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- cabrae** For the plant collector Cabra-Michel (fl. 1903). (*Glossostelma*)
- cabreræ** For Prof. Dr. Angel L. Cabrera (1908–1999), Argentinian botanist of Spanish origin, founder of the Argentinian botanical society. (*Cistanthe*, *Echinopsis*)
- cabuya** From the vernacular name of the plants in Costa Rica. (*Furcraea*)
- calalioides** Gr. ‘-oides’, resembling; and for the genus *Cacalia* (*Asteraceae*). (*Othonna*, *Tylecodon*)
- cacozela** Unknown, perhaps from a local vernacular name for the plants on the Bahamas. (*Agave*)
- cactiformis** Lat., for the resemblance to cacti. (*Larryleachia*) – (2) Lat., for the resemblance to succulent climbing cacti. (*Cissus*)
- cactus** Lat. ‘cactus’, cactus; for the similarity to some cacti. (*Euphorbia*)
- caducifolius** Lat. ‘caducus’, falling, caducous; and Lat. ‘-folius’, -leaved; for the quickly deciduous leaves. (*Euphorbia*)
- caducus** Lat., falling, caducous; for the early caducous leaves. (*Sedum*)
- caerulans** Lat., becoming blue; for the bluish-green branches. (*Euphorbia*)
- caerulescens** Lat., becoming blue; for the bluish-green mature branches. (*Euphorbia*)
- caeruleus** Lat., blue; for the flower colour. (*Anthorrhiza*, *Raphionacme*, *Sedum*)
- caesius** Lat., light blue; (1) for the body colour. (*Melocactus curvispinus* ssp.) – (2) for the leaf colour. (*Pachyphytum*) – (3) perhaps erroneously for the leaf colour. (*Aloe striatula* var.) – (4) application obscure, perhaps for the leaves, which are dark green when fresh but grey-green when dry. (*Tetragonia*)
- caespitosus** Lat., cespitose, tufted; for the growth form. (*Cephalophyllum*, *Delosperma*, *Dudleya*, *Duvalia*, *Echinopsis maximiliana* ssp., *Lampranthus*, *Mila*, *Sedum*)
- caffer** Lat. ‘caffer, caffra, caffrum’, from the old name Caffraria for S Africa. (*Brachystelma*, *Pelargonium*, *Talinum*, *Tinospora*)
- cahum** From the vernacular name of the plants in S Mexico. (*Furcraea*)
- caineanus** For the occurrence in the valley of the Río Caine, Potosí / Cochabamba, Bolivia. (*Browningia*, *Echinopsis*)
- cairicus** For the occurrence near Cairo, Egypt. (*Ipomoea*)
- cajalbanensis** For the occurrence in the Sierra de Cajalbana, Cuba. (*Agave*)
- cajasensis** For the occurrence near Cajas, Prov. Mendez, Dept. Tarija, Bolivia. (*Echinopsis*)
- cakilifolius** For the genus *Cakile* (“Sea Rocket”; *Brassicaceae*); and Lat. ‘-folius’, -leaved. (*Othonna*)
- calamiformis** Lat. ‘calamus’, reed; and Lat. ‘-formis’, -shaped; (1) for the reed-like branches. (*Euphorbia*) – (2) for the narrowly cylindrical (reed-like) leaves. (*Cylindrophyllum*)
- Calamophyllum** Gr. ‘kalamos’, quill, reed; and Gr. ‘phyllon’, leaf; for the slender cylindrical leaves. (*Aizoaceae*)
- calandrus** Gr. ‘kalos’, beautiful; and Gr. ‘aner, andros’, man, [botany] stamen; for the beautifully coloured stamens. (*Leipoldtia*)
- calcairophila** French ‘calcaire’, lime, limestone; and Gr. ‘philos’, friend; for the ecological preference. (*Aloe*)
- calcaratus** Lat. ‘calcar’, a spur; (1) for the spur-like lobes of the stems. (*Hylocereus*) – (2) for the spurred leaves. (*Lampranthus*, *Sedum*) – (3) for the spurred sepals. (*Sedum celatum* fa.) – (4) for the prominently spurred cyathia. (*Pedilanthus*)
- calcareus** Lat., chalky, limy; because the taxon grows on limestone. (*Gunniopsis*, *Ha worthia mirabilis* var., *Ruschia*, *Sempervivum*, *Titanopsis*)
- calcaricus** Lat. ‘calx, calcis’, limestone; for the occurrence on limestone outcrops. (*Talinum*)
- calcicola** Lat. ‘calx, calcis’, limestone; and Lat. ‘-cola’, inhabiting. (*Beschorneria*, *Dudleya*, *Ruschia*, *Sedum*)
- calcirupicola** Lat. ‘calx, calcis’, limestone; Lat. ‘rupes’, steep rocks; and Lat. ‘-cola’, -dwelling. (*Cereus jamacaru* ssp.)

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