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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.

SMITH, C. P.

From Fogg

February 8, 1949

Dr. Charles Piper Smith,
Box 410,
Saratoga, California.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Two of the men in our Department of Chemistry have been working for a number of years on alkaloids. During the course of their studies they have become keenly interested in a species of *Lupinus* which was collected and sent to them from near Salina, Utah. Although tentatively identified as *L. spathulatus*, the alkaloid which they have extracted from mass collections of this species is so different from the spathulatin earlier isolated and described by Dr. Couch as to cast serious doubt on the taxonomic identity of their species.

Apparently this problem has been referred to someone in the Bureau of Plant Industry who has suggested first that the species with which our men are working might be *L. ornatus*, and later *L. merianthus* - a name unknown to me. I am therefore taking the liberty of inquiring whether you would be willing to examine a herbarium specimen of the material in question so that we might have the benefit of your decision concerning its identity. I am well aware that in a number of instances the work of the organic chemist has pointed the way to a re-interpretation of taxonomic entities and it is my hope that because the alkaloid in question is strikingly different from those previously described in this genus, we may here have another example of the manner in which the study of a physiological product can assist those who are working with morphological characters.

If you are willing to examine this specimen, I shall forward it to you promptly.

Sincerely yours,

Professor of Botany

SPECIES LUPINORUM

Charles Piper Smith
 Saratoga, California

P.O. Box 102
 Cupertino

1949 mar 10

Dr. John M. Fogg Jr.
 Vice Provost
 University of Pennsylvania

Re your letter of 8 Feb 1949

Re *Lupinus ornatus* Dougl.

I have studied and photographed the type of this species at Cambridge, England (Lindley Herbarium). Weiser, Washington county, Idaho, is the locality farthest eastward from which I have seen specimens. Thus I do not know it from Utah.

Re *L. myrianthus* Greene 1900, Pittonia 4:132 (or near that page). Gunnison county is the type-region (Colorado). I have collected it there and in two or more of the nearby counties. I think I have seen nothing like it from Utah.

Re *L. spathulatus* Rydberg 1902.

I have seen and photographed Rydberg's type of this. I have collected it in two or three of Utah's counties and have two or more good specimens from Sevier county.

I have a special box for my lupines from Sevier county, 25 or more specimens, mostly collected by Tidestrom, Eggleston, and A.B. Clawson (Bur. Animal Industry -- see U.S.D.A. Bull. 405).

Re *L. marianus* Rydberg 1907. (Bull. Torr. Club. 34:41).

I have collected this at Rydberg's type-locality near Marysville. This is also found in Sevier county. The flowers are very different from those of *L. spathulatus*; but the leaves from the upper part of the stem could perhaps be mistaken for those of *L. spathulatus*: especially if the collector of the material used for your men's chemical study was not collected by an especially good lupine-wise botanist. "Seems beebein", however, and I hope I can help you; from the standpoint of the "poor-little-Disparaged-morphologist". If your herbarium material includes a sample which I may retain, I will be glad to have same. But if your material which you would send is necessary for your own records, I will return same for your future needs. I have not yet determined all of the specimens in my "Sevier Box"; but I should be able to tell you whether the material you submit is or is not *L. spathulatus*.

Sincerely

Charles Piper Smith

Charles Piper Smith

Sent by
 call: Dr. W.T. Huffman
 Salina exp. Sta.

from Fogg

March 16, 1949

Dr. Charles Piper Smith,
P. O. Box 102,
Cupertino, California.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 10th in response to my query concerning Lupinus.

It is extremely interesting to have your comments on L. ornatus and L. myrianthus, for although I am certainly no authority on this genus, I did not believe that the specimen in question could be referred to either of those species.

Our chemists are convinced that the plant which they have from Utah does not belong to L. spathulatus, although their conviction is based entirely upon their study of alkaloids. This leaves L. myrianthus as a possible loophole and under separate cover I am forwarding to you a specimen in order that you may determine whether it is indeed a representative of that species. Since this plant is a duplicate, you are entirely welcome to retain it for your own herbarium. I am only sorry that we have not more definite information concerning the collector and the exact locality and date. All that my colleagues know is that the plant was collected by a member of the Salina Experiment Station in Utah and was forwarded to them by Dr. W. T. Huffman, who apparently had someone else collect it. If, upon examination, this appears to you to be an interesting record, we shall make every effort this coming season to secure further details concerning its occurrence.

I am indeed grateful to you for your willingness to examine this specimen and shall await your decision with a great deal of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Professor of Botany

SPECIES LUPINORUM
Charles Piper Smith
Saratoga, California

P.O.Box 102 1949 apr 2
Cupertino

Dr. John M. Fogg Jr.
Univ. of Penn.
Philadelphia 4

Greetings:

Your letter of March 16 and the specimen of lupine from Sevier county, Utah are now before me. The specimen is clearly *L. sericeus* Pursh as represented in the mountains of Utah, at least about Colton, Soldier Summit, and Park City plus the upper Provo River valley - except that the specimen here concerned has ^{the} ~~to~~ upper surface of the leaflets subsericeous to glabrous for the oldest leaves. This one has variation points to relationship with *L. marianus* Rydb., which ^{has} the leaves scattered on scattered stems, leaflets green and subsericeous below, glabrate or glabrous above. From my specimens I expect that marianus is common in the Fish Lake Natl. Forest, near Salina.

If you happen to secure name of collector and date of collection, I will be glad to add such information to my label.

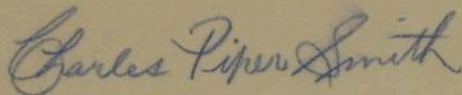
If the chemical formula for the alkaloid concerned is not an "FBI" unmentionable, I would also appreciate placing same on the label.

I enclose a sheet from Species Lupinorum, which sheet may perhaps register some slight interest with you or someone in your "Science Group".

Thanking you for the chance to focus my attention on this problem, (it interests me greatly), I am

Sincerely yours

Charles Piper Smith



From Fogg

April 19, 1949

Dr. Charles Piper Smith,
P. O. Box 102,
Cupertino, California.

Dear Dr. Smith:

We are indeed grateful to you for your recent letter containing the identification of Lupinus sericeus. This information is of great interest to my colleagues in the Department of Chemistry and will be incorporated, along with an acknowledgment to you, in their forthcoming publication on the alkaloid which has been extracted from this species.

As I told you in my earlier letter, we shall do our best to see that material of this species is collected again with adequate information concerning its mode of occurrence. I hope, therefore, to be able to submit better and fully documented material during the coming growing season.

With many thanks and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Professor of Botany

UNIVERSITY INTRAMURAL CORRESPONDENCE

April 19, 1949

Dr. John M. Fogg, Jr., Vice-Provoost
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Dear Dr. Fogg:

I am returning to you herewith the two letters which Dr. Charles Piper Smith wrote to you concerning the botanical classification of a species of lupine from Utah as Lupinus sericeus Pursh.

Mr. Eric Martin and I appreciate greatly the trouble you have taken with the problem of classification of our specimens of plants, and thank you most sincerely for your help.

We took notes on Dr. Smith's statements concerning the differences among the various species. Will you mind, and do you think Dr. Smith would mind, if we quote directly from his comments in papers which we submit to the chemical journals? It seemed to me that if we do publish such information we should clear the statement with Dr. Smith and get his permission specifically. We would welcome your advice on this matter.

It is interesting that in 1934 a government scientist, A. B. Clawson, collected a specimen of "Lupinus sericeus Pursh" near Meeker, Colorado. The plant was classified as such by C. P. Smith. James F. Couch made a study of the alkaloids in the specimen and isolated one new and one previously known compound, neither of which we found in our material. Couch noted in his paper in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, 62, 554 (1940), that the alkaloidal residue gave a negative Grant color test; the new alkaloid which we found as the major component of our plant material responds sensitively to the Grant test. It thus appears that the two samples which were both classified by Dr. Smith as L. sericeus Pursh contain quite different nitrogenous bases. Do you think it likely that specimens of the same species gathered in different localities could differ so much in their chemical constituents? J. F. Couch reported in another paper (J. Am. Chem. Soc., 61, 1523 (1939)) the investigation of a specimen of lupine collected in 1930 north of Klamath Falls, Oregon, and classified by W. W. Eggleston of the Bureau of Plant Industry as Lupinus sericeus var. flexuosus C. P. Smith. Dr. Couch found that the alkaloid of this latter specimen was different from that in the specimen from Meeker, Colorado. It was also different from any of the substances which we isolated from our specimen.

Dr. John M. Fogg, Jr.

-2-

April 19, 1949

You can see that we are still somewhat baffled as to what we should publish regarding the botanical classification of our Utah material. We decided to dodge the problem of new alkaloid names based on species names, and have selected the non-committal names, spartalupine and spartalupanine, to suggest the relationships of our new bases to the important old alkaloid, sparteine, and the genus.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Carmack

Marvin Carmack

enclosure

548 Species Lupinorum March 1946

P3b — *Aduncus-helleri* plus. Abundant in northern New Mexico thinning out northward to Montana and Idaho, westward to Oregon and Nevada. Perhaps one in California.

spathulatus P3c — *Parviflorus-argenteus* plus. Abundant Montana to New Mexico, westward to eastern Oregon, Nevada, and Arizona. One in northern California.

P3d — *Ingratus-laxispicatus* plus. Also abundant over much of the range of P3c.

P3e — *Sulphureus-caudatus* plus. Still more abundant and spread over the same territory as P3c and P3d. Apt to dominate high alpine bare peaks.

P3f — *Laxiflorus* plus. Common in the Cascade-Sierra elevations, scattered eastward to Gallatin County, Montana, and Mt. Ibabah, Utah. If the petals of your plant have grown a mustache, or the reflexed banner falls in its duty to cover the upper calyx-lip, try to locate a name for your specimen in this group.

P3g — *Leucophyllus* plus. Dry areas of the Pacific drainage from Colusa and Trinity counties, California, and Josephine County, Oregon, to headquarters of the Missouri in Gallatin County, Montana. We are now dubious about including *L. peirsonii* Mason, of Los Angeles and Kern Counties, California, in this group (Abrams, Ill. Flora 2:502 — 1944).

sericeus P4 — *Sericeus-albifrons* complex. We have recently made a few comments about this group (Sp. Lup. 510). The albifrons series of variations are abundant in California and extend into the western valleys of Oregon to Oregon City, and to the Yakama region of Washington, including Pasco. The sericeus series is a more massive assemblage of variations, abundant from southern British Columbia to Colorado, northern Coconino County, Arizona, with isolated islands such as the White and Sacramento Mountains of New Mexico, Rubio in Chihuahua, Mexico, Inyo County California, Mt. Rose, Washoe County, Nevada, etc.

P5 — *Arboreus* complex. SE Vancouver Island to southern California, along the coast, with strong variations up the Columbia to the Blue Mountains of Washington and Oregon. Perhaps some species from farther east will be included here.

P6 — *Albicaulis* complex. Abundant, Vancouver Island to northern Lower California, hardly east of California, Oregon, and Washington, except in Nevada in the Tahoe region. Perhaps we should say, not east of the eastern slopes of the Cascade-Sierra elevations.

P7 — *Latifolius* complex. With the same range as P6, except for an isolated island about Phoenix, Arizona.

P8 — *Arcticus-wyethii* complex. Common to abundant, Yukon to Colorado, central Utah, the central Sierras. Few leaved, long-petioled, plants of snow-bank-areas, blooming soon after the snows melt, seeding, and dying back to the ground level early in the season.

P9 — *Polyphyllus* complex. Wet-ground, stout-stemmed, leaves few and long-petioled. Coastal British Columbia to Santa Cruz and Fresno Counties, California; rare east of the Cascades except at Leavenworth, Washington, and at the Klamath Agency region of Oregon, speaking of *L. polyphyllus* Lindley. Represented by *L. burkei* from eastern Oregon and Washington to central Montana.

P10 — *Magnificus* complex. Apparently confined to Inyo County, California.

P11 — *Perennis* complex. *L. perennis* is in sandy places, Ontario and Maine to Florida and Mississippi. *L. plattensis* occurs on the plains just east of the Rockies of Wyoming, Colorado, and north-eastern New Mexico. South-western Colorado has *L.*

May 30, 1949

Dr. Charles Piper Smith,
P.O. Box 102,
Cupertino, California.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Just back from a whirlwind trip to California during the course of which, according to my road map, I must have flown over your house, I find a slight complication on the Lupinus front. Here is the situation:

In 1934 a government scientist, A. B. Clawson, collected near Meeker, Colorado, a specimen which was identified by you as L. sericeus. Dr. James F. Couch made a study of the alkaloids of this specimen and isolated two compounds (one of them new), neither of which is the same as the one which my colleagues have discovered in the specimen which you so kindly identified from Sevier County, Utah, a few weeks ago. Thus it appears that the two specimens identified by you as sericeus contain quite different nitrogenous bases. This, of course, may mean that the same species gathered in different localities, namely Colorado and Utah, differ radically in their chemical constituents. On the other hand, it may mean that we are dealing here with different genetic entities.

In a later paper Dr. Couch reported on his work with a Lupine collected in 1930 north of Klamath Falls, Oregon. This specimen was identified by W. W. Eggleston as L. sericeus var. flexuosus C. P. Smith. Couch found that the alkaloid of his Oregon specimen differed from that of the Meeker, Colorado, plant, and my friends tell me that it also differs from the substances which they isolated from the Utah plant.

I am reluctant to impose still further upon your good nature but the question here raised is such an interesting one that I wonder whether you would be willing to compare our Utah specimen again with the ones from Colorado and Oregon, of which I assume you have sheets in your own herbarium. My friends here are preparing an article for publication in the Journal of Organic Chemistry and would like to be able to make some statement concerning the identity of their material. They would be grateful if you would permit them either to quote from your letter to me of April 2nd, in which you say, "The specimen is

May 30, 1949

clearly *L. sericeus* Pursh as represented in the mountains of Utah, etc.," or, even better, to have you submit a new statement based upon your re-examination of the specimens involved in this problem.

I am not, of course, a physiologist, but such knowledge as I have of the subject leads me to doubt whether the same species, even growing under different environmental conditions, would develop alkaloids of such widely varying nature. I am inclined to believe that there are genetic differences here which may be too subtle to be detected on morphological grounds. I suppose the only sure method of arriving at an answer to this question is to secure seeds from the three different localities, grow them under uniform conditions, which we might do here in our greenhouse, and then make a comparative study of the alkaloids which they contain. Personally, while I would expect variations in the amounts of alkaloids developed in the same species grown under different conditions, I would not expect entirely unrelated alkaloids to be synthesized.

It seems to me that we have here a very interesting problem and I desire to say again that we are deeply indebted to you for the attention which you have given to it and to repeat that a real effort will be made to secure additional material of the Utah plant this coming season.

Sincerely yours,

John M. Fogg, Jr.,
Professor of Botany

P.O.Box 102 1949 June 16
Cupertino

Dr. John M. Fogg Jr., Univ. Peann., Philadelphia

Please excuse the condensed form of this reply. I was in a heavy case of pleurisy (my first), which almost drove me crazy, when yours of the 30th., last, arrived. I have read same several times and have much to say in reply. Please halt and catch your breath several times before you let your "chemico" use my name in connection with my recent use of the name *L. sericeus* for your Utah-Sevier plant recently sent to me. No published use of my name in connection with that case just yet; pretty please. Give me some more time.

Why? "The Sericeus Complex" is a cyclone and perhaps I will not be able to live long enough to clean up the mess to my own satisfaction. Its spread is from southern Yukon thru B.C., Wash., Idaho, Mont., Wyo., Nev., Colo., New Mex., and Ariz. to Chihuahua in Mexico. I have, since 1944 been trying to get started at cleaning-up the group for Idaho. I now have 12 boxes (perhaps fully 150 numbers of very diverse entities) waiting to get another start upon the job.

Re. A.B. Clawson and Meeker, Colorado. I have just two specimens ?? from Rio Blanco county, Colo. These are (or were): Clawson 34-144 roadside, 8 miles north of Meeker; Clawson 34-145 Paul Jensen's ranch, 11 miles north of Meeker. BUT::: Bois telearia Riley visited these specimens (plus hundreds of others) during the interim between my leaving San Jose in 1936 and getting my new lab settled two years later on. NOW::: all that is left of Clawsons' 145 is the label, his 144 in fair shape except for the petals being practically spent. WHICH NUMBER did Couch use? One or both? Does his publication tell? Where was the paper published? The foliage still says (34-144) "*Sericeus Complex*". The remnants of petals keep their secret. Can we find someone who may be able to recollect herbarium material from each of the two locations; - and keep them separate? Or has Couch check-specimens cached in some herbarium?

Re. SERICEUS and Klamath county, Oregon. I have six boxes of lupines from this county: several collectors specimens represent^{ed} and perhaps 30 to 40 of my own numbers. Yesterday I reviewed all the material in these boxes and failed to note a single one of P 4a Sericeus Complex in the lot. Will look again, however. (Recess) ed

My application gave out completely here and I had to stop and rest. I have since gone thru the P 6 (formosus series) and find nothing that I could conceive as in error placed by Eggleston in *sericeus*. However, in P 3e (Sulphureus-Caudatus Complex) is a specimen, Aplegate 3671, 1923 Jul 22, Lower Williamson River valley, Klamath Co., sagebrush flat, which (except for the fact that the flowers are only 7-8 mm. long) might be confused with a *sericeus* plant. This P 3e group, by the way, is *Sericeus*'s principal racing mate for whorlwind complexity and great geographical distribution; but I am convinced that it will yield to more ready handling and produce more A L C O L O I D S for the chemicos' series.

I will have more to say in a letter to follow.

Sincerely yours

Charles Piper Smith

Charles Piper Smith

From Fagg

June 22, 1949

Dr. Charles Piper Smith,
P.O. Box 102,
Cupertino, California.

Dear Dr. Smith:

Many thanks for your splendid letter of June 16th. You may rely upon it that I shall forestall any use of your name in the publication of our Lupine material. As a matter of fact, the results of my chemist friends are being held up for further study and although one section of this work has been presented in the form of a doctoral dissertation, the full account of the experiments will not appear for several months.

I am extremely grateful to you for all the trouble which you have taken in this matter and hope that you can keep me informed as to future developments. Dr. Martin, who has been conducting these analyses on alkaloids, expects to be in Utah this summer and will attempt to visit the locality where the material which was sent to you was collected. I hope by autumn, then, we will have better evidence to present, and in fact, it is even our intention to attempt to grow seeds of this species in our greenhouses here in order to see what type of alkaloid is produced under controlled soil conditions. I suspect this is a tricky business for I know that frequently it is difficult, if not impossible, to grow western species here, even in the greenhouse.

Sincerely yours,

Professor of Botany

SPECIES LUPINORUM
Charles Piper Smith
~~San Diego~~, California

P.O.Box 102 1949 jun 23
Cupertino

Dr. John M. Fogg Jr.
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia 4

Greetings:

Mailing my letter of the 16th., I went on to Stanford University, Chemistry Dept. Library, and dug into the old files of the Jour.Amer. Chem.Soc. for what I could find of Dr. Couch's Lupine Studies (VIII, etc.). Found only a few, but took notes and now have two papers completed for Species Lupinorum, Signature 38, - which I hope to be able to get out in August. These two papers have the common title, "Lupines and Poisons - Review One (Two). One covers his papers VIII and IX, the other, XIII and XV. I hope you and your colleagues will consider these "reviews" carefully (when you get them). They have depth; at least I think so.

I note in your first paragraph, last letter, "I find a slight compli-cation on the Lupine front." I do not think it slight, but very serious.

Following the above mentioned two "Couch papers - reviews", will be a short paper, "L. leucophyllus in Utah". I suggest that you read this carefully, and between the lines.

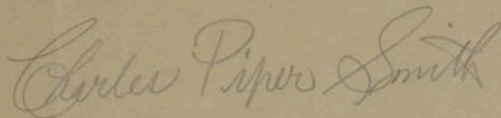
I have your Salina (Exp.Sta.) specimen laid out for drawing up a description. Since it has no handle (such as Clawson 43-175), I have it tentatively labelled "ALIMARIANUS". I do not expect to have to describe and publish it as a new species, but it often helps to have a description in comparing closely related material that is puzzling; and the Sevier county material which I have very confusing, mostly unsatisfactory specimens, - marianus, barbiger, etc. etc.

Two years ago, A.O.Garrett, of Salt Lake City, sent me a bundle of lupines to name and return, a few duplicates. The Sevier county material was the most interesting lot and I prepared a preliminary paper, citing his specimens and describing (as new species) three of his perennials from the south end of Fish Lake and Fish Lake canyon. This calls Couch's "Lupine Studies" XII into the picture, as his work reported in that paper concerns two of Clawson's unnumbered collections (1932 8 14, which I named L. laxus) and (1934 7 12, which he says I named L. leucopsis var. ined.) I have duplicate of the first mentioned; but not the second --- and that might be interesting in connection with your "still-in-the-shadows" specimen.

However, I hope to have definite results on your "alimarianus" settled and reported to you within a week; my Nemesis keeping out of the case.

Again, sincerely yours

Charles Piper Smith



May 10, 1950

Dr. Charles Piper Smith,
P.O. Box 102,
Cupertino, California

Dear Dr. Smith:

You may recall that somewhat over a year ago you very kindly devoted your attention to a Lupine problem which was a matter of concern to a couple of men in our Department of Chemistry. At that time I sent you a specimen collected near Salina, Utah, by Dr. W. T. Huffman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Salt Lake City. In my letter to you dated June 22, 1949, I stated that Dr. Martin, one of our chemists, was hoping to secure additional material of this species from the Salina locality during the course of the summer. Dr. Martin was unable to carry out this plan, but Dr. Huffman, who made the original collections, kindly revisited the station and has submitted fresh material of the plant in question.

Under separate cover I am sending you three sheets of Dr. Huffman's 1949 collecting. Two of these were collected on July 18th; the third on August 5th. Unfortunately Dr. Huffman has not submitted labels, but at least you have his name, the locality and the dates of the three collections.

I hope that this new material may throw some light upon the identification of this species and I shall be glad to know whether you feel that it falls within the limits of L. sericeus or whether it conforms to what you are tentatively calling alimarianus.

With warm personal regards and the hope that you are enjoying excellent health, I am

Sincerely yours,

Professor of Botany

SPECIES LUPINORUM
Charles Piper Smith
Saratoga, California

Cupertino P.O.Box 102 1950 oct 26

Re. your letter of May 10, 1950.

I am suspicious that I did not acknowledge your letter and 3 specimens sent last May; but I did open the package, examine the plants and say to myself, with consternation, that three distinct entities were represented. I then turned to get out your specimen of 1949, correspondence filed with same, and check the four plants. I have 16 boxes assigned to Utah lupines, one of which concerns Sevier County only. More consternation! Said plant plus was not therein; so I went thru the remaining 15 boxes with the same result. Hours of concentration - Nix.

However: After sending my report (probably dated Jun 49), I turned to the mass of Idaho SERICEOIDS and keyed them out, by counties, but was then so tired, another sick spell took hold and I did not get another start until 1950 sep 25, just about a month ago, on the many lupine problems now stagnant. That day I rolled out 2 descriptions and kept going until four departmental papers were completed and typed (Killips Colombian deal). Some 8 or 10 other short papers (descriptions concerned) have been completed. And then I, your Salina tackled job and it is now finished and typed (Paper 96, Utah 5, Sevier I). Again I searched for your 1949 specimen plus; but found only the empty rappings in which the sample came, the envelope ~~dated 1949~~ error, but yet no plant. So I went ahead and : ***

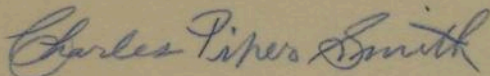
As to your trio, no two are alike. From my Sevier County box I extract four sheets. Still no two alike, in the quartet. And still, no two alike in the septet. Hence seven descriptions, seven new names. Boomerang!!! Now where do I come in? You come in? Did Dr. Huffman send you two or three bundles for chemical analysis? Did your men mix the two or three lots? Two of my "species" are from vicinity of Brown's Hole (I do not find it on any of my maps). But the other five are from ~~from~~ just "Salina Experiment Station" -- a matter of acres or Sq. Miles ?? I may be a "splitter"; but I refuse to be a LUMPER.

I
Dr. Huffman's # 49-7 covers two specimens which separate by (A) and (B). Did he or you select the two to send me? The August plant is numbered 49-9. None of these seven can I refer to L. marianus Rydb. 1907. Nor do any check with L. barbiger Watson 1873; nor L. comatus Rydb. 1903. L. marianus has its own paper (Piute One), which please note when the published papers reach you. The new names I will furnish to you after the Signature concerned is in the printer's hands. But there must be three names.

Woopee! It certainly sad is.

Sincerely

Charles Piper Smith



TO
Dr. John M. Hogg Jr.
Univ. Penn. Phila.

SPECIES LUPINORUM

Saratoga - California
P.O.Box 531
1952 nov 26

Dr. John M. Fogg, Jr.
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia 4
Pa.

After some 18 months of unintentional neglect, I have uncovered an envelope addressed and prepared to send you a copy of my Signature Forty of Species Lupinorum containing a published report on the Sericeoid lupines sent by you from the Salina Experiment Station area - for my determinations. Perhaps I did send you a copy of said sig., but I doubt it. However, please turn to page 692 and follow Paper 95 thru to page 698. Also note ppp 669-719-720.

Should you not have a complete set of Species Lupinorum on the shelves of either your University General Library, or the Botany Department Library???? If you can interest your ~~Street~~ Librarian, have him (or her) contact
Serial Stechert-Hafner Inc.
31 East Tenth Street
New York 3 - N.Y.

Will be much interested in anything, no mater how superficial, about the result of your chemists with the alkaloid found in their work with the Salina Exper. Station sericeoids.

Sincerely

Charles Piper Smith

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