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5th Floor, Hunt Library
Carnegie Mellon University
4909 Frew Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890
Telephone: 412-268-2434
Email: huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu
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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.

VOL. XIX, PP. 183-192 DECEMBER 8, 1906

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

NOTES ON GENERA OF PANICEAE. I.

BY AGNES CHASE.

One of the chief distinguishing characters of this tribe of grasses is the single fruit, composed of the more or less indurated lemma and palea, the latter firmly clasped by the margins of the lemma (rarely loose, as in *Leptocoryphium* and *Hymenachne*), enclosing the free grain. This simple arrangement is variously modified in the different genera. After several years' study of the fruits of this tribe the writer proposes to offer this and subsequent papers on the genera with special reference to the fruits, figuring and describing the fruit of the type species of each genus.

It may be well to state why the character of the fruit is held to have superior generic value. It is because: 1. The character of the fruit is constant in the same species. The first glume may be present or obsolete in *Paspalum distichum* L., *P. Drummondii* Vasey, *P. bifidum* (Bertol.) Nash, and in a few others, not only in the same species but in the same specimen, but within are always the same plano-convex, chartaceous-indurated fruits, the lemma with inrolled margins, the palea included at the apex as well as on the margins; *Reimaria oligostachya* Munro may lack but one instead of both glumes but the fruit remains constant; *Echinochloa crus-galli* (L.) Beauv. may have very long awns or be mucronate only, but the fruit will have the characteristic abruptly acuminate apex, the palea free at the summit. 2. The fruit with but slight modifications is constant for greater or smaller groups of similar species; that is, taking the fruit as a generic character it assembles species which show other resemblances, and does not arbitrarily assemble those which show no close affinity, as does the character of the presence of the first glume in *Paspalum*, which places in *Dimorphostachys*, founded on *Paspalum monostachyum* H. B. K., such diverse species as *P. Drummondii* Vasey and *P. Schaffneri* Fourn., when both have

Rhodora

JOURNAL OF THE

NEW ENGLAND BOTANICAL CLUB.

Conducted and published for the Club, by

BENJAMIN LINCOLN ROBINSON, Editor-in-chief.

FRANK SHIPLEY COLLINS
MERRITT LYNDON FERNALD
HOLLIS WEBSTER } Associate Editors.

WILLIAM PENN RICH
EDWARD LOTHROP RAND } Publication Committee.

Vol. 19. April, 1917. No. 220.

CONTENTS

Boston, Mass. 1052 Exchange Building. | Providence, R. I. Preston and Rounds Co.

Rhodora

JOURNAL OF THE

NEW ENGLAND BOTANICAL CLUB.

Vol. 6. April, 1904. No. 64.

CONTENTS:

Boston, Mass. 740 Exchange Building. | Providence, R. I. Preston and Rounds Co.

Printed by Edward W. Wheeler, Cambridge, Mass.

FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM

PUBLICATION 50.

BOTANICAL SERIES, VOL. II, NO. 2.

PLANTÆ UTOWANÆ.

PLANTS COLLECTED IN BERMUDA, PORTO RICO, ST. THOMAS, CULEBRAS, SANTO DOMINGO, JAMAICA, CUBA, THE CAYMANS, COZUMEL, YUCATAN AND THE ALACRAN SHOALS. DEC. 1898 TO MAR. 1899.

THE ANTILLEAN CRUISE OF THE YACHT UTOWANA.

MR. ALLISON V. ARMOUR, Owner and Master.

BY

CHARLES FREDERICK MILLSPAUGH, M.D.

Curator Department of Botany.

PART 1A—Reconsideration of the Cyperaceæ.
Reconsideration of Cakile.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.
August, 1900.