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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.

Cali, 19 Octubre 1987

Doctor
H.T. CLIFFORD
Dept. of Botany
University of Queensland
St. Lucia
Australia 4067

Dear Dr. Clifford:

It was very nice to know about you.

According with you letter of september 21, which took almost 3 weeks to arrive, I understood you need a etymological help with chibcha languages, because we don't have "chibka" languages.

I was asking a some antropologist friends and they gave me the following bibliography which can help us to find some names:

a) Lugo, Fray Bernardo de. Gramatica en la lengua general del Nuevo Reino llamada mosca. Compuesta por el P. Fray Bernardo de Lugo, predicador general de la Orden de Predicadores y catedratico da la dicha lengua, en el convento del Rosario de la Ciudad de Santa Fé, Madrid, Bernardino de Guzman, 1619.

b) Acosta Ortégón, Joaquín. El idioma Chibcha o aborigen de Cundinamarca, Bogotá, Imprenta del Departamento, 1938.

The second one is almost a copy of the firts one because the 1619 book is very difficult to find.

c) Adam, Lucien. De la langue chibcha, en Études sur six langues américaines: dakota, chibcha, nahiatl, kechua, quiché, maya. Paris, Maisonneuve et Cie. Libraires-éditeurs, 1978, pags. 29-63.

d) Lucena Salmoral, Manuel. Gramatica chibcha del s. XVII, en Revista Colombiana de antropologia, vol. XIII, Bogotá. mprensa Nacional, 1967, pags. 31-96 y vol. XIV, Bogotá, Imprenta Nacional, 1970, pags. 201-220.

e) Uricoechea, Ezequiel. Gramatica, Vocabulario, catecismo y confesionario de la lengua chibcha. Según antiguo manuscritos anonimos e ineditos, aumentados y corregidos. Paris, Maisonneuve, Libreros-editores, 1871.

I know it is almost impossible for you to get this bibliography so that I am searching with my friends in orden to find the meaning of "guadua" and "ichu".

About "guadua" I found in Recursos Naturales y Plantas Utiles en Colombia- Aspectos Historicos" by Victor M. Patiño that this word doesn't have a known origen and maybe it is from Venezuela. There are different names for "guadua" in other regions and amerindians languages like:

"Tocora" y "tupa" in Aymará.

"Tacuara" o "Taquara" in Tupí-guaraní.

"Taboca" in Omagua, dialect from Tupí.

"Marona" in East Perú.

"Kici" in Cocoma.

"Kingü" in Jibaro.

"Uruche" o "Uruc-ché" in Tamanaco.

"Rappu" in Esequibo.

"Kuamuta" in Caribé and Guaraúno.

"Kaikara" in Macusi

"Suko" in Miskito and Sumu.

Anyway, I though you can write Dr. Oscar Tovar in Perú asking about "ichu" or "Peccoy" (Peruvian name) because he has been working a lot with Stipa ichu and may be he knows the etymology. His address is: Museo de Historia Natural "Javier Prado", Apartado Aéreo 11434, Lima 14, Perú.

Thank you for your appreciation about Alvimia paper.

I am looking forward to help you, so any thing that you need and I can do for you, please let me know.

I will write you again as soon as I know something new.

Sincerely,

Ximena

Ximena Londoño
INCIVA
A.A. 5860
Cali, Colombia

Dear Ximena,
Thank you for your reference to the Chibcha languages. Early next year I will be in London for a month and may there be access at least to the book by L. Adam - De la langue chibcha.

With kindest regards
yours sincerely

1455

1 February, 1988

Director,
Herbario Nacional Colombiano,
Instituto de Ciencias Naturales,
Museo de Historia Natural,
Universidad Nacional,
Apartado 7495, *onal*
BOGOTA,
COLOMBIA.

Dear Prof. Pinto,

I am preparing an etymological dictionary of the grasses and would welcome your assistance with the following problem.

Guada is a latinized version of the vernacular name applied to some bamboo species in Colombia. Can you tell me the name of the language concerned, the spelling in that language and the meaning of the word?

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

H.T. CLIFFORD,
Professor of Botany

2 copies

Dear Prof. Pinto, Thank you for your reply to my letter concerning Guadua. I expect that by now you have received my second letter written a little more than a month later. In writing the second time I anticipated my first letter to have gone astray having apologized for bothering you ~~the~~ twice ~~second time~~.
With kind regards
Yours sincerely
H.T.C.



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA

Bogotá, marzo 2 de 1988

DEPENDENCIA

Doctor
H.T. CLIFFORD
Profesor de Botánica
Department of Botany
University of Queensland
St. Lucia, Queensland
Australia 4067

OFICIO No.

Apreciado Doctor:

Reciba mi cordial saludo.

Respecto a su consulta sobre el origen de la etimología de la palabra Guadua ésta parece pertenecer a la familia lingüística Chibcha.

En todo caso cuando Humboldt y Bonpland la utilizaron en 1808.

Humb. A. & A. Bonpl. Pls. equinoxiales 1: 69, 70. 1808.

pag. 69 "Habitat in regionibus Americae calidis ubi Guadua ab incolis vocatur; unde nomen specificum".

pag. 70 "C'est surtout dans la montagne de Quindiu que croit le Bam busaguadua".

Ya era utilizada en todo el país como nombre vulgar GUADUA o GUA-DUBA, lo que indica que los Españoles la habían extendido por todo el territorio de la Nueva Granada (hoy Colombia), tanto más que en el Quindío, lugar del tipo y donde, aún hoy, es muy abundante no hubo ni hay grupos indígenas de la familia lingüística Chibcha.

Espero que estos datos le sean útiles.

Atentamente,

POLIDORO PINTO ESCOBAR

7 March, 1988

Director,
Herbario Nacional Colombiano,
Instituto de Ciencias Naturales,
Museo de Historia Natural,
Universidad Nacional, (COL),
Apartado 7495,
Bogotá,
COLOMBIA.

Dear Dr. Pinto,

I am writing an etymological dictionary of the grasses and would be grateful for your assistance with the following enquiry.

The genera *Guadua* and *Chusquea* are latinized versions of the vernacular names applied to certain of their species in Colombia.

Are you aware of the meaning of these words? From what language or dialect do they come?

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,


H.T. CLIFFORD,
Professor of Botany

P.S. I read but do not write Spanish and so apologize for writing English.



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA

Bogotá, marzo 18 de 1988

DEPENDENCIA

Señor Doctor
H.T. CLIFFORD
Department of Botany
St. Lucia, Queensland
Australia 4067

OFICIO No.

Apreciado Doctor Clifford:

En días pasados dí respuesta a su carta del 10. de febrero en que averiguabas sobre la etimología del género Guadua.

Hoy doy respuesta a su atenta carta del 7 de marzo sobre Guadua y Chusquea.

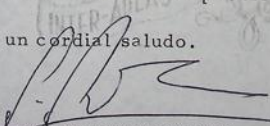
Como entretanto recordé que yo tenía un trabajo: Pinto, P. Lista de - Nombres Vernáculos de las Gramíneas Colombianas. Bol.Soc.Argentina de Bot. 12: 253-267.1968, del cual no me acordaba, hoy le transcribo lo pertinente.

Chusquea = "Chusque (v. Chibcha: chusquy = caña [Lugo]) m. Chusquea spp."

Guadua = "Guadua (v. Chibcha Gua-uba = flor de agua; uba = flor). f. Guadua spp."

Ojalá esto le resuelva el problema.

Reciba un cordial saludo.


POLIDORO PINTO ESCOBAR
Profesor Titular
Instituto de Ciencias Naturales -
Museo de Historia Natural

23 March, 1988

Director,
Herbario Nacional Colombiano,
Instituto de Ciencias Naturales,
Museo de Historia Natural,
Universidad Nacional,
Apartado 7495,
BOGOTÁ,
COLOMBIA.

Dear Prof. Pinto,

Thank you for your reply to my letter concerning *Guadua*. I expect that by now you have received my second letter written a little more than a month later. In writing the second time, I anticipated my first letter to have gone astray.

I apologize for having bothered you twice.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

H.T. CLIFFORD,
Professor of Botany

1 March, 1988

Director and Curator,
Museo Nacional Herbario de Historia Natural de Montevideo,
Casilla de Correo 399,
Montevideo,
URAGUAY.

Dear Dr. Osorio,

I am preparing an etymological dictionary of the generic and specific names of grasses. Amongst the names for which I have only incomplete information is *Chloris cantori*.

The species is named in honor of C.B. Cantor. Can you supply the following information?

1. The personal names corresponding to the initials C and B.
2. Year of birth and, if deceased, year of death.
3. Botanical interest - collector, professional taxonomist, amateur taxonomist etc.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD,
Professor of Botany

P.S. I read Spanish but am unable to write in that language and so apologise for writing in English.

H.T.

Dear Dr. Osorio, Thank you for your prompt reply to my letter asking for information about C.B. Cantora.
with kind regards
Yours sincerely
H.T.



MUSEO NACIONAL DE HISTORIA NATURAL
DIRECCION

Casilla de Correo 399
Montevideo - Uruguay

Montevideo 10 III 1988.

Prof. H. T. Clifford.
Dept. of Botany.
University of Queensland.
St. Lucia Queensland.
Australia 4067.

De mi mayor consideración:

Mucho agradezco su atenta carta fechada 1.III.1988 así como su amable solicitud. No he encontrado en la bibliografía de Uruguay y países vecinos un Chloris cantori. Pienso que puede ser una especie nuestra llamada Chloris canterae Arech. dedicada a un naturalista nuestro llamado Cornelio B. Cantera. Le adjunto la descripción original del Chloris canterae publicada por José Arechavaleta en su obra "Las Gramíneas uruguayas" en el año 1894 pgs. 325-326. Le adjunto una biografía de Cornelio B. Cantera publicada por José Arechavaleta en su trabajo "Naturalistas en el Uruguay" en la Revista Histórica de la Universidad, Montevideo, Uruguay, Vol. I, pgs. 478-506, Diciembre 1907. No he podido encontrar en ningún lado cual es el nombre que corresponde a la abreviatura B. Espero que se trate del mismo vegetal y que los datos adjuntos le sean de utilidad. Quedo atentamente a sus órdenes para cualquier tipo de información que Ud. estime necesaria

Héctor S. Osorio

Héctor S. Osorio.
Departamento de Botánica.
Museo Nacional de Historia Natural.
Casilla de Correo 399.
Montevideo URUGUAY.

23 March, 1988

Director and Curator,
Museo Nacional Herbario de Historia Natural de Montevideo,
Casilla de Correo 399,
Montevideo,
URAGUAY.

Dear Dr. Osorio,

Thank you for your prompt reply to my letter asking for information
about C.B. Cantera.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

H.T. CLIFFORD,
Professor of Botany

2 March, 1988

Dear Doctor,

Please receive my sincerest greetings.

With regard to your request for information about the etymology of the word 'Guadua', it seems to belong to the Chibcha linguistic family.

It was used by Humboldt and Bonpland in 1808.

Reference; (latin) Sorry, Trevor, my latin is too rusty ~~for~~
p. 69 for this one.

p. 70. "It is chiefly in the mountains of Quindiu that the
Bambusaguadua grows"

It was utilized throughout the country under the vulgar or common name, 'Guadua' or 'Guaduba' which indicates that the Spanish had spread it throughout the territory of New Granada (today, Colombia) much beyond its 'type' place, Quindío, so that today it is very abundant in places where there has never been nor are there presently indigenous groups of people belonging to the Chibcha linguistic family.

I hope this information will be useful to you.

Sincerely,

Trevor - Please find attached the usual bill for services rendered.

Best wishes,

Margaret -

14 March, 1988

Director, Herbarium,
Department of Biology,
University of Guyana,
Trikeyen, Greater Georgetown,
GUYANA.

Dear Dr. Singh,

I am writing an etymological dictionary of the grasses and would be grateful if you could assist with the following problem.

Two genera, *Pariana* and *Remirea* are said to be latinized vesions of Guyanan names. Can you tell me the meaning of these words and the official name of the language from which they derive?

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD,
Professor of Botany



CABLE AND TELEGRAPH

"UNIGUY"

TELEPHONE 54841

FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCES

Department of Biology

TURKEYEN CAMPUS,

BOX 101110, GEORGETOWN,

GUYANA.

OUR REF.

22nd April, 1988

YOUR REF.

Professor H.T. Clifford
Professor of Botany
University of Queensland
Department of Botany
St Lucia, Queensland
AUSTRALIA 4067

Dear Professor Clifford,

I received your letter requesting information on Pariana
and Remirea.

Pariana is the Genera of Gramineae. The Pariana leaf is used
for packing gold and platinum dust. Pariana is an Amerindian tribe
living in the Amazonian part of Brazil.

Remirea is the Genera of Cyperaceae.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Harry Lall

HARRY LALL
Jenman's Herbarium
Department of Biology
Faculty of Natural Sciences

HL nh Dear Dr. Hall,
Thank you for your prompt reply
to my letter requesting information on
Pariana + Remirea.
Yours sincerely
H.T.

16 May, 1988

Dr. H. Lall,
Jenman's Herbarium,
Department of Biology,
Faculty of Natural Sciences,
The University of Guyana,
Turkeyen Campus,
Box 101110, Georgetown,
GUYANA.

Dear Dr. Lall,

Thank you for your prompt reply to my letter requesting information
on Pariana and Remirea.

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD,
Professor of Botany

23 May, 1988

Director,
Herbario, Departamento de Biología,
Sección Botánica,
Universidad Nacional Agraria,
Apartado 456,
La Molina,
Lima, PERU.

Dear Dr. Cazorla,

I am writing an Etymological Dictionary of the grasses and would be grateful for your assistance with the following problem.

The word ichu has been employed as a specific epithet in *Stipa*. To what language does the word belong? What does the word mean?

The species has a wide variety of uses any one of which may be implied by its vernacular name.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD,
Professor of Botany

6 December, 1988

Prof. C. Calderon,
Jardén Botánico de la Facultad de Agronomía y
Veterinaria,
Av. San. Martín 4453,
Buenos Aires,
ARGENTINA

Dear Cleofé,

Enclosed is a photocopy of a page of an Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses which I have been preparing for some years. Would you be so kind as to complete the entry for *Calderonella*. The entry for *cairnsiana* will serve as a model.

With Seasonal Good Wishes,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

21 September, 1988

Dr. X. Londoño,
Instituto Vallecaucano de Investigaciones Científicas-INCIVA,
Apartado Aéreo 5660,
Cali,
COLOMBIA

Dear Ximena,

Yesterday, I received a copy of your paper on *Alvimia* written jointly with the late Tom Soderstrom. The paper is a model of clarity and the illustrations are superb.

My long association with grass taxonomy and morphology has led to me write an "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses". Many languages have contributed to generic and specific names. One of these is chibka with which you may be able to help. The species *Stipa ichu* is of considerable economic importance in some parts of the Andes. Locally the grass is known as ichu.

Are you able to tell me the meaning of ichu? *Guada*, another chibka name, is, I am told, derived from gua-uba meaning water flower.

I would be grateful if you were able to give me the address of a botanist who reads chibka if you do not yourself know the language.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD,
Professor of Botany

P.S. I read though I do not speak Spanish.



EMBASSY OF PERU
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

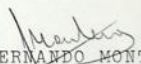
2nd March, 1989.

Prof. H.T. Clifford,
Professor of Botany,
University of Queensland,
St. Lucia, Qld. 4067

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter dated 29th February 1989, I have the pleasure of informing you that President Manuel CANDAMO was born in Lima in 1841. He was elected President of Peru for the period 1903-1907 but died in the City of Arequipa the 7.5.1904, eight months and 4 days after initiating his administration.

Yours sincerely,


FERNANDO MONTERO
~~First~~ Secretary


Dear Mr. Montero
Thank you for your prompt reply to
my request for biographical information
concerning President Candamo
Yours sincerely
H.T.C.

6 March, 1989

Dr. T. Sendulsky
Instituto de Botanica
Caixa Postal 4005
Sao Paulo SP 01000
BRAZIL 001/275-3322

Dear Tatiana,

Enclosed is a copy of a page of my nearly complete "Ethnological Dictionary of the Grasses". Would you please complete and return the entry for *tatiana* following the model of *tauschii*?

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

31 May, 1989

Director
Herbário
Jardim Botânico de Rio de Janeiro
Rua Pacheco Leão 915.20,000
Rio de Janeiro
Rio de Janeiro
BRAZIL

Dear Dr. Pires,

I write seeking information about the person after whom Panicum carautae is named. In particular, her full name, year of birth and occupation are required for an "Etymological dictionary of the grasses" I am preparing.

Enclosed is a photocopy of the page of the dictionary in which the entry occurs.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,


H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

21 June, 1989

Director
Herbario de Centro de Pesquisas do Cacau
Caixa Postal 7
45 600 Itabuna
Bahia
BRAZIL

Dear Dr. Pereira,

I am writing an "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" and find that the names of many genera and species are derived from non-European languages. These include several from South America.

One such name is Criciuma the vernacular name for the genus in Bahia.

Are you able to tell me the language involved and the meaning of the word in that language? If not, I would be grateful if you could offer me advice as to whom I might consult.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

P.S. I read but am unable to write Portuguese.



SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

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Box 261 Annerley 4103

19th August 1989

Prof. M. T. Clifford,
Department of Botany,
University of Queensland,
St Lucia 4067.

Dear Trevor,

Thank you for your letter of 10.8.89.

The address you ask for is:

Instituto de Idiomas,
Padres de Maryknoll,
Casilla 550
Cochabamba
Bolivia.

Tel: 0011 591 42 4 1521

A number of our missionaries have studied Spanish there. Currently we have Peter & Ruth Bartholomewsz from Brisbane doing their basic 5 month language & culture course until December 15 when they go to Asuncion Paraguay to begin church planting work.

I enclose the April SAMS News featuring them as well as the last issue of the News, what is SAMS and fascinating booklet 'Capt Allen Gardiner & Other Missionary heroes of SAMS' which includes references to Charles Darwin's support of SAMS - pages 2, 3, & 10.

With best wishes,

✓
Dear Bob/ About 15 months ago you supplied me with the address of "Instituto de Idiomas." I have now heard from the Institute who were able to answer my query & you may also be interested to hear that my wife and I are regularly responsible for his support.
The Rev Bob Duffield
Northern Queensland Officer
feels the Darwin cat. head reg. ex.
With your sincere
1989

29 August 1989

Dr. G. Eiten
Herbário, Departamento de Biologia Vegetal
Fundação Universidade de Brasília
Distrito Federal
BRAZIL

Dear Dr. Eiten,

Enclosed is a photocopy of a page of my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses". I would be grateful if you completed your entry using *Ehrharta* and *eggersii* as models.

You may know "The Families of the Monocotyledons" of which I was one of the authors. One of my tasks was to write an account of the Cyperaceae. My account of the spikelet and inflorescence therein is based upon two papers on the subject written, I have been informed, by your late wife. These are excellent papers which deserve further attention.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

VEG-18, CAIXA POSTAL 153081
UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASÍLIA
70910 BRASÍLIA, DF, BRAZIL
25 Sept. 1989

Universidade de Brasília

Dr. H.T. Clifford
Dept. of Botany, Univ. of Queensland
St. Lucia, Queensland
Australia 4067

Dear Dr. Clifford:

I have your letter of 29 August. Actually, Panicum eitenii, although the genitive of my name is in the singular, ~~actually~~ is in honor of both myself and my late wife, Liene Teixeira Eiten. The collections containing the type of this species has both of us as co-collectors. (A new species of Bromelia we collected was correctly named as B. eitenorum by L.B. Smith, as to its being plural. It really should have been B. eiteniorum. This is because the latinization of my name is, in the nominative singular, EITENIUS (not EITENUS). Therefore, in the genitive singular it is eitenii. Don't cross out the second "i" as you did in the verry you sent me. So the entry should be:

eitenii in honor of George Eiten (1923-) United States-born Brazilian botanist, and Liene Teixeira Eiten (1925-1979) Brazilian botanist, ~~who collected~~
Panicum eitenii, ~~and~~ Paspalum eitenii.

Although I've been in Brazil for 30 years, I'm still an American citizen, so you can decide whether you want to call me a U.S.-born Brazilian botanist or just a U.S. botanist. My wife ^(who was Brazil 1929) graduated as an agronomist and worked for a few years in this field (weed eradication mostly, which got her interested in Cyperus rotundus, and thus in the Cyperaceae). She did graduate work (masters + doctorate) in botany, both taxonomy + morphology of the Cyperaceae. I majored in taxonomy (Orxalis) + did plant collecting in US + later in Brazil. Then I got interested in ecology, and since 1970 have been doing that, as well as general collecting.

Yours truly, George Eiten

✓
Dear George, Thank you for your prompt reply to
my request for the Dictionary.

With kindest regards
Yours sincerely

Sc WQ

12 September, 1989

Director
Herbario del Instituto de Ciencias Naturales
Universidad Central
Casilla 633
Quito
ECUADOR

Dear Dr. Latorre,

I am writing to seek your assistance in obtaining some biographical details of M. Acosta-Solis who collected in Ecuador and in honor of whom the grass genus *Acostia* is named.

The data are required for an "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" that I am writing. In particular, I would like to know his full name, years of birth and death, country of birth and occupation.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

2 July, 1990

Director
Instituto Botánico
Apartado 2156
Caracas
VENEZUELA

Dear Dr. De Febres,

The grass *Mesosetum cardonum* is named in honor of F. Cardona many of whose collections are reportedly housed in VEN . In order to complete the entry for *cardonum* in my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" I would like to know the personal name of Cardona and his/her year of birth, country of origin, nationality and usual occupation. I would be most grateful if you can supply this information.

A page of the Dictionary is enclosed for your information.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

8 August, 1990

Director
Herbario del Instituto de Ciencias Naturales
Universidad Central
Casilla 633
Quito
ECUADOR

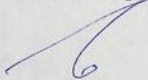
Dear Dr. Latorre,

I write to enquire if you can assist me by supplying the year of death of Acosta-Solis a pharmacologist in whose honor the grass genus *Acostia* was named.

The information is required for my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" of which a page is enclosed for your information.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

21 September, 1989

Dr. F.O. Zuloaga
Instituto de Botanica Darwinian
Labarden 200 C.C. 22
1642 San Isidro
ARGENTINA

Dear Fernando,

Thank you for the reprints recently received. The paper on extra floral nectary glands that I discussed with you in Washington is about to be sent to the printer and now includes references to your new *Panicum* species.

Another of my projects is an "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" and I am hopeful you will be able to assist with one of the entries. Several species including *Panicum fiebrigii* are named in honor of Karl (Carlos) Fiebrig who collected widely in South America. Born in 1869 he died at Tucamen, Argentina in 1952.

Was he Argentinian by birth? If not, what was his country of origin? Also what was his occupation? If you know of a brief biography I would be pleased to receive a photocopy for I read but do not write Spanish.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE CIENCIAS EXACTAS, FÍSICAS Y NATURALES
CONSEJO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS Y TÉCNICAS
INSTITUTO DE BOTÁNICA DARWINION
LABARDEN 200 - CASILLA DE CORREO 22 - 1642 SAN ISIDRO
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

San Isidro, October 13, 1989

Dr. H. T. Clifford
University of Queensland
Department of Botany
St. Lucia,
Queensland,
Australia 4067

Dear Trevor:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of September 21. I am glad you received the reprints I sent a long time ago. We are now working on some species of *Panicum* with interesting extra floral nectary glands and wonder if you would like to see our preliminary treatment?; if so, I will send you soon a copy of it. Also, I am obviously interested in your work and perhaps you can give me a copy in the future.

Regarding Carlos Fiebrig, I am sending two brief articles appeared in Revista Argentina de Agronomía of March 1952 and Physis of 1952. In these articles the authors mentioned he was a German botanist and died in Argentina in 1951, not in 1952; previously he worked in Bolivia and Paraguay, living for a long period in the latter country.

I hope all this information will be useful to you. I will be in the United States during 1990, working with a Guggenheim fellowship in Missouri Botanical Garden in the final revision of *Panicum* for Central and South America.

With all my best wishes to you,

Sincerely yours,

M. Zuloaga

Dr. Fernando O. Zuloaga

Dear Fernando,
Thank you for your prompt reply to my letter seeking information about Carlos Fiebrig. My work on extra floral nectaries has been sent off but as yet I have no news of its fate. When published I will send you a copy but as I don't intend to submit the work I don't wish to see

3 September, 1990

Dr. F.O. Zaloaga
Instituto de Botanica Darwinian
Labarden 200, C.C. 22
1642 San Isidro
ARGENTINA

Dear Fernando,

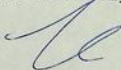
I would be most grateful if you could assist me with another query concerning the origins of the specific names of two grasses. In his account of *Deyeuxia* (Darwiniana 1975) Rúgola de Agrasov described *D. diemii* in honor of J. Diem. Perhaps you know the full name of this botanist and could perhaps find for me his year of birth. I assume him to be Argentinian. If you know of his address, I will be pleased to write to him directly.

The second query I suspect is simple but requires local knowledge. The species *Deyeuxia suka* has something to do with the collector or perhaps describer of the grass for in distribution rates there is a reference to suka Speg. Can you tell me the meaning of *suka*?

The "Dictionary" is now quite massive with about 11,000 entries. All going well, I hope to have it ready for the printer towards the middle of next year.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

25 September, 1989

Director
Instituto de Cienās, Pontifica Universidad
Catolica del Ecuador
Avenua 12 de Octubra
Apartado 2184
Queto
ECUADOR

Dear Dr Balslev,

The cleric Fr. Louis Mille was an active plant collector in Ecuador and in whose honor the grass *Stipa milleana* was named. His collections are incorporated in your herbarium. To complete his entry in an "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" I am writing, I would be most grateful if you could supply me with brief biographical details. Those required are his years of birth and death, country of origin and nationality.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

p.s. I read but do not write Spanish.

P. Universidad Catolica del Ecuador
Dep. de Ciencias Biologicas
Herbario QCA
Apartado 2184
Quito - Ecuador

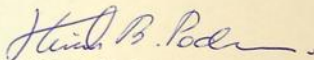
University of Queensland
Department of Botany
St. Lucia, Queensland
Australia 4067

Dear H. T. Clifford:

The information wanted for your work on Fr. Louis Mille
is as follows: Born in Belgia in 1873, came to Ecuador in 1891.
He died 81 years old (1954) and was burried in Bahia de Caraquez.
This information has been obtained from Dávalos, S. 1977. Contribuciones del Padre Luis Mille S. J. a la Botanica del Ecuador y presentación de su obra inédita. Thesis, Herbario QCA, Dep. de Ciencias Biologicas, P.U.C.E. Quito.

Best regards,

Yours sincerely

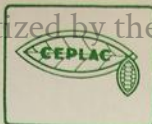


Henrik B. Pedersen,
Director del Herbario QCA.

P.S. If possible we would very much appreciate a reprint of your work once it has been finished.

Dear Dr. Pedersen,
Thank you for so promptly
answering my request for biographical details of
Padre Luis Mille.

I note your request for a reprint
but hold out little hope of being able to oblige
for the text is between 400-500 pages and so will
be a fair sized book. Publishers rarely give the
author more than a few copies.
With Stansel Good Wishes
Yours sincerely
J.H.C.



Professor
H. T. Clifford
University of Queensland
Department of Botany
St. Lucia, Queensland
4067 Australia

28th Novembre 1989

Dear Prof. Clifford,

I am sorry for the delay in writing to you about the origin and meaning of the name 'Criciuma' which was requested to you in letter of 21st of June to Dr. Roberto Carvalho Pereira, who is no longer the Director of the Cepec Herbarium.

I have tried to get the information in many different Etymological Dictionaries without success but the word seems to be of Tupi origin, the main language of the South American Indians. You may try the meaning for the same writing to Dr. Francisco da Silveira Bueno at the Universidade de São Paulo.

With my very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Am. Carvalho

André Mauricio de Carvalho

The Curator of the Herbarium

Dear Dr. Carvalho,
✓ Thank you for the trouble you
have taken with respect to determining the origin and
meaning of the name of the grass genus Criciuma. I
have taken your advice and written to Dr. Silveira Bueno.
With kind regards,
Yours sincerely
14-TC PTO.

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Herbário, Departamento de Botânica

Instituto de Biociências

Universidade de São Paulo

Caixa Postal 11.461, 01000

01000 São Paulo, Brazil

Dear Dr. Beuno,

I am writing an "Etymological
Dictionary of the Grasses" and have had no success in
tracking down the origin of ~~the name~~ Cricúma ^a ~~which~~
^{name} ~~has been~~ applied to a genus of Brizaliinae (Berkh.) grasses.

The word may derive from the Tupi language.
If you are able to confirm that as the language and to let
me know its meaning I would be much obliged.

With kind regards
Yours sincerely

include appropriate page from Dictionary.

J.K. Jain Feb

Director Calcutta

13 December, 1989

Dr A.M. de Carvalho
The Curator of the Herbarium
Herbário Centro de Pesquisas do Cacau-Cepec
Divisão de Botânica
Caixa Postal 7
45.600 - Itabuna - Bahia
BRAZIL

Dear Dr. Carvalho,

Thank you for the trouble you have taken with respect to determining the origin and meaning of the name of the grass genus *Criciuma*. I have taken your advice and written to Dr. Silveira Bueno.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

13 December, 1989

Dr F. da Silveira Bueno
Herbário, Departamento de Botânica
Instituto de Biociências
Universidade de São Paulo
Caixa Postal 11.461
01000 São Paulo
BRAZIL

Dear Dr. Bueno,

I am writing an "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" and have had no success in tracking down the origin of *Criciuma* a name applied to a genus of Brazilian (Bahai) grasses.

The word may derive from the Tipu language. If you are able to confirm that as the language and to let me know its meaning I would be much obliged.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

27 March, 1990

Dr. E.G. Nicora
Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales
Universidad de Buenos Aires
II Pabellón, 4to peso, Ciudad Universitaria (Núñez)
1428 Buenos Aires
ARGENTINA

Dear Dr. Nicora,

Your name is honored in the specific epithets of at least two grasses. In order to make the entry *nicorae* equivalent to others in my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the grasses" I would be pleased to know the personal name reduced to G as your middle initial.

For your information a photocopy of the page on which *nicorae* is defined is enclosed for your information.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

San Isidro, 5 de Mayo de 1990

Doctor
H. T. Clifford
Dept. of Botany
University of Queensland
St. Lucia, QLD, Australia

Estimado Dr. Clifford:

En contestación a su atenta carta de Mayo le comunico que la letra G corresponde a Gernaela, un nombre rara vez usado en el campo argentino.

Por otra parte quiero indicarle que Antonela nicorae es un sinónimo. La especie válida es Tridens nicorae Anton (Kurtziana 10: 51- 67. 1977) y erróneamente sinonimizada con posterioridad.

Puede agregar a su lista Stipa nicorae Roig, publicada en Giornale Botanico Italiano 121 (1-2): 41- 46. 1987.

Sin otro particular saludo a Ud. muy atentamente.

Elisa G. Nicora

Elisa G. Nicora

Instituto de Botánica Darwinion

*Dear Elisa, Many thanks for your prompt reply to my enquiry. The quality of my Etymological Dictionary will be much improved by such co-operation. With kind regards
Yours sincerely
W.D.C.*

5 de Junio, 1990

Señora E.G. Nicora
Instituto de Botánica Darwinion
Labarden 200
Casilla Correo 22
(1642) San Isidro
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Estimada Señora Nicora,

Estoy muy agradecido de recibir su respuesta pronta. La cualidad de mi Etymological Dictionary se mejorará mucho por la cooperación cordial de usted.

Con mis mejores sentimientos,

Le saluda atentamente,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor de Botánica

9 April, 1990

Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Ing. Agron. Diego Medan
Catedra de Botanica 1 (Morfologia)
Departamento de Facultad de Agronomia - UBA
Av. San Martin 4453
1417 Buenos Aires
REPUBLIC ARGENTINA

Dear Dr. Medan,

I am near to completing an "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" and would be grateful if you can assist with the following query.

I assume the epithet in the one time cereal *Bromus mango* is the vernacular name of the species. Perhaps you or one of your colleagues can let me know from what language the word derives and what is its meaning in that language.

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

VIA AEREO

Dr. H. T. Clifford

Univ. Queensland, Dept. Botany

St. Lucia, QLD 4067

Australia



9th April, 1990.

Estimado Señor:

Dear Sir:

Le agradecería recibir una copia de su trabajo
I would appreciate a reprint of your paper

on *Patulostigma*

el cual apareció en:

which appeared in:

y trabajos relacionados
and related papers

Agradezco desde ya su atención.
Thanking you in advance.

CATEDRA:

DEPARTAMENTO:

FACULTAD DE AGRONOMIA - UBA

Av. San Martín 4453

1417 - BUENOS AIRES

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Ing. Agron. Diego Medan

Ing. Agron. Diego Medan

CATEDRA DE BOTANICA I (Morfología)

DEPARTAMENTO DE:

FACULTAD DE AGRONOMIA - UBA

Av. San Martín 4453

1417 - BUENOS AIRES

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES
FACULTAD DE AGRONOMIA

Buenos Aires, april 25th 1990

Prof. Dr. H.T. Clifford
Department of Botany,
The University of Queensland
St. Lucia, Queensland, Australia 4067

Dear Dr. Clifford,

thank you very much for your letter of 9.4.90 and for the reprint you included with it.

According to the sources at hand, mango seems the spanished form of magu or mangu, an araucano word to name the plant in consideration. Mango is the vernacular name both in Chile and Argentina and was apparently used by Desvaux, without modifications, as epithet. The one araucano-spanish dictionary I consulted assigns no specific meaning to mangu, just stating that it is the name of a pseudocereal, etc.

I am sending you a paper dealing with Bromus mango which perhaps be of interest for you. The second author, now a professor of botany at our Faculty and whom I asked on additional information, was unable to add new data on this respect.

I hope this information be useful for your work.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. D. Medan
Catedra de Botánica,
Facultad de Agronomía de la U.B.A.
Avda. San Martín 4453
RA-1417 Buenos Aires
Argentina

Dear Dr. Medan, ✓

Thank you for the

reprint dealing with Bromus mango
and for your explanation of the specific
epithet.

With kind regards,
yours sincerely,
DIT

23 May, 1990

Director
Instituto de Idiomas
Padres de Maryknoll
Casilla 550
Cochabamba
BOLIVIA

Dear Director,

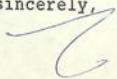
I write seeking your help with respect to the meaning of the word ichu. The name applies to a grass of considerable economic importance growing wild throughout much of the high Andes where it is used for thatching, fuel and grazing.

The information is required for an "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" a book dealing with the meanings of their technical names. In this instance, ichu, which is probably a chibka word, has given rise to the Latin name *Stipa ichu*.

Your address was obtained from the Reverend Bob Duffield of the South American Missionary Society in Brisbane.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

4 July, 1990

Director
Herbario
Laboratorio de Botánica
Facultad de Agronomía
Cassilla de Correo 1238
Avenida Garzón 780
Monterideo
URUGUAY

Dear Director,

The genus *Lombardochloa* is named in honor of Atilio Lombardo formerly employed at Laboratorio de Botánica. In order to complete the entry for the genus in my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses". I require to know his country of origin, if different from Uruguay.

If he is still alive he may care to see the enclosed page of the dictionary. If he has died, I would be grateful to know his year of death and to have a copy of any obituary available.

I will be grateful for any information you may be able to supply.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

23 July, 1990

Director
Herbario, Departamento de Bótanica Agrícola
Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria
1712 Castelar
BUENOS AIRES
ARGENTINA

Dear Director,

The grass *Rytidosperma soriano* was named in honor of Alberto Soriano. In order to complete his entry in my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" I require his full name, years of birth and death, plus his nationality and country of origin if the two differ.

I would be most grateful if you can supply any of this information. A page of the Dictionary is enclosed for your information.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

30 July, 1990

Dr. T.S. Filgueiras
Reserva Ecológica do IBGE
Caixa Postal 04 0270
70312 - Brasília - DF
BRASIL

Dear Tarciso,

Many thanks for the copy, recently received of your "Revisao de *Mesosetum* Steudel". It is very helpful to have primary sources for my "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses".

The text is developing satisfactorily and to date there are about 11,500 entries. All being well, I hope to complete the book by this time next year.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

31st July, 1990

Director
Herbario, Seccion Botánica Museo Nacional
de Historia Natural
Casilla 787
Santiago
CHILE

Dear Director,

Towards the end of the last century, R.A. Philippi wrote an article in vol. 93 of Anal. Univ. Chile in which he described several new grasses. On p. 713 of the article, he described *Panicum pencanum* but did not give the origin of the name. If you have access to the text, perhaps you would be so kind as to look at the description. A person such as yourself may be able to suggest whether the species name honors a person or refers to a place.

The information is required for my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" a page of which is enclosed for your information.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

8 August, 1990

Director
Herbário, Departamento de Botânica, Museo Nacional
Quinta da Boa Vista
São Cristóvão, 20.942 Rio de Janeiro
Rio de Janeiro
BRAZIL

Dear Director,

I would be grateful if you are able to inform me of the year of death of Alberto José de Sampaio the distinguished Brazilian botanist in whose honor the grasses *Olyra sampaiana* and *Sucrea sampaiana* were named.

The information is required for my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" a page of which is enclosed.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

SANTIAGO, Agosto 29 de 1990.

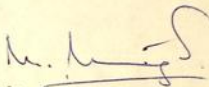
Prof. H.T. Clifford
Department of Botany
The University of Queensland
St. Lucia, Queensland, Australia 4067
Australia

Dear Prof. Clifford :

I acknowledge reception of your letter 31 st July, 1990,
about the origin of the name *Panicum penganum* Phil.

As you say Philippi doesn't tell about the origin, but I
assume it is from PENCO, a valley near Chiguayante in Concepción, Central Chile
which is the type locality (photocopy included).

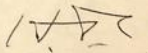
Very truly yours,



Mélica Muñoz Schick
Jefe Sección Botánica

Dear Melica, ✓
Thank you for your prompt reply to my
enquiry about Penco. Without local knowledge the
meaning of many specific names will remain unknown.
For your interest I have enclosed a
photocopy of the page dealing with Melica a name you
share with a genus of fine grasses.

With kind regards
Yours sincerely



29 Aug 1990

736.

ciliatis; ligula nulla; lamina plana, vaginam parum superante, lanceolato-lineari, glabriuscula; paniculae demum exsertae ramis patulis, solitariis binisve; glumis obtusis, nervosis; paleis floris hermaphroditi induratis albis laevissimis.

Primum inveni in praedio orn. Joh. Gabler Chiguayanti dicto prope Concepcion, deinde de Constitution attulit Paulus Ortega.

La planta alcanza a la altura de 30 centímetros; los tallos tienen el grosor de $\frac{3}{4}$ milímetro, cuento 12 surcos; los internodios miden 30-60 milímetros, su lámina puede llegar a 50 milímetros de largo, pero es las mas veces mucho mas corta i del ancho de 3-4 milímetros. La panoja es piramidal, del alto de 4 centímetros, con 4-6 pares de ramos capilares, paucifloros; las espiguillas son un poco mas largas que los pedicelos i apenas del largo de 2 milímetros. Las glumas son verdes, a veces violadas anchamente aovadas, casi iguales, la inferior que se considera como flor neutra, quinquenervia, las dos superiores septemnervias.

III. *Oplismenus* Pal. Beauv.

(Gay VI, 249)

OPLISMENUS MUTICUS.—Ph.

O. culmo satis tenui, 1-2 pedali, parce ramoso; vaginis foliisque glabris; ligula nulla; panicula 10½ cm. longa; spicis compositis densifloris; spiculis glomeratis, ovato-ellipticis, *glaberrimis*; gluma inferiore ovato-orbiculari, trinervia, fere dimidium superioris quinquenerviae in acumen breve productae æquante; floris neutrius palea inferiore (purpurea) pariter in acumen breve producta, floris fertilis palea inferiore gibba ovato-acuta.

In praedio Mansel (prov. O'Higgins) orn. Nathanis Miers Cox legi.

El tallo tiene el grosor de 3 milímetros, las hojas el ancho de 5 milímetros, i a veces la longitud de 17 centímetros; las espigas laterales tienen 25 milímetros de largo i 6 milímetros de ancho i la distancia de una a otra es de 1½ milímetros; las espiguillas miden 2½ milímetros.—Se distingue luego del *O. crus galli* por sus espiguillas muy lampiñas i la falta de aristas.

29 Aug. 1990

2. PANICUM (DIGITARIA) DEBILE.—Poir.

P. annuum, multicaule, fere semper glaberrimum; culmo fere usque ad apicem vaginato; foliis laevibus, vix margine scabris; spicis *subquinis*, erectis; rhachi pedicellisque scaberrimis; gluma inferiore omnino nulla, superiore et palea floris neutri æqualibus, quinquenerviis, margine ciliatis; nervis valde prominulis; palea floris hermaphroditi glaberrima.

Panicum debile Poir. Encyc. méth. Supl. IV, 283. — Kth Enum I, 100.

In andibus prope thermas Chillanenses 1,900 m. s. m. nec non in planitie occurrit, in illis humilior.

Los ejemplares de la cordillera emiten a veces veinte tallos de su raíz, i éstos suelen tener la longitud de 18 centímetros, los de la planicie tienen a veces 30-40 centímetros. En los primeros las vainas son mas largas que los internodios, lo que no sucede en los últimos; por lo demas no he encontrado diferencia. La lámina de las hojas superiores tiene 5 centímetros de largo i casi 4 milímetros de ancho, las inferiores son un poco mas largas; la lígula es truncada i del largo de 3 milímetros. Las espigas de la variedad andina miden 5 centímetros, las de la planta del llano con frecuencia el doble. Las glumas tienen la longitud de 3 milímetros.

He hallado cerca de Linares una variedad, cuyo tallo es velloso en la base, sobre todo debajo de los nudos.

3. PANICUM (DIGITARIA) SANGUINALE.—L.

(L. Spec. 84.—Kth. Enum. I, 82)

El *Panicum* que he descrito en los ANALES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD 1873, p. 557, con el nombre de *Digitaria plebeja* es segun el conocido agrostógrafo Hackel la arriba mencionada especie de Lineo, que se halla en muchos puntos de Europa, Asia i América.

4. PANICUM PENCANUM.—Ph.

P. caespitosum, ramosissimum; culmis tenuibus, valde sulcatis, foliisque laevibus; vaginis sulcatis, margine et ad os villosos.

Instituto de Idiomas

PADRES DE MARYKNOLL

CASILLA 550
COCHABAMBA — BOLIVIA

August 23, 1990

Prof. H.T. Clifford
Professor of Botany
The University of Queensland
St. Lucia, Queensland
AUSTRALIA 4067

Dear Professor Clifford:

Thank you for your letter of May 23 regarding the meaning of the word "ichu". I am sorry for the delay in answering you. The letter arrived while I was out of the country on vacation.

As far as I have been able to determine, the word "ichu" has no other meaning than the particular type of grass that grows in the high Andes.

The Diccionario de la Lengua Espanola of the Spanish Royal Academy lists the word "icho" as being from the Quechua word ichu, meaning simply "paja" (straw) or "planta garminea" (grassy plant). The Diccionario Espanol-Quechua of Joaquin Herrero and Federico Sanchez de Lozada list the word as "ichhu" and give the following definition/description:

a type of fine esparto without the consistency of esparto, straw, "wild straw". It is customarily used to make hand brooms and for thatching. It is of very little alimentary value for the cattle which usually eat it only when there is nothing else, and then they eat the tender shoots. These tender shoots of the straw are the almost exclusive feed for llamas. It is customary among the peasants to burn this wild straw in winter time, generally on the night of June 24, the feast of St. John. These fires form part of the popular celebrations on the occasion of the feast of St. John and, at the same time, prepare for the regrowth of this wild grass.

As a point of linguistic curiosity, the various spellings of "icho", "ichu" and "ichhu" are due to the peculiarities of Quechua phonology. In Quechua there are only three vowel phonemes: a, e/i, o/u. The distinction between o and u is not a phonemic one. There is, however, a

23 Aug. 1990.

phonemic distinction between /ch/ and /chh/. The latter is a more aspirated sound. Since Spanish does not recognize the distinction between /ch/ and /chh/, their rendition would most naturally conform to Spanish orthography and maintain the simple "ch". They are apt to hear the /u/ as either /o/ or /u/ since the common Quechua pronunciation is somewhere between those two sounds.

I am sorry I cannot give you any more specific information on the etymology of the word, but I hope these observations are of some value to you.

Sincerely,

Francis T. McGourn
Rev. Francis T. McGourn
Director

✓
Dear Francis,

Thank you for your kindness in searching for the meaning of "schu". I suspect that like many English plant names their meaning has been lost.

With kind regards
Yours sincerely

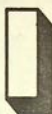
1955.

Madrid, 1984

Diccionario Quechua - Español Digitized by the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Joagun Ferrero, S.J. +
Federico Sánchez de Lozada
Cochabamba, Bolivia 1983

(Page 85)



apa wayk'uman
in gustasunat
hervidas. (Y a
ersona. Gustar
uymanchu.
me gusta. (Te
ka kajtachu ran
amos el de color
a acepción, esta
en las zonas un
sama idea se es
ajir.
a. ¿De quién me

ya.
en esta acepción,
a de los sujetos
ónima de la for
e corresponden
te en contextos
ntender a su le
inar en algo que

¿A ti qué te in
amplista walfpa
ajin wafuranku
a diaras a beber
la gana.
en gana. Es si
na pitapis kasu
No haces caso a

fuente, absurda y
se aplica siempre
n la combinación
el sujeto se ha
na manera incon

gustu rimachun
man wajnejman
er doña Rosa de
urda. Si yo fuera

magachikuniki
oj kasqaniki. Kay
n frecuente y bu
no tienes padre?

ch'awkaschu
mana phatayta
ajtachu leyutis

gañado que me
mpar un montón
centavo, pero no
kuy imapi ch'aw
man jina.
a un tonto por su
a de su hijo.

1. V. Ichari.

1. Forma con la que el hablante que se encuentra en estado de duda expresa su incertidumbre y a su vez pregunta a su interlocutor si tiene alguna idea al respecto. En esta acepción, esta forma exige la presencia del sujeto chus en la oración que la precede.

Maymanchu Albina risan, i.
¿u al señor está yendo Albina. ¿Tienes tú alguna idea al respecto?

IXIA. V. Naqachá.

IXIACHUS. V. Naqachá.

IXIAPS. V. Naqachá.

IXIARI. Sin. 1. Forma con la que el hablante implica una concordancia de pareceres con el interlocutor. (No es verdad? (No es cierto), vendrían a ser los equivalentes castellanos más cercanos.

Iuan ch'is muk'uy jamunanku ayllumaskunanchi. ¿Chari.
¿Tú tarde van a venir nuestros convecinos a insalvar lana para hacer "mucco", ¿no es verdad?

IXIATIPS. V. Naqachá.

IXICHUKIY. Sin. Ichurgochikuy. Ser llevado en brazos. "Hiciste llevar en brazos con".
Ichukuyllata munan kay wawaqa. Mana imatapis naita loqenwanchu.
¿Tú sólo quieres ser llevado en brazos. No me seas hacer nada.

IXIAPUY. Sin. Ichurgapuy, ichurparikuy.
Usarse en los brazos, apretándolo contra el pecho, en niño pequeño o algo que a uno le pertenece en propiedad, que está a su uso en razón de su empleo o función, que se le ha regalado o de lo que se ha apropiado indebidamente. Véase Kapu.

Wapita Serajinaj wawant.
Regalata wasinman maman ichukapun
¿Dónde está el hijo de Serafina?
Hace un momento que su madre se lo ha llevado

en brazos a su casa.

icha wawayta ichukapunku: mana kanchu, llimphutalla mask'aykuchani.
Tal vez han robado a tu hijo llevándoselo en brazos; ya lo he buscado por todas partes exhaustivamente; no está.

Kay misilituta wasyikiman ichukapuy wasyikipi ju-k'uchasta jap'inanapaj.

Llévate este gatito a tu casa para que allí cace ratones; te lo regalo.
Karmella, uña algetuyta fuufukunanjapaj mamanpaman ichukapuy.

Carmen, llévate en tus brazos mi perrito a donde su madre, para que mamé.

ICHUMUY. Sin. Ichurgamuy, ichurparimuy. Traer algo que se tiene a mano entre los dos brazos un poco separados del cuerpo y el pecho, hasta donde está el hablante, o ir a traer, entre los dos brazos poco separados del cuerpo y del pecho, hasta donde está el hablante, lo que no está al alcance de la mano.

Este verbo, al igual que todos los equivalentes semánticos del verbo apay indica siempre, por lo menos, un desplazamiento hasta el lugar donde se encuentra el hablante y puede también incluir previamente otro desplazamiento hacia el lugar donde se encuentra el objeto que ha de ser llevado hasta el lugar donde se encuentra el hablante.

Ichumuy chay wawata, imatataj umapatakusankiri. Urmargochipullaway.

Tráe hacia aquí ese niño agarrándolo entre tus brazos y el pecho. (Por qué te lo estás poniendo sobre la cabeza? Házmelo caer y vas a ver lo que te pasa.

Dofa Katsipapi pufukusajta wawayta saqeparirqani yakuta asyasmuytawan ichumpuwanki.

He dejado a mi niño durmiendo en casa de doña Catalina. Después de traer agua aquí, vete a traer aquí a mi niño.

ICHURPARIKAPUY. V. Ichukapuy.

ICHURPARIMUY. V. Ichumuy.

ICHURQAKAPUY. V. Ichukapuy.

ICHURQAMUY. V. Ichumuy.

ICHURQOCHIKUY. V. Ichuchikuy.

ICHUS. V. Naqachá.

ICHUY. Tomar o llevar algo entre los brazos y el pecho. Véase apay.

Kay wawata ichuy puñunaman.
Toma a esta criatura en brazos y llévala a su cama.

Qararagñita, kunitallanta chhallata ichuni kinsantin wakasnechman.

Ya le di de comer y hace tan sólo unos segundos que he llevado a nuestras tres vacas, plantas de maíz secas.

ICHU. Especie de esparto fino sin la consistencia de este pajón, "paja brava". Se suele usar para hacer escobas de mano y para techar. Es de muy poco aliento para el ganado que solamente la come, cuando no encuentra otra cosa, aprovechando los brotes tiernos. Estos brotes tiernos de pajón suelen ser casi el alimento exclusivo de la llama. Es costumbre entre los campesinos quemar esta paja brava en invierno, generalmente la noche del 24 de junio, fiesta de San Juan. Estas hogueras forman parte de la costumbre del regocijo popular con ocasión de la fiesta de San Juan y preparan al mismo tiempo el rebrote de esta hierba silvestre. Véase pastu.

Umanasinech ichuta sik'kunankukama washasta simp'asasunchej wayk'unka jna.

Mientras nuestras llamas pacen comiéndose pajón, trencemos cuerdas de lana de llama y aprovechemos para hacer la comida.

San Jwán ch'is ichuta kanaykusunchej paramujin q'omeryanapaj.

La noche de San Juan prendieremos fuego al pajón, para que rebrote verde cuando llueva.

Chunka wurupaj jinachu wasykita wayllanapaj ichuta sik'imuna kanga.

(Será así como la carga de diez borricos, la cantidad de pajón que hay que arrancar para poder techar tu casa?)

ICHULLA. Sin. Chhallalla, chhallitalla, chhallita.

3 September, 1990

Dr. A. Anton de Triquel
Universidad Nacional de Cordoba
Museo Botanico
Casilla de Coreo 495
5000 Cordoba
ARGENTINA

Dear Ana,

I would be grateful for your assistance in determining the origins of the species names of three grasses described in Rev. Arg. Agron. a journal not available to me in Brisbane. The data are required for my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" of which the page citing *Antonella* is enclosed for your information.

The grasses in question are:-

1. *Paspalum sauræ* described originally as a var. of *P. notatum* vol. 15:55 (1948). Who was Saur?
2. *Triticum carthlicum* vol. 18:112 (1951). I suspect the species name derives from that of a place.
3. *Agrostis leoni* vol. 29:19 (1962). This grass may have been named in honor of Frère Leon.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

P.S. I read but don't write Spanish.



MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE Y DE LOS
RECURSOS NATURALES RENOVABLES

INSTITUTO
NACIONAL
DE PARQUES

INPARQUES

Jardin Botanico de Caracas
Herbario Nacional
Apartado 2156- Caracas 1010 A
VENEZUELA._



29 Aug 1990

H.T.Clifford
The University of Queensland
Dept. of Botany
St. Lucia, Queensland
Australia 4067

UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS QUIMICAS
INSTITUTO DE CIENCIAS NATURALES
Apartado 633 - Teléfono: 523-710

Quito - Ecuador

Quito, octubre 15, 90

S
Doctor
H. T. Clifford
University of Queensland
Australia.

Dear Dr. Clifford :

In regards to yours letter dated August 8-90
I have the pleasure to inform you that Dr. MISAEL ACOSTA SOLIS
is still living.

Sincely Yours


Dr. Francisco Latorre
DIRECTOR DEL INSTITUTO DE CC. NN.

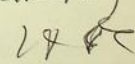
*Dear Francisco, Thank you for so promptly replying to
my little enquiry concerning Dr. Acosta Solis.*

FL/lc.

I am delighted to learn he survives.

*Perhaps you would care to forward to
him the enclosed copy of the "Dictionary" page
on which he is mentioned. Should he wish to
correct the entry he may care to write to me direct.*

With Sincere Goodwishes

Yours sincerely
14 

Caracas, 29 Agosto 1990

H.T.Clifford
The University of Queensland
Dept. of Botany
St. Lucia, Queensland
Australia 4067

En respuesta a su carta del 2 Julio 1990, le envio copia
del trabajo que informa sobre F. Cardona.

Atentamente,

Gladys Rodriguez
Gladys Rodriguez
Curador Herbario Nacional (VEN)

✓
*Dear Gladys, Thank you for your prompt reply
to my request for biographical information
concerning F. Cardona.
With best wishes for Christmas and the
New Year
Yours sincerely,*

HTC

San Isidro, 30 de octubre de 1990

Dr. H.T. Clifford
University of Queensland
Dep. of Botany
St. Lucia, Queensland,
Australia 4067

Estimado Dr. Clifford:

Le respondo a su carta del 3 de septiembre de 1990 en lugar del Dr. F. Zuloaga, quien se encuentra en los Estados Unidos.

En mi trabajo sobre Deyeuxia (Darwiniana 19: 404. 1975) está indicado el nombre José Diem, a quien se dedicó la especie. Adjunto a esta carta una copia de la biografía, publicada en Parodiana 4(2). 1986.

Con respecto a D. suka Speg., no he hallado el significado del epíteto específico, es probable que se base en una palabra usada por los nativos. Al respecto le sugiero que escriba a R.A. Goodall quien es una estudiosa de la región para donde fué descripta la citada especie. La Sra. Goodall vive en esa región y seguramente podrá proporcionarle alguna información.

Nuestra Institución está interesada en el Dictionary que usted está preparando y yo personalmente me intereso por el estudio de las Gramíneas de América del Sur. Le agradecería el envío de trabajos sobre dicha familia.

Cordialmente.

Zulma E. Rúgolo de Agrasar

Prof. Zulma E. Rúgolo de Agrasar

Sra. Rae N. Goodall
Ecija. Harberton
9410 Ushuaia
República Argentina

Dear Zulma, ✓
Many thanks for the notes on José Diem. The "Dictionary" now includes about 10,500 entries and due to the courtesy of correspondents such as you, self there is much new information recorded. In the near future I will write to Sra. Goodall to agree on the meaning of suka with best regards,
your sincere,

31 October, 1990

Dr. F.O. Zuloaga
Instituto de Botanica Darwinian
Labarden 200.CC.22
1642 San Isidro
ARGENTINA

Dear Fernando,

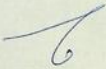
I would be most grateful if you could offer me further assistance with some biographical details of two more Argentinian botanists.

These are Carlos Moyano and J. Diem. For each I would like to know their full names, years of birth and death, usual occupation and country of birth if not Argentina.

For your interest, copies of the pages of the "Dictionary" on which the species named in their honor occur are enclosed.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

12 November, 1990

Director
Muscu Nacional
Quinta da Boa Vista
Rio de Janeiro
BRAZIL

Dear Dr. Dan,

I write seeking your advice with respect to origin of a grass name used by
Silveira when describing a new species of *Arundinaria* in Arach. Mus. Nac.
Rio Janeiro 22: 101, 1919. He called the species *Arundinaria cannavierira*.
Is the epithet the name of a person or place?

The information is required for my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of
the Grasses" a page of which is enclosed for your information. If you can
assist I will be most grateful.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

P.S. I read but do not write Portuguese.

19 November, 1990

Director
Museo de La Plata
Paseo del Bosque
1900 La Plata
ARGENTINA

Dear Dr. De Santis,

The grass *Paspalum devincezii* was described by Parodi in Rev. Mus. La Plata Bot. 1:242 which was published in 1937. I would be grateful if you could supply me with any biographical details of Devincez. In particular, his full name and years of birth and death as well as nationality are required.

The information is required for my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" a page of which is enclosed for your information.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

20 November, 1990

Sra. Rae N. Goodall
Ecia. Harberton
9410 Ushuaia
República Argentina

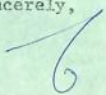
Dear Sra Goodall,

The grass Deyeuxia suka comes from the Argentine and probably derives its specific name from one of the local languages. Are you able to suggest a meaning for suka? Your name was given to me by Prof. Zulma E. Rúgolo de Agrasar.

The information is required for my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" a page of which is enclosed for your information.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

22 April, 1991

Director
Herbario San Marcos
Museo de Historia Natural
Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos de Lima
Avenida Arendes 1256
Apartado 1109, Lima
PERU

Dear Director,

In 1981 Oscar Tovar described two new species of *Poa* in Revista de Ciencias Universidad Nacional de San Marcos, vol. 73. These were named in honor of Marshall and Stafford.

The journal is not available to me in Brisbane and so I am writing to you to enquire if you have addresses for these two people or can provide me with certain information concerning them. In particular, I would like to know their full names, occupations, nationalities, years of birth (and if relevant, death). The data are required for my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" a page of which is enclosed for your information.

If Dr. Tovar is still employed at the Herbarium, I would be delighted to hear from him directly as author of the species.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

P.S. I read but do not write Spanish.

22 April, 1991

A.C. Gonzalez
Herbario Nacional
Instituto Botánico
Apartado 2156
Caracas
VENEZUELA

Dear Angel,

Recently the grass *Rhytachne gonzalezei* was named in your honor. In order to complete the entry for *gonzalezii* in my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the grasses", I require your year of birth and middle name. I assume you are Venezuelan by birth and a botanist.

The entry at present reads as follows:

gonzalezei in honor of Angel C. González (fl. 1977-1984) Venezuelan botanist.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

1 May, 1991

Dr. L.J. Catasùs
Intuto de Botánico
Academia de Ciencias de Cuba
Carretera Varona Km 3½, Capderela Boyeros
Apdo 8010, Código Postal 10800
Havana 8
CUBA

Dear Luis,

Not so long ago you published a new species of grass *Paspalum comasii*. In order to complete the entry for *comasii* in my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" I require to know the full name of Comas, his/her year of birth and if relevent, death, together with his/her nationality and usual occupation.

I would be grateful if you are able to supply any of these facts.

For your information, I enclose a page of the Dictionary.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

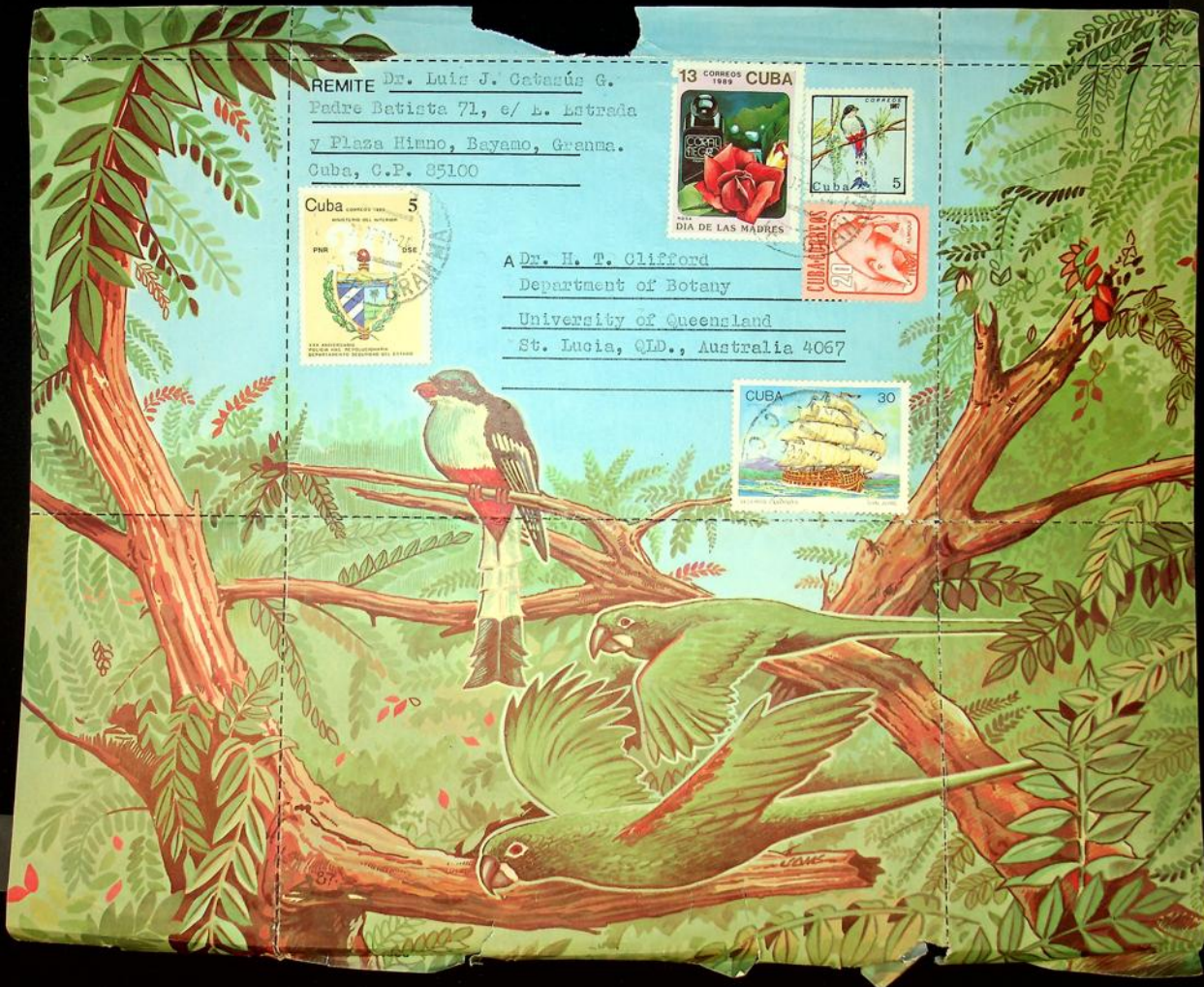


H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

REMITE Dr. Luis J. Catarús G.
Pedre Batista 71, e/ L. Estrada
y Plaza Hino, Bayamo, Granma.
Cuba, C.P. 85100



A Dr. H. T. Clifford
Department of Botany
University of Queensland
St. Lucia, QLD., Australia 4067



Bayamo, 8 de julio de 1991

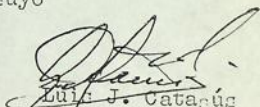
Dr. H. T. Clifford
Professor of Botany
University of Queensland
St. Lucia, Australia

Estimado colega.

En mi reciente visita a La Habana recibí su carta, fechada el primero de mayo del presente año, donde me solicita datos sobre el Dr. Augusto Comas. Aprovecho en remitirle los datos sobre casi todos los especialistas que laboran en la Flora de Cuba, tanto cubanos como extranjeros.

De ser posible, me agradecería recibir a través de Ud., en intercambio con literatura nuestra, la flora de gramíneas de Australia, yo estaría solícito en enviarle lo que sea de su interés.

Atentamente suyo


Luis J. Cataño
Investigador Titular

Dear Luis, ✓
Thank you for your
prompt reply to my request
for information relevant to
Augusto Comas. Without the

help of correspondents such as yourself it is not
possible to be certain that ^{the Comas} ~~a grammarian~~ ^{is} ~~is~~
~~Comas~~ honored in the ^{one} ~~present~~ listed in "Index
Herbariorum".

Under separate cover I have sent
some reprints that may be of interest.
With kind regards
Yours sincerely
H.T.C.

3 May, 1991

Dr. M.M. Schick
Museo Nacional de Historia Natural
Casilla 787
Santiago
CHILE

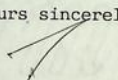
Dear Mélica,

In 1891 Philomen described a new species of *Eragrostis* in An. Mus. Nac. Chile 2nd sect. Bot 8: 88. The journal is not available to me in Brisbane and so I am writing to seek your help once again in determining the origin of the species name *rahmeri*. The information is required for my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" a page of which is enclosed for your information.

I suspect the species was named in honor of a person. If so, it would be helpful if you could tell me their full name, year of birth and death, usual occupation and country of birth if not Chile.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

The Dictionary now includes about 13,800 sentences
 many of which are synonyms. I expect that many of its
 users will be non botanists & that the ~~new~~ ¹⁰ ~~new~~ enquiries
 will arise from many sources. Due to the courtesy of
 correspondents such as yourself (I hope that all
 are acknowledged) the Dictionary is much more ^{useful} ~~useful~~
 than it would otherwise have been.

With kind regards
 your sincere

(J. H. S.)

15 May, 1991

Prof. U. Barros de Melo
Department of Biological Sciences
Pontificia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais
Av. Dom José Gaspav 500
CP2686/30550 Belo Horizonte, MG
BRAZIL

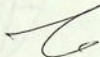
Dear Professor,

The grass *Arundinaria cannavieira* derives its name from the vernacular name of the species in Minas Gerais Province. I would be grateful if you are able to inform of the language involved and the meaning of the word.

The information is required for an "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" of which I enclose a page.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

21 May, 1991

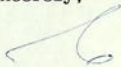
Prof. U. Barros de Melo
Department of Biological Sciences
Pontificia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais
Av. Dom José Gaspar 500,
CP2686/30550 Belo Horizonte, MG
BRAZIL

Dear Professor,

The grass *Amundinaria cannavieira* derives its name from the vernacular name of the species in Minas Gerais Province. I would be grateful if you are able to inform me of the language involved and the meaning of the word. The information is required for an "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" of which I enclose a page.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

p.s. I read but do not write Portuguese.

21 May, 1991

Director
Herbario "Gaspar Xuárez", Facultad de Agronomía
Universidad de Buenos Aires
Avenida San Martín 4453
1417 Buenos Aires
ARGENTINA

Dear Dr. Cámara-Hernández,

The grass *Paspalum devincenzii* was described in Rev. Mus. La Plata Bot. 1:242, (1937). The journal is unavailable to me in Brisbane and so I write seeking your advice as to whether Prof. Parodi offered an explanation as to the identity of Devincenz in honor of whom he named the species.

In particular, I would like to know the full name of the person honored together with their year of birth and death, nationality and usual occupation.

The information is required for my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" a page of which is enclosed for your information.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

p.s. I read but do not write Spanish.

3 June, 1991

Librarian
Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia San Juan Bosco
CC786, Correo Central
9000 Comodore Rivadavia
Chubut
ARGENTINA

Dear Dr. D'Orta,

The grass *Agrostis tehuelcha* was described from Patagonia (Spegazzini in Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires, Tomo VII (Ser. 2):0186,1902). The author gives no explanation of his choice of *tehuelcha* as the specific name. It is about this matter that I write seeking your assistance.

I suspect *tehuelcha* may be a local name for the grass. I would be most grateful if you could tell me the meaning of the word and the language from which it derives. The information is required for an "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" a page of which is enclosed for your information. I anticipate the text to be finished shortly.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

p.s. I read but do not write Spanish.

UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES
FACULTAD DE AGRONOMIA

Buenos Aires, 28 de junio de 1991.

Dr. H. T. Clifford
University of Queensland
Department of Botany
University Queensland
QLD 4072 Australia

De mi consideración:

Envío a Ud. fotocopias del trabajo solicitado
(Rev. Mus. La Plata. 1: 242 (1937)).

Sin más lo saludo a Ud. atentamente.

ING. Agr. ROBERTO D. TORTOSA
PROFESOR AJUNTO

Biblioteca de los
Laboratorios de Botanica
"L.R. Parodi"
Facultad de Agronomía
Universidad de Buenos Aires
Av. San Martín 4453
BA- 1417 • Buenos Aires
Argentina

✓
Dear Prof Tortosa
Thank you for your
prompt reply to my request
for information concerning
the origin of the specific
name *desinengui*.
With kind regards
Yours sincerely,
R.D.T.

MINISTERIO DE CULTURA Y EDUCACION
UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE LA PATAGONIA
SAN JUAN BOSCO

Dr. H.T. Clifford

The University of Queensland, QLD 4072
AUSTRALIA

SU REFERENCIA

SU CARTA DE
3.6.91

NUESTRA REFERENCIA
B.C. 101/91

FECHA
28.6.91

ASUNTO:

Estimado Profesor:

Ayer he recibido su carta. Australia está muy lejos! Espero, sin embargo, llegar a tiempo con la información.

TEHUELCHÉ es el nombre dado a un grupo de tribus indígenas que habitaron la Patagonia argentina. Hoy ya casi no existen.

Significa en lengua araucana "gente arisca o poco sociable": Tehuel: arisca; che: gente. Esta información se encuentra en el capítulo 5 del libro "El Complejo Tehuelche" de Federico Escalada. Buenos Aires: Coni, 353p. 1956.

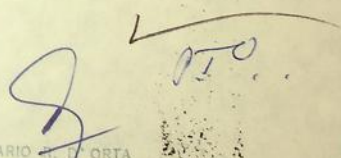
La desinencia "a" (tehuelcha) es una exigencia de concordancia latina de género con "agrostis" que se considera nombre femenino.

En cuanto a la gramínea en sí, le hago llegar copia de la descripción de Chaetotropis imberbis, nombre actual de Agrostis tehuelcha. La copia pertenece a Flora Patagónica Parte III Gramineae. Bs As: INTA. 563p. 1978 cuya autora es E.G. Nicora.

Espero que esta información le sea útil y que mi español le resulte comprensible!

Estamos ansiosos de conocer su diccionario. Exitó!

Atentamente.


MARIO B. NICORA
Director Biblioteca Central
Universidad Nacional de la Patagonia
San Juan Bosco

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE LA PATAGONIA SAN JUAN BOSCO
Biblioteca Central - C.C. 788 -
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TELEFONOS:
(0967) - 24969 - 28834/35 -
TELEK: 86-022 UNCR-AR.

✓
Dear Mario,

Thank you for your assistance with the origin
of the name tehuelcha. Due to the kindness of
people such as yourself the quality of many entries
in the Dictionary has been much improved

With kind regards

Yours sincerely,

W.H.C.

aristulada; pálea hialina de 0,6 mm. Flor hermafrodita con 3 estambres con anteras de 0,4-0,6 mm; cariopse fusiforme de 1-1,3 mm, surcado, con endosperma harinoso blanco y escudete embrional pequeño.

Descrita para el Perú, vive en suelos húmedos desde los Estados Unidos hasta el Norte de la Patagonia, donde es rara. Según Rosengurtt et al. es un forraje apetecido, poco productivo.

Exsiccata. Río Negro: dpto. Gral. Roca, Río Negro, F.C.S., W. Fischer 53* (SI); Cinco Saltos, L. R. Parodi 1990 (BAA). — Chubut: dpto. Futaleufú, Colonia 16 de Octubre, R. Guifiázu, Hb. Parodi 7267 (BAA); dpto. Cushamen, lago Puelo, O. Boelcke 13001 (CRP 1793, BAA).

3. *Chaetotropis asperigluma* (Steudel) nov. comb. — *Agrostis asperigluma* Steud. *Syn. Plant. Gram.*: 422. 1854. — *Chaetotropis araucana* Phil. *Anales Univ. Chile* 94: 17. 1896. — Fig. 269.

Planta perenne, cespitosa, con cañas erectas, algo geniculadas en la base, 3-4-nodes, de 0,60-1,30 m, escabrosas debajo de la panoja y de los nudos; vainas ásperas, muy escabrosas, más largas que los internodios; ligula membranacea, nerviada y escabrosa en la cara abaxial, de 2-4 (6) mm; láminas planas, muy ásperas en ambas caras, largas, las inferiores de 15-20 cm $\times$ 3-5 mm; panoja amplia, difusa, violada, raro verdosa, de 11-20 cm, con ramas delgadas, subflexuosas, desnudas en la base, las inferiores verticiladas hasta de 8 cm, el raquis y las ramas escabrosas; espiguillas de 2,7-3,5 mm, sostenidas por pedicelos hispídos engrosados en el ápice y desarticulables a la menor presión, más largos que las espiguillas; glumas subiguales, lanceoladas, agudas o mucronuladas, el mucrón no mayor de 0,3 mm, la carina aculeada, el dorso aculeado-escabroso, mayores que la lemma, la inferior de 2,7-3,2 mm, la superior de 2,7-3,5 mm; callo glabro, soldado a la raquilla y difícil de separar de ella; lemma hialina con el ápice truncado y ciliolado, 5-nervia, de 1,7-2,5 mm, aristada, la arista recta, escabrosa, fácilmente caediza, de 1,5-2,5 mm, excediendo normalmente a las glumas; pálea hialina, biaquilada, de 0,7-0,8 mm; lodículas agudas, $\pm$ de 0,7 mm; anteras de 0,7-1 mm; cariopse fusiforme de 1,3 mm, con endosperma harinoso, surco ventral y escudete embrional pequeño.

Vive en suelos húmedos en la región andina de Neuquén y Chubut.

Exsiccata. Neuquén: dpto. Lácar, lago Lácar, Pucará, G. Dawson et H. Schwabe 2922 (BAA); dpto. Los Lagos, Quetrihue, J. Diem 236 (BAA, SI); Quetrihue, lago Patahua, J. Diem 759 (BAA, SI*). — Chubut: dpto. Languiñeo, Río Corcovado, N. Illin 98 (BAA).

Observación: Por el aspecto de la planta es muy parecida a *Agrostis exasperata* Trin. Se la puede separar bien por el callo glabro, sin mechoncitos de pelos a los costados y soldado a la raquilla, por el tamaño mayor de su pálea y por la arista recta que sobrepasa a las glumas.

4. *Chaetotropis imberbis* (Philippi) Björkman, *Symb. Bot. Upsal.* 17 (1): 14. 1960. — *Nowodvorskyia imberbis* Phil. *Anales Univ. Chile* 43: 562. 1873. — *Polypogon imberbis* (Phil.) Johow, *Est. Fl. I. Juan Fernández*: 136. 1896. — *P. imberbis* (Phil.) Pilg. *Repert.*

Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 16: 387. 1920. — *Agrostis tehuelcha* Speg. *Anales Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Buenos Aires* 7: 186. 1902. — *Polypogon elongatus* H.B.K. var. *muticus* Hack. ap. Stuck. *Gram. Argent.* III: 94. 1911. — *P. rioplatensis* Hert. *Revista Sudamer. Bot.* 6 (5-6): 140. 1940. — *Chaetotropis rioplatensis* (Hert.) Björk. *Symb. Bot. Upsal.* 17 (1): 14. 1960. — Fig. 267.

Planta perenne cespitosa con cañas de 15-80 cm de altura; vainas estriadas, glabras o escabrosas; ligula membranacea de 2-5 mm con el margen inciso y la cara abaxial cubierta de escabrosidades retrorsas; láminas planas a subconvolutas, de 10-15 cm $\times$ 2-8 mm, con el ápice agudo a menudo punzante y el margen escabroso; panoja erecta, subespigiforme, lobulada, interrumpida en la base, densamente ramosa, de 5-25 cm; ramas subverticiladas, arrimadas al eje, de 0,5-5 y más cm; espiguillas linear-lanceoladas, verdosas o rojizas, sostenidas por un pedicelo largo, escabroso, engrosado en el ápice y articulado en su base; glumas con el dorso y la carina equinulado-espínulosa, con denticitos cortos y robustos, la inferior de 3,5-4,5 mm, la superior algo menor, de 3-3,5 mm, ambas con arístula recta que puede llegar a medir 2 mm; lemma hialina de 1,6-2 mm, mítica o arístulada, arístula no mayor de 0,5 mm, 5-nervia, los nervios laterales a menudo prolongados en dientes o arístulas; pálea de 0,6-0,7 mm, menor que la mitad de su lemma; lodículas de 0,4 mm; anteras de 0,7-0,8 mm; cariopse fusiforme de 1,5 $\times$ 0,3 mm, normalmente con endosperma pastoso o semilíquido, rara vez harinoso.

Vive en suelos arenosos y húmedos desde Brasil hasta Santa Cruz.

Exsiccata. Chile: Isla Juan Fernández, nov. 1834, Clastotypus de *Nowodworskya imberbis* (BAA). — Argentina: Río Negro, dpto. Pichi Mahuida, Río Colorado, F.C.S., C. E. Clos 3404, 3484 (BAA); dpto. Pilcaniyeu, 15 km al O. de C. Onelli, Abadie-Speck 1371 (BAA, CRP). — Chubut, dpto. Escalante, Comodoro Rivadavia, A. Soriano 4560 (BAB, BAA); dpto. Sarmiento, lago Colhue Huapi, C. Ameghino (Spegazzini 2547, BAA). — Santa Cruz, dpto. Desierto, Cañadón del Veneciano, E. Ancibor et A. Vizinis (BAA 4438); ruta prov. 281, km 14, alrededores de la Gruta de Lourdes, O. Boelcke 12138 (BAB*, BAA, SI).

Tribu X. Monermeae

Inflorescencia en espiga cilíndrica delgada, dística, recta o curvada, articulada, frágil o tenaz, con las espiguillas alojadas en excavaciones alternas del raquis y arrimadas a él; espiguillas 1-2-floras, dorsalmente comprimidas, con 1 ó 2 glumas coriáceas mayores que la lemma; lemma membranacea, 1-3 nervia; pálea membranacea. Flores hermafroditas con 3 estambres; cariopse con hilo linear a linear-oblongo; almidón de granos compuestos; cromosomas grandes, $x = 7, 9, 13$.

Hierbas anuales con hojas planas y ligula membranacea. Viven en suelos salobres y bajos en regiones templado-cálidas del hemisferio boreal. En la Argentina se encuentran adventicios 2 géneros: *Monerma* y *Parapholis*, el primero con la gluma superior cubriendo la cavidad en la que la espiguilla se aloja y con la gluma inferior atrofiada, exceptuando la de la flor apical, y el segundo con ambas glumas desarrolladas y dispuestas en un mismo plano, uno al lado de la otra, cubriendo el antecio y la excavación del raquis. Este último género ha sido coleccionado en Chubut y Santa Cruz.



MUSEO NACIONAL DE HISTORIA NATURAL
Casilla de Correo 399
Montevideo — Uruguay

Montevideo 29 VII 1991

Prof. Dr. H. T. Clifford.
Dept. of Botany.
The University of Queensland
Australia.

De mi mayor consideración:

Mucho le agradezco su atenta
solicitud del 15.VII.1991. Le adjunto una biografía de
Garibaldi J. Devicenzi donde Ud. encontrará toda la
información solicitada.

Como siempre, quedo atentamen-
te a sus gratas órdenes.

Héctor S. Osorio

Dr. Héctor S. Osorio.
Director.

Dear Hector, Thank you for your prompt reply to my query
about Garibaldi Devicenzi. It was sad that he died
so young. I note his biographers were unaware of the grass named
in his honor and assume you have passed on to them this
information.

With kind regards
yours sincerely
H.T.C.

1 July, 1991

Eduardo Marchesi
Laboratorio de Botanica
Casilla de Correo 1238
Montevideo
URUGUAY

Dear Eduardo,

Thank you for the obituary notice of Atilio Lambardo Nolle. Due to the help of people such as yourself, the quality of the "Dictionary" has been much improved over what could be achieved by myself alone.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

15 July, 1991

Director
Departamento de Botánica
Museo Nacional de Historia Natural
Casilla de Correo 399, 11000
URUGUAY

Dear Dr. Osorio,

The grass *Paspalum devincensis* is named in honor of a former Director of Museo de Historia Natural.

In order to complete the entry for that name in my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses", I require his full name, year of birth and that of death and country of origin if different from Uruguay.

May I once again trespass on your time and ask if you are able to supply this information. From my files I note we last corresponded in March 1988. You will be pleased to hear the Dictionary is nearly ready for the printer and therefore I shan't be pestering people for information for much longer.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,


H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

P.S. You may recall I read but do not write Spanish.

17 July, 1991

Dr. I.L. Barreto
Universidade Federal de Santa Maria
Caixa Postal 329
97.100 Santa Maria, RS
BRAZIL

Dear Dr. Barreto,

Some years ago you described the grass *Paspalum ramboi* naming the species, I suspect, in honor of a colleague.

In order to complete the entry for *ramboi* in my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" I require the full name, year of birth and that of death as well as usual occupation and nationality. If you are able to assist I would be most grateful.

For your information a page of the Dictionary is enclosed.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

P.S. I read but do not write Portuguese.

29 July, 1991

Dr. L. Coradin
Herbário, Centro Nacional de Recursos Genéticos
Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária
Avenida W-5 Norte Parque Rural
Caixa Postal 10.2372, 70000 Brasília, Distrito Federal
BRAZIL

Dear Dr. Coradin,

I would be grateful if you are able to inform me of either or both of the following:

1. The year of death of Alberto José de Sampaio, a distinguished Brazilian botanist.
2. The meaning of *sape* and the language from which the word derives. It has been employed as an epithet in the species *Saccharum sape* described from Brazil by St. Hilaire in 1833.

The information is required for my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" a page of which is enclosed for your information.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H. TREVOR CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

5 August, 1991

Director
Herbario, Escuela de Biología
(Museo de Historia Natural y Jardín Botánico)
Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala
Avenida de la Reforma 0-43, Zona 10
Guatemala
GUATEMALA

Dear Director,

The grass *Eragrostis contrerasii* was named in honor of Elias Contreras who collected in Guatemala. In order to complete the entry for *contrerasii* in my forthcoming "Etymological Dictionary of the Grasses" I need a few of his biographical details. If you are able to help, I would be most grateful.

Required are the following - full name, year of birth and that of death, nationality and usual occupation.

For your information, a page of the "Dictionary" is enclosed.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,



H.T. CLIFFORD
Professor of Botany

Instituto Botánico

Apartado 2156

Caracas

Venezuela

H-T. Clifford.

Professor of Botany
The University of Queensland.

Dear Clifford.

Your information is.

ANGEL CUSTODIO CONTRAÑEZ

25 Octubre 1943.

Venezolano.

Venezuelan botanist.

With kind regards.

Yours. sincerely.

Angel C. Contranez

Dear Angel, Thank you for your prompt reply to my
letter asking for biographical information.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely

H.T.C.

(1833-1915)

Agustín Flores

ANTONIO FLORES JIJON

PRESIDENTE DEL ECUADOR.— Nació en Quito el 23 de octubre de 1833 en el Palacio Presidencial. Hijo legítimo del Gral. Juan José Flores y Aramburú y de Mercedes Jijón y Vivanco, "inteligente, piadosa, culta y de porte distinguido, que ayudó mucho a su marido en sociedad y con su prudencia no pocas veces le sirvió de consejera".

Recibió las primeras letras en palacio, luego en Latacunga asistió a la Escuela del Ayo del Libertador, Simón Rodríguez. De 11 años viajó a París y lo matricularon en el Liceo Enrique IV, donde aprendió francés, pero al año siguiente cambió la situación económica de su familia con la revolución del 6 de Marzo de 1845 y debió regresar. En 1847 vivió en Santiago de Chile y envió a la poetisa Carolina Lizardi un poema titulado "Adiós a la naturaleza", de corte romántico, que la incitó al suicidio con veneno. El escándalo social fue grave, se tejieron escabrosos comentarios y nació su fama literaria.

En 1854 publicó en Santiago su novela "Cándida Rosa" en 15 págs. y un opusculo sobre "Los Mormones", refiriéndose a un proyecto de colonización de Galápagos. En 1855 residía en Lima y estudiaba leyes en la Universidad de San Marcos. En 1858 publicó en "El Mercurio" de Valparaíso su novela "El Talión", favorecida por la crítica a pesar de su defectuosa construcción y una traducción del inglés de Las lecciones de Historia de Jorge Weber, que salieron con su nombre. Se conoce una segunda edición de 1863. Años después Alfaro lo acusará de plagio por este asunto. En 1859 publicó varias poesías en la "Revista de Lima" y obtuvo las cátedras de Ciencias Políticas y de Historia Universal en el célebre colegio de San Carlos de esa capital. En 1860 formó parte de la expedición armada comandada por su padre y García Moreno y tomaron Guayaquil por asalto. García Moreno fue proclamado Presidente del Ecuador en 1861 y Antonio Flores "joven amabilísimo, en extremo generoso, amigo de sus amigos y muy indulgente con sus mismos enemigos, a quienes trataba con una bondad que ya peca-

— 132 —

ba de excesiva" es enviado a Francia, de Ministro plenipotenciario del Ecuador ante la Corte de Napoleón III.

En París contrató la compra de armas y uniformes, consiguió la venida de los Hermanos de las Escuelas Cristianas y trató de explicar el significado y alcance de las cartas de García Moreno a Fabrè y a Trinité, donde solicitaba el protectorado francés para nuestra patria.

Enseguida fue nombrado Agente Fiscal en Inglaterra para arreglar su pago con los tenedores de bonos de la deuda de la independencia o deuda inglesa. En 1863 ingresó a la Academia Ecuatoriana de la Lengua y publicó su discurso "Elogio de Wisse". En 1864 viajó a Bogotá como Ministro Plenipotenciario, misión calificada de difícil en extremo por las dos guerras que acabábamos de sostener con la Nueva Granada. En 1865 fue Ministro de Hacienda. En 1866 García Moreno obtiene del presidente Carrión su representación personal para suscribir en Roma con Monseñor Tavani, un "Convenio adicional al Concordato".

Con tal motivo emprendió viaje por el sur y al arribar a Paíta fue objeto de una asonada por parte de los urbanistas exilados en el Perú. La noticia fue ruidosamente comentada por la prensa internacional, ávida de escándalos.

En 1867 fue Diputado por Pichincha, concurrió al Congreso, obtuvo una de las dos Vice Presidencias de esa Cámara y publicó un folleto de 54 págs. titulado "La Ley de Bancos". Al año siguiente fue reelecto. En 1870 editó en Santiago "El Reino de Quito", según las relaciones de los virreyes del Nuevo Reino de Granada" en 50 págs. con material histórico tomado del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales de Bogotá.

En 1871 viajó nuevamente a Inglaterra a negociar un reajuste de los intereses en mora con los tenedores de bonos de la deuda; su actuación no agradó mucho en Quito y García Moreno exclamó: "Este Antonio es más pícaro que su padre..." luego cambió de parecer y pocos meses después lo envió de Ministro Plenipotenciario a los Estados Unidos. En 1873 y de 40 años contrajo matrimonio en Washington con Leonor Ruiz de Apodaca, joven de 22 años, de la nobleza de la Habana.

— 133 —

*Nota a la historia**Transferencia from H.T. Clapp's collection*

En 1889 editó en Guayaquil "Cuestiones de Hacienda" y en Quito el primer tomo de "Diezmos y Censos, en política, rentas e historia", obras con las que reafirmó su fama de experto en asuntos económicos y hacendarios. En 1890 "La conversión de la deuda anglo ecuatoriana" criticada desde Lima por Alfaro en su libro "El Nudo Gordiano". También imprimió ese año en Quito, el libro "Crédito y Derecho Público", siendo uno de los poquísimos presidentes que ha escrito y publicado durante su mandato presidencial. En 1891 editó "Para la historia del Ecuador", en Quito, 278 págs. contestando a Marietta de Veintemilla y en 1892 "Refutación documentada de los cargos hechos al gobierno en el folleto: 'El contrato de Oksa ante el Consejo de Estado'", aclarando varios conceptos emitidos por el Dr. Camilo Ponce Ortiz, jefe de la oposición conservadora.

En 1888 fundó el partido "Unión Republicana" conocido luego como "Progresista", tratando de unir los intereses de la costa y de la sierra, bajo otra fórmula que no fuera la liberal ni la conservadora. En 1889 apoyó la concurrencia del Ecuador a la Exposición Mundial de París, así como a los festejos del I Centenario de la revolución francesa, con grave escándalo del elemento de derecha; sin embargo fuimos los comerciantes de Guayaquil pagaron los gastos y Flores quiso obtener la unión y la paz entre los ecuatorianos y a tanto llegaron sus esfuerzos que en 1888 ofreció a Alfaro hacerlo Plenipotenciario en el país que tuviera a bien escoger, pero no lo consiguió. Y todo este esfuerzo al margen de una vida social intensa, recibiendo de noche a sus amigos, improvisando bailes y pequeñas representaciones teatrales con sus hijas y sobrinas las Hurtado Flores y banquetes al Cuerpo Diplomático.

Terminado su mandato el 30 de junio de 1892 parte con sus hijas a Suiza y allí alterna con visitas a París y a Niza. Nunca más volvió al Ecuador, falleciendo en Ginebra el 30 de Agosto de 1915, a la avanzada edad de 82 años.

Su archivo y el de su padre regresaron en 1971 a la U. Católica de Quito. Su biografía consta escrita en 1974 por Carlos Manuel Larrea que tuvo la oportunidad de conocerlo y tratarlo en Europa poco antes de su muerte.

Gustaba de practicar ejercicios físicos; sabroso conversador, ingenuo, chispeante y encantador. Era un perfecto caballero.

1915
1837
82

En 1875 ocurrió el asesinato de García Moreno. El Encargado Dr. Francisco Javier León convocó a elecciones y Flores fue candidatizado; entonces se hallaba en el exterior, pero vino al país en unión de su esposa y una hija y aunque su recibimiento fue hostil, varias familias los atendieron y menudearon los convites, no faltando algunos chuscos que lo motejaron de "doctor tente en pie" por su costumbre de levantarse varias veces sobre las puntas de ellos cuando hablaba en público. Su arribo coincidió con el carnaval y recibió varios baños de agua que soportó por educación. Luego pasaron a su hacienda "Elvira" cerca de Bahahoyo, donde vivieron unas idílicas vacaciones. Desde allí siguieron por el antiguo camino real a Quito, recibiendo rechiflas a porfía.

Instalado en casa de su madre publicó un "Plan de Gobierno", duramente criticado por los garcianos que lo acusaron de pro liberal y de católico demente. Mientras tanto su esposa había alumbrado una segunda niña y cayó enferma con infección puerperal. Flores se angustió, no tiene tiempo para aventuras políticas y envió su renuncia a Juan León Mera que la guardó sin darla a conocer. El 11 de octubre de 1876 murió su esposa y poco después fue derrotado por Borrero.

En 1877 publicó en "Los Andes" de Guayaquil varias poesías tituladas "En la muerte de mi esposa" y una descripción de la "Erupción del Cotopaxi" acaecida meses atrás. El 11 de diciembre fue allanado su domicilio y conducido a prisión por orden del Presidente Veintemilla debido a sus vinculaciones con elementos conservadores, pero a los cuatro días logró evadirse y buscó asilo en la Legación francesa. Para enero de 1878 estaba radicado en New York con sus hijas. En 1881 allí editó "La naturalización en los Estados Unidos" en 83 págs. y trabajaba de abogado. En 1883 publicó "El Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho", en defensa de su padre y para deslindar responsabilidades en el crimen del General Sucre y un folleto titulado "Isidorito, un ángel en el cielo y el postrero en la tierra de un ilustre vástago", dedicado a la memoria de su sobrino Isidoro Barriga y Flores, muerto en Quito de 14 años de tifoidea; pero los liberales exilados en Lima se burlaron y lo apodaron "Isidorito". Entonces sufrió de "postración y vértigos nerviosos" pero se sobrepuso y

en la revista internacional "Las Novedades" publicó varias cartas que le envió Juan León Mera con noticias del Ecuador. En Estados Unidos Flores aprendió lo que es la democracia...

En 1883 los restauradores entraron en Quito. Meses después Veintemilla salía del Ecuador y Flores fue electo Diputado, asistió al Congreso representando al Pichincha, nuevamente obtuvo una de las dos Vice Presidencias de esa Cámara y presentó un proyecto de Ley pidiendo el voto para las mujeres en igualdad de condiciones con los hombres, pero nadie le hizo caso. ¡Es otra de sus rarezas! Muchos lo creían "algo despistado, bueno solamente para el servicio exterior". Caamaño fue electo Presidente y lo designó Ministro Plenipotenciario en Europa para tratar con la Santa Sede sobre el Convenio adicional de diezmos y la forma de su cobro y para que converse con los demás gobiernos del viejo mundo sobre asuntos de interés para el Ecuador.

En 1885 suscribió con España un "Convenio de Paz y Amistad" y obtuvo la venida de los Salesianos y de otras comunidades religiosas. En 1888 publicó en París "Anexe au projet de loi" y conoció que Caamaño ha impuesto su candidatura a la presidencia de la república para el período de 1888-1892. En las elecciones triunfó con el apoyo oficial pero decidió excusarse. El Cardenal Rampolla le rogó que no lo haga. Fernando de Lesseps y otras personalidades francesas le ofrecieron un banquete y entonces aceptó, viajando a Quito después de cuatro años de ausencia.

Inició su gobierno liberando a 43 presos políticos del panóptico, concediendo amnistía a los desterrados y escondidos y restableciendo las libertades públicas, pero al mes de posesionado presentó su renuncia abrumado por los problemas casi insolubles de la nación. El Congreso la rechazó y Flores insistió en ella, entonces el Congreso resolvió declarar ofensiva a la nación dicha insistencia, de tal suerte que con esta medida Flores se vio forzado a continuar dando "el bello espectáculo de un gobierno culto y amigo de las libertades individuales, tolerante y gentil en la acción".