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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.

HERBARIUM OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

BOTANIC GARDEN, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Dear Dr. 14 Aug, 1880.

Off in 3 weeks!

Your bulbs. An allidice a
w. l. I am uncertain what
flower hardly enough. I do
think. Maybe now. We
will grow it.

No. 2. Clearly Cypripedium
pubescens or puberulum
puberulum

Seeds in thick pod = Sophora
speciosa Oak =

Quercus undulata with
little (not grown) across.

Yes. send seeds of the
Lychnis viscaria & the
Lychnis

After I've sent the Lychnis
all gone. Prof. Goudale &
Mr. Watson will attend to them.
Did I send you any of Mr.

What are the proppos? Es-
pecially a letter in
on Liliacea?

Very truly Yours

Asa Gray

3003 Locust Str St Louis June 15 1874

My dear Doctor Griseb

Your interesting communication has been in my hands some time, but absence from the City prevented me from answering it sooner.

The Junipers with fruit and bark came to hand same time.

The branches and fruit are undoubtedly *J. Virginiana* — not occidentalis, or virginica (both with larger fruit, especially the latter — and other characters) But the bark is peculiar and the wood.

Our *J. Virginiana* has a fibrous, shreddy, bark, which tears off in shreds while yours seems to have a hard, brittle scaly bark, much like *Platanus*. And the few external layers of wood are white and inodorous, while — ours the wood has the well known Cedar — fragrance (inside, heart wood, red) Can you explain?

In some respects I am sorry
that you leave Camp Apache, but
chance Tucson you get more into the
region of Agave & Yucca ^{& Cacti} and have
probably already made some interesting
investigations & Collections.

If you or any of your friends
should be able to obtain a few fruits
of *Cereus giganteus*, you would
confer a great boon on Cactus-lovers.
Plants ^{young} I suppose, or scarcely
obtainable or can not be transported.

Blissens of Yucca & Agave are
succulent, but can be pressed,
especially if split open (just like Cactus
blissens) or a number of them may be
just dried in the shade, and before completely
crisp and brittle, may be wrapped up
— or they may be completely dried, and before
wrapping up, may be exposed to damp air
and then made flexible. Descriptions of
the plants, size, leaves, form & size,

and a true fruit and seed of same
species, will be valuable.

What trees do you have about you?
except the eternal Mesquite.

The Yucca you describe, from the file is
probably the form: "angustifolia" var. clata — a
leaf, and would describe leaves following on
margin — A leaf of thick "beech" would also
be interesting.

Piaris brachyptera is a bad name for an
old species. It is *P. ponderosa*.

I shall mail you the only remaining copy
of the botany of Wright's expedition —
but you will find it much less valuable
than you imagine. It is an early effort,
before I knew much of botany.

Among the plants to which I should like
to direct your attention, are the Cuscuta
of which I had elaborated a monograph
long ago. I suppose I did not send it
to you; so I'll send a copy. There
are a number of interesting forms — *Alipha*

which may strike you as curious.

I hope to hear from you
whenever your time permits.

Yours very truly

G. Engelmann

I send the pamphlets by this
mail

The capsules of *Yucca* and *Agave* would also have been of value, but I suppose a scouting party has not exactly the means to carry along bulky specimens!

What you tell me about the locality of *Ribes chihuense* is of much interest. I should like to get hold of my old friend again.

As there is no lack of *Aspen* on P. edulis about you, you will be able to observe it every month or two, male and female, so that we may learn the history of its life, which is of much interest, and is so absolutely neglected in botany.

Your dividing oak is probably *Quercus Gambelii*, which is a form of the wide spread *Q. undulata* of the Rocky Mountains; leaves approaching somewhat ours *Q. obtusiloba*.

You mention Cottonwood. Specimens of that, in fl. and fruit, would also be of much interest. I have a very curious one from Fort Shiple, north of you, but only foliage. — *Asks* — *Elas* — *Hackberry*, *Celtis* (ripe fruit important) —

But you speak of beech! Does a beech
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really grow with you? -

Euphorbia & Cassia have been
my hobby long, & specimens would be very
acceptable

Now I have again asked a good
deal of you; and you want nothing
but Pl. Luthenianum or I must
try to supply them to you. I have
a friend here, who cares little for these
things & I may in former years
have obtained a copy - which I must
try to get. The Cassia are
always at your service, or those of
Whipple's Expedition, I see, you
possess.

Yours very truly

George Engelmann

3003 Lomb St

St Louis Dec 18 1883

Dr J. B. Girard

Dear Sir

Your kind letter of Nov 19th reached me a few days ago - with the Post mark of Santa Fe. Thanks for the interest you take in my pursuits and for your obliging promises.

Well, what is not today, may be some other time. I recommend to you Yucca & Agave. The former I believe I know pretty thoroughly, but desire fruit & ripe seed - if possible a good deal! Agave is an unfortunate genus. We know that there are many species in Arizona some very beautiful ones, which are greatly desired to get in cultivation, others are interesting on account of their close resemblance to one another, especially all those that are comprised under the name of Mescal, which all are allied to *A. Americana*, the well known cultivated plant of Mexico. All these forms

have a scape 8-20 feet high & flowers in panicles. I have repeatedly got seeds or capsules, or flowers of them, but could never learn how these different parts belong together or whether they belong to one or several species. - Other Agaves have spiked flowers, flowers in pairs or single pairs; others again have spikes of single flowers, but of these last, to which a *A. Virginica* belongs, I do not know any from Arizona; some have leaves with thorny edges, one with leaves only 2 x 3 inches long (*A. parviflora* Torr.) has filamentous edges like a *Yucca*.

- I know only 3 *Yucca* sp. in Arizona
- 1, *Y. baccata*, with fleshy fruit and thick seeds, thick leav. with thick marginal fibres.
 - 2, *Y. angustifolia* stem now or a few feet high, leaves very narrow with thin marginal fibres, ^{stem low or high} with short dark serrulate leaves.
 - 3, *Y. brevifolia* the tree of the Colorado Desert, a few seeds of which have reached us, but the complete fruit and the flower of which remain unknown.

What your "Dwarf *Yucca*" is I can not guess, unless a small form of No 2; also see leaves of it if so possible. Pines and *Coniferae* - *Juniper* belong also to my present list. Twenty years ago I described

a pine from the mountains south of your Pinos Chihuahuenses, with small cones 2 inches long and leaves ³⁻⁴ inches shorter or as long. It was found near the Copper mines at the head of the Gila and may grow with you. It is extremely rare in Chihuahua and not at all in California. It would be quite a prize if you could rediscover it.

Pinus edulis is a small tree, under good firewood in Santa Fe, leaves in 2' ones 1/2 inches long, almost globose, very knotty, with large wingless seeds. *P. monophylla* is very similar, with single leaves.

Your *Juniper* are also very interesting. Suppose you wrap up a few branches of such, if possible, with fruit, and also of any pines ^(rough bark) with or without cones - and mail them to me. You have that you can send a good deal, if without any writing, (by mail and if unscaled), or explanatory letter, or postal card may go along. - Have you any *Abies*?

The plants sent me have been pulled 25 years ago and are long and of poor sort, nor do I think they would be of any use for your particular flora. But the flora of the Mexican Boundary, published 15 years ago would be useful. Question whether it could be found in some antiquarian's shop - New York or Philadelphia. It is not in the trade. Of the *Coniferae* belonging to it, I have a few copies left, one of which is at your service.

I will enquire about a copy of the Boundary Botany in New York.

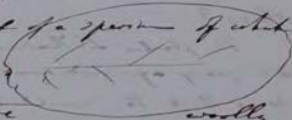
When are the *Juniper* seeds ripe? - Spring. A lot of them would also be very interesting and useful to plant. - One species is said to be the *Juniperus* of the Bible, the

other by a thin and smooth bark.

You say "no work in my possession"
do you have some books only there? What
are they, inc. the botanical ones? I should
like to know, that in future I may refer
to them.

What is the character of the flora in
your neighborhood? Are there any oaks?

We know a few, most of them are forms
of *Q. Emoryi*, with very small entire or
mostly spiny leaves and small, usually peduncled
acorns - a small shrub, as it appears. Another
with larger leaves (thickly leaved) seems to be
Q. Gambelii, mature fruit unknown.

I have seen a fragment of a specimen of what
seems a 3^d sp. with 
rather large oval entire ^{woolly}
leaves, but know nothing else about it.
I believe it came from the region of
Prescott.

And now, my dear Sir, I have
bored you more than enough, I am
afraid - but if you take any interest
in Botany, you will find it pardonable.

Yours very truly

J. Engelman

Locust St. 3003 St Louis Mo

Oct 2^d 1873

Dr J. B. Girard

Dear Sir

Lieut. W C Manning, who
just passed through our City
informed me that you took a good
deal of interest in botany, and
advised me to address you in regard
to the flora of the interesting region
you at present are stationed in.

I have studied the Cactaceae of
our southern and southwestern regions
since 30 years and probably more
thoroughly than any one else - but
a good deal about them is as yet
imperfectly known. Another genus
of plants I have lately described,
the Yuccas, are well represented
in Arizona and so are the
Agaves of which I have often

received a few flowers or some fruit
or seed, but none perfect or reliable
specimens; nobody seems to know them
well, though since more than 20 years,
the time of the Mexican Boundary and
the rail road explorations they have
been collected and (very partially)
collected.

Still more obscure plants are
those minute mistletoes, *Arceuthobium*,
which grow on *Pinus* exclusively. One
species seems to be peculiar to *Pinus*
ponderosa, from Colorado to New Mexico
and northern Arizona; another, very
little known one, is found on *Pinus edulis*
(the Piñon), has been seen once only
(in winter) in New Mexico and once or twice
in Arizona. We do not know the fruit of this
shall.

Seeds of the Yuccas, especially
that known under the name of Date
with you, *Yucca baccata* and that
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trunklike Yucca of the deserts which I
had described as *Y. brevifolia* would be
very valuable. The flower of the latter
species remains unknown as yet.

Seeds of *Agave* species (with fruit)
and of *Cacti* would be welcome.

Lieut Manning tells me that you
are from Alsace; you are then a
country man of my friend Weber,
a surgeon in the French army who
during the 2 or 3 years Campaign
in Mexico has studied and collected
the *Cacti* of that region
diligently.

You will oblige me by an
answer, and by informing me
in what way I can, on my
part, serve you
yours respectfully

L. George Engelmann

Ranunculaceae

<i>Anemone caroliniana</i>	Murray
<i>Anemone californica</i>	P.P.R. IV
<i>Clanetia lasiantha</i>	M.B.
<i>Delphinium cardinale</i>	"

Papaveraceae

<i>Papaver nudicaule</i>	M.B.
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	P.P.R. V
<i>Papaver californicum</i>	Fernald

Rubiacae

<i>Rubia camporum</i>	Wieg.
<i>Rubia coccinea</i>	"
<i>Rubia argentea</i>	Murray
<i>Rubia crassicaulis</i>	Stanbury
<i>Rubia integrifolia</i>	Wieg.
<i>Rubia discolor</i>	P.P.R. II

Caryophyllaceae

<i>Caryophyllus arvensis</i>	M.B.
<i>Caryophyllus repens</i>	Wieg.

Portulacaceae

<i>Portulaca pilularis</i>	Wieg.
<i>Portulaca umbellata</i>	P.P.R.

Frankeniaceae

<i>Frankia grandifolia</i>	M.B.
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Cochlospermaceae

<i>Cochlospermum schredereri</i>	Wieg.
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Elaeagnaceae

<i>Elaeagnus argentea</i>	Wieg.
<i>Elaeagnus argentea</i>	"

Malvaceae

<i>Malva parviflora</i>	M.B.
<i>Malva alba</i>	P.P.R. II
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	P.P.R. V

Nicotianaceae

<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	P.P.R. IV
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	P.P.R. II

Rubiacae

<i>Rubia coccinea</i>	P.P.R. II
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Simarubaceae

<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	M.B.
<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	P.P.R. VII

Simarubaceae

<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	M.B.
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Rhamnaceae

<i>Rhamnus californica</i>	M.B.
<i>Rhamnus californica</i>	"
<i>Rhamnus californica</i>	"

Polygalaceae

<i>Polygala californica</i>	M.B.
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Kramniaceae

<i>Krameria canescens</i>	M.B.
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Zygophyllaceae

<i>Zygophyllum californicum</i>	P.P.R. V
<i>Zygophyllum californicum</i>	Wieg.

Malpighiaceae

<i>Malpighia glauca</i>	P.P.R. VII
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Geraniaceae

<i>Geranium macranthum</i>	Murray
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Leguminosae

<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Wieg.
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Stanbury
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Fernald
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Murray
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	P.P.R. II
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	" II

<i>Dalea conroyi</i>	P.P.R. - V	<i>Saxifraga pauciflora</i>	M.B.
<i>Ceanothus floridus</i>	" "	-	
<i>Strombosia pubescens</i>	" "	<i>Dracopis</i>	
<i>Troschia latifolia</i>	" "	<i>Emmenanthe tenaxifolia</i>	P.P.R. - II
<i>Troschia humilis</i>	" "	<i>Emmenanthe williamsii</i>	" V
<i>Dalea spinescens</i>	" VII	-	
<i>Troschia pubescens</i>	" "	<i>Coma</i>	
<i>Ostrya laevis</i>	" "	<i>Coma scabra</i>	P.P.R. - IV
<i>Astragalus filifolius</i>	" XII	-	
<i>Astragalus bicoloratus</i>	" "	<i>Umbelliferae</i>	
<i>Astragalus serotinus</i>	" "	<i>Eryngium diffusum</i>	Gray
<i>Orobanchia litoralis</i>	" "	<i>Euphorbia tenax</i>	"
<i>Pickeringia morhiana</i>	M.B.	<i>Dracopis arguta</i>	M.B.
<i>Troschia gracilis</i>	"	<i>Euphorbia laevis</i>	"
<i>Astragalus leucopis</i>	"	<i>Apocynum angustifolium</i>	"
<i>Astragalus californicus</i>	"	<i>Monarda truncatula</i>	P.P.R. - XII
<i>Chorizanthe distans</i>	"	<i>Lupinus</i>	
-		<i>Lonicera subspicata</i>	M.B.
<i>Stemmadia</i>		-	
<i>Fremontia californica</i>	P.H. Fremont.	<i>Encelia</i>	
-		<i>Larrea sanguinea</i>	P.H. Fremont
<i>Rosa</i>		<i>Arctostaphylos pungens</i>	Gray
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	P.H. Fremont	<i>Hemibaccharis congesta</i>	P.P.R. - VI
<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	" "	<i>Fraxinifera</i>	
<i>Chamaelirium luteolum</i>	" "	<i>Fraxinea spinosa</i>	Gray
<i>Calligonum parviflorum</i>	Gray	-	
<i>Ceanothus floridus</i>	Stansbury	<i>Compositae</i>	
<i>Spiraea dumosa</i>	"	<i>Schizanthus flavus</i>	Gray
<i>Lupinus albus</i>	Gray	<i>Thymophylla procumbens</i>	"
<i>Spiraea multiflora</i>	P.P.R. - IV	<i>Notholaena densa</i>	"
<i>Thalictrum occidentale</i>	"	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
<i>Acanthopanax</i>	M.B.	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
<i>Adiantum species</i>	"	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
<i>Acanthopanax</i>	"	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
<i>Acanthopanax</i>	"	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
<i>Acanthopanax</i>	P.P.R. - VI	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
<i>Lupinus</i>		<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
<i>Petalonia</i>	M.B.	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
-		<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
<i>Compositae</i>		<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
<i>Rubus</i>	M.B.	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
<i>Echinospermum</i>	M.B.	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
-		<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
<i>Polemoniaceae</i>		<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
<i>Fendlera ruficarpa</i>	Gray	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
<i>Compositae californica</i>	P.H. Fremont.	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
<i>Fendlera ruficarpa</i>	Stansbury	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"
<i>Compositae</i>	P.P.R. - IV	<i>Lupinus albus</i>	"

<i>Thymonotria wrightii</i>	Sileneae	<i>Picrostema lanatum</i>	M.B.
<i>Liatris scutellaria</i>	Morag.	<i>Setaria conchosa</i>	"
<i>Aphelandra racemosa</i>	"		
<i>Xanthoxylum texanum</i>	"	<i>Scrophulariaceae</i>	
<i>Engelmannia pinnatifida</i>	"	<i>Pentstemon ambiguus</i>	Morag.
<i>Asplenium filifolium</i>	"	<i>Pentstemon heteranthus</i>	P.P.R.-II
<i>Aplopappus multicaulis</i>	Sileneae	<i>Pentstemon fendleri</i>	" "
<i>Tachidroma glabrata</i>	P.P.R.-II	<i>Antirrhinum canaliculatum</i>	" V
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	" "	<i>Antirrhinum crinitum</i>	" "
<i>Polegionopsis multicaulis</i>	" "	<i>Meibomia exilis</i>	" "
<i>Polygonum pluricaule</i>	" IV	<i>Portulaca canadensis</i>	" "
<i>Centaurea bigelovii</i>	" "	<i>Portulaca missouriensis</i>	" VI
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	" "		
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	" "	<i>Veronicaeae</i>	
<i>Linum bigelovii</i>	" "	<i>Telipogon tenellus</i>	Morag.
<i>Stylosanthes trifolium</i>	" "	<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	"
<i>Sanicula racemosa</i>	" "	<i>Stemodia canadensis</i>	P.P.R.-II
<i>Lupinus perfoliatus</i>	" "	<i>Orthocentrus virginicus</i>	" "
<i>Calceolaria bigelovii</i>	" "	<i>Eddya bipartita</i>	" "
<i>Calceolaria</i>	" "		
<i>Calceolaria</i>	" "	<i>Veronicaeae</i>	
<i>Trichophyllum incisum</i>	" V	<i>Lippia cuneifolia</i>	Morag.
<i>Erigeron bellidifolius</i>	" "		
<i>Linum canadense</i>	" "	<i>Juncaceae</i>	
<i>Linum tetralix</i>	" "	<i>Scirpus scaberrimus</i>	P.P.R.-VII
<i>Linum</i>	" VI		
<i>Aplopappus phaeocephalus</i>	" VII	<i>Hamamelidaceae</i>	
<i>Dioclea canadensis</i>	M.B.	<i>Gilia longiflora</i>	Sileneae
<i>Trichomanes maritimum</i>	"	<i>Pilea canescens</i>	P.P.R.-II
<i>Acaphosa americana</i>	"	<i>Gilia missouriensis</i>	"
<i>Asplenium multicaule</i>	"		
<i>Rafinesquina californica</i>	"	<i>Hydrophyllaceae</i>	
		<i>Phacelia humilis</i>	P.P.R.-II
<i>Loellia</i>	"	<i>Phacelia poppei</i>	" "
<i>Hemilobos canadensis</i>	M.B.	<i>Erigeron philiflorus</i>	" VI
<i>Loganiaceae</i>		<i>Geraniaceae</i>	
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	M.B.	<i>Erythraea brevifolia</i>	Morag.
		<i>Erythraea bicantata</i>	P.P.R.-V
<i>Hamamelis</i>		<i>Geranium simplex</i>	" VI
<i>Hamamelis baccata</i>	P.P.R.-II	<i>Erythraea chloranthoides</i>	M.B.
<i>Labiata</i>		<i>Asclepiadaceae</i>	
<i>Solidago texanensis</i>	P.P.R.-II	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	M.B.
<i>Asclepias calycina</i>	M.B.		
<i>Asclepias grandiflora</i>	"	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>	
<i>Salvia mexicana</i>	"	<i>Ipomoea leptophylla</i>	Morag.

Myrtaceae			
<i>Acronia fragrans</i>	P.P.R. - II	<i>Quercus gambellii</i>	Silgman
<i>Adiantum longifolium</i>	M.B.	<i>Quercus echinata</i>	P.P.R. - IV
<i>Leucocarpus angustifolius</i>	"	<i>Quercus crassipetala</i>	" V
<i>Pentstemonis Wrightii</i>	"	<i>Quercus emblema</i>	M.B.
<i>Scirpus californicus</i>	"		
Asclepiadaceae			
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	P.P.R. - V	Juglandaceae	
<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	" "	<i>Juglans repens</i>	Silgman
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	M.B.	Rafflesiaceae	
<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	"	<i>Rafflesia</i>	M.B.
<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	"		
Euphorbiaceae			
<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	P.P.R. - V	Coniferae	
<i>Eumompha californica</i>	M.B.	<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i>	P. Fremont
		<i>Pinus edulis</i>	Silgman
		<i>Pinus monophyllus</i>	Fremont
		<i>Pinus laricina</i>	M.B.
		<i>Pinus mitchellii</i>	"
		<i>Pinus insignis</i>	"
		<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	"
		<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	"
		<i>Pinus torreyana</i>	"
Chenopodiaceae			
<i>Amaranthus wrightii</i>	Silgman	Libraeae	
<i>Chenopodium</i>	"	<i>Ambrosia patens</i>	Staubing
<i>Fremontia (Batis) parvifolia</i>	Fremont	<i>Stropholobos californicus</i>	P.P.R. - IV
<i>Chenopodium hymenoclyta</i>	P.P.R. - IV	<i>Stropholobos hookeri</i>	" "
<i>Chenopodium bistrifidum</i>	" V	<i>Chlorogalum pomoides</i>	M.B.
<i>Chenopodium hookeri</i>	" VI	<i>Chenopodium hookeri</i>	M.B.
<i>Chenopodium hookeri</i>	" "		
Polygonaceae			
<i>Polygonum elatum</i>	Silgman	Rhamnaceae	
<i>Polygonum orthoceras</i>	"	<i>Alnus californica</i>	P.P.R. - IV
<i>Polygonum affine</i>	"		
<i>Polygonum phytolacca</i>	"	Melastomaceae	
<i>Polygonum umbellatum</i>	"	<i>Sceloporus biguttatus</i>	P.P.R. - IV
<i>Polygonum lachnogyne</i>	P.P.R. - IV		
<i>Polygonum baccatum</i>	" V	Orchidaceae	
<i>Polygonum plumifolium</i>	" "	<i>Corallorhiza striata</i>	P.P.R. - IV
<i>Polygonum hermanni</i>	" "		
<i>Chorizanthe fimbriata</i>	" "	Gramineae	
<i>Conocarpus hookeri</i>	" VII	<i>Poa distachya</i>	Emory
		<i>Chenopodium fremontii</i>	"
		<i>Poa interrupta</i>	Gray
Urticaceae		<i>Pennisetum</i>	"
<i>Celtis pallida</i>	M.B.	<i>Bouteloua polystachya</i>	P.P.R. - V
Cupuliferae			
<i>Quercus emoryi</i>	Emory		
<i>Quercus oxycarpa</i>	Silgman		