



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

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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.

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NOTES ON NORTH AMERICAN WILLOWS. IV.¹

SOME ALLIES OF SALIX PEDICELLARIS PURSH.

Carleton R. Ball.

In his treatment of the section Rosa^e, Andersson (Monog. Sal. 94) recognized three species occurring in North America. These were S. proliza Anderss., S. pedicellaris Pursh, and S. fuscescens Anderss., the second being arranged as a subspecies under the European S. myrtilloides L. No new American species have been added to this section since that time. No attempt is made here to monograph the section but merely to present some hitherto apparently undescribed forms and to offer a key by which the American species and varieties may be separated.

¹ The 3 previous papers in this series have appeared in the BOTANICAL GAZETTE, as follows : (I) 40:376-380, November, 1905; (II) 60: 45-54, July, 1915; and (III) 60: 391-399, November, 1915.

1 Salix fuscescens Anderss.

This beautiful little species is distinguished by its prostrate or trailing habit and small ^{strongly reticulate} obovate leaves, rich green above and glaucous on the lower surface. It is a plant of western Alaska and has been found also in eastern Quebec. It is described and figured by Coville,² who gives its Alaskan distribution. Its occurrence in Quebec is noted by Fernald,³ who also describes a new variety, hebecarpa, with pilose capsules.

² Coville, F. V., The Willows of Alaska. Proc. Washn. Acad. Sci. 3: 329-30, fig. 25, August, 1901.

³ Fernald, M. L., Some New Willows of Eastern America. Rhodora 9: 224, Dec., 1907.

2 Salix pedicellaris Pursh.

In 1909, Dr. M. L. Fernald, of the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University, published a full and able discussion⁴ of the bog willow, Salix pedicellaris Pursh., and its variations. In this paper he called

⁴ Fernald, M. L., Salix pedicellaris and its Variations, Rhodora 11: 157-162, August, 1909.

attention to the fact that the species was described as having the rather broad leaf-blades green beneath ("concoloribus"), and restricts the use of the specific name to this form. Thus limited, the species occurs in the Northeastern States and adjacent Canada and also in Washington and British Columbia. Fernald then described two varieties, hypoglauca and tenuescens.

The varietal name hypoglauca (l.c. p.161) he applied to the common bog willow with broad leaves glaucous on the lower surface. This variety is distributed, according to Fernald, in "sphagnum bogs and wet meadows from eastern Quebec to British Columbia, south to New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Iowa." It occurs also in the Pacific Northwest, in both Washington (Flett, No. 1883, Tacoma) and Idaho (Piper, No.3, Priest Lake).

The second variety established by Fernald (l.c. p. 162), under the name tenuescens, is a plant with linear-oblong or oblanceolate leaves, acute at both ends, and also glaucous beneath, and with loosely-flowered ^{ui} ~~fruiting~~ aments containing subulate capsules 7-10 mm. long. These capsules exceed by 2 mm. those of variety hypoglauca. It is indicated as "apparently a rare variety" and the only specimen cited is the type,

collected by Fernald," on the meadows of the Concord River, Bedford, Massachusetts." Several specimens seen by the writer have leaves answering this description but none of the fertile ones has the elongated capsules. These specimens come from the central portion of the continent, from Ohio northwestward to Manitoba.

A variety similar to hypoglauca but with more or less tomentose capsules appears to be hitherto unreported and may be designated as

var. _____ n. var.; a low shrub probably 3-7 dm.

high, glabrous throughout except the capsules; branches erect or ascending; leaves elliptical; oblong-elliptical, or obovate, 2.5-4 or 5 cm. long, 1-2 cm. wide, acute at both ends or obtuse at the apex, the margins entire; aments 1-2 cm. long, borne on leafy peduncles 5-15 mm. long; ovaries densely tomentose with light gray twisted hairs, capsules by expansion thinly gray-tomentose, or becoming glabrate in age, 5-7 mm. long; pedicel 1-2 mm. long, pubescent; style about 0.5 mm. long.--- Differs from variety hypoglauca chiefly or only in the tomentose capsules. It thus bears the same relation to S. pedicellaris hypoglauca Fernald as variety hebecarya Fern. bears to S. fuscescens Andersson.

The geographic range of the variety is not known with certainty. The specimens examined are as follows:

Manitoba, Canada. Marsh north of Carberry, collected along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway by John Maco^u and William Herriot, No. 70, 266, June 12, 1906 (type); near Sidney, north of Carberry, Maco^u and Herriot 70, 267 (in part), June 12, 1906 (B.).

The manuscript was withdrawn
See letter to J. M. Coulter
April 11, 1921

W. A. Archer

April 2, 1921.

Dr. John M. Coulter,
Department of Botany, Chicago University,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Coulter:

I am transmitting herewith a manuscript entitled "Notes on North American Willows. IV." This contains descriptions of two new varieties, a complete and amended description of Salix Gooddingii, and a discussion of the distribution of these and several others. With it are four photographic prints, three of them illustrating the size and habit of Salix gooddingii. If you cannot afford to use all three of these use fewer.

In the preparation of a treatment of this genus for the illustrated flora of the Pacific coast I shall probably have other novelties within the near future and will be glad to know what the prospects are for getting one or two similar papers in print during the coming season.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Cerealist in Charge.

crb-23

Inc.

April 8, 1921.

Dr. J. M. Coulter,
Department of Botany,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Coulter:

In sending you the manuscript about which I wrote you
two or three days ago, I neglected to include the first page,
having removed it in order to make an addition. I am in-
closing it herewith and trust that you will be good enough
to add it to the paper sent.

Very sincerely yours,

Cerealists in Charge.

crb:as

Inc.

The American Midland Naturalist

FOUNDED BY J. A. NIEUWLAND, C.S.C.

University of Notre Dame

Notre Dame, Indiana

JOHN D. MIZELLE, EDITOR

June 7, 1951

Dr. Carleton R. Ball
3814 Jocelyn St., N.W.
Washington 15, D. C.

Dear Dr. Ball:

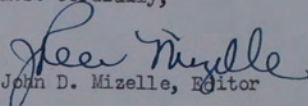
Many thanks for your last letter to which I should have responded earlier. I am sorry for the apparent confusion concerning capitalization of parks for distribution of species. These I have decapitalized in accordance with your suggestions but have left the information stand as is with regard to the areas in Canada.

I feel quite sure that you will be gratified to know we are publishing for you in the May issue which is a little late.

Many thanks for your continued interest in the "Midland".

Most cordially,

JDM:rh


John D. Mizelle, Editor

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