

ATLANTIC JOURNAL,

AND

FRIEND OF KNOWLEDGE.

IN EIGHT NUMBERS.

CONTAINING about 160 original articles and tracts on Natural and Historical Sciences, the Description of about 150 New Plants, and 100 New Animals or Fossils. Many Vocabularies of Languages, Historical and Geological Facts, &c. &c. &c.

BY C. S. RAFINESQUE, A. M...PH. D.

Professor of Historical and Natural Sciences, Member of several learned societies in Europe and America, &c.

Knowledge is the mental food of man.

FIGURES.

Melissa or Balm,	page 14	Tubular shell,	page 127
Mammoth Cave,	27	7 New Fossil Shells,	142
Franklinia,	79	American and Lybian Glyphs	
Fossil Teeth,	100	or Primitive Alphabets,	38

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1832—1833.

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and 77 per cent with the *Taino* of Hayti in the 16th century, both spoken by Aruac nations.

This fine nation seems to have overspread South America to the very end, altho' it may be one of the last come from the East, since nearest to the Atlantic shores, and with striking philological analogies with the ancient nations of Europe and North Africa.

The Aruacs were spread over all the West Indies, except where driven off by their foes the Caribs, they were mingled with them in Guyana, Columbia and Brazil, under many names; even the Taos or Chiquitos of Chaco appears to have been a branch, since they have 80 per cent analogy in languages with the *Taino*.

The famous Muhizcas so early civilized were also a kin to them, since they have 62 per cent analogy with the *Tao*, 67 per cent with the *Patagon*.

The other nations of South America with 50 per cent and upwards analogy with the *Patagons* are,

Darien 68 per cent.

Mbaya 64 per cent.

Lule and Vilela 50.

While in North America we find the *Mayan*, *Chontal* and *Poyais* each 60 per cent. *Tarasca* 50 &c.

Thus becomes evident how absurd and erroneous is the opinion that American languages have no mutual affinities, and that the *Patagons* are a peculiar species of gigantic men.

C. S. R.

123. N. G. CAULOMA. Raf.

This is a fine N. G. of radiate plants, discovered in 1818 in the barrens of West Kentucky, deemed then doubtful, seen again in 1823 and ascertained to be a peculiar G. near to *Rudbeckia* and *Sarcheta*: the name means edged stem.

CAULOMA. Perianthe in double series 12 parted, Phoranthe convex, with biform chaffs, external flat membranaceous, internal linear carinate, amplexens, thick above. Rays 12 bidentate. Seeds oblong compressed naked, no teeth.

C. tomentosa Raf. Stem virgate simple, angular winged, wings tomentose; leaves sessile remote decurrent, lanceolate rhomboidal, tomentose, end serrate acuminate: flowers terminal glomerate subsessile tomentose, perianthe lanceolate acute, rays yellow lanceolate.

A singular plant 1 or 2 feet high, entirely wooly, blossoming in June and July.

124. Principles of the Philosophy of new Genera and new species of Plants and Animals.

Extract of a letter to Dr. J. Torrey of New York dated 1st Dec. 1832.... I shall soon come out with my avowed principles about G. and Sp. partly announced 1814 in my principles of Somiology, and which my experience and researches ever since have confirmed. The truth is that *Species and perhaps Genera also, are forming in organized beings by gradual deviations of shapes, forms and*

organs, taking place in the lapse of time. There is a tendency to deviations and mutations through plants and animals by gradual steps at remote irregular periods. This is a part of the great universal law of PERPETUAL MUTABILITY in every thing.

Thus it is needless to dispute and differ about new G. Sp. and varieties. Every variety is a deviation which becomes a Sp. as soon as it is permanent by reproduction. Deviations in essential organs may thus gradually become N. G. Yet every deviation in form ought to have a peculiar name, it is better to have only a generic and specific name for it than 4 when deemed a variety. It is not impossible to ascertain the primitive Sp. that have produced all the actual; many means exist to ascertain it: history, locality, abundance, &c. This view of the subject will settle botany and zoology in a new way and greatly simplify those sciences. The races, breeds or varieties of men, monkeys, dogs, roses, apples, wheat... and almost every other genus, may be reduced to one or a few primitive Sp. yet admit of several actual Sp. names may and will multiply as they do in geography and history by time and changes, but they will be reducible to a better classification by a kind of genealogical order or tables.

My last work on Botany if I live and after publishing all my N. Sp. will be on this, and the reduction of our Flora from

8000 to 1200 or 1500 primitive Sp. with genealogical tables of the gradual deviations having formed our actual Sp. If I cannot perform this, give me credit for it, and do it yourself upon the plan that I trace.

C. S. R.

125. N. G. SCADIANUS. Raf.

A beautiful liliaceous plant of Louisiana, with splendid umbella of azure flowers, has long been known in our gardens near Philadelphia and our books of botany as the *Crinum Americanum*; which I have lately ascertained to be very different from that South American plant, and it is now astonishing to me how it could have been thus misnamed, since it is not even a *Crinum*; but a N. G. and totally distinct from the plant of Linneus, as the following comparison will shew.

Crinum Americanum. Descr. of L. leaves oblong carinate undulate, bipedal, very broad. Scape compressed, flowers yellowish white, fragrant, segments uncinat reflexed.

Our plant, thus wrongly called by Pursh, Nuttall &c, has leaves ligulate flat, acuminate, pedal, breadth uncial. Scape round, flowers blue, inodorous segments erect not uncinat!!!— Thus not a single character is alike. What they have in common is merely a large bulb, thick leaves, a scape, a multi-flore umbel, &c. If it is to be a *Crinum* it must be called *Cr. ceruleum* Raf; but it is not, having unequal stamina, &c.

Linneus was apt to form his