



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
5th Floor, Hunt Library
Carnegie Mellon University
4909 Frew Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890
Telephone: 412-268-2434
Email: huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu
Web site: www.huntbotanical.org

The Hunt Institute is committed to making its collections accessible for research. We are pleased to offer this digitized item.

Usage guidelines

We have provided this low-resolution, digitized version for research purposes. To inquire about publishing any images from this item, please contact the Institute.

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.

Knoxville - Tennessee.
U.S.A.
Mar. 13. 90.

My dear Prof. Hackel.

I thank you for your kind
favor of 20 Feby. Your remarks
about Pringle's 2559 (*Pentarrhophis*)
are particularly interesting and
are, I believe correct. I will
illustrate the grass in detail
and publish an account of it
as you suggest. - It is the
same grass as #200 E. Palmer
1886, named by Dr. Vasey "*Bouteloua*
fourmiesiana, (*Triathura gracilis*, Fourm.?).
in Proc. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. XXII. p. 461.
No description given.

The Andropogons I had determined
as you named them also, *Panicum*
indicum & *P. brevifolium*, but of
the *Panicums* I was not sure that
~~they~~ my identifications are correct.
I send you another fragment
of #510 Pringle. (1885) - Certainly it
is not *Panicum capillare*. Is it a
Panicum? Why not an *Echnanthus*?

Yrs.

A few days ago I received from Dr. Vasey a "parcel of seeds of a strange diocious grass from Mexico". I divide the lot received with you. These "seeds" appear to me to be two-flowered ♀ spikes in which the glumes are almost completely grown to the rachis. The style is rather long, projecting from the small opening at the apex of the glumes, and is bifid near the end.

I enclose a single spike from Vasey's "*Diplachne Brandegei*" Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. Ser. 2, Vol. II, p. 213. To me it is not a *Diplachne*, but rather a *Chloris*. The spikelets are 1-flowered with a pedicellate rudiment of a second flower & the flowering glume is 3-nerved. I append a copy of Vasey's description of the plant. — I note that your *Diplachne cinerea* has 3-nerved floral glumes.

Thanks for "Plantae Marlothianae" (Gram.) and for your interesting paper on Die Gräser in den Alpen. —

Yours very sincerely
F. Lamson-Scribner.