Charlotte, Vermont.
Oct. 22d, 1876.

Dr. Asa Gray,

My Dear Sir:

Your kind letter of the 18th is received. I will be pleased to have you send my letter to the Ann. Rev. If I had time I might extend my account by the addition of some minor particulars, but it is quite as well perhaps as it is. As I think I made no mention of another "Vireo" in the opposite south-west corner of Montford from Swamp's hotch, distant from this one two miles, where Woodies, towhees, spring燕

sions, American pipits, pens in precisely the same manner as in Swamp's hotch.

On looking over more critically one Woodie's collected in Swamp's hotch I find the same form as that found in the [unreadable] and so far for hyperpar...
I trust this will again reach you about my ears.  It must be iced.

Bus.  If you should still wish Mr. Cunn

hove it, I will try and find it.  I have

heard from him, of late, and I wish to

hear from him regularly.  I think we need

these letters, and I have heard nothing

from him.  Perhaps I have not been as

accurate as in your previous letters, and

may not have taken due notice of the

changes in our lives.  It may be some

time before we can meet.

This means that I have not seen a gerr

of those plants in your house recently.  I am

writing to the lieum.  I think we must

continue to use living plants.  I think a

Mr. Sutro's letter to me will be of some

use.  I am writing now to Mr. Cunnih

in the hope that we can continue our

communication.

1. Ageratum houstonianum, Lake Champlain, July 24, 1876
2. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
3. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
4. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
5. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
6. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
7. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
8. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
9. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
10. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
11. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
12. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
13. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
14. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
15. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
16. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
17. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
18. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
19. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
20. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
21. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
22. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
23. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
24. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
25. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
26. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
27. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
28. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876
29. Ageratum houstonianum, Long Island, Aug. 21, 1876

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

R. G. Pringle
Charlotta, Vermont,
Nov. 28th, 1877.

Sereno Watson, Esq.

Dear Sir:

Dr. Park, wrote me a short time since that there was left with you for sale a set of the plants of his California collection of 1876. price $20. If it is still unsold, please inform me of the fact, and consider it unsold.

Your sincerely,

C. G. Ringa.
Barbarea coccinea. Barton, Elem., Bot. 5.4.
Vaccinium macrocarpon. 5.1, 5.2.
Campanula glomerata. 5.1, 5.2.
Campanula moriana. 5.1, 5.2.
Collinsia Canadensis. 5.9, 5.10.
Veronica arctata. 5.9, 5.10.
Commelina Virga. 5.9, 5.10.
Caltha palustris. 5.9, 5.10.
Hypoxis erici. 5.13, 5.14.
Botamia Canadensis. 5.13, 5.14.
Medicago Virga. 5.14.
Phytolacca decandra. 5.17, 5.18.
Geranium flavum. 5.19, 5.20.
Tragopogon Virginicum? 5.22.
Helianthus Virginicus? 5.23.
Silphium teretifolium. 5.24.
Bistula lycopifolia. 5.27, 5.28.
Sagittaria sagittifolia. 5.29.
Aquaticus canadensis. 5.29.
Acorus Canadensis. 5.30, 5.31.
Asphodelus bigibba. 5.30, 5.31.
Compositi aculeifolia. 5.36, 5.37.
Equisetum distichum. 5.38 (undist.)
Pytha unifilium. 5.39.
in vicinity. It is closely related to, and
often with narrow spikes and longer
flowers.

At Lima we obtained 3 with it
remarks that it is very abundant in
the gorges near the river; and
shrubs common to the south and east of the
plant. It is
September 11th; much rarer and on Tu
of specimens from Anchic Range, Hartford
Vt. I saw in the Winooski Range near

Professor Judd in flowers earlier than
P. annu. By a week or more.

Commonly called the plant in
the world to Duportail's Range White Mt.

At least this variety is nearly known in
the White Mt.

These experiments on the plants
of Dakota, I hope, I will have
the sort of flowers as well as annual
borders in detail in future.

remain, Ben Sir,

I am sincerely,

C. F. Sibley.

Charlotte, Vermont.
Nov. 29th, 1871.

Dr. Asa Gray.

Dear Sir:

Prof. Sargent having sug-

gested that certain of the alpine plants
of New England picked up on in

and in the White Mt. would be accept-

able in our Arboretum, I send

the specimens in this package, and

pick up with them a number of plants

of which I wish to call your attention;

some White Mt. species added. Some

of Sibb. Marshfield, - Linna

macrophyllum, Linnaea mariana, Stipe

capitata, and Camasstrata. Besides,

there are Salix chlorostyla only

detected after the flowers and fruit-
I heard noelsey Dactii found
in more than one of the mountain
in the vicinity of Lake Champlain,
and another very from the latter
show, which Dr. Vasy call me of
the kind of C. montana, possibly C. vasi
in the same where I found C. tridentata,
and in fruit it germination which
I Dr. Vasy.

Of passes I have found Dr. Smith:
Smithi (hardly the plant of Smith Dr.
Vasy thinks, after N. Smithii of Cassi,
mountains distributed extensively,
along the shores of C. Champlain
in its dry and heather cliffs, and
in the rocky banks of the Montreal

variety, as I suppose, of the C. montana
with quite different species. Also,
Dactilium compressum, Dactii, run
in Vermont, New York, in the White
Mt. Witten, apparently abundant in
this region. Specimens of all sorts, and
a purple one from Mr. Willard: a
practical form of Dactilium compressum
in some state about St. John
Mr. Willey, N. Y.; and then White
Mt. Agrostis which Dickerman called
an ornamental of C. section, but which
are who are it growing a close matter
the margins of alpine rocks and which
is broad being would be distinct from
have a variety of C. section, albeit it is
close resemble that species in its flowers.

The Dactilium Prof. Dickerman thinks the
plant one used to find and call C. vasi,
Ravenii; as distinct it of Dr. Hunzler,
who calls it not species. I am sure I find
the same plants in Sunny Adirondack and
now on the dry hills all about me in
Charlotte, Vermont.
Jan. 21st, 1838.

Sir, Asa Gray,

Very dear Sir,

Your letter containing not a syllable concerning any of my plants, or your having seen any of my plants, which I may want, and will indicate that a return to foreign plants of the same sort would be more acceptable to me. I think it possible that you may have care of and understand some of those which I have not seen, and that some plants of more or less interest may be acceptable to you. I purpose, I venture to think, to write
in list from which we are drawn with
our friends, if you please there is not

So Mr. Austin has published in England
in 'Society Botanic' his new Dendrania, D.
formii, naming as many plants of this family
in the British, I cannot think of anything more than a
continual condition
D. Dendrania, it is now seen that this
Dendrania is in support, as Mr. Linnell says

when we gathered some specimens of
it, most difficult in giving good specimens
among the various plants.

Allow me to join with all good wishes
in wishing you success and as long life as

Yours sincerely,

G. E. Dring.
Charlotte, Vermont
Feb. 16th, 1848.

Dr. A. C. Gray,
My Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the box containing the Gray peas. The specimen fully answered my expectations in your description and notice. There are, however, a great many more than I have a right to retain for my own use; please let me know what more I am authorized to retain for your use, and in what quantity. For the same reason I must ask you to prepare a few of the bright peas for the garden. I am about to prepare for that use, and I trust that the others will be of use now.

Yours sincerely,

C. C. Rogers.
Charlotte, Vermont,
Sept. 31, 1878.

My Dear Sir,

In a little package by the same mail with this I send you a
low plant collected in Vermont this
year. I beg you to note a Carve ne
I. canadensis but not on our Vermont.

The specimen are from a low wall near
the outlet of L. Champlain on in Canada
lake, but I found both the same plant
on the Vermont side of the line in
Albany. Specimen planted July 20.

True. I am two species of Spatulatum.
20. I found July 15 on the west side
of Crispus Island, Vt., in Late
Crispus
in my home since found the same
in various places along the lake. I
suppose I will see it, &c. until I
reach near and return. In
figure of it all again in about 20
days, &c. I was very much
amazed &c. I found it under
N. 2. Because this last was clearly in
mediate between the first and 1. Chamois
in, I was saying I will find 1. little,
without. Will you be kind enough I
see me right? I can represent on the
enlarged paper sections of the items of my
apparent before dying.

Expression mounts down my back from
northern Maine, and these two or three
are all I mean to show in the way of adding
15. in 4.5. hours for a month cruise.

Yours sincerely, M. S. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vt.
Oct., 15, 1878.

Prof. Asa Gray,
My Dear Friend:

Concerning my letter above,

please Equidae Prof. Eaton wrote,—

"I wanted it put time for a thorough

examination of your Equidae before

replying. Judged by Middie's Mammals,

Rev. 1 is E. liturata, Ridgway

Rev. 3 is E. palustris E.

I made sections of the skin, which

in the main are like your drawings, but

correspond with not almost nicely with

Middie's figures, so that you must have no

doubt whether of the correctness of the

identification. I have sent specimen
Of E. litoral from St. Peter's own hand
and yours are just like them.

The E. litoral distinguished by Mr.
Roy from Casa Grande = E. palustre!!!

Then I can assume that Quinquaint
litoral, Kühlmann grows in various
places on the west, specially those of L.
Cheuse side, on the Richland River
and on the St. Lawrence about Sorel
it was all E. palustre which I saw,
and on L. Champlain it was in one
one place that I found E. palustre.

Though another year will doubtless show
us an abundance of this species in the
valley clumps along the mouths of the river
and under our sand bluffs.

Quinquintus Verigutinus, also, I saw on the
shores of my love.

I believe I have not mentioned to you your
kindly of large kauripine fees. Captain G.
Mr. Vegy, on the town St. Lawrence.

Yours sincerely, C. L. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont,
Aug. 30, 1860.

Prof. Asa Gray,
My Dear Friend:

Returning yesterday from my northern tour I found your request for dried flowers and parts of Orchis reticulata and speciosa, and hasten to supply you with the latter I have on hand. I hope you can draw out the ends of the former, so as to examine them satisfactorily.

Both in going and returning from New Brunswick on Prof. Sargent’s business, I visited for a week or more on the southern shore of the Inner St. Lawrence and made a large collection of choice plants, specimens of a few of which I have thought might be interesting to you, and have accordingly enclose them to you in the present with the Orchis.
I was in London for the flowers of the day, of which I sent you printed specimens last year. Of it I understand, of Parke and the size and shape of the standards to different from the description given by Mr. Baker, which I know? Is it a most abundant plant in the gardens of the Crown St. Lawrence, nearly to be distinguished from I. carica (as common there) as all points of its features. It adheres more strictly than the latter species even the beauty and of the stems of the stems of rocks.

I send specimens of a Plantago, which I trust, will throw light on another of Parke's plants. It becomes more thick than the others of P. rugulosa species (which I did not see in N. Canada) and shining, and the roots, as you will see, is totally different from that of P. rugulosa, not to mention the difference in the capsule and ends.

Now there is a Stellaria which I thought might be S. praecox, until I

noticed that Parke's plant and the referred to S. chilensis.

Can any the specimens of Santolina confirm the statement of Parke that it is suitable for Canada?

I enclose a specimen of Senecio Rocky-Amnia, which I found quite common on that shore. To remark that it is not unusual in our plant to put on more in height, bearing 12-15 heads.

Hoping you a profitable and enjoyable visit in Europe and a safe return,

I remain yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

P.S. I intend to send to you the coming winter a bundle of fine specimens of these plants so, I expect, any engagement with Prof. Stegner prevents your offering rent Joseph Hooker a list of living plants this season.

3.
Charlotte, Vermont.
Dec., 30th, 1831.

Dear Sir Gray:

Just home from my first botanical journey to the Pacific Slope, I wish to offer my congratualtions upon your safe return home. I hope Mr. Sargent will have me come to Boston this winter, that I may see you. I find great pleasure in exploring and collecting the rich flora of the Southwest, and shall hope to work there during several seasons, and to explore between Texas, as obstacles are removed.

Probably I have but a few weeks to spend at home this winter, but I shall make desperate efforts to get
my large collections, made in Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington, (and principally in Southern Arizona and its mountains till lately. The strongholds of the Apache,) enough for distribution. I could take but little time from Mr. Sargent’s work to study the plants, as they were gathered, and now I have still less time for such profitable occupation. So I must buy time to send a large number to you and Mr. Watson for their names.

Last winter I handed Mr. Watson a young Alyssum from this region. I do not know what he named it; think he was writing for it, and am sorry I say the plant did not set seed. The last summer, I have seen the single little clump, all that is here now, not yielding seed. Hoping the summer will come under your care.

Yours sincerely,

C. G. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont.
Jan. 18, 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Thanks for your of the 16th with names of my plants. I have felt guilty of a trespass on your good nature to take so much of your time, while your more collections of 1890 remain unexamined. I think I must have some pretense to put my mortification on or having to trouble others for the names of many even of my pleasant triumphs. One of my complaints against the worst which the new host is that it is so engrossing as it allows me little time to study plants as they come under my notice.

Now may I beg a few lines from you as an additional favor. I do so as the
suggestion of Dr. Englemann, Mr. Sergeant is pressing me to accept an engagement with him in the U. S. C. G. E. C. S. Survey of the Northwest, which would keep me in that region during six or seven months of the year. I can hardly express what an enjoyment it is to my companion, certainly could I, after so much good work as has been done in that country, and after the collections of Ainsley, Curtis, Le Conte, etc., now been so well distributed? Can we suspect that many species remain there to be discovered? 

My earnest wish is to work in the South, and especially to investigate under the direction of Dr. Englemann, while he is yet active. And for this reason so much time is lost by the postponing unless in which he is now interested. Though I might come some months each year for that country, if I should accept Mr. S's proposition,
Charlotte, Vermont.
Feb. 13, 1882.

Dear Dr. Gray:

I have been diligent to put together the specimens you have been so kind as to request for your friends, and send you today by express two boxes containing sets 8 and 9 of my distribution (they are uniform and include about 445 species) a bundle for the representations of nearly all the species marked 6 from my list, and another bundle for you. Labels for the specimens already in your hands by mail.

If it will not put you to much trouble, I will venture to request you to send me the names of those rather minor species of which I did not material enough to put into this, in order that I may know what resides among them. I should in future take pains to secure in priority. Protalaria Finglei was among them, two of the others I have retained very few names.

If you cannot stop to do this as well as any time, don't mind my request.

Yours faithfully,

G. G. Fingle.
Charleston, Vermont.  
Feb. 19, 1852.

Dear Dr. Gray,

News of the 15th and 17th came during my absence from home. I thank you sincerely for the news of remaining plants.

I am exceedingly sorry I have bothered you, and hope I am earning now to make you the least trouble. In future I must number my plants. My list is not printed, so I return the original manuscript. I'll take the trouble to make marks for all things and return. I think I understand; and I must be off this week.

I have taken your advice about prize of Oct. 14th specimen at 18 (or 181/2) for 100. When you write to Joseph Hooker
about the case you are handling him, please put such price on my little bundle of selections (114 species) as you think just. And for your trouble in all this matter and the expense you incur please retain a part of the proceeds.

Gratefully and faithfully yours,

C. G. Ringel
Prescott, Arizona.
June 30, 1882.

Dear Dr. Gray:

June, ever the most—most—fruitful month of the season in this interior region, has this year been unusually dry, so that my success in collecting herbaceous species has been but meager. Yet I have a few choice things, as fine flowers and full-fruited ones, of Obregon, P. of Canolte, etc.

When kind Dr. Perry advised me to explore in the vicinity of Maricopa he direct me to a shrub found by himself and Parish East—December on the Rocky Hills 80 miles from that place. He thought it might be an undescribed species of Datura. I dare say he reported it to you.
and such material as he jotted under No. 113 I send you (amongst a few Arizona plants for names) as complete material as I could obtain. The trunk for a foot above the ground is in adult plants about a foot in diameter; its bark fairly an inch thick. Above this height the trunk diminishes into a half dozen branches widely spreading and some two feet long; so the trunk is about 10 feet high and 20 feet broad. It flo. 3-5 meres. On a few individuals I found the leaves of a sort you will belong to the lower branches. As I cut my specimens a thin gumlike gum flowed from the trunk which ignited and burned with a bright flame, when I applied a match.

Now I go back to California. 10 trunk plants with them. Having still 40 then 15 left together there.
Charlottte, Vermont,
Nov., 19th, 1882.

Dear Mr. Watson:

I wish to engage Palmu
10th set of Texas and Mexican plants,
or, in the event of that being now
cold, the 18th. I have sent the 18th-
by me just now, but after a little while
I shall send for the rest.

As respect one of his Arizona and
S. Utah set, I will decide later about
putting it, and it would help me if
it could tell me it
comes to a decision, if I could know
the number of species and the
character. But of course you have no
list.

Thuja occidentalis is a common
tree in N. New York, N. New England
and S. Canada. On the rocky and
banks of Lake Champlain it often
tatis exclusive possession of the Lake. Among the lakes and the mountains, even in valleys amongst the foothills of the mountains, it is found, with Abies 
Balsamea, Carpinus Americana, Pinus Strobus, etc., large areas of swampy land. Such "red swamp" is common in N. Their first between the base of the Adirondacks and the St. Lawrence on the west and north and between these mountains and the shore of L. Champlain on the east. Except in rocky and by streams it is wanting among the Saint 
Mountains, but east of these earlier chain of mountains especially toward the northern parts of the Lake "red 
swamps" are again found, which are scattered down the valley of the St. Law 
rence to New Brunswick. In Eastern Ve. C. and northern New Hampshire, where I think some peculiar swamps are less frequent our tree is seldom
Charlotte, Vermont.
28 Feb., 1853.

Dear Mr. Watson,

If you have call for more of Mr. Palmer's at than exist, please let me know, for I may be willing to part with the one Dought which is still intact.

Since I have made up my mind to return as soon as practicable to the Northwest (believing it better in summer more pleasant than building an herbarium, where there is no demand for one,) I may need the money more than those Mexican plants. Please tell me where to find their names beyond the Cats and manuscript. Your sincerely,

E. G. Ringle.
Charlotte, Vermont.
Soth, Oct., 1893.

Dear Dr. Gray:

I am quite un-

able to say what aster I sent

you from my collection of 1882

under No 249, unless it was the

one from the "Cliff of Castle Lake,

Sept. 5th." You said it was No 249, "Pro-

bably the same as 222." Now No 222

came from Lake Co., Cal., Aug. 26,

and you believed it might be a

occidentalis, Nutt. The Castle Lake

plant had (in my prep) leaves barely 2" wide.

No 12 came from Napa Junction

(which is on the borders of

the salt marshes between Vallejo

and Napa) Oct 4'th; and re-

sumed No 222.

The aster from Summit Valley.
Sept. 26th, 1863, was No. 200, and much like No. 11 of 1851 from Mt. about the head- waters of the Sacramento.

Will you kindly tell me if the Gould specimens are placed in sheets of different size from ours, so there would be difficulty in incorporating them into my herbarium. Sometimes I feel that perhaps I should let alone foreign plants, and do all the better by American.

I wish I might advise with you an hour. Some of my friends are trying to dissuade me from following longer the life of a collector; but I suppose it is as worthy a work as I can do. My heart is still set upon it.

Yours faithfully,

O.G. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont.
10, Nov., 1813.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Hitchings having intimated to me that you would take the ferns which I mentioned to you, and a few others in addition, I send by mail a parcel containing some 38 species. Probably I have found and have sent you some species not on my post-card; but I thought such would be acceptable.

Yours truly,

C. G. Kingsley.
Charlotte, Vermont.
14, Nov., 1883.

Dear Dr. Gray:

I am grateful to you for the attention you have given to the question of my future work, and glad to know that I shall please you by keeping at my collecting. I am sure I shall never be content to abandon it—now I know very well how laborious it is the work, if thoroughly and conscientiously performed, but I do not mind hard work, while my strength is sufficient, and I have less reason than most people to shrink from the peril incident to the colder.

I hope to be able to pay my way by the sale of specimens of my previous
collection I might have disposed of some thirty sets (instead of twenty or twenty-five) if I had made so many. If my patrons gave assurance of continued support, I shall mature my plans for another journey—for my more at least.

I wish I knew how to obtain favors from the railroads of the Southwest, such as are enjoyed by other botanists; for the expenses of living and traveling there are enormous.

I am glad to learn that the specimens of the Road Herb are not dined down; for I do want the portion you have designed for me. Only, if I should not collect several years, how should I pay for them? I should help add to the specimens, but it will be difficult for me to leave home at present.

The prevalence of yellow fever along the western coast of Mexico may prevent my setting out as early in the next year as I had hoped to do. This enforced stay at home, however, gives me an opportunity to study Spanish, and make other preparations for work.

Yours faithfully,

C. E. Pringle.
Charlottesville, Vermont.
23, Jan., 1884.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Do I rightly surmise that the officers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R.R. take no interest in the woods of the Southwest, and decline to grant botanical travelers any favors?

I ask now, because I hear of fine rains in the Southwest, and am anxious to begin work in Mexico next month.

If no help of this sort comes, I shall yet hope to make expenses, for there seems to be a good demand in Europe for plants from Northern Mexico. Hidden my writing in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Grindle.
Charlotte, Vermont.

Dear Sir Gray,

The President of the Atlantic and Pacific R.R. running between Albuquerque, New Mexico and 'The Needles' of the Colorado, has sent to Prof. Daind a pass for my use of which I shall endeavor to make good use during some of the summer months in exploring the region crossed by the 35th parallel, which Rusty last year shot 'over 25 new species,' although, as he says, he only snatched a few things there and there.

This is the only hope for a pass through Prof. Daind, which I know of.
I do not know who is President of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe R.R.,
but the name could be learned at their office, which is, I think, on Washing-
ton St. An annual pass for myself and one assistant would be of the utmost advantage to me in going to the Southwest and in returning to make my distribution, and as enabling me to make at least a trip to the Gulf of Cal. at Guaymas.

I believe it is another company, yet having head quarters in Boston, which is building the Mexican Central through Chihuahua. A pass on this road would greatly facilitate work in Chihuahua, where I am anxious to...
begin the season as soon as I can get there, and where might stay until May, perhaps.

Dr. Few has advised me to remain there throughout the year, but some of my patients would fall off, if I were to offer acts entirely composed of Mexican plants.

Of course, if all that would facilitate the work in the Southwest, to which I am willing to devote several years, without any hope of adding to my very moderate provision for old age, will not be granted by the railroad, if that region, any concessions whatever on their part—will be acceptable, and I will undertake any reasonable service. Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pingle.
Charlotte, Vermont.
5, Feb., 1884.

Dear Dr. Gray,

And as for me, it pains me that for my sake you have incurred the chap in, if not humiliation.
Well, I propose to go ahead and do what I am able.

I think I shall soon be away. I propose to call on Dr. Parry, who knows Mexico so well, and advise with him.

It is no small advantage to have a pass over the Atlantic and Pacific; I might soon begin there, and will devote an entire season to that country.

Grateful for your favor I am,
Faithfully yours,

C. G. Tringle.
Tucson, Arizona,  

Dear Sir Gray,

Rejoice with me on the abundant rains, still continued which are making this rock a season for verdure, as Arizona has not seen in many years. Where in previous years I have seen but few plants, thinly scattered, the soil is covered with luxuriant specimens. There were no hard frosts during the winter, and the spring is remarkable for absence of cold, blighting winds.

The hills are fairly yellow here and there with the blooms of \textit{Xerisarum pachidi} and \textit{Harpetronella} near by furnish excellent pasturage.

I have already collected a number of species fitting in flower.
such as Eucine praecipua, Pterostegia micrantha, Stypnthera carinata, etc. I have now a full supply of Astragalus Arizonicus in flower from under cliffs of the hills east of Tucson, where it grows with Mysurus capensis, Adonis, (now not mature enough to be pictured) but far less common than that.

I have secured an admirable outfit, (a large spring wagon, covered with canvas, and a span of horses included,) and have high hopes of making a successful season. People from the mining district toward the Gulf of California tell me the season is more advanced that way; so I am about starting on a trip willing beyond of getting into the Altar Valley of Sonora. Address remains Tucson.

I mean to begin on the Atl. & Pac. R.R. (vicinity of Ft. Mojave,) by the end of April.

Yours faithfully, Dringle.
From Arizona.
39th, May, 1884.

Dear Sir Gray,

Coming in from the mountains a few days ago I found awaiting me your letter of April 30th, relative to Sphagnum for your Rockholm correspondent. I am able to supply him with two species—C. fimbriatus Linnaeus. and C. occidentalis, Druce., var. Arizona. Gray, some forty specimens of each, and will look out for more.

I make today by registered parcel my first envelope to you and Mr. Watson, some eighty species, such as I do not know, or am not able to determine beyond all doubt.

The two Phacelias, Nos. 74 and 75 you may judge to be both
forms of the species, ? Oenothera? but they keep distinct, where
they grow together in this vicinity.

No. 1 is a heavy-veined plant, not
So. 25.

No. 21 has white flowers except
the posterior lobe of the corolla,
which has on its face a yellow
spot fringed with purple.

No. 68. Is this the same plant
as the Flora of the Mojave Desert,
Cal ?

22. Hansonia, I first saw in
Sonora, then Mr. Parish, when out
with me, came upon it among
the Sierras near Deming.

The first-22 numbers came
from Sonora.

If it will be convenient for
you to look over the plants this
summer, I can have the tickets
printed early. A little later

I will advise you later to add
the list of names.

I am still lingering here,
you can write I might spend the
entire season near the boundary
on both sides, for the season is an
exceptionally favorable one for this
region, and the Indians are in
this fair rior.

Faithfully yours,
C. G. Pimple.
Tucson, Arizona,
15 June, 1884.

Dear Mr. Gray,

Should you soon be sending the names of the plants which I forwarded a few days ago, please use here; I think it—best not to move from this base, until I have quite finished my work for Mr. Sargent, and that takes me down into the Hachina Mts. with cost from here.

But I am strongly tempted to finish the season in S. Arizona and Mr. Sono. This season is—and promises—continue a remarkably favorable one for this region; and the Indians so well behaved as to render even the Southern Chiricahua Mts. (the continuation on our
side of the Sierra Madre Mts. of Mexico comparatively safe, it is thought. That is a vast district only just touched, I believe, by Lomar.

Wherever I go here I see plants unknown to me, which are waiting for the summer rains; so I judge the later season will be as productive as the spring months have been. I began with it make a longer season, you know: Then it was late spring in the north, and I lingered here, then lingered longer till Mr. Sargent's business was in order. Should I stay through the season, I think I might do so thorough work along the boundary, as to be anxious to go into a new field another year. Then the Lemons are worth, I know. Though I have power on the A. & P. I presume they would be renewed next year, if I desired. Please advise. Yours truly, C. G. Fringle.
Gymnatherium concinnum I first saw on the hills of N. Arizona last year to make some specimens, and was delighted to find it a month later within ten miles of Tucson on a dry mesa. The same may be said of Franticea concinna: I judge these dry hills of the Sierra Tucson to be its northern limit.

Here is the Franticea.

**Gymnatherium concinnum** - The alluvium of the Altar River near Calabas - L. Ringlet, by water-courses (grows where water flows during the wet season) on the mesas beyond or south of that river.

**Eugenia longifolia**, var. 'Hurstii.' - Mr. spinne.

**Ammus Lindleyi**, - a shrub six feet high by water courses of the coast hills of Arizona.

Tucson, Arizona.
16, July, 1864.

Dear Dr. Gray,

I have just returned from a three weeks trip among the Mustang and Atacama NES. Some 80 miles southeast from here I am delighted to find awaiting me your letters of June 16th and 23rd, postcard of July 5th, and biographies of Dr. Engelman.

I am glad to have this last that I may learn more of the earlier life and labors of me, whom I had only seen within the last four or five years to know. I am glad more than I who have so recently burst upon the borders of the field, of botany, could be expected to know. I miss him constantly this summer, he had taken so many tasks - observations to be...
made on Cactaceae, Agaves, Opuntias, etc., and now I cannot send him the notes and specimens, he so much desired.

Beautiful rains have set in for much of this country, which are bringing rapidly up another flora than that with which my spring visits to these regions have made me familiar, and I am in feeling that I could not bear myself away and move north. And now since you approve so heartily of this inclination, I shall not change back this season. I purpose to go down into Arizona some.

My purpose to travel the Chiricahua Mts. I have relinquished, since being warned by people living in that vicinity, that while Indians are probably ranging there, and another band have just been confining to trunks from the reservation.

Your finding so much of interest among the few plants which I kept last spring from here stimulates my desire to return there during the more verdant months approaching.

I assure deep gratification over

Pinguicula or you might make it Cyprinoglossa, if you prefer; but just as you choose, - your certainly looks best: it is well, for this is modest and pleasing little shrub; and gratifying that it can be yourself of all men, who do mine this honor.

As I remember the plant, it is shrub about two foot high, standing up from the ground numerous branches, rather slender, as my specimen shows. The upper lip of the flower deep purple the upper rose-coloured. I found it by wandering on hills near a Mexican mining camp (Paso Morenita, or -) about 5-6 miles South west from Altar.
Lucie Englehart—can a winter annual be this species?

Andromeda arimica is everywhere over the hill and across on both sides of the boundary if the soil is but slightly moist.

Buddleia brinkii lines the banks of the Altar River on this Santa Cruz it is scarce.

My specimens fill a few banks of the same dry meadow, some of which I hope very promising with you.

Faithfully yours,

O. C. Bringle.
Sebastiania silvestris, grows in water courses (for most of the year dry, if ever) on the hills and mountains of northeastern Sonora; it probably extends to our side of the boundary. It is a shrub 10 to 30 feet high. It is called "Yerba de fleche" by the Papago Indians, who say that the Apaches used to poison their arrows with its milky juice.

I dug one up last spring at No. 24. Is it not an "Aegina?" I find it growing the low montane zone west of this place. Aegina possess, branching at the base and ending up a few slender branches about a foot high, grow with it. But this plant is distinct from that in its habit, in the shape of the lamp, and in the size of its fruit.

Yours sincerely, O. G. Brinley.

Tucson, Arizona.
17, July, 1885.

Dear Mr. Watson,

It gives me pleasure to see by the list of names lately received from Dr. Gray and yourself that you do me the honor to give my name to some of the new species, but it is my duty to call your attention to the fact that Dr. Gray named a tuber after me three years ago.

The new plant in question I found in a cañon opening out upon the Gulf of California some 150 miles south of the boundary; it was growing on the sand, even on the ground of the beach, in broad dense clumps two feet high. Acalypha Tingling was in the same place, though not so near the salt water, a struggling stand 2 or 3 feet high.
Northern and Central Arizona, Chihuahua and Environs, in Lower California, —and wishing to decide where best to leave my team and outfit for the winter, I by your advice, Dr. Lehmam, writing both them Arizona so thoroughly this season, that I should no longer contemplate traveling there? Bitter in these wilds has no compensation not lightly prized by me, here I don’t hear the name of a presidential candidate once a week. Rain falls abundantly in many parts, and I have yet much to do.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringles.

Tucson, Arizona.
4, Sept., 1854.

Dear Dr. Gray,

I need for yourself and Mr. Watson to examine as early as convenient—another parcel of plants, they bring such of my collection made since May, as I do not know.

No. 9 will give Mr. Watson an idea of the fruit of the Acacia, which he pronounced indeterminable, which he lead only the flowers from under this number, flowers and fruit are from the same tree.

120 is a second plant—Cercus from hilly and irrigated south of the Altar River of Sonora, which fairly disputes with C. giganteus
the range of the largest Cactus in the world. With numerous branches starting within two or three feet of the ground, this is more pendulous in its habit than most, though it hardly equals that in height. This last turns into, usually talutum. I believe Mr. Sargent has sent you a photograph. I trust I now have a better! I may be telling you about a species well known from farther down in Mexico. I find it within 95 miles of the Boundary. Last spring I brought— in a few opening flowers, and two specimens to Mr. Parry, asking him to settle the matter. This was about the time of his leaving home, and he not have been there.

143. Samaela; stems creeping and rotting at the joints. leaves rather thick. Mountain Brooks, Arizona.

144. Pontstunum with corolla glandular pubescent, would you call it P. speciosa? Nos 100—120 came from south of the Boundary, all the rest from Arizona. I have just returned from a second trip of 5-07 miles by way southwestward from here through Snow to the Gulf of California, in which I had to struggle with arid wastes and sands and rains defying to fall as I turned homeward, with mirage and floods. I met, however, nearly everything I went back for, and a few other plants, among which I hope you may find something of interest. It was the seal-Cactus which drew me back.

Looking forward to the probability of my coming next winter and taking another field—
Charlotte, Vermont.
9, Oct., 1884.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Yes, it is a good thing
to rest in my Vermont-home,
for I have worked to my utmost
since February. And I look forward
with pleasure to a few months of work
in my herbarium.

In another letter to Dr. Gray,
I have (because the request for them
came from him,) given the habitats
of the the list just received with
great pleasure.

Had I not left Arizona so ab-
cruptly, I should have tried to per-
fect at least one species of Acacia or
Mimosa which troubled you. When
my collection gets home, I shall be
able to show you that of one of them.
I enclose herewith another and better photograph of the new plant - Cactus, and hope soon to be able to show you a still better one. I have thought that *Cereus* grandiflorus would be as fitting a name for this plant as C. pachanoi for the other. But I will frankly confess, though it may show a weakness in this particular case, that is unbecoming. That, inasmuch as several of the chief explorers of the Southwest are commemorated by a *Cereus*, or some other of the *Cereus* family, I was hoping, if this should prove to be new, it might bring me the same good fortune. But I have not yet done much to merit so much honor.

But I beg you to decide in favor of the name proposed above, if you prefer it, or if a better one is suggested to you. To adopt that, for truly it is the amount and quality of work accomplished that is the measure of my satisfaction rather than the frequency of my surname in the index of species. But —

pardon me.

I send another parcel, all old species I suspect.

Thanking you for the list, I am

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Fringle.
similar hills extend northward as far as Tucson.

The other belt that had been entered was a range of rocky hills 5-6 miles beyond Llano, parallel with the railroad and distant 30 miles. Our road led over these hills, but we did not linger there as a terrible mortality among horses, mules, and cattle then prevailed there.

A most inviting region, for it had yielded me on my first visit Pringlea phytum and other u.s.p. By water courses amongst the hills dry I now found Eria alata, Watson u.s.p., 6 feet high, Eriocrania cordifolia, gray, 5-15 feet amongst shrubs and trees, and Heterostemma pringlei, gray, and Eriocrona pringlei, Watson, 3-6 feet high.

It was on dry, shaded ledges of the Santa Rita Mts., Arizona, that I found Eriocrona quadriflora, Gray u.s.p.

Charlottesville, Vermont.
9, Oct., 1884.

Mr. S. Gray:

Yours of the 7th, most welcome, finds me at home (the second day.)

I believe I did wisely in coming, much as I feel chagrin at leaving my work open, and quitting my field with a collection less than I shall at my work to secure.

This illness does not in the least frighten me from my wish to obtain the Southwest. I relied too much on my hardihood, was not prudent. With a little prudence in my efforts I shall feel the same confidence as before.

Your two lists, which show the result of my two hurried trips...
across A. Sonora strengthened my desire to travel New-Steppe extensively. But, with the yellow fever raging in its capital and the President, with the Sierra Madre 100,000 miles to Tumacácox, was cut off and the geology and the slight value which they set on human life, and with areas of plain and mountain, where water is hardly to be found, it is a fearful region to work up.

Desiring your advice in this matter of Very next—field, I shall await—both interest the return of your letter, which yours to Tumacán too late to meet—un there.

All Arizona and Sonora was verdant under the fine spring rains of the present year, but the mid summer rains were very limited and strangely local. On my first visit through Sonora, which I travelled southwestward from Decam some 250 miles to a point on the Gulf of California, in the 180 miles traversed between the boundary and the Gulf, I crossed only two narrow belts, where rain helped the plants into growth. In all the rest of the region vegetation was nearly or completely dormant.

The first of these was a range of low hills of volcanic rock about thirty miles south of the boundary. These hills gave me Pseudotaxus

Flingii Figure. Having made 50 specimens of this, the sexes match each other well. I can appreciate the signification of the name you have applied to it. The shrub grows 4-6 feet high. I also saw it near Altar, and doubtless it grows on our side of the boundary as
S. to H. Gray.

Had I thought it possible there could be another Rev. Mr. in this island let I should have yielded to my impulse to tell you that I have one neglect to

make to you some day. I want to show my gratitude to my associate, Mr. Horsford, who relieves me of business cares and makes money for the to spend in botanical travel.

I am delighted to find here the Ford plants, which I shall use for a basis to a colt of flower plants. I shall hope to send a good bundle to New this winter.

And I beg you to accept my thanks for a copy of your new vol. of N. A. Nov. I know and a third parcel of plants all from Arihna, to ask you and Mr. Watson for their names.

I am sending you only such
plants, as I have found in amount sufficient for my sets. When my collection gets home, I shall want to show you a great many things, among which I trust you will as in former years find some of interest. Referring to _Callistephus_, which I overlooked, I may say it is a large shrub, sometimes something of a tree 15- or 20 feet high, on the sandy plains bordering the Altar River, N. W. Sonora.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont—
28th, Oct., 1854.

Dear R. Gray,

I have been much
from home since your note of the
18th arrived.

first a word concerning Mr. Horfurd.
I thought you might consider him a
patron by Dittany, since he does
so much to sustain me in my work.
Yet, he is one of the most-skilful
and successful "Insiders" in this
Country. And he is a botanist— in
that he is well posted in the flora
of Vermont—and is making a general
\ collection. But—let me not bother
you in this matter in the least— I
meant this to be my only request.
And this I will with thanks, unless
it can be managed to your entire
I now have your letter of suggestion respecting my next field, which was sent toucson. It accords with my own wishes, and I shall lay my plans to go to Mexico early the coming year. If I only might have places on the Mex. Cent. R.R., so as to make my base at El Paso, Texas, I could successfull occupy Chihuahua; or, having passes over the, Atchisons, Fergus, St. Fe, R.R., and I might-work Sonia. I am willing to continue my work in the Southwest without any pecuniary attachment to myself. Moreover my expenses require the greatest activity and calculation. Would I be unable to travel in Mexico, I propose to fall back on N. & E. Arizona. Thanks for the names of the plants last sent. Yours faithfully, C. G. Bringle.
Charlotte, Vermont,

Dear Mr. Watson,

Glad to know just what tickets are lacking and will supply them.

The flowers of the new Cerasus are not borne clustered upon the summit of the branches as in C. japonica, but scattering on the sides of the main branches down to two or three feet below the summit, in the way of C. Thunbergii. The first photograph of the plant done for me by Mr. Davenport shows this clearly. The fruit (the drupe ball, of which you speak,) has, not the usual or distinctive growth of C. japonica, but I believe them to burst at maturity by an irregular fissure on one side. In August I was not late for the fruit.
numerous empty and dried shells were scattered about the base of the plant. The dried flowers were mostly adhering to them. The birds, mice, etc., had eaten out the contents; possibly the birds have it open them. Here are a few seeds. And here is a third photograph, one of a plant branching about two feet from the ground and reaching a height of 20 or 25 feet.

I think I wrote you that the normal number of ribs is 13; I was surprised to see how rarely this number is increased. The species was seen within 20 miles of the boundary.

I think you for printing our errors in my tickets, quite as likely mine as Paterson's.

The plants which you ask Dr. Gray mention as desirable are going into the bundle. I am making up for you.

My distribution now absorbs any attention. My 3$ cut all engaged!

Yours truly, C. G. Kings.
Charlotte, Vt.
26, Jan., 1885.

Dear Dr. Gray,

I am jubilant this morning. With this pass by which I may travel as will along the base of the Sierra Madre and an unusual depth of snow in those mountains to ensure a good growth of vegetation the coming season, I feel that the success of my next journey is almost assured. How I will set off as early as possible with a view of beginning in the low and warmer country between Chihuahua and Zacatecas, as at Lerdo.

Deeply grateful for your kindness in this and other matters, I remain

Yours faithfully, C. G. Pringle.
Dear Mr. Watson,

I was too early in March for the flowers of Arum Pringlei, only for two or three but I remember them correctly as white with a granish and purplish tinge. The fruit is flattish, 2–3½ inches in diameter, and always covered by the woody and glossy petals which you mention. By the way I have noticed the presence of a very few similar dramy and easily detached petals on the fruits of C. Thurberi. I was much of this last-mentioned species, and should say that the fruit varies from 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter, and is always glossy, as my specimen shows, but these are easily rubbed off, as Englandmen say, at
maturity, when the color of the fruit becomes prunish red.

In my larger question in parenthesis respecting a transition to Filicium I turn answer emphatically in the negative.

I could not, even as the fruit of C. Thunbergii was "delicious"; its thin pulp, in which the numerous seeds are imbedded, is crude but edible. The amount of this pulp is much the same in C. Thunbergii, C. Simplicissimum and C. Prunifolia. The Indianaps do it out of the thick, spiny rinds (in the case of C. Prunifolia with cut edges), as well as in the other species, dry it and then crush it into meal and add in their rude suttas.
You have photographs of the two tallest
specimens of C. Pinglei, one, which was
some 30 feet; 25 feet is a common height.
The ridge are two inches deep.
The spines do not persist on the trunk
and older portions of the branches, as in
C. fijnientius. In these parts are usually
found greenish arbores. This is shown
among my specimens. On the growing ends
of the branches, also, where the arbores are
usually confluent, spines are often inserted
winding. Young plants, however, are as
black, they
will wound with clusters of spreading spines
as are stems of C. fijnientius. In my speci-
mens, taken from near the end of opium bearing
branches, the spines are slender and white,
clustered together flattened by pressure in drying.

Yours faithfully,
Pinglei.
Thanking you for your kind interest—Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
7 July, 1865.

Dear Mr. Gray,
I was about to write you, when your kind note of yesterday was handed me. I had in mind to write you all the while I was in Mexico; but I was not informed of your return to Cambridge till shortly before I left there.

I arrived in the city of Chihuahua and established my base there, the day before you passed there (as I learned from a railroad conductor,) I had not been at work there a month when, as I was negotiating for a mile-train and escort, for a journey.
of 200 miles through the Sierra Nevada, over the fever which I contracted in Arizona last year returned. Judging it important to get far from medical aid, I continued to work near the line of the railroad, which I followed with as far as Aguas Calientes. Each attack of my fever weakened me more and more, and when the country became parched with the usual June drought—and smallpox was everywhere prevalent—I thought I would come home for rest—treatment—for my fever, and for safe recreation.

I am led to hope I shall get thoroughly rid of my fever and recovered from its effect in a few weeks, so I may return to my field with full strength and courage. It is not, I believe, an unhealthy region and mean not to carry there again the sick of fever.

But I found it the hardest region to work ever visited by me. No winter and spring rains of any account—few plants in growth except within restricted limits widely separated.

I recorded 75 species for my 50 set, and perhaps an equal number of species represented by only a few specimens.

I left abruptly upon hearing of the death in my city of one of my best friends, there a young missionary from smallpox (my refuge was at the railroad station) and I did not take external specimens to send to you. I trust my collection will arrive before I leave, so I may attach to this.
Charlotte, Vermont—
27th, July, 1855.

Dear Sir Gray,

Having finished my course of medicine, and feeling refreshed by my rest, I am on the point of returning to my work in Mexico. I hear that the rainy season has well begun there; and trust I may secure during the next four months even a larger list of plants than before, so as to make edibleable distribution.

You must have been disappointed that I did not get into the Sierra Madre. Though there are great difficulties in the way of travelling those mountains, yet...
Suirvacki, the region visited by Wolsevery, and Conception, which are the termini of the wagon roads in that direction, are safely in their foothills. I hope to reach them this fall.

My collection has not arrived. Being now between Washington and this place, but I have requested Mr. Stanford to take out specimens for you at an early day.

My address will be Chihuahua, Mexico.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Dingle.
Chimalma, Mexico.
9 August, 1846.

Dear Dr. Gray,

I was delighted when I got back here on the 3rd inst. to find that the country had become verdant during my absence; and several days collecting leads me to hope for good success on this second journey. Abundant rains are bringing up plants everywhere, and many species now appear I have never seen here! I got no kink during the trip.

The sun is as bright as ever, and the air is made cooler and fresher than in June by almost daily thunderstorms occurring for the most part at night.
Cool breezes generally prevail during the daytime, making toilet in the sunshine no more exhausting here than at home, and the nights are cool and favorable for sleep.

I shall continue working my former grounds along the line of the railroad, and shall put into the mountains as much as possible besides.

Dr. Palmer has gone to Datolipas, a mining town in the W. corner of this state, but I do not know as he is to collect in tertiary.

When getting my collection home I had to pay U.S. duties of $1200 because I could not take an oath declaring it "not for sale."

I would be glad to learn how to address St. Peter, who must be sitting back to the U.S.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle
condition so exceptionally favorable. At least I soon decided not to quit—so inviting a field and incalculable the expense of a mule-train to travelling the Sierra Madre, when so few months of the season remained, and I had yet to see whether I was quite rid of fear.

But I have now forgotten that it was to explore the Sierra Madre that I went to Mexico, or that I am to settle certain questions in geology proposed by yourself and Prof. Sargent. And my failure to reach that region this year lessens the satisfaction I felt over my season's work. I am sorry that Mr. Forbord could not find anything among my collections to help you out of the perplexity concerning the Arctostaphylos of the S. W. Mts.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.

3d Nov., 1888.

Dear Mr. Gray, I have just returned from my second journey to Chimulahuahua, and today send you by express samples of all my birds, excepting the grasses, which have gone to Washington, and the few species of Plantago, which Mr. Parry wished to see.

May I beg you and Mr. Watson to return the names at your earliest convenience, that I may have the printer at work upon my ticket. So I may get to work upon my distribution as soon as my tickets come.

S. G. Pringle.
next season, I should be in the field early in March (even earlier, if Batopilas is to be my base,) and therefore I must make my distribution as quickly as possible.

Perhaps you have already prepared lists of names of the plants received through Mr. Forrest last summer.

Since my return to Mexico last-August, I have enjoyed perfect health, and have been at my very best for hard work; so I am to hope that I have in a good measure got-acclimated there.

I look back upon the season as a most-delightful one, and my success has been very satisfactory, since I have material for fifty sets of four hundred species each.

As respects the vicinity of Chimalalina and the N.W. Cent.-B.C., I lost nothing by my absence during July; for the Central Plateau of N.W. Mexico became so dry in June, that the growth of all plants was arrested. On returning I found an abundant vegetation, ending on everywhere, under the influence of rains, which for epiphragms expended everything, experienced in the State of Chimalalina during the past twenty years.

No rocky knob or bare and gravelly mesa but well repaid my visits.

Through the autumn months I found more plants than I could handle, growing within a radius of ten to fifteen miles from the city of Chimalalina, and I deemed wise to stay there and do work that requires thorough study.
Charlotte, Vermont.
17, Dec., 1886.

Dear Sr. Gray,

Here I send the localities for the n. sp., which you have reported, and some notes.

Southward from the State of Chi- 

cahuma the Mess. Cent. H. H. crosses 

first—the northeastern corner of the State 

of Durango—the region of Mapimi, then 

crosses the southwestern corner of Bahía. 

Here Jimulco is the most important 

railroad station, and here I spent a 

few days about the middle of May. 

Grand mountains of cretaceous lime- 

tone crown upon the fertile valley 

through which the railroad runs, and
My dear Sir,

There have been many improvements in my garden since your last visit. I have added a few more flowers, including some beautiful orchids. The vegetables and fruit are doing well, and I have been experimenting with new recipes for the kitchen.

I am glad to hear about your exploration of the desert. The information you provided is very helpful for planning my own travels. I look forward to seeing the results of your work.

It was in the canyon near Jumullo that I found these. They are very rare, and I believe you could call them Chichichtolmexies. A name I have given to them because of their distinctive appearance. They are a low-branched shrub with small, cream-colored flowers. The fruit is round and red, and it contains a hard seed.

I hope this letter finds you well, and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Dear Sir, Gray, 18 Dec 1885:

"Cardona" of Grigg probably is the same plant as "Cadena" of Willismann, p[26], a large hacienda in northwestern Surans, and on the road leading from Chihuahua to the City of Surans, which Grigg must have troubled.

My 56 (not 57) Genoveses was found, a single clump, in a valley about 40 miles south of Chihuahua, and some 200 north of "Cadena." No plants exist like Asclepiads; single plants here and there, stumbled upon as one travels, and from it is impossible to get material enough for cult.

Yours truly, Pringle.
Nothing but the address to be on this side.

Sr. Asa Gray,
Botanic Garden,
Cambridge,
Mass.
The two last go into my act.

Yours faithfully,

C. S. Shingle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
22 Dec., 1885.

Dear S. Gray,

These notes in reply to yours of the 19th.


293. In one box which must bear your name now, since Prof. Baird sent them on from Washington a week ago. Will send stock of it as soon as can.
296. Artemisia. Odor somewhat like that of A. Abrotanum, perhaps stronger, not particularly repulsive to me. If you want to call it A. Chihuahuensis, it will be fittingly named, since I found it near the city of Chihuahua in cool hillocks under cliffs.

Notably common in such situations among the foothills west of Chihuahua.

64. I thought this might be a species of Tach大雨orol and T. difformis. Gray, from the size of the flowers, remnants of which I found, but the habit of the plant made me entertain. This is a shrub with 2 or 3' high erect in broad clumps. Under cliffs and ledges of hills near Chihuahua.

63. Westilma Priemii, Gray.

Rocky hills around Chihuahua.

Assumed to be the same as 70 or 365; and so only a few species have taken. Furnishes another reason for a short visit to Chihuahua.

54, 570. Gonolirhus acuminatus Gray n. sp. Valley near Bachimba (a ranch once visited by Dumber), 140 miles south of Chihuahua. Please read Mr. Forbes's paper 56, for 54 is a Verbena. Again (57) near Chi., 164.

104, 693. Gonolirhus Chihuahuensis, Gray n. sp. Well named; for I found it on the hills and mesas about Chi.

55, 696. Gonolirhus trinocolius, Gray n. sp.

Shrub roots among cliff and ledges of rocky hills near Chihuahua. Soft woody toward the base, with herbaceous branches from one foot, thin erect to in fact and freely turning, lacks without a root, as you must have noticed.
146. *Machamia Pringlei*, Gray n.sp.
Limestone ledges of mountains near Jimulco, S.W. Coahuila, 3'-6' feet high; 27th. April.

16, 256. *Anostonia Pringlei*, Gray n.sp.
Gravelly slopes, Santa Catalina Mts.
(Limestone) near Chihualma. Fls. white changing to purple.

96. Do not this *Brickellia Pringlei*, instead of *B. Coulteri*, as written?

649. "Brickellia corymbosa, Gray" is

Dry limestone cliffs, mountains near, Jimulco, S.W. Coahuila, 27 April.
684. Aapotappurus. I wanted to set A. gracilis, (I had taken A. spinulosus in Arizona,) and examined many plants everywhere met with, and without any relief to my perplexity. I finally selected plants either annual flowering for the first time, rejecting such as appear (from thicker roots and stumps of branches of previous stems) to be perennial. I failed to detect any differences in pappus or involucre. Shall I ticket this A. gracilis?

338. 4-6° high, banks of streams. (Sollidus)

553. "Sollidus annualis, var.?" Yes, only spc. a wisp from the western mountains.

303. Aphantostephus pinnaalis, Grayer
Perennial. Cold slopes, mountains west of Kilauea. 19, Oct.

309. Zaluzania discordia, Gray n.sp.
3"-4" tall. Cliffs of streams among
the hills west of Chihualma.

646. Helianthella Pringlei, Gray n.sp.
Rocky hills west of Chihualma. Sept. 7th.

657. Verbesina Chihualmenseis, Gray n.sp.
On limestone ledges and cation walls
of the Santa Eulalia Mt. near Chihualma.

293. "Leptosyne Arizonicus, Gray."
Have I mixed species under this
number? My specimen is annual,
and belongs to another genus. My
recollection of my specimen is
that all were annual.

Rocky hill near Chihualma.

571. Pringle microcephala, Gray n.sp.
A single plant found among the
rocky hills just east of Chihualma.
13. *Pucia*. Yes, specimens all from on hillside of 1/4 mile area, and more or less in shade of shrubs.

133. *Pucia platypylla*. I found only 3 plants.
Charlotte, Vermont.

26, Oct., 1885.

Dear Sir Gray,

Thanks for your of the 24th and end of your report.

And here are the notes which it calls for,—

559. Gilia Pimpeli, Gray nsp.

Color of corolla quite well preserved in my specimen: purple, I should say. Though abundant on cool hillside a few miles west of Ohiouchma, not in my state party because I came upon it late, about the end of October.—

579. Specera. Can't think it is the same as 580. Two feet high, erect with numerous branches. I did not—
do justice to this genus. So many species, so apt to close their flowers before I could reach the mountains. I took the poor bits on my way, and never saw the expanded flowers. I think the specimens show the only leaves the plant was bearing.

317. Thygalis microphyes, Gray n.sp.

319. Pentastemon furniger, Gray. I think the color of flower bright red, perhaps "bright-scarlet."

593. Pentastemon. Yes, the only specimen found (late) by a water course among the foot hills west of Chilnualna. Could easily be secured another season.

656. Cannonwaxia coccinea, Gray n.sp. Yes, an apt name. Rocky hills near Chilnualna.
Charlotte, Vermont.
31, Dec., 1885.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Nothing more certain
than that the seeds of Gomphocarpus physalis are naked. I had more than
50 pods drying on my windowsill in
December, which had been gathered
from many different plants, all opened
under my care, and I never detected
a trace of a coma!!

Trachipterygium Mexicanum, Gray 1.

Good, and I will try to get flowering
specimens next summer.

221. Gilia polyclada. Then may I
beg you to see if the Moran plant,
which went into my distribution
of 1884 under this name, is the same?
Here I send tickets for such plants on your list, as will now go into my list, excepting the few of which you have “all” in the donor (with date of collection) in which they were found. For these I send blank tickets, which tickets, as will be printed for those names, or some in them come from Seidenfaden.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
4 to 6 ft high, rocky hills west of Chihualna

191. 390. *Acacia constricta*, Bent."
If not a different species, is not this deserving of a varietal name?
I studied over the two several times, Sometimes I found them growing together.
The branches and barks of *A. constricta* are pustules; those of
*Acacia andreana* are fleas. The barks are unlike. The flowers of this are
only half the size of those of *A. constricta* close by; and its stems
less branched with branches more upright.

163. *Acacia amiscophila*, Watm. n.sp.
A small tree, mountainous Cañón, Jumileca.

682. *Acacia Bradeniana*, Watm. n.sp.
Stems prostrate, 15-3 ft long, sandy
soil of plains near Chihuahua.

Charlotte, Vermont.
C. Jan., 1886.

Dear Mr. Watm,
Yours of Dec. 31st. came to hand last evening, bringing your
list of "Plaints Fringeless," a rich
present—indeed for New Year's Day!
I am sure I can forgive you for
finding so many new species in my
collection.

Here I return unto,

Calcareous hills and Canias, Santa

Thin soil, Santa Sulalicia Mts.

Did you examine this critically? It
is a low, spreading shrub 6, scarcely
more than a foot in height, on mesas
near Chilmalama. Microchammas was
found in that vicinity, an erect tall
shrub. It never occurred to me that
this might be that species, so I did not
compare, and here I have not material
evidence of Microchammas to satisfy me.

164, 363. Abutilon malacum, Watson n.sp.
Rocky hills near Chilmalama.

8, 36 1/2. Sierania (?) dissitula, Watson n.sp.
Cool slopes, under cliffs, hills near
Chilmalama.

62. Dalia plumosa, Watson n.sp.
In shade of cliffs, hills near Chi-
malama. A shrub 1-2 feet high.

5-7. Dalia viridisflora Watson n.sp.
Grassy summit of Santa Enalia Mts.

79. Astragalus Fringli, Watson n.sp.
Plains near Chilmalama. Forms
dense mats sometimes a foot broad

which are flowering in April
with conspicuous pink flowers.

234. Astragalus goeringii Watson n.sp.
Hills and plains near Chilmalama.

A spreading shrub 4 to 6 feet high on
hills and mesas about Jimulee, a
railroad station in Sw. Colorado.

Entirely herbaceous, 2 to 3 feet high.
Cool hillside near Chilmalama.

230. Hoffmanseggia fruticosa, Watson n.sp.
Shrub about 6 feet high, mountain
cliffs near Jimulee.

174. Paulinia multiflora, Watson n.sp.
A low shrub 6 (or small tree ?) mount-
ain canons near Jimulee.

545. Mimosa Fringli, Watson n.sp.
1 to 2 feet high (in the few specimens)
found on the rocky hills east of Chilmalama.
341. Pavonia Pinguicula, Watson n. sp.
Will you please change this to
P. Wichmanni, Watson in justice to my
excellent friend Edward Wilkinson
of Chinnahma, something more than
an amateur collector in natural
history, who first found the plant on
the summit of gravelly hill just
south of Chinnahma, and directed
me to it? I will hold the ticket for him.

689. Gossypianthus Bipinnatus, Hook.
Please see if you have not a Guila-
num inca from one (Arizona ? May 1882)
under this name. If so, I must move
it in this distribution.

141. Dreania Sapa, Watson n. sp.
In shade of cliff, etc., Mitomar
Jimulco, 3 to 5 ft. high.

187. Eupharbia Cincta, Watson n. sp.
Grassy borders of warm springs near Chik
149, 357. Sarsiaireum Whuliri, tutton.

From the fact that the leaves are turned toward the base (mostly) rather than toward the open as in the Arisma plant. I was led to think this must be a different species.

Accept the pincers thanks of yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
Dear Sir Gray,

Two cards of the 1st set are at hand. I have sent my list (of former years) to St. Peterborough without hearing anything from them in return. Yet it is possible that St. Peter of Austin last year ordered one of my sets there, — possible that I should hardly think it probable, if my plants have never come then, I should be glad to have you return it (they will be in uniform) for that purpose and at a reduced price.

E.g., Castillia Mexicana comes from each hill side just under Chihuahua.

Now having your list, I was surprised to see how many i.e. 97, turned up about Chihuahua and less many 89 before reported from me by putting down. Just half my plants were Jimmerson's but 2, 4, 17, 28.
Nothing but the address to be on this side.

To: Ada Gray Garden
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlotte, Vermont.

7, Jan., 1886.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Thanks for your favor of the 5th, putting me right. I did not understand these things, as I should. *Acacia* *constricta* then is variable, and comparison of these platinus specimens with my Arizona specimen of 1881 and Dr. Palmer’s No. 313 from Passas Chico. Perhaps the shrubs, which I saw about Chihuahua, are further removed from the platinus from than then. I must look at them again, if I return there, and perhaps draw your specimens. The difference noticed by me was not caused by different conditions, surely.

Now, may I beg you to please a-
the specimen I sent from Arizona in 1881 as Microleptopsyllus? It was so much smaller than these. If that is not right, please drop me a card, that I may correct it.

I do not believe me contending for new species. I am perfectly satisfied to leave them to the judgment of yourself and Dr. Gray.

Yours sincerely,

C. G. Pringle.

P.S.

Here I send tickets for the specimen which (not being into my uniform act) will have no printed tickets. Many you will not care to preserve, but you can choose.
Charlotte, Vermont.
10, Jan., 1886.

Dear Mr. Gray,

You are right; and it may be politic to ask for passes, etc. over only two divisions of the Mex. Cent. R.R., that is between El Paso and Jimuleco. I don't care if I am limited to that range; and it were better, since the Sierra Madre is my post, and one or two points in the Sierra Madre might employ me an entire season. Should the Apaches make the northern mountain unsafe, I might take stage from Jimuleco to Turquoise, whence a trail to Mogollon leads through the mountains, with passes and few baggage
as far down as Jimuleco, I should be equipped for an active and profitable season; and as able, I think, to visit the Jimuleco Mts. two or three times at favorable seasons, to plant the 100 good things known to me about Chihuahua, and to penetrate the Sierra Madre in several places; and that were enough for one season—

Now I send my stock of 293 for you to examine.

I am setting out for the purchasers of my Pacific Slope plants a short of currants and produce synonyms, and shall have your new supplement. Could you send me a copy, and inform me of the price? Or please tell me when it apply?

Yours sincerely,

C.G. Fringle.
Charlotte, Vermont.
17 Jan., 1866.

Sear Mr. Water,

Many thanks for your of the 14th forwarding passes and offering to make some corrections in my list. Here I send a copy, corrected as far as I am able to do it. I will chiefly the names of a Galium (from near Osceola there were two included,) and of two or three American species of Cuscuta.

Yours sincerely,

C. G. Pringle.

The accompanying note I will thank you to hand to Dr. Gray on his return.
Charlotte, Vermont.
22, Jan., 1886.

Dear Sir Gray,

Your Heims Ludus was found on cool hillside
and ten miles northwest of Hig-
smouth, when it was scattered
along the gravel bars of streams to
the vicinity of the city.

I think you will easily grow it
from these ends.

This, I believe, is the last plant
of my collection to claim your attention.
I am grateful to you for the dispatch
and thoroughness with which you
have handled your part.

At your convenience you will
please tell me whether I may and
my next collection in installments,
a package mailed from Chebunqua
or it fasts carry five or six weeks.
It might expedite my work if you
tribulation; and knowing the rare or
rarer species before leaving the field,
I might take more pains to get them
all into my journal distribution.
These advantages, however, may
be overborne by considerations known
to you.

Accept my hearty thanks for the
former of the Smithsonian, the need
of which I have heard for some time, on
several occasions.

My ticket will soon be coming from
Patterson, and within this week ther-
after I shall probably be shipping my
bag. I trust that two or three are fit
so to your care.

You have lately mentioned Mr. Cavendish
of the British Museum; I have never yet
proceeded in getting his order, with try again,
however. Yours faithfully,

C. L. Fringe.
Charlotte, Vermont, A.S.A., 6, March, 1886,

dear Mr. Gray,

60s. **Brickellia Wrightii**
as I have it in my herbarium, and as
I have distributed it, it is all right, etc!
67. *Daccharis Wrightii* I put only a few
specimens, and did not put it in list. Its
number is 34. Will these Nos. get transported
among your specimens? Speak upon it—
there can be no other mistake about these two.

I am glad to hear something about Palmer's
coll. I cannot understand his locality
"150 miles north of Wastopinas," as he writes
me that he "collected nothing in the route"
between Peral and Wastopinas either going
or returning (but that could be east of
Wastopinas.) and that he did not travel
beyond Wastopinas. But I must know.
I would have bought a set of Dr. Palmer’s plants to study, if I could have had them in time and with names.

I am through with my distribution and making preparations to leave for Mex., and already all but two of my 50 sets are disposed of! A generous support indeed! I believe I ought to make 60 sets this year. — a monstrous task, — and am thinking of taking a second assistant.

I enclose a bit of Eriocallia Wrightii (608) as I distribute it.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
MEMORANDUM.

Charlotte, Vermont, U. S. A., 16, March, 1886,

Dear Dr. Gray,

I must write more to tell you that I have another kind and full letter from Dr. Palmer, in which he tells me that the rich field "150 miles north of Watopilas" is in the vicinity of the Indian village of Norogachie! It is on the trail from Chilmahama to Watopilas, about midway between the two places. I was introduced to the chief of the village last spring in the house of a mutual friend in Chilmahama, and would have visited the region had I been able to carry out any plans. So now my way seems plain.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont.

24th, April, 1836.

Dear Mr. Sprague,

I have found pleasure today in putting up a parcel of plants to send you by mail with this - as many of the species of your list, as I am able to supply at present. I wish I might serve you further in this way. No bill to you, surely.

Arrived in Mexico toward the end of March, I found all the tableland dried up, no rain since October, and scarcely anything growing, few of the trees even being able to flower. Then on the tenth day of my traveling there I experienced an attack of material fever more severe than any before, so I judged it prudent to
Withdraw to recuperate and wait for the summer rains. If these do not fall abundantly from western Kansas to the heart of Mexico, there will be great suffering in these regions this year.

I will venture to say that I secured a few rock lichens near Chihuahua; but I fear they came too late to interest you.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Bingle.
MEMORANDUM.

To

Charlotte, Vt., U.S.A. May 25, 1886.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 24th is at hand. The Cyripedium you mention is the C. Montacum? from Washington? We grow them here easily by giving them a slight covering of leaves in winter to protect from frost.

Mr. Bringle is preparing to go back to Meq. as soon as he can.

While a lake Wiloughby a few days ago, I found in a little pond a Heuchera whose roots seem identical with those of H. feltspehlum which we got from West. I. It was not in flower but in bud, and I sent Mr. Mavorcy two or three plants. The roots of feltspehlum we get from West are
quite unlike any I have ever seen of ours here. And having collected them all in quantities to sell, I have always noted how different these I had supposed were. But in the latest of all the plant-at Willoughby which I examined, I found only 6 tepals.

The roots of these plants are not mentioned in their description.

Yours truly

F. H. Warrington

I have never seen of

Cypripedium candidum

being found in W.
Charlotte, Vermont.
30 June, 1886.

Dear S. Gray,

Your of the 21st finds me still at home, though I expect to be off in a few days since I hear of rains beginning to come among the Mexican mountains.

Accept my thanks for the advance of $10 on account of Mr. John Ball, which shows your confidence in my making another collection.

This opportunity, to recuperate my health and determination is not unwelcome (though I did not accept it patiently) because I had had two years of very exhausting labor in gathering each year in the
face of the difficulties opposed by the regions travelled, more than 20,000 features, and had suffered serious detriment from fears, etc.

I am grateful for the liberal supply of your last Contributions, but it escape your notice that my 142, which you have named Pandia Pringlei, was described (so it seems to me) by Mr. Buton, Proc. Am. Acad. XVII. 98. Is it under the name of Basanacantha (?) reticulata?  

Yours faithfully,  
C. G. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont.
6, Dec, 1856.

Dear Dr. Gray,

I am just home from Mexico, and have no time to write you and to show you the spirits of this last journey. Like 1852, this year has been an unfortunate one to me. Wherever travels each year in the Southwest must expect to encounter war and again a dearth of timber, and other disasters are always impending over him.

I wrote you of my finding the State of Chihuahuan without winter or spring rains and with nearly all the vegetation in consequence dormant and of my coming home in April with a fever. At the end
of July I was in the field again to find
the vines dead—just commencing a month
later than last year and very scanty
at that. I had been there only a short-
time when my assistant came down
with an ultimate bilious fever and I was
compelled to bring him home to save his
life, as I believe.

Then came an international trouble
and talk of war, and I waited at home.
three weeks till I saw this danger dis-
appearing. Again in Christmas at the
end of August I found myself in good
season to begin collecting. The green-
ness was limited to the months of Sept.
and October. The rains were not suf-
cient to bring up all plants, some
species, however, were more prominent
than in 1867, so the aspect of vegetation
was in a measure unfamiliar, and
with so short a time remaining to me
and with my funds reduced I did not venture to buy an outfit and travel to the Sierra Madre region, but worked from the same base as before securing first the choice things of last year which did not go into my distribution and then exploring other and more remote mountain ranges.

I have means for 60 small sets of 150 species each, and have put in,from as many specimens of desirable species previously collected by me as to bring the aggregate of my book of this year up to 10,000 specimens. A poor showing, but I have done what I could.

I send you two mail parcels, the larger, (912-811) composed of such species as I have not already sent to Cambridge, includes the plants for only next set. The smaller (1135-1160) is made up of "odds and ends." If you will kindly give
on the names of the plants in the large parcel first, it may expedite the printing of tickets. Written tickets accompany each specimen of the smaller parcel as will have no printed ticket.

Tusting you will find in this little collection a few things of interest, and hoping your kind assistance with my shortening, I remain

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont.
12, Dec., 1886.

Sir Mr. Watson,

Here is this that Mr. Fox
super—has to enquire you with my forms
of 1885—? I should made up a parcel
of three grades, etc.—such plants as
‘did not go to Cambridge for names,—
and included it in a large box, which
I sent to Dr. Gray. The box contained
sets for sending back, was. If it possible
that the little parcel marked “In Cam-
bridge Herb.” went the same way?
And that you are lacking my grasses of 1885.
I will have specimens for nearly all
these tickets.

Among my plants of this year you
will find a few old flakes of an Agave
of which I sent you a leaf and bud-pods (No 1-89) I trust you will be able with this material and the description which I furnished to find a name.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Brinell.
Charlotte, Vermont—
15 Dec. 1886.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Accept my thanks for your prompt report on my little parcel of specimens. Here are a few notes.

I am especially grateful to you for your kindness in spending an hour on my excellent associate, Mr. Hopkins.

You seem to anticipate there being another year of my botanizing in Mexico. I assure you I have no thought of giving up.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

755. You thought this a small form of Graphi

atum Bingii Gray, but its stems are usually simple and strict, and never glandular. I think it is a little exact. Palmer's 417 of 1885 (as it came in my set) labelled G. leucocephalum, but that is apparently an error. Its axilines are seavent, while those of G. Bingii are smooth. But I believe you do not regard this as an important character.

753. Graphi
tatum leucocephalum, Gray. Habitat - the same as given by you in N. A. Flora. Palmer's specimen is labelled G. leptop. phylllum, etc.

760. "Amaryllis Whitmani, Gray." In valley near Chilnualna I got a plant-branch with my specimens from the plains of
Arizona, and when I found this in
the side soil of the western hills, and
noticed its wide-margined pappus
I supposed I had a different species,
possibly \textit{P. Papatet}, Gray, 1885.

763. \textit{Senecio Dinglei} Gray n.sp. Skyline
place, Mapula Mts.

759. \textit{Senecio Dinglei} Gray n.sp.
Thanks, for it is a most beautiful plant.

Cold, glassy slopes of hills near Chinamata,
(South Salala and Mapula Mts., a rather
their foothills.) Several erect, widely spreading
stems, about two feet high, from a thick
knotty rootstock (perennial.) If the base
is thickened in the way of \textit{P. leptophylla},
I failed to find it by much digging.

Flowers purple rather than wine-colord as
my appear in the dried Specimens.

759. \textit{Nuttallenia rosmundiana} Gray n.sp.
You might with propriety have called
this \textit{P. muralis}, for it hangs from the
must-learn of dry mountain walls, where not fully exposed to the sun.

Its thick leathery leaves and irregularly branching stems endure for years, and its stems to flower throughout most of the year. Mapula, Otters, and other mountains near Ca-

156. *Lycium Grindeli*, var. - This is just opposite El Paso, where young Valley folk-in and naked in - E. Douglas. You might prefer I should distribute it-as above?

159. *Eriophorum interius*, Gray n. sp.: Grasses upper of Mapula Mts. But very few specimenssun-

Charlotte, Vermont.
23 Dec., 1886

Dear Mr. Watson,

Thanks for your report on my plants. Glad you found something of interest in the little lot.

Concerning *A. speci.* Engelm.: I have little faith in the species. It seems Dr. Engelmann never described it, and at the best—doubted if it was more than a mountain form of *A. deserti*. In his last letter to Mr. Orcutt he wrote that he could see no difference between the flowers of the two. I never saw *A. deserti*, so as to be able judge of the two plants.

Mr. L. D. Perkins, who has had both in his garden, and Mr. Orcutt, who has collected
both should be able to decide the question.
I sent Dr. Englemann a living plant—which
should now be found in Lewis' Garden.

But it is not the same as this Mexican
[*Boo*] for the L. Cal. plant is paniculate
while the Mexican is Spicate. The flowering
items of the latter three inches thick, and about
ten feet high, densely along the upper half,
and declined in a singular manner.

The plant chooses a place upon rocks— the
vires and inaccessible shores of cliffs.
If it troubles you, let us put it by till another
year, when I may have better flowers.

1141. Other planifolia, n.sp. Stem 4 or 5-feet-
high; six or eight-carnate leaves, the upper
reduced to bracts, radical leaves of strong flavoring
plants, even only four or five, very thick,
rather succulent—and plant—light—of milky
grain. I think your specimen shows clearly
the character of the planifolia: roots
several roundish, corns two or three inches
in diameter, a new one formed each year and each perishing in its turn after two or four years.

The young plants were abundant on warm, sandy or gravelly banks near streams in coves of Mapula Nts. but I saw only eight or ten flourished.

I shall not fail to send printed tickets for the specimen.

Yours sincerely,

C. G. Bingle.
rocky hills s.w. and n.w. from Chihuahua.
Flowers opening only in the night; it never
could find them open.
1135—Lagmaria vulgaris, brings?
Charlotte, Vermont.

9, Jan., 1847.

Mr. J. Gray,

Well, if no road new ground to the south of the city of Mexico, and comparatively safe from banditti and fever. I don’t care to go that way; and five or six days’ ride over rocky mountains, will take us than to palm valley of E. Sierra and Bucra, where even before the end of February some trees, shrubs, etc., must be coming into bloom.

For the Mexican Central pass I am deeply grateful. I had fears that I might not enjoy so great a favor this year.

The hint from at the close of your kind note of the 3rd Turtles me. Don’t blame me...
under weighty obligations which I may not—
have the health (perhaps not—my life) to
discharge. I can't endure to put myself a
dependant. It is urgent to work my own way out.
If I can possibly make my appendix. It is a
very slow way. I know, and most laborious.
There will be coming in to me during the winter,
I should think some £300. About what I
spend each year. But—It will come in steadily.
and I have thought that I will be compelled
to hire a few hundred to buy a good outfit
for an early start.

Of course I will understand your present
intentions; but—It troubles me to think of using
your directorium funds.

I am not sure but—I might be paid to
secure myself as collector, but then I might
not—feel at liberty to retard your plans.
As for the number of set. I am hopeful
of finding that I can get out any amount
of material of means of drizzly trains and
Indian carriers would not like to hear the loss of sixty disappointed subscribers.
Yet to travel far and light and to collect a few specimens, how easy!
Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.

H. N. A. I.². p. 41. Then did I send you only the male plant of Galium反馈? But I had the female: came across a single specimen the other day among my "odds and ends"; and now send it. It is the mate to this which I mounted (only the female). If it is not correctly named, you will please tell me.

P.
Charlotte, Vermont.
17, Jan., 1859.

Sear Mr. Watson,

In 1850 I brought home from Canada flowers of Iris tridentata, did I send some to your herbarium?

And I brought home root also, and the plants have flowered in my garden each year since. The species is abundant on the rocky shores of the St. Lawrence about the wharf at Rivière du Loup (or Bass) with Impatiens, Parastrophe, Carex atrata, etc.

Thanks for the name.

Mr. Foster is in correspondence with my associate, Mr. A. A. Smith, and will receive plants of this and many other N. A. Dios.
your kindly meant proposal, dear is impracticable. I have never had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Palmer, a gentleman, who sometimes went out with him about Rattlesnake. told me he was very agreeable company. But one who has associated with both Dr. Palmer and myself, whose advice I like to follow, when I can get it, has told me that it would never be best for Dr. P. and me to try to work together. Perhaps it was because he knew me well that he thus charged me.

Pardon me, and indulge me in this.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont.
30, Jan., 1867.

Dear Mr. Gray,

Yes my collections have lately arrived, after being much longer on the road than usual; but—no my tickets from the printer, these tumors are daily expected, so I shall soon be putting together my set.

I shall have another small parcel for your botanists—pencils, pens, etc., not expensive. And please the one if I shall as soon as you can the set—for new and the one for Mr. Dall, which was paid for by an old sharp last year.

I thank you sincerely for your kind invitation to visit you. I have been very desirous of visiting you this winter to assist...
with you much not only about the work of
the present year but especially more remote
plans. So, after putting off any distribution,
I shall consider the expediency of running
down to Cambridge for a day or two.
Before receiving your suggestion about
Mr. Palmer travelling with me I had replied
unfavorably to a similar suggestion of Mr. [illegible].
I want to tell you in confidence that Dr. [illegible]
has advised me never to join with Dr. Palmer.
Your proposal of separate work for each of
us might alter the case somewhat, but I
am still inclined to think we might do better
separately. I should think I might do considerable work for the Smithsonian sub-
ordinately to my botanical collecting, and
would be glad to undertake it in the way
you have proposed.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont.
6 Feb. 1887

Dear Mr. Gray,

The kindness and thoughtfulness of your letter is deeply appreciated.

If a few of our botanical friends will advance funds for the beginning of the season, it will be just the best thing for me. They would be running no risk, I should think, as the possession of an interest in real estate here makes me responsible as a debtor, and the money would be recoverable in the event of my death in Mexico. If I visit you, we can then best arrange the details. It has been my way to leave a deposit in a bank in El Paso, and to avail myself of good banking facilities in Chihuahua—A letter of credit may have advantages, I do not understand, never having had one.
I am now begining my distribution. Here are, I think, tickets for all the specimens sent you.

Yours faithfully,

O. G. Bringle.
Charlotte, Vermont
23, Feb., 1887

Dear Mr. Gray,

Your favors of the 16th and 26th are before me.

May I visit you on Friday or Saturday of next week, March 4th or 5th? Then I will be better able than now to say how much money I shall need for a start.

What can I do for the Cur. Mrs. of Nat. Hist. toward an Aestheticum? The question interests me deeply, and I shall want to discuss it with you when I see you. Let me open the matter briefly now—You know I have already worked two years for the Museum, helping to publish...
the fabulous collection of N. A. Dec. By reason of the interest in the Muscume thus begun, and of my admiration for it as a magnificent enterprise, I would rather, I believe, serve this institution with the best of all I have or can do than any other in the country. Now I have a good beginning for an herbarium gathered during the past thirteen years, by exchange with many American botanists, by purchasing nearly all the N. A. collecting offered during that time, and by using the best specimen of every plant ever collected by myself. The specimens are mounted on heavy paper (standard size) in the most possible manner, and represent (often by several examples) about three fourths of the species of N. A. I have found a motive for this work, aside from the pleasure I take in handling and studying plants, in the hope that the collection might, when of more importance, help me to a home in some
college or other institution. I was going to ask you whether it were best to enrich such a hope and to continue enlarging my collection. Mr. Parry has encouraged me to do so.

I begin to feel the need of more room than a country house affords, and to wish that the collection were permanently placed, when I might add to it with better heart and a more certain purpose.

Could I not do considerable for an Am. Mus. herbarium? An engagement with the Museum (my personal needs are few and simple,) might be helpful to both parties. As a collector I might not, with such a luck, find myself embarrassed as now by a bad season. Enjoying better facilities for travel, which the Museum can command, I might cover more ground and gather much greater collections than heretofore. I would be glad to continue collecting during several years, visiting various
districts within and beyond our borders. The most inviting to an explorer, and exciting and preparing the best possible representation of the plants met with. I would like to make as now numerous as it: if the Museum desires to include in its herbarium the plants of other countries, such sets would command in exchange almost any return, I suppose. If they should not be wanted for this purpose these sets would go far towards defraying the expenses of collecting.

But I have written more than I intended. I have in hand no complete set of former years but many duplicates of each year. Am to make up as large a lot as possible for Columbia College, and similar lots to go to Europe.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle
Not long after I returned to Chilnualna suffering far more severely than ever before from an attack of malarial fever. My hope then was that I should be able in the Sierra Madre to master my fever, but an interview with an English civil engineer just in from traversing that region with a large government-exploring party caused me to abandon the project. He told me that though there had been a slight start of some plants on the summit, all vegetation on the mountains was then fast drying up; that I should not find enough to pay for travelling there; and respect malaria, all the mountain valleys were infected with it.

Then I had the alternative of staying with these adverse circumstances, dosing heavily with quinine all the while or of returning to Vermont; and I chose the latter. Then with but little
at the beginning of April, I found the outlook unfavorable. My friends of the mission had written of vegetation starting; but it was only a feeble and transient start under the influence of a few light showers. The summer heat was coming on, and the country getting drier even than in the preceding dry spring. When I tramped through the Majuba and other mountains, I could find scarcely anything in growth even the evergreen bushes had been unable to blossom or to swell their leaves except in the fullest way. I incurred peril on these trips; for I could find no a triple of water that was not green and stagnant.

My enquiries about the condition of the Sierra Madre gained me the fact that there too as about Chihuahua the winter had been an exceptional one - that there had been practically no snow or rain there during all the winter. Just before my arrival a few inches of snow had fallen, and a few showers continued to come, encouraging ranchmen to hope for more and a better state of things.

In spite of a discouraging a prospect it seemed best for me to go ahead according to our plan: so I proceeded to get together a suitable outfit of warm, horse, saddles, etc. For two or three weeks, while these were being constructed in Chihuahua in fitted for my use I tried to improve the time by collecting from the railroad train and along the southern end of the road. There my assistant, whom I had selected as a hardy farmer for some accustomed to the influence of heat, dust, bad water and unacustomed diet, and put into a condition so hopeless of recovery in this country that I had to send him home.
my wagon, and some had an outfit
together, and with another assistant
so far reliable and efficient was on
my way to Cusihuiriachic.

Everything was just well. The rain
This year have been heavy. We are camped
some 50 miles beyond Cusihuiriachic and
nearly as far down the Pacific. Eastward
from us a plain stretches away to a range
of mountains (to be visited later) which
in the continental divide, and this edge
of the plains is covered with a forest of
Ficus macrophylla, Engelm. Westward
a mountain chain rises; and beyond:
That no plains lie, only a sea of forest-
covered mountains, terribly cut by coves
and valleys. In eleven days within a
mile or two of this camp I have collected
for my 20 sets almost 100 species, plants,
for the most part strange to me, and it
would seem that I might find almost
as many more in this vicinity. By wagon
I can follow the upper Yaqui for nearly
100 miles north and south, and can
penetrate the bordering mountain ranges
on either hand in many places. Plants
thus accessible should be first secured, to
come transporting the same over long mountain
trails, so I don't know as I can this fall
near the Sierra line. The trouble is the time
is so short before frost comes. We came
in fruit season for most species, and as
soon as the currents daily falling about
in quantity, so we could find the streams.

I am hopeful of making sets of some 300
species. If I do so, I will be able I believe
to pay any debts without parting with my
barbarium or any of my small patrimony.
The letter of credit I noticed on receiving
it ran for six months. March 1st to
Sept. 1st; but will not Messrs. B. P. Co.
let the account run, till I can sell my
collection? I shall pay this at once
as possible, if I live; if I do not live,
well I have sufficient assets to meet
my debts.
To attempt to colonize this interior
of North Mexico except during the
autumn months is so hazardous, I must
never again attempt undertaking it.
An intelligent Mexican emphatically
assured me yesterday that there are no
plants that flourish on these mountains
between November and August.
Yet-I wish I might keep right-
or in this way till I get 1,000 acres for
site. Perhaps I might to drive through the
Gundalupa pass, farther north and
work on the other side in the "Terra
caliente" of Sonora and Lincoln-
I have felt compelled to trouble
you with so long a letter, - a writer's
return for your great kindness,—quite
aware that it cannot be a pleasure
for you. Faithfully yours,
C. G. Tringle.
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E. & C. E.
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**Int. of Balance:** 16.01

**Total:** 102.10

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**Received Payment:**

Oct 10, 1887

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

By: J. M. Alden
MEMORANDUM.

TO: 
FROM: PRINGLE & HORSFORD, CABLE ADDRESS, HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vermont.
CHARLOTTE, VERMONT, U.S.A. (Oct. 15, 1887)

MY DEAR SIR,

The Erythroniums you ask for are from Cal. We got them from C. Purdy (Erythronium t. E. Smith) of Whittier, Cal. E. grandiflorum is also Erythronium from Mr. Howell, and Purpureum is "Purpureum," from Mr. Austin, Dan's Creek. We suppose these are among forms of the typical species described in your noted note of the Cal. plants, but our collectors make those distinctions and dealers buy them from year to year. Have you succeeded in growing them here, and feel you can make them send as many as one can get there in stock expedited. Fred Ford, Pringle & Horsford.
slopes showed brown tree after tree with pine killed by the drought. The
numerous lakes on the high plains, I was told, had been dried to the
distem during the early summer.

So the collecting season was limited to some two months, September and
October. My mistake was in venturing a journey before August; but--no one
can forecast the season there; and I begin to think that no one there can
adviser a botanist-- wisely. The rain
began in July for the upper country, now
still a month later about Ciliacabin.
A few things had perished, when I
reached my pound late in August,
not meaning; but I was just in time
for most species.

Mostly in the six weeks spent in the
mountain camp I gathered for any bill
nearly 677 species, taking of course only
such as were strange to me, and besides

Charlotte, Vermont.
9, Nov., 1889.

Dear Sir Gray,

In the camp by
the Sierra Madre, from which I
wrote you on the 26th of September,
I remained until Oct. 27th. Each
day from earliest dawn till after
nightfall travelling far and near,
exploring plains, lakes, cliffs,
and high summits, and always
braving in a good harvest of speci-
mens. I surely could not have found
in all my district a better location.

The first white frost came on the
10th of October; by the 27th the cold
of so high an altitude did not
allow us to keep comfortable under
our canvas; by this time, too, vegetation
was frost-bitten and withered, and
such species as I had not been able to secure for at their last season, comparatively few, were no longer worth taking.

I made inquiries of Mexican settlers with a view to finding another field, and especially after I had come down to Guerrerio and landed. There your letter of Oct. 10 to Mr. Stanford, expressing the hope that I would be able to collect through the rest of November, but everyone judged that all North Chihuahua must be alike hot and dry. So we travelled back to the city of Chihuahua. Here I found I had money enough left for the journey home; and was unwilling to invest it in some venture in some more southern state of the Republic, which might prove unprofitable.

So I put my weapon and contents in safe quarters, turned out my miles on a neighboring hacienda, and shipped home my collections.

I have the past year struggled against an exceptionally hard season in a region always hard for the botanist and farmer. And it has been the second or third dry season coming in succession. From October until July only a trifles of rain or snow fell in the State of Chihuahua, not enough to do vegetation any real good. A few shrubs, cacti, etc., will bloom without any rain during the early months of the year, but last May I looked long and in vain for flowers of any sorts and observed that the oaks were not flowering and renewing their beams as they should do. On the Sierra Madre the past autumn the oaks and pines bare but a trifles of fruit; and not rarely the mountain
These about 100 species, a few specimens of each, plants rarely met with or which time failed me to collect—in large numbers.

By express I sent you specimens of all these, excepting of course the grass and a few other genera to be sent to other authorities. I trust you and Mr. Watson will find among them at least a few things of interest.

I am grateful to you for the very kindly tone of your letter to Mr. Horsey; you make more tolerable the humiliation which I feel at having disappointed your expectations of last spring. As yet I have only heard from you through these letters, none direct from you having reached me, while in Mexico. I have come home with the determination to give myself no rest till I shall have discharged my debt; and, as I am owing but little
except what you are cognizant of, it would seem that I might nearly accomplish this by spring.

Mr. Forsfeld thinks it will be satisfactory to you for the present— if I send you a herewith my individual note drawn in the manner advised by you.

I have brought home a large quantity of bulbs, turfs, etc., which I trust will be found to have a commercial value. They must—certainly have, if you and Mr. Watson find the species to be new or unknown to cultivation. In the box with the specimens I have placed small parcels of a Tepidula and a Leophranthis; in the hope that your gardener will force them into flower, so we can know what they are. Then is not No. 1884 a Tepidula? And another a Veroncia of great beauty?

With congratulation upon your happy journey and safe return, I am yours faithfully,

[Signature]
Charlotte, Vermont.
8, Dec., 1887.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Your letter of the 2nd, stirs deep sorrow and perplexity.

I am anxious to have later news of Dr. Gray’s condition.

Please do what you think best with the specimens of my collection. Loyalty to Dr. Gray forbids our sending them to California, where they would be welcome. With your herbarium and library it would seem that the most of the species might be determined.

I trust my letter to Dr. Gray was opened and read by you. I wish to cancel my indebtedness before setting out on another year’s journey. Then I shall not be able to take the
field, unless I can find backing.

Dr. Palmer seems to have had
in the lowlands of Montana a standing
season even shorter than mine on the
mountains.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
It gives me great satisfaction to learn that my collection of this year is likely to be more interesting than former ones. My plan is a slow one, working along our boundary line north of it.

May I beg you to examine some plants in the bundle not far off 1474, 1486, 1496. I have brought home some roots of these, and may be able to turn them to some account, if you can give me the names.

Yours faithfully,
C. E. Fringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
14, Dec., 1887.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Thanks for your letter of the 13th with later news of Dr. Gray's condition. There would seem to be little possibility of his long surviving.

Truly, a great sorrow has fallen upon us. I am stunned by its suddenness and weight—but find I have lost my director and best friend.

And the information concerning Mr. Eckford gives me peculiar pain; for I was one of the first of botanists to gain his friendship; and, since my visit to his pleasant and secluded home on the banks of the Columbia, I knew felt much mixed in him and have held him in affection.
I am glad you name my name, Peter, it relieves me of my anxiety. A few of them are known to me, having been named by Dr. Gray heretofore; and others I guess at. It may aid you a little if I give a list of them:

Your kind reference to my pecuniary matters past and prospective, reminds me that I ought to put myself in the way to receive any advice in respect to my plans for the future which you may be pleased to give. I have expressed to you the unsatisfactory condition of my being in debt, where my life may be somewhat less secure, perhaps than when I am at home, and my desire and hope to be able to pay my debts the coming spring. Doing this will leave me short of funds for another journey, and I do want to keep at work. Under these circumstances an offer from C. R. O. to fill a vacant acceptance.

I don't know how well the idea is the ambitious enterprise he represents, new written to Dr. Perry, who must know about it. If there is danger of those stockings going to Greece, perhaps, and I were, I would turn Cambridge and by turning them neither. On the other hand I would like to follow up a beginning made in the Cordilleran region, where I have in store a good of type. Should I go in spring time again, say early in February, and follow the streams down to the orange orchard, I would in flower many shrubs and trees, and ferns, which even Palma did not go as Patagonia. Then if some rain would fall on the mountains, or they should come this winter, as they usually do, I would be ready for the resulting my botany.

Should this winter be like the last— I don't want to be anywhere in New Mexico till next July.
discovers in return for the collections made—entire or in part.
I quote again,—"He has not the money"—"and he cannot obtain the blessing of men of means. He has been corresponding with scientific collectors in all branches and in all parts of the land, and tells me that he has no difficulty in securing them for their fare expenses."

No, I long ago told Mr. Orcutt that I preferred returning to my outfit and to a thorough exploration of the wide region of the Northern Cordilleras. I don't like to pin up in its beginning this undertaking toward which I have for several years been pressed on by Dr. Gray and Salomonsen and many others. I saw much cast down by the death of Dr. Gray, and, if I can return to my work, it must be with a heavy heart, and, I fear, with some loss of ease and skill.

Charlotte, Vermont,
10, Feb., 1888.

Dear S. Watson,

I am glad you will determine the Elatine (?).

There is a strange species of Agave also. But I presume Mr. Meveong did not send you the specimens of this. Prof. Underwood is interesting himself in the genus, and is pleased to take hold of my plant.

Agave and Cactus? No, I got not the last season. I travelled far in search of flowers of A. Kirkvii and C. parviflora at the proper season for their; but so terrible was the drought that even the Agaves could not flower! I must have written you of finding in autumn that great numbers of pines had died on the Sierra Madre and
that the lakes of that region had dried to the bottom. I had a dreadful season to struggle with, and all my collection (nearly) was made during two autumn months between the rains and the frost.

Yes, the Lemmon returned to Oakland disguised with Oscutt and out of pocket—the expenses of their trip to San Diego. I quote from a San Diego letter, — "When they attempted to pin him down to a written contract, and to obtain some reasonable assurance for the future they utterly failed. They were to be left at his mercy, and to take all the risks, while he took all the profit."

When I received Mr. Oscutt's most flattering offer, I at first tried to ascertain whether the stupendous scheme which he represents was conceived in his own brain, and whether he has backing of unlimited means, as he claimed. Perhaps you don't know he has in view the founding at Enderada, 100 miles south of San Diego, on the coast of S. Cal., of a museum of nature and art—to rival the Smith-Msonian, and preserve representatives of all the natural history, archeology, ethnology, etc., of the Pacific Slope from Alaska to Cape Horn. He claims that the millionaires of California are going to put this enterprise through—in a year or two—(Communicated to me in confidence.)

From all our botanical friends in California, who are in a position to know most about this matter, I have received warnings not to place any confidence in this scheme, that it is all "hot." Mr. Oscutt has even a west coast navigation Co., for transportation to and from the ports of Mexico and Cent. Am., and will give collectors the benefit of this (calling it "paying expenses permanently") with due "credit" for work and
but I want to keep on. Only the question of funds perplexes me. In consequence of the complete drought of last spring, I had a losing year, so I cannot repay the money advanced by Dr. Gray and have much left for another journey. Debt trouble me exceedingly, and last fall I thought I would prefer to clear it away at all events. And this I will do as soon as possible, if Mrs. Gray and the trustee of her funds wish it. In his last letter, Dr. Gray very kindly offered me time, if his friends would be willing to extend the offer, so I need pay only a part of the debt this coming spring — say one half — I could manage the expenses of the year probably. I am selling out to Mr. Forsford my interest in the seed and plant business which has been carried on by Bringle & Forsford
and might find as security his notes (European Bills the collateral of these) or a list in my herbarium—

some two thirds of the species of North America, often several sheets of a species, mounted in the neatest manner on heavy paper and contained in black ash cases. List them, if desired.

I beg you to tell me at your next opportunity something of the present condition of Mr. Sikesberg.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont
24, Feb., 1898.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Accept my hearty thanks for your last lot of seeds.

I will now try to hurry through my distribution, close up my other work, and go back to the Sierra makers in good season.

For Mrs. Gray's confidence in me and indulgence, and for her kind interest in my work I am deeply grateful.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

P.S.

Allow me to say that I find no name for 1364 Kentucky.
Charlotte, Vermont.
3, March, 1885.

Dear Mr. Watson,

I have sent no plants to Cape Town, and am positive that none of my collections could have reached there through any channel, unless John Sma- 

ill Smith has exchanged with that man.

Let corresponding to these 
lists, can still be supplied, and I might make up 100 or 200 more 

and specimens from duplicates.
left me from several former distributions.

I am under obligations to supply
15 new my present distribution.

Please say whether I should transit
direct or under it run in therefore,

Prof. Sargent proposed (and I sup-
pose it agree) that I spend a month
in reserve at the beginning of my next
journey in the valley of the lower Air
Grande to provide time for the group
collection. As things I might do well
15 travel the mountain of Sierra Grande
for a time. The higher cordilleras must
be fusty and uneasy until they-

Yours faithfully,

E. G. Pringle.
Charlottesville, Virginia.
26, March, 1888.

Dear Dr. Watson,

I have determined to express a case containing,
1. a small package of grasses, etc.,
   to complete the set of my R. Mass.,
   1887, to be preserved in four herbariums.
2. a complete set of R. Mass. (two
   bundles tied together) for you, and
3. numerous other packages for your use
   in making - returns to The Cape Herb.

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I don't know but this is a larger
amount than you anticipate from me; but it is just "as much as possible from all (my) collections," made in the breast works southward.

Acting upon Mrs. Gray's kind choice of some scarlet holly that I retain for another year, the many scarlet holly and rose it in making another botanical journey (for to understand your letter in the matter,) I am closeting preparations for my journey, and hope to be out in some two weeks.

In case I should not live to return, it is my wish that my holly bushes be taken to pay my debt to Mrs. Gray, rather than that my mother be disturbed in her occupation of my landlord property. I do not know who is the creditor of Mrs. Gray, but I would like to give him a personal mortgage on holly upon my hortus marinus, which, as my will more stands, might otherwise go to one of our Vermont
Charlotte, Vermont.
6, April, 1888.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Accept my thanks for your favor of the 3rd with previous remittance.

I am always in friendly communication with Dr. Palmer. I have studied a few plants by aid of his collection, and your contributions to the flora of northwestern Mexico, and your intention that there may still be something there is very agreeable.

Thanks again for all your kindness.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont.
11, April, 1888.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Each year Dr. Keck has received numerous sets from me; but I do not know where he has been wont to place them. If he has ever supplied your St. Petersburg correspondent, I presume he has offered it to them every year.

My last of this distribution, however, will hardly reach 16 lines at the end of my roll, indeed, I have only two left. If you would like specimens for sending to St. Petersburg,
I can promise you at least one of these, possibly both, if John Bull of London does not take over this year. I have not yet heard from him.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont
24, April, 1888.

Dear Dr. Waldo,

**Bionvociadissum** appeared as
a much branching plant, 2 or 3 feet
high. I really can't say whether it is
a biennial or perennial, but think
it is the latter.

**Procniariaea** soviniifera, var. can-
missa, was about two feet high, around
south.

I am writing to hear from Prof.
Darmito more more, whom I shall see
soon on my journey.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Thring.
Charlotte, Vermont
26 April, 1888.

Dear Mr. Watson,

As the season for planting
in the open ground is approaching,
I send you more bulbs of *Dipsidia*
and *Ephryrantus* (?), fearing they may
not have forced well, and add
bulb, roots, or seeds of a few many
other Mexican plants, which you and
Mr. Mandell may be pleased to grow.

Yours faithfully,

Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont.
3, May, 1888.

Dear Mr. Ashton,

I am sorry to say that our request for flowers and leaves of Orthosium bi-odontum is arrived too late. Some time ago Mr. Hastings received a quantity of the plant from the western states. They were then in full flower and, being planted, soon passed by. I suppose your leaves are now scattered.

When sending you some Mexican plants the other day for growing and determining, I suspected to beg you to communicate the names some friend to Mr. Hastings. We are growing quantities to sell, if worthy. My last set is dispatched to Mr. Hall.

Yours faithfully, C. G. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont.
8, May, 1858.

Sir Mr. Wilson,

I am obliged to you for your kind favor of the 6th. Wish I might see your descriptions before leaving home, but it seems improbable, as I am ready and only awaiting the result of Rep. Sargent negotiations with Pres. Utah of the Mex. Cent.; may go any day.

I am glad you find characters to distinguish my 1310 from Salazaria triloba, because it seemed easy that two plants with so distinct a form should agree in other characters, but you have brought me only half way out of my perplexity. My single specimens of Dr. Gray's synonymia triloba from Washington is too young to compare achenia with those
true of 1370, as to know whether the rem-  
Hence between the two plants must impose the  
collector.

And now I must confess (I have wished  
to do so before) that "Succus hypoleucae" was no  
ship. I have so much attention to the bot  
that I felt sure that in gathering this  
I was going to show an extreme form of A.  
hypoleucae, that I ventured to take this  
responibility. Prof. Ayres-thinks the name  
is right. Between this and undoubted A.  
hypoleucae, I found all gradation, and this  
the more so as near A. fulva as it  
seem to connect these two species-

I am in hope to have some things of interest  
to communicate to you, even though I should  
not be able (as I would like to do) to send  
you installment of my collection for study-

yours faithfully,  
C. G. Dringle.
Philomathia,
4, August, 1885.

My dear friend,

While in Monterey I received two letters to testify to your kind remembrance of your infant friend and interest in his pursuit, but in the whirl of travel and collecting and under my burden of care and trouble they have remained unanswerd. Forgive me. Delightfui are my memories of Monterey—a quiet, pleasant city with lofty precipitous mountains round about it on three sides, mountains crowned with evergreen shade with numerous pomegranate and orange trees. It is the paradise of fruits! Common at any season on the foot hills which enclose the city was Chihuahuan Tricholopus, so rare elsewhere.

On limestone ledges or cliffs, soft and crumbling, whose bases were caused by water was slaked or a combination. A. Wilson was very abundant on moist shaded banks of the base of the Siera Madre. Cepheidium triplicata on limestone ledges dripping with water
On my 10th, started across Chihuahua. The mi-
lotin (Palmer's first of 1880) was abundant, as
with the Pellicia which I don't know, and
an Aspidium strange to me. What I pass to
as Clave cordifolia was common near brook
of the mountains, and near them a Polypondium
which I never saw; and in their dark, cold
water, still another Polypondium, with annual
fronds. Here of course Aspidium platia was lux-
uriant, and sometimes Paris Alexis. I failed
to procure much material of Pellicia for use
on dry ledges of Cerro de Chihuahua. This lead
level was then under C. aspersus, and another
which I took for C. Alabamensis, with still
another similar to the last but with broad
fronds. I have shipped home my Macrolep
collection, and in this time you must see this.
Then I came down the lower Rio Grande many
miles, and stayed a month there chief
collecting trees. It was hot there in August for a
Vermont ! But I had to tramp all day and
many every day, got quarantined there, and
could only go to railroad by a journey of 200
miles by hack and stage. But now I under-
stand that region, and I am glad I went there.
Now I am here getting my outfit together and writing for a cousin to come from home to Bump the Sierra Nevada with me while my ever day plants will care for camp I am eager to get back to that field which last fall proved so rich. How you heard that I found a fine new Vigridia to bear my name?

We have been having a downpour steadily rain of three days duration which makes the road terrible. I hope by the time we start it will be dry so we can just roll along some how. There is but a single bridge in the 180 miles often host of teams, chiefs, pack horses, wagon trains in long strings of miles or oxen, pack on a river bank and wait in rain and mud for swollen waters to subside before they can cross.

The Chiricahua has been curious while I have now delivered him pins use credit with some fine people.

May I now hope to receive a letter from you soon. I hope this will find you well.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Bingle.
Charlotte, Vermont.
3 Jan., 1889.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Arrived home a few days since from Mexico. I send you in a box by express such species for determination as you usually accept. Nos. 1720 to 1870 were gathered in the vicinity of Guadalajara with the exception of a few collected at Zacatecas, and as indicated; and Nos. 1876 to 1965 were mostly taken in the vicinity of Monterey or in the lower Rio Grande country.

I have probably as many more species in numbers insufficient for my forty sets. But I hurry off to you this list, in order that I may begin my distribution as soon as
possible. The others shall follow as soon as I can put them together with tickets.

I am painfully sensible that you will not find much of interest in my collection of this year, because I have worked hard and well explored by others. It happened in this way. — Going first to Monterey and the lower Rio Grande region to collect true actions for Prof. Sargent, and the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist., New York, I was unavoidably detained there till the end of August. I would have chased at being kept away from the Cordilleras so long, had I not felt under deep obligations to Prof. Sargent and anxious to accomplish his work as nearly as possible.

When I arrived at last after additional delays from floods, etc., among the mountains — it was on the 24th. of Sept. — I was disap-
pointed to find the season five or six weeks in advance of that of 1887. The mountains were already dry and frosty, so there was no encouragement to go far back among them, as had been my purpose, when planning the journey. I stayed there but two or three weeks, and then did what seemed best— I hastened to Guadalajara in the far north, now reached by a branch of the Mex. Cent. R. R., and cultivated plants as industriously as possible till near Christmas...

I worked chiefly in the great Barranca, because it appeared that Dr. Palmer visited that peculiar region only in June.

During my absence, I received scarcely any botanical news, and have not yet found opportunity to read the journals. I hope to hear from you...
that Mrs. Gray and all our friends in your vicinity are in good health.
Tell Mr. Sussdorf reader? Yours faithfully.
C. G. Brinley.

P.S.
I beg to know if Dr. Wittrock of Stockholm is still publishing Exsiccatae of Dry Types; if so, I ought to send him the half dozen species of my last collection.
Charlotte, Vermont.
13, Jan., 1889.

Dear Mr. Watson,

I am unwilling to be troublesome to you, when you are so busy. Many of my plants I know, and others I can name by comparing with specimens; then as for the remainder — not a very large number — perhaps you can give a day or two to them after a time.

I don't like to lower my standard and distribute such numbers only; some of my patrons insist upon my specimens being accompanied by full tickets as a condition of acceptance.

May I beg you to give me a few lines more, after considering my
case for a moment? Would you encourage me to keep on in my collecting in Mexico. I can't feel that it amounts to much—that it is a very great service to science. Yet it seems to be the best (perhaps the only) thing that I can do. I have made it my occupation as long as I don't like to leave off yet. I find my pleasure in the work. By this I have reached the margin of three most inviting regions,—the heart of the Cordilleræ, the high Sierra Madre, regions 150 miles in extent southwest of Saltillo (as yet St. Peter and I have only visited its border), and the Barrancas region of the west slope of the Cordilleræ from Colima to Bulara.

The past year I have done some what better, I trust them hold my own financially; yet perhaps the decision of the question of my return to Mexico this year rests with Mrs. Gray. If the
is quite willing to extend, at least in part, the great kindness of the past two years, I might undertake another journey with hopes of abundant success. If, however, it is improper to state this, I think there will hardly be any hurry about making my distribution.

I left Guadalajara with not a few species still flowering on its flowers in a few weeks, and with its usual season to begin in February. Of course I could not but feel a desire to return to gather the spring flowers and especially that in the Barrancas some hundred miles to the southwest and west.

I have hesitated to trouble you so much as this; but I believe you will cheerfully give me a few suggestions, which will help my plans to take shape.

And is not Dr. Bidwell still at work on his Besicincta of Euphorbia, so he will be glad of any material?
And please what is the news of Mr. Loderup?

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont
6, Feb., 1889.

Dear Mr. Watson:

In your note of Jan. 11th you intimate that you may be able to take a little time to name some of my plants. Prof. Sargent—having taken in hand the lignous species, there remain only about sixty species for which I fail to find names.

I have made out a list of these to facilitate your finding and determining them. If this is asking too much of you, don't let me trouble you; but if you could possibly give a day or filling out this list, I could soon make my distribution and place it in the field again.

Yours faithfully,

C. L. Dingley.
Charlotte, Vermont.
6, March, 1889.

Dear Mr. Watson:

I am deeply grateful for your kindness in sending all my plants in your hands. You have taught me out of my trouble with them, and now I can make out a satisfactory list for my distribution. If the few doubtfull plants should be soon determined by you, I can get a label or ten day later, include their names. And if a balsac for containing my Cordillera collection soon comes in, I shall want to send you a few more species in two parcels by mail. I now send such species as are not to go into my list. You must find some thing of interest among them. Don't take them up till it suit your convenience. But, if you should repon-
on them before I leave home (about the
first of April, I should hope,) I will
prepare myself for next summer such
as are desirable for such.

On the top of one of the bundles are
Dr. Millspaugh's determinations, as far as I
can supply them. I would be glad to know
if 1913 is correctly named. Further down in
the bundle, too, is a strange Symphium, 3382,
which is for my use.

When making up set, I shall not fail
to lay out for you as usual the grasses and
forns.

I take pleasure in sending a half dozen
specimens of "Betina" to Mr. Betts.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Bringle.

2031 = E. Californica
2209 = E. Virginianum, var. = 417 Palm, 1850
2282 = E. Californium, del
Charlotte, Vermont.
24 March, 1889.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Here are the rest of the tickets for the specimens kindly determined by you.

I have puzzled over the two species of Santana and their numbers, and beg you to let me right by the numbers. It is enclosed with this.

And just one thing more, please advise me about Mr. John Ball of London. I have no reply from him, and presume that he is abroad. Do you think that I should send a set to him?

My 40 sets will hardly go around.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont.
13, April, 1889.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Would it be agreeable to you, if I should send you my respects for determination in lots of 100 or so throughout the summer?

Again, if you study my last sending before long, I shall try to receive the list in the field to guide me to the securing for one of the plants of most interest. I hope the matter will favor my working first in The Sierra Nevada South of Mentone, if it does, I shall write long with you from there.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Fringle.
Lena Gahan, Esq.
Atticus Garden
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlotte, Vermont—
1st May, 1889.

Sir Mr. Taton:

My related fox having come to hand just as I was about to leave home, I have waited a week in order to distribute it—mostly for Europe. This box contained most of my Hibiscus plants, so they did not get into my distri- bution of 1888. Among these are a few which I do not know, and I send you specimens. I expect to start on Friday.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
MEMORANDUM.

Charlotte, Vermont, U. S. A., August 15, 1884.

Dear Sir,

In relation to the hebatel of the Euphyrcanthus (subseres 2) I hear Mr. Brinig and I may be invited on the location. There were three or four kinds and he thinks it was what he called Euphyrcanthus, or the new Frigidia (baccata 2). He writes that the location for his supposed will know Euphyrcanthus (what he thinks is the new Frigidia) is sandy plains of S. Texas near pine. If this is the Euphyrcanthus he has in mind then this is its hebatel. But if he had the "New Memostyles" in mind then this is its locality for the Frigidia.

Yours truly, F.H. Horsford.
Memorandum.

Charlotte, Vermont, U.S.A. Aug 13—1889

My Dear Sir,

Since writing you, I have received a supply of bulbs of the new Tigrindia barcinea from Mr. Whipple, and a definite description of its habitat, or at least where he found it. It was the one he labeled "Nemestylis NY" but I suppose he only saw the dry stalks and empty seed vessels where he got it. It was near Pino, Tex. I cannot tell the habitat for the other until I hear from him.

The first bulb he found in cultivated fields, growing as a weed. It grew three much larger and each bulb sent up about 3 stalks. One produced in succession 10 or 12 fruits. Truly yours,

F. H. Horsford.
I send you a flower of a little plant which Mr. John H. Hallock has sold as a cactus last year as by Oscatoria flavus. It resembles a cacti, but although I do not know, I suppose it to be an American plant. Is it a cacti? If so it is ours tum. I most like the flower. I send...

J. F. Hus.
Memorandum.

C. W. Horsford

[address]

[June 1882]

[City, State, U.S.A.]

[Date]

Dear Sir,

I have just heard from Mr. Shingle. He writes that he has gone up to his herbarium collection for reference. I am to send you a note because you may know it, writing his name.

Mr. Horsford is in the vicinity of Guecage, and expects to be there the rest of the season. He finds the best Tiphriae Spirit, to the out of F. But says it is a great, growing 6 and 6 feet high, and thinks it must be a stranger.

He seems satisfied with his work this far, and the prospect for the rest of the year.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

C. W. Horsford

[NOTE]

Can you take one of these leaves? It is enclosed, if so, please send it to Mr. Horsford, by one of our collectors.
MEMORANDUM.


Dear Sir,

I have just heard from McBringle, the writer, that he had your report on his horn-mescellaneous collection for reference. I wanted it because you may have it waiting, his return. He is in the vicinity of Guadalajara, and expects to be there the rest of the season. He finds the lean, Tripidica is much to the out of fl. But says it is a great, growing 5 and 6 feet high, and that it must be a strange.

He seems satisfied with his work thus far and the prospects for the rest of the year.

Yours truly,

F.H. Horsford
Charlotte, Vermont.
31, Dec., 1889.

Sir Mr. Watson:

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have just returned from Mexico in excellent health and bringing material for 50 sets of some 350 species for my next distribution of Fl. Mex.

Considering that I missed setting the spring flora, owing to my very late start, and that I was all the season subjected to hindrances, chiefly on account of the illness or inefficiency of my helpers, I feel considerable satisfaction over my collection, which is now nearly all safely home.

The obstacles referred to prevented my travelling as much as I planned doing, unvisited regions; yet— I have a great many species which are strange to
me. And I wish to ask if I may at once send you specimens of these for determination.

Wishing you a Happy New Year,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Bringle.
Charlotte, Vermont
13, Jan., 1890.

dear Mr. Watson,

I was delighted to learn that you are ready for my plants so early. I trust I can be again in the field in March. Since writing you, I have been prostrated with "the grip"; but now I think by express the species intended for acts, having indicated the names as far as I know them or can guess at them. The names of these first please, for the printer, but they will be followed soon by another large list of miscellaneous plants.

C. G. Pliny Jr.
To: 

Sereno Watson, Esq.,

Botanic Garden,

Cambridge, Mass.
Charlotte, Vermont
28, Jan., 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Respecting No. 2416, I am not sure that Dr. Griggs name is quite correct. The latter of the two words must be, for it refers to the yellow color of the fruit; but instead of Zapote, I misdrew Dr. Macnamara, who is perfectly familiar with the Spanish language, to call the fruit Zapote (pronounced Sagote).势力ing this word with various qualifying adjectives is applied to several Mexican fruits.

This plant occurs abundantly in the Canon about the base of mountain surrounding Monterey as a large shrub or small tree with Enrique leaves and smooth bark which scales off much in the way of Platanus. I do not know when its flowers. In June 1888 I found it fruiting freely, but saw no
flowers. Last June I could find no fruit, and a diligent search for flowers was rewarded by finding only on the blooming buds—beauty.

I have been in hopes that this or The shrub numbered 2394 might be an undescribed, and have wanted to ing., yet, if there were no inappropriety in doing so, and if the plant—is worthy the name, that the plant commemorate the name of Prof. Sargent, who is so interested in ligneous plants, and were without whose assistance my Mexican journeys would not be possible. No 2394 is a pretty evergreen shrub with numerous stems 4 to 6 inches thick, proving in clumps 10 to 20 feet high on the foot-hills of the mountains near Monterey.

Scabopis Coulteri Hook. f. is a slender shrub, one to three inches thick, and six to twenty feet high, branching but moderately wide near the summit, with evergreen foliage, but growing on the limestone ledges of the mountains near Monterey. It—
appears to propagate and spread by roots, after the manner of Rhiz. It occupies the
exclusion of most other shrubs on certain dry slopes of thin soil, but its growth is
never dense.

Betania latisepalata Watson is common in canions and on cool rich slopes about
The base and foothill of the Sierra
Madera south of Monterey. Its stems, many
in a clump, are scarcely woody, being, as I
believe, strictly annual. They are simple,
on half inch to an inch thick, and five
or six feet tall.

I am anxious to secure a few new
customers for my collections, to make
some from whom I have lost by
disease and other causes. Think I will
I don't seem to get hold of the Dr.
Petriberg Botanist — and some others.

Yours faithfully
C. G. Fringle.
The Haunts of Porn about Gundalajara.

Some six miles northwest from the city The Great St. James River (Rio Grande de Santiago) which carries the overflow of Lake Chapala down to the Pacific, falling more than 5000 feet in a course of 200 miles, has cut a channel through the plain which the proud city crowns, and amongst various chains of low mountains which interrupt those plains, and this channel is the great entrance of Gundalajara. You stand on the verge of the plain and see the river rushing with 1500 feet below you. Beneath your feet are dizzy cliffs on cliff, step pretty
slopes and still steeper descents which are a luxuriant growth of tropical thumbs. Here and there
over these cliffs, spring shrubs from
the rocks or rise from the soil, and
streams leap downs to the river. Against
the face of forest precipices they
hang as a slender veil of a waterfall, or they saturate the rich soil
of the thickets. All the diverse si-
tuations on the slopes of these barrans
are the favorite haunts of some
form or other, whether it be the dry
cliffs in sun or shade, the ledges of
cliffs sprayed by falling waters, the
shy shades of thickets clustered by
brookside, the cool and moist-
prettily banks, or the muggy banks
and sloughs in the sunless forests
near the river.
Some 4. The river from amongst
the hills came lesser cataracts each
with noisy break which sometimes
pours over a precipice in its way
and disperses over the adjacent vale
a perpetual mist or spray.

Again just north of the city
was a strange thing has happened.
The occasional floods from the plains
above came out gushing sometimes
broad, noisy and dashing with
force, sometimes too narrow to admit
the passage of your body. The walls
of these are 20 to 50 feet high, per-
particularly, firm sand or gravel
more or less moist from the foot
of these walls water drips and close
to a brook flows.

Still again these conditions
favorable to form supplied by men.
It is customary to mark the bounds of highways and fields by trenches 5-6-10 feet deep. Along the edges of these are planted or grown sparsely Cacti, and others, so that shade is provided.

At the end of my stay I explored for a long way through the vegetation, filling a trunk of this sort, which borders the north side of the highway leading eastward from the city gate, and I remember declaring it a friend, as I came out of it. That I had come on its shady, moist -banks, near all the farms, which I had made within all the regions round about.

Now you can form a definite idea of this habitat of the species of my soul, from the words born by this ticket.
1861. Gymnoglossum pilata, Kaulf.
Common in shaded places, tolerant of cool and moist spots in the barnacle, and on the banks of the stream.

1862. G. tartarea, Desv.
The favorite habitat of this fern is about the base of the bank—wall of the gully, especially where brooks with the base or spring issues. Its roots do not stand in the fine rich mold of the fully floors, but are planted in the well or in detached blocks of it, and sometimes several feet from the base.

1863. Christianthus Cooperi, Eaton.
Found only on shaded mossy ledges on rocky banks; in damp
places, yet hardly in use. chiefly
in the Garrancs and its branch
canyons.

1976. Note some, Italian, near Granda-
clayara; but near Montery
abundant on slopes on even-
steadlike banks, even rocky banks,
of the northern slope of the
Sierra Madre facing the city
and five or six miles away.
Grows in patches, with a large
proportion of the plants fertile.


My Italian for this was a half
miles above the City of Monterey,
where an aqueduct is carried
along and through a calcareous
ledge bordering the river. The
plants grow as the meeting
of water and soft limestone,
sometimes two feet or more above the water line. Two small, sometimes in the cal. caverns ear the one the rest—

1967. Christian news folks, Etc.—

On The northern slope of the Sierras Madrid near Mantory

on The steep banks of pitchers and reaves, look shallow and

mossy often rusty This fern is

abundant. Petalo intramet-

Pinocchi, J. h. saw. peculiar

Mr. Baker is associated with

it but not so much con-
fined to The pitchers, but rather

more freely scattered over the

mossy slopes of the mountains;

Both low in the lower open places
and talles in the rich mold of student campus situations.


1989. The scurvy grass was found in cans of dry pitchers, partially submerged, of softtails of the Mentone Linn Auklet; the brambles about limestone pitchers and the dry banks of the saddle also a few miles east of Mentone.


Lime chieft in a broad canyon of the Linn Auklet near Mentone through which flowed a brook which had brought down from the mountain and stream along its borders piles of stone of various sizes. Among these stones this plant found favorite condition, and grew in loose clumps for 3 foot-high.
2012. Grand, Bourgee's Eng
2286. Tapしさe sambirani, Han. Tok.
2015. Alstroemeria, Askaniannus, Gray
1996. Campsis radicans, Gray
Charlotte, Vermont.
Feb. 22, 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Next after the list upon which you are now at work, the plants in my first box, will you please take up the accompanying number

plants sent in a small parcel last April. Being in my belated box last year they could not be included in my last distribution, and I wish to put them in my next.

Yours faithfully,

E. L. Pringle.

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Charlotte, Vermont
13, April, 1890

Dear Mr. Watson:

I must tell you about 2570 and 2578. I could not send them to you for determination, because they were last year— a few specimens of each— to Dr. Whittrock among a lot of Cryptostegus which I was supplying to his "Episcopus Elytus." On receiving them he informed me that they were probably new, and I have been looking ever since for names for them, and have twice written him about them in vain.

Will you be able to give attention to my miscellaneous plants of 1888 and 1889? If you do so, you will find among those of the former year many which you have this winter determined for me, and it will be unnecessary to mention them in your report.

I have in the finished mossy up
myself, but must wait some two weeks after shipping time, to see funds for my journey.

Thanks for your suggestions about my sending plants to St. Petersburg and to Australia. I have crossed my list to both places.

I expect to send a few to R. Gray, who I hope since there nearly ten enough to pay for the Good plants received through R. Gray?

Yours faithfully,

C. C. Pringle.

1432. Aman mistell, ex. sp. The variegation of the leaves is a permanent character, and makes the plant a very pretty one. It is much grown in parks and in the courts of the better houses of Espanajada.
June at Bisbee copper mines Arizona (15 miles from the Mexican border). I should be extremely obliged if you would favor my request. I believe I have had the honor of being introduced to you last autumn, and I hope you will excuse me troubling you with this.

I am with much respect,

Yours very truly,

Carl Lumholtz

author of "Among Texas Indians."

I should be glad if you also would think of any zoologist that would go out on such an expedition.

COSMOS CLUB,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

25 April 1890

Professor Dr. J. Watson,
Chief of Botanical Gardens
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir,

I am shortly going out on an expedition to Northern Mexico, under the auspices of the American geographical Society of New York and the American Museum of New York. The exploration that will occupy more than 1½ years, probably 2, will be almost entirely carried out on
the unexplored regions of Sierra Madre from
the boobs of Arizona southward. My party
will consist of 14 or
16 men and 1 want
to include a botanist,
a zoologist, an
archeologist, and an
archeologist. May
I be so free as to ask
you whether you can help
me to get a botanist
fit for such an undertaking? He would have to
make a collection,
that would belong to
the expedition, but I want
like him to be scientific,
and when my book is
published, he is of course
free to publish any re-
searches of his own. He
would be provided with
free passage out and back
and everything found,
but the wages would not
be very high. I am
staying at Everett
house, Lincoln square, New
York until 1 May,
when I leave for St. Fran-
cisco. My permanent
address is 29 Swedish
Norwegian, Council,
New York. Any one
who would be accepted for
the expedition, would have
to join in the end of
Apr. 30/91

Dear Sir. Pringle — I have made the following reply to Mr. Humboldt's application:

"I cannot now think of anyone whom I could recommend to do this work. Some old men would be better qualified to do it for the little commission offered. Probably some young man could be found who would like the face of the thing, but without experience or of questionable scientific ability. I do not understand you to want that kind of a man. If it answers the purpose of the expedition, I would advise securing the services of Mr. E. H. Pringle of Charleston, S.C. He is an experienced and excellent collector; the best that I know. He has made several collections in his own account in Arizona and with some Indians (Moorhead, Cheyennes, Comanches, Japenos, &c.), and is already well acquainted with the flora of the region that you are going into, it is a diligent, thorough, working, conscientious man. Let his collections be worked up here, where it can best be done, under your own control if you wish, under no other.
your theme is prepared, but let them work to
him as part of his compensation; excepting
perhaps a few who retained by the Government.

"From a purely scientific point of view, I doubt
if any arrangement can be made more sat.
isfying than some such as this. Mr.
B[ellew] collected last year in Southern Mex.
ico, and is preparing to collect once again this
year.

I write you this note you may know
when I have proposed, or will be anything
about your home or letter from him
on the subject. Perhaps you will
think the matter worth considering.

The proposed expedition is to collect
near the end of June from Bisbee,
African miners, Arizona (15 miles from
the American border).
Dear Sir,

I must thank your letter reporting prospects of any young boiler going out with me on any expedition to Northern Mexico. Could you mind just to send me some names of any young man, that you may think fit for the tour, who would make a good collector.
and have studied there.

From 22-29 May to Prof. M. Lucas, Washington University, St. Louis Mo.

9 - 16 May to Swedish Norwegian Consul,
St. Francisco Calp.

With much respect,
Yours truly,
Carl Lumholtz

Dr. Watson
Botanical Garden
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlotte, Vermont

2, May, 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Accept my thanks for your kind letter of April 29th and 26th. On account of my great need of funds, I would be very glad to receive payment from New for the last two post taxes, $20.40 for That of 1888 and $26.50 for That of 1889. May I ask you to explain the matter to the New people, using this bill, if your kindness allows?

I cannot allow myself to worry you in the letter about the remaining discriminations, but I am glad to learn that you expect to work up the plant soon. Your lists will be forwarded.
me by my agent. The postmaster of East Orange, and who will serve as a
clerk at the letter clerk.

Our Ripidia m. sp. (?) made your by
Gilbert and Starsford in the same place
under by Mr. Starsford last summer.
It grows 8 to 10 feet high from tiny to build
under cliffs of the Barranca (river cations),
near Guadalajara. The flowers were
described to me as very large for the size
of pink color. I was too lazy to pu
them. Yet it may not be m. sp.

Concerning the expeditions to the Sierra
Madre: The western slopes of the northern
Cordilleras is just the regime towards which
I have been to this year. But I have not yet protracted it far is
owing to the great difficulties and con-
siderable parts of the country and to the
fact that I have not found my help
sufficient to track me in as quest
undercutting. This expedition would seem
to offer just the right opportunity.

But I am pleased that you put
the matter to Mr. Littledale precisely as
your did. You must know the working up
of my collections, and it is due to my
so subscribers that I have the control of
most of my acts. Else I will not
be kept of joining the expeditions.

I head into my departure for mese
Monday, May 5th. If I hear from Mr.
L. before that, I can delay leaving, and
if necessary, visit New York. If not—will
we might negotiate after I reach Mexico.
I may be addressed, C/O Rev. S. W. Grimes,
San Luis Potosi.

To Prof. Sargent, I am under obligation
To thank northeastern Mexico for a time,
bute I could join the expedition to Biden,
also the west of Guadalupe. July, Augusto and
September is just the season for that region.
Royal Herbarium, New England.

Bought of C. G. Pringle,

Oct. Plants, Mexicana, 1888, --- $20.00
12th --- 1889 --- 26.00

$46.00
Laredo, Texas.
28, May, 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson,

I send a small plant of Agave instita, Watson n. sp. from Guadalajara, where I have for samples of Bocconia arborescens, Watson n. sp., for list of pharmacists, and to move my collecting outfit to San Luis Potosí, where I will have my base for a time.

No rain yet in Jalisco, and very few plants in course of vegetation, and the outlook scarcely better in the other States of the Tableland between Jalisco and Nuevo Leon.
But I have heard the most wonderful and encouraging account of the region which I have come to explore — that traversed by the new railroad leading from San Luis Potosí to Tampico.

For 100 miles eastward from San Luis (the town whose altitude is 6,000 feet) the road ascends, till it reaches an elevation of about 10,000 ft.; then it descends rapidly through wonderful barrancas, hung on the verge of frightful precipices or winding about the sides of steep mountains between 20 high summits and the Gulf Coast, where a wide range of vegetation there must be! Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Ch. Rev. J. W. Grimes.

San Luis Potosí.
San Luis Potosí, Mexico  
19, July, 1840 —

Dear Mr. Watson,

I take pleasure in showing you (by mail from Chaco, Texas) my first instalment of Pl. Mex. for 1840. Except where otherwise marked on the sheet, all are from this State — from the rich district between the city and San Cristóbal. Near the top of the bundle you will find two species of Diphylanthus, one yellow-flowered and the other deep rose, and I beg you to communicate their names to Mr. Harrisford at Southwick, as I am setting out 66 of these fine plants — of the large yellow one I am too late to get more than scraps of setting flowers.

I expect to keep my base here for a few weeks longer, at least, going out and returning by mid night trains, contending with the daily rain of the region and with its dreadful storms and lying out of doors at nights — little pluviometer at hand in that country — make hard work, but I am keeping quite well and am getting 10 or 2 specimens each week —

Yours faithfully,

A. G. Pringle
San Luis Potosi, 7, August, 1890-

Dear Mr. Watson:

Accept my thanks for your favor of July 29th.

My agent wrote me of having received $20 from Reid. I presumed it was in payment for No. 5 of 1888. I will inquire if he had the pay for the years.

I am pleased to hear of new things in my mining, but I can only guess what plants were numbered since at the time of sending to you I shipped home the collection represented by the specimens in your bundle.

Will you please enclose in a
letter to one here bit of 3103 and 3187 — a leaf and flower, that I may try to complete the specimen? of 3187 were there not two branches on the shoot? if so they represented both sexes of a dioecious s. m. & though the few open flowers on the male plant may have escaped your notice or may have got lost altogether.

I have wanted to ask you to append to a list of the n. sp. of the list sent me the other day the date and localities. That it may have a clue to duplicate specimens being in my Vermont home — and may take special pains to get them into my next distribution. if you are too busy to do this, let me not trouble you.

(P. p.s.) yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringla.

Apartment 9 E.
Charlotte, Aug 18, 1880

Dear Mr. Watson,

Your favor of the 13th is at hand. I am quite sure Mr. P. got the bulbs of the new Nemastylis in May, but just where I can't say. I think in the vicinity of Guadalajara. I am a little mixed as to its being the same as what I sent early in the season. I thought I only sent bulbs of the large Tigridia. If I sent a nemastylis, too, I suppose it was what Mr. P. called Mr. Tewks, which is somewhat like this, as Tigridia Brittlei is not Mr. Tewks. I have only two or three bulbs of this one best, sent and they came mixed in with one or two others just as Mr. P. left them with me. The large Tigridia is coming on finely with us and if the one you have not bloomed let me know and we will send it in flower. It is the same that I sent last autumn from here and
which did not flower.

I looked for it in the Botanic Gardens at Cambridge last week,
when I was there a few minutes, but did not see either it or
the others.

We have one a small piece of this
Ephrænthæs crus-enæus from which
we hope to get some seed. They come
very far from red and if we can once
get a small quantity it will not-

take long to get a good supply.

Yours truly,

A.H. Maxwell.
Is nor 4001 (Polypodium priocatum, S.)
= 5595 - P. fraxinum, Ch. Sch. ?

Have you a specimen of my "Asplenium
Trichomanes, C., var. incisum" from the
Sierra Madn of California ?

I am sure it is Aspl. Trich., S.

Is not our 6077 a smoother form of
Asplenium aemulum, Roth. ? Same region -
Laredo Texas, 18 Sept. 1876.

Dear Mr. Ratm:

I have come out with a new large shipment, and send you by mail, registered, specimens to correspond (excepting grasses and edges) having made out the copy for the tickets ready to receive the names. In this way I have a clue to anything you may wish to call my attention to.

The *Humbertia*, which you found to be a n. sp., must have come from Guadalajara (grassy slopes of the great barranca). I put it in my last distribution in flower, as your verticcolor. Is it not so?

I visited again the shrub near
lodona, but found its fruit flour shall hope to get mature fruit — and fruit of the Rutaceae tree also.

Is it not true that I have found another species of Sarjeantia?

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle

Address still: P.O. Box 92, San Luis Obispo.
San Luis Potosi,  
17 Oct., 1890.  

Dear Mr. Watson:  

Accept—my thanks for a copy of your last—"Contributions," which will help me, as I see, to get—some choice things for my set.  

And I am delighted to hear that you can work up my collections so early in the season. It will enable me to make a prompt distribution on my returning home. I am deliberating whether to close this season's collecting after a few more weeks or to prolong it till the very end of the year. Should I come back again to this field—if I can come back—I ought to be here by
the end of Feb. This year I have failed to learn much about the trees between this city and Tampico, as Prof. Sargent was desirous I should do, because I did not see among them until June, when most of them were showing "nothing but leaves." And for another reason I should get into that rich region about the base of the mountains during the winter. I have made only two trips below the mountains this year, because I could not endure the summer heat of that region — and the febrile vermin in great variety. A missionary who has traversed that untraversed region south of the railroad advised me that February and March are flowery months there. I presume it is best for me to go home in November.
San Luis Potosi,
6, Nov, 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Your last received by me was dated Sept. 17th. I have thought you might soon have a list of determinations for me, and that I had better request you not to send it here, as much as not— all letters reach me here. I shall hope to be getting home in a few weeks. Over much of this country the vegetation has finished its course. A recent run into Jalisco was not successful; it served to show me I had on the two previous autumns two very favorable seasons for working that region. About Palenque, in the state of Michoacan, I have found a few and fruitful fields, and start for there this evening.
to work it with some care. It is a region of lakes and pine covered mountains and a humid country though elevated.

I will keep this base for the entire season; at my post-office address remains the same (P. O. Box 92) but the Mexican postal service is a little too uncertain to be trusted with anything important, if that can be avoided.

Yours faithfully,

C. S. Bringle
Charlotte, Vermont.
11, Dec., 1892.

Dear Mr. Watson:

I have just reached home, and hasten to place in your hands the remaining species of my collection, which will go into my last box by mail with this.

As usual I have several hundred species in limited numbers of specimens, and I expect to get them ready for you a little later.

Your last letter received by me was written Sept. 37 Th. You was then going to my plants again. I wrote to advise you not to trust to the Mexican mail.
any list of determinations, which you might be preparing for me. So, I trust that you have theirs for me now, and that I shall be able to send you some copy for tickets.

As I proposed doing, and as Rev. Sargent advised, I have come home before the end of the year, in order that I get back into eastern San Luis Potosí, if I can make another Mexican journey, as early as possible in the coming year. On my last trips down into that country (Nov. 26th and 29th) I found the country as verdant and flowery as at any time of the year. And the heat had moderated so it was possible for me to live there.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

P.S. Tell me about Dr. Palmer.
Charlotte, Vermont.
13, Dec., 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson:

It is a pleasure to hear from you again by your letter of the 10th. I am in perfect health, have not been ill one day of the past season, consider myself well acclimated now in Mexico—on the tablelands.

As regards No. 1993 and 1994 I fear I can give you no help. But my impression is that they are not of one species. My specimen of 1993 is perfectly smooth, and the spikes about the base of the pod do not agree with those of 1994, being very unequal.

Yours faithfully,

C. C. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont
14, Oct., 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson:

I beg leave to state a trouble which faces me, and to ask you suggest any help out of it which may be known to you.

The contract of Dr. Reck of Austria is becoming unbearable. Each year he has bought one or 12 to 18 of my uniform acts at $7 per 100. He has not been satisfied with filling them at that low price, but has wanted me to do more and more for him — to pay freight to New York, then to Hamburg, then to give him more material. Now I learn from Geneva that he

 manipulate his act, which
bought, dividing the specimen and
writing tickets, so as to make a
larger number of acts. He carefully
concealed from me the names of those
who required my collections. The
writer in the Journal of Botany,
and so on answers. I apply di-
rectly by letter to certain botanists,
and am told that they already
have my plant from Dr. Reck.
Some, to whom I used to send
acts, stopped ordering from me,
because they could buy my plants
cheaper from Dr. Reck.

To sell as low, and then to have
my specimens go into the European
horticaria in a damaged condition
is not to be endured—if there
is any help for it.

I would be glad to find
someone in Europe conveniently
Located, who would be willing for a commission to disseminate the arts intact—after being received from me in one large shipment.

I should have to advertise the change both in England and Germany; and even then some might fail to order in the new quarter. Another difficulty: to manage well such a change must require considerable time.

Oswold's agent of Lippinc has sold a few sets for me, and the Friedlander of Berlin have once understood to do so; I do not know but one of these would make an honest and reliable agent.

I thought best to advise with you or Prof. Sargent before making a fuss. Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringsh
Charlotte, Vermont.

Dear Mr. Watson: 23. Jan., 1891.

Have you noticed yet that you have by inadvertence published a second Coloporia Primulata which is No. 2788? The first was No. 1499 (Contributions XV, 271.) Happily no specimen of 1499 has gone beyond your Lab. and mine. I have some specimens of No. 2788, however, though not enough for both. What will you do with it?

Yours truly, C. G. Bingham.
To Mr. John Brown,

Washington, D.C.

Grandpa,

Love,

[Signature]
Charlotte, Vermont.
31 Jan., 1891.

Dear Mr. Watson,

I am glad that you
wanted my栽 Wiltrock — I quite failed
to do so last winter — and will send
his description of Erythraea Pinguina,
to The New Gazette, where my customers
will find the name to place on Their
Shake ticket.

And I thank you for filling his
order for my Fl. Miss. of 1890. In this
way I can recoup my customers from
Mr. Weeks.

2070 Stillingia syvlation, Millip.
2202 Synebrium violis, Gray.
2203 Hyphyllanthus Galvathianus.
2561 Acaia flambuliflora
2561 Cupressus Richeri
2871 Saturn
2971 Agreas

You saved me the names "Erythraea"
"Madison" and "E. California" in one.
brought from the Sierra Nevada of W. Cuyama in 1857. The next year I returned to the very same stations and gathered specimens for our 40 prep. They came home in a box which travelled so slowly that its contents was not available for my distribution of that year. I distributed these plants last year, but was then making 5 1/2 sets. It was because my specimens were so few, and because I felt certain that you had these two species from one already, that I did not send them to you. I trust you will find them in your herbarium, for I have not a duplicate copy of 

"No. 1531 E. Madrean".

This is the first I ever heard of Millsap's "Chaparral" Scorea and E. laricifolia. Of this last I have only a single plant and I send it to you. The other must have come from Millsap in 

I, I find

I actually find. I find the name of "E. C. millsap"
No. 2065, and 2066, Emphasis now cruel.

To Jim, still unsuavished. (Of the former
but no specimen) and I put them in
my parcel to you, hoping you will find
one of them to agree with his description.

If not, I have no E. floccosa. Early
I have no specimen left of E. Montaguana.

I also includes a Junca and a Cyprus
which Britton does not name, though
he wrote to Clarke of New for help on my
Cyprusana.

Dr. Robinson, writing of Lobelia
grows as though I had already received
a name for 2985 (Ecarinina Michowan)
which is not the case. It is one of the
"Supplementary" names, and the new
list of those received by me (it came to
see this Potrùi in August 2) even with
holidays. I trust you have not sent a
list which I been box.

Yours faithfully,
C. E. Tringlor
Charlotte, Vermont.
7, Feb., 1891.

Dear Mr. Watson:

I was greatly pleased last evening at the receipt of your list of determinations. The numbers which you indicate as wanting in your set—those above 2782—are numbers of grasses, ferns, etc., which I shall send you as usual, when I make up my set.

Further, however, 3235-4 and 3291, are plants which I must have failed to send you by oversight, and I forward specimens by mail today and beg you to give them immediate attention, as they are for 35.

Also, with these is a number of "supplementary" species in continuation of those sent in a box some time ago.

3185, judging from its habitat, must be typical Callstrotrus flavus, Schult.; but when I came upon it, and saw its deep yellow flowers and abundant auxiliary buds, I had no idea that I had collected it before as 325. This...
and its flowers are purple and yellow.

And is it possible that $3332 = 1736$?

Precisely the same as 1736 grows in the Patagonian woods with 3332.

I am not surprised that you find a number of species previously distributed by me — plants which I allow can use in my act — with all my care I must get a few such; but I prefer risking such waste of labor rather than leave behind anything strange.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Ringe
Charlotte, Vermont.

9 Feb. 1891,

Dear Mr. Watson,

Shall I distribute 3365- as "Isynaria gracilis, Schlacht"? If this is right where is my No 331 from Chihuahua, 1885. Ticketed "Isynaria gracilis, Cham. + Schl."?

And do you really wish to refer 3340 to the same species as 2490? The Mexican can plant has so much larger heads, with large leafy bracts beneath them, that I venture to ask = 420 Coast

Yours faithfully, C. E. Kingsley.
Dear Mr. Bannister,

150 Main Street,

Dear Mr. Bannister,

Charlotte, VT

United States
Charlotte, Vermont
13, Feb., 1891.

Dear Mr. Watson:

If you have no specimen of Euphorbia Esmondi, please tell me, and I will send you mine. My resignation seems clear that you named the Sierra Madre plant—a few specimens in 1867—E. Curtissi, but I cannot find the name on the list from your later year. In 1868 I got 40 specimens of this name from the same hillside, but my ants not coming home till late, these 40 wrote the 3 others went into my list of 1869, and as they could not go around all then less, I did not send you a specimen, for I did not doubt your coming back one of those collected in 1867.
Will you be able to keep right on with my plants; and give me, before I leave home, the names of the supplementory numbers of 1890? I make out lists of such species, as it is most desirable to get into future distribution, and, when again in the same fields, generally succeed in securing them in quantity, aided by ants blown in by my recollections of the plants studied at home. From the specimens of 1888 and 1889 and your list of 1890, I am making out a list of 200 species, one fourth of which are new; and, if I can add to it the "findings" of 1890 from the same regions it will greatly facilitate my working intelligently. But I would not like to make an unreasonable request.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Dingle.
Charlotte, Vermont,
8 March, 1891.

My dear friend:

I do not expect to get away before the first of April; for I have not yet made up my mind to return. I am rejoiced at the prospect of your settling our new farm illustrated in Garden Journal.

Have you found what I wish a year or two ago concerning the habits of men, and if so, you may be able to use it in connection with the special notes which I will not try to give. I only tell you of the great river stream — ‘The Barranca’ (you have a photograph of it) six miles north from Guadalupe and surrounding plains? Then the Rio Grande de Santiago (the Great St. James River) which 15 miles above flows to the town of the same name, has its source.
Search for the sea cut—a chasm into the earth 15-00 feet deep. It is only one and the uppermost of the many carrassas cut in the verge of the central land in that state of Jutias. It was in this carrassa that I found four of the new plants which you mentioned, A. Buminis, O. Capillium, P. Pinthic, B. B. Pinthic, and N. N. Petaliye, I. M. Mexican after Palmer had found either in this great cansion or in some of its smaller branches not far distant. Acrithium aramosum, Nototheca aurantiaca, and Obilanto, Palmer.

Coming to the brink of this grand chasms from the plains, we find it to break off on either side through much of its extent in perpendicular cliffs from 50 to 800 feet in height. From the foot of these cliffs the foaming river in the bottom are steep steps of earth and broken.
As6-fA£,

rock which are interrupted here and there on the way down by other cliffs. On the less abrupt and richer slopes near the river are plantations of bananas, oranges, etc., for frost never come into the plantations.

Asteriscus stenophyllus was found in a dense tropical forest near the foot of the slope, growing on broken rocks covered more or less completely with black mould. It was so thinly scattered that it required much searching on more than one visit to secure the material supply which I brought home.

Asplenium Rimpleri was found about the base of the upper cliffs at a place where there were vines by a ride from the plains above, but I came to expect to meet with the species whenever I found unswept cliffs, and last I found it on bare earth walls of cliffs which were somewhat exposed to the sun.
With it, especially in such situations as I have last described, its
private canyons hidden away mosses and
Salpinellus, Pulmonaria Binghi is to be found for,
though rarely where found. Glass
North. Marley, near Mexico, was
found about dry but shaded ledge
a quarter of a mile below the brink
of the chasm.

The original station of Chilanthus
Mexicana is the summit (about 8,000
foot elevation) of Fortress Peak 2 miles
south east from the city of Chilnualna
with Salpinellus depresus and a dwarf
state of Polygala cancellata it
occupied the thin soil of the base of
the cliffs with a northern exposure.

The only station for Northclara
Rigida known thus far is on
Sierra de la Silla near Atwater.
This mountain is composed of
Limestone pebbly hard coated with
a sprinkling of soil. It is gashed
especially about its face with narrow gullies. On the steep sides of one of these on the north side of the mountain, scattered also by a few others, I found this firm, after a July rain had melted the3 winter's frost and depauperates of the region.

I am sorry to hear of Mr. John's affliction.

As a letter came a few days ago from Mrs. Piper telling of her being in Boston for the month of April, suppose you will have a call from her soon.

Yours faithfully,
C. B. Brinley
Charlotte, Vermont.
17 March, 1891.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Here is a ticket for $1.00, and another to show you how I disposed of $2.10 (doubtfully referred to Paulina) when I came to it--in making up my bill. Can I possibly be wrong?

And here is a bit of the bark of the new Yauta oychlom to show you one of its characters. We found it a funny tree to climb.

I shall give attention to the palms found from above Mazcom station (elevation 1100 feet) down to Las Palmas, which is the foot of the mountains. I must bring photographs of them, too, and I am bound to photograph on my first visit to Las Palmas the new butterfly, which is a plant of most peculiar appearance. It turns
The species, to a diameter of 3 to 5 feet at the base, is often two feet in diameter a few feet above the base, and its few branches are terminated by large tufts of leaves amidst which rise panicles of flowers two feet high and nearly a foot broad.

My sets are nearly ready for shipment; but I shall not be able to put away for two or three weeks longer, as I hope to mount about 1000 specimens mostly for a botanical institution in the city of Mexico, which has already my Fl. Mex. of 1855-6, or mounted by myself. It is for my interest to cultivate the good relations with Mexican officials, and they pay well for their herbarium wanting. It wins their interest in my journeys, and makes way for me to receive that I must take back with me these specimens in continuation.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont-
24, March, 1891-

Dear Mr. Watson:

Here are the tickets for the two species of Zephyranthes.

Everywhere except on the label it is 3121 for the genus. That is an error of the printer, I guess.

I am confident that the two specimens of Zephyramps have just transposed in your list and that only. On my list and in my distribution, it is 3329 which is S. Mexico.

Is it not the tall plant with blue heads? This is the plant so numbered in Mexico.

Is it not my 3373 from Hidalgo, Texas, Aspar Berganckeri rather than Triumphitae?

Thanks for Prof. Dallioni's orders. Incidentally as none of my plants have gone to Idaho by any knowledge, I will venture to include with the present distribution a few hundred species of 1895 and 1889.
But we can make good my loss of Pringleaematenum, can we not? My especial friend Prof. Ezra Brainerd of Middlebury College, was in a sharp frost and a sensible more without, contemplate visiting your herbarium soon, and I have asked him to have a friendly chat with you. There is a letter from your missive.

Green, which please me a little, and he may show it to you, if it is best.

I wish to follow your advice in the matter of the letter.

Yours faithfully,

C. E. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont,
15th April, 1891.

Dear Sir. Watson:

Mr. Rose for Dr. Eddy writes to ask me to send to them my supplementary plants of 1890 (The Specimens in your hands for determination) saying "It is important to do you justice to have as complete a set as possible of all your specimens while we are studying the Mexican Flora." I shall make some Specimens without delay. How will it do to send them? Yours etc.

G. G. Rogers.
Dr. Elma Branson
Botanic Garden,
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlotte, Vermont  
2 May, 1891

Dear Dr. Watson,

Your favor of April 22nd and 29th duly received.

I sent Mr. Howard two specimens of Rhododendron, specially mentioned by him, with which I must be content.

I am grateful for the names of some of my supplementaries. Among those mentioned are some plants of Les Hélices, to which point I wish to make my first trip. Knowing these now, I shall not be less secure than for my last. Your kindness in studying my plants so early, and while I am still in this field, greatly promotes my success, and these I distribute them authentically as soon as possible.

Cygnet Smith, congratulates
upon these advantages and I am profoundly grateful to you.

Of 3564 I cannot remember as I met with more than one specimen,
and that was only a large fern 6 with upright branches. Later I may be
able to tell you more about this plant.

May 11 Th is the day which I have
set for leaving home.

My first address will be as before
Apartado (P.O. Box) 92, San Luis Potosi. You will hear from me from
time to time.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Triangles.
Dear Mr. Watson,

Your card of the 8th has been forwarded from Southwick.

That is a mistake, it is Gillett, the Tigrindia Pet cress. I suppose the package in which the bulbs came was labeled by Prince. Tigrinnia - (Pet cress) or something LR Act, meaning that it was a Tigrindia from the state or place and Mr. G. was making up the supplement that it is a 2f. I suspect that a calceolaria which was labeled "Silene of Maria" is another, but this is not on the list. I asked Mr. G. to send you bulbs of all those now things, but your list was thirteen but
thing that he says.  I then asked him recently if he had seen any flowering plants as soon as they blow.  I think they are the ones that way last.  I left Southwick last spring before the large Iphicudia flowered and I think the year or so earlier it had.  I have them all growing here, and I think Mr. Tuttle will apply each as fast as they blow.  This may help determine them.  The large lettuce that I blow in the clover.  It is doing well so far.

Yours truly,

R. H. Housford.
Sam Luis Potosí,
15 June, 1891.

Dear Mr. Watson: Your favor of the 16th - heartily thanking for the determinations - find me pleasantly settled here again for a time and working as successfully as last season at this time. The season differs from last, being drier and more backward; so I get planted, while I had one last year, while I go out for those - my lists.

The rains are now beginning, and some the retarded vegetation will be advancing with a rush.

I must send you to Monterrey for a short time, where there I will give attention to the palms.

And as for the wild corn, I suspect that I have acted in the way of visiting Morelos this spring, a volcanic region in Michoacan country, south of Guanajuato. At any rate, I mean to say seeds (I know lima) and seed cakes, I am grateful for the list of yours last year's plans; I have something from two sources (different) and could stand Must-must get some plants from Canada or long. Your faithfully, A. G. Kings.
Sr. Sereno Watson,

(Botanic Garden,) Cambridge,
Mass.  U.S.A.
San Luis Potosi,
23, August, 1871.

Dear Dr. Watson!

Thank you for your note of the 14th. Please send the amount
from Baron von to my home address
as though I were there,
and my agent will take care of
it. I mailed to you my first edition of
colt. of 1871, all my plates and
forms. Last year Dr. Briton seemed
less interested than formerly in my
Euphrates, so I am sending these to
from this year.

I am quite well, much more working
hard as ever. Have made 19 trips of
two days each out on the Tampico road
and find no marked change of fossil as I did
last year. But I must walk more
now into other states.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Freytag.
Dr. Derville Watson,
1 Botanic Garden,
Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
3694. I should say that the characters of color and involucre are unvarying. On the more mature heads the involucre has often got broken off. The habitat of this plant is a very peculiar one, the verge of warm springs and pools of that strange alkaline region 100 miles east from San Luis Potosi, which yielded No. 3762 and your n. sp. Oldenlandia, Flinthia, Xanthocephalus, Tremella, Gynnolotia, Tamuscius, Androsace, and several Cinnaeae, Caesia speciosa as well as Balsam, Canus Flinthia, n. sp.

3912 = 2841 (1889)
3911. Acantuscent, leaves 4-6 ft long, 1 in. - 15 in. in number; scape 10-15 ft high, with 10-15 simple branches for one third its length above, about one inch thick. Limestone hills 100 miles east of San Luis Potosí. Also, seen on mesa north of Monterey.

3912. Arborecent. Stems 8-12 inches thick, 15- or 20 ft high, with few short branches. Calcareous hills and mesa eastern Coahuila to San Luis Potosí. Is it Yucca trunciflora?

3924. A small true tropical forest of S. San Luis Potosí.

3788. I think it—perennial—am quite sure of it, as the plant grows in broad clumps and patches.

3762. It is kind of you to ask if I have any wishes in the matter of the naming of new genera. My early resolve was not to be in the least troublesome in such matters. After I have sometimes noticed it many requests of Dr. Gray on botany, which
amongst the resonable. It
seemed very appropriate that if
Watson should honor Mr. Rose
with Khorosia lineana. The plan-
will appear in my present dis-
tribution. Would it not be
a pleasant thing, if this other
n. sp. (?) of this same distribu-
tion should bear somehow the
name of Dr. Coulter?
I wish we might in this way
sometime show our appreciation
of our excellent friend, Prof.
Irkearn.

But nothing would give me
greater pleasure than to bring in
a plant lovely enough to immor-
talize the name of that dear and
gracious lady whose bounty made
it possible for me to travel year by
year the fields to which her revered
husband once set me, James Henry Gray.

With these suggestions I leave the matter
entirely to your judgment and skill.
Arnaria alpinoides Wild.

Pymania notata, Engelm.

A. Glabella, Gray.

A. arnarioides, Wild.

A. gracilis, Cham. & Schlcht.

Postulada pilosa, L. 2 mm.

Izingopsis punctifera, Gray.

Salix patens, Wild.

Sturianum n. sp.

Anoda parviflora, var.

Sida Elliottii, J. & G.

Abutilon Moore, Gray.

Wrightii, Gray.

Mallacum, n. sp.

? Probably new.

Sinum repens, Engelm.

Cephalaria angustifolia, Bent.

Aspicarpa longifolia, Gray (3 Jan.)

Hartwegiana, Pits.

Janina gracilis, Gray.

Pirra Lilacina, Wettn.

Tribulus maximus, Linn.

Burra farinoides, Engelm.

Microchamnus trichides, Gray.

Chamnus Californica, Eck.

Ceanothus euggi, Gray.

Columbina Textensis, Gray.

Adolphia mixta, Meisn.

Vitex Arispica, Engelm.

Serjanik dissecta, n. sp.

For Mr. Watson, Yes, the short came here, was put out the way as disappointin', but here is a copy.

Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont.
5th Feb., 1893.

My dear Mr. Fernand:

I first thought I would send you a specimen of Silaiji-
ella silajinoides, to show you how close to the Maine border I found it, and how likely you will be to find it in cedar swamps about the St. Francis lakes, if not near to your home.

Then, when I had gotten all my duplicates, one thing after another now in your catalogue presented itself, till I have made up quite a little parcel for you. I dare say you know them all, and already have the most of them. But they are
Such species, as may yet be found in Maine, native or introduced; and if you will familiarize your eye to these specimens you will be all the more likely to detect the plant, when you come in their way. You must already know the inestimable advantage of possessing a trained eye in field work— an eye that takes exact account of form, gliding over everything amorphous, but being held by any thing strange.

Prof. Leymon is desirous of having for his distribution of common fungi a rare species found by me in leaves of Vi. furnum pancreifolium. I think
on the banks of the St. Francis
a little below Boundary Lake.

Don't forget my suggestion that
you ask Mr. Allen all about
the new pink water lily, *Nymphaea
Mr. Storrsford seems to have some
how obtained the idea that it is an
undescribed species

Here with you will find a list
showing what plants of your cat-
are not in my herbarium, or are
only represented there by unsatis-
factory specimens. I would be
glad to receive them (or any of
them) from you sometime, if you
will tell me what return you
would prefer.

Regretting that I could not
have seen more of you while
I was in Cambridge, and hoping we may meet again—may you then have mastered Mr. Kalakau and I the Colima Nib?

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
Charlotte, Vermont  
13, March, 1893.

My dear Mrs. Fernald:

It gives me pleasure to hear that my sending of plants was acceptable to you. As I explained to you, I know nothing about Fernanthes Maurinaeis Gray; but I feel sure that I collected Parmenas in the South Shore of the St. John about a half mile above the house of Mr. Savage, near a rock perhaps above the mouth of the St. Francis; and it has been my belief that P. Maurinaeis came from that spot. You really may find more of it there, or elsewhere.
Thanks for your suggestion of a visit to Brunswick to see Miss Furbish. I have much desired to meet her. By the way she is going to draw for Mr. Dampier two figures of my two latest new firms.

Now I beg you to give me the address of Mr. Pipon of Oregon, whose beautiful specimens you had in hand in London, when I was with you.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.
El Paso, Texas,
14, Dec, 1894.

My dear friend:

I have come out of Mexico — from the far southern State of Oaxaca — with my collection, much the largest ever secured by me in any season, to ship them home. I had a number of ferns, as yet not a large number, and for safer carriage I included them in the box sent to Dr. Robinson by express. I told him they were for you; so, you may find pleasure in some one of the approaching holidays in going out to Cambrige to get them and to plant them there.

I must now return home now, but
so back to Cayaca and other parts for several weeks longer - then probably shall return home by sea, as I came.

But I dread to go back into my home, since my precious mother is no longer there to keep a light in the windows for me and to put me at the door with a kiss. When I left just April (the 12th) I supposed her in usual health; and on the 25th of May she fell ill her hands and laid down to her last sleep. You know what trembling I have looked forward to that event. It is a sorrowful loss to me, for now I have no one whom I can call my own in all the wide world.

I shall hope to see you this winter, and tell some of my great sorrow.

Yours faithfully,

C. H. Pringle

Mexico.
Ravines of Hills creek Osizaba
5th Dec., 1875
Charlotte, Vermont,
21, May, 1877.

Dear Mr. Goodale:

To keep in mind my great obligation to you, I am sending you a box containing a few more Mexican nudes, also a bit of my last collection of Flowerd Musicanae, which I hope will be acceptable to you for sending to Baron Müller as before.

A paltry contribution this time as usual, but I trust you will accept it.

I should also order much-writ on another Mexican journey.

Yours faithfully,

C. E. Brinton.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>651</td>
<td>Thalictrum gibbosum</td>
<td>Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>639</td>
<td>grandiflorum</td>
<td>Greem n. sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>642</td>
<td>Hernandizii</td>
<td>Tansch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>641</td>
<td>longistyllum</td>
<td>DC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>631</td>
<td>Cardamine Schaffneri</td>
<td>Hook. f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>643</td>
<td>Sisymbrium hispidulum</td>
<td>Trin. &amp; Planch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>654</td>
<td>streptocarpum</td>
<td>Fourn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>658</td>
<td>Hypericum brevistyllum</td>
<td>Choisy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>652</td>
<td>philoutis</td>
<td>Ch. &amp; Schl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>651</td>
<td>Schaffneri</td>
<td>Watson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>643</td>
<td>Anoda erenatiflora</td>
<td>Ort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>636</td>
<td>Fissadula acuminata</td>
<td>Rose n. sp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>633</td>
<td>Physodium dubium</td>
<td>Hemsl.</td>
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<tr>
<td>634</td>
<td>Prockia crucis</td>
<td>L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>648</td>
<td>Aspicarpa hirtella</td>
<td>Rich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>650</td>
<td>Hircia polybotrya</td>
<td>Ad. Juss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>637</td>
<td>Geranium potenitilefolium</td>
<td>DC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640</td>
<td>Oxalis alpina</td>
<td>Rose n. sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>648</td>
<td>Pringleyi</td>
<td>Rose n. sp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>634</td>
<td>tetrphylla</td>
<td>Cav.</td>
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<tr>
<td>632</td>
<td>Bursera bicolor</td>
<td>Engler.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>639</td>
<td>Trichilia spondioides</td>
<td>Swartz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>653</td>
<td>Cordalia Mexicana</td>
<td>Schl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>642</td>
<td>Rhamnus Palmeri</td>
<td>Watson, var.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>647</td>
<td>Cardiospermum Halicacabum</td>
<td>L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>638</td>
<td>Melosma dentata</td>
<td>Urban.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>630</td>
<td>Atragalus hypoleucus</td>
<td>Schauer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>640</td>
<td>oxyrhynchus</td>
<td>Hemsl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>645</td>
<td>Seatoni</td>
<td>Jones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>631</td>
<td>strigosus</td>
<td>HBK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>652</td>
<td>Brongniartia intermedia</td>
<td>Moric.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6412 Fuchsia thymifolia, HBK.
6568 Zauschneria hispida, Gray.
6564 6626 Eupatorium calaminthifolium, HBK.
6520 multimorpha, L.
6562 tenuiflora, Jacq.
6561 calaminthifolium, HBK., var. plicatus, DC.
6567 Lobelia neglecta, Vatke?
6564 6598 oestrithioides, Schiz. Bip. 
6542 Clethra coriophila, Lindl.
6598 oestrithioides, Schiz. Bip.
6537 Pernettya ciliaris, Don.
6540 Massonia ciliaris, Don.
6576 townsendii, HBK.
6539 Otopappus acuminatus, Watson.
6572 Chicorea cappanensis, DC. 
6540 Solidago paniculata, DC.
6565 Sehffneria, Schiz. Bip. 
6538 Arema corymbosa, Ruiz & Pav., 
6578 Sehffneria, Schiz. Bip. 
6537 Dictyanthus pumilus, DC. 
6575 Verbena remota, Benth.
6545 eschscholtzioides, DC.
6570 Cheopodium Freuionti, Wats.
6542 Aristolochia brevipes, Benth.
6566 Zauschneria hispida, Gray.
6564 6626 Eupatorium calaminthifolium, HBK.
6520 multimorpha, L.
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6570 Cheopodium Freuionti, Wats.
6542 Aristolochia brevipes, Benth.
6410 Microstylis streptopetala, Rob. & Greenm.
6324 Nemastylis cerulescens, Greenman n. sp.
6423 Sisyrinchium augustifolium, Mill.
6618 Tigridia pavonia, Ker.
6499 Agave collina, Greenman n. sp.
6587 sessiliflora, Hems.
6378 Bomarea acutifolia, Benth.
6350 Hymenocallis Harrisiana, Herb.
6371 sp.
6504 Dioscorea grandifolia, Schl.
6558 Ulinei, Greenman n. sp.
6495 urceolata, Uline, var. reflexa, Greenman n. var.
6415 Schennoaulon Pringlei, Greenman n. sp.
6316 Eichornea crassipes, Kunth.
6486 Commelina coelestis, Willd.
6488 dianthifolia, DC.
6567 pallida, Wild.
6494 tuberosa, L.
6402 Tradescantia macropoda, Greenman n. sp.
6446, 6489 pulchella, HBK.
6374 Weldenia candida, Schultes.
6509 Junceus microcephalus, HBK.
6313 Cyperus pyenostachys, Kunth.
6314 Cyperus vires, Michx.
6599 Eleocharis nodulosa, Schultes.
6577 Andropogon Pringlei, Scribner n. sp.
6549 Aristida interrupta, Cav.?  
6408 Mexicana, Scribner n. sp.
6496 scabra, Kunth.
6493 spadiea, HBK.
6544 Trini, Scribner.
6450 Bouteloua tennis, Griseb.
6605 Eragrostis glomerata, (Walt.)
6459 limbata, Fourn.
6576 Lycurus phileoides, HBK.
6531 Muhlenbergia laxiflora, Scribner.
6588 Oryzopsis virescens, HBK.
6418 Panicum bubosum, HBK.
6222 proliferum, Lam., var. acuminatum, Scribner n. var.
6427 Paspalum inops, Vasey.
6474 Liebmanni, Fourn.?
6495 Sporobolus tricholepis, Torr.
6583 Stipa Neesiana, Trin. & Rupr.
6514 Trachypogon Montufari, Nees, var.
6617 Villa plumbea, Trin.
6604 Zeugites smilacinifolia, Scribn.
6536 Acrostichum scolopendrifolium, Raddi.

Uniform sets of 300 species, price $30.

C. G. PRINGLE, Charlotte, Vermont.

CORRECTIONS OF EARLIER NUMBERS.

1941 Abutilon Berlandieri, var. dentatum, Gray.
6251 Salvia thymoides, Benth.
1964 Pinus Teocote, Ch. & Schl.
5602, 6072 Asplenium Eaton, Davenport n. sp.
2495 Eupatorium adenophorum, Spreng. (- E. glandulosum, HBK.)
1367 Sagittaria demersa, J. G. Smith n. sp.
2342 Gnaphalium linearifolium, Greenman n. sp.
4989 Cardamine ovata, Benth.
4975 Florestina platyphylla, Rob. & Greenm. (not Schkuhria.)
3928 Mikania cordifolia, Wild.
1262 Eupatorium hyssopinum, Gray.
4759 Oryzopsis virescens, HBK.
4869 Crusea calcicola, Greenman n. sp.
4795 Galium fuscum, Mart. & Gal. (ex char.)
4144 Crotalaria longirostrata, H. & A.
4746 Eryngium Galloctii, Hemsley n. sp.
1791 Heliocarpus vetricatus, Rose n. sp.
Burlington, Vermont
26, Feb., 1902

My dear friend of many, many years:

Your letter of the 22nd has been forwarded to me here in my new home. It could not find me in Charlotte in my dear old ancestral home now lost— which you will remember well, and my precious mother who kept it so well. I cannot endure to go there anymore and to see strangers in my mother's place— I have not seen it since I left it bringing away only my plants and books, do not see it when I have to pass it on my way to my brother. I surrendered.
it to save my brother from ruin of body and mind, after the ruin of his fortune. And now, if I have no home of my own, I have one of the best of brothers, and he is safe. And I am happily settled here.

I am rejoicing deeply to hear from you once more and to know that you are recovering your health and vigor of mind. I was prepared to fear that you would no more take interest in your favorite studies.

I am glad the matter of my new forms of elastic collections comes up in such a way that I have an opportunity to explain. I have been afraid you might...
learn of them in such a way as to
cause you to think I had gone
over to the creamy and to break
your heart over such a thought.

By an understanding between my
Naro and friends, the Botanist of
the National Museum and myself
I have to furnish to those two her-
baria, immediately upon my return
from my journeys, if not before, com-
plete sets of my collections for study.

So my forms went to Washington
(I supposing you unable to give
them attention as heretofore), and
they were at once snapped up by
Mr. Mayon. He recognized the
Scotochaena you mention as new
and called it St. Gregorina. Others
I am sent to Prof. Underwood, and I have to distribute them thus:

5916 Syringis stachyodes, Underwood.
5921 Ophiothrix acarophorum, Underwood.
5924 Ophiopriaeum Thyngii, Underwood.
5972 Campylorchis angustifolium (Cus.
5980 Goniophrigina, Sturmius, Underwood.

Let us not see our enemies this similarly.

Between one third and one half of my book collections are new.

And it is time to go into the field by the end of April. I am in excellent health and courage and mean to travel as long as I live. I have a Mexican assistant, Victor Tornos, who is near perfection, wise, elegant, courteous, clean, brilliant.
enact, thorough, persistent, inde-
fatigable, interested, devoted, —
don't be mean. I can't pretend to make a perfect assistant. We can collect more plants in a day than I can, and we together are com-
petent to do excellent work.

I am still enjoying this hort-
icultural as rapidly as possible
with plants from far and near,
from the four quarters of the

floor.

My life is intensely enjoyable, and I am quite sure for everyday
I am permitted to pass above the
soil. So, with kindest cheery, I am

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Bryant.