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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.

1.
Iridaceae Lindl.

Key to the Genera.

Flowers large; the style branches petaloid; ovary
oblong or linear. Iris.

Flowers small; style branches slender, not petaloid;
ovary globose. Sagittarium.

Iris L.

* Erect perennial herbs usually from creep-
ing rootstocks; stamens inserted at the base of
the outer segments of the perianth and opposite
the style. ^{Europe} About 100 species in the warmer
parts of the north temperate zone with a
few species in the colder regions, some
even occurring in the arctic zone.

Iris setosa Pall.*

* Iris arctica Eastwood, Bot. Gaz. 33: 132, 1902.
Collected at Nome City and described as differing
from I. setosa "in having simple stems and
one-flowered spathes, and especially in the
shape of the divisions of the flower," has not
been seen by the writer. All the specimens at
hand including one from sixteen miles west of
Nome City, agree with Siberian specimens of I. setosa.

Iris setosa Pall.; Link. Jahrb. 1³: 71, 1820.

Stems branched, rarely simple 2 to 1 m.
high. Leaves slightly glaucous, mostly 10-15 mm.

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wide, the basal ones shorter than the stems, cauline rarely surpassing the flowers; spathe 2 to 3 flowered, rarely without at least the rudiment of a second flower; bracts of the spathe usually equaling or exceeding the peduncles; flowers violet-purple, rarely cream-colored, blade of the falls orbicular, crests of the style branches about 8 mm. long, one-half to two-thirds as wide. Moist grassy places and peat bogs almost everywhere in the coastal region from Kotzebue Sound to Yes Bay and throughout the Aleutian Islands. It occurs in Siberia, where it was originally described from the Lena River eastward to Kamchatka and the Commander Islands.

Kotzebue Sound. - Hakham Inlet, E.M. Stoney July 5, 1885.

Valley of Kobuk River. - About 45 miles below Walker Lake, W.C. Mendenhall Aug. 17, 1901.

Seward Peninsula. - Vicinity of Port Clarence, F.A. Walpole, 1901 (Nos. 1735, 1909). Sixteen miles west of Nome City, J.B. Llett, 1900 (No. 1560).

Arctic Sound. - Lt. H. Michaels, H.M. Bannister 1865-66.

Yukon Valley. - Rampart, Isaac Jones, 1901 (No. 63).

Pribilof Islands. - Bayport 1875.

Alutian Chain. - Attu Island, W.C. Jacobs July, 1874. Adak Island, J.M. Maclean Aug. 28, 1891. Unalaska, M.W. Harrington 1871-72, W.H. Evans, 1897 (No. 535), Canille & Kearney (No. 1701), Lane & Pruntis, 1875 (No. 118), B.W. Emerson, 1872 (No. 136), Papef Island, Kirkland July 8 to 19, 1899. Unga, F.A. Galder, 1900 (Nos. 38, 86).

Chukotka. - C.L. McKay July 28, 1887.

Kodiak Island. - Karluk, T.H. Bean 1879. Kodiak, F.A. Walpole, 1900 (No. 1146).

Alaska Peninsula. - Kukak Bay, Canille & Kearney (No. 1655).

Cook Inlet. - Kaslof, W.H. Evans, 1878 (No. 685).

Prince William Sound. - W.H. Evans, 1897 (No. 292).

Alaska Peninsula. - Canille & Kearney (No. 1800).

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Yakutat Bay. - Ankan creek, Frederick Lamson,
1872 (No. 53).

Southeastern Alaska. - Shum Bay, M. W. Gorman,
1895 (No. 35), Yes Bay, Thos. Howell, 1895 (No. 1661).
Cleveland Peninsula, J. B. Lott, 1901 (No. 2000).

Pisyrinchium L.

Perennial herbs with fibrous roots and linear, grass-like leaves; perianth segments oblong; stamens inserted at the base of the perianth alternate with the style branches; filaments more or less united. About 125 species widely distributed in the tropical and temperate regions of the western hemisphere.

Pisyrinchium littorale Greene.

Pisyrinchium littorale Greene, Pitt. 4: 33, 1899.

Stems 10 to 30 cm. high; leaves usually about half the length of the stem, 2 to 3 mm. wide, slightly glaucous; flowers bright blue, soon fading, the perianth segments conspicuously mucronate. Grassy plains and even brackish soil near the beach from Kodiak southward to Behm Canal, the latter being the type locality.

5.

Kodiak Island ^{and vicinity}. - J. K. Felt, 1879, W. H. Evans,
1877 (No. 338), Kodiak, Caville & Kearney (No. 2381),
Long Island, Caville & Kearney (No. 2400).

Alaska Peninsula. - Caville & Kearney (No. 1695)

Southeastern Alaska. - Sitka, W. H. Evans, 1877
(No. 251). Tatoush Islands, J. B. Felt, 1901 (No. 2002).