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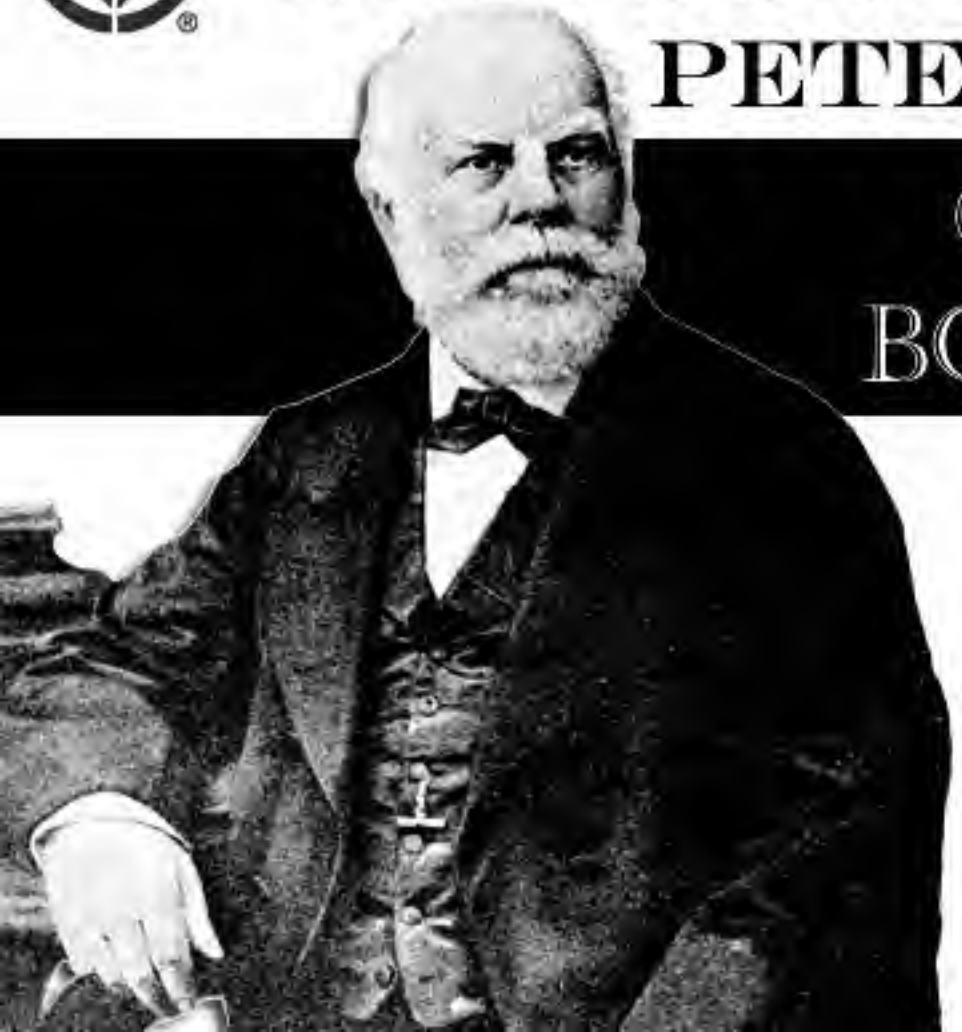

Pagination Note:
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Cuscuta Coryli

floribus pedunculatis subumbellatis male ramoso
sub 4 partitis; tubo corollae cylindrico
calycis segmentis carinata varietis, et laciniis
limbi ovatis acutiusculis crenulatis
reflexis aequante; staminibus
limbum subaequantibus; squamis
bifidis adpressis; stylis ovarium
stylopodio coronatum subaequantibus;
capsula depressa, medium
corollae obtecta stylopodio
stylisque reflexis ornata.

β. stylosa stylis ovari-
um stylopodio superantibus, exsertis. calycis segmentis tubum corollae superantibus

In Coryli barrens west of St Louis Aug & Sept. 1841 β. In Solidagines, Prairies opposite St. Louis 1841. —
on Helianthus lanceolatus and other species and on Ceanothus Western Virginia (Gray & Sullivant)

This species is nearly related to the foregoing but may be easily distinguished by the proportion of shape of corolla and calyx, and the stylopodium on the ovary.

The Cowl is ~~fleshy~~ carnose or rather cellulose not membranaceous and finely crenulate by irregular cells. The lobes always erect and a little incurved.* It appears to be rarer than the other species and grows more on dry ground.—

The variety β was discovered 1838 but the main species was found only this fall, 1841, in different places in the hazle thickets 2 miles west of St Louis.

* The scales are smaller than in any other of our Cuscutas, and consist of one or two teeth on each side of the filament (where it adheres to the tube), thereby indicating the true nature of those singular "certain" scales.

The variety β may be distinguished by the longer exsert style, the larger segments of the calyx, which are a little longer than the tube of the corolla (in the main species they are rather shorter than the tube) and the larger fruit.

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Arabis Thaliana L
ramosa Lam
S. Symbrium Cellidifolium Poir?

Sprtt, 892
R II, 366

Europ. omnis. Asf med. Amerbor
australis?

Fr 1824

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5489

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Cusonia ~~pulchella~~ neuropetala

Cusonia ~~pulchella~~ neuropetala

Caule ramoso, omnis umbelliformibus glaberrimis, floribus pedunculatis (magnis) 5 partitis, tubo corollae ~~[illegible]~~ vix panulato calycis segmenta ovata lanceolata ~~acuta~~ ~~[illegible]~~ et carinata ~~subaequantia~~ laciniis limbi ovatis acuminatis breviter mucronatis patentis crenulatis subaequante; staminibus limbo paulo brevioribus; squamis ovatis fimbriatis, nervis subtus aequantibus; stylis ovario ~~[illegible]~~ stylopodio coronati paulo superantibus.

Texas; on rather wet Prairies near Houston; on different Compositae, Lutris, Coldrop, Helianthus, Rudbeckia and on Myrsa cerifera, flowering in August collected by F. Lindheimer, 1842

C. ~~pulchella~~ neuropetala varies with larger and smaller flowers, with the calyx lobes more lanceolate and as long and even a little longer, ~~the the tube of corolla~~ or more ovate, though always very acute, and shorter than the tube of the corolla; and with purple or with yellow anthers.

It resembles the last species but is perfectly smooth and has ~~flowers~~ the flowers which are 2 or 3 times as large disposed in a more compact umbelliform cyme. The whole plant is rather taller but none of my specimens at least climb higher than 12 or 18 inches. The calyx lobes, at least the 2 outer ones

5490

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are carinate, much like C. ~~monogyna~~ Cornuti
and all are very acute; The corolla
is white, apparently fleshy, the lobes
crenulate, shorter. acuminate
than the two last species, composed
of small linear cells which
form a distinct middle nerve;
— spreading, with somewhat incurved tips, ~~white~~; ~~and~~ ~~anthers commonly~~
~~Stigmas~~ ~~and~~ ~~sometimes~~ commonly
also the anthers purplish brown
which ~~is much~~ together
with the ~~white~~ white colour
of the corolla gives this
species a very pretty appearance
~~therefore the name~~.

Cuscuta ~~pulchella~~ neuropetala

The stylopodium is larger in proportion to the ovary than in most other species. ripe proper capsule not seen but probably much like that of C. vulgaraga.

Cuscuta neuropetala

June 1843

Sp.? littoralis

cymis ~~racemiformibus~~ paniculatis, floribus majoribus, pedunculatis
tubo corollae late campanulato, calycis
segmentis late ovatis acutiusculis
subcarinatis et laciniis limbi
enervibus ovatis, abrupte acuminatis
crenulatis patentes subaequante
squamis tubum subaequantibus.

fig.

*) stigmata also purple and anthers either purple or yellow.

Sea shore of Galveston island. May!
on Lycium carolinum, Borrichia etc. May von Fürstenberg Friedrich

~~This species~~ Differt from the inland form
by the much larger flowers more opulently campanulate ~~[illegible]~~
expanding; the spring; by the hardly
carinate, broader and not so acute sepals
and the broad lobes of the corolla which are
~~very~~ rarely somewhat nerved.*) — Still these characters
do not satisfy me as to the specific distinction of both.

(verte

varieties, and I ~~feel obliged to think reluctantly~~ obliged to ~~keep the~~ unite them.

The other variety was collected by Mr Lindheimer on dry prairies near the Brazos in July 1843, growing mostly on Petalostemon multiflorum, but also on Liatris; and even on Euphorbia Bicollata!

This ~~species~~ ~~variety~~ variety has looser panicles, longer pedunculed and smaller flowers, and approaches in these respects to C. hispidula; but the segments of the calyx are very acute, rather longer than the tube of the corolla; segments of corolla very acute or acuminate, and stamens only half their length.

This variety appears to unite C. ~~mucronipetala~~ hispidula with C. mucronipetala; and it may be proper to unite them all under the name of ~~porphyro~~ C. porphyrostigma, or ~~C. texana~~, or ~~C. variabilis~~

Dr. Gray.

N.B. Fr.

Penstemon Cobaea Nutt. Fr. II, 230

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• Cuscuta hispidula

Cuscuta hispidula

Caule ramoso, ramis laxis paucifloris hispidulis s. subglabris, floribus longissime pedunculatis (parvis) 5 partitis, tubo corollae campanulato ~~x. turbinato~~, calycis ~~vix ramosis~~ segmentis ovatis acutis, duplo superante; laciniis limbi longe acuminatis, levibus ovatis, brevibus, squamis ovatis fimbriatis, interioribus tubum subaequantibus; stylis ovarium stylopodio coronatum sub aequantibus; capsula globosa, stylopodio cum stylis coronata.

Texas, in dry and sterile prairies west of Houston on Cuthanni, Shrankis Aster, Ambrosia Coolonlen and other low herbs; flowering in April and May. F. Lindheimer

This species is the lowest of all the American Cuscuta and has together with vernosa & pentagona the smallest flowers; it grows on open prairies in dry soil and in all these respects it takes in Texas the place of the European C. Epithymum. Like this it is less confined to a few species of plants but appears to creep over every plant in its way. It is the only Cuscuta known to me with any appearance of pubescence.

Stem 4-6 inches high, rather smooth or somewhat hispidly pubescent with pellucid vesicular hairs, especially in the simple and few flowered inflorescence. Pedunculus many times longer than the flowers. The calyx is pubescent in some and nearly smooth in other specimens; it is openly campanulate, nearly tubulate, in flowering and assumes only after flowering a more hemispherical shape. Corolla campanulate with ~~spreading~~ acuminate spreading lobes; very white composed of small linear cells which are contracted in the middle so as to ~~appear~~ produce the appearance of a nerve. This as well

Oenothera nocturna. Jacq. Spr II, 227
" striata Ledeb

Patria?

H. B. Fr.

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as the following species resemble
in the structure of the corolla
the more nearly Cuscuta Coryli
and have the same crenulated
margin and the same white colour
which is not altered in
well dried specimens.

After flowering the tips of
the corolla ~~are incurved and~~ incurved
turn brown. The stigmas
are purplish brown nearly
black in the dried plant.

In the structure as well as in
the shape of the flowers and
the whole habit, this species
is widely different from C. vermosa
and only very incomplete specimens
could mislead me.
Nearly the only point of
resemblance is ~~the~~ to be found
in the size of flowers, the
acuminate lobes of corolla
and the large scales in the tube.
~~It is more difficult to~~ distinguish
~~it~~ from the next species,
~~C. A.M.~~ to which it is ~~nearer~~
~~closely related~~ by the shape and
structure of corolla ~~closely related~~
it ~~is~~ to be distinguished by the loose, few flowered cyme
the pubescence, of the very long peduncles and of the calyx, the much smaller flowers
the shape and proportion of the
calyx lobes; ~~the smaller flowers~~

Amer. bor.

F. Saltzmann

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