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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.

LAW OFFICES
KARL Y. DONECKER
530 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN, PA.
TELEPHONE 3-5211

July 1, 1948

Dr. Carleton R. Ball
Extension Service
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

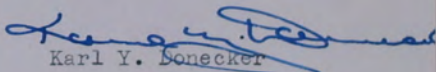
Dear Dr. Ball:

For some time I have been planning an arboretum to contain all of the trees native to the State of Pennsylvania. Where certain genera are predominately arboreal, I intend to include all native species whether arboreal or not. To date I have received considerable and valuable assistance from W. A. Dayton as well as from Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey.

Mr. Dayton suggested that all willow names should be reviewed by you inasmuch as you are the leading authority on willow nomenclature. I am, therefore, taking the liberty of enclosing my list of the Salicaceae family for such comments as you care to offer. The enclosed list is intended to include all species and genera of this family which are native to Pennsylvania.

I will be greatly indebted to you if you could advise whether I have included all species, whether any included in the list should be excluded, and whether the nomenclature is in any respect incorrect.

Sincerely yours,


Karl Y. Donecker

KYD:DDS
ENCLOSURE (2)

SALICACEAE FAMILY

Populus heterophylla L.	swamp poplar
Populus grandidentata Michx.	bigtooth aspen
Populus tremuloides Michx.	quaking aspen
Populus deltoides Bartr.	Eastern poplar
Populus deltoides var. missouriensis (Henry) Henry	Southern poplar

2 Salix nigra Marsh.	black willow
1 Salix amygdaloides Anders.	peachleaf willow
x Salix glaucofolia Schneid.	
3 Salix longipes var. wardi (Bebb.) Schneid.	Ward's obastal-Plain willow
4 Salix lucida Muhl.	shining willow
4 Salix lucida var. angustifolia Anders.	narrow-leaf shining willow
4 Salix lucida var. intonsa Fern.	hairy-leaf shining willow
5 Salix serissima (Bailey) Fern.	Autumn willow
6 Salix interior Rowles	sandbar willow
8 Salix glaucophylloides var. glaucophylla	firm blueleaf willow
7 Salix cordata Muhl.	heart-leaved willow
9 Salix adnophylla Hook	furry willow
13 Salix candida Fluegge	sage willow
12 Salix sericea Marsh.	silky willow
11 Salix petiolaris Sm.	meadow willow
17 Salix bebbiana Sarg.	Bebb willow
14 Salix discolor Muhl.	pussy willow
2 Salix discolor var. ericoccephala (Mich.) Anders.	prairie willow
15 Salix humilis Marsh.	dwarf pussy willow
16 Salix tristis Ait.	hog willow
10 Salix pedicellaris Pursh.	
1026 " var. hypoglauca Fern.	

S. glaucophylloides var. *alborectita* (Ball) Fern.

July 20, 1948

Mr. Karl Y. Donaker,
530 Hamilton Street,
Allentown, Penna.

Dear Mr. Donaker:

Your letter of July and accompanying list of the willows occurring in Pennsylvania, was promptly received. I am very glad indeed to help you in any way that I can.

I inclose a list of the 17 different species which you listed but arranged in the slightly different order of relationships which I recognize in my work and herbarium.

Where different specific and varietal names are used, their synonyms are given so that you will recognize them. Some notes and comments are given at the bottom of the list.

The most damnable change is the discarding of *S. cordata* Muhl. after 142 years of widespread use, merely because of a possible priority of a few months for *S. cordata* Michx. applied to a different species. Taxonomists prefer to confuse workers rather than conserve long-used names. Michaux probably would be the first to deplore the change, if he were here.

Of the species listed, *S. caroliniana* Michx., *S. amygdaloides* Anderss., and *S. nigra* are trees. Species that sometimes become arborescent are *S. lucida*, *S. sericea*, *S. interior*, *S. petiolaris* (especially far north), *S. sericea*, *S. discolor*, and *S. hebbiana*. Just how many of them so become in your State, I do not know.

I will be on the lookout for additional records for you. It may be that *S. subsericea* (Andersson) Schneider has been reported for Penn. It is intermediate between *S. petiolaris* and *S. sericea*. If you have other questions, I will try to answer them.

Wishing you success in your work, I am

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball
~~Chilodactylus~~
Collaborator

P.S. I neglected to say that I do not work with *Populus* but I think that Dr. Dayton will be glad to help you with them, and they all are trees.

1. *Salix lucida* Muhl.
a. var. *angustifolia* Andersson. Narrow-leaf " "
b. var. *intensa* Fernald Hairy " "
2. *Salix sericea* (Bailey) Fernald Autumn W.
3. *Salix oregoniana* Michx.
(*S. longipes* Shuttlew.; *S. longipes* Wardii (Bebb) Schn.; *S. Wardii* Bebb) Carolina W.
4. *Salix amygdaloides* Andersson Peachleaf W.
5. *Salix nigra* Marshall Black W.
6. *Salix interior* Rowlee Sandbar W.
7. *Salix rigida* Muhl. (*S. cordata* Muhl., not Michx.) Heart-leaf W.
a. var. *angustata* (Andersson) Fernald Narrow-leaf " "
8. *Salix glaucophylla* Fernald Lake-shore W.
a. var. *brevifolia* (Bebb) ined. Short-leaf " "
b. var. *albvestita* (Ball) Fernald Woolly-twigs " "
9. *Salix cordata* Michx., not Muhl. Pussy W.
(*S. adnophylla* Hooker, *S. syrticola* Fernald)
10. *Salix pedicellaris* Ehrh. a. var. *hypoglauca* Fernald Glaucescous-leaf Bog W.
11. *Salix petiolaris* Smith Meadow W.
12. *Salix sericea* Marshall Silky W.
13. *Salix candida* Fluegge Sage-leaf W.
14. *Salix discolor* Muhl. Pussy W.
a. var. *latifolia* Andersson Hairy " "
15. *S. humilis* Marshall Prairie W.
a. var. *rigidiuscula* (Andersson) Robinson & Fernald Narrow-leaf " "

(Fernald (1946) now denies that it was the typical plant of Andersson which Rob. & Fernald raised to varietal rank in Gray Flora, but I can see no reason for his conclusion; Fernald renamed it).

16. *S. tristis* Aiton

Dwarf Prairie W.

(Fernald (1946) reduced this to a variety of *S. humilis* and split it into several entities under different names. Even if regarded as a variety, it would be *S. humilis* var. *tristis* (Aiton) Griggs)

17. *Salix bebbiana* Sargent

Bebb W.

(*S. discolor* var. *latifolia* Andersson is the plant which has been called *S. discolor* var. *ericocephala* (Michx.) Andersson, but this was a hairy-twiggled male plant of *S. rigida* Muhl. (*S. missouriensis* Bebb).

(I do not believe that *S. pedicellaris* Ehrh., with leaves green on both sides, occurs in Penn., but only in the mts. of N.Y., N.H., and adjacent Canada).

(It may be that *S. interior* var. *Wheeleri* (Schneider) Schneider, with broader, shorter, and often more hairy leaves, will be found in Penn. I have no record before me now but will check herbariums).

Willow for yellowing

KARL Y. DONECKER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
530 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN, PA.

PHONE 3-5211

September 16,
1948

Dr. Carleton R. Ball
United States Department of Agriculture
Extension Service
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Ball:

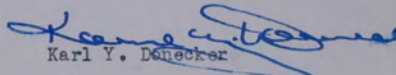
I must apologize for not acknowledging your letter of July 20, 1948. As you probably surmised my study of trees is an avocation and, unfortunately, it suffers from the amount of time required by my vocation.

Your letter and list of Pennsylvania Willow species has been most helpful and clarified several points about which I was in great doubt.

Your statement that "Taxonomists prefer to confuse workers rather than conserve long-used names" confirms what I have suspected. At least, there is nothing static about this field and the constant changes in nomenclature keeps me digging into the books.

I am deeply appreciative for your assistance and extend my many thanks.

Sincerely yours,


Karl Y. Donecker

kyd;dds

*ref to Bot Garden marked in Spk.
Info on Tax*

Mr. Karl Y. Donecker,
530 Hamilton St., NEK.
Allentown, Penna.

3814 Jocelyn St., N.W.
Washington 15, D.C.

Sept. 22, 1948

Dear Mr. Donecker:

Your letter of Sept. 16 is received. I can understand very easily why letters are not always written on time. In this case, I had so completely forgotten about the whole matter that I had to get out our earlier correspondence to refresh my memory (increasing capricious at 75). I concentrate on a manuscript and neglect many letters for weeks.

I am glad that my notes were of some help. Come again. Separately I send you my discussion of Fernald's repudiation of *S. petiolaris* as an American species. As you are interested primarily in the arboretum aspect of plants, I have marked several passages which refer to its growing in British botanic gardens.

At the recent 4-day biological meetings here, I presented a paper on "Taxonomic Botany: What and Whither?" in which I reviewed the reasons (some 15 in all) why taxonomy is disrespected and ill-supported, as the taxonomists themselves claim. I am sending it to Botanical Gazette today. They may reject it, but if it gets published somewhere you will get a copy.

Neglected to say that I send also a paper, Willows of West Va., which will let you trace the extension of your species southward in the mountains.

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball

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KARL Y. DONECKER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
530 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN, PA.

PHONE 3-5211

October 31,
1949

Dr. Carleton R. Ball
3814 Jocelyn Street, Northwest
Washington 15, D. C.

Dear Dr. Ball:

Last summer I advised you I was attempting to compile a list of certain tree families which are native to Pennsylvania and that I intended to use these in a proposed arboretum. Under date of July 20, 1948 you very kindly sent me a list of Pennsylvania willow species and varieties which was most helpful.

Recently I checked the card file of Dr. Edgar T. Wherry of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Wherry has been compiling Pennsylvania Flora. I noted a few differences between Dr. Wherry's file and the list which you sent me. I believe you also checked Dr. Wherry's files which is based upon Pennsylvania specimens in the following herbaria: Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, State Herbarium at Harrisburg and the Herbarium at Pennsylvania State College. I will appreciate any comments you care to make regarding the following.

Not Included in Your List Sent to Me July 20, 1948,
But Included in Dr. Wherry's Files.

Salix bebbiana Sarg. var. *perrostrata* (Rhydb.) Schneid.

(There seems to be only one specimen found in Potter County; Carnegie Museum.)

Salix discolor Muh. var. *prinoides* (Pursh) Anderss.

(The University of Pennsylvania alone has seven specimens and I am wondering whether this was an oversight on the letter you sent me.)

Salix interior Rowlee var. *Wheeleri* Bebb.

(One specimen in Carnegie Museum. As a footnote to your letter you stated "It may be that *S. interior* var. *Wheeleri* (Rowlee) Schneider, with broader, shorter, and often more hairy leaves, will be found in Penn." Is this the same variety as listed by Dr. Wherry? Note different authors.)

Salix nigra Marsh. var. *falcata* (Pursh.) Torr.

(Dr. Wherry thinks this should have varietal status.)

Salix glaucophylla Bebb.

(over)

2. Species included in my list of July 20, 1948, but apptly not in Pa. Herb.

S. glaucophylloides Fernald, and var. brevifolia (Bebb) ined. Specimens of these will be found under S. glaucophylla Bebb, and var. brevifolia Bebb, for that is how I named them in 1943. Fernald named his species from Newfoundland specimens, and as different from S. glaucophylla. The name glaucophylla has been held to be antedated for specific use. Schneider, in 1920, made glaucophylla a variety of Fernald's S. glaucophylloides. In 1946, Fernald transferred my S. glaucophylla var. albovestita to S. glaucophylloides as a variety, but did not transfer var. brevifolia. In preparing manuscript for Illus. Flora, I found that S. glaucophylla and S. glaucophylloides are the same species and have transferred var. brevifolia to the latter but it is not yet published.

S. lucida Muhl., var. angustifolia Andersson. There never is any hard and fast line between a species and its vars. such as angustifolia, longifolia, brevifolia, latifolia, etc. I have recognized this var. for Illus. Flora because leaves of the species are quite wide, but have not recognized var. angustata under S. rigida Muhl., not var. longifolia under S. glaucophylloides, where the differences are much less.

My herbarium contains 1 specimen of angustifolia from N.Y. and one from Mich., but none from Pa. or Ohio. It seems to be more northern. None in U.S. at. ^{at.} Herb. from Pa. I do not have list of all Pa. determinations and may have included it in list because it might occur sparingly in the northern part of the State.

S. pedicellaris Burah, var. hypoglauca Fern. I find no Pa. specimens in Herb GRB nor in Herb. U.S.N. I have 2 from N.Y. and several each from Mich. and Ohio, and it may well be found in Pa.

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I note that I neglected to state that there are no Pa. specimens of S. interior var. Wheeleri Rowlee in Herbs. GRB or USN. I have some from Mich. but none from Ohio, but do have some from the Panhandle of West Va., not too far from Penn. I hope we can discover how Bebb got to be associated with Wheeleri.

Trusting that these discussions may clear up some of your troubles, I am

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball

Karl Y. Donecker

Dr. Carleton R. Ball
Page 2

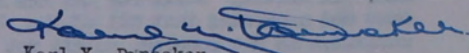
October 31, 1949

Included in Your List To Me But Apparently
No Records of Same In Pennsylvania Herbaria

Salix glaucophylloides Fern.
var. *brevifolia* (Bebb.) ined.
Salix lucida Muhl. var. *angustifolia* Anderss.
Salix pedicellaris Ph. var. *hypoglauca* Fernald.

I do not wish to become a nuisance but since you are the recognized authority on *Salix* I feel obliged to again come to you.

Sincerely yours,


Karl Y. Donecker

KYD: JW

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(over)

Mr. Karl X. Donacker,
530 Hamilton Street,
Allentown, Penna.

3814 Jocalyn St., N.W.
Washington 15, D.C.

2 November, 1949

Dear Mr. Donacker:

Your letter of 31 Oct. is here and I am giving it immediate reply, not only because I like to help wherever I can but because *Salix* collections are coming in for determination in such numbers that letters not so concerned are likely to get neglected.

A few years ago I checked the identifications of some hundreds of sheets of Penn. willows from different herbaria in the State. I understood that Dr. Fogg and Dr. Jennings (of Carnegie Museum) were planning a State flora. I do not recall ever having seen Dr. Wherry's lists, nor has he sent me any material. Now to answer your two series of specific queries.

1. Willows not included in my list of July 20, 1948, but included by Wherry.

S. Babiana Sarg., var. *perrostrata* (Rydb., not "Rydb.") Schneider. This western variety is separated on three characters: typically it has smaller leaves, glabrate to glabrous, and more or less plane instead of rugose beneath. But plants very greatly in the expression of these characters. Most of the western specimens have small leaves but some are almost glabrous but rugose and other are plane but pubescent, with all degrees of such, depending on age, vigor, etc.

In the eastern half of the U.S., specimens more or less glabrous, and more or less plane, occur infrequently. Once I did recognize a few of these as var. *perrostrata*. In writing *Salix* for the new Britt. & Brown Illus. Flora, I studied all species anew and concluded that all of the Eastern material came within the normal limits of variation in the species, so did not include the variety. I may have named a specimen as this variety, from Pottery Co. I did not list all these collections.

S. discolor Muhl., var. *prinosides* (Th.) Anders. *S. discolor* Muhl. and *S. prinosides* Pursh were independent meanings of the same species. *S. prinosides* was so named because of prominent undulate serrations or subdentations on the leaves. I first recognized this as a variety in western material and later applied the varietal name to similar eastern specimens. In applying the centripetal method to all available material in writing *Salix* for Illus. Flora, I concluded that the "prinosides" effect was found mostly on the leaves of the vigorous summer and autumn growth while the early spring and summer specimens were the accepted species, *S. discolor*, so I did not include the variety in my manuscript. I did name some Pa. specimens as the variety, when I det'd them.

S. interior ~~Rowlee~~ Rowlee, var. *Wheeleri* (Rowlee) Rydberg. Now I have two troubles. I was wrong in giving "var. *Wheeleri* (Rowlee) Rydberg" in 1948. But the citation of Bebb as author worried me. Yesterday, in looking at the specimens in my own herbarium, I found that I had "(Bebb)" on two of them, one written by myself, the other by a N.Y. collector. I have carefully examined the card catalog at the U.S. Natl. Herb. and find no record of "*Wheeleri* Bebb", either as a species or as a variety under *S. interior* or under *S. longifolia* or *S. fluviatilis*, as *S. interior* has been known previously. Then I went through all the cards in my own file, both under these species and varieties and also under Bebb. Finally I went through all of the publications by Bebb in my library. I can find no reference whatever to him and *Wheeleri*. It was published as a variety by Rowlee in 1900 and ~~was~~ as a species by Rydberg in 1905. Better ask Dr. Wherry where he got Bebb into it. Perhaps some one did credit it to Bebb once in print.

S. nigra Marsh., var. *falcata* (Th.) Torr. (not "falcata"). Long ago I concluded that this variety had no existence. I have never seen a plant of this species with full grown leaves, where part of them were not falcate. The same is true, to a lesser extent, in all of the related species, as *S. Gooddingii*, *S. amygdaloides*, *S. caroliniana*, etc.

S. glaucophylla Bebb. See under *S. glaucophylloides* in next section.