of the existence of a second original element, a mislabeled sheet in the Clifford herbarium (Herb. Clifford: 459, *Smilax* no. 2B; Acosta and Greuter 2010: 287). The Linnaean name is a synonym of *S. tamnoides* L.  


Linnaeus (1758: 496) under *Phalaena cecropia*; the only reference cited.  


Linnaeus (1758: 471) under *Papilio plexippus*; four references and five images.  


Linnaeus (1758: 433) under *Gryllus carolinus*; the only reference cited.  

Linnaeus (1753: 286) questionably cited under *Renealmia polystachia* (syntype).  

Linnaeus (1758: 496) questionably cited under *Phalaena paphia*; two references and two images.  


Edwards (1771[2]:2) under *Eruca maximacornuta*, a suppressed name; the only reference cited.  

Linnaeus (1758: 480) under *Papilio rumina*; the only reference cited.  


Linnaeus (1758: 160) under *Tetrao cupido*; two references and images.


Linnaeus (1758: 108) under *Coracias xanthornus*, in error; three references and two images.

Linnaeus (1758: 188) under *Motacilla regulus*; seven references and six images. Linnaeus (1766: 337) described *M. calendula* from Pennsylvania but maintained the Catesby reference under *M. regulus*.

Linnaeus (1758: 134); seven references and five images.

Linnaeus (1758: 131) under *Procellaria pelagica*; nine references and four images.

Linnaeus (1758: 582) under *Mutilla occidentalis*; two references and images.


Linnaeus (1758: 193) under an unnamed variety of *Caprimulgus europaeus*; two references and images. Forster (1771a: 13) under *Caprimulgus minor*; the only reference cited.


Linnaeus (1758: 59) under *Mus leporinus*; the only reference cited.


Linnaeus (1758: 307) under *Silurus cataphractus*; two references and images.

Linnaeus (1758: 72) under *Bos bison*; seven references and three images.

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