



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
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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.

Recd
Nov. 8. 1899.
L.H.D.

Green Bay, Wis. Oct. 31 1899.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Division of Botany.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

After having thankfully received Circular No. 5, describing *Sisymbrium altissimum*, I have to reply that your plant and mine are doubtless identical. But what is much puzzling is:

At first the small form collected June 17, a. c. very near the same place, where is gathered Sept. 26 *S. altissimum* of which the lower leaves were gone. Both plants are different one from the other.

Secondly, that French and German writers do not mention *S. altissimum* in the "floras" of their countries, though they give descriptions of other *Sisym-*

brise producing long, slender siliques
and runcinate-pinnatifid leaves, as
S. Inic, *Columnaria*, *Pannonicum* etc.
and thirdly because there is some dif-
ference in the characters given of
those plants.

This induced me to believe that
here maybe a confounding ^{the} by authors or
a multifariousness of the plants.

I collected here near a grist mill
1894 *S. Pannonicum* L. and have
sent it to the "Division of Botany".
This plant is distinct by the auricles
in rectangular position to the lobes
of the lower leaves and the applied
calyx. The other two species I do not
have in my collection.

I will send you to-morrow
the promised specimens and in
addition *Erysimum orientale*,
collected on the same P.R. Tract about
half a mile north in a cut through
clay, and also another *Crucifer*, *Erysim-*

um pinniflorum as I think.

S. altissimum appears here for the
first time, advanced by the cars
and is still limited to the slope
of the cut of the P.R. Tract. The soil
is a deposit from Bay water in very
old times. The upper layer is sand
of few feet, then follows clay.

Please look up the long, slender
siliques bearing *Sisymbria* with
runcinate-pinnatifid leaves in
your herbarium and, if possible,
let me have a ^{few} specimens for com-
parison. I will return them, if
necessary.

Respectfully

Pine St.,
513.

J. H. Schuelke.

Div. No. 2469
Report
Disposal

Sisymbrium altissimum
~~*Erysimum*~~ *Erysimum inconspicuum*
Coringia orientalis.
Weed Coll.