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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

January 25, 1954

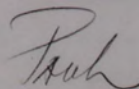
Dr. Paul C. Standley
Escuela Agricola Panamericana
Apartado 93, Tegucigalpa
Honduras

Dear Dr. Standley:

Enclosed you will find photographs of three aroids cultivated by one of our local nurserymen. He has been growing them for some time, and is under the impression that they originally came to him from Costa Rica. Do you have any idea what they might be? If you have any suggestions, please return one of the prints of each with the names & you can keep the other copies for the herbarium if you care to.

Florida and the Fairchild Garden is about as different as possible from what we have had for the past seventeen years, but we are adjusting to it slowly. We hope things are going well on your new Flora of Honduras, which Doc Popenoe described as well advanced. Dorothy joins me in our most sincere regards,

As ever,



Palmar, Costa Rica
November 18, 1952

Dear Dr. Standley:

It was good to hear from you and know that you are back in Zamorano and feeling better. You have my sympathy, since I have frequent sessions with ancebas too. At the moment I have mine under control, but I can never be sure for how long.

I wish that it were possible to photograph this very remarkable epiphytic Dacryodes, to give you an adequate idea of what it is like. It is actually an epiphytic tree, with a trunk often 6" or more in diameter, and 10-15 ft. branches, all of it perched some 65-80 ft. in the air, usually in the top of a huge specimen of Anacardium excelsum. The bark looks exactly like that of Bursera ginaruba, and peels off very freely in long papery strips, that are blood red as the sunlight strikes through them, often giving the fleeting impression from a passing motor car of some striking thing in flower. It is VERY common, throughout the area, but the flowers and fruits are so small that they cannot be distinguished with field glasses from the ground. Felling one of the host plants produces such a welter of broken branches that nothing recognizable could be had from trying to photograph it that way, and they otherwise are too high. Anyway, I'm grateful to you for your patience with me about it. I wouldn't have made quite such a nuisance of myself if it were not such an outstanding plant.

Your reaction to the Calathea is understandable, since I made quite an effort to look it up myself at Zamorano & elsewhere, and will admit the dried specimens look EXACTLY like all the others. I wouldn't have thought much about it in other things, but Calathea insignis is rather remarkably uniform in general appearance from place to place. This is probably just a variety, but it is different enough to be worth growing for ornament, and I have it at Esquinas.

Just by the way, you may be interested to hear that I have recently seen three or four more ~~times~~ specimens of the queer Terminalia bucidoides, and that they are all exactly like the first tree, but taller. You will remember that Paul Shank turned up a sterile specimen in eastern Nicaragua. You can spot it at 50 paces even when sterile by the unique Bucida-like thickened branchlets.

We are still expecting to be transferred to Honduras in the near future, though God and the Fruit Company alone know to do what. I hope that they don't have visions of putting me into bananas; I would like to have charge of lancetilla and Esquinas, and supervision of their reforestation projects, but that would be too logical, ~~as~~ I suppose. We are trying to finish up collections of doubtful things among the local trees. I have at long last secured a few specimens of our local Quararibea, which almost exactly matches my specimen from the type collection of Q. darienensis Woodson. I don't have any record of the publication of this, and wonder if it is just a name he sent me in correspondence. Judged on the basis of general aspect, funebria would be a good name, since the branches are always pendulous, but the glabrous leaf axils would seem to rule that out. We have at last located flowering material of your Calocarpum boyacanum, and excellent flowering material of the unaccountably rare Sterculia apstala. I wouldn't even mention the last, excepting that I discovered when last in Chicago that there are quite a few South American species with almost identical leaves, and I had begun to wonder.

Dorothy has just completed drawings of Sobralia labiata, a VERY rare fish, as you know, hitherto unknown excepting for the type collection, and Chimarrhis latifolia and Bura crepitans. I am photographing as many things as possible just in case they may be useful some day. Just by the way, my 11th hour guess on my No. 6558 left with you is Cordia lasiocalyx. Also, if any of the odd things

that you find lack field notes, please let me know by number and I'll send 'em along. Louis decided that it would be ethical to leave with you all things which had been determined only as to genus, in Washington, without an indication that Morton considered them to be new, and also any material determined as to species which did not match either the type description or type specimen. I was a fool to have ever sent any of my things to Washington, but Skutch had already given them his Esquinas collections, and it took me nearly two years to realize my error. I have actually learned more in the relatively short time that you and Louis have been kind enough to identify my collections than I did in nearly ten previous years of hit and miss determinations, and I am particularly grateful to both of you for it.

Most sincere regards,

Paul H. Allen

ESCUELA AGRICOLA PANAMERICANA

APARTADO 93

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS
CENTRO AMERICA

November 10, 1952

Dear Paul:

Having nothing else to do, (!), I am trying to get together some manuscript for the next number of CEIBA, which it is desired to send to press around the end of this month. There will be the usual contribution of new species, and I am trying to write up some of those that have come in during the past year or two, to pep up the paper a little, if that is possible. On that account, I have taken up two notes of yours that came in early in the year.

First, that impossible epiphytic Burseraceous tree. I have studied it with some care, and I feel sure Cuatrecasas is correct in referring it to Dacryodes. That genus has consisted of a single species (in spite of the fact that two were described). I didn't consider it, because Dacryodes was not known from the continent! The genera of Burseraceae are none too well separated at best, but I can see now that on foliage alone your tree is not a Protium. So your numbers 6271, 5884, and 5966 are to appear as Dacryodes epiphytica Standl. & L. Wms.

But, as for your Calathea No. 5896, I can not go along with you, on the basis of what material we have here, nor can Louis. If I saw the two forms growing, I could probably see the differences that you say, but you know how these things are. We have a number of good specimens from various parts of Central America, and I can't separate the herbarium specimens. I am sorry.

I am feeling very good, with more energy than I have had in a long while. I hope it lasts. We are to have the foresters here this week, and I may get to go out on a trip or two. They are planning on a trip to the south coast, nothing very exciting, but I haven't been down there in a long time. Paul Shank came in the other day. He brought good specimens of a Magnolia, which is probably M. Yoroconte Dandy, known only from the original collection from "Santa Rosa." This is from Santa Bárbara.

With best regards, sincerely yours,

Paul C. Standley
Paul C. Standley

NOTE 7. *Bucardioipus*

EFFORT TO COLLECT LAST MARCH THROUGH

Quararibea darrianiensis WOODSON

Calocarpum

Hemiphaea *jananiensis* & *A. platanioides*

6558 - *Cordia lasiocalyx* ??

FUNGI WOULD BE AN APPROPRIATE NAME IF IT WERE NOT THAT THE BRANES ARE COMPLETELY GLABROUS ON THE LOWER SURFACE

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ESCUELA AGRICOLA PANAMERICANA

APARTADO 93

April 17, 1952

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS
CENTRO AMERICA

Dear Paul:

With this I am enclosing what I assume will be material enough for your use. This is about half of the flowers. At first I considered sending the whole mounted specimen, which is in an envelope larger than this, but assumed that the one leaf probably would not be of much help to you. I hope I have not "erred", as the crossword puzzles say.

Many thanks for the fotos and the negatives. I shall look into the Calathea, and send you the results when you are back in Central America. You had better come back to Honduras again. We haven't had any more rain, but the general appearance of the clouds these days indicates we shall have a downpour soon. We can stand anything now that Holy Week (5 days of Vacation) is past, and Easter Monday was el Día de la Paz, which just happens to fall on that particular date, and we are strong for Paz. Thank heaven we have had it for about 20 years, which is more than any other Central American country can say.

We got 12 new herbarium cases recently. I told Antonio he couldn't leave until they were in place--we had been expecting them for several weeks. In a few minutes after they were inside, Antonio told me he was going that same afternoon to Tegucigalpa, to have his appendix out. It had been bothering him for some time, but was not acute. Anyhow it is out now, with no complications I believe. He hopes to get back here day after tomorrow, and I shall be very, very glad.

Dr. Popenoe's eldest daughter has been visiting here for a short time. She left the house at seven this morning, expecting to eat dinner tonight in Los Angeles. The world is getting too small!

With all best wishes, sincerely yours,

Paul C. Standley
Paul C. Standley

ESQUINAS EXPERIMENT STATION
CIA. BANANERA de COSTA RICA

Palmar
April 5, 1952

Dr. Paul C. Standley
Escuela Agricola Panamericana

Dear Dr. Standley:

Your good letter has just been received with the exciting news regarding the new genus of Juglandaceae. I can't be certain that the leaves & fruits sent you go together, but I thought so at the time. They were collected on a forested ridge that had been thinned in the process of logging, with nearly all of the large trees readily determinable by means of field glasses, and consisting for the most part of things like Quercus Skinneri, Liquidambar, Calophyllum brasiliense etc. The fruits sent you were all found at the base of the tree from which the sprouts were taken, but may have been carried there by animals. I later found more of apparently the same thing, but considerably longer, and somewhat greater in diameter, but was afraid to take them since I couldn't decide where they had come from in the denser forest. Such is life. I could go back there in an hour from the Research Camp at Lake Yojoa, but from here it is a little complicated. Al Chable knows the place, and I will write him and send one of the fruits which I have, and ask him to make a special effort to get it when again at the lake.

Enclosed are a few duplicates from the last film pack, for whatever use they may be to you. I think your Philodendron mirificum is a fancy thing, but no photograph really does it justice. I don't think Raphia nicaraguensis is anything but a depauperate form of R. taedigera. The Nicaraguan stands in particular seem to be very variable, depending I believe largely on soil conditions. Those in favorable situations are enormous, even larger than ours here, while those on poor land are almost dwarf, with much small fruits and a general suppression of all parts, particularly things like marginal spines on the pinnae. Someday I hope to send you a squib for CEIBA on it.

When and if Antonio has the time to pack it up, I would greatly appreciate the loan of a Gongora specimen sent to Louis about a year ago. (My No. 6044) As I remember it, he tentatively determined it as G. maculata, but of course I had the advantage of seeing it before it was pressed, and believe it much nearer to G. paleata, and even possibly new. It flowered in the Trafton collection in La Lima, and he again this trip asked me to make a special effort to trace it in Cambridge. I thought I had kept a flower or two here, but apparently not. I expect to be in Cambridge in about a month, but even so to be safe the flowers or specimen should probably be sent to me there by air mail, c/o Ames Orchid Herbarium, Botanical Museum, Oxford Street, Cambridge 38 etc. If the charges come to anything spectacular you can have the office bill the Research Dept. in La Lima.

Tomorrow we leave to sail from Golfito for New York, and I wish we either weren't going, or were gone. It's hotter'n Hades, the house is a shambles, and we're still not completely packed. I've just finished lugging my herbarium to the attic for the third time in the last four months, so the carpenters can repair the termite damage in the office. I hope the house doesn't burn down while we're gone!

I'm personally convinced that your two inch rain was your reward for all of you being so nice to visiting strangers. Dorothy joins me in our best regards to yourself and Antonio and the Popenoes.

Dear Dr. Standley

As ever,

Dr. Paul G. Standley
New York State

Dear Dr. Standley:

Your good letter has just been received with the exciting news regarding the new genus of *Umbelliferae*. I can't be certain that the leaves of *Umbelliferae* are so different, but I thought so at the time. They were collected in the process of logging, and I had been told that they were readily determined by means of field glasses, and certainly for the most part of things like *Umbelliferae*, *Umbelliferae*, *Umbelliferae*, etc. The fruits seen in your letter were taken, but may have been carried there by mistake. I had later found more of apparently the same thing, but generally larger, and somewhat greater in diameter, but was afraid to take them home. I collected them where they had come from in the dense forest. I had to go back there in an hour from the research camp at Lake Umbagog, but from here it is a little complicated. A *Umbelliferae* from the place, and I will tell you what I saw of the fruits which I saw and saw in the

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enclosed are a few duplicates from the last trip for whatever they may be to you. I think your *Umbelliferae* is really a new genus, but no photograph really does it justice. I don't think *Umbelliferae* is a very variable, depending I believe largely on the conditions. These in favorable situations are enormous, even larger than here, while those on poor land are almost dwarf, with much smaller fruits and generally suppression of all parts, particularly things like *Umbelliferae* on the ground. So maybe I hope to send you a pair for *Umbelliferae* in the

When you find Antonio has the time to pack it up, I would greatly appreciate the loan of a *Umbelliferae* specimen sent to London about a year ago. (It is *Umbelliferae* as I remember it, but tentatively determined it as *Umbelliferae*, but of course I had the advantage of seeing it before it was pressed, and before it was sent to *Umbelliferae*, and even possibly saw it if I was in the field collection in *Umbelliferae*, and he again this trip asked me to make a special effort to trace it in *Umbelliferae*. I thought I had kept a flower or two here, but apparently not. I expect to be in *Umbelliferae* in about a month, but even so to be sure the flowers or specimen should probably be sent to me there by air mail. I am *Umbelliferae*, Botanical Museum, Oxford Street, Cambridge 2E, etc. If the chances ever to supplying specimens you can have the office bill for Research Dept. in *Umbelliferae*.

Tomorrow we leave to sail from Colitic for New York, and I wish we either were going or were gone. It's better, I think, to have a chance and we're still not completely packed. I've just finished putting up specimens for the trip in the last few months, so the carpenter can't be the worse. I hope the house doesn't burn down while we're gone.

ESCUELA AGRICOLA PANAMERICANA

APARTADO 93

March 28, 1952

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS
CENTRO AMERICA

Dear Paul:

Many thanks for the photos and negatives. They are being placed at once in the Herbarium.

The "hickory nuts" you sent from Yojoa are the most interesting thing I have seen in a long while. I am positive they represent a new genus of Juglandaceae. I think that in more than a century, I am the only one who has described a new genus in that family. Now if I can publish two, I don't believe the record ever will be equaled! At first I named the leaves of your collection *Engelhardtia guatemalensis*, and that may be what they are. The fruits of that tree have never been collected. I was depending upon foliage characters, and the leaves of your tree seem to be identical with the Guatemalan specimen we have.

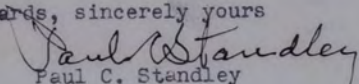
At any rate, I hope you can get some more material of the same tree, with flowers if possible. With that hope, I sent a radiogram to you at La Lima, but you had already left there. Maybe you can give directions to some one down there who could collect the flowers. A new genus of Juglandaceae is worth some trouble!

Julian has told me that he intended following in "my steps" in studying Rubiaceae. This time he must have got into some one else's steps. We have a small specimen that you sent us of the type collection of the *Chimarrhis*. In his description he says "capsulis non visis." I should think so. Neither *Chimarrhis* nor *Allenanthus* ever has capsulas, and I am surprised that I let that by in the proof. Our specimen of the same number has plenty of the "capsulis."

What I should really like to see is some material of the two new *Ravnias*, both collected by you, for I strongly suspect that they belong to some other genus, perhaps a new one.

Well, so much for this afternoon. Yesterday we were astounded by about two inches of rain, something never before known in the history of the School, and most welcome, as you can imagine. The water supply is always precarious here in these months.

With all best regards, sincerely yours


Paul C. Standley

Antonio says: Muchos saludos. Cuidese bien! Bert left this morning for Sao Paulo, Brazil. He is to spend tonight in Panamá.

ESQUINAS EXPERIMENT STATION
CIA. BANANERA de COSTA RICA
GOLFITO DIVISION

Palmar
March 26, 1952

Dear Dr. Standley:

I don't really plan to plague you with a letter a day, but I have just returned from the Station and had another look at the Calathea sent you under my No. 5896 some time past. This I thought sufficiently striking & different at the time to bring in for cultivation, and it is now in fine flower. We have abundant material near by of typical Calathea insignis, so I got leaves & inflorescences of both for direct comparison. Some of the differences may be tabulated as follows:

<u>Calathea insignis</u>	<u>Calathea sp. No. 5896</u>
<u>Leaves</u> - More than double the size of 5896 Apex shortly & abruptly acute Both surfaces of nearly the same color	Very small Apex abruptly long acuminate Upper surface very dark green
<u>Scape Bracts</u> - About 22 pairs, of relatively narrow, canary yellow bracts which are very closely imbricating.	About 12 pairs of relatively wide, salmon pink bracts which are much more widely spaced.
<u>Flowers</u> - About half the size of those of No. 5896 very pale yellow, not prominently exerted.	Large, pinkish lavender flowers that are very prominently exerted.

When & if you find the time you might have another look & see what you think. No. 5896 is a handsome thing, well worth cultivating for ornament, while insignis is interesting, but just another Calathea.

Most sincere regards, as ever,

ESQUINAS EXPERIMENT STATION
CIA. BANANERA de COSTA RICA
GOLFITO DIVISION

Palmar
March 25, 1952

Dear Dr. Standley:

You may remember my asking whether you had seen any of the abundant flowering specimens of Allenanthus collected at El Valle de Anton during our last year in Panama. Unfortunately I now find upon checking my field notes that these have just been described in the February issue of CEIBA as a new species of Chimarrhis!! Of course Julian didn't see the fruits, which are amply distinct, but there is no question as to the identity of the specimens. I wonder if he has sent you a specimen from the 50 duplicates collected? Someone will have to break the news to him eventually, but perhaps it will be best to wait & see the plants. I have some vague recollection that I sent Lou a fragment a year or two ago from my one personal specimen.

Enclosed you will find a few duplicate prints and negatives of recent collections, for what use they may be to you there. I believe my No. 6382 left with you is Lycaste lasioglossa Rehb. f. , probably a new record for Honduras.

I think I have two new palms, the Cryosophila from Lake Yojoa and the Thrinax from eastern Nicaragua, but I'm going to take the precaution to check them against collections in Ithaca, since we will soon be in the States on leave.

Please give my best regards to the Popenoes, Doc Muller, Ant6nio and the rest, who, together with yourself did so much to make my recent visits so pleasant and profitable.

Most sincere regards,

Gamboa, C.Z.
Jan. 7, 1947

Dear Dr. Standley:

Lou has just written me that you have gone off to Guatemala, but perhaps this will catch you on your return. I got a fleeting look at lake Yohoa, and Siguatepeque after leaving you, and hope to get back for a longer stay some day. It certainly is wonderful country. It is perfectly appalling to think how much of the country between the Guatemalan border and Cocle in Panama has never been so much as seen by a botanist! Perhaps the enclosed photos taken en route from the plane will illustrate my point.

I have been snowed under with things undone since my return, and have done just enough new collecting to never get my head above water. Every hill over 3000 ft. here has something new on it, and some places are still producing novelties after ten years collecting. I get new orchids every time I go out, so it looks like we'll never come to an end on that job.

Most sincere regards,

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND FIELD DRIVE
CHICAGO

September 30, 1940

Dear Mr. Allen:

When I inspected your *Aristolochia* specimen I felt sure I had never seen the species before (I hadn't) and I confidently expected it would be new. However, so far as I can determine, it is exactly *Aristolochia veraguensis* (Klotzsch) Duchartre, of which we have a type photograph. and probably the only collection besides the type. The type was collected in "Veraguas" by Warszewicz, who specialized in orchids and hummingbirds--figurese--and his labels never are dependable, but in this instance probably his locality data are correct.

The 30th I am expecting to leave Chicago for Guatemala. If this winter you wish to send on any specimens, Steyermark will be interested in them, if he isn't completely snowed under. He is making rapid progress with the Central American flora, and already is pretty well acquainted with most of the Guatemalan genera. Almost all his collection is now labeled, so he will be able to begin work on it. Already we or at least I have skimmed a good deal of the cream from it, and a good number of the species are being published upon. Just now I am reading proof for a paper in which will appear descriptions of the new species you sent recently.

Guatemala is a grand place to work in, and if all goes as well as last time, I shall enjoy this winter. Its flora seems inexhaustible, and you can't tell what will appear there next, which is about what may be said regarding Panama. Only in Panama the results are likely to be more startling.

Sincerely yours,

Paul C. Standley

THE PANAMA CANAL
CANAL ZONE
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO FILE

Balboa, Canal Zone,
September 3, 1940.

Dr. Paul C. Standley,
Curator of the Herbarium,
Field Museum of Natural History,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Standley:

By this mail I am sending you a single sheet of a pot Aristolochia which I've been nursing along for what seems years 'n years. Since the fool thing has FINALLY rewarded my efforts with a flower, I'm naturally in somewhat of a dither to know what it is. (You don't have to winse This time, since this pos-a-tiv-uh-lee AINT that big one again.) The present prize package was collected on the trail between El Real and Pinogana in Darien province about two years ago. As you will see by the specimen, it has quite a fancy leaf, making it quite a decorative thing to grow. I have it here in Balboa draped up over the side of a pergola, and think no end of it. The stems are quite corky, and the flowers are produced in clusters of two or three directly from the stem, and within three or four feet of the ground. Around Real it is quite common, and is one of the things that persist for a while in cut over lands. There the corky stems eventually reach the diameter of about an inch or better, and sprawl about on the ground, climbing only by the twining of the upper, and much thinner tendrils.

I want especially to thank you for the very prompt and kindly way in which you handled my recent shipment of treasures.

Most sincerely yours,

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

ROOSEVELT ROAD AND FIELD DRIVE

CHICAGO

August 26, 1940

Dear Mr. Allen:

At last I have got off to you a list of names of the plants that you sent. They are quite a remarkable lot, but that I suppose you know. Although here are only three new species (out of 12 nos. that is really doing pretty well), the collection is more important even than that.

Of course the best of them all is the new member of the "Cyperaceae." That is what I thought it was myself, until I noticed that its fruit was a capsule, and Cyperaceae don't have capsular fruit. Being very busy with a good many things, I turned it over to Steyermark to study. He is very painstaking when it comes to difficult plants, more so than I, and he soon ran it down to the genus *Stegolepis*, which belongs to the family Rapateaceae, no ever recorded before from North America. So far as we can find, no plant of the family has been reported as epiphytic. Most of them grow in the Guianas, especially in such places as Mount Roraima. The find in Panama is certainly a remarkable and quite unexpected one;

The *Magnolia* also is a most distinct one, the most distinct one found thus far in Central America, I should say. All the other three, or rather four, extending from Panama to Guatemala, are quite different as to foliage.

The region of El Valle de Anton must be a quite remarkable one, from the various plants I have seen collected there. I hope that some day you may be able to get flowers of the Rubiaceae *Allenanthus*. However, they are not actually needed to confirm the characters of the genus, but it would be desirable to supply the flower characters for the group.

In about a month now I hope to leave for Guatemala, in fact I plan to sail October 2, and I should be there about seven months, if the Nazis meanwhile don't drive me out. There are plenty of them in Guatemala, but I think there are more quite efficient Guatemalan soldiers, who would greatly enjoy picking them off, or chopping them up with machetes, at least I hope so. All the time I spent in Guatemala, and I often tried drawing the people out, rich and poor, I found only two who said even one good word for the Nazis of Guatemala; two rather silly old ladies at Coban, who suggested I had better hire a Guatemalan chauffeur rather than a Guatemalan one(!), because he probably would be more honrado.

No more for the present, but many thanks for that fine lot of plants. Sincerely yours,

Paul C. Standley
Paul C. Standley.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN
CHICAGO

October 17, 1938

Dear Mr. Allen:

I am glad that the set of the Flora of Costa Rica really did reach you. I don't believe the other set ever was started, but what actually did become of it is still a mystery to me, one of several that never will be cleared up.

Your notes regarding that *Aristolochia* are more than a little interesting. I suppose the plant may prove to be nothing more than *A. grandiflora*, but the dimensions that you give are just about double the normal ones. This species has probably the largest flower of any American plant. In fact, your measurements clinch the title beyond doubt, I should say, unless it should prove that your plant is actually a different species.

Sincerely yours,

Paul W. Standley

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Tropical Station
October 14, 1938

Dear Dr. Standley:

Your letter, and the three parts of the Flora of Costa Rica come during my absence in Darien. You may be sure that they are greatly appreciated, and will be a constant help. Many, many thanks.

I was surprised to learn that anything new turned up in the material from Costa Rica collected last year. All of the localities visited have been worked to death by collectors there. The Eupatoriums are almost as bad as Pipers at that, and in any event, you may be sure I feel highly honored.

The Darien trip had as its objective, among other things, the re-collecting of the big *Aristolochia* found there a couple of years ago. At that time, I found some flowers measuring nearly eight feet in length, that of course including the ovary. Since seeing your new Flora, perhaps it is only an extra large example of *A. grandiflora*. Do they get so large? Those collected this trip were perhaps half developed buds measuring five feet four inches in length.

Darien always leaves one with a rather empty feeling in the stomach. It's such a vast place, and transportation is so slow. Was able to reach Boca de Cupe this time, only to find the Rio Taira not at all reduced in size, as I had hoped. It must have its headwaters away into Colombia.

I wish that I might be with you in Guatemala. It must be a wonderful place to collect, and you will undoubtedly have a most enjoyable time of it. If you run out of things to work on there (which is extremely unlikely) we would be delighted to see you here for awhile.

Most sincerely,

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN
CHICAGO

September 27, 1938

Dear Mr. Allen:

Today I sent off to you the three parts of the Flora of Costa Rica. In this case I do not believe that the mail service is at fault. It still is a mystery to me what became of the copy that I had wrapped for sending to you. As I told you, the package disappeared, but I was sure I had never put any stamps on it.

The last part of the Flora is now in press, and probably will be out without much delay. I have just drawn up a description of your No. 597 from the summit of Poas as a new species, *Eupatorium Allenii*. I dislike naming a new *Eupatorium* when there already are so many in Costa Rica, but your collection I have been quite unable to place with any of the named species.

The middle of November I am expecting to go to Guatemala to spend the winter, probably about five months. I am not expecting to do anything very strenuous, but do hope to get a good collection of plants.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Standley

Tropical Station
September 22, 1936

Dr. Paul C. Standley
Field Museum of Natural History
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Standley:

I'm rather afraid your fears were well founded as to the fate of the copies of the "Flora of Costa Rica", which were bound our way. We haven't quite your faith in the efficiency of the mail service, so have waited a week since receiving your letter, but nothing has arrived.

If we can again impose on your time, we would greatly appreciate it if you could have another set started our way.

Most sincerely yours,

Paul H. Allen

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
ROOSEVELT ROAD AND LAKE MICHIGAN
CHICAGO

September 6, 1938

Dear Mr. Allen:

The other day I sent you, or think I did, copies of the three parts of the Flora of Costa Rica. They come from me directly, and I am glad to send them where they will be useful. Mrs. Davidson has turned up so many Costa Rican species in Chiriqui, that I can expect almost anything there.

Please let me know whether you do or do not receive the publications, sent in two packages. They were wrapped and addressed, but disappeared rather mysteriously from my office, and I did not think that I had stamped them. They should reach you at the same time as this letter, or even before. I have a feeling that they may have gone into the mail without any stamps! If they do not reach you, I shall see that further copies are sent.

Sincerely yours,

Paul C. Standley
Paul C. Standley

Tropical Station
August 25, 1938

Dr. Paul C. Standley
Field Museum of Natural History
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Standley:

If the supply has not been already exhausted,

I should like very much to have a copy of your recent 'Flora of Costa Rica'. Since the Flora of the Canal Zone covers lowland only, we are rather at a loss to know if material collected in Chiriqui or El Valle may or may not prove interesting when submitted to critical study. If we had something to go on for the highlands, I believe we might be able to improve the quality of our collections.

As you probably know, Dr. Woodson and Russell Seibert spent the summer here making a plant collection. The majority are from Chiriqui, and we hope that some of the things prove of interest when you receive them.

Will you please have any charges on the above mentioned copies billed direct to the Tropical Station rather than to St. Louis.

Most sincerely yours,

Paul H. Allen