



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
5th Floor, Hunt Library
Carnegie Mellon University
4909 Frew Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890
Telephone: 412-268-2434
Email: huntinst@andrew.cmu.edu
Web site: www.huntbotanical.org

The Hunt Institute is committed to making its collections accessible for research. We are pleased to offer this digitized item.

Usage guidelines

We have provided this low-resolution, digitized version for research purposes. To inquire about publishing any images from this item, please contact the Institute.

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.

to Bessey

1878

Cambridge, Aug. 31

Dear Prof., I write in great haste as I leave to join the Fish Commission at Gloucester this afternoon. No. 1. is very interesting. a microscopic examination makes me think that the fungus is Rhizogon rubescens, but some more details of colour and general appearance when fresh are necessary to the complete diagnosis. No. 2. is the myceloid form to which the name of Ogonium auricomum Lk. is applied. No. 3. Roestelia lacerata, Fr.

4. *Uromyces appendiculatus*
The Peronospora on Eupatorium
delights me. It is the same
that Halsted found two years
ago in the Bussy Woods. He only
got a very little. I have just
found the same species on
ambrosia and it appears
common with us. I have
been able to trace the development
of the spores.

I have just found
Ustilago Petalovae & *U. destructans*
abundant in Cambridge, also
a very little *Sorosporium bullatum*.
I send bits of some of the

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Yours, in haste,
W. G. Farlow.

Memorandum of Spores sent
to the authors: Aug 8. 1878

No 1. Hydnangium ?

No 2. Brown brain-like
material. from the Glean.

No 3. Roestelia on Pyrus
Coronaria

No 4. Wrenches appendicularis
on Phacelia, etc.

No 5. Cercospora nigra ?
on Eupatorium purpureum