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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.

1.  
Boraginaceae Lindl. Borage Family.  
Key to the Genera.

Nutlets armed.

Erect plants; flowers inconspicuous; dorsal surface of nutlets bordered with a row of glochidiate prickles, the sides of the nutlets papillose or tuberculate.  
Lappula.

Tufted or matted plants forming cushion-like masses; flowers conspicuous; dorsal surface of the nutlets with a toothed border, the margins and apex of the teeth slightly bristly, the sides of the nutlets smooth.  
Ceritrichium.

Nutlets unarmed.

Nutlets attached by their bases, the scar of attachment transverse.  
Myosotis

Nutlets attached laterally, the scar of attachment longitudinal.

Annual; leaves linear or narrowly oblong; flowers white, small and inconspicuous.  
Allocarya

Perennial, leaves ovate, obovate or lanceolate; flowers usually blue.

Maritime, slightly succulent and usually glabrous; tubercles in dried specimens smooth and shining, fleshy in fresh material. Pneumaria.

Not maritime and not at all succulent, more or less pubescent; tubercles wrinkled and dull when mature, not at all fleshy. Murtensia.

### *Lappula* Moench.

About 40 species distributed in the north temperate regions of both hemispheres with a few species in South Africa and in Australia.

### *Lappula redowskii* (Hornem.) Greene.

*Myosotis redowskii* Hornem. Hort. Hafn. 1114. 1813.

*Cechin asperum redowskii* Lehm. Asperif. 127. 1818.

*Cechin asperum redowskii occidentalis* Wats. Bot.

King Exp. 246. 23. 15. 39. 10. 1871.

*Lappula redowskii* Greene, Pitt. 2: 182. 1891.

*Lappula occidentalis* Greene, Pitt. 4: 91.

A rough-hairy annual, either strict or branched from the base; leaves sessile, the basal and lower cauline oblanceolate, attenuate at the base, the upper cauline linear or linear-lanceolate; flowers blue or white, the corolla little exceeding the calyx; fruit with the entire surface tuberculate. It has been collected in the valleys of the Lewis and Yukon rivers from Lebarge Island in Yukon Territory to Fort Yukon in Alaska and is reported to extend southward to New Mexico and Texas in the United States where it has an east and west range from the Wakarusa to the Sierra Nevada. Ledebour\* reports the plant to be distributed through the central portion of Siberia, and in the original description it is cited as "Hab. in imper. Arthenico."

\*Ledeb. Fl. Ross. 3: 158, 1847.

Upper Yukon. —

Yukon Territory: Lebarge Island, J. B. Tarleton (No. 274).

White Horse Rapids, J. B. Tarleton (No. 27a).

Fort Belkirk, M. W. Gorman (No. 1030).

Alaska: Fort Yukon, F. L. Schrader June 21, 1899.

After a careful comparison of the Alaskan plant and the specimens cited by Watson<sup>†</sup>

<sup>†</sup>Watson, Bot. King Exp. 287, 1897.

with Asiatic material, I am unable to detect any differences that appear to be constant. The only difference mentioned by Watson, the pointed tubercles in the American, and rounded or blunt ones in the Asiatic plant does not appear to hold as I find the pointed tubercles on Asiatic as well as American specimens.

*Entriehium* Schrad. Dwarf Forget-me-not.

Dwarf, perennial herbs with villous overlapping leaves and intensely sky-blue flowers. About thirty species, of arctic and alpine distribution.

Key to the Species.

Leaves with closely appressed, strigose pubescence; flowers 9 to 13 mm. broad in dried specimens.

*E. splendens*.

Leaves with rather loose villous or hirsute pubescence; flowers 5 to 7 mm. broad in dried specimens.

Leaves oblanceolate, acute; flower cluster usually raised on a distinct, sparingly leafy stalk, commonly 2 to 5 or sometimes even 12 cm. high.

*E. arcticoides*.

5.

Leaves obovate to ovate, tapering to a broad  
petiole, obtuse or broadly acute; flower  
cluster sessile among the terminal leaves  
of the stems. E. chamissonis.

Ceritrichium aretioides (Cham.) DC.

Myosotis aretioides Cham. Linnaea 4: 448, 1829.

Ceritrichium aretioides DC. Prodr. 10: 125, 1846.

Ceritrichium nanum aretioides Rader, Bot. Bot. Petrop.  
1: 595, 1871-72.

Amphalodes nana aretioides Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., 20:  
263, 1885.

A beautiful plant growing on sandy soil  
near the shore from Cape ~~Port~~ St. Lawrence Island  
and Port Clarence to Cape Lisburne in Alaska,  
and on Herald Island ~~and~~ Kayote ~~islands~~, St. Lawrence  
Bay, <sup>Kayne Island</sup> and Kamchatka in Siberia. The original dis-  
cription was based on specimens from St. Law-  
rence Island and St. Lawrence Bay.

<sup>Barro Colorado</sup>  
Port Clarence, Coville and Kearney (No. 1870), F.A.  
Walpole (Nos. 460, 532, 984), Cape Riley, James White  
<sup>Cape</sup> July 5, 1894, Rindur Station, James White July 3,  
1894.

Eritrichium chamissonis DC.Eritrichium chamissonis DC. Prodr. 10: 125. 1846.Eritrichium nanum chamissonis Under, Act. Hort.  
Petrop. 1: 535. 1871-72.Amphalodes nana chamissonis Gray, Proc. Am.  
Acad. 20: 263. 1885.

Common on St. Paul Island, and collected  
also at Port Müller, Alaska Peninsula. It was  
originally described from specimens collected  
at St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia, and Kamchatka,  
~~Pribilof Islands.~~  
St. Paul Island, J. M. Macoun, Aug. 3, 1871, Tule and  
Pentiss, <sup>1870</sup> (No. 68), (Nos. 70, 68), Wm. Palmer, 1870 (No. 139),  
Merriam Aug. 7, 1871, Knemischkeff # (as date),  
~~Alaska Peninsula~~  
Port Müller, C. H. Townsend, July, 1890.

*Centrichum splendens* Kearney, ~~sp. nov.~~  
*Centrichum splendens* Kearney; Wright, Bull. Torr. Club June 1902, 410, 2  
 A strigose-hairy herb, the caudex much branched

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 BOTANICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

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Bull Torr Club June 1902

erous short, sterile,  
 or elongated flow-  
 ight of from 4 to  
 broadly oblanceo-  
 mm. broad, taper-  
 the upper leaves  
 7-linear, sessile,  
 the upper surface more hairy than the lower;  
 racemes few flowered, the lower peduncles  
 elongated at least in fruit; calyx lobes  
 oblong, obtuse or broadly acute, corolla large,  
 the limb bright blue, its lobes broadly  
 obovate, the tube short, about equalling  
 the calyx; teeth of the dorsal border of the  
 nutlet about two thirds as long as the  
 nutlet and with bristly points on  
 their margins and apex, the bristles at  
 the apex often showing a tendency to  
 become glochidiate, the dorsal surface  
 of the nutlet slightly tuberculate.

*Eritrichium splendens* Kearney, ~~sp. nov.~~  
*Eritrichium splendens* Kearney; Wight, Bull. Torr. Club 1902, 410, 2

A strigose-hairy herb, the caudex much branched and forming a mat of numerous short, sterile, leafy shoots and of fewer elongated flowering ones attaining a height of from 4 to 13 cm.; lower leaves narrowly oblanceolate, 1.5 to 2 cm. long, 2 to 3 mm. broad, tapering to a slender petiole, the upper leaves sometimes linear or oblong-linear, sessile, the upper surface less hairy than the lower; racemes few flowered, the lower peduncles elongated at least in fruit; calyx lobes oblong, obtuse or broadly acute, corolla large, the limb bright blue, its lobes broadly obovate, the tube short, about equalling the calyx; teeth of the dorsal border of the nutlet about two thirds as long as the nutlet and with bristly points on their margins and apex, the bristles at the apex often showing a tendency to become glochidiate, the dorsal surface of the nutlet slightly tuberculate.

Collected in the Baird ~~group~~ mts, and on Old  
Man Creek, a tributary of the Kayakuk River.

Arctic Alaska. — Baird Mts., G. M.  
Stoney, Aug. 2, 1885.

Kayakuk River to Fort Hamlin, —  
Old Man Creek, W. C. Mendenhall, July 9,  
1901.

Allocarya Greene

A genus of about 25 species distributed in western North America and in Chile.

Allocarya plebeia (Cham.) Greene

Lithospermum plebeium Cham. Linnaea 4: 446, 1829.

Eritrichium plebeium DC. Prodr. 10: 183, 1846.

Krynitzkia plebeia Gray, Syn. Fl. 2: 423, 1886.

Allocarya plebeia Greene, Pitt. 1: 16, 1887.

A weak and divergently branched herb with the lower leaves sometimes opposite and connate at the base; flowers small, in an elongated leafy raceme. An insignificant plant growing in fertile soil about wharves and dwellings appearing as if introduced.

Even so long ago as when Chamisso visited Alaska he found the plant "frequent about the dwellings of the Russians". The species ranges from Kodiak to the Aleutian Islands, the type specimens having been collected at Alaska.

2) Kodiak Island - Kodiak  
Kodiak, Coville and Kearney (No. 2390), Evans,  
Aleutian Chain,  
Alaska, Coville and Kearney (No. 1706), B. W.  
1) Alaska, 1892 (No. 133), N. W. Hamilton, Doc. 72.

1897 (No. 349).

*Myosotis* L. Forget-me-not.

About 30 species of very wide distribution.

*Myosotis alpestris* Schmidt.

*Myosotis alpestris* Schmidt, Fl. Boem., 3: 26, 1793-94.

*Myosotis sylvatica alpestris* Koch, Syn. Fl. Germ., 505, 1837.

A rough-hairy perennial herb with erect, leafy stems; leaves lanceolate or narrowly oblong; flowers in bractless racemes; calyx cleft nearly to the base, hoary with a grayish pubescence; corollas showy, 6 to 8 mm. in diameter, sky-blue or occasionally white. Of arctic and alpine or subalpine distribution over the greater part of Alaska, and extending through the Rocky Mountains in British America to Wyoming and the Black Hills of South Dakota in the United States. It occurs in <sup>northern and central</sup> ~~Europe~~ <sup>having been</sup> ~~and was~~ originally described from Bohemia and extends also through Siberia to the Ochotsk Sea and the islands of ~~Bering Sea~~ <sup>to</sup> Herald Island in the Arctic Sea.

~~British~~~~British Columbia, Bennett, W. H. Cogood July 20, 1899.~~~~Alaska Between Cook Inlet and the Tanana~~~~River - Capt. E. F. Glenn July 12, 1899.~~(4) ~~Alaska Peninsula, -~~  
Kukak Bay, Kirkland July 2, 1899; Coville and(3) ~~Kodiak Island, -~~  
Kodiak, Is. T. H. Bean July 12, 1890; Evans, 1897 (No. 331),  
F. A. Walpole, 1900 (No. 1171).(3) ~~Cape Vancouver, -~~ J. M. Macoun <sup>Aug. 9,</sup> 1891.(2) ~~Seward Peninsula, -~~ Allside north of Council City, Arthur  
J. Collier, July, 1900.~~Cape Eschschberg, James T. White July 28, 1894.~~~~Port Clarence, F. A. Walpole, 1901 (Nos. 481, 557, 842, 1023,  
1062).~~(1) ~~Arctic Alaska. -~~~~Cape Thompson, Riverine Cutter Corwin 1883,~~~~Baird Mountains, <sup>alt. 3000 ft.</sup> St. Storey Sept. 13, 1885.~~~~Typical M. sylvatica does not appear  
to have been found in America~~

Kadiak, - Caville and Kearney (No. 2392),  
 Kukak Bay, - Caville and Kearney (No. 1543),  
~~Kinkaid Bay, 1898, Kinkaid.~~

# Pneumaria Kill.

A monotypic genus.

Pneumaria maritima (L.) Kill

Palomonaria maritima L. Sp. Pl. 1:136, 1753.

Pneumaria maritima Kill, Veg. Syst. 7:40, 1764.

Martinsia maritima S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl. 2:354,  
 1821, plant with

~~A. decumbent or prostrate stems; leaves~~ <sup>decumbent or prostrate stems; leaves</sup> thick,  
 & ~~Ammodenia~~ <sup>leaves</sup> ~~mostly glabrous herb; leaves~~ <sup>in leafy racemes</sup> thick,  
 ovate, obovate or oblong; flowers, an slender,  
 elongated axillary pedicels. One of the most  
 abundant and characteristic plants of the  
 Alaskan sand strand, growing usually with  
Ammodenia peplivides. The plant ranges in  
 Alaska from Juneau to Point Barrow, through  
 and the Alutian chain and the islands  
 of Bering Sea. It extends southward on  
 the west coast to Puget Sound and on  
 the eastern coast from Hudson's Bay  
 and Greenland to Cape Cod, Massachusetts.  
 It grows on the sandy beaches of England  
 from which place it was originally

described, and on the coasts of continental Europe and Asia.

(3) Yakutat Bay. - Brewer and Coe (No. 807),  
Egg Island # Canille and Kearney (No. 2238),  
 Trelease (No. 4807), Brewer and Coe (No. 493).

<sup>0</sup>  
 (2) Kodiak. - Trelease (No. 4808).  
~~Alaska~~ Pinnawela  
Kukak Bay # Canille and Kearney (No. 1683),  
 Saunders (No. 4809).

(1) Alutian chain.  
Popof Island # Saunders (No. 4810).

*Mertensia* Roth.

Erect plants with rather large, clustered flowers, about 16 species in the north temperate and arctic regions of both hemispheres.

Key to the Species.

Calyx-lobes pilose on the back.

*M. paniculata*.

Calyx-lobes glabrous or nearly so on the back, ciliate on the margins.

Leaves papillose hairy above, usually glabrous beneath.

*M. alaskana*.

Leaves hairy on both surfaces <sup>the hairs never</sup> ~~usually~~ <sup>on the upper surface rarely on the lower</sup> ~~upper surface,~~ <sup>from so on the</sup> ~~lower surface,~~ <sup>upper surface,</sup>

*M. septentrionalis*

*Mertensia paniculata* (Ait.) Don.

*Pulmonaria paniculata* Ait. Hort. Kew. 1: 181, 1789.

*Pulmonaria pilosa* Cham. Linnaea 4: 449, 1829.

*Mertensia paniculata* D. Don, Gen. Syst. 4: 315, 1838.

*Mertensia strigosa* Greene, Pitt. 4: 88, 1879.

Leaves appressed hairy <sup>the hairs usually pointing outward, the hairs of the leaf,</sup> ~~above~~ on the upper surface, pilose below, the hairs fine or reflexed.

*Mertensia paniculata* ranges from the valley of Putnam or Kobuk River southward in the wooded country to Mushagak River and Kenai Peninsula, and eastward to the boundary, thence it extends

southeastward to Hudson Bay from which place it was originally described, and to Lake Superior. It occurs also in northern Michigan and extends westward through the northern United States to Washington.

After a careful comparison of the Alaskan plant with material of M. paniculata from Hudson Bay and other localities in British North America, the conclusion is reached that they should not be held as distinct species. ~~M. strigosa~~ described by Prof. Greene from material collected. The only distinctive character given by Prof. Greene in his description of M. strigosa is the size of the corolla, and Mr. Otto Stapf writes from the Kew Herbarium that the specimen of Pulmonaria pilosa Cham. collected by the author in Eschscholtz Bay, and accompanied by a label in his own handwriting has flowers about 13-14 mm. long. It would seem from this fact that the word "sesqui-pallicaris" in Chamisso's description should have been semi-pallicaris. Mr. Stapf also says the flowers of Chamisso's plants are exactly like those of the type of M. paniculata excepting the calyx which is rather more hairy in Chamisso's specimen. Both Pulmonaria pilosa and Mertensia strigosa are therefore given as synonyms of M. paniculata.

(5) Cook Inlet. - Lyonok, W. H. Evans, 1897 (No. 476).  
Kasilof, W. H. Evans, 1898 (No. 737).

(6) Between Cook Inlet and the Tanana. - Johnson River,  
E. F. Glenn June 27, 1899.

- (4) Nushagak and vicinity. - At Nushagak, C.L.  
 Mc Kay June 25, 1887. Nushagak River 50 miles above  
 Nushagak, C. L. Mc Kay 1887.  
 (3) Norton Sound. - Ft. St. Michael, H.M. Bannister 1865-66.  
 (2) Liward River sula. - Neakluk River, Arthur J.  
 Collier July, 1900.  
 (1) Arctic Alaska. - Valley of Putnam or Kobuk River,  
 L. M. Stoney July 1, 1885.  
 (7) Fort Hamlin to Koyukuk River. - Rampart, Isaac Jones,  
 1901 (No. 25). Dall River about 35 miles above the mouth,  
 W.C. Mundrue June 21, 1901.  
 (8) Upper Yukon Valley. - Fort Yukon, F. C. Schrader June 21, 1899.  
 Near the boundary, J. C. Mc Gath June 5, 1890. Dominion  
 Creek, Arthur L. Bolton 1900. Ranch Valley, M. W. Gorman,  
 1899 (No. 1076). Fort Belkirk, M. W. Gorman, 1899 (No. 1076).  
 Five Finger Rapids, J. B. Tarleton, 1899 (No. 77).

*Mertensia alaskana* Britton.

*Mertensia alaskana* Britton in Britton & Rydb. Bull.  
 N. Y. Bot. Gard. 2: 181. 1901.

Stems usually several from a single root-stalk,  
 glabrous; lower leaves oblanceolate, the middle ones  
 oblong-lanceolate, the upper lanceolate; calyx-lobes  
 bristly ciliate.

Upper Yukon Valley, <sup>from</sup> Fort Yukon, the type  
 locality, to Dawson, and collected also in the  
 Mackenzie River.

Upper Yukon Valley. - Fort Yukon (Near the boundary,  
 J. C. Mc Gath May 1890). Fort Shile Creek, Dickinson

Funston, 1873 (No. 53).

*Mertensia septentrionalis* Wight sp. nov.

Stems 3 to 6.5 dm. high, sparingly hairy; leaves all appressed hairy on both surfaces, the hairs pointing toward the apex of the leaf, under surface paler than the upper, basal ones rather long petioled, ovate, rounded at the base, usually disappearing before flowering, cauline leaves lanceolate, acute or acuminate, the lower ones tapering to a margined petiole, the upper commonly more abruptly contracted at the base and sessile; pedicels and base of the calyx closely appressed hairy, the lobes ~~glabrous on the back or very nearly so~~ divided nearly to the base, lanceolate, acute or acuminate, from one half to as long as the tube of the corolla, glabrous on the back, inconspicuously ciliate on the margins, appressed hairy on the inside with short hairs; corolla 12 to 15 mm. long, the tube about equalling the limb.

Type specimen in the United States National Herbarium, collected July 30, 1901, on hill sides along Lukeah Channel about ten miles southeast of Port Clarence, Alaska, by F. A. Walpole (No. 1614).

*M. septentrionalis* differs from *M. paniculata* its nearest relative, in the pubescence on the lower surface of the leaves being closely appressed, not reflexed, and in the lobes of the calyx being glabrous or very nearly so on the back; and from *M. alaskana* in its sparingly hairy stems, broader and lanceolate cauline leaves, hairy instead of glabrous beneath, and in its less conspicuously

ciliate calyx-lobes. Its range is also distinctive as it occurs beyond the limits of the forest from Lake Aleknagik near Mushagak, northward to Port Clarence.

Mushagak and vicinity. - ~~Lake Ala~~ Lower Aleknagik Lake, J. W. Johnson<sup>[?]</sup>, 1882 (No. 20).

Barrow Peninsula. - Near the coast on the west side of Golofin Bay, Arthur J. Collier July 1, 1900, Cape Nome, J. B. Flett, 1900 (No. 1536). Tukrah Channel near Port Clarence, F. A. Walpole, 1901 (No. 1614). Valley at the head of Mission Creek about two miles north of Teller Rindur Station, Port Clarence, F. A. Walpole, 1901 (No. 1904).