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Polygonaceae Lindl.

Key to the Genera.

Stigmas tufted.

Calyx 4-parted; style 2-parted.

Oxyria.

Calyx 6-parted; style 3-parted.

Rumex.M. minor
4th

Stigmas capitate.

Low and weak annuals; stems erect or spreading; stamens 2 or 4.

Kunigia.

Mostly stolonish annuals or perennials; stems erect, ascending, prostrate or sometimes floating; stamens 3 to 5, usually 5 to 6 sometimes

Polygonum.

4
Oxynia Will.

Slightly fleshy, glabrous perennial herbs with scape-like stems; flowers perfect, in terminal panded racemes. ~~At present only two known species, besides one in the Himalayas and the following.~~

Oxynia digyna Campdera.

Rumex digynus L. Sp. Pl. 1: 480, 1753.

Oxynia digyna Campdera, *Rumex* 153, t. 3, f. 3, 1819.

Oxynia reniformis Hook. Fl. Scot. 111, 1821.

Perennial, ~~leaves mostly basal~~, stem ~~scale-like~~ 7 to 40 cm. high, ^{usually} simple; leaves mostly basal, rather long petioled uniform or sub-uniform, sometimes emarginate at the apex, palmately nerved, ~~the basal ones~~ ^{usually} rather long petioled; racemes many flowered, flowers greenish, pedicels capillary. From Point Barrow and the valley of Alatna River to the islands of Bering Sea, the Aleutian Islands and Cook Inlet, thence to the southeastern boundary. It ranges eastward to Labrador and Greenland, ~~and southward~~ ^{westward} to Colorado in the Rocky Mts and to the White Mts. in New Hampshire. It occurs throughout northern Europe, in the mountains of central Europe and in Siberia.

Arctic Alaska.— Point Barrow, Murdoch, 1883.

Liward Peninsula.— Vicinity of Port Clarence
F. A. Walpole, 1901 (No. 1800), Camille & Kearney (No. 1904).

Cape Vancouver.— J. M. Macoun, Aug. 9, 1896.

Islands of Bering Sea.— St. Mathew Island,
Camille & Kearney (No. 2174). Hall Island, Camille &
Kearney (No. 2013). St. Paul Island, C. H. Merriam,
Aug. 7, 1891, Lane & Prentiss, 1893 (No. 48).

Alutian Chain.— Unalaska, Kellogg, 1867
(No. 281). Papez Island, Kirkaid, July 8 to 13, 1899.

Yakutat Bay.— Egg Island, Camille & Kearney
(No. 2020).

Southwestern Alaska.— Juneau, Camille & Kearney
(No. 2497), Grace E. Cooley, July 24, 1891. Sitka, ~~Camille &~~
~~Kearney~~ (No. Kirkaid June 14 to 17, 1899, W. H. Evans,
1897 (No. 199), Shast Bay, H. Garman, 1893 (No. 97).

Valley of Alutna River.— Adine Beaver City,
W. C. Mendenhall July 26, 1901.

Between Cook Inlet and the Tanana.— Klana River,
C. F. Glenner, June 25, 1899. Upper Kuchatno Valley,
Brooks & Prindle, July 9, 1902.

Koenigia L.

← *Macrastrum* Small, in Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. 1: 541, 1896.

There appears to be no valid reason for reducing *Koenigia* to synonymy. The genus was named in honor of Johann Gerhard König who studied under Linnaeus. König Adams, according to Wittstein, Etymologisch-botanisches Handwörterbuch 489, 1856, is in honor of Charles König, who with Sims was editor of Annals of Botany, London 1855-56.

Somewhat fleshy, glabrous herbs with in conspicuous terminal or sometimes axillary ^{clustered} flowers, the clusters at least when ^{the} terminal, ^{the} clusters with leafy involucres. ^{one or two, two or three species} Two or three ^{heads} ^{specimens} in the Himalayas and the following, circumpolar, in its distribution species, the others in the Himalayas.

Koenigia islandica L.

Koenigia islandica L. Mant. 35, 1767.

Macrastrum islandicum Small, in Britton & Brown, Ill. Fl. 1: 542, 1896.

Sometimes tufted, 2-10 cm. long
Stems simple or branched

Annual, low, glabrous, slightly fleshy. Leaves ^{2 to 1 1/2 mm. long} alternate or opposite, ^{oblong} ^{or sometimes broadly ovate} obovate-oblong, ^{flowers} greenish or whitish, sometimes tinged with red.

Near the Eschscholtz Bay and the islands of Bering Sea to the Shumagin Islands, ~~also~~ and Juneau in Southeastern Alaska.

Reported to extend to Hudson Bay, Labrador and Greenland. It was originally described from Iceland and ~~ranges~~ ^{occurs} through the arctic regions of Europe and Asia.

Seaward Peninsula. - Vicinity of Port Clarence,
L. A. Walpole, 1901 (Nos. 1613, 1716, 1845).

Pribilof Islands. - St. George Island, J. M. Maclean,
July 31, 1891.

Alutian Chain. - Popof Island, Rinkaid, July
8 to 19, 1899, Saunders, July 7 to 18, 1899, Nagai Island,
M. W. Harrington, 1871-72.

Southeastern Alaska. - Juneau, Grace E. Cooley,
1891 (No. 24).

Polygonum L.

or same species woody

Terrestrial or aquatic herb, ~~with~~ ^{rarely} alternate with axillary, racemose or ~~paniculate~~ ^{racemose} flowers inflorescence. A genus of about 200 species of very widely distributed.

Inflorescence axillary the flowers solitary or in few ^{flowered} clusters of 2 or 3.

Leaves linear-oblong to oblanceolate, 0.5-20 mm. long, 1.5-3 mm. broad.

P. littorale.

Leaves oval, oblong or oblanceolate, usually 10 to 50 mm. long, 3 to 20 mm. broad.

P. islandicum.

Inflorescence a terminal spike-like raceme or in *P. alaskanum*, paniculate.

Racemes producing bulblets at the base.

P. viviparum.

Racemes not-producing bulblets

Inflorescence paniculate.

P. alaskanum.

Inflorescence a spike-like raceme.

Aquatic; stems immersed or floating, rooting at the nodes; leaves floating.

P. amphibium.

Terrestrial; stems erect, not rooting at the nodes.

Stemish, 1.5-30 cm. high, leaves oblong, oval or ovate; flowers persistent.

P. plumosum.

Stems 30-50 cm. high, leaves oblong-lanceolate; flowers persistent.

Polygonum islandicum Meisner.

Polygonum islandicum Meisner; Small, Mem. Dept. Bot. Cal.
College
Hunt. 1: 108, t. 41, 1895.

Polygonum aviculare boreale Lange, Comp. Fl. Grœnl. 109, 1880.

Polygonum boreale Small, Bull. Torr. Club 21: 479, 1897.

Annual, 10 to 30 cm. high,

Stems branched, the ~~stem~~ branches usually
ascending, internodes usually 8 to 35 mm. long;
flowers ~~are~~ 4 to 7 mm. long, brownish or silvery;
flowers usually in clusters of two, sepals of the calyx
about 2 mm. long, larger than in the preceding,
sepals green with whitish margins, ^{style, parted to the base,} collected on
Wood Island and originally described from
Greenland and Iceland.

Southeastern Alaska. - Wood Island, W. H.
Evans, 1897 (no. 443).

Polygonum viviparum L.

Polygonum viviparum L. *Sp. Pl.* 1: 360, 1753.

Polygonum macaunii Small, in Macaun, Fur Seal Report
3: 570, t. 44, 1899, ?

Perennial, stems solitary or several from an usually bulb-like root stock 10 to 50 cm. high, simple; leaves ^{somewhat revolute, the marginal nerves enlarged} basal and cauline, the lower cauline and basal ones rather long petioled, the blades oblong, upper cauline short petioled or sessile, ^{the blades} lanceolate or linear-lanceolate; racemes rather narrow, ~~about~~ usually 7 to 10 mm. broad in dried specimens; interrupted ^{helms} or sometimes compact throughout; calyx ~~about~~ ^{2 to 3} mm. long, whitish or pinkish. Throughout Alaska, across the continent to Greenland and Iceland, southward to the White Mountains, the Lake Superior region, the ~~higher~~ mountains of Colorado, ^{through} Utah and ^{to} southern Oregon. It was originally described from Europe where it is widely distributed in the northern portion and in subalpine regions of central and southern Europe, and ^{in Asia} throughout Siberia.

Arctic Alaska. - Point Barrow, Murdoch, Aug. 12, 1873.

Cape Sabine, J. S. White, Aug. 12, 1874.

Islands of Bering Sea. - St. Matthew Island, Canille & Kearney (No. 2143).

Pribilof Islands. - St. Paul Island, Tuck & Prentiss, 1875 (Nos. 64, 79, 106).

Leward Peninsula. - vicinity of Port Clarence, L.A. Walpole, 1901 (Nos. 1703, 1829). Near Nome City, J. B. Lott, 1900 (No. 1572). White Mountain, A. J. Collier, July 6, 1900.

Koten Land. - Ft. St. Michaels, A. M. Bannister, 1865-66.

Alutian Chain. - Unalaska, Tuck & Prentiss, 1875 (No. 140), B. W. Evermann, 1872 (No. 78), Canille & Kearney (No. 1717), C. H. Merriam, July 26, 1891. Adak Island, C. H. Townsend, Aug. 31, 1893. Atka Island, L. M. Turner, 1879 (No. 1254). Amaknak Island, B. W. Evermann, 1872 (No. 135). Unga Island, M. W. Harrington, 1871-72, F.A. Zeller, 1899 (No. 30).

Kodiak Island. - Kellag, (No. 304), W. H. Evans, 1897 (Nos. 35), Canille & Kearney (No. 2344).

Alaska Peninsula. - Kukak Bay, Canille & Kearney (No. 1361).

Cook Strait. - Kaslof, W. H. Evans, 1898 (No. 611), Kenai, H. P. Nielsen, 1901 (No. 32).

Prince William Sound. - Port Wells, Canille & Kearney (No. 1286). Virgin Bay, Kirkaid, June 27, 1879.

Yakutat Bay. - Ankan River, Furston, 1892 (No. 65). Egg Island, Canille & Kearney (No. 1033). ~~Bligh~~ Bligh Point, Canille & Kearney (No. 1128).

Southeastern Alaska. — Juneau. Grace E. Cooley, Aug. 6, 1891.
 Sitka, W. B. Evans, 1887 (No. 238). Yes Bay, Looman, 1875 (No. 46),
 Howell, 1895 (No. 1658).

Valley of Hobuck Hobuck River. — Near Walker Lake, W. C. Shum-
 drupall, Aug. 10, 1901.

Upper Yukon. — Forty Mile Creek, Furston, 1893 (No. 110).
 Abasco Ft. Belkirk, L. B. Larleton, ~~No. 99~~, 1899 (No. 99). Ranch
 Creek, Looman, 1879 (No. 1063).

Polygonum alaskanum (Small) Wight.

Polygonum alpinum alaskanum Small, Mem. D. pt.
Bot. Colum. College 1: 33. 1875.

Stems simple, 20-60-70 cm. high; ocreae
usually hairy; leaves, ^{anate or} ovate-lanceolate,
16-8 cm. broad, 8-16-20 cm. long, ^{much crisped} acuminate, obtuse or sometimes em-
cordate at the base, bright green on the upper
surface, paler beneath, slightly hairy on both
surfaces or glabrate; usually ciliate on
the margins; ^{long pedicelled} flowers greenish,
sepal ^{long pedicelled} obovate, ocreolae brownish,
From Kew Peninsula and
throughout Alaska from the Kowak River
to the eastern boundary
southward, and reported to extend southward
on the high mountains to Washington. Type
locality not stated in the original description
but specimens evidently examined from both
Alaska and Washington.

P. alaskanum differs from European specimens
of *P. alpinum* in its ^{more crisped and} much broader ovate or ovate-
lanceolate leaves, in its longer flower pedicels and
in its usually broader sepals, and is therefore raised
to specific rank.

Howard Peninsula. - Vicinity of Port Clarence,
F. A. Walpole, 1901 (Nos. 1606, 1647). Fifteen miles west
of Nome City, J. B. Lett, 1900 (No. 1574).

Arctic Alaska. - ~~F. M. Stoney~~, Valley of Kowak
River, F. M. Stoney, June 18, 1886.

Valley of Alatna River. - About 20 miles above
the mouth of Alatna River, W. C. Mendenhall, July 20, 1901.

Valley of the Yukon. - Rampart, Isaac Jones, 1901
(No. 45), C. C. Ferguson, 1900 (No. 33).

Upper Yukon. - Forty Mile Creek, Finston, 1873
(No. 154). Banks of the Yukon above Stewart River,
J. B. Tarleton, 1899 (No. 160 b). Klondike River, M. W.
Farman, ~~1899~~ 1899 (No. 1161). Klondike below Bonanza,
R. S. Williams, July 23, 1899.

6

Polygonum amphibium L.

Polygonum amphibium L.

^{Perennial} Stems simple or with branches usually arising from the rooting nodes; leaves coriaceous, glabrous when mature ^{acute or acutish} ^{rather} lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate or oblong; racemes short; calyx rose-colored 2.5 to 3 mm. long. Upper Yukon and ranging from British Columbia to Quebec and southward to southern California, Colorado, Minnesota and New Jersey. It was originally described from widely distributed in Europe and Asia and reported from Northern Africa and Cape of Good Hope.

Upper Yukon. — Ft. Reliance, G. B. Sarsleton, 1879 (No. 136). Redoubt, Ft. Laramie, 1879 (No. 1096).

Islands of Bering Sea. - Hall Island, Conville & Kearney (No. 2023).

inward Peninsula. - Port Clarence, Conville & Kearney (No. 1945); F. A. Walpole, 1901 (Nos. 1481, 1539, 1623, 1795, 1867, 1997). Five miles north of Nome City, E. B. Flett, 1900 (No. 1571). West side of Golofnin Bay, A. J. Collins, July 1, 1900.

Cape Vancouver. - J. M. Macoun, Aug. 9, 1891.

Arctic Alaska. - Valley of Kuvuk River, E. M. Stoney, July 1, 1885, Baird Group of Mountains, E. M. Stoney, Aug. 2, 1885.

Fort Koyukuk River to Fort Hamlin. - Old Mine Creek, W. C. Mendenhall, July 3, 1901.

Upper Yukon. - "The Dome" Klondike Indian Divide, J. B. Tarkenton, 1899 (No. 1756).

9

Polygonum fugax Small.

Polygonum fugax Small, Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard., 2: 167,
1901

Perennial, stems erect, to 40 cm. high; leaves closely resembling *P. plumosum* but more ~~attenuate~~ gradually narrowed at the base, lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate; flowers falling away early. Upper Yukon, perhaps the only collection.

Upper Yukon - Below Sixty Mile Creek, J. B. Bartlett,
1899 (No. 515a).

The whole plant very closely resembles *P. plumosum* and should perhaps be united with that species. It was described from specimens growing in mass and perhaps that may account for its slender habit. A specimen intermediate between it and *P. plumosum* ~~was~~ was collected near Simpson Pass, between Cook Inlet and Rampart City on the Yukon.

18
Papaveraceae B. Juss

Key to the Genera.

Flowers solitary, regular; pod globose, obovoid or oblong.

Papaver.

Flowers racemose, irregular; pod linear or oblong.

Capsinoides.

Papaver L.

Annual or perennial herbs with milky juice; flowers commonly large, long peduncled, usually nodding in the bud; sepals conspicuous, petals 4-6; ^{stamens numerous} stigmas united, forming a radiating disc; capsule dehiscent just below the persistent stigmatic disc. About 25 species mostly of the Old World, a few natives of western North America.

Papaver nudicaule L.

Papaver nudicaule L. Sp. Pl. 1: 507. 1753.

Papaver radicatum Rottb.; DC. ~~Fl.~~ Agg. 2: 70. 1821.

Papaver nudicaule arcticum Celkan, Mongg. Pop. 16. 1839.

Papaver macraei Greene, Pitt. 8: 247. 1897.

Hirsute perennial 7 to 40, or in fruit, sometimes 50, cm. high; leaves hairy or rarely somewhat glabrate, mostly ovate in outline, pinnate-lobed, the lobes entire or cleft, acute or acutish, rarely obtuse. ^{stems and leaves greenish}

in dried specimens; capsule obovoid to clavate-
 oblong, hispid. Throughout Alaska except the
 southeastern portion, and Arctic America generally
 to Labrador and ^{Greenland, and} reported to range southward in the
 Rocky Mountains to Colorado. Originally described
 from Siberia and occurs in Spitzbergen, Northern
 Russia, Scandinavia and Iceland. The material
 on which P. radicans was based probably came
 from Norway. P. macraei was described from St.
 Paul Island.

None of the Siberian specimens seen can
 be distinguished from the Norwegian plant and
P. radicans is therefore reduced to synonymy. P. macraei
iii appears to be merely a form with narrow
 capsule, a character equally variable in both
 Alaskan and European material.

Arctic Alaska. — Point Barrow, Murchison, 1883,
Sheldon Jackson, 1892. Cape Smyth, J. T. White,
Aug. 5, 1894. Cape Sabine, J. T. White, Aug. 12, 1894.
~~Cape Lisianski~~, Baird Group of Mountains, E. M. Stoney,
Aug. 2, 1885.

Keward Peninsula. — Port Clarence, T. H. Bean,
Sept. 9, 1880, J. T. White, July 3, 1894, Canille & Kearney
(No. 1895), F. A. Walpole, 1901 (Nos. ¹⁴⁴⁶ 1490, 1500, 1834, 1975).
Mountain miles west of Nome City, J. B. Flett, 1900 (No. 1564).
Five miles north of Nome City, J. B. Flett, 1900 (No. 1564a).
Golofnin Bay, A. J. Collier, July 1, 1900.

Islands of Bering Sea. — Hall Island, Canille &
Kearney (No. 2041).

Pacific Islands. — St Paul Island, J. M. Maclean, ^{July 6} July 23,
1897, Wm. Palmer, 1890 (No. 70), ^{C. H.} July 30, Merriam.
July 30, 1891, C. H. Townsend, Aug. 1873, Canille & Kearney
(No. 1806), B. W. Eversmann, 1892 (No. 53). St. George Island,
B. W. Eversmann, 1892 (No. 99).

Alutian Chain. — Unalaska, Harrington, 1871-72,
E. M. Turner, 1878 (1234). Unga Island, Saunders, July 12 & 14,
1899. Pofef Island, Kinkaid, July 8 & 19, 1899.

Alaska Peninsula. — Stipovak Bay, Palache, July 8 & 19,
1899.

Bergman, Kayukuk River to the Yukon River. — Along Old Man
Creek, W. C. Mendenhall, July 9, 1901. Melogi River, A. J. Collier,
1902 (No. 141).

Between Cook Inlet and Rampart City, — South
side of Simpson Pass, Brooks & Parinde July 12, 1902,
Coppar River Region, — Wm. L. Peto, 1902 (No. 109).

Upper Yukon, — Rat River, R. Kennicott, 1861,
Forty Mile Creek, Fairbank, 1873 (No. 129). (Near Selwyn
River, J. B. Tarkenton, 1899 (No. 149c). Twenty Miles
below Dawson, W. H. Cragood, Aug. 4, 1899.

Papaver nudicaule multiceps Wright n. var.

Perennial, low, the numerous leafy shoots 2 to 5
cm. high forming a dense mat; leaves nearly glabrous,
3 to 5-lobed, the lobes oblanceolate, obtuse, very rarely
acutish, entire; scape 3 to 7 cm. high, hairy; petals
yellow, 1 to 2 cm. long; capsule hairy, obovoid. Seward
and Peninsula.

Type specimen in the United States National Herbarium,
collected July 18, 1901, on gravelly tundra near
Mission Creek, Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska, by
F. A. Walspole No. 1473.

P. nudicaule multiceps differs from the species in
its more caespitose habit, in its less divided, more
glabrous leaves and in the lobes of the latter being
obtuse rather than acute or acutish.

Seward Peninsula. — Vicinity of Port Clarence,
F. A. Walspole, 1901 (Nos. 1432, 1470, 1478). Five miles north
of Nome City, J. B. Flett, 1900 (No. 1565).

Capnoides Adams.

Annual or perennial herbs with watery juice; flowers cæmose; sepals small and scale-like, petals 4, erect and connivent, the outer one spurred; stamens 6; style persistent, and 2-valved. A genus of about 110 species widely distributed in the Northern hemisphere and ^{scarcely} in the South Africa in the southern hemisphere.

Key to the Species.

Perennial, simple-stemmed from a tuber; leaves terminately divided or parted and the divisions again lobed.

C. pauciflorum.

Annual or biennial, mostly branched, root neither very much thickened nor tuberous; leaves usually finely dissected.

Stems strict, flowers purple or rose-colored with yellow tips.

C. supererectum.

Stems branched from the base; flowers yellow.

C. aureum.

Capnoides pauciflora ^{Steph.} ~~Willd.~~ ^{Kuntze.} ~~Willd.~~

Fumaria pauciflora Steph.; Willd. *Sp. Pl.* ³²: 861, 1801.

Conchalis pauciflora Pers. *Syn.* ²: 269, 1807.

Capnoides pauciflorum Kuntze, *Rev. Gen.* ¹: 14, 1891.

G. lobranis

Stems 8 to 20 cm. high; tubers oblong, single or double, when double sometimes giving rise to ^{or rarely, stems} two stems; leaves with slender petioles, ~~the truncate~~ lobes obovate or spatulate with ~~a minutely apiculate~~ ⁵; raceme 2 to 5 flowered, corolla about 17 mm. long, purple, spur 8 to 10 mm. long. Northern Alaska from Kakhum Inlet to the Maryukuk River and Fort St. Michaels and on the Islands of Bering Sea. It ^{also} occurs ~~in~~ ^{the} Siberia from Kamchatka to the Altai Mountains, the type locality.

Arctic Alaska. — ^{near Wabham Inlet} Camp Retreat, G. M. Stoney,
June 28, 1886.

Kayakuk River to Fort Hamlin. — Old Man Creek,
W. C. Mendenhall, July 6, 1891.

Siward Peninsula. — Vicinity of Port Clarence,
F. A. Walpole, 1901 (Nos. 1457, 1467), Coville & Kearney,
(No. 1966). Near Golofinin Bay, A. J. Collins July 3, 1905.

Portau Sound. — Ft. St. Michaels, H. M. Bannister,
1865-66.

Islands of Bering Sea. — Hall Island,
Coville & Kearney (No. 2033).

Pribilof Islands. — St. Paul Island, Wm. Palmer,
1890 (No. 178), Lane & Prentiss, 1895 (No. 12), J. M.
Macoun, July, 1891, Coville & Kearney (No. 1810).

Capnaides surpurpureus (L.) Boreck.

Fumaria surpurpureus L. sp. Pl. 2: 700. 1758.

Capnaides surpurpureus Boreck, Reimer Arch. 1: 44. 1777.

Corydalis surpurpureus Pers. Syn. 2: 269. 1807.

Corydalis glauca Pursh Fl. 2: 463. 1814.
or sometimes with 60 mm.

Stems 20 to 40 ~~cm.~~ tall; racemes short, flowers 10 to 12 mm. long, spur short, about 2 mm. long; pods slender, 1.5 mm. broad, 20 to 40 mm. long, conspicuously contracted between the seeds, the latter finely rugulose transverse. In the interior of Alaska from the Kayukuk River to the upper Yukon, thence south to Texas and east to Nova Scotia. Originally described from "Canada" and "Virginia".

Kayukuk River to the Yukon. - Dall River trail 3 miles above Dall City, W. C. Mendenhall, June 29, 1901. Guide Large & Kayukuk Rivers, Schrader, 1899. Rampart, Isaac Jones, 1901 (No. 67).

Upper Yukon. - Eagle to Valdez trail, H. J. Collins, 1902 (No. 72). Bonanza Creek, J. B. Tarleton, 1899 (No. 178 b.).

Coppey River Region. - Hill south of Mitchell Creek, W. L. Peto, 1902 (No. 121).

Capsnaides aureum (Willd.) Kuntze.

Conyialis aurea Willd. Enum. Hort. Berol. 2340, 1809.

Capsnaides aureum Kuntze, Rev. Lin. 1: 14, 1891.

Commonly low and spreading, 15 to 30 cm. tall; racemes many flowered; the flowers 12 to 15 mm. long, the spur 5 mm. long; pods spreading or pendulous, linear oblong, 2 to 4 mm. broad, 10 to 20 mm. long, slightly contracted between the seeds, the latter very obscurely reticulated. In the upper Yukon and Copper River region and reported to range eastward to Nova Scotia, south to Wisconsin and Pennsylvania.

Upper Yukon.—Eagle to Valdes Trail, A. J. Collier, 1902 (No. 73). Fifty Mile River, A. L. Bolton, Aug. 4, 1899. Ft. Reliance M. W. Sarman, 1899 (No. 1023). Bonanza Creek, J. B. Tarleton, 1899 (No. 49b). Foot of Lake Labarge, J. B. Tarleton, 1899 (No. 49a).

Copper River region.—Copper Center, W. L. Peto, 1902 (No. 14).

Portulacaceae Rutchimb.

Key to the Genera.

Petals ^{small,} little exceeding the ~~calyx~~ ^{sepals}, united into
a short tube at the base. Montia

Petals large, 2 to 4 times as long as the sepals,
distinct or nearly so. Claytonia

Montia L.

Small herbs with opposite ovate or
spatulate leaves; Stamens 3 rarely 5; seeds
minutely tuberculate. # Two or three species
in the colder parts of the world.

Montia fontana L. 87

Montia fontana L. Sp. Pl. 1: 84. 1753.

Commonly diffuse ~~and tufted~~, branching;
stems 2 to 20 cm. long; flowers white; ~~to~~ seeds
shining, the tubercles more or less flattened.
Springy places and wet sandy or gravelly soil
along brooks from upward Peninsula to the
southern boundary and in the Pribilof and
Aleutian Islands. It extends eastward to Lab-
rador and south to California Quebec and Maine.
It occurs in Europe where it was originally described.

Pacific Islands.— St. Paul Island, Caville
and Kearney (No. 1531), Tane & Printiss, 1875 (Nos.
35, 91). St. George Island, J. M. Macann July 31, 1891,
C. H. Merriam Aug. 5, 1891.

Seward Peninsula.— Sixteen miles west
of Nome City, J. B. Flett, 1900 (No. 1562).

Alutian Chain.— Unalaska, J. B. Flett, 1900
(No. 1579), Nagai Island, M. W. Harrington 1871-72.
Papaof Islands, Shumagin Islands, Kirkaid July 8th 1899,
1899.

Alaska Peninsula.— Kukak Bay, Caville &
Kearney (No. 1689). Juneau, Caville & Kearney (No. 571).
Southeastern Alaska.— Sitka, Caville & Kearney.

(Nos. 919, 819), ~~the~~ Tilting, 1867 (No. 386). Wrangel, Caville
& Kearney (No. 395), W. H. Evans, 1877 (No. 60).
Chok Bay, M. W. Looman, 1875 (No. 96).

Gouelin makes 2 sps. of *fontana*
circularis the smooth one (*circularis* seems to
minor the mucicate one. be the northern
form.

Foot note,

There seems to be no good reason for ^{placing} ~~removing~~
the fibrous-rooted species in *Mantia* for they have
the flower structure of *Claytonia* and if that ^{form} ~~species~~
is to contain both tuberosus rooted species and
those with a thick, fleshy caudex, it is not
illogical to place the fibrous rooted species
there also so long as they have the same
flower structure, which is certainly of greater
taxonomic value than the root system.

(see Engler & Prantl)
for their treatment.
Perhaps also make sure
the petals are not more
united in these forms
than in *C. virginica*.

Claytonia L.

Succulent herbs with petioled basal leaves
and fleshy, ^{stamens 5 in any species; seeds smooth or nearly so,} tuberos or fibrous roots. About
25 species, natives of North America and
northeast Asia, One species reported from
Australia and New Zealand.

Key to the Species.

Stems from a fleshy root or deep-seated corm.

Stems from a corm; cauline leaves
lanceolate, attenuate at each end,

C. septentrionalis.

Stems from a fleshy root; cauline leaves
lanceolate, ovate-lanceolate or obovate,
broad at the base.

Root fusiform; cauline leaves without
scarious margins, basal ones
obtusate at the apex. C. arctica.

Root thick, 1 to 2 cm; cauline leaves
with scarious margins, basal
ones acute at the apex.

Basal leaves oblong-lanceolate
to lanceolate, rarely obovate.

C. acutiflora.

Basal leaves linear-lanceolate.

C. tuberosa.

Stems from fibrous roots.

Cauline leaves alternate, or when opposite,
few to several pairs, the lower ones sometimes
petioled.

Cauline leaves alternate ^{upper ones} sometimes
much reduced and bract-like, ob-
ovate to oblong or ovate.

C. parvifolia.

Cauline leaves opposite, not reduced,
obovate-lanceolate.

C. chamissoi.

Cauline leaves a single sessile pair below
the branching of the inflorescence.

Inflorescence conspicuously bracted,
the bracts occasionally large and
foliaceous.

C. dichirica.

Inflorescence bractless or very
nearly so.

Basal leaves obovate-spat-
ulate to oval or nearly
rotund, 5 to 15 mm. broad,

C. parmutosa.

Basal leaves orbicular-
subcordate to rhombic-
ovate, 15 to 45 mm. broad.

C. asarifolia.

Claytonia septentrionalis Wright, sp. nov.

Slender herb 8-15 cm. high, from a
deep-seated ^{basal} caudex; ~~radical~~ leaves narrowly

^{Basal leaves seen only on one rather inferior individual} of the specimens at hand only ^{rather inferior} one, ^{basal} individual has ~~radical~~ leaves present.

linear, apparently shorter than the stems, cauline leaves 2.5-6 mm. broad, 2-5 cm. long, lanceolate, attenuate at each end, sessile, obtuse or acutish at the apex, their margins slightly scarious; racemes few to several flowered; flowers ~~rose color~~, ^{more or less fading to} ^{in some times slightly rose-colored at the base} whitish, ~~nearly~~ ^{in some times} nearly ~~no~~ in dried specimens at least the lower pedicels subtended by a scarious margined, ~~bract~~ slightly rose colored bract, sepals 5 or 6 mm. long, broadly ovate to rhombic-ovate, obtuse or acute, petals two to three times the length of the sepals, obovate, emarginate at the apex or entire, sometimes with an orange spot near the base.

Type specimen in the United States
National Herbarium, collected ^{August 20,} by ^{Mr. F. A.} ~~Walpole~~ ¹⁹⁰¹ at foot of hills northwest of Teller
River deer station, ~~Barrow~~ ^{Barrow}, Alaska, Aug. 20

by F. A. Walpole (No. 1872).

C. septentrionalis differs from C. virginica in its narrower basal ~~leaves~~ and shorter cauline leaves and in its commonly fewer flowered racemes; from C. lanceolata in its ~~short~~ cauline leaves ^{which are being} which are narrower and more attenuate at the base, and in its larger flowers. It is perhaps the plant referred to by Ledebour in the Flora Rossica as C. virginica media "Dec." but I have seen no specimens from the Siberian localities and the name media as first used in the Prodrum¹ undoubtedly refers to

¹ DC. Prodr. 3: 361, 1828.

a form of C. virginica as no reference is made to any other locality than the known range for that species and no characters are given which would distinguish ^{the variety} it from the latter plant of the eastern United States.

It has ^{known} ~~reported~~ ^{only} been collected at ^{only} in the vicinity of Port Clarence and on Hall Island. Probably also on St. Lawrence Island, where the worms are used for food.
Edward Pinnusula. - Peller Kinder Station,
F. A. Walpole, No 1901 (Nos. 1872, 1872).
Hall Island. - Brewer & Coe, 1879 (No. 437).

£ *Claytonia arctica* Adams.
Claytonia arctica Adams, Mem. Soc. Nat.
Mosc. 5: 94, 1817.

A specimen collected by Dall in 1873
but the locality not given more definitely
than "Alaska" may belong here.

The specimen ~~It~~ has a fusiform root, is about 4 cm.
high, basal leaves spatulate-obovate
about 7 mm. broad, 15 mm. long, not in-
cluding the petiole, cauline ^{sessile} opposite, oval
to obovate 5 mm. broad, 5 mm. long
apparently only one pair. flowers few, white
in dried specimens, ^{petals distinct but bracts} sepals about 5 mm.
long, obtuse, petals twice as long, obovate,
entire, or entire

following
See specimens at Harvard,

Alaska, Harrington } cited by Robinson
Kyska M. Baker } in *Engl. Fl.*

Adams, Mnn. Soc. Nat. Hist. 5: 94, 1877.

Claytonia arctica.

C. foliis enerviis carnosis, radicalibus subspatulatis, caulinis ovatis, racemo secundo, petalis integris.

Descriptio.

Tota planta glaberrima succulenta, rhizomate perenni perpendiculari fusiformi inferne in ramulos aliquot subdiviso, superne rudimentis foliorum emarcescentium vestito, nigro fusco.

Folia crassa carnea enervia, radicalia plura plerumque obovato-subspatulata basi in petiolum longum attenuata obtusa, interdum utrinque magis attenuata pere lanceolata et acutiora glaberrima cum petiolis uncialia. Folia caulina duo ut plurimum in medietate caulis inserta opposita omnino ovata v. ovato-lanceolata sessilia basi cohaerentia radicalibus minoribus, ut ceterum substantia simillima.

Caulles viginti et ultra ex una radice,
medii magis erecti, laterales adscendentes
aut omnino prostrati, palmares simpli-
cissimi teretes, terminati.

Racemo 5-8 floro secundo ante anthesin
mutante demum erecto; pedunculis
filiformibus ebracteatis, inferioribus
longioribus semipollicaribus.

Calyx 2-phyllus congenerum; foliolis latis
ellipticis obtusis tubo corollae paullo
longioribus saepe triplo v. qua-
druplo brevioribus.

Corolla ampla pallide flava, fauce aur-
antiaca; petalis obovatis integris
submarginatis basi ungue brevissimo
cohaerentibus.

Stamina unguibus petalorum inserta longi-
tudine calycis. Filamenta basi dilatata.
Antherae oblongae incumbentes flavae.

Sermen rotundato-ovatum. Stylus filiformis
staminibus paullo longior. Stigma pro-
funde tripartitum.

Capsulam maturam non vidi.

Locus. Crescit in littore glareoso Oceani
arctici, prope ostium Linae. Florit Julio.

Observ. Differt a Cl. Sibirica, cui affinis:
foliis obtusis multo minoribus emarginatis,
caulinis subconnatis; racemis sim-
plicibus sphaerocatis, petalis integris
nec bifidis, tandem colore florum
constantur pallide flavo fauce sat-
uratione, nullatenus vero rubro.

C. arctica Adams of Robinsons probably

"Alaska" but locality not given, Dall
1873.

Claytonia acutifolia Pall.

Claytonia acutifolia Pall.; Willd. in Rostk. & Schmidt.
Syst. ^{an} 5: 436, 1819.

~~Stems about equalling the basal leaves~~
Sepals are perhaps more frequently obtuse
than in the following but certainly very little
difference in the flowers. Referred by Robinson
to the same species but the leaves certainly
strikingly different if constant. This I take to
be the broad leaved form.

See his specimens.

Plumer Bay, Rattrach } cited by Robinson in
Arakamtschetshene Island } Syn. Fl. under
Wright } *C. tuberosa*

Type locality "In Sibiriâ orientali."

C. acutifolia

Hall Island. — J. M. Macoun Aug 11, 1891,
Canille & Kearney (No. 2036).

Claytonia tuberosa Pall.

Claytonia tuberosa Pall.; Willd. in Ramm. & Schult. Syst. 5:1
496. 1819.

The narrow leaved form.

Type locality "in hypnitis Kamtschatkae et
sibiriae orientalis."

C. tuberosa

Seward Peninsula. - Teller Reindeer Station,
F. A. Walpole, 1901 (No. 1498), J. T. White July 3, 1894.

C. parvifolia

Southeastern Alaska. - Juneau, Grace E. Coley
July 25, 1891. Sitka, B. W. Evermann, 1892 (No. 265).
Shoat Bay, M. W. Gorman, 1893 (No. 140)

Claytonia parvifolia Moc.

Claytonia parvifolia Moc.; DC. Prodr. 3:361, 1828.

Stems 10 to 30 cm. high, slender, ascending or some nearly filiform, ~~not~~ and pro-cumbent; basal leaves petiolated, mostly ovate or rhombic-ovate, the blade 1 to 2.5 cm. long; flowers rose color, the pedicels usually subtended by a bract, sepals 2 to 3 mm. long, petals 3 to 4 times as long. Southeastern Alaska thence southward to the Rocky Mountains of Montana and east south ~~to~~ in the Sierra Nevada and ~~East~~ ^{ranges} ~~Range~~ ^{to} central California. Originally described from western North America ^{the vicinity of} ~~near~~ Moakka Ranch.

Claytonia chamissai Ledeb.

Claytonia chamissai Ledeb.; Sprung, Syst. 1: 789, 1825.

Stems 6 to 15 cm. high, ascending or procumbent, bearing filiform runners at the nodes, the runners terminating in bulblets or winter buds; leaves 1.5 to 4 cm. long, 5 to 12 mm. broad; flowers few, pale rose color, sepals about 2 mm. long, petals about 7 mm. In wet places sandy soil in the Aleutian Islands, the type locality, from Akun Island eastward to Kodiak and in the mountains of British Columbia thence eastward to San Bernardino in California, Arizona and southern Colorado and eastward to Minnesota.

C. chamissoi

Kodiak. — W. H. Evans, 1877 (No. 336)

Alutian Chan, — Akun Island, C. H. Townsend
Aug. 31, 1893. Popof Island, Shumagin Islands,
Saunders. July 7 to 18, 1899, Kin Kaid July 8 to 19,
1899.

Claytonia sibirica L.
Claytonia sibirica L. Sp. Pl. 1: 204, 1753.

Stems 10 to 33 cm. high, basal leaves oblong to rhombic ovate, the blade 15 to 50 mm. long 6 to 25 mm. broad, cauline broadly ovate ~~to~~ or sometimes rhombic ovate, 10 to 30 mm. broad, 15 to 55 mm. long; sepals about 3 mm. long, petals about 1/3 times as long. Borders of woods, thickets, waysides and along streams preferring moist, fertile soil, throughout the Alutian chain and from ~~the~~ Alaska Peninsula to the southern boundary, thence southward to central California. Although originally described from "Siberia" it is not known to occur except on Bering Island and perhaps the adjacent mainland.

Claytonia sibirica L.

Alutian Chain. - Attu Island, W. V. C.

Jacobs, June, 1894. Adak Island, C. H. Townsend
July 1, 1898. Atka Island, L. M. Turner, 1889 (No.
1221). Unalaska, B. W. Evermann, 1892 (Nos 427
17), J. B. Lett, 1900 (No. 1794), Canville & Kearney
(No. 1711), C. H. Townsend June 29, 1893, M. W.
Harrington 1871-72, C. H. Merriam July 26, 1891,
Akun Island, C. H. Townsend Aug. 31, 1893. Unga
Island, Shumagin Islands, Saunders July 12th 1899.

Alaska Peninsula. - Krenovien Bay, C. H.
Townsend July, 1890

Kodiak Island. - Kellogg, 1867 (No. 1).
Karluk River, T. H. Bean 1889

Prince William Sound. - Area, Canville
& Kearney (No. 1177).

Lakutat Bay. - Base of Mt. Lebenkoff, Tanston,
1892 (No. 42).

Southeastern Alaska. - Juneau, Canville & Kearney
(Nos. 2499). Port Chester, C. H. Townsend July, 1887,
Atka, Bidchoff 1865-66, B. W. Evermann, 1892 (No. 187)
Canville & Kearney (No. 2499).
Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Ill.

C. alberta 2.

W. H. Evans, 1877 (No. 22), New Metlakatla, Annette
Island, Cassile & Kearney (No. 360), Port Bay, M. W.
Looman, 1875 (Nos. 203⁴/₅, 220)

C. sarmentosa

Arctic Alaska. - Valley of Alutna River
above Beaver City, W. C. Mindenhall July 26, 1901.
Baird Mountains, E. O. Stoney Aug. 2, 1885.

eward Peninsula. - ~~Banks south of~~
~~Imuruk River~~, Vicinity of Port Clarence, F. A.
Walpole, 1901 (Nos. 1596, 1691), Camille & Kearney
(No. 1948). Eighteen miles west of Nome City,
J. B. Flett, 1900 (No. 1563). On Krusgamapa
River, A. J. Collins 1900.

Hall Island. - J. M. Macoun Aug. 11, 1891,
Camille & Kearney (No. 2021).

St. Lawrence Island. - Northeast Cape,
Camille & Kearney (No. 1983)

St. Matthew Island. - Camille & Kearney
(No. 2126)

Prinsep Islands. - St. George Island, B. W.
Evermann, 1892 (No. 94), Lane & Prentiss, 1875
(No. 54), C. H. Townsend Aug. 1893. St. Paul Island,
Wm Palmer, 1891 (No. 179), C. H. Merriam Aug. 7, 1891,
B. W. Evermann, 1892 (No. 80), Lane & Prentiss, 1875
(No. 10), Camille & Kearney (No. 1803)

Alutian Chain. - Shumagin Islands, M. W. Harrington
1871-72. Papez Island, Shumagin Islands, Kri Kaid July 8 to 19, 1879.
Alaska Peninsula. - Stipavak Bay, C. Palache
July 17 to 19, 1879.

Claytonia asarifolia Bong.
Claytonia asarifolia Bong. Mém. Acad. Petersb.
II. Math. & Nat. 2: 137, 1831.

Stems 15 to 40 cm. high, commonly ascending; cauline leaves broadly ovate to nearly orbicular, 10 to 40 mm. broad, 20 to 45 mm. long; flowers few to several, sepals about 3 mm. long, petals 10 to 13 mm. long. Originally described from Sitka and ranges from the Rocky Mountains of British America southward to Idaho & Montana and in the Cascade Mountains. A reduced form has been reported from the Sierra Nevada Mts. in California.

Although Bongard described this plant from Alaska Sitka it does not appear to have since been collected in Alaska.

Urticaceae Reichenb.

Urtica L.

Herbs with stinging hairs and dentate or serrate leaves; inflorescence axillary, paniculate in Alaskan species, flowers small and numerous; achene flattened, enclosed by the persistent calyx. About 30 species widely distributed in the temperate regions of both the eastern and western hemispheres.

Key to the Species.

Leaves cordate-ovate,

U. lyallii,

Leaves lanceolate or ovate-lanceolate,
usually rounded at the base.

U. gracilis.

Urtica lyallii Wats.

Urtica lyallii Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 10: 348, 1875.

Plant 2 m. or less high; leaves coarsely serrate, the teeth sometimes rather inconspicuously serrulate, lower leaves 6 to 15 cm. long, 5 to 10 cm. broad, thin petioles 2 to 9

cm. long, upper leaves smaller, the younger ones densely hispid beneath, the older nearly glabrous. Grassy slopes and about dwellings, ^{apparently introduced, though at Kuchak Bay growing some distance from} Kuchak Bay to the southern boundary of the Cascade Mountains and thence southward to Marin County, California. It was originally described from the last two localities.

Alaska Peninsula. - Kuchak Bay, Caville & Kearney (No. 1691)

Southeastern Alaska. - Juneau, Caville & Kearney, (Nos. 588, 2472). Wauangell, W. H. Evans, 1897 (No. 91), Faggy Bay, Purser & Coe, 1899 (No. 591).

Urtica gracilis Ait.

Urtica gracilis Ait. Hort. Kew. 3: 341. 1759.

Stem usually slender about as tall as the preceding; leaves 6 to 10 cm. long, 2 to 3 cm. broad, ^{hair mostly on the nerves, petioles about 2 cm. long,} teeth rarely serrulate, ^{upper Yukon} south to east to Nova Scotia, south to British Columbia, Kansas, Louisiana and North Carolina. Originally described from Hudson Bay.

Dawson. -

Upper Yukon Valley. - Dawson, Williams 1899.

[I have not seen this specimen - description drawn mainly from specimen collected by Churchill, Hudson Bay.]