

Mimosa (Puroria) zygoxanthos, glabra, acutis. inflorescences solitary ovoid,
pinis foliolisque unijugis, his parvis oblique orbiculatis crassiusculis, pedunculis
foliis sublongioribus, capitato globoso, floribus pentameris, legumina glabra
subfoliatis acutius marginibus nudo v. parva aculeata

La Laguna towards San Juan 30 miles from La Billa Wrightian, near
La Billa Jerez.

Allied to *M. Depauperata* but perfectly glabrous the leaflets rather larger
and thicker (from 1 to 1½ lin. long) and never more than one pair on each
pinnaule of which also each leaf has but one pair. The pod from one
inch to an inch and a half long, is reddish and rather glaucous in the dry
state very smooth ending in a very sharp point. I have only seen the
flowers in a withered state.

Acacia (Vulgaris) (Middf.) ~~pro~~ *Covillei*, glabra v. minute puberula, curvis
stipulis minutis obrotundis, petiol. glandulis parvis oblongis, pinis 3-5-jugis
foliolis 10-25-jugis oblongo-linearibus valde obliquis obtusis v. acutiusculis,
spici elongatis apiculatis sagittatis, floribus reflexis puberulis, calyci corollae
dimidium aequante, ovario stipitato glabro, legumine late linearis glauco mucosa
nudo puberulo valvulis trigynis

Zimapan Coville (without any st.) West Texas Wright 129

Allied to *A. aculeata* but quite distinct and *A. Wrightii* but perfectly
distinct from both. The leaflets are about 3 lines long and scarcely a line broad
the spikes from 2 to 2½ inches long, on a very short peduncle, and the flowers
not at all crowded & often distant from each other. They are including the
stamens, about 2½ lines long, the corolla itself about one line. The pod,
at least 3 inches long and nearly one inch broad, covered with a minute
down and obviously veined w. of a much thicker and firmer construction
than that of *A. Wrightii*.

The pod of *A. floribunda*.

Dr Wright's collection includes a specimen of *A. floribunda* Acacia
with fully formed pods which are about four inches long, nearly
an inch wide, falcate exceedingly thick and convex, almost
woody, and divided between the seeds by a ^{thick} dry pulp aculeata
as in *A. farinosa*.

the habit and foliage of *H. stricta* or *deniffa*, ^{without black dots on the leaflets,} has the flowers nearly those of *H. Drummondii* and a pod straight or slightly curved, blunt at the apex, with the upper or ~~retuse~~ ^{seminal} suture more or less convex, and usually broadest below the middle. The second group (*glumata*) would include *H. oxycarpa*, *Drummondii* and *caudata* with a variable habit, the leaflets without black dots and the pod ^{very} conspicuously magnified in *paleacea*. *Ramnia* *romana* *anthropifera*. Ovula circa 8. [May 6 1850]

110. *Hoffmannseggia densa*, n. n., stipulis late ovatis, caule foliisque puberulis
 & glandulosis, pinnis l. 6. jugi cum impari, racemo lato breviter pedunculato calycubus
 pubescentibus et stipitato-glandulosis, vexillo dense stipitato-glanduloso ungue dilatato,
 legumine recto v. vix incurva polyspermo. — Caulis & basi perenni brevissimus,
 v. breviter et lato ^{ramosus} ~~ramosus~~. Folia in *H. falcata*, nimia at minora. Pedunculus
 cum racemo 3-3½ poll. longus, rami infra medium floriferi, bractea caducifera
 pedicelli 1-2 lin. longi, florigeri patentes, fructiferi reflexi. Calyx major
 petala paullo minora quam in *H. falcata*. Ovula circa 12. Legumen 1-1½
 poll. longum, vix 3 lin. latum.

The above two species with *H. stricta* (Hers. Coll. Trin. Doehl. Zacatecas, Cuertles)* agree with *H. falcata* in their most important characters, the stipules are broadly ovate, membranous, ^{blunt or} rarely pointed, the petioles long and slender with usually 3 or 4 but sometimes 5 or 6 pair of pinnae each bearing 6 to 10 pair of obliquely oval oblong blunt ^{crowded} nerveless leaflets without any odd one, the common petiole however always in my specimens terminated by an odd pinna usually rather longer than the lateral ones. In all the divisions of the calyx are linear-oblong, rather blunt, equal or the lower one rather shorter and broader, generally persistent but sometimes falling off before the fruit is ripe. The four lower and outer petals ~~are~~ nearly equal and scarcely oblique, obovate and narrowed into long claws which bear copious stipitate glands on their inwardly-turned edges. The upper and inner petal or vexillum is equal in length but very differently shaped, it is concave or folded, the lamina ~~is~~ smaller than in the others, the claw is expanded in the middle, and the copious stipitate glands are on the back instead of the front, covering the claw and the lower part of the lamina. The stamens straight, nearly equal (the lower ones rather longer) ^{the filaments} more or less furnished with rigid hairs and a few stipitate glands (the latter sometimes wanting).

(*) *H. stricta*, stipulis late ovatis, ramis foliisque pubescentibus parce glandulosis, glaberrime, pinnis 4-6-jugis cum impari, racemo stricto pedicellis divitis suberectis calycibusque pubescentibus et stipitato-glandulosis, vexillis dense stipitato-glandulosis lingue dilatata, legumine falcato glanduloso. - Habit of *H. demissa*. But differs in inflorescence and pod.

117, 120 *Hybanum-eggia* *densiflora*, n. n., stipulis lat. ovatis, cauli foliisque paucis glandulosis, pinnis 3-5-jugis cum impari, racemo pedunculato paucifloro, dense subcapitato calycibusque dense pubescentibus et parvis glandulosis, vexillo dense stipitato glanduloso ungue dilatato, legumine.... — Caulis & basi pinnis nunc humilis nunc fere pedalis simplicis v. parvis ramosis. Folia et stipulae fl. falcatae. Pedunculus folios velius paulo brevior foliolis confertis inaequalibus fl. falcatis. Stamina 10 omnia antherifera. Ovula circa 8. [May 6 1850]

118. *Hybanum-eggia* *demissa*, n. n., stipulis lat. ovatis, cauli foliisque pubescentibus glandulosis, pinnis 4-5-jugis cum impari, racemo saepe breviter pedunculato calycibusque pubescentibus et stipitato glandulosis, vexillo dense stipitato glanduloso ungue dilatato, legumine recto v. curvato polygamio. — Caulis & basi pinnis brevissimis, v. breviter et long. ^{paucis} ~~paucis~~ foliis. Folia in fl. falcatae, nunc et minora. Pedunculus cum racemo 3-5 poll. longus, fere usque medium floris, bractea adnata pedicelli 1-2 lin. longi, foliolis patentibus, fructiferis reflexis. Calyx majoris petala paulo minor quam in fl. falcata. Ovula circa 12. Legumen 1-1½ poll. longum, usq. 3 lin. latum.

The above two species with fl. stricta (Hort. Coll. Trin. 8001. Zacatecas, Ovettia) agree with fl. falcata in their most important characters, the stipules are broadly ovate, membranous, ^{slender} scarcely pointed, the petals long and slender with usually 3 or 4 but sometimes 5 or 6 pairs of pinnae each bearing 6 to 8 pairs of obliquely oval oblong blunt nervels, leaflets without any odd one, the common petiole however always in my specimens terminated by an odd pinnule usually rather longer than the lateral ones. In all the divisions of the calyx are linear oblong, rather blunt, equal or the lower one rather shorter and broader, generally persistent but sometimes falling off before the fruit is ripe. The four lower and outer petals ~~are~~ nearly equal and scarcely oblique, obovate and narrowed into long claws which bear copious stipitate glands on their inwardly turned edges. The upper and inner petal or vexillum is equal in length but very differently shaped, it is concave or folded in the middle, and the copious stipitate glands are on the back instead of the front, covering the claw and the lower part of the lamina. The stamens straight, nearly equal (the lower ones rather longer) more or less ^{the filament} furnished with rigid hairs and a few stipitate glands (the latter sometimes wanting).

(*) fl. stricta, stipulis lat. ovatis, pinnis foliisque pubescentibus parvis glandulosis, labrative pinnis 4-5-jugis cum impari, racemo stricto pedicellis divitis suberectis calycibusque pubescentibus et stipitato glandulosis, vexillo dense stipitato glanduloso ungue dilatato, legumine falcato glanduloso. — Habitus of fl. demissa but differs in inflorescence and ped.

the five inner filaments always less hairy than the five outer, and all ten (in all the flowers I have examined) atherisiferous, the ovary glandular, the style smooth, club-shaped at the apex, with a contracted opening more or less ciliate, but these ciliae and the thickening of the apex appear & vary according to the age of the flower. The pod is flat the margins slightly thickened and the apex remains blunt after the falling off of the style. There four species with *H. trifoliata* Cav. (Porto Verme, Middleton!) differing in its foliage, and *H. gracilis* Post. et Don (Chile Cumming 1880!) and *H. prostrata* Don (Kima Cumming n. ~~1880~~¹⁸⁸⁹) in both of which the petals are scarcely glandular and the claw of the vexillum long and narrow, would form the section of *Hoffmannseggia* proper. The *H. viscosa* Post. et Don (W. Columbia Cumming n. 1175! and Peyta Landichand!) may be also referred to the section same section although the claws of the petals are shorter and the pod less marginate and more readily dehiscent. The *H. glandulosa* Vag. from South America, which I have not seen but must be very near *H. viscosa* but with a very long glandular raceme (*oxycarpa* unless it is already named in Greppi's collection)

119, *Hoffmannseggia*, sp. n., stipulis ovato-acutis integris, ~~cacae~~ pinnis 3-6-jugis cum impari foliolis oblongis cuneatis glandulosis calycibus obtusis ciliis parvis glandulosis, petalis elliptico-oblongis subnatis brevissime stipitatis, legumine falcato acutissimo stipitato-glanduloso. — Foliage nearly that of *H. falcata*, flower of *H. Drummondii*, but with rather narrower petals. Pod an inch or more in length and not above 3-lines broad

120 same as 117 *Hoffmannseggia densiflora*.

121 *Hoffmannseggia melanocantha* (S. Schauer Linnaea 20 p. 74. 8. sub *Pomaria*) at least as far as the specimens go which are in fruit only. They perfectly agree with Schauer's description, but distinct from *H. Janerii*? which would be the oldest name.

122 same as 119 *Hoffmannseggia* (*oxycarpa*)

123 *Hoffmannseggia Drummondii* Torr. & G.

124 *Hoffmannseggia caudata*, from your label where described?

If we consider the section *Pomaria* as characterized by the nearly sepate petals only differing from each other in the vexillum being rather broader all with few or no stipitate glands (where they exist they are generally dorsal on the vexillum), we may subdivide it into three or four distinct groups. The first (*G. gladiatae*) including *H. gladiata* Herb. Coll. Trin. Dubl. (Rimapan Coulter) and *H. platycarpa* Herb. Coll. Trin. Dubl. (Mexico Coulter) ^(a) with

(a) *H. gladiata*, stipulis ovato-acutis, pinnis 3-6-jugis cum impari foliolis oblongis cuneatis glandulosis, calycibus acutis brevissimis glandulosisque, petalis oblongis brevissime stipitatis legumine ^{lanceolato-rabeneus} subfalcato hirsutis et parvis glandulosis.

(b) *H. platycarpa*, stipulis ovato-acutis, pinnis 3-6-jugis cum impari, foliolis oblongis cuneatis glandulosis, calycibus acutis hirsutis glandulosisque, petalis ovatis vix stipitatis, legumine lato-oblongo pubescente crisp glandulosis



Bentham, George. 1850. "Bentham, George May 6, 1850 [enclosed notes]."
George Bentham letters to Asa Gray

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