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Ball, Carleton R

NOTES ON LATIN NAMES OF WILLOW SPECIES AND VARIETIES

In Standardized Plant Names, 1941 Revision

by Dayton, W. A + Kelsey, H. R.

There seem to be willows of 3 categories included: (a) American species, (b) Old World species, (c) Old World hybrids. Little attention is given here by the writer to categories (b) and (c). Without the authors one cannot know what entity is listed. Hybrid names applied to European material often are misleading and sometimes intentionally deceiving. At best, it is possible to say only that the two species named could have produced the plant in hand.

Apparently, the Committee has seen fit to disregard established taxonomic usage by omitting the authors of the combinations presented. This omission makes it impossible to determine the validity of many of these combinations without extensive bibliographical research, which cannot be undertaken.

Apparently also, the Committee has decided to change the Latin language, in regard to the masculine possessive, by omitting one i from such names as Gooddingii, Wardii, etc.

Below are a few notes on synonymy and relationships, including some additions or shifts. I do not know whether or not the list of American species is intended to be complete but assume that it is. If not, there would seem to be no justification for the inclusion of many which are in the list, as they are not in cultivation. A list of omitted American species is appended.

Many recognized varieties are not found in the list, as, for example, those of *alagensis* (2), *anglorum* (3), *arctica* (3), *arbusculoides* (1), *Bacalayii* (2), etc. On the other hand, varieties are included under *amygdaloides*, *Hebbiana*, *discolor*, etc.

S. bonplandiana. Variety *toumeyii* is listed as a synonym of *S. toumeyii*. It is not specifically distinct from *S. bonplandiana*, however, and if listed should be listed as a variety of that species. It may lose even its varietal status when further study is made.

S. brachycarpa (*desertorum*). *S. desertorum* Richardson is not a synonym of *S. brachycarpa* but an entirely distinct species. It probably is the older name for the complex which has passed under the name *S. glaucoptis* Anderson. This complex probably will be resolved into a species *S. desertorum* with several varieties based on leaf shape, size, and pubescence as in the case of *S. cordifolia*.

S. discolor *pruinoides*. This variety is listed as a synonym of *S. pruinoides*. The latter is not a species distinct from *S. discolor* but merely a variety or form of that species. It is separated by the leaves more elliptical, more acute at the outer end, and more deeply crenate on the margins.

S. fendleriana. This is not a distinct species but a synonym of *S. lasiandra* Benth.

S. gooddingi (variety *S. nigra vallicola*; *S. vallicola*). The two synonyms indicated herewith are not direct synonyms of *S. Gooddingi* but are synonyms of *S. Gooddingi vallicola* (Dudley) Ball. This variety might more properly be called the Dudley willow than could *S. gooddingi*.

S. lasiandra (*lancifolia*; *S. lasiandra lancifolia*; *lyalli*). The names in parentheses are incorrectly placed as synonyms of *S. lasiandra*. *S. lasiandra lancifolia* (Andersson) Bebb is a recognized variety differing from the species in pubescent branchlets, bud scales, and petioles. *S. lyalli* is a synonym of the recognized variety *S. lasiandra macrophylla* Andersson.

S. lutescens. This is not a distinct species but is *S. exigua lutescens* (Rydb.) Schn.

S. monticola (*padophylla*). As noted in the discussion of common names, *padophylla* is not a synonym of *S. monticola* Bebb but is a variety of another species, *S. pseudomonticola padophylla* (Rydb.) Ball.

S. nelsoni. Although originally described as a species, this has been reduced to varietal rank as *S. planifolia nelsoni* Ball.

S. nigra falcata. As noted in the discussion of common names, the variety *falcata* has no standing whatever. It merely represents the mature stage of leaf development in all plants of *S. nigra*.

S. nigra vallicola. As noted, ^{under} *S. Gooddingi* above, this is not a synonym for that species but of the variety *S. Gooddingi vallicola* (Dudley) Ball.

S. orbicularis. This name is not a synonym of *S. reticulata* but of its variety *S. reticulata subrotunda* Searge.

S. padophylla. As noted under *S. monticola*, this is not a synonym of that species but of a variety of *S. pseudomonticola*.

S. parishiana. This is not a recognized species but a variety *S. Hindsiana parishiana* (Rowlee) Ball.

S. pedicellaris. This species, with leaves green beneath, is limited in distribution to the Adirondack area in New York and portions of adjacent Quebec. The plant which extends from ocean to ocean is a variety *S. pedicellaris hypoglauca* Fernald, which has the leaves glaucous beneath. Presumably it should be inserted.

S. pseudomonticola. The variety *padophylla* (Rydb.) Ball is more abundant in the southern portion of the range than is the species and presumably should be entered herein.

S. pseudocorymbosites. This name is not a synonym of *S. myrtillifolia* only but is more largely a synonym of *S. pseudocordata* (And.) Rydb., which you do not list.

S. reticulata (orbicularis). As noted above, *orbicularis* is not a synonym of *S. reticulata* but of its variety *S. reticulata subrotunda* Seringe.

S. scouleriana. Varieties *brachystachys* and *crassifolia*. These so-called varieties have no standing as they represent merely different ament expressions of *S. scouleriana*. Both may be found on a single plant.

S. serissima. The common name autumn willow is excellent, but I note that you have applied it also to *S. bocki*.

S. sitchensis angustifolia. This is not a recognized variety but a synonym of *S. Jepseni*.

S. toumeyi. As noted above under *S. bonplandiana*, this plant is at best only a variety of that species and may lose even its varietal standing. It was separated almost entirely on narrower leaves and there is no line of demarcation between species and variety.

S. uvaurai. If a space or a hyphen is omitted between *uva* and *ursi*, not only the meaning of the name but its correct pronunciation is lost and it becomes "u-var-si" which is completely incorrect.

S. vallicola. See discussion under *S. gooddingi*.

Omitted Salix Species

- S. arctophila* Cockerell
S. athabascensis Raup
S. Barrattiana Hooker
S. Breweri Bebb
S. calcicola Fern. & Wieg.
S. coactilis Fernald
S. cordifolia Pursh.
S. Coulteri And.
S. cryptodonta Fernald
S. desertorum Richardson
S. Dodgeana Rydb.
S. fallax Raup
S. glaucophylla Bebb
S. hebecarpa Fernald
S. humboldtiana Willd. (Mex.)
S. jaliscana Jones (Mex.)
S. laurentiana Fern.
S. leioclepis Fernald
S. ligulifolia Ball
S. McCalliana Rowlee
S. Mexicana Benthon (Mex.)
S. oxyplepis Schneider (Mex.)
S. paradoxa Kunth (Mex.)
S. pedunculata Fernald
S. phlebophylla And.
S. pseudocordata (And.) Rydb.
S. pseudomonticola Ball
S. Rowleei Schneider (Mex.)
S. Schaffneri Schn. (Mex.)
S. Setchelliana Ball
S. silicicola Raup
S. subsericea (And.) Schn.
S. Turneri Raup
S. Tyrrellii Raup
S. Tweedyi (Bebb) Ball (*S. Barrattiana* Tweedyi Bebb)
S. Walpolei Coville & Ball (*S. Farrae* Walpolei C. & B.)

Omitted Salix Varieties

There are more recognized varieties than species in North America. To complete the list of varieties it would be necessary to introduce something like one hundred additional varietal names.

NOTES ON COMMON NAMES ASSIGNED TO WILLOWS

in Standardized Plant Names, 1941 revision

For the most part, the following discussion relates to the common names given to American willows. The common names of a few of the more commonly introduced species are discussed but no attempt is made to consider the numerous species, varieties, and hybrids introduced for horticultural purposes.

S. arbusculoides. Littletree W. The great majority of Canadian collectors know this species only as a small shrub. Like *S. petiolaris*, it does become a small tree in the northwestern part of its range. Andersson described it as "*fruticulus humilis subpedalis*." The specific name refers to its resemblance to *Salix arbuscula* which Andersson describes as "*fruticulus...saepe bipedalis*." Not only is this plant a shrub to the majority of collectors but there are many other willows which commonly have the proportions of a small tree.

S. arctrocarpa. Labrador W. This species does occur in Labrador but so do many others and some of them, such as *S. cordifolia* and *S. arctophila*, are more characteristic of Labrador than is this species. Best known from northern New Hampshire and eastern Quebec.

S. babylonica. Babylon Weeping W. In spite of its specific name, this species does not occur in the Babylon (Mesopotamian) area but only in northeastern Asia. It is not naturally a profound weeper but has been developed horticulturally. To attach the name Babylon to this plant is merely to perpetuate a gross error.

S. Bebbiana porrostrata. Smooth Bebb Willow. This variety has glabrate but not glabrous foliage and therefore is not "smooth." Coville commonly but incorrectly used the term "smooth" as meaning free from hairs but it actually means free from roughening. The variety has smaller leaves.

S. bella. Beautiful W. The word beautiful is a direct translation of the specific name. The species, however, is not nearly as beautiful as many others and to expect the botanical public to accept that name for it is to stretch the imagination a little.

S. brachycarpa (desertorum). Barrenground W. This species is a plant of the mountains and occurs only sparingly in what might be called barren ground territory. *S. desertorum*, which might more properly be called the Barren-Ground willow, is not synonymous with *S. brachycarpa* but is a distinct species.

S. cascadiensis. Cascades W. This species occurs in many other mountain ranges besides the Cascades. Furthermore, it was known botanically as *S. tenera* for more than a half century. What was its common name then and is the common name to be changed every time the specific name gets changed?

S. caudata. Whiplash W. Such a name is absurd to anyone who has ever seen a whiplash. *S. caudata* has about the same degree of acumination in its foliage as *S. lutea*, *S. lasiandra*, *S. amygdaloides*, and several other species. In no case does the foliage even remotely suggest a whiplash.

S. commutata. Undergreen W. This common name seems to be an attempt to refer to the color of the lower surface of the leaves and as such is almost grotesque. Even if it were a good name for this species it would be equally applicable to *S. monochroma*, *S. pseudocordata*, *S. myrtillofolia*, *S. caudata*, etc.

S. discolor. Pussy W. This name is correct for country boys and girls. The pussy willows of the nurserymen and florists are *S. caprea* and *S. cinerea* and are the only pussy willows known to city dwellers.

S. discolor variety ericecephala. Silver pussy W. Why silver? In what way or on what organ is the variety more silvery than the species? The botanic character separating the variety is more or less pubescence on twigs and under surfaces of the leaves and this pubescence is not silvery.

S. lasiolepis. Nutwood W. This name is formed from the specific name as are dozens of others in Standardized Plant Names but what was its common name through the half century when it was *S. californica* Bebb, and is the common name to change with nomenclatorial movement.

S. exigua. Coyote W. I am interested to know why this, of all the willows occurring in the area frequented by coyotes, should bear the common appellation of Coyote Willow and just what would a coyote ever do to it.

S. fluviatilis. River W. This species occurs on two rivers, the Columbia and the Willamette. Many other species occur along the banks of 20 to 40 rivers.

S. fragilis. Brittle W. This willow has borne the common name Crack Willow for the last hundred years, probably more, and is commonly so-called in current literature. Why must it become brittle willow?

S. geyeriana variety argentea. Silver W. The color effect of this variety is not silvery. It is more nearly gray. It is not nearly as silvery in appearance as *S. alba argentea*, *S. angophylla*, *S. exigua lutescens*, *S. sericea*, or others which I could name.

S. glauca. Grayleaf W. The leaves of this species are no more gray than those of a dozen others which could be named. I have never heard any Alaskan refer to it as the grayleafed willow to distinguish it from the other species of the territory.

S. glauca acutifolia. Blueback grayleaf W. This name is purely absurd. There is nothing blue about it in the first place. In the second place "blueback" refers here to the foliage. Botanists refer to the upper or dorsal and lower or ventral surfaces of leaves. The word back refers to the dorsal surface. Dr. Coville insisted that the ventral surface was the "back" of a leaf. Undoubtedly this is one of his names and even if it were blue it would have to be "bluebelly" and not "blueback."

S. glauca variety glabrescens. Smooth grayleaf W. If the leaves of this willow were smooth they could not be gray because it is the pubescence which gives the only gray color it could possibly have. As a matter of fact glabrescens does not mean smooth. It means merely smoothish or less hairy.

S. glaucophylloides. Blueleaf W. By what process of the imagination this species gets blue leaves is beyond me. Glauca does not mean blue and willows with glaucous leaves are not blue under any circumstances. The only possible blueness which willows can show is when dark brown or blackish twigs and bud scales become pruinose. The white, waxy ~~hemispheres~~ against the dark background gives a bluish effect but this is not the case with the glaucous undersurface of the leaves, and names of this type are distinctly misleading.

S. gooddingii. Badley W. Why not Goodding W. If S. cascadenis gets the name changed to Cascades W. when the Latin name is changed, and S. Eastwoodiae gets its name changed to Eastwood W. when the specific name is changed, why does not the rule hold for S. gooddingii.

S. herbacea. Piggy W. The specific name does not mean piggy and this species is not nearly as much of a piggy as several other species in the section Retusae.

S. Hookeriana var. tomentosa. Woolly Hooker W. Both the species and the variety have woolly stems and more or less woolly leaves. It does have pubescent capsules but this does not make it woolly.

S. hypoleuca. Underblue W. In the first place, leuca does not mean blue but white. In the second place, see my notes above on S. glaucophylloides, and others.

S. irrorata. Bluestem W. As noted above, only pruinose twigs and bud scales can be called blue or bluish. The stems of this species are not pruinose but only the twig, as in the case of S. bella, S. pelleta, S. subcaerulea, S. lamoni, and others. If it is to be named from this characteristic, it should be called blue twig willow, but it is no more so than are the other species named and the name, therefore, does not distinguish it.

S. laevigata. Polished W. (Red W.). *Laevigata* does not mean polished but smooth. The twigs of this species are not polished. The mature leaves may become shining above as in the case of numerous other species. Polished twigs occur on *S. caudata*, *S. lucida*, *S. lasiandra*, sometimes on *S. lutea*, and *S. amygdaloides*, and others. The twigs are distinctly red and the common name Red Willow is much more suitable.

X S. laurina. Goatee W. I must congratulate the authors on this name which obviously is a hybrid of the names they have chosen for the two species involved. The pronunciation, of course, is that of a much better known word "goatee" and if the general public ever became aware of your new hybrid name they certainly would get a lot of fun out of it.

S. lemmonii. Lemmons W. If this form of the possessive is kept, it would need to be written with an apostrophe. All the other possessives are without the final "s".

S. lucida. Shiny W. The preferable form would seem to be Shining.

S. lucida variety intonsa. Fernald shiny W. The varietal name *intonsa* refers to hairiness in contrast with the glabrous species. There would seem to be no reason for associating Fernald's name with the variety merely because he described it. The name Hairy Shining Willow would have been more accurate and descriptive.

S. lutescens. Yellowwillow W. Here the Latin name was translated. Unfortunately Rydberg's name is inaccurate. Only under peculiar physiological conditions is there any yellow tinge to the hairiness of this variety and no one, professional or amateur, would ever recognize it by any yellowness.

S. mackenziana. Diamond W. See my notes on *S. missouriensis*. *S. mackenziana* has not been known to produce diamonds. *S. missouriensis* produces them commonly and *S. lutea* sparingly. I have one diamond willow cane from northern Alberta but have not been able to discover whether it was derived from *S. lutea* or *S. mackenziana*.

S. melanopsis. Dusky W. It is gratifying to note that Nuttall's original common name has been retained.

S. missouriensis. Missouri River W. It is true that this species was named for the Missouri River. It is true also that it has been known commonly and written about for more than 60 years under the appropriate name diamond willow. Cane and other ornamental woodwork have been made from diamond-bearing specimens of it by farm boys, army officers, cowboys, and others since before the Civil War. This common name Diamond Willow is well known in the area where it grows and should not be superseded by any other name.

X S. mollissima. Soft W. The Latin name does not mean soft but soft-hairy. The words soft and hard applied to shrubs and trees refer to the texture of the wood. So far as known, the wood of this willow is no softer than that of other species.

S. monachroma. Greensides W. This is a good illustration of laborious manufacture of artificial names. What organ of the plant has green sides, the twigs, the stipules, the bud scales, the leaves, or the axons?

S. monticola. Cherry W. This name is wholly misleading and inappropriate. In shape its leaves somewhat resemble those of an apple rather than those of a cherry. More important, however, is the fact that Rydberg's *S. padophylla* is not a synonym of *monticola* but is a recognized variety of *S. pseudomonticola* Ball.

S. nigra falcata. Slimleaf Black W. In the first place, *S. falcata* is a complete synonym of *S. nigra* and not a variety of it. The leaves of *S. nigra* and of its variety are falcate at maturity. In the second place, the word falcate means scythe-shaped, not slim, and the falcate leaves are no narrower than those less falcate on the same plant.

S. niphoclada. Mouseleaf W. I have studied an extensive series of specimens of this species and see no resemblance to a mouse in the leaves of any of them. The Latin name has no reference to a mouse or to a leaf either.

S. ovalifolia. Oval W. This willow is not oval although its leaves frequently are. Any common name based on the adjective for oval shape should tell what organ is so shaped.

S. parksiiana. Smith River W. It is difficult to see why the name of the original collector Harold Park was not associated with this species. In most cases the committee has used as a common name the name of the man for whom a plant has been named, and it certainly should have been done in this case. Furthermore, the type did not come from Smith River but from Vanhusen River and other collections came from Hol River, Mad River, Trinity River, etc.

S. pallida and S. petiolaris. It is not clear why no common names are given for these two species, the latter of which is well known and widely distributed.

S. petrophila and variety caespitosa. Tufted Skyland W. It is difficult to understand why this species was named Skyland Willow. The Land of the Sky or Land of Skyblue Water is the Indian name for the Blue Ridge Mountain System, hence the Skyland Drive through Shenandoah and Great Smokies National Park. Rydberg's name meant rock-loving. The common habitat of these willows is on talus slopes or other crumbled rock. The variety is no more tufted than the species, Kennedy's name to the contrary notwithstanding. It is distinguished by hairy leaves.

S. planifolia. Planeleaf W. This common name is a direct translation of the Latin but the colloquial would be flatleaf W. The name planeleaf would suggest a cypress or plane tree to the horticulturist.

S. pseudomonticola. Park W. It is true that this species was described from specimens many of which were collected in National Parks of the Rocky Mountain System. However, it is not nearly as characteristic of those parks as are some other species of willows not so designated and its widest distribution is not in the Rocky Mountains but in the foothills and plains east of them. When Dr. Setchell of California was going to Alaska on a collecting trip I showed him specimens of willows known to occur in Alaska and also of species which might be, but have not been, found there. Of this species he remarked "it looks like a service berry."

S. purpurea. Purpleosier W. In the popular mind, osier and willow are more or less synonymous. Commercially the term osier is restricted to basket making willows. Why not call it the purple basket willow?

S. pyrifolia (balsamifera). Balsam W. In this case the common name based on earlier specific name has been retained although it was not in the case of *S. canadensis* and *S. Eastwoodiae*. How come? Why is this not the appleleaf willow?

S. retusa. This species has been given no common name. The Latin name refers to leaves having a notch in the end and notchleaf willow might be a good common name for this species but you have applied it to *S. vestita*, which see.

S. rotundifolia. Least W. This is no more a least willow than several other Arctic or alpine species and not as small as some. The Latin name would have given a better common name.

S. saximontana. Summit W. This is no more a summit willow than *S. nivalis*, *S. canadensis*, *S. petrophila*, *S. planifolia monica*, and others. Rydberg's specific name was intended to mean Rocky Mountain to which the species, if it is a species, is confined.

S. acicularis varieties. Even if the Latin names used as varietal designations had botanical standing, the common names would need attention. For instance, *brachystachys* does not mean shortstemmed but short ament. The plant which originally bore the name *crassifolia* is not the characteristic plant of California. The name *flavescens*, I believe, means yellowish, not yellow (Lutea) and Nuttall's designation was unfortunate because the yellowish tinge is merely a transition stage between the gray of early spring and the brown discoloration of autumn.

S. Atchensis angustifolia. See my discussion under Latin names of species and varieties. Even so it is no more characteristic of Donner Pass than are other species.

S. stolonifera. Sprouting W. Note your misspelling of the Latin name, of which the common name is a translation. Unfortunately, in spite of Coville's naming, this species is no more stoloniferous than those from which it was separated.

S. subcoerulea. Blue W. The only "blue" about this willow is the pruinose coating of the young branchlets. You have already called S. irrorata bluestem willow. This one might be called blue twig willow, although as I pointed out before, the blue coating of S. irrorata appears only on the twig.

S. vestita. Notchleaf W. The leaves of this species are not notched on the margin and only rarely at the apex, and this is by no means characteristic of the plant. The one thing which is characteristic is the coating of very long silky hairs on the under surface, for which the specific name was given.

S. vestita erecta. Upright notchleaf W. This variety is no more erect than the species and the name was given when the two plants were relatively little known. The one distinguishing characteristic is the narrower, more oval-oblong shape of the leaves in the variety.

S. viminalis. Osier W. See my notes on S. purpurea. Why not call it basket willow?

S. wimmeriana (caprea x purpurea). Purple-goat W. I never saw a purple goat. I never want to see one. Better think again.

S. wolfei. Wolfe W. If the possessive "s" is to be put on the common name of willows named for men, then the apostrophe should be inserted. I see no valid reason for writing the possessive of the surname in two different ways.

The principal source of trouble in connection with these common names seems to have resulted from what appears to be a rigid conviction that every plant listed, no matter how little known, must have a common name. The authors, thereupon, have manufactured one by main strength. The whole theory seems wrong. That is not the way in which common names are provided, if they are to gain popular acceptance, but when this theory is followed in practice there should be uniformity of application. The record does not indicate any particular consistency.

Galley proof, Standardized Plant Names, Salix

SALIX *Willow*

There are at least three different species of Willow bearing this name; two, of course, are homonyms and all are synonymous. In addition, the name has been misapplied to other Willow species.

acutifolia (S. daphnoides) a.

adenophylla (syrticola) FURRY W.

alaxensis FELTLEAF W.

alba WHITE W.

calva (S. coerules)

chermesina (S. vitellina britanica)

ovata BROADLEAF W.W.

sericea (S. a. argentea; S. a. regalis)

vitellina (S. vitellina) SILKY W.W.

weepinggold (a. tristis; vitellina)

ambigua (aurita X repens) PUZZLE W.

amplifolia YAKUTAT W.

amygdalifolia (triandra) ALMONDLEAF W.

amygdaloides PEACHLEAF W.

wrightii (S. nigra w.; S. wrightii)

angustum (arctica R. B., not Pall.; brown)

arbusculoides LITTLETREE W.

arctica ARCTIC W.

argophylla SILVERLEAF W.

argyrocarpa LABRADOR W.

aurita ROUND-EARED W.

austriaca (grandifolia X purpurea; X nerifolia) AUSTRIAN W.

babylonica BABYLON WEEPING W.

dolorosa Hort. X S. blanda

salicoides X S. sepulcralis

golden (ramulus aurea) Hv. S. babylonica

ringleaf (annularis; crispata)

laevigata S. lasiolepis b.

laevigata S. pyrifolia

laevigata BARLEY W.

laevigata BEBBIA NA (rostrata)

laevigata SMOOTH B.W.

laevigata BEAUTIFUL W.

laevigata S. phyllifolia

laevigata S. lasiolepis b.

laevigata (babylonica X fragilis; S. babylonica dolorosa Hort.; S. petaloides pendula Hort.)

laevigata WISCONSIN WEEPING W.

laevigata AUTUMN W.

laevigata BONPLAND W.

laevigata S. toumeyi

laevigata (desertorum)

laevigata BARRENGROUND W.

laevigata S. anglorum

laevigata S. caesia

laevigata S. petrophila c.

laevigata CALLIAN THA

laevigata SAGE W.

laevigata GOAT W.

laevigata KILMARNOCK (pendula) Hv.

laevigata VARIEGATED (variegata)

laevigata SAGHALIN W.

laevigata CASCADES W.

laevigata CATRAY W.

laevigata (S. lasiandra c.) WHIPLASH W.

laevigata CHAMISSO W.

laevigata GREENSCALE W.

laevigata S. planifolia

laevigata GRAY W.

laevigata (S. c. angustifolia)

laevigata OLIVELEAF G.W.

laevigata (tricolor) Hv. S. cinerea

laevigata S. alba calva

laevigata UNDERGREEN W.

laevigata HEARTLEAF W.

laevigata (myrsinifolia X retusa)

laevigata COTTET W.

laevigata DAPHNE W.

laevigata S. acutifolia

laevigata POMERANIAN D.W.

laevigata AGALIA Hv. S. daphnoides

laevigata WOOLLYTWIG W.

laevigata DELNORTE W.

laevigata S. brachycarpa

laevigata X dichroa (aurita X purpurea)

laevigata TWO-COLOR W.

discolor PURSRY W.

eriocephala SILVER P.W.

prinosides S. prinosides

domina (purpurea X repens) DONS W.

drummondiana DRUMMOND W.

eastwoodiae EASTWOOD W.

ehrhartiana (alba X pentandra; hez-

andra Auth., not Ehrh.) EHRHART W.

elaegnos (incana) ROSEMARY W.

elegantissima THURLOW WEEPING W.

Possibly a hybrid of S. babylonica X S. fragilis.

erdingeri (caprea X daphnoides)

exigua COYOTE W.

farrae FARIES W.

fendleriana FENDLER W.

fernalis S. vestita erecta

ferruginea S. holosericea

fluviatilis RIVER W.

formosa BRITTLE W.

fragilis GLOBE (bullata) Hv.

montpelieri (montpelieriensis)

franciscana S. lasiolepis bigelovi

xhiesiana (repens X riminalia)

frutescens (aurita X riminalia)

fuscescens ALASKAGOD W.

geyeriana GEYER W.

argentea SILVER W.

gilgiana GILG W.

glabra ALPS W.

glacialis IGY W.

glauca GRAYLEAF W.

acutifolia (S. glauca)

glabrescens BLUEBACK G.W.

glaucochrysoidea SMOOTH G.W.

glaucochrysoidea (S. glaucochrysoidea Benth., not Schleich.)

gooddingi (S. nigra variegata; S. cal-

licola) DUDLEY W.

gracillima (thamneriana)

grahamii (herbacea X physocarpa)

grandifolia BIGLEAF W.

xhankensoni (alba X nigra)

harbisoni CHIAROSCURO W.

hastata HARBISON W.

helvetica HALSBED W.

herbacea SWISS W.

xheterandra (pentandra X purpurea)

heterochroma (henryi) SIXSTAMEN W.

hezandra Auth., not Ehrh.

hindsiana HINDS W.

holosericea (cinerea X riminalia; X ferruginea)

hookeri STREAKWOOD W.

hookeri HOOKER W.

humilis WOOLLY H.

hypoleuca PRAIRIE W.

inca UNDERBLUE W.

interior (longifolia Muhl., not Lam.)

angustissima (S. longifolia a.)

pedicellata TEXAS S.W.

irrorata BLUESTEM W.

japonica JAPANESE W.

This species is sometimes erroneously listed among "Weeping" Willows.

japonica Dipp., not Thunb. S. pieroti

jepsoni JEPSON W.

jessoensis YEDDO W.

koreana KOREA W.

xlaetadina (caprea X lapponum)

laevigata POLISHED W. (Red W.)

lambertiana S. purpurea l.

lana WOOLLY W.

lancoletia S. undulata

lappinum LAPLAND W.

lasian (dr. lanceolata; S. lasiandra lanceolata; lappi)

caudata PACIFIC W.

lasiolepis S. caudata

baikeri (S. bakeri) ARROYO W.

bigelovi (S. bigelovi; S. franciscana)

latifolia (caprea X myrsinifolia)

laevigata BIGLEAF W.

laevigata BROADLEAF W.

laevigata S. pentandra

xlauri (caprea X physocarpa)

leucarpa GOATTEA W.

lemmonii S. rotundifolia

hvida LEMMONS W.

longifolia S. interior

angustissima S. interior a.

longipes	COASTAL PLAIN W.	rengeria'na	REHDER W.
venulo'sa	VENNY C.W.	rene'cia	
ward'i (S. wardi)	WARD C.W.	re'pens	CREEPING W.
lu'ckia	SHINY W.	—nitida (S. r. argentea)	SILVER C.W.
into'sa	FERNALD W.	—rosmarinifolia (S. rosmarinifolia)	ROSEMARY C.W.
× ludic'ians (aurita × phyticifolia)	SPORT W.	reticula'ta (orbicularis)	NETLEAF W.
lute'a	YELLOW W.	retu'sa	
luteoseri'ca	YELLOW SILK W.	× reut'eri (daphnoides × elaeagnos)	
lyal'i	S. lasiandra	richardson'i	RICHARDSON W.
mackenzie'na	DIAMOND W.	rosmarinifolia	S. repens r.
macroblas'ta		rostra'ta	S. bebbiana
magnif'ica	FOOTCATKIN W.	rotundifo'lia (leioocarpa)	LEAST W.
matsuda'na	HANKOW W.	ru'bens (alba × fragilis)	
CONTORTED (tortuosa)	HYV.	—palus'tris	WHITECRACK W.
UMBRELLA (umbraulifera)		× vir'idis (× S. viridis)	GREEN W.W.
WEeping (pendula)		ru'bra (purpurea × viminalis)	
medem'i	ARMENIA W.	—palus'tris	RED W.
medwedew'i	MEDWEDEFF W.	× vir'idis (× S. viridis)	SUMMIT W.
melanop'sis	DUSKY W.	ru'bra (purpurea × viminalis)	
× meyeri'na (fragilis × pendula)		sachalinensis	SAKHALIN W.
—meyer	MAYER W.	saximonta'na	SCOUTER W.
missouriensis	MISSOURI RIVER W.	scouleria'na	SCOUTER W.
miyabe'a	MIYABE W.	—brachysta'chys	SHORTSTEM S.W.
× mollis'sima (amygdalina × viminalis)		—crassiju'lis	CALIFORNIA S.W.
mon'ica	S. planifolia m.	—flaves'cens	YELLOW S.W.
monochro'ma	GREENIDES W.	× sepulcra'lis (alba × labylinosa; S. laby-	
montic'ola (podophylla)	CHERRY W.	tonica ulamonti)	
moupinensis	MOUPIN W.	SOLAMON WEeping W.	
× multiner'vis (aurita × cinerea)		seric'ea	SILKY W.
myricoi'des (cordata × sericea)	JAPANESE FUSSY W.	seris'sima	AUTUMN W.
—myricoides	BAYBERRY W.	serpyllifo'lia	THYMELAEAF W.
myrsinifo'lia (nigricana)		× sesquiter'tia (aurita × phyticifolia	
myrsini'tes	MYRTLE W.	× purpurea)	FOURFOOTSIX W.
myrtillifo'lia (pseudomyrsinites in part)		sessilifo'lia	VILLET W.
—myrtillifolia	BLUEBERRY W.	sieboldia'na	SIEBOLD W.
myrtilloi'des	WHORTLEBERRY W.	sie'gerti (purpurea × silensis)	
—pedicella'ris	S. pedicellaris	silesia'ca	SIEBERT W.
nel'soni	S. pedicellaris	sitchen'sis	SITKA W.
× neritifo'lia	NELSON W.	—angustifo'lia	DONNERPASS W.
ni'gra	× S. austriaca	× smithia'na (caprea × viminalis)	
—altis'sima	BLACK W.	nor'dida	SMITH W.
—falca'ta	GULF B.W.	× specio'sa (amygdalina × fragilis)	× S. postederana
—hindheim'eri	SHAM-KAN B.W.	stipula'ris (cinerea × viminalis)	
—littic'ola	TEXAS B.W.	stoboli'tera	STURGE W.
—wright'i	S. gooddingi	stoboli'tera	SPROUTING W.
ni'gricans	S. amygdaloides w.	× subalpi'na (elaagnus × repens)	
niphocla'da	S. myrsinifolia	subcoeru'lea	SCHALPINE W.
niv'alis	MOURELEAF W.	syrtic'ola	BLUE W.
obtus'a'ta	SNOW W.	taxifo'lia	S. adenophylla
orbicula'ris	BLUNTLEAF W.	× tetrap'la (myrsinifolia × phyticifolia)	YEWLEAF W.
ores'tera	S. reticulata	thunbergia'na	TEA W.
ovalifo'lia	SIEBIA W.	—thunbergia'na	S. gracilistyla
ox'ica	OVAL W.	tou'meyi (S. bonplandiana l.)	
podophyl'la	OXUS W.	tra'cyi	TOUMET W.
paralep'sia	S. monticola	trevira'ni	TRACY W.
parishia'na	PARISH W.	trian'dra	TREVIRANUS W.
× pat'ula (aurita × elaeagnos)	SMITH RIVER W.	tris'tis (g	S. amygdalina
pedicella'ris (myrtilloides; S. m. pedicel-		undula'ta (lanceolata)	DWARF FUSSY W.
laris)	Bog W.	uvaur'si	WAYLEAF W.
pell'ia		vallic'ola	BEARBERRY W.
penna'ta		vesti'ta	S. gooddingi
pentan'dra (aurifolia)	FEATHERVEIN W.	—erecta (S. fernaldi)	NOTCHLEAF W.
petiola'ris	LAUREL W.	vimina'lis	UPRIGHT N.W.
petroph'ila	SKYLAND W.	—gmeli'ni	OSIER W.
—caespito'sa (S. caespitosa)		× vir'idis	GMELIN O.W.
petzold'i pen'dula Hort.	TUFTED S.W.	villid'na	× S. rubens v.
phan'era	× S. blanda	—britzen'sia	S. alba v.
phylicifo'lia (bicolor)	TEALEAF W.	wallichia'na	S. alba chermesina
piero'ti (japonica Dipp., not Thunb.)		—wardi'na	S. longipes w.
pi'peri	PIERROT W.	× wardia'na (cinerea × phyticifolia)	
planifo'lia (chlorophylla)	PIPER W.	wilhelmia'sa	WARDIANA W.
—mon'ica (S. montica)	PLANELEAF W.	wimmeria'na (caprea × purpurea)	WILHELMS W.
pola'ris	MONO P.W.	wolf'i	PURPLE-GOAT W.
× pontedera'na (cinerea × purpurea; nor-	POLAR W.	—idahoen'sis	WOLFE W.
didia)		—idahoen'sis	IDAHO W.W.
prinoi'des (S. discolor p.)		wright'i	S. amygdaloides w.
pseudolappin'cum			
pseudomontic'ola	PARK W.		
pseudomyrsini'tes	S. myrtillifolia		
purpu'rea	PURPLESIEB W.		
—grac'ilis	SLENDER P.W.		
—lambertia'na (S. lambertiana)			
—seric'ea	LAMBERT P.W.		
—purpurea	SILKY P.W.		
CLASPING (amplexicaulis)			
WEeping (pendula)			
pyrifo'lia (balsamifera)	DWARF (nana)		
pyrolaeo'lia	WEEPING (pendula)		
	BALSAM W.		
	SHINLEAF W.		

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hypoglossa

podophylla

WILLOW	<i>S. salix</i>	LAMBERT PURPLESIS W.	<i>S. purpurea</i>	SILVER POSSY W.	<i>S. discolor</i>
ALASKA W.	<i>S. fuscescens</i>	LAPLAND W.	<i>S. lapponica</i>	SITKA W.	<i>S. eriocephala</i>
ALMONDLEAF W.	<i>S. amygdalina</i>	LAUREL W.	<i>S. pentandra</i>	SIXTAMEN W.	<i>S. sitchensis</i>
ALPS W.	<i>S. glabra</i>	LEAST W.	<i>S. rotundifolia</i>	SKYLAND W.	<i>S. hexandra</i>
ARCTIC W.	<i>S. arctica</i>	LEMONS W.	<i>S. lemmoni</i>	SLIM W.	<i>S. petrophila</i>
ARMENIA W.	<i>S. medemi</i>	LITTLE TREE W.	<i>S. arbusculosa</i>	SLIM W.	<i>S. purpurea</i>
ARROYO W.	<i>S. lasiolepis</i>	MAIRSH WHITECRACK W.	<i>S. rubens</i>	SLIMLEAF BLACK W.	<i>S. nigra</i>
AUTUMN W.	<i>S. serissima</i>	MEDWED W.	<i>S. medwedii</i>	SMITH W.	<i>S. smitiana</i>
BABYLON WEEPING W.	<i>S. babylonica</i>	MISSOURI RIVER W.	<i>S. missouriensis</i>	SMOOTH B&B W.	<i>S. bebbiana</i>
BAKER ARROYO W.	<i>S. lasiolepis bakeri</i>	MONO PLANELEAF W.	<i>S. myriophylla</i>	SMOOTH GRAYLEAF W.	<i>S. glauca</i>
BAISAM W.	<i>S. pyrifolia</i>	MOUPIN W.	<i>S. planifolia</i>	SNOW W.	<i>S. nivalis</i>
BARLEY W.	<i>S. hirsuta</i>	MOUSELEAF W.	<i>S. moupinensis</i>	SOFT W.	<i>S. mollissima</i>
BARKENGRUND W.	<i>S. brachycarpa</i>	MYRTLE W.	<i>S. niphoclada</i>	SOLAMON WEEPING W.	<i>S. sepulchralis</i>
BEAUBERRY W.	<i>S. uvauri</i>	NELSON W.	<i>S. nelsonii</i>	SPORT W.	<i>S. ludiflorus</i>
BEAUFUL W.	<i>S. bella</i>	NETLEAF W.	<i>S. reticulata</i>	SPROUTING W.	<i>S. stolonifera</i>
BECK W.	<i>S. bebbiana</i>	NORTLAND W.	<i>S. angulorum</i>	STIPULE W.	<i>S. stipularis</i>
BECKTIN W.	<i>S. gracilistylus</i>	NOTCHLEAF W.	<i>S. vestita</i>	STREAKWOOD W.	<i>S. holosericea</i>
BIGLEAF ARROYO W.	<i>S. lasiolepis bigelovi</i>	OLIVELEAF GRAY W.	<i>S. cinerea</i>	SUBALPINE W.	<i>S. subalpina</i>
BIGLEAF W.	<i>S. grandifolia</i>	OVAL W.	<i>S. viminalis</i>	SUMMIT W.	<i>S. saximontana</i>
BLACK W.	<i>S. nigra</i>	OXUS W.	<i>S. oxica</i>	SWISS W.	<i>S. helvetica</i>
BLUEBACK GRAYLEAF W.	<i>S. subcoerulea</i>	PACIFIC W.	<i>S. lasiandra</i>	TEA W.	<i>S. tetralpa</i>
BLUEBERRY W.	<i>S. myrtilloides</i>	PARK W.	<i>S. parishiana</i>	TEALAEAF W.	<i>S. nigrifolia</i>
BLUELEAF W.	<i>S. glaucophylla</i>	PEACHLEAF W.	<i>S. pseudomonticola</i>	TEXAS BLACK W.	<i>S. lindheimeri</i>
BLENDEAF W.	<i>S. irrorata</i>	PIEROT W.	<i>S. pieroti</i>	TEXAS SANDBAR W.	<i>S. interior</i>
BLOOMLEAF W.	<i>S. obtusa</i>	PIPER W.	<i>S. piperi</i>	THURLOW WEEPING W.	<i>S. elegantissima</i>
BONPLAND W.	<i>S. bonplandiana</i>	PLANELEAF W.	<i>S. planifolia</i>	THYMELAEAF W.	<i>S. serpyllifolia</i>
BRITTLE W.	<i>S. fragilis</i>	POLAR W.	<i>S. polaris</i>	TOUMAY W.	<i>S. toumayi</i>
BROADLEAF W.	<i>S. latifolia</i>	POLISHED W.	<i>S. laevigata</i>	TRACY W.	<i>S. tracyi</i>
BROADLEAF WHITE W.	<i>S. alba</i>	POMERANIAN DAPHNE W.	<i>S. daphnoides</i>	TREVIRANUS W.	<i>S. trevirani</i>
CALIFORNIA SCOUER W.	<i>S. scouleriana</i>	PRAIRIE W.	<i>S. humilis</i>	TOFTED SKYLAND W.	<i>S. petrophila</i>
CASCADES W.	<i>S. cascadiensis</i>	PURPLE-GOAT W.	<i>S. wimmeriana</i>	TWO COLOR W.	<i>S. dichroa</i>
CATHAY W.	<i>S. cathayana</i>	PURPLESIS W.	<i>S. purpurea</i>	UNDERBLUE W.	<i>S. hypoleuca</i>
CHAMISSO W.	<i>S. chamissonis</i>	PUSHT W.	<i>S. discolor</i>	UNDERGREEN W.	<i>S. commutata</i>
CHERRY W.	<i>S. monticola</i>	PURPLE W.	<i>S. herbaria</i>	UPRIGHT NOTCHLEAF W.	<i>S. vestita</i>
CHIAHOCUO W.	<i>S. hankensoni</i>	PYRAMIDAL WHITE W.	<i>S. alba</i>	VEINY COASTAL PLAIN W.	<i>S. longipes</i>
COASTAL PLAIN W.	<i>S. longipes</i>	RED W.	<i>S. rubra</i>	VELVET W.	<i>S. sessilifolia</i>
COTTLE W.	<i>S. cotti</i>	RED W. (Red)	<i>S. rubra</i>	WALLICH W.	<i>S. wallichiana</i>
COYOTE W.	<i>S. exigua</i>	REDSTEM WHITE W.	<i>S. alba</i>	WARD COASTAL PLAIN W.	<i>S. longipes</i>
CREeping W.	<i>S. repens</i>	RENDER W.	<i>S. rehderiana</i>	WARDIANA W.	<i>S. wardiana</i>
DEMONTE W.	<i>S. daphnoides</i>	REUTER W.	<i>S. reuteri</i>	WAYLEAF W.	<i>S. undulata</i>
DEMONTE W.	<i>S. daphnoides</i>	RICHARDSON W.	<i>S. richardsoni</i>	WHIPPLASH W.	<i>S. caudata</i>
DEMONTE W.	<i>S. mackenziana</i>	RIVER W.	<i>S. fluvialis</i>	WHITE W.	<i>S. alba</i>
DONNERPASS W.	<i>S. sitchensis</i>	ROSEMARY W.	<i>S. elaeagnos</i>	WHITECRACK W.	<i>S. rubens</i>
DONS W.	<i>S. doniana</i>	ROSEMARY CREEPING W.	<i>S. repens</i>	WHORTLEBERRY W.	<i>S. myrtilloides</i>
DRUMMOND W.	<i>S. drummondiana</i>	ROUND-EARED W.	<i>S. aurita</i>	WILHELMUS W.	<i>S. wilhelmiana</i>
DUDLEY W.	<i>S. gooddingii</i>	SAGE W.	<i>S. candida</i>	WISCONSIN WEEPING W.	<i>S. blanda</i>
DUSKY W.	<i>S. melanopsis</i>	SAKHALIN W.	<i>S. cardiophylla</i>	WOLFS W.	<i>S. wolfs</i>
DWARF POSSY W.	<i>S. tristis</i>	SANBAR W.	<i>S. interior</i>	WOOLLY HOOKER W.	<i>S. lanata</i>
EASTWOOD W.	<i>S. eastwoodiae</i>	SCOUER W.	<i>S. scouleriana</i>	WOOLLY HOOKER W.	<i>S. hookeriana</i>
EMHART W.	<i>S. ehrhartiana</i>	SEPTEMBER W.	<i>S. bocki</i>	WOOLLYTTIG W.	<i>S. dasyclados</i>
ERDINGER W.	<i>S. erdingeri</i>	SHARPLEAF W.	<i>S. acutifolia</i>	WRIGHT PEACHLEAF W.	<i>S. amygdaloides</i>
FARGES W.	<i>S. fargesii</i>	SHINLEAF W.	<i>S. pyrolaeifolia</i>	YAKUTAT W.	<i>S. amplifolia</i>
FARR W.	<i>S. farrae</i>	SHINY W.	<i>S. lucida</i>	YELLOW W.	<i>S. jessoensis</i>
FEATHERVEIN W.	<i>S. pennata</i>	SHORTSTEM SCOUER W.	<i>S. scouleriana</i>	YELLOW SCOUER W.	<i>S. lutea</i>
FELTLEAF W.	<i>S. alaxensis</i>	SIEBOLD W.	<i>S. sieboldiana</i>	YELLOW W.	<i>S. scouleriana</i>
FENDLER W.	<i>S. fendleriana</i>	SILBERT W.	<i>S. siegeri</i>	YELLOW W.	<i>S. luteoericea</i>
FERNALD SHINY W.	<i>S. lucida</i>	SILBERMAN W.	<i>S. silbermanii</i>	YELLOWSTEM WHITE W.	<i>S. alba</i>
FIRM BLUELEAF W.	<i>S. glaucophylla</i>	SILKY PURPLESIS W.	<i>S. purpurea</i>	YEWLEAF W.	<i>S. taxifolia</i>
FOOTCATKIN W.	<i>S. magnifica</i>	SILKY WHITE W.	<i>S. alba</i>		
FOURFOOTSH W.	<i>S. sesquiteria</i>	SILVER W.	<i>S. geyeriana</i>		
FRIES W.	<i>S. friesiana</i>	SILVER CREEPING W.	<i>S. repens</i>		
FURRY W.	<i>S. adenophylla</i>	SILVERLEAF W.	<i>S. argophylla</i>		
GREYER W.	<i>S. geyeriana</i>				
GILG W.	<i>S. gilgiana</i>				
GIMELIN OSIER W.	<i>S. viminalis</i>				
GOAT W.	<i>S. caprea</i>				
GOATTEA W.	<i>S. laurina</i>				
GRAMM W.	<i>S. grammia</i>				
GRAY W.	<i>S. cinerea</i>				
GRAYLEAF W.	<i>S. glauca</i>				
GREENSCALE W.	<i>S. chlorolepis</i>				
GREENSIDES W.	<i>S. monochroma</i>				
GREEN WHITECRACK W.	<i>S. rubens</i>				
GULF BLACK W.	<i>S. nigra</i>				
HALBERD W.	<i>S. hastata</i>				
HANKOW W.	<i>S. matsudana</i>				
HARDISON W.	<i>S. harbisoni</i>				
HARTLEAF W.	<i>S. cordata</i>				
HINDS W.	<i>S. hindsiana</i>				
HOOKEER W.	<i>S. hookeriana</i>				
ICY W.	<i>S. glacialis</i>				
IDARO WOLFS W.	<i>S. wolfs</i>				
JAPANESE W.	<i>S. japonica</i>				
JAPANESE POSSY W.	<i>S. multigervis</i>				
JERSON W.	<i>S. jepsonii</i>				
KOREA W.	<i>S. koreensis</i>				
LABRADOR W.	<i>S. argyocarpa</i>				
LAESTAD W.	<i>S. laestadiana</i>				

J. HORACE MCFARLAND, *Chairman*
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STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES

Published 1923; in active revision and extension 1939

AMERICAN JOINT COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURAL NOMENCLATURE

Working in conjunction with the Committee on Plant Names of the United States Department of Agriculture, with the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, and with many institutions and societies devoted to plant study and promotion.

Editorial Committee
HARLAN P. KELSEY
W. A. DAYTON

Salix

OFFICE OF
COMMITTEE ON PLANT NAMES
COLUMBIAN BLDG., ROOM 516
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 13, 1941

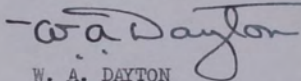
Dr. Carleton R. Ball,
Extension Service,
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
3843 South Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Ball:

Would you be willing to review the galleyproof of genus Salix in the new edition of Standardized Plant Names? About 13 galleys are included.

The present treatment follows, so far as possible, that of Rehder's Manual but I am sure it would benefit from your review provided you are willing to favor us with it.

Very sincerely yours,



W. A. DAYTON
Department of Agriculture Representative

WAD/lh

CC: Mr. Kelsey
Miss Meikle

June 24, 1941

Mr. W. A. Dayton,
Department of Agriculture Representative,
Committee on Plant Names,
Columbian Building, Room 516,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dayton:

Your letter of June 13 I find awaiting me on my return to Washington today.

I assume that the galley proof of the new edition of Standardized Plant Names has been sent forward since you wrote, but if not, I will be very glad to review the portion covering the genus *Salix* if you so desire.

As I have noted in conversation, I am not entirely in agreement with the committee in the manufacture of names where none exist and especially in the manufacture of names consisting of two to five words embodying a description of the plant.

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Executive Secretary

STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES

Published 1923; in active revision and extension 1939

AMERICAN JOINT COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURAL NOMENCLATURE

Working in conjunction with the Committee on Plant Names of the United States Department of Agriculture, with the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, and with many institutions and societies devoted to plant study and promotion.

Editorial Committee

HARLAN P. KELSEY
W. A. DAYTON

SALIX

OFFICE OF
COMMITTEE ON PLANT NAMES
COLUMBIAN BLDG., ROOM 516
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 27, 1941

Dr. C. R. Ball,
Extension Service,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Ball:

Your letter of June 24 is received.

Please allow me to express my warm thanks for your willingness to review the treatment of *Salix* in the new edition of Standardized Plant Names. That will be of great help to us. I am writing Miss Meikle in Harrisburg to send you galleyproof.

In regard to your comment on common names of plants: It is possible, of course, to carry "the manufacture of names", as you call it, to excess, but, on the other hand, to every botanist, there are, thank goodness, many thousands of ordinary people--(run-of-the-mine-people) such as the cowpunchers, lumberjacks, and ranchers with whom the Forest Service, for example, deal, who absolutely refuse to use Latin plant names. These people "talk United States" and tell us, "don't talk 'Wop' to us". Now, you might be surprised at the number of manufactured English names which have "stuck". For instance, the most important lumber tree in the United States is Douglasfir and the name Douglasfir is a manufactured name. Many other instances of this sort could be cited.

I do not seem to recall any S.P.N. names of "five words embodying a description of the plant". Do you happen to remember any?

With all kind wishes, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

W. A. Dayton
W. A. DAYTON

Department of Agriculture Representative

WAD/lh

cc: Mr. Kelsey

DAB

July 26, 1941

Dr. W. A. Dayton,
Department of Agriculture Representative,
Standardized Plant Names,
Room 516, Columbian Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Dayton:

Your letter of June 27 was promptly received and some days later I received the galley proof of the galleys containing the treatment of *Salix* in the forthcoming revision of Standardized Plant Names. I now have had time to give some thought to this matter and am enclosing two copies of the discussion which I have prepared. The first part deals with the Latin names used and includes a list of North American species not contained in these galleys. The second part contains a discussion of common names used for some species. I hope that this discussion may be of some suggestive value to the committee.

You and I are in complete accord with reference to common names and yet the matter is not wholly onesided. For example, many of the common names used by the ordinary run of people for their garden and lawn plants are the technical names anglicized. Examples are fuchsia, chrysanthemum, phlox, ^{verbena} agelia, deutzia, gladiolus, portulaca, iris, coropopsis, hydrangea, calendula, gallaia, spiraea, etc. It is interesting to note that when the automobile was invented and put on the market for Mr. John Q. Citizen, the manufacturers did not invent kindergarten names for the parts thereof so the man in the street learned without difficulty and without resentment to say differential, carburetor, transmission, accelerator, and many other long words.

My quarrel is with the manufacture of common names by committees within the walls of a room rather than by the people who live out-of-doors and with the plants. How many names manufactured in that way have stuck and how many names in the plant kingdom which have been manufactured by committees of this kind have stuck? I do not know the

- 2 - July 26, 1941

facts but my guess is that Douglas Fir was applied by forest rangers out in the woods and not published in a book to standardize procedures. I do not know how many appropriate common names the committee has displaced because they do not give synonyms for the common names except in one case, namely, *S. laevigata*, where the common name used by the common people, red willow, is displaced in favor of polished willow, a name which does not apply to this species.

I have had had time to check through Standardized Plant Names for examples of 4-word and 5-word common names and it may be that my memory is of some other type of botanical work. The longest common name given to any of the willows seems to contain only four words but is made into three words by uniting two entirely separate words without a hyphen, namely coastalplain. Whole sentences can be made into one word by using the German method of uniting without hyphens.

Cordially yours,

Carlston R. Ball,
Executive Secretary

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Editorial Committee

HARLAN P. KELSEY
W. A. DATTON

OFFICE OF
COMMITTEE ON PLANT NAMES
COLUMBIAN BLDG., ROOM 316
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. Carleton R. Ball,
Executive Secretary, Coordinating Comm.,
U.S. Dept. of Agr., Tenn. Valley Auth., and
Valley-States Agricultural Colleges,
Washington, D. C.

July 31, 1941

Dear Doctor Ball:

Your letter of July 26 is received.

I am forwarding to Miss Meikle in Harrisburg the *Salix* and *Willow* galley proofs you return, wherein I have tried to enter points gleaned from your letter and notes, together with our correspondence. Please accept my warm thanks for the time and pains you have taken in this matter, for catching us up on several egregious errors, and for numerous constructive suggestions and criticisms. In writing you on June 13th last I had nourished a sneaking hope that you would rip into our galleyproof, tear it apart, and give us a brand-new treatment for which you would accept authorship. But I guess it is entirely too late in the day to expect that. I am, of course, greatly disappointed that, due to circumstances which neither Mr. Kelsey nor I could help, it was impossible to send out most of our lists to specialists until galleyproof stage. Most of our material, in fact, reached Harrisburg in the card state; there was neither help, time, nor money available to put it in mss. form or even to keep a copy here for reference.

Your communication consists of 13 pages of single-spaced material in elite type. I have no stenographer or typist and I have to type this acknowledgment to you myself. Under the circumstances, and particularly as the Mt. Pleasant Press is strongly nudging me for expedition with galleyproof-reading, I hope you will excuse me if I mention here only a small portion of the points you bring up. Time would fail me to answer all your questions or to give a reason for the faith that is in Bro. Kelsey and myself (assuming, for the sake of argument, that there is still faith to be found in two such miscreants as he and I) on all matters challenged by you.

Permit me to say, at the outset, that I think a considerable number of your remarks and criticisms are based on a certain amount of misunderstanding about S.P.N. May I try to clear up some of these items?

(1) You take Mr. Kelsey and me to task (second paragraph, p. 1, heading "Notes on Latin Names of Willow Species and Varieties") for omitting authors. Yet that is standard practice in nontaxonomic works dealing with plants. It is the practice in Department of Agriculture publications of a not strictly taxonomic nature. It is the practice of Bailey's *Hortus* and of the former (1923) ed. of S.P.N. I see no occasion for apology for their omission here. We have, however, in this edition properly introduced the names of authors when dealing with homonyms.

p. 2. Dayton 7/31/41

(2) You criticize the final single -i in masculine possessive patronymics. In fact, you say: "The Committee has decided to change the Latin language". I had nothing, personally, to do with this decision but you will admit that, for the man on the street, the practical nurseryman, etc., the single final -i makes for uniformity and simplicity. And why is it not as good Latin as the double -ii? Is not Ballus as good a Latinization as Ballius of your own surname? May I call your attention to the following facts:

And these are the main audience addressed by the book rather than the book

(a) The single -i was uniformly used in the 1923 edition of S.P.N., and, so I am advised, was unanimously adopted by the then Editorial Committee of the book.

(b) Mr. Kelsey tells me that he has personally interviewed Dr. Merrill and Prof. Rehder on this question and that they both told him to go ahead on the single final -i proposition, that it would eventually be universally adopted, and that Prof. Rehder told him (Kelsey) he (Rehder) would have used the single -i in his 1940 Manual had there not been too much opposition from a certain quarter.

(c) Mr. F. L. Olmsted, a former member of our Committee, has discussed this matter at length with Latin scholars. For example, Prof. Rand of Harvard has informed him that, in early Latin, the genitive of nouns in -ius was written with a single "i"; that, had Pliny lived, his genitive would have been "Plini"; that Cicero observed this rule and that, at Harvard, this practice is recommended to those students who are endeavoring to write Ciceronian Latin. The practice was changed in the Augustan age. I might go on and on on this subject but enough is enough. As I said before, I had nothing to do with inaugurating this practice but, in a work for practical reference, I think the single -i has much to commend it.

(3) You seem to have the impression that only cultivated plants belong in S.P.N. (see, for example, 4th paragraph, loc. cit.). As a matter of fact the new ed. of S.P.N. is oriented on a wide basis. We want in it so far as feasible, all plants of important interest to the American public, regardless of whether native, naturalized or not. The vegetable source of any vegetable product imported into this country should be listed, etc. The instructions to my predecessor in this job (Dr. Wyman of the Arnold Arboretum) were that he should include everything in Bailey's Hortus, everything in the former ed. of S.P.N., everything in Rehder's Manual, and all plants known to be grown in this country for ornament, for food, fibers, etc. We have lists of Lumber Trade Names, Drug Plants, etc., many of which never have been cultivated in this country and probably never will be. Incidentally, the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature decreed that Prof. Rehder of the Arnold Arboretum would be responsible for the Latin names of the woody plants, and the botanical corps of Mr. Morrison's Division in the B.P.I., would be responsible for the Latin names of the herbaceous plants. Of course, where we could also get the advice and help of specialists we have done so.

In my letter to you of June 27 I endeavored to explain "why common names". I will admit if they are autochthonous, spring from the people, and smell of the field like Esau, so much the better, just so they are appropriate and nonhomonymous. But there is a distinct place, in the judgment of the Editorial Committee, for the "manufactured" name. Some day I hope we can have a tete-a-tete and go into this matter a little more fully. I have been with this kind of work now for about 30 years and am amazed to see the number of "manufactured" names that have taken hold in books, catalogues, and on the lips of the hoi polloi as well; it runs into the hundreds easily. If the name is "good" and there is a need for it adoption will follow.

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I am frank to say that many of your criticisms of our common names would be more constructive had you given us better names in place of the ones to which you take umbrage. You criticize Mr. Kelsey and me for selecting the following names: Beautiful, Cascades, Eastwood, Polished, and River Willows for Salix bella, cascadensis, eastwoodiae, laevigata, and fluvialis, respectively. Do you know where we got those names? From a work by Dr. Carleton R. Ball, a distinguished salicologist; at least, in my copy (1923 ed.) of Abrams' "Illustrated Flora of the Pacific States" it is stated that the chapter on Salix (pp. 487-507) was contributed by Dr. Ball, and the common names to which he objects will be found therein. In addition, our S.P.N. Blue Willow is "Bluish Willow" in Dr. Ball's work referred to.

A number of our common Willow names were gotten from the works of the late Dr. Coville who was certainly an authority on arctic willows and, in my judgment at least, was a distinct authority on common plant names, regardless of whether or not one may agree with him. To my way of thinking, he had a remarkable flair for English plant names. A number of other Willow names to which you object are in the 1923 edition of Standardized Plant Names. Now here is a curious state of affairs: The 1923 edition of Standardized Plant Names was accepted as a nomenclatural authority by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Government Printing Office. In other words, for 18 years those willow names have been official in our Department. If they are objectionable should not our outstanding Willow authority have expressed before this (or has he?) his disapproval of these names in some formal way, - say by a protest to Dr. McCall, the Chairman of the Department Committee on Plant Names?

I acknowledge the justice of your comments on the name Babylon Weeping Willow, but ~~xxxx~~ what name shall we employ in its stead? Babylon Weeping Willow, as I understand it, is now the official name of the U. S. Dept. of Agr. for this willow. I shall be glad to change this name in the new ed., if you can supply an improvement.

I acknowledge, with thanks, your numerous constructive criticisms on Latin nomenclature and the following constructive criticisms of common names. We will adopt Hairy Shining W., Diamond W. for S. missouriensis, Basket W. for S. viminalis, and Dudley W. for S. gooddingi vallicola.

Much of your criticism (for example of Summit Willow) appears to presuppose that a name must be unique and inapplicable to any other willow before it is valid. The main points here, it seems to me, are: (1) Is the name appropriate? (2) Has it been used for another species previously? If the answer to the first question is "Yes" and to the second question "No", then I don't think we need to bother about whether or not the name could be used for another species. It would be just as logical to say we shouldn't call a species of Salix S. japonica because there are other species of willow growing in Japan.

In conclusion I would like to comment on just a few of your comments, largely by way of illustration:

(1) S. exigua. The name Coyote Willow has been used for this species by the U.S. Forest Service for the past 11 years. The Editorial Committee of S.P.N. is trying to "play ball" with the Forest Service Tree Name Comm., which is now revising Sudworth's Check List. I can't enlighten you on why this is called Coyote Willow. It is one of the species so-called in the West (my guess would be because coyotes hide in them by streambanks and, in this fashion, sometimes get themselves a tasty dinner from some drinking or swimming mammal). Have you a better name?

(2) Brittle Willow vs. Crack W. Perhaps the latter is the better name. But it seems to me your remarks overlook: (a) Brittle W. is the official name of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; (2) It is used in Bailey's Hortus; (3) It is adopted by Deam in his magnificent new Flora of Indiana, and in many other works.

(3) After reading your comment on S. glaucophylloides I cannot help but wonder what your definition of the Latin adjective glaucus might be. At any rate, glaucus clearly derives from the Greek γλαυκος, which was used by Homer in his Iliad for the glittering of the sea in the sunlight and which was the term used by the Greeks for their lightest eye color, - a pale blue-gray. To say that these terms, with their numerous derivatives, have nothing whatever to do with bluishness, is, it seems to me, putting a bit strong.

(4) Goattea W. is, I admit, a bit funny, but I still think it is a corking good name (I'm not the author of it) and, if anybody wants to laugh at it, let's be glad that something as dry as S.P.N. can raise an audible smile!

(5) The name Mouseleaf Willow is taken, of course, from Coville's "The Willows of Alaska", where he indicates that the leaves are mouse-colored. Dr. Coville knew his Alaska willows and I will take his word until somebody offers us a better name. You say "The Latin name has no reference to a mouse or to a leaf either", but neither does the Latin adjective laevigata mean "Red" (a name you advocate). As a matter of fact the specific adjective can be regarded as pure Greek and signifying "snow branch".

(6) You seem a bit disturbed because we have no common names Salix pellita and S. petiolaris. We don't have any. Do you?

(7) We got the name Least Willow from Dr. Coville's "The Willows of Alaska". He reported it the smallest of Alaskan willows. You intimate that Roundleaf W. would be a better name. Perhaps it is. But I, for one, prefer not to set aside Dr. Coville's name. If there are other "Least" willows there are also other roundleaved willows. Six of one and half a dozen of the other.

(8) I give in to you on Purple-goat. There can be too much of any muchness! I am changing this to Wimmer W.

(9) I am changing the common name of S. bocki to Bock W. We cannot have two Autumn Willows. Thank you!

S.P.N. does not use apostrophes. It did not use them in the last edition and it is not using them in this edition. After all, we are just harking back to old days when apostrophes were not used in possessives and the apostrophe has a bad typographical effect when used continually, especially. We use Lemmons (to distinguish from Lemon, by ear); Wolfs (to distinguish from Wolf, the animal); Browns (to distinguish the man Brown from the color Brown), etc. That has the style of the 1923 ed. of S.P.N., which, as I said before, has been an official standard for 18 years in the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Govt. Printing Office.

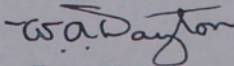
Thanks for the list of "omitted" Salix species. I am taking for granted that these are of sufficient importance, from one or another viewpoint, to add to the list and am requesting Miss Meikle to incorporate them in the list. S.P.N., like the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Govt. Printing Office, lower-cases all specific and varietal names. Incidentally, Sal. pseudomonticola was already on the galleyproof,

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and S. glaucophylla already appears there as a synonym of S. glaucophylloides glaucophylla, i.e., the S. glaucophylla of Bebb, not of Schleich et al.

Again thanking you for your help, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,



W. A. DAYTON

Dept. of Agriculture Representative

c.c.: Mr. Kelsey

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February 14, 1942

Mr. W. A. Dayton,
Department of Agriculture Representative,
Standardized Plant Names,
Columbian Building, Room 516,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dayton:

In housecleaning my desk at home I find your letter of July 31 last discussing my suggestions on the galley proof of the willow portion of Standardized Plant Names which you had submitted to me for comment.

If in what I said I hurt your feelings or made statements which you felt to be unfair to the committee, I am very sorry indeed.

At the moment I have no intention to reopen a discussion of many points involved. This would be completely profitless. I wish merely to clear the record on two or three points.

First, I would respectfully submit that the time to consult a specialist (admitting for the moment that I deserve the title) and ask for a revision of manuscript matter is not when it is in the galley proof stage. I was not consulted in any way when the manuscript for the original edition was prepared. I was not consulted in any way when the plans and the manuscript for the revised edition were prepared. Why I was consulted at all when the revision was in galley proof I do not know, but I did try to make some helpful suggestions and raise some questions which seemed to me pertinent.

As to the fact that Standardized Plant Names was adopted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Government Printing Office, I may say that neither carry any particular weight as to approval or usefulness. The Government Printing Office must have a rigid standard because it has a large number of compositors who must know exactly what rule to follow. Whether the rule established is good or bad is redetermined every five years. People are informed of that fact and given a chance to make suggestions at 5-year intervals before revision is done. In the case of the Department, Dr. Coville,

who was a law unto himself, and extremely non-cooperative, got the thing approved without consulting any of the groups that had to use it or be burdened by it. I need only remind you that for 35 years Dr. Coville successfully prevented the publication of a Flora of Alaska and adjacent territory. It never will be published. Enormous labor lost, much money wasted, and large numbers of botanists deprived of something to which they had a right, by the arbitrary action of one man. As an example of how things can be done even in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, I would merely point out that because a certain official got peeved, a picked committee was selected, told to draw up a rule forbidding the use of verbs or adjectives such as debarked, dehulled, deflowered, etc., etc. These words are recognized by the standard dictionaries with the express statement that words of this type may be formed by adding the prefix "de" to any desired root word. In spite of protests by myself and many others, the rule still holds although the man who instigated it is dead long since.

As to the authority for the common names of willows, portions of volumes which I am credited with preparing, I need only say that authors of such volumes do not accept either the scientific names or the common names of the writer but supply or substitute their own. This has happened in two of the cases you mention in which I was the victim. As a matter of fact I do not supply common names. In still a third volume which you did not mention, I am credited with the authorship of the Section on Salix when as a matter of fact I never saw the manuscript until it appeared in print.

As to names that "spring from the people and sell of the field like Esau", I might note that the common "crack willow" is of that sort whereas "brittle willow", substituted by Deem and S. P. H., is a scholars translation of the Latin name. That was one of the reasons why I preferred the name "crack willow."

As to the name "Least Willow", it is true that there are other very small willows but none of them is named rotundifolia and for that particular least willow the name "roundleaf willow" was extremely appropriate. When Rydberg published his description of his S. Dodgiana he said it was the smallest willow in the world. It isn't. There are several smaller.

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Executive Secretary

Dayton

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Editorial Committee

HARLAN P. KELSEY
W. A. DAYTON

OFFICE OF
COMMITTEE ON PLANT NAMES
COLUMBIAN BLDG., ROOM 516
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 19, 1942

Dr. Carleton R. Ball
Executive Secretary, Coordinating Committee
U. S. Dept. Agriculture Tennessee Valley Authority
and Valley-States Agricultural Colleges
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Ball:

Your letter of February 14 is received.

I regret if anything in my letter of July 31 gave you the impression that my feelings are hurt or that I regarded anything in your letter of July 26 as unfair to the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature or to the Editorial Committee of the 1942 edition of "Standardized Plant Names." I want to assure you that, if there are any hurt feelings, they are not mine! May I also assure you that I have always had the feeling that our personal relations were very pleasant (at least they are to me) and I would feel ungrateful to harbor anything approaching the least resentment after the years of invaluable skilled help you have given the Forest Service, unstintingly and without reward, in the identification of our difficult (and alas often scrappy!) Forest Service willow material.

I agree with you 100% in your statement "that the time to consult a specialist x and ask for a revision of manuscript matter is not when it is in the galley proof stage." But, as clearly as I could in my (admittedly dumb) way, I tried to explain this situation to you. For lack of adequate assistance we had no true S.P.N. "manuscript". The job went to Harrisburg on cards. We could not (for lack of typing assistance) get the material to specialists in advance of galleyproof. "'Tis true 'tis pity and pity 'tis 'tis true!" In my letter to you of June 13 I asked you if you would be willing to review Salix in galleyproof; in yours of June 24 you kindly agreed to do so. So I cannot feel that there was any concealment of the facts from you; if so, my own inability to make things clear enough is solely to blame.

I am in thorough agreement with you in your dislike for arbitrary and unreasonable authority. The 1923 ed. of S.P.N. was accepted as a Departmental authority by the Office of Information only after consultation with the various Bureaus concerned. The Forest Service voted to accept S.P.N. as an authority, though it never had the chance to criticize any of the mss., nor were its opinions consulted. When one does a job of that dimension, however, one

2-Dr. Carleton R. Ball-February 19, 1942

realizes how easy it is to criticize ^{and} what a really killing job the labor of doing the work itself is. There just isn't time enough, money enough, help enough, or energy enough to consult everybody concerned, much as one might like to do so. I think, so far as botanical nomenclature (Latin or common) is concerned we now have a protective device in our Department in the Department Committee on Plant Names, to which any member of the Department can at any time appeal.

If there is anything in the present Willow treatment in S.P.N. to which you take exception I wonder if you will not be kind enough, please, to respond to the invitation at the bottom of p. xv of the Preface and communicate them to Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey, East Boxford, Mass.?

With regard to Dr. Coville: I realize that he had both friends and enemies in the Department. I realize that some regarded him as arbitrary and opinionated and ^{that} he held up work unnecessarily. I have always felt that there were two sides to that story. My personal relations with Dr. Coville were very pleasant indeed. I have always regarded him as a truly great man; he had vision such as relatively few men in our Department have shown. I learned a lot from him and shall always entertain a very high regard for him. He was open-minded with me; I think I can say without egotism that he listened to me quite as well as I listened to him, and that he often changed his mind after talking with me as I often changed my mind after talking with him. Between ourselves, I do not think that the average systematic botanist tends to be especially broad-minded. Dr. Coville was exceptionally broad-minded and, for that reason, some of his associates did not see the defects in their manuscripts which Dr. Coville saw. Prof. Tidestrom is a warm personal friend of mine; I have a feeling of genuine affection for him, and yet I can see the defects in his writings which caused Dr. Coville sometimes to set them aside on his desk, a delay which so irritated Prof. Tidestrom. Perhaps Dr. Coville was, as alleged, over-meticulous and too much of a perfectionist, but it is my strong conviction that, if Prof. Tidestrom's recent Flora of Arizona and New Mexico had come out under Dr. Coville's supervision, many things now in it would have been corrected, for instance the omission of the entire family Oxalidaceae.

I know nothing of the inside history of the Flora of Alaska; obviously it is a grievous pity that that manuscript was never published; there is no doubt that its failure to be published was among the causes that lead to the dissolution of Dr. Coville's Division of Botany. Dr. Coville, of course, should have demanded a special appropriation from Congress and extra help (so that the work of his own Division would not be interfered with) before he undertook Standardized Plant Names. But I have just done the same thing myself, and who am I to criticize?! We all see things more clearly in retrospect than prospect.

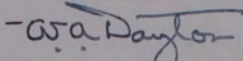
3-Dr. Carleton R. Ball-February 19, 1942

Poor Dr. Coville is in his grave, as I, and some of his other friends think, from a broken heart. Would it not be more charitable and merciful to forget all these things and recall the words in Gray's "Elegy"? —

"Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can Honour's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of Death?

"No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his Father and his God."

Very sincerely yours,



W. A. DAYTON
Department of Agriculture Representative

WAD:JCL
cc: Mr. Kelsey

April 23, 1942

Dr. Herbert L. Mason,
Department of Botany,
University of California,
Berkeley, California.

Dear Dr. Mason:

I have read with much interest your ^{note} view of Standardized Plant Names in the recent issue of Madrono and agree with what you have said therein. As a matter of fact, which you probably know as well or better than I, the first and primary trouble with the committee which got out the original edition, was their extreme individualness. Given three such personalities almost anything was likely to happen out of it.

The second trouble was that because of one of the individuals on the committee, this Department was led to approve the publication and adopt it as standard before the rank and file even had time to read it. The protest which arose thereafter broke against the stone wall of a fact accomplished.

A further tragedy lay in the fact that, in spite of the experience with the first edition, a revision was projected and carried through without consulting specialists and taking advantage of the suggestions made after the first edition appeared. The section containing the willows was submitted to me in galley proof with a statement from the committee that it must be returned immediately because publication already had been unduly held up. The fact of galley proof and of the urge for haste made it certain that no real results could be expected if suggestions were made. I took it upon myself, however, to make many suggestions in order to have them on record. I understand that some of them were adopted even at the cost of changing galley proof, but I have not checked the publication to find out what was done.

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Executive Secretary