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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.

Convallariaceae Link.

Key to the Genera.

Leaves basal or nearly so. Clintonia.

Leaves alternate on a simple or branched stem.  
Inflorescence terminal.

Perianth segments six. Vagnera.

Perianth segments four. Verifolium.

Inflorescence axillary, but the peduncle adnate  
to the stem up to the first internode.

Perianth campanulate; style  
slender, about 5 mm. long; stigma  
small. Streptopus.

Perianth nearly rotate; style thick,  
short; stigma large, appearing  
sessile. Kruksa.

# Clintonia Raf.

Scapose herbs with few, broad petioled, sheathing basal leaves; scapes erect, simple; flowers solitary or umbelled. Six species in the temperate regions of North America, East Siberia, Japan and the Himalayas.

*Clintonia uniflora* (Mingio) Kunth,  
*Smilacina borealis uniflora* Mingio, Spult.  
 Syst. <sup>in</sup> 7: 307, 1829.

*Clintonia uniflora* Kunth, Enum. Pl. 5: 159, 1850.

Scapes about 1 dm. high, pubescent, unflowered, bracted above the middle; leaves exceeding the scape, obovate to oblanceolate, apiculate; perianth segments pubescent on the outside; anthers versatile, filaments pubescent. In open woods southeastern Alaska to northern California. Originally described from western North America.

Southeastern Alaska. - Yes Bay, M.W. Garman, 1895 (No. 90).

*Vagnera* Adams.

Stems leafy, the leaves sessile or short petioled; flowers <sup>racemes</sup> small, white or greenish white, <sup>racemes</sup> 2-3 celled. Adams 20, 1895.

in North America, Central America and Asia.

*Vagnera stellata* (L.) Morang.

Convallaria stellata L. Sp. Pl. 1: 816, 1753.

Vagnera stellata Morang, Mem. Torr. Bot. Club  
5: 114, 1874.

Stems glabrous, 2 to 5 dm. tall; leaves  
lanceolate sessile, <sup>sometimes</sup> slightly clasping; racemes  
few to several flowered; perianth segments  
about 3 mm. long; stamens ~~6~~ 6; fruit greenish  
with black stripes <sup>entirely</sup> or black. Upper Yukon  
southeastward to Newfoundland and southward  
to Virginia, Kansas and California. Originally  
described from Canada.

Upper Yukon. - Above Ft. Selkirk, N.B. Carle-  
ton, 1879 (No. 114 b.).

*Unifolium* Adams.

Stems 1 to 3 leaved; raceme narrow;  
pedicels commonly 2 or 3 together; stamens 4;  
ovary 2-celled, three species, natives of the  
northern hemisphere.

*Unifolium kamschatcicum* (Cham.) Wight.

Convallaria bifolia kamschatcica Cham. Linnaea  
6: 557, 1831.

Mai in the mure *bifolium dilatatum* Wendl. Pres.

Acad. Phil. 23, 174, 1768.

Smilacina eschocholtziana Andrs. & Bess.; Baker,  
Journ. Linn. Soc. 14: 569. 1875.

Glabrous throughout, 15-3.5 dm. high, 25  
3 leaved, sometimes a solitary leaf born on  
the rootstock some distance from the main  
stem; leaves ~~broadly lanceolate to~~ <sup>usually</sup> ~~ovate~~ <sup>deltoid</sup>  
~~or sometimes nearly~~ <sup>sometimes lanceolate and</sup> ~~rotund~~, cordate or the  
upper one, merely rounded or truncate at  
the base, acute at the apex; raceme narrow,  
~~pedicels commonly in twos or threes~~ The ant  
Aleutian Islands and common in the spruce  
forests from Prince William Sound to the  
southern boundary Thence southward to Marin  
County in California. It occurs also in the  
Commander Islands, East Siberia, Kamchatka,  
and Japan. It was originally described from  
Nakha Sound <sup>on</sup> Vancouver Island, Port Mulgaucine  
Yakutat Bay, and Kamchatka.

U. kamtschaticum differs from U. bifolium  
of Europe and Asia <sup>with which it has been confused in its usually</sup>  
broader and glabrous leaves, the true U. bifolium  
being hairy on the upper part of the petiole  
and undersurface of the leaf at least near  
the base. U. kamtschaticum is also common-  
ly larger than U. bifolium.

Alutian chain. - Attu Island, L. M. Turner  
Aug. 4, 1880, W. V. E. Jacobs July, 1894.

Southeastern Alaska. - Juneau, Canille & Kearney  
(No. 2471). Sitka, Canille & Kearney (No. 905), A. Kellogg  
1867, C. C. Georgeson 1878, Foggy Bay near Cape Fox,  
Canille & Kearney (No. 2569). Ysis Bay, M. W. Garman, 1883  
(No. 64). Port Chester, Annette Island, C. H. Townsend 1890.  
Wrangel, W. H. Evans, 1897 (No. 4).

Streptopus Michx.

Simple or branched herbs; leaves sessile,  
commonly clasping at the base; anthers  
sagittate, at least twice as long as wide.  
About 5 species, natives of North America,  
Asia and central Europe.

Key to the Species. only slightly glandular  
Leaves glaucous on the under surface, their margins smooth or  
Peduncles smooth; ~~style not cleft or very~~  
~~conspicuously~~ <sup>only slightly</sup> glandular; St. amplexifolius.  
Leaves green on both surfaces, <sup>pubescent</sup> their margins St. amplexifolius.  
<sup>glandular</sup> Peduncles glandular hairy; ~~style three cleft~~.  
St. roseus.

Streptopus amplexifolius (L.) DC.  
Humularia amplexifolia L. Sp. Pl. 1: 304, 1758.  
Streptopus distortus Michx. Fl. 1: 200, 1803.  
Streptopus amplexifolius DC. Fl. Fr. 3: 174, 1815.  
Stems commonly hairy below, glabrous above.

usually cordate clasping at the base, acute, <sup>or acuminate</sup> at the apex, green above, glaucous beneath, ~~two~~ margins smooth or slightly glandular; flowers greenish white, anthers with a single beak; <sup>berry 1.2 to 1.5 mm. diam.</sup> Borders of woods and grassy hill sides on the Pribilof and Aleutian islands and from Nushagak to the southern boundary, thence eastward to Labrador and south to New Mexico, Ohio and North Carolina. It occurs also in central Europe where it was originally described and in eastern Siberia and Japan.

Style entire  
or inconspicuous  
usually 4-5-6

Pribilof Islands. - St Paul Island, Tane & Painter, 1895 (No. 43)

Aleutian Chain. - Attu Island, W. V. C. Jacob, July 1894. Adak Island, C. H. Townsend July 1, 1893, Alaska, B. W. Cumman, 1892 (No. 54), Camille & Kearney (No. 1725), C. Hart Merriam July 26, 1891.

Nushagak. - C. L. McKay July 28, 1891.

Kodiak Island. - B. J. Bretherton, 1894 (No. 403), W. H. Evans, 1891 (No. 43)

Alaska Peninsula. - Kikendun Bay, C. H. Townsend July 1890, Kukak Bay, Camille & Kearney (No. 1650)

Between Cook Inlet and the Tanana. - C. F. Glenn 1899

Cook Inlet. <sup>region</sup> Kalibut Cove, Camille & Kearney (No. 1725), Between Cook Inlet and the Tanana, C. F. Glenn 1899.

Gakutat Bay

7.

~~Unai Peninsula to Juneau~~ - Kuntaak Island  
in Gakutat Bay, Frederick Luntan, 1872 (No. 61), six-  
teen miles north of Mission vicinity of Gakutat Bay, Fred-  
erick Luntan, 1872 (No. 61), Head of Russel Field,  
Canille & Kearney (No. 951)

Southeastern Alaska - Juneau, Canille & Kearney  
(No. 2493). Farragut Bay, Canille & Kearney (No. 469).  
Sitka, Fischer, 1865-66, W. H. Evans, 1875 (No. 791),  
Canille & Kearney (No. 858). Wrangell, Grace & Cooley  
July 22, 1879, W. H. Evans, 1879 (No. 49). Gros Bay,  
M. W. Garman, 1875 (No. 262).

Streptopus roseus Michx.

Streptopus roseus Michx., Fl. 1: 201. t. 18, 1853.

Streptopus curvifolius Bail; Rydb. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 28:  
267, 1901.

Stems glabrous or slightly hairy; leaves  
commonly narrower than in the preceding,  
oval to oblong-lanceolate, acute or acuminate,  
sessile, commonly slightly clasping at the base,  
~~gloss on both surfaces, the margins glandu-~~  
~~lar ciliate~~; flowers rose purple, anthers 2-  
beaked; berry 10 to 12 mm. in diameter. In  
the lighter forests from Sitka and Juneau  
to the southern boundary thence eastward  
to Labrador and south to Oregon, Mich-  
igan and Georgia. Originally described  
from Carolina and Canada.

style  
3-cleft

*S. cuneipes* Vail, described as differing from *S. roseus* in "its simple habit and the non-gimiculate and much shorter peduncles" and in the beaks of the anthers which "seem to be a trifle longer than in *S. roseus*", does not seem to be distinct. Although the western form is simple, the eastern one is not <sup>unusually</sup> ~~unusually~~ so and the length of the peduncles is variable, ~~thus~~ being from 7 to 25 mm. in western <sup>specimens</sup> ~~forms~~ and from 7 to 31 mm. in eastern. The peduncles of the western specimens are rarely gimiculate but the eastern ones are not always so. <sup>the beaks of the anthers are often</sup> ~~and~~ The ~~the~~ differences are therefore thought to be too inconstant to form the basis of a species.

Sitka, Camille Kearney (No. 816)  
South eastern Alaska. - Japonski Island, Sitka  
Harbor, L.A. Walpole <sup>(No. 1039)</sup>, Ues Bay, Thos.  
Harrell, 1895 (No. 1664), Wrangel, W.H. Evans,  
1897 (No. 8). New Metlakatla, Annette Island,  
Camille & Kearney (No. 359). Faragut Bay, Camille &  
Kearney (No. 465)

### Kruksea Regel.

A low herb resembling Streptopus; leaves sessile, rarely cordate or clasping at the base; perianth segments slightly fleshy; anthers <sup>with a short beak</sup> broadly uniform, about equal in length and width.

A monotypic genus.

*Kruksea streptopoides* (Ledeb.) Kearney  
*Smilacina streptopoides* Ledeb. Fl. Ross. 4: 128, 1853.  
*Kruksea tilingiana* Regel; Regel + Tiling, Mon. Mem. Soc.  
 Nat. Mosc. Coll. 122, 1959.  
*Streptopus brevipes* Baker, Journ. Lin. Soc., 14:  
 5-93, 1875.

*Kruksea streptopoides* Kearney, Explorations in  
 Alaska No. 31, 74, 1901.  
 in Heron,

Glabrous or very nearly so; stems 7-  
 5 <sup>25</sup> cm. long; leaves 5-7 cm. long, 10-  
 20 mm. or sometimes even 25 mm. lanceolate,  
~~23 mm.~~ wide, ovate or the longest <sup>elliptical</sup> ~~elliptical~~  
 to elliptical <sup>peduncles glabrous</sup> ~~lanceolate~~, smooth on the margins  
 denticulate; perianth 4 to 6 mm. in diameter,  
 the segments lanceolate to ovate. In the fauces  
 from southeastern Alaska to the <sup>northern</sup> ~~Cascade~~  
 boundary of Washington, the type locality of Baker's plant  
~~Macandrews in Oregon~~, and in Asia from  
 Ajan in Siberia, the type locality, south  
 to the island of Nippon in Japan. Originally  
 described from Ajan and Sitka, Alaska.

Southeastern Alaska. - Indian River Park,  
 Sitka, L. A. Walpole, 1900 (No. 1284). Juneau,  
 Canille & Kearney (No. 597). Goose E. Cook July 24,  
 1891. Farragut Bay, Canille and Kearney (No. 475).  
 Gros Bay, M. W. Garman, 1895 (No. 204).

Between Cook Inlet and the Tanana. - Kuchatso  
 River, a tributary of the Yutna, J. S. Heron July 7,  
 1899

## Chenopodiaceae.

Key to the Genera.

Leaves reduced to scales.

Salicornia.

Leaves not reduced to scales.

Flowers monoecious or dioecious; staminate flowers with 3 to 5 parted calyx; pistillate flowers substituted by 2 bractlets.

Atriplex.

Flowers perfect or some of them pistillate; calyx of 1 to 5 sepals.

Leaves rhombic-ovate to triangular hastate or sometimes lanceolate.

Flowers in panicle spikes; calyx greenish in fruit.

Chenopodium.Flowers in axillary <sup>or the upper clusters sometimes forming an interrupted spike</sup> globose clusters; calyx reddish in fruit.Blechnum.

Leaves linear to sub-terete.

Calyx 5-parted.

Drosera  
lanceolata.

Calyx of a single, rarely 2 sepals.

Coris peruvianum.

1. Telaxys aristata (L.) Moq. cited by Ledebaur, Fl. Ross. 3: 693, 1846-57, on the authority of Pallas, does not seem to have been recorded as occurring in Alaska by any one else. Pallas, Reise 3: 317<sup>320</sup>/<sub>n</sub> 1776, cites it as being common to both North America and Siberia but does not say it had been found in Russian America. Pallas' statement was perhaps made on the authority of Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1: 321, 1762, where the habitat of Cheopodium aristatum is given as "Siberia, Virginia". In the 1st edition of the Sp. Pl. 1: 222, 1753, the Virginian plant is catalogued as a separate species and the habitat "Virginia" given with a question. There is, therefore, apparently no evidence that T. aristata has ever <sup>been</sup> collected in America.

Salicornia L.<sup>1.</sup>

Fleshy glabrous herbs <sup>with</sup> ~~2~~ branched opposite, leaves opposite, reduced to scales; flowers in clusters of nearly hidden in the axils of the upper <sup>scales</sup> ~~leaves~~, usually 3 together; and verticillate. About 10 species widely distributed in the saline soils in both hemispheres.

<sup>1.</sup> The Alaskan material of Salicornia at hand is very fragmentary and unsatisfactory. A specimen not in flower collected by Evans at Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago, Evans, 1897 (no. 119), resembles S. antiqua Michx. but cannot be definitely determined.

Salicornia europaea L.

Salicornia europaea L. Sp. Pl. 1: 3. 1753.

Salicornia europaea herbacea L. Sp. Pl. 1: 3. 1753.

Salicornia herbacea L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2: 5. 1762.

Annual, erect, much branched the main branches ascending, there usually again conspicuously branched; middle flower of the three at each of the upper joints longest. Collected at Cook Inlet and occurs in saline soil in British Columbia and southward to Utah and Kansas and in the east from Anticosti Island to Georgia. It was originally described from Europe and is found in all the continents except Australia.

The specific name europaea is taken up as it has priority <sup>in place</sup> over herbacea.

Cook Inlet: Halibut Cove, Camille & Hammer (no. 2457).

Atriplex L.

1. As in the case of Kalicornia the material of Atriplex from Alaska is meager. The following notes on material too immature for determination are ~~designed~~ may be of use to collectors.

Atriplex sp. Apparently similar in habit and floral characters to A. gemelini, but usually with broad, triangular-ovate leaves, these with irregularly wavy margins.

Alaska Peninsula. — Kukak Bay, Caville & Kearney (No. 1671).

Alutian Chain. — Popof Island, Kirkland July 25<sup>th</sup> 1899.

Atriplex sp. Erect, about 30 cm. high, branched; leaves varying from oblong to ovate, irregularly ~~sometimes~~ toothed or sometimes entire, obtuse or acutish, the lower opposite, the upper alternate.

Southeastern Alaska. — Foggy Bay, near Cape Fox, Caville & Kearney (No. 2545).

Herbs or shrubs, ~~sometimes~~ with flowers in panicle spikes or axillary clusters; bract-lets of the pistillate flowers ~~also~~ with variously toothed or entire margins, enlarged and <sup>usually</sup> enclosing the fruit at maturity. About 130 species widely distributed in temperate and subtropical regions of both hemispheres.

## Key to the Species.

Leaves oblong-lanceolate to ovate lanceolate; bractlets broadly ovate to sub-circular.

A. alaskensis.

Leaves oblong to linear-oblong; bractlets oblong, ovate-lanceolate or ovate.

A. gamelini.

Atriplex alaskensis Wats.

Atriplex alaskensis Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 9: 105, 1877.

Shrub, erect or ascending, about 30 cm. high; leaves 3 to 9 cm. long, 1 to 4 cm. broad, entire, obtuse or acutish, the upper sometimes acute, the lower opposite, the upper alternate; mature bractlets 10 to 15 mm. long. Described from material collected by Kellogg at Barlow Cove on the north end of Admiralty Island, and apparently the only collection.

South eastern Alaska. — Barlow Cove, Kellogg, 1867 (no. 176).

*Atriplex gmelini* C. A. Meyer.

*Atriplex gmelini* C. A. Meyer; Bang. Mem. Acad. Petrosb. VI,  
Math. & Nat. 2: 160. 1831.

Usually much branched, the branches ascending or sometimes nearly prostrate; leaves 1 to 5 cm. long, 2 to 10 mm. broad, usually entire or sometimes toothed near the base, opposite or alternate, obtuse or acute. On the strand especially at the borders of brackish flats and marshes from Kodiak Island and Cook Inlet to Sitka and apparently to Puget Sound. Reported from Norton Sound and ~~Kotzebue Sound~~. ~~It was~~ originally described from material supposed to have come from Sitka, Kotzebue Sound and Kamtochetka. It is reported also from southern Russia and from Siberia.

Doubtless all the *A. patula* and *A. littoralis* reported from Alaska should be referred to this species.

Kodiak Island - Sturgeon River, Coville & Kearney  
(~~Nos. 2451, 2452~~) (No. 2261).

Cook Inlet. - Halibut Cove, Coville & Kearney  
(Nos. 2451, 2452), Hamer, Coville & Kearney (No. 1486),  
W. H. Evans, 1897 (No. 466), Kasilof, W. H. Evans, 1898  
(No. 608).

Southeastern Alaska. - Foggy Bay, near Cape Fox,  
Coville & Kearney (No. 2541). Naha Bay, Howell,  
1870 (No. 1659).

7.

*Chenopodium* L.

Alternate leaved annual or perennial herbs; flowers perfect; <sup>sepals of the</sup> calyx slightly fleshy or usually slightly ~~scarinate~~ or keeled <sup>in fruit</sup>; siliques vertical or horizontal. A genus of about 60 species, found in all temperate regions of the ~~earth~~ world.

*Chenopodium album* L.

*Chenopodium album* L. Sp. Pl. 1: 219, 1753.

Annual, usually tall and much branched; leaves rhombic ovate or the upper lanceolate, at least the lower ones sinuate toothed, white-mealy on the lower surface. Upper Yukon, thence southward throughout the continent. Originally described from Europe and widely distributed everywhere in temperate and tropical regions.

Upper Yukon. - Fort Selkirk, Looman, 1899 (no. 1168).

*Chenopodium album viride* (L.) Moq.

*Chenopodium viride* L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2. 1: 319, 1762.

*Chenopodium album viride* Moq. in DC. Prodr. 13<sup>2</sup>: 71, 1849.

Differs from the species in the leaves being green on both surfaces, ~~and in being less mealy~~ <sup>or rarely slightly</sup> on the lower surface. Collected between Cook Inlet and the Tanana River. Originally described from Europe. Range of the species.

Between Cook Inlet and the Tanana River. - Lake Mansfield, E. F. Glenn, Aug. 3, 1899.

*Blitum* L.

Annual herbs; ~~closely related to~~ leaves alternate; calyx 2 to 5 lobed, the sepals becoming pulpy in fruit; seed vertical. One or two species, natives of North America, ~~and~~ Europe and Asia.

*Blitum capitatum* L.

*Blitum capitatum* L. Sp. Pl. 1: 4, 1753.

Stem 15 to 20 cm. high, branched from near the base; leaves triangular or sometimes halberd-shaped, to lanceolate, their margins entire or variously sinuate or dentate. Upper Yukon and south in the mountains to Colorado and across the continent to Nova Scotia and New Jersey. Originally described from Europe where it is widely distributed in the central and northern portions. Reported rare in southern Siberia.

Upper Yukon. — Rampart C.C. Georgeson, 1900 (no. 34), Isaac Jones, 1901 (no. 57), Forty Mile Creek, Furston, 1893 (no. 158), Sixty Mile Creek, J. B. Tarleton, 1899 (no. 173), Fort Selkirk, Garman, 1899 (no. 1022).

*Dondia Adams,*  
*Suaeda L.*

9.

Herbs or shrubs; flowers usually perfect, sometimes polygamous; <sup>clustered or solitary</sup> calyx lobes fleshy; seed vertical or horizontal. About 40 species, widely distributed along sea coasts and on the salt plains throughout the world.

*Suaeda sp.*

Seedling specimens have been collected at Cook Inlet, but not in condition to be determined.

Cook Inlet. - Halibut Cove, Camille & Kearney (No. 2453).

*Corispermum L.*

Annual herbs; flowers perfect, solitary in the upper axils; sepal thin. Low or trailing species in South Europe, Central and East Asia and in North America.

*Corispermum hyssopifolium L.*

*Corispermum hyssopifolium L.* Sp. Pl. 1: 4, 1753.

Stem <sup>erect, branched,</sup> 15 to 40 cm. high, slightly pubescent when young; leaves about 15 mm. long, 2 <sup>to 3</sup> mm. broad, cuspidate. Reported to have been collected from Point Barrow to the Mackenzie River. It occurs in Arctic America, in British Columbia, the Northwest Territory south to Kansas, <sup>and Arizona</sup> and Texas, and in the Great Lake <sup>region</sup>. It was originally described from Europe and occurs in Asia.