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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.

- 1 b. *S. lasiandra* var. *Abramsi* Ball. The leaf's are shorter as well as narrower; hence "leaf's smaller".
- 2 a and b. *S. caudata* var. *Bryntiana* Ball & Bracelin (twigs, buds, and petioles glabrous), and var. *parvifolia* Ball (small leaf's, comparable to var. *Abramsi*). Both occur sparingly in Idaho and may occur in Oregon.
- 8 a. *S. exigua* var. *nevadensis* (Watson) Schneider. Common in Nevada; sparingly southward, eastward, and northward. May occur in SE. region.
- 9 b. *S. melanopsis* var. *tenerrima* (Henderson) Ball. Leaves very narrowly linear and usually more closely denticulate. Probably in Oregon.
- 9 a. *S. melanopsis* var. *Bolanderiana* (Rowlee) Schneider. Vegetal organs more or less gray-pubescent. Undoubtedly occur in Oregon.
10. *S. pedicellaris* Pursh. The species, restricted to N.E. U.S. and adjacent Can., has leaf's green beneath. The transcontinental form with leaf's glaucous beneath is var. *hypoglauca* Fernald.
11. *S. lutea* Nuttall. You may wish to include these two varieties.
 a. var. *platyphylla* Ball. Leaf's broader; pedicels commonly 2-4 mm. long; ants lax.
 b. var. *Watsoni* (Bebb) Jepson. Twigs shorter, more divaricate, yellowish-white (pipe-clay color); leaf's and stipules smaller.
- *S. ligulifolia* (not *linguifolia*) (Ball) Ball. This combination actually was made in Smith (Willows of Colo.) Am. Midland Nat. 27:236. 1942. I send separately the paper in which it is redescribed as a species and specimens cited. It would have been better placed originally as a var. of *S. Mackenziana* than of *S. lutea*.
- 16 a. *S. lasioplepis*, var. *Sandbergii* (Rydeberg) Ball. I have not looked up my publication, but I seem to recall Oregon specimens. It reaches west-cent. Idaho.
- 19 a. *S. Barclayi*, var. *hebecarpa* Andersson. This pubescent-capsuled variety is the counterpart of *S. commutata* var. *puberula* Bebb, but more northern in its occurrence. I did not include it in *Abrams Illus. Fl. n. in the mss. for Idaho willows*. I note that you speak of *S. Barclayi* as having capsules "glabrous or sparsely pubescent". This would seem an approach to var. *puberula*.
21. *S. Eastwoodiae* O'Kell. I note that you give the range east to Idaho. I thought so too, but, when preparing Idaho treatment, discovered that the specimens so named really belonged to other species, mostly *S. commutata*.
25. *S. petrophila* Rydb. I recently have studied this exhaustively and have reduced it to synonymy with *S. anglorum*, var. *antiplasta* Schneider (paper 174, sent separately).
27. *S. anglorum* "Schneid", var. *araioclada* Schneider. The author of *S. anglorum* is Chamisso, not "Schneider". I am glad that you recognized var. *araioclada*. I have discussed it and cited much material in the paper being sent you.
28. *S. brachycarpa* Mitt., var. *Sansonii* Ball. According to my records, both the species and this var. occur in Oregon. Both are normally erect or strongly ascending, but sometimes depressed by snow and ice. You record the stems of the var. as "creeping and rooting", which would seem to be very unusual. I seem to have no record of it.
- 30, 31. *S. subcerulea* Piper and *S. bella* Reiser. When Piper named these species he evidently was wholly unacquainted with *S. Drummondiana* Barratt. Recently, I have made a full study of the material of all three and have reduced these to two to varietal status under *S. Drummondiana* Barratt. This will appear in Am. Midland Nat. about May, and in the Flora of Idaho later.
- 33, 34. *S. sitchensis* Sanson and *S. Coulteri* Andersson. Both these range eastward to northern Idaho and N.W. Montana.
35. *S. seculariana* Bennett. I think that both varieties, var. *coetanea* Ball, and var. *Drummondiana* Ball, described in 1892 and not several years ago, have been found in Oregon.

36. *S. Hebbiana* Schneid. *S. nivalis* (Rydb.) Schneider occurs in Oregon. It is smaller, less rugose, glabrate-glabrous leaves.
- 37 b. *S. Geyeriana* var. *meleina* (not *melina*) Henry. The twigs are dark brown to black, not pruinose or rarely faintly so.
39. *S. saximontana* Rydberg. At first I kept this distinct from *S. nivalis* Hook. but I have found every gradation between the two and so have adopted Schneider's treatment as *S. nivalis*, var. *saximontana* (Rydb.) Schneider.
40. *S. vestita* Pursh. Your listing of this from the Wallows, set me to thinking. I find that I do not have it in the Idaho Flora mss. and will look into the herbarium material to see if I missed something.
- . *S. candida* Fluegge. I have this in the Idaho mss. only from Fremont Co., and apparently no records for either Oreg. or Wash., as I refer to B.G. Perhaps this has been found in Oreg. I seem to remember it from Wash. and will check at the herbarium.

Dr. Morton E. Peck,
Dept. of Botany, Willamette University,
Salem, Oregon.

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

26 March, 1951.

Dear Dr. Pocket:

455.88
P33 Some one of my western friends spoke recently of your having retired and being busily engaged on a revision of your *Cercyon* Manual. As I never had had occasion to use it much, I thought I would look it over and see if any suggestions might be made before the revision was completed.

I certainly wish to congratulate on the job you did in the original work. Those descriptions are fuller than usual and that is a great advantage in *Salix*. They really describe. I have not studied the keys, but note that the species are accurately grouped by the Sections and assume that they are keyed out in the same groups. That is a great help to students.

On the preceding page and top of this one, I have made notes and suggestions on several species and varieties. I hope that they may be of some help to you in making the new edition even better than the first. If I can be of any help in any way, please feel perfectly free to write to me.

Separately I am sending a few of my more recent reprints, some of them containing discussions mentioned in these notes.

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY

SALEM, OREGON

MORTON E. PECK
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
CURATOR OF HERBARIUM

June 4, 1951

Dear Doctor Ball,

I wish to thank you most sincerely for the help you have given me, both now and formerly, on the Oregon Willows. So far as I know, I now have them pretty well cleared up, thanks mainly to you.

I am sorry I did not meet you while you were in the west. It is just one of the regrets one is likely to feel at eighty.

Sincerely,

Morton E. Peck

(over)

Dr. Morton E. Peck,
Herbarium, Dept. of Biology,
Willamette University,
Salem, Oregon

3314 Jocelyn St., N.W.,
Washington 15, D.C.

9 June, 1951.

Dear Dr. Peck:

Your letter of June 4 is just here. If I have been able to be of any help to you, I am glad and you are more than welcome. I note that you now are 80 years of age. I will be 78 on June 12, before this letter reaches you, and am still working hard.

You are one more example I can cite in my discussions of preparing for old age. I have told thousands of students, in many institutions, that, when the time for their retirement approaches, be sure that they have 2 or even three things that they are just aching to do and never have had the time to devote to doing them. If they are so prepared, they will be busy, useful, and happy, and probably live for many years. If you are publishing a completely revised manual of Oregon plants at 80, you are first-class example of that.

I too am sorry that we have not known each other. My life work has been in agronomy (Cereal Crops and Diseases), in which I was cooperating with nearly all of the 48 States and a lot of Canada. Planning and supervising kept me on the go, and willows have been just a side line thro all these years, but the life-saver after retirement.

By the way, the Idaho manual by J.J. Davis is in press. A few years ago, when unemployment was high, and Federal funds were being allotted for many scientific purposes which would give employment, some money was allotted to our Bureau of Plant Industry for botanical exploration in the West. On material furnished from that source, I wrote up the willows of ~~Idaho~~ Nevada. But the funds ran out just before I completed the manuscript and so the Dept. never published it. If you would care to see it as a help to better knowledge of the species in that adjoining State, and its most little-known part at that, I will be glad to loan it to you.

^{just to you}
With all good wishes I am,

Cordially yours,

Carleton R. Ball

(over)