

LAURENT GARCIN, M.D. F.R.S.:
A FORGOTTEN SOURCE FOR N. L. BURMAN'S *FLORA INDICA* (1768)

ALEXANDRA COOK¹

Abstract. Laurent Garcin (ca. 1681–1751), a Dutch East India Company ship's surgeon, Fellow of the Royal Society and corresponding member of the Académie royale des sciences (Paris), has largely vanished from the annals of botanical and medical science. Yet data presented in this article demonstrate that ca. 1740 he gave some or all of his plant collections from his Asian travels in the 1720s to J. Burman, a correspondent in Amsterdam. Those collections in turn greatly enriched *Flora Indica* by N. Burman (hereafter Burman fil.) to the tune of 98 specimens. Burman's work is an important historical source for the botany not only of modern-day India, as the title suggests, but also of Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Iran—the “Indies” as they were understood in the eighteenth century. So far only a handful of Garcin's specimens have come to light (G-Burman). These few extant specimens testify to Garcin's collecting zeal and keen eye for *materia medica*.

Keywords: Asia, Johannes Burman, *Cinnamomum*, *Garcinia*, *materia medica*, *Salvadora*

Laurent Garcin (ca. 1681–1751),² a Franco-Swiss botanist, Dutch East India Company (hereafter VOC) ship's surgeon, Fellow of the Royal Society and corresponding member of the Académie royale des sciences (Paris), has largely vanished from the annals of botanical and medical science. Yet, as D. G. Crawford (1857–1942) noted over one hundred years ago, “Garcin was a man of much more note than any other Surgeon serving the European Companies in the East at the time” (Crawford, 1903: 28). Garcin has more recently been praised in the botanical literature as one of the “pioneers of the botanical exploration of the continental as well as insular areas of Asia” (Staples and Jacquemoud, 2005: 446; see also Wijnands, 1992: 490). Going beyond these limited assessments, the present article demonstrates that Garcin, who should be fully recognized for his noteworthy achievements in identifying and circulating Asian plants and *materia medica* to Europe, is in fact a forgotten source for Nicolaas Burman's *Flora Indica* (1768) (hereafter *FI*).

Most sources state that Garcin was born in Grenoble (France) into a Huguenot family that fled France after Louis XIV's 1685 revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1598) that had granted toleration to Protestants. Traditionally, Garcin's date of birth has been given as 1683 (Bridel, 1831: 98; Jeanneret and Bonhôte, 1863: 373; Briquet, 1940: 233), although no known document supports this presumption, the birth records for Grenoble's Huguenots having largely disappeared. The traditional birth year has to be revised in light of Garcin's statement in 1749 that he was 68 years old (letter of Garcin to Emanuel Mendes da Costa, dated July 30, 1749, British Library; see also Lequin, 1982: 168, 314, n. 97). We have no information about Garcin's childhood or upbringing. According to the naturalization records of Neuchâtel, his father, Jean, was a physician who practiced at Vevey (on the north shore of Lake Geneva between Lausanne and Montreux), and then ca. 1710 joined an uncle at Neuchâtel in the Prussian principality of the same name (now a canton

of the Swiss Confederation) (Chambrier 1900: 251; Bridel 1831: 99). Upon joining the VOC Garcin himself reported that he came from Nyon, a town in the canton of Vaud not far from Geneva.

When Garcin was “of age,” probably ca. 14 years old (the traditional age of apprenticeship), he was sent to the United Provinces of the Netherlands (UP) to learn surgery and medicine (Bridel, 1831: 99). Whether he formally studied the latter in his youth is, *pace* Bridel, doubtful; he does not show up in the matriculation records of any Dutch university of the time, so it has to be presumed that, like most surgeons of his day, he served an apprenticeship to a master surgeon. It has likewise proven impossible to discover any details of his surgical apprenticeship. The first solid career detail is his reference to his sixteen-year service with an unnamed Dutch regiment in Flanders, Portugal and Spain until his entry into the VOC in 1720 (Garcin, 1744a: 269); his service would therefore have commenced ca. 1704.

At the conclusion of his military service, Garcin joined the VOC and departed Middelburg (Zeeland) in the capacity of chief surgeon (“oppermeester”) of the *Oudenaarde* on 20 May 1720. He arrived seven months later, on 19 January 1721, in Batavia. The surgeon of the VOC hospital would have determined his further deployment, whether in the hospital itself or on VOC ships in the Company's intra-Asian trade; Garcin seems to have spent most of his time in the Indies in the latter capacity (Lequin, 1982: 168, 313–314, n. 96). This enabled him to collect plants from Persia, India, Ceylon and the archipelago that forms present-day Indonesia; in many cases those collection locales are indicated by the names he assigned to plant specimens listed in Table 1 (discussed in “Garcin and *Flora Indica*” below). He boarded the *Valkenisse* on 1 November 1728 and was repatriated in the UP on 26 June 1729 (unpublished Sea Muster Roll, Algemeen RijksArchief Inv. Nr. 12801, National Archives of the Netherlands, The Hague).

I gratefully acknowledge research funding provided by a General Research Fund grant from the Research Grants Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China (Project No. HKU 17401614), research and technical assistance provided by Rinske Kuiper and Nikolaj Bichel, specimen images generously provided by the Conservatoire & Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève, access to archival material in the National Archives of the Netherlands and the Archives de l'état, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, and online botanical texts provided by the Biodiversity Heritage Library, <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/>. Finally, I would like to thank the two anonymous reviewers and the journal editor, Gustavo A. Romero, for their helpful comments.

¹ Department of Philosophy, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong; cookga@hku.hk

² Garcin's death year is usually given as 1752, but the Archives de l'état de Neuchâtel clearly indicate that he died on April 18, 1751.

THE SURGEON AND PLANTS

Garcin was one of those ship's surgeons fortunate enough to survive the rigors of a risky journey to and from the Indies as well as a relatively long eight-year sojourn in what for so many proved a fatal clime—the VOC settlements in South and Southeast Asia. In his recently-discovered, unpublished Journal (Special Collections, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas) Garcin comments that he left for the Indies at an age (ca. 40) when others were returning. However, given the high mortality rates among ship's surgeons, more than half never returned. A high percentage of Garcin's peers perished on the outbound journey; if they survived the trip to the East Indies, they as often as not succumbed to disease within a year after they reached Batavia, the endpoint of the outbound journey of a VOC Indianaman, during intra-Asian VOC voyages or on the return home. If a surgeon survived to make a second voyage his average age at death was 38, whereas if he declined to make a second voyage, he died on average at 58. Indeed, the average age of death for a ship's surgeon who shipped out to Asia before 1725 and remained in a settlement was a mere 27 (Bruijn, 2009: 199–200).

Garcin was keen to learn the medical uses of plants that were little- or unknown to Europeans. On his outbound voyage and during his intra-Asian voyages with the VOC, he found time in addition to his duties as ship's surgeon to botanize and observe natural phenomena. According to his own account:

"I was on the vessels of the incomparable East India Company for 9 years, i.e. from 1720 to 1729. That is what furnished me with an ability to make many observations in *natural history*, *pharmacy* and *medicine*, in attaching myself in particular to everything that could perfect my practice of the last. And as all men are called to contribute...to the good of society, I had a duty to be *useful to society*, as much by my observations as by the *remedies* that I discovered..." (emph. added; Garcin, 1744a: 269)³

Garcin's travels convinced him to reject trendy, so-called "chemical" remedies such as mercury in favor of those derived from plants, as shown in his *Journal* entries during his outbound journey to the Indies in 1721–1722:

"What we have discovered from plants, relative to Medicine, is so to speak, merely the preliminary sketch of the Science. I departed from Europe with the prejudices of Europe, but my voyages have convinced me that the true Therapeutics reside in plants. This truth will make itself evident sooner or later; I see it even now advancing toward us, such that the science will be stripped of its old jargon, and returned to its true principles."

This stance marks him out as an original thinker who rejected fashionable fads in medicine. Given his view that plants should form the basis for medical treatment, Garcin was particularly motivated to explore novel *materia medica*

that he encountered on his travels. In this endeavor he was hardly alone, of course. Recent research demonstrates that surgeons posted to European ships, colonies, and trading posts worked at the forefront of identifying and appropriating exotic plants for medical and other uses on site as well as in Europe. It has been suggested that surgeons were the "most innovative contributors to the study of tropical medicine in the Americas..." (Furtado, 2008: 132). The same could undoubtedly be said of the surgeons serving European trading companies in the Indies.

Surgeons posted to the colonies were often able to establish themselves as medical authorities on the ground as well as on board ship in a way they could not do at home, where the distinction between the medical and surgical professions was maintained by tradition, education and guild regulations dating from the Middle Ages. Their occupation often gave them the flexibility to explore ethnobotany and pharmacology rather independently of their employers' agendas before the "colonial arteries hardened" (Kumar, 2015: 28). Moreover, a commitment to the care of the body may have conferred on them a certain legitimacy in approaching local medical authorities for information, despite the secrecy that often impeded Europeans' access to indigenous medical knowledge (Katharithamby-Wells, 2015: 193). Garcin worked hard to penetrate closely-guarded indigenous medical knowledge; he was aware, for example, that "*Brahmins*...have a singular talent for discovering by experience the best Remedies that the nature in their Country fertile in Aromatics & Plants could present to them...They possess Secrets from the distant past..." (emph. orig.; Garcin, 1744a: 276).

In 1722 during a visit to Ceylon Garcin learned of a secret stomachic using the bark of a "Sindoc" tree that he said was indigenous to the island (Garcin, 1747: 476). He succeeded in obtaining the closely-guarded remedy when the Dutch governor made a gift of precious bezoar stones to a Brahmin medical practitioner who agreed to share the secret if Garcin did not divulge it in Ceylon.

The identity of Garcin's "Sindoc" is uncertain and he does not give it a Latin name in his 1747 article. One possible assumption is that it is the "Sindoc" reported by Rumphius in Ambon and given as a synonym for *Laurus malabatrums* by Burman fil. (Rumphius, 1741: 69; Burman, 1768: 92) (Fig. 1). Rumphius's "Sindoc" is *Cinnamomum javanicum* Blume (not *C. sintoc* Blume, which might intuitively seem to be the correct name; Merrill, 1921: 351). However, Garcin states that his "Sindoc" is indigenous on the island of Ceylon, where neither *Cinnamomum javanicum* Blume, nor *C. sintoc* Blume are indigenous (Soh, 2011: 251, 257). So either Garcin was wrong about the nativity of his tree or another candidate should be considered. It should be borne in mind that *Cinnamomum* comprises at least 250 species, many of which closely resemble each other. As a result, this taxonomically difficult genus has had 628 binomials published on IPNI (Soh, 2011: 241). In southern India alone there are 12 species (Kostermans, 1983: 90); Garcin already knew of 10 species (Garcin 1742: 648).

³ All translations by the author.

LAURUS (*malabathrum*) foliis trinerviis ovato-acuminatis, nervis versus apicem confluentibus.
Sindoc. Rumph. amb. 2. c. 23. p. 69.
Katou-karua. Rheed. mal. 5. p. 105. t. 53.
Malabathrum malabaricum. Garcin. herb.
Habitat in Malabar & Amboina.

FIGURE 1. *Laurus (malabathrum)* (= *Cinnamomum malabathrum* [Burm. f.] Presl) (Burman, 1768: 92; see also Table 1.37). Courtesy of Biodiversity Heritage Library (online).

Another approach to unraveling this puzzle is to take our cue from *Malabathrum malabarica*, Garcin's unpublished name for the specimen on which Burman fil. relied for the entry on *Laurus malabathrum* (cf. Kostermans 1983: 110). Garcin applies the name "Malabathrum" to a species of "Cannelle" or cinnamon that he says supplied the medicinal "Folium indicum" of Antiquity and is indigenous to both Ceylon and the Malabar Coast of southwestern India (Garcin, 1742: 649). With this in mind it makes sense to follow Burman's synonymy further by investigating the modern nomenclature for Rheede's "Katou-karua," likewise a tree with pharmacological properties for treating the stomach and tasting like "cannelle [cinnamon]" (Garcin, 1747: 476; Rheede, 2003: 206). Proceeding on this interpretation, the "Sindoc" of which Garcin speaks in 1747 might therefore be *Cinnamomum malabathrum* (Lam.) C. Presl, the suggested modern name for Rheede's Katou-karua (Kostermans, 1983: 112; Rheede, 2003: 207). This supposition tracks with Garcin's assertion that "Malabathrum" is none other than the "Folium Indicum" (Garcin, 1742: 649), for leaves of *C. malabathrum* "have been and are still sold as an inferior

substitute" for *C. tamala* leaves, the true "Folium Indicum" (Kostermans, 1983: 112). Without Garcin's specimen (see discussion below in "Garcin's herbarium that is not") it is impossible to state definitively which species Garcin in fact collected and passed on to J. Burman for later use by Burman fil. in *FI*.

As a result of Garcin's efforts and of those like him, "European medicine was transformed. Studying, classifying and experimenting with [exotic] plants became an important part of medical training in Europe...new medical plants entered European medicine, new apothecary practices emerged, and new dispensaries and medical texts were produced" (Chakrabarti, 2014: 35–36). Medicinal plants enumerated in *FI* such as *Salvadora persica* L. and the *Cinnamomum* discussed above (see Table 1.15 and 1.37) mutely testify to the transformation of early-modern Western medicine by Asian *materia medica*. Many of these medicinal plants offered important new remedies to Europeans hungry for relief from their ills. In the last decade of his life Garcin continued to criticize chemical remedies and promote plant-based medicine in his publications (Garcin, 1744b: 337–338).

CORRESPONDENCE, EXCHANGE AND THE REPUBLIC OF SCIENCE

Garcin secured his place in the esteem of contemporaries through his connections with key members of the Republic of Science, corresponding with Daniel Bernoulli (1700–1782), Herman Boerhaave (1668–1738), Emanuel Mendes da Costa (1717–1791), Sir Hans Sloane (1660–1753), Louis Bourguet (1678–1742), Johannes Burman (1707–1780), Abraham Gagnebin (1707–1800), René-Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur (1683–1757), the Dutch physicist and mathematician, Pieter van Musschenbroek (1692–1761; inventor of the Leiden Jar, the first electrical capacitor), and the Genevan physicist, Jean Jallabert (1712–1768). As discussed below in "Garcin's herbarium that is not," Garcin accompanied his correspondence with gifts of specimens, as was customary in the eighteenth-century Republic of Science.

Although no written correspondence between the Swedish naturalist, Carl Linnaeus (1707–1778), and Garcin survives, it is likely that Garcin was acquainted with Linnaeus, who during his 1735–1738 visit to the UP lodged with Burman before moving to George Clifford's estate of Hartekamp near Leiden. Linnaeus and Garcin

both frequented the circle of savants around Burman and Boerhaave during 1737–1738 when Garcin, who had in the meantime qualified as a physician, returned to the UP to practice medicine (Hulst, Zeeland). It is therefore perhaps not surprising that Linnaeus named the genus *Garcinia* L. for Garcin and likewise accepted Garcin's proposal to name a genus—now known as *Salvadora* L.—in commemoration of his friend, the Catalan botanist, Joan Salvador I Riera (1683–1726) (Garcin, 1749–1750; Linnaeus, 1753: 122; see Table 1.15, 1.35; see also Ibáñez et al., 2006).

Upon settling in Neuchâtel in 1739, Garcin became a prominent member of the principality's small scientific circle of physician-botanists: "Mr. Garcin, our mutual friend, Member of the Royal Society of Sciences of England and Correspondent of that of Paris, has bestowed a new luster on Swiss botanists by settling among them" (D'Ivernois, 1742: 31). Garcin brought new ideas from the vibrant Dutch Republic, whose rich botanical offerings included well-stocked botanical gardens, the most recent publications and leading lights such as Boerhaave at Leiden, Johannes Burman at Amsterdam, and of course

their Swedish protégé, Carl Linnaeus (see e.g. Gibbs, 2006). In 1739 Garcin introduced his Swiss colleagues to Linnaeus's artificial sexual system of classification (letter from Abraham Gagnebin to Albrecht von Haller, dated 25 November 1739, quoted in Jacquat, 1996: 101) and, in contrast to other Neuchâtel savants, preferred Linnaeus as a botanist to Albrecht von Haller (1708–1777), author of important works on Swiss botany (Haller, 1742; Haller, 1768) (letter of Garcin to Abraham Gagnebin dated 27 June 1743, quoted in Brandt, 1931: 219). Yet, despite his high regard for Linnaeus, Garcin moved beyond the sexual system to teach a natural system of classification, the exact content of which is at present unknown (Anonymous, 1747: 145–146).

Garcin published four botanical studies in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society of London (Garcin 1729–30; Garcin 1733; Garcin 1748; Garcin 1749–

50), and eleven articles on various topics ranging from medicine to meteorology in the *Journal helvétique/Mercure Suisse*, a learned, but more popular publication produced in Neuchâtel. Less notice has been taken of Garcin's substantial contribution to the revised edition of the four-volume *Dictionnaire universel de commerce* (1742) in which he authored at least 35 articles and 37 "additions" to articles on trade, commodities and related subjects (see e.g. Garcin 1742a); according to Bourguet, Garcin corrected ca. 70 articles, many of which addressed botanical topics such as the various species of *Cinnamomum*. These articles and revisions constituted important contributions in their respective fields of knowledge, as indicated by Bourguet (1742: 150–152). These varied works disseminated Garcin's medical, botanical and commercial knowledge both to specialized and popular audiences, in the manner of other surgeons who had practiced in the colonies (Furtado, 2008: 140).

GARCIN'S HERBARIUM THAT IS NOT

We know that Garcin collected plant specimens in Dutch trading posts and colonies in the Cape, Persia, the Malabar Coast, Bengal, Ceylon and Southeast Asia; yet we have no precise information regarding the contents of his herbarium beyond a very few extant specimens (G-Burman). We also know that Garcin gave all or part of his herbarium to Johannes Burman, Director of the Amsterdam botanical garden. According to reliable testimony from the noted Neuchâtel savant, Louis Bourguet (1678–1742), Garcin gave specimens to Burman during or before 1740:

"The beautiful Collection of dried Plants that you brought to Europe from the Indies & the Cape of Good Hope, of which you generously presented the largest part to the famous Mr. BURMAN, Doctor of Medicine in Amsterdam; this Collection, I say, of which you have made such an excellent use, by giving it to Friends, shows better than I could possibly ever convey, how much Wealth the Republic of Letters could have expected from you if you had been supported by a powerful Patron" (emphasis original; Bourguet, 1740: 278).

In a letter to Linnaeus dated 20 July 1756 Johannes Burman himself confirmed receipt of herbarium specimens from Garcin (Burman, 1756). Garcin's Asian herbarium therefore seems to have been dispersed well before he died, given to Burman and possibly to others (*pace* Bridel, who states that the herbarium was lost or destroyed; Bridel, 1831: 105). The specimens given to Johannes Burman passed at his death to his son, Nicolaas Laurens Burman (1733–1793). In 1810 the Burmans' herbarium was purchased by the great botanical collector, Benjamin Delessert (1773–1847), whose

vast collections formed a principal basis for G (Miller, 1970: 509; Lasègue, 1845: 65–67). A mere handful of Garcin's specimens are currently accessible (G-Burman) (Fig. 2–7): *Convolvulus spinosus* Burm. f., *Erigeron denticulatus* Burm. f. (= *Pluchea indica* (L.) Less.), *Ficus tsjakela* Burm. f., *Hieracium javanicum* Burm. f. (= *Emilia sonchifolia* var. *sagittata*), *Origanum benghalense* Burm. f. (= *Pogostemon benghalensis* (Burm. f.) Kuntze) and *Senecio coronopifolius* Burm. f. According to Staples and Jacquemoud (2005), two other specimens, *Convolvulus vitifolius* Burm. f. (= *Merremia aegyptia* (L.) Urb.) and *Ipomoea sagittifolia* Hochr. (= *Ipomoea aquatica* Forssk.), are also extant (G-Burman). However, these appear so far not to have been digitized. As the herbaria at G are, at this writing, being relocated, the presence of those specimens in their collections cannot be confirmed.

It therefore has to be presumed, given Bourguet's comment quoted above, that most of Garcin's specimens are either no longer extant or have yet to be located. On this point there has been some misunderstanding because a number of specimens labelled as Laurent Garcin's in the National Museum Wales probably came from the herbarium assembled by his son, Jean-Laurent Garcin (1733–1781). Like his father, Garcin fil. pursued botany and sought to surpass Haller (1768) with a more accurate Swiss flora (letter to Philippe Sirice Bridel, dated 18 June 1776 quoted in Bridel, 1831: 121). Upon Garcin fil.'s untimely death, this important collection was purchased by the Scottish naturalist, John Stuart, Lord Bute (1713–1792), and later dispersed to various collections in Great Britain, including the National Museum Wales (Cook, 2012: 300; Miller, 1970: 524).⁴

GARCIN AND *FLORA INDICA*

A large number of Garcin's specimens served as fundamental reference material for *FI*, compiled by Burman fil., who refers to 98 Garcin specimens in *FI*, out of 1,305 species *in toto* (Merrill, 1921: 330). Those specimens constitute approximately 25 percent of the 393 specimens

cited in *FI* (Table 1). Twenty-one of them appear to have been collected in Persia (Iran), 5 in Surat (Gujarat state, India), 13 in Ceylon (Sri Lanka), 11 on the Malabar Coast (Kerala state and Tamil Nadu state, India) and 17 in Java (Indonesia). According to Burman fil. 35 of Garcin's

⁴The inference that the specimens in the National Museum Wales came from Garcin fil.'s herbarium is supported by the absence of Asian specimens from the collection (pers. comm., T. Rich and V. Purewal).

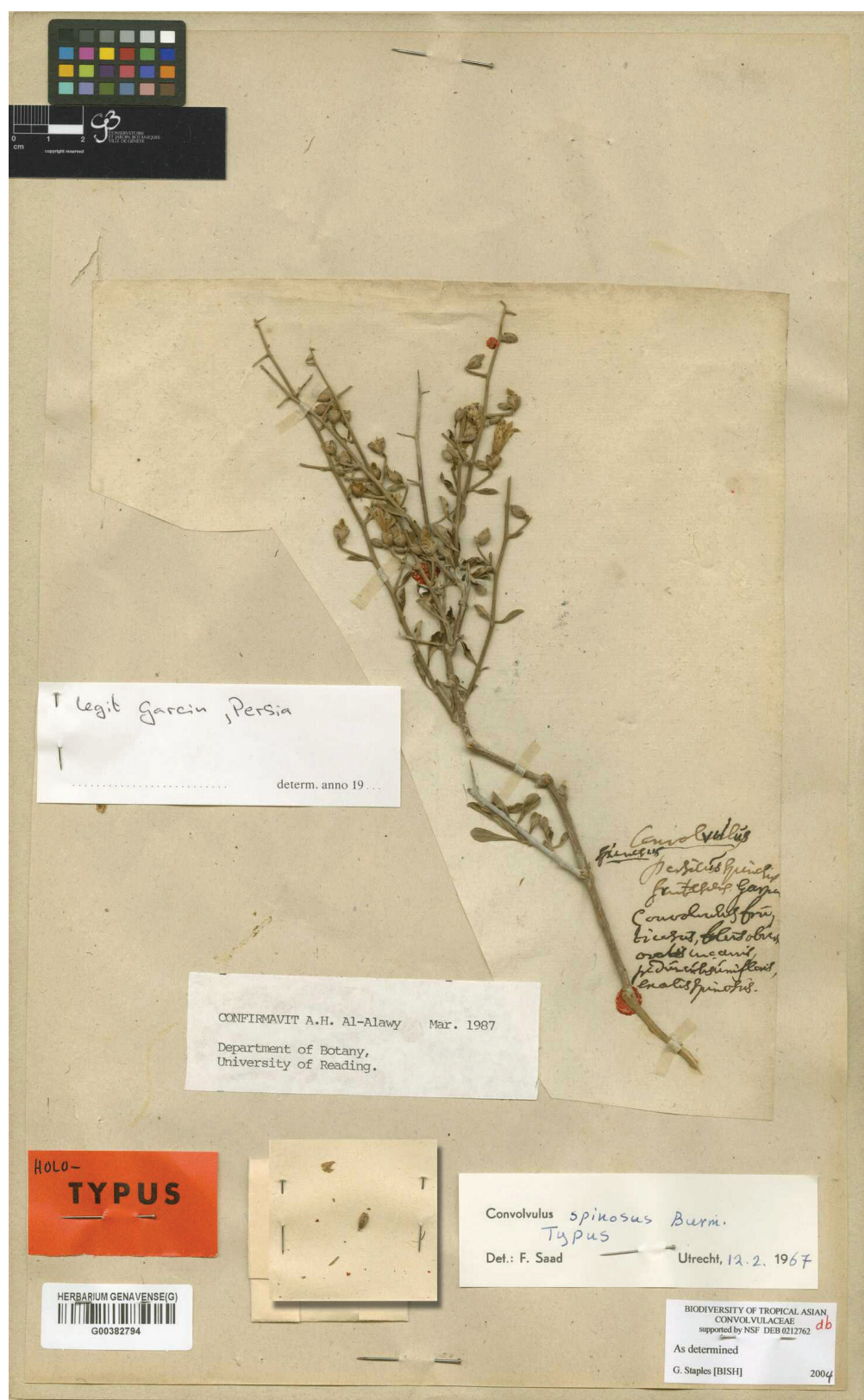


FIGURE 2. *Convolvulus spinosus* Burm. f. Burman fil.'s writing appears mixed with that of Garcin. In Garcin's hand we read "Convolvulus persicus spinosus frutescens" (G-Burman) (see also Table 1.23). © Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève.



FIGURE 3. *Erigeron denticulatus* Burm. f. (G-Burman). Garcin's note reads: "Conyza javanica in funda" (see also Table 1.83).
© Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève.

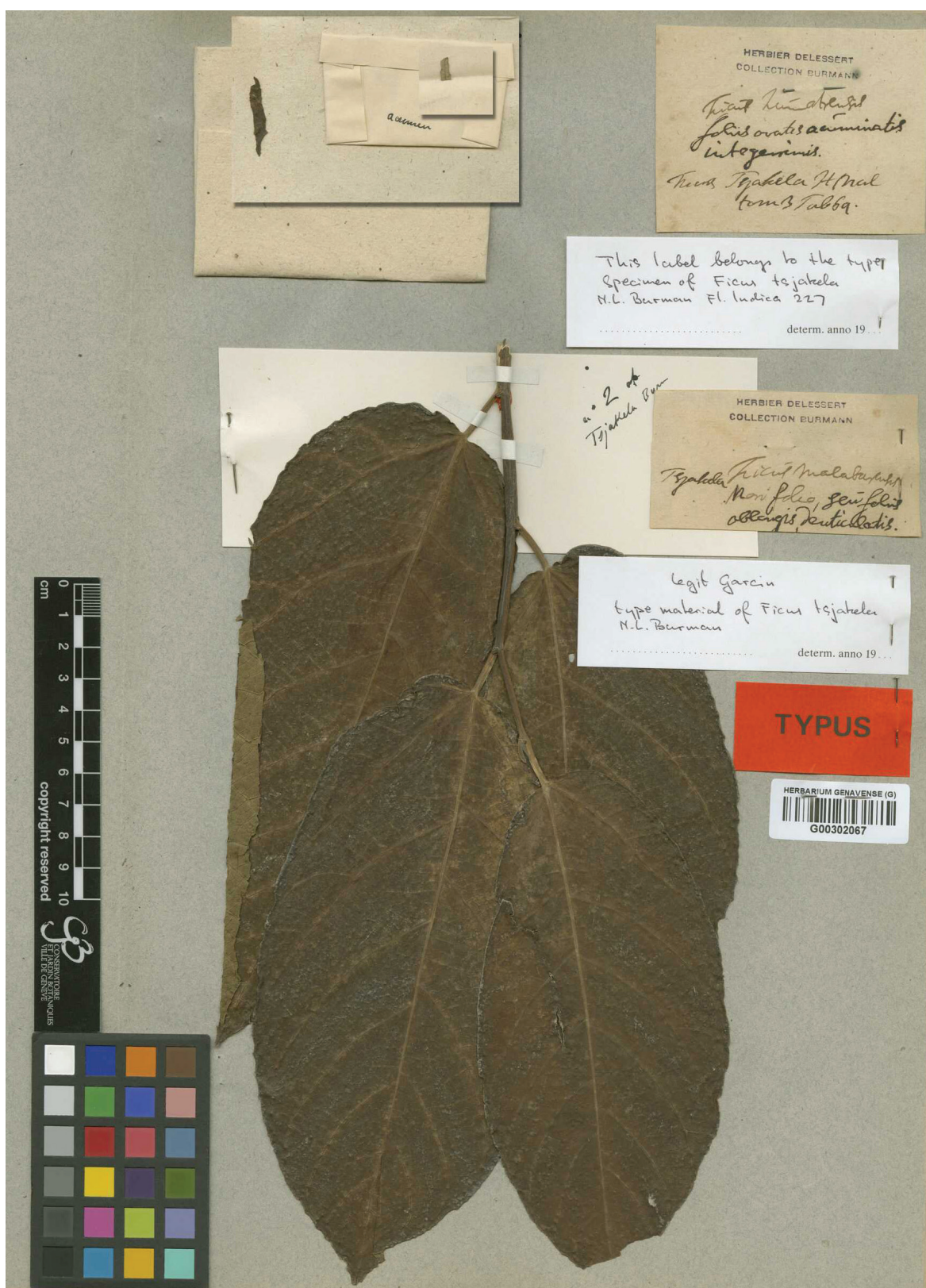


FIGURE 4. *Ficus tsjakela* Burm. f. (G-Burman). Garcin references "*Rheed. mal. 3. p. 87. t. 64.*" (Rheede, 1682: 87. fig. 64); he describes this plant as "*Ficus Tsjakela malabarica mori folio*" (see also Table 1.96). © Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève.

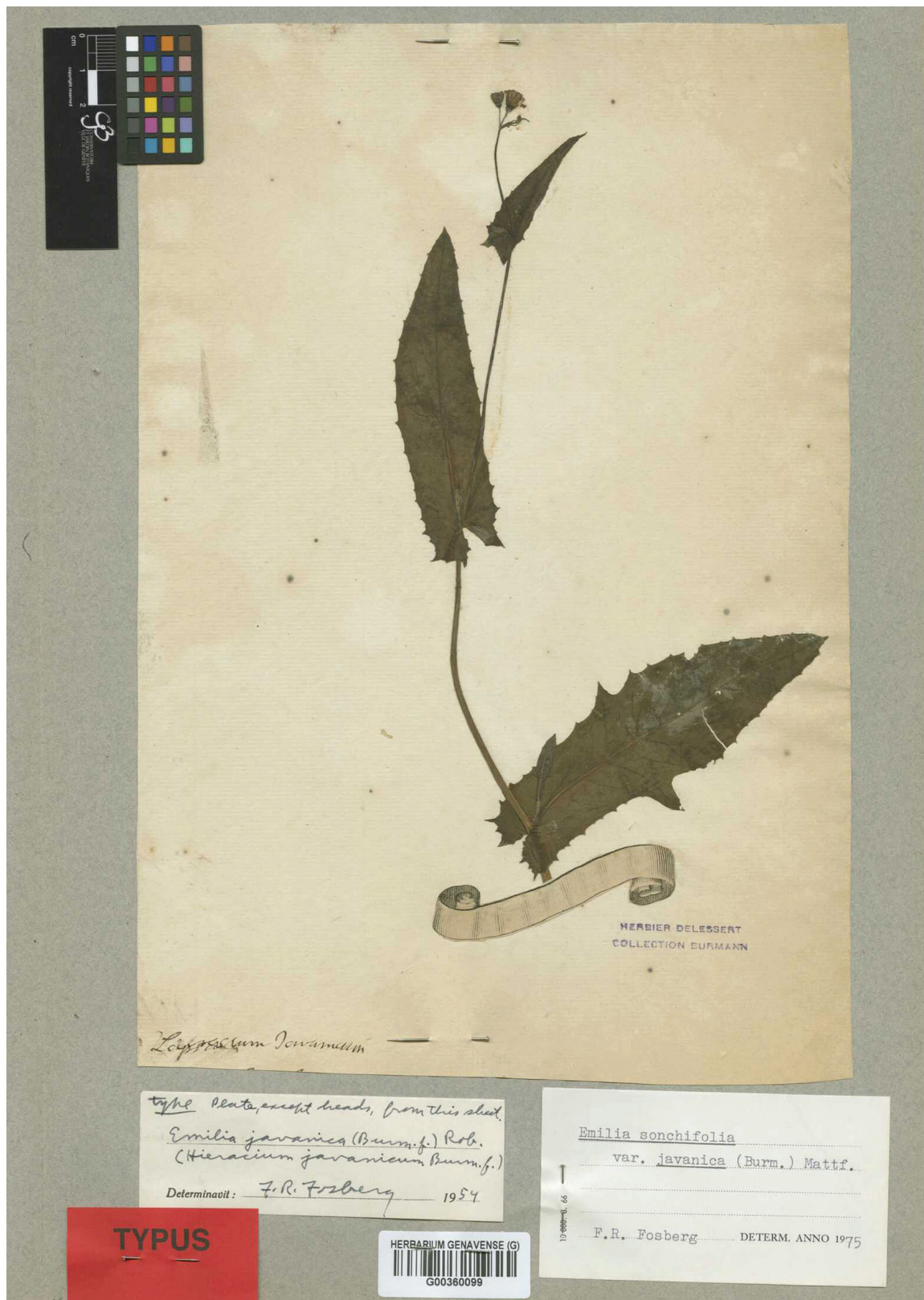


FIGURE 5. *Hieracium javanicum* Burm. f. (G-Burman) The first word of Garcin's note in the lower left- corner of the herbarium sheet is illegible, bearing no resemblance to likely synonyms; the second word is "javanicum" (see also Table 1.81). © Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève.



FIGURE 6. *Origanum benghalense* Burm. f. (G-Burman). “*Ocimum Benghalense*” is in Garcin’s hand (see also Table 1.51). © Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève.

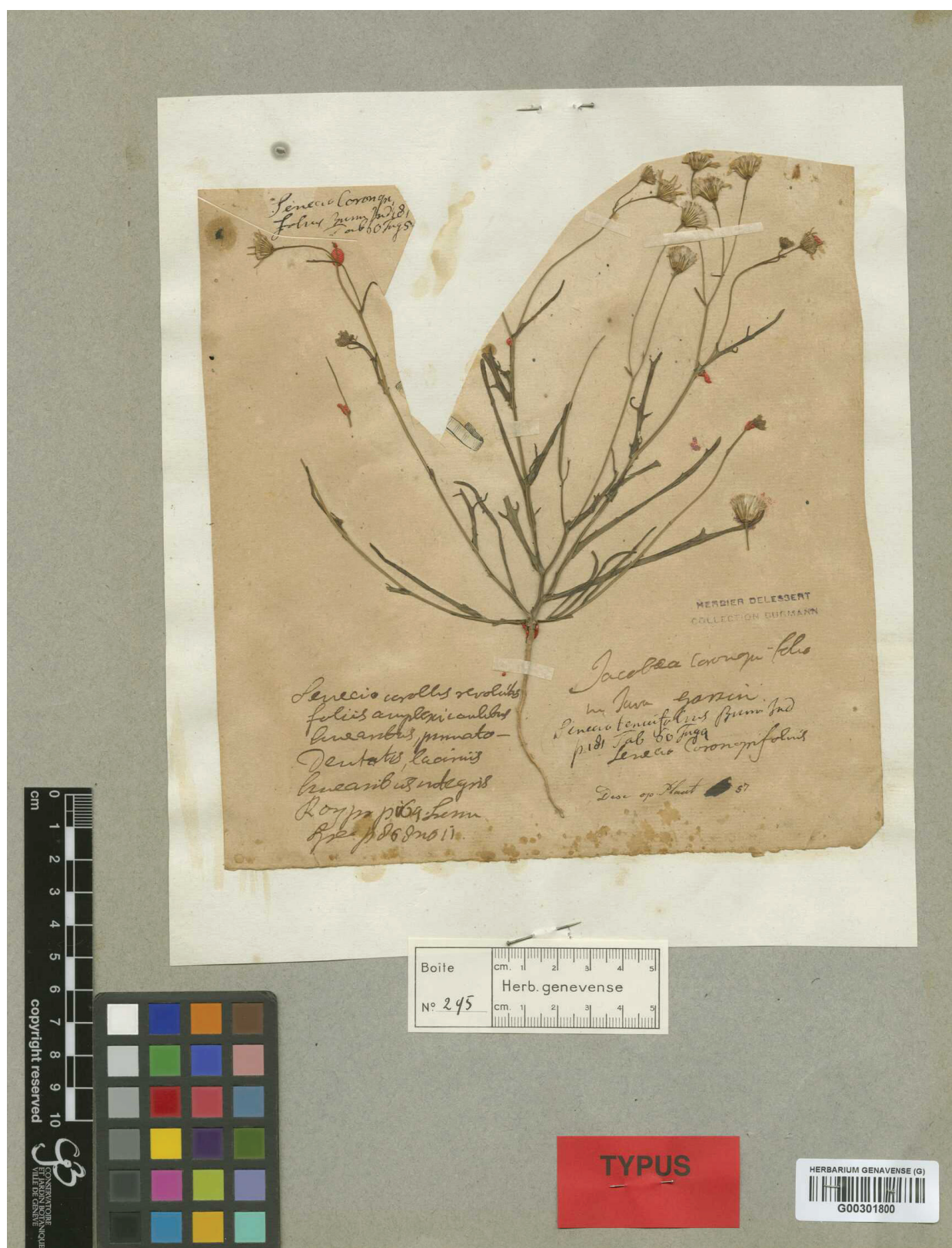


FIGURE 7. *Senecio coronopifolius* Burm. f. (G-Burman). “*Jacobaea Coronopi folio in Java Garcin*” and “*Senecio Coronopifolius*” appear to be in Garcin’s hand (see also Table 1.85). © Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques de la Ville de Genève.

specimens came from “India,” without more specific locale. Their origin could refer to any number of places within a huge geographical area ranging from the Middle East to modern China, India and Southeast Asia (Cook, 2010: 124).

It should be noted that Burman fil.’s references to Garcin’s specimens are inconsistent, taking 10 different italicized forms: *Garcin. herb.* (39 instances), *Garzin. herb.* (31 instances), *Herb. Garzin* (12 instances), *Herb. Garcin* (5 instances), *D. Garzin* (5 instances), *D. Garcin* (2 instances), *Garzin* (2 instances), *Dⁿⁱ Garcin* (1 instance), *Garcini* Herbarium (1 instance) and *Garzin act. angl.* (1 instance, referring to *Salvadora persica* Garcin ex L., which relies on a published description only) (Garcin 1749–1750). Note that *S. persica* L. is synonymous with *Galenia asiatica* Burm. f., for which Burman fil. does rely on a Garcin specimen (Fig. 8; see also table 1.15 and 1.35).

To my knowledge, the references to these specimens in Burman fil.’s text have never been thoroughly examined in their historical context. The limited literature on the sources for *FI* either completely ignores (Florijn, 1987) or fails to credit the full extent of Garcin’s contribution to that work (Wijnands, 1992; Staples and Jacquemoud, 2005). For example, Florijn discusses contributors such as H. O. van Oudgaarden (1751–1788) and H. Santen (1714–1765), who together contributed only 30 specimens in toto to *FI* (Florijn, 1987: 35–36). Merrill, on the other hand, shows that Garcin contributed 8 species to *FI* that were new to science (1921: 345–346, 351, 356, 370, 377–378, 386); one of these, *Ficus*

tsjakela Burm. f. is extant (G-Burman). Wijnands states that “Burman mentioned Garcin repeatedly” in *FI* and relied on his “African specimens” in the *Prodromus* of Cape species appended to the former work (Wijnands, 1992: 490). In fact, however, our inspection shows that Burman fil.’s *Prodromus* does not refer directly to any Garcin specimens; yet since Burman fil. had them in his possession he could, of course, have consulted them. Wijnands is not the only author to refer to “African” specimens from Garcin; Rudio claimed that 400 such specimens could be found in the herbarium of the Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zürich (now incorporated into the herbarium of the Institute for Systematic Botany, University of Zurich) (Rudio, 1896: 187). However, enquiries to that institution reveal that at present no such specimens can be located (pers. comm., R. Rutishauser).

For their part, Staples and Jacquemoud acknowledge Garcin’s contribution of type specimens to *FI*, but do not touch on the question of Garcin’s quantitative contribution to that work, limiting their discussion to Garcin’s contribution of type specimens of *Convolvulaceae* to G-Burman.

Table 1 presents the species in *FI* that are based on Garcin specimens: it makes apparent for the first time the extent and importance of Garcin’s contributions to *FI*. However, as stated above, it is for the moment impossible to state where most of the actual specimens are located, or if they are even extant. The few extant specimens and the traces of many others in *FI* silently testify to Garcin’s collecting zeal and keen eye for *materia medica*.

SALVADORA (*persica*). Linn. sp. 178. Garzin. act. angl. 1749. n. 491.
Rivina paniculata. Linn. syst. 10. p. 899.
Habitat in India, ad sinum Persicum.

Tab. 31. GALENIA (*asiatica*) foliis alternis ovato-oblongis.
f. 5.
Caul. arboreus, ramis divaricatis glaberrimis lucidis. Fol. alterna subpetiolata ovato oblonga integerrima nitida. Pedunc. terminales racemosi nudi.
Arbor est ingens, qua Cameli vescuntur in Persia & Arabia: Folia saporem habent Nasturtii hortensis. Garzin. herb.
USU-

FIGURE 8. Top: *Salvadora persica* L. (Burman, 1768: 40; see Table 1.15). Bottom: *Galenia asiatica* Burm. f. (Burman, 1768: 88; see also Table 1.35). Courtesy of Biodiversity Heritage Library (online).

TABLE 1. Garcin material relied upon in N. Burman's *FI*

[*] = Noted by Merrill (1921) as a new species.

[**] = Garcin's specimen is confirmed in G-Burman.

	Page in <i>FI</i>	Burman's name	Current plant name
1.	4 <i>Tab. 2.</i>	NYCTANTHES (<i>triflora</i>) foliis alternis, ramulorum oppositis ovatis, pedunculis terminalibus ternis, pedicellis unifloris. <i>Jasminum javanicum Dⁿⁱ. Garcin.</i> Habitat in Java.	<i>Nyctanthes triflora</i> Burm. f. = <i>Jasminum angustifolium</i> (L.) Willd.
2.	6 <i>Tab. 3. f. 2.</i>	JASMINUM (<i>oblongum</i>) foliis oppositis simplicibus, pedunculis alternis axillaribus umfloris. <i>Jasminum javanicum. Herb. Garcin.</i> Habitat in Java.	<i>Jasminum oblongum</i> Burm. f. = <i>Gymnanthera oblonga</i> (Burm. f.) P. S. Green.
3.	7	JUSTICIA (<i>Ecbolium</i> *) arborea, foliis lanceolato-ovatis, bracteis ovatis deciduis mucronatis, corollarum galea reflexa. [...] <i>Adhatoda zeylanica</i> , plantaginis folio. <i>Herb. Garcin.</i> [...] <i>Invenitur præcipue in Malabara & Zeylona.</i>	<i>Justicia ecbolium</i> L. = <i>Ecbolium ligustrinum</i> (Vahl) Vollesen.
4.	8	JUSTICIA (<i>Betonica</i>) fruticosa, foliis lanceolato-ovatis, bracteis ovatis acuminatis venofo reticulatis coloratis. [...] <i>Adhatoda malabarica. Herb. Garcin.</i> [...] <i>Crescit in variis Indiæ locis.</i>	<i>Justicia betonica</i> L.
5.	8	JUSTICIA (<i>chinensis</i>) herbacea, foliis ovatis, floribus lateralibus, pedunculis trifloris, bracteis ovalibus. [...] <i>Planta, quæ in urbe Batavia crescit juxta muros. Herb. Garcin.</i> Habitat in China.	<i>Justicia chinensis</i> L. = <i>Dicliptera chinensis</i> (L.) Juss.
6.	9	JUSTICIA (<i>paniculata</i>) diffusa, panicula axillari, foliis sessilibus lanceolatis. <i>Adhatodæ similis planta zeylanica. Herb. Garzin.</i> [...] <i>Habitat in Malabara & Zeylona.</i>	<i>Justicia paniculata</i> Burm. f. = <i>Andrographis paniculata</i> (Burm. f.) Nees.
7.	9 <i>Tab. 4. f. 3.</i>	JUSTICIA (<i>madurensis</i>) fruticosa, foliis ovalibus obtusis dentatis, floribus axillaribus folitariis. <i>Adhotoda madurensis frutescens, sampsanichi folio, caule argenteo. Herb. Garzin.</i> [...] <i>Habitat in Madura.</i>	<i>Justicia madurensis</i> Burm. f. is an unresolved name, but some data suggest that it is synonymous with <i>Calophanes littoralis</i> (L. f.) T. Anderson.
8.	10	JUSTICIA (<i>Gendarussa</i>) fruticosa, foliis lanceolatis integerrimis, spicis terminalibus simplicibus. <i>Adhatoda malabarica, falcis folio, floribus spicatis. Herb. Garzin.</i> [...] <i>Crescit in Malabara, Amboina & Java, unde specimina sæpius missa.</i>	<i>Justicia gendarussa</i> Burm. f.

TABLE 1 CONT. Garcin material relied upon in N. Burman's *FI*

[*] = Noted by Merrill (1921) as a new species.

[**] = Garcin's specimen is confirmed in G-Burman.

	Page in <i>FI</i>	Burman's name	Current plant name
9.	18–19	SCHOENUS (<i>Coloratus</i>) culmo triquetro, capitulo subrotundo, involucri longissimo plano variegato. [...] Gramen malabaricum repens aquaticum. <i>D. Garzin</i> . [...] Habitat in utrisque Indiis.	<i>Schoenus coloratus</i> L. = <i>Rhynchospora colorata</i> (L.) H. Pfeiff.
10.	20	CYPERUS (<i>haspan</i>) culmo triquetro folioso, umbella supradecomposita, spiculis umbellato-fessilibus. [...] Gramen cyperoides javanicum pectinatum. <i>Herb. Garzin</i> . Habitat in Java.	<i>Cyperus haspan</i> L.
11.	28 <i>Tab. 12.f. 2.</i>	DACTYLUS (<i>lagopoides</i>) spica compressa simplici, foliis divaricatis pungentibus. [...] Gramen dactyloides javanicum. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> N.B. No habitat is mentioned.	<i>Dactylis lagopoides</i> L. = <i>Aeluropus lagopoides</i> (L.) Thwaites.
12.	31	MOLLUGO (<i>oppositifolia</i>) foliis oppositis lanceolatis, ramis alternis, pedunculis lateralibus consertis unifloris. [...] Alsine madurensis, spargulae facie. <i>Herb. Garzin</i> . Crescit in Zeylona.	<i>Mollugo oppositifolia</i> L. = <i>Glinus oppositifolius</i> (L.) Aug. DC.
13.	37	OLDENLANDIA (<i>biflora</i>) pedunculis bifloris, petiolo longioribus, foliis lanceolatis. [...] Alsine zeylanica. <i>D. Garzin</i> . quæ magnitudine & foliis latioribus differt. Habitat in India, præsertim in Zeylona.	<i>Oldenlandia biflora</i> L.
14.	39	COMETES (<i>surattensis</i>) Clinopodium parvum finicum, hirsutis majoranæ foliis coronatum. [...] Planta surattensis & malabarica, Trifolii Lagopi capitulis. <i>Garzin. herb.</i>	<i>Cometes surattensis</i> Burm. f.
15.	40	[*] SALVADORA (<i>persica</i>). [...] <i>Garzin. act. angl.</i> 1749. n. 491. [...] Habitat in India, ad sinum Persicum.	<i>Salvadora persica</i> L. N.B. See entry 35, <i>Galenia asiatica</i> Burm. f.
16.	40	HELIOTROPIUM (<i>europæum</i>) foliis ovatis integerrimis tomentosis rugosis, spicis conjugatis. [...] Heliotropium malabaricum incanum. <i>D. Garzin</i> . Habitat in Malabara & Europa.	<i>Heliotropium europæum</i> L.
17.	41 <i>Tab. 16.f. 2.</i>	HELIOTROPIUM (<i>curassavicum</i>) foliis lanceolato-linearibus glabris aveniis spicis conjugatis. [...] β Heliotropium zeylanicum angustifolium in Tutukorin. <i>Garzin</i> . e cujus herbario hanc varietatem produco. Habitat in Indiis.	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> L.

TABLE 1 CONT. Garcin material relied upon in N. Burman's *FI*

[*] = Noted by Merrill (1921) as a new species.

[**] = Garcin's specimen is confirmed in G-Burman.

	Page in <i>FI</i>	Burman's name	Current plant name
18.	41 <i>Tab. 19.f. 1.</i>	HELIOTROPIUM (<i>fruticosum</i>) foliis linearilanceolatis pilosis, spicis foliariis sessilibus. [...] Heliotropium persicum incanum, floribus variegatis. <i>Garzin. e. cujus herbario figuram defumfi.</i>	<i>Heliotropium fruticosum</i> L. = <i>Euploca fruticosa</i> (L.) J. I. M. Melo & Semir.
19.	41 <i>Tab. 14.f. 2.</i>	BORAGO (<i>zeylanica</i>) foliis ramificationum oppositis, florum alternis, oblongis, pedunculis terminalibus unifloris, calycibus protuberantibus. [...] Borriginoides zeylanicum. <i>Herb. Garzin. Habitat in Zeylona.</i>	<i>Borago zeylanica</i> Burm. f. = <i>Trichodesma zeylanicum</i> (Burm.f.) R. Br.
20.	43	CONVOLVULUS (<i>medium</i>) foliis linearibus hastato-acuminatis, auriculis dentatis, pedunculis subunifloris, calycibus fagittatis, caule volubili. [...] Convolvulus javanensis. <i>herb. Garzin. [...]</i> Habitat in India.	<i>Convolvulus medium</i> L. = <i>Merremia medium</i> (L.) Hallier f.
21.	45 <i>Tab. 18.f. 1.</i>	CONVOLVULUS (<i>vitifolius</i>) foliis palmatis quinquelobis glabris dentatis, caule piloso. [...] Convolvulus vicis folio janavicus. <i>D. Garzin. Ginda pura utan. Javanis.</i>	<i>Convolvulus vitifolius</i> Burm. f. = <i>Merremia aegyptia</i> (L.) Urb.
22.	47 <i>Tab. 19.f. 3.</i>	CONVOLVULUS (<i>sericeus</i>) caule procumbente villosa, foliis inferioribus lanceolatis superioribus ovatis, calycibus villosis. Convolvulus persicus argenteus. <i>Garzin. herb. Habitat in Persia.</i>	<i>Convolvulus sericeus</i> L. = <i>Argyreia mollis</i> (Burm. f.) Choisy.
23.	47 <i>Tab. 19.f. 4.</i>	[**] CONVULVULUS (<i>spinosus</i>) caule erecto suffruticoso, apice spinoso, foliis ellipticis, floribus solitariis. Convolvulus persicus spinosus frutescens. <i>Garzin. herb. Habitat in Persia.</i>	<i>Convolvulus spinosus</i> Burm. f.
24.	49	IPOMAEA (<i>campanulata</i>) foliis cordatis, pedunculis multifloris, perianthio exteriori orbiculari, corollis campanulatis lobatis. [...] Convolvulus maritimus zeylanicus et javanicus. <i>herb. Garzin. [...]</i> Habitat in [M]alabara.	<i>Ipomoea campanulata</i> L. = <i>Stictocardia tiliifolia</i> (Desr.) Hallier f.
25.	50 <i>Tab. 18.f. 2.</i>	IPOMAEA (<i>sagittifolia</i>) foliis hastatis, pedunculis bifloris. Convolvulus javanicus. <i>Garzin. herb. Habitat in Java.</i>	<i>Ipomoea sagittifolia</i> Hochr. = <i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forssk.
26.	57	[*] SOLANUM (<i>surattense</i>) caule aculeato herbaceo, foliis oblongis pinnatifide laciniatis utrinque spinis flavescentibus. [...] Bina hujus specimina in infula Zuratta collegit D. <i>Garzin.</i> , quorum alterum optime cum citatis figuris convenit, alterum, differt foiiatura minori. Spinis rarioribus brevioribus, quadratque cum <i>Plukn</i> figura 6.	<i>Solanum surattense</i> Burm. f.

TABLE 1 CONT. Garcin material relied upon in N. Burman's *FI*

[*] = Noted by Merrill (1921) as a new species.

[**] = Garcin's specimen is confirmed in G-Burman.

	Page in <i>FI</i>	Burman's name	Current plant name
27.	60	RHAMNUS ([<i>j</i>]ujuba) aculeis solitariis recurvis, pedunculis aggregatis, floribus semidigynis, foliis retusis subtus tomentosis. [...] Jujuba malabarensis. <i>Garzin herb.</i> [...] Habitat in variis Indiæ locis.	<i>Rhamnus jujuba</i> L. = <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.
28.	61	RHAMNUS (<i>nummularia</i>) aculeis solitariis geminisque recurvis, pedunculis corymbosis, foliis ovatis integerrimis. <i>Rhamnus persica. herb. Garzin.</i> [...] Habitat in Zeylona & Java.	<i>Rhamnus nummularia</i> Burm. f. = <i>Ziziphus nummularia</i> (Burm. f.) Wight & Arn.
29.	61	RHAMNUS (<i>heterogeneous</i>) aculeis geminis, simplicibus & recurvis, pedunculis solitariis unifloris, foliis ovatis serrulatis trinerviis lucidis. [...] Jujuba persica. <i>herb. Garzin.</i> Habitat in India orientali & Persia.	<i>Rhamnus heterogenea</i> Burm. f. is an unresolved name.
30.	69 Tab. 28.f. 1.	ECHITES (<i>nummularia</i>) foliis cordatis acuminatis, pedunculis bifloris. [...] Apocynum nummulariæ foliis. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> [...] Habitat in India.	<i>Echites nummularius</i> Burm. f. is an unresolved name.
31.	70	CYNANCHUM (<i>indicum</i>) caule volubili herbaceo, foliis ovatis acuminatis, pedunculis axillaribus umbellatis. <i>Asclepias javanica & zeylanica. Garzin. herb.</i> [...] Javanis.	<i>Cynanchum indicum</i> Burm. f. is an unresolved name, but some data suggest that it is synonymous with <i>Tylophora indica</i> (Burm. f.) Merr. <i>Cynanchum indicum</i> Lam. = <i>Tylophora laevigata</i> Decne.
32.	71	APOCYNUM (<i>reticulatum</i>) caule volubili perenni, foliis ovatis venosis. [...] <i>Asclepias javanica angustifolia. Garzin. herb.</i> Habitat in India.	<i>Apocynum reticulatum</i> L. = <i>Parsonsia alboflavescens</i> (Dennst.) Mabb.
33.	71	APOCYNUM (<i>vincæfolium</i>) caule erectiusculo perenni, foliis ovatis oblongis, pedunculus bifloris lateralibus. <i>Asclepias javanica angustifolia. Garzin. herb.</i>	<i>Apocynum vincifolium</i> Burm. f. = <i>Parsonsia alboflavescens</i> (Dennst.) Mabb.
34.	88	LAWSONIA (<i>inermis</i>) ramis inermibus. [...] Cyprus verus antiquorum. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> [...] Parjar Tjalong. Javanis Crescit per totam Indiam, ubi colitur, tum & in Ægypto, Palæstina, Persia.	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> L.
35.	88 Tab. 31.f. 5.	[*] GALENIA (<i>asiatica</i>) foliis alternis ovato-oblongis. [...] Arbor est ingens, qua Cameli vescuntur in Persia & Arabia: Folia saporem habent Nasturtii hottensis. <i>Garzin. herb.</i>	<i>Galenia asiatica</i> Burm. f. = <i>Salvadora persica</i> L. N. B. See entry 15.
36.	89	POLYGONUM (<i>orientale</i>) floribus heptandris digynis, foliis ovatis, caule erecto, stipulis hirtis hypocraeteriformibus. [...] <i>Persicaria javanica. herb. Garzin.</i> Cabur Cabur Javanis. Habitat in India & Oriente.	<i>Polygonum orientale</i> L. = <i>Persicaria orientalis</i> (L.) Spach.

TABLE 1 CONT. Garcin material relied upon in N. Burman's *FI*

[*] = Noted by Merrill (1921) as a new species.

[**] = Garcin's specimen is confirmed in G-Burman.

	Page in <i>FI</i>	Burman's name	Current plant name
37.	92	[*] LAURUS (<i>malabattrum</i>) foliis trinerviis ovato-acuminatis, nervis versus apicem confluentibus. [...] Malabathrum malabaricum. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in Malabar & Amboina.	<i>Cinnamomum malabattrum</i> Burm. f. (Kostermans, 1983: 102–113; Rheede, 2003: 207).
38.	94	BAUHINIA (<i>variegata</i>) foliis cordatis, lobis coadunatis obtusis. [...] Bauhinia malabarica. <i>Garzin herb.</i> [...] Habitat in India.	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L.
39.	95	CASSIA (<i>Tora</i>) foliis trijugis obovatis, exterioribus majoribus, glandula subulata inter inferiora quatuor. [...] Senna javanica frutescens. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> [...] Habitat in India.	<i>Cassia tora</i> L. = <i>Senna tora</i> (L.) Roxb.
40.	95–96	CASSIA (<i>obtusifolia</i>) foliis trijugis ovatis obtusiusculis. [...] Senna javanica. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> [...] Habitat in Indiis.	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i> L. = <i>Senna obtusifolia</i> (L.) H. S. Irwin & Barneby.
41.	96 Tab. 33.f. 2.	CASSIA (<i>Senna</i>) foliis trijugis quadrijugisque subovatis, siliquis falcatis. [...] Senna persica, siliquis falcatis. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> [...] Habitat in India & Aëgypto.	<i>Cassia senna</i> L. = <i>Senna alexandrina</i> Mill.
42.	97	CASSIA (<i>surattensis</i>) foliis octojugis ovato-oblongis obtusis emarginatis inferioribus minoribus, glandula ad basin binorum inferiorum pedicellata. Senna surattensis. <i>Garzin. herb.</i>	<i>Cassia surattensis</i> Burm. f. = <i>Senna surattensis</i> (Burm. f.) H. S. Irwin & Barneby.
43.	97	CASSIA (<i>javanica</i>) foliis duodecim jugis oblongis obtusis glabris, glandula nulla. [...] Senna malabarica. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> [...] Habitat in Indiis.	<i>Cassia javanica</i> L.
44.	102 Tab. 34.f. 1.	FAGONIA (<i>indica</i>) spinis geminis, foliis oppositis ovalibus. Fagonia indica ad alas spinosa, flore pentapetalo, fructu quinque capsulari; planta persica. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> Habitat in Persia.	<i>Fagonia indica</i> Burm. f.
45.	102	TRIBULUS (<i>lanuginosus</i>) foliolis quinquejugatis subæqualibus, seminibus bicornibus. [...] Tribulus javanicus & persicus. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> Habitat in Zeylona.	<i>Tribulus lanuginosus</i> L. = <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.
46.	104–106	MELASTOMA (<i>hirta</i>) foliis denticulatis quinque nerviis ovato-lanceolatis, caule hispido [...] Agrimonie congener indica. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> Habitat in Indiis.	<i>Melastoma hirtum</i> L. = <i>Clidemia hirta</i> (L.) D. Don.

TABLE 1 CONT. Garcin material relied upon in N. Burman's *FI*

[*] = Noted by Merrill (1921) as a new species.

[**] = Garcin's specimen is confirmed in G-Burman.

	Page in <i>FI</i>	Burman's name	Current plant name
47.	112	EUPHORBIA (<i>parviflora</i>) subdichotoma, foliis serratis oblongis glabris, floribus solitariis, caule erectiusculo alterne ramoso. [...] Tithymalus malabaricus & zeylanicus argenteus, Buxi folio. <i>Herb. Garzin</i> . Habitat in Zeylona.	<i>Euphorbia parviflora</i> L.
48.	123	CORCHORUS (<i>trilocularis</i>) capsulis lineari-siliquosis sexsulcatis tricuspidatis, foliis oblongis, serraturis æqualibus, infimis setaceis. Habitat in India, juxta <i>Garcini</i> herbarium.	<i>Corchorus trilocularis</i> L.
49.	127	LEONURUS (<i>sibiricus</i>) foliis tripartitis multisidis linearibus obtusiusculis. [...] Cardiaca javancia. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> Habitat in Sibiria, China & Java; undesæpius missa.	<i>Leonurus sibiricus</i> L.
50.	128 Tab. 38.f. 2.	MOLUCCELLA (<i>persica</i>) calycibus quinquefidis obtusis, laciniis obovatis membranaceis, foliis cuneiformibus[...] Moldavica persica spinosa. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> Habitat in Persia.	<i>Moluccella persica</i> Burm. f. = <i>Rydingia persica</i> (Burm. f.) Scheen & V. A. Albert.
51.	128 Tab. 38.f. 3.	[**] ORIGANUM (<i>benghalense</i>) foliis ovatis dentatis, spicis imbricatis lanuginosis, bracteis ovatis. Ocymum Benghalense. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> Habitat in Benghala.	<i>Origanum benghalense</i> Burm. f. = <i>Pogostemon benghalensis</i> (Burm. f.) Kuntze.
52.	131	ANTIRRHINUM (<i>papilionaceum</i>) corollis ecaudatis, floribus axillaribus, calycum foliolo supremo majori, foliis carnosis. [...] Asarina persica nummulariæ facie. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> Habitat in Persia.	<i>Antirrhinum papilionaceum</i> L. is an unresolved name, but some data suggest that it is synonymous with <i>Schweinfurthia papilionacea</i> (L.) Boiss.
53.	134 Tab. 40.f. 1.	RUELLIA (<i>tentaculata</i>) foliis obovatis, verticillis obvallatis, spinis inermibus bifurcatis [...] Ruellia surattensis. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> [...] Habitat in India.	<i>Ruellia tentaculata</i> L. is an unresolved name, but some data suggest that it is synonymous with <i>Haplanthus nilgherrensis</i> Wight.
54.	135	RUELLIA (<i>persica</i>) foliis lanceolatis dentatis spinulosis, floribus oppositis. Acanthus persicus. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> Habitat in Persia.	<i>Ruellia persica</i> Burm. f. = <i>Blepharis ciliaris</i> (L.) B. L. Burtt.
55.	136	BARLERIA (<i>buxifolia</i>) spinis axillaribus oppositis solitariis, foliis subrotundis integerrimis. [...] Planta javanica, jalappæ flore, <i>D. Garcin.</i> [...] Habitat in Indiis.	<i>Barleria buxifolia</i> L.

TABLE 1 CONT. Garcin material relied upon in N. Burman's *FI*

[*] = Noted by Merrill (1921) as a new species.

[**] = Garcin's specimen is confirmed in G-Burman.

	Page in <i>FI</i>	Burman's name	Current plant name
56.	137	VOLKAMERIA (<i>multiflora</i>) ramis inermibus, foliis oppositis cordatis subdentatis acuminatis, pedunculis axillaribus multifloris. Planta javanica, flore irregulari. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in Java.	<i>Volkameria multiflora</i> Burm. f. = <i>Clerodendrum phlomidis</i> L. f.
57.	139	ACANTHUS (<i>ciliaris</i>) foliis quaternis ellipticis, calycibus ciliatis. Acanthus quadrifolius zeylanicus. D. <i>Garcin. [...]</i> Habitat in Zeylona.	<i>Acanthus ciliaris</i> Burm. f. = <i>Blepharis maderaspatensis</i> (L.) B. Heyne ex Roth.
58.	139	[*] PELTARIA (<i>Garzini</i>) foliis petiolatis ellipticis, siliculis unilocularibus compressis. Alysson persicum Plantaginis aquatici folio. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> Habitat in Persia.	<i>Peltaria garcinii</i> Burm. f. = <i>Fortuynia garcini</i> (Burm. f.) Shuttlew.
59.	140 <i>Tab. 46.f. 2.</i>	HELIOPHILA (<i>incana</i>) caule flexuoso, foliis linearibus subsalcatis obtusis. Leucojum incanum javanicum. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in India.	<i>Heliophila incana</i> W. T. Aiton = <i>Farsetia jacquemontii</i> Hook. f. & Thomson
60.	148 <i>Tab. 47.f. 1.</i>	SIDA (<i>persica</i>) foliis inferioribus petiolatis cordatis acuminatis, superioribus sessilibus lanceolatis dentatis, pedunculis foliariis unifloris. Abutilon. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> Habitat in Persia.	<i>Sida persica</i> Burm. f. = <i>Abutilon persicum</i> (Burm. f.) Merr.
61.	151	HIBISCUS (<i>panduraeformis</i>) foliis cordato-lanceolatis denticulatis tomentosis, caule hirtio. Ketmia folio hastato subtus incano. <i>Garcin. herb.</i>	<i>Hibiscus panduriformis</i> Burm. f.
62.	155	ASPHALATHUS (<i>persica</i>) foliis bijugis sessilibus, stipulis integerrimis, floribus lateralibus sessilibus. Dorycnium persicum incanum. <i>Garcin. herb. [...]</i> Habitat in Persia & Malabaria.	<i>Aspalathus persica</i> Burm. f. = <i>Lotus garcinii</i> DC.
63.	155	CROTALARIA (<i>junceae</i>) foliis simplicibus lanceolatis petiolato-sessilibus, caule striato. [...] Crotalaria malabarica falicis folio. <i>Garcin. herb. [...]</i> Habitat in India.	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L.
64.	155	CROTALARIA (<i>retusa</i>) foliis simplicibus oblongis cuneiformibus retusis. [...] Crotalaria benghalensis, ex cujus viminibus fila & vela conficiuntur. <i>Garcin. herb. [...]</i> Habitat in India.	<i>Crotalaria retusa</i> L.
65.	156 <i>Tab. 48.f. 2.</i>	CROTALARIA (<i>nana</i>) foliis simplicibus oblongis subsessilibus glabris, pedunculis lateralibus trifloris. [...] Crotalaria malabarica. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in India.	<i>Crotalaria nana</i> Burm. f.

TABLE 1 CONT. Garcin material relied upon in N. Burman's *FI*

[*] = Noted by Merrill (1921) as a new species.

[**] = Garcin's specimen is confirmed in G-Burman.

	Page in <i>FI</i>	Burman's name	Current plant name
66.	157 <i>Tab. 49.f. 1.</i>	ONONIS (<i>persica</i>) stipulis integerrimis lanceolatis, foliis ternis cuneiformibus apice tridentatis, spica foliosa terminali [...] Anonis persica, flore luteo. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in Persia.	<i>Ononis persica</i> Burm. f. is an unresolved name.
67.	159	DOLICHOS (<i>scarabaeoides</i>) volubilis, foliis ovatis tomentosis, floribus solitariis, seminibus bicornibus. [...] Phaseolus persicus mollis. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> [...] Habitat in India.	<i>Dolichos scarabaeoides</i> L. = <i>Cajanus scarabaeoides</i> (L.) Thouars
68.	161	DOLICHOS (<i>biflorus</i>) caule perenni laevi, pedunculis bifloris, leguminibus erectis [...] Phaseolus frutescens persicus biflorus. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in India.	<i>Dolichos biflorus</i> L. = <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> (L.) Walp.
69.	162	LATHYRUS (<i>sativus</i>) pedunculis unifloris, cirrhis diphyllis, leguminibus ovali-compressis, dorso bimarginatis [...] Clymenum benghalense, cadjan dictum. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> Habitat in India & Europa.	<i>Lathyrus sativus</i> L.
70.	163	CYTISUS (<i>persicus</i>) ramis strictis divaricatis, floribus solitariis sparsis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis, medio duplo longiore. Cytisus persicus humilis. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in Persia.	<i>Cytisus persicus</i> Burm. f. = <i>Crotalaria persica</i> (Burm. f.) Merr.
71.	163	HIPPOCREPIS (<i>multifiliquosa</i>) leguminibus pedunculatis consertis, margine altero lobatis. [...] Ferrum equinum persicum. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in India & Europa.	<i>Hippocrepis multisiliquosa</i> L.
72.	166 <i>Tab. 51.f. 2.</i>	[*] HEDYSARUM (<i>spartium</i>) foliis simplicibus ternatisque, leguminibus articulatis hispidis, flosculis subgeminis. Spartium persicum monophyllum & triphyllum. <i>Garzin. herb.</i> Habitat in India.	<i>Hedysarum spartium</i> Burm. f. = <i>Taverniera spartea</i> (Burm. f.) DC.
73.	168 <i>Tab. 54.f. 2.</i>	HEDYSARUM (<i>stipulaceum</i>) caule procumbente, foliis ternatis obcordatis, ramulis stipulaceis, floribus solitariis. Hedysarum Persicum & malabaricum. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Crecit in Persia.	<i>Hedysarum stipulaceum</i> Burm. f. = <i>Desmodium triflorum</i> (L.) DC.
74.	170	INDIGOFERA (<i>tinctoria</i>) leguminibus arcuatis incanis, racemis folio brevioribus. [...] Indigo benghalensis. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> [...] Habitat in Indiis.	<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i> L.

TABLE 1 CONT. Garcin material relied upon in N. Burman's *FI*

[*] = Noted by Merrill (1921) as a new species.

[**] = Garcin's specimen is confirmed in G-Burman.

	Page in <i>FI</i>	Burman's name	Current plant name
75.	171	INDIGOFERA (<i>argentea</i>) leguminibus subsessilibus torulosis, foliis ternis quinisque orbiculatis. Coronilla persica argentea. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in Persia.	<i>Indigofera argentea</i> Burm. f.
76.	172	GALEGA (<i>senticosa</i>) leguminibus binis lateralibus glabris, foliolis emarginatis subtus sericeis, caule fruticoso. [...] Coronilla surattensis. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in Zeylona.	<i>Galega senticosa</i> (L.) L. = <i>Tephrosia senticosa</i> (L.) Pers.
77.	172	GALEGA (<i>barba jovis</i>) leguminibus solitariis glabris axillaribus, foliis oblongis, stipulis subulatis. Barba Jovis bombayensis incana. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> [...] Habitat in India.	<i>Galega barba-jovis</i> Burm. f. is an unresolved name.
78.	172 Tab. 49.f. 2.	PSORALEA (<i>corylifolia</i>) foliis simplicibus ovatis. [...] Lotus zurattensis. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in India.	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> L. = <i>Cullen corylifolium</i> (L.) Medik.
79.	173 Tab. 49.f. 3.	LOTUS (<i>persicus</i>) leguminibus ternis terminalibus torulosis, foliis ternis quinisve lineari-lanceolatis pilosis. Lotus persicus tomentosus. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in Persia.	<i>Lotus persicus</i> Burm. f. is an unresolved name, but some data suggest that it is synonymous with <i>Ononis aspalathoides</i> G. Don. <i>Lotus persicus</i> (Burm. f.) M. R. Almeida is an unresolved name.
80.	173	TRIGONELLA (<i>indica</i>) leguminibus sessilibus subsolitariis subfalcatis, foliolis integerrimis, caule diffuso. [...] Lotus indicus, filiquis acinaciformibus. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in India.	<i>Trigonella indica</i> L. = <i>Rothia indica</i> (L.) Druce.
81.	174	[**] HIERACIUM (<i>javanicum</i>) foliis lanceolatis amplexicaulibus denticulatis, pedunculis unifloris, calycibus glabris. Sonchus flore purpureo in Java inventus. <i>Garcin. herb.</i>	<i>Hieracium javanicum</i> Burm. f. = <i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> var. sagittata.
82.	178	CONYZA (<i>balsamifera</i>) foliis lanceolatis subtus tomentosis, petiolis etiam serrato dentatis. [...] Conyza banthamica Helenii folio. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> [...] Sombong malaice Javanis, ubi loco salviæ adhibetur & sub hoc nomine occurrit, pluresque varietates in <i>Rumph. herb. Recensentur</i> 6. l. 19. p. 56.	<i>Conyza balsamifera</i> L. = <i>Blumea balsamifera</i> (L.) DC.
83.	180	[**] ERIGERON (<i>denticulatum</i>) foliis obovatis, apicibus serratis, corymbo terminali. Conyza javanica in funda collecta. <i>Garcin. herb.</i>	<i>Erigeron denticulatum</i> Burm. f. = <i>Pluchea indica</i> (L.) Less.

TABLE 1 CONT. Garcin material relied upon in N. Burman's *FI*

[*] = Noted by Merrill (1921) as a new species.

[**] = Garcin's specimen is confirmed in G-Burman.

	Page in <i>FI</i>	Burman's name	Current plant name
84.	181	SENECIO (<i>tenuifolius</i>) [...] corollis revolutis, foliis pinnatifidis, pinnis cornutis apice bifidis, caule herbaceo. <i>Jacobaea tenuifolia</i> . <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in Java.	<i>Senecio tenuifolius</i> Burm. f.
85.	181	[**] SENECIO (<i>coronopifolius</i>) corollis radiantibus revolutis, foliis linearibus pinnatifido dentatis, caule herbaceo. <i>Jacobaea javancia</i> Coronopi folio. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in Java.	<i>Senecio coronopifolius</i> Burm. f.
86.	181	ASTER (<i>indicus</i>) foliis ovato oblongis serratis, floralibus ovali-lanceolatis integerrimis, ramulis unifloris. [...] <i>Aster javanicus</i> . <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in Java & China.	<i>Aster indicus</i> L. = <i>Kalimeris indica</i> (L.) Sch. Bip.
87.	183 Tab. 60.f. 1.	[*] ANTHEMIS (<i>Garcini</i>) caule fruticoso, foliis subcuneiformibus truncatis eroso dentatis tomentosis, calyce folioso. <i>Bupthalam persicum</i> . <i>Garcin. herb.</i>	<i>Anthemis garcinii</i> Burm. f. = <i>Anvillea garcinii</i> (Burm. f.) DC.
88.	184	VERBESINA (<i>alba</i>) foliis lanceolatis serratis sessilibus. [...] <i>Verbesina alba</i> L. = <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L. <i>Bidens Latifolia indica</i> . <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in India.	
89.	201	SAGITTARIA (<i>obtusifolia</i>) foliis sagittatis obtusis, caule ramoso. [...] <i>Sagitta zeylanica</i> . <i>Garcin. herb.</i> [...] <i>Habitat in Malabara.</i>	<i>Sagittaria obtusifolia</i> L. = <i>Limnophyton obtusifolium</i> (L.) Miq.
90.	205	CROTON (<i>Hastatum</i>) foliis trilobo-hastatis lanceolatis dentatis. [...] β <i>Ricinoides malabarica surattensis</i> <i>Garcin. herb.</i> quæ foliis integerrimis tomentosis, cujusque figuram produco. <i>Habitat in Suratta.</i>	<i>Croton hastatus</i> L. = <i>Tragia plukenetii</i> Radcl.-Sm. <i>Croton hastatus</i> Burm. f. = <i>Chrozophora plicata</i> (Vahl) A. Juss. ex Spreng.
91.	211	SICYOS (<i>Garcini</i>) foliis quinquepartitis, lanciniis cuneiformibus quinquefidis cum acumine, fructu ciliato. <i>Bryonia zeylanica</i> in Tutokorin inventa. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in Zeylona.	<i>Sicyos garcini</i> Burm. f. = <i>Ctenolepis garcini</i> (L.) C. B. Clarke. <i>Sicyos garcini</i> L. = <i>Ctenopsis garcini</i> (L.) Naudin.
92.	212 Tab. 65.f. 1.	IRESINE (<i>persica</i>) foliis obovalibus, panicula terminali, spicis simplicilibus longissimis. <i>Amaranthus persicus paniculatus</i> . <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in Persia.	<i>Iresine persica</i> Burm. f. = <i>Aerva javanica</i> (Burm. f.) Juss. ex Schult.
93.	221	ACER (<i>platanus</i>) foliis quinquepartito-palmatis, lobis ovatis acuminatis, subtus tomentosis = <i>Acer Platanus similis</i> . <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in India.	<i>Acer platanus</i> Burm. f. is an unresolved name.

TABLE 1 CONT. Garcin material relied upon in N. Burman's *FI*

[*] = Noted by Merrill (1921) as a new species.

[**] = Garcin's specimen is confirmed in G-Burman.

	Page in <i>FI</i>	Burman's name	Current plant name
94.	221	ACER (<i>javanicus</i>) foliis quinquepartito-palmatis, lobis ovatis acuminatis, subtus tomentosis. <i>Acer javanicus</i> . <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in Java.	<i>Acer javanicum</i> Burm. f. is an unresolved name. <i>Acer javanicum</i> Jungh. = <i>Acer laurinum</i> Hassk.
95.	226	FICUS (<i>padana</i>) foliis cordato-ovatis subdenticulatis subtus tomentosis, fructu rotundo villoso. <i>Ficus Sumatrensis</i> venenatissima, fructus ferens rotundos villosissimos <i>Garcin. herb.</i> ubi notatur: omnium venenatissima, inventa in pago Padano prope Sumatram.	<i>Ficus padana</i> Burm. f.
96.	227	[*][**] FICUS (<i>Tsjakela</i>) foliis ovato-oblongis integerrimis & crenatis. <i>Ficus surattensis</i> & β <i>malabarica</i> , mori folio. <i>Garcin. herb.</i> Habitat in Malabara.	<i>Ficus tsjakela</i> Burm. f.
97.	227	[*] FICUS (<i>grossularioides</i>) foliis petiolatis ovatis basi integris apice serratis, subtus e luteo albicantibus. <i>Ficus surattensis</i> , <i>Grossulariæ</i> fructu flavo ac venenato <i>Garcin. herb.</i> β <i>Valli-teregam</i> . <i>Rheed. mal.</i> 3. p. 83. t. 62. Quæ differt petiolis brevissimis, qui in <i>Garcini</i> specimine longitudine foliorum. Habitat in Suratta.	<i>Ficus grossularioides</i> Burm. f.
98.	227	OPHIOGLOSSUM (<i>flexuosum</i>) caule flexuoso angulato, frondibus diphyllis, pinnis trifido-palmatis. [...] <i>Valli-panna</i> . <i>Rheed. mal.</i> 12. p. 63. t. 32. Cujus varietas: <i>Adiantum</i> folio vario. <i>herb. Garcin.</i> quod differt frondibus bi & triphyllis angustioribus integerrimis. Habitat in Malabara.	<i>Ophioglossum flexuosum</i> L. = <i>Lygodium flexuosum</i> (L.) Sw.
99.	228	OSMUNDA (<i>zeylanica</i>) scapo caulino solitario, frondibus verticillatis lanceolatis indivisis. [...] <i>Osmunda javanica</i> . <i>Garcin. herb.</i> [...] <i>Habitat in Zeylona, Amboina & Java.</i>	<i>Osmunda zeylanica</i> L. = <i>Tectaria zeylanica</i> (Houtt.) Sledge

LITERATURE CITED

- ANONYMOUS. 1747. Cours de botanique à ceux qui veulent apprendre cette science. *Journal helvétique* February: 143–146.
- B[OURGUET], L. 1742. Lettre à Mr. D.C.M.A.N. sur la Nouvelle Edition du Dictionnaire de Commerce. *Journal helvétique*, ou, annales littéraires et politiques de l'Europe et principalement de la Suisse. 28 February: 148–154.
- . 1740. Lettre à Mr. Garcin, Docteur en Médecine, Membre de la Société Royale de Londres, & Correspondant de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Paris; Sur la Pétrification des Petits Crabes de Mer, de la Côte de Coromandel. *Journal helvétique*, ou, annales littéraires et politiques de l'Europe et principalement de la Suisse. 19 September: 276–284.
- BRANDT, H., ED. 1931. Lettres inédites adressées à Abraham Gagnebin. *Actes de la Société jurassienne d'émulation* 36, 19 September: 215–223.
- BRIDEL, P. S. 1831. Biographie nationale. Pages 98–127 in *Le Conservateur suisse, ou recueil complet des étrennes helvétiques*. Vol. 13. Benjamin Corbaz, Lausanne.
- BRIQUET, J. 1940. Garcin (Laurent). Pages in 233–236 in F. CAVILLIER, ED. *Biographies des botanistes à Genève de 1500 à 1931, œuvre posthume publiée à l'occasion du 50^{me} anniversaire de la Société botanique suisse*. Special volume of *Berichte der schweizerischen botanischen Gesellschaft/Bulletin de la société botanique suisse*. Vol. 50a.

- BRUIJN, I. 2009. *Ship's Surgeons of the Dutch East India Company: Commerce and the Progress of Medicine in the Eighteenth Century*. Leiden University Press, Leiden.
- BURMAN, J. 1756. Letter to Johannes Burman. The Linnaean correspondence 20 July; <http://linnaeus.c18.net/Letter/L2072> (accessed March 2, 2016, 13:00 GMT).
- BURMAN, N. L. 1768. *Flora Indica: cui accedit series zoophytorum Indicorum, nec non prodromus florae Capensis*. Apud Cornelium Haek, Amsterdam.
- CHAKRABARTI, P. 2014. *Medicine and Empire 1600–1960*. Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke.
- . 2010. *Materials and medicine, trade, conquest and therapeutics in the eighteenth century*. Manchester University Press, Manchester and New York.
- CHAMBRIER, A. DE. 1900. Naturalisation des réfugiés français de Neuchâtel de la Révocation de l'Edit de Nantes à la Révolution française 1685–1794. Pages 197–285 in *Musée neuchâtelois*. September–November. Imp. Wolfrath & Sperlé, Neuchâtel.
- COOK, A. 2012. *Jean-Jacques Rousseau and botany: the salutary science*. Voltaire Foundation, Oxford.
- . 2010. Linnaeus and Chinese plants: A test of the linguistic imperialism thesis. Notes and records of the Royal Society 64(2): 121–138.
- CRAWFORD, D. G. 1903. *A Brief history of the Hughli District*. Bengal Secretariat Press, Calcutta.
- FLORIN, P. J. 1987. Biographical Notes about Four Plant Collectors in Asia Mentioned by N. L. Burman in His “Flora Indica” (1768). *Taxon* 36(1): 34–38.
- FURTADO, J. F. 2008. Tropical Empiricism—Making Medical Knowledge in Colonial Brazil. Pages 127–151 in J. DELBOURGO AND N. DEW, EDS. *Science and Empire in the Atlantic World*. Routledge, New York and London.
- GARCIN, L. 1742. Cannelle, ou Cannelle. Pages 645–652 in J. SAVARY DE BRUSLONS, *Dictionnaire universel de commerce*. Revised edition, P.-L. SAVARY, ED. Vol. 1. Three volumes in four parts. Les Héritiers Cramer & Frères Philibert, Geneva.
- . 1749–1750. The establishment of a new Genus of Plants, called Salvadora, with its description; by Laurence Garcin, M. D. F. R. S. of Neufchâtel in Switzerland; communicated in a letter to Dr. Mortimer Secr. R. S. philosophical transactions 46: 47–53.
- . 1748. A Letter from Dr. Laurence Garcin, of Neuchâtel, F. R. S. to Sir Hans Sloane Bart. late P.R.S. concerning the Cyprus of the Ancients: Done from the French by W. Watson, F. R. S. Philosophical transactions 45: 564–578.
- . 1747. Lettre de Mr. Garcin sur la nature et l'usage des Pilules Madurines, avec des Remarques intéressantes sur les effets du Thé Journal helvétique May: 473–490.
- . 1744a. Lettre de Mr. Garcin, Docteur en Medecine, aux Editeurs du Journal Helvétique, à l'ocasion de quelques Remèdes nouveaux & expérimentés, qu'il a découverts dans ses Voïages des Indes. Journal helvétique, ou, annales littéraires et politiques de l'Europe et principalement de la Suisse September: 257–279.
- . 1744b. Lettre de Mr. Garcin, Docteur en Médecine, contenant des Réflexions sur les Remèdes en général, & en particulier sur les Vertus & les Usages des Pilules, qu'il a promis au Public. Journal helvétique October: 335–348.
- . 1733. The Settling of a new Genus of Plants, called after the Malayans, MANGOSTANS; By Laurentius Garcin, M. D. and F. R. S. Translated from the French by Mr. [Philip Henry] Zollman, F.R.S. Philosophical Transactions 38: 232–242.
- . 1729–1730. Memoirs communicated by Mons. Garcin to Mons. St. Hyacinthe, F. R. S. containing a description of a new family of plants called Oxyoides; some remarks on the family of plants called Musa; and a description of the Hirudinella Marina, or Sea Leäch. Translated from the French, by Mr. John Martyn, F. R. S. Philosophical transactions 36: 377–394.
- GIBBS, F. W. 2006. Boerhaave and the Botanists. *Annals of Science* 13(1): 47–61.
- HALLER, A. VON. 1768. *Historia stirpium indigenarum Helvetiae inchoata*. Sumptibus Societatis typographicae, Bern.
- . 1742. *Enumeratio methodica stirpium Helvetiae indigenarum*. Abram Vandenhoek, Göttingen.
- IBÁÑEZ, N., J. M. MONTERRAT, I. SORIANO, AND J. M. CAMARASA. 2008. Plant material exchanged between James Petiver (ca. 1663–1718) and Joan Salvador I Riera (1683–1725). I. The Balearic Plants Conserved in the BC-Salvador and BM-Sloane Herbaria. Notes and Record of the Royal Society 60: 241–248.
- D'IVERNOIS, J.-A. 1742. Lettre à Monsieur Cartier ministre du St. Evangile & pasteur de l'église de la Chaux du Milieu. *Journal helvétique* (January): 3–38.
- JACQUAT, M. S. 1996. Abraham Gagnebin: médecin (1707–1800). Pages 97–102 in M. Schlup, ed., *Biographies neuchâteloises*. Volume 1. G. Attinger, Hauterive.
- JEANNERET, F. A. M. AND J. H. BONHÔTE. 1863. Garcin. Pages 380–387 in *Biographie neuchâteloise*. Vol. 1. E. Courvoisier, Le Locle.
- KATHARITHAMBY-WELLS, J. 2015. Unlikely partners: Malay-Indonesian medicine and European plant science. Pages 192–218 in V. DAMODORAN, ET AL., EDS. *The East India Company and the natural world*. Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke.
- KOSTERMANS, A. J. G. H. 1983. The South Indian species of *Cinnamomum* Schaeffer (Lauraceae). *Bulletin of the Botanical Survey of India* 25: 90–133.
- KUMAR, D. 2015. Botanical explorations and the East India Company: revisiting ‘plant colonialism.’ Pages 16–34 in V. DAMODORAN, ET AL., EDS. *The East India Company and the natural world*. Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke.
- LASÈGUE, A. 1845. *Musée botanique de M. Benjamin Delessert: Notices sur les collections de plantes et la bibliothèque qui le composent, contenant en outre des documents sur les principaux herbiers d'Europe et l'exposé des voyages entrepris dans l'intérêt de la botanique*. Libraire de Fortin, Masson et Cie, Paris.
- LEQUIN, F. 1982. *Het personeel van de verenigde Oost-Indische compagnie in Azië in de achttiende eeuw, meer in het bijzonder in de vestiging Bengalen*. Ph.D. Diss. Volume 1. Rijksuniversiteit Leiden, Leiden.
- LINNAEUS, C. 1753. *Species plantarum*. Laurentius Salvius, Stockholm.
- MERRILL, E. D. 1921. A review of the new species of plants proposed by N. L. Burman in his *Flora Indica*. The Philippine Journal of Science 19: 329–332.
- MILLER, H. S. 1970. The Herbarium of Aylmer Bourke Lambert: notes on its acquisition, dispersal, and present whereabouts. *Taxon* 19(4): 489–553.
- THE PLANT LIST. 2013. Version 1.1. Published on the Internet; <http://www.theplantlist.org/> (accessed March 2, 2016, 13:00 GMT).
- RHEEDE, H. V. 2003. *Hortus [indicus] Malabaricus*. K. S. MANILAL, ED. AND TRANS. University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram. Volume 5.
- . 1678–1693. *Hortus malabaricus*. 12 Volumes (Johannes van Someren and Jan van Dyck, Amsterdam).
- RUDIO, F. 1896. Die naturhistorischen Sammlungen. Festschrift der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zürich, 1746–1896. Vierteljahrsschrift der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zürich. 41, part 1: 185–195.
- RUMPHIUS, G. E. 1741. *Het amboinsche Kruid-boek/Herbarium amboinense*, volume 2. Johannes Burman, ed. and trans. Franciscum Changuion, Joannem Catuffe, Hermannum Uytwerf, Amsterdam.
- SOH, W. K. 2011. Taxonomic revision of *Cinnamomum* (Lauraceae) in Borneo. *Blumea* 56: 241–264.
- STAPLES, G. W. AND F. JACQUEMOUD. 2005. Typification and nomenclature of the Convolvulaceae in N. L. Burman's *Flora Indica*, with an introduction to the Burman collection at Geneva. *Candollea* 60(2): 445–467.
- WINANDS, O. 1992. Burman's *Prodromus Florae Capensis*. *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 109: 485–502.