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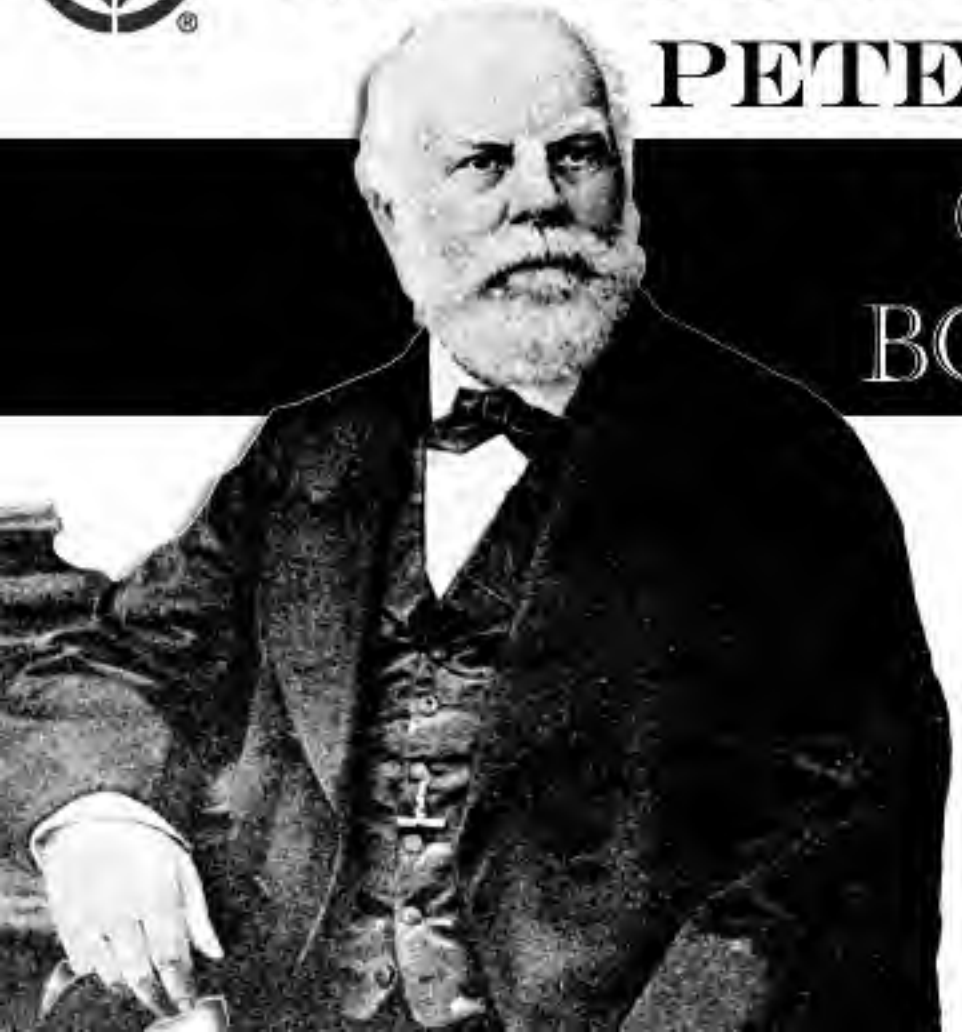

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21

Cassuta prismatica Ravi! Mss.
Choi! Cass. 182 t. 2. f. 2
& DC Prod IX 457

A very distinct species, one of the few without any scales, which though indicated in the figure is not mentioned in the text. The calyx is deep red, fully 2 lines long, sharply 5 angled the angles corresponding with the midrib of the short ovate acute sepals; cylinder corolla granular or papillose, long exserted, with short ovate obtuse granulate lobes, anthers sessile; ~~long~~ much longer than the ovary ~~papillary~~ styles short of the tube of corolla.

~~As~~ I have seen no fruit, but venture to class this species with Cassytha in account of its close affinity to C. corymbosa.

A second specimen, is preserved in Haenke's Herbarium in the Bohem. Museum, Prag. also, as Pavon's, from Guayaquil.

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52

Cuscuta odonto lepis n. sp.

caulibus tenuiter filiformibus; floribus breviter pedicellatis bracteatis in glomerulos laxiores, demum decompositos cymosos congestis; calycis nitidi campanulati profunde partiti lobis ovato triangulatis acutiusculis; tubo corollae profunde campanulatae aequantibus; laciniis ovato-lanceolatis acutis demum patulis reflexisve; tubo vix brevioribus; antheris ovatis filamentis brevia subulatis aequantibus; squamis late ovatis e tubi basi orientis ad medium adnatis, fauce fere attingentibus, versus apicem dentatis; stylis capillaribus ovario globoso depresso multo longioribus e fauce ~~fere~~ exsertis ~~antheras fere attingentibus~~, ~~demum~~ ~~longe exsertis~~ elongatis; capsula corolla marcescente inclusa, calyptrulata, rite circumscissa ~~seminibus paucis~~

Near a deserted Rancho on rocky hill side in Arizona, on Amaranth Sept. Chas Wright No 1624 (529). — ~~Clusters of~~ "Whole affair very white" Clusters of the large and showy flowers ~~off at~~ last crowded, and more than 1 inch in diameter, flows. about 2½ l. long; — scales large, ~~irregularly~~ toothed towards the apex only; capsule ~~globose~~, readily opening towards the base by a small circular ~~hole~~, aperture; while C. corymbosa — all its forms open by ~~a side~~ stylar portion of disposition scarcely half as wide as the capsule with a small lineal hilum, vertical or transverse. ~~The~~ ~~I propose~~ this species ~~with some hesitation~~ as in ~~summer~~ general aspect ~~the long and slender styles~~ and some particulars approaches very nearly to C. Corymbosa but seems to be well distinguished by the characters above enumerated

the deeply divided calyx and corolla, with acute lobes, the form of the scales and of the capsule.

Though it is not impossible that intermediate forms may yet be found, which will oblige a future monographer to unite them. On the other hand the similarity to C. subinclusa which has decidedly bicarate capsules is so great that I ~~am almost inclined~~ to consider ~~their character taken from~~ the dehiscence of the capsule as of very slight importance. — one might be inclined to rather doubt the importance of their character.

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Cuscuta xanthochortos Mart. in Hb.

Caulibus filiformibus intricatis, ~~glomeratis~~ globosis laxis ~~paucifloris umbelliformibus~~, pedicellis bracteas ovatas fulcris ramosis

Caulibus filiformibus, intricatis glomeratis multifloris, sphaericis ~~laxifloris~~, bracteis ovatis, pedicellis ramosis, ultimis calyce ~~brevioribus~~, campanulato profunde fisso brevioribus; lobis ovatis obtusis, basi subinstructis, margine saepe reflexis tubum corollae aequantibus vel superantibus; laciniis lanceolatis acutiusculis ~~basi subinstructis~~ tubo ~~staminifero~~ multo longioribus, patentibus, reflexisve, basi subinstructis; antheris ~~ovato~~ oblongis flavis subulato subbrevioribus; squamis late ovatis fimbriatis laciniis faucem excedentibus; ~~ovariis~~ capsulam dum dehiscentia ovarii ovato nulla longioribus; capsula ~~vel~~ circumscissa, basi regulariter dehiscente.

Porto Alegre, Rio Grande de San Pedro, Brazil, Saunes de Ste Barbara! in Hb. Martius. — The specimen consists of an intricate mass of deep yellow stems, with few heads of flowers, just developing, only few half ripe ~~capsules~~ but already discussile capsules seen. This plant seems to be nearly allied to the next species, but is distinguished by the ~~compact~~ denser ~~glomerule~~ larger flowers (1½–2 lines long) broad subinstructe ~~sharp~~ obtuse lobes etc. — Stamens in some flowers equal with in others almost obtuse, always elongated.

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before umbellate

C. partita Chodat! Pers. 188 t. 5. f 3

DC Prod IX. 460 — Brasilia, Blanchet! 3047, Gardner 2684 ✓ Bolivia, Weddle 3483 ✓ 3611; and extend to ~~the Coast of~~ the Venezuela, ~~Chiriqui~~ Caraibes, Friedrichsthal, 375. 6. ~~Cymes, bracts~~ small, usually bracts, Kansten, & Curaçao ~~with orate~~ flowers, ~~mostly~~ in compound paniculate cymes; usually glandulous and when dry deep red, filled with colouring matter, like C. miliifolia Mart; bracts ovate lanceolate, often crenulate; calyx deeply divided, lobes lanceolate, ovate; lobes of corolla of same shape, at last reflexed, with the points incurved; tube of corolla at last ventricose enveloping the capsule, ~~with~~ divided by 5 ~~furrows~~ grooves corresponding to the ~~5~~ adnate parts of the 5 stamens into ~~5~~ 5 separate ~~concave~~ ~~lies~~ compartments as it were which correspond ~~with~~ the petals. ~~capsules~~ scales as long or shorter than the tube, styles ~~much~~ longer than the globose ovary, capitate, subexserted, ~~often~~ wanting at last recurved; capsule very thin, hyaline; irregularly ~~crescent~~ with a wide opening seeds 0.5—0.6 l. long, vermiform, ovate oblong or C ~~capsule~~ where only ~~one~~ ~~on the seed~~ in a cell develop rostrate; hilum ~~short~~ ~~(oblong)~~ linear in the form prismatic in the latter transverse.

The specimens from Bolivia have larger flowers 1½ 1¾ lines, yellowish white or rose coloured and ~~not~~ ~~Corr~~ saturated with colour, mutt.

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25

Cuscuta umbellata, H.B.K. Nov. gen. sp. III. 121

DC Prod IX. 460. — ~~Forx.~~ C. paniflora Willd. Herb. no. 3163

This pretty ~~and well marked~~ species, ~~which~~ seems to have been unknown to all later botanists with the exception of Prof. Gray who recognized it as a species collected in ~~New Mexico by Mr. Fendler~~ at the foot of the Rocky Mts. by Jaeger in Long's Expedition. it has since been found in north & south Texas from the U. S. & Mex. Bound. line through Mexico to the Atlantic & also from Texas & New Mexico ~~as it would appear to Brazil~~ in western Mexico, in Angola & forms has been collected which I can not specifically separate from the Mexican plant. — The flowers of this species are gathered in loose compound or fasciculated cymes, the ultimate divisions forming little umbels of 3–5 flowers, supported by a single (lanceolate ovate) bract, pedicels longer or shorter than the flowers, fl. 1½–2 l. long with the calyx a little longer than the tube, the triangular ovate lobes as long or longer than the shallow tube of the corolla, lanceolate narrowly elongated, acute, spreading or ~~at last~~ reflexed, (only longer than the tube) ovoid, large, round, exserted; styles ~~usually~~ longer than the ovary, the depressed ~~capsule~~ rarely of some length; ~~capsule~~ ovoid usually ~~covering~~ enveloping the small depressed ~~capsule~~ clavate 4 lobed capsule, which is ~~often~~ regularly circumscissile, ~~and often~~ but often irregularly bursting; seeds ~~about~~ nearly all 4 developed 0.5–0.6 l. long, angular, oblique, with a very ~~short~~ thin hilum, almost reduced to a point. —

It is always found on low herbs, especially on Artemisia, also on Kallstroemia, Amaranthus, Abutilon, Ambrosia, Acalypha, also on low Euphorbias ~~and~~ & others.

Between Queretaro & Selamanca, Humboldt! Saltillo, Gregg! Camargo, Western Texas

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New Mexico and Arizona, Wright! 1627. 1636. 1639 (371. 510. 695), Bigelow! Schott! — Santa Fe Fendler! 659, foot of the Rocky Mts, Gairdner! ~~* On the Colorado~~ Jamaica, Broomfield! Pendle! —

Dr Hays found a species on the S. Colorado River, Arizona, on Sonora, with much denser inflorescence, greatly resembling a form of C. Californica on the same sheet which will be mentioned below, and mainly distinct by the broadly cordate, not truncate, calyx and the membranous capsule and the seeds.

In Brazil specimens of a Cassuta have been collected, which I can not but refer here. One of the cos found by Martius also on Potulaca.

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Var: B. ~~Desertorum~~ Desertorum

C. Desertorum Martius! Ms. — flowers smaller, on "pedicelli" elongated, 1 lin. long with lanceolate linear bracts as long as tube; scales small reduced to two lateral ~~distinct~~ toothed lobes; stigmas the capsule exact; interstyles open; large, ~~but scarcely~~ conspicuous with aperture small; seeds smaller, 0.4 in. — Old seeds Portulaca and Chamissoia in the Herbarium of Pl'delphy Brazil Martius! Another form, from the Province of Ceara in the Brazil, also on Portulaca was collected by Gardner! 2425 which has (shorter ~~calyx~~ a longer tube) and with larger scales. —

+ Some specimens from N Mexico show a tendency to papillose pubescence and one from Sonora Coulter! 1010 on Euphorbia, ~~that~~ is with unusually small flowers (1 lin long) is quite papillose-scabrous.

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D6

C. gracillima n. sp.

~~C. Umbellata, var.~~

~~Cuscuta~~ gracillima ~~n. sp.~~

~~calicibus tunicis capillaceis~~, ; C. fœtida Hook & Arn.! Bot. Beechey 304, not H.B.K. C. subtilis Chamisso! in Hb. C. Sidarum Liebman! in Hb. is distinguished by its ~~smaller flowers~~, with very ~~long and narrow corolla~~ filiform capillary a compound inflorescence, ~~the innumerable~~ pedicells branching again and again at last forming dense and intricate masses of flowers, sometimes over one inch thick and 2–3 inches long; flowers small, 1–1½ l. long, ~~slender~~ lobes of deeply divided only ~~long~~ and corolla (linear & acute, ~~florets in fasciculate~~ demum glomerulos in ~~inflorescence~~ congestis, papillosis) Calicibus tenuissime capillaceis demum decidentibus; ~~florebus~~ pedicellis ramosissimis multoties decompositis (pedicellis capillaceis, flore gracili ~~plerique~~ longioribus); ~~bractis linear lanceolatis~~ ~~florebus demum in glomer~~ ~~florebus~~ calyce turbinato lobis lanceolatis ~~acuminatis~~ saepe apice reflexis tubum corollae fere superantibus; laciniis (tubo multo longioribus, linear lanceolatis acuminatis) persistis apice saepe recurvis; staminibus laciniis superantibus, filamentis basi subulatis capillaceis, antheris ovatis; squamis laciniis fimbriatis ~~tubum~~ tubum excedentibus; ovario globoso ~~inferto~~ stylis capillaceis longissimis, ~~stigmatibus~~ corollae ~~adnata~~ adnata fere attingentibus; capsula ~~magnitudine~~ magnitudine ~~dimidiata~~ transverse dehiscente; seminibus lacunosis, lente colorantibus.

Synon.

Mexico, Mornay! in Hb. Delessert; Tepic, Mexico Beechey! in Hb. Hooker. The only species known to me with stamens longer than the lobes of the corolla; ~~[illegible]~~ distinguished also by the large & dense masses (in one specimen

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1 inch thick ~~and~~ 2–3 inches long) ~~pot~~ formed by the innumerable quantity of small slender & long pedicelled flowers; Pedicels branched but scarcely umbellate; mostly much longer than the flowers; these are 1/4–1/2 inches long; capsule oval; late and irregularly; interstyles aperture quite small; seeds mostly 2; ~~compressed~~, testa reticulate, 0.5 lines long. slightly oblique at base with a very short funiculus or obliquely hilum, — ~~Closely~~ allied to C. umbellata, specifically distinguished by the inflorescence, the testa reticulate, oblique, different, the smoothest seed; less important are the erect habit, and long ~~stamens~~.

~~Liebmann~~ collected a form

Var. β. saccharata, ~~C. Sidarum Liebmann~~ in Hb. bracteis pedicellis totaque flore papilloso-adspersis, staminibus, stylique brevioribus; seminibus minoribus. C. Sidarum Liebm.! in Hb.

On the Pinetes of Oaxaca, on different species of Sida, Liebmann! in Hb. Hooker. — Inflorescence the same as in the species, flowers some smaller, 1/4 1/3, but leaves shorter, stamens shorter, anthers orbicular; capsule ~~same~~ ~~regularly~~ orbicular; seeds 0.4 l. long.

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Cassiopeia leptantha n. sp.

caule capillaris, pubescens, capillaris laxus umbellato fasciculatis

(Bracteis ovatis acuminatis)

floribus 1 ~~[illegible]~~ 4-meris gracilibus; calycis ~~tubo~~ campanulato hispidi lobis triangulatis acutis tubo corollae cylindrico ~~multo~~ duplo brevioribus lanceolatis, lanceolatis acutis erecto-patentibus, tubo multo brevioribus; filam. filiform cum antheris ovatis brevioribus lanceolatis subexsertis; squamis ovatis dentato fimbriatis ~~[illegible]~~ tubo multo brevioribus; ovario (globoso) mutico; stylis capillaribus longissimis ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ demum exsertis; capsula ~~[illegible]~~ corollae basi hispidula indurata, calyptrata; seminibus ~~[illegible]~~ globoso-triangulatis verrucosis. —

1849 no ~~Prairies of the~~ Western Texas, Ch. Wright! 522. Prairies of the Leona, the same! 1852, No. 1639 mixed with C. umbellata — in both instances on Euphorbia albomarginata. — This is the only Cassiopeia ~~which this far I have found constantly~~ seen by me with, This far + constantly 4-parts flowers! — It has also more globose seeds than most other species. Flowers 2 – 2¼ l. long; pedicels longer, calyx ~~in all the~~ about ¾ l. long with the base of tube ~~[illegible]~~ — all the parts hairy, short, campanulate, globose; tube of corolla very slender, less exact, ~~seeds 0.4 l. long~~; corolla much longer than the capsule and contracted above it; capsule readily opening at base with a wide aperture; seeds nearly globose 4, or less; 0.4 l. lg. — There may be petals many and there may be smooth forms, but I have not seen them.

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38

Cuscuta hyalina Roth. nov. spec. p. 100

non Wight nec Boissier

C. Arabica Wight Ic. t. 1371 non Kunze

C. oxypetala Boiss! diag. or. II. 3. p. 130.

C. acutissima Buchinger! Kunze - Scheup.

This fine & delicate species of the tropical parts of the Eastern Indies extending into Abyssinia (Schimper) is certainly Roth's plant, those the specimens with Heyne's and Roth's own labels in the Herb. of Botan. Gardens of St Petersburg prove, though Roth speaks of scales which certainly never are present in all the specimens of Heyne's plant examined by me. Moreover all the different specimens are remarkably uniform in appearance & Boissier already mentions that the proportions (irregularly bursts at base). It has been doubtful whether it really ought to be classed with Cuscuta Lehmanniana and it may depend whether it readily falls off, when perfectly ripe, in the specimens seen it rather adheres to the base and the calyx and bracts turn black when some form is used. It very properly transforms the calyx & the capsule finally dehisces at the end of Lehmanniana and unites this with the following on.

With C. Californica over species is very closely allied and indeed is difficult to distinguish from it; the texture of all the parts is thinner, semi-transparent and shining when dry; there is no trace of scales, the styles are still more capillary, the capsule finally dehisces regularly (all four developed) and triangular, flattened with the short almost oblong hilum perpendicular or transverse often in the same seeds capsule; both forms found in seeds from Heyne, Stocks 478, Thompson & Hooker fil

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29

~~H. C. S. K.~~

Cesseretia obtusiflora, ~~Humb. Bompl. Kunth~~ *

(n. gen. sp. III. 126.) ~~H. C. Smith.~~

Humboldt's plant ~~from the Peruvian Andes~~ ~~not recognized by any subsequent author~~ ~~seems to me represents a~~ is the type of a series of forms ~~which ex~~ spread over a great part of the globe. The inconspicuous little species of the Peruvian Andes was not ~~recognized by su~~ recognized nor sought in the ~~various~~ species found in widely distant ~~other~~ parts of the globe, ~~and apparently~~ which therefore received distinct specific appellations, and different ones, in different countries. They are all characterized by the (very loosely) globose ~~cymes~~ inflorescence, the small (the cottony flesh) oval obtuse lobes of the (corolla) the only (depressed) large (or less) ovary (usually with) short (or no) ~~a~~ capsule (subulate) styles, which soon after flowering (the) corolla ~~considerably~~ and leaving it at base (grown with) a large (dried) almost naked capsule (with a very large ~~[illegible]~~ portion of the shape) seeds mostly all developed. ~~oval, oblong~~ or c. & l. lg., oval oblong with a long and narrow perpendicular or transverse hilum, nearly almost across the whole umbilicus. ~~The different~~ the capsule drop off the whole flower is usually ~~The different forms which I unite~~ differ ~~with their [illegible] species.~~

The only distinction which I can discover in the different forms ~~[illegible]~~ be here united lies in the shape and size of the scales.

Synopsis of the forms of C. obtusiflora

p. 465

a, Scales ~~[illegible]~~ or spatulate

* smaller than the tube of the corolla

Italy Var. vera from South America

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XX Scales as large or larger than the tube all parts of the flower nearly with glands ~~on over~~ Var. glandulosa for the western and ~~the~~ South parts of North America

XXX. Lobes and lacinia broadly ovate, al most orbicular scales very large var. Cati-Coba for India.

6. Scales bifid and often very small
X. 5 parted ~~usually~~ very glandular flowers ~~and~~ scales small, the latter sometimes obliterated var. australis from New Holland, China ~~and southern Europe~~

XXX flowers large and scales lobes of calyx longer than Corollas from Kashmir and Italy
XXXX Lobes of calyx large and scarcely carinate for Africa. (unites ~~above the middle~~ higher up) var. Condofana.

XX. flowers often (in some specimens always) 4 parted, less glandulous var. breviflora southern Europe scarcely.

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40

Cuscuta chlorocarpa, Engelm.! in Gray Man. p. 350. ed. 2. p. 337. – C. Polygonorum, Engelm.! in Silliman. Journ. 43. p. 342 DC. Prod. IX 461, not Pesati.

† – Closely allied to the last, ~~differing~~ from ~~which it is~~ ~~distinguished by~~ especially with the var. Breviflora with which it has in common the ~~deeply~~ bright orange colored stems, the globular inflorescence, the ~~small flowers~~ ~~with~~ the comparatively large and depressed ~~except~~ capsule, and the short and thick style. ~~The lobes of the calyx and the corolla are each thus of the calyx acutely so.~~ The principal differ from the last species is found in the acute lobes of calyx and corolla; flowers usually 4 parted; scales small, bilobed, or often consisting of small lateral teeth; in a specimen from Delaware sometimes entirely wanting; ovary large, depressed, filling ~~or exceeding~~ the shallow tube of the corolla; capsule comparatively large, thin membranaceous, of a yellowish green colour, whence the name which I substitute for ~~May~~ former one taken from the plants on which it frequently grows; seeds 0.08 lines long, oval compressed, scarcely angled; ~~with~~ brownish yellow rather ~~larger than~~ shorter than in the last species. ~~It may respectably correspond with the var. breviflora of the last.~~

† ~~Not common in the United States~~

Along ponds and wet places mostly on different species of Polygonum most and other plants of those localities ~~also~~ Cephalanthus, Lycopus, some aster, etc. Missouri Drummond! (no no) ~~Engelm.~~, Lutheran Engelm.! Illinois Engelm.! Wisconsin Lapham! Lake county west shore Atkinson Bigelow! ~~with only one station Cornaby!~~

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Recentered that fam only in Delaware, & Tatnall!

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49. C. arvensis.

This ~~variable species~~ extends ~~from Canada to the North~~ ~~Atlantic States~~ usually by flowers smaller and hardly more conspicuous than in the two last species; lobes of calyx very obtuse (or ~~mostly longer than the shallow tube~~ acute or mostly acuminate, reflexed and with the points reflexed); X scales very large, deeply cleft or fringed, often longer than the tube. X short plants, subulate, acuminate, broadly oval or rounded styles with slender as long ~~or longer than~~ as ovary or longer; capsule ~~comparatively deep~~ seeds 0.5 – 0.7 lines long, oval or rounded, with a rather short linear hilum (often oblique). The ~~shape and texture of the calyx~~ difference in the different varieties may be characterized according to shape, size and texture of the calyx.

Var. X. pentagona; C. pentagona Engelm. in Sill. Jour. 43 p. 340 t. 6, f. 22–24; De. Cand. IX. 461; C. arvensis, Boigr. in Hb.; C. globularis, Nuttall! in Hb. – Calyx thin, and shining, lobes as long or longer than the shallow tube of the corolla, large, orbicular, ~~with~~ thin commissures forming 5 projecting angles; – old fields or dry barren soil ~~from Va~~ on many different compositae or other plants, sometimes also on shrubs; from Virginia, Ruger! Sullivant & Gray! to the Carolinas, Schweinitz! Boscq! Beyrich! Curtis! Ravenel! to Florida, Nuttall! 408 a & b.

A variety of the ~~with shorter and stouter~~ form ~~Var. β.~~ microcalyx is the western form with calyx (lobes shorter than the tube), less distinctly angled at the commissures on sold dry hilly soil, in open woods etc. – ~~Illinois~~ Canada to Illinois, Geyer! Wislizenus! Tweedy! Riehl! Nebraska, Hayden!

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Lake county west of Athens, Buckley.

Var. β. verrucosa, C. verrucosa, Engelm. l. c. p. 241 t. 6. f. 25; DC. Prod. 11. 461. — Calyx shorter than the more ~~deeply~~ campanulate tube, fleshy & glandular-verrucose, — Dry prairies, often on Petalostemon, but also among other plants; Texas, Drummond! III. 247, Lindheimer! 127. Northern Mexico, Berlandier! 2457, to San Luis Potosi, the same! without nro. and Parras Gregg! — Lindheimer's no ~~247~~ 473 is an intermediate form between this and var. pentagona, and a few specimens of the following ~~variety~~ are mixed with it.

Var. γ. pubescens: pedicels and all parts of the flower, or only the ovary and the ~~capsule~~ papillose-pubescent — Western Texas, ~~Wright!~~ Lindheimer! Wright! 1635 (574). — Wright's 519 and 523 (coll. 1849) form a transition between this and the last variety, having the calyx of the verrucose and the capsule of the pubescent.

Var. δ. calycina: ~~calyx capulate, large lobes~~ inflorescence ~~of~~ more compact — flowers with larger ~~[illegible]~~ ~~of large~~ capulate calyx not angled, (sometimes are lobes) usually longer than the tube; ~~triangular lobes of~~ ~~lobes as long as tube (not longer than the tube~~ ~~corolla lobes broad, acute, spreading)~~ lobes of corolla broader and shorter than the other forms, as long as the tube; — Texas ~~on wet prairies~~ Lindheimer! 126 (a form ~~with flowers~~ smaller flowers, nearer var. pentagona); the same! 864 (both on ~~Dilepton~~ Diantheria, Wright!); Matamoras, Mad. Richard! 114, in Hb. Mus. Flor. & Hb. Fauché (now in Hb. Boissier); Saltillo, Drummond! Oregon, Geyer! 674 spec. — Brazil, differs from this by — Pohl! Sellow! — Hb. Ledebour; Gardner! 6068 (in part; C. decora has also been distributed under this number). The Brazilian specimens have shorter & in fact subulate styles and Gardner's with styles smaller only.

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Cuscuta trichostyla n. sp.

caule filiformi; floribus breviter pedicellatis bractei ovati obtusi subfalcati ~~in cymulas~~ ramosas subglobosas congestis; calycis cupulati (fere ad basin ~~divisi~~ lobis ovatis obtusis obrotative) basi inclusis ~~extensis carinatis s. vermoso-cristatis~~, corollae (cupulatim sub tubum) aequalibus s. ~~in longiores~~ separatis; laciniis ~~decumpatulis~~ ovatis obtusis, tubo aequilongis dein patentis reflexisve; antheris ovatis ~~subito~~ filetis (brevi subulatis) aequantibus; squamis late ovatis, ~~tubum aequ~~ fimbriatis ~~tubum fere aequantibus~~ intranis ~~parvis~~ stylis capillaribus ovario depresso multo longioribus, e tubo vix exsertis.

Panama, Tweedie! (in H.C. Hooker); Santarem, Prof. Spruce! 1854; (ex herb. Hooker) Unfortunately none of the specimens bearing in fruit and it must remain doubtful whether I ~~placed~~ was justified in placing this species ~~correctly here~~, where ~~the other characters seem~~ however to whether I was justified in assigning to this species the place which analogy seems to indicate for it. The large inclusive calyx, the slender styles and ~~the~~ especially the branchy inflorescence distinguish it from C. obtusiflora; the inflorescence, the ovary and the styles from C. vermosa and from C. Gronovii; — flowers 1¾–2 lines long; x extreme lobes of calyx in the Panama specimen ~~crenate~~ vermoose-cristate, in the other smooth, thin and shining; scales in the former longer than the tube, in the other broader and shorter.

x "white, with a strong odor of Hawthorn" Spruce!

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C. gymnocarpa n. sp.

caulibus filiformibus; floribus breviter pedicellatis umbellato-glomeratis; calycis lobis ovatis s. orbiculatis obtusissimis nitidis tubum corollae aequantibus; laciniis ~~tri~~angulatis acutis erectis seu deinde subreconvolutis, tubo aequilongis; antheris ovato-orbiculatis filamentum brevem subulatum aequantibus ~~laciniis corollae multo~~; squamis tenuissimis late ovatis, ~~filamen~~ filabrictis faccem attingentibus; stylis tenuissimis ovarium depressum aequantibus, supra capsulam globosam depressam e corollae vel nutantis longe exsertam divaricatis; seminibus oblique ovatis, tenuibus, tenuissime sub lente striolatis. — C. Sandwicensis, var. Mimosae Hook fil in Lin Transact. XX. p. 205.

James Island of the Gallopagos group, in immense abundance on Mimosa bushes, Ch Darwin! in H. Hooker. — Flowers small abt 1 l. long, apple 1/4–1 1/2 l. diam.* seeds c. 6. l. long plump, very smooth, of very thin texture; lobes of short obly cin (hitherto usually purple) Much more closely allied with C. arvensis is the with C. Sandwichiana; the short broad and very acute lobes of the corolla and the very slender and at last widely divaricate styles, nearly longitude or about twice as long as the anthers. Distinguish it from both, and moreover, the presence of scales on the inside of the latter.

* with small interstylar aperture.

‡ in the only specimen extant light yellow Brown

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C. Sandwichiana Chamis. Cesr. 184

t. 5 f. 4 DC Prod IX 458. — Inflorescence a compound ~~and branching~~ cyme; flowers pedicelled, 1–1½ lines long; F lobes of calyx ovat, acutish, lobes of corolla acute, reflexed, or ~~oft~~ sometimes obtusish, oft reflexed, but usually at last adpressed to the top of the capsule which for the greater part is ~~entirely~~ enveloped by the corolla; anthers ~~oval probably~~ ovl; no trace of scales; capsule 1¾–2 l. short, with small almost circular interstyle aperture; styles shorter than in the last species; ~~globose~~ somewhat ~~globose~~ divaricate or capsule; seeds unusually large 0.8–1.0 lines long ~~strongly~~ ~~dark br~~ ✱ verrucose reticulate, triangular ovate, hilum somewhat oblong ~~but not rostrate~~ (oblong linear), short, perpendicular on a comparatively small regularly circular umbilicus —

(✱ in all the specimens except dark brown)

Sandwich islands, apparently ~~common on all the islands~~ and the only species occurring there — mostly on herbaceous ~~plants~~ and shrubs;

F of their membranous texture; only in Menzies' specimen in Hb. Banks I find ~~the whole flower covered~~ all the parts of the flower ~~covered~~ with glands

Menzies! Eschscholtz! Gaudichaud, Matthews Stewart, Maximowicz 57 Remy 424. —

~~flowers~~ " flores pallide ochroei, anth luteo (Max

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Cuscuta acuta n. sp. (Flore brunneo)

caulibus subcapillaceis; ~~floribus~~ pedicellis (d. brevioribus) ovata, acuta, suffalbis; ~~fl~~ cymis ~~numerosis~~ (compositis) laxifloris ~~subglobosis congestis~~ umbellulas mentientibus; ~~congestis~~ (late) d. calycis campanulati ~~lac~~ membranacei lobis triangulatis acutis s. cuspidatis tubum corollae campanulatum superantibus; laciniis (tubo longioribus) lanceolatis acutatis e (erectis s. subpatentibus); ~~filam~~ antheris oblongo-linearibus filamentis subulatis ~~subaequilongis~~ (subbrevioribus) ~~perexiguis longis~~; squamis ovato-spatulatis, longe adnatis fauce attingentibus, (versus apicem crispis) stylis capillaceis ovam dovatam s. (subrotatam) globosam aequantibus; capsula tenuissima corollae (supra medium) indurata ad basin persistentibus, ~~fere tota~~ indurata apice (teres) stylis e basi lata subulatis ~~subtenuatis~~ ~~subtenuatis~~ (apiculata) coronata; seminibus ~~2-4~~ (canticulatis) ~~pulchrite~~ rugoso-reticulatis.

Chatham Island of the Gallopagos group, mostly on Lagenarias, ~~both~~ (some) on low ~~bushes~~ & Crotalarias, also ~~or~~ on trees, Parkinson & Menzies, hanging down in many festoons, Andersson! — Closely allied to ~~the other two~~ (the two other) ~~both other~~ Par. fil. species ~~above~~ ~~mentioned~~ just described, distinguished from ~~both~~ ~~which~~ both by the very acute lobes of calyx and corolla and ~~from the last~~ the subulate styles, ~~and~~ (moreover) from C. sandwichiana by the scales, from C. gymnocarpa by the capsule and the short styles. — * (max. side) flowers 1-1/4 line long; lobes ~~of corolla about 1 line dia~~ scales adnate ~~for half the length, apex~~ (3/4); crenulate on the sides, fringed ~~at the apex~~ only above; in the style aperture large forming a transverse slit; capsule ~~about~~ 1/6 in diameter; seeds only ~~0.5~~ 1/6 long dark brown in the specimen before me, and strongly reticulate,

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perhaps not perfectly ripe; hilum short, oblong-linear, perpendicular or oblique.—

From C. aculeata of the mountains of the neighboring territories it is distinguished by the barren capsules etc., & from C. umbellata by the dam chantar, by the flowers etc.—

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