



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation
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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
LINCOLN

April 1, 1941

Dr. Carleton R. Ball
United States Dept. of Agr.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Ball:

In conducting my research on "The Flora of Richardson county, Nebraska" for a master's degree at this institution, I have collected a few species of Salix. Perhaps you remember identifying some willows for me which I had collected in New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and which I included with a collection of willows sent you by Dr. Kiener. We were indeed grateful for the splendid cooperation which you so promptly gave us. I wonder if you would care to identify my small collection of Richardson county willows. I am not in any hurry for the identifications, so if you can find the time and are so inclined, I will send you samples of my collection which you may keep for your services, and also any monetary consideration you may desire.

If you feel that you would care to make the identifications, I would be ever grateful to you.

Sincerely Yours,

Howard C. Reynolds

Howard C. Reynolds
316 Bessey Hall
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

(over)

April 5, 1941.

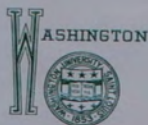
Mr. Howard C. Reynolds,
318 Bessey Hall, Univ. Nebr.,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

Replying to your letter of April 1, I will be delighted to name
name your willows from Richardson Co. at any time when you care to send
them. There never is any charge, nor is it necessary to give me a
set of duplicates in order to get them named. I am glad to render
the service for the satisfaction of learning more about distribution,
variation, etc. However, I am glad to have duplicates when they are
available because my extensive collections enable me to do quicker and
more accurate work than if I did not have a large and special herbarium
in this genus.

Cordially Yours

Carleton R. Ball
Executive Secretary



WASHINGTON

St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 3, 1941

Dr. Carleton R. Ball
Executive Secretary
Extension Service,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Ball:

Your letter of October 30 has been received, and the reprints arrived today. Please accept my sincere thanks for these very interesting reprints. I had not received any reprints from Prof. Duncan.

I shall have to communicate the information concerning these reprints to Mr. Myron B. Jenkins of the Forestry Research Division of the Conservation and Survey Division of the University of Nebr. who was the director of our Tree Root Survey under whom I acted as Field Supervisor.

I was rather sorry that the W.F.A. funds with which we carried on our research made further field operations impossible and resulted in the termination of my appointment. However, I was able to get my field sheets and notes in intelligible shape so that Mr. Jenkins will be able to write up the results.

Because of the transitory nature of rooming houses, will you please send future communications to me at the Missouri Botanical Garden, 2315 Tower Grove Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Sincerely Yours,

Howard C. Reynolds
Howard C. Reynolds

March 2, 1942

Mr. Howard C. Reynolds,
Department of Botany,
318 Bessey Hall,
University of Nebraska,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

In further reference to your letter of February 10 and my reply of February 12, I have received the package of willows collected by you in Missouri and by Mr. Tolsted in Iowa and Nebraska. I have given them immediate determination and am enclosing two copies of the list of determinations for each lot.

It is interesting to note that all of your material of *S. discolor* from Iowa proves to be the variety *ericephala*. This is separated from the species not by any ascertained characters, however, but by the pubescent branchlets, bud scales, and petioles. You will note that one of the Iowa specimens has no number.

Regarding No. 5517, I would say that while young aments of *S. humilis* and *S. Bebbiana* look somewhat alike before the capsule pedicels of the latter have elongated, the scales in *humilis* are black and those in *Bebbiana* yellow.

The Nebraska collection is a very helpful addition to those I already have seen. As in your own collections, the specimens within each species differ greatly, depending apparently on the degree of unfavorableness in the habitat. I have indicated that some of the specimens of *S. interior* with very hairy leaves are the result of insect injury. This extreme hairiness of late-developing shoots may be caused also by a dry and especially sandy habitat where the heat from the sand may produce this effect. As a matter of fact, plants with densely hairy branchlets and leaves are as likely to be found in the arid deserts as in the Arctic.

The collection of *S. petiolaris* in three counties also is helpful. I think there was material from at least two of these counties in the specimens sent me before.

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S. cordata and *S. lutea* are a mess where they meet in the western drier Great Plains area. *Cordata* becomes much more yellow twigged under those conditions and often resembles *S. lutea*, as in the case of your No. 41965. The younger branchlets on this are pubescent and some of them show browning.

No. 41977 I have labeled *S. lutea famelica*, the varietal name meaning starved in allusion to the dwarf and veiny leaves. The type is from the Yellowstone River in eastern Montana. This effect could be produced, of course, by something especially unfavorable in the immediate environment of this Furnas County plant.

The plants are being returned to you today by franked mail and I trust they reach you safely. I am very glad to have had the opportunity of seeing them.

Cordially yours,

Carlton S. Ball,
Executive Secretary