

I don't put the little specimen among Hemlock plants. Are you not mistaken in supposing I had it before? Yours, affectionately J. Torrey.

I was studying your ~~stamen~~ but had not advanced so far as the page you refer me to. Did you observe the vertices of previous inflorescence on your specimen? As the plant is pretty certainly a new genus, how would it do to give it to Whipple? It ought to be figured - & as you have the best specimen, let Sprague make a drawing of it. I will make Whipple pay the cost.

I send a fragment of a *Suebia*. that appears to be a new *Pentstemon*. Wiglesworth got but little of it. On one capsule there were more vertices of a cordula - but I did not find the sterile stamens. Tell me what you think of it.

The weather for three days has been awfully hot.. 97° & 98° in my study.

The specimen of the new *Saxif.* genus now sent, is to aid Mr. Sprague in making a drawing. Don't injure it more than is necessary, as there is but little of the plant left..

New York, July 21, 1853

My dear friend.

Your letter of the 14th crossed mine - Besides this, I have yours of the 17th.

I had already made out Spillman's *Astragalus* to be *A. distans*.

Of *Dalea Emoryi* I have only one flower to offer you - & no bract. Two pods are sent - which may not have been seen before in such good condition.

The 1st Dalea of Emory's Report. is *D. mollis*.

I send you a bit of Hemlock *Dalea Liniflora* 209, 1844. It has a decidedly woody base & is rather Thunberg's spec. than Hemlock. *Liniflora*, 1846.

You will see that I was not out of the way in comparing the size of flower in *Horachia toment.* & *H. decumbens*.

Bigelow is too busy just now to
attend to correspondence - You must
wait till the next no. of Gillman

I have made further examination
of the Philadelphia plant. I find the
styles are usually 4 - but sometimes
5 (as you will see in the specimen enclosed)
They seem to me to be skinnier at the
summit of a little way down on the
back. Only the very base of the ovary
adnate to the calyx. As to the verti-
cation of the calyx it is almost impossi-
ble to determine it. There is such a
scant pattern of material for it, that
in the young bud the segments do not
meet either at the sides, or the sum-
mit. I told you that I was uncertain
as to the petals. So are the clusters of
unexpanded flowers that I send you.

Then, before picking them, look at the
summit of a bud with a single $\frac{1}{4}$ inch
lens: & you will find them scarcely imbric-
ated. Like most Malpig. the petals
spread widely, & the sepals are erect between
them. The flowers differ in so many
respects from Malpig. that we can hardly
~~include~~ ^{place} the plant here. Half a dozen
gen. want the glands of the calyx - I've
yet have very entire petals, & one (at
least) has simple hairs on the leaves -
but DeCaisne says that the Malpig. hairs
will at least be found on the small
branches. One or two of the regular
characters might be wanting, & yet
the plant be a Malpig. - but I now
rather incline to fall back on my
first opinion, & that which you advocate.
I would have been more decided when
I first examined the plant had I been
aware of your remarks. in Bot. Repl. Recl^{ed}.



Torrey, John. 1854. "Torrey, John Jul 21, 1854." *John Torrey letters* –.

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