

Adams December 1<sup>st</sup> 1842

My dear Doctor

Yesterday I received your last letter, the other one I got a few weeks ago. Choisy's paper would be interesting to me, is it so that it could be sent by mail? I would return it carefully and soon. He has only 4 annual species; his *Gomoni* is the common *vulgivaga* (annua annua Nutt) - but does he say nothing of Hooker's three species? The *Polygonum* has been sent by me to Berlin 3 years ago. Mr N. Richl is a farmer & gardener from Leining 10 miles from here, who collects also plants and has send a large number probably in Geneva. - You have no doubt probably said something of it in Bill in Paris. But are you sure that my Sepulchre address is described there? How is it that it has not been collected by any of our Correspondents here. I think we must retain the genus. The name of *C. Gomoni* would be appropriate if it was ascertained that this is *Gomoni*, Plant. I will as you advise defer any continuation of my monography for another season, but I think it proper to give a short notice in 2 or 3 pages of the principal errors of my paper, and make the addition which have become necessary, without plate - By next December I may take it up again, after I have Hooker's answer, and probably seen more specimens from different parts of this country. - The distinction between *C. vulgivaga* & *Tammi* is difficult, but I believe I have it now certain, but then some which I had taken to be *C. Tammi* of those which you sent me and that must be referred to *C. vulgivaga*. - I am sorry that a large number of specimens of *Tammi*, which I collected this fall are a little too late post flowering mostly so that they will not give my compatriot a good opportunity to judge about it. - How is it that Choisy did not see Drummund's plants. D. has at least one texana species, has he described Jaeger & Sloane's Plant? However I am troubling you too much about this one small genus, which may not be of much interest to you.

I send you enclosed in this another sheet with a full set of drawings of *Aster heterognathus* which will be I hope, satisfactory. Fig 1. is the same form, rather smaller, & fig 2 with *Coryn* reflexion. 2.6. is a lower leaf, 3 radial leaves of another specimen. 4 is the ligulate inflorescence of a specimen grown in the shade. fig 5 is one specimen which I find on ground remarkable for its size, its more erect raceme with prettier heads, the scales of involucrum are somewhat less reflexed than in others. (the ligule is common to all species) Some of the leaves of this are also little serrate, but the whole may be even, as an unusual form I cultivated fig 2, 3 feet high. The others never over 12-20 feet high. - flower Sept. & Octob; on the brink of precipices, perpendicular limestone cliffs of the American bottom, Illinoian with old day Drummundi (the only locality where I have found this, but every where in this neighborhood, there such places occur!) and at the foot of these precipices in shady woods with *Aster cordifolius*, above with *Aster tenuissimus*, *H. folium*, *Mulfolium*, *Gentiana sibirica*, etc. After I found it again with west in beech woods in the hilly country on the Merrimac when I went to collect *Vernonia Akansana* I found it in company of *Aster agerinus phlogifolius*, and others.

dictated you some plants - some journals, & among other a few more. Because of this  
I do not write. I do not - well, I don't know what to do. If you will have me, go to you as  
a retired gardener or gardener. Still, I do well be entirely clear that enough  
of the Hawkes plants was a little plant where though the cells were cut - broken  
a few at the young leaf. Every seed is not good! Seeds I have  
not yet got from him. This will be perhaps a new genus like *Asplenium*,  
but with a very large sterile of ovules. Like *Osmunda* but smaller and  
more slender, however we shall see when it grows. As I have the room there  
I am drawing of these two species; one is a triple-leafed, perhaps to trifoliate,  
but longer blades, larger leaves, more - bristly, many - I have only  
one flowered head, as you see - the *Hawkesii*. The other is a later, blunter,  
or concolor, very upright, which I have called *reversa* (collected) but  
of March - now past, see herbarium; of this I include a head and will  
send you a specimen. I am afraid to trust to the Mississippi to  
several plants; a few weeks ago I took 2 parcels from Mr. Carpenter  
in N. Bedford. - May at Hawkes' Conservatory in New Orleans as soon as you  
get on - saying.

After heteromorphus, or the name of *A. anomala*, would be preferable? I leave you the choice; perhaps not marginata (only on the large specimens on the upper leaves somewhat like *M. dilatata* at first).

After many names — "ropania" would be a better name or is "panias" — occupied by a singular plant of olive green with the following colors: a few red flowers and a few bracts. I have only a single flowering specimen at present.

The Curwintee sketch you send me a year ago belongs to only one of the two or three men who are the principal ones here for the Army Club, only one is unmarried. I shall look through my compositions and take notes for you, that I can trouble you with another long letter soon.

I isolate my actions to Coonato, and wish you may have it published.  
I think it better to wait until longer, many observations and remarks  
will have anything to do with the identification of the species.

I have left out the drawings at the bottom are for you; please  
cut them off and put them away in your copy of the Paper.

All our Otomines - warblers, gnatcatchers, flycatchers, unknowns, etc., etc., etc. are one & the same! I shall no longer distinguish between them - either with the first or the last. This applies to you also as we see all the visitors as we dream from such pictures as with many others to do and allusion is the form - a sketch with words - a known one on sandy riverbanks. But during dry season they withdraw and penetrate everywhere? I see nothing to add at present as I have

Tony grey

J. Englehardt

Would you advise to change Lepidostrobus *spinosus* to *L. acuminatus*?  
Lepidostrobus compacta? perhaps it would be both  
but the same could be much more appropriate for the other species.  
However if you say so please to alter it in the paper!  
Thank you Mother Adela. I should like to get those which I have not  
so far obtained: *gracilis undulata*, *gracilis ciliata*, *primitiva*, *clavata*,  
*strongylocephala*, *remota*, *lurida*, perhaps *Acacia* *undulifolia*  
*lanceolata*.

*Notes on Notes*  
Notes on *Streptophyllum* collected by me on Manitou Island and in Michigan. Very few many of it comprising  
for Michigan are so thin, but this plant, I know - made with the main leaves.  
*S. pedunculatum* Tres. Johnston's is a very rigid plant, totally different from - Plant which Prof Curtis  
sent me called *A. pedunculatum*, which is perhaps *A. mucronatum*.  
*A. mucronatum* Tres. Johnston's, which is perhaps *A. mucronatum*.  
A. mucronatum B. Muhl. L. C. 1821 " "

A. pectinata Texas — I have never seen the form *flaviflora*  
A. laevigata var. *laevigata* — all forms  
A. venusta ssp. *texana* — very pale yellow, flowers numerous  
A. tuberculata common here — few types, but where pale yellow, apparently, very slightly yellowing?  
A. argentea common in all types — flowers are most variable species, — sometimes  
of gray, and very often red, orange etc. Small — Large 6 inches to 3 feet,  
really smooth (excepting young leaves) to rough hairy; flowers larger & smaller,  
succulent stems, but of July to Oct.,  
A. genistoides P. venusta Texas between March & April together with *A. venusta*; leaves  
leaves entire, pointed or oblongate at base, coriaceous elongate, sole  
of midrib narrower, linear lanceolate acute or acuminate  
2 m.

*P. adspersa* was seen 1<sup>st</sup> April 1908 at Lake Oke on white grass.

together with another form, with shorter stems  
and smaller leaves less deeply toothed, inflorescence simpler,  
pedicels with longer flowers than those on the main axis.  
4. *myrtifolia* - said to be the true *myrtifolia* is a plant 2-4 ft  
tall, few branches if any, smooth, few lowest leaves only rounded, most  
ovoid ones ~~oblong~~<sup>elliptical</sup> of thin shape, pointed, contracted at tip, white  
flowers white or yellowish, generally 5-7 mm. long, open, wood being of thick  
matured, scales loose. - But there is another plant typical  
quite different, and if I am not much mistaken the Immatured & old  
specimens.

part of one sort of Sam Smith's collection, the remainder of his which are hardly to say they but a variety of say the following or a species Schizachryzae & Dromia. — Within the same, leaves etc. flower blue — whole stem & leaves pubescent, lower surface somewhat excessively pubescent, always soft, leaves larger wider and rather very more coriaceous. Cal. Schizachryza perfectly smooth, groves marshy shady places.

At Dawson's Texas, not yet seen here. Mountain not so bare at the top, smaller  
leaves short petioles, racemes, but not so crowded, leaves still more con-  
siderably smaller.  
A friend here has the richest black soil of a low Prairie  
with the following vegetation.

In middle of common area I saw 2 all varieties which certainly are only varieties! The upper well defined with common nearly always perfectly smooth or with a few lines. 2 remarkable varieties, 1 very near A. carminea, only by its shorter pedicels and pubescent sheath distinguished from habita etc., with sharp banks of a slow stream, 2) muddy banks of the same, also with flowerheads larger, larger-petaled, few, scales large pale

*Aster tenuifolius* well characterized by the bell-shaped involucrum, common in many forms, but never smooth, always rough hairy; in prairies 1-2 feet high, leaves very narrow to. — *Aster pubescens*, *A. canescens* common, a beautiful species. *Aster glabriuscula*. *A. oblongifolius*, birds of prey pipes, on the Mississippi; Prairies here always gravelous! *A. Rose angustifolia* *A. heterognathus* *Aster nemorosus*, my garden specimens are certainly a Galatelle and concreas and very near Galatelle hypoleuca, but they may be some other species; I have never found it spontaneously, not here, but - prairie North Illinois very common, already 50 or 100 miles from here. *Aster angustifolia*, does not a specimen - Knobell's collection make 45 belong here? *A. discoloratus* Sandy Banks of Arkansas river. *A. linifolius*? figured in the other sheet, Texas.



Post to Gray  
Dodd  
Cambridge  
Massachusetts

This microcaria Dcra - certainly the true form with sharply acuminate scales, a very long spike, I have from Texas & Louisiana, but my lanceolate, which I have sent you is perhaps the same which you mention as your species from Dr Hale & Drummond. *Liatris microcaria* glabra radiis tenuis, multicarpite, rame folioso, foliis linearibus basi dilatatis, semiamplexicaulis apice callosis obtusiusculis, pauciflorulatis, spicis densis brevibus, capitulis subsessilibus adpressis, 4-5 florib, squamis parvis adpressis (subrotundis) purpureis ciliatis lanceolatis acuminatis, subtillis pappe brevioribus, exterioribus brevissimis, actinias glaberrimalis purpurea planioribus aquantibus — Sandy wet Prairie, Houston April & May

Different from *L. microcaria* by the short spike larger heads (5-7 lvs long) lanceolate scales much larger smooth or a little pubescent above which is not shorter than the pappe, but equal to it; also by the dilatation of the base of leaves which is only on the lowest leaves of *L. microcaria*; by the cellular rather than tubular tip leaves of *L. microcaria* are very acute — time of flowering. Probably by far the earliest flowering Liatris!

I work out the Asteraceae now! I wish you would send me two or three back, which I committed to you, I have several splendid Texan ones.



Engelmann, George. 1842. "Engelmann, George Dec. 14, 1842." *George Engelmann letters to Asa Gray*

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