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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.

from M.O. MaHe

DEPARTMENT OF MINES



VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Ottawa, Ont., April 4th, 1925.



Dr. Carleton R. Ball,
Senior Agronomist in Charge,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Ball:-

Thank you very much for your letter of March 30th, enclosing your very much appreciated list of publications on willows.

When I was in Washington last winter I was given to understand that you were planning to have a salicetum in the immediate vicinity of Washington, and that you would like to have contributions to it from outside. I am planning to spend the coming summer on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. I am not going to stay at one place the whole season, but will move about quite a bit. In fact, if I can carry out my plans I will stop at various places from the Montana border in the south to the Peace River district in the north. Should you desire to have living material of willows from these regions I shall be very pleased indeed to have such material sent to you. In that case,

however, it would be unnecessary to secure an import permit from the United States Government. It goes without saying that I shall be glad to collect herbarium material for you, and if there are any special groups in which you are particularly interested please let me know, and I shall arrange to collect more extensively of those.

Again thanking you for sending the bibliographical Salix list,

I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

M. M. Mante

Chief Botanist National Herbarium.

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1. If he can get a permit as inspector satisfactory to Can. authorities, OK with us and ship direct without inspection
2. If he can arrange to have inspection done at Univ of Alberta or other point in West Canada, they can re-ship direct to Zurich.
3. If not 1 or 2, can ship to Wash. & inspection begun here and ship.
4. Will ask permit in name of H.H.B. if 1 or 2, & I.P.I. if 3

April 10, 1925.

Dr. M. O. Walte,
Chief Botanist, National Herbarium,
Victoria Memorial Museum,
Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

Dear Doctor Walte:

I have just taken the time to run over the package of willows, which you left here when you came down to the Christmas meetings. I have found some very interesting material. I am enclosing herewith a two-page list of identifications covering first, the specimens of amygdaloides and nigra which you sent me by mail; and second, the specimens of lucida angustifolia, interior (longifolia), glauconhylloides, and subsericea. I wish to have a record of these specimens, because their distribution is not very well known, and I may wish to refer to them in a paper later.

I am much interested in the specimens of subsericea. This plant was recognized by Andersson as a variety of petiolaris, by Rydberg as a variety of sericea, and by Schneider as a hybrid between these two species, giving it specific rank under the name subsericea. You will find its status discussed by Forbes in Rhodora 11: 9-12, January, 1909. Fernald omitted it from the seventh edition of Grays Manual, but inserted it in the first amendment to that edition. He gave its distribution then as Massachusetts and New York. I think that it has a much wider range. I recently received three specimens from central Vermont, and your specimens carry the range northward to Quebec. I have not had time to examine the material in the National Herbarium, or elsewhere. Your specimens, and also those from Vermont, are much more silky than Forbes and Fernald indicate. It may be that the more northern material is silkier than that from the southern portion of the range, but this will require further study. In the characters of the fruiting ament, this species is much nearer petiolaris than sericea, but the capsules and pedicels are shorter, and the scales darker, than those of petiolaris.

Your specimens of glauconphyloides may extend the range of that species somewhat to the west, but this I have not looked up. It was published with a full list of available herbarium material in *Rhodora* 16; 173-175, October, 1914.

I did not take the time to write out the list of specimens of rostrata, humilis, alba, etc., and their hybrids. I note that there are several very small-leaved specimens of rostrata. We find similar specimens in practically all species, but whether they are morphologically significant can be determined only by making sure that plants with normal leaves grow under exactly the same conditions. The final acid test, I suppose, would be to transplant them, and see if they still maintain their distinctive characters. I have not attempted absolute identification of the hybrid material, especially where only foliage specimens are in hand. One guess is about as good as another under such conditions. The fact that the specimens you sent as petiolaris proved to be subsericea would indicate that the latter species, rather than the former, has entered into some of the supposed hybrids, unless it is known that the true petiolaris occurs. I am returning the specimens by mail today.

Thanking you for the opportunity of seeing this material, and with kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Senior Agronomist in Charge.

CRB/AJM

Enc.

from M.O. Walter

DEPARTMENT OF MINES



CANADA

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Banff, Alta. July 5th 1925

Dr Carleton R. Ball

Cerealist, U.S. Dep. Agr. Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr Ball,

Many thanks for your last letter. I am delighted to learn that you will be in Alberta sometime during the summer and would appreciate the opportunity of meeting you, if it is at all possible. I am having a lovely time with the willows. I have made up a key from Rydberg's flora of all ^{the} possible species that may be found in Alberta, but have experienced considerable difficulties in identifying a number of the species so far collected. I have sent two packages to Dr Bartlett for planting and will send another one tomorrow.

The Banff district is certainly a paradise for willow hunters. Yesterday we made, my assistant and I, an excursion during the afternoon along the

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Bow river and collected a dozen species in a couple of hours. There are still at least half a dozen more species within 10 minutes walk from the hotel which we have not collected yet. So far we have not been up above the level of the valley - about 4500 feet - but intend to go up a few thousand feet within a week or so. We have at present collected - since June 3rd - nearly 2000 sheets, well packed, representing, I should think, close to 600 species. Of these quite a large number are willows.

Looking forward to your coming to Alberta, I try to remain

Yours sincerely

M. O. Matte

Chf. Wm. C. H. Morse
District Forestry Inspector,
Customs Building
Calgary, Alta.
Alberta

Sept. 23, 1925.

Dr. M. O. Malte,
Victoria Museum,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Dear Doctor Malte:

On my return from the northwest, I find awaiting me a letter from Dr. H. H. Bartlett, of the University of Michigan, discussing the willow cuttings which you were kind enough to send me at intervals during the summer. As will be noted, most of them were dead or nearly so when received. This is a greatly disappointing fact to you, as well as to me and to Dr. Bartlett, but you may find some little satisfaction in knowing that the material I sent to him was just about as bad. I am enclosing a copy of his letter which he asked me to pass on to you.

I have some very interesting notes on the distribution and habit of willow species in the three grain-growing provinces which I shall hope to be able to write out in definite form and make available later. We got as far north as thirty miles beyond Prince Albert in Saskatchewan and to Athabasca Landing in Alberta. I think I collected all the species which I should have found in that territory, with perhaps one exception, namely, *S. pedicellaris*. I am keenly disappointed, however, that my cuttings were not in living condition when received by Dr. Bartlett, for I very much wished to see some of the material growing where I could make definite comparisons.

Very sincerely yours,

C. R. Ball,
Senior Agronomist in Charge.

CRB/ecy

Encl.

October 28, 1925.

Dr. M. O. Malte,
Victoria National Museum,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Dear Doctor Malte:

I am delighted to hear from Dr. Bartlett that he is having better success with your later shipments and cuttings than was obtained with the earlier ones. You may have heard from him that most of the material I sent was dead on arrival. Much to my regret.

He has just written me that he has the promise of a collection of critically determined Scandinavian willows from Prof. N. Lynge of Oslo, Norway.

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If it is possible for you to collect cuttings in the vicinity of Ottawa now, or later, I am sure that they also will be greatly appreciated. If they could represent the plants from which your critical determinations have been made they would be all the more valuable.

Very sincerely yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Senior Agronomist in Charge.

CRB/AJM

from M.O. Malte

DEPARTMENT OF MINES



CANADA

VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Ottawa, Ont., April 15th, 1926.

Dr. C. E. Ball,
Senior Agronomist in Charge,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.



Dear Doctor Ball:-

I thank you very much for your letter of April 12th, saying that the willows which I sent you sometime ago have arrived in good condition, and I am particularly pleased about the complimentary things you say about them.

I notice what you say about there being only one specimen in some instances. This means, as you suspect, that I have sent all the material collected. If there is sufficient of any one of these single specimens for two I should be very glad to share them with you, and enclose accordingly some extra labels.

Since I wrote you on March 22nd, I have, much to my regret, been forced to give up my intended trip to Alberta this year. About a week ago I found that I could not avail myself of the services of the assistant which I had last year. He was a good man and I had intended to go with him again to Alberta, leaving him there about the first of

Apr 15, 1926

August for the balance of the season. I may explain that I cannot stay in the field longer than about the end of July as I have to attend the International Botanical Conference in Ithaca, N.Y. in August. I feel that it would be inadvisable to take a green assistant for only two months or thereabout from Ottawa to the west, and have therefore decided to spend June and July south of the Gaspé Peninsula on the Atlantic coast. If there are any groups of willows from that district which you are particularly interested in, please let me know and I shall be very glad to collect for you.

I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

M. O. Matte

Chief Botanist National Herbarium.

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CANADA

VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Ottawa, Ont., May 7th, 1926

Dr. C. R. Ball,
 Senior Agronomist in Charge,
 Bureau of Plant Industry,
 U.S. Dept. of Agriculture,
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Ball:-



I thank you very much for your letter of April 19th enclosing list of species and varieties of willows collected by me last year in the Province of Alberta.

I intend to leave Ottawa for New Brunswick sometime during the last week of May or first week in June I should be thankful if I could, if it is not too much trouble to you, have one set of the Alberta willows sent back as soon as possible. If the box which I sent you is too big please keep it and send the plants in a smaller one.

I should have written you before but all my time for the last three weeks or more has been taken up with the translation from Norwegian of an important document for the Canadian Archives.

Yours truly,

Chief Botanist, National Herbarium.

from M.O. Malte

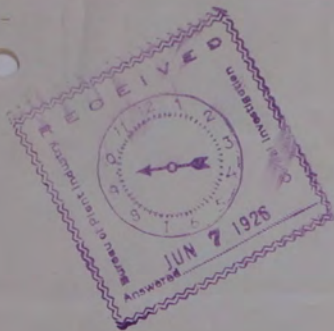
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CANADA

VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Ottawa, Ont., June 5th, 1926.



Dr. Carleton R. Ball,
Senior Agronomist in Charge,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Ball:-

I thank you very much for your letter of May 19th and the list of willows from Alberta, 1925, enclosed therewith. I enjoyed very much going over the collection with your list but have so far not had sufficient time to study them as closely as I want to. When I come back in the fall, however, I will take them up again.

When I started to collect the willows last year, I tried to identify them with the help of Rydberg's flora but soon gave it up as I felt that I could not do it satisfactorily. When I compare your list with some of the names I got from Rydberg, I feel satisfied that anyone unfamiliar with the Alberta willows will have a sweet time trying to name a great many of them with the help of Rydberg's key. It would therefore, I am convinced, be a great help if you could find time to publish a series of articles in the Canadian Field Naturalist, as you proposed some time ago.

I am leaving about the 10th of June for the Bay of

Chaleur in New Brunswick. I may be a little late for willows but the season is frightfully late this year. By the 20th of May there was still plenty of snow in the woods of New Brunswick, so there is still a chance of getting some of the later willows. Anyway, I will do my best. I do not know exactly where my headquarters will be, but my office in Ottawa will know as soon as I have looked the situation in the Bay of Chaleur district over.

Again thanking you, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

M. O. Matte

Chief Botanist National Herbarium.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA

Ottawa, Ont., May 22nd, 1928.



Dr. Carleton R. Ball,
Sr. Agronomist in Charge
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Ball:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the willows mentioned in your letter of May 12th and also of seven sheets for our herbarium for which I thank you.

In about a week or so I expect to start going over the collection of willows which I made in the Arctic last year, and then I suppose I will have some fun. I wouldn't be surprised if I have some rather interesting things from southern Baffin Land.

I surely have some that apparently are not recorded from the ^{Arctic} archipelago before. I expect to strike lots of snags when trying to work them up and really do not know yet what to do in such cases. Are you familiar with the Arctic willows?

Yours very truly,

M.O. Walte

Chief Botanist National Herbarium.

May 24, 1928.

Dr. M. O. Malte,
Chief Botanist National Herbarium,
National Museum of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Dear Dr. Malte:

Your letter of May 22 is just in hand. I am sure that you will have some very interesting material in your specimens from southern Baffin Land. I note your inquiry as to my familiarity with Arctic species. I know the Arctic, Aleutian, and Bering Sea material quite intimately. I determined Johannsen's material from the Canadian Arctic expedition, and also some Labrador and Baffin Land material for another party. Recently I have determined a series of Saguenay County (Quebec) specimens for the New York State Museum, so far as the fragmentary material was determinable. I will be very glad to do my best on this material, if you so desire. Prof. M. L. Fernald, of the Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Massachusetts, is probably the best man in the country for that work, due to his long series of explorations in Newfoundland and the Gaspe Peninsula of Quebec.

Very sincerely yours,

Carleton R. Ball,
Senior Agronomist in Charge.

CRB:RL

DEPARTMENT OF MINES



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 25th, 1932.

Dr. Carleton R. Ball,
C/o Dept. of Botany,
University of California,
Berkeley, Cal.

Dear Dr. Ball:-

I am sending, by insured mail, two packages of willows from Alaska, Yukon and British Columbia, as requested in your letter of July 30, 1932. Unfortunately I can only send you a small portion of the plants asked for, as all the arctic, subarctic and part of the Rocky Mountain willows, a few years ago, were sent to Dr. Floderus, Stockholm, Sweden, ~~and~~ with whom they still are.

Yours very truly,

M. O. Malt

Chief Botanist National Herbarium.

(See over)

December 2, 1932.

Dr. M. O. Malte,
National Museum,
Ottawa, Ontario,
Canada.

Dear Dr. Malte:

Your good letter of November 25th is received together with the two packages of plants. I have not yet opened them, but they appear to be in excellent condition. I probably will not begin work on them for a few weeks because of material of this season's collecting which is not yet finished.

I am greatly interested to know that most of your arctic and subarctic material is with Dr. Floderus in Sweden. Judging from other material which he has named recently, he regards most specimens as hybrids, not ~~originals~~ *species*.

The University Herbarium is just preparing for distribution the first lot of material collected in California in 1932 and you probably will receive one presently. The later collections will not be ready for sending out until spring.

Dr. Setchell tells me that you have asked to have the willow specimens you have sent to the Herbarium here identified and a check list returned. As I have identified much of the recent material, and as you and Dr. Schneider have identified portions of it there probably will be very few changes. I went over part of it last night and will try to finish the remainder shortly. I know that Dr. Setchell was greatly pleased to have your fine specimens.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Carleton R. Ball
Research Associate

CRB:CSE

December 10, 1932

Dr. M. O. Malte,
National Museum,
Ottawa, Ontario,
Canada

Dear Dr. Malte:

Your letter of November 4th to Professor Setchell of the Department of Botany of this University has been referred to me for attention to your request to have a report on the 84 undetermined specimens contained in the shipment of exchange material sent to the Herbarium. I have been very glad indeed to see your collection of willows made from 1913 to 1918 inclusive in various parts of Canada and in Alaska. The material from Alaska, northern British Columbia, and Yukon Territory is especially valuable to me in my work on the willows of that area.

I enclose herewith one copy of your list with the identifications inserted. You will note that # 122142 has not yet been determined. As soon as I am sure of its identity I will notify you. It is possible that a few of the other specimens represent varieties now in process of segregation.

I enclose also a short list showing changes in the determinations of a few of the other specimens which you sent. In this list I have given the number, the previous determination, and the present determination in order that you may have no difficulty in finding the specimens in your herbarium.

All the specimens you sent have now been included in the University Herbarium where I am finding them very useful in the work I have under way.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Carleton R. Ball
Research Associate

CRB:CSB

CHANGES IN IDENTIFICATION OF CANADIAN WILLOWS

Reported to Dr. M. G. Malte, Dec. 10, 1932.

Number	Name on label	Locality	Corrected Name
70265	<i>S. lucida</i> Decid. of redwood	Canada	cordata
70268	<i>S. bebbiana</i>	Canada	discolor principis
70272	<i>S. bebbiana</i>	Canada	discolor principis
94320	<i>S. saximontana</i>	Moose Mt., Alberta	angustifolia
95789	<i>S. bebbiana</i>	Jasper Park, Alberta	perrostrata
97785	<i>S. Lasiantha</i> form	Mons, B. C.	var. <i>Lasiantha</i>
97782	<i>S. melanocarpa</i>	Alaska	<i>S. melanocarpa</i>
97807	<i>S. glauca</i>	Alaska	<i>S. glauca</i>
97814	<i>S. hookeriana</i>	Alaska	<i>S. hookeriana</i>
111885	<i>S. glauca</i>	Alaska	<i>S. glauca</i>

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I enclose also a short list showing changes in the determination of a few of the other specimens which you sent. In this list I have given the number, the previous determination, and the present determination in order that you may have no difficulty in finding the specimens in your herbarium.

All the specimens you sent have now been included in the University Herbarium where I am finding them very useful in the work I have under way.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Carlson H. Bell
Research Associate

CEB:CSB

National Herbarium

M. O. Malte, Chief Botanist, made considerable progress during the early part of the year on the Flora of Arctic Canada. Several genera of plants were virtually monographed, numerous keys were worked out, and about seventy-five pages completed and typed and a considerable quantity of manuscript notes written. This work was begun in 1927, when the National Museum arranged for Mr. Malte to have the co-operation of the late Professor C. H. Ostenfeld, Director of the Botanic Garden of Copenhagen, and considered the leading European authority on Arctic plants. The plan was to consolidate the knowledge of the flora of Arctic Canada now found in scattered publications and in the form of only partly or imperfectly described collections in various herbaria in Europe and North America, the same to form the first of a proposed series of works on floral provinces of Canada. This was to be a systematic work on the phanerogamic flora (seed plants or flowering plants) of the Canadian Arctic archipelago and the mainland of North America from Hamilton inlet along the coast of Labrador to Ungava bay, thence to Richmond gulf, from Churchill to Mackenzie delta and thence along the Arctic coast about to Nome, Alaska, this line to coincide approximately with the northern limit of trees. Professor Ostenfeld worked intermittently, as his other duties permitted, until his untimely death on January 16, 1931, and made critical examination of the most important material in Ottawa, London, and in the Scandinavian countries. After the death of Professor Ostenfeld, the work was continued by Mr. Malte alone. The progress of the work was greatly aided by loans of Arctic plants from the Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass.; The New York Botanical Garden, New York; The Danish Arctic Station, Godhavn, Greenland; the Botanical Division of the Government Museum, Stockholm, Sweden; and the Division of Botany, University of Lund, Sweden; and the National Herbarium collections were also greatly benefited by corrections in labelling made during the progress of the revisionary work.

Mr. Malte made three Arctic voyages in the prosecution of this work, accompanying the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1927 on S.S. *Beothic* from July 16 to September 4, visiting thirteen posts on Ellesmere, Devon, Baffin, Beechey, and Somerset islands and two posts on Hudson strait, collecting 3,778 sheets of herbarium specimens, of which 27 species were not previously recorded from Devon island, and 20 species were not previously recorded from Baffin island. In 1928 he obtained passage on the Hudson's Bay Company's S.S. *Nascopie* from July 10 to September 10, and visited one post on Labrador coast, three on Hudson strait, four on Hudson bay, and two on Baffin island, collecting a total of 5,683 herbarium sheets. In 1933, the S.S. *Nascopie* was engaged to transport personnel and supplies for the Canadian Government to the eastern Arctic posts, and Mr. Malte accompanied the expedition visiting Lake Harbour (Baffin island), Port Burwell, Wakeham bay, and Sugluk (Hudson strait), and cape Smith and Port Harrison (on east side of Hudson bay), collecting 1,364 herbarium sheets between July 7 and August 5. Unfortunately, he was taken ill at Charlton island, James bay, and had to be sent home, being transferred to the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway at Moosonee, but died

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Bull 73,

on August 12, 1933, before reaching Ottawa. His collections made during the summer were shipped out from Churchill.

On the invitation of the Acting Director of the National Museum, Professor M. L. Fernald, of the Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., a leading authority on the plants of eastern Canada, Newfoundland, and northern Ungava, came to Ottawa, and helped to make a survey of Mr. Malte's unpublished manuscripts and scientific notes. It was decided that some of the manuscript, on account of descriptions of nine new species, one new variety, and seven new combinations in the genera *Antennaria*, *Potentilla*, *Castilleja*, *Armeria*, and *Vaccinium*, deserved early publication. These were arranged by Professor Fernald, under the titles "*Antennaria of Arctic America*" and "*Critical Notes on Plants of Arctic America*", and are now in press in *Rhodora Journal* of the New England Botanical Club.

<i>Plants received on account of exchange</i>	600
U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.....	102
New York Botanical Garden, New York, N.Y.....	396
Dr. B. Floderus, Botanical Div., Royal Museum, Stockholm, Sweden....	102
<i>Plants received as donations</i>	920
Dr. John Dearness, London, Ont.....	1
Marcel Raymond, St. Johns, Quebec.....	2
Staff Sergt. J. E. F. Wight, R.C.M.P., Chesterfield inlet, N.W.T.....	1
Mr. F. A. Kerr, Ottawa, Ontario.....	96
Mr. H. S. Bostock, Ottawa, Ontario.....	30
Prof. N. C. Fassett, Madison, Wisconsin.....	25
Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.....	765
<i>Plants distributed on account of exchange</i>	1,359
Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.....	1,359

DIVISION OF PALAEONTOLOGY (Geological Survey)

E. M. Kindle, Chief of Division, reports:

During the year plans for the publication of the Illustrated Card Catalogue of North American Devonian fossils were completed. The essential features of this project, which is being carried out through the co-operative work of a number of North American palaeontologists, were outlined in the report of this division for 1932. The Wagner Free Institute of Science of Philadelphia, which has undertaken to publish the several units as they are completed, announces the publication of the first unit, which will cover the Devonian ammonoids, in the autumn of 1934. Professor B. F. Howell in announcing the early publication of the first section of this work states:¹

"The preparation of this illustrated card catalogue and bibliographic index is one of the most ambitious pieces of work ever undertaken by palaeontologists of any continent. The catalogue and index will be historic landmarks on the highway of palaeontological progress, and will, it is hoped, set the standard for future work of the same sort."

¹ Howell, B. F.: "An Illustrated Card Catalogue of North American Fossils", Bull. Wagner Free Inst. Sci., vol. 9, No. 1, p. 108 (1934).