

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Botanical inventory of the early book herbaria of Leonhard Rauwolf from southern France and northern Italy (1560–1563)

Anastasia Stefanaki,^{1,2,3}  Alice Bertin,² Marco Wind,^{2,3} Tilmann Walter,⁴  Anne Jansen³ & Tinde van Andel^{2,5} 

1 *Quantitative Biodiversity Dynamics, Utrecht University Botanic Gardens, Utrecht, The Netherlands*

2 *Tropical Botany, Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, The Netherlands*

3 *Biosystematics group, Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen, The Netherlands*

4 *Private researcher, Würzburg, Germany*

5 *Institute for Biology, Leiden University, Leiden, The Netherlands*

Address for correspondence: Anastasia Stefanaki, a.stefanaki@uu.nl

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1002/tax.70234>

Abstract Sixteenth-century herbaria are the oldest plant collections that survive today and, as such, they provide valuable insights in past floras and historical botanical interactions. One of the most fascinating still extant 16th-century herbaria is the four-volume collection of the German physician, botanist and traveler Leonhard Rauwolf (1535?–1596). Here we present a first full account of the botanical contents of Rauwolf's first three herbaria, compiled between 1560 and 1563 during and right after his medical studies in southern France and northern Italy. This collection counts in total 699 specimens, which belong to 657 species and subspecies. It is a valuable source on the history of the flora of southern France and northern Italy, as it contains numerous interesting examples of typical Mediterranean, alpine, exotic and even invasive species. It is also the output of meticulous scientific work, evident in the diligent preparation and ordering of plant specimens, the presence of species that are not found in other contemporary herbaria, and the detailed annotations on morphology and other features such as dispersal, habitat, scent or taste. By showcasing several examples of specimens, we demonstrate that Rauwolf's early herbaria represent a fine example of the botanical trends that arose during the 16th century leading to the emergence of botany as a distinct scientific discipline.

Keywords 16th century; Johann Bauhin; early modern botany; historic herbaria; historic plant collections; Mediterranean flora

Supporting Information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of the article.

■ INTRODUCTION

Historic herbaria are more than archives of past plant records. They report changes in the floristic composition of an area over time (De Jong & al., 2022a; Buldrini & al., 2023), they shed light on the history of useful plant species (Stefanaki & al., 2022; Van Andel & al., 2022; Vos & al., 2022; Eggli & al., 2024; Colangelo & al., 2025) or invasive ones (Groom & al., 2019; Stefanaki & al., 2021), and help clarify taxonomic (Stefanaki & al., 2022) and nomenclatural issues (Ghorbani & al., 2017). They also inform us about early plant expeditions (Rose, 2018; Walter & al., 2021; Arias-Gómez & al., 2023), the botanical practices (Offerhaus & al., 2021, 2025; Buldrini & al., 2026) and scholarly networks of previous centuries (De Jong & al., 2022b; Thijsse & al., 2023; Scott & al., 2025), and reveal the activity of famous (Van Andel & al., 2012; Ghorbani & al., 2018; Stefanaki & al., 2021; Offerhaus & al., 2023) and fame-deserving botanists (Stefanaki & al., 2019) of the past. This wealth of

information can only be fully revealed once the botanical contents of these herbaria have been deciphered, i.e., when the included plant specimens have been taxonomically identified. This is by no means an easy task: specimens in historic herbaria are often badly preserved, they lack duplicates or essential morphological characters, are firmly glued on paper, damaged by insects, and physically handling them is often not allowed. Despite these limitations, proper taxonomic identification remains an essential step in the study of these precious collections.

The oldest surviving herbaria were made in 16th-century Europe, which witnessed the transition of botany from a practical application within medicine into a distinct scientific field (Palmer, 1985; Ogilvie, 2006; Walter, 2025). Herbaria played an important role in this transformation, starting from a staple in the training of medical students, to enter the circles of the elite as luxury items, and eventually become a scientific tool for scholars (Palmer, 1985; Findlen, 1994; Ogilvie, 2006; Cristofolini, 2024). One of the most famous, yet largely

Article history: Received: 18 Dec 2025 | returned for (first) revision: 13 Jan 2026 | (last) revision received: 13 Feb 2026 | accepted: 26 May 2026

Associate Editor: Maria Manuel Romeiras | © 2026 The Author(s). *TAXON* published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of International Association for Plant Taxonomy.

This is an open access article under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/) License, which permits use and distribution in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, the use is non-commercial and no modifications or adaptations are made.

unexplored, 16th-century herbaria that has survived to this day is that of the Augsburg physician Leonhard Rauwolf (1535?–1596). Rauwolf is best known for his adventures in the Near East which resulted in a luxurious book herbarium with exotic plants (Ghorbani & al., 2018). Rauwolf's collection attracted the interest of the Habsburg emperor, Rudolf II (1552–1612), who purchased in 1593 Rauwolf's herbarium of four volumes (Walter & al., 2021). Following a long journey around Europe, the herbaria were stolen by Swedish soldiers from Rudolph's art cabinet in Prague during the Thirty Years' War, came to the possession of Queen Christina of Sweden in Stockholm, to change hands again and move to London as part of the vast collection of books and manuscripts of the Dutch librarian Isaac Vossius (Callmer, 1973; Stefanaki & al., 2019; Walter & al., 2021). After Vossius's death, the herbaria ended up in 1690 in Leiden, The Netherlands, where they have remained ever since (Callmer, 1973; Stefanaki & al., 2019; Walter & al., 2021). The first herbarium is on display at the Boerhaave Museum, and the second, third and fourth herbarium are kept at Naturalis Biodiversity Center.

Rauwolf's fourth herbarium from the Middle East has received extensive attention (Ghorbani & al., 2017, 2018; Walter & al., 2021), but the botanical contents of the other three herbaria remain largely unknown. Although less luxurious than Rauwolf's fourth herbarium from the Middle East, these three herbaria are large leather-bound books with gold embossed decorations, each carrying a calligraphic title page and more than 200 dried plants (a detailed physical description of the herbaria is provided by Stefanaki & al., 2021). They were assembled in Rauwolf's early botanical years in southern France and northern Italy during and right after his medical studies. Being a pupil of Guillaume Rondelet (1507–1566), renown professor at the medical faculty of Montpellier, Rauwolf eagerly herborized around Languedoc and Provence between 1560 and 1562, accompanied by his classmate and friend Johann Bauhin (1541–1613) (Legré, 1900; Longeon, 1976; Stefanaki & al., 2021). During the three years that Rauwolf spent in southern France, he collected plants in various places, as he recalls in the title page of the first and second herbarium (French volumes), namely in “Savoyen around Geneva and Dauphiné and Lyon, Valence etc., but also in the Provence around Avignon, Arles, Marseille, Chalon de Crau on the rough dry heath, but above all in Languedoc near Nîmes, Montpellier on Mount Ceti by the sea and in the steely mountains of Auvergne, not without special effort, danger and cost” (Stefanaki & al., 2021: 453).

After graduating at the University of Valence in Dauphiné (Dannenfeldt, 1968), Rauwolf travelled in 1563 to northern Italy to deepen his freshly acquired botanical knowledge. There, he collected plants “around Padua, Verona, Mantua, Ferrara, Bologna, Florence, Modena, Piacenza, Parma, Milan, [and] Como”, again “not without special effort and cost”, as we read in the title page of the third (Italian) herbarium (Stefanaki & al., 2021: 453). Moving from town to town, he was gradually buying stacks of paper to continue amassing his collection (Stefanaki & al., 2021). On his way back from

Italy to his hometown Augsburg in Germany, Rauwolf continued collecting plants “in the Swiss land, in the Alps at the St. Gotthard massif, also around Uri, Lucerne, Zug, Zurich and Basel, and finally on his way home through the black forest” (Stefanaki & al., 2021: 453). These plants are also contained in the third herbarium volume. During his return from Italy to Augsburg, Rauwolf was apparently again accompanied by Bauhin, as the two visited together Conrad Gessner in Zurich (Durling, 1965). While crossing the Black Forest, Rauwolf appears to also have visited Leonhart Fuchs (Seybold, 1990), who was his teacher at the University of Tübingen, where Rauwolf had shortly attended classes a few years before moving to France (Ganzinger, 1963). Fuchs annotated Rauwolf's herbaria with plant names, providing in some cases erroneous names over Rauwolf's more accurate ones (these name discrepancies are discussed by Legré, 1900, who incorrectly attributed them to Clusius, and Stefanaki & al., 2021). Besides Fuchs, also Rauwolf's friend Bauhin annotated the herbarium, and, interestingly, most of the plant names in the two French volumes were actually written by Bauhin and not Rauwolf (Stefanaki & al., 2021).

The plant specimens included in the two French herbaria were partly identified by Legré (1900), while the specimens of the Italian volume have so far never been studied. Deciphering these early herbaria not only sheds light on Rauwolf's botanical expertise, but also provides critical data for understanding the historical composition of the Mediterranean flora in southern France and northern Italy. Here we carried out a botanical inventory of Rauwolf's three early book herbaria, presenting a full species list of this unique historic herbarium collection. We explored the contained species and their geographical provenance, the organization of the specimens, the adopted annotation practices and scholarly interactions as evidenced in the different handwritings present in the herbarium volumes. Based on these, we discuss Rauwolf's early herbaria as an excellent illustration of the 16th-century botanical developments that helped establish botany as a scientific field of its own.

■ MATERIALS AND METHODS

We identified the specimens contained in the three book herbaria using mostly high-resolution digital images available at Naturalis Biodiversity Center. For the identification we used standard Floras, primarily *Flora Gallica* (Tison & Foucault, 2014), *Flore de la France méditerranéenne continentale* (Tison & al., 2014), *Flora d'Italia* (Pignatti, 1982), *Flora Europaea* (Tutin & al., 1964–1980), *Flora Alpina* (Aeschimann & al., 2004), and other taxonomic literature (Ietswaart, 1980; Castroviejo, 1986–2005; Puppi & Cristofolini, 1996; Knapp & al., 2004; Inocencio & al., 2006; Verloove, 2008; Fici, 2014).

In many cases identification required measurements or observation of details under a lens, and then the actual specimens were physically examined. About one-third to half of

the specimens in the second and third herbaria were identified through physical examination. Accessibility of the first herbarium was limited as the book is in the exhibition of the Boerhaave Museum. We were able to physically identify few specimens in this volume, but could take into account the identifications of Legré (1900), who had physically examined the specimens.

All identified specimens were compared to herbarium material available online in major databases, mainly Naturalis Bioportal (bioportal.naturalis.nl), Journal Storage (JSTOR) Global Plants (plants.jstor.org), Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Plantae (gbif.org/species/6), and Europeana (europeana.eu). The most frequently consulted herbaria in these databases were L, B, E, W, K, CAT and LI. Photos of living individuals were also consulted on Dryades (dryades.units.it/cercapiante/index.php).

Some specimens were identified by taxonomic specialists who are thanked in the acknowledgments. For vascular plants the names suggested by the specialists were verified by the authors, while in other groups (Bryophyta, Algae) the identifications were accepted as authoritative. Plants of the World Online (POWO, 2025) was used to homogenize the nomenclature and to record the general distribution of the identified taxa.

The original plant names by Rauwolf, Bauhin and Fuchs were taken into account to aid the identification process, but discordances between the names given by the historical botanists and our identified names did not influence the identifications, which were based on the taxonomic process described here.

Very damaged specimens or specimens lacking important discriminant characters were not possible to identify to the species level with certainty. In total, 5 specimens could not be identified further than the genus level, 1 was identified at the family level, and 15 specimens have uncertain species identifications. Uncertain names are indicated in Appendix 1 with “cf.” or “?”. When we were doubting between two potential species we gave both.

We also transcribed all plant names written next to the specimens and in the books’ indices, which were attributed to Rauwolf, Bauhin and Fuchs by Stefanaki & al. (2021) (Appendix 1). For the transcription, three authors (AS, AB, TW, the latter trained in Early Modern history and linguistics) produced independent transcriptions of the handwritten historical annotations on the plants, written by the different historical botanists. The most plausible reading was discussed by TW and AS. The specimens of all four volumes of the Rauwolf Herbarium are available online at the Naturalis Bioportal (<https://bioportal.naturalis.nl/en>), where they can be looked up via their barcodes (Appendix 1) or in the advanced search, by typing “Rauwolf” in the “Collector” tab.

■ RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Appendix 1 presents the complete species list of Rauwolf’s early book herbaria (Fig. 1) along with all transcribed

handwritten texts next to the specimens and in the books’ indices. In total, the three herbaria contain 699 specimens, which belong to 657 taxa (species and subspecies). Of these, 424 taxa (444 specimens) were collected in France (206 taxa/218 specimens in the first volume and 218 taxa/226 specimens in the second), and 236 taxa (255 specimens) were collected in Italy (third volume). Originally, the second herbarium would have contained 228 specimens had two folios not been cut out. These carried two specimens named “*Antirrhinum Fuchs.*” (fol. 180) and “*Ranunculus marinus*” (fol. 224) as we read in the book’s index. Rauwolf collected some taxa more than once, sometimes in both France and Italy, with totally 30 taxa (62 specimens) represented by two or rarely three specimens in the same or different volumes.

The majority of specimens belong to seed plants, with only 14 specimens belonging to other plant groups, namely two algae (*Acetabularia acetabulum* (L.) P.C.Silva and *Sphaerococcus* sp., both collected in France), two bryophytes (*Conocephalum conicum* (L.) Dumort. collected in France, and *Polytrichum* cf. *commune* Hedw. collected in Italy), and ten ferns and fern allies. The most abundant families in the



Fig. 1. Cover (A) and specimens (B; *Ornithogalum narbonense* L., *Iris foetidissima* L.) from Rauwolf’s second herbarium (France, 1560–1562, depicted specimens: fol. 40–41). All three herbaria have similar physical appearance, with leather binding, gold embossed details on the cover and green stripes framing the specimens.

three herbaria are Asteraceae (81 specimens), Fabaceae (59), Lamiaceae (42), Brassicaceae (39), Ranunculaceae (37), Apiaceae (35) and Rosaceae (21), all of which are species-rich families in the Mediterranean region. Some genera seem to have particularly attracted Rauwolf's attention, namely *Euphorbia*, *Ranunculus* (each represented by 11 taxa), *Lathyrus* (8), *Teucrium* (8), *Centaurea* (7), *Achillea* (6) and *Saxifraga* (6). Most of the taxa included in the three herbaria have a Mediterranean distribution (274, 42%), of which 52 (19%) are particularly confined to the West Mediterranean, for example *Astragalus tragacantha* L., *Campanula medium* L., *Cneorum tricocon* L., *Coris monspeliensis* L., *Cyclamen balearicum* Willk., *Lithodora fruticosa* (L.) Griseb. and *Phlomis lychnitis* L. We also find some (currently) rare taxa among the herbarium sheets, such as *Corispermum gallicum* Iljin, an endemic of southern France, and *Phyteuma michelii* All., *Saxifraga cuneifolia* L. and *Onosma fastigiata* (Braun-Blanq.) Lacaita, whose total range extends from SSE France to NNW Italy.

Rauwolf's herbaria from France and Italy provide invaluable insights into the history of Renaissance botany, finely

representing certain botanical trends that arose in the 16th century. Examples of these trends are discussed below.

Scientific diligence and signs of order. — Several specimens demonstrate Rauwolf's meticulousness in press-drying herbarium specimens, a skill that he mastered in his fourth herbarium, from the Middle East, where each specimen is beautifully laid out as a piece of art (Ghorbani & al., 2018). Examples of skillfully pressed specimens from Rauwolf's early herbaria examined here are *Ecballium elaterium* (L.) A.Rich., pressed with the juicy fruit (vol. 1, fol. 145), the succulent *Opuntia ficus-indica* (L.) Mill. (vol. 1, fol. 26) (Stefanaki & al., 2021), *Posidonia oceanica* (L.) Delile (vol. 1, fol. 198), with a large part of the vertical rhizome preserved (Fig. 2), and *Pancratium maritimum* L., with the fruits added next to the main specimen (vol. 2, fol. 44; Fig. 3). Rauwolf did not know the identity of this impressive flower of the Mediterranean coast, but Fuchs suggested the name "*Hemerocallis*", which Rauwolf adopted in the herbarium index. Later, during his travel in the Orient, Rauwolf wrote that the Greeks used the name "*Hemerocallis*" for *P. maritimum* (Dannenfeldt, 1968), an information that might originate from Rauwolf's encounter with his old teacher in Tübingen. Other specimens



Fig. 2. *Posidonia oceanica* (L.) Delile, France, 1560–1562, herb. Rauwolf, vol. 1, fol. 198.



Fig. 3. *Pancratium maritimum* L. France, 1560–1562, herb. Rauwolf, vol. 2, fol. 44.

demonstrate Rauwolf's care for including taxonomically important characters, for example an extra piece with fruits added next to the specimen of *Medicago marina* L. (vol. 1, fol. 63), or the presence of a female and a male individual of the dioecious *Mercurialis annua* L. (vol. 2, fol. 125–126).

Herbaria in the 16th century did not yet have a clear organization in the order of specimens. An option was to arrange specimens in alphabetical order, followed for example by Ulisse Aldrovandi (1522–1605) in his early herbarium volumes (Soldano, 2000–2005). Sometimes plants were grouped together because of shared medicinal properties or habitat (Stefanaki & al., 2018, 2019). Another approach followed by Andrea Cesalpino (1519–1603) was arranging the specimens based on their habit (Caruel, 1858). A phylogenetic order in the modern sense was not yet present, nevertheless specimens belonging to the same genus or family were sometimes grouped together (Stefanaki & al., 2018, 2019).

Examples of groupings based on family and genus we also find in Rauwolf's herbaria. For instance, in the second herbarium, several orchids are grouped together (fol. 46–48), some of which are even pasted on a single herbarium sheet. Another example is the first six specimens of the third herbarium, which all belong to the Lamiaceae family, five of which to the genus *Origanum*. The first is *Pseudodictamnus mediterraneus* Salmaki & Siadati, an East Mediterranean species at that time often confused with *Origanum dictamnus* L., which Rauwolf placed right after to distinguish the true dittany of Crete ("*Dictamnus Creticus*"; "*Veris Dictamnus*"). Rauwolf apparently collected all these six species in gardens as none of them is native in Italy.

The most interesting form of organization that we find in Rauwolf's early herbaria is the grouping of species based on their habitat. It is possible that these groupings are not intentional but the result of collecting sequence, for example, if Rauwolf collected them in the same area. Another possibility is that he collected them in different locations and later grouped the specimens together. The latter option of subsequent rearrangements does not seem unlikely, as we know that Rauwolf kept his herbaria in loose folios at least until 1577, and he mentioned himself that he was still rearranging the specimens of the fourth volume more than a year after his return from the Orient (Stefanaki & al., 2021; Walter & al., 2021). An example of habitat grouping from his early herbaria is that of coastal plants. Rauwolf must have been fascinated by the Mediterranean coastal flora in southern France, as he intensively herborized at the coastal zone. Most coastal species are contained in the first herbarium (23 of a total of 34 coastal species present in the three herbaria), examples being *Calystegia soldanella* (L.) Roem. & Schult., *Achillea maritima* (L.) Ehrend. & Y.P.Guo, *Medicago marina*, *Euphorbia paralias* L., *Anthemis maritima* L., *Polygonum maritimum* L., *Salicornia fruticosa* (L.) L. and *Cyperus capitatus* Vand. Many are even mounted on subsequent folios in this volume, namely 15 out of 26 subsequent specimens on folios 79 to 104 (Appendix 1). Even three marine species are present there, namely *Posidonia oceanica*, the iconic seagrass of

the Mediterranean Sea, and two algae, namely *Acetabularia acetabulum* (L.) P.C.Silva, a green algae of subtropical waters that is often encountered in the Mediterranean, and *Sphaerococcus* sp. Rauwolf likely collected these species in the surroundings of Sète, a port town about 30 km from Montpellier (J.-F. Terral, pers. comm.). This town sits on Mont Saint Clair or – as it was historically known – Mount Ceti (J.-F. Terral, pers. comm.), which Rauwolf names in the title pages of the French herbaria as one of his favorite collection sites.

Alpine species have also attracted Rauwolf's attention, with a remarkable amount of 148 taxa (23%), most of which are concentrated in the third volume. Several specimens are grouped together in this volume, e.g., the famous edelweiss, *Leontopodium nivale* subsp. *alpinum* (Cass.) Greuter is mounted together with another three alpine species on folio 115 (Fig. 4). These are followed on the next herbarium folios



Fig. 4. Rauwolf was particularly attracted by alpine species. Here clockwise from top left: *Leontopodium nivale* subsp. *alpinum* (Cass.) Greuter, *Homogyne alpina* (L.) Cass., *Ranunculus pygmaeus* Wahlenb. and *R. alpestris* L. (Italy, 1563, herb. Rauwolf, vol. 3, fol. 115). These specimens also caught the attention of Leonhart Fuchs, who ordered his illustrator to draw them for his forthcoming herbal by writing next to the specimens "[geri?]ssen" and "Sollen gerissen werden zu samme wie da".

by more alpine plants, such as *Primula hirsuta* All., *P. farinosa* L., *Soldanella alpina* L. and *Saxifraga oppositifolia* L. (Appendix 1). For *Clematis alpina* (L.) Mill., Rauwolf even specified that he collected it on Monte Baldo (“*Atragoin de monte Baldo*”, vol. 3, fol. 126), but most of the rest probably come from the St. Gotthard Massif in the Swiss Alps, which Rauwolf crossed on his way back home from Italy to Germany. Among the many mountain plants in the third herbarium, several belong to narrowly distributed taxa, confined to the Alps, or extending also to neighbouring mountains, such as *Onosma helvetica* (A.DC.) Boiss., *Helleborus niger* L., *Primula hirsuta* and *Pulsatilla alpina* subsp. *apiifolia* (Scop.) Nyman. Other mountainous taxa have a more widespread distribution in subalpine and alpine zones of Eurasia or the Northern Hemisphere, for example *Androsace villosa* L., *Dryas octopetala* L. and *Silene acaulis* (L.) Jacq.

Another interesting grouping is formed by specimens in folios 151 to 195 of the first herbarium, most of which (38 of 44 subsequent specimens) belong to typical woodland and scrubland species. Examples are *Myrtus communis* L., *Cistus* spp., *Coriaria myrtifolia* L., *Phillyrea angustifolia* L., *Rhamnus alaternus* L., *Cornus mas* L., *Sorbus aucuparia* L. and *Acer monspessulanum* L. (Appendix 1).

Finally, an interesting case of an “ecological” grouping – although probably not consciously intended as such – is that of *Thymus vulgaris* L. and its parasite *Cuscuta epithymum* (L.) L. (vol. 2, fol. 129–130).

Moving from ancient to contemporary knowledge. —

Rauwolf not only vigorously collected a wide range of interesting plant species, but he also meticulously read the important authors of his time. This was an emerging trend in the 16th century. For a long time, scholars remained faithful to the classical Greek and Roman authors, such as Theophrastus, Dioscorides and Pliny the Elder (Cristofolini, 2024). This tradition is reflected also in many of the oldest surviving herbaria compiled before Rauwolf’s time, for example the Anonimo Toscano Herbarium (former Merini) from 1544–c.1555 (Chioyenda, 1927; Baldini & al., 2022) and the herbaria of Francesco Petrollini from c.1550–1553 and c. 1558 (Penzig, 1905; Stefanaki & al., 2019; Baldini & al., 2022). Later 16th-century herbaria came to embrace also a variety of contemporary botanical authors (Cristofolini, 2024), as is the case also for Rauwolf’s herbaria. Rauwolf (and his friend Bauhin, who wrote the names of most plants in the French herbaria) mostly refers to contemporary authors (113 mentions in total; suppl. Table S1) in the plant names rather than classical ones (28) (suppl. Table S2). In the French volumes, Fuchs and Matthioli are by far the most frequently referenced authors, while ancient authors such as Dioscorides, Theophrastus and Pliny are only occasionally mentioned. In Italy, Rauwolf relied on the local masters to identify the plants he collected, again primarily on his contemporary Matthioli and, less so, on Pliny (suppl. Tables S1, S2).

Rauwolf and Bauhin were not only interested in the scholarly botanical knowledge of their time, but also in the plant names that the local people used. For example, Bauhin wrote

that *Ephedra distachya* L. is “called by the peasants sea berry because the fruits look like that of mulberry” (“*Rubus marinus a rusticis vocatur dulcis [e]n[im] fructus fer[e] similis moris*”, vol. 2, fol. 75). He also noted the local names of plants used in Montpellier, for example “*Scammonium*” for *Cynanchum acutum* L. (“*Scammonium Monspeli*”, vol. 1, fol. 57) and “*Polemonium*” for *Chrysojasminum fruticans* (L.) Banfi (“*Polemonium vocant Monspeli*”, vol. 2, fol. 88). Bauhin referred a few times also to their French teacher, Guillaume Rondelet, mentioning, for example, that *Juniperus oxycedrus* L. was Rondelet’s “*Cedritis*” (“*Cedritis Rondeletio*”, vol. 1, fol. 175), while *Lithodora fruticosa* (L.) Griseb. was called “Rondelet’s *Lybanotis* by some” (“*Lybanotis Rondeletii quibusdam*”, vol. 1, fol. 186). In the Italian herbarium, Rauwolf referred to the local name for *Lathyrus vernus* (L.) Bernh., which he apparently collected in a woodland near Bologna, adding also its German name: “*Astragalus*. Called *Orobis* in Bologna. Small forest violet” (“*Astragalus. Orobis Bononiae vocatur. Waldt violhen*”, vol. 3, fol. 68). Besides this species, there are a few more plants for which German names were written by Bauhin or Rauwolf, in Gothic handwriting style, for example “Katz müntz” for *Nepeta cataria* L. (vol. 1, fol. 107), or “Lörchenblum” for *Primula farinosa* L. (vol. 3, fol. 116).

Exotic curiosities and aliens. — Sixteenth-century botanists were the first in history to realize that not all plants had been described by the ancient Greeks and Romans but more plants were yet to be discovered. This was a gradual process, and the contact of Europeans with America and its different flora helped to shape this idea (Savoia, 1996). A total of 41 (6%) exotic species is present in Rauwolf’s early herbaria, most of which (26; 63%) are in the third, Italian volume. Rauwolf apparently collected the latter in northern Italian gardens which were famous at the time for their exotic gems. About half of the non-native taxa (21) have an Asian origin, 9 come from America, and 3 from Africa. Some of these are species that are widely cultivated today, such as the tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.), watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus* L.), bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl.), courgette (*Cucurbita pepo* L.), aubergine (*Solanum melongena* L.), common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.; Fig. 5), hot pepper (*Cap-sicum annum* L.), prickly pear (*Opuntia ficus-indica* L.), buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench), chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.), date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera* L.; Fig. 6) and opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum* L., two fringed specimens; Fig. 7). Other exotic species used to be cultivated on a larger scale in the past compared to present, for example the Aztec tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica* L.; Stefanaki & al., 2021), Cretan dittany (*Origanum dictamnus*) and chervil (*Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm.) (Pignatti, 1982). Another interesting case is yellow jasmine (*Chrysojasminum odoratissimum* (L.) Banfi), a species from Madeira and the Canary Islands cultivated in SE France to extract perfume from its flowers (Franco & Rocha Afonso, 1972).

Another noteworthy exotic specimen is that of a young palm leaf (*Phoenix dactylifera*) collected in France (vol. 1,

fol. 204; Fig. 6). The provenance of this specimen is puzzling as the date palm would have great difficulty acclimatizing to the winter Languedoc conditions. But assuming the most likely route that Rauwolf would have followed to move from France to Italy to avoid the very high mountains, an interesting hypothesis for the specimen's provenance comes up. Although it was previously thought that Rauwolf crossed the Alps when moving from France to Italy (Stefanaki & al., 2021), it seems more probable that he travelled along the Mediterranean coast via Nice, which is not very far from the historic Bordighera palm grove, which could be the source of Rauwolf's specimen (J.-F. Terral, pers. comm.). Bordighera appears to have been established in the Middle Ages and several *Phoenix* species, including *P. dactylifera*, were introduced and seem to have become naturalized there, hosting till today the most septentrional stands of the date palm (Carassale & al., 2013; J.-F. Terral, pers. comm.).

Besides these exotic curiosities, Rauwolf's herbaria also provide insights into the history of invasive species. Besides *Opuntia ficus-indica*, which is extensively discussed by Stefanaki & al. (2021), another example is *Datura* cf. *wrightii*

Regel (vol. 3, fol. 157; Fig. 8). This species, originally coming from North America, was often confused with *D. innoxia* Mill. and was discovered in southern Europe only relatively recently (Verloove, 2008; Verloove & al., 2010). Apparently, however, it has been present in the region for a longer time, but was simply overlooked; older herbarium specimens that were assumed to be *D. innoxia* turned out to be *D. wrightii* after revision (Verloove, 2008). The presence of very short hairs on the stem suggests that the Rauwolf specimen belongs to *D. wrightii*, but due to the state of the specimen, the identification is not fully certain (F. Verloove, pers. comm.). Nevertheless, the presumable presence of *D. wrightii* in northern Italy as early as 1563 gives valuable insights on when this species might have been introduced from America to Europe.

Another interesting case from France is *Oxalis corniculata* L. (vol. 2, fol. 89), the native range of which has long been controversial. Although often regarded as native to Europe, where it was first described, recent historical and archaeobotanical findings suggest that it originated in SE Asia (Groom & al., 2019). William Turner (1508–1568) was apparently the first to document *O. corniculata* in Europe,



Fig. 5. *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. (Italy, 1563, herb. Rauwolf, vol. 3, fol. 156), a Central American species, whose provenance was apparently unclear to Rauwolf as he named it “Turkish bean” (“*Phaseolus Turcicus*”).



Fig. 6. *Phoenix dactylifera* L. (France, 1560–1562, herb. Rauwolf, vol. 1, fol. 204). The identity of this plant was unknown to Rauwolf, but when presenting the specimen to Fuchs, his old teacher recognized the plant, writing “*Palmae folia*” on the herbarium sheet.

specifically in Italy (Groom & al., 2019). The earliest European records are found in the herbarium of Aldrovandi, with the earliest specimen dating back to 1554–1560 (Soldano, 2000–2005; Groom & al., 2019). A second specimen dated 1560–1580 was sent to Aldrovandi by Jean de Brancion from Mechelen in Flanders (Soldano, 2000–2005). Rauwolf's specimen from 1560–1562 proves the occurrence of this invasive species also in France in this early period.

All known plants. — As knowledge on plants and their vast diversity was growing, 16th-century botanists attempted to document all known plants beyond merely the medicinal ones as was the common practice until the Middle Ages (Collins, 2000; Egmond, 2016; Offerhaus & al., 2023). Some botanists tried to approach this completeness by amassing large herbarium collections. The herbaria of Ulisse Aldrovandi and Caspar Bauhin (1560–1624) are outstanding examples with about 4000 specimens each at their original state (Soldano 2000–2005; Stöcklin & De Vos, 2023; Walter, 2025). Reaching almost 900 specimens in total, Rauwolf's herbarium collection is of no less value. It contains many species, both native and exotic, that are rare in or entirely

absent from other contemporary collections. For example, species, such as *Corispermum gallicum*, *Phlomis lychnitis*, *Genista scorpius* (L.) DC., *Sisymbrella aspera* (L.) Spach., *Astragalus tragacantha*, *Onosma fastigiata*, and *Phyteuma michelii* are not found in any other 16th-century herbarium.

Other botanists tried to record all known plants by publishing impressively large books. These were sometimes life-long endeavors, often so challenging to complete that the author would die before the work went to press. Two such botanists are related to Rauwolf's herbaria, and by studying the transcribed handwritten texts next to the specimens we could witness their working mode and interactions; the “fingerprints” left by different hands on Rauwolf's early herbaria provide unique insights into early modern botanical networks and scholarly exchange.

One of the botanists involved in Rauwolf's early herbaria was his classmate and field companion in France, Johann Bauhin, whose *Historia plantarum universalis* was posthumously published by his son-in-law Johann Heinrich Cherler more than 30 years after Bauhin's death (Bauhin & Cherler, 1650–1651). Bauhin's keen eye for detail, explicitly



Fig. 7. Fringed cultivar of *Papaver somniferum* L. (Italy, 1563, herb. Rauwolf, vol. 3, fol. 74). A second, red-fringed specimen is also present in the herbarium.



Fig. 8. *Datura* cf. *wrightii* Regel (Italy, 1563, herb. Rauwolf, vol. 3, fol. 157), a North American species, whose occurrence in Europe has long been overlooked. The incorrect name *Datura stramonium* written with pencil below the specimen belongs to an unknown (recent?) hand.

evident in his long plant texts in the *Historia*, can already be traced in the detailed observations he wrote in Rauwolf's French herbarium volumes. This is rather exceptional considering that written texts in 16th-century herbaria typically only contain plant names. But Bauhin not only wrote most of the plant names in Rauwolf's two French herbaria, he also commented on properties of the plants, which is a rather unusual feature for 16th-century herbaria. For example, he remarked on the taste and scent of certain plants, such as *Lobularia maritima* (L.) Desv. (vol. 2, fol. 3), which "might be the marine watercress [...] for it has the same bitterness", adding that the "flowers [are] fragrant" ("*Nasturtium marinum posset Vecaris, habet enim eundem supe[r] acrimoniam. Flores odorates*"). Regarding *Bituminaria bituminosa* (L.) C.H.Stirt. (vol. 1, fol. 128) he commented that it is "stinking like asphalt" ("*asphaltites foetidum*"). Bauhin also made observations on the morphology, habitat and dispersal mode of plants. For example, for *Cneorum tricoccon* (vol. 1, fol. 72) he commented on the similarity of the capsules to those of *Euphorbia* mentioning that "the seeds [are] arranged in the same way as in the third spurge" ("*Semina eo ordine disposita quo tithymalorum terna*"). For *Nepeta cataria* (vol. 1, fol. 107) he noted that it grows in fields ("*in arvis nasc[ens]*"), and for *Euphorbia peplis* L. (vol. 1, fol. 79) that "the seeds are hidden under the leaves, similar to those of spurge, and spread themselves over the ground" ("*Semina sub foliis latitant, similia seminibus tithymalorum, spargit se per terram*"). Interestingly, Bauhin also remarked on the parasitism of *Cuscuta epithymum* on *Thymus vulgaris*, writing that "There is so much cuscuta around the thyme" ("*Est tantum cuscuta ambiens thymum*"; vol. 2, fol. 129).

Another botanist related to Rauwolf's early herbaria who attempted to compile the growing botanical knowledge of the 16th century into a book was Leonhart Fuchs, whose *De historia stirpium commentarii insignes* from 1542 was a landmark in botanical history granting him the title of "one of the fathers of botany" (Walter, 2023). After the book's success, Fuchs started to work on an amended edition, which remained uncompleted due to his death in 1566 and was only (partly) published in 2001 (Baumann & al., 2001). To include illustrations of as many species as possible in this new edition (1500 illustrations of Fuchs' unfinished *Historia* are preserved in the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek in Vienna), Fuchs acquired material from many people, including 60 specimens from Rauwolf's early book herbaria, 47 from the French volumes and 13 from the Italian volume. Fuchs indicated this by writing the phrase: "*Soll gerissen werden*" ("Should be drawn") next to the specimens referring to illustrator Jerg Ziegler (Ganzinger, 1963; Stefanaki & al., 2021). One specimen from the Italian volume (*Valeriana montana* L., vol. 3, fol. 166) carries a note by Rauwolf that it was commissioned to be drawn by Fuchs ("*Fuchs[ius] depingi curavit*"), although Fuchs did not indicate this himself. Perhaps not surprisingly, most of the species that attracted Fuchs' attention (38 out of 60) belong to typical Mediterranean species. Fuchs himself had never been to the Mediterranean, so Rauwolf's freshly collected specimens were a valuable addition for his upcoming herbal.

■ CONCLUSION

The herbaria of Leonhard Rauwolf form one of the most fascinating historic plant collections that have survived to this day. Besides their intriguing history, changing hands between royals, war troops, and scholars, and although less luxurious than Rauwolf's masterpiece herbarium from the Middle East, his early herbaria are a work of scientific diligence and a unique record of the historic flora of France and Italy. They exhibit Rauwolf's master skills in the preparation of herbarium specimens, and his keen interest in Mediterranean, alpine and exotic plants. Unlike most historic herbaria which were typically a one man's work, Rauwolf's early book herbaria show his interactions with important botanists of the time. This is evident in the handwritten texts in the herbarium volumes, which provide valuable insights on the working mode and networking of botanists of the time. All in all, Rauwolf's early book herbaria are a unique representation of the 16th-century scholarly wave that led to the emergence of botany as a distinct scientific discipline. By unlocking the botanical contents of this precious historical collection, our work provides a baseline for future research in various directions, for example elucidating nomenclatural issues, exploring historical biogeographical patterns and history of plant invasions, and tracking local floristic changes over time.

■ AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

AS and TvA designed the research; AS, AB, MW, AJ and TW performed the research; AS interpreted the data and wrote the manuscript, with contributions by MW and AJ.

■ ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was funded by Utrecht University and Wageningen University and Research. Additional funds were received by the first author from the Scaliger Institute of Leiden University. We thank the colleagues who contributed to plant identifications, namely Leni Duistermaat (*Setaria*, *Eragrostis*, *Carex*), Michael Stech (Bryophyta), Line Le Gall (*Sphaerococcus*), Gabriele Galasso and Filip Verloove (*Datura*), Karel Kreutz (*Epipactis*, *Neottia*), Nora Walden and Roel Lemmens (*Sisymbrella*). We also thank Pascaline Todeschini for her hospitality at the Montpellier University Herbarium, and Jean-Frederic Terral for his comments on *Phoenix dactylifera* in southern France and for revealing the identity of Rauwolf's Mount Ceti.

■ LITERATURE CITED

- Aeschimann, D., Lauber, K., Moser, D.M. & Theurillat, J.-P. 2004. *Flora alpina: Ein Atlas sämtlicher 4500 Gefäßpflanzen der Alpen*. Bern: Haupt.
- Arias-Gámez, J.M., Linares-Perea, E., Vicente-Orellana, J.A. & Galán-de-Mera, A. 2023. Biogeographical relationships and diversity in the Peruvian flora reported by Hipólito Ruiz and José Pavón: Vegetation, uses and anthropology. *Biological (Basel)* 12: 294. <https://doi.org/10.3390/biology12020294>

- Baldini, R.M., Cristofolini, G. & Aedo, C. 2022. The extant herbaria from the Sixteenth Century: A synopsis. *Webbia* 77: 23–33. <https://doi.org/10.36253/jopt-13038>
- Bauhin, J. & Cherler, J.H. 1650–1651. *Historia plantarum universalis, nova, et absolutissima, cum consensu et dissensu circa eas*, 3 vols. Ebroduni [Yverdon]. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.146639>
- Baumann, B., Baumann, H. & Baumann-Schleithauf, S. 2001. *Die Kräuterbuch-Handschrift des Leonhart Fuchs*. Stuttgart: Ulmer.
- Buldrini, F., Alessandrini, A., Mossetti, U., Muzzi, E., Pezzi, G., Soldano, A. & Nascimbene, J. 2023. Botanical memory: Five centuries of floristic changes revealed by a Renaissance herbarium (Ulisse Aldrovandi, 1551–1586). *Roy. Soc. Open Sci.* 10: 230866. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsos.230866R>
- Buldrini, F., Paolini, A. & Cristofolini, G. 2026. New light on a so far neglected heirloom of sixteenth century botany. *Rendiconti Lincei, Sci. Fis. Nat.* 37: 257–277. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12210-026-01408-x>
- Callmer, C. 1973. Queen Christina's Herbaria. Pp. 32–37 in: Sandgren, F. (ed.), *Otium et Negotium: Studies in onomatology and library science presented to Olof von Feilitzen*. Stockholm: P.A. Norstedt & Söner.
- Carassale, A., Dore, M.N., Castellana, R. & Veziano, P. 2013. The historic phoeniciculture in Italy: Description of the Medieval palm grove of Bordighera (Sanremo-Liguria) and of the Italian palms craft. *Acta Hort.* 994: 39–52. <https://doi.org/10.17660/ActaHortic.2013.994.2>
- Caruel, T. 1858. *Illustratio in hortum siccum Andreae Caesalpini*. Florentiae [Florence]: [typis Le Monnier]. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.7102>
- Castroviejo, S. (ed.) 1986–2005. *Flora iberica*, 21 vols. Madrid: Real Jardín Botánico, CSIC.
- Chiovenda, E. 1927. Un antichissimo Erbario anonimo del Museo Botanico di Firenze. *Ann. Bot. (Oxford)* 17: 119–139.
- Colangelo, G., Offerhaus, A., Van Andel, T. & Stefanaki, A. 2025. How the wild tulip (*Tulipa sylvestris* L.) found its way in Northern Europe in the 17th to 19th century: A search through historical gardens and archives. *Bot. Lett.* 172: 283–301. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23818107.2025.2485447>
- Collins, M. 2000. *Medieval herbals: The illustrative traditions*. Toronto & Buffalo: University of Toronto Press.
- Cristofolini, G. 2024. Origin and evolution of herbaria in the sixteenth century. *Rendiconti Lincei, Sci. Fis. Nat.* 35: 63–75. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12210-024-01232-1>
- Dannenfeldt, K.H. 1968. *Leonhard Rauwolf: Sixteenth-century physician, botanist, and traveler*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- De Jong, M., Duistermaat, H., Stefanaki, A. & Van Andel, T.R. 2022a. The book herbaria of Jacob Breyne (1637–1697) in the collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center (Leiden, the Netherlands). *Blumea* 67: 77–96. <https://doi.org/10.3767/blumea.2022.67.02.01>
- De Jong, M., Stefanaki, A. & Van Andel, T. 2022b. Mediterranean specimens of the Prussian Botanist Jacob Breyne (1637–1697) in the Van Royen Herbarium, Leiden, The Netherlands. *Bot. Lett.* 169: 294–301. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23818107.2022.2038667>
- Durling, R.J. 1965. Conrad Gesner's *Liber amicorum* 1555–1565. *Gesnerus* 22: 134–159. <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-520791>
- Eggl, U., Griebeler, A., Stefanaki, A., Cronier, M. & Ahl, L.I. 2024. Flowers of *Aloe vera* from Medieval manuscripts to Renaissance printed books. *Aldrovandiana* 3: 151–185. <https://doi.org/10.30682/aldro2401m>
- Egmond, F. 2016. The garden of nature: Visualizing botanical research in Northern and Southern Europe in the 16th Century. Pp. 18–33 in: Ferdinand, J. (ed.), *From Art to Science: Experiencing Nature in the European Garden, 1500–1700*. Treviso: ZeL Edizioni.
- Fici, S. 2014. A taxonomic revision of the *Capparis spinosa* group (Capparaceae) from the Mediterranean to Central Asia. *Phytotaxa* 174: 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.174.1.1>
- Findlen, P. 1994. *Possessing nature: Museums, collecting and scientific culture in early Modern Italy*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Franco, J.A. & Rocha Afonso, M.L. 1972. *Jasminum* L. Pp. 52–53 in: Tutin, T.G., Heywood, V.H., Burges, N.A., Moore, D.M., Valentine, D.H., Walters, S.M. & Webb, D.A. (eds.), *Flora Europaea*, vol. 3. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Ganzinger, K. 1963. Rauwolf und Fuchs: Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Botanik im 16. Jahrhundert. *Veröff. Int. Ges. Gesch. Pharm.* 22: 23–42.
- Groom, Q.J., Van der Straeten, J. & Hoste, I. 2019. The origin of *Oxalis corniculata* L. *PeerJ* 7: e6384. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.6384>
- Ietswaart, J.H. 1980. A taxonomic revision of the genus *Origanum* (Labiatae). *Leiden Bot. Ser.* 4: 1–153. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-009-9156-9_1
- Inocencio, C., Rivera, D., Obón, M.C., Alcaraz, F. & Barreña, J.A. 2006. A systematic revision of *Capparis* section *Capparis* (Capparaceae). *Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard.* 93: 122–149. [https://doi.org/10.3417/0026-6493\(2006\)93\[122:ASROCS\]2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.3417/0026-6493(2006)93[122:ASROCS]2.0.CO;2)
- Ghorbani, A., De Boer, H.J., Maas, P.J. & Van Andel, T. 2017. The typification of two Linnaean plant names based on illustrations published by Leonhard Rauwolf in 1583. *Taxon* 66: 1204–1207. <https://doi.org/10.12705/665.13>
- Ghorbani, A., Wieringa, J.J., De Boer, H.J., Porck, H., Kardinaal, A. & Van Andel, T. 2018. Botanical and floristic composition of the Historical Herbarium of Leonhard Rauwolf collected in the Near East (1573–1575). *Taxon* 67: 565–580. <https://doi.org/10.12705/673.7>
- Knapp, S., Chase, M.W. & Clarkson, J.J. 2004. Nomenclatural changes and a new sectional classification in *Nicotiana* (Solanaceae). *Taxon* 53: 73–82. <https://doi.org/10.2307/4135490>
- Legré, M.L. 1900. *La botanique en Provence au XVIe siècle: Léonard Rauwolf; Jacques Raynaudet*. Marseille: Aubertin & Rolle. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.22401>
- Longeon, C. 1976. Introduction et notes. Pp. 7–16 in: *Vingt lettres à Jean Bauhin fils (1563–1565)*. Saint-Etienne: Publications de l'Université de Saint-Etienne.
- Offerhaus, A., De Haas, E., Porck, H., Kardinaal, A., Ek, R., Pokorni, O. & Van Andel, T. 2021. The Zierikzee Herbarium: Contents and origins of an enigmatic 18th century herbarium. *Blumea* 66: 1–52. <https://doi.org/10.3767/blumea.2021.66.01.01>
- Offerhaus, A., Stefanaki, A. & Van Andel, T. 2023. Not just a garden of simples arranging the growing floristic diversity in the Leiden Botanical garden (1594–1740). Pp. 99–120 in: Baldassari, F. (ed.), *Plants in 16th and 17th century: Botany between medicine and science*. Berlin: De Gruyter.
- Offerhaus, A., Bertin, A., Kardinaal, A., Porck, H., Van Andel, T. & Stefanaki, A. 2025. The d'Oignies herbarium: Contents and origins of an early 18th-century plant collection from the Netherlands. *Bot. Lett.* 132–147. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23818107.2024.2439428>
- Ogilvie, B.W. 2006. *The science of Describing: Natural History in Renaissance Europe*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Palmer, R. 1985. Medical botany in northern Italy in the Renaissance. *J. Roy. Soc. Med.* 78: 149–157. <https://doi.org/10.1177/014107688507800216>
- Penzig, O. 1905. Illustrazione degli Erbarii di Gherardo Cibo. Pp. 1–237 in: Penzig, O. (ed.), *Contribuzioni alla storia della botanica*. Milan: Hoepli.
- Pignatti, S. 1982. *Flora d'Italia*, 1st ed., vols. 1–3. Bologna: Edagricole.

- POWO** 2025. Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; <https://powo.science.kew.org/>
- Puppi, G. & Cristofolini, G.** 1996. Systematics of the complex *Pulmonaria saccharata*-*P. vallarsae* and related species (Boraginaceae). *Webbia* 51: 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00837792.1996.10670611>
- Rose, E.D.** 2018. Natural history collections and the book: Hans Sloane's 'A Voyage to Jamaica' (1707–1725) and his Jamaican plants. *J. Hist. Collect.* 30: 15–33. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jhc/fhx011>
- Savoia, A.U.** 1996. The influence of New World species on the botany of the 16th century. *Asclepio* 48: 163–172. <https://doi.org/10.3989/asclepio.1996.v48.i2.403>
- Scott, B., Pickering, V., Coulton, R., Nyhan, J. & Carine, M.** 2025. Collecting and cataloguing the world: The botanical collections of Hans Sloane (1660–1753). *Syst. Biodivers.* 23: 2455440. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14772000.2025.2455440>
- Seybold, S.** 1990. Luca Ghini, Leonhard Rauwolff und Leonhart Fuchs: Über die Herkunft der Aquarelle im Wiener Kräuterbuchmanuskript von Fuchs. *Jahresh. Ges. Naturk. Württemberg* 145: 239–264.
- Soldano, A.** 2000–2005. La provenienza delle raccolte dell'erbario di Ulisse Aldrovandi. *Atti Ist. Veneto Sci. Lett. Arti, Cl. Sci. Mat. Nat.*, vols. 158–163.
- Stefanaki, A., Thijsse, G., Van Uffelen, G.A., Eurlings, M.C. & Van Andel, T.** 2018. The En Tibi herbarium, a 16th century Italian treasure. *Bot. J. Linn. Soc.* 187: 397–427. <https://doi.org/10.1093/botlinnean/boy024>
- Stefanaki, A., Porck, H., Grimaldi, I.M., Thurn, N., Pugliano, V., Kardinaal, A., ... & Van Andel, T.** 2019. Breaking the silence of the 500-year-old smiling garden of everlasting flowers: The En Tibi book herbarium. *PLoS ONE* 14: e0217779. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0217779>
- Stefanaki, A., Walter, T., Porck, H., Bertin, A. & Van Andel, T.** 2021. The early book herbaria of Leonhard Rauwolf (S. France and N. Italy, 1560–1563): New light on a plant collection from the 'golden age of botany'. *Rendiconti Lincei, Sci. Fis. Nat.* 32: 449–461. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12210-021-01012-1>
- Stefanaki, A., Walter, T. & Van Andel, T.** 2022. Tracing the introduction history of the tulip that went wild (*Tulipa sylvestris*) in sixteenth-century Europe. *Sci. Rep.* 12: 9786. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-13378-9>
- Stöcklin, J. & De Vos, J.M.** 2023. Caspar Bauhin's life (1560–1624) – Academic career, achievements as a botanist and his herbarium. *Bauhinia* 29: 7–16. <https://doi.org/10.12685/bauhinia.1346>
- Thijsse, G., Mabberley, D.J. & Baas, P.** 2023. Exploring the Leiden 'Van Royen herbarium': History and scientific significance of the herbarium specimens of Adriaan (1704–1779) and David van Royen (1727–1799). *Blumea* 68: 85–138. <https://doi.org/10.3767/blumea.2023.68.02.02>
- Tison, J.M. & Foucault, B. de** 2014. *Flora Gallica: Flore de France*. Mèze: Biotope.
- Tison, J.M., Jauzein, P. & Michaud, H.** 2014. *Flore de la France méditerranéenne continentale*. Turriers: Naturalia publications.
- Tutin, T.G., Heywood, V.H., Burges, N.A., [Moore, D.M.], Valentine, D.H., Walters, S.M. & Webb, D.A. (eds.)** 1964–1980. *Flora Europaea*, 5 vols. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Van Andel, T., Veldman, S., Maas, P., Thijsse, G. & Eurlings, M.** 2012. The forgotten Hermann Herbarium: A 17th century collection of useful plants from Suriname. *Taxon* 61: 1296–1304. <https://doi.org/10.1002/tax.616010>
- Van Andel, T.R., Vos, R.A., Michels, E. & Stefanaki, A.** 2022. Sixteenth-century tomatoes in Europe: Who saw them, what they looked like, and where they came from. *PeerJ* 10: e12790. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.12790>
- Verloove, F.** 2008. *Datura wrightii* (Solanaceae), a neglected xenophyte, new to Spain. *Bouteloua* 4: 37–40.
- Verloove, F., Galasso, G., Banfi, E. & Ardenghi, N.M.G.** 2010. *Nolutae alla flora esotica d'Italia*: 2, 34 *Datura wrightii* Regel (Solanaceae). *Inform. Bot. Ital.* 42: 388.
- Vos, R., Van Andel, T., Gravendeel, B., Kakakiou, V., Michels, E., Schijlen, E. & Stefanaki, A.** 2022. A tomato genome from the Italian Renaissance provides insights into Columbian and pre-Columbian exchange links and domestication. *BioRxiv* 2022. 06.07.495125. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.06.07.495125>
- Walter, T.** 2023. From Brunfels to Bauhin – The first 100 years of "Botany" in the German-speaking area. *Bauhinia* 29: 17–30. <https://doi.org/10.12685/bauhinia.1347>
- Walter, T.** 2025. Roots of modern botany: The Basel professor Caspar Bauhin (1560–1624) and his botanical network. *Hist. Sci.* 63: 245–273. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00732753251365584>
- Walter, T., Ghorbani, A. & Van Andel, T.R.** 2021. The emperor's herbarium: The German physician Leonhard Rauwolf (1535?–96) and his botanical field studies in the Middle East. *Hist. Sci.* 60: 130–151. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00732753211019848>

Appendix 1. List of all plants included in the three early herbaria of Leonhard Rauwolf. Original plant names and annotations next to the specimens by Rauwolf, Bauhin and Fuchs, and the plant names in the index by Rauwolf are transcribed and presented in separate columns. A fourth unidentified handwriting may belong to Rauwolf.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4601686	1	1	Campanulaceae	<i>Legousia speculum-veneris</i> (L.) Durande ex Vill.	Onobrychis	Onobrygis Rempti Dod.			
L.4601687	1	2	Asteraceae	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Calaminthae tertium species	Calaminthae tertium genus Fuchsio. Gele müntz.			
L.4601688	1	3	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i> L.	Plattaria		Blattaria apud Fuchsium		
L.4601689	1	4	Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia pratensis</i> L.	Matrisalvia	Videtur esse Matris salvia Math[ioli]		lutei flores	
L.4601690	1	5	Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i> L.	Sideritis		Sclareae species	Sideritis Marrubii foliis sive [...] Soll gerissen werden	
L.4601691	1	6	Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium ciconium</i> (L.) L'Hér.	Geranium		Geranium	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4601692	1	7	Asteraceae	<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i> (L.) Scop. ex F.W.Schmidt	Hieracii species		Hieracii species vel pol[...] Hedynois.		
L.4601693	1	8	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> L.	Senecio		Erygeron. Senecio		
L.4601694	1	9	Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill	Sonchus aspera		Sonchus aspa		
L.4601695	1	10	Asteraceae	<i>Podospermum laciniatum</i> (L.) DC.	Tragopogon		Tragopogon		
L.4601696	1	11	Boraginaceae	<i>Asperugo procumbens</i> L.	Echii species Gesnero		Echii species		
L.4601697	1	12	Fabaceae	<i>Genista pilosa</i> L.	Genistella		Genistella		
L.4601698	1	13	Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica napus</i> L.	Napus		Napus		
L.4601699	1	14	Brassicaceae	<i>Diplotaxis vinea</i> (L.) DC.	Erucae species		Erucae species		
L.4601700	1	15	Brassicaceae	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.	Raphanus		Raphanus		
L.4601701	1	16	Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i> L.	Synapi		Synapi species		
L.4601702	1	17	Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium botrys</i> L.	Chamaedris Theophr.	Chamaedrys Theophrasti			
L.4601703	1	18	Brassicaceae	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> subsp. <i>candida</i> (Kit.) Hegi & Em.Schmid	Viola matronalis alba	Hesperis alba. Viola matronalis alba Remperti Dodonaei.			
L.4601704	1	19	Brassicaceae	<i>Arabis alpina</i> L.	Hesperis sylvestris	Hesperis sylvestr.			
L.4601705	1	20	Brassicaceae	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> L. subsp. <i>matronalis</i>	Viola matronalis rubra	Hesperis purpurea. Viola matronalis rubra.			

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4601706	1	21	Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium draba</i> L.	Draba Dioscoridis		Draba Dioscoridis apud Mathiolus		
L.4601707	1	22	Campanulaceae	<i>Jasione montana</i> L.	Globularia		Globularia		
L.4601708	1	23	Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i> L.	Sphacelus		Scordium alpinum	Sphacelus etiam videtur	
L.4601709	1	24	Apiaceae	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> L.	Pecten Veneris		Scandix quibusdam sed falso. Ruellio Pecten veneris.		
L.4601710	1	25	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa foetida</i> Herrm.	Rosae luteae	Rosae luteae			
L.4601711	1	26	Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (L.) Mill.	Ficus indica	Ficus indica		Opuntia	
L.4601712	1	27	Ranunculaceae	<i>Delphinium staphisagria</i> L.	Staphisagria	Staphisagria			
L.4601713	1	28	Orobanchaceae	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i> L.	Pedicularia purpurea	Pedicularis lentibularia Dod.		Recte pedicularis purpurea [...]	
L.4601714	1	29	Fabaceae	<i>Lotus dorycnium</i> L.	Dorcnium		Dorcnium		
L.4601715	1	30	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Scabiosa triandra</i> L.	Scabiosa minor	[Scabiosae species] minor Math.	[Crossed out: Gladioli species] Scabiosae species	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4601716	1	31	Brassicaceae	<i>Lobularia maritima</i> (L.) Desv.	Nasturtium marinum		Nasturtium marinum posset Vecaris, habet enim eundem supe[r] acrimoniam. Flores odorates.		
L.4601717	1	32	Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium graminifolium</i> L.	Iberis		Iberis apud Mathiolus	Sinnapys. Soll gerissen werden.	
L.4601718	1	33	Asparagaceae	<i>Ornithogalum orthophyllum</i> subsp. <i>kochii</i> (Pavl.) Zahar.	Ornithogalum minus		Ornithogalum minus		
L.4601719	1	34	Asparagaceae	<i>Muscari neglectum</i> Guss. ex Ten. & Sangiov.	Hyacinthus		Hyacinthus		
L.4601720	1	35	Asparagaceae	<i>Muscari comosum</i> (L.) Mill.	Hyacinthus maior		Hyacinthus maior mas Fuchsii		
L.4601721	1	36	Poaceae	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> L.	Papyrus		An Papyrus		
L.4601722	1	37	Poaceae	<i>Brachypodium retusum</i> (Pers.) P.Beauv.	Graminis species		Graminis species		
L.4601723	1	37	Asparagaceae	<i>Prospero autumnale</i> (L.) Speta			Hyacinthii species		
L.4601724	1	38	Lamiaceae	<i>Clinopodium nepeta</i> (L.) Kuntze	Calamintha		Calamintha		
L.4601725	1	39	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	Solanum hortense		Solanum hortense. Nachtschatt.		

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4601726	1	40	Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i> L.	Heliotropium		Heliotropium Mathiolo		
L.4601727	1	41	Boraginaceae	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i> L.	Milium solis		Milium solis		
L.4601728	1	42	Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus monspessulanus</i> L.	Astragalus		Astragalus species. Polygali species	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4601729	1	43	Apocynaceae	<i>Vinca major</i> L.	Vinca pervinca		Vinca pervinca. Clematis daphnoides		
L.4601730	1	44	Apocynaceae	<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i> Medik.	Asclepias		Asclepias Fuchsis nunc negante Mathiolo		
L.4601731	1	45	Araceae	<i>Dracontolabis vulgaris</i> Schott	Dracontolabis minus		Dracontolabis minus		
L.4601732	1	46	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i> Gray	Persicaria		Persicaria		
L.4601733	1	47	Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> (L.) Delarbre	Hydropiper		Hydropiper		
L.4601734	1	48	Apiaceae	<i>Turgenia latifolia</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Caucalis			Caucalis. [Crossed out: Soll gerissen werden]	
L.4601735	1	49	Apiaceae	<i>Torilis arvensis</i> (Huds.) Link	Myrrhis sylvestris		Caucalis vulgaris quibusdam. Myrrhis sylvestris nunc Fuchsis ni fallor.	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4601736	1	50	Apiaceae	<i>Tordylium maximum</i> L.	Caucalis		Caucalis		
L.4601737	1	51	Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> L.	Lepidium Plinii		Lepidium Plinii		
L.4601738	1	52	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i> (L.) Roth	Lonchitis altera		Lonchitis altera		
L.4601739	1	53	Apiaceae	<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.	Apium		Apium, sive eleoselinum		
L.4601740	1	54	Brassicaceae	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> W.T.Aiton	Sysimbrium		Sysimbrium. Cardamine. Nasturtium lienem. Brun Kress.		
L.4601741	1	55	Apiaceae	<i>Berula erecta</i> (Huds.) Coville	Sion		Sion		
L.4601742	1	56	Vitaceae	<i>Bryonia cretica</i> subsp. <i>diotica</i> (Jacq.) Tutin	Brýonia		Vitis alba. Brionia		
L.4601743	1	57	Apocynaceae	<i>Cynanchum acutum</i> L.	Smilacis species Fuchsis		Scammonium Monspelii. Maritima planta.	Fuchsis videt magis est Smilacis species	
L.4601744	1	58	Capparaceae	<i>Capparis spinosa</i> subsp. <i>rupestris</i> (Sm.) Nyman	Capparis		Capparis		
L.4601745	1	59	Crassulaceae	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i> (Salisb.) Dandy	Umbilicus Veneris		Cotyledon. Umbilicus veneris.		

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4601746	1	60	Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult.	Soldanella		Soldanella. Brassica marina.		
L.4601747	1	61	Asteraceae	<i>Filago germanica</i> (L.) Huds.	Gnaphalium		Fortè Gnaphalii species		
L.4601748	1	62	Asteraceae	<i>Achillea maritima</i> (L.) Ehrend. & Y.P.Guo	Gnaphalium maritimum		Gnaphali species marina vel impiae species marina		
L.4601749	1	63	Fabaceae	<i>Medicago marina</i> L.	Cytysi species		Trifolium marimum vel medica marina	Cytysi species	
L.4601750	1	64	Fabaceae	<i>Dorycnium hirsutum</i> (L.) Ser.	Auricula muris		Pes leporis	Auricula muris. Glaux.	
L.4601751	1	65	Asteraceae	<i>Achillea ageratum</i> L.	Ageratum Mes.		Ageratum Mathiolo. Eupatorium Mesuei videtur.		
L.4601752	1	66	Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysium stoechas</i> (L.) Moench	Stoechas citrina		Amaranthus luteus. Stoechas citrina.		
L.4601753	1	67	Lamiaceae	<i>Lavandula stoechas</i> L.	Stoechas arabica		Stoechas Arabica		
L.4601754	1	68	Santalaceae	<i>Osyris alba</i> L.	Osyris			Osyris	
L.4601755	1	69	Plantaginaceae	<i>Linaria repens</i> (L.) Mill.	Linum odoratum		Linum odoratum	flores candidi	
L.4601756	1	70	Poaceae	<i>Setaria italica</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	Panicum		Panicum		
L.4601757	1	71	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne gnidium</i> L.	Thymelaea		Thimalea. Baccae luteae [...] pellucidae	Thymelaea	
L.4601758	1	72	Rutaceae	<i>Cneorum tricocon</i> L.	Chamaelea		Chamaelea. Semina eo ordine disposita quo tithymalorum tema		
L.4601759	1	73	Asteraceae	<i>Jacobaea adonidifolia</i> (Loisel.) Pelser & Veldkamp	Achillea		Achilea		
L.4601760	1	74	Resedaceae	<i>Reseda alba</i> L. subsp. <i>alba</i>	Sesamoides minus Fuchs.		Sesamoides minus Fuchs.		
L.4601761	1	75	Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha cervina</i> L.	Pulegium cervinum		Pulegium Cervinum		
L.4601762	1	76	Apiaceae	<i>Meum althamaniticum</i> Jacq.	Meum germanicum		Seseli creticum. Quibusdam meum.	Meum germanicum	
L.4601763	1	77	Lamiaceae	<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i> (L.) Schreb.	Chamaepytis		Chamaepytis		
L.4601764	1	78	Amaranthaceae	<i>Corispermum gallicum</i> Iljin	Semen Sanctum Math.	Semen Sanctum Mathioli			
L.4602005	1	79	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia peplis</i> L.	Peplis	an Chamaesice Diosc. et Cordi	Peplis. Semina sub foliis latitant, similia seminibus tithymalorum, spargit se per terram.		

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602006	1	80	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i> var. <i>minima</i> DC.	Peplos		Peplos		
L.4602007	1	81	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i> L.	Tithymalus paralias		Tithymalus paralias		
L.4602008	1	82	Gentianaceae	<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> (L.) Huds.	Ascyri genus		Perfoliata lutea	Ascyri genus	
L.4602009	1	83	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Vaccaria hispanica</i> (Mill.) Rauschert	Polemonium		Perfoliata rubra quibusdam	Polemonium	
L.4602010	1	84	Primulaceae	<i>Samolus valerandi</i> L.		Anagallis aquatica tertia Lobellii			
L.4602011	1	85	Brassicaceae	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.	Eruca maior		Eruca maior		
L.4602012	1	86	Asteraceae	<i>Anthemis maritima</i> L.	Chamaemelum marinum		Chamaemelum marinum		
L.4602013	1	87	Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum maritimum</i> L.	Polygonium marinum		Polygonium marinum non tamen salsum		
L.4602014	1	88	Sphaerococcaceae	<i>Sphaerococcus</i> sp.	Corallina	Corallina			
L.4602015	1	89	Amaranthaceae	<i>Salicornia fruticosa</i> (L.) L.	Cali herba			Cali herba	
L.4602016	1	90	Asphodelaceae	<i>Asphodelus cerasifer</i> J.Gay/ <i>A. ramosus</i> L.	Asphodelus		Asphodelus		
L.4602017	1	91	Apiaceae	<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i> L.	Astrantia		Astrantia		
L.4602018	1	92	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus capitatus</i> Vand.	Cyperus marinus		Cyperus marinus		
L.4602019	1	93	Amaranthaceae	<i>Salsola kali</i> L.	Crithmum sativum aculeatum	Tragum Mathioli		Crithmum sativum aculeatum	
L.4602020	1	94	Brassicaceae	<i>Marcus-kochia littorea</i> (L.) Al-Shebbaz	Viola marina		Leucoium marinum	Viola	
L.4602021	1	95	Apiaceae	<i>Seseli tortuosum</i> L.	Faeniculum tortuosum	Monspelii vocant faeniculum tortuosum	Meum vocant falso meo indicio. Alias Foeniculum.		
L.4602022	1	96	Apiaceae	<i>Echinophora spinosa</i> L.	Pastinaca marina		Pastinaca marina Ang. Secacul Ang.	Crithmum sativum aculeatum	
L.4602023	1	97	Amaranthaceae	<i>Camphorosma monspeliaca</i> L.	Camphorata		Camphorata vocant		
L.4602024	1	98	Amaranthaceae	<i>Suaeda maritima</i> (L.) Dumort.	Ambrosiae species	Kali		Forte Ambrosiae species	
L.4602025	1	99	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago maritima</i> L.	Coronopus marina		Coronopus marina salsa		
L.4602026	1	100	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago coronopus</i> L.	Coronopus vulgaris		Coronopus vulgo. Cornu Cerui. Come de Cerf.		

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602027	1	101	Asteraceae	<i>Limbarda crithmoides</i> (L.) Dumort.	Empetrum phacoides luteum		Crithmi secunda species Mathiolo. Quibusdam Aster atticus Marinus.	Empetrum phacoides luteum	
L.4602028	1	102	Brassicaceae	<i>Bunias erucago</i> L.	Synapi species		Synapi species		
L.4602029	1	103	Apiaceae	<i>Eryngium campestre</i> L.	Eryngium		Eryngium. Centum capita.		
L.4602030	1	104	Apiaceae	<i>Eryngium marinum</i> L.	Eryngium marinum		Eryngium marinum		
L.4602031	1	105	Solanaceae	<i>Mandragora autumnalis</i> Bertol.	Mandragora mas		Mandragora mas		
L.4602032	1	106	Fabaceae	<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i> (L.) W.D.J.Koch	Telephium		[Crossed out by Fuchs?]. Scopioides Math.] Telephium Fuchsio		
L.4602033	1	107	Lamiaceae	<i>Nepeta cataria</i> L.	Herba Gattaria		Nepita. Calamintha sp[ecies] quibusdam Fuchsio nunc. Sysymbrium Dios [coridis] in arvis nasc [ens]. Katz münzt. Herbe menth[e]		
L.4602034	1	108	Asteraceae	<i>Rhagadiolus stellatus</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Hieracii species		Hieracii species vocare stellatum		
L.4602035	1	109	Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i> Mill.	Cynoglossa		Cynoglossa	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602036	1	110	Boraginaceae	<i>Aegonychon purpureoeruleum</i> (L.) Holub	Lichnis	Lithospermum. Anchusae facie.		Lychnis	
L.4602037	1	111	Nymphaeaceae	<i>Nymphaea alba</i> L.	Nymphaea alba		Nymphaea alba		
L.4602038	1	112	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia serrata</i> L.	Titihymali species		Titihymali species	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602039	1	113	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> L.	Titihymali species helioscopos			Titihymali species Helioscopo	
L.4602040	1	114	Lamiaceae	<i>Phlomis herba-venti</i> L.	Verbasci species		Parietaria Cordi vocant	Verbasci species	
L.4602041	1	115	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia characias</i> L.	Titihymalus characias		Titihymali species	characias	
L.4602042	1	116	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> subsp. amygdaloides	Titihymali species		Titihymali species	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602043	1	117	Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i> L.	Aethiopis	Aethiopis			
L.4602044	1	118	Amaranthaceae	<i>Soda inermis</i> Fourr.	Tragus			Tragus [crossed out: ...]	
L.4602045	1	119	Fabaceae	<i>Lotus tetragonolobus</i> L.	Glaucis species			Glaucis esse species videtur	
L.4602046	1	120	Rubiaceae	<i>Rubia peregrina</i> L.	Rubia maior			Rubia. Soll gerissen werden.	

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602047	1	121	Plantaginaceae	<i>Kickxia spuria</i> (L.) Dumort.	Elatine		[Crossed out: Veronica foemina olim Fuchsio] nunc Elatine. Erenbreiss Weible.		
L.4602048	1	122	Fabaceae	<i>Medicago scutellata</i> (L.) Mill.	Medicacae species	in Gallia Narbonensi rep. Trifolium cochleatum primum Remperti Dodonaei	Medicacae species		
L.4602049	1	123	Fabaceae	<i>Medicago arabica</i> (L.) Huds.	Medicacae species alia	Trifolium cochleatum secundum Remp. Dodonei	Medicacae species	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602050	1	124	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i> L.	Geranii species		Geranii species		
L.4602051	1	125	Fabaceae	<i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i> (L.) C.H.Stirt.	Trifolium bituminosum		Trifolium bituminosum		
L.4602052	1	126	Fabaceae	<i>Lotus maritimus</i> L.	Trifolium luteum		Trifolium luteum [...]. Loti species.		
L.4602053	1	127	Fabaceae	<i>Lotus rectus</i> L.	Trifolii species		Trifolii species		
L.4602054	1	128	Fabaceae	<i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i> (L.) C.H.Stirt.	Trifolium bituminosum		Trifolium bituminosum asphaltites foetidum		
L.4602055	1	129	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> L.	Trifolii species		Trifolii species	Sollen an ein blatt zusammen gerissen werden	
L.4602056	1	129	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium stellatum</i> L.	Trifolii species		Trifolii species		
L.4602057	1	130	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum lucidum</i> L.	Phu aquaticum		Phu aquaticum		
L.4602058	1	131	Fabaceae	<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	Medica purpurea		[Crossed out by Fuchs: Loti species]	Medica purpurea	
L.4602059	1	132	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium campestre</i> Schreb.	Trifolium luteum		Trifolium luteum		
L.4602060	1	133	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium holosteoides</i> Fr.	Alsines species		Alsines species		
L.4602061	1	133	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i> L.	Myrioqylum primum		Ranunculi aquatici species	Myriophyllum primum	
L.4602062	1	134	Fabaceae	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i> L.	Ornithopodium		Ornithopodium		
L.4602063	1	135	Fabaceae	<i>Spartium junceum</i> L.	Spartium		Spartium		
L.4602064	1	136	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia canina</i> L.	Sesamoides species		Sesamoidis species quibusdam		
L.4602065	1	137	Asteraceae	<i>Mantiscalva salmantica</i> (L.) Briq. & Cavill.	Cyani species		Cyani species pulchra	Soll gerissen werden	

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602066	1	138	Asteraceae	<i>Catananche caerulea</i> L.	Sesamoides parvum Math.	Sesamoides parvum Math.	Cyani species pulchra		
L.4602067	1	139	Lamiaceae	<i>Phlomis lychnitis</i> L.	Verbascum sylvestre Math.	Verbascum sylvestre Math.			
L.4602068	1	140	Poaceae	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> L.	Lithospermum	De lachryma herba vide Cordum	Lithospermum. Lachryma Jodori.		
L.4602069	1	141	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex</i> sp.	Cyperus		Cyperus		
L.4602070	1	142	Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea aspera</i> L.	Jacea Monspellensum		Jacea Monspellii vocant		
L.4602071	1	143	Solanaceae	<i>Lycium europaeum</i> L.	Rhamnus primus Diosc.		Rhamnus primus Dios [corides]. Paliurus primus Plinii.		
L.4602072	1	144	Asteraceae	<i>Cirsium tuberosum</i> (L.) All.	Scolymos			Scolymos	
L.4602073	1	145	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Echballium elaterium</i> (L.) A.Rich.	Cucumer asininus		Cucumer asininus. Cucumer sylvestris. Cuius sucus Elaterium.		Ecbalion Elaterium
L.4602074	1	146	Lamiaceae	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> L.	Agnus Castus		Agnus castus. Vitex.		
L.4602075	1	147	Celastraceae	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> L.	Euonymus		Euonymus		
L.4602076	1	148	Myrtaceae	<i>Myrtus communis</i> L.	Myrtus nigra		Myrthus nigra sive terrana		
L.4602077	1	149	Rhamnaceae	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.	Iuiubae		Iuiubae		
L.4602078	1	150	Cistaceae	<i>Cistus salvifolius</i> L.	Cistus mas		Cystus foemina		
L.4602079	1	151	Cistaceae	<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i> L.	Ladanum		Ladanum		
L.4602080	1	152	Cistaceae	<i>Cistus albidus</i> L.	Cistus faemina		Cystus [crossed out by Fuchs: foemina mas]	[Cystus] faemina	
L.4602081	1	153	Lythraceae	<i>Punica granatum</i> L.	Granatus		Balaustia. Granatus.		
L.4602082	1	154	Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i> L.	Lupinus sylvestris		Lupinus sylvestris		
L.4602083	1	155	Asparagaceae	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> L.	Ruscus		Ruscus. Bruscus.		
L.4602084	1	156	Coriaceae	<i>Coriaria myrtifolia</i> L.	Rhus Plinii		Rhus Plinii existim [...]		
L.4602085	1	157	Oleaceae	<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i> L.	Philyrina Cordi	Philyrina Cordi	Spina Bourgondiaca. Philira Matthiolo.		
L.4602086	1	158	Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix gallica</i> L.	Tamariscus		Tamariscus. Myrica.		
L.4602087	1	159	Rhamnaceae	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i> L.	Philyrea Math.		Spina Bourgondiaca		
L.4602088	1	160	Oleaceae	<i>Phillyrea angustifolia</i> L.	Philyra Monspel.	[Philira Monspellii] et Cordi	Philira Monspellii		
L.4602089	1	161	Rhamnaceae	<i>Paliurus spina-christi</i> Mill.	Paliurus	Paliurus	Rhamni species		(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602090	1	162	Cornaceae	<i>Cornus mas</i> L.	Cornus	Cornus			
L.4602091	1	163	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> L. subsp. <i>aucuparia</i>	Sorbus	Sorbus			
L.4602092	1	164	Betulaceae	<i>Carpinus betulus</i> L.	Carpinus Math.	Ostris. Carpinus Math.			
L.4602093	1	165	Fabaceae	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i> Medik.	Anagyris Diosc.	Anagyris		Anagyris	[Anagyris] Dios. Pseudoebanus Guil.
L.4602094	1	166	Rosaceae	<i>Aria edulis</i> (Willd.) M.Roem.					
L.4602095	1	167	Fabaceae	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i> L.	Arbor Judaica	Arbor Judaica. Vide an sit prima acaciae species Math.			Arbor Iudae vel Xylocaracta Salvatica
L.4602096	1	168	Rosaceae	<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i> Medik.	Myrtillus	Mirtillus			
L.4602097	1	169*	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus ilex</i> L.	Cassia lignea Monsp.		Ilex arborea	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602098	1	170	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus coccifera</i> L.	Fraxinus		Ilex coccifera	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602099	1	171	Santalaceae	<i>Osyris alba</i> L.	Ilex arborea	de hac dubitavit Fuchs	Cassia lignea Monspelii		
L.4602100	1	172	Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> Vahl	Ilex coccifera		Fraxinus		
L.4602101	1	173	Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Pseudosycomorus Math.	Pseudosycomorus Math.	Fraxinus bubulus Theophrasti vocant		
L.4602102	1	174	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa spinosissima</i> L. var. <i>spinosissima</i>	Rosarum syl. species		Rosarum sylvestrium species		
L.4602103	1	175	Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i> L.	Juniperus maior		Cedrus Mathiolo. Cedritis Rondeletio. Juniperus maior aliis		
L.4602104	1	176	Fabaceae	<i>Genista scorpius</i> (L.) DC.	Aspalatus secunda		Aspalatus secunda quibusdam		
L.4602105	1	177	Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.	Rubus caninus		Oxyacantha Mathiolo. Aubergine Gallis.	Rubus caninus sive Cynosbato	
L.4602106	1	178	Buxaceae	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> L.	Buxus		Buxus	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602107	1	179	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i> L.	Terebinthus		Terebinthus		
L.4602108	1	180	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i> L.			Excrecentiae Terebinthi		
L.4602109	1	181	Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i> L.	Lentiscus		Lentiscus a qua Mastiche		
L.4602110	1	182	Ericaceae	<i>Arbutus unedo</i> L.	Arbutus		Arbutus		
L.4602111	1	183	Ericaceae	<i>Erica scoparia</i> L.	Ericae species		Ericae species		
L.4602112	1	184	Ericaceae	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (L.) Hull	Ericae species alia		Ericae species		

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602113	1	185	Fagaceae	<i>Quercus coccifera</i> L.	Ilex minor		Ilex minor sive coccifera		
L.4602114	1	186	Boraginaceae	<i>Lithodora fruticosa</i> (L.) Griseb.	Libanotis Rhondeletii		Lybanotis Rondeletii quibusdam		
L.4602115	1	187	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus halepensis</i> Mill.	Pinaster		Piceaster	Pinaster quod folia longissima satis restantur	
L.4602116	1	188	Cupressaceae	<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i> L.	Cedrus		Cedrus licia		
L.4602117	1	189	Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i> L.	Asparagus syl.	Corruda sylvestris. Asparagi genus Cordus	Asparagus sylvestris		
L.4602118	1	190	Ericaceae	<i>Erica cinerea</i> L.	Ericae species			Ericae species	
L.4602119	1	191	Sapindaceae	<i>Acer monspessulanum</i> L.	Acer		Acer	[Crossed out: ...]	
L.4602120	1	192	Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i> Ehrh.	Equisetum		Hippuris. Cauda equina. Ratz nadel. Queue de rhat. Equisetum.		
L.4602121	1	193	Plumbaginaceae	<i>Armeria arenaria</i> (Pers.) F.Dietr.	Limonium				
L.4602122	1	194	Plumbaginaceae	<i>Limonium narbonense</i> Mill.			Been rubrum Mathiolo. Limonium Mathiolo		
L.4602123	1	195	Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i> L.	Citisi species (erroneously attributed to folio 194)		Trifolii species	Cytisi species	
L.4602124	1	195	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i> L.					
L.4602125	1	196	Fabaceae	<i>Medicago arabica</i> (L.) Huds.			Medicae species		
L.4602126	1	196	Fabaceae	<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i> L.	Scorpioides		Scorpioidis species	Lagotis	
L.4602127	1	197	Malvaceae	<i>Althaea officinalis</i> L.	Althaea		Althaea		
L.4602128	1	198	Posidoniaceae	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i> (L.) Delile	Alga			Alga. Soll gerissen.	
L.4602129	1	199	Comaceae	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> L. subsp. <i>sanguinea</i>	Virga sanguinea		Ligustri species. Virga sanguinea.		
L.4602130	1	200	Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i> L.	Olea (erroneously attributed to folio 199)		Olea		
L.4602131	1	201	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i> L.	Saponaria		Saponaria. Strutium quibusdam.		
L.4602132	1	202	Plantaginaceae	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> L.	Antirrhinum		Antirrhinum		
L.4602133	1	203	Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus italicus</i> Mill.	Xyphium		Xyphium. Gladiolus.		
L.4602134	1	204	Areaceae	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> L.	Palmae folia			Palmae folia	

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602135	1	205	Coriariaceae	<i>Coriaria myrtifolia</i> L.	Rhus Plinii		Rhus Plinii vocant		
L.4602136	1	206	Ranunculaceae	<i>Adonis annua</i> L.	Nigella sylvestris		Anenones	Nigella sylvestri	
L.4602137	1	207	Rosaceae	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> L.	Sorbus		Sorbus	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602138	1	208	Anacardiaceae	<i>Rhus coriaria</i> L.	Sumach		Rhus. Sumach.		
L.4602139	1	209	Fabaceae	<i>Colutea arborescens</i> L.	Colutea		Colutea		
L.4602140	1	210	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa moschata</i> Herm.	Rosa muscata		Rosa Muscata	Soll gerissen werden. Die blumen solle we[iß] sein.	
L.4602141	1	211	Lamiaceae	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i> L.	Hyssopum montanum		Hyssopum montanum		
L.4602142	1	212	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene rupestris</i> L.		Osimoides			
L.4602143	1	212	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Huperzia selago</i> (L.) Bernh. ex Schränk & Mart.	Salinuca		Salinuca		
L.4602144	2	1	Fabaceae	<i>Argyrolobium zanonii</i> (Turra) P.W.Ball	Trifolium argentatum		Trifolium argentatum		
L.4602145	2	2	Papaveraceae	<i>Hypecoum procumbens</i> L.	Cuminum syl. alterum Math.		Cuminum syl. alterum Mathioli	Cogita nunc sit Scorpioides. Soll gerissen werden.	
L.4602146	2	3	Brassicaceae	<i>Lobularia maritima</i> (L.) Desv.	Nasturtium marinum		Nasturtium marinum vocabimus		
L.4602147	2	4	Fabaceae	<i>Cytisophyllum sessilifolium</i> (L.) O.Lang	An Citysus				
L.4602148	2	5	Lamiaceae	<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i> Ehrh. ex Hoffm.					
L.4602149	2	6	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis flammula</i> L.	Flammula		Clematis Matthiolo. Flammula.	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602150	2	7	Orobanchaceae	<i>Odontites luteus</i> (L.) Clairv. subsp. luteus	Coris		Coris	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602151	2	8	Brassicaceae	<i>Sisymbrella aspera</i> (L.) Spach	Synapi species		Synapi species		
L.4602152	2	9	Brassicaceae	<i>Thlaspi alliaceum</i> L.	Thlaspi			Forte Thlaspi genus	
L.4602153	2	10	Boraginaceae	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i> (L.) I.M.Johnst.	Milium solis syl.		Echii species	Milium solis sylvestris	
L.4602154	2	11	Lamiaceae	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> L.	Urticae foetidae species		Galeopsis sive urticae foetidae species		
L.4602155	2	12	Cistaceae	<i>Helianthemum syriacum</i> (Jacq.) Dum.Cours.	Helianthes		Helianthes		
L.4602156	2	13	Orobanchaceae	<i>Odontites vernus</i> (Bellardi) Dumort.	Satureia syl.		Videtur Satureia sylvestris		

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602157	2	14	Apiaceae	<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Gingidium Fuchs.		Gingidium nunc Fuchsio		
L.4602158	2	15	Resedaceae	<i>Reseda phyteuma</i> L.	Phiteuma Monsp.		Phiteuma Monsp. vocant planta similis secundae species Sesamoides Fuchsi	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602159	2	16	Linaceae	<i>Linum catharticum</i> L.	Linum pratense		Linum pratense		
L.4602160	2	17	Poaceae	<i>Setaria verticillata</i> (L.) P.Beauv.	Phalaris Plinii Fuchs.		Phalaris Plinii Fuchs.		
L.4602161	2	18	Apiaceae	<i>Silaum silaus</i> (L.) Schinz & Thell.	Levisticum		Ligustrum Matthiolo et nunc Fuchsio et Gesnero (Ligustrum has been carefully corrected over the originally written "Levisticum")		
L.4602162	2	19	Poaceae	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i> L.	Milium		Milium		
L.4602163	2	20	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> (L.) L.	Paronichia	Paronichia Altera Mathioli	Alsine species, viscosa planta hispida		
L.4602164	2	21	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Herniaria incana</i> Lam.	Herniaria		Herniaria. Paronichia Anguillare.		
L.4602165	2	22	Conocephalaceae	<i>Conocephalum conicum</i> (L.) Dumort.	Pulmonaria	Pulmonaria	Lichen		
L.4602166	2	23	Fabaceae	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> L.	Ochros		Ervum sativum olim Fuchsio nunc Lathyrus (The word "sativum" has been carefully corrected over the originally written "syvestre")	Ochros	
L.4602167	2	24	Fabaceae	<i>Lathyrus annuus</i> L.	Lathyr species	Musst mer blumen dran	Lathyr species sp[ecties]	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602168	2	25	Fabaceae	<i>Lathyrus sativus</i> L.	Ochri species		Lathyr sive Cicerculae species	Ochri species esse videtur	
L.4602169	2	26	Fabaceae	<i>Lathyrus setifolius</i> L.	Lathyr species minor		Lathyr species	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602170	2	27	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia hybrida</i> L.	Aphace		Aphaceae	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602171	2	28	Fabaceae	<i>Lathyrus cicera</i> L.	Lathyr species		Lathyr species		
L.4602172	2	29	Potamogetonaceae	<i>Potamogeton natans</i> L.	Potamogeton		Potamogeton		
L.4602173	2	30	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia cracca</i> L.	Viciae sp.		An species viciae		

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602174	2	31	Fabaceae	<i>Trigonella esculenta</i> Willd.	Meliloti quartum genus		Meliloti quartum Genus, sive Italica Fuchsii. [crossed out: olim Saxifraga lutea] Fuchsii		
L.4602175	2	32	Fabaceae	<i>Onobrychis supina</i> (Vill.) DC.	Glycyrrhiza syl.		[Crossed out by Fuchs. Polygalum Gesnero]	Glycyrrhiza sylvestris	
L.4602176	2	33	Asteraceae	<i>Xeranthemum cylindraceum</i> Sm.	Cyanei flos			Cyanei flos	
L.4602177	2	34	Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i> L.	Glycyrrhiza syl.			Glycyrrhiza sylvestris	
L.4602178	2	35	Amaranthaceae	<i>Dysphania botrys</i> (L.) Mosyakini & Clements	Botris	Botris			
L.4602179	2	36	Staphyleaceae	<i>Staphylea pinnata</i> L.	Staphylodendron	Staphylodendron			Pistachia germanica
L.4602180	2	37	Solanaceae	<i>Atropa bella-donna</i> L.	Mandragora morion		Mandragora morion Fuchsio		
L.4602181	2	38	Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus maritimus</i> L.	Lactuca marina		Lactuca marinam possumus vocare		
L.4602182	2	39	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum cf. minus</i> L.	Talictum maior		Talictum		
L.4602183	2	40	Asparagaceae	<i>Ornithogalum narbonense</i> L.	Asphodelus bulbosus Galeni	Asphodelus bulbosus Galeni. Dod.	Ornithogalum maior		
L.4602184	2	41	Iridaceae	<i>Iris foetidissima</i> L.	Spatula faetida		Xyris. Sphatula foetida.		
L.4602185	2	42	Asteraceae	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> L.	Scolymus hortensis		Scolymus hortensis		
L.4602186	2	43	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Narcissus tazetta</i> L.	Narcissi species		Nacysii [<i>sic</i>] species		
L.4602187	2	44	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Pancratium maritimum</i> L.	Hemerocallis		Pancratium	Hemerocallis	
L.4602188	2	45	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Narcissus poeticus</i> L.	Narcissi species		Narcissi species		
L.4602189	2	46	Orchidaceae	<i>Anacamptis laxiflora</i> (Lam.) R.M. Bateman, Pridgeon & M.W. Chase	Orchis		Orchis		
L.4602190	2	47	Orchidaceae	<i>Ophrys fuscica</i> Link	Orchis		Orchis		
L.4602191	2	47	Orchidaceae	<i>Ophrys insectifera</i> L.	Orchis		Orchis		
L.4602192	2	48	Orchidaceae	<i>Ophrys lutea</i> Cav.	Orchidos sp.		Orchis		
L.4602193	2	48	Orchidaceae	<i>Ophrys apifera</i> Huds.	Orchidos sp.		Orchis		
L.4602194	2	48	Orchidaceae	<i>Ophrys lutea</i> Cav.	Orchidos sp.		Orchis		
L.4602195	2	49	Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus bulbosus</i> (L.) N. Kilian & Greuter subsp. <i>bulbosus</i>	Chondrilla pusilla marina	Chondrilla pusilla Marina lutea bulbosa Petri Penae. Planta marina			

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602196	2	50	Brassicaceae	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i> (L.) Scop.					
L.4602197	2	51	Asteraceae	<i>Globularia vulgaris</i> L.	Globularia		Globularia Angularae		
L.4602198	2	52	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Allium roseum</i> L.	Allium sylvestre		Allium sylvestre		
L.4602199	2	53	Orobanchaceae	<i>Bellardia trixago</i> (L.) All.	Anthirinum album		Anthirinum album propter formam siliquarum vituli naribus et florum cum eo qui exhibetur pro purpureo	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602200	2	54	Orchidaceae	<i>Limodorum abortivum</i> (L.) Sw.	Orobanche species		An orobanche species		
L.4602201	2	55	Orobanchaceae	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i> L.	Orobanche species alia		Orobanche species		
L.4602202	2	56	Orobanchaceae	<i>Orobanche cf. alba</i> Stephan ex Willd.	Orobanche vera		Orobanche vera		
L.4602203	2	57	Papaveraceae	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L.	Fumus terrae		Fumus terrae		
L.4602204	2	58	Papaveraceae	<i>Platycapnos spicata</i> (L.) Bernh.	Fumus terrae species		Fumus terrae species	Die blumen sein braun. Soll gerissen werden.	
L.4602205	2	59	Papaveraceae	<i>Fumaria caprolata</i> L.	Fumus terrae species alia		Fumus terrae species	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602206	2	60	Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i> (L.) L.	Alyssum minus		[Crossed out: Thlaspi angustifolium] sive species alyssi quibusdam	Alyssum minus. Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602207	2	61	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia ervilia</i> (L.) Willd.	Orobis		Orobis		
L.4602208	2	61	Primulaceae	<i>Androsace villosa</i> L.					
L.4602209	2	62	Rosaceae	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i> (L.) Maxim.	Capri barba			Capri barba	
L.4602210	2	63	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio viscosus</i> L.	Arthemisia monoclonos		Arthemisia monoclonos		
L.4602211	2	64	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i> L.	Solanum Indicum		Solanum Indicum		Strychnodendron Guiland.
L.4602212	2	65	Asteraceae	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> L.	Scolymus sylvestris		Scolymus sylvestris		
L.4602213	2	66	Asteraceae	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> Curtis	Cirsium Diosc.		Cirsium Diosc.		
L.4602214	2	67	Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea pullata</i> L.	Chamaeleonis albi species		Chamaeleonis albi species	Chamaeleonis albi species esse videtur	
L.4602215	2	68	Brassicaceae	<i>Mathiola sinuata</i> (L.) W.T.Aiton	Raphanus marinus		Leucoium Marinum	Raphanus marinus	
L.4602216	2	69	Asteraceae	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i> L.	Virga aurea				
L.4602217	2	70	Asteraceae	<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i> L.	Spina lutea		Spina lutea		

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602218	2	71	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana lutea</i> L.	Gentiana	Gentiana			
L.4602219	2	72	Plantaginaceae	<i>Digitalis grandiflora</i> Mill.	Digitalis lutea	Digitalis lutea			
L.4602220	2	73	Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus tenerrimus</i> L.	Chondrilla species		Chondrilla vel sonchi species		
L.4602221	2	74	Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus maritimus</i> (L.) Mill.	Asparagus marinus		Asparagus marinus [crossed out: parum a vulgari vide videtur]. idem est eum vulg[are] regio.		
L.4602222	2	75	Ephedraceae	<i>Ephedra distachya</i> L.	Rubus marinus		Rubus marinus a rusticis vocatur, dulcis [e]n[im] fructus fer[e] similis moris. Frutex valde astringius, carens foliis.		
L.4602223	2	76	Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium malacoides</i> (L.) L'Hér.	Geranium malvatum		Geranium malvatum		Soll gerissen werden
L.4602224	2	77	Ranunculaceae	<i>Aconitum lycoctonum</i> L.	Aconitum licoctonum		Aconitum licoctonum		
L.4602225	2	78	Primulaceae	<i>Primula pedemontana</i> E. Thomas ex Gaudin	Verbasculi species		Lunaria Arthritica Ge[snert]		Verbasculi species
L.4602226	2	79	Orchidaceae	<i>Gymnadenia nigra</i> (L.) Rehb.f.	Manus Christi		Manus Christi		
L.4602227	2	79	Ericaceae	<i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i> L.	Nerium alpinum		Nerium alpinum		
L.4602228	2	79	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum tinus</i> L.					
L.4602229	2	79	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus thora</i> L.	Thora venenata		Thora venenata		Aconitum
L.4602230	2	80	Ranunculaceae	<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i> (L.) Chaz.	Ranunculus purpureus Fuchsio		Pulsatilla		Rhanunculus purpureus
L.4602231	2	81	Papaveraceae	<i>Roemeria hybrida</i> (L.) DC.	An Glaucium		Papaveris Corniculati species		Aliqui Glaucium esse putant
L.4602232	2	82	Papaveraceae	<i>Glaucium flavum</i> Crantz	Papaver Corniculatum		Papaver corniculatum		
L.4602233	2	83	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Valeriana rubra</i> L.	Polemonium				Polemonium
L.4602234	2	84	Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i> L.	Tragopogon purpureum		Tragopogon purpureum		
L.4602235	2	85	Asteraceae	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> L.	Tragopogon vulg.		Tragopogon. Bocks bard.		
L.4602236	2	86	Fabaceae	<i>Melilotus albus</i> Medik.	Melilotus sylvestris		Melilotus vulgaris. Saxifraga lutea Fuchsio nunc Lotus sylvestris.		
L.4602237	2	87	Brassicaceae	<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i> (L.) DC.	Eruca		Eruca		(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602238	2	88	Oleaceae	<i>Chrysojasminum fruticans</i> (L.) Banfi	Trifolium fruticans Dodonaei	Trifolium fruticans Dodonaei	Polemonium vocant Monspelii		
L.4602239	2	89	Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Oxii flore luteo		Oxys flore luteo	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602240	2	89	Rosaceae	<i>Alchemilla alpina</i> L.	Pentagylon argentatum		Pentaphilum argentatum		
L.4602241	2	90	Campanulaceae	<i>Campanula rapunculus</i> L.	Rapunculum		Rapunculum		
L.4602242	2	90	Polyphysaceae	<i>Acetabularia acetabulum</i> (L.) P.C.Silva	Androsace Math.		Androsace Matthiolo		
L.4602243	2	90	Fabaceae	<i>Melilotus elegans</i> Ser.			Saxifraga lutea olim Fuchsis, alys Melilotus, nunc Lotus sylvestris.		
L.4602244	2	91	Lamiaceae	<i>Ajuga iva</i> (L.) Schreb.	Iva moschata Monsp.		Iva Moschata Monspelensis	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602245	2	92	Violaceae	<i>Viola kitaibeliana</i> Schult.	Trinitas Fuchs.		Jacea Mathiolo. Trinitas Fuchsis.		
L.4602246	2	93	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium lucidum</i> subsp. <i>corrudifolium</i> (Vill.) Bonnier	Galium		Galium		
L.4602247	2	94	Primulaceae	<i>Coris monspeliensis</i> L.	Symphytum petraeum		Symphitum Petreum vocant		
L.4602248	2	95	Lamiaceae	<i>Stachys annua</i> L.	Syderitis		Syderis. Tetrabit. Herba Judaica.		
L.4602249	2	96	Orchidaceae	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i> (L.) Chevall.	Testiculus odoratus		Orchis species		
L.4602250	2	96	Polygonaceae	<i>Bistorta officinalis</i> Delarbre		Bistorta			
L.4602251	2	97	Oleaceae	<i>Chrysojasminum odoratissimum</i> (L.) Banfi	Jasminum luteum	Jasminum luteum			
L.4602252	2	98	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus hyssopifolius</i> L.	Betonica	Betonica			
L.4602253	2	99	Apiaceae	<i>Peucedanum officinale</i> L.	Peucedanum	Peucedanum			
L.4602254	2	100	Asteraceae	<i>Jacobaea erucifolia</i> (L.) G.Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb.	Arthemisia racemosa	Arthemisia racemosa			
L.4602255	2	101	Asteraceae	<i>Galactites tomentosus</i> Moench	Cardui mariae species		Carduus argentatus species. Cardui Mariae		
L.4602256	2	102	Asteraceae	<i>Pallenis spinosa</i> (L.) Cass.	Aster atticus luteus		Aster atticus Monspl.] non male mihi videtur convenire descriptioni		
L.4602257	2	103	Asteraceae	<i>Phonus lanatus</i> (L.) Hill	Cnici species		Spina lutea	Cnici species	(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602258	2	104	Asteraceae	<i>Echinops ritro</i> L.	Acanthus sylvestris		Carlina Monspelii [crossed out: ...]	Acanthus sylvestris	
L.4602259	2	105	Brassicaceae	<i>Iberis pinnata</i> L.	Thlaspi species		Thlaspi species		
L.4602260	2	106	Asteraceae	cf. <i>Artemisia abrotanum</i> L.	Artemisia tenuifolia			Artemisia tenuifolia	
L.4602261	2	107	Plumbaginaceae	<i>Limonium bellidifolium</i> (Gouan) Dumort.	Been rubri species		Been rubri species	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602262	2	108	Brassicaceae	? cf. <i>Descurainia sophia</i> (L.) Webb ex Prantl					
L.4602263	2	109	Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis minor</i> Host	Festuca altera				
L.4602264	2	110	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala comosa</i> Schkuhr	Polligalon Fuchsio.		Polygonal Fuchsio		
L.4602265	2	111	Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax aspera</i> L.	Smilax aspera		Smilax aspera		
L.4602266	2	112	Poaceae	<i>Falona echinata</i> (L.) Dumort.	Alopecurus			Alopecurus	
L.4602267	2	113	Fabaceae	<i>Lathyrus sphaericus</i> Retz.	An ervum sylvestre				
L.4602268	2	114	Poaceae	<i>Aegilops biuncialis</i> Vis.	Aegilops		Aegilops		
L.4602269	2	115	Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> L.	Eringii species	Calcitrapa		Eryngii species	
L.4602270	2	116	Poaceae	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i> L.	Cauda vulpina		Alopecuros. Cauda vulpina.		
L.4602271	2	117	Lamiaceae	<i>Sideritis hirsuta</i> L.	Siideritidis forte species			Syderitidis forte species	
L.4602272	2	118	Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i> Desf.	Equiseti species			Credo equiseti speciem esse	
L.4602273	2	119	Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium pseudochamaepitys</i> L.					
L.4602274	2	120	Cistaceae	<i>Helianthemum syriacum</i> (Jacq.) Dum.Cours.		Heliophaes		Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602275	2	121	Fabaceae	<i>Ononis viscosa</i> L.	Anonis lutea		Anonis lutea		
L.4602276	2	122	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mercurialis tomentosa</i> L.	Polium maximum		Phylon quibusdam	Polium maximum alys	
L.4602277	2	123	Polygonaceae	<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> Moench	Ocymum		Ocymum inter frumentaria Euchstachii [sic:] Röselin. Alias Galice Bucail aut Ble [sarrasin?]. Germanice Heiden korn		
L.4602278	2	124	Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> (L.) L.	Sonchus levis		Sonchus laevis		
L.4602279	2	125	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mercurialis annua</i> L. ♀	Mercurialis mas		Mercurialis mas		
L.4602280	2	126	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Mercurialis annua</i> L. ♂	Mercurialis foemina		Mercurialis foemina		

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602281	2	127	Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum cheirifolium</i> L.	Cynoglossum		Cynoglossa	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602282	2	128	Fabaceae	<i>Vicia narbonensis</i> L.	Aracus		Aracus		
L.4602283	2	129	Lamiaceae	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i> L.	Thymus cum epithymo		Thymus cum epithymo Arabum non Dioscoridis. Est tantum cuscuta ambiens thymum.		
L.4602284	2	130	Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i> (L.) L.	Cuscuta		Cuscuta		
L.4602285	2	131	Asteraceae	<i>Tanacetum balsamita</i> L.	Menta Saracenica		Menta Saracenica. Costus hortensis.		
L.4602286	2	132	Lamiaceae	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L.	Basylicum		Ocymum. Basylicum.		
L.4602287	2	133	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i> L.	Purpurea lisymachia		Lisymachia purpurea Fuchsio. Filius antipates. Herba S. Antonii, quod Morbo sancti Antonii mede[tur].		
L.4602288	2	134	Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> L.	Spina Solstitialis		Spina Solstitialis		
L.4602289	2	135	Asteraceae	<i>Diutrichia graveolens</i> (L.) Greuter	Connyza media		Conisa minor	[Conisa] media	
L.4602290	2	136	Asteraceae	<i>Diutrichia viscosa</i> (L.) Greuter	Connyza maior		Conisa maior	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602291	2	137	Plantaginaceae	<i>Globularia alypum</i> L.	Alypum Mathiolo		Alipum quibusdam	[Alipum] Mathiolo. Dass soll gerissen werden	
L.4602292	2	138	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio doria</i> L.	Alisma quibusdam		Alisma quibusdam		
L.4602293	2	139	Brassicaceae	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.	Eruca maior		Eruca maior		
L.4602294	2	140	Apiaceae	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> L.	Spondylium		Branca ursin[a] olim Fuchsio nunc spondiliu[m] ut et Mathiolo		
L.4602295	2	141	Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> L.	Symphonia Plinii		Amaranthi species vel bliti	Symphonia Plinii	
L.4602296	2	142	Brassicaceae	<i>Cakile maritima</i> Scop.	Raphanus marinus		Raphanus marinus		
L.4602297	2	143	Amaranthaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i> group	Atriplex syl. marina		[Atriplex sylvestris] marina	Atriplex sylvestris	
L.4602298	2	144	Urticaceae	<i>Parietaria judaica</i> L.	Blitum		Blitum		
L.4602299	2	145	Apiaceae	<i>Thapsia villosa</i> L.	Seseli peloponesiacum		Seseli peloponesiacum	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602300	2	146	Apiaceae	<i>Caucalis platycarpus</i> L.	Gingidii species		Gingidii species	Gingidii species. Soll gerissen werden.	

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602301	2	147	Apiaceae	<i>Athamanta cretensis</i> L.	Daucus Creticus	Daucus Creticus		Ego cum Dodonaeo Caucalidem, quod feniculi folia non referat, esse censeo	
L.4602302	2	148	Apiaceae	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i> L.	Oenanthe		Oenanthe	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602303	2	149	Apiaceae	<i>Ferula communis</i> L.	Ferula minor		Ferula	[Ferula] minor	
L.4602304	2	150	Ranunculaceae	<i>Nigella damascena</i> L.	Melanthium		Nigella. Melanthium.		
L.4602305	2	151	Asteraceae	<i>Phagnalon sordidum</i> (L.) Rchb.	Chrysocomes species		Herba odorata ut Stoechas citrina	Chrysocomes esse species videtur	
L.4602306	2	152	Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium polium</i> L.	Polium montanum		Polium Montanum mare tenué cresc[ens] et efficacious Alpin [ibus] secundum Rondeletiu[m]		
L.4602307	2	153	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago albicans</i> L.	Holostium Monsp.		Holostium quibusdam	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602308	2	154	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lagopus</i> L.	Plantaginis species		Pulchra plantago		
L.4602309	2	155	Violaceae	<i>Viola odorata</i> L.	Viola purpurea alba		Viola purpurea alba	Soll gerissen werden. Weiß viel.	
L.4602310	2	156	Boraginaceae	<i>Symphitum tuberosum</i> L.	Symphytum luteum		Symphitum luteum		
L.4602311	2	157	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i> L.	Gentianae species			Gentianae species	
L.4602312	2	157	Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica spicata</i> L.	Verbenaca supina				
L.4602313	2	157	Asparagaceae	<i>Maianthemum bifolium</i> (L.) F.W.Schmidt	Bifolium			Bifolium	
L.4602314	2	158	Orchidaceae	<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> L.	Damasonium nothum R. Dod.	Damasonium Nothum Dodo[naei]. Gesnerus ad Alismatis species [assignat.] Ger: Unser frauen schuh a forma calceoli			
L.4602315	2	159	Rosaceae	<i>Dryas octopetala</i> L.	Chamaedrys	Chamaedrys		Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602316	2	160	Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemonastrum narcissiflorum</i> (L.) Holub	Anone			Anone esse videtur	
L.4602317	2	161	Cannabaceae	<i>Celtis australis</i> L.	Lotus arbor		Lotus arbor		
L.4602318	2	162	Cupressaceae	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> L.	Cupressus		Cupressus		
L.4602319	2	163	Ulmaceae	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> Huds.	Ulmus		Ulmus		
L.4602320	2	164	Salicaceae	<i>Populus alba</i> L.	Populus alba		Populus alba		
L.4602321	2	165	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i> L.	Adianti tertia species			Adianti tertia species	

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602322	2	166	Pteridaceae	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i> L.	Capillus veneris		Adiantum Capillus veneris		
L.4602323	2	167	Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium oleander</i> L.	Nerium		Rhododander. Nerium.		
L.4602324	2	168	Lauraceae	<i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.	Laurus		Laurus		
L.4602325	2	169	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia clematidis</i> L.	Aristolochia longa germanica		Aristolochia clematidis, si [crossed out: alli] germanica		
L.4602326	2	170	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia paucinervis</i> Pomel	Aristolochia longa vera	[Aristolochia longa] vera	Aristolochia longa		
L.4602327	2	171	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia rotunda</i> L.	Aristolochia rotunda		Aristolochia rotunda		
L.4602345	2	172	Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia pistolochia</i> L.	Pistolochia		Pistolochia sive Polythyzon		
L.4602328	2	173	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> L.	Chelidonium minus		Malacocissus [corrected from: Malacocissus] minor Fuch. Chelidonium minus Marth. Scrophularia minor	Soll gerissen werden. Der bletter sein [zimetlich?] heraufgefallen	
L.4602329	2	174	Asteraceae	<i>Andryala integrifolia</i> L.	An hieracii species		Anchusa		
L.4602330	2	175	Boraginaceae	<i>Alkanna tinctoria</i> (L.) Tausch	Anchusa		Anchusa		
L.4602331	2	176	Primulaceae	<i>Cyclamen balearicum</i> Willk.	Panis porcinus		Cyclaminus. Panis porcinus.		
L.4602332	2	177	Brassicaceae	<i>Strigosella africana</i> (L.) Botsch.					
L.4602333	2	178	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Scrophularia oblongifolia</i> Loisel.	Scrophularia maior		Scrophularia maior		
-	2	180	[folio cut out]	[folio cut out]	Antirrhinum Fuchs.		[folio cut out]		
L.4602334	2	181	Apiaceae	<i>Sanicula europaea</i> L.	Sanicula		Sanicula		
L.4602335	2	182	Plantaginaceae	<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i> (L.) Lange	Antirrhinum minimum		Antirrhinum minimum		
L.4602346	2	183	Apiaceae	<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i> L.	Elaphobosum		Elaphobosum		
L.4602347	2	184	Campanulaceae	<i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i> L.	Rapunculus		Rapunculus		
L.4602348	2	184	Brassicaceae	<i>Iberis umbellata</i> L.	Rapunculus		Rapunculus		
L.4602336	2	185	Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia caeruleascens</i> subsp. gallica (Willd.) K.Perss.	Absinthium seriphium		Absinthium Seriphium		
L.4602337	2	186	Fabaceae	<i>Asragalus tragacantha</i> L.	Tragacantha		Tragacantha		
L.4602338	2	186	Poaceae	indet.	Schoenanthum		Schoenanthum		
L.4602339	2	187	Fabaceae	<i>Coronilla juncea</i> L.	Ornithopodium		Videtur e[ss]le ornitopodium		
L.4602340	2	188	Campanulaceae	<i>Campanula rapunculus</i> L.	Rapunculum		Rapunculum		

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602341	2	189	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium ceterach</i> L.	Ceterach		Asplenium. Ceterach.		
L.4602342	2	190	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> L.	Trichomanes		Polytrichum. Trichomanes.	[Polytrichum] officinarum	
L.4602343	2	191	Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> L.	Polipodium		Polipodium		
L.4602344	2	192	Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium scordium</i> L.	Scordium		Scordium		
L.4602349	2	193	Brassicaceae	<i>Biscutella laevigata</i> L.	Lunaria biscutata		Lunaria biscutata		
L.4602350	2	194	Amaranthaceae	<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i> L.	Portulaca marina		Halimus [added above: quibusdam.] sed falso meo iudicio]. An forte Crithmus. Portulaca marina.		
L.4602351	2	195	Asteraceae	<i>Tripolium panmonicum</i> (Jacq.) Dobrocz.	Aster atticus purpureus		Asterii Attici purpurei [crossed out: ut existimi Fuchsii] Species		
L.4602352	2	196	Asteraceae	<i>Galatella sedifolia</i> (L.) Greuter	Aster atticus purpureus		Asteris Attici Purpurei species [corrected from: Aster Atticus Purpureus Fuchsio]		
L.4602353	2	197	Asteraceae	<i>Hieracium glaucinum</i> Jord.	Pulmonaria Italica		Pulmonaria Italica vocant		
L.4602354	2	198	Cistaceae	<i>Fumana thymifolia</i> (L.) Webb	Heliathes		Heliathes	Soll gerissen werden	
L.4602355	2	199	Brassicaceae	<i>Draba muralis</i> L.					
L.4602356	2	200	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene flos-jovis</i> (L.) Greuter & Burdet	Ocymoides		Ocymoides		
L.4602357	2	201	Fabaceae	<i>Hippocrepis emerus</i> (L.) Lassen	Colutea scorpioides		Colutea scorpioides		
L.4602358	2	202	Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.	Cyanus		Cyanus		
L.4602359	2	202	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentiana cf. terglouensis</i> Hacq.					
L.4602360	2	203	Asteraceae	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i> L.	Cnicus		Cnicus		[Digitalis] Plinii
L.4602361	2	204	Plantaginaceae	<i>Digitalis lutea</i> L.	Digitalis lutea minor		Digitalis species		
L.4602362	2	205	Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea collina</i> L.					
L.4602363	2	206	Apiaceae	<i>Bupleurum rigidum</i> L.	Elaphobosum		Elaphobosum [crossed out: Fu[chsii?]		
							Auricula leporis]		
L.4602364	2	207	Rutaceae	<i>Ruta montana</i> (L.) L.	Ruta sylvestris		Ruta sylvestris [crossed out: Hamel.]		

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602365	2	208	Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> L.	Nasturtii species		Nasturtii species		
L.4602366	2	209	Acanthaceae	<i>Acanthus mollis</i> L.	Acanthus		Branca ursina. Acanthus.		
L.4602367	2	210	Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> L.	Lysimachiae species		Lysimachiae species Fuchsio		
L.4602368	2	211	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> L.	Lysimachia lutea		Lysimachia lutea		
L.4602369	2	212	Asteraceae	<i>Silybum marianum</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Carduus Mariae		Carduus Mariae. Marie distel.		
–	2	179	[folio cut out]	[folio cut out]	Ranunculus marinus		[folio cut out]		
L.4602370	3	1	Lamiaceae	<i>Pseudodictamnus mediterraneus</i> Salmaki & Siadati	Pseudodictamnus				
L.4602371	3	2	Lamiaceae	<i>Origanum dictamnus</i> L.	Dictamnus Creticus		Veris dictamnus		
L.4602372	3	3	Lamiaceae	<i>Origanum majorana</i> L.	Origanum onitis		Origanum		
L.4602373	3	4	Lamiaceae	<i>Origanum onites</i> L.	Origanum odoratiss.				
L.4602374	3	4	Lamiaceae	<i>Origanum vulgare</i> subsp. <i>hirtum</i> (Link) Ietsw.	Origanum Macedonicum		Origanum Macedonicum		
L.4602375	3	4	Lamiaceae	<i>Origanum vulgare</i> subsp. <i>hirtum</i> (Link) Ietsw.	Origanum Creticum		Origanum Creticum		
L.4602376	3	5	Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium dodonaei</i> Vill.	Rhododendri species		Rhododendri alia species		
L.4602377	3	6	Brassicaceae	<i>Iberis linifolia</i> L. s.l.	Thlaspi Cappadocicum		Thlaspi	[Thlaspi] Cappadocicum	
L.4602378	3	6	Asteraceae	<i>Pentanema montanum</i> (L.) D.Gut. Larr., Santos-Vicente, Anderb., E.Rico & M.M.Mart.Ort.	Bellis alpina				
L.4602379	3	6	Santalaceae	<i>Thesium</i> cf. <i>linophyllon</i> L.	Linaria species		Linariae species		
L.4602380	3	7	Asteraceae	<i>Achillea tomentosa</i> L.	Elicrison millefolium stratiotes		Elicrison millefolium. Stratiotes.		
L.4602381	3	7	Lamiaceae	<i>Dracocephalum moldavica</i> L.	Melissa Moldavica Math.		Melissa Moldavica Math.		
L.4602382	3	7	Rosaceae	<i>Rosa pendulina</i> L.	Rosae sine spinis		Rosa sine spinis		
L.4602383	3	8	Asteraceae	<i>Leontodon crispus</i> Vill.	An species chondrillae				
L.4602384	3	9	Crassulaceae	<i>Petrosedum sedifforme</i> (Jacq.) Grulich	Sedum		Sedum		

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602385	3	10	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentianella campestris</i> (L.) Börner	Gentianella	Gentianella		Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602386	3	10	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentianella campestris</i> (L.) Börner				Gentiana	
L.4602387	3	10	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum album</i> L.	Sedi alia species	Alia sedi species			
L.4602388	3	11	Droseraceae	<i>Drosera anglica</i> Huds.	Ros solis	Ros solis			
L.4602389	3	11	Saxifragaceae	<i>Parnassia palustris</i> L.	Gramen parnasi nostratis	Gramen parnasi nostratis		Gramen parnasi nostratis	
L.4602390	3	12	Ranunculaceae	<i>Delphinium consolida</i> L.	Delphinium	Delphinium			
L.4602391	3	13	Plantaginaceae	<i>Linaria supina</i> (L.) Chaz.	An delphinium luteum odoratum	Delphinium luteis floribus odoratus			
L.4602392	3	14	Orchidaceae	<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i> (Hoffm.) Besser	Alysmia			Alysmia	
L.4602393	3	15	Asteraceae	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> L.	Betonica Fuchss.	[Crossed out by Fuchs: Tagetis] Indicae species. Die grosse ungefülte Indianische negeli[n]		Betonicae [Indicae species]	
L.4602394	3	16	Asteraceae	<i>Tagetes erecta</i> L.	Betonica alia Fuchss.	[Crossed out by Fuchs: Tagetis] species alia. Die grosse gefülte Indianische negelin		Betonicae [species alia]	
L.4602395	3	17	Fabaceae	<i>Galega officinalis</i> L.	Galega	Galega		Ruta Capraria	
L.4602396	3	18	Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia viridis</i> L.	Orminum verum	Orminum verum			
L.4602397	3	19	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	Poma aurea	Poma aurea			
L.4602398	3	20	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla alba</i> L.	Quinquefolium verum	Quinquefolium verum [crossed out: vere flavens]			
L.4602399	3	21	Rosaceae	<i>Comarum palustre</i> L.	Quinquefolium rubrum				
L.4602400	3	22	Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca perennis</i> L.	Chondrilla	Chondrilla			
L.4602401	3	23	Fabaceae	<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i> L.	Lagotis Fuchs.	Scorpioides species		Lagotis	
L.4602402	3	24	Lamiaceae	<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i> L.	Melissa vera	Melissa vera II			
L.4602403	3	25	Lamiaceae	<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> (L.) L.	Galiopsis lutea	Lamia. Galiopsis lutea			
L.4602404	3	26	Asteraceae	<i>Achillea atrata</i> L.	Millefolium alpinum	Millefolium alpinum			
L.4602885	3	26	Asteraceae	<i>Achillea setacea</i> Waldst. & Kit.					
L.4602886	3	26	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene acaulis</i> (L.) Jacq.					

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602887	3	27	Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia caerulescens</i> subsp. <i>gallica</i> (Willd.) K.Perss.	Absinthium alpinum	Absinthium alpinum			
L.4602888	3	28	Lamiaceae	<i>Thymbra capitata</i> (L.) Cav.	Thymus Creticus	Thymus Creticus			
L.4602889	3	29	Ericaceae	<i>Erica arborea</i> L.	Ericae species	Ericae species			
L.4602890	3	30	Typhaceae	<i>Sparganium erectum</i> subsp. <i>neglectum</i> (Beey) K.Richt.	Sparganium	An sparganium			
L.4602891	3	31	Fabaceae	<i>Cytisophyllum sessilifolium</i> (L.) O.Lang	Citysus	Species Cytisi			
L.4602892	3	32	Fabaceae	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L.) Link	Citysi alia species	Citius			
L.4602893	3	33	Aspleniaceae	<i>Blechnum spicant</i> (L.) Roth	Lonchitis	Lonchitis			
L.4602894	3	34	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia</i> cf. <i>kernerii</i> Huter ex A.Kern.	Pitiusa	Pitiusa			
L.4602895	3	35	Polygalaceae	<i>Chamaebuxus alpestris</i> Spach	Chamaepixos	Chamaepyxos			
L.4602896	3	36	Asteraceae	<i>Antennaria dioica</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Gnaqalium purpureum	Gnapalium montanum purpureum			
L.4602897	3	37	Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium montanum</i> L.	Polium campestre	Polium alpinum		restens campestre	
L.4602898	3	38	Osmundaceae	<i>Osmunda regalis</i> L.	Felix florida	Filicis species		[Filicis species] cum flor	
L.4602899	3	39	Asparagaceae	<i>Anthericum liliago</i> L.	Phalangium	Phalangium			
L.4602900	3	40	Campanulaceae	<i>Campanula medium</i> L.	Medium	Medium			
L.4602901	3	41	Ranunculaceae	<i>Aconitum anthora</i> L.	Antora sive antidora	Antora sive Antidora			
L.4602902	3	41	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Leucojum aestivum</i> L.	Leucoion pluribus flo.	Leucoion pluribus floribus			
L.4602903	3	42	Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i> L.	Ascyron	Ascyron [crossed out: sive]			
L.4602904	3	43	Asteraceae	<i>Ambrosia maritima</i> L.	Connyzae quibusdam species	Ambrosia. Connizae species quibusdam non videtur			
L.4602905	3	44	Asteraceae	<i>Galatella linoysris</i> (L.) Rehb.f.	Linaria ignota	Linaria ignota			
L.4602906	3	45	Asteraceae	<i>Glebionis coronaria</i> (L.) Cass. ex Spach	Chrisanthemum	Chrysanthemon			
L.4602907	3	46	Lamiaceae	<i>Clinopodium acinos</i> (L.) Kuntze	Clinopodium alterum Math.	Clinopodium alterum Math.			
L.4602908	3	47	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus padus</i> L.	Cerasus racemosa	Cerasus racemosa			
L.4602909	3	47	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i> L.	Osimoides	Osimoides			

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602910	3	48	Crassulaceae	<i>Sedum cepaea</i> L.	Cepea	Cepea			[Cepea] Dios. Guilandinus vocant quartum genus Sedi
L.4602911	3	49	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Rubra holostea</i> (L.) M.T. Sharples & E.A. Tripp	Gramen Fuchsii	Gramen Fuchsii			
L.4602912	3	50	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Stellaria nemorum</i> L.	Alsine maxima			Alsine maxima	
L.4602913	3	51	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> L.					
L.4602914	3	52	Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala amarella</i> Crantz	Polygon	Polygon Fuchs. Onobriches quorundam.			
L.4602915	3	53	Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i> L.					
L.4602916	3	54	Amaryllidaceae	<i>Allium triquetrum</i> L.	Allium	Allium ursinum			
L.4602917	3	55	Juncaceae	<i>Luzula pilosa</i> (L.) Willd.	Ischaemon Plin.	Ischaemon Plin[i] Alii Sang[...] esse			
L.4602918	3	56	Poaceae	<i>Poa alpina</i> L.	Graminis species			Fuchsio esse Graminis genera	
L.4602919	3	57	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex</i> sp.	Graminis aliud genus				
L.4602920	3	58	Cyperaceae	<i>Eriophorum latifolium</i> Hoppe		Tipha Anguillariae		Ego inter Graminis genera recenseo	
L.4602921	3	59	Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> L.	Millefolium aquaticum	Millefolium aquaticum			
L.4602922	3	60	Ceratophyllaceae	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> L.	Millefolium aquaticum aliud	Millefolium aquaticum			
L.4602923	3	61	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i> Chaix	Millefolium aquaticum	Millefolium aquaticum			
L.4602924	3	62	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus penicillatus</i> (Dumort.) Bab.	Ranunculus aquaticus	Ranunculus aquaticus			
L.4602925	3	63	Apiaceae	<i>Oenanthe aquatica</i> (L.) Poir.	Millefolium Math.	Millefolium Math.			
L.4602926	3	63	Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago subulata</i> L.	Coronopus Math.	Serpentina. Coronopus altera Math.			
L.4602927	3	64	Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i> L.	Oxycoccus Cordi	Oxycoccus Cordi			
L.4602928	3	65	Plantaginaceae	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> G.Gaertn., B.Mey. & Scherb.	Cymbalaria	Cymbalaria			
L.4602929	3	66	Fabaceae	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i> L.	Aphace Remp. Dod.	Bitini Anguillariae			
L.4602930	3	66	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i> L.	Nummularia	Nummularia lutea			

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602931	3	67	Rubiaceae	<i>Asperula taurina</i> L.					
L.4602932	3	67	Rubiaceae	<i>Galium odoratum</i> (L.) Scop.	Matersylva Tragi	Matersylva Tragi			
L.4602933	3	68	Fabaceae	<i>Lathyrus vernus</i> (L.) Bernh.	Astragalus	Astragalus. Orobus Bononiae vocatur. Waldt violhen.			
L.4602934	3	69	Fabaceae	<i>Cicer arietinum</i> L.	Cicer	Cicer			
L.4602935	3	70	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium fontanum</i> (L.) Bernh.	Adiantum alia species	Adiantum species alia			
L.4602936	3	71	Papaveraceae	<i>Pseudo-fumaria lutea</i> (L.) Borkh. / <i>Pseudo-fumaria alba</i> (Mill.) Lidén	Fumaria Corydalis	Split. Fumaria Corydalis Math.			
L.4602937	3	72	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium divaricatum</i> Ehrh.	Geranium odoratum	Geranium odoratum			
L.4602938	3	73	Papaveraceae	<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i> (L.) Rudolph	Papaver cornutum rubrum	Papaver cornutum rubrum			
L.4602939	3	74	Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> L. 'Fringed'	Papaver sativum	Papaver			
L.4602940	3	75	Papaveraceae	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> L. 'Fringed Red'	Papaver sativum rubrum	Papaver			
L.4602941	3	76	Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.	Asparagus	Asparagus		Species	
L.4602942	3	77	Asteraceae	<i>Tanacetum corymbosum</i> (L.) Sch.Bip.					
L.4602943	3	77	Apiaceae	<i>Visnaga daucooides</i> Gaertn.	Ammi species	Gingidium Aloissi		Ammi species	
L.4602944	3	78	Amaranthaceae	<i>Bassia scoparia</i> (L.) A.J.Scott	Scoparia	Scoparia			
L.4602945	3	79	Brassicaceae	cf. <i>Lepidium draba</i> L.	Drabae species			Drabae esse videtur genus	
L.4602946	3	80	Brassicaceae	<i>Arabis allionii</i> DC.					
L.4602947	3	81	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i> (L.) Greuter & Burdet	[crossed out: Otondites Plin.]				
L.4602948	3	82	Brassicaceae	<i>Camelina sativa</i> (L.) Crantz	Pseudolinum	Miagros		Pseudolinum est. Miagri descriptioni non convent.	
L.4602949	3	83	Rosaceae	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i> L.	Machaleb	Machaleb			
L.4602950	3	84	Apiaceae	<i>Ammi majus</i> L.	Ammi	Ammi			
L.4602951	3	85	Apiaceae	<i>Ammi majus</i> L.	Caucalidis species	Cicutaria. Cicut aquatica		Dubito nunc sit Caucalidis species	
L.4602952	3	86	Menyanthaceae	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> L.	Trifolium aquaticum	Trifolium aquaticum			
L.4602953	3	87	Primulaceae	<i>Primula vulgaris</i> Huds. subsp. vulgaris	Verbasculum	Verbascum			
L.4602954	3	88	Asteraceae	<i>Achillea ligustica</i> All.	Achillea	Achillea			(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602955	3	89	Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea triumfettii</i> All.	Cyanus montanus	Cyanus montanus			
L.4602956	3	90	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium palustre</i> L.	Geranium	Geranium			
L.4602957	3	91	Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium pratense</i> L.	Geranium aliud	Geranium			
L.4602958	3	92	Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma fastigiata</i> (Braun-Blanq.) Lacaita	Anchusa	Anchusa			
L.4602959	3	93	Brassicaceae	<i>Cardamine heptaphylla</i> (Vill.) O.E.Schulz	Dentaria	Dentaria			
L.4602960	3	94	Brassicaceae	<i>Lunaria rediviva</i> L.	Lunaria maior	Lunaria			
L.4602961	3	94	Brassicaceae	<i>Lunaria annua</i> L.	Lunaria maior	Lunaria			
L.4602962	3	95	Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana rustica</i> L.	Priapeia	Priapeia			
L.4602963	3	96	Solanaceae	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> L.	Capsicum	Piper Indicum. Siliquastrum.		Capsicum	
L.4602964	3	97	Apiaceae	<i>Sium latifolium</i> L.	Siser sativum	Siser sativum			
L.4602965	3	98	Plantaginaceae	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> L.	Antirrhinon	Antirrhin? luteis floribus et [pu]bescentibus			Antirrhinon Plinii
L.4602966	3	99	Gentianaceae	<i>Gentianella germanica</i> (Willd.) Börner	Gentianella	Gentianella			
L.4602967	3	100	Boraginaceae	<i>Aegonychon purpureocaeruleum</i> (L.) Holub	Lichnis	Echii species		Lychnis	
L.4602968	3	101	Boraginaceae	<i>Borago officinalis</i> L.	Borago	Borago albis floribus			
L.4602969	3	102	Boraginaceae	<i>Pulmonaria hirta</i> L.	Buglossum Avic.	Buglossum Avicennae			
L.4602970	3	103	Ranunculaceae	<i>Helleborus viridis</i> subsp. <i>viridis</i>	Helleborus niger	Helleborus floribus herbaceus			
L.4602971	3	104	Ranunculaceae	<i>Helleborus niger</i> L.	Helleborus niger flo. purp.	Helleborus niger floribus [...]			
L.4602972	3	105	Boraginaceae	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i> L.	Echii species	Echii species			
L.4602973	3	106	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i> L.	Cataputia minor	Cataputia [crossed out: maior] minor			
L.4602974	3	107	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Daphne laureola</i> L.	Laureola flo. luteis	Laureola floribus luteis			
L.4602975	3	108	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> L.	Tithymali species	Tithymali species			
L.4602976	3	109	Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i> L.	Tithymalii myrsinites	Tithymali species. Myrsinites.			
L.4602977	3	110	Orchidaceae	<i>Neottia ovata</i> (L.) Hartm.	Ophris	Ophris			
L.4602978	3	110	Ophioglossaceae	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> L.	Ophioglossum	Ophioglossum			

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4602979	3	110	Melanthiaceae	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i> L.	Herba Paris	Aconitum pardalanches. Dam herba Paris.			
L.4602980	3	111	Asteraceae	<i>Antennaria dioica</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Auricula muris			Auricula muris	
L.4602981	3	112	Ophioglossaceae	<i>Botrychium lunaria</i> (L.) Sw.	Lunaria minor				
L.4602982	3	113	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> L.	Periclymenum	Periclymenum alterum Allobrgum			
L.4602983	3	114	Saxifragaceae	<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i> L.	Saxifragia aurea	Saxifragia aurea			
L.4602984	3	114	Rosaceae	<i>Geum montanum</i> L.	Caryophyllata alpina	Garopillata			
L.4602985	3	114	Plantaginaceae	<i>Globularia cordifolia</i> L.	Botonaria	Botonaria			
L.4602986	3	114	Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium marum</i> L.	Marum	Marum			
L.4602987	3	114	Polytrichaceae	<i>Polytrichum cf. commune</i> Hedw.	Polytrichum Apuleii	Muscus. Polytrichum Apuleii.			
L.4602988	3	114	Apiaceae	<i>Thapsia garganica</i> L.	Thapsia	Thapsia			
L.4602989	3	115	Asteraceae	<i>Homogyne alpina</i> (L.) Cass.	Tussilago alpina	Tussilago alp[ina]			
L.4602990	3	115	Asteraceae	<i>Leontopodium nivale</i> subsp. <i>alpinum</i> (Cass.) Greuter	Leontopodium Math.	[Leontopodium] Math.		Leontopodium. [geri?]'ssen	
L.4602991	3	115	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus alpestris</i> L.	[Ranunculus alpinus] albus	Ranunculus alpinus luteus et albus			
L.4602992	3	115	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus pygmaeus</i> Wahlenb.	Ranunculus alpinus luteus	Ranunculus alpinus luteus et albus		Sollen gerissen werden zu samme wie da [referring also to the next specimen]	
L.4602993	3	116	Primulaceae	<i>Primula hirsuta</i> All.	Arthritica purpurea	Arthritica purpurea			
L.4602994	3	116	Primulaceae	<i>Primula farinosa</i> L.	Muscarella	Muscarella. Lörchenblum.			
L.4602995	3	116	Primulaceae	<i>Primula farinosa</i> L.					
L.4602996	3	117	Primulaceae	<i>Soldanella alpina</i> L.	Cyclaminus	Cyclaminis species quibusdam. Soldanella alpina.			
L.4602997	3	117	Violaceae	<i>Viola biflora</i> L.	Violae luteae	Violae luteae			
L.4602998	3	118	Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i> (L.) Hoffm.	[missing, paper cut out]	Filicula petraea			
L.4602999	3	118	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i> L.	Muscus	Muscus			
L.4603000	3	119	Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia</i> sp.	[missing, paper cut out]	Species absynthii			
L.4603001	3	119	Fabaceae	cf. <i>Vachellia nilotica</i> (L.) P.J.H.Hurter & Mabb.	[missing, paper cut out]	Acacia vera			

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4603002	3	119	Hydrangeaceae	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> L.	[missing, paper cut out]	[crossed out: Styra] Larii rup[estris?]	Styra. Lavyne.		
L.4603003	3	119	Asparagaceae	<i>Ruscus hypoglossum</i> L.	[missing, paper cut out]	Hypoglossum			
L.4603004	3	120	Anacardiaceae	<i>Cotinus cogggria</i> Scop.	[missing, paper cut out]	Cotinos			
L.4603005	3	121	Rosaceae	<i>Tormindis glaberrima</i> (Gand.) Sennikov & Kurtto	[missing, paper cut out]	Sorbus torminalis			
L.4603006	3	122	Rosaceae	<i>Cotoneaster tomentosus</i> (Aiton) Lindl.	[missing, paper cut out]				
L.4603007	3	123	Fagaceae	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	[missing, paper cut out]	Fagus		Fagus	
L.4603008	3	124	Fagaceae	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	Fagus				
L.4603009	3	125	Salicaceae	<i>Populus tremula</i> L.	Populus Lybica	Populus Libica			
L.4603010	3	125	Ericaceae	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> L.	Rubus Idaeus	Rubus Ideus			
L.4603011	3	126	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis alpina</i> (L.) Mill.		Aragoin de monte Baldo			
L.4603012	3	126	Apiaceae	<i>Meum athamaniticum</i> Jacq.	Libanotis prima	Libanotis species			
L.4603013	3	127	Butomaceae	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i> L.	Iuncus holoschinus	Iuncus holoschinus			
L.4603014	3	127	Ranunculaceae	<i>Trollius europaeus</i> L.		Aconitum floribus nenupharus lutei			
L.4603015	3	128	Styracaceae	<i>Styrax officinalis</i> L.	Styrax	Styrax			
L.4603016	3	129	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> L.	Chamaecerasus	Chamaecerasus			
L.4603017	3	130	Apiaceae	<i>Eryngium alpinum</i> L.	Eryngium	Eryngium			
L.4603018	3	131	Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i> L.	Argemone sylvestris	[Crossed out by Fuchs?: Hypecoum]		Argemone sylvestris	
L.4603019	3	132	Brassicaceae	<i>Fibigia clypeata</i> (L.) Medik.	Alysson Diosc.	Alysson Diosc.			Thlaspi Indicum Guil.
L.4603020	3	133	Lamiaceae	<i>Moluccella laevis</i> L.	Melissoqyllon Constantinopolitanum	Molucha. Melissophyllum Constantinopolitanum Math.			
L.4603021	3	134	Oleaceae	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> L.	Portulaca Theophrasti	Portulaca Th. ut Andrachni			
L.4603022	3	135	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum opulus</i> L.	Sambucus	Sambucus			
L.4603023	3	136	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum opulus</i> L.	Sambucus alpinus	Sambucus alpinus. Licostaphilon Ges[ner].			

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4603024	3	137	Viburnaceae	<i>Viburnum opulus</i> L.	Sambucus Aquaticus	Sambucus aquatic.			
L.4603025	3	138	Asteraceae	<i>Tanacetum corymbosum</i> (L.) Sch.Bip.	Achilleae species	Athanasia		Achilleae species	
L.4603026	3	139	Boraginaceae	<i>Cerinth minor</i> L.	Cherinth Plinii	Cherynthes Plinii			
L.4603027	3	140	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (Thunb.) Matsum. & Nakai	Citrulli species	Citrulli species			
L.4603028	3	141	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl.	Colocynthides aliis species				
L.4603029	3	142	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> L.					
L.4603030	3	143	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl.					
L.4603031	3	144	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> L.		Apfel coloquiret			
L.4603032	3	145	Cucurbitaceae	<i>Momordica balsamina</i> L.	Balsamine mas	Balsamine mas			
L.4603033	3	146	Ranunculaceae	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i> L.	Talietrum minus	Talietrum minus			
L.4603034	3	147	Apiaceae	<i>Anthriscus cerefolium</i> (L.) Hoffm.	Myrrhis	Cerefolium		Myrrhis	
L.4603035	3	148	Sapindaceae	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> L.	Halicacabum repens	Vesicaria peregrina. Cardispermon. Aliis halicacabum repens.			
L.4603036	3	149	Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemone hortensis</i> L.	Anemona prima	Anemone prima			
L.4603037	3	150	Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemone coronaria</i> L.	Anemones alia species	Anemones alia species foliis Coriandri		Soll gerissen werden	
L.4603038	3	151	Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemone apennina</i> L.	Anemone syl. alba.	Alia anemone			
L.4603039	3	151	Ranunculaceae	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i> L.	Anemone syl. alba	Eneaqillis Dodon.		Non est nisi Anemone sylvestris alba, q[ua] weyß waltheiden d[esignatur]	
L.4603040	3	152	Ranunculaceae	<i>Adonis flammea</i> Jacq.	Nigella sylvestris	Anemones species		Nigella sylvestris	
L.4603041	3	153	Musaceae	<i>Musa</i> sp.	Musa	Musa			
L.4603042	3	153	Ranunculaceae	<i>Pulsatilla alpina</i> subsp. <i>apiifolia</i> (Scop.) Nymän	Pulsatilla lutea	Pulsatilla flore luteo			
L.4603043	3	153	Ranunculaceae	<i>Pulsatilla montana</i> (Hoppe) Rohb. / <i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i> Mill.	[Pulsatilla] purp.	Pulsatilla			
L.4603044	3	154	Araceae	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Folium fabae Aegyptiae	Folium fabae Aegyptia			
L.4603045	3	155	Solanaceae	<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.	Mala Insana	Mala insana			
L.4603046	3	156	Fabaceae	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> L.	Phaseolus Turcicus	Phaseolus Turcicus			

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4603047	3	157	Solanaceae	<i>Datura cf. wrightii</i> Regel	Stramonia	Stramonia			
L.4603048	3	158	Malvaceae	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> Medik.	Althaea Theophrasti	Althaea Theophrasti. Abutilon Avicennae.			
L.4603049	3	159	Polygonaceae	<i>Bistorta officinalis</i> Delarbre	Bistorta	Bistorta			
L.4603050	3	160	Ranunculaceae	<i>Caltha palustris</i> L.	Caltha aquatica	Caltha aquat.			
L.4603051	3	161	Asteraceae	<i>Doronicum pardalianches</i> L.	Doronicum	Doronicum			
L.4603052	3	162	Melanthiaceae	<i>Veratrum album</i> L.	Helleborus albus	Helleborus albus			
L.4603053	3	163	Asteraceae	<i>Doronicum pardalianches</i> L.	Doronicum	Doronicum			
L.4603054	3	164	Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca muralis</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Chondrilla species	Chondrilla species			
L.4603055	3	165	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> L.	Ranunculus aquaticus	Ranunculus aquaticus			
L.4603056	3	166	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Valeriana dioica</i> L.	Valeriana aquatica	Phu aquaticum			
L.4603057	3	166	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Valeriana montana</i> L.		Species Valerianae planta non dissimilis huic centauro Tubingensi est: Fuchs[us] depingi curavit.			
L.4603058	3	167	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Valeriana tripteris</i> L.	Valeriana alia	Phu			
L.4603059	3	168	Campanulaceae	<i>Phyteuma michelii</i> All.	Rapuntium	Rapuntium			
L.4603060	3	169	Liliaceae	<i>Tulipa sylvestris</i> L.	Narcissus luteus	Narcissus luteus			
L.4603061	3	170	Iridaceae	<i>Iris florentina</i> L.	Iris flore albo	Iris flore albo			
L.4603062	3	171	Iridaceae	<i>Crocus vernus</i> (L.) Hill	Crocus alpinus purp.	Crocus alpinus purpureus			Sollen an ein blatt gerissen werden (referring also to the next specimen)
L.4603063	3	171	Iridaceae	<i>Crocus vernus</i> (L.) Hill	Crocus alpinus albus	Crocus alpinus albus			
L.4603064	3	172	Orchidaceae	<i>Orchis militaris</i> L.	Orchis	Orchis			
L.4603065	3	172	Orchidaceae	<i>Orchis purpurea</i> Huds.	Orchis	Orchis			
L.4603066	3	173	Amariyllidaceae	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i> L.	Narcissus Math.	Narcissus Math.			
L.4603067	3	174	Ranunculaceae	<i>Hepatica nobilis</i> Schreb.	Trinitas	Trinitas			
L.4603068	3	175	Asparagaceae	<i>Scilla bifolia</i> L.	Hyacinthus	Hyacinthus			
L.4603069	3	176	Liliaceae	<i>Erythronium dens-canis</i> L.	Pseudohermodactilus	Hermodyctyli veri			Sollen neben einander gerissen werden
L.4603070	3	177	Fabaceae	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i> Medik.	Anagyris Math.	Laburnum. Anagyris 2[.] species Math[ioli]			

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4603071	3	178	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla argentea</i> L.	Heptaquilon	Heptaquilon		Soll gerissen werden	
L.4603072	3	179	Asteraceae	<i>Jacobaea maritima</i> (L.) Pels & Meijden	Chrysogonum	Cineraria		Chrysogonum	
L.4603073	3	179	Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium scordium</i> subsp. <i>scordiodoides</i> (Schreb.) Arcang.	Scordium Creticum	Scordium Creticum			
L.4603074	3	180	Apiaceae	<i>Peucedanum alsaticum</i> L.	Ferulago	Ferulago			
L.4603075	3	181	Apiaceae	<i>Peucedanum cervaria</i> (L.) Lapeyr.	Seseli peloponnesiacum	[Crossed out: Dauci tertium genus D. Fu[hsii] Peucedani secunda species [crossed out: Fu(ahsi), corrected.] Math.		Seseli peloponnesiacum	
L.4603076	3	182	Lamiaceae	<i>Stachys recta</i> L.	Sideritis	Sideritis			
L.4603077	3	183	Fabaceae	<i>Genista germanica</i> L.	Genista spinosa	Genista			
L.4603078	3	184	Eleagnaceae	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> L.	Rhamni species	Rhamni species			
L.4603079	3	185	Asteraceae	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> L.	Spina argentata	Spina argentata			
L.4603080	3	186	Grossulariaceae	<i>Ribes rubrum</i> L.	Pseudoamomum	Pseudoamomum			
L.4603081	3	187	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i> L.	Periclymeni alia species	Periclymeni altera species			
L.4603082	3	188	Cistaceae	<i>Cistus tauricus</i> C.Presl	Cistus Math.	Cistus Math.			
L.4603083	3	189	Asparagaceae	<i>Ruscus hypoglossum</i> L.	Hypoglossum	Hypoglossum			
L.4603084	3	190	Pinaceae	<i>Larix decidua</i> Miller	Larix	Larix			
L.4603085	3	191	Pinaceae	<i>Picea abies</i> (L.) H.Karst.	Picea	Picea			
L.4603086	3	192	Ericaceae	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i> L.	Erica baccifera Math.	Erica baccifera Math.			
L.4603087	3	193	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus nigra</i> J.F.Arnold	Pinus	Pinus			
L.4603088	3	194	Pinaceae	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.	Piceaster	Piceaster			
L.4603089	3	195	Taxaceae	<i>Taxus baccata</i> L.	Taxus	Taxus			
L.4603090	3	196	Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i> L.	Oleaster	Oleaster			
L.4603091	3	197	Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia fruticosa</i> Mill.	Salvia Cretica	Salvia Cretica			
L.4603092	3	198	Lycopodiaceae	<i>Lycopodium annotinum</i> L.	Salinuca	Salinuca			
L.4603093	3	199	Boraginaceae	<i>Onosma helvetica</i> (A.DC.) Boiss.	Anchusa alia species	Anchusa alia species		Soll gerissen werden	
L.4603094	3	200	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga rotundifolia</i> L.	Sanicula Gesneri	Sanicula Gesneri			
L.4603095	3	201	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga cuneifolia</i> L.	Cotyledonis altera species	Cotyledonis alia species		Soll gerissen werden	
L.4603096	3	202	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i> Mill.	Sedum alpinum	Sedum alpinum			
L.4603097	3	203	Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene italica</i> (L.) Pers.	Polemonium petraeum	Polemonium petraeum			

(Continues)

Appendix 1. Continued.

Barcode	Vol.	Fol.	Plant family	Taxon	Rauwolf (index)	Rauwolf	Bauhin	Fuchs	Unknown handwriting
L.4603098	3	204	Saxifragaceae	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i> L.	Saxifraga alba	Saxifraga			
L.4603099	3	205	Rosaceae	<i>Geum rivale</i> L.	Caryophyllata	Garyophyllata			
L.4603100	3	206	Asteraceae	<i>Aster bellidifolium</i> (L.) Scop.	Bellis Plinii	Bellis alpina		[Bellis alpina], rectius Plinii. Soll ein kraut mit zweyen stengeln darauß gerissen werden.	
L.4603101	3	207	Ranunculaceae	<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i> (L.) Salisb.	Ranunculus	Ranunculus			
L.4603102	3	208	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> L.	Ranunculus alius	Ranunculus			
L.4603103	3	209	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus</i> cf. <i>acris</i> L.	Ranunculus alia sp.	Ranunculus		Germanis geil waldhenlin	
L.4603104	3	210	Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus gracilis</i> E.D.Clarke	Ranunculus [maior?]	Ranunculus		Soll gerissen werden	

*In vol. 1, folios 169–172, Rauwolf has accidentally switched the names in the index.