



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
5th Floor, Hunt Library
Carnegie Mellon University
4909 Frew Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890
Telephone: 412-268-2434
Email: huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu
Web site: www.huntbotanical.org

The Hunt Institute is committed to making its collections accessible for research. We are pleased to offer this digitized item.

Usage guidelines

We have provided this low-resolution, digitized version for research purposes. To inquire about publishing any images from this item, please contact the Institute.

Statement on harmful and offensive content

The Hunt Institute Archives contains hundreds of thousands of pages of historical content, writing and images, created by thousands of individuals connected to the botanical sciences. Due to the wide range of time and social context in which these materials were created, some of the collections contain material that reflect outdated, biased, offensive and possibly violent views, opinions and actions. The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation does not endorse the views expressed in these materials, which are inconsistent with our dedication to creating an inclusive, accessible and anti-discriminatory research environment. Archival records are historical documents, and the Hunt Institute keeps such records unaltered to maintain their integrity and to foster accountability for the actions and views of the collections' creators.

Many of the historical collections in the Hunt Institute Archives contain personal correspondence, notes, recollections and opinions, which may contain language, ideas or stereotypes that are offensive or harmful to others. These collections are maintained as records of the individuals involved and do not reflect the views or values of the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation or those of Carnegie Mellon University.

About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

Nymphaeaceae DC.

Nymphaea L.

Aquatic, perennial acaulescent herbs with horizontal rootstocks and large peltate leaves; flowers yellow; sepals 5 to 10 or sometimes ~~more than~~ 12, all but the outer ones petaloid; petals numerous, stamen-like. About 8 species, natives of the north temperate zone and sub-arctic regions.

Nymphaea polysepala (Engelm.) Greene,
Nuphar polysepalum Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad.
 2: 282. 1865.

Nymphaea polysepala Greene, Bull. Terr. Bot. Club
 15: 84. 1888.

Leaves deltoid-ovate or broadly oblong-ovate to nearly orbicular, with a narrow or wide sinus, floating and emersed ones thick, dull, the submerged ones thin and delicate bright green; ~~flowers in dried specimens 5 to 8 cm. in diameter~~ sepals yellow, orange or reddish toward the base, the outer ones green on the outside. Kodiak Island to the southeastern boundary, thence southward to central California and Colorado.

2

A specimen of *Gymnophaca*, ^{not in flower,} collected by
G. M. Stoney near June 29, 1886 near the mouth
of Kowak River has leaves closely resembling this species but its occurrence at that latitude
would be quite remarkable. The ^{same means of} "*Nuphar*
luteum" reported from Attu Island by L. H.
Turner and from Sitka by Bongard is
probably belong here.

Kodiak Island. - Evans, 1897 (No. 394),
Coville & Kearney (No. 2323), F. A. Walpole, 1900
(No. 1173).

Prince William Sound. - Near Orca,
Coville & Kearney (No. 1317).

Yakutat Bay. - Yakutat Mission, Trelease,
1899 (No. 3759).

Southeastern Alaska. - Sitka, F. A. Walpole,
1900 (No. 1132). Shush Bay, Forman, 1895 (No. 107).

Naiadaceae Lindl.

Key to the Genera.

Flowers monoecious or dioecious with filamentous pollen; the mature fruit enclosed in a spathe.

Spadix without ^{well developed} appendages or ^{attached to the sides;} retinacula; flowers monoecious, anthers one-celled; fruit oblong. Zostera.

Spadix with ^{well developed} appendages; flowers dioecious, anthers two-celled; fruit cordate sagittate. Phyllospadix.

Flowers perfect, pollen globular; the mature fruit not enclosed in spathe.

Flowers with a perianth of four segments, stamens 4. Potamogeton.

Flowers without a perianth; stamens 2.

2.

Jostera L.

A genus of about 6 species of very general distribution along the sea coasts throughout the world.

Jostera marina L.

This may be J. latifolia
Schumacher at N.Y.

Jostera marina L. Sp. Pl. 2: 968. 1758.

This species has been collected in Yes Bay, an arm of the Behm Canal, near the mouths of creeks. It ~~scarcely~~ extends southward to California and occurs on the Atlantic coast from Greenland to Florida, and on the coasts of Europe and Asia. Originally described from the Pacific Sea.

Yes Bay, M. W. Gorman, 1895 (No. 165); Trans. Hawell, 1895 (No. 1669).

Phyllospadix Hook.

Marine plants with creeping rhizomes which cling ^{into} rocks or a rocky substratum in the sand; pistillate spathes with rudimentary anther cells alternating with the ovaries. Two species on the west coast of North America.

Phyllospadix scouleri Hook.

Phyllospadix scouleri Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. 2: 111. 1838.

This plant may be distinguished from *P. tarreyi* by its single or rarely a second spathe and by its short peduncle. ^{*P. scouleri*} It grows along exposed shores and has been collected at Sitka. It is reported to extend as far south as Santa Barbara, California, and was originally described from material collected by Dr. Veseler on "Dundas Island in the Columbia River".

Sitka, ~~Santa~~ Trelase and Saunders (No. 2864).

Spathe single or rarely a second, the peduncle short, 3 to 4 cm. long.

The Alaskan specimens all have the leaves serrate near the apex and are undoubtedly the same as mentioned by Ruprecht in following (~~see next sheet.~~).

Ruprecht Mém. Acad. Petersb. VI. Sci. Nat. 7: 63, 1855.

Gostrea serrulata Targ.-Togg. 1926 is now
sterile known. Targioni-Toggetti gives dazu
vermuthungsweise Caulinia serrulata R. Br.
In Sitka oder Unalaska wächst eine Gostrea
vom Aussehen der G. marina, deren 5 neriige
1 Linie breite Blätter am Rande seingē-
sägt sind; die Blattscheiden sind kaum
1 Zoll lang, 1 1/2 Lin. breit und lösen sich
später faserig auf; das Rhizom ist dicht
rasenartig, verdickt, die Ausläufer sehr kurz,
eine Menge dicker Wurzeln treten aus
denselben hervor; leider fehlen die Frucht-
kalme.

G. serrulata Targ.-Togg. is referred to Gymodo-
cea aequorea by Ascherson in Limnæa
35: 161.

Phyllospadix serrulata Ruprecht; Aschers. Limnæa
35: 169. 1867-68.

Gostrea serrulata "Ruprecht" Phyllospadix serrulata
Ruprecht "in litt." cited as synonymus.

Potamogeton L.

5

A genus of about 50 species, growing in fresh, or less frequently in brackish water, and occurring in all parts of the world. [The Alaskan collection is rather fragmentary and unsatisfactory, only one species having been collected in fruit.]

Key to the Species.

Leaves all ~~narrowly linear~~ ^{and} submerged.
 Stipules free from the leaves, the latter 1.5 to 4.5-
P. pusillus.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
 BOTANICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Leaves ^{acute or} lanceolate

P. perfoliatus

leaves,

m. broad, 1-nerved.

P. filiformis.

Leaves narrowly linear or capillary.

1-nerved
 broad, 2 to 5-nerved,
 int. P. pectinatus.
P. interruptus.

Leaves of two kinds, floating and submerged.
 Submerged leaves without a distinct blade,
 floating leaves elliptical, 6 to 10 cm. long,
 3 to 5 cm. broad. P. natans.

Submerged leaves with a distinct blade,
 floating leaves acute at the apex.
P. heterophyllus.

Floating leaves obtuse or rounded at the apex.

Floating leaves oblong, 4.5-5.6 cm. long, 1.5-2 cm. broad; submerged leaves linear, cellular-reticulate ~~in~~ between the inner pair of lateral nerves and the mid-nerve, 5.5-17 cm. long, 5-8 mm. broad. P. nuttallii.

Floating leaves spatulate or oblanceolate, 2.5-12 cm. long; submerged leaves linear to linear lanceolate, ~~without~~ ^{not} cellular-reticulation between the inner nerves and the mid-nerve, 3-12 cm. long, 5-10 mm. broad. P. alpinus.

Potamogeton pusillus L.

Potamogeton pusillus L. Sp. Pl. 1:127. 1753.

Collected in Alaska on an island opposite Kodiak, It is widely distributed in Canada, ^{and} the United States and extends southward to San Luis Potosi, Mexico. It was originally described from Europe.

Island opposite Kodiak, Torleise and Scummers. (No. 2872).

7 1/2

Potamogeton perfoliatus L.

Potamogeton perfoliatus L. Sp. Pl. 1: 126, 1753.

Represented in Alaska by the ^{an} following variety, sub-species.

Potamogeton perfoliatus richardsonii Bennett.

Potamogeton perfoliatus lanceolatus Robbins in Gray, Man.
ed. 5: 488, 1867.

Potamogeton perfoliatus richardsonii Bennett, Journ.
Bot. ⁱⁿ 27: 25, 1889.

Leaves 2.5 to 10 cm. long, 8 to 16 mm. broad, broadest at the base, sometimes curving inwards toward the apex, in still water.

Collected in the
~~collected at the~~ Lake Umbagog region and
reported to range from ~~the~~ northern New England
to Delaware, west to Nebraska, California
and Oregon. Originally described from the
"along the Great Lakes."

It was originally described from ^{Europe} Austria,
of ^{Kodiak Island in the} Karluk River ^{Kodiak Island,} ~~Kodiak~~ Dr. J. H. Bean, 1887.

Potamogeton natans L.

Potamogeton natans L. Sp. Pl. 1126, 1753.

This species occurs in the shallow waters of lakes at Sitka and is common in ponds and streams throughout Canada and the United States and extends also into Mexico. It is common in Europe where it was originally described and is said to occur in Asia and Africa.

Sitka, Walter H. Evans, 1898 (No. 781).

Potamogeton heterophyllus Schreb.

Potamogeton heterophyllus Schreb. Spirulig. Fl. Lips. 21, 1771.

P. heterophyllus is usually found growing in quiet water and ranges ~~in~~ Alaska from Kodiak to Annette Island ~~then~~ in southeastern Alaska to of Kodiak. It is common throughout Canada and extends south ward to California, Utah, Illinois and North Carolina in the United States. It occurs in Europe, having been originally described from central Germany.

Potamogeton filiformis Pers.

7.

Potamogeton filiformis [is] Pers. Syn. 1: 102, 1800.

P. filiformis ranges in Alaska from Kodiak to the Shumagin, ^{Alutian} and Pribilof Islands and to Port Clarence. It occurs in ~~the Northwest Territory~~ Canada in British Columbia, the Northwest Territory and Manitoba, and on the island of Anticosti and ~~it~~ has been collected in Michigan and ^{western} New York in the United States. It occurs in Europe having and was originally described from Holland.

of Kodiak Island, Trelase and Saunders (No. 2973).

1899. Pofaf Island, Shumagin Islands, Kincaid, July 8-13.

Abak Island, J. M. Macoun, Aug. 26, 1891.

St Paul Island, J. M. Macoun, July, 1897.

Port Clarence, F. A. Walpole, 1901 (No. 677).

Potamogeton interruptus Kitakib.
pectinatus L.

Potamogeton interruptus Kitakib.; Schaller, *Art.*, Fl. ed. 2, 328.
1844. Pectinatus L. Sp. Pl. 1: 127, 1753.

A plant presumably referable to this species occurs in the Karluk River ^{on Kodiak Island.} It has been collected. It ranges from ^{Coast Range to} ~~British Columbia and northwards, and throughout nearly the whole of the United States, Canada, Cuba, and all of the Old World.~~ ^{from Alaska to Northern Arizona and all of the Old World.}

New Mutlakatta, Annette Island, Caville and Kearney (No. 385).

Utka, Walter H. Evans, 1878 (No. 750).

Yis Bay, Behm Canal, Thomas Howell, 1875 (No. 1668).

Yakutat Bay, Trelease and Saunders (No. 2867).

Kodiak Island, Trelease and Saunders (No. 2865).

Potamogeton nuttallii Cham. & Schlecht.

Potamogeton nuttallii Cham. & Schlecht. Linnaea 2: 226.

7. 6. 25. 1827.

P. nuttallii ^{var.} *diversus*
of Kodiak Island and at Kukak Bay, Alaska
Pinnusula. It is common throughout Canada
and ranges in the United States from
Oregon to ~~Pennsylvania~~ and New England,
Pennsylvania and South Carolina. It was
originally described from North America but
the type locality is not more definitely stated.

Kukak Bay, Trelease and Saunders (No. 2868).

of Kodiak, Kodiak Island, Trelease and Saunders
(No. 2866).

Potamogeton alpinus Balbis.

Potamogeton alpinus Balbis, Hist. Bot. 18, 1854.
at Math. 1: 329, 1802-4. Mem. Acad. Linn. Sci. Phys.

This plant ranges from Kukak Bay to the Shumagin Islands and Alaska, and is reported from Fort Yukon. It is found in Greenland and ranges through Canada from Nova Scotia to Vancouver Island and through the northern United States. It is common also in Europe having been originally described from material collected at Lake Chamallet, Italy.

Kukak Bay, Caville and Kearney (No. 1564).

Shumagin Islands, Trelease and Saunders (No. 2869); Kirkaid, July 8-19, 1879.

Ruppia L.

A genus of three or four species, growing in salt or brackish water and found in all parts of the world.

Ruppia maritima L.

Ruppia maritima L. Sp. Pl. 1: 127, 1753.

~~This~~ *R. maritima* occurs in the ~~brackish~~ salt marshes back of the beach and ranges from ^{Japan} ~~the~~ Bering Canal to the Shumagin Islands. It occurs on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America, in South America and is widely distributed throughout the Old World.
 Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Yps Bay, Thos. Sawell, 1875 (No. 1670),
 Back Bay, M. W. Gorman, 1875 (No. 62),

See index
list of illustrations
Number Port Etches, Prince William Sound, J. M. Macann,
~~1875~~ June 18, 1872.

Long Island, near Kodiak, Caville & Kearney (No.
 2406); Trelease and Saunders (No. 2834). J

Unga, Kumagin Islands, Saunders, July 12 to 14, 1879;
 Trelease and Saunders (No. 2835).

Kumagin Islands, M. W. Harrington, 1871-72.