

Linum Clevelandi, There is  
but one specimen, and of that  
I send you the better half.

Hosackia <sup>velutina</sup> ~~velutina~~, appears to  
be much like some forms of  
H. rigida, to which it is certainly  
most related, though distinct  
enough.

Hemizonia Clevelandi, I sent  
it to you thus named, a year  
ago. It differs from H. lugulifolia  
only as to pubescence and  
general character of inflorescence,  
that is to say, it is setose-hispid  
(not villous) and its heads  
are succrose (not conyctron)  
and those differences must  
abundantly suffice.

Hemizonia oppositifolia, differs  
from H. cephalotes, (for specific  
rank I am well persuaded must  
be conceded to that also) in

Berkeley, July 19, 1882.  
Dear Dr. Gray:-  
I have just received  
your favor of the 10th inst.

Thanks for Saxifraga Parryi, but  
I rec'd a few days ago good flowering  
ones from Parry. Leaves I can not  
get; but it does not matter.  
One peculiarity of S. malvaefolia, as  
differing S. Parryi is, that its  
leaves appear with the flowers;  
but notwithstanding that, and its  
fibrous root, and its much greater  
size, its flowers differ from  
those of S. Parryi chiefly in having  
a shorter, much broader, and  
less deeply toothed calyx.

Your patience with me on the  
Hemizonia questions will, I  
fear be nearly exhausted, by the  
time you have seen my H.  
oppositifolia, and <sup>read my</sup> proposal about a



H. Cephalotes, the last of which  
you must have known nearly all  
your life. None the less, my  
conviction is firm that, a species  
it is, even though the eye detect no  
characters but that of habit and  
mode of flowering. But all these,  
you know, are heavy-scented  
plants; and a blind man will  
easily distinguish H. multiglandulosa  
from H. Cephalotes, the last yields  
a grateful fragrance & the other  
a disgusting odor. H. oppositifolia, I  
have not had in the fresh, but it  
is nearly glandless, & perhaps as nearly  
scentless, though more likely not.  
Its white or pink rays change to  
rose-purple. I send you two little  
specimens; but the large & perfect one  
later has all the characters of the  
small ones; even the last heads at  
the tips of the branches being like all the  
rest. Opposite Yours as ever, E. L. Greene.

Helianthella Clevelandi. has its  
pappus reduced to two mere rudiments  
of awns, and even these sometimes  
hardly perceptible.

Astragalus melilotoides. I send  
you all - the only specimen -  
during your herbarium the  
best place for it, and trusting for  
more to be found. I have drawn up  
my description, before sending the  
plant out of my sight.

Sericea Clevelandi. The glaucous  
herbage, and perfectly entire  
leaves forbid our referring this  
to the polymorphous S. lugens.  
Indeed the plant strikes me as  
being more akin to S. communis.

Antirrhinum crassicaule, I have,  
of course, never seen your A.  
virga, to which this must be  
related; but it far from  
answering to the description of  
that species.



the strictly opposite leaves  
branches & heads, slender habit,  
and almost-total absence  
of glands.

Gilia Buckniana, one, out  
of a half dozen fine n. sh.  
from "Patagonian Mts",  
among them an annual  
Charoesaracha, two feet-  
high, (C. physaloides, I call  
it) with the aspect of Physalis,  
but wholly the char. of your  
new genus. His things  
are mostly in fragments,  
and so few that I can  
hardly get away to send you.  
This is all I will send now;  
but there is plenty more for  
me to trouble you with from  
time to time.

P. L. G.

\* Buckminster's.



Greene, Edward Lee. 1882. "Greene, Edward L. July 19, 1882." *Edward Lee Greene letters to Asa Gray*

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