

has not been recognized?

By the way, *Scleria Antephora* can not be ~~Sclerivora~~, as male & female flowers are so very distinct. I learn from Gray that Nuttall has proposed the name *Callanthura*, that Benth. pl. Hartw. names it a species of *Triodia* and that Neesprohl recognized p 247 rally it *Lasiostegia humilis*.

I have among Lindheimer's another division Grass from the Coast of Texas both of which I am studying and intend to publish — Do you know any other division grasses in the U. S. ? The Texas one occurs also in Florida I learn from Gray's 'A. Cact.

I have sent Euphorbia to Newberry.

What is Fremont, Geograph. Memoir on California and your botanical Notes to it? I do not know it. — Can you get a copy for me?

Yours ever truly

Engelmann

If you like I can send you my sketches of *Scleria* before publishing.

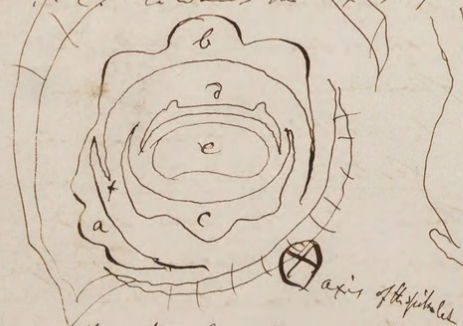
Echinosperma I can not understand well. We have here *Lappula*, and it also occurs up the Missouri's. At Fort Pierre another species is more common which I have taken for *E. patulum*. But a specimen from Asia received from Ledebour and labeled *E. patulum* is very different and has the deeply undulating ribs which I find in other *Missouri* and especially Texas specimens. These I had named provisionally *E. umbellatum* but had imagined that Nuttall might have intended his *Cynogl. pilosum* for this plant. — I am now gratified to find in Pope's Report that you also take this view and say, it is *E. strictum* Nees. — But what of that Siberian specimen?

I see now that my *Acanopoda* is your *Ch. Moquini*, and that Moquin already notices the single or triple flowers and the 2-4 stigmata — but what about the horizontal or vertical seeds? — Is that a mistake of mine? and the subdivided flowers?

The only way to satisfy ourselves about the identity of *Scleria dedgfordii* and *Antephora axillaris* is to sow seeds — I have 2 grains which seem to be ripe and shall try to germinate them. I find the plant also among Hayden's

Steudel, I see, describes Drummond plant. But though similar to A. elegans it can be no congener I think, nor even paniceous — unless I misunderstand it, which is very possible, as I have not studied grasses much. It seems to me to have a much more regular structure, than Steudel admits.

2 glumes, each 3 cuspidate, the interior (b) one connate with the smaller exterior^(a) one pushed outside, and both forming part of the general involucre, + exterior palea (c), 3 cuspidate, ^{help} turned towards the axis of the spike (this point puzzles me — it ought to be turned from the axis — outside?), interior palea (d) bicaudate, ^{help} turned outside, flattened seed (e) convex face outside, concave inside, towards the axis of the spikelet.



base of styles distinct not united as Steudel's general character has it 3 rudimentary filaments.

these two bracts do not exist — or rather enclose 2-4 spikelets — the free point, of interior glume is always present

and

St Louis April 14 1838

My Dear Doctor

I was most pleasantly surprised to receive another letter from you so soon — and perhaps you was not less startled to get message upon message from me. Such mighty changes in inveterate habits a little grass can produce! But we are not at an end yet, with Antiphora and Lepidaria, and I must write again. Steudel is wrong in one thing or rather in many — the grass is not glabra but villosa-pilosa — (or is Drummond glabrous?) the involucre is not irregularly fissure but regular as I represented it on the next page; and glumes ~~etc~~ valvulae omnes are not subcoarctate, only what he calls involucre, as indicated in f. —

Note on Chenopodium you will find on the other page.

I enclose an Amaranthaceae plant from the upper Missouri, what is it? Among Hayden's are also Kochia divisa — may the female be also so distinct in appearance that it



Engelmann, George. 1858. "Engelmann, George Apr. 14, 1858." *George Engelmann letters to Asa Gray*

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