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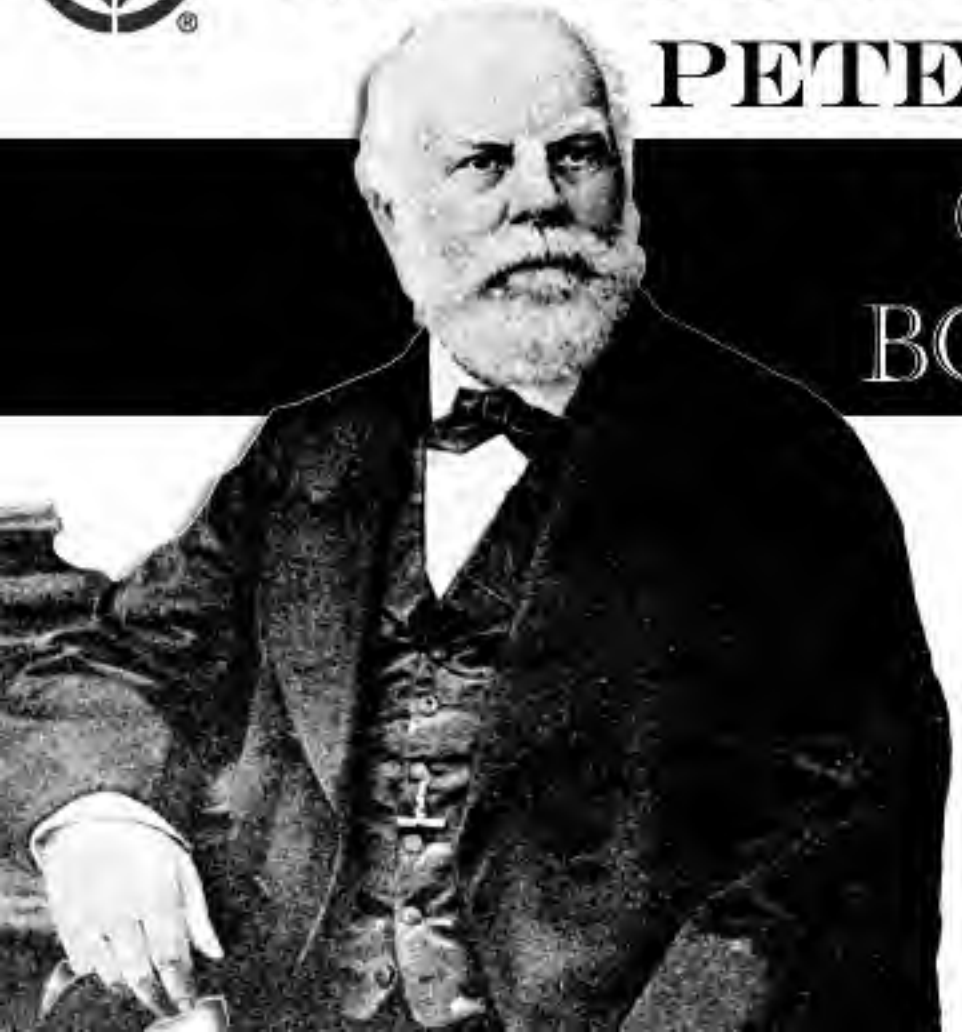

Pagination Note:
Since many of the items lack a specific page number, the page number displayed online refers to the sequentially created number each item was given upon cataloging the materials.

12. Cuscuta verrucosa

Cusc. verrucosa
1.

caule ramoso, cymis umbelliformibus compositis (parvis) floribus pedunculatis (parvis) 5. partitis; tubo corollae globoso-campanulato, calycis campanulati verrucosi segmentis ovatis obtusiusculis duplo superante, cum acumine, longo, ~~longe acuminatis~~ reflexis vel laciniis limbi subbrevioribus; staminibus limbo (duplo) brevioribus, minoribus; squamis ovatis fimbriatis, tubum excedentibus stylis ovarium globoso-depressum subaequantibus; capsula globosa, depressa corolla

Texas, on Petalostemon, ~~dry Prairies~~ near Houston, July Drummond 1833 (3d Coll. No. 247). Dry Prairies on Petalostemon, flowering in July 1842 vulgaris T. Lindheimer

a variety with a little larger and more membranaceous flowers and longer styles was collected by Mr Lindheimer on Petalostemon gracile, Daucus, Solidago, Hedyotis, Bigelovia, Chrysopsis, Coreopsis tinctoria, Cornus florida May & June near Brownsville

This and the following species have been confounded in my first paper, owing to the few and incomplete specimens which came under my observation. I have since obtained a ~~beautiful~~ full suit of the Texan Cuscutae ~~specimens~~ by ~~my f~~ Mr Lindheimer and am now able to correct these mistakes. The description pag 341 belongs principally to C. hispidula but the figure No 25 represents this species, though the calyx is not sufficiently marked.

This species is found on our dry Prairies in Texas, so far as known always on Petalostemon. The ~~calyx lobes light~~ colour of the dried specimens is reddish; the ~~calyx~~ brown calyx is ~~very fleshy~~ fleshy, campanulate, divided to the middle and verrucose, apparently glandular all over, ~~the lobes~~ the lobes are ~~ovate~~ obtuse or somewhat mucronate and much shorter than the tube of the corolla

5448

St Louis Octob 12th 41

Prof. B Silliman M.D.

Sir

Encouraged by Dr Gray I send you an essay on the Cuscutineae of this country with the request to give it a place in your valuable journal, if you deem it sufficiently interesting. ~~I have other~~ As a compensation I should only request you to have the drawings well engraved, and to furnish me with the usual number of extra copies.

If you deem my botanical papers sufficiently interesting to find a place in your journal I propose to send you from time to time the more important results of my botanical or geological studies. As reference I can give you Dr Torrey and Gray of New York. Nuttall & King

Respectfully
Your obt servt

George Engelmann M.D.

Prof B Silliman M.D.
New Haven

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This is globose or deeply campanulate exactly like that of C. vulgivaga, the lobes are not much longer than the tube but drawn out into a fine point, which is (at least) in the dried specimens) inflexed. The stamens are short but the scales larger than in any other species. The tube covering the ovary entirely ~~filling it entirely and extending, when stretched out nearly to the anthers.~~ — The ovary and capsule are depressed without any stylopodium.

~~The capsule as~~

Cissus verrucosa

2

membraneous and rather ~~square~~ ~~cells~~ roundish or angular cells orbicular somewhat

Latest additions

(Curtis)

* Cuscuta canina - N. Carolina & Massachusetts

Cuscuta pentagona - capsule [illegible]

Texas - [illegible] not previously

and [illegible] & Cliff Hoffst April.

Communicated by me

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Cuscuta Polygonorum caule tenuissimi ramoso floribus subsessilibus conglomeratis sub 4 partitis, tubo corollae campanulato calycis segmentis acutis mucronulatis et laciniis ciliatis patentibus subaequante; staminibus limbum aequantibus; squamis subbifidis, laceris adpressis; stylis ovarium depressum aequantibus; corolla cum staminibus ad capsulae depressae basin persistente.

In Polygonis. Etiam in Lycopo, Pentstemo et aliis viribus. St Louis Aug. Sept.

This is a much lower plant than the two other, with orange coloured stems twining round the Polygona in overflowed plains, the bottoms of sinkholes, or margins of ponds, where in the year 1839 my friend T. Lindheimer who is now settled in Texas & to whom zeal and kindness I owe many specimens from that interesting country first discovered it. In the following year I found it in the thickets on the banks of the Illinois river, near Peru formed by immense Ambrosias with Bidens, Spartina etc. Whether any Polygonum was there, I can not recollect, having then paid no particular attention to this genus; The flowers ~~are~~ in the specimen from Illinois river are a little longer pedunculed, and the very acute segments of the calyx longer than the tube of the corolla.

Oenanthe Phellandrium Lam
Phellandrium aquaticum L.

Spr. I, 890
R. H, 203

Europ. Amer. bor. aqua

Fr. 1820

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Another difference I can not discover. C. polygonum 2.

These and the following species have easily distinguished from the others by their orange coloured ~~flowers~~ by their open campanulate flowers, with the remnant of the corolla always at the base of the capsule. They are distinguished from one another by the characters given. Stamens broad at base, subulate in the tube. The Scales are smaller than in most other species, adpressed and intermediate between C. Conyli and Cephalanthi in their shape; they are nearly always deeply bifide, but the two segments rarely consist of one or two teeth, as in C. Conyli but are again divided or fimbriated more or less. They are adpressed to the tube so that the large depressed ovary appears naked in the open campanulate corolla; while in C. Saurini in the ~~following~~ forgoing species it is surrounded and covered by the convergent or reflexed multifidous scales, and appears as if kept confined ~~down~~ by a network (or by claws) the naked eye can distinguish these ~~distinctions~~ characters.

Calyx lobes generally as large as the tube of the corolla, sometimes a little shorter and sometimes rather longer; mostly subacute, but occasionally also obtuse

Corolla ~~fin~~ their membranous cellular tissue fine

2 In pratis uliginosis Europ. med.
Amer. Bor.

In pratis prope Offenbach
et in dem Hengster prope
Seligenstadt 1826

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Our plant belongs to the same section as C. pentagona and C. Polygonoides; ~~from the first~~ ~~it is~~ having a depressed ovary without stylopodium, and (from probably — for the structure of the corolla it can not be doubled) a capsule ~~with the remains~~ the remains of the corolla at base.* — The texture of calyx and corolla is very fine resembling that of C. pentagona C. quinquevulnera etc. — From the first these it is distinguished ~~by the shape of the calyx~~ by the long pedicells; from C. Polygonoides also by the 5-parted calyx, the well developed scaly appendages, and the filiform styles; from C. pentagona by the shape of the calyx, the more or less erect not inflexed lobes of the corolla the longer filaments etc. from C. quinquevulnera by the tube of the corolla being much shorter than the lobes etc.

* The ovary fills the tube of the corolla entirely and is surrounded by the slightly converging scales.

*

Dec 1846 I examined and figured a fragment of Humboldt's own specimen (vide tab XI

1847 Fendler brought home abundant specimens of the New Mexican plant. —

1852 I cultivated the same from seeds sent from El Paso by Dr Bigelow. It grew only on Portulaca oleracea, Gillesii & on Linum leaves; — Flowers large 2 l. diameter; lobes of corolla 3/4 l. long; fl. white, filaments pale yellowish, fl. somewhat odorous. — Glomerules lax, but clustered, flowers pedicelled but by no means umbelled; flower bud long conic (in Humboldt's plant obovate-oblong). Pedicells twice as long as flower, enlarged, thickened upward so that the really hemispherical calyx appears turbinate. Lobes of calyx triangular ovate acute, as long as the tube; — Tube of Corolla hemisferical, lobes spreading, finally reversed, lanceolate, at the tip incurved, twice as long; — of delicate white texture, with very slightly crenulated margins (under the glass) Filaments subulate, about half as long as lobes of corolla; erect; scales fringed, incurved covering the small ovary; ovary globose — depressed; styles filiform, much longer than ovary. — Capsule and seeds very small covered by the withered corolla which tears loose from its base without being elevated as in C. Cephalanthi and others. —

Sept 27 Further observations Capsula circumscissa! very few capsules were matured — all were circumscissa, separating from the base which with the disepiment was persisting in the base of the calyx !!

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Cicuta umbellata Humb B. & K. ? Torrey ?

Caula capillaceo, floribus paucifloribus fasciculatis florum laxis umbelliformibus longe pedicellatis, ~~in fasciculos laxos~~ lobis ~~paucifloribus~~ ~~dispositis~~ 5-partitis; calycis membranaceis campanulati ultra medium partiti ~~lobis~~ ovato lanceolatis acutis (cs. acutiusculis); tubum corollae campanulatum ~~brevem~~ ~~calyce breviore~~ superantibus ~~lobis~~ lacinias lanceolatis acutis tenuibus inembranaceis ~~corollae~~ ~~calycem~~ tubo duplo longioribus, erectis v. patentibus; staminibus tubum subaequantibus; ~~antherae~~ filamentis e basi lata subulatis; antheris oblongo-linearibus, squamis ovatis fimbriatis, fauces corollae attingentibus; stylis filiformibus ovarium globoso-depressum, ~~tubum corollae~~ aequantibus; capsula ? ~~globosa~~ ? disperma

Almost exclusively
On Potentilla olenacea ~~Cranen~~ regions
on the upper Canadian river, foot of the
Rocky Mountains; Dr James, in Long's
Expedition II, 86. ~~ff~~ coll. 1820.
vide also Torrey in Ann. Lyc. N. York. 2. p. 223

Dr Torrey compares this species with
Humboldt's C. umbellata of Mexico and considers it
identical with it. — I have no means
to decide whether it is so or not
the description of the mexican plant
agrees tolerably well with our specimen;
but it is too incomplete to
determine it satisfactorily; ~~but~~
the differences that I can ascertain
are only ~~slight~~ the following: the lobes
of the corolla are not reflexed, but
erect or somewhat open; and the
filaments are not linear but
distinctly subulate from a broad base;
the size of the flower, the length of
the pedicels, etc agree, the proportions
of the corolla, & the shape of the ovary
are not mentioned.

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Roem. & Schult. 6. 203-204

C. umbellata (Hunt. Bonpl.): umbellis pedunculatis (6-) 8-floris; lacin. cal. acutis; corollis campanulatis; lacin. acutis, (sub-) reflexis; staminis laciniato-fimbriatis; genit. dibus exsertis. —

Planta inodora. Caulis parasit. in plantis humifusis volubilis, capillaceus, teres, glaber. Flores longe pedicellati, magnitudine seminis Sinapis; pedic. glabris flore 2-3-ve longioribus. Calyx 5-partitus, glaber; laciniis ovatis erectis corolla paulo brevioribus. Corolla alba, limbo 5-fido. Staminae 5 infra bas. stam. dorsalis tenuissimae. Stam. 5. faucei cont. insertae. Filamenta linearia. glabra. Antherae oblongae erectae. Styli 2. capillacea glabri, patentes, exserti. — In Nova Hispania inter Zacatecas et Salamanca."

(Torrey's plant is pretty near Sartwell's"

Mem. N. York. 2. p. 223

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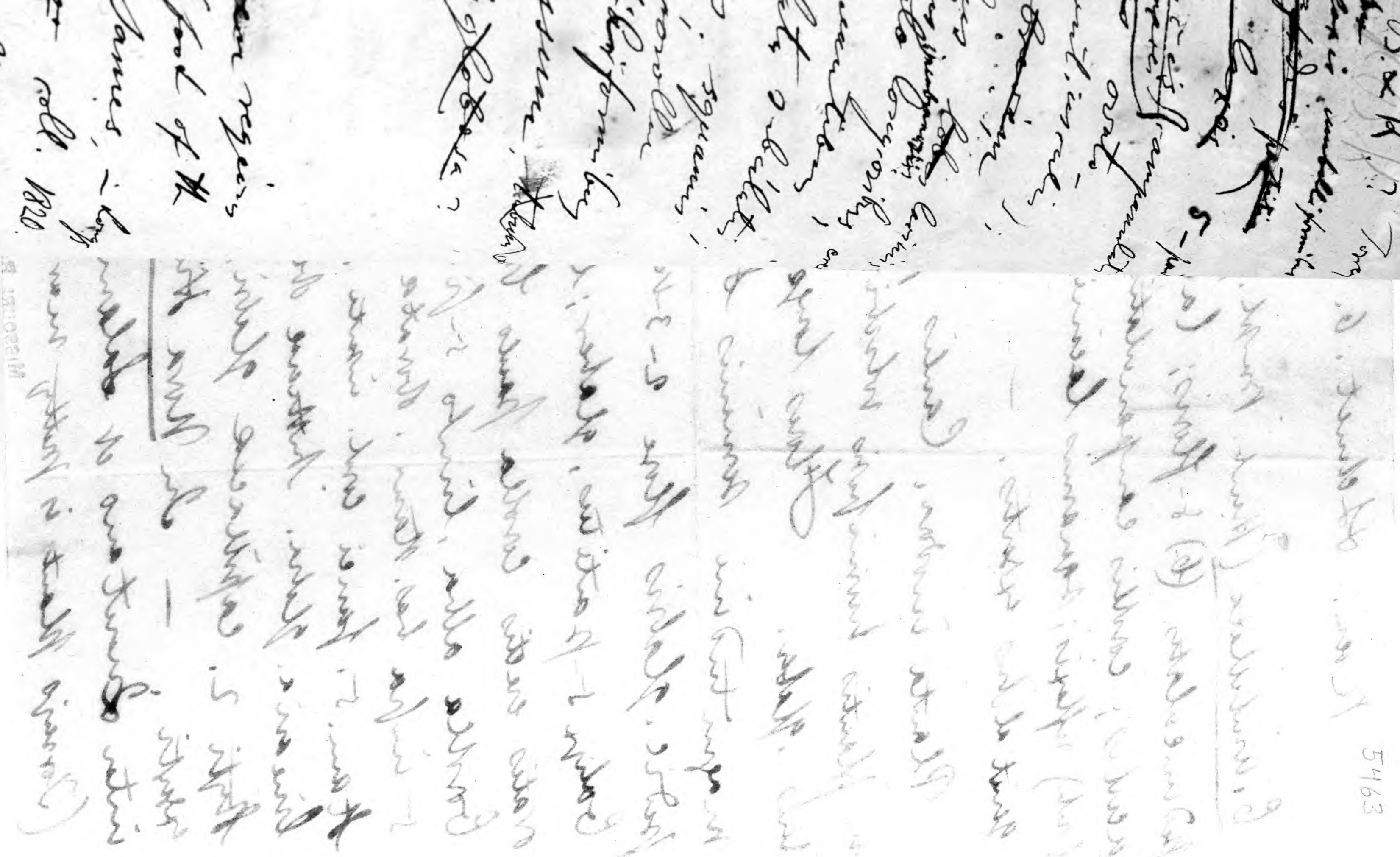

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C. carinata 1.

Cuscuta vulgivaga ~~carinata~~

Caule ramoso floribus pedunculatis, glomeratis
Cane sub 5 partitis
s. cymosis; tubo corollae campanulato calycis
segmento ~~obtusa~~ subobtusiusculata obtusa, lanceolatae
lata carinata, et carinis lobi obtusas
pellucido-punctatis
patentes (demum reflexas) superante; stamina
limbum subaequantibus; squamis ~~lacerniatis~~
fimbriatis ~~x ut hippocrepiformis~~ (stylopodio conoideo) convergentibus;
basi liberis se contingentibus
stylis ovarium subaequantibus; ~~capsula~~
~~pumpa globosa~~ corolla cum staminibus
marcescente (plerumque) ad basin capsulae ~~globosae~~
persistente (raro, eam circumdante)

β. glomerata fl. ~~minoribus~~ glomeratis
α laxiflora fl. ~~majoribus~~ laxe cymosis
γ. tetrameris fl. ~~majoribus~~ 3–4 partitis umbellatim cymosis

~~This species appears to be the most extended~~
~~of all the north american Cuscutas. There~~

This species is the most wide spread of all the american Cuscutas, I know, ~~variety~~ ~~in the northern form~~ and adheres less than any other to certain the same genus or family of plants. Var. β is the northern form, my specimens ~~grow~~ are from Vermont on Lonicera (J. Carey!) and New Hampshire on Solidago (J. Carey!); var. α is the southern & western form Western New York ~~on Decodon (E. A. Gray!)~~ Western Pennsylvania (Dr Short) Missouri on Cephalanthus and Amphicarpa; Georgia on ? (~~J. Carey~~) Doyle var. γ. Connecticut on Ulmus (J. Carey)

δ. Alabama on Salix and Aster or Boltonia (S. D. Buckley
N. Carolina on Polygonum (M. A. Curtis) Massachusetts (J. M. Al

I was therefore at a loss to designate it with the name of its parent plant. I have not seen two specimens (parasitic) on the same plant!

and had to resort to a designation taken ~~from the shape of~~ from some property of plant itself. I was obliged to do the same (gritty & verrucose) in regard to two other species, which I have only seen in a few dried specimens; but if further investigations should prove that they adhere to a certain class of ~~plants~~ plants I am perfectly willing to give way to a name designating this common trait.

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Roem. & Schult. 6. p. 205

23. C. Gronovii, Willd.: pentandra, stigmatibus capitatis, floribus paniculatis. Gronov. Virg. 18. Reliqu. Willd.

In Virginia.

This is all!

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C. ~~Cuscuta~~ vulgaris

This Cuscuta is intermediate between C. Saururi and C. Cephalanthi. ~~In all three the calyx is shorter than the tube of the corolla, and obtuse, the lobes of the calyx and the lobes of the corolla are also obtuse. It is however distinguished from both.~~ In all three the lobes of calyx and corolla are obtuse and the former shorter than the tube of the Corolla; ♯ [The flowers and fruit are larger than in C. Cephalanthi and in var. ♀ nearly of the same size as in C. Saururi] but our plant is distinguished from both by the carina of the lobes of the calyx, which is formed by larger uneven & prominent cells, and by large pellucid dots in the Corolla, which ~~are~~ may be mistaken ~~also~~ for glands but are nothing but larger cells than the rest of the tissue. — As in C. C the lobes of the Corolla are shorter than the tube and as in C. S the scales are large, and incurved at the small premis of the base of the capsule. The tube is cam-panulate, but deeper than in C. Saururi, or C. Polygonorum. ♯ Pl. ob. P

~~The specimen from Georgia, communicated by Prof. Gray approaches C. Saururi still more than the former, by the very large fimbriated scales and the more shallow tube, still the acute Calyx obliges us to refer it to this species.~~

The ~~It~~ ~~another~~ specimen from Georgia (for Dr Boykin) has ~~the lobes of the calyx~~ very small scales, smaller than I have seen them in any other specimen of this species

♀ The carinae of the calyx are most prominent on the 3 outer lobes and sometimes hardly perceptible on the 2 inner ones — but even then the large irregular cells are easily distinguished.

P The styles are in some specimens a little longer in others a little shorter than the ovary, which appears to be crowned by a stylopod in this however is hardly possible to ascertain satisfactorily in the dried plant. —

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Delphinium dictyocarpum Cand
laxiflorum Cand

Spr E, 619

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Sibir

H.B Fr 1824

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Cass. ~~cassinata~~ 3
vulgaris

describe a ~~[illegible]~~ plant. The name may therefore ~~properly~~ be reserved for Sloane's plant — or may be disranded altogether. ~~as at present certainly [illegible]~~ The only reason that I have — supposing that most north American authors ~~give~~ it to C. cassinata is that this is the most common ~~[illegible]~~ and the widest spread species in the U. States, and has generally ~~longer peduncles~~ the flowers longer peduncled than any other.

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Delphinium intermedium Ait

alpinum Hit

revolutum Desf

elatum L

Spr II, 619

RE, 384

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Cuscuta californica Choisy ?
C. acuminata Nutt mss !

Caule capillaceo
floribus pedicellatis 5-fidis
calycis lobis ovatis acutis
laciniis corollae lineari lanceolatis
setaceo-acuminatis apice reflexis
antheris oblongis Choisy ?

Probably the same as ~~Nuttallii~~ Douglas' plant,
I have only seen a few fragments of one
or two flowers. The texture of calyx and
corolla appears to be similar to C. americana
pentagona etc, and we may conclude that
the ovary is also similar — The long setaceous
acumination of the corolla lobes
which are mostly hooked or curved backwards
at the apex distinguish it well from any other
species. —

vide Choisy N. 24 pag 183

Cuscuta californica Choisy
C. acuminata Nutt mss.

Caule capillaceo; fasciculis florum laxis
(2-3)
paucifloris; floribus singulis pedicellatis
5-partitis; tubo corollae campanulato
brevissimo, calycis segmentis ovato-
lanceolatis, acuminatis apice
recurvis (s. ovato-acuminatis) multo
breviore; laciniis ~~corollae~~ limbi linear-
lanceolatis acuminatis, subexertis
tubum triplo quadruplove excedentibus;
staminibus limbo multo brevioribus;
(antheris oblongo-linearibus) filamentis setaceis
filiformibus ~~exertis~~ subaequantibus;
squamis ?
stylis ~~filiformibus~~ tenuissimis ovarium
globosum multoties superantibus,
antheras aequantibus; capsula ?

Sta Barbara, California, Nuttall
Very probably the same as Choisy's plant (Monogr p. 183)
coll by Douglas. My specimen, obtained

5468

Anchusa capensis Thunb.

Rev. 1862

from the Herb. of the Academy in Philadelphia grows on some Eriogonum; it is just beginning to flower, and the ~~[illegible]~~ description and drawing is taken from the only open flower it presented. ~~In~~ The flower buds present ~~are~~ already a very remarkable appearance ~~presented~~ from the pointed corolla, and ~~present the only [illegible]~~ the reversed calyx-lobes. The capillaceous styles ~~are~~ branch ~~are only~~, as well as the pedicels ~~have some~~ have many minute thin scales; The texture of calyx and corolla is very thin, and at least in the dry state semi-transparent. Scales I ~~could~~ not distinguish in the single flower, I ~~[illegible]~~ examined but I hardly doubt of their presence. The anthers are linear-oblong and rather longer ~~[illegible]~~ than their filaments, and the small globular stigmas reach to the same elevation in the flower styles capillary many times longer than the ~~th~~ globose ovary. A capsule I have not seen; ~~but doubt very little of its being globose~~. The whole plant resembles in many respect the texian C. cuspidata and belongs without doubt to the same section. The very significant name of Nuttall C. acuminata, ~~[illegible]~~ should be retained, if priority was not in favor of the other.

Cap. d'Espérance

~~much like the same~~ and have entirely the appearance of the same organs in C. americana

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C. canadensis L.
verity

The Cuscuta cuspidata is perhaps the Cuscuta americana of Linnaeus (in part) and of many later but as is but their diagnoses are too incomplete to decide this point, and undoubtedly different species have been confounded under this name. Even Linnaeus himself (Spec plant ed. 1. p. 124) referring to Gronov. virg. 18 and to Sloane hist. I p. 201. t. 128. f. 4.) ~~such [illegible] are undoubtedly different plants.~~ — ~~Later authors in view to the westindic Plant confounds two different species under this name.~~ distinct

Which of them is the true Cuscuta?

~~While some authors apply the name to one or the other north american species, others refer it to a westindian plant. But it is also impossible to ascertain what species Linnaeus had~~

Linnaeus himself has the following words only: "Cuscuta floribus pedunculatis."

Michaux I, 175 — C. floribus pedicellatis, pentandris

Pursh I, 116, says C. fl. pedunculatis umbellatis

3 styles. Other botanists add: stigmatibus capitatis.

Nuttall gen. II addit on the other hand has it flowers mostly pentandrous and sessile, and Sprengel (syst veg I, 864) brings his C. americana under the section with glomerate subsessile flowers.

While those authors refer to one or more North american species, others apply the name to the westindian plant — Linné himself gives Sloane and figure ~~refers to~~ descriptions. (Hist I. t. 128 f. 4.) Jacquin Stirp am p. 24 and Swartz obs p. 54 &c.

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