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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.

Dracera L.

Scapose bog herbs; with a ~~resolute~~ tuft of leaves ~~resolute~~, furnished with glandular hairs which ^{serve} ~~serve~~ to entrap insects; flowers racemose, calyx commonly 5-parted (4-to 8-parted), ~~petals~~ ^{usually} petals usually 5, stamens 5, styles 3 to 5, ^{usually} ~~usually~~ 2-parted; ^{cliff} capsule commonly 3-valved; many seeds numerous. About 110 species widely distributed. ~~Alaskan species differ~~ ^{very little} ~~only except in~~ their leaf characters.

Key to the Species.

Blade of the leaf orbicular or nearly so.

D. rotundifolia

Blade of the leaf spatulate or ~~elongated~~ oblanceolate - spatulate!

D. longifolia.

Dioscorea rotundifolia L.

Dioscorea rotundifolia L. Sp. Pl. 1: 281, 1753.

spreading, the blade
Leaves, 4 to 10 mm. broad, abruptly contracted
to the slender petiole; scape 5 to 17 cm. high;
pedicels 1 to 5 mm. long, flowers about 4 mm.
broad. The Aleutian Islands to southeastern
Alaska, and in the upper Yukon, thence to
California, Labrador and Florida. Originally
described from "Europae, Asiae, Americae" pal-
udibus."

Aleutian Chain. - Unalaska, C. H. Merriam, Aug. 12, 1891,
Tune & Prentiss, 1890 (No. 113). Pogo Island, Kirkaid July 30, 1899,
1899.

Alaska Peninsula. - Kutchik Bay, Coville & Kearney (No. 1577).

Lake Iliamna Region. - West side of Lake Clark, Gorman,
1902 (No. 183).

Cook Inlet. - Kaslof, Evans, 1898 (No. 676).

Kodiak Island. - Coville & Kearney (No. 2773).

Prince William Sound. - Virgin Bay, Coville & Kearney
(No. 1219).

Southeastern Alaska. - Douglas Island, Frank E. Cooley,
July 26, 1891. Sitka, Bischoff, 1865-66, Leongeson, 1895,
Evans, 1897 (No. 218). Hawkan, Evans, 1897 (No. 117).
Wrangell, Coville & Kearney (No. 430). Yes Bay, Gorman, 1895
(No. 158 1/2). Funston

Upper Yukon. - Lorty Mile Creek, 1893 (No. 133).
Fifty miles above Stewart River, Larleton, 1899 (No. 157).

Drosera longifolia L.

Drosera longifolia L. Sp. Pl. 1: 282, 1753.

Drosera anglica Endo. L. Angl. ed. 2, 1: 135, 1778.

Leaves erect, the blades 6 to 25 mm. long 3 to 4 mm. broad, gradually narrowed to the petioles; scape and flowers ~~very~~ similar to the preceding. Lake ~~Clark~~ ^{Illiamna region} to southeastern Alaska, thence to California, Newfoundland and Ontario.

~~Lake~~
Originally described from Europe and occurs in northern Asia.

Lake Illiamna region. - Lake Clark, Looman, 1902 (No. 184).

Between Cook Inlet and Rampart City. - Brooks & Prindle, June 10, 1902.

Prince William Sound. - Virgin Bay, Conille & Kearney (No. 1219). Near Area, Conille & Kearney (No. 1339).

South eastern Alaska. - New Melkhatta, Conille & Kearney (No. 390). Shark Bay, Looman, 1895 (No. 106).