

—In the Lupin & Laburnum the style ^{wh} is usually curved up towards the Vexillum is straight—just as might be expected. D^r. Bonavia doesn't tell us whether or no this was the case in his Clitoria.

The aestivation (quincuncial) of the peloric Clitoria is just that of Rosaceæ in truth I don't see how one could distinguish such a flower from Rosaceæ.⁴

It is interesting also to know that this form is reproduced by seed—⁵ no doubt now that D^r. Bonavia's attention is called to the matter he will be on the look out for further deviations and by selection or as Mr Disraeli would put it "educating" the plants,⁶ he may succeed in deepening the cup of the thalamus (calyx tube) and so in time make the Rosaceous appearance even more striking.

Believe me, my dear Sir | faithfully y^{rs} | Maxwell. T. Masters.

C. Darwin Esq

P.S. Did you see Karl Koch's paper on origin of Fruit Trees in Gard. Chron of Sept^r.⁷ It will interest you I think

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¹ See letter from Emanuel Bonavia, [before 7 September 1868] and n. 3. Masters was editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

² CD described flowers in a 'Laburnum-tree' in *Variation* 2: 346, probably referring to *Cytisus laburnum* (now *Laburnum anagyroides*).

³ In Masters 1863, p. 261, Masters mentioned the extra petal in peloric lupins and *Cytisus laburnum*.

⁴ Masters refers to the arrangement of the five petals in the flower bud. In a note that Masters published together with an excerpt from Bonavia's letter in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 26 September 1868, p. 1013, he noted that Bonavia's case was interesting 'as showing how Papilionaceæ may merge into Rosaceæ'. Masters also cited the case in Masters 1869, pp. 238–9.

⁵ See letter from Emanuel Bonavia, [before 7 September 1868]. CD had observed that some peloric flowers appeared to be sterile, while others produced fertile seed when artificially fertilised with their own pollen (*Variation* 2: 166–7).

⁶ Benjamin Disraeli made a notorious after-dinner speech to the Scottish Conservatives in Edinburgh in which he was reported as saying: 'I had to prepare the mind of the country—to educate, if it be not arrogant to use such a phrase—to educate our party ... on this question of Reform' (*The Times*, 30 October 1867, p. 5).

⁷ Karl Heinrich Emil Koch delivered a paper on the origin of fruit trees at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Norwich from 19 to 26 August 1868; it was published in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 5 September 1868, p. 944.

From J. J. Moulinié 7 September 1868

London
7^{ber} 1868

Dear sir,

I include in the present my promised photograph; though very unworthy of the place that it may be called to occupy in your album, amongst the so many eminent men that it already contains¹ consider it however such as it is, as the image of one of your most devoted and sincere admirers, who regards the honour of having made your acquaintance, and the kind reception with which you have favoured him, as the most important circumstances of his voyage to England in 1868.²

Pray dear sir, present my respectful compliments to M^{rs}. Darwin, and reminding me to the kind memory of the members of your family of which I have made the acquaintance, believe me | your's most respectfully and thankfully | J. J. Moulinié

P.S. I shall leave London on Tuesday morning; will remain in Paris a few days to hasten the publication of the second volume of the translation, which cannot last long, for the printer is actually after the *Index*. I hope to be back to Geneva about the middle of the present month.³

JJM

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¹ Moulinié's photograph has not been found in the Darwin Archive–CUL. CD had a 'Scientific Album' which also has not been found (see *Correspondence* vol. 13, letter to A. R. Wallace, 1 February [1865]).

² Moulinié visited Down House on 31 August 1868 (Emma Darwin's diary (DAR 242)).

³ Moulinié had translated *Variation* into French; the first volume had been sent to CD in March by the publisher, Charles-Ferdinand Reinwald (see letter from C.-F. Reinwald, 26 March 1868). The second volume was published later in 1868. The volume was printed by Imprimerie de Jules Claye.

From Edward Blyth 8 September 1868

7 Princess Terrace, | Regent's Pk,
Sept^r. 8 /68.

My dear Darwin,

I duly received your note when in Wilts.¹ where I found it too hot to go much about. I am much pleased with the invitation, but more especially so to find from it that you are well enough to entertain your friends. I met Wallace on Sunday at the Z. G., & he told me that he intended to be with you.²

Sclater tells me that he is as desirous as anyone can be to get hold of the African rhinoceros, but he still haggles about the price. He showed me an excellent portrait of the beast.³

Yours very truly, | E Blyth

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¹ Wiltshire.

² CD's invitation to Blyth has not been found. Wallace and his wife, Annie Wallace, as well as John Jenner Weir and Blyth, arrived on Saturday 12 September 1868 (Emma Darwin's diary (DAR 242)). Z.G.: the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park, London.

³ See also letter from Edward Blyth, 31 August 1868 and n. 4. Philip Lutley Sclater was the secretary of the Zoological Society of London.

To J. D. Hooker [8–10 September 1868]¹

Down. | Bromley. | Kent. S.E.

My dear Hooker

Many thanks about M^r Gower to whom I have written. I send more copies of Queries, for chance of your using them, & I thank you much for those which you