The Diseases of the Japanese

[illegible]

(Of the fungus of these other Japanese species we have no [illegible] with the exception of the Sweet Potato & Beet) and will merely repeat here that our species have all grown up with the Phylloxera and would have long been extinguished if the fungus had not stepped in at the close of the season. There is a connection between the Phylloxera and the species which has so often mentioned as being a parasite.

Only [illegible] seems to form a perfect exception of which I have spoken first.

Some imported for us in Wisconsin are the grapes discovered from grapes, which we are more known the Concord. It is found [illegible] Pennsylvania. They have spread over 20 kinds of grapes which [illegible] close on the different parts of vines and probably only very few of them are injurious. Some there are, however, particularly the Black rot of Rhamnus, Peronospora viticola and the Black rot of Rhamnus, Uncinula spiralis and the Mildew of the French & Europe they have the Oidium Tuckeri and the Mildew of the Catalpa (Sphaerotheca pannosa) besides the Mildew of the Catalpa (Sphaerotheca pannosa) besides the Mildew which covering the shoots.

The Mildew is the well-known white substance covering the shoots itself on the under side of the vine leaves, being as well shown ones, here in Wisconsin generally in June, before the Rot. It is hardly known with "the" usual in the rains, it is customary to [illegible] in June and in the fall, it sometimes also appears to come later in June and in the fall, it sometimes also appears the pebbles of the leaves the stems of the trees, and the very very beautiful [illegible] the effect on the constituents with [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the

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Fungus 2

Sporina (Candida)

and [illegible] the spores and mature spores and germinate [illegible] very rapidly. Late in the season the fungus forms [illegible] and [illegible] (oospores) [illegible] in the interior of the cones, and which [illegible] impossible that [illegible] these may [illegible] and increase the growth of the fungus. Thus it is seen that the 2nd cones contain the resting spores ready to continue the genus. But the fungus, and these cones should be destroyed. But carefully gather and burn the cones, deeply digging in the ground for the fungus. The fungus has been attempted by [illegible] but by gilt [illegible] and effectually [illegible] the fungus has been [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the

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We send great bundles full of our vines to Phoma vitola
On the ~~[illegible]~~ leaves, never on leaves or stems, generally sh
the spots appear in July or August, very sandy or half grown leaves
in June a light brown spot is observed on the side not near the stem
This spot spreads and becomes gradually or partially bright pinkish
above the epidermis, at last the whole leaf shrivels up, turns
black and the pustules [illegible] and each one gives
in the highest power a white cross visible with the naked eye
561 [illegible] Phoma vitis
which consists of the innumerable spores placed together and lying
loose in the cavity. In this condition the spores are inert, but when the
cavity is moistened and swell down the pores
or they will remain till the spring with the leaves. What then
[illegible] what they propagate the fungus and
[illegible] at all events it seems proper to gather
and destroy the affected leaves if such [illegible] pass in dress.
In Europe they have another disease of vines called
Sphaceloma ampelinum, which by some authority has been supposed to be
a stage of development of the Phoma, but which, however
seems very doubtful, we have never had the Sphaceloma on the
the Phoma. The Sphaceloma attacks all the green parts leaves, stems
and green berries and forms gray or whitish corky blotches, while our Phoma
attacks only the berries and leaves as described above

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V. montana, B. (One of the smaller species peculiar to the hilly region of the Cretaceous formation of Texas, and found in the lower County on the Guadalupe River, common about San Antonio. Vine climbing, also in woods about San Antonio.)

usually a small fruity vine, not rarely climbing over higher trees, young leaves, petioles and stems, flowers downy, the down at first brownish, soon white, the tendrils, where recurved in forming hooks, stipules, and the tendrils, when by chance, rarely exists with a bunch vine very short, 2 lobed with small broad teeth, the leaves wrinkled, dull above, and the same reticulate, downy below and especially in the herbaceous "shaving" [illegible] not [illegible] on ground, but 4 or 5 ribs with [illegible] in the [illegible] from the [illegible] with yellowish [illegible] about 4 or 5 inches [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible] 15 [illegible]

[illegible]

Tobacco — [illegible]

[illegible]

The Cows of Tamaulipas are [illegible] by

the [illegible] teeth [illegible] the name

is long and narrow [illegible] upon

is perhaps a corruption of Longs, and the [illegible] refers to the Cattle

Cows when they [illegible] 1 X 20 [illegible] such [illegible] Longs; seeds may

have been [illegible] Coyotl [illegible] the [illegible] seeds as Longs

a Mexican [illegible] Brunner the [illegible] phrase is Carlyle

Longs. Speaks of Longs [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Canadas.

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Corrigenda

Stipules short, flowers in large clusters, giving rather the appearance of a large flower with a peculiar disagreeable odor. Flowers sessile or with very short stalks. Seeds with a thick fleshy or rather stiff aril.

A common plant from the middle states southward to Texas, and Kansas & Indiana, in Illinois & Missouri, but not recorded from Michigan or Wisconsin, but not uncommon in Ohio, Indiana and near New York City. Common when it grows, fully developed there the trunk

509

Jas Bottomley of the Western Reserve, Ohio, sends the Stem of 30 to 38 inches circumference (contributing

Whether the trunk found Dania, Jorgé measures 44 inch circ. found by Mr Ravenel belongs to this species I am not sure but his description of the flowers are accurate in entirely

69 Interest

correct

inappropriate, if the flowers are stated in newspapers to have been in a thick fleshy panicle, Hammock in Florida, strongly scented by Florida botanist. The fruit has a peculiar odor resembling Vitis riparia and the seeds are often confounded with Vitis riparia and have considerable variety of size, but those which number have considerable thickness and usually shorter leaves

See Gray ✠

Respecting confounded with Vitis riparia of Linné

more anon

10 Vitis aestivalis Michaux. This interesting plant was so designed to Thatcher who discovered and described it more than 30 years ago on the banks of Ohio & Mississippi, that he supposed that his name & his published work and rescued it with Vitis riparia Mr H Eggert of Ohio rediscovered it last fall opposite Alton on the Rocky of the Mississippi opposite Alton and sent it to Cincinnati Eggert the recognized to Botanists and have it in Cincinnati Horticultural Society

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