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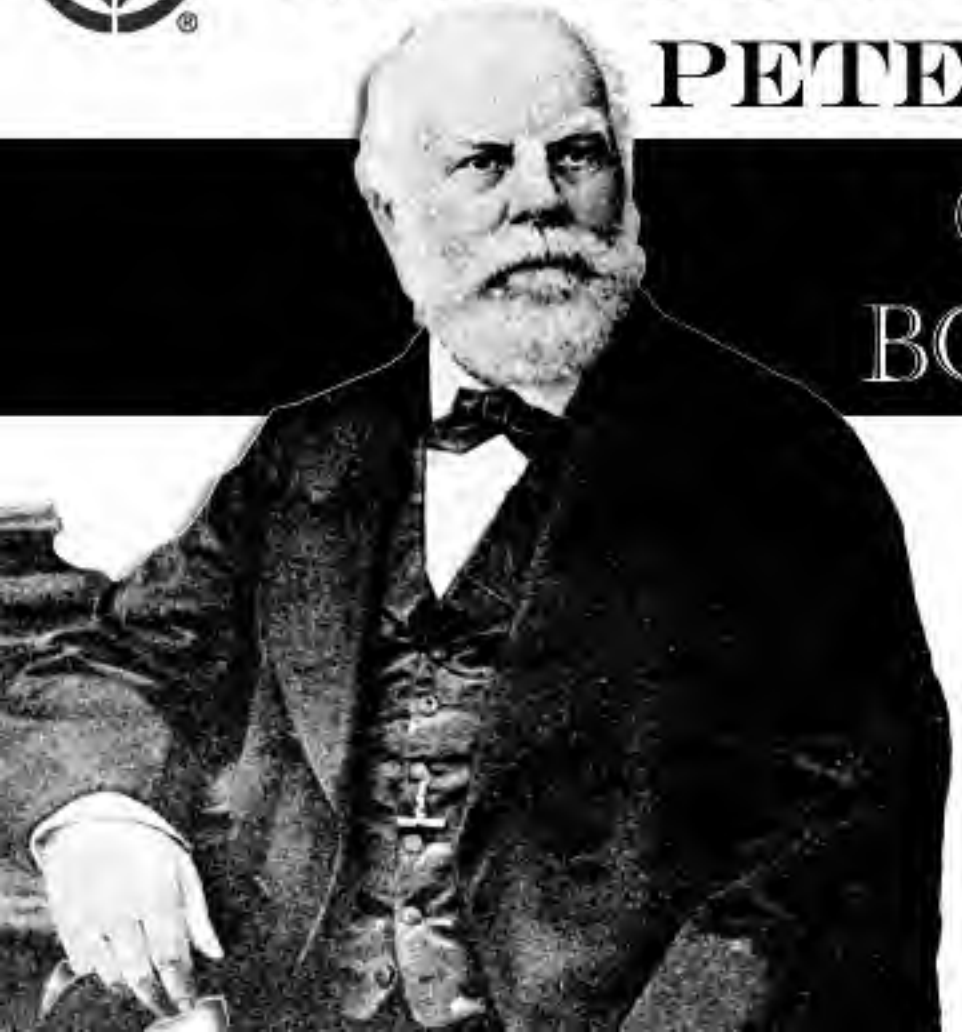

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Cassia rostrata Shuttleworth! in sched. Cayleman! in Boston. Journ N. Hist. V. 225. C. oxycarpa Engelm! in sched. — × Nearly allied to the last but flowers wider and larger (2-3 l.), ovary glabrous or nearly glabrous, bottle-shaped; capsule ~~with a~~ very large (2½-3 lines long) with an elongated two-pointed beak, seeds 1-4, often regularly developed, ~~flat~~ 1-1½ lines long, obovate, ~~flat~~ compressed, convex on the inside, ~~rostrate~~ beaked, obtuse, with a short oblong linear hilum, ~~with~~ nearly two-veined

† Southern Alleghanies from Maryland and Virginia, Gray & Sullivant! to South Carolina, in shady woods on tall coarse herbs rarely on shrubs; ~~Little~~ Angel! ~~Sullivant~~ Buckley! Gray & Sullivant! Curtis!

S. 2. Lepidanche

Flowers pedicelled or, mostly, closely sessile; sepals free, similar to the surrounding sterile bracts, imbricate; ovary and capsule usually more or less compressed ~~fleshy compact at~~ thickened and fleshy at the apex.

* Flowers pedicelled, loosely paniculate.

small type

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parasitic on Iva, Ambrosia, and many other herbs

62 C. cuspidata, Eaton! in Bost. Jour. N. Hist. V. p. 224. Bot. Jerk. 1846 p. 277. — Rowan Southern and Western Texas, Lindheimer! 125 and 277 Wright! Schott! Thurber! to the Upper Arkansas & Feather R. Mex. Bsq. 6, Marcy, Trécul Bigelow, and to the sandhills of the Platte River, Hayden! — A well marked and easily recognized plant; inflorescence loosely paniculate with many sterile branches on the pedicels and at the base of the calyx; sepals flower-time, (nearly 2 (l.) 1½–2¼ long) Herbaceous, Upper bracts and sepals ovate or orbicular, cuspidate, or sometimes obtuse; ovary not globose as formerly stated by Torr, with a thick stylopod; seeds many capsule thick and globular at apex; seeds nearly mm the 0.4 l. long. Bracts reduced with a very short oval nearly transverse lateral — The form from the Platte river has the smallest flowers, and almost orbicular sepals. —

63. C. bracteata n. sp.

Caulibus teretibus filiformibus, pedunculis ~~ramosis~~ ~~thyrsoideo~~ paniculatis; ~~floribus~~ floribus sparsis cymis laxis sessilibus ~~laxe~~ paniculatis pedunculis pubescentibus ramis, bracteis planis obtusis ~~supremis~~ acutis lanceolatis ~~semilatis~~ ~~semiplatis~~ ~~sessilibus~~ ~~sessilibus~~ sepalis viridis, longioribus, accumbentibus, semilatis ~~ovatis~~ tubo rotellae subcylindrico — acquantibus; laciniis ~~tubo~~ brevibus reflexis; staminibus multis

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Gomphocarpus ? antho oblongo ovatis filiata acquistigiis
squamis (medio tubo adnatis) ovatis compactam
Cacrvalli) formam attingentibus; stylis
capillaribus ovato globoso minute hirsuto
longioribus; stigmatis ovato-capitatis.

Goay Brazil ~~[illegible]~~ on Shrubs
Gardner! 3348 — Hb. Hooker. —

Similar to the last, but flowers much larger,
2½-3 lb long; ~~stamen~~ in thick stems
~~with minute~~ inflorescence with peculiar
~~ovate~~ stigmata, dark brownish & very thick such as I have not
seen in any other species. In the only specimen
seen it is ~~[illegible]~~ barely in flower; the ovary
probably also ~~[illegible]~~ with 4 stylopodia.

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** Flowers closely sessile in
umbelliform corymbs usually crowded
clusters.

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64. C. ~~[illegible]~~ amata n. sp.

caulibus pilis patentibus acuminatis; glomerulis ~~multifloris~~ compactis; floribus ante semilibus; bracteis sub flore singulo 2–5 late ovatis cuspidatis ~~[illegible]~~ membranaceis adpressis sericeis in sepala exterior similia, interiora longiora obtusiora (transeuntibus (tubum cylindraceum ~~infundibuliform~~ obovoideum aequantia laciniis, extero-petaloideis ovato-lanceolatis cuspidatis tubo brevioribus ~~[illegible]~~; staminibus brevioribus antheris oblongis linearibus filamentis subulatis aequilibus; stylis medio tubo adnatis ovatis ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

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+ C. Fendleri (monstrosa), Hook. ‡
= Comp. Bot. Mag. I. 173.—

65. C. glomerata Choisy, Cuscut. 84. t. 4 f. 1. DC Prod IX. 458. — Lepidrache glomerata Engelm.! in Sill. Jour. 43 p. 344 t. 6 f. 30–35. + C. paradoxa, Raf. Ann. Nat. 1820. p. 13 ? — DC. l. c. 461. ~~Southwest~~ Prairie region on Helianthus, Solidago, ~~Vernonia~~ and other tall Compositae rarely seen on any other plant, passing and opening for Indiana, Chapp.! to Illinois & Missouri ~~Engelm~~ Engelm.! Riehl. '55 & '6.; Kansas! Hayden the upper Arkansas, Fendler. N. Mex. 657 ~~Engelm~~ and southward Bigelow! to the Llano in western Texas, Lindheimer. — This, the most striking of all Cuscutae has been ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ so fully described that ~~very little~~ not much is left to be added. ~~The flowers are~~ ~~Plants~~ Glomerule forming two continuous lines on both sides of the stem, whence it ~~twist~~ and sometimes flattened is attached to the stem of the nurse ~~[illegible]~~ only in detached elevations where the stem is free; these ~~glomerules~~ clusters of flowers run completely together, and form at last continuous coil (spiral) 6–10 lines thick, flowers 2½–3 lines long, rounded by numerous squamulae, scarcely inflated basally, lobes of corolla obtuse, not acute ‡. I have no doubt that Raffinesque's C. paradoxa is intended for this plant, though he says the flowers are 4 parted and without scales, but as no authority as to this point exists, ~~that~~ part of his distribution is having been destroyed, I prefer to leave Choisy's name stand. C. epithyella Raf. in Sper. N. Ecd. 1. 145; DC. l. c. is probably the same thing.

‡ Sheds the stigmas; seeds 2 or usually 1, 0.5 l. long, oval, nearly or very slightly rostrate, tissues soon lost.

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66. Engl. in Bot. Jour. N. H. v. 225

C. comparata Suss. in Hb. Chosy!
Curt. 185. t. 4. f. 2. DC Prod. IX, 458 & C. Americana
auct. var. C. caulis Raf. ann nat. 1820 p. 13. ?
~~Lepidanche adpressa Engl. Sill Jour. 45 p. 77~~
C. coronata Beyrich! ~~Hb.~~ —
cinnabrina Nutt. in Hb.

~~Coryles Alno, Andromeda~~

On all sorts of shrubs ~~and small trees~~ and
vines on rich, shady moist woods, Bignonia and Alnus, Toxicodendron,
~~Fr. th.~~ & ~~Fr.~~ ~~Rarely~~ only accidentally on herbaceous plants.

Miss 0.7-0.9

On the Alleghany mountains, for ~~New York~~
~~the~~ Pennsylvania to Georgia and Alabama
almost entirely on shrubs, such as Corylus, Alnus,
Andromeda, etc.; ~~rarely~~ for the most part very rarely only accidentally on
Hb. plants. — Clusters often 1/4 - 1/2 inches in
diameter; ~~often~~ more continuous and thickest,
where the stem is twined around the nurse,
but also above ~~where~~ where it is free.
Tube of ~~flower~~ corolla slender, ~~bent~~ oblong; ~~tend~~
corolla raised on top the ~~1/4~~ seeds contain
capsule, giving it a pointed appearance,
seeds in several spec. examined, 1-2
rarely 3-4 in each capsule; 0.8-1.0 lin
long, oval oblong, of different shapes, lenticular
or (variate) irregular, hilum small, oblong,
~~and usually~~ transverse or perpendicular.

β. adpressa, Lepidanche adpressa, Engelm.!
in S. U. Jour. 45 p. 77; ~~Richards~~ shady woods
in the rich bottom lands along the ~~[illegible]~~ streams
in the Mississippi valley; Western Virginia to Ohio, Indiana,
Illinois and Missouri Engl.! and southward to
west Louisiana Greg.! Texas Wright!
Fox Cephalanthus, Corylus, Fraxinus, Salix, Bignonia, Vitis, Alnus, Toxicodendron
and Smilax!, and some herbaceous plants.

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Tube of corolle wider, lobes broader, capsule thicker, not so much pointed, and corolle not nized so much over it, so that the whole cluster in fruit appears blunter; seeds oftener usually 2–4 compressed, usually carinate, rigid with a longer and narrower transverse hilum. The difference in the seeds seems to be constant, it proves that not much deposition can be laid on characters derived from them.

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Sp. C. cassytoides, Nees in Ethed, Linnaea XX p. 196. ~~Sitter~~ descr. — Calaf. inland. Flowers subsessile, cymose spicates; calyx globosi lobis obovatis roseis imbricatis, vernosis; corolla tubo latum breviter cylindrico aequilongo; lacinias ovatis obtusis vix basi imbricatis; antheris tubo aequilongis; antheris conduto — ovatis, ad faucem sessilibus; stigmatis semisphaeroidei fimbriato parum distantis, tubo brevioribus; stylo ovari ovato-conico aequilongo; stigmate capitato bilobo; capsula ovata, semibus ovato triangulatis, seminibus vernaculosis.

Cape of Good Hope & principium forests of Uitenhage Drege, 8037, Zeyher II. 3631 (120.5); Haughton Mund & Maire. — Flowering in spikes ~~panicles~~ 1¾ lin long; shorter ~~and thicker than~~ the 4th ~~last~~ species; ~~capsule~~ stales united at base, ovate obtuse or truncate; scarcely dotted; styles united entirely, as in all the following species, stigma divide ~~almost to two thirds~~, almost to its base, calyx ~~tumiplane~~ subglobose; capsule 3–4 l. long; seeds ~~1¾ l. long~~; as in the last species.
Fruit & stage of the last species.

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69.

so far to

Clisto

Sect. 6. ~~Lugrammica~~.

Styles cylindric of unequal length, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ rarely almost wanting; stigmata capitate. Capsule never opening at base; intrastylar aperture oft large, but not penetrating into the capsule. Seeds ~~all~~ ~~[illegible]~~ developed all or ~~only~~ few or oft only one; of all shapes, mostly triangular flattened, or with equal sides, oft rostrate, oft rounded, hilum usually linear, short or longer, transverse or oblique, or rarely perpendicular; Inflorescence variable; ~~loose or~~ (i.e. ~~the last~~ Lepidanthe) very densely ~~crowded and mixed with a large number of sterile bracts.~~ in loose or finally more or less crowded cymes, racemiform or paniculate, or umbelliform or subcapitate; ~~with~~ ~~the~~ pedicells usually bracted; or ~~the flowers~~ (i.e. Lepidanthe) the flowers are densely crowded, more so than in any other species of the whole genus and interspersed with a large number of sterile bracts.

This section is the most numerous in species; it ~~extend~~ inhabits America almost exclusively; some few are peculiar to the ~~[illegible]~~ of the eastern Pacific; one inhabits south Africa (i.e. appendiculata), ~~and~~ a single one (i.e. obtusiflora) ~~extends through to~~ is almost a cosmopolite, in many varieties, ~~the~~ extending ~~through~~ north in South America to New Holland, China, into central Asia and ~~through~~ south Europe.

Many far in the preceding Records!

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70 C. Timorensis Decaisne! MSS. Ill.

Caule fruticulari, foliis sparsis — spiralis ~~parvis~~ seu ~~alternis~~ axi interminata apice bulata spiralis; ~~flores~~ ~~solitarii~~ ~~parvi~~ ~~bulbati~~ ~~sessiles~~ ~~superiores~~ ~~abbreviati~~ pedicellis inferioribus longioribus bractearis superantibus bractis medis, omnibus bulbea ovata abbreviata ~~cymbiformi~~ convexa suffultis; calycis profunde 5-partiti laciniis obovatis ~~viridis~~ subobtusis tubum corollae ~~aequantibus~~ brevem compactum aequantibus; laciniis ovatis obtusis tubo brevibus erectis in sacco patulis reflexive; antheris corollae ovatis tubo infra faucem adnatis; squamis ~~nullis~~ ~~seu~~ ad basin crystalis ~~oblique adnatis~~ triangularibus, indivisis ~~indivisis~~ seu subbrevibus; stylo crassiusculo ~~ovario subgloboso brevior~~ cum stigmatibus ovatis compressis ~~aequilongis~~ ovario subgloboso ~~regulariter~~ capsula ovata conica, semibilocularis ~~Tab~~ subobovatis triangulatis compressis. — C. reflexa Decaisne, Herb. Timor. Descr. p. 66. non Roxb.

Jas. Tinion, Leschenault! — Ile Timor, — The feature to a regularly spiked inflorescence which is observed in ~~this~~ ~~all the species of this genus~~ the whole genus is secondarily developed in this species, i.e. the main axis of the inflorescence is terminated by a flower, ~~but for a bractlet~~ by an imbricately bracted bud, the bracts of the lateral flowers ~~begin to~~ open first, ~~the~~ and the upper ones in succession, if all or only the lower ones are supported by long pedicels which bear later lateral flowers, ~~the~~ upper ones often have shorter ~~[illegible]~~ pedicels, ~~bearing~~ bearing flowers

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sterile bracts, or the upper ones are quite short or without bracts. Flowers 1/2 or 1 3/4 lines long; anthers almost sessile a little below the throat; scales very indistinct, consisting mostly of slight ~~oblique~~ ridges, ~~towards the~~ in the lobes of the corolla, converging towards the base of the ~~corolla~~ anthers; pappus about as long; ~~corolla~~ ~~about~~ 1/4 lc. in diameter.

10

stigmas ~~not thicker than the style~~ of the length of the style, ~~but not thicker~~ and compressed, rarely thicker than the style.

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Krock 1787
Vahl 1791
S. Otty H. Gren

Corylus Decaisnei Boiss

11 C. monogyna Vahl Symb. II. 32. DC. Prod 15. 450
C. orientalis Tournef. Cor. 45, Lobth! (not authors in part) ; Hb. Jacq.
C. azyla Lyle! Ad Jacks. 1846 IV. 276
Monogynella Vahliana Desm.! Et. 65
~~M. Alba~~
? C. scandens Ard Lust. I. 208 ?

~~There is some confusion about this species~~
Vahl's description "~~corolla~~ dentibus corollae lanceolatis" etc does not exactly agree with our plant nor is Lobthorp's figure ~~in~~ Gracca t. 257 very correct, still the locality of the former and an authentic specimen of the latter (in Hb. Jacq.) leave no doubt that both had the plant in view which I formerly distinguished as C. azyla. The exploration ~~form~~ is an

On shrubs and trees, as Salix, Pyrus, Pistacia, etc, also (E & SE) on herbs such as Euphorbia etc — from S. Europe through middle Asia to Afghanistan Portugal? (Boot.) Southern France (apparently always with the grapevine — introduced?) Dieppe! Avignon! Pimelia, Fraldski! (specimens often mixed with C. Europaea) Asia minor, Lobthorp! Syria, Blanche! South declivities of the Caucasus, and Georgia, Hohenacker! Prescott, Finlay! Fick! Koch! Songaria, Schrenk! Basin Kotschy! 713 to Afghanistan, Griffith 682 & 684.—

compound spike, consisting of ~~Lateral~~ small lateral cymes ~~of~~ 2-3 or 4 sessile flowers, ~~with~~ and a terminal ~~flower~~, the lower cymes are sometimes branched; flowers 1/4-1 1/2 lines long; corolla also 1-1 1/4 lines in length; ~~Corolla~~ oval or orbicular, ~~very obtuse~~ ~~rounded~~ deliciately reticulate, much shorter than the tube which is entirely enclosed in the calyx; anthers ovate or triangular-ovate, cordate, almost sessile ~~more or less~~ a little below the ~~throat~~ scales attached to the middle of the tube, of a horseshoe

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shape, forming a narrow [illegible] or very slightly
funicle's boarder, which at tip is often truncate
and not rarely bifid; style very short, as long
as the subglobose bilobed stigma; much shorter than
the globose or ovoid ovary; capsule 2-3 lines long,
usually ovoid and obtuse; seeds rarely more than
2, ovate, strongly rostrate, slightly rough. —
(A form with ~~some~~ capsule with corners in Georgia
and Virginia ~~has been named~~ Mon. Blancheana Desm.!
in litt. is a form) it ~~may~~ connect the
following species with this.

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72 C. Lehmannianum Bunge! in Lehm. rel. bot. in Mem. Sav. etr. VII. p. 396. — Bokhara, on the banks of the Jan-Darja, A. Lehmann! — ~~Distinct~~ Flowers pedicellate, in a thyrsoid inflorescence, slender, 2½–2¾ lines long, corolla 2–2½ lines in length, lobes oval, crenulate, ~~with anthers, ovate, on very short filaments below the throat of the tube~~; scales ~~[illegible]~~ horseshoe shaped, attached to the under of the tube, and covering the base of the ovate anthers, which are attached below the throat; — style much shorter than the oval or subglobose ovary, off the length of the oval (stigmas distinctly separate) capitate and shape and length of corolla similar to ~~Calycop~~ the next species, especially to the axillaris form; ~~stigma~~ pistil similar to that of the last species; position of scales quite peculiar. I class with this a peculiar form from Asia minor:

var. β squamata: pedicels as long as the longer the calyx; oblong lobes of corolla still more distinctly crenate (spreadly), ~~not~~ much shorter than the tube, crest ~~in fact~~ and the rostrum; anthers still shorter; scales entirely almost adnate (closely covering) ~~sometimes~~ a dentiform rest on both sides; stigma globose or oval, almost sessile. — On Atlantic Mediterranean, on Lipyle near Magnesia, Balansa 411. — Flowers 2½ corolla 2 lines long, ~~not~~ deeply divided the allied species, and more deeply crenate.

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Krock.

B. C. Cupuliformis Krocker! Sites. p. 261. t. 36.

Cymonogyna auct. ~~Fl.~~ gem. al. — ~~From Holstein~~ On Willows etc On the banks of streams from Eastern & north eastern Germany, Silesia (Austria, Kovats, to Hungary, Gerenday! — to where it seems to become rather Russia, Kasan, Graff! —

Flowers subsessile or at last on slightly elongated pedicels, ~~rather~~ small, in elongated spikes or sometimes more or less compound racemes, which are always terminated by a ~~little~~ 2 or 3 flowered cyme; flowers 2 – 2½ ~~rarely 3~~ lines long; calyx and (Corolla obtuse) half as long as tube of flower lobes of calyx oval, fleshy or ~~mostly~~ off thin, especially on the margin membranous; anthers linear sessile below the throat, scales (short) adhaerent to the (base) of the tube, ~~not reach the anthers~~ (very the upper the nearly bifid) ~~much shorter~~ or reduced to ~~basal~~ ~~rudiments~~ wings

ovary oval, and attenuated into the slender style, which is much longer ~~than~~ the globose or oval deeply bilobed stigma. Capsule round, 3 – 4 lines long, seeds (oval, triangular) rostrate, 1¼ – 1½ lines long.

var. β. Stricta flowers often longer pedicels more slender with more crenulate and sometimes (slightly not but) flat anthers or ~~longer~~ leaves, scales entire, broadly oval, finally acute rounded, (from the banks of the Wolga Fischer! Baker! Or Sclix, Tanaix etc where it connects with the Western form ~~South Russia~~ through the south parts of Asiatic Russia Caucasus Hb. Hook! Soongaria, Schrenk! 229 Ledeb. 306. b (a form with very slender flowers — longer pedicels) Buchtarminsk Karelin & Kirilloff! 926, Altai Ledeb! Bunge! to the River Angara, Turczaninoff!

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Dirranostyla

~~As above states this plant is usually known as C. monogynum, though C. lupuliformis is~~

C. lupuliformis is by 4 years the older name, having been published with figures in 1787, and it therefore has to ~~have had~~ the priority over the name, C. monogynum, published 1791, and ought to take its place, if it did not appear that both names refer, as I have shown above to two different plants, both ~~though~~ the former extending north from parts of Europe and Asia east to east, north of the 43d or 44th degree of latitude, and the latter south of that limit.—

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the name of

C. L. having been publ in 1787 has by 4 y the priority over C. m. publ in 1791, and must stand for the species with those ~~who consider~~ botanists, ~~and they comprise the great majority~~ ~~all those who consider them as identical~~ all those plants, which have ~~hitherto~~ been named C. monogyn, as belonging to one species; but it so happens, that C. lupuliforms Designates the species which north of the 43 or 44 degree ~~that~~ exclusively ~~the parts of Europe and Asia~~ ~~east~~ and C. monogyn that which south of that latitude ~~grows~~

Dr Torrey

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74 C. gigantea Griffith, Notul. I. 243 in
Pl. Afghanistan, on Tamarix; Griffith! 683
~~and~~ 1031 Sich sung ravine, 10 500 feet high,
— Griffith's specimens are on Tamarix and
not on Salix or Populus, as he says in his
Notulae, nor are the stems very thick, but
rather filiform; otherwise his details descrip-
tion agrees so well with this specimen that
especially what he says abt the lacunae,
the scales and the stigmas, I can not
doubt that he had this specimen in view.
The inflorescences form short racemose spikes after
the manner of the section, but shorter, only 2–2½
inch long; flowers on short pedicels, 2½–2¾
lines long, calyx covering ½ of the tube, lacinia
linear-oblong, obtuse, petals or reflexed,
not much shorter than the tube; ovary conical
with very large, subsessile a little below
the throat; scales ovate, fimbriate, from the
base of the tube and reaching to its middle
style as long as the ovary and the oblong
elongate, somewhat bigalate (bigeminate form)
stigmas.

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Cuscuta Japonica Choisy! Plant. Jolling. p. 130 1854
& Bl. Jav. 1858 p. 30. — This species extends in several forms all along the eastern coast of Asia from the China; all the different varieties are distinguished by a a very short capitate calyx with rounded lobe strongly imbricate lobes which, never scarcely more than one 4th of the corolla, the ~~the short~~ ovate or rounded very slightly crenulate and sometimes emarginate ~~lobe~~ petals or reflexed ~~the corolla~~, which are 1/2 or 1/3 the length of the ~~tube~~ of cylindrical, slightly widening tube; the oval anthers which are sessile or subsessile at the ~~very throat of the tube~~ division of the tube; the entire, ovate fimbriate scales, the short style with 2 ovate, more or less subulate or conic stigmas ~~[illegible]~~ flowers 2 1/2 – 3 lines long (many flowered)

Var. α. Thyrsoidea Genuina: ~~inflorescence~~ in a compact (subsessile, both sessile & stalked) ~~[illegible]~~ of 2" long 1/2 or third thyrsoid spike; flowers ~~scales a~~ anthers sessile or subsessile; style longer than the conic ovary; stigmas short conic, scales nearly at the base of the anthers. — This is Choisy's original C. Japonica, (Japan, Jolling, 1854. 355) and ~~Cuscuta~~ also C. reflexa van deuxflorum Benth! — H. Hongkong, China, Abbé Fortune! Maj. Champion! 457 Cu. Lystyla Maximowicz Prim. Fl. Amur. ined. ~~[illegible]~~ ex Miquel of the same plant, with shorter scales and ~~[illegible]~~ and the conic stigmas (from the lower Amur)

Var. β. ~~Macrostigma~~ pauciflora; ~~inflorescence a~~ 1–2 lines in length, same diam. & short cone ~~[illegible]~~ flowers pedicellate, scales narrow, fringed with the base of the tube only half as long as the tube, anthers sessile, scaly, ~~[illegible]~~ conic-subulate, stigmas ~~[illegible]~~

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as long as style and ovary; — C. colorans Maximowitsch! l.c. — Pekin, China Kirilow! in Hb. Fischer, now Hb. H.B. Petrop. —

Var. γ? fissistyla; inflorescence same as in last, sometimes broad and often confluent, from the middle of the tube, not reaching to the base of the anthers; styles divided 2/3 of their length, stigmata short and coarse. — Hongkong, Chas. Wright 486 — U.S. North Pac. Expl. Exp.

The subulate stigmata and the often more paniculate than spiked inflorescence indicate a close approach to the next species, which to Mr Bentham was so evident that he considered it a variety of it; but the structure of the capsule with the corolla resting on top with the disappeared calyx in the base shows that it is a true Monogynella — the disappeared horns ~~that~~ in detail is membranous with a thicker centre, but without the thick, pearl-like rim of ~~the other~~ ~~C. monogyna~~ allied species.

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