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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.

MOKULEIA RESIDENTS PROTEST 30/56 At a hearing before the City Planting Commission last Thursday, May 24, an overwhelming majority of the property 5/28/56 owners protested the proposed sand screening, washing and processing plant at Mokuleia Beach. The object of the protest was to protect our residential area from the encroachment of industrialization. It was suggested at the meeting that if this variance were granted there would at the meeting that if this variance were granted there would be others requesting the same privilege. It is inconceivable that the Commission would grant one variation and deny the next. We'd be living in a land of sand quarries!

Mr. Bush, on behalf of HC&D, proposes to take the sand with or without the variation. The reason behind the processing plant is one of economy for HC&D, but we, as residents, are hardly concerned with a saving to HC&D. I understand that HC&D is presently paying \$1.10 per cubic yard for sand and the proposed sand from Mokuleia would cost about 33% cents per cubic yard. That, in itself, should be saving enough, Why impose on the residents by creating an industrial area?

It is hoped that the Commission will be guided by the majority of the property owners in the district and deny the variation to HC&D.

May 28

A MOKULEIA RESIDENT Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Blake 3320 Kahawalu Drive Honolulu, Hawaii Dear Mr. and Mrs. Blake: Zoning Variance - Mckuleia, between the Mast side of Crosier Loop and Waialua Athletic Association Park Tax Map Key: 6-8-06-8 SUBJECT: Applicant: Hon. Construction & Draying The City Planning Commission, at its meeting on Thursday, May 24, 1956, after a duly authorized public hearing held to consider an application from the Honolulu Construction and Draying Company for a zoning variance from existing Rural Protective to permit the use of portion of premises for sand screening, washing and classifying plant, situated at Mokuleia, voted to defer action pending further study. This matter will be further discussed at the Commission's meeting on Thursday, May 31, 1956. Very truly yours, CITY PLANNING COMMISSION set Houghtale K. Houghtdiling City Planning Director OKH : ta ce: Mr. K. W. Dennett Drs. Isa and Otto Degener / Mr. Paul K. Koppeler Mr. Geoffrey H. Lloyd Dr. Francis K. Sylva permatile copy on the in bion gen - House !!

SHU-Busand Mining and the Public Welfare 5/26/56

Hawaii is face to face with a difficult

problem:

1—Its building boom is gobbling up sand in huge quantities. If anything, the need will intensity, and the supply diminish.

2—Sand on the beaches is an invaluable asset in Hawaii's fastest growing industry—travel. It also is important to the recreation of our own people.

What is the position of government to be in this situation?
Up to now—except for a few sporadic outbursts of public protest over "sand mining" at beaches—there has been little control over the removal of sand for the construction

the removal of sand for the construction industry.

But the building boom and the difficulty some suppliers are having in finding new deposits of construction sand has focused attention on the issue anew.

The matter has been brought to a head by a request for a zoning variance in Mokuleia to permit the Honolulu Construction and Draying Company to process sand it wants to

It's clearly apparent that the need now is not for piecemeal decisions on questions of this public hearing yesterday. Sort, but a broad-gauge Territorial policy that will try to strike a fair balance between the need of the construction industry and the public need to preserve its beaches. For in Hawaii, sand is as much a resource as its watershed forests, or the state-owned mineral rights on the Mainland.

dents and their attorneys attendated to erect the screening plant, it would truck the sand to Honolulu for processing. Attorney Clinton R. Ashford, to representing Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey H. Lloyd of Mokuleia, questioned whether proper drainage could be provided for the artification. Mo mineral rights on the Mainland.

HC&D President Leroy C. Bush that if the plant caused a nut-inlanners that the drainage prob-

The time has come to decide how to preserve our priceless beaches and at the same time provide for the legitimate needs of the

livs a job that eventually will have to be done by the Legislature—and it should be delayed no longer

Mokuleia Sand-Screening Protested

How add a lawsuit were made sance, "there may be some litigate limins were not involved in the

action for a least a week.

In THE MEANTIME, they will be virtually noise-free, would be virtually noise-free, would be virtually noise-free, the respective proposes to create a lagoon which can be developed later for home sites.

Nearby residents complain that the intervening industrial operation will create a nuisance, that necessary drainage from the lagoon will create conditions that might denude nearby beaches of their sand.

\*\*THE MEANTIME, they will would be virtually noise-free, would be virtually noise-free, would be virtually noise-free, they will also said the operation. In THE MEANTIME, they will also said the operation will create and mosquito-free.

\*\*ASKED IF THE company would go ahead with its plans it some guarantee should be provided that HC&D soperation will not admage the neighboring property.

Some two dozen Mokuleia residents and their attorneys attending the Mokuleia sand on the site dents and their attorneys attending the to erect the screening plant, it is constant. Some two dozen Mokuleia resi-But if it could not get a variance dents and their attorneys attendto erect the screening plant, it

ast if the plant caused a nuf-planners that the drainage prob-

mission to enforce any zoning regulation

which might be broken by sand mining in a

residential area.

Mr. Bush said:

ASKED IF THE company have the right."

The hearing lasted nearly one

Hearing Set On HC&D Lake Plans

City Planners voted yesterday to call a public hearing on Ho-nolulu Construction & Draying Co.'s proposal to create a lake at Mokuleia by excavating nearly one million cubic yards of sand. The hearing will be held May

THE COMPANY asked for a zoning variance for a period of six to 10 years to permit the use of about 40 acres for their operations.

The area is now zoned as rural

President L. C. Bush told the commission that the company has plans for developing and subdividing the area around the artificial lake. Beach frontage resorts and a residential area are proposed.

THE COMPANY'S president said there is a definite need for coral beach sand on Oahu. The Mokuleia operations are expected to yield about 900,000 cubic yards of sand.

City planners sought assuronces yesterday that the artificial lake would not become a haven for mosquitoes.

# NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING Planners Ask Ruling 8/10/50

On Mokuleia Sand Mining inter Loop and the Walaiua and the City / The City Planning Commission has asked unity of Rocolulu in the City Planning for a ruling from the City Attorney on the City Planning for a ruling from the City Attorney on the City Planning for a period of 10 years from existing the premises for a and acceptance of land situated at Mediuta, being the Company is violating the city zoning ordinaries of the proposed zoning variance by sand mining at Mokuleia.

The request was made because of a letter modaries of the proposed zoning variance and the proposed zone and the propo

the locations and boundaries of the proposed zoning vari-ine office of the City Plennine Commission and are open activities during office house variance should be filled in the public reating of presented in person at the time date of the public reating or presented in person at the time

g.

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION
A. J. Gignoux, Chairman
By George K. Houghtailing
City Planning Director
(Hon. Adv.: May-14, 15 and 16, 1956) 15 and 16, 1956)

Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

STATE OF HAWAII

S.R.M. 356

# SENATE RESOLUTION

CONGRATULATING DR. OTTO DEGENER UPON HIS RECEIPT OF THE WILL ENOW MEDAL.

WHEREAS, Otto Degener was awarded the Willdenow Medal in September 1979 for his botanical research on Hawaiian plants: and

WHEREAS, he is the author of numerous scientific articles and some books about the Fiji and Hawaiian Archipelagos; and

WHEREAS, the bestowal of the Willdenow Medal shows approval of the study of Hawaiian plants, their collection, and preservation at least in museums before an uneducated island population exterminates them, and a successful attempt to teach such people, at least the young conservation; and

WHEREAS, for his outstanding biological and botanical studies, Otto Degener has won the respect of his colleagues and students alike; and

WHEREAS, he has contributed greatly to the knowledge about Hawaiian plants and has collected invaluable specimens for preservation; and

WHEREAS, because of his outstanding work, both the people of Hawaii and the people of the world will benefit from his contributions; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Tenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1980, that this body does hereby congratulate Dr. Otto Degener upon his receipt of the Willdenow Medal; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of this Resolution be transmitted to Dr. Otto Degener; his wife Dr. Isa Degener; Kaoru Sunada of Hilo, Hawaii; Dr. Peter Glotz, Senator for Science and Research for West Berlin, Germany; Cecil Andrus, Secretary of the Interior; and Robert Barrel, Hawaii State Director, National Parks Service.

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She Roll Down Chon DIFFERD BY Standley Hara

She Kurode Alia She Standley Hara

She Karan A Styaph Duran Manhara

Amis O Come Charles m. Campbell Nomen Minel Many Goffer Bu Cantano Lubord S.H. A.

SR M 356

Patsy K. Young

4/17/80

DRS OTTO & ISA DEGENSE 68-617 Grozier Drive Walalua, Oahu, Hawali Jan 9 A 1980

Dear Dr. Smith:

Your latter with enclosure arrived just after we had two co-called Kona storms counter the trades - that sauled cocopalms badly. We sustained no house damage; but to prevent our house perhaps being crushed in the future, we

have hired some Tongans to chop four of them. I had planted them as nuts (bot. speaking, "dry es") in 1935. Your son will be interested to learn that I am now drinking the "water" of a-

bout 15 green coconuts per day. It is quite a treat for me.

Thanks lots for the B.S.G., information. It verifies what Bill Steers wrote me & which we added to our N.Z., ms., probably by this time half way to Hörmann in the corrected N.Z., ms. I fear the ms., is full of errors as the Degenera are no bryologists and I bet village living Wheelchair Hormann lacks up to date literature. We would so much like you to check the binomials, but as we have (editorially) changed the ms., so drastically we are dreadfully seared to hurt his feelings. In fact, we are scared to get his answering letter with his correction of our "corrections" in the last version of the N. Z., paper. Europeans are so much more easier of Sended than are we Americans.

I am quoting your <u>Mains longirostre</u> paragraph in a short letter to Hörmann. It is something of an introduction of you to him. A batter one will be the D. freyeinetii paper. I am not

mentioning it. Let it be a surprise.

Of course, we saw Schultze-Motel in Berlin last Autumn again. We had had the herve to publish a review of his Samoan Moss article as the enclosed Haw. Bot. Soc. News etter of Oct. 1975 shows. Actually we thought our New Zealand collection should be the introduction for a

more fundamental paragraph or two comparing the N.z., moss flora with that of the law.
Resarding distribution, I doubt ocean currents would ever have been involved in dismenination; and birds like the golden plower only mildly so. Dirty moss propagales might be stuck to smears of mud on the less, and perhaps clean spores might be stuck to feathers. In fact, with the late Tiegenspeck we published a paper regarding discenination of minute seeds of Drosers. Should you violently shake wunder seeds in a bottle of water and them pass a feather through the water, the seeds for some oil surface tension phononence attach themselves to the feather! If that happens with sunder & orchid? seeds, why not with mone spores? Have you ever tried them out in a fe ther-water (##1/4) shake?

Don't you thin' the distribution of mosses in H., & N.Z., depends on wind 98%? Would it be mostly jet stream or lower breezes? Do they blow in the same direction or more likely not? I remember that when Dr. Oscar Clement studied the lichens we collected on Lanai, he found most of them related to South Americans; while, as you know, our Phanerogan flora is mostly

related to the Southwest.

Before we forget it, here is the list of the New Zealand mosses we collected during a regular tourist bus & U.Drive 6 week tour ws book agjor islands. The North Island was almost boring:

Rhacocarpus humbolitii (Mook. f.) Lindb (I assume this is in Medwigiaceae.

Sphagnum cristatum Hampe Campylopus holomitrium (C. Müll.) Mitt. Sphageum eristatum Hampe Andreaea subulata Harv. Atrichum ligulatum Mitt. Dendroligotrichum dendroides (Medw.) Broth. Oligotrichum tenuirostre (Hook. f.) Jaeg. Pogonatum subulatum (Mens.) Brid. Polytrichadelphus magellanicus (Hedw.) Witt. Polytrichum alpinum Hedw. P. juniperinum Hedw. Ceratodon purpureus (Medw.) Brid. Distichium capillaceum (Medw.) B.S.G. Rhacomitrium crispulum (Hook. f. & Wils.) Hook. f. & Wils. (We refuse to spell Racomitrium as it make no sense, & consider such orthography a sphalm deserving correction!!!) R. lanuginosum (Hedw.) Brid. R.1. var.pruinosum Mock. f. & wils. (evidency) insular moss of World) which is probably the highest elevation for any insular moss of World)

Dienemon calycinum (Hook.f.) Schwaegr. Campylopus bicolor (Hornsch.) Hook. f.

G. introflexus (Hedw.) Mitt.
Disranella secunda (Sw.) Lindb. Dieranum acoparium Hedw. D. triehopodum Mitt. Dieranoloma billardieri (Schwaegr,) Par. D. grossizlare (C. Mull.) Di D. platycaulon (C. Mill.) Dix D. plurisetum (C. Müll.) Dix. Holomitrium perichaetiale (Hook. f.) Brid. Leucobryum candidum (Srid.) Hook.f.& Wils. Leucoloma serrulatum Brid.

D. semieryptum (C. Müll.) Hedw.

Mesotum celatum Mitt.

etc on p,2

e. clavatus (R. Br.) Hook, f. & Wils.

Grabbing mosses & other plants at every washroom stop for bus passengers gave our New Zealand joint more of a purpose, even though our collections were very ordinary, at least we learned how closely related on the generic level the Naw., & N.Z. flora are.

The Flora Naw., edition is 1,500, and of this number I mail out about 100 fascicles (not on day of printing) on day stated on the fascicle in print. In fact, I wait until that day to east a goodly number of copies into the mails to leading BotaninsiAALTENSANG assessment to the state of the Norld, let us print 1,600 (more or less) to bryologists of the Norld, let us print 1,600 (more or less). The sheet must be exactly like previous printings, as it must go into the same cover with everything printed previously. Of course, we expect (to tarve a bit) to pay for the job. Please ask your Voc. Tech. With School printing teacher what the job would cost. We must know to be prepared. Perhaps this beginning will induce you to work over more of our mass, dumped into your lap a few years ago. May not work up one moss after another as we all can afford to finance the printing?

I just noted your paragraph about the extreme importance of publishing the HZ moss list.

From the above, you can see it is piffle, but fur doing.

We noted your two clippings concerning crime in Guan. Mrs. Smith & you, after a frightening experience, are now fooled into thinking that the grass is greener on the other side
of the feace. Masti may be worse off than Guan. In fact, since the second Rocsevelt, our
population has been going stendily down bill is ambition, and filthiness. We Degeners are
outright capitalists but, after attending the Int. Bot. Congress in Lewingrad, we find the
average musclan far superior as a human being taken the average American. In case of War,
we fear disaster. We have had 200-300 tenant turnovers gince 1926. In spite of attempts
at screening of dope addicts and dealers we must gracefully get rid of. According to the
local newspaper the illieit marijuana industry here is more important than the sugar industry. Police catch our got c inimals out the prosecutors and judges are afrain to convict them. We are now hampered in our botanizing partly by age, and (greater) partly by
the danger of marijuana grovers mistaking us notanists as police & shooting us. One tenant
counter the Teleads revenuently to live in Canada.

left the Islands permanently to live in Canada.

Were you to teach at the Univ. of the., in Honolulu, my original home opposite Kananele Park & 3 minutes' walk from the Campus would be ideal. It is presently misely rented. It has two houses on it, and the 11,250 square foot lot abuts on two attrests. The place would be a little 1 rgs for your family, but you could abut in a roomer or assistant botanian bealtons here practically have a Tust, and demand 6% to sell a place. We would save this by perhaps an agreement of sale, and an eserow company as middleman. We are asking \$335,000 now, but if the US\$, ots still more, we should ask for more. I am too old to own 3 fee

simple properties, with so many tenant duties.

Friends have been looking for a place to buy at Volcano. There is a brand new house being offered for male at less than \$100,000. The Fark Hanger owner has been transferred to Sequois Not, Jark. If teaching at the Univ. of Now., in Hilo, the one way auto trip would

be \$30 miles.

Should we not concentrate on this one sheet, get it officially published, perhaps profit by some past mistake, AND THEN tackle other species? Could you as Bryclogist get information about Dr. Hoemann from others in your field? How about S. Motel? I wish I could get information from Nrs. H., without MIS knowing about it. When we were in Germany years and, & he told us that he had contracted polic while a University student. Being a wheelchair case, he selected mosses rather than fl. plants for his specialty as they are so diminutive that he could handle them. Mrs. H., is a schoolteacher & I suppose, the major breadwinner in the home.

How about sending the enclosed note to the pinting teacher, disk if you do not see him-

Aloha,



# The New York Botanical Garden

from New York 10458

(212) 220 8700

WILLIAM C. STEERE

President Emeritus

and Senior Scientist

2 January 1980

Dear Otto and Isa:

to the question First, a response raised in your informative packet just this moment received. Hedwig published Cynodontium capillaceum in 1801, and the Bryologia Europaea established the genus Distichium for this and related species, so that the accepted name of today is Distichium capillaceum (Hedw.) Bruch, Schimper & Gumbel [B.S.G.]. Lindberg revived one of Bridel's early generic names, Swarzia, which was in vogue when I was young, but it is preëmpted by an earlier Swarzia or Swartzia for flowering plants. Distichium, likewise, had an earlier homonym, but since it was not in use, the name for bryophytes was conserved officially at one of the congresses.

Thank you for the sad, sad news of about Tom Hamilton's death. He was a good man. A year or so before he went to Hawaii, he tried to get me to take the presidency of the then brand new branch of the state University on Long Island. As I had left Stanford a year earlier for NYBG, to get back to botany and away from higher administration in academia, I declined his invitations. How glad I am now, with what happened in universities during the 1960's!

Again, thank you for the news. Dorothy joins me in sending our warmest wishes to both of you for a rewarding 1980.

Bill





OUR REF. H 473 80

THE HERBARIUM
ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS
KEW RICHMOND
SURREY TW9 3AE
ENGLAND

We acknowledge receipt of your

parcel

J. Rosvall for DIRECTOR

Mank you for your X mas Card. I shall follow your suggestion & drop a note on mas to the H. B. Boc.

I had the same trouble as I see over 20 y a 40 + they too wanted to take it out But I still have at + feel fine There saw bones just lefte to cut right up I that is my moving aloha Bill

Dea otto + Isa. we haven't forgotten the sandwicker on the contrary of the reduced forest. An office in the Jaroby Storehouse in arcata. It's OK but would rather be in a more park-like setting. The family is fine . a house and giving thought to trying to sellingours in Hawaii. This is nice country, this northern we've enjoying the facity, tives ; and beaches. for the coming New Year. C

DRS. OTTO & ISA DEGENER Volcano, Hawaii 26708, U.S.A. Dear Don Mis. Reesel. Isa & 9 got the nasty news in your letter, which was forwarded to us from Volcaco this AM. Revenber, Mrs. R. The Hellbushes are Puna Family Should you really sell your Blingover eighty Isar I plan to self our Horolula hour no have done show study mas a real for find a larger Truly a fortune! A does lettle elsethereafter except Alos does every them else into were going to by hars the real for and rell our place and escrew direct. Many leavever, that we found a new trudy had our intermore, aller & Rincoln Tringe Dorothyare intimate friends since meeting them on Castor atolfon the Equator years ago, He was an engineer mehars of distilled water, ite, for + aa, He in now afectioned ruside Diamond Head Darothy need towork in a bank. He is alient the retire of age, and comes originally from tous (He your of the part-Hawaiian himselfus, His air custon, related to the president, was a whaler who The Rineslus as the was year ago to watch for Aplace in Volcano of there to him. Our sugar-tion of that you and and the Rincolns descrit describe your house, give tax buy, and suggest minules very reliable, senielles frugal virth cash in the bouls, He of course would at a Jamson for life from tax. The albert kindolns live in a Carlos, Waikalani, Highlands, 95-269 Woulsa-lani Drive, Wahiawa, Oahu, He, 96386 This our duty to the States our duty to the Reesers thing of wish. There I be beauty of their together I

Duffer gent 18

DRS. OTTO & ISA DEGENER 68-617 Grozier Drive Walalua, Oahu, Hawaii Tel

Dear Mr. Gardiners

Mrs. Degener & I got excited reading your Jan. 4 letter. I delayed answering it until I could cowtact Mr & Mrs Bhoru Sunada, not botanists but wholesals anthurium dealers on the Island of Hawaii. They got your letter & slides (which they are keeping for me), and instead of writing me (cheaply) sphoned me (expensively). Their serious hobby are the silverswords. They have been growing them with dily misting at their home at about 200 feet elevation in the city of Hilo on the Island of Hawaii. We are presently living on the Island of Cahu.

The Sunadas told me that they have achenes of several species, but they were collected in 1973-74, so you may not have too much luck with them. Anyway, I suggested they mail them to you to try your luck. Some of the species are probably extinct or nearly so. Do, please, write them a letter of thanks, and send them a booklet of the Bot. Garden. They have no idea what one is like. They are terribly nice, industrious and smart without having very much

schooling like so many children of the former plantation laborers.

By the way, we were at your Garden during the Int. Bot. Congress. Where was Wr. Jim Gardiner then? I don't remember meeting him!

From your accession numbers we don't know how long it took for your plants to flower. We

are curious. You know, if single-stemmed, they die thereafter. We have mailed seeds to your institution occasionall por years, and shall do so arain.

But don't expect much. You don't understand our difficulty NOW: 1. We were so overjoyed at collecting the Kau silversword years ago that we told many others. These than pestered the ranch owners so much that they locked the access road. Furthermore, for hunters some mouflow were liberated in the area which, I fear, will breed & multiply, & eat the hearts out of many of the plants. The three Mt. Eke & Puu Kukui silverswords are so rare & fragile that the trail (rightfully) has been closed to hikers. 2. I am over eighty and have now a heart pace-maker & younger Mrs. D., has some arthritis. We can't reach fascinating endemics as successfully as before.

3. Some places we are physically able to reach at lower elevations we can't mafely visit. You don't realise that the illicit growing of Cannabis for the dope marijuana has become a bigger industry in the State of Hawai than the legal sugar industry. It is an outrage. Ore of our terant couples took a hike in the forehills near our house a few years ago, and were so seriously maulet by such criminals that they left the Hawaiian Islands for good

& settled in Canada, Your letter is so insuring that we won't forget it when we DO see interesting seeds.

But please remember, we lack access to institution library & herbarium and can't identify many of the plants for lack of such advantages. Also, so many of the plants simply have not been properly monographed, and go by silly names. You will hardly find the same species growing on two islands hundreds of miles separated by ocean; and such so often incorrectly

go by the same name.

Don't you have access to my Plants Haw. Nat. Park in your Garden library? Lock at Plate 95. On a flowering bract is a gnat (Tipulia) stuck in the sticky hairs. This beautiful species was locally common // put/ in 1927 when I collected material, but I fear now extinct because of competition with introduced weeds. Please remember the g enera argyroxiphium & the more primitive Wilkesia are related to the genus Madia of California, etc. These are called "tarweeds" because they are sticky. I guess the ancestor of our plants came by a seed (really) achene sticking to a nigratory birds

We have a summer place next to the National Park on the Island of Mawaii at 3,800 feet. We are growing Cyrtandras in our patch of rainforest, but don't know what topy are. This ger us has been properly worked up only for the Island of Cahu. I am even growing a little bush of Meurophyllodes in my garden which I collected at a higher elevation before I had my hear

attack. Don't worry, Mrs. D., & I will keep Edinburgh in mind.

Has your Carden our books. Recause of my age, I am selling them below cost: \$10 for each
Flora Haw., collection of sheets in a single cover. My Mat. Park book sells for \$4.50. This is a paperhack for tourists / I fear none would buy it if exposed in your book shop. We have been sending you herbarium specimens for years. Is that how you know so much about Haw. plants?

Aloha,

From D. Degene

# SECOND CONFERENCE IN NATURAL SCIENCES

HAWAII FIELD RESEARCH CENTER
HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK

JUNE 1-3, 1978

SPONSORED BY:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK

HAWAII NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION

COOPERATIVE NATIONAL PARK RESOURCES STUDIES UNIT UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII



The Honolulu Advertiser Saturday, April 6, 1985 A-11

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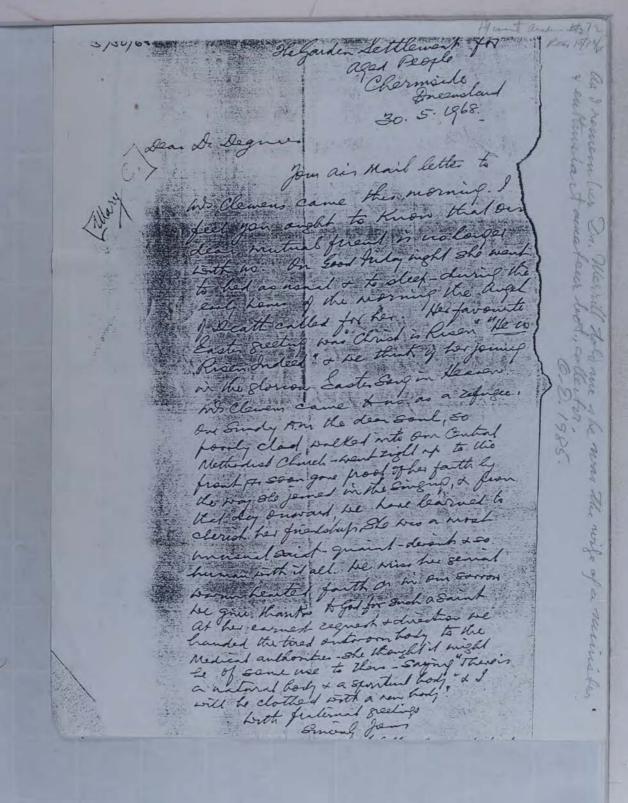
# Lack of protection

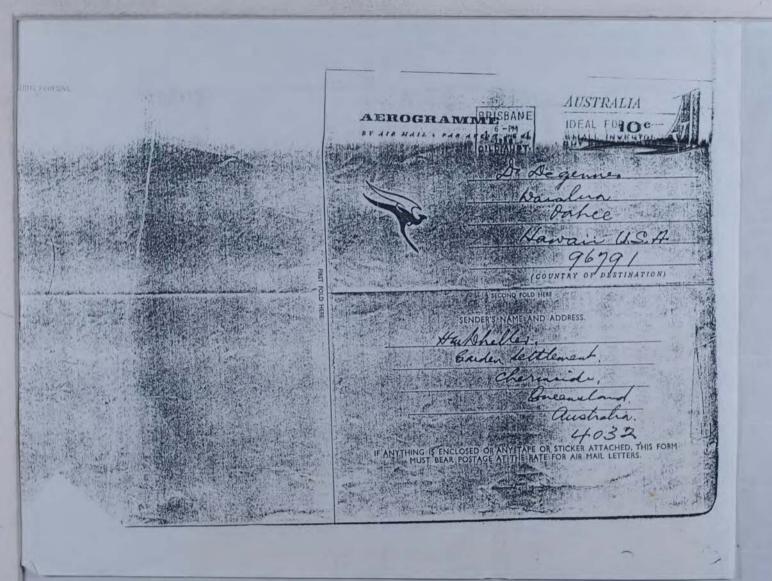
From June 6 until June 10, an international conference on evolutionary biology will be held in Honolulu.

The purpose is twofold. One, to honor Dr. Hampton Carson, one of the pioneers in the study of evolutionary biology. The second is that Hawaii is world renowned as a living laboratory for the study of evolutionary biol-

ogy.

I find it amazing that while scientists worldwide recognize the importance of the Hawaiian biota, the 13th state Legislature saw fit to kill every bill that was introduced to protect it. This total lack of any sense of stewardship is truly appalling.
EVANGELINA FUNK





Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

### **Obituaries**

# Retired Librarian

Polynesian culture, was born Fornander tells in his his- side facing town. His tamb- sacrifices in his own temples. in New Castle, New South tory how the Maui royal stone is simple and is in- Handing over the vory Wales, Australia, and came houses also set up a College scribed "Hawaii's Historian." which drifted to Oahu to the Islands in 1899. His of Heralds. In this college residence was at 2618 Ferdi-the records to the royal nand Avenue.

Services over the ashes were kept by word of mouth.

will be at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday A nobleman had to be able at Williams Mortuary under to chant his family history the auspices of the Free and correctly in order to enter.
Accepted Masons, Honolulu

Lodge 21. Interment will be SWORN RECORDS

The British also have their at the Masonic Temple. At the museum he served College of Heraldry, a most as librarian, curator of Poly-sacred precinct. In it are nesian ethnology, curator of kept the sworn records of collections and ethnologist. each noble family.

ant to Dr. William T. Brig-ords in the College while ham, the museum's first di-visiking in London, He found the rector, and served as acting several Hawaiian records director of the museum in amoing them the complete 1912 and 1918.

Stokes made an extensive Hawaii sent in by Fornander study of the City of Refuge in his hand writing and and Honanau, Hawai, and signed by him. The writing and and Honanau, Hawai, and signed by him. The writing made a field trip to the Auswas all in purple ink.

The serve of Kahahana is being repeated, show his annoyance when the chiefs voted with the steep, to give the restrict the last well thing he priest. He had only to contain the course of the course of the wast well and the course of He retired in 1928. Last year Robert Van Dyke
He also acted as an assist-was allowed to see the rec-

He was active in the found- at the back of volume I of arrived at his court to tell of "The poisoned arrow hit

ing of the Hawaii Anthropo- "The History of the Polynelogical Society in 1928 and sian Race. served as an officer for many Van Dyke thinks the rec-

ords were registered in the Surviving are his wife, Eu-College of Heraldry in 1865 nice M. Stokes; a foster son, at the time Queen Emma Frederick Allen Stokes of made her trip to England.

Olaa, Hawaii; two sisters, Mrs. Lillian H. Heffernan of GREAT INTEREST

Australia and Mrs. Helen J. Fornander registered the Forbes of Honolulu, and genealogy at that time bethree brothers, Allen F, and cause the British people Sidney W. Stokes of Aus-found great interest in readtralia, and Charles L. Stokes ing about Queen Emma, the of California. granddaughter of John,



## Fornander in the College of Heralds

story to date: Abraham Fornation Young, a plain English sailor. It was to be seen to be most in Young, a plain English sailor. It was to be seen to be see

John Stokes Dies great work in preserving the hameha II by Jean Rives. It blems of national authority.

he Paymentan Race. In It he let forth herself the "Duchess of Wai-his lineary fall the Polymentains are herself the "Duchess of Wai-his lineary fall the Polymentains are herself the "Duchess of Wai-his lineary fall the left many bid and Waiaha and the lity and the ali'l listence from a Cubin the Country, the left many Baroness of Halawa." when he forthrightly op-waisen greater with the line has been supported by the line has bear by the line has been supported by the line has been supported Kao had a voice of author-

John F. G. Stokes, 84, who genealogies of the royal was probably registered at was connected with the Bish-kai. Maui and Hawaii is to in 1824.

Mr. Stokes, a student of Polynesian culture, was born.

France of the hameha II by Jean Rives. It blems of national authority. The land of Kualoa, which houses of Kauai, Oahu, Molo-the time of the king's death he wanted, contained the national temples and Oahu's most sacred drums. By handing place: The College of buried in the old section of ling these lands to Kahekili, the Makiki Cemetery on the Kahahana could not make



Kahahana's election to the its mark, and Kahahana re-throne of Oahu. Kehekili turned to Oahu filled with throne of Oahu. Kehekin turned to Oahu Hilled with seemed to demur and he mistrust and suspicion. A agreed to Kahahana going to Cahu but he would not allow Kekuapoi to leave Maui fidence from, and slighted for fear the Oahu chiefs might mistreat her.

Kahekili finally gave in. to his own estate in Waialua But, the price of his consent and Waimea, and caused was the concession of certain himself and all his people to lands of Windward Oahu and be tatooed on the knee, as a all the ivory cast upon the sign that the chief had Oahu shores.

turned a deaf ear to his ad-Kahahana and Kekuapoi vice.' were installed with great Kao's home was the tempomp and ceremony on Oahu, ple Puu-o-Mahuka at Pupu-As soon as festivities were kea on a headland at Waiended, Kahahana called a mea. It was there Kao recouncil meeting of all the ceived a message from Kachiefs and high priests. hahama asking the High He laid before them Kahe- Priest to join in a tour of the kill's request for the Wind-Island consecrating temples ward land and the palaoa. and making sacrifices. chiefs and high priests.

Presiding over the council NEXT: DEATH OF KAN was the High Priest Kaopulu-HAHANA. pulu, the same high priest who had been an advisor under Peleioholani and the same man who had presided at the council which elected Kahahana:

Bittsbush

63. Band - 1959

Seite 472-473

Degener, Otto: Flora Hawailensis. The New Illustrated Flora of the Hawaiian Islands. Book (Centuria) 1 (1933), 2 (1935), 3 (1938), 4 (1940), 5 (1946-57). Books 1-4, 2. Aufl., 1946. Im Selbstverlag Dr. Degener, Mokuleia Beach, Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii. Book 1-4 je Doll 3,50; 2. Aufl. in einem Band, 596 Blätter, 428 Abb., Doll. 6,50; Book 5, 223 Blätter, 128 Abb., Preis unbekannt.

Book 5, 223 Blätter, 128 Abb., Preis unbekannt.

Die Hawaii- oder Sandwich-Inseln, mitten im Pazifischen Ozean gelegen, besitzen schätzungsweise 2500 Arten einheimischer Blütenpflanzen und Farne, von deuen weit über 90%, endemisch sind, d. h. außerhalb dieser Inselgruppe nicht vorkommen. Viele dieser Arten sind heute bereits der sich rapid ausbreitenden Zivilisation zum Opfer gefällen und ausgestorben, andere schwer bedroht und nur mehr an entlegenen, kaum zugänglichen Stellen zu finden; manche Art harrt aber wohl auch noch ihrer Entdieckung. Im höchsten Maße eigenartig wie der Gegenstand von Degeners Werk ist auch dessen Anläge. Ahnlich einem Markenalbum besteht jeder der bisher erschienenen 5 Bände (davon die vier ersten bereits in 2. Auflage) aus gelochten, losen, in zwangloser Folige erscheinenden, nicht paginierten Blättern, die mittels Durchsteck-Schrauben in soliden Einbanddecken zusammengehalten werden. Provisorische Indizes erleichtern die Emittung der Bände in der gegenwärtigen vorläufigen Form, Leitvermerke am Kopfeijeder Seite mit Familien-Nummer, Gattungs- und Artnamen ermöglichen ein künftiges systematisches Zusammenordnen. Jeder Art ist ein Blatt gewidmet, das auf einer Seite Synonyms, ausführliche Beschreibung. Fundortsangaben und allgemeine Bemerkungen, auch über praktische und volkstümliche Verwendung, enthalt, auf der anderen Seite Zusahbilder, sind als klare Strichzeichnungen ausgeführt. Für manche polymorphe Arten finden sich Übersichten über die Varietäten, für bereits abgeschlossene Gattungen und Familien sind Arten- bzw. Gattungs-Schlüssel beigegeben. Die bisher erschienen über 500 Arten stellen etwa ein Fünftel des Artbestandes der Inselgruppe dar. Ein raschen über 500 Arten stellen etwa ein Fünftel des Artbestandes der Inselgruppe dar. Ein raschen über 500 Arten stellen etwa ein Fünftel des Artbestandes der Inselgruppe dar. Ein raschen und hochwillkommenen Werkes wäre dringend zu winschen. Der Autor lebt seit 1922 mit geringfügigen Unterbrechungen auf Hawaii. Bei aller Sachlichkeit mer

Hou Star-Bull

STOKES. JOHN FRANCIS GAS age at years of sail Fertina age at years at years age at year

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Buchbesprechungen

473

an, daß es mit viel Begeisterung und Idealismus geschaffen worden ist. Der Autor erfreut sich bei seiner Arbeit der Hilfe mehrerer, meist einheimischer Mitarbeiter, die er zumeist selbst angewiesen hat, sowie der wissenschaftlichen Unterstützung mehrerer amerikantscher und europäischer Institute, besonders des New York Botanical Garden, sowie der finanziellen Unterstützung der National Science Foundation.

K. H. Rechinger

Did You Know?

Did you know that a Bengal Baryan is growing in the grounds of the Queen's hospital? This is the very large tree which is planted not far from the circular driveway about half way between the main building and the nurses home. It is frequently drove between the feel which splants as the frequently drove between the feel which splants are in reality way between the feel which splants are in reality way between the feel which splants are increased to do our trees appear to be one tree but are in reality two-their trees appear to be one tree but are in reality way and the Queen's hospital grounds, are littered with similar reddish figs. Don't waste your are powerfully hungry.

Banyan trees are sacred to the Hindus. In fact the trees where named after the Hindu traders who were called banyans. The tree may read the first and the other banyans. The tree may read the first thanks, and the then thanks. The next full by be geen minus its branch, any the Tabilians. The next full is moon, that have a real good for "real and you will agree."

**Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation** 

gener

Senate passed a resolution my contributions and nearly 900 species of s. For 50 of his 80 of the wilderness of and engulfing Hawaii's

Drs. Isa and Otto Degener

A few weeks ago the Hawaii State Senate passed a resolution commending Dr. Otto Degener for his many contributions and unceasing efforts to preserve Hawaii's nearly 900 species of threatened and endangered native plants. For 50 of his 80 years, Otto Degener's has been a voice of the wilderness of unrestrained development overspreading and engulfing Hawaii's unique island ecosystem, its uniqueness the result of the isolated evolution of a great diversity of plants over many thousands of years. He has fearlessly and energetically worked to educate and influence government officials, developers, journalists, conservationists, and the general public, not to a dreamy-eyed return to an imagined sylvan or pastoral ideal, but to their own little-realized self-interest in saving a portion of the Islands' various native habitats from the bulldozer, feral mammals, introduced game animals, and alien weeds. Long before the term "endangered species" entered the popular lexicon, Otto Degener was sounding the trumpet, calling attention to the high number of Hawaiian plant species destined to imminent extinction. Today the proportion of threatened and endangered native plants species on U. S. territory is nowhere higher than in Hawaii.

Working side by side with Otto has been Dr. Isa Irmgard
Degener, his wife and a botanist in her own right. While Otto
spent his early years just after World War I in the Bronx, a
student of Nathaniel Lord Britton assigned to identify plants him in
collected by Per Axel Rydberg in the Rockies and by Dr. Britton's
collected by Per Axel Rydberg in the Rockies and by Dr. Britton's
associates in the West Indies, and later a student of Elmer
Merrill, the Garden's third director, studying more than 50,000
specimens of Hawaiian plants sent for safekeeping, Isa grew up
in her native Germany, graduating magna cum laude from Berlin
University just after World War II. She served for a time as
botanical assistant to Dr. Sleumer, presently our Krukoff
curator. After Otto and Isa married in 1953, the Degeners took
up their studies on site in Hawaii, supported by a long series
of NSF grants. With the possible exception of Dr. B. A. Krukoff,
who was presented the Garden's Distinguished Service Award in
1970, no one living has had a longer professional association
with the Garden than Otto Degener. The Degeners' Flora
Hawaiiensis is a monument to their dedication to the sagacity in
the complex floristic botany of the Islands. The family
Degeneraciae and genus Degeneria, named for their discoverers, are
tributes to their energy as botanical explorers and their discerning eye in sampling the diversity of plants in the Pacific
Islands.

Given the Degeners' unswerving messianic zeal for their work and the depth of their commitment, it seems appropriate to

quote the biblical reference illuminating the fly sheet in one of the volumes of Flora Hawaiiensis:

And I brought you into a plentiful country,
To eat the fruit thereof and the goodness thereof;
But when ye entered, ye defiled my land,
And made mine heritage an abomination.

Huntin conservation and their tangible successes in awakening

URS OTHO & ISA DECEMBER 68-517 Occasion Drive Widelpas, Octo, Hawaii 96791 N.S. A.

Aug. 1, 1987

Denr Miks Holagrans

Please remember I put in my order for the new Holmgren Vade Medum about five years ago. I must interleave my old copy in which I have noted on margin, etc., what I have natled the institutions in the past, chiefly as "permanent loans". The fit the Garden of course, has our personal collection as an outright gift after treating me since my Bermuda botanizing in 1521 as a "teachars' pet". I refused an offered salary

from Dr. Marrill.

Who is responsible for credit in your text with the various institutions that are supposed to have Degener specimens? Mave you read "East West" magasine for last summer? Isa & I consider ourselves short changed, Monographers should "botanize" losuch america to get familiar with many endemic taxe exterminated since 1922 and later. They should cite my labels, not ignoring dates, Shmuld I not write old depositors who don't excell possession of larger collections that we will omit them as recipients of Degener material for some more interested institutions? Of course we are grateful material is housed there, aware

of what a World War can do to even the largest collections.

Isa & I are terrified that our holographs may be destroyed the minute the information is transcribed to a tape. I know too much about bibliophiles & bibliomaniacs and hence, while resting my poorly blood circulated feet (I got frij filariasis thanks to botanising about fascinating elephant-flooted natives on Vanua Levu) on a high flootstool while typing. I an repetitious and geneity as each holograph glued in an author's book can raise its value well over \$100. Even normaes, costing me less than five cents each, raise a book's value. If you den't believe this "nonescense" browns about bookstores on Manhattan's 57 Street or in similar regions in San Francisco & Berlin, \$00000, if you den't want holographs, please return each document to me.

We have been terribly busy for months due to the 'flu: first les who then gave it to me. We have been preoccupoed with taxes, rental unit repairs, and waking up to the facts of life. We are not as robust as in Carlier years. Hence if Fres. Hester and ducafor Reed have no modifying suggestions, we may as well give up the idea of continuing our "Degeners" Flora Hawaiiensis " for 25 pages or so years. By that time conditions May have

improved in the Islands.

Instead of living 30 miles away on the North Shore of Cahu away from the Honolulu hospital & espert physicians, we shall change our Will We shall keep our Honolulu property near the University Campus as our hose as, without bothering to drive a car, we can reach everything by public bus. Perhaps we should help the World Wildlife Fund invest in more "unspoiled" land IF they will not only try to postpone extinction, but carefully prepare herb., specimens for institutions like the Garden. To childianly and selfishly keep us fossils in the thoughts of botanists yet unborn, we may establish our Honolulu historic property into a separate "Degeners" Flora Hawaiiensis Center" with Trustees so-lected among Carden, St. L., Ann Arbor. US Arborstum, Santa Barbarn etc., botanists. Seminars and research conducted there may stimulate that institution which conspired muccessfully to force my ratirement from teaching there and caused May chronic tachycardia in 1927. Isn't such a plan useful funt?

We lack the modern published Rules of Bot, Momenclature here at the Beach, so please

please, please, help, help us. Why should we publish in a local bot, ingazine when

does not even print anywhere date of publication? The nearest might be "Summer 1986" or "Spring 1987". Alco, the Editor may not print our article until months after we have

mailed him our paper. Priority may be involved.
We "publish" many of our ideas, copyrighted or usually not, via xerox at the attract-date perhaps a week later when we actually start casting copies into the mailbox to leading betanists or bot., institutions. This we consider the true date of publication. The author or authors are printed on the same line. How many copies must be distributed to have our "original thoughts" considered to be in the public domain so far as botanists time concerned?

Another thought - we may publish in some botanical journal and later need "reprints" for Arthur distribution, We run then off with less than an hour via xerox sachine. Do you talieve such copies cannot be believed because they have not been type set? Isa has been flirting with the idea of renting a xerox machine by the month to run off our articles in comfort at home. Were it not time such a machine needs frequent cleanings, I would be

We noted an accumulation of holographs for you here as well as at Volcano. We have been negligent in mailing them for fear of their possible loss. Since 1922 I have mailed , not from a historical standpoint, well over a counte of thousand dollars per year to Bunt & NY. Don't think only of my time and work excepteded, but that of the writer to se like Bard Et Sherff or E.D. Merrill.

Dr Otto Degouer





Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Vologica Region
Monastery of St. Cyril on Lake Beloye. 14th century
Central complex of the Monastery
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Kepanano-Beautespectrol summertaps. XIV a
Henryanti-mail australes Monastraps.

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And beauty observes.

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NEW YEAR 1987

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To Drs Otto & Jea Degener HAWAII



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

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Le Professeur Ph. MORAT, Directeur du Laboratoire de Phanérogamie

M Dr. O. DEGENER

et le prie d'agréer ses remerciements

pour l'envoi de ses différents

tirés-à-part et livres

Paris, le

12 janvier 1987

M Dr. O. DEGENER Waialua

Oahu

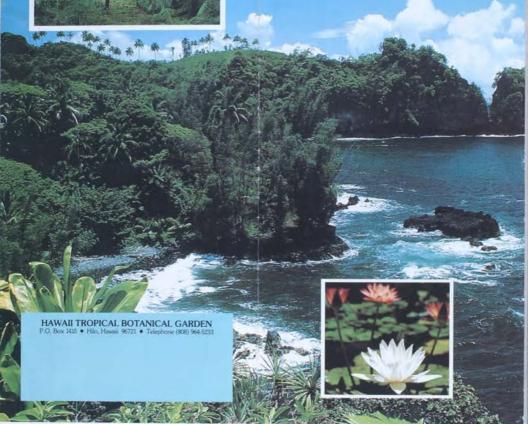
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#### Postkarte

Dr.Otto Degener P.O.Box 154

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(Postleitzahl) (Ort)
U.S.A.

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BLACKWELL NORTH AMERICA, INC.

DRS. OTIO & ISA DEGENER P. O. Box 154 Volcano, Hawaii 96785, U.S.A. Sept. 24, 1986

Dear Mr. Conant:

I have your mept 16 letter, and can explain long windedly a peculiar situation to you which you can hardly repeat in a catalog to a prospective customer.

When I, a botanist, came to the Hawaiian Islands in 1922, there were perhaps 30,000 taxa (kinds) of Plowering Plants in the Hawaiian Islands:99% of the natives endemic (mot found any other place on Earth). By 1888 almost 1,000 had been described, and by my coming in 1922 fees one hundred or so more. With more or less a different flora on each island, and even peculiar plants on isolated peaks, in valleys and even isolated "lava oases", most of the different kinds had never been collected before.

I, starting to produce a Hawaiian Flora in 1922, would collect one kind of plant - perhaps a grass - concentrate on its identification, description and illustration, and publish the result as a 2-page SEPARATE article. I gave name of author or authors & date of each publication. Perhaps a week later, I would discover a hibisous and identify, describe & illustrate it, publishing a similar single sheet about it. I might tackle a sedge five years later, then another hibisous 30 years later, etc., etc.

I published "Plants Haw. National Pack" in 1930 with numerous reprints and updated editions. These cater to the nonbotanical public. It sells well at our two National Parks for \$7.50 to tarely \$10.00. The Flora Hawaiiensis, on the contrary, is written for professional botanists, our peers, who do not own the expensive work, but consult it in a museum or university library. There are plenty throughout the World, and we have a list with addresses. Our editions were usually 1,500 copies. When enough sheets had accumulated to make a stack perhaps 1 inch high, I bound it in a 3-tine binder and called it a "book" of no permanent logical contents. I threw these on the "educational market" for a price that increased from year to year.

The unfortunate librarian, to make the work useful, must unscrew all sheets in ALL "book" covers and then, following my printed directions, must rebind all so that all grasses come together, all hibisoms together, all sedges etc., etc. In this way, the Flora Haw., grows from year to year as new plants are discovered, and the "boks" change in contents. When something more is discovered about a printed plant, the old sheet can be replaced with a revised one.

I was selling "Books" 1, 2, 3, &4 slowly when the Japanese flew over my house, my stored books and me to bomb SchTield Barracks Dec. 7, 1941. Not knowing if I would be drafted and perhaps killed, I got a gazetteer and started wrapping "books" 1, 2, 3, & 4 singly to mail to most bigger towns throughout the US as gifts. In the "books"I would I advertised the other "books" for sale at my regular price. It is remarkable what wonderful advertising the bombing of Schofield & Peark Harbor did FOR me! I was simply swamped with paying orders from the public libraries. With my supply depleted, I published "Bo@ks" i, 2, 3, & 4 within a single poor war emergency cover on poor war emergency paper, By this time I guess I have at most 10 shopworn Ed. 2 copies remaining and available for sale.

I may have a few hundred each. Of "Book" 7 we can supply you with hundreds of copies in its present, UNFINISHED state and without a cover I am presently cleaning house by disposing of dried herbarium specimens t

6.0,

o institutions

DRS. OTTO & ISA DEGENER 68-617 Crozier Drive Waialua, Oalu, Hawali 96791 U. S. A. June 1, 1987

Dear Dr. Menninger:

As you know, Mrs. Degener & I live along a beautiful beach on the Island of Cahu and in a beautiful treeferm forest on the Island of Hawaii. In both communities the postoffice often lets our mail accumulate before forwarding it in a single large envelope. Socoo please don't expect the Degeners to answer speedily a "Speedy really message? Sent them 5/11/37!

We have k nown each other for about half a Century, so please excuse this verbose letter. I am tired out after watching plumbers and electricians repair a hotwater heater, and now can sit & rest before my typewriter.

No "volumes" of the "Flora Hawaiiensis ever existed. The Fl. Haw, consists mainly of single sheet articles which are published by the author (or authors). The date on the sheet is the date NOT OF PRINTING, but when we start mailing up to 100 sheets to that many leading botanical institutions of the World for cash, for exchanges or out of appreciation or friendship of botanists often connected with the taxon involved.

The edition is only about 1,500. Mrs. Degener & I, in our to story, "palatial" treefern home on Hawaii have our basement overstuffed with shell-ving where we store systematically our bundles of Fl. Haw., sheets and our dried, labelled herbarium specimens. When enough of such material has accumulated, we collate sheets, put a board cover around it and offer it for sale (not as "volumes) as "Book" 1,2,3,4,5,6, and now 7. To such material we add choice Hawaiian herbarium specimens.

NOW, tax regulations have spoiled everything for us: In the past it was quite unmortant whether we sold our wares through you (with a commission loss) and herbarium specimens or donated them to a US eleemosynary institution. We fairly judged the value of our gift and subtracted that sum from our annual tax bill. It amounted to a Mice sum. To be sure, this ruling applied ONLY to US eleemosynary institutions. BUT, tomember that the Smithsonian Institution in Washinton, D.C., is the cream of US el., it institutions. So, as I got not tax credit for giving "books" and plants to FOREIGN eleemosynary institutions I donated such packages to the Smithsonian addressed, however, but the 100 or so different foreign museums. I then got my tax credit because of my inthonian gift AND the Smithsonian forwarded my package to the foreign museum probably getting valuable books and specimens in exchange.

You mention 5/11/87 you have a customer for "Vol. VII" and that you are interested in a complete set of the Fl. Haw. I can furnish you definitely with only "Books" 5, 6, and a falk 7.

I have been selling "Books" 1, 2, 3, and 4 regularly to museums, the first "book" in recearly '30s. By 1941 I had still some unsold good "books" properly stored and your shop worn and termite nibbled one in my attics. Then Dec. 7 the Japaness bombers four over my beach home to attack Schofield Barracks, starting World War II. A bachelot, I expected to be drafted into the Army & perhaps killed. So I scraped together all my 1, 2, 3 and 4 good & bad copies, and hired boys to help me wrap each copy separately. In each package I included the note that for a PREPAID US money order, I would mail a similar BUT different copy to the prospective customer. Then using a gazetteer giving a list of cities and bigger communities in the US, I mailed one "book" each to the "Public Library", beginning with the letter "A" on the list. The Japanese attck made Hawaii outstanding news, and even some of the libraries of smaller communities wanted a sample of what plants grew in the Islands. Hence after about two weeks, I was swamped with Pogtal Order cheques. NOW you know why I have no copies of "Books" 1, 2, 3, & 4. I continued to get more orders and so I published a "Book 1-4" on poor World War II paper stock bound in a SINGLE, poor emergency board cover. I sold all of these copies also!

Knowing you so well, I am mailing you the enclosed odds and ends. They are (except for Books" 5 & 6) actually curiosities for bibliophiles and bibliomaniacs. It is my suggestion that you offer each item at the very HIGHEST price possible and then pay me 60%, you retaining your 40% commission. I am confident such an arrangement can be proper for us two.

By the way, due to rampant plagiarism in Honolulu, I have published "Book 7" in a horrible edition of only about 300 copies. I have done so to try to discourage this continued stealing by having the mess officially copyrighted Dec. 1986. Should that not do the trick?

I xerox at less than 5 cents a page gossipy letters to enclose with my shipments. P Purchasers of books seem to enjoy pasting them in the book covers.

Mrs. D., & I were Internationally honored April 25, 1978, being the only ones to receive an award of the World Wildlife Fund, headed by Prince Philip of Great Britain.

I enjoyed typing this letter from my second story window smack over our spreading porch roof. I threw seed and some dog food upon it & had as relatively tame visitors Brazilian and Kentucky cardinals, a dove, English sparrows and linnets. But is it not sad that all these are vigorous Mainlanders which have displaced the more delicate endemic ones?

Dr. Ollo Degenes



40/12/11/59

DEGENER

Moose, Nyoming December 11,1959

Governor Quinn, Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Governor Quinn:

I have just now seen a news item about the shipment of antelope to Hawaii. I did not know that this was contemplated.

Some years ago there was the idea of bringing into Hawaii some deer from Asia, and a great many organizations objected, considering what it would do to the Hawaiian flora and the Hawaiian people.

I suppose different people have different opinions. However, many of us in a great many organizations are giving deep thought to the downward trend of many phases of the American culture. I would like to comment on this plan of introducing antelope, and I believe my views harmonize with the thinking of a great many sincere and thoughtful conservationists.

First of all, our American sportsmenship is going downward. This is recognized by sportsmen organizations and they are doing their best to raise the standards. Too many shooters today are merely looking for living targets for the guns. There is not involved the woodsmenship that at one time was a part of true hunting. I don't knowhow many hunters I have met recently who have quit shooting animals. The spirit, the flavor, that went with hunting in the days of Theodore Roosevelt is not so prevalent in this day of merely target shootings.

As an example of what is going on, with reference to antelope, over here, technicians have doscovered how to kill sage with spray from planes. If this becomes widespread, what is to become of our sage grouse, mule deer, and antelope? These men have learned how to manipulate sage and grass, and they know nothing about those animals and do not care. In one place eagles and other creatures are killed, thinking to increase the number of antelope.

But on the other hand, some game commissions are away out in front. For instance, I can mention the game commissions publications, Virginia Wildlife, the Wildlife Review of British Columbia, and Myoming Mildlife, and there are others. These people take a broader view of our wildlife and our vegetation, realising that the wholesome outofdoors belongs to all people, shooters and non-ehooters. In other words, there is developing a greater degree of cooperation, a stressing of quality in outdoor recreation.

I would venture to suggest that the game commissions of the twonew states, Hawaii and Alaska, first of all become very familiar with the policies of our more advanced game commissioners, so they do not have to to through the serious mistakes that the older states have had to deal with. I realize that new commissions have a big job, and real problems. I would be glad to send titles of game commissions publications, books, and other material, and to cooperate in any way possible.

When I was in Hawaii in 1949 I was so impressed with what you have there, the native trees, the tree ferms, and so many very beautiful plants which we do not have on the continent. And I saw too the adverse effects on some recreation areas of introduced plants and animals.

We are all interested in the effort to bring back the neme, or Hamaiian goose. This involves not a spectacular administrative action, but an understanding of ecology. This is a subject in its infancy and naturalists are more and more convinced that this is becoming our most important field of endeavor.

Hasaii bas an opportunity to make a real contribution to our nation. It is unique in its fauna and flora, and its fine culture. I was so impressed by my visit there, and I hope to go back. I do hope that Hawaii will not destroy what it has, and cheapen it with expediency.

I know this is a long letter, but it is a big subject, and I do want you to know that we don't all agree with all things that are being done.

Sincerely yours,

Olaus J. Muris, Director

the thing is now being done. I do wish people would begin to think anyway, on seed within

## A native Hawaiian plant yo

HONOLULU ADVERTISER Friday, June 8, 1979 A

## , but not

This story is for everybody who-never heard of the Hawaiian plant on the new 15-cent postage stamp which goes on sale today.

The plant is called vicia menziesii or, in street language, the Hawaiian broad bean.

It's so rare that there isn't even a Hawaiian name for it. There are so few of them that the plant was not seen by-a human being between the early 1900s and 1972

A botanist had to fly all the way from Hawaii to Washington to tellthe artist in the postage stamp facto-

what is such an insignificant and little-known weed doing on a postage stamp?

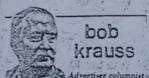
"The series (of stamps) features endangered species of plants," said Charles Lamoureux, botany profes-

Charles Lamoureux, botany professor at the University of Hawaii. "This is probably the most endangered species in Hawaii. The other four grow on the Mainland. "Vicia Menziesii was found by naturalist Archibald Menzies, who accompanied Capt. George Vancouver to Hawaii in 1793. The plant was seen only three times in the 19th centering the control of t seen only three times in the 19th cen-

"Early in this century, it was described by Forbes and then was not seen again until 1972 when Wayne Gagne, a Bishop Museum botanist, and Mae Mull, of the Audubon Society, found it.

There is nothing in the traditional Hawaiian literature about the plant and we have no Hawaiian name for it. This suggests it was fairly rare

Lamoureux said the plant is, found



only in the Kilauea Forest area on. the Big Island. It was the first plant from Hawaii accepted on the endan-

gered species list. trees on the slopes of Mauna Loa in altitudes of 5,200 to 5,400 feet. The plant has purplish flowers like sweet peas and is quite showy.

Vicia menziesii is so little-known that the designer of the postage. stamp didn't know how to draw it.

"He was working with a dried specimen from the Smithsonian Institution and photos which I had sent them some time ago," Lamoureux.

The photos I had sent emphasized the flowers. They wanted toshow the leaves so they wrote here. I had to go to Washington anyway. I took back photos taken by Rick Warshauer and Lisa Croft and myself.

"Two other botanists and I spent some time with the designer to explain what was wrong in the original

"With all of that advice and all those pictures, the designer may or



HAWAIIAN WILD BROADBEAN may not have gotten something that HILO — An endangered Hawaiian a looks like the plant. I'm keeping my bean plant, found only in the Ka'u = may not have gotten something that bean plant, found only in the looks like the plant. I'm keeping my district, will be featured on a commemorative 15 cent U.S. nostage stamp to be issued nationwide 5 Friday. How were 15 777. The Vicia menziesil, a type of

vetch thought to be extinct for 50 years until its rediscovery by a Bish-op Museum researcher in 1974, is in the ohin and kon forests above Volcano.

The first-day issue of the stamp will take place in Madison, Wis. Thursday during a national meeting of the Garden Clubs of America.

. The plant, a relative of the garden sweet pen, is a climbing vine with colorful flowers. Naturalists claim it is threatened by logging, cattle grazing and wild pigs.

It was; first noted by Archibald Menzies, a naturalist on the Vancouver voyage. He spotted the vine in the upper Kapapala forest in Ka'u. It since has been seen in the Kilauca Forest Reserve at the 5.000-foot elevation. specif in-

Mae Mull, a spokeswoman for the Hawail Audubon Society, soid the plant shares its remaining habitat

OTTO DEGENER

ere i . West Hawaii Today. Friday: May .25, 1979-17

Dr. Otto Degener, author of eight books on Hawaii's native plant life, has been commended by the Hawaii State Legislature for "his contribution to the preser-

vation and enhancement of Hawaii's wildlife resources." Degener, presently living in the volcano area, has devoted more than a halfcentury to the study, research and compiling of information concerning the preservation of Hawaii's natural resources, according to the senate resolution.

"Flora Hawaiiensis" is a seven book reference to many plants found in Hawaii. The book was written by Degener especially for use by professional botanists. It is published in loose leaf form so that new discoveries can be added to the booklets. Degener and his wife, who assisted him in collecting the material for the books, have provided for a trust to continue the "Flora" series after their deaths.

Degener also authored and included many of his illustrations in "Plants of Hawaii"

National Parks Illustrative of Plants and Customs of the South Seas.'

The Senate resolution stated that the people of Hawaii "owe a bottom-line debt of gratitude to Dr. Degener for his lifetime perseverance in relating humankind to the natural environment upon which we ultimately depend for survival as a species.."

Degener, who is celebrating his 80 birthday this year, will receive a copy of the resolution from the State Legislature whose members feel that "this outstanding service of Dr. Otto Degener in fostering the preservation of community's precious

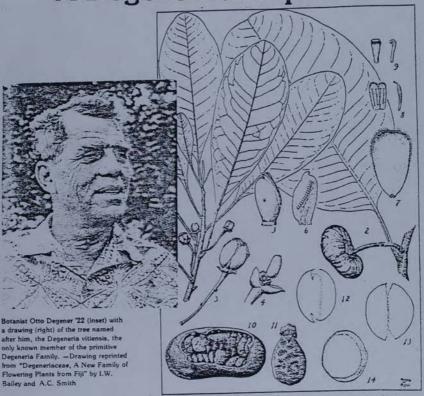
**Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation** 

dure t birds honor nuo bean Volume XII, Number 3

April-May 1981

### 'Botanical pioneer'

## A Degener retrospective



BORN IN East Orange, N.J., at the turn of the century, MAC graduate ("22) Otto Degener's adventurous life as a botanist is a throwback to the old school of field research usually associated with such people as Charles Darwin during his voyage on the "Beagle." Degener, one of only two living men to have a family of flowering plants named after him, likes to joke about his family coat of arms (a sheep, because his family specialized in wool manufacture) by saying that the symbol "is hardly as flattering an animal as a rampant lion." Nonetheless, considering

Degener's lion's share of experiences since graduation from MAC nearly 60 years ago, he has no reason to feel crestfallen.

Degener has accumulated many honors in his 82 years. He has received the Distinguished Service Award of the New York Botanical Garden; the Willdenow Medal of the Berlin Botanical Garden and Botanical Museum; and the Linné medal from Stockholm, among others. A resident of Hawaii for most of the time since graduation, in 1979 he was honored by the Hawaii state senate which passed a resolution in his honor saying, in part, that everyone

who cares about the natural beauty and special qualities of these islands, owes a horrorn line debt of gratifode to Dr Degener for his lifetime perseverance in relating humankind to the natural environment upon which we ultimately depend for survival. And, in 1952, Degener grows to a height of about 30 to 40 feet and, all by itself received an honorary doctor of siscore degree from the University of Massachusetts. The citation read in his hono in which there are about 30,000 different species. Fellow Among our galaxy of great naturalists your place and fame are secure " Later in 1952 Degener was named as the outstanding botanist naturalist of the Pacific Island at the International Flower Show in New York City

Definitive and Comprehensive

has published nine definitive books and more than 400 articles on the flora of Hawaii and the South Seas, in cluding the multivolume (and still growing) Flora Hawaiiensis series, which represents the most comprehensive work ever published on the plant life of the Islands. Other works include Plants of Hawaii National Seas and Naturalist's South Pacific Expedition: Fill Both of the latter books contain much lore on customs and history as well as plants. In one chapter of the last book a chapter on cannibal feasts. Degener informs nervous readers that the Fijians seldom eat white meat as it often contains the disagreeable flavors of tobacco and alcohol The preferred cut, he says, is the upper arm of a

The discovery that is perhaps Degener's most famous accomplishment came about in a very quiet way during what seemed like just another day in the routine of Feb 24, 1942, and Degener and two assistants were Degener recalls that sometime during the day they happened across an unfamiliar tree "with rather uplu flowers. Being as usual greedy for the specimens to scatter far and wide among worthy institutions to stimulate there, he published his first book. Plants of the Hawan study, I collected ample material." Degener, who numbers National Park. Shortly thereafter, Degener began his Then he pressed and dried all the plant material and sent it off for study to Dr. A.C. Smith at the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. Shortly thereafter, Smith began sending Degener excited letters about No. 14,537 It appeared that it represented a species never before recorded. Even more astonishing, it failed to fit into any known plant family, it was a member of a previously unrecorded family of primitive flowering plants. Related to the magnolia, the tree was a member of a family that was perhaps 100 million years old. Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden Peter Raven later called the tree a "living fossil "

#### Plant Family Named For Him

Later the same year, 1942, the tree was named Degeneria uniensis of the newly established plant family Degeneraceae. About that honor, an honor bestowed on only one other living man, and the day he discovered the tree. Degener wrote: "February 24 is truly fat more important to me than the anniversary of me birthday of the date of my death. February 24 is my very private. personal, memorable 'Memorial Day,' Besides having a plant family named after him, many plant species have also been named for Degener and his wife

Commenting on the tree that was Degener's most famous discovery. Raven says, it is "very, very primitive The walls of the flower which contains the ovules are

open and they don't fuse together until after pollination The tree, which has brownish blossoms and seeds, is found only in its native Fig Islands. (One plant is currently being cultivated at the Missouri Botanical Garden.) It constitutes a family -in contrast to the orchid family, say, alumnus and botanist Oswald Tippo 32, a UMass professor and former chancelor, calls the Degener discovery "extremely important" and says it is included in

almost every botany book on the market today Background at MAC

Degener was a talented botanist even from the start Either alone or with his wife and helpmate Isa. Degene when he was just a green undergrad at MAC studying under famous MAC professor and hotanist Ray E. Torrey 12. The summer after his freshman year. Degener eagerly collected specimens in the Colorado Rockies "even gathering forget-me-nots and silenes at the summit of Pike's Peak July 19." He submitted the resulting collection to the botany department and won himself the Hill Prize of \$15 ("quite an honor and a nice sum at the time." he recalls) for the best student herbanum. As a sophomore, he was chosen to serve as permanent laboratory assistant to Torrey and later served as a graduate assistant.

That was just the start of something big. Since 1919. Degener says he has "swamped" the herbanum at Clark Hall with upward of 20,000 specimens, collected mostly in Hawaii, where he went following his stint as a graduate assistant at MAC. He has also sent specimens from his sojourns in Bermuda, Canada, Canton Atoll, Fiji, Guatemala, Ireland, Mexico, Nassau, New Zealand Russia, Scandinavia, Taiwan, and Yugoslavia, plus a sampling of flowering plants gathered during a trip around

After making his permanent headquarters in Hawaii, Degener received his master's degree from the University of Hawaii, where he later taught, and then became a naturalist for the Hawaii National Park While working major work, Flore Hawaiiensis, which has become a lifelong project similar in scope to Sisyphus rolling his boulder forever up the mountain. At last count Degener had completed seven volumes of the work, all printed in looseleaf form, a page devoted to each plant with an illustration on the overleaf. The looseleaf format is ideal since it allows descriptions of newly discovered plants to be inserted into the proper places.

#### Massive Work

It was virtually essential for Floro to be printed in expandable form because of the complete state of flux of Hawaiian plant life. Some plants face rapid extinction from the inroads of domestic animals and the conversion of lands to agricultural purposes. On the other hand, new species appear daily. How can this be? Is it by evolution? "By airplane," Degener told one writer "By ship. By yacht....Perhaps you have brought us a new entry. A seed stuck to your shoe in a bit of mud, or trapped in

your clothing, or even blown into your har by the That's all it takes

With all of the time he spent working on the constantly learning that Degener was unmarried and had no children the chief arranged to have one of his own

numerous children adopted by the botanist atter the appropriate kava drinking rites. So, Degener's trip to the Fijis resulted not only in his name being adopted by a family of plants, but also by a family of Fijians.

Surprising Visit

Degener was not to stay a bachelor forever, however, thanks to a happy coincidence dictated by an unlikely mating of chance and science. While working on the Canton Atoll shortly after World War II, Degener came across a species of grass that puzzled him. He shipped a specimen to a grass specialist he knew by name only—Dr. I. Hansen—at the Berlin Botanical Garden. Dr. Hansen responded at length via letter and described the grass as a new species. In appreciation, Degener mailed the good doctor "care" packages of food, in short supply in Berlin after the war.

Then, while visiting Berlin in 1952, Degener learned that Dr. Hansen was in a hospital recuperating from an illness. Speaking in the third person, Degener recalls his trip to the hospital to visit his colleague: "Directed to Hansen's room, he knocked and was aghast when a lady blushing suddenly stood before him in the doorway dressed in a nightgown ornamented with a design of four-leaf covers and emblazoned in large letters (in German). "Property of the City of Berlin!" Bachelor Degener had never realized that Dr. I. Hansen was a woman! "In short, Degener finishes his story, sounding as though he is writing the screenplay for a Cary Grant comedy, "Dr. Isa Hansen became Mrs. Degener in 1953 and the couple has lived happilly ever after in the Hawalian Islands as a botanical team."

And team they have. Isa Degener has been a partner in the never-ending Flora and has helped to revise several other of Degener's works. Together they have had many species of plants named for them. In fact, Degener repeatedly insists that his wife is his partner and must be given equal credit for their many accomplishments since their marriage. "Remember," he said, "the husband's career is greatly influenced by his wife's backing and often leadership. We have been a team since our marriage in 1953." Both of the Degeners are members in absentia of the New York Botanical Garden, where they send as many plants as possible. UMass, Degener says, has "one of the best duplicate sets."

In the manner of a successful plant species, the Degeners have dispersed their flora far and wide, thus ensuring their survival in case of accident, war, or act of # (Continued on next page)

God. "We no longer keep all our eggs in one basket, says Degener, recalling the bombing of the Berlin Botanical Garden during World War II. "We scatter them." That way, even if one is lost or destroyed, a duplicate will survive.

#### Other Interests

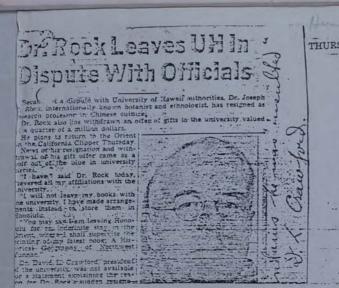
Degener's writing is by no means confined to botanical study. He is an avid writer of "letters to the editor" and often speaks out on subjects near and dear to his heart. The environment, for example. "Man is wrecking within 200 years a flora that has taken 20 million years to perfect," he once wrote while denouncing the introduction to Hawaii of passion flowers, goats, mouflon sheep, and black-tailed deer. He also has a dry sense of humor that

comes through in much of his writing. In a letter to the Honolulu Star Bulletin in 1978 describing his hospitalization to have a pacemaker implanted in his heart, he said: "Even though the Tin Man in the Wizard of Oz craved a heart... and finally got one, I craved a heart that would be less sensitive to the environment about me. With this in mind, I visited the Hilo Hospital to have two famed wizards of medicine control the unbridled prancing and tacing of mine with a pacemaker."

Degener's operation was successful enough so that now, at an age when most of his peers are long since retired, he and his wife still get into the bush for some collecting, despite new difficulties that come with modern living. "Gifts of plants from the Hawaiian Island (to UMass) have lessened during the past few years," he told The Alumnus, "due to more time spent in working up the specimens and the prevalence of the Illicit growing of Cannabis in the wilderness. In fact, the Degeners have been shot at during their botanizing, probably in the belief they were revenue agents in mufti."

Despite such hazards, Degener's work continues. Perhaps the words of the Senate resolution commending his work best sum up a life that does not lend itself to easy abridgment: "Dr. Degener's many works...comprise an unparalleled collection of information on plant life in Hawaii, and stand as a remarkable resource — to students, teachers, scientists, and laymen alike, both locally and worldwide...He has been an inspiration to countless others...a botanist, taxonomist, conservationist, author and advocate ...who has influenced and inspired many people in Hawaii and throughout the world..."

— Charles Koltz and Koy Scanlan.



ARCADIA 1434 PUNAHOU ST. HONOLULU, HAWAII

Dean Dr. Degener,

Once again you have generous.

En complemented one by the gift

I a nave sight full of term.

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school as and not - scholars - to

the latter class of which I belong.

What an about infante pa
time and list of strong hours

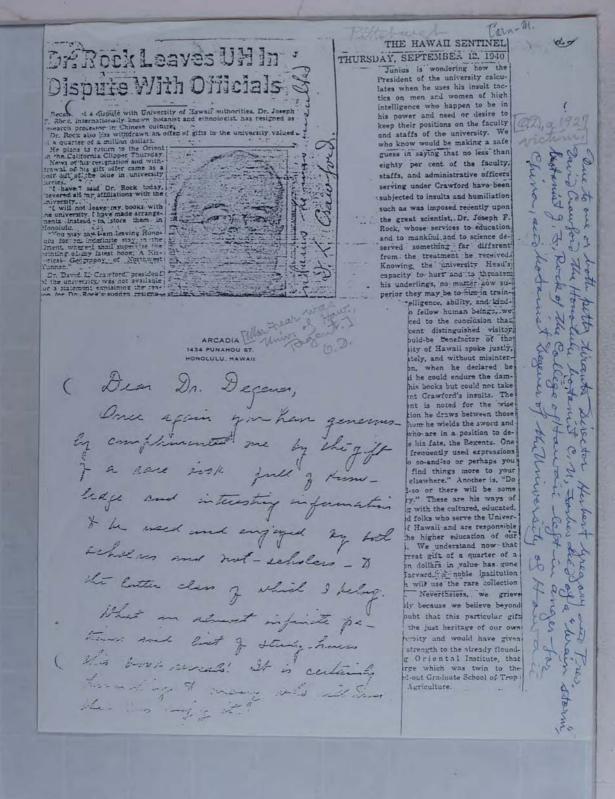
this book reveals! It is certainly

THE HAWAII SENTINEL THURSDAY, SEPTEMBEA 12, 1940

Junius is wondering how the President of the university calculates when he uses his insult tacties on men and women of high intelligence who happen to be in his power and need or desire to keep their positions on the faculty and staffs of the university. We who know would be making a safe guess in saying that no less than eighty per cent of the faculty; staffs, and administrative officers serving under Crawford have been subjected to insults and humiliation such as was imposed recently upon the great scientist, Dr. Joseph F. Rock, whose services to education and to mankind and to science deserved something far different from the treatment he received. Knowing the university Head's capacity to hurt and to threaten his underlings, no matter now superior they may be to num in trainelligence, ability, and kind-

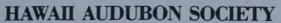
o feilow human beings, we ced to the conclusion that cent distinguished visitor build-be Denefactor of the sity of Hawaii spoke justly, tely, and without misintern, when he declared he d he could endure the damhis books but could not take nt Crawford's insuits. The nt is noted for the wise tion he draws between those from he wields the sword and who are in a position to dee his fate, the Regents. One frequently used expressions o so-and-so or perhaps you find things more to your clsewhere." Another is, "Do -so or there will be some ry." These are his ways of g with the cultured, educated, d folks who serve the Univerif Hawaii and are responsible he higher education of our . We understand now that treat gift of a quarter of a on dollars in value has gone Inrvard a noble institution h will use the rare collection

Nevertheless, we grieve by because we believe beyond out that this particular gift the just heritage of our own writing and would have given strength to the already floundg Oriental Institute, that tree which was twin to the doubt Cradinate School of Trop-Agriculture.



INFORMATION COPY

For the Protection of Hawaii's Native Wildlife



December 11, 1986

P.O. BOX 22A32 HONOLULU, HAWAII 96822 P. O. Box 275 Volcano, HI 96785

Mr. Albert Lono Lyman, Director County Planning Department 25 Aupuni Street Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Punalu'u Resort, Ka'u, Island of Hawaii

Dear Mr. Lyman:

The Hawaii Audubon Society presents the following comments on the draft EIS for the Punalu'u Resort development zoning requested by C. Brewer Properties, Inc. for land parcels at Punalu'u and Ninole.

Inadequate treatment of native birdlife. Four species of endangered Hawaiian birds that "may be found within the vicinity of the Resort complex" are named (IV-54), but no references are cited for occurrences. The habitat requirements of these birds are not discussed. No mention is made in the text of sites where they are likely to occur. Hawaiian names are not given, but should be provided as follows: Koloa, the Hawaiian Duck; 'Io, the Hawaiian Hawk; 'Alae-ke'oke'o, the Hawaiian Coot; and Ae'o, the Hawaiian Stilt.

The EIS fails to mention the harmful effects on the food supply of shorebirds and other fauna from the runoff of chemicals used in maintenance of the new "ocean" fairway. Impacts on this specific shoreline environment should be treated.

The vertebrate fauna survey in Appendix B is incomplete. The reporting biologist spent only one day alone in the project area. Neither the date nor the season of the one-day survey is given, and the number of hours spent there at what time of day are not stated. There is no serious literature review discussing what native species have been observed feeding, nesting or loafing in the area in the past. There is no discussion of what native birds, including shorebirds, migratory ducks and seabirds, might be expected to be present at different seasons during the annual cycle.

Of the four endangered bird species listed in the text as possibly occurring in the project area, the vertebrate fauna survey in Appendix B mentions only one: 'Alae-ke'oke'o, the Hawaiian Coot, as a possible sighting on the one-day visit. Koloa, the endangered Hawaiian Duck, is not mentioned in the survey, although it almost certainly was resident in Ninole Stream, the coastal ponds and at Koloa Beach (named after the duck) in times past. The status of the Koloa should be evaluated in relation to the project's habitats.

Hawaiian names should be provided in the survey for two common native birds observed: Kolea, the Golden Plover; and 'Auku'u, the Black-crowned Night Heron. Kolea is not identified as a native species. It should be.

In addition to the species listed in the brief EIS report, in January 1979 in testimony provided to C. Brewer at the Army Corps of Engineers public hearing

on the proposed white sand beach at Ninole Cove (copy attached), I reported observations of a flock of 'Akekeke (Ruddy Turnstones) at Ninole Cove and an 'Iwa (Great Frigatebird) flying overhead. Kioea are known from the Ka'u shoreline.

To correct the incomplete treatment of native birdlife in the project area, a survey of several days at different seasons of the year from dawn to dusk should be undertaken. A literature search and historical review is needed to properly locate records and to discuss species that frequent certain habitats in different seasons, and that might be expected at area sites.

Negative impact of the 8th golf hole and fairway. The EIS is in error when it repeatedly states that construction of the 8th golf hole and "ocean" fairway will provide improved wildlife habitat (I-9,16; II-17; IV-52,55). In fact, just the opposite will happen. Strand vegetation on pahoehoe which is now dominated by native plants supporting native invertebrates and native shorebirds will be destroyed. The fairway will be covered with non-native grass, kept neatly clipped. Native wildlife habitat will be lost.

The fact that the man-made golf fairway will attract Common Mynas, Barred Doves and other undesirable aliens is an adverse impact — not a benefit !! These pest introductions carry parasites and diseases that are harmful to native birds. Kolea, the migratory plover, has adapted to foraging on lawns, but it does not "need" such unnatural habitat. 'Ulili, the Wandering Tattler, will suffer a loss of habitat if the strand pahoehoe is covered over by the fairway. To accurately inform reviewers, the EIS should acknowledge the adverse impacts on wildlife from the 8th hole and fairway construction.

Increased human pressures on rare sea turtles. The EIS states (IV-54) that "three species of endangered or threatened sea turtles are known to frequent the offshore area of the Resort." Only two are named, the Green Turtle and the Hawaiian Hawksbill. What is the third species?

Even with the knowledge that these turtles in danger of extinction seek out Punalu'u Bay and beach, the EIS gives them scant attention. In August 1986 John Naughton of the National Marine Fisheries Service informed C. Brewer Properties that Punalu'u "is the most concentrated resident foraging site for the green turtle known to us in the Hawaiian Islands." Naughton also wrote that "Hawksbill nesting at Punalu'u has strong historic ties to Hawaiian Culture."

Information available from Naughton and others on the turtles' use of the project area for feeding and breeding should be added to the EIS text. Reviewers need to know the probable impacts of resort development and increased human use of Punalu'u Bay and beach on these rare animals. What effective mitigation measures will the landowner take to reduce adverse effects? What are the Hawksbill's ties to Hawaiian culture?

Destruction of native strand vegetation. The EIS states (IV-48) that "the only portion of the study site where native plants form the dominant cover is along the coast." The botanical survey (Appendix B) identifies the strand vegetation type as the area where "the largest numbers of native species occur . . . " Remarkably, the EIS fails to disclose that a significant portion of the strand vegetation zone will be completely destroyed by construction of the grass-covered fairway in that zone.

This adverse unstated outcome can be deduced through comparison of three maps: 1) Fig. II-16, Proposed County Zoning, that shows the location of the golf Course fairway; 2) Fig. IV-11, Proposed Shoreline Management Plan, that shows the

location of the 8th hole; and 3) Fig. IV-12, Vegetation Zones, that mark the location of the strand vegetation. Although it is difficult to look at three maps at the same time, the reviewer can see that the fairway and 8th hole occupy the same site as the strand vegetation zone. In all fairness, the EIS should clearly disclose the destruction of strand vegetation in acreage or square meters.

Newly discovered plant species. The EIS states that "no rare, endangered or threatened species of plants have been found in the project area" (I-9). However, the botanical survey failed to examine the group of plants called bryophytes — mosses and liverworts — that are often associated with moist habitats.

A newly-discovered endemic species from the project site has just been described and published. It is a liverwort, named Riccia hawaiiensis, species nova, by botanist Hans Hürlimann in Basel, Switzerland. The description appears in the botanical journal, Phytologia, December 1986, pp. 339-342. Drs. Otto and Isa Degener, eminent Hawaiian botanists and authors of Flora Hawaiiensis, are credited with discovery of the new species at "Punaluu, Kau, island of Hawaii. In radius of 5 square meters on thin layer of earth on old pahoehoe lava flow between endemic Portulaca near brackish pond and ocean. Never seen before. Nov. 25, 1985."

The discovery of a plant species new to science in an area of ancient Hawaiian use is a clear indicator that biological discovery continues along the coast, even at Punalu'u and Ninole.

It would appear that the landowner has the basic responsibility to ensure the protection of the habitat of this endemic liverwort that may exist only in the project's strand vegetation zone.

Landscape buffers for wildlife. The EIS proposes to revegetate the golf course "modifications" and margins of wetlands with landscape buffers to attract wildlife. The EIS should inform reviewers of the names of native species considered appropriate for planting and the names of native birds expected to be attracted to the landscape buffers. Also, who is the landscape architect making the recommendations? It is difficult to evaluate the proposal in the absence of this information.

Native fan palms. The botanical survey (Appendix B) lists only one species of palm, the coconut, as occuring in the project area. However, I and many others have noticed several scattered clumps of fan palms in the strand vegetation zone. I am told that a species of the native fan palm, <a href="Pritchardia">Pritchardia</a>, formerly occurred in number along the Ka'u coast. The fan palms in the project area should be identified as native or introduced and be added to the plant list.

Inadequate treatment of historical background and social-cultural impacts. The EIS focuses on the methods of archeological reconnaissance surveys, and enumeration of sites lost, sites located, sites destroyed by construction and sites to be preserved. But glaringly absent is any coherent substantive account of Hawaiian occupation, land use and everyday life close to the 'aina at the project site in the prehistoric period. The rich cultural heritage of the native people of the area is not presented as it should be.

Also absent is any description of village life, schooling, church-going, farming and fishing occupations and rural life styles at Punalu'u and Ninole in the historic period. Some of the specific information on historical background that should be in the hands of decision-makers is contained in the Society's testimony presented to the landowner in January 1979. A copy is attached here.

The EIS should contain a meaningful Hawaiian historical perspective. It should also disclose in an objective manner the negative impacts of this urbanization project on the rural subsistence life style practiced by many Ka'u residents.

SIZE OF THE PROJECT. Since the existing resort facilities at Punalu'u- Ninole have been underused for many years, it appears overly ambitious to aim for 3,344 new resort living units in such a remote area of the island. Competition surely will be fierce with the dozen or more of resorts in the planning stages for the West Hawaii coast which enjoy far more amenities in climate and urban infrastructure than does Punalu'u.

Access for kuleana landholders. The EIS says there are six parcels at Black Sands Beach held by others (II-9). Who are these adjacent landowners? Are their plans for developing their properties compatible with the resort proposal? Some kuleana owners believe they will be adversely affected by the proposed closing of the Punalu'u Beach Road since their evacuation options then will be substantially reduced. Are an EIS and public hearing required before closing a public road?

Tsunami hazards treated lightly. In letters published in the back of the EIS, government officials express serious concerns on the hazards of tsunamis in the project area. The County Civil Defense Director writes: "Please be advised that the entire project is situated in an area that will be evacuated during tsunami warnings and hurricane threats..." The Corps of Engineers reminds the landowner of the inland extent of the high hazard tsunami inundation zone: 18-22 feet above sea level.

The EIS appears unconcerned. The Ninole Cove Hotel and the Punalu'u Black Sand Restaurant/Inn are both sited within the coastal high hazard boundary line. The EIS says that "natural hazards are not expected to adversely affect the proposed project" (IV-20). The hotels will be constructed on fill, and this is supposed to protect them from flooding. An opinion on this matter by a named expert should be published in the EIS.

The EIS fails to provide a map of evacuation routes from the project in the event of tsunami inundation, flooding or earthquake. The map, Flood Study and Tsunami Inundation (Fig. NV-6) shows that the escape roads from the two hotels are within the limits of the high hazard zone and thus would be flooded in the event the tsunami inundation reached 18-22 feet above sea level.

In light of the many deficiencies outlined in this letter, we find the draft EIS inadequate in describing and disclosing significant environmental impacts of the proposed resort development at Punalu'u.

We appreciate your consideration of these comments and anticipate a detailed reply from the applicant.

c: Leroy Uyehara, C. Brewer Properties, Inc. & Thomas Witten, PBR Hawaii, Consultant

Attachment: Society testimony dated Jan. 25, 1979 relating to Ninole Cove Sincerely yours,

Mac 2, Mull

Member, Board of Directors and Island of Hawaii Representative Hawaii Audubon Society

Hunt

April 5, 1975.

Deer Sir: The following letter was submitted by the undersigned last March: March 29, 1975.

The Editor, Smithsonian, 900 Jafferson Drive, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Dear Sir:

The beautifully illustrated warning appearing in the January issue of the "Smithsonian" by Jenkins & Ayensu entitled "One-Tenth of our Plant Species May Not Survive," is causing some wonder and criticism among its readers in the Hawaiian Islands. That our archipelago harbors a flora consisting "approximately of 2,200 kinds of plants" is absurd, and that the photograph of a silversword on page 96 is that of Argyroxibhium kauense is a misidentification.

As mentioned elsewhere (Phytologia 29:240-246. 1974.), the Hawaiian flora probably consisted of about 50,000 well recognizable species and varieties before the original Polynesians arrived a few thousand years ago with pigs, rats and chickens, and their cultigens. From that time on native farming wiped out many of the lowland endemics particularly on the lee side of the islands safe from torrential rainfall; while their introduced rooting pigs and gnawing rats, spreading from sea level to all but the highest mountain peaks, undoubtedly ravaged the endemic vegetation particularly of the rainforest into which native hunters with their primitive weapons seldom penetrated.

With the rediscovery of the Islands by Captain Cook in 1778, the remaining Hawaiian flora consisted of close to 30,000 species and obvious varieties. Due to resulting Caucasian and Oriental introductions of food plants, farm and range animals,
weeds and timber trees, insect and fungus diseases, animals prized by hunters, and
the bulldozing of vast areas for golf courses and human housing, today only about
20,000 of such taxa remain. Of this impressive number barely 3,000 have been adequately described.

An inkling of our present vast ignorance of the botanical riches about us is shown by a modern listing of cyrtandras native to the Hawaiia Islands:

		Degener April 5 letter
ISLAND	INMBER OF KINDS	SQUARE HILES
	KHOWN TO DATE	Congression and and and and and and and and and an
Othu	128	504
Paul	29	<b>7</b> 28
Hawali	23	4,030
Kauai	22	555
Molokai	13	250
Tavat	6	2.62

Does it not seem strange that Cahu with 604 aquare miles has 128 cyrtandras when Maui with 728 square miles has only 29 known cyrtandras and Kauai with 555 has only 22? Figuring differently, is it not suspicious that Cahu with only 604 square miles has 128 cyrtandras, when the remaining five islands with 5,814 aquare miles should have puly 91? The explanation for such a discrepancy of distribution in the genus Cyrtandra is not botanical. IT IS HUMAN!

"Cahu has been the center of human botanical activity for nigh unto two hundred years. It is the seat of the capital, Honolulu, where the Bishop Museum and the University are located. Most visiting botanists and collectors resided there, and collected within easy walking, riding or driving distance of the city. Teachers - - - scoured Cahu with their students week-ends and holidays for its botanical riches. The foutside islands, in contrast, always have been neglected. If Cahu with about 600 miles averaged one cyrtandra for every four or five miles, could not the entire archipelago with a combined total of 6,413 miles theoretically harbor 1,283? Even were use to reduce the inleages by half because of some inhospitable lava flows and alpine haights on Maui and Hawaii, our population of discovered and still undiscovered cyrtandra taxa would exceed 500. What applies to the genus Cyrtandra, relatively unknown in the Archipelago excepting of Cahu, applies more or less to the remaining Hawaiian genera.

To propose a list of endangered, threatened and recently extinct species of higher plants is wise for the Continental United States. There the flora is well known. But to attempt one for the incompletely known Hawaiian Islands would be disastrous as it would bull us into dangerous complacency. Such a list would describe a few gaudy endangered and threatened species known to us, and condemn the many thousands of more modest undiscovered ones to the risk of extermination. The nonbotanist would assume that any plant not listed could be destroyed with impunity. "As it is not listed, chop or bulldoze it." What is actually needed is a blanket statement, like an "univerla"

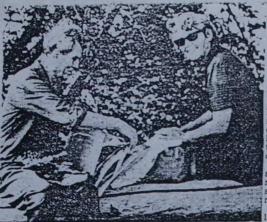
policy" in insurance terms, that ALL native Hawaiian plants are endangered and threatened with extinction EXCSPT FOR A "BLUEBOOK" LIST INCLUDING SPECIFIED PLANTS such as the beach normingglory, certain taxa of chia-lehua, of koa, etc.

Regarding the Island of Maui silversword, the writer camped within Haleakala for three weeks in 1927, studying causes for its decline. He noted this was due chiefly to the depredation of feral goats, and to an unusual but otherwise not too dangerous infestation of maggots of an endemic fly which were eating the flower heads. At that time barely a hundred plants remained visible on the barren cindercones and cliffs. Today thanks to the wise administration of the National Park Service this species, known as <u>Argyroxiphium sandwicense</u> IC., s.l., has increased upward of 25,000 plants! This is the species, so well known to residents and tourists alike, and shown incorrectly labeled in the January article of the "Smithsonian."

The Kau silversword, growing in a very restricted, open, shrubby rainforest on the southwest slope of Mauna Loa, Island of Hawaii, is an entirely different plant. This does not hug the ground as does the xerophytic A. sandwicense; nor are its leaves stiff and densely covered with silvery, sunlight-repelling hair. When intensively studied and photographed last year within its concentrated range of twenty to thirty acres it numbered a scant 1,000 plants of all sizes. This Kau silversword, the true Argyroxiphius kauense (Rock & MacNeal) Deg. & Deg., is truly an endangered and threatened species, particularly because hunter pressure induced officials in 1974 to liberate two moughon ewes and a ram to breed and sultiply in the general area. If goats almost exterminated the Maui silversword in and about Haleakala in 1927, what will these wild sheep, originally native to Sardinia and Corsica, do to the defenseless Kau silversword? Jeremia 2:7 in Biblical times described such folly:

"And I brought you into a plentiful country,
To eat the fruit thereof and the goodness thereof;
But when ye entered, ye defiled my land,
And made mine heritage an abomination."

(Signed) Dr. Otto Degener Naturalist, Hawaii National Park, 1929 Author, Flora Hawaiiensis, 1932-



Drilling opposed

Botanists Otto and Isa Degener day. How many fungi capable ave decried proposed geother-furnishing new antibiotics, all developments in the uplands—are we blindly destroying fore have decried proposed geothermal developments in the uplands of Puna and Ka'u, saying they threaten many yet-undiscovered

hauale'a geothermal project, the naturalists said geothermal fa- recommend ocean thermal ene cilities should be confined to gy conversion — OTEC. lower elevations where non-native plants already have wiped out Hawaiian species.

In the more undisturbed areas, such as within the Hawaii Volca-National Park, plant species, varieties and forms remain undiscovered, they said.
The Degeners wrote: "Other

less highly evolved organisms are practically unknown to this Estate proposal.

But even lowland develspecies that could be of value to of geothermal energy is a pro-science. 2/8/3 lem because of residences nea In an open letter on the Ka-by, they said. Instead of geother mal development, the Degene gy conversion - OTEC.

The Degeners have product the continuing work "New Illi-trated Hawaiian Flora," and Ot Degener is author of "Plants Hawaii National Park." The Board of Land and Nat

ral Resources will hear fin arguments Thursday from th parties involved in the conteste case hearing on the Campbe



The circled numbers indicate yesterday's eruption sites

## By Hugh Clark /6/

By nightfall, the third event of the day was pumping along a 650foot-wide fissure near Puu Ka-hauale'a at the 2,100-foot elevation.

Reginald Okamura, acting scientist-in-charge of Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, said the bigcontinue through the night or stop at any time.

From the air at 7,000 feet, Adver-

ca roads lighted with orange-glow- One was at Puu Kamoamoa withing sodium street lights," she wrote in the national park. There, lavd after her flight landed in Hilo.

"In one section of this apparent p.m. VOLCANO - Kilauea Volcano town, broad Main Street perhaps, turned on the spigot three times stately trees were burning and yesterday, producing lava fountains shooting flashes of brilliant fire into tains first burst to peaks estimated and modest flows in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and on neighmaybe 200 feet high — of Madame 100-foot-high curtain.

By 6 p.m. Okamura said, the Pele's lava, and not trees.

The air view was provided courtesy of Hawaiian Air, Flight 642, harmonic tremor - the measurewhose pilot diverted from his Konato-Hilo course to swing directly over the eruption at about 7:45 p.m. "'If anybody's related to our

gest of the three shows of fire could president, he quipped, 'don't tell

tiser reporter Barbara Hastings was averted when its management watched the volcanic display at Puu and pilots reached agreement on

sure could have been Middle Amen-duced more promise than excite-

ment for the next day and a half.

Lava sets

The fire goddess reappeared at 11:23 a.m. yesterday. Small fountaining of 15 to 30 feet lasted just two minutes.

She was back at work at 12:14 p.m. at Puu Kahauale'a and retired again at 1:59 p.m.

Then, at 3:10 p.m., the eruption resumed for a third time, at two locations.

One was at Puu Kamoamoa with. fountained before expiring at 5:22

Another, larger outbreak was at Puu Kahauale'a. There, lava foun-

By 6 p.m., Okamura said, the volume of lava had slacked. But the ment of magma drifting underground - remained strong. Deflution or loss of pressure at Kilauea's summit continued.

Much of the lava was going into a large crack below the puu, or hill. (It was just in the early hours of where Campbell Estate plans to yesterday morning that a perma-conduct its first geothermal drilling nent shutdown of Hawanan Airlines lest. The crack was filling up and a southward flow was expected to develop overnight.

ust another small city.

The rivulets of lava which Monday the first one lasting 912 moving slowly in an easterly direction.

The rivulets of lava which Monday the first one lasting 912 moving slowly in an easterly direction.

## Horticulturally Speaking

Spending an hour with Dr. David Fairchild in the beautiful garden his home. The Kampong in Coconut Grove is a joyful treat to be ated with friends. That is the way I spent the fading afternoon of Year's Day, 1945

I was walking about the yard with James M. Harrison of Coralcables, formerly of Stuart, when the Fairchilds drove in from an erand. The Doctor climbed out and the gracious Mrs. Fairchild, daughber of the inventor of the telephone, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, ribbed me good-naturedly about an argument I had been having by mail with Dr. Fairchild, then drave on to the house. The Fairchilds have just returned from a visit of several months in Guatemala, home of that spec-seriar red-flowered tree. Monkey Flower (Phyllocurpus septentro-(ii) which down there rivals the royal poinciana in beauty but in

ida is mostly a shy or unsatisfactory bloomer. Oddly enough, this was one of the things the Doctor and I had been arguing about, Or. Fairchild walked with me through the garden and we talked selfeneously of trees. I asked about Colullea racemosa, a lovely welered tree from Madagascar which is too seldom seen in Florida. to is a very large specimen in the Lake Osborne Norsery at Lake

prooff, but it has never seeded, according to the proprietor, Mrs. Dicten. There is a 50-foot tree on the Blossom estate in Palm Beach but even with a ladder last year and an averuncator, I was unable to reach any of the seed pods. There are trees at the government plant introduction station at Chapman Field, but they have never seeded, according to the station records. Twice I have received seed from Trinidad but have been unsuccessful in growing the tree, so was interested in learning why. Dr. Fairchild's answer was to lead me to his tree, a

30-footer that has been storm-damaged but which in its top had a few seed pods, and my friend did even better than that he took me to his slat house and gave me a six-foot tree of Coledlen, and I am very proud of it.

The visit to the lath house started us talking about Clerodendrum minahassue, that amazing tree member of this family about which Dr. Carrehild wrote in his book. "Garden Islands of the Great East." (If you plon't already have this book in your library, you can order it today from The Stuart News).

Most of my readers are familiar with a vine-y shrub commonly alled Bleedingheart (Clerodendrum thompsonae), as well as the are, robust Frackant GLONYBOWER (Clerodendrum fragrams) with is bunches of pink flowers that resemble little roses. These are the summon members of this family in Florida. Occasionally also you see TORKS-TORMAN (Clerodendrum sphonanthus) with its strange red-ted-blue fruits. The plant has gone wild in the vacant lot next to .W. Ordway's home. I bring this up because the tree Clerodendrum Let Dr. Fairchild brought from the Far East, has fruits which are Bowers and Tunks-Tunkan, red startish-shaped truits that look be flowers centered by a blue button containing three seeds. I saw to ar three specimens of Cherodendrum minuhassue growing in the and at the Kampong and Dr. Fairchild gave one a spray of the foliage nd some seeds which I hope to germinate in my garden. The flowers the tree had all gone by but they are very large, six or seven inches ng. The foliage is evergreen, looks much like the common BLEEDING-CART. There are very few members of the Clerodendrum family that

The only other one of my immediate sequentance is the Blossom estate in Palm Beach, planted these many Adolph Jordahn. It has small white flowers in strings that hang wen like a fringe from the branchlets. I have succeeded in propagatog one of these trees from a cutting

Dr. Fairchild brought back from Guatemaki about 200 new things dich he as working on now. Despite his 78 years he carries on with be courage and hopefulness of youth, refusing to even think about child a new twist and we wandered off collecting miscellaneous tropiscal truits. Some of these are exceptionally rare even in Florida, so the first conditions to the true they list New Degree, distinguished Hawanian and Fiji andhority, was going to give because at the New York Botanical Garden the middle of this month of dropkal fruit trees and hoped I could send him a few samples to

walked leisurely through the trees, "particularly the Amonas. (These are so wan to Florida chiefly through the Stean Area L. Souwsor, etc.)

Some of them show great promise, but here is one I'm going to dig up for the steam of them and those away. (He pulled a leaf from a I'c-fout tree and analysis at). See, it stails, (He thrust it under my nose). Almost as Took should have this, it is a grand ornamental, the Doctor re-nacted, then added "O no. I had forgotten you stick so close to flow Or Fairebild stopped beside a béautiful ornamental tree, a fuit that are a cross between the kunquat and another Sterculia foetida. But there are some fine ones Bull ats well. Your field particularly the tropical of the future.

Community called egginnt or trees CARAMBOLA (Accreboa carambola) Posturo. A citros relative from Sann, luger than any grapelran

does not

get too

will, the very next time I go to Coconut Grove and taking more than an hour. The Doctoralaber of flowering trees. my twee for your garden." I ventured

A heavy, hard citrus relative

tiem to Mr. Degener with his good wishes. Here are the fruits effected: ALAMOEN. A natural tangels from Paramarda.

\*Laxon: Lam. A cross smooth-skinned and fragmat. picked the fruits himself and asked that I forware

**Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation** 

This collectors' edition of about 50 "levols" was Cofsyrichter Dec, 29, 19 86 on an afferight to forestall plagialism in the Future. In the Past it hasbeen practices not only carelessly and harmlessly, but also carefully and to the author's financial and other harm. divilat sheets, originally about 1,500 printed over the years, have been distributed by sale gift and exchange. Of there perhaps 250 in the author's possession. in previously, provisionally bound collections of regener "Hear Howaiiens " tooks" (not volume),
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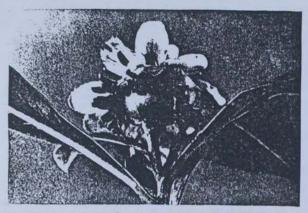
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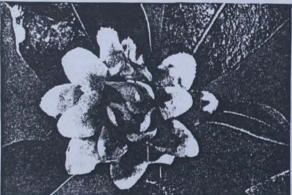
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es Paradise of the Pacific" a decade or so before
in 1922 it must have been a Hell on Earth"

brain-starm. Dr. J. F. Rock induger and

disgust left for exploratory work in China. Dr. Mrs. Farest Brown were driven to dis-traction. The writer contracted chronic tachyvaraio from 1927 to the present day, Deprived of his local position in 1927 the did not capitulate like a serf, but fought the in-Justice and insult of two conspiring tiracts as an alice, stimulated by the good wishes of the victims about him. as duplicity is still about him to the present day and so of ten mistaken for the South especially by visitors, he has been trying to caser to the nitellectual and scentific mellare of scientisto yet unborn: one method in the preparation of Fossil Time Capsules. Dr. Otto Degener, 198, P.S. a "packeret" since 1922 of practice of all of his correspondence concerning history (especially botami), conservatook and honorythe and other dealings of personal interest the author may an oblobiografoly critifled Degener gate in Hawaii, Original documents und copies are available pri quatato acio to stimulate the memory 0,2,





without flade, Harbholm Lunbest, Berlin Ey, Gray, Comignes

Two views of a primitive angiosperm flower, Eupomatia bennettii: from below, showing stamens below the pseudoperianth; and from above, showing pseudoperianth covering the gynoecium and bearing food bodies, clearly seen on edges of blades.

# MORPHOLOGY of the ANGIOSPERMS

Arthur J. Eames

PROFESSOR OF BOTANY, EMERITUS CORNELL UNIVERSITY



ROBERT E. KRIEGER PUBLISHING COMPANY HUNTINGTON, NEW YORK

Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Though I have scattered an explanation of the \*joke with and without herbaium specimens to numerous leading botanical institutions worldwide decades ago, I here alert viewers of the front cover and page 11 concerning "Roots of Life". This is about "A Symposium on Plant Conservation" given

April 25, 1987 in Honolulu.

I am essentially a New Yorker born in 1899 and explorer with parents and four older siblings of the New York Botanical Garden since babyhood, Much later as student at the Massacusetts Agricultural College preferring classe es in Botany, Geology and Zoology, I attached myself to field trips in the Connecticut River Valley lead jointly my College's and Yale's Faculty. Hence I overheard gossip that H.E. Gregory was so influential with the millionaire McCormick Harvester Company family that Yale's President could not well dismiss him - he was unpopular with his Geology colleagues, for example by filching lecture notes from a neighboring desk and delivering the lecture as his very own. The clever solution for the President was toinduce Gregory to become Director a continent and half anocean away of an impoverished Honolulu museum, Yale not only paying his salary but establishing paid Yale Felhowships. One delightful leader on a field trip was Dr. Schuchert of Yale. When I showed him a poorly preserved trilobite I had just found, he

described its convulsive appearance to "death from a Palalaeozoic Cramp."

Through the University I met Ed. Hosaka, a charming, superior friend, who was the diffident son of a Japanese couple. The father was a sugar plantation ditchman in the Koolaus of Oahu: By his ability and industry the son became a Government employee specializing in grazing country, and authored a book on fishing. In fact, while fishing off the shore of I believe Puna, he overtaxed himself and died in his prime. His obituary is available

elsewhere to read.

I collected a new species of <u>Schiedea</u> along the northern Waianae Range of Oahu. Considering it fun and <u>educational</u> to describe this novelty with diffident Hosaka as coauthor, I later climbed the slopes to collect material with him. Hosaka often visited the Bishop Museum Courtyard to prepare fresh wild boars' heads for mounting until the Director complaned of the stench. When the tirant Gregory (who with tirant David Crawford conspired successfully in 1927 to oust me from my University Botany teaching position) learne ed Hosaka was going to describe a new Schiedea with hated Degener, he became furious and forbade timid Hosaka to do so.

Contacting my botanist friend Ed. Caum of the Sugar Blanters' Experiment Station in Honolulu, I managed to describe the species as Schiedea gregorian; Deg., Fl. Haw. fam. 119. April 9, 1936, purposely omitting the Latin. In collusion, Caum named the identical plant Schiedea kealiae in the B.P. Bish. Mus. Occas. Papers 11 (23); 3. April 10, 1936 with the proper Latin description with Hosaka. I have enjoyed my private insulting fjoke that "Gregory"

is illegitimate!

ty pestering officials concerned with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature with copies of my \*joke, Article 36 on the Code publication of 1966 describes this horrible "error" as an example to avoid. It evidently is unaware that it was a joke hatched by the botanists Degener, (Hosaka,) & Caum.

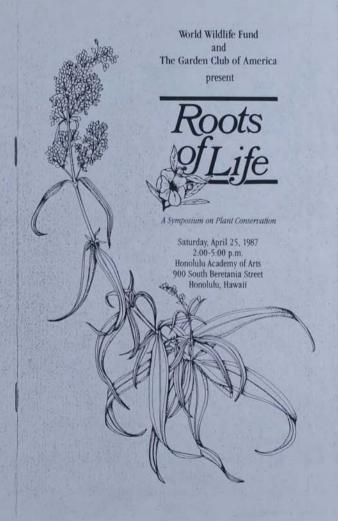
Monographers of Hawaiian genera especially in more recent years, seem so scientifically impersonal and precise that I at least read their articles with interest but with only about as much pleasure as reading a 'phone book. I want Degeners' "Flora Hawaiiensis" sheets, if space permits, to add foibles and opinions of former botanists even if they are my own. The historical Schiedea sheets are at the New York Botanical Garden and elsewhere for study. Dr. Otto Degener, July 1987.



This symposium has been coordinated by members of The Garden Club of Honolulu of Zone XII of The Garden Club of America and by staff of World Wildlife Fund.

The logo selected by GCA and WWF for the series of Roots of Life symposia represents the tree anemone, or Carpenteris californica, a member of the SexSyrings family, native to southern California (Daday, this poblater garden plant is threatened in the wild by the pressures of ranching and urban development.)





Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

47/41

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

12/9/41

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF BOTANICAL COLLECTIONS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY ARNOLD ARBORETUM, JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., U.S.A.

Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Atkins Institution of the Arnold Arboretum,
Soledad, Gienjuegos, Cuba
Botanical Garden, Cambridge, Mass.
Botanical Museum, Cambridge, Mass.
Bussey Institution, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Farlow Herbarium and Library, Cambridge, Mass. Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass. Harvard Forest, Petersham, Mass. The Maria Moors Cabot Foundation for Botanical Research

Dec. 9,1941

Dear Degener:

"War in the Facific" to say nothing of the bombing of Honolulu reminds me that I have not answered your letter of Nov.28! Looks from here as though Facific botany would rest on its laurels for a time ,for with everything now pointing to a real war, we can hardly expect that botanical exploration and the shipment of botanical material will follow normal lines! Anyway, Mawaii, like Hanila, must be a somewhat exciting place in which to live.

I note what you write about your trials and troubles re. your

I note what you write about your trials and troubles re. your Fijian proteges, but imagine that difficulties placed in your path, in your efforts to get his "release" will be increased through the efforts of the petty bureaucrats , and apparently in Fiji they are developed to the nth degree !

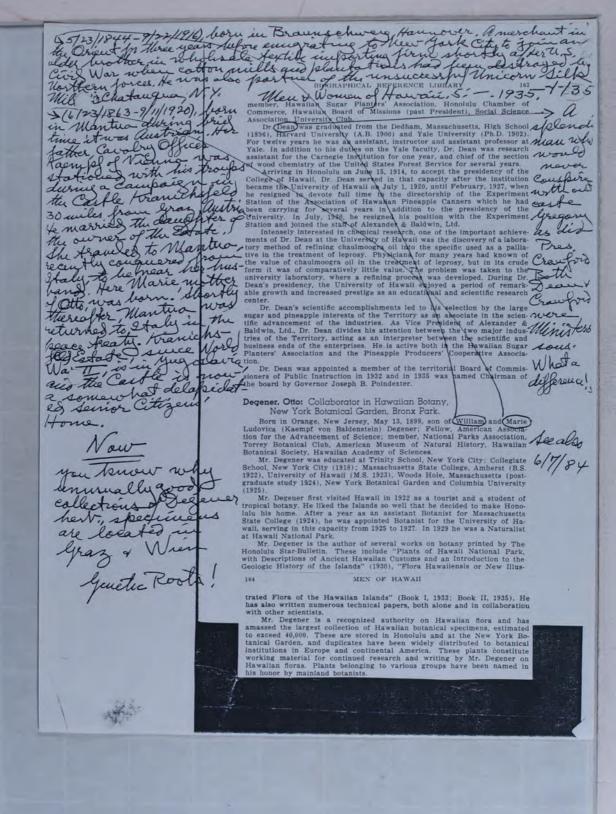
ar receipts etc.etc. Those should be a real club on occasion, but from the sad experiences I have had with the petty bureaucrats in the B.M. I have an idea that a real club will be needed to move them in the distribution of duplicates. I never had experiences with a more "dog in the manger" attitude than that characteristic of the subordinates of the Bishop Museum: Well\_paciencia, even if one doesn't expect to live forever! To assemble reference collections, to mount material, digest identifications and to get the material distributed so that specimens may be consulted takes time, and when one waits for fifteen years or more and gets little or nothing on what is presumably a bona fide exchange, one has his doubts.

Smith is concentrating on the Fiji material and I rather

think that he is finding plenty of interest as he takes up various groups. Incidentally Williams recently published two new species of orchids, with excellent illustrations, based on your Fiji material. I have asked him to send you copies for your edification and information. Set of your forms was sent to Copeland but he is in Chico just now and will name the material only if and when he visits Berkeley. I makes may make him a modest grant to cover living expenses while he does this job.

Just now I am trying to revise the nomenclature on a lot of betamical"jewelry" just acquired from the Boston Museum of Natural Mistory in the form of 1200 specimens of the old historical Zollinger collection (Java and Japan, circa 1840) and 400 of the Might collections from India! Also trying to get the large Malayan collection received from Buitenavorg some norths ago straughtened out and mounted--about 8500 numbers in the lot! There large task is to get the 2500-number Indo-China collection arranged or soudy; and of this we have from 4 to 15 duplicates of each number--some bulk. It will probably be a long time before we receive additional metarful from that country or from China for that matter; certainly not until after the Mays are licked, and this may take some time as the present war is foreloning.

.....



archer # 72

DRS. OTTO & ISA DEGENER 68-617 Crozier Driva Waialua, Oahu, Hawali U.S.A. May 5, 1986

Dear Bibliographer Johnson:

My reply to your March 24 letter is delayed because I have been busy with extrabotanical activities: I may have started a staph., infection in my inner ear by accidentally scratching it with a Q-Tip at our Island of Hawaii home. Since this action of mine I have been told I should never put anything smaller than my slbow into my ear. I thought I should pass this advice onto you. Now I have an invible, temporary drainage tube in my drum to save my mastoid. About the same time I suffered from a molar root infection and an infection in my toe - I walk barefoot at our beach home - which started to spread upward toward my ankle. So instead of answering your letter, I spent six days in the Wahiawa Hospital, Island of Cahu, with a bottle of antibioticic over my head. This just about cured all three infections - I suspect the Staph., was systemic. Now what I am to do with my 87 year old foot is to walk to keep the blood from stagnating there or keep it on a pillow as high or higher than my heart. Don't you think my typing in this position is a success?

Even the angiosperiof the Hawaiian Islandana been and still so poorly known that I have been working on a "Haw. Flora" since my arriving in Honolulu from New York City as a

tourist in 1922. I was convinced that much I would publish beginning in 1930 would need revision by a proper "splitter" (such as hoped to be). Hence practically the "Fl. Haw." - really to be my doctorate from Columbia U., & its affiliate the NYBC - consists of two-page, independent articles, each citing author and, if any, collaborator AND date of actual publica-

tion (NCP of printing).

Such pages I would distribute to get my ideas and new taxon names into the public domain. Being licensed bookdealers - Mrs. Degener & I only bother with our own publications - I also distributed many of such sheets to leading institutions of the World (by 1986 to about 125). It is advertising. When enough sheets had accumulated, I would collate them, surround them with a cover, and offer them for sale as "Book 1", 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 (still in preparation). NO VOLUMES EVER EXISTED. If owners wish, they can arrange F1 Haw., sheets on their book shelves according to number of Family, and genera & species alphabetically as I advised in print. that few institutions have complete sets of Degeners' "Fl. Haw.", AND ARREST OUR efficiency in publishing and botanizing lagged. Nevertheles Book 1 was offered for sale in 1933; Book 2, 1935; Book 3, 1938; Book 4, 1946; Book 5, 1963; Book 6, 1963; Book 7 (still incomplete). Books 1-4 (Ed. 2) appeared in a single poor War emegency representation cover printed on poor paper. We have also published and offered for sale a 500-page "Copyrighted in 1983" "Page Proof of "Plants of Hawaii National Parks" with some name changes. This freak edition was born as my Michigan printer wants to charge me afresh for perfectly good cuts used in my previous 300-page edition! Mrs. D., & I having spent a week or so in Taiwan and seen their fine quality of printing at attractive prices and collected a small sample of their native flora - relatives of the Hawaiian one - we h. we a wonderful (?) idea 11111 After our present edition of our 300-page paperback, tourist-slanted "Plants Haw. Nat Parks" has been sold out, we plan to add Degeneriaceae - it has been planted in Hawaii like other aliens \* (toot, toot, toot, and a couple of more illustrated species to our text, We then want to live in Taipei for a couple of weeks to see to proper printing of our book cheaply and to collecting native genera also native to the Hawaiian Islands. If US tax rulings have not changed by that time we can get a tax credit for the expense of our business trip/ Would we not deserve it? The great question is whether we shall still be young enough for such exertion. I imagine emergency hospitali zation would be about as good there as here.

So long as I started, I might as well garrulously continue: I taught Botany at the University of Hawaii in 1925-27 and, when the impossibly tyrannical museum Director Gregory learned I was working on a local Flora independently, he conspired with the new U., Pres. Crawford to starve me out of the Islands. I lost my position. I already owned my home next to the Campus. With lost pride, I worked to retire both Director & President of their positions to the delight of similar victims like me. I, and others, succeeded eventually as local newspapers showed. I apparently was so upset that I developed chronic tachycardia as a result. To cure my jittery heart, I botanized on Molokai in 1928, and then in 1929 became the first Naturalist of Haw. National Park, menting a cottage and employing 3-4 natural born U. of Haw., students (some drew beautifully in my Freshman Botany Lah) to draw plants for my forthcoming books. They also chauffeured me to and from the distant lecture where hall where I showed lantern

slides & movies to croples of tourists arriving on palatial steeamers from Calif. Losing my student chauffeurs with beginning of U., classes in Honolulu, I resigned, moved into the Volcano House on the crater rim and hired a whaiter to draw for me during his free time. I th then returned to my Honolulu home to publish my board cover edition of "Plants Haw. Nat. Park" in 1930. Though I had driven my auto across the States, my heart condition cost me my license. Hon., had plenty of trolleys, and I also had "artists" live in my servants quarters. Having studied Art in New York, I trained such students to draw plants according to my wishes - "No tangents!"

A serious visitor to identify my booty after botanizing in 1921 in Bermuda, I became a staff member of the NYBG in 1933 (Mrs D., in 1953 after our marriage in Berlin). We both are "Collaborators in ot.", in the Haw. Islands. Though somewhat alienated from local institutions, we have good friends among their employees. Nevertheless, thou h physically mainly

H. Island residents, we are psychologically New Yorkers.

I collaborated with the Haw., resident Amy Greenwell with Book 5 at NYBG and later at the museum in Honolulu; and both Isa & I after 1953 until Miss Greenwell's untimely death from osteoporosis. No mmatter that the local museum Director had cost me my position, the Museum is permanent. So I always swamped it with specimens, and since earliest days it legal-

ly was to inherit my Estate to push "Degener's Flora Hawaiiensis" ad infinitum.

We knew that Miss Greenwell had willed cash & her property at Capt. Cook, Island of Haw., to the Museum for a bot. garden to grow ancient Haw., cultigens for display and to prevent their extinction. We knew her mother for years, and were surprised at her wielent outburst of anger regarding the ignoring of her late daughter's wishes. Isa & I bespected the property. We had never read Amy's Will, but were sufficiently conviced to change our own Last Will & Testament. We cut out the Bishop Museum after the death of their botanist Mary C. Neal in 1965. After the death of the last of us two Degener Survivors "Degeners' FL. Haw., - - Trust" shall be under the direction of a major number of Trustees to be selected from staff members of the NYEG and the minor number from Staff Members of the Mo. Bot. Garden. These may choose one member of the staff of Honolulu's B.P. Bishop Museum if they consider doing so wise. At this moment, we would consider it most unwise! Pres James M. Hester (who as child lived in Honolulu) of the NYBG has a copy of our Will to put into action in case of our deaths. (Please remember couples die today via auto, 'plane and disease who never died befor.) Mo. Bot. Garden evidently never knew it had been chosen as potential adviser regarding our Will almost 20 years ago! We made the choice because of its standing, later knowing the RAVENS, AND HAving a niece by marriage living in St. Louis &

knowing about your institution.

I have been mailing you herbelium specimens for years though I note no mention of it in Holmgren's "Index Herbariorum". Our serious collecting days are over since 1980, not be cause of age, bout because we no longer can penetrate isolated areas where choice examics may still survive. We sold our jeep as useless to us after both of us were were shot at in 1980 by illicit Cannabis growers. We prefer to die of heart arrest in Hawaii or Taiwan, rather than in some lava tube of bullet wounds. Nowadays hunters & hikers frequently dis-

After the above preamble, I wish to explain that we have bot., & related correspondence beginning in the early '20s. I have outlived two World Wars, and Mrs. D., was a staff member at Berlin-Dahlem when Museum & library were destroyed by bombing in WW II. We have such correspondence unevenly divided in Pittsburgh & NY. As we suffer from the mania of not wanting to risk all our eggs in one basket, we are offering for sale such correspondence so often indicating the opinions of leading, deceased botanists about various taxa, etc. Cur price for XEROXES is 10 cents per page of text whether good, bad or indifferent. One picture postal we considered indifferent, yet one archivist prized it especially as the cancelled postmark showed in what region of China a botanist had collected on a certain date! Do you want to start with 100? I am making the same offer to other institutions. Should WW III come, perhaps records will escape the holocaust in some isolated localty.

A friend & near neighbor drives to Honolulu the thirty miles to do his markkting once a week. He then brings one or two of my "Letter" notebooks to a xerox outfit near the University. The following week he delivers a few more notebooks, and returns with originals & copies for me to ship to customers. Monographers would enhance the interest of their articles were they to quote their predecessor's ideas concerning taxa regvised. So much

taxonomy is so deadly monotonous.

Be from Dale Johnon = 9/x/2,

Also, when we collect, we take care & time writing our labels. We expect them to be cited with dates by the reviewers. To print the District or Island involved is HOT the true type locality. Furthermore, we want to know WHEN a faxon was LAST collected as an indicative that it has at least FAILED to be exterminated by that date. If we two fossils are not quoted regarding our specimens deposited on permanent loan and perhaps worked up with some Degeners' Trust financial assistance, we would prefer our Trustees to be cautious in accepting such student to work on our finds, We like the idea of being participants in monographs after our deaths. These of course are the raw material for illustrated information for our Fl. Haw., giving credit where credit is due.

Aloha.

Dr. Otto Degener

Evidently to delight and surprise the Degeners, the three authors of "Faxon's" Nay 1985 article did not show the page proof for correction and possible emendation to the Degeners before submission for rinting. They were living at their Mckulcia Beach home thirty miles distant from Honolylu as well as within instant phone call in case of need to offer a lew possible errors and omissions, a lew, long winded remarks are here added:

Though born in East Orange, New Jersey, Otto Degener is essentially a New Yorker whose home was on 89th Street in view of the Soldiers' & Sailors' Monument on Riverside Drive and who attended Brivate schools first on 91st Street and then on 77th Street. Consequently he went birding on Riverside Drive and Central Park and, alone or with his parents and elder siblings evenings frequented the Aserican Museum of Batural History Sprawling along 77th and neighboring streets. The family also frequently visited the grounds, displays and lectures of the ew York Botanical Carden, comm only known as "Bronx Park" and affiliated with Columbia University. Degener attended the Massachusetts Agri. College (now the University of Mass.), taking Freshman and later Courses in Botanya,

graduating with a B.Sc., degree in 1922.

For the summer of 1921 he had toured Bermuda with his sister, bicycling far and wide to botanise on the various bridge connected islands. Back home, he identified his dried specimens with NFL Eritton's "Flora of Bermuda" getting personal help when needed from its author, the Director of the Garden as well as Professor of Botany at Columbia University. Intrigued with the subtropics he railroaded and steamered on Braduation for the Hawaiian Islands, botanising on the major islands before enrolling for a Master's at the University of Hawaii under University of Michigan Exchange Prof. James B. Pollock. Receiving his Degree in 1925, he returned to Amberst and to New York, concentrating on writing a Flora of the Hawaiian Islands somewhat similar to the Flora of Bermuda. The flora of the Hawaiian Archipelago as practically unknown. The only book available, an excellent one for its time, was the one written by Dr. Withelm Hillebrand, a German physician, who lived in the Islands between 1851 and '71. He described 999 ferns and flowering plants in his book postnumously published in 1888! With Simmixximxmixxx fascilities too primitive in the Islands to study the flora adequately - the local museum had not even been accredited in those days - Degener returned with his collection of plants to Amberst and New York as mentioned above. Re not only enrolled in classes for a Doctorate, but his "Flora Hawaiiensis" was to be the thesis for it!

By very crude interpolating the number of taxa described by Hillebrand for certain genera against the number listed by modern monographers for the same genera, Degener guessed that a modern local Flora consisting of alien as well as native taxa might number 30,000 to more nearly 50,000 around the year 1900, Remember that not only each Hawaiian Island has plants endemic to it, but even the various valleys or valley systems, various ridges and ridge systems, and even each kipuka or lava oneis may house

them and no wheres else on earth!

As a bound modern Hawaiian Flora would be out of date the minute it reached bookstore shelves, Degener changed the format. With exceptions, each species would with its
minor subdivisions if known, comprise a single sheet. The first page would be devoted to
the text and the second to a full-page plate. These were never drawn by Degener who had
taken a course at New York's Art Student's League and had spent a summer in Max Rosen's
class at Woodstock on the upper Mudson. He recognized in a few Preshmen students & others great artistic takent and hence employed and taught them to draw plants for him far
better than he could do so himself; also, it was time saving for him. Such youths also
chauffeured him, devoid of an auto license because of a heart condition, from place to
place. Lacking the faith that any sheet of his "Flora Hawaiiensis" would be complete
when published before any nook & cranny of each island had been investigated, the loose
leaf binding would enable replacement in the near or more likely far distant Future of
any The "Stora Mawaiiensis" hever existed in Volumes and can never be cited as such. It

Rea from Dale Johnson 29/x/11

consists of separate sheets properly authored and dated; and occasionally piled toget! er in a loose leaf cover conveniently named "Book 1, 2, 3, etc.". The purchaser can a range the sheets as he wishes and as his accumulation dictates.

The ugly accusation by a former local botanists that botanical libraries usually complete series of F. Haw., sheets is certainly true, but not die to the writers' inefficiency. It is due to the fact that even writers must eat.: To win credit according according to the International Rules of botanists for the changing of scientific names of plants, the writer must distribute or offer for sale copies of his work. He a Mrs. Degener do so by distributing about 100 copies of each publication to about 100 institutions and to potentially interested persons. But, these licensed book dealers do not mail 100 copies to the same best potential cash customers. We scatter them from time to time to as many as 150 gleaned by perusing P. Holmgren et al., "Index Herabriorum" for names and addresses. It is true many libraries lack complete sets. It is because they ignored our blurb that they purchase them from from us, thus saving us the loss of 40% to a retail dealer. Incidentally, we have no record that anyone connected with the May article ever ordered copies. Our blurbs appear in many thousands of copie of our "Plants Haw. National Park(s)", sold since 1930 to Park tourists and to locals interested in Nature.

In summary, we hope the dear reader, perhaps a bibliomaniac, of this expanded blur will purchase, by prepaid postal money order, our publications from us personally or from "Degeners' Flora Hawaiiensis Trust" after the last survivor of this couple begin collecting asclepads along the Milky Way.

Aloha,

Re for Dale Johnson 29/4/91



**Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation** 

Free PROFESSOR KNUT FÆGRI UNIVERSITETETS BOTANISKE MUSEUM BERGEN, NORWAY

sent "reed" of a, on., 4/7/80



Royal Estame Gerolen, Inverteeth Row, Coluberagh EH354R Scotland.

4 January 1980

Dear DR Degener, Dr. Argent kindly showed me your letter of November 13th 1979. We have two accession number of Agyrexiphium kanence at the loyal litaine Garden, both out to us by yourself. 771227 collected 6000', Kan Diotricl 751102 collected 6000, near Warthinn We flowered two plants of the 751102 accession in 1978 and some sholes of this event are enclosed. In 1979 a cutting which was roted in 1976 from one of the original 75/102 plants flowered as well. The plants which eventually flowered were potted up such year, sometimes twice, ultimately into 12" clay pts The plants became got bound and at that time showed no organs of flowering. We then arguered large wooden barrels from a local treweng which were cut in helf e used to pot into. This allowed extra rost development for the plants to attain flowering size. Sad was collected from both the 78 = 78 flowering plants and subsequently sown in August 5) 1978 & 1979. We have now 22 plants from the 1978 sowing, 12 of which were from the seed Collected on the tenunal flower. These have



varied in vigour, the largest at present are approx. 12" in height.

7 seed huge are being grown on from the 1979 sowing

We have 2 plants from the 771227 accession, only I seed hing of was roused from seed, the other plant being a cuttine of the young plant. Last summer of one of these plants was found to be producing new leaves which were extremely steeky resulting in very stiff and stinted growth. The plant has now grown out of the Have you noticed this on plants in the wild?

all the Mos plants are being grown in John Junes porting comport wring clay pots. The night minimum temperature regime

is 8°C.

Because of our success with this rare and difficult plant, I am working to ask you it we could reclive social ofrom the other species of the years phism. Obviously we are keen to grow the A. sandwicense because of its sheer brilliance, but we are also extremely interested in growing, the rain drenched species.

A. caligini and A. grayanum. These might be difficult for you to obtain because of the infrequency of flowering, we are also trying to get hold of other interesting composites namely Espelcha and the grant Sevencios of Eastern Africa but without success. Edubriosh shes a fine collection of Georgeonaceae but we have no Hawaiian Cyrtandra sp.; It it possible for this to be remedied. I am also interested in growing some endemir Geramaceae

and hobeliacere as I think them extremely worth while from



a Hoticultural viewpoint. Species of Neurophyllodes namely N. arboreum, N. ovatystum and N. trodens appear gente fascinating. We have on rumber of small plants of Englismic citizen v. repaleers in collected on Kouar but. we have not got either bobelia gloria-montes of L. gaudiclaude These would be an interesting addition to out collection of grant

dobelias.

I hope you don't mind me writing to you asking for some seed a giving you some when y how we are getting in with your 3 elvers words.

yours succeely, Jim Gardinet. Herbarium Institute of Biology University of Turku SF-20500 Turku 50 Finland

Turku 10 January 1980

Drs. Isa & Otto Degener P.O.Box 154 Volcano, Hawaii 96785 U.S.A.

Dear Drs. Isa & Otto Degener

We have received January 7 your Hawaiian collections of 34 specimens. We thank you for the excellent material very valuable in our Herbarium.

Yours sincerely
Terthy Lumpha
Terttu Lempiäinen
Acting Curator of
the Herbarium



TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 10020

YING SITA

January 11, 1980

Dear Dr. Degener:

Please forgive the long delay in replying to your letter about TIME's October 22 story, "Do People Really Eat People?" Our mail has been especially heavy of late, or we would have written sooner.

Thank you for sharing with us your firsthand observations of the Melanesians in the Fiji Islands, and for sending us a copy of your book, Naturalist's South Pacific Expedition:
Fiji, which contained a chapter on the custom of cannibalism in the Fiji Islands. As our story reported, many scholars believe as you do that cannibalism is firmly documented. However, we felt that the new theory developed by Anthropologist William Arena would prove interesting to our readers, especially at a time when the topic of cannibalism is under extensive discussion by scholars, anthropologists and sociobiologists.

Sincerely,

Ying Sita

Dr. Otto Degener Waialua, Oahu Hawaii 96791 YS:sb

7615 East Mercer Way Mercer island, WA 98040

January 13, 1980

Dear Otto and Isa:

We are writing this time because we think you may be able to help us out. We want to find a place in Freiburg where our son Larry can stay for about six months, or at least get meals.

Merilyn seems to remember that Isa lived in Freiburg for a while and brought her mother there, and that Freiburg was in fact her mother's last place of residence before she moved to Hawaii. I vaguely remember something like that, but I usually don't pay attention to those kinds of details. I leave them to Merilyn, who is a real expert at them.

We situation is this. Our son Larry, just turned 21 in December, is an undergraduate at Whitman College, Washington State's counterpart of Amherst, where he is majoring in history and German, jointly. He is now a second-semester junior in very good standing (A's and B's, not greatly inflated I believe from prewar levels, although one can never be sure, even at Amherst, Harvard and Whitman). He has signed up to spend the winter-spring semester at the University of Freiburg, which has an exchange program with Whitman through an agency called the Institute for International Studies. The Institute makes various arrangements, including setting up admission to the University, registration, transfer of grades, and some living arrangements. As we understand the deal, Larry will be living in a dormitory (if there are any there) or other university-sponsored housing, and that this is part of the contract, but that meals will not be provided. We don't know about laundry arrangements.

In the second place, Larry speaks good German. He wads an exchange student at the Kepler Gymnasium in Tübingen a couple of years back and lived with the Rudolf Hartter family in Tübingen. The Hartters are very dear friends not only of Larry but of us as well. Annalore Hartter and her daughter Eva vsited us at the end of Larry's stay in Tübingen, and of course their son Conrad lived with us that entire year. In other words, there was an exchange not only of schools but of families for both Larry and Conrad. Last summer, on our trip to Germany and Austria, at the Hartters' invitation we made their house our headquarters for forays to places like Munich, Innsbruck, Vienna, Margurg, Kassel, Göttingen, Dusseldorf, Stuttgart, usw, as well as an excursion to Florence, Siena and Venice. We have invited them back or alternatively to make a trip to New England and the East Coast this summer, but I suspect they would prefer to do more traveling in Europe, and Lorle has written that she would really like to go to Spain, with us as guides. We may just do that this summer, since I should go back to Innsbruck to write, jointly with Professor Walter Larcher there, a proposal we have planned on vertical zonation in tropical mountains in comparison to latitudinal zonation as one moves away from the equator. But that is another story, and it will depend a good deal on the state of the exchequer and whether I can get paid leave from the University to do some of that.

So what we would like to know is whether either of you can recommend a person or place in Freiburg where Larry can get his meals or perhaps even live. A decent pension would be ideal, I think, if the Whitman-University of Freiburg arrangement would allow it. I don't know the details of the arrangement they made with Larry and the other participating studuents.

In case you have any suggestions, would you send them either directly to Larry or to the Hartters (Herr Rudolf, Frau Annalore), and of course either in German or English, and I probably don't need to mention that a letter of recommendation or at least introduction to a friend in Freiburg would be most helpful also. I think we are pretty safe in recommending Larry. We are proud of him. He's a good student, although perhaps not a potential Ph.D., very likeable, cheerful, sensible, works hard but enjoys his time off, doing things like skiing and going to soccer games and visiting cities he hasn't seen.

Larry's schedule is as follows. He leaves Seattle for Frankfort tomorrow, and from there he will go directly to Tübingen, where he will spend about a month with the Hartters. Then they will drive him to Freiburg, where he will arrive on February 15. For purposes of introduction, his full name is Lawrence Howell Hatheway. The Hartters' address is

Fam. Hartter Pfalzhaldenweg 10/1 74 Tübingen West Germany.

We hope the recent storm didn't damage your properties, but I am sure there must have been some flooding at Mokuleia. We are fascinated by your Christmas note. Larcher is also interested in lichens and mosses. I'll send you a xerox of a reprint he gave me last summer. Herzlichem Gratulieren for your many recent honors, the Willdenow medal especially, that you must be very proud of. Edgar Anderson used to say that it was very hard being five years or so ahead of everyone else, because he was always being accused of being somewhat unbalanced if not actually crazy. Of course, the problem was that he was a genius or at least very close to being one. For such people recognition comes late in life or perhaps more often after they have died.

I'm afraid your Manoa house is a bit out of our price range, but it certainly is a nive idea.

All the best from both of us.

Boll und Merilya Hathereray

P.S. Original sent to Mokuleia, carbon to Volcano.

To: Editors, Biological Journals

From: Lowell L. Getz, Editor

The Biologist

Re: Solicitation of Manuscripts

The editorial policy of The Biologist, a quarterly journal published by Phi Sigma Society, has recently changed. We now accept papers dealing with reports of research, in addition to review papers (we previously published only the latter). Because the journal is received primarily by graduate students and libraries, few researchers are aware of the availability of The Biologist for research reports. As a result, we are receiving few manuscripts and currently are in a position to publish papers rather rapidly. All manuscripts undergo a critical review process, but there is no waiting time once a paper is accepted.

Since many established journals have to reject a fairly large number of acceptable "quality" papers because of space limitations, I would appreciate suggesting authors send to us any such papers you are unable to publish because of space limitations.

The Biologist has been publishing since 1916 (we are now in Volume 62). It is printed by Allen Press and has an average mailing of approximately 1,800. We publish papers in all areas of Biology; there is no special emphasis on any taxonomic or functional area within the field of Biology. We will still consider review articles, but are interested in acquiring research reports so as to attract the attention of such authors for long-term availability of manuscripts.

If you do have manuscripts you need to refer to other journals, I would appreciate your supplying authors the following address:

Lowell L. Getz Editor, The Biologist University of Illinois Vivarium Building Champaign, IL 61820



### Trymwood Orchids



2500 ROCKDELL STREET
LA CRESCENTA, CALIFORNIA 91214 (213) 248-1835

January 17, 1980

Dear Dr. Degener:

I wish to thank you for your letter containing the information on Dr. Wilhelm Hillebrand. The help extended to me by both you and Miss Campbell is certainly appreciated. You mentioned that your book, Flora Hawaiiensis Book 5, is available for \$10. Please accept my check for \$10 and let me know if there are any additional charges.

Thank you again and best wishes.

Sinerely,

Don Herman

DH:af

Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii Jan. 25,1980 Dear MM. Herman. Many thanks for the chique for Book 5, It fets into the mail for you tomorrow Duise over 80, I am reducing my sufofolis for below cost. In fact, Book 4, not yet completed and hence not bound, wills for \$10 also, " as is, where is, If you have any idea from your practical familiarity with or his why the subtraffical Haraiin Island he ere few native kind, Mrs. D., 7 I would certainly like to know lion of years old Minute or chid auce seed certainly can transfyred distance Did they not germinate his Un Islan because the Jorofaer my corrhiza was not here? But are not some or died seed infected with the profes fingers before dissemination from the cof sule? This mystery intignes us, aloho, An Golenes

DRS. OTTO & ISA DEGENER 68-617 Crozier Drive First fu Sender's name and address Mr I C Hedge Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh EH3 5LR An air letter should not contain any enclosure The 'APSLEY' Air Letter A Dickinson Robinson Group Product Form approved by the Post Office (United Kingdom) No. A4/2 Second fold here Second fold here By air mail Air letter Par avion Aerogra Dr O Degener PO Box 154 68-617 Cracier Dr VOLCANO Hawaii 96785



Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh EH3 5LR Telephone 031-552 7171

Dr O Degener PO Box 154 VOLCANO Hawaii 96785 USA

21 January 1980

Dear Dr Degener

Thanks once more to you and your wife for the useful sets of Hawaiian specimens recently received. Dr Argent will be in touch with you personally about the Vacciniums.

Congratulations on your Willdenow medal, and again thank you for your interest and continued cooperation.

Yours sincerely

Ian Hudge

I C Hedge Curator of Herbarium Speak H. WARATSURI Ver Speak D. KEHANO DANGE J. KEHANO Marry (radio) HENRY HAALILIO PETERS Majori Pior Looke KATSU/A YAMADA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE TENTH LEGISLATURE

> STATE OF HAWAII STATE CAPITOL HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813



January 21, 1980

First Disease
GILL SILVA
GILL SILVA
GILL SILVA
HERRIFA A. SEGAWA
KATSUVA YAMADA
TSIM SINUTA
YOSHITO TAKAMINE
FIRST DISEASE
GILL SILVA
MINORIU INABA
GILL SILVA
MARKI ANDERWA
MARKI ANDERWA

HERBERT J. HONDA ANTHONY P. TAKITANI Second Dawat ROBERT D. DODS DONNA R. IKEDA LIGHT CHOICE JACK LARSEN BARBARA MARUMOTO BARBARA MARUMOTO

BARBARA MARUMOTO

South Disease
TED T. MORIOKA
CALVIN K. Y. SAY

Temb Durins
KEN KIYABU
BERTRAND KOBAYASHI

Second District
PKINAU BOYD KAMALII
PAUL L. LACY, JR.
Tsellin Doubt
DAVID M. HAGINO

CLIFFORD T. UWAINE
CHARLES T. USHUIMA
CHARLES T. USHUIMA

RUSSELL BLAIR
KATHLEEN STANLEY
Finant Discot
BYRON BAKER
RICHARD IKE SUTTON

RICHARD IKE SUT Street Direid MILTON HOLT TONY NARVAES

RICHARD GARCIA KENNETH LEE Optional District

Egisceuli Distos MITSUO UECHI JAMES H. WAKATSUKI Numerich District CLARICE Y. HASHIMOTO DONALD T. MASUTANI, JR.

DONALD T MASUTA
Twesteth Dieset
DANIEL J. KIHANO
MITSUO SHITO
Tweety-First Dieset

JAMES AKI
JAMES AKI
HENRY HAALILIO PETERS
Verity Second District
OLLIE LUNASCO
YOSHIRO NAKAMURA

YOSHIRO NAKAMURA Twenty-Treed Obstact CHARLES T. TOGUCHI Twenty-Fourth Disease MARSHALL K. IGE

THATTH P. EVANS
THERE PROBLEM
WHITNEY T. ANDERSON
JOHN J. MEDEIROS

Twenty-Sixth District
RUSSELL J NAKAMOTO
Twenty Seventh Disease

RICHARD A. KAWAKAMI TONY T. KUNIMURA DENNIS R. YAMADA

(Minority Leader (1Minority Floor Leader Mr. Otto Degener c/o New York Botanical Garden 200 Street Southern Boulevard Bronx, New York 10458

Dear Mr. Degener:

I apologize for the delay in responding to your letter concerning indigenous plants of Hawaii. I also share your concern over rare and valuable plant life. I shall seriously consider measures that attempt to protect these native treasures of Hawaii. Your concern is truly appreciated.

With warm personal regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours

Marshall K. Ige State Representative

MKI:kt:ki



1601 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009 CABLE: PANDAFUND TELEX: 64505 TELEPHONE: (202) 387-0800

January 23, 1980

Drs. Otto and Isa Degener 68-617 Crozier Drive Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii 96791

Dear Otto and Isa:

World Wildlife Fund's President, Russell Train, with whom you have had some correspondence in the past, will be visiting Hawaii February 7-21. The Trains will be going primarily to Maui where they will be staying at the Pioneer Inn at Lahaina. Although the initial inspiration of the trip relates to the whales which can be seen and enjoyed so easily at Lahaina, I know Russell Train would be eager and interested to learn more about the conservation problems of Hawaii, hopefully with a view to World Wildlife Fund being able to make some contribution, however modest, to their solution. Perhaps you could get in touch with him at the Pioneer Inn and see whether it might be possible to get together? At minimum, I think it would be very good if you could have an extended conversation by telephone, and I know we would all benefit from your long experience and insights into conservation problems in Hawaii.

I am sorry I won't be along on the trip, but in any case send my love to you both.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas E. Lovejoy

TEL:snk

cc: Russell E. Train

100% RECYCLED PAPER



#### CONSERVATOIRE JARDIN BOTANIQUES

Case postale 60, CH-1292 Chambésy

HERBIERS BOISSIER, DE CANDOLLE ET DELESSERT RÉUNIS

Directeur: Prof. Gilbert Bocquet

GENÈVE, le 23 janvier 1980.

Mr. le Dr. Otto DEGENER P.O. Box 154 VOLCANO

Hawaii 96785

USA.

Sir.

We have received the materiel listed below and we much appreciate including them in our herbarium where they will constitute a valuable addition.

Please accept our most grateful thanks.

14 spécimens d'Hawaii

for The Director:
A. Charpin
Conservation

DRS. OTTO & ISA DEGENER 68-617 Crozier Drive Waialua, Ochu, Hawaii 96791 U.S. A.

Jan. 28, 1980.

Dear Wint

Isa & I received a copy of your Avian History Report 2 of July 1979 and, because of the huge amount of work involved and its importance, are taking the liberty of criticizing it ACCORDING to our opinions.

Due to the interrelationship of birds & rats with the ieie (Freycinetia arborea Gaud.) and our being questioned about it by Mr. Fox of Massachusetts, we were greatly annoyed that we had trouble deciding what the true name of our so-called native rat must be called. Peale presuma bly in 1848 named it Mus exulass, but WHO officially placed it correctly into the genus Rattus?

That got us to thinking:

As botanists we rightfully consider that no plant has ever evolved with a name. For example, the common apple is Pyrus malus ACCORDING TO THE OPINION of Linnaeus, Malus malus according to Small & M. sylvestris according to Rydberg. Any intelligent reader, evaluating the good or bad "batting average" of these three experts can take his pick as to what the scientific make of the apple should be. Pyrus malus alone means nothing to us, but Pyrus malus Linnaeus makes sense. It would be, we believe, so useful to cite the COMPLETE publication, including the precise page, where the scientific name has been made officially. Banko, Degener, Jones & Smith may consider P. malus L., the true name; Buffer, John Doe, Johnson & unborn Robinson may consider Pyrus sylvestris Rydb., the correct one, and relegate Linnaeus name to Synonymy. Is not yie neme with its vatious names a good example? What is correct to you may be the wrong scientific binomial for John Doe. It is up to us to follow the opinion of one man and not the other just because the other with less knowledge may be more popular at the time.

While we are at it, why not add a little personal flavor to your paper by QUOTING the offi-

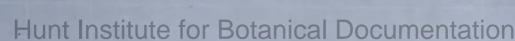
cial type locality.

By the way, I never donated the skin to the Bishop Museum of my pet puec, known as "Moot Mon", but the entire carcass as I always considered the entire bird - flesh & bones - more inportant than simply its pelage and skull. The regipient must have skinned it. I had collected the fledgling Haw. owl at around 3,000 feet on the grassy knife-edge ridge (where the nest was) leading to the Kaala summit from Mokuleia in the "30s. I kept the owl in an aviary on the makai side on my house at 2234 University Ave. Then I left XMAXIMIXAMAXEM Cahu for two years my tenants, Col. & Mrs. Lemon, took good care of it. The late Ann Sathernate, Secretary of Alexander Tyme Ford, whomever she had trapped a rat, would bring it dead to me for Hoot. Hon. Iy would swallow the rat headfirst, the tail sticking out of its heak for hours, getting gradually shorter until &t disappeared entirely. The owl hardly ever drank, evidently getting enough water from its diet of steak, etc. It lived healthily for five years until strangers came to the aviary and scared it so that it hit its head violently and died.

Around the time I taught at the Univ. Of Haw., in 1925-27 University Ave., formerly called Vercouver Drive, was extended to King street. Pedestrians walking along it between high grasses & other weeds were often attacked by puec. Were they perhaps nesting in the neighboring grass?

In 1927 I botanized extensively about fluehue & makai of Puu Waawaa where the Maw., bawk was very common, & feral goats ubiquitous. I caught a fledgling hawk modestly sitting on a branch, kept it is camp or my car, feeding it raw omelet & fresh goat meat. Back home, I kept it alone in the cwl aviary. It recognized my car, bringing processes including &ts meat, from afare by it noise, and would flutter in excitement. It being a decided pet, I made the mistake of teaching it to speak for its food. This was of 3-4 piercing shrieks enunciated over a quarter or half minute, Unfortunately, the hawk wanted food most of the day, and would speak frequently during the day, interrupted with periods of silence for 15 mintes to several hours. The Robert Cattons, my makai neighbors, finally complained. I ignored it as they kept chickens, then permitted, and their leghors rocester would disturb me moonlight mights. Mary Catton, then connected with Queens Hospital, solved the problem: I was invited to ginner where, I was served as a surprise the rocester. As I wished to be honorable, yet not invite the Cattons to eat my hawk, I donated it to Kapiolani Zoo. When it was about five years old, a Mainland hawk, added to the aviary, killed it.

I was successful keeping ducks next to the Cattons by merely placing a rubber band around their bills to discourage quacking.





Being "a Berliner", Isa noted on page 47 that obviously Kleiden is an error for Kleidern; page 68 Kleidervogel must be Kleidervogel; and ausgestorbene must be ausgestorbenen. You are the victim on page 66 with sloppy writing of "Millsleg". This is a misreading for "Mills 2 lag.". The last is the Latin abbreviation that Mills was the COLLECTOR.

Last Sept. in the Zoological Garden in (W) Berlin, Isa & I noted two healthy nene in the open improperly labeled. I do hope their lives are not being threatened by forgetting to house then during this winter. Ferhaps you should write the Direktor, who may be able to give you their history. Did they come from England, perhaps?

What excuse is there for calling our Haw., raven Corvus tropicus, and not C. hawaiiensis

Peale. Priority of naming certainly must be followed!

For many botanical readers, Isa & I hope, you will add for a new edition the authors to the scientific bi- and trinomials.; and quote type localities precisely. Of course, we don't know how ornithologists would react to such purism. Will we have an adderdum concerning extinct, fossil, flightless birds, many probably exterminated as food by the early Folymesians, including their pigs, dogs & stowaway (?) rats.

We spent some time on your paper, I repeat, because of its importance.

Aloha,

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Sunada:

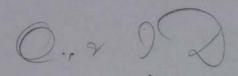
We really wanted to return to Volcano before this; but we are just too tired and nervous with working on taxes, storm damage - had 4 coconut palms c chopped for fear they might fall on the house in the next storm - tenant turn-over, and because we have not been 100% well. Nothing dangerius, but sheeeeeee is annoyed by arthritis.

We are writing you about the interesting letter from a Mr. Jim Gardiner of the Botanic Garden in Scotland. I don't know what his plant numbers mean. They are not my plant label numbers. Years ago with Geologist Powers we collected the seeds mauka of the Kahuku Ranch, and distributed then to various Bot. Gardens. We later collected more seeds, and scattered them throughout the World. I just wonder how long it took the seeds to flower so beautifully. Just look at the photos. I bet thousands of Scotch have been admiring them in the greenhouse. Now he wants seeds from the other kinds. Have you any to send him?

I have no copies of his three photographs, so please keep them carefully for the time we return to Volcano.

We hope the 'plane shortage of gas., won't burt your Anthurium shipments by raising shipping costs. In general, we fear for the future with World War III perhaps just around the corner. Then no one will be interested in buying & reading our books nor buying Flowers; but will conce trate on buying vegetables to keep from starving.

Aloha.



#### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PLANT TAXONOMY

Regional Treasurer U.S.A.: Dr. R. S. Cowan Museum of Natural History Smithsonian Institution Washington D C.-20560

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1980

Dr. Otto Degener 68-617 Crozier Drive Walalua, Oahu, HI 96791

Dear Otto:

Many thanks for your dues payment which has already been reported to the main office in Utrecht.

Glad you find Index Herbariorum useful; you have the most recent edition, but ed. 7 is in the early stages of preparation. Publication is at least a year away, I suspect. Since you already have a copy of the latest edition, I have not ordered another for you.

Yes, I knew that NY is searching for a Director and have been asked to consider the job, but my ten years of administration in this Museum is quite enough. I enjoyed it, but now my time remaining will be spent on something other than decision-making and memo-writing. Thanks for your kind words anyhow.

With very best regards and all the best in the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Richard S. Cowan Senior Botanist

RSC/mjm

DRS. OTTO & ISA DEGENER 68-617 Crozier Drive Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii 96791 - U.S.A. 1920

Dear Mr. Gardiners

Mrs. Degener & I got excited reading your Jan. 4 letter. I delayed answering it until I could contact Mr & Mrs Emoru Sunada, not botanists but wholesale authurium dealers on the Island of Hawaii. They got your letter & slides (which they are keeping for me), and instead of writing me (cheaply) "phoned me (expensively). Their serious hobby are the silverswords. They have been growing them with dily misting at their home at about 200 feet elevation in the city of Hilo on the Island of Hawaii. We are presently living on the Island of Cabu.

The Sunadas told me that they have achenes of several species, but they were collected in 1973-74, so you may not have too much luck with them. Anyway, I suggested they mail them to you to try your luck. Some of the species are probably extinct or nearly so. Do, please, write them a letter of thanks, and send them a booklet of the Bot. Garden. They have no idea what one is like. They are terribly nice, industrious and smart without having very much

schooling like so many children of the former plantation laborers.

By the way, we were at your Garden during the Int. Bot. Congress. Where was Mr. Jin Gar-

diner then? I don't remember meeting him!

From your accession numbers we don't know how long it took for your plants to flower. We

are ourious. You know, if single-stemmed, they die thereafter.

We have mailed seeds to your institution occasionall for years, and shall do so again. But don't expect much. You don't understand our difficulty NOW: 1. We were so overjoyed at collecting the Kau silversword years ago that we told many others. These than pestered the ranch owners so much that they looked the access road. Furthermore, for hunters some mouflow were liberated in the area which, I fear, will breed & multiply, å eat the hearts out of many of the plants. The three Mt. Eke & Puu Kukui silverswords are so rare & fragile that the trail (rightfully) has been closed to hikers.

2. I am over eighty and have now a heart pace-maker & younger Mrs. D., has some arthritis. We can't reach fascinating endemics as successfully as before.

3. Some places we are physically able to reach at lower elevations we can't safely visit. You don't realise that the illicit growing of Cannabis for the dope marijuana has become a bigger industry in the State of Hawai than the legal sugar industry. It is an outrage. One of our tenant couples took a hike in the forehills near our house a few years ago, and were so seriously sauled by such criminals that they left the Hawaiian Islands for good à settled in Canada.

Your letter is so inspiring that we won't forget it when we DO see interesting seeds. But please remember, we lack access to institution library & herbarium and can't identify many of the plants for lack of such advantages. Also, so many of the plants simply have not been properly nonographed, and go my silly names. You will hardly find the same species growing on two islands hundreds of miles separated by ocean; and such so often incorrectly go by the same name.

Don't you have access to my Plants Haw. Hat. Park in your Garden library? Look at Plate 95. On a flowering bract is a gmat (Tipulid) stuck in the sticky hairs. This beautiful species was locally commons////// in 1927 when I collected material, but I fear now extinct because of competition with introduced weeds. Please remember the g enera Argyroxiphium & the more primitive Wilkesia are related to the genus Madia of California, etc. These are called "tarweeds" because they are sticky. I guess the ancestor of our plants came by a seed (really) achene sticking to a migratory birds

We have a summer place next to the Mational Park on the Island of Hawaii at 3,800 feet. We are growing Cyrtandras in our patch of rainforest, but don't know what they are. This genus has been properly worked up only for the Island of Cahu. I am even growing a little bush of Neurophyllodes in my garden which I collected at a higher elevation before I had my heart

attack. Don't worry, Mrs. D., & I will keep Edinburgh in mind.

Has your Carden our books. Because of my age, I am selling them below costs \$10 for each Flora Haw., collection of sheets in a single cover. My mat Park book sellesfor \$4.50. This is a paperback for tourists/ I fear none would buy it if posed in your book shop. We have been sending you herbarium specimens for years. Is that ' # you know so much about Haw.

Aloha,



WAIALUA, OAHU, HAWAII 96791

Feb. 7, 1980.

Dr. William C. Steere, Honorary Manager, New York Betanical Garden, Bronx, N.Y.

Dear Bill:

I den't knew to what extent personnel of the Garden changes ever the years in a cifinancially troubled. I have dealt with Harry de la Montagne years age and his successors as Isa à I want the garden & St. L., to have their fingers in the pie to continue our Flora Hamilensis. I knew YOU are at the Garden se please help select not toe expensive an atterney preferably connected with the Garden to further my interests. State of Hawaii lawyers can't practice in N.Y. State.

My brether William Degener Jr. late of 35 Magnelia Drive, Debbs Ferry, New York, died of heart arrest Nov. 1, 1979 at the wonderful age of 96. My father died in 1916, when his William Degener (Sr.) Trust became activated for his five children. With my brother's death, I am the only surviving Whild and am the sole direct beneficiary of am original 20,000 good dollars which in well over half a Century has shrunken to about 13,000 debased dollars under sole Trusteeship of my good natured, brother Will!

I have petitioned Dec. 7, 1979 the Surrogate's Gourt, Church Street Station, New York City 10007 with exhibits (I received replies from Clerks Klein and Sheeham). One was a copy of the certificate of death of my brother; and another, a copy of my father's Will even though it is on file in liber 1044 of wills, pages 156 to 161 inclusive, in the Gourt House. The petition states that I wish to be Successor Trustee to the William Degener (Sr.) Trust as of November 1, 1979, the date of my brother's death. Moreover, I wish to be able thus to settle and distribute my brother William's portion to the ultimate beneficiaries according to my father's Will. I am confident I am the only person in the World still living who knew him!

As intimated above, I am the only surviving child of my father, and am of course vitally interested so far as the \$13,000 remnant is concerned. Furthermore, I have for years been Trustee for three Trusts established under the auspices of the same Surrogate's Court by my deceased brother Herbert for beneficiaries residing in New York State. I have been successful in my stewardship, not squamdering assets by hiring bookkeepers and attorneys to do drudgery for which no experts are needed.

I now learn that my nephew Dwight Degener, 34 Bellwood Road, Knollwood Manor, White Plains, New York, via Mr. Nathan B. Fogelson's letter to me of Jan.31 (Fogelson, Fogelson & Collins, Suite 1606, 150 Escadway, New York City 10038) plans appealing to the Gourt to be Successor Trustee. I strongly oppose his Trusteeship of a Trust in which I am chiefly involved. In fact, I consider this attempt to be my figure "baby sitter" impertinent were it not so silly. For all I care, he or one of my two pother remaining nephews can be Successor Trustee or Cotrustees of this drying Trust after my daeth, but certainly not before. I wish possession of all assets and all records of the William Degener (Sr.) Trust

without further delay. The assets, to my displeasure, are held in street name only and subject to possible bankruptcy loss rather than in the name of the Trust itself. Moreover, distribution of quarterly income is long overdue.

I wish to be represented by my attorney so far as my application as Successor Trustee is concerned, the beginning date being Nov. 1, 1979. Moreover, I herewith authorize the Surrogate's Court to lend or to turn over all correspondence and exhibits I had sent the Court for my attorneys to study. Should my attorney need a set of fresh copies from me, I can have xeroxes mailed him; but I question whether they would reach New York City in time. Remember, I live on a beautiful rural beach thirty miles from Honolulu. I should think, speed in applying to be Successor Trustee is extremely important to avoid complications.

I believe this letter turned over to the attorney of your choice is sufficiently explanatory. My letter expressing my logical wish to be Successor Trustee of my father's Trust was mailed the Surrogate's Court Dec. 7, 1979 properly motorized (and not typed by an amateur like me). According to the postman's receipt the Court received my letter Dec. 10.

Enclosed is a carbon letter to Mr. Mathan Fogelson for my attorney to read, and to mail to Mr. Fogelson out of coursey or destroy, as he sees fit.

Topic. The resilies states that I wise to be successed truckes before William success (1991). For our content of the Wise of the state of the state

to Succession Provides I should not be interested in a result in which I am childly involved in I should not be interested in the control of the control of

Not knowing if you are not basking on the beach in some moss-covered tropical island, I am mailing the carbon of this Feb.7 letter to Mr. Long. He would substitute for you in such a case. By the way, Isa & mother are presently in the ocean fronting our home.

The sale of the property of the art of the sale of the

AN HILLS INTO Detroit when with the

. Shows etc attended no destricted the head ..

Dear Mr. Bossert

The clear old PO Con't read of
so flukely delivered these
documents to my aboute Please explain to Otto (on old
corres pondent of mine) what
happened.

I will get in touch whim os
well. Forgive the unwarrented
delay.

Sincerely
Phoenix Reid
1427 SE Taylor
Portland OK 97214

927 21st Ave. Hono., HI 96816 February 12, 1980

Dear Dr. Degener,

I am a graduate student in the University of Hawaii Betany Department. With Dr. Dieter Mueller-Dembeis as my advisor, I am studying the comeback of woody vegetation in the Kalapana extension of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park since the release of goat pressure.

Presently I am attempting to historically reconstruct the vegetation present in that region during intensive goat activity (at least 40-50 years ago). Specifically, I am interested in the area from Wahaula Heiau mauka to approximately 600' and westward to the Naulu Forest and 1600' elevation. The area, thus, is a triangle encompassing only coastal lowland vegetation and mostly the chamaephytes and hemicryptophytes.

I would greatly appreciate any references you could provide as well as observations of your own.

Sincerely,

Julie Williams

Julie Hellame

Dear Miss Williams:

I have your Feb. 12 latter, and delayed answering because of bot. duties & nonbot. ones (such as attending to taxes, rental units, storm damage, etc.).

As you can see from Nrs. Data & my raphications estitled "Field Work in the New Lebeste"

As you can see from Mrs. D.'s & my publications entitled "Field Work in the Maw. Islands", & appearing In Fl. Maw., Book 7 uder date 6/20/69, I first betanised on the Island of Ha-

aii Aug. 23, 1922.

The area in which you are particularly interested was pretty much of a no man's land for lack of reads. In 1922 four of us with a tour driver never could get as far as Wahaula, but northwest of it we gtopped and, as a special tourist attraction, clinbed with our driver an escarpment to a lava tibe that extended makai for a view of the ocean. Not properly dressed we, however, did not go the entire length. I am mentioning this as it is about here that I was so surprised to be able to collect Abrus precatorius L. By now this deadly poisonous legume is just about ubiquitous in the maba, etc., forest about Wahaula. Did some tourist, scrambling to the tube like us, loss an abrus bean from costume jewelry & thus introduce this wine? Vaucher specimens of all my collections for earliest days were deposited at the New York Bot. Garden & in the Dept. of Rotany, Univ. of Mass., Amberst, Mass. They may be also in the most unlikely herbaria in Europe as I used to sell herbarium specimens - 100 for \$10, less 1/3 trade discount, to the herbarium specimen dealer Oswald Weigel of Leipzig. Who his customers were I never knew.

I never could penetrate to Kipuka Neme for lack of Road and the distance, but I did walk & slong the tfail as far as a day's hike would permit, and thus was able to collect my Scaovola

kilaueze Deg.

Of course, the road around Malemaumau existed since early times, but it lacked the two 1 - 1.5 meter tall bunch grasses that invite fire. In fact grasses were rare weeds along the road. I might add that some dear, old ladies, wanting to b autify the Fark, planted ext out cuttings of the slender liane Fuchsia magellanica lame, along the road. This is one of our greatest pests and problem plants. How can the Fark eradicate it when popular outcry by rosidents and even ormithelogists protest, the latter because the apapane eats its nectar via poking the flower at its base?

The Thurston Lava Tube was a regular tourist attraction with Stenogyne calaminthoides Gray festooning the trees, and not a Fuchsia in sight! The former gradually crowded out the

latter.

Cetting back to grasses: When Naturalist in 1929 in the Hynes Cottage (later Blaisdell's) at "27 Miles" (near that milepost) with my five assistants there were really few grasses of any kind there, and especially in the Fark. Near 27 Miles, however, were rivulets parallel to our Belt Road, and here <u>Bragractis "grandis Hillebr."</u> (has anyone every looked at the type specimen to determine whether the identification is correct?) throve esp. along its sides. I scattered vouchers, as usual. Within the last decade I saw only 1-2 clumps, the species crowded out by exotics, most/grasses. Also, the <u>Stayrinchium acre</u> so common along the partly shaded roaded nearer the Fark has succumbed to mostly exotic grasses!

Hear my cottage, the area not yet filled in, had a single huge tangle of Rubus penetrans that I knew from no other place. Birds evidently began spreading it during later years & we were all for its eradication; but Aelfish, crackbrained locals opposed this because they wanted blackberries to eat out of hand and for pies! Now this Rubus is devastating the coutrastide. The same disaster, only still worse, is now transpiring with R. ellipticus. About

we purchased our property about a dozen years ago at Kilauea & Iiwi Streets, when walking our dogs, we would very, very rarely see that Himalayan rubus and so, with a folding ing our dogs, we would very, very rarely see that Himalayan rubus and so, with a folding ing our dogs, we would very, very rarely see that Himalayan rubus and so, with a folding ing our dogs, we even protested to a Hawaiian-blood legislator who had lived in the volcano area, and received a reply that he would see about having the plant controlled. Nothing was done, as we see. After we drove above the canefields mauka of Hilo on the Hamakua side and saw this yellow-fruited rubus, we gave up our eradication work as futile.

Flease note tha pigs from early times grased the forest floor of Astelia veratroides about junction of road around Kilauea and the one to parking lot for Kilauea-Iki. The damage was so severe I guess because when the area became a Fark, hunters did not help c control them, that the Fark decided to replant the area. Well-meaning Rangers, without being critical, replanted the area with a firmer, undescribed var., or form from from the coming from about the abandoned palatial, koa Fauna Loa Boys' School on the Kalani Road. Don't, Miss Williams, think that that peculiar painiu lily, now being rooted out pigs, is actually the one belonging there

Now that Don Reeser reduced the goats, the worsed exotic mammal scourge ((not counting He most that Don Reeser reduced the goats, the worsed exotic mammal scourge ((not counting He most sapis)) is the feral pig, encouraging the growth of the poisonous anemone & other weeds. It is THE GREAT INdirect killer of our endemic birds by shewing out part of the starchy pith of Cibotium. These prostrate rain-filled watering troughs are ideal, food-rich aquaria for our exotic mosquito larvar that on maturity are the vectors for avian malaria & I do not know what else. More time & money should be expended by the National Park Sevice on the elimination of pigs than having personnel, hardly familiar with local conditions, spend their time on research better accomplished and free to the Fark Service by locals.

I am sure you know enough about the Tibouchina - that is a new introduction at Volcano.

The white-fruited strawberry - see my books for this & other taxa - was only known to me from what was in the \*20s known as the "Fern Forest", and then very rare. Vouchers with proper label are in NY & elsewhere. Now it is so common that some carpetbagger bot-anists mistake it for the red-fruited endemic:

Mebbert Shipman, who deserves veneration for his work with the nene, was a nuisance with his Ainahou Ranga, introducing all kinds of plants that would "jump the fence" into the National Park as weeds. One of his recent scourges is the African olive, never known to me in the early days.

In driving om our chauffeured auto in 1922 through the Kau Desert around the Island, we were enraptured by the Belt Road being (distantly) lined with flowering sophoras. It was magnificent. Now, in contrast, they are growing along this stretch but occasionally.

As you can read in my itinerary in Book 7, I botanized at South Point. Only there for the Island of Hawaii did I see Egler Portulaca cyanosperma. In later years I saw it so tered along both sides of the dryish Belt Road, and believe it may have been scattered there by rubble scattered during road building or seeds stuck to auto tires from Kaena Pt. The beautiful Island of Haw., endemic var., of the pricklepoppy was MUUUUUUUUUUU more abundant than now.

The Kau Desert from the forested area (but not including is) and to Waiohinu, South foint and practically all over especially in cattle ranges and overrun with absolute thriving Opuntia megacantha and the aculeata var., of lantana — It was nasty poky a scratchy. The lantana is poisonous to cattle, but they ate the young, not yet too prickly opuntia pads. WhenKau had a drought, the cowboys to keep their cattle from starving a dying from thirst would burn the opuntia spines off the pads as the cattle were hungrily waiting to at them. I was told that the tripe of Kau and similar cattle was not edible (I would never eat any of any kind anyway) because of the nany spines a glochidia in it. Now thanks to introduced parsites, the opuntia is almost gone a the lantana not thriving.

I camped in the lava flow about Hilea & more or less makai-west of it. with all kinds of endemics like the pubescent dodonaea, Canthium, myoporum st. Johnii, Reynoldisa, beatiful Erythrina sandw., and hardly a weed. Now look at the place, and the out-of-place planting of horrible Brasilian Bougainvillea (Secret, secretissimus, I fear misguided Mrs. Rige & friends)!!!! Teprosia was scattered among the lantana somewhat.

Before I forget it, when retracing your step from Kale toward Kaalualu, long before you reach there, is a newly buolt cement boat ramp before reaching a lava flow. It has become pretty much of a garbage dump. I collected a taxon of Solanum nelsonii there, which I have not been able to find again!

When we came to cur new mt., home, we were pained to see several plants of Polygonum ca: itatum along the road. Now the plant is everywhere in suitable places. Should we not change the name in 2000 from Kau Desert to the Red Desert when this weed overruns it?

NON FOR THE CLINCHER: I doubt many people remain alive who can tell you what the area was like nefore we humans by accident & design changed the lowland area you are studying. Knowing a bit what the Wahaula general erea was like and the Kalae general area, can you by interpolation get an idea what was between? Perhaps some one will date some fossil puddle full of telltale pollen. Then you can be a second Clof Selling.

I in a way enjoyed writing off hand (with good music on the radio tickling my ears) what you DON'T want to know. Perhaps you will enlarge the scope of your project by enlarging the area. Anyway, I shall deposit your two letters & my primitive carbons in Mainland Archives where perhaps your son (?) or daughter (?) when a senior in the year 2,000 will work on a paper similar to mother's. The F1 offspring should check the carbon AGAINST vouchers and not just go by gosspp. Mrs. D., & I wish you guccess.

A. allo

alloha,

The contract of the contract o



Feb. 12, 1980.

Dear Bob:

Isa & I were certainly delighted with that silversword portroit and your newsy letter. I don't know of any better photo, with those magnificently colored fl. heads I We assume you took the plate. It should be reproduced in a magazine like the Natural Mistory or Nat. Geographic, and not limited to just a few viewers. Your newsy letter just shows what still doe s survive, tucket away here and there.

Regarding your Eke finds, I collected at the summit numerous times in the \*20s as my published list in the Fl. Haw., shows. The fog when I was there used to roll in about 10 A.M. I lived in a ditchman's house along the stream, getting there my railroad ? train through the unfinih ed water tunnels. My plants are safely preserved in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden & elsewhere as vouchers for study.

I hardly ever found a Gouania. Is not that Bidens you callected almost so different with florets arranged to form almost a ball that the group might ALMOST be a distinct genue?

I should think a difference in stipe hairiness should be varietally important. But remember you know the plant and your opinion is better than sine. But how about other differences as you might note under a microscope?

We both are "alive & kicking" but not kicking quite as actively as 20 years ago. We are delighted that your parents are well. We were worried that a "mordic blond" like your father daily in the strong sums would soon succumb to skin trouble. Nice we were wrong. Our fond aloha to them both.

I don't want this letter to be sickly sweet, so I shall express my c ritician of three mople:

No plants have by themselves mames, common nor scientific. The mames are thrust upon them by people, priority in maming being a logical rule. So Gaudichaud, for example, may mame one of our chia lehuag in 1830 "Metrosideros polymorpha." That is not really its mame, BUT it is its same according to the opinion of Gaudichaud. So we write the mame "M. polymorpha Gaud." Father & son Forster called a Metrosideros in Tahiti (I believe it was) "Sugenia collina" and then Gray thought it should be considered a Metrosideros. SOCCO, its mame its mame is according to the opinions of the Forsters and Gray M. colina (J.R. & G. Forst.) Gray. Now it is up to present botanists to choose whether CUR Haw., plant is M. poly., or M. collina, the botanists opinion following the opinion of Gaud., or of the other three authors. Isa & my opinion is that the Tahiti M. collina &s NOT in the Haw. Islands Perhaps a hundred years from now, some botanists with better gauipment like sound waves or oder will come to a quite different opinion. We won't be embarrassed that our opinions are then considered wrong.

I think I know intimately three people who were or are in their early prime of 20-35 who observed a collected plants in the Islands but were modest shrinking violets a cowards lacking the courage to take a chance and make a mistake once in a while. One of these cowards thought this, that a the other taxon might be new and should be described. The poor sap postponed publishing and, before he knew it, a perfect stranger from Sweden with ability a courage came to the Islands and published what the local thought should be published. Did you guess who the cowardly sap and the courageous visitor were? O.D., a C. Skottsberg.

The second man with good training, observation and judgment (with, however, a tendemoy to lump) is Rick Warshauer. He discovered, among many other movelties, an outdency to lump) is Rick Warshauer. He discovered, among many other movelties, an outstanding Isoetes and, being a modest, shrinking violet, gave it to inferior men to work up instead of doing it himself. If he himself thinks he is inferior to others, people up instead of doing it himself. If he himself thinks he is inferior to others, people judge him according to his own opinion. I don't think this out tanding expert, getting oldish has described a single novelty, so that the World considers him, if they ever hard of him, as which more than a high class yardman. All he needs to be World famous is to have the courage to make an occasional mistake. By the way, his father was M.D., on lanai; was your grandfather M.D., on that Island also, but ages ago?

The other outstanding man, getting old and the father of two sons, recognises novelties he himself discovers; but is so modest that he tends to turn over his prizes to others to work up. He is well known as an expert Forester; but why not as a hobby be an expert botamist as well. When do we see outstanding photos with descriptions of new taxa published in the magasine Phytologia under authorship of Hobdy & Silva or of Hobdy alome? Take the risk of making an occasional mistalk, and have the name once in a while in parenthesis. I mee "(L.)" in most bot. books. Is your face red? It is high time you took over now that St. J., & O.D. are getting to be walking corpses.

Have you any acheems to spare of the magnificent arg. caligini?

Mit luff & kisses, in which Isa joins, from.

DRS. OTTO & ISA DEGENERE 68-617 Crozler Drive Walalua, Oahu, Hawaii U. S. A. Feb. 13, 1980.

Dear Mr. Woolliams:

Frs. D., & I have your Feb. 5 letter and with you were saddened by the story danage. We noticed it with the Consypius, but had hoped you had other plantings tucked away somewhere out of stores way, But to outway all the damage to your land (and a bit to ours at the beach), is the good fortune for the Arboretum that K.W., is now its Director. By the way, Er. Mederas and Ery. Pietsch happened to drive past ou- home, and we had a nice chat. We heard the news about you and are so slad for the arboretus & your family. Sincere congratulations.

We are a bit worried about the may species and its variet(v) or (ies). Are we about to make a blunder by just describing one if several exist? We have not been loading, but looking throw

our ase books and pamphlets. READ THIS:

Hillebrand on page 51: "Varies with leaves glabrate above and distinctly junctate - Frs. Sir clair, pl. 23." Perhaps we should try to see him Sinclair's plant, which case from Kauai or Lanai, and is probably in Europe. Mave you got the book? I bournt them frequently in Europe very cheaply, and sold them locally very expensively, so have no copy myself. We might get a xerox copy of the specimen from Europe, but don't you think her painting would how the char-

acter expertly?

Millebrand also on page 51 records "In plants from Kaunakakai! Folokai, the peduncle clongates in the axis of a branch, with the flowers opposite to the leaves. Willebrane collected it hisself as the "!" indicates. His specimen may be in Berlin and in Welbourne. We can write to both places for xeroxes if they should have it. Of course, the specimen might even be in the local museum to which Degeners have donated thousands of dollars worth of Fiji & Haw., plants since 1922. But so often when we drive there a total of 60 miles to see seathing, precisely the plants we want to see are being studied by some sonographer and perhaps on the Mainland. So we published fragmentary papers on only red hibiscus, on Sesbania, Incomplete article about Sophora, etc. We have given up masting our precious time there and, after fifty years changed our Wills to have MY and St. L., benefit from our "ultimate remains" rather/than B.M.

Can you dash off a letter to New, as forser Howticulturist, for xeroges of each sheet avails of Cossypius sandwicense and G. towntosum? It is very important that the collectors' labels

are photographed perfectly legibly.

(After reading the above, do you suspect what Mrs. D., & I suspect? Why is not your Walnes Arboretus plant from Molokai not marely the plant Millebrand collected and mentioned in his Flore in 1998?)

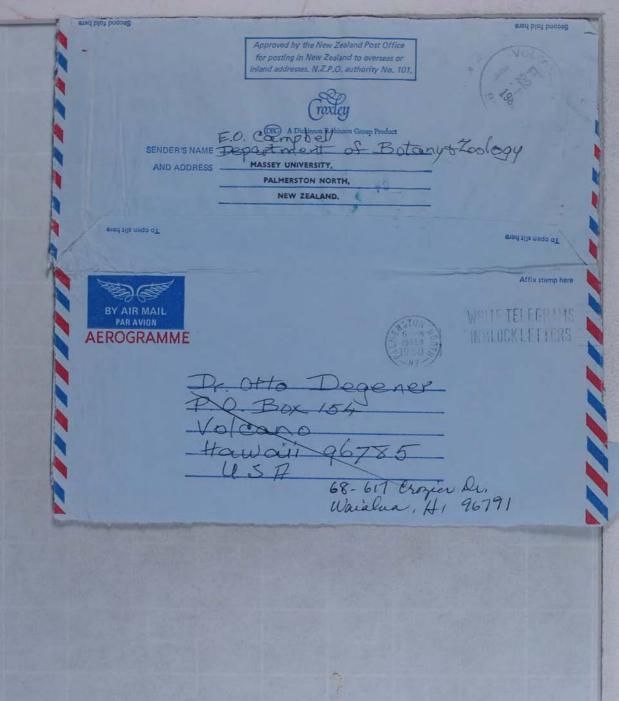
Another thing: I collected Cossypia since 1922 on most islands excepting on Hawaii. I am writing NY to mail me xeroxes they have from me and others in their cabinets under G. sandy., & C. tom., name's. We don't think we should buret into print without more help from xeroxes. Don't you think, as we do, that we can recognize most of the taxa by leaf shape? Other feature may be too "muddy"; but if we are doubtful, we can ask the curators about the quastionable features.

We have come across another suspiceous reference (our pamphlet 680) in Mi Occas. Fap, May 1931: "Cossypium hirsutum Linnaeus var. religiosa Watt - - - - Wake; Main island, August 1, 1923, Pollock and Bryan No. 33. In the northeastern part of the main island a patch of this cotton was found. It is characterised by its long slender branches which do not grow erect, it tomentose, cordate, and long-petioled leaves with 3 triangular acute or obtuse and sucronate lobes, its free moderately lacinists bracteoles, its four-celled fruits with seeds covered by a dense rust-colored short furs and a firmly adherent longer floss which may be rust-colored or white." Actanists were more lumpers half a Century ago than now. With Torown fuzz, we bet the take taxon is one of our friends or a close cousin.

We wrote Mill Eryan, who remembered our driving him to Kaena Pt., Cahu, and collecting the seeds with him to grow on his beach land on the Big Island. We is printing a note in the Maw. Bot. Soc. Newsletter to correct the wrong idea that his Maw., plantings come from the Island of Hawaii. We were sorry to learn Mrs. B., had suffered a stroke, but she is doing

Please remember this: The Maw. Archipelago mac have been named Gossypium sandvicense & G. tomentosus. How do we know without trying to check on type specimens locked away somewhere, that the species is not G. sachvicense, and the variety tomentosa - or vice versa?????? We are in danser of blundering. Also, that Majyish Mus. (cross. Rod) xerox looks strange. What name belongs to it. We must keep in touch as new evidence reaches us via foreign mail.

Congratulations again from us,





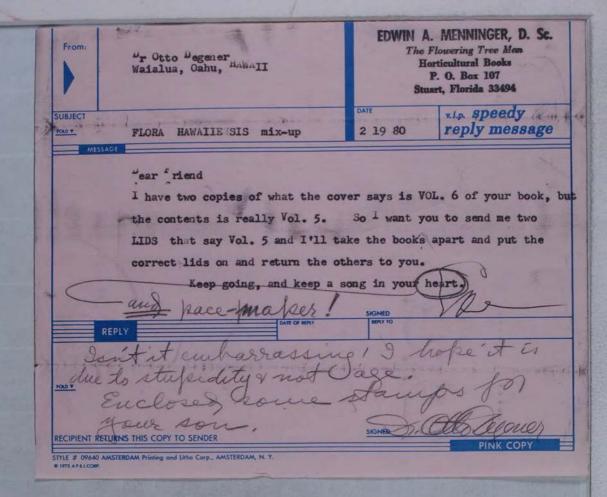
# Department of Botany & Zoology, Massey University

To war weretty

PALMERSTON NORTH, NEW ZEALAND

15/2/80

Dear Dr. Degeret, many thanks for the beeds of Aleurites which we will be pleased to grow. Here is in knew Jealand at present a great interest in all kinds of net treat Hank you too, for the marchantia I will be riterested in examining it closely. it closely. Kind regards & best wishes







Dr. Otto Degener Crozier Drive

Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii

DUSPENSE



Molly Pitcher, Monmouth, 1778

Dr. Otto Degener Crizier Drive

Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii 96791

© USPS 1978

Dear Otto

Thank you so much for your letter of the 10th and the important quote from Meebold. The plant he refers to is Lantana camara f. flava (Medic.) Mold. and I did not have it from Fiji before this (as he notes, one cannot tell these color forms from herb specimens UNLESS the collectors notes them on his labels, which most do not!)

Yes, I have had MANY Meebold specimens, mostly from Munich, but also elsehere, and he apparently collected, like

Skottsberg, all over the world.

We are VERY busy with PHYTOLOGIA typescripts which come in so fast that we get time for almost nothing else!

All best wishes from us both to you both

As ever

Hand

Dear Otto:

Thank you for the specimens just received, which will be added to my next set to the U. of Texas, if I don't need the 2 verbs in my own reference herbarium. Haven't had tame to look yet. Swamped with papers for PHYTOLOGIA. They come in so fast now that I have to publish ca. 3 vols. per year - each volume being limited to 512 pp for uniformity in binding. No, I do not borrow material from ANY institution now — just taking care of what is sent to me by collectors and institutions WITH-OUT my asking keeps me more than busy (in fact I have a big box from Texas and another from Mexico City, and another from MY in my office not even opened as yet!) Seymour is taking up the first PHYTOLOGIA MEMOIRS with a 400-page paper, and I am busy trying to get a 2nd and 3rd ready, too.

Yes we know the Smileys well and will send the clipping to the present ones at Mohonk. We spent some time there last year — and back many years ago I led a field trip there for the Torrey Club. All best wishes (a new box of compliment-

ary PHYTOLOGIA numbers is on its way to you)

Harild

41 Norton St. Old Trafford Manchester. maland 52 nd Tab, 1980. Drs offor 169 Degener. 68-617 Crozier Drive. Waialua, Dahu. Hawaii 96791 U.S.A. Dear Drs. Degener Thank you for your packet of herbarium specimens, and the books which have arrived in good condition-I am sure they will be afgreat help for my fotune study. I believe you have received my packet of specimens I am going back to Hong Kong for a few menths holiday in Sept. I grant be my frist visit for 12 years and 9 plants there ! Thank you again for all your kindness and I wish you every happiness with Hoha, evai ya Cal.

Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Dear Mr. Argents

Mrs. Degener & I were glad to get your Feb. Vaccinium s.l., material letter. We are sure the seeds will grow under Mr. Gardner's care. He evidently inherited a green thumb from the man who was named for the profession in which he excelled. We shall be interested to know if our taxa are placed sap related to the South American ones.

We doubt you can get very far in studying Haw. Arch., Vaccinia without borrowing my collections (most islands have endemics in the genus) salted away at the New York Botanical Garden and at the Dept. of Botany, University of Mass., Amherst, Mass. 01002, USA., since my selecting the Naw., Islands as my home in 1922.

Of course, all of us are more or less related: For all I know, some protodegener walked dryshod from protogermany to protoengland before your archipelage lost its land connection with continental Burasia. Thus perhaps he married a protoargent there, if not before in protofrance. Anyway, with this long introduction, I want ti tell you about some calabash relatives of nine (while I am waiting for Mrs. D., to cook our Sunday breakfast). I can do so frankly, as I bet a farthing all have gone to their respective rewards years and years ago:

The late August Neckscher, of Anaconda Copper Go., fame and an admirable man of German-Jewish ancestry, settled in New York Gity. He established with his enormous wealth the Heckscher Foundation for unfortunate children on Fifth Avenue opposite Central Park. One of a his nieces was Caroline deSaulles (spelling?), very much of a beauty & a most efficient social worker of her Uncle's Foundation. She, genetically, was related to the Kings of France via some lady ancestor's "morganatic marriage." Well, anyway, Caroline married my coustn Rudolf Degener, son of my "Uncle Hans" (John D., Sr.). They had one daughter Eleanore, and before I left for the Hawaiian Islands knew all three casually. Isn't that a nice long introduction? (I have not yet been called for breakfast.)

Caroline's sister married one of the Brookes, whose ancestor (grandfather?) was Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. I believe the family petered out in Borneo, That is all I know about this fascinating island. So if you come across any babbling Brooke in Sarawak within the next two months, give him or her my aloha.

ALSO, please stress to your native collectors you know a botanist in Hawaii who is distantly related to the orangutan and that if they so much as touche hair of any of them, or act as cannibals, the Hawaiian has put a Powerful Kahuna Curse on them that is dreadful. He forced it upon the Gods by sacrificing a white chicken (or its egg, fried in butter next to bacon from a black boar) at 7:30 A.M., on the Sabbath of Feb. 241

Sincerely,

Otto Degener

DRS. OTTO & ISA DECENER P. O. Box 154 Volcano, Hawaii 96785, U.S.A.



Sehr geehrten Herrn Drs. Kalb & Wirth:



Jetst wissen Frau Degener & ich wirklich nicht

was zu tun.!

Natürlich sammeln wir nicht so wie vorher, ich über 30 & Frau D., mit etwas Are thritis. Auch auf Cahu ist es schwierig wegen Cannabis Pflänzer, und diese Kriminale Monnen Botaniker als die Polizei verwechseln & einen anschiessen. Wissen Sie dass Jetst Marijuana ein Grössere Industrie ist als Zucker????

Bald werden wir wieder auf der Insel Hawaii leben und in Mitten Flechten sein. Wem sollen wir sie schicken? Sind Sie, Dr. Kalb su viel mit Ihren Sädamerikanischen Taxen beschäftigt Haw. Flechten auf zu arbeiten? Sollen wir wir die Paar Pakete Ihnen, Dr. Wirth, schicken so dass Sie alles auf arbeiten AUSER Familien auf die Dr. Kalb spezialisiert? Bitte schreiben Sie uns.

Wir Amateure, fürchten uns dass wir weiter immer die selben Taxen abschicken. Aber, wenn das Material in Mengen ist werden Sie doch etwas anderes verborgt ent-decken.

Diesen selben Brief schicken wir Ihnen Beiden.

Aloha,

V. Otto Degener



#### United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK HAWAII 96718

February 29, 1980

H14

Dr. Otto Degener 68-617 Crozier Drive Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii 96791

Dear Dr. Degener:

Thank you very much for your interesting note concerning the letters on Hawaii National Park. I would be very interested in seeing copies of those the next time you're over here.

Your personal contact with Steve Mather makes you an even more valuable natural resource.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

David B. Ames Superintendent

Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

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#### University of Hawaii at Manoa

Department of Botany

Plant Science Building • 3190 Maile Way • Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Cooperative National Park Resources Studies Unit Pacific Environmental Research and Training Programs

March 4, 1980

#### MEMORANDUM

TO:

All previous Conference participants

All CPSU researchers

FROM:

Clifford W. Smith

Associate Professor of Botany

Director, CPSU/UH



SUBJECT: Third Hawaii Volcances Conference

The deadline for submitting abstracts for the Third Conference in Natural Sciences at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park is APRIL 1, 1980. If you do not already have the official announcement or you have misplaced it give Peggy a call at 948-8218 and she will send another one.

The Proceedings of the last Conference will be available in the near future. The printer has promised us he will deliver by March 10. The Conference fee has been increased to provide funds for publishing the proceedings. The late completion of the last conference proceedings was due in part to insufficient funding.

If you wish to reserve space in the dormitories, the sooner you do so the better.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

DRS. OTTO & ISA DEGENER 68-617 Crozier Drive Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii 96791 U. S. A.

hiller Herr Keinrich D .: hafte Buch von Studen lee Bourne vil ausden ben Lecessia Halen Sie wich vor unserer totoprophie Ider 1916 starto) wher die Tour dieses in men Englisch gelesen (mein Deutsch ist Was schreeben Ilme her Sie dass wir so moresor land in nuseren artilos

40- were

3.5.80 DEAR OTTO:

THANKYOU SO VERY MUCH FOR YOUR BOOKS AS WELL AS YOUR PROMPT SERVICE, MY WIFE AND I APPRECIATED THOUGHT FULNESS,

WE ARE ABOUT TO TACKLE THE
PROJECT OF SEGREGATING THE
VOLUMNOUS WORK by FAMILIES.
I HOPE MY ATTEMPT TO LEMAN
MATCHES YOUR ATTEMPT AT TEACHING. WELL THATS ALL I HAVE TO
SAY AT THE PRESENT.

ALOHA NUI LOA

Tours of Aigh

P. Jotila
BOTANICAL MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI
Unioninkatu 44
\$F-00170 HELSINKI 17
FINLAND

Drs. Otto & Isa Degener 68-617 Crozier Dr. Waialua HI 96791

Dear Dr. Degener,

I enclose a corrected copy of my abstract of Chenopodium in seed exchange. I also thank you for the 12 specimens of Hawaiian plants received to H already several months ago.

With best wishes
Yours sincerely

Pertti Uotila

187701270N-26

Poster demonstration in the scientific symposium during the tercentenary celebration of Botanic Garden, Berlin, 10-13 Sept. 1979

CHENOPODIUM IN SEED EXCHANGE - AN EXAMPLE OF RELIABILITY OF THE MATERIAL

Pertti Uotila

Botanical Museum, University of Helsinki SF-00170 Helsinki 17, Finland

A test was made to check the standard of plant identification and the species composition in the seed exchange between the botanical gardens. Most of the seed samples of Chenopodium offered in seed lists received in the winter 1977/78 by the Botanical Garden, University of Helsinki, were obtained and sown in the experimental field of the Botanical Garden at Helsinki. Specimens of the plants grown were deposited in herbarium (H). The gardens concerned were informed of the errors discovered in their samples.

In all, 364 seed samples were received from 90 gardens, including 3 from N America, 8 from Asia, 10 from the Mediterranean area, the rest being from other parts of Europe. Only 34 gardens had distributed quite satisfactory material. 54 gardens had sent erroneously identified material (77 samples) and 4 gardens sent mixed sets (8 samples). 25 samples did not germinate.

		spont.	cult.	correct	wrong	mixed
C.	foliosum	2	18	26	4	
c.			8	8		
C.	ambrosioides	7	12	13	6	
	anthelminticum		4	1	3	
C.	botrys	8	8	15	1	
C.	schraderanum		13	6	7	
C.	graveolens		1	-	1	
C.	multifidum	1	3	3	-	1
C.	pumilio	2	1	3	-	
	bonus-henricus	2	15	15	2	
C.	botryoides	1	-	1	-	
C.	rubrum	8	11	15	4	
C.	glaucum	3	5	5	2	1
C.	murale	11	9	19	1	
C.	urbicum	1	12	12	1	
C.	hybridum	5	7	11	1	
C.	quinoa	-	3	2	1	
C.	giganteum	1	24	15	10	
C.	strictum	3	2	4	1	
C.	album	31	32	45	14	4
C.	suecicum	4	6	2	8	
C.	opulifolium	5	6	45 2 8	1	2
C.	ficifolium	1	9	6	4	100
C.	vulvaria	-	9	. 9	-	
C.	polyspermum	12	10	20	2	
Atriplex		1	2	-	3	
to	tal	109	230	254	77	8



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March 14, 1980

Dr. Otto Degener 68-617 Crozier Drive Waialua, HI 96791

Dear Dr. Degener:

I enjoyed talking with you on the phone on Wednesday. I hope you enjoy your stay on Hawaii. I look forward to meeting you and Mrs. Degener after you return.

I will call you early in April to set up an appointment to talk about your Manoa property. Best wishes.

Three sery,

Director of Development

cc Walter Dods

DCM: peu

本 中国科学院植物研究所

北京西直门外大街141号

INSTITUTUM BOTANICUM, ACADEMIA SINICA 141 Hsi Chih Men Wai Ta Chie, Peking, China

March 14, 1980

Drs. Otto & Isa Degener 68-617 Crozier Drive Wataluai Oahu, Hawaii 96791 U. S. A/

IS HOST AS A COTOLOGY

Dear Drs. Otto & Isa Degener:

I have duly received your long letter which makes me have better understanding of you.

Regarding the herbarium specimens which you are going to scatter over the world, we would like to have some of these valuable material. But we can't purchase them with foreign currency or jade. If it is possible, we can exchange with our own specimens.

By the way, I should express our thanks for the two packages of publications and Hawaii plant specimens.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

東3字 Cao Ci-yu

CCY:syw

DRS. OTTO & IGA DEGINER P.O. Box 154 Volcano, Hannell 96785 U.S. A.

March 28, 1989

Dear Prof. Ci-yu:

Mrs. Degener & I have your March 14 letter.

De are not botanists from a business standpoint, but are fascinated in the discipline & in Matural History as a whole. So if our former free distribution of plants throughout the World can further knowledge, we feel well repaid. But now expenses are increasing dramatically in the Hawaiian Islands, interfering with our publishing. So if you wish to send us plants in exchange, we shall be delighted. We shall look at them with interest, and therafter mail them to the New York Botanical Garden, of which we are staff members without salary. Such gift to a Government institution in America relieves us of some of our taxes. We give ourselves \$3.00 credit for each specimen we give away - all very nice.

Due to age, I am trying to get rid of accumulations of plants that Mrs. D, & I will never have the time to work up properly. Here in Hawaii, we lack proper literature & harbarium fascilities. So please understand why most of our "treasures" have been identified to the genus only. Thus they can be at least filed away properly. Eventually some monographer will appear on the

horison, and work upon them expertly.

Some of your previous specimens we mailed to American mono rathers (p.

Faven, Barold oldenke) for their study. They will be delighted.

Have you my Flora Hawaiiensis Books 1-7 so far as published?, my "Plants Haw. Bat. Parks" and my "Waturalist's South Pacific Expedition: FIji! ????

We have a noxious, introduced wee in the Haw. Islands which we call Buddleia asiatica/ Lour. Can your institution identify this taxon critically for me? Is it that s.s., or a variety??? If I have not yet mailed

you a specimen, I can collect another for you to inspect.

My father, born in 1844, was a German businessman in the Orient for three years when a young man., y parents then settled in New York City. My father then with others started the Unicorn Silk Mill in Chattauqua, New Tork State. He lost so much money in this business that to economize he moved to the village of East Orange in the State of New Jersey. During that time (1899), I was born there. Prospering again in the importing of textiles from Surope, the family moved back to New York.City. Thus I got to know the New York Rotanical Garden as a young child, and have been greatly impressed by this institution ever since.

I suspect your excellent command of English is due to visits to Hong

Aloha,

In Oth Degener

DRS. OTTO & ISA DEGENER P.O. Box 154 Volcano, Hawaii #2678515, VoS.A:

Dear Dr. Reese:

Mrs. Degener & I are no bryologists, and lack all access to pertinent literature here in the Havaiian Islands. Dr. Hörmann, living in an Austrian village, where Mrsl Hörmann is a school teacher, has of course his own private bu' I presume limited library.

From an early draft which Dr. H., prepared concerning our mosses, we three prepared the present paper. We Degents had many questions about certain matters of nomenclature, and wrote him for corrections if need be. In reply to our letter, we learned Jan 25 he was very ill and about to enter the hospital for an operation.

We have not heard from the family,

I am over eighty, and Dr. Hörmann is not much younger. He evidently has published in The Bryologiet, and wanted to have the present paper appear there. He thought the address was Ottawa. Please read over our ms., critically, realizing that I MUST have made a number of errors in binomials, esp., concerning authorities. Then let us know if it is suitable for your publication and, if so, how much it would cost including 180 reprints. If it does not pass your inspection, we will submit it (with corrections you may have made) to Phytologia which, of course, does not reach many bryologists in comparison to your periodical. We should like an early answer to avoid our publication perhaps being a posthumous one.

Being Staff Members of the New York Botanical Garden, we have asked Dr. Hörmann to deposit a good set of vouchers there. The rest he could deposit according to his own wishes. Whether he has already done so, we do not know. Perhaps you should write him for a set. His address is: Dr. Hans Hörmann, 3372 Diindenmarkt, St. Georgen/Tbbsfeld, Austria. We really wanted the conclusion of the article to compare the moss flora of the Haw. Archipelago with that of N.Z., but Dr. Ho. "rmann's illness prevents doing so. We are terribly worried, & fear it to be terminal because of the age el@ment.

Have room to spare on this sheet of paper, I might add that as a student I botahized in Bermuda with H.H. Whetzel of Cornell in the summer of 1921. I worked up
the Phanerogams in my "home town" at the M.Y. Bot. Garden under Britton, Barnhart,
Hydberg & Small. I of course knew Mrs. Britton, who worked on mosses on the same
floor, and much latter B.S. Williams & Tennyson Beals who commercially photographed gametophytes of Lycopods for me. I settled in 1922 in the Haw. Islands, intending
to write a Flora; a combination of Britton's Fl. of Bermuda and "Addisonia."

I am no bryologist & no one in the Isl ands was interested in mosses. Appreciating their scientific value and interest, I collected them somewhat, convinced that some expert would eventually appear on the horizon & make use of them. Eventually he appeared: E.B. Bartran. I dumped my small accumulation into his lap, and also botanized with him a few times when he was here. He used them for his Manual of Haw. Mosses. In 1940-41, I collected in Fiji, mailing him a few from there.

By the way, he named a Molokai moss after me. I tried to collect in Mapulehu Valley with my assistants. Unable to keep up with them because of athletes' foot, I sat down on a smooth, sunny boulder. I could not fail to see between my less a very delicate, almost invisible moss in good fruit. I scratched it off with my penknife, & B., eventually got it. As mosses are so easy to carry on bus, etc., rides, we collected 100 or so numbers in New Zealand, turning them over to Dr. M., as you note in our ma.

Deleuer

We regret we had to write an unfavorable review of FRF's chapter, but he is so cocksure of his opinions that he ticises actually and by innuende living & recently deceased workers (some of them world-acknowledged specialists in them fields) such as: Copeland, Check by ingnoring his 2-year mamani study, Degeners, Hubbard, Neal, Sherff & Skettsberg. Quite a few of his new (?) identifications appeared first for the Islands in Degeners' books (of which he has complete sets by gift and purchase) and in Miss Neal's work. Yet he intimates such names to be original with him!

We could not discuss Dr. M-D/'sontribution to the Atlas a ss the subject matter is out of our line. Off hand, it seems arbginal and must have involved a terrific amount of field work and study. It seems fundamental to us.

Toshera & Muller - Souhois

P.O. Box 154 Volcono, Hawaii 96785 U.S.A. March 16, 1980.

Editor, Bot. Society Memsletter, Lept. of Botany, University of Hawaii, Manoa.

Dear Sir:

I herewith submit a Necrology for our Newslette hope you can print it.

living on two separate islands, Mrs. Degener & I are sure where our issues are being sent. We fear some have be 1 st in forwarding.

If you can print this hecrology, please mail me 100 con.
with bill to the following address:

Weight Cob-

Waialua, Oahu Hawaii, U.S.A. 96791

Reprints from the Society should go via "Library Rate" to me, which is 17 cents for the first pound & 6 cents for each additional one. Some postal clerks seem unaware of this privile and tend to overcharge. If a letter is enclosed, just add on envelope "Letter enclosed" and affix an extra 15 cent stamp.

Aloha,

P.O. Box 134
Volcano, Hawaii
96785 U.S.A.

March 19, 1980.

Dear Mr. Gustafson:

A friend lent us a copy of Terra 18(2) because of your outstanding article concerning Hawaii's Unique & Vanishing Flora. For the copy of Plants Haw. Mational Parks, Mrs. Degener & I hope you can mail us (by "Library Rate") reprints of your article.

We locals can protest the local extermination of endemic plants and the endemic animals depending on them for food & shelter. But as we are locals, locals pay little attention to our protests of anguish. But if we can distribute an article like yours from CALIFORNIA to local politicians and tourist officials, we may get a little more action.

As you may have noted in your researches the authority for some of the plants you figure & mention is a fellow by the name of "Degener".

Mrs. Degener, / /a professional botanist, & I don't see eye to eye with you on a few matters; but they are quite trivial. For example, we would limit be bania tomentosa to Oahu. We published about this in Phytologia. Also, now our endemics are being threatened by a new, very acute danger; chapping down, esp., on the Island of Hawaii, our endemic rainforest (including both year old koas) for wood chips for shipping to the Orient!

We fear there is little hope for the survival of the World's most wonderful results of evolutionary creation unless we 2-legged savages practice birth control or wipe out our numbers by about 90% by a horribly painful Third World War. Don't forget that we are not merely polluting the World, but we by this time in actual biomass have become the pollutants. To how many cubic miles of human skin, flesh, bone & blood would we sum up?

I surmise your museum has a shop. Please ask the manager if he wants a box of 24 of my books for \$72. That comes to\$5.00 per book. They would sell for very much more retail.

I also have a Flora Hawaiiensis, Books 1-6 (plus unfinished Book 7) selling at a loss for \$40. (I am over eighty, so why not get rid of them at a loss during my life time?) But this work is too botanical for the average visitor.

Aloha,

Dr. Att Degener

HAROLD N. MOLDENKE 303 PARKSIDE ROAD PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY



Molly Pitcher, Monmouth, 1778

Dr. Otto Degener

P. O. Box 154

Volcano, Hawaii 96785

© USPS 1978



Dear Otto.

Today I received a little parcel from you containing only Polygonaceae specimens, all identified and labelled. As there was no accompanying letter, I am assuming that you intend these as a gift to me for me to include in the next set of my miscellaneous plant distributions.

Some weeks ago I sent ou are large set of PHYTOLOGIA numbers because a good many of them had St. John papers in them or other papers re Hawaii. I hope they reached you or

will do so in time.

Andy and family have moved to Corvallis, Ore., where Alison has a 1--h-year appointment as Research Assistant to a legally-bling prof. working on insect physiology. They hope they can rent beir Santa Cruz home while up there. This is the third job Albi has gotten since Andy lost his due to drop in student attendance at S.C. and Prop 13. I hope it does not bother him too much, but I guess this generation doesn't mind that as much as mine would. All best wishes,

answered 4/1/80

Hawy



## United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HALEAKALA NATIONAL PARK P.O. BOX 537 MAKAWAO, MAUI, HAWAII 96768 March 25, 1980

Dr. Otto Degener Hale Degener 68-617 Crozier Drive Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii 96791

Dear Dr. Degener:

Thank you very much for sending the several holographs enclosed with your recent letter. They will be accessioned into the park library in the verticle subject file.

The seeds you asked for are enclosed. This is a substantial quantity of Silversword seeds collected at Kalahaku on the outer slope in Haleakala National Park. The seeds were collected when still somewhat green and from our experience they should do very well. If we can be helpful in this regard in the future please write to us.

On another matter, we have recently had a nature guide written for Haleakala that will be a tool for elementary teachers to use when they bring students to the park for field experiences. I believe Barbara Culliney, the author, has written to you asking your permission to use several of the pen and ink illustrations found in your text, Plants of Hawaii National Parks, and we want to add our voice to that request.

We already have access to a number of pen and ink sketches of native plants but we do not have all the ones that are needed. It would be very helpful if you would allow us to use a few of the drawings in your book. The ones in question are plates: 47, Mamani (part); 50, Three-toothed Hinahina (all), 89, Hawaiian Bidens (part); and Figure 45 (all). We would cut the necessary drawings from one of the books and paste it into the photo-ready copy. At this stage we will make necessary duplicates of the Guide with a photocopier.

The Guide will help the park's educational outreach program and be made available to local teachers either free of charge or at cost of printing. It will be printed by the Hawaii Natural History Association and it is our intention to have the Guide copyrighted by the Hawaii Natural History Assoc.

Please let us hear from you as soon as possible regarding our request. We are trying to schedule an introductory teacher workshop for the first or LUTION, second weekend in May, 1980.

ZThank you, and take care.

Hugo 1

Sincerely yours,

Carbon to happen to outline happen to aucho carbon to aucho C. K. S.

DRS. OTTO & SEA DECIMAL P.O. Base 1886 Volceno, Hannell 96785 U.S. A.

April 1, 1980.

Dear Dr. Smith:

The proof just came - it looks wonderful to Isa & me. Please note:

1. There is no sub<sub>2</sub> on page 2, because pages 3 & 4 printed Nov. 15, 1973 are sub<sub>2</sub>.

2. Should "original" under drawings be centered a little more for sake of beauty?

3. We are SCARED of "Jan. 16, 1980" as publishing date. It isn't. If you are Sure the printers can deliver the job to you during April, why not give ourselves a margin of safety in case of a slip and have date on Sheet "May 16". Then throw sheets into the mailbox May 15 so that postoffice automatically gets that precise date on the cancellation of the envelope. No one then can question the date of PUBLIST cation.

On date of publication I would have envelopes go to Zander, Steere, Kew, Berlin, Vienna, Geneva, Leiden, Ottawa, Smithsonian, Hattori, Hoe of Bishop Museum out of courtesy, etc. That done, the rest of a total of about 100 sheets can so without any hurry to other workers & institutions as we think of them. We should exchange lists so we don't waste them by duplication. Then the remaining lase would be bound eventually in Fl. Haw., Book 7, you being coauthor for that sheet.

4. As you know, the punching must be precisely as for all previous sheets so everything can be enclosed by the same hard book cover.

We are excited like hungry, wild beasts that have tasted hood. What about another species for which Dr. Hösmann furnished plates?

Don't you think that if we should have enough material for 100 expication, we might add to our text where representative specimens have been deposited? It might be a nice additional wrinkle.

Please remebr I am an octogenarian & hope you will rush things as I hate to publish posthumously, a misnomer as Isa

& I hope to have our ashes scattered, We specified the ocear although we really don't care.

Wishing you all a Happy April Fool's day, we sign off wit



Dear Drs. Offo,
Thenk you for your printed
Matters.
There has exchanging berterin
specimens on the many places
recently - chine, thouland,
Africa, Mexico, Austria.
Africa, Mexico, Austria.
If you know any institution
who would exchange herberium
specimens, please let me.
(Cuow.
Aloha.

Jours sincerely,

Jours sincerely,

Jours sincerely,

1 april 1980 Dear Isa + OHO He enjoyed your letter of Jan 4. It's about time you got some credit for your bot & conservation work. Ro you are an ottogenerion w/a facemaker. Very Cliver. How great that you & Don had a " second honey move in Berlin. Am faccinated by your statement " your relatives racelementos & Laffreys are our beach neighbors - can't Day that I know them. We just got back from a week in Naalehu wirth Allame & family. The weather loft much to be desired - we had had to caucel our fuservations once Couse the

we didn't 30 anywhere except from the He Hilo Airport. Must say the snow on the mountains was a gorgeous sight. Janai had had a

2) lot of rain this year + the Saland is beautifully green. So many of the Groad Were worked out we have not safari-d in a long time Hope to get out to check s finds all well. Choha Jumehana Edeau & adolph

#### FLORA HAWAIIENSIS

Family: 105 Genus: Korthalsella Species: Complanata

#### LORANTHACEAE MISTLETOE FAMILY

## KORTHALSELLA COMPLANATA (v. Tiegh.) Engl. FLAT KORTHALSELLA; HULUMOA, KAUMAHANA

Visiam monificture var, chevam Wavers in Flora 56:140, 1873.
Biteria complemata, B. carriara, B. Romey v. Tiesch in Boll. Soc. Bot. Fr. 45:167, 1896.
Biteria complemata, B. Hillebrendii, B. Maunii, B. reconsta, B. etitata v. Tiegh, in Bull. Soc.
Bot. Fr. 43:168, 1896.
Bot. Fr. 43:168, 1896.
Korthaliella complemata Engl. in Engl. & Prantl, Nar. Pfizfam. Nachtr. 1:138, 1897.
Korthaliella complemata Locure in Bull. Must. Hirt. Nat. Paris 22: 265, 267, 1916. Un

Kortekajella complanta Engl. in Engl. & Pfanti, Nat. Patram. Nat. Pr. 2007. [10]. (In Kortekajella complanta Loronie in Ball. Mux. Hut. Nat. Patram. 22, 265, 267, 1916. (In Kortekajella complanta vat. craisa Lecomte in Bull. Mux. Hist. Nat. Patra 22, 265, 267, 1916. (In Kortekajella complanta vat. craisa Lecomte in Bull. Mux. Hist. Nat. Patra 22, 265, 267, 1916.

1916. (In part.) Kortbaliella moniliformit Leconte in Bull. Mux. Hist. Nat. Paris 22:265, 1916. (In part.) Viscon sp. Degerer, Plants Hawaii Nat. Park 150, 1950.
Kortbalislia complemas Engl. & Krause in Ingl. Nat. Přiržam. ed. 2, 166:186, 1935.

Pendent or otherwise but rarely erect, dark green to yellowish green, up to 10-50 cm. long, branched up to 4 times; main stem with terete base and not far above the basal terete portion attaining its greatest width, then decreasing in width toward the apex, forming an ovate-lanceolate to ovate-linear phylloclade of about 10-30 internodes, slightly contracted between the internodes or bluntly dentate at shoulders of internodes, with the internodes usually rectangular more or less cuneate and more rarely obovate to obovate-lanceolate and the largest 10-45 mm. long, 6-25 mm. wide usually with 1-5 or rarely more longitudinal ribs; branches single or by development of collateral adventitious branches up to 5 at each axil, the primary axillary branch either nearly in same plane with parent axis or more oblique or sometimes nearly transverse to it, mainly like stem in form, the unbranched extremities 8-25 internodes long; limbs short when very young, with 2 opposite teeth at axillary sides and later forming short teeth below axils but disappearing at the interaxillary sides. Flower clusters soon emerging from axils, first roundish and devoid of visible hair but later growing in an outward and lateral direction yet leaving a velvety and flowerless area on middle portions of flower groups, finally up to 1.5 mm. high and 3 mm. long and wide.

#### Type Locality: Maui.

Local Range: This is the least rare of our native mistletoes, and also considered the most polymorphic. It grows from about sea level to an elevation of at least 5,000 or 6,000 feet. It has been found in various places, too numerous to list, on Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Maui, and Hawaii. It is known to parasitize Acacia, Pelea, Antidesma, Perrottetia, Elaeocarpus, Metrosideros, Syzygium, Obeirodendron. Vaccinium, Strybelia, Myrsinaceae, Osmanbus, Bobea, Canthium, Straussia and Clemontia. Further study of this complex is needed. The growing of seeds on various hosts and the careful study of the resulting plants, never yet attempted, may solve which of the names now tentatively considered synonyms, represent valid species, varieties or forms.

Extra Range: Reported from Henderson Island.

(Illustrated on following page)

(Otto Degener, 3/17/39)

DRS. OTTO & ISA DEGENER P.O. Box 154 Volcano, Hawaii 96785 U.S.A.

April 6, 1980.

Dear Mrs. Culliney:

Mrs. Degener & I received your interesting project to teach youngsters about Mature, using Haleakala as a superb laboratory. Addressed to our Mokuleia Beach, Waiahua, Oahu address it was forwarded, it seems by slow (Young Pros.) barge to us here at our alternate home on the edge of Volc. Mat. Park. The same evidently happened to a letter from Supt. Muntaineer that mint have been mistaken as printed matter. It was, like yours, in a lare, brown envlope.

Both Ars. B., & I are teachers by profession, and consequently are delighted that you are teaching the appreciation of Fature. We are delighted that our drawings can help you, whether copyri ated or not. Have you ever seen our Fl. Haw. I are now trying to complete Book 7. I are so slow because of printing costs - we must eat. Perhaps you can use a low more cuts out of our Flora, (and cite it in your bibliography). Bein childishly human and perha s a bit practical, we like to see "After Delener" under our cuts or some similar mention in the pereral mei hoorhood. If we sell an extra Fl. Haw., set, we get Adv. Our bot. wors is a "cottage industry"; we finded everythin curselves without outside financial aid.

Shat we don't understand is why Audubon writers' bird names and your plant names are capitaliszed!!??!!?? Should you perhaps consult a few teachers in English? If you capitalize "Apapane" and "Kupaoa", for example, why don't you capitalize "Chicken" and "Rose" or "Ganana"? The Germans capitalize every noun in their language, but is this tenuency correct for the English language? I knew a very wise latin teacher of McKinley M.S., who lived with her sister on Laninuli Drive, Honolulu with her sister, the ran a very nice bearing house. Hiss Ziegler became very upset whenever students learned a wrong word or some other mistake, maintaining it was far more difficult to "unlearn" a mistake and learn the correct word that to learn the correct word at the

Very beginning. As you note, I have not forgotten this after 50 years.

Pagarding the gosmar, could you in some later edition permans dwell on the presumed fact that the gosmar during its active we etative period has developed the rosette type of prouth because in its home country it could better escape being eaten by grazing animals. It does so by hugging the grand. To offset the disadvantage yet to get as much such in the does not necessary of the disadvantage yet to get as much such in the does not be not proved its leaves to they overlap as little as possible. This is accomplished by different leaf lengths. BUT, but, but how can the gosman keep on growing seemined by upright yet keep its leaves pressed flat against the round? We don't know if anyone bothered to find out. But we do know that its relative, the dandelion, root shrinks lengtheries to pull the leaves down to the soil. Yet, ingues the dandelion, you will find that the "bark" of the upper part of the root is wrinkled because of the squashing or shrinking effect. Of course, to insure pollination and the scattering of its parachute fruit (Hawaiians call the plant, like similar ones, "pualele" (I did NOT capitalize) into the air for all insects to see & smell (?), and every wind to tug at its ripened fls.

Would it be too difficult for your age group to understand way the Haw., koa has two kinds of leaves?

For good results in education, the teacher must start with youngsters, and you are doing just that. We do hope you can somewhere stress conservation and the FIGHT for an mals & plants created by Natural Selection, or by God (if you wish), to be saved from extermination. We have the "right", without cruelty, to make wise use of living things about us, but hardly the right to exterminate them - and extermination means dorever!

Please forgive my preaching, but Mrs. D., & I in our work have gone around the World, and to Mustemala, Enypt, Fiji, New Zealand, etc, and even Russia. After this we are greatly troubled. The AVERAGE juvenile of many of the regions outside of the United States are far superior to our own juveniles in honesty, intelligence and willingness to work - they have ambition. And so far as our average afult has developed

wince the last Roosevelt (his nickname in College according to my cousin, his class-mate, already then was "shifty"), we are inferior. In case of a Third World Far we fear we shall be trounced with an enormous amount of anguish a slaughter, and superior individuals will take over. The best hope to postpone or even avert a holocaust is the teacher of the young

Mrs. D., joins me in wishing you the best of luck. Al bay

Complete S. Culling

## THE BRYOLOGIST

Quarterly journal of Established 1898
THE AMERICAN BRYOLOGICAL AND LICHENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Editor Richard H. Zander Buffalo Museum of Science Humboldt Parkway Buffalo, New York 14211 U.S.A.

April 7, 1980

Drs. Otto & Isa Degener PO Box 154 Volcano, HI 96785

Dear Drs. Degener:

Thank you for the note you sent me on Hale Degener notecard (very nice!). You must have received the ms by now. I would suggest that you consult with Bill Hoe (W.J. Hoe, Dept. of Botany, 3190 Maile Way, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822) for help with bryophyte identification and nomenclature. He is a very good bryologist and should have an extensive library that he might put at your disposal. I simply haven't the time to check nomenclature that you can easily do yourself at the University there (Crum, Steere & Anderson, 1973. A new list of mosses of North America north of Mexico. The Bryologist 76: 85-130). I'm surprised you are unaware of Hoe's presence in Hawaii: he has published a great deal and also several series of exsiccatae. Hoe published an annotated list of Hawaiian mosses in issue No. 1 of Lyonia, which I'm sure you can get from the Lyon Arboretum, 3860 Manoa Rd. Honolulu, HI 96822.

I'm also afraid I can't help you with the liverwort, which I herein return. I know nothing much about liverwort taxonomy, being a specialist in the Pottiaceae (Musci). You might send it to Dr. W. Schultze-Motel, Botanischergarten und Museum, Berlin-Dahlem D-1000, Königin-Luise Str. 6-8, Germany, who is an expert on bryophytes of Oceania.

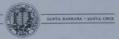
Yes, Douglas Smith is a good bryologist; I've met him and he is quite knowledgable and competent.

Weller & Hardy

R. Zander

### UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

REMETLEY - DAVIS - HAVING - LOS ANCELES - RATERISMS - SAN DIESS - SAN PRANCISCO



11 April 1980

UNIVERSITY HERBARIUM DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

Drs. Otto and Isa Degener P.O. Box 154 Volcano, Hawaii 96785

Dear Drs. Degener:

Thank you very much for the Hawaiian specimens that you recently sent. We are always glad to have additional contributions resulting from your studies, as well as news of your conservation activities.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Ornduff Director

# RICHARD REEVE, M.D., INC. CARDIDLOGY 1040 SOUTH KING ST., SUITE 312 HONDLULU, HI. 96814

TELEPHONE: 521-8211 EXCHANGE: 524-2575

Dear Jos Degener,

Dach you very much for the

lovely hook on plant; that you wrote
in Hawai. National Pack. By conscidence
the well be spending 5 days there next

month so the book comes at an ideal
time.

Thanh you again
with here wroke,

downard John Reeny

# ОТДЕЛ ВЫСШИЛ РАСТЕНИЯ БОТАНИЧЕСКИЯ ИНСТИТУТ им. В. Л. КОМАРОВА АКАДЕМИИ НАУК СССР

197022 Ленинград П-22, ул. проф. Попова 2

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER PLANTS, V. L. KOMAROV BOTANICAL INSTITUTE, ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE U.S.S.R. 197022 Prof. Popov Street 2, Leningrad, P-22

april 12, 1980

Drs. Otto and Isa Degener P.O. Box 154 Volcano, Hawaii 96 785, U.S.A.

Dear Drs. Otto & Isa Degener,

Thank you very much for a nice set of plants of Hawaii you kindly sent to our Herbarium. These will be a valuable addition to our collections. Please let us know what plants that occur in the Soviet Union you are interested in. Then we would be able to despatch them to you in exchange. With very best wishes and kindest regards

Sincerely yours V.I.Grubov, Prof., Dr. Head Curator.

HERMAN J.A.C. ARENS 3918 RICKOVER ROAD, SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND 20002 1. 6th Doguer. April 15,1980 Clawaii ' Dan Det Mis Dogener. tem John Clidibild Leceined the with of detraination of the Changele project. I have no inkling why this decision. Dut having tord the way documents. am familiar Smurchat with unusual chabits. So it leaves me new pursuated. howing but in So much with and effets. De not let my fustiations however interfere with you preudship ( I some hour missed terotic Willy John. reverse of hospy I am returning the remainder of the materials that you so graciously seed me. I hope that one day we may need, that one day we may need, thanks and succere repard from the maindains Respectfully, A, arens

RICHARD'S H WONG

DUPLET KAWASAKI

ADDRESS THEFSED

ANSON CHONG GEORGE H TOYOFUKU ASSISTANT MAJORITY LEADERS

NORMAN MIZUGUCHI MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER

DANTE K. CARPENTER
MAMORU YAMASAKI
PATSY K. YOUNG
ASST. MAJORITY FLOOR LEADERS

CHARLES M. CAMPBELL MAJORITY POLICY LEADER

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W. BUDLY SCANES

FEBRUA DISTRICT STORGE H. TOYOFURU

## The Senate The Tenth Legislature

of the State of Hawaii

HONOLULU, HAWAII



April 17, 1980

Dr. Isa Degener 68-617 Crozier Drive Waialua, Hawaii 96791

Dear Dr. Degener:

I transmit herewith a certificate and a copy of Senate Resolution No. 356, which was this day adopted by the Senate of the Tenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1980.

Respectfully,

Seichi Hirai Clerk of the Senate

HEED 9



# The Senate of the State of Hawaii hereby presents to:

DR. ISA DEGENER

# Senate Resolution No. 356 entitled:

CONGRATULATING DR. OTTO DEGENER UPON HIS RECEIPT OF THE WILLDENOW MEDAL.

adopted this 17TH day of APRIL 1980



Subard A. H. Nogresident of the Senate

Sorth Thrai

# Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

## Helen 70ms

P. O. BOX 476 KIHEI, HAWAII 96753 TELEPHONE 879-1055

We hope your trip to Germany was a happy one and the award was an honour you well deserve.

Rena

1520 Cambridge St. Cambridge, MA 02139 20 April 1980

Dear Drs O and I Degener,

Our mutual friend Jurgen Schrenk told me you would be interested in writing a letter to the US Bureau of Land Management in California in support of protecting the California Desert. The BIM is in the final stages of developing a management plan for this area and is greatly influenced by public opinion. The nature of the final version and the extent of protection given many wonderful areas will depend on how many con srevationists write and how much stranger the conservationists voice is than the off road vehicle voice. I enclose some material on the Desert Plan and details of important points to stress. The address to write to is in this material. Please note the May 15 deadline.

Jurgen asked me to tell you that he is still fighting

for Hawaii.

Many thanks in advance for your help.

Sincerely yours,

John Hopkins

Ded so 571/80

# The California Desert Plan

The California Desert Plan is a massive planning effort that will guide the management of the 25-million acre California Desert well into the 21st century. Prepared by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) of the US Department of the Interior, this Plan will set a precedent for future planning efforts on all of the BLM's 470 million acres of public lands throughout the western states and Alaska.

LEGISLATION: The California Desert Plan was required by legislation passed by Congress in 1976 (FLPMA). This legislation mandated preparation of a comprehensive, long-range plan for the public lands of the California Desert. The legislators found that "the California desert environment is a total ecosystem that is extremely fragile, easily scarred ... slowly

healed ... and seriously threatened."

ALTERNATIVES: After two years of study, the BLM released a Draft Desert Plan on Feb. 15, 1980. After a 90-day public comment period, the BLM will prepare a proposed Final Desert Plan. The Draft Plan provides three alternatives for management of the desert: Protection, Balanced, and Use. The Balanced Alternative will be used as a basis for the Final Plan, unless modified by public comments received. Scientists and conservationists believe that this so-called "Balanced"Alternative is actually heavily oriented towards consumptive use and will do little to provide protective use of fragile desert resources.

### DESERT ZONING-HOW THE PLAN WORKS

The basic planning method used in the Desert Plan is to divide the desert into a giant patchwork of "Multiple Use Classes" or planning zones. These four zones are: Class I: areas to receive very Intensive uses.

Class M: areas to receive Moderate intensive uses -- including powerplant siting.

Class L: areas to receive Limited use with prior consideration of resource sensitivity. Class C: areas to receive Controlled use and be recommended to Congress for wilderness

In the Balanced Alternative some local regions, such as the scenic and wildlife-rich Yuha Desert, will be divided into all four Multiple Use Classes. How will the intensive uses allowed in Classes I and M areas be prevented from damaging fragile resources in neighboring L and C areas?

### HOW DO THE PLAN ALTERNATIVES DIFFER?

Percent Multiple Protection Balanced 1/se Use Class C 430 15.1 5.0 1 40. 43.4 17.0 M 4.6 35.7 61.6 1 1.2 3.4 13.9

The major difference between the Protection, Balanced and Use Alternatives of the Draft Plan is the amount and location of land allocated to each of the Wultiple Use Classes. This is shown in the table as a Alternative Alternative Alternative percentage of the public lands allocated to each class under each alternative. Simply stated, the alternative chosen for the Final Plan will determine the amount of the California Desert to receive protective use (Classes C and L) versus the amount to receive consumptive use with heavy resource damage (Classes M and I).

## WHAT WILL THE IMPACTS BE?

In the same massive document with the Draft Plan, the BLM has provided a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) which describes the impacts that are expected to occur to desert resources and uses under the Protection, Balanced and Use Alternatives.

WILDLIFE: The EIS (page 202) states that under the Balanced Alternative "eight officially listed (endangered) species would receive substantial impacts to their

### WILDLIFE IMPACTS con't

habitats, contributing to extirpations in some cases and possible extinctions in others. The Desert Tortoise would receive severe negative impacts...with extirpation predicted in three of four major crucial habitat areas...of 70 special wildlife habitat areas, 71.4% would receive

either negative or severe negative impacts." The EIS also states that under the Balanced Alternative 13 sensitive species would be so severely affected that they would require official endangered species listing-including the desert bighorn, Amargosa river pupfish and flat-tailed horned lizard. Conservationists ask: "Is this legal?!"

Pronghorn Antelope, once widespread in the Mojave and Colorado Deserts, were extirpated in the 1940's, Does a similar fate await the Desert Tortoise and the Bighorn?

Under the Use Alternative wildlife would be even more adversely affected. Under the Protection Alternative adverse impacts would still be severe for some species. See improvements needed, listed below.

CULTURAL RESOURCE IMPACTS: The EIS (p. 225) states that the majority of cultural and Native American resources occuring within Multiple Use Classes M and I "will be adversely affected and possibly destroyed." Classes M and I comprise 75% of BLM desert lands under the Use Alternative, 39% under the Balanced Alternative and 5.8% under the Protection Alternative. This is the percentage of lands that will recieve almost certain resource destruction.

AIR, WATER, SOILS: Air quality will be degraded under all alternatives due to proposed power plants, which will also exhaust groundwater supplies. Soils will be disturbed by many activities, especially uncontrolled off-road vehicle (ORV) use in Class M and I areas. (ORV use is also the major cause of the predicted cultural resource damage due to disturbance and access.)

VEGETATION/RARE PLANTS: ORVs, wild burros and livestock grazing will damage vegetation and threaten rare plants under all alternatives, but less so under the Protection Alternative. Protection of "Areas of Critical Environmental Concern" (ACEC) that were proposed by BLM resource specialists but rejected by management (see below) would help alleviate this problem and many others.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE ? IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN THE DESERT PLAN:

THE PROTECTION ALTERNATIVE SHOULD BE ADOPTED WITH THE FOLLOWING MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS-



## Citizen Action

\*\*\*\*(1) WRITE A LETTER TO THE BIM COMMENTING ON THE DRAFT DESERT PLAN. Support the Protection Alternative with improvements. DEADLINE IS MAY 15. ADDRESS:

> BLM Desert Plan P.O. Box 5555 Riverside, CA 92517

(2) For a copy of the Draft Plan, write BLM or call toll-free in CA: 1-800-442-4946.
Oral comments also accepted at this number.
(3) Attend the statewide public hearings on the Draft Plan. Call or write BLM for details.
(4) For more information on conservationist proposals contact California Wilderness Coalition



has already occured. Active management should be allowed in all Masses. Desert soning should be based on natural boundaries and ecological initia. In different levels should be based on natural boundaries and ecological initia. In different levels should be managed to the incention of the initial should be allowed and the process of use-intensity should not be into the eliminates. The concept of venicle use on "existing rosss, trails and ways" is inenforced active and should be discarded. Aft use in Class M and I areas should be allowed only on sesignated tows and trails, while the final Wilherness Inventory map's road wayses as a guide to designation. Afts should not be permitted on sind dumes of desert womes under any Class.

19 CAITICAL SEAS (LOCA) All Of the 100 "hareas of critical Environmental Concarn" (ACCO) originally proposes by 201 resource specialists should be designated as ACCO, with only all or codifications after public review. Top priority should be given to the "orection and management of these areas, as required by law (FLPMA, Sec. 202 [c][3]).

19 PLAN INDOMES: A Vegetation liberat should be used upded that bades use of vegetation on its limitations and sensitivity to these ses. Marse of endagement of intensity of the second and account of the property of the second and account of the second account of the sec

(1) WILDERIESS: The Plan should disclose how different wilderiess Stony areas were rated as suitable or con-suitable for wilderness testination. A such more thorough analysis should be made of wilderness obtains.

(2) MULTIPLE VSE LIASSES: disasses I and W do not allow active terrequient of resources. They allow only mitigation of image that is planned or has already occurred. Large gammageant analysis as the contractive terrequients.

## DESERT WILDERNESS

-CALL TO ACTION

California Wilderness Coalition The Wilderness Society

Action Deadline: May 15, 1980

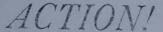
The Draft California Desert Plan was released by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on February 15. Included in the Plan, when finalized, will be recommendations to Congress on the suitability for wilderness designation of 138 Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) comprising 5.7 million acres. The Plan will set a precedent for future wilderness studies by the BLM on 470 million acres that the federal agency administers nationwide.

The Draft Plan offers three "action" alternatives and a "no action" alternative for comparison. The Protection Alternative would recommend 5.2 million acres for wilderness designation, the Use Alternative 600,000 acres and the very unbalanced Balanced Alternative would recommend that only 1.8 million acres be designated as wilderness. The BLM will use this "Balanced" Alternative as the basis of their proposed Final Plan, unless modified by public comments.

The lands not recommended for wilderness designation would be allocated to one of three other land use zones. In both the Use and Balanced Alternatives a large proportion of the California desert would be allocated to consumptive uses and resource damage.

### YOUR COMMENTS ARE NEEDED TO BLM:

(1) Support the <u>Protection Alternative</u> with its most favorable wilderness recommendations.
(2) Demand full disclosure of how individual Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) were rated as suitable or unsuitable for wilderness designation. The only information given in the Draft Plan is an unsubstantiated rating of outstanding, good, fair or poor for each area!
(3) Support wilderness designation for individual areas. A very incomplete list of contoversial/threatened areas is found on the reverse.



\*\*\*\*\*\*(1) WRITE A LETTER OR LETTERS TO THE BLM COMMENTING ON THE DRAFT CALIFORNIA DESERT PLAN. DEADLINE IS MAY 15. ADDRESS:

BLM Desert Plan P.O. Box 5555 Riverside, CA 92517

(2) If you do not have a copy of the Draft Plan and wish to, write RIM to request one or California residents can call toll-free 1-800-442-4946. Oral comments will also be accepted at this number.

\*\*\*\*\*\*(3) ATTEND THE DESERT PLAN PUBLIC HEARINGS AND PRESENT A STATEMENT (as simple or

complex as you desire!). All hearings are held from 3:00 pm to 8:00 pm. Dates and locations below.

(4) Use the "Protection Alternative Petition" to inform others about the importance of the Plan. Generate support and letters for the Protection Alternative—this is far more important than signatures alone.

(5) If you plan to attend any environmental fairs, meetings, or conferences, we can provide quantity Citizen's Guides, petitions and other materials. Write or call California Wilderness Coalition, P.O. Box 429, Davis, CA 95616, (916) 758-0380. THANKS:



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## KEY AREAS

(BIM has not named these areas but identifies them by Wilderness Study Area-WSA-number)

Testr Valley from Nts. (VSA 105)
The Vanters baif of only once 100,000 acre
area was not even included in the "diserness
fromy area (VSA) despite a glaring lack of
unconfication. The area contains a price exam-ple of an intense and remote sesert valley and
three nouncain ranges, but not even the VSA
sould be recommoned for widestress designation in the "Salanced" Alternative. SLX prefers to keep this area open to intensive use, including off-road renicle (ORV) racing.

Algodomes Dunes (USA 360, 362)

The most excessive and complete dune system in California, these VSAs are also in need of in California, these VAAs are also in need of expanded obumnaries and support for viberness casignation. Sighly covered by off-road vahicut schwiszancion, the area centralist successor and social results and sminal species, as well as averallent vidilife basica. The portion of 162 bear Glamis is very discussed as a result of 189 wee, but 182% abb opening its social be extended to the morth and south. Those of 160 should be

hamehuevi Vallay/Wash (WSA 194, 107; Roadless

Areas 309, 309A) Vilgerness preservation for VSAs 294, 109%, and one cortheactern portion of 107 would protect the second-largest lesert wasm in the TDCA. Heavily resected with ironwood, palo verde, catclaw scatca, etc., the wash is used extensively by migrant birds and other wildlife Chemenury Valley contains a major population of tesert fortoise; this may be one of only two stable populations in the United States. None of these reas young the recommended for viller-cas designation in the SLM's "Balanced" Alter-tative. Areas 309, 3094 and the northeastern portion of 307 were not even included in Vil-derness Study Areas. Areas 294 plus 507 and 309 plus 3094 could be combined as two "viller-ness complexes" to allow planning on an ecosys-

Heat Panamint Canvons WSAs 136, 137, 137A)

Jail Canyon, Hall Canyon, Surprise Canyon
Hippy Campon, and Pleasant Canyon all feature siported Vegetation, with perennial streams to three of the caryons, abundant vilidity exists in addition to rare plants and varied life forms ascending the caryons. The Parasint Range is a concentration area for prairie follow and other. spacementation area for prairie failor and other raptors. It also contains the largest remaining search signorm need in Gallifornia, although many insearch traps intrude into the tanyon, these tould be closed under vilorimetr ranagement or maintained as hiking crails. Scalibility or maintained as hiking crails. Scalibility of the contained of t State mains, operations are income and income area would not be recommended for wilderness if the "Salanced" Alternative were to be implemented.

Chanchells fountains NSA 1483, little Charg-pails obstains v3A 1801.
The Publicable Senon, an area of Dajadas and Wasses Detreen the Charchalls and Checolate fountains that is partially includes in NSA 1885, as requested as in example of a Sonoran desert community in Mainformas, Plants and validity if received as extraoely might with many three species research the last promption stateloge in the California desert lives in the California for the California put would lava the "Meson" contracted the Little Charchalla (SAA 150) marbor lense calls directs that are proposed for lives of came chargest and see proceed for keep of restant Concern status (ACC). Silveties respectively appearance to the proceeding Albertaine.

East Sierra Slopes (MSAs 157, 158, 160, 163) These whas form a highly diverse region with a unique mixing of Slatera Movaca and Mojava Desert Influences. Grapevine, Short and Sage Canyons support riparian vegetation. A large vanyons support riparian vegetation. A large mumber of reacon hesting sizes are also present, Many Sierran widelife species are at the eastern stream of their ranges here, and Mojave species find their western limits here, husing a high degree of variation and interpredation. Due to these areas popularity with off-cod vehicle enthusiasts, all are classified as mon-wilderness. The Balance interest of the second services. ness" in the Salanced Alternative. Great samage is occurring sue to heavy ORV use and grazing.

All five VSAs could be managed as an integrated Amargosa Gorge/Chicago Valley/ Mingaton Mas-

wilderness complex.

This huge and extremely liverse 255,000 This huge and extremely liverse 100,000 scre UTA contains the above critical habitat areas as well as the Shadow Mts. Dumont Mils. Stlurtan Hills. Valjean Valley, and Dumont Sand Dumos. Tet in the Balanced Alternative only a portion of the Kingston Range would be recommonded for Valdermas assignation. The trea's Vegetation ranges from tracesore and other low desert shrubs to Joshua trees, yucca, barrel and choila cactus in the higher valleys, pinyoncholia cactus in the higher valleys, pixton-juminer forest on the aces monutain-sides, and a relie white (if forest at the highest eleva-tions of the Kingston Mountains, knargons Gorge contains bermanned vater, supporting the hartgo-se pupilen, specking lage, knargons tood (if any still survive), and aumerous bitos and ammals actracted to the campon, its water and its pipa-rian regeration. These include the fare relipa-billed cuckoo, golden eagle, wermilton Elycanch-er, hartgons voic (a rodent found nowhere alse), kit fox, ringtsil tat, and bobcat.

Lone Tree Canyon (WSA 134)

Lone tree canyon (san 194)
Located six the east slope of the Sierra, motth of Mojave, this 75A is situated at
the junction of the Mojave Desert, Sierts Nevada, San Joaquin Valley, and transverse ranges.
It is the southermost canyon of the JavboneButterprace-love Sriting-Lone Tree Lampon complex,
Exceptional populations of reptiles, pircs, micmail, and fare classes of regulary bices, ma-mail, and fare classes occar as sequences and creesces intergrade into ginyon-pumper forest and stands of white fir it the higher elevations. The entire ranyon complex has been heavily imyacted by off-road vehicles, including total annuation of vegetation in parts of Javone and Dove Spring, Doposition to wilderness by OAV groups is no doubt the reason that his WAA was tecogeneed as "not suitable as wilderness, when nowe to Province in the Cartesian Company of the Province Including the Including the Province Including the Including the Including th even under the Procection Alternative

Lava Monuntains/Golden Valley (VSA 170)

This VSA unclaims the lava Monuntains,
with their deep, scent campons, and Golden Valley, which offers permans the finest wildflower
display in the Uniformit accept. Although alaled for Wilderboxs protection even in the 3alanced alternative, the area limediately to the
morth of the VSA is proposed for intensive use,
including ONV thompetrion. The potential
for conflicts and illess transferences onto for conflicts and illegal transgressions the wilderness area is great.

East Motave (generous VSAs) East Noisy's (generous 368a)
Considered by many has "sem" of the Moisye Desert, this region contains such obserbating 184a as Clark Mt. (277), the Providence Mta. (253), the Woods-Mackberry Mta. (271), the Desertion Atta. (266), Clas Dome (217, 1774, 1774, 1784, 1

In the Salanced Alternative, a long vilderunse corridor is proposed that deletam most con-adjacent areas. Conservationists selleve that dran-tion of a hojave National Park would result is the best handgement of this outstanding region, should the Bld refuse to protect it adequately.

Palen-motor (WSA 325)
This Vasc 339,878 acre WSA comprises four mountain ranges and intervening valleys. Story Wash, between the Palem and Endoy ranges, is an Wash, between the Palem and McCov ranges, is in ourscanding stample of a faster information pair verse wash. Although part of the VSA, this wash has been poen to random WAY was wince the JSTA Tinterin Gritterin Management Vericle Program went into affact. Also found in the readless area but outside of the VSA is a instrow basic containing the Midland incompositorest. Of major importance to Williffs, this is the thickest ironwood thicket in the California desert. Informately, the JSM was allowed in to be used for USY races. In the Salandard intermative, only the Palem Mountains would be protected.

344 (Orocopia (ca.,, )35 Presing Micros (ta., 218 (East Jan Bernardino (ta., ) Teatless (reas 356 and 3394 (Mittle East Marnardino (ta.), 40

Education (ft.)

All of these areas, some of which are
the finest potential vildertess orbit in the
desert, have don thing in common, all are com-prised in while or in dark of a "headlerboard" land swhership pattern where public and private lands are found in alternate sections. The origin of this section was a Congressional grant of illegrant sections a sentury ago to the Sections Pacific Bailroad as an incentive to sufficient a relaline through the desert.
Where less than 3,000 acres of public

Where Less than 3,300 acres of public lands are contiguous, these areas were not like tiffed as WSAs at the checkshoots areas were laieted from the solidity-locked public lands the WSA. Many of these areas are other notations to U.A. Societ Service PANZ II (roadlers) areas of to substing or proceeds infections in Joshua Tree Mational Monument of Anza-Soriego

State Park.
The Land Cenure Adjustment Statent of the Desert Man proposes aquastical Licent of the Desert Man proposes acquisition of no to 2,373,000 stres by exchange, purinase of lesse to consolidate public innership, as that time lands which originally ris not qualify for vilgence's inventory under the "5,000 innerguous BL! seeds to be reminded of this.



## Some additional information and points that need to be stressed

The California desert needs your help. Already 15% of it is severely affected by ORV activity and the BIM's Desert Plan will determine the future fate of more than 12 million acres of the desert. Letters from the public are going to determine how much of the California desert is preserved and how much is severely degraded in the coming decades. These letters may also determine whether the desert tortoise and a number of other animals and plants survive or become extinct. The BLM proposes to base its final desert plan on the Balanced Alternative draft plan, MODIFIED ACCORDING TO FUBLIC OPINION RECEIVED BEFORE MAY 15. The balance of that opinion, conservation against off road vehicle use, will determine the final plan and is a numbers game.

The Balanced Plan is not satisfactory, not truely balanced and does not carry out the Congressional mandate of conserving the resources of the California desert for future

generations.

The Balanced Flan will effectively leave 39% of the BIM desert lands open to the full impact of off road vehicles in moderate (M) and intensive (I) use classes. (See the s ection on roads and ways below which says why class M is effectively open to ORV activity). This 30% includes many crucial wildlife and vegetation areas, archaeological sites etc. Furthermore, environmental factors will not weigh heavily in arbitrations of conflicting uses in M and I areas.

The Balanced Plan will ensure the continued degradation of the California desert and continued pressure on the more than 600 species of vertebrates, nearly 2000 plant species and countless invertebrates that occupy over 100 desert habitats. According to the BIM's own environmental impact statement (EIS) the balanced plan will probably

affect wildlife in the following way:-

"Implementation of this alternative would have a greater negative impact on wildlife resources than the Protection Alternative. Positive wildlife actions are fewer, smaller and more fragmented as the amounts of land in classes C and L are reduced to about 58% (92% in protection plans) and are fragmented by interspersed areas of classes M and I. Eight officially listed species would receive substantial impacts of their habitats, contributing to extirpations in some cases and possible extinction in others (eg: Mohave ground squirrel and black toad). The desert tortoise would receive severe negative impacts to the high sensitivity habitat, with extirpation predicted in 3 of 4 major crucial habitat areas. 13 species being considered for sensitive status by the BIM (eg: desert bighorn sheep, flst-tailed horned lizard, Amargosa river pupfish) would be substantially and severely affected, creating a need for official listing....

Here are some examples of important habitats which would become class M (or even

class I in a couple of cases) in the Balanced Plan:-

Desert tortoise crucial habitat: -. Fremont/Stoddard Valley Shadow Valley Fenner?Chemehuevi Valley Chuckwalls bench.

Flat tailed horned lizard habitat: -

East Mesa Borrego Valley East Algodones

Some others :-

West Mohave (Saltbush community) Lee Flat (Shadscale community) California Valley (mesquite thicket).

IN ORDER TO ENSURE ADEQUATE PROTECTION OF THE ENORMOUS ARRAY OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS IN THE CALIFORNIA DESERT AND PRESERVATION OF THEIR FRAGILE HABITATS WE MUST WRITE LETTERS TO THE BLM BEFORE MAY 15 and stress:-

- (A) That the protection alternative is far preferable to the Balanced alternative.
- (B) The Final plan must have much less class M and many more wilderness areas than the Balanced alternative.

iso the BIM should ensure that the final set of wilderness areas encompasses all the

esert habitats/ecosystems/plant communities and landforms.

(Two wilderness points:- (i) The wilderness (class C) designation won't make areas ore inaccessible than at present except to ORV users as wilderness areas cannot include (ii) The BLM has shown a prejudice against flat lands and sparsely my existing roads. regetated areas, saying that there is inadequate screening of hikers from one another o that these areas can't be wilderness. This notion is their own invention and does ot appear in the Wilderness Act. We must ask the BIM to ensure that wilderness areas nclude valleys, washes, sand dunes etc, not just mountains. (This is important :- if the BIM is allowed to remove areas from wilderness consideration here by the screening riterion thay will do the same in future wilderness actions throughout the West.)

(C) Say that all crucial and important wildlife habitats and vegetation communities should be in classes C or L. NONE should be in classes M or I.

(D) Say that the multiple use descriptions be changed so that no vehicle travel is allowed on 'ways' in classes L and M. Also the designated roads of class L areas should

be designated promptly, not over a period of years.

(Background on roads and ways: - The desert is crisscrossed with graded and ungraded dirt roads, carefully mapped by the BLM during the wilderness inventory. 'Ways', as defined by the BLM, are any previously made vehicle tracks (maybe pre-1977, but who's to know) and in the desert these tracks can last for decades. The current BLM rules state that vehicles will be allowed on:-

- designated roads and ways class L class M - existing roads and ways

(class C - wilderness / no vehicles : nearly all of class I will be open to ORV activity). Furthermore the designations for class I will be done over a period of years, even though the BIM has all the info from its wilderness inventory, and until these designations are made for an area it will be managed as 'exisiting roads and ways'. As 'ways' is a meaningless notion in the desert calss M areas will effectively be open to ORV, class L areas open for several years. This is an appalling state of affairs that will result in a great deal of unnessary damage.

- (E) The vegetation of the desert, with its large numbers of interesting and endemic plants, has been virtually ignored except for grazing considerations. Urge the BIM to give more consideration to the plants of the desert and include a vegetation section in the final plan.
  - (F) Support the proposed East Mohave National Park \* and the suggestions for extending Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Monuments. (The latter monuments are the best protected areas of the desert).
  - (G) If you want to send the BIM detailed opinions and suggestions on elements of the Plan, ask them to send you a copy of the draft plan. In California, call 1-800-442-4946. Otherwise, call 714-787-1367.

## UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

POSTAL INSPECTOR

P. O. Box 30309 Honolulu, Hawaii 96820

OUR REF:

MT:rh

Chain Letter

DATE: April 21, 1980

SUBJECT:

CASE NO:

TO:

Dr. Otto Degener P. O. Box 154 Volcano, HI 96785

Dear Dr. Degener:

Reference is made to your letter which was transmitted to this office for attention.

Chain prayer letters and chain good luck letters, although objectionable, are not held to be in violation of any specific postal law. They are not illegal under the Postal Laws, unless they solicit something of value.

While some people feel a threat may be implied in the reference to bad luck in some chain letters, this threat is not sufficiently specific or explicit to bring it within the purview of the Postal Laws relating to threatening letters.

Endless chain schemes for obtaining money, savings bonds or other things of value violate the Postal Lottery and Fraud Laws, and those who participate in such activities may be subject to criminal prosecution. If any such letters are received by you, please refer them to this office.

Sincerely,

Thike Trecongy (a) Mike Treworgy Postal Inspector

DRS. OTTO & ISA DEGENER 68-617 Crozier Drive Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii 96791 U.S. A. April 23, 1980.

Dear Mr. Arens:

Thanks so much for your timely letter and the package that arrived in good condition.

She was such an unusually talented women with such a strong personality that her two some and one daughter ( whom I met several times in Manhattan and Washington) never had a chance to develop. One, long deceased, perhaps due to too much criticism stuttered (?) pretty badly. I have nothing against the nan knowing his background, but I am disgusted with myself that I was such an idiot to donate so many valuable hours to a meakling. As I consider my time worth more than that of a plumber, carpenter or yardboy by the hour, my financial loss is considerable. Was not the book in his mind supposed to be softling of a memorial to his really great mother? Now that time has passe, he evidently has forgotten she ever existed.

Nothing is copyrighted, and he morally really owes us and many others cash. He was never involved in any of the expeditions, and all thought and material regarding the project actually belongs to us. Why waste it? What about going through everything we have done thus far and slashing everything dull? Then under authorship of Arens & Degener offer it to mags, for publication or even try to get it into paperback form, we owning the copyright? I would not even let the son know about it until we send him a complimentary copy. He is really out of my life as a waste of my time.

I bet there are sufficient episodes to publish chapters somewhat like the enclosed pamphlet. Do, please, return it as after 1943 I really have none to spare. I can't get to a xerox machine right now to make a copy for you.

Please remember that the archives of the Hunt Botanical Library has a great pile of Cheng Ho papers from me, and I have another, partly duplicated by xeroxes of the Hunt ones. All thase I would ask them to make available for you if needed. My own file is "fatter" than what you just returned.

If you are now a Senior Citizen with time to spare, would this not be worth while so long as the project is 90% completed? Mrs. Degener & I are botanical writers, and would depend the transfer you for the polished editing. I, at least, could answer many Cheng No questions should they arise. Please think this out critically to see if my suggestion may be a good one or not. Would we get some tax credit for the labor exerted in producing a publication, whether it sells like hot cakes or not?

I strongly suggest you keep all your documents, letter & notes. Both the Archivists of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York 10453 and of the Hunt Botanical Library, Carne, Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pa., would treasure then highly. I mail everything botanical to them, and then let them judge what should be keept and what discarded. Such material may even have a tax value to you as a gift to an eleemosynary institution.

Mrs. D., & I are curious as to your reaction.

Anoth Degener

DRS. OTTO & ISA DEGENER 68-617 Crozier Drive Waialua, Oahu, Hawaii U. S. A.

April 23, 1980

Dear Prof. Kanahele:

I was a Faculty Member of the University of Mawaii (Manoa), and later Maturaligt of Haw. Mational Park. With such positions of responsibility - a hacle alii, I thought - to teach youngsters and tourists, I never accepted trivial gifts nor tips as though I were a taxi driver or waiter.

I have been selling the paperback for \$3.00 wholesale (far below cost) from a standpoint of aloha for the Hawaiian people. I still have a few first editions in a hard cover available. These sell for \$30.00 now. Why not look at a copy at the library. I have also published "Naturalist's South Facific Expedition: Fiji", now almost sold out. The few copies remaining I sell for \$30. You might glance at a copy in the publie library. I deal with awa in detail, and do write about the Haw. Islands somewhat.

I dwal with the muskala on pages 164-166 regarding toothache. Over the radio Mrs. Degener & I heard that awa was similarly used. I guess that must be true. Is it?

Mrs. Degener & I will be glad to get your reactions about any of our plants - particularly noting any errors needing correction. Regarding CCIENTIFIC plant names, we are pretty were of ourselves. We keep in contact with main botanical centers of the World, and try to avoid using names not sanctioned internationally. Proof of approval is that I was awarded a medal by Stockholm, and one by Berlin.

Enclosed is what we, with Mr. Pekelo's help, have published thus far for our Book ? of the Flora Maw. I am enclosing a copy on approval for \$10.

In Oth Monagenes



IN REPLY REPER TO: D62 xA98 xA42

## United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE HALEAKALA NATIONAL PARK P.O. BOX 537 MAKAWAO, MAUI, HAWAII 96768 April 25, 1980

Dr. Otto Degener P. O. Box 154 Volcano, Hawaii 96795

Dear Dr. Degener:

We received your April 4; 1980 letter and very much appreciate having your permission to use the "cuts" from your text, Plants of Hawaii National Parks. Be assured that we will give credit to you and Mrs. Degener where we use these illustrations.

The <u>Haleakala Nature Study Guide</u> in which the illustrations will be used is at the printers in preparation for our forthcoming outdoor education workshop. The enclosed news release gives more details about that. We now have some tangible material to offer teachers who want to bring their students to the park.

Regarding book seven of your <u>Flora Hawaiiensis</u>, we are thankful for the advance copy that you sent. It will be accessioned into the park library.

The label that you are using with the silversword seeds you are distributing is quite benign and we find no fault with it.

Thank you again for your helpfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Hugo H. Huntzinger Superintendent







Drs. Otto & Isa Degener P.O.Box 154 Volcano, HI 9678 Missouri Botanical Garden 2315 Tower Grove St. Louis, MO 63110

Date: April 28, 1980

Dear Drs. Otto & Isa Degener

We gratefully acknowledge the safe arrival of 36 specimens gift.

Many thanks!

Sincerely,

Martha Dickerson

Martha Dickerson Herbarium Assistant

DRS. OTTO & ISA DEGENER 68-617 Crozier Drive Walalua, Oahu, Hawaii 96791 U. S. A.

May 5, 1980.

Dear Dr. Wilbur:

Many thanks for your prompt reply.

Enclosed is just an average clipping to convince you & Mrs. Wilbur were wise leaving the Islands, so long as you have children to raise. OR are your children rascals after all? We doubt it.

Dr. Herbst, a local botanist you may not know, visited us yesterday. Discussing the local G., problem, he, after haveing read Fryxell, sides with your finding.

Enclosed is what we published way back in June 1965.
Did govern

Reading the newspapers & some letters, we tend to believe that average man is one of the most dangerous of arimals.

Aloha,



April 29, 1980

DUKE UNIVERSITY DURHAM, NC 27706 919-684-3715

Dr. Otto Degener 68-617 Crozier Drive Wailua, Oahu Hawaii 96791

Dear Dr. Degener:

It was certainly a pleasure to hear from you and to hear that botany is still such a passion. I know that the deterioration in the environment must wound you deeply since you have fought so long to make people aware of what they are so rapidly destroying. I never thought though that things had reached the point where one had to fear for their safety while botanizing. What a world we have created in the 35 years since everything looked so bright at the close of WWII. It really didn't look that bright then for the Russians were showing their intractability but at least the morale fiber of the average American was a recognizable feature. Now everything goes.

I have another paper coming out on Gossypium tomentosum vs. G. sandvicense. It eventually will appear in Taxon and I have read proof some months ago. The authority on nomenclature at the Smithsonian thinks I have clinched the case but I expect he underestimates Fryxell's tenacity. In any event I am still of the same mind. It is regretable that G. tomentosum must be dropped for the Hawaiian Gossypium but there seems to be no alternative unless one wishes to either flaunt or distort the ICBN. As this controversy drags on, and other nomenclatural arguments, I can't help but think that Gleason may have had the best idea and that would be to hide those old books that keep upsetting what little stability we seem to have established. (Of course, Gleason was joking and so am I but it does seem that a disproportionate amount of our time and journal pages are taken up with such non-biological matters.)

I spend almost all my botanical time working on Central American plants. This summer I will exceed 30,000 numbers with perhaps 20,000 coming from Central America. My favorite group there is the lobeliads—doubtless the result of my exposure to the group in the late 40's in Hawaii. It is a shame to think of such a glorious group being exterminated before it was ever fully understood. But the same fate is befalling the flora of most of the tropics.

It was good hearing from you even if your note did scatter one of my illusions in that Otto Degener was leading an idylic life on the beach in northern Oahu within an easy half day of some of the most interesting botany on the face of the earth.

Best wishes,

Robert L. Wilbur Professor of Botany

RLW:sd



## University of Hawaii at Manoa

Harold L. Lyon Arboretum 3860 Manoa Road • Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

30 April, 1980

Dr. Otto Degener 68-617 Crozier Dr. Waialua, Oahu, Hi. 96791

Dear Dr. Degemer,

A couple of years ago I obtained a copy of Book 7 of your Flora Hawaiiensis. Because it was unbound I assume that it is just a portion of Book 7 which was not complete at that time. Has more pages been completed since then and if so are they available? I am also interested in obtaining another copy of Book 7 (or  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ) if these are still available.

With aloha,

Kenneth M. Nagata Research Associate

10,81

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

Es obliegt uns ihnen in tiefer Trauer das Ableben, an 27ten April, in Rio de Janeiro, unseren lieben Freundes und Kolegen, Direktor Guido Frederico João Pabst, mittei len zu mtssen.

Es fehlen uns die Worte um ausdrücken was dieser Verlust für uns und die "scientia amabilis" bedeutet.

São Paulo, Mai, 1980

DRS. OTTO & ISA DEGENER 68-617 Crozler Drive Wolaluo, Oahu, Hawaii 96791 U.S.A.

May 3, 1980.

Dear Don:

Thanks so much for Dr. Torrey's "Science & its Fanction in Education". I just completed the first twelve pages and stopped because of terrific work that can't be postponed; tenant turnover in Manca & perhaps our going to Court to get delinquent rent. etc. The round trip between Manca & Moku is tiring for us.

I was always too materialist to follow Doc. Torrey, and he knew it. Even though his Graduate Assistant, I was never a party to his unofficial, esoteric, somewhat East Indian teachings, Of course, I shall be greatly interested to read his booklet, but slowely with pondering. I doubt this atheistic infidel from atheistic parents will ever SEE THE LIGHT.

What has always bothered me is a paradox that I cannot think out to a logical conalusion: Long accempting the Fourg Dimension idea, I am convinced that the Dimesaurs ARE in existence, my parents & yours, and I since 1399 and up to 19?? as a unit. We in our primitive consciousness simply sense a floating-cross-section of the Dourth Dimension as Time. Remember, waterstriders on a pond sense life practically in the Third Dimensaos. In this sense everything is immortal. But what bothers me is that I am not a Fatalist by instinct rather than knowledge. I feel everything living has the power to influence his life, her life, its life. My parents, moderately well to do, did not stress the making of money. They took the earning of money for granted. They rather mentioned that the purpose of life was to amont to something before one graw up. Though they did not preach it, I felt keeping up & even excelling the Joneses was a motive to follow.

Reing a packrat, I had a pile of accumulated letter about 6 inches high, which I years ago, without rereading them, nailed to bot. archives such as of NY & Fitts-burgh. I insisted on having xerox correspent me in exchange. I just looked through part of the mess for you that I had filed chronologically, not by writers. Here is a sample of a RET letter. You can see for yourslef it would be unfair to him to publish what he of hand without contemplation wrote.

In a way, I am glad that I got the Torrey holographs into safe hands without know-ing their contents.

As I, according to statistics should be approaching my Fourth Dimensional End as an individual, I shall not keep this serious Torrey publication, but send it in a month or so to Fittsburgh to offset RET's more trivial letters. I inagine NY has the booklet already.

I keep a dish of dates on my desk to nibble contents during the day. How about the Smith Family imitating the Degeners? It certainly cannot harm us, and may help us with K in our blood, we are so disappointed with the US medical profession. Is a was to have a severe gall bladder operation because of a "translucent gallstone". We mailed, without informing the local M.D.8, the Kray photos & findings to my physician cousin in Austria, who telegraphed back "MO OPERATION." This was several years ago, and Isa has lived normally ever since. Have you perhaps an invisible "translucent" liver, stomach or leg? We are going to Mahiawa for Sunday dinner. I wish I could pay for it at KMC & my doctors' bills with translucent cash.

Thanks again - do you want to read some other RET letter someday?

Aloha from Isa &.

Dear Otto.

The 'phone is at my albow, but I type and write better than I talk (or, at least, I think I do); therefore, let me asknowledge your packet of goodles early on.

First, let me thank you -- not only for the enclosures, but for yr 8-paragraph'd letter of 5/3. While your paradox is "bethersome" it has me thinking that you're about as atheistic as the Pope. But maybe it is just what we conceive may, or might be, a part -- or the content -- of the (a) 4th dimension.

How human Doc T's letter is! It is the first time that I have seen this side of his nature; i.e. trivia (yes) but full of shop talk, of gossip, of routine and all four pages down there in a flowing style with some subtle characterizations that picture the amherst of 1925 and the small world of Clark Wall. This is not the stuff for a biographer, except as background, and I would expect rightly that you would be hesitant about permitting its use.

I really never knew RET well. He was an inspiration and a source of strength during my undergraduate years, 1930-3h and a good friend and mentor in many respects until the late thous. Then I drifted away from the transfer Ginn for 28 years, and I lived in Berkeley and traveled a good deal in No. Californi, Utah, with trips to Germany and Mexico, and annually to Havaii. I can still recall hunting you down at the Bishop Museum and finding you having bench with Amy Greenwell mit carton of milk, breadtcheese --- and this on my one of my trips to Havaii --- in 1968(2).

When, some five to ten years ago I started to try and tidy up my own metaphysics and establish my own myths, recollections of Amherst days returned, and some 3-h years ago I started to try and find out a bit more about Doc T. What concerned me then, and still does, (1) how did he happen to become associated with the theosophists in NYC -- and (2) when -- and (3) why. I have had some correspondence with his methew in Indiana. and Some other people. And I retrieved the enclosed. (I deleted the name, for I was auditing a course in Public Health on the Manoa Camus a course of years ago -- but did want comparison of much on tificates from state to state.)

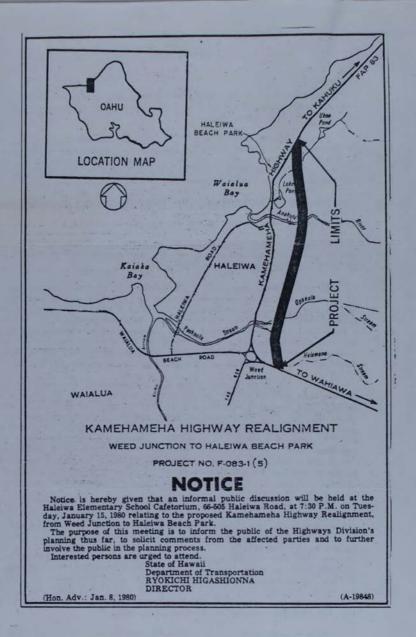
I hope someone does write a biggraphy of RET. But it would be hard to justify except as a labor of love or let's say a centennial memorial subscribed to by his former students in 1987-88. I would be quite ready to she re (with reservations) any material that I have. But I can't imagin e it not being accessible to anyway seeking such information. It is the sort of material that you have, and that others may have to, I imagine, that will be hard to some by to bring out anything of a definitive nature. Wy letters to Doe had not hing to do with botany, nor (as I recall) would be answer them unless I had some questions in them. By the time I came along I have an idea that he had dismissed the frivilous to some of the sabinets holding the "unstinking" clants of Systematic Botany.

This notewas just to be a brief admowdedgment, and now I'm at the bottom of the page and no place for questions about Pittsburg(?), etc., etc. More later. In the meantime est a lot of dates and maybe you'll remember where, when, and who somes to your mind as a rossible RET biographier. (At Chez Smith -- I'm is eating the contents of packets of potassium shlorate).

Again mahalo nui and aloha from yr Kahuku Side,

000

enc. (1)





## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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in my office; and I do hereby certify that the above is a true copy from said records.

WITNESS my hand and the GREAT SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH at Boston on this day of MARCH

Wishest M. Rimer,

HERBERT E. RISSER, JR. Registrar of Vital Records and Statistics

Botanical Documentation



May 7. 1980 Dear Drs Degener, Thank you very much for fresh seeds of plant of Hawaii" and planted them in green house. Frequently, I received copies and Herbarium from you, but I have difficult to answer for your kindness. I beg your pardon for my rudeness. Therefore I wish to remove my name from your mailing list. Thank you.

New Address

Mr. Mitsugu Ito Nomuta Onochyo Ibi-gun Gifuken 501-05, Japan Very Sincordy yours

Mitsuga Ito

Otto Degener New York Bothical GARDEN BRONX PARK, New YORK City 58

May 8, 1980

Dear OHO Degener,

SAUSEN. I've been reading one of your books - Plants of Hawaii National information on Hawaii a) plants. I'm information on Hawaii a) plants. I'm Greatly working at olv Pra Gardins Student at Racific teopical Botavical in your series on Lavai. I'm interested in your series on Flora Hawaiiensis, I will send money as soon as I have from you. In excitat to Read more on this subject. Thank you very much! over

Sincerely, Grotchen Sansen Box 898 KALAHEO, KAUAL 96741 Thanks again, It know your very busy hope you have the time to send me this infor-mation. Good Bye! Dr. Otto Degener Waialva, Osho Hawsii 96791 June 4, 1980

Dear OHO Degener: Thankyou very much for your Edition 2 of Flora Howaiian books 1-4. I was suprised to recieve it before sending you the money. Thanks again. Well I am intrested in the other two books, (+) the one you just sent, so that would be four books all together. Someone I know wants the whole set, I would be interested in the other books for myself at a later date! Hopefully you will still have some copies left. Enclosed is a money order for Filippe. If I own more please inform med this.

I figured 4 books for 4500, and an additioned 600 for postage. Thank you very much. I hope you are enjoying your selves on Osho, and not working your selves too hand, with all your books! Bye. Gretchen Sausen Box 898 KALAHED, KAWAI 96741 Thanks again. Mahalo. P.S. I am lowing for vacation in California in a few weeks So I hope you send the books' before then as my feiend, wants them for a gift fairly soon!

Dear Miss Sausent

Your May 8 letter addressed to me at the New York Betanical Garden finally reached me today at my home on the North shore of Cahu practically in sight of Kauai!

As a sample I am mailing you Edition 2 of my Flora Haw., Books 1-4. The first edition, all separate books, was sold out before World War II, so I printed this one on poor war emergency paper & had the bunch of pages bound in a poor emergency cover. I am selling you on approval this single copy for \$15. But if you want two more, you can have the three for a total of \$30.

No one is handling my books on Kauai. In fact, they may be a bit too technical for Island readers, so I sell on the Mainland & to foreign bot. institutions. The work is appreciated as my getting the Linux Medal from Stockholm and the Willdenow Medal from Berlin seems to show.

If it does not offend your "superiors" on Kauai, I would suggest you purchased the three books, keep one for yourself and sell the remaining two at a profit to yourself to residents or tourists who show interest.

I also have a few copies of Book 5 remaining, some more of Book 6 and Mrs. Degener & I are now working on Book 7. All sell for \$15 each, whether finished or not.

I have been selling the National Park book to dw^lers (like you????) fpr \$3.00, but I guess IX I must soon raise the price.

Mrs. Degener was botanist at the Bot. Garden in Berlim-Dahlem until we got married in 1953.

If you buy one book at a time, you see me an additional State tax of 4%. If you buy the three, you would one me just  $\frac{1}{2}$  of one % tax. You really one me postage also, but who cares this time? I shall put the book package on the mailbox tomorrow. I don't know what the postman will charge me in a few days after he has weighed the package.

Dr. Off Dong ener





Dr. Otto Degener
68617 Crozier Drive
Waieluz, Ocho, Hawaii
96791

CHIEF IND

Dear Otto -

Thanks so much for your letter and the reprint for Andy, which I have forwarded to him today. We hope to go out to Corvallis about June 1-15 to visit with him and family - his birthday is on June 6.

family - his birthday is on June 6.

Am terrifically busy with PHYTOLOGIA Seymour is oreparing the first one of 300 pp. on his Micaraguan colls and Liogier plans hoo or so pp. on a flora of P.R. and Virg.Isls. and I plan a new edition of my Fifth Summary and also one on all Moldenke collections to date, including Andy's. And mss keep pouring in for PHYTOLOGIA itslef, mostly as 2- or 3-pp. papers which necessitate our filling the rest of the pp to make the required on In a printer's rates. In a both to both of you, as ever the required 61-pp number that gives the least exorbitant In a rush now. All best wishes from us

May 13, 1980.

Dear Mr. Yu Lee:

Mrs Degener & I have your April 28 letter.

I am not interesting, but my father was. He was born in Brungwick, Germany in 1844, and as a young man spent three years in Syngapore, Japan end, I believe China but am not sure. He new the excesses of many Germany missionaries in the Orient, and generally despised them. He was a business man there, one of the earliest. He left Japan for the United States, sailing to San Francisco. Then he took another sailing vessle to Fanama, erossing the Isthmus by mule; next another boat to New York City. The Civil War between the Northern and Southern States had ended with southern cotton mills destroyed. So he had a very good business importing cloth from Europe, finally having branch offices in England (I guess London) and Paris. In the late 1890s he became part owner of the Unicorn Silk Mill in Chatauqua, New York State. He lost so much money that he could not afford re live in New York City anymore, and hence moved to the cheaper town of East Orange, State of New Jersey. He then commuted every day to his wholesale textile business on Greene Street, So I was born in Eusr Orange May 13, 1899. Soon thereafter the family ward better off financially and moved back to New York City, living at 316 West 89 Street. My father at age 73 died in 1916.

I started at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst, Mass., in 1918, my mother died of cancer in Sept. 1920, my sister & I were so upset that we spent the summer of 1921 in subtropical Bermuda, and I graduated from College in 1922. Getting enthusiastic about subtropical plants, my sister and I went the summer of 1922 to Hawaii where I enrolled at the University of Hawaii & got my Master's Degree in Botany in 1923. After two years back in Mass., & New York, i returned to the Hanolulu, Hawaii to teach Botany at the University. When the local museum wanted me not to mail Hawaiian plants outside of the Islands (they wanted everyone to work on them at their institution) and to write a check list of Hawaiian plants under the direction of the museum Director, a Geologist, I did not cooperate. So I lost my position by local politics. So I took the pesition as Naturalist with the National Park, which is connected with the Federal Government in Washington. I learned what tourists wanted to know, and wrote my first book to be sold to tourists. I resigned to spend full time at home on the Island of Oahu on my Flora Hawaiiensis. Now write me, about YOURSELF. Were you born in Hong Kong?

As a child in New York City, I got used to meeting Japanese businessmen (they never had their wives on their trips) as guests of my parents for Sunday dinner. So, like my parents, I was never racially prejudiced like the predominently Christian New Yorkers. Furthermore, slowly traveling around the World with stopovers (to collect) with Mrs. D., trips to Guatemals, Mexico, Fiji, New Zealand, Russia, Ireland & Scottland, Stone Hingel, Norway, Sweden, etc, we have found decent people everywhere. With the practice of birth control to prevent population presser and avoidance of getting partly crazed troublemakers to rule segments of the humar population, Mrs. D., & I believe we would have avoided World War L and II, and eduld avoid WWIII, IV, etc., etc. But as these two simple preventives do not exist presently, you may expect WW III at any time.

NOW, after this long "lecture", do you know why we are pleased to have you get some of our Haw., plants that are on the verge of extinctions during aerial bombings large buildings such as herbaria (Berlin with my earliest ead rarest Haw., Falts) got bombed and movel waluable collections go up in smoke. Where, then, do you think Degener plants, extinct in the wild, would be saved from destruction? It would be in a house like that on 41 Norton Street on the outskirts of Manchester which from a military standpoint would not be worth wasting a bomb on.

Dr. Harold Moldenks lives at 303 Parkside Road, Plainfield, New Jersey, USA. He is almost as old as I, so don't wait too long as according to life insurance statistics, you can't expect us walking corpses to be around my years or perhaps even months longer. He is the World authority on the Varbenaceae also.

By the way, your present correspondent was born exactly 81 years ag.

Aloha,

NOTES

TO OPEN SUIT WERE

ENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS (PLEASE SHOW YOUR POSTCODE)

Mr. War Jules 41. Norton St. Old Trafford. Manchester. M16 7 QG. Lancs. England

AN AIR LETTER SHOWN B

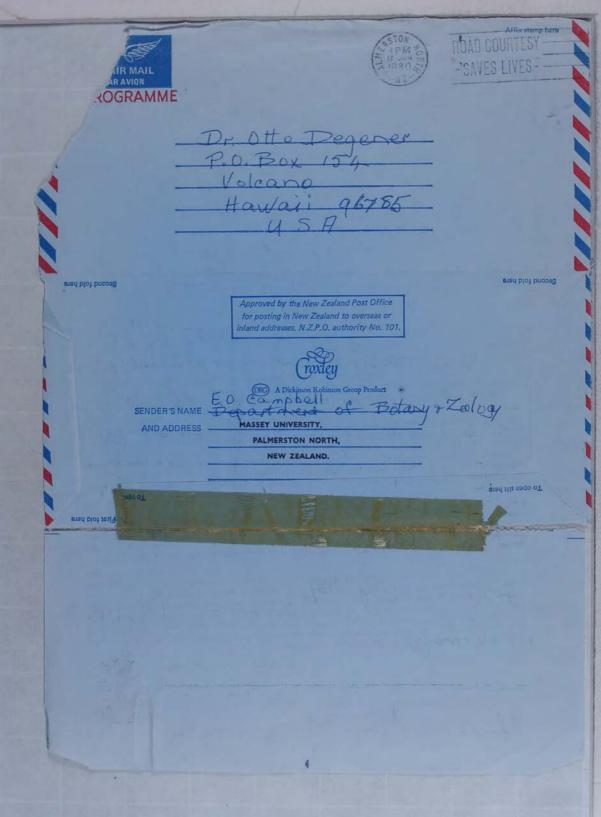






Drs. Offo x 9sa Degener, 6867 Crozier Drive, Waislua, Oahu, Hawaii 96791.

Lanes 28th April, 1980 Dear Drs. Otto , lea Degener Thank you for your two letters deted 16th February and 9th April , 1980. in preparing another parcel of specimens for me, but please don't spend too much time on it. I am only an amteur herbarium specimens collector, but I shall try to spare fine to sand you a further parcel of British specimens so you can mail them to your triends for se. Could you please give me the address of your friend Harld Moldenke. So I can mail him some more Polygonaceae when I have collected arough. you have contributed a great deal for the advance of Botany, and that you have a very good human nature. If at all possible please sond me a photograph of yourself and your wife Thank you again





Deportment of Bolany & Loology,

# Massey University

PALMERSTON NORTH, NEW ZEALAND

TELEPHONES 69-009, 69-089

may 17, 1980

Deat Pr. Degener, for Lindly sent me seeds of alcurited remy (left) Stone. In now suit of the Milling of the species mome a could not find it in the books I have. We have not been able to get the seeds to germinate & I wondered whether there were any special require ments that you know of.

Best wiskes Your sincerely Cella O. Campbell.

P.00BBox 154, Volcano, Hawaii 96785, USA. June 21, 1980.

Dear Prof. Campbell:

It is very strange. In cleaning up a clutter of accumulated ed plants, we came accross the bar of Marchantia. We had mailed you a specimen a loong time ago, and by now have forgotten your reply. As Dr. Douglass R. Smith of the University of Agana is a bryologist who had visited us on Oahu, we sent the lot to him a few days ago with a xerox copy of your Oct. 19, 1979 letter. Mrs. Degener & I are wondering how he will react. He may be interested in some New Zealand mosses we collected over ten years ago.

Your May 17 letter regarding the rare kukui is a year too late: The taxon is (or was) extremely rare &, after Dr. Sherff named it for the early discoverer lifes Keny, I wrinted it in my incomplete Flora Haw. (now selling for 340). Then B.C. Stone reduced the taxon to varietal rank. As he should know the tropical flora better that the late Dr. Sherff, we follow Stone. Our Fl. must be floating about in some bot. library in New Zealand.

I made a blunder planting the Hemy seeds in the middle of our lawn at the beach (near the cesspool for extra N) atxthm. It grew magnificently to enormous size, and shed so many leaves that we were spending too much of every few days raking them away. So after sending away about 100 fl., herb., specimens & seeds to institutions of the World, we had it chopped!!!. Hence we have no more seeds. They grew readily, seedlings springing up where we dumped the leaves.

We have two young pioneer trees along the road near our garbage pails. These trees have been flowering during the past few years, but have not yet produced fruits. Perhaps they must get a bit older.

We hope to meet you at the Congress in Australia. Being over 81, I don't know if I can make it. I hope my wife at least will be able to join a conduct ed trip in which you will also participate.

Otto Degener

She joins in alcha,

# BOTANISCHER GARTEN UND BOTANISCHES MUSEUM BERLIN-DAHLEM

Es wird gebeten, alle Antworten und Sendungen zu adressieren: "An die Direktion des Botanischen Gartens und Museums" Königin-Luise-Straße 6-8 D - 1 Berlin 33 Germany

den \_\_\_\_

30.5.1980

Herrn

Dr. Otto Degener

P.O.Box 154

Volcano, Hawaii 96785

U.S.A.

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Degener !

Prof. Hiepko hat mich gebeten, Ihnen den Eingang Ihres Pakets mit neuem Herbarmaterial und Literatur zu bestätigen und aufs herzlichste für diese Sendung zu danken.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ponjille Sunley

(Techn. Herbar-Assistentin)

Telefon (0311) 76 46 72

Mat. 2311. A 4. 5000, 12. 69 g

BOTANICAL MUSEUM UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI Unioninkaru 44 SF-00170 HELSINKI 17

Helsinki, June 13, 1980

Drs. Otto & Isa Degener P.O.Box 154 Volcano, Hawaji 96785 USA

Dear Drs. Degener,

Thank you very much for the nice exchange shipment of 19
Phanerogams, 1 Sphagnum and 1 fungus, received several daya
ago (as well as that of October 1979: 11 Phanerogams and 1 Algae).
Reprints were also gratefully received and joined to our
library. As earlier, your exchange are included in that of NY.

With best wishes, yours sincerely

Pertti Uotila

curator of vascular plant herbarium

187701270N-26

This Package Contains

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PPG FORM 597 EXISTING STOCK OF AGI FORM 907, JULY 1972, WILL BE USED UNTIL EXHAUSTED

DATE OF ISSUANCE

W. O. Ridgway

August 12, 1977

PPG FORM 597 EXISTING STOCK OF AGI FORM 907, JULY 1972, WILL BE USED UNTIL EXHAUSTED

USDA-A

### DR. M. YATAZAWA

PROF. OF PLANT NUTRITION & FERTILIZER
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT
NAGOYA UNIVERSITY

CHIKUSA, NAGOVA, JAPAN

WIKSTROEMIA PERDITA DEG. & DEG., AN EXTINCT (?) ENDEMIC OF A PARADISE LOST BY EXOTIC PRIMATES

Otto & Isa Degener

The genus Wikstroemia of the Thymelaeaceae, as occurring in the Hawaiian Archipelago, was studied by Dr. Carl Johan Fredrik Skottsberg (12/1/80-6/14/63) of Göteborg, Sweden, in the field in 1922, 1926, 1938 and 1948. His early studies were continued in great detail with the loan from about thirty institutions of over 600 historical numbers of which many have been exterminated in this Bulldozer Age of Biotic Destruction. He recognized 38 named taxa before his death; the major part of his study had ended less than a year before, as his letter indicates.

Skottsberg's handwritten manuscript was completed and posthumously published by Bo Peterson of the "Botaniska Museet, Göteborgs Universitet" who, according to his letter dated March 17. 1973, plans "to be able to publish some additions - - - and to make up a key for the species." We corrected the almost perfect English text, paying particular attention to the confused spelling of Hawaiian names before publication of the monograph as "The Genus Wikstroemia Engl. in the Hawaiian Islands." Acta Regiae Societatis Scientiarum et Litterarum Gothoburgeneis. Bot. 1:1-166. 1972.

Driving in our jeep last January along the coastal road, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, toward Wahaula helau (temple) in search of ephemeral, halophytic Panicum species, we were amazed to see mauka (mountainward) fresh gashes in an endemic jumgle never penetrated by botanists before. Reaching there late in the afternoon, we discovered the gashes represented a cleanly bulldored grid evidently for paved roads in preparation for the sale of house lots. With all workmen gone for the day, we searched for possible botanical prizes. Among the bruised tangle of rare and even unknown taxa. such as a form of maile, Alyxia oliviformis, newly described under an archaic specific name in Phytologia 32: 377-385. 1975, we unearthed a single graceful akia lying uprooted on the ground. Even though the butting of the bulldozer had knocked off most of its nocturnal flowers, we saved many of the twige for museums of the world. We can only wonder what intricate chemicals this plant could synthesize - a plant of a genus cherished for its unique qualities in heathen days for stupefying and catching fish, and for eliminating hated enemies. Even though we failed to find a pistillate specimen, we here name and describe this single akia tree thus far known to us as:

WIKSTROEMIA PERDITA Deg. & Deg., sp. nov. Planta mascula solum cognita: Arbor usque 5 m. alta, glabrata; ramulis gracilibus; interShy tear Nequer, Inches Jaly 30, 1702

Thanks very much for the clyping and for the new Morn leaver. The hunting program is a brandel and I cannot unsustand That it Nea't meet with crashing resultince from the conservation people in U.S.a. Mend yn, Halvau is a state now and asking like This baklity would pan in any other state. Among the adoltions to the Flore were two new Canavalias. I see that you have distribute material to a number of herbarie, all perhaps net very important and I am down that you came not to think of Froleholms, where I have fried to brief up a representative Howover creation! Lots of garamount things are this mersing yesterry I friend the analysis of the last Whiteremen you sent me. As I tole you I cannot know any more now, as I here to get to MS wendy.

Let wisher Dever Frottery by Indians before discovery of America by Columbus and nonexistent in wild state. "There ([p. 21)) are at present no reliable records indicating that pine apples were in Hawaii previous to Cook's discovery of the Islands in 1778."

Columbus discovered the pineapple plant on Monday, Nov. 4, 1493 on Guadeloupe, ne of the Lesser Antilles of the West Indies. All species of Ananas have 2N by chromosomes. Eccause pineapple species in the wild seem pollinated largely hurmingbirds, legal restrictions were imposed upon the introduction of hummingbirds into Hawaii - their feeding might perhaps cause crop to bear seeds. To stimulate flowering and subsequent early fruiting, pineapple plants can be

To stimulate flowering and subsequent early fruiting, pineapple plants can be subjected to smoke, dur to unsaturated hydrocarbon gases. Granular calcium-carvide sprinkled in leaf axils will also stimulate fruiting, as the resulting gas gradually evaporate to be absorbed by plant.

Key to species of Ananas:

1. Syncarp well over 15 cm. long at maturity, with copious palatable flesh; scape stout and usually short:

2. Loaf spines all ascending; floral bracts colored at maturity; petals bear ing scales - - - -A. bracteatus

2. Leaf spines recurved towards base; floral bracts pale green at maturity; petals bearing vertical folds - - - A.fritzmuelleri

2. Floral bracts relatively inconspicuous and soon exposing the tops of the ovaries, weakly serulate or entire; seeds lacking or very rare -

A. comosus 1. Sincarp 15 cm. long or usually much shorter, with scant, unpelatable flesh

at maturity; scape elongate, slonder:

2. Leaves stiffly erect, entire except for a long terminal spine, 35 mm.

wide ----
2. Leaves recurving, serrate, not over 25 mm. wide -- A. ananassoides

Kent, Harold W., Charles Reed Bishop. 34. 1965. The King Street home for
a querter century was the hospitality center of the "ingdom. William T.

Brigham and Morage Mann disembarked from the herbenting Surveying. Brighem and Worace Mann disembarked from the barkentine Smyrniote one day the spring of 1864, and Brighem later described his pleasure with the lendly greeting that Mann and he had enjoyed: Mrs. Bishop explained the lay new and native dishes as I sat by her side, while the little had half new and native dishes as I sat by her side, while the little halilis waved over our heads. This proved the first of many delightful entertainments in Haleakala, at the Waikiki home, and on picnics, from the Bishop hospitality. ————! Many years later in thinking of a director for his new museum, Bishop looked back to that 1864 visit of the two men and remembered his fine impressions of William T. Brigham and invited him Brigham, the Director of the Bishop Museum, Feviewed the circumstances and events of his firts months in Honolulu when he returned for the second i mentioned his initial reluctance to assist with the Museum development: I had, before I came to reside in these islands in 1888, some correspondents. 'I had, before I came to reside in these islands in 1888, some correspondence with Judge S.B. Dole and Dr. C.M. Hyde concerning this huseum, but when I found it was to be simply a mortuary chapel, as it were, of relics, I lost all interest in it, and devoted myself on my arrival at Mr. Bishop's request to collecting material and making photographs for a Mr. Bishop's request to collecting material and making photographs for a History of Hawaii, and for two years with Mr. Acland Wansey, I scoured the group for facts and views, then finding that my old friend, Dr. W.D. plan - - I decided to continue the practice of law - - Mr. Bishop This I agreed to do - -! On December 12, 1888, Bishop wrote to him and the idea of preparation of a manuscript on Hawaiian history: 'I would like to have you undertake the writing of a comprehensive suthertic and finish to have you undertake the writing of a comprehensive, authentic and finish

N.B. For Brigham brografohy

ed History of Hawaii and also to assist me with my museum, though how much there will be to do with the latter is uncertain now. You could st least assist me with advice about collecting and arrangement of interior of buildings and contents; and I might want you to help me actively in these matters. - - - I do not feel like pledging to you four thousand dollars per annum for two years, but I will promise \$3000 for one year, and at the same rate for any part of another year that your work may require with the understanding that during the whole time you will give me auch advice and assistance about my museum as you can without interfering too much with your history work.' Thus did the dream begin to achieve reality. It was inesitable that he would turn to Brigham as he thought of establishing a museum. He was impressed with Brigham's whole spientific establishing a museum. He was impressed with Brigham's whole swientific approach, his apparent practical and matter-of-fact personal qualities, and his unusual fund of general knowledge. Bishop's first impressions were gained from the round of initial visits that Brigham made at the Bishop's home on King Street in the company of Horace Mann; son of the distinguished educator, in 1864. Harvard University had requested the two men to explore the islands in the interests of botany and geology. They travelled throughout the islands from May 4, 1864, to May 18, 1865. In 1880, Brigham interpunted his New England legal capaer with a cuick trip to Harvaii hem interrupted his New England legal career with a quick trip to Hawaii to make a special study of an expected eruption of Mauna Loa. He visited to make a special study of an expected eruption of Mauna Loa. He visited with the Bishops on that trip. The history of Hawaii was worked at, but it never became anything more than a subject for annoyed comment by Bishop. A few years later, on August 30, 1894, he wrote to Carter: 'No wonder that you are surprised ar my assisting him to become a historian of Harabell Before doing so I consulted Mr. Dole who knew him intimately, and consulted Mr. Alexander or not, but I requested Mr. Brigham to submit to he made an objection to that. To admit that I made poor use of my money and effort does not help anything now.' - - P. 189: On November 5, December 19, and that it be a joint Kamehameha Schools-Museum program. December 19, and that it be a joint Kamehameha Schools-Museum program. Brigham objected strenuously and promised he would not attend. He went off to Australia to collect specimens and left a helper, Kealoha, in charge. But the dedication went off smoothly enough -- - . P. 192: Willione T. Brigham had worked very diligently on manuscripts relating to Hawa-iian history and geolgraphy and had offered considerable advice to Bishop while the Museum was building. Shortly after the opening of the Museum, Brigham wrote, August 6, 1890, requesting appointment as curator, effective February 17, 1891, for two years at an annual salary of \$2500. He outlined his suggestions very carefully and very fully. By way of reply, on August 18, 1890, Bishop stated: '- - - I have concluded to give you that appointment - - - . This was to signalize the initiation of a stormy relationship. He was called upon again and shain to hold Brigham in his position. There was a real forecast of trial and tribulation in a letter he directed to Brigham, October 14, 1890. brigham was not appointed curhe directed to Brigham, Uctober 14, 1890. Brigham was not appointed curator officially as yet. He was, however, constantly hovering about not to say almost haunting the Museum. 'Your letter of the 13th inst, was rec'd this morning, and although I do not think its tone and tenor are altogether what they should be, I shall reply to it without unnecessary reit will be vain for me to sid you, unless you control your areas. it will be vein for me to sid you, unless you control your speech, more than you have done - - - In this small community you know that reported then you have done - - In this small community you know that reported imprudent talk spreads quickly, and may become very damaging/ In intimating that you are imprudent in speech, and I might add hasty with your other friends also, who may not be so frank with your you should take offense. P. 201: Upon fassuming the Upon assuming the Upon that of (museum)) ((Sanford B.)) Dole became involved in the Brisham debate; but he seems to have been the only one of the Trustees, after Hyde's death, who could

by Indians before discovery of America by Columbus and nonexistent in wild (25) by Indians before discovery of america by Columbus and Hollockstein in wild estate. "There ((p. 21)) are at present no reliable records indicating that pine apples were in Hawaii previous to Cook's discovery of the Islands in 1778."

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N.B. For Brigham biografohy

6 Hart

Some Pertinent Cheng Ho Newspaper Clippings (Excluding one which is still to come from Hunt Bot. Library. Months and years should be correct, but precise day in many cases should be cheeked for accuracy should such precision be of any importance, which I doubt.)

12/14/46 Varitime commissioner Ayres hunts OD.

2/6/47 Maritime Com issioner turns CH over to AA's agent OD.

2/7/47 Mavy turns CH over to AASs agent O.D.

8/25/L7 OD now owner of CH.

10/ /47 OD resigns as officer of CH Co. & sells shares to deB with opption to purchase vessel for \$15,000 five yrs later.

11/ /47 CH sails first trip to Tahiti.

7/31/18 CH home from Tahiti after 8 months with only 2 tons vanilla beans:

8/11/48 OD attaches CH for payment of over \$4,000 debt.

9/2/48 Out of Court settlement of debt in favor of OD,

9/3/48 Court order regarding wage payments to Tahitian crow.

9/21/48 CH up for auction to pay wages to 2 seamen.

10/7/48 Report deB leased Eigo, one of Marquesas Islands, in his own name, joy-riding in CH back ! forth with Maurice Chelalier's Tahitian half-sister living in same cabin.

10/17/48 Fodoral Judge J. Frank MacLaughlin rules CH Co. must pay July 1947 to Aug. 1948 wages to seamen Brooks & Malayo.

11/9/48 Court order favors OD for CH accounting.

11/18/48 CM permitted to sail to Tahiti with doB, Brooks & Scholtz.

11/22/48 CH to be sold to pay \$1,679 to seamen English & Malayo.

11/29/18 CH auction sheduled to pay En-lish & Malayo.

11/30/48 Threatened auction forced deB to pay Englush & Malaro back wages.

12/8/48 OD turns over CH to deB for promissary notes.

12/8/48 Beginning of Circuit trial to decide whether Co or deB owns CH.

12/11/48 CH sails for Tahiti with doB, Brooks & Scholtz.

12/9/49 OD files suit in Circuit Court for promissary notes now everdue.

1/6/50 OD in Court against deB for promissary notes due since 12/7/49.

Pettsburgh

### FOR SALE

GOOD as well as shopworn; earthquake & flood endangered, foxed; hurricane & lava flow endangered; termite tasted & tested; tidal wave & tsunami exposed; & World War II bomb exposed books & pamphlets available. Rummaging in attic & elsewhere unearthed them. Prices subject to change; postage extra.

Naturalist's South Pacific Expedition: Fiji. Boards, very rare. 1949. Collect-

ing Degeneriaceae & popular experiences.). \$45

Plants Hawaii National Park. Ed. 1. Boards, rare. 1930. Good, \$45; shopworn, \$30

W Parks. Later editions. Paperback. Excellent condition,

Wholesale, \$5; retail, \$7.50

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Order from authors: Drs Degener, P.O. Box 154, Volcano, Hawaii 96785 USA at

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Occasional, unidentified herbarium specimens - try identifying them yourself via Floras - available gratis if you have them processed for born and as yet unborn monographers and students. Many of our more recently collected Hawaiian Archipelago taxa will hardly be as interesting as before as we both were shot at in 1979 by illicit Cannabis growers in a rarer region we were able to approach by jeep. We prefer dying of heart arrest in bed to dying of bullet wounds between Argyroxiphium taxa even if new. What are we offered for a good, 1961 antique jeep built in Holland?

Many Descuers Hawaiian herbarium specimens scattor Daniona 100 leading hotanical justitut ions throughout the World are described & illustrated in the above publications. Those missing should appear in later "Books" of the Hara Hawaiiensis VII.

O., x J.

Hund

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# MOANALUA GARDENS FOUNDATION

invites you to attend our

# ANNUAL MEETING Saturday, March 17, 1984 We would be honored

by your presence

10:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.

Registration - Moanalua Gardens

11:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Business Meeting - Chinese Hall Guest Speaker: Dr. Patrick V. Kirch Anthropologist

1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

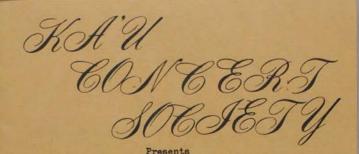
Chinese Luncheon (dim sum, gon lo mein, candied fruits, vegetables, and hot tea)

Entertainment - To be announced

Parking available in Moanalua Gardens parking lot.

R.S.V.P. - required by Monday, March 5, 1984

out home and nature bottom in enclosed envelone-----



# JAMES BARBAGALLO



April 7, 1984
ASPEN CONFERENCE CENTER, SEAMOUNTAIN

## AN INVITATION

Aloha!

A number of individuals in the Ka'u area have come together to form the Ka'u Concert Society.

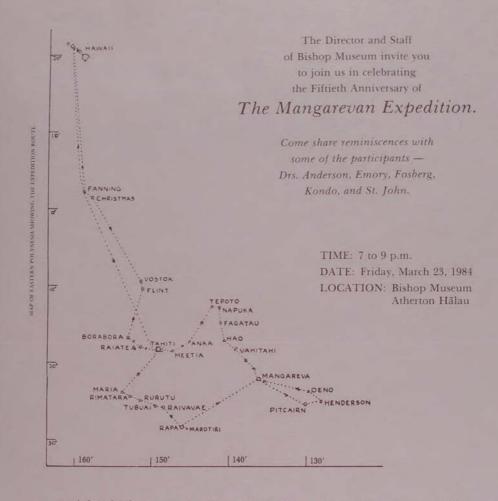
We hope to bring fine music and outstanding artists to the area, and plan to work with the Hawaii Association of Music Societies to share the cost of bringing the best talent available for our mutual benefit and enjoyment.

We hope to help educate our young people by providing 'live' performances and school workshops by artists who are outstanding in their field and scholarships to deserving students to further their musical education.

We hope many of you will become members of our group to help us underwrite the high cost of bringing nationally-known talent to Ka'u. We ask you to suggest candidates for office in the Society, run for office yourselves, and suggest the kinds of music and artists you would like to hear. In addition to attending our concerts, we welcome assistance from our members in the areas of publicity, ticket sales, membership solicitation, concert operations, program design, and fund-raising.

Sincerely,

Otto & Isa Degener
Connie Fletcher
Brian Hannula
Herbert Mann
Pauani Pulham
Nell Rupley
Pru Sillito
Lorna Serrao
Wendell Small
Alice Toguchi
Helen Wigle

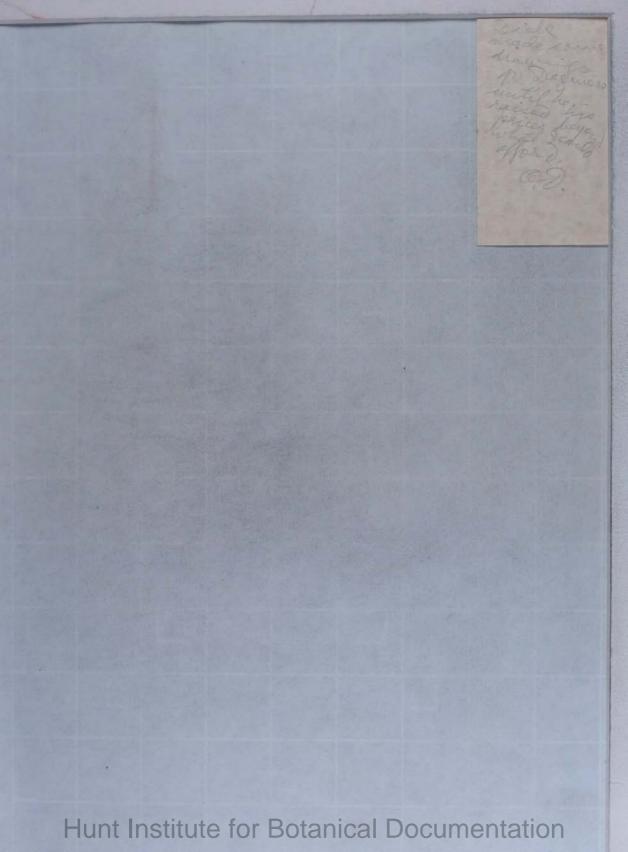


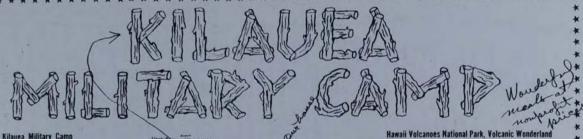
n a balmy Sunday evening, the 15th of April 1934, an unimposing vessel captained by William G. Anderson pulled away from its pier in Honolulu with a crew of seven. Also on board was a scientific staff consisting of Donald Anderson, C. Montague Cooke, Jr., Kenneth P. Emory, F. Raymond Fosberg, and Harold St. John. Yoshio Kondo was aboard as one of the engineers in the crew, but this expedition was to turn him towards the study of Pacific land snails for the rest of his life. Peter H. Buck, J. Frank Stimson, and E.C. Zimmerman joined the scientific party enroute. The expedition eventually covered over 9,000 miles of the earth's surface, visited 25 high islands, 31 coral islands, and collected approximately 200,000 land snails, 15,000 plant specimens, over 40,000 insects, and hundreds of ethnological and archeological artifacts. The scientists aboard the vessel ultimately each achieved international recognition for their contributions in their field, and their observations of natural history and ethnology were of such importance that to this day the expedition stands as one of the most significant in the history of the Pacific. The significance is heightened by the knowledge that many of the cultures, flora, and fauna they observed and collected have been altered beyond recognition or lost forever.

Tropical Odeas & Creations

MANALEA ARTCRAFT

L. R. McBride Box 33 Volcano. CHARLOTTE A. LEWIS HAWAII 96785 808-967-7252





#### Kilauea Military Camp

Construction of EMC begon in 1918 when a group of citizens of Hawaii ated \$24,000 for a compare to be used as an encomponent for the National Good of Hospi and se a resert for regular army personnel of the Hyppine

hop false When Howell Volcanors Notional Pork was founded, EMC

int can beaut and more over 350 guests in the several rabbies and batch

Nov 79, 1931 when by direction of the Commanding General USASPAC KHC was again opered as a joint command with all services represented in



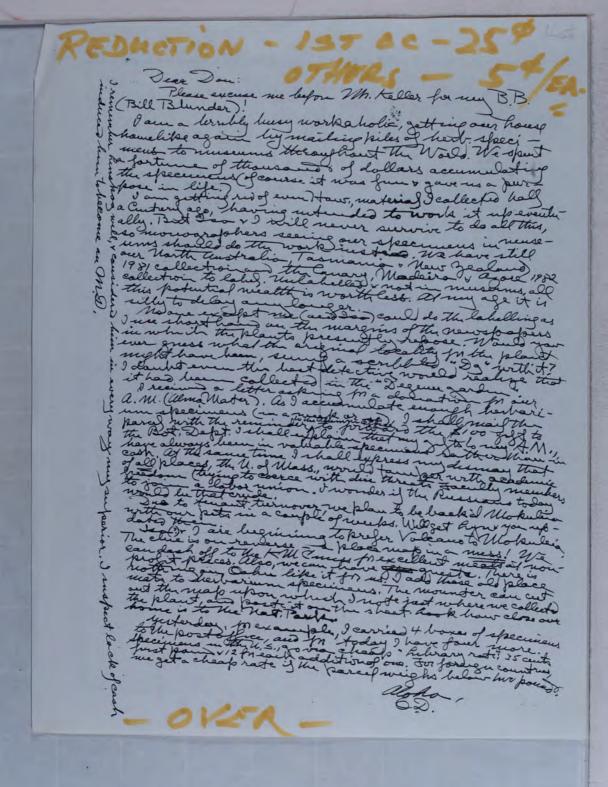
Located approximately thirty miles from Hilo. the principal city of the Island of Hawaii, on the rim of world famous Kilanes Volcano

at the mountain and a series of earthquakes starting at great depth and

trust. This spectacular eight drew thousands of people from all over the barritary to witness the terror of mather return

the tore opportunity of milnetning one of these amorting eights during your

### Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation



化 学 と 生物分類 "化学と生物"の研究に、生物分類が不確かなほど危険なことはない。多様な植物種のなかから特異的化学性が見いだされ、重要な学問分野に発展するとき、種の正確な記載は不可欠であり、植物分類が大切なことはいうまでもない。

ところで、植物の形態や分類に関するわが国民一般の関心は、近年きわめ て低い、これは、わが国の植物フローラが今世紀の前半にすべて明らかにされ、 第二次大戦後、海外未知の地域でこの分野の研究を発展させる望みが断たれた とき、研究としての植物分類学の廃絶を学会として決議したという事情に基づ いている。この事情は、現代生物学 (Modern Biology) の流行を将来し、わ が国生物学の教育研究に偏向をもたらすこととなったのである。すなわち、そ の影響は、大学における研究・教育に止まらず、やがては高校、中学校、小学 校にいたる一般国民教育にも甚大な被害を与えることになる。植物の形態分類 にうとい大学卒業生が、やがて一般普通教育の教科内容を決め、裁科書を執筆 し、大学入試の問題を作成し、また普通教育を行なう教師の教育を行なうこと となって、国民の自然と生物に対する認識と愛情は希薄となり、環境破壊と公 害へ進んでいったことは明白である。加えて、抽象的生物学は普通教育の場に おいて落ちこぼれ生徒を増加させ、わが国教育の荒廃をまねく重要な要因と なっている。 戦後の鎖国から開放されたとき、海外での植物分類学が plant systematics として華々しく変様、開花したのに感を打たれたのは、その道の 専門家のみではないであるう、最近の関西グループによる新しい分類・系統学 建設への努力に注目したい.

職後、植物分類学が現代生物学に敗退したのは、また1つには「分類学は 博物学であって自然科学ではない」という意見に屈したからでもある。しか し、われわれ部外者からするならば、博物学的要素こそ われわれ自然科学の 健全な発展を支える基盤になっているといいたい。博物学的要素は、歴史と文 化の厚みであり、独創的科学が発展するための素材である。紅南兵の歴史を繰 り返してはならない。

先年私は1人の老植物学者 Otto Degener と気が合って、10 日間ばかり一緒に旅行したことがある。あとから彼が、生きた化石植物 Degeneria (1科1 編1種) の発見者であり、大冊『Flora of Hawaii』の著者であることを知った。Degeneria は、Magnoliaceae (モタレン科)、Winteraceae 植物とともに、すべての顕花植物の起源とされている。彼が将来の研究者のために多くの研究機関に送りつづけている植物標本は、わが国ではどのように保存されているであろうか。

このような乾燥標本に対し、生きた植物は植物園に多く植栽保存されている。しかるに、公共の大きな植物園の何れもが相似たものであり、植物の分類や地域性において特徴がなく、種の保存や研究の用には余りにも不完全である。1~2 の偶を挙げれば、私が研究に使いたい Hex 属樹木でもわが園に産する16 種中6~7 種しかなく、わが園に野生するマメ科木本(フジとハギの類を除く)11 種のうち保存されているものは3~7種に過ぎない。他は恐らく絶滅に瀕している。猪突の勇気をもって正統生物学の回復のため努力しようではないか。

Vol. 21, No. 1

1

Flora Hawaiiensis or New Illustrated Flora of the DEGENER, O. and Isa. Hawaiian Islands. Book 6. - 268 pp., profusely illustrated (black and white); 1957-1963. Ed. 1.810.00 U.S. Available from Drs. Degener, Mokuleia Beach, Waialua, Cahu, Hawaii, U.S.A. (cf. EB-A. 3:469-470;1961)

As in the previous volumes, this attractive flora is published in the form of 3-hole looseleaf sheets, with sturdy binder in black and yellow uniform with the previous volumes. This volume is the sixth century (set of 100 spp.) and includes spp. from both the Pteridophyta and Spermatophyta. In addition to the treatment of families and spp. in systematic tophyta, in addition to the treatment of families and spp. in systematic order (Engler and Prantl), there are two biographical notes, one on Henry Prougham Guppy (1854-1925), the other a necrology of F.E. Wimmer (see Prarate abstracts). - Included here are Dicranopteris linearis var. max.ima (Christ) comb. nov. (Gleichenia linearis v. max., 1912); Doryopteris tryonii sp. nov. (similar to D. decoral) Athyrium Fenzlianum Parteris tryonii sp. nov. (similar to D. decoral) Athyrium Fenzlianum Parteris tryonii sp. nov. (similar to R. denatum, 1854); Crinum asiaticum nov. (more or less reddish purple) Grevillea Bankati forma albiflora comb. nov. (Stylurus B. fa. alb. Deg., 1932); Chenodium pekeloi Degeners et Aellen sp. nov. (similar to C. oahuense; Octuber (L. H. Bailey) comb. (Stylurus B. fa. alb. Deg., 1932); Chenodium pekeloi Degeners et Aellen sp. nov. (similar to C. oahuense; Octuber (L. H. Bailey) comb. (Stylurus B. fa. alb. Deg., 1932); Chenodium pekeloi Degeners et Aellen sp. nov. (similar to C. oahuense; Octuber (L. H. Bailey) comb. (Stylurus B. fa. alb. Deg., 1932); Chenodium pekeloi Degeners et Aellen sp. nov. (similar to C. oahuense; Octuber (L. H. Bailey) comb. (Stylurus B. fa. alb. Deg., 1932); Chenodium pekeloi Degeners et Aellen sp. nov. (similar to C. oahuense; Octuber (L. H. Bailey) comb. (Stylurus B. fa. alb. Deg., 1932); Chenodium pekeloi Degeners et Aellen sp. nov. (similar to C. oahuense; Octuber (L. H. Bailey) comb. (Stylurus B. fa. alb. Deg., 1932); Chenodium pekeloi Degeners et Aellen sp. nov. (similar to C. oahuense; Octuber (L. H. Bailey) comb. (Stylurus Bernotter (L. H. Bailey) comb. (St

aga, (Convolvulaces

s Duvign. (Cyperae. 'ratus Duvign, (Gest,

Fioluta Duvign, (Po

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Aign. et Kiwat. S.
Aign. Digitaria
Terensis subsp.
Idelia Duvigo. et ... abiatac), Aculy... adiolus actiu reanus Duvign. tinosepala subsp 1.bsp. lupotoen; ekstal (tridaceue) veophularinceae) .ngurumeensis var. nov.; C. molokalensis Degeners et Sauer sp. nov. (near C. a.r. wicensis; coll. on Molokal); C. sericea A. Gray var. cuspidata var. yunckeri var. nov., also var. yunckeri forma grandifolisi. gandwiensis var. nov.; Psilorhegma glauca (Lam.) come.; Cussia g., 1785); Canavalia hawaiiensis Degeners et Sauer sp. near C. galeata; coll. Hookena, Hawati, also occurs on Mauf and Lana, anaiensis (Rock) comb. nov. (C. sericea var. 1., 1920); var. Munr

triplinervium forma roseum (Br. et Bouché) Degeners et Greenwelter. nov. (II. roseum, 1852); Tetraplasandra sherffii sp. nov. (mer. of Seci. Neotetraplasandra Sherff, coll. Kanni); Peucedanum santdum) (close to F. kauatensis; coll. on Oahu); Petes cilipites f. cace, nes (St. John et Ihame) B. C. Slone comb. nov. (P. e. var. coccines, 1-4; P. neslae B. C. Stone sp. nov. (somewhat like P. paberula St. John; on Kauni); Platydes mu Remyi (Sherif Degeners, Sherif, et B. C. S. v. comb. nov. (Chooxion R., 1939); 39 comb. nov. for Chamaesyce (chading C. Arnottiana (Eadl.) and var. integrifolia (IIIIIchr.) b.; ners et Croizat, C. Remyi var. Hanalciensis, var. Kahiliana, v. eptopodu, var. Lydgatei, var. molesta, var. olokelensis, ... f. nov.; Fagara skottsbergii sp. nov. (F. Degener et Skottsb. non. . Kauajensis, var. pieropoda, var. wahiawana, var. waimear, and var. wilkesti (all Degeners); Hibiscus clayi sp. nov. (Kaun; . . Oalul; H. rockii nom. nov. Ol. Brackenridgei var. kauaiana Caum, 191 II. waimeae Heller var. hannerae var. nov.; Heterocentron sa-

comb. nov. (Lobelia g., 1919) and its forms anguinea (St. John et II. 1919) and its forms anguinea (St. John et II. 1919) and its forms anguinea (St. John et II. 1919, 13 Abb., 1959, anti (St. John et II. 1919, 1919). nov. (Gymnelaea st., 1957); 10 other comb. nov. in Nestegis; Linder: cf. X. Barbarne crustacea var. Smithil Degeners et Ruhe var. nov.; Barleria criv. di (Velloziaceae), J to forms albiflora f. nov.; Hedyotis acuminata var. alicar diachys pulchel (Fost.) comb, nov. (II, ac. forma a., 1943); the following are comb.: . based on var. of the same name by Fosberg: II, centranthoides V accrescens, var. kohala, var. lacvis, var. lacvis forma maci-A. DC. ) comb. nov. (Lobelia G., 1838) and var. koolauensis (Hornunckeri and its forms kamokuensis; Galeatella gaudicha. sis and forma meeboldii, var. vestila, var. vest. forma hirta.

ta 6: 465 pp., 60 And come, now, tr., conservations, or and the series of the se comb. nov., G. kanaensis (A. Gray) comb. nov. and its var. hir -- (St. John et Hosaka) comb. nov., G. villosa (Rock) comb. nov. in add:: there are many new distribution localities (island, district, etc.) report As heretofore, the index in front is in the systematic order, with far-numbered. A listing of fams, in alphabetical order gives the respective numbers.

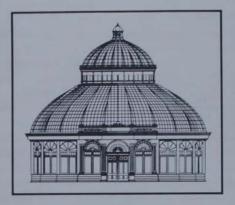
George M. Hocking, Auburn,

Excerpta Botanica 7(4) 1944"

The New York

Botanical Garden

Book Catalog #3



### The Shop-in-the-Garden

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Note also that V. pahalae growing on outcrops as photographed (and even along road where Magawer mauls it) has corraceous leaves with strongly recurved margins; while V. calycinum, when thus exposed, NEVER d evelops such margins. Also, when V. pahalae grows in noist thick ets among Dioranopteris, groundpins, bushes, etc., leaves are flat, thus confusing me at first. You will see what I mean from the labeled specimens in the box. Also note that in such terrain, we collected ONE robust hybrid over 2 meters tall of V. pah., & V. calyc. It's in the box. I hope you won't submerge a good species everytime some one happaens to unearth a hybrid in the wild. The possibility of crossing or not crossing is just one more character to take into account resarding the range that a taxon can have bearing a name.

Near Kilauea Crater a few years ago in open woods, we collected a hybrid between V. calyq., & V. reticulatum (miles from where V. panalae grows). We probably sailed the specimen to New York. In fact, a dunlicate might even be in Edinburgh, which impressed us so much when we were there do ing the Congress yrs., ago.

What we labeled V. peleanum coming from the Hauna Loa Strip Road we photographed, but have not had developed. I hope you are not snashing your teeth in frustration that you have not bet the pictures. We still have some file in the camera to snap. In our neighborhood at the Nat. Fark it grows preferably at higher elevations than V. reticulatum.

Mrs. D., & I are horrisle sulitters & suspect our Vacs., case originally from South Ameràtica as character of inflorescence may show, We consider use of susspecies useless & are convinced that motanists in the (distant) future will sulit vaccinium s.l., into more legical agenera as knowledge increases. What about chromosome, pollen & inflorescence characters? Have you or Mr. Integra the courage to start and be crucified by the lumpers?

I guess eventually you should write to which institution you distribute our specimens so we don't mail duplicates there. Furthermore, as the protos cost a small fortune, please don't waste them but try to publish the best of them. Can it be in color? They are "Degener photos". We hope showing them will help us sell our books so we can continue our printing. Prices in the U.J., are probletive.

Aloha,

P.S. I suess the seeds dome from past shipments we sent. I guess you are growing our Argyroxiphium kauense from the higher elevations of the Kau Desert. We also sent Ed., hisiseus seds. They plant was growing in your greenhouse when we attended the Congress.



Ipo Nihipali: "My paintings are not the work of a scientist but of a woman who also happens to be Hawaiian. These endangered birds belong to our land and they've touched my heart and soul. I've cried for them all."



species look quite different. Each of the paintings was then framed in koa by her husband.

The paintings have been on exhibit since December at the offices of The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii, 1026 Nuuanu Ave., Suite 201, in Honolulu. On May 10 they will go on display in the Jabulka Pavilion Gallery at the Bishop Museum.

"I've dedicated these bird portraits," Nihipali says, "to all the children of Hawaii. Hopefully most of these birds will still be around by the time they (the children) become adults."

MORL OR LESS CONFIDENTIAL! One of my Freshmen Botany students in 1925 was George Dowson (origin of name Son of Dove"). His father was an English engineer at the pineaaple cannery in Honolulu and his mother, the daughter of a somurai. The coup le had married in Japan. I met her several times, but never got to know her as she hardly spoke English. Caucasian Japanese George Dowson married a blond trained nurse of Swedish ancestry. George became Principal of a school not far from my home, and lived less than a mile away from me. His elder brother was a dentist who was married to a very superior school principal of Amerindian-(part?) Negro ancestry. They had two sons and a daughter, the two men successful in the police department and the daughter a Univsity of Haw., librarian. Upon the death of his wife dentist Dowson suffered a nervous breakdown & his three children were scattere among his relatives. Joseph Gordon Dowson (mentioned above), # genetically just about everythin "but Esquimaux", living with his kindly Uncle George and unfriend ly Aunt Mabel. Visiting the three one morning at breakfast time, Joe was crying at table for apparent unjust criticism by his aunt. So I told them Joe could could live with me with my two boy artists and factota. He so could via bicycle would deliver my mail to the postoffice on his way to school and get it from my P.O. Box on his return home. I never would have semiadopted and made a hanoi child out of a twelve year old unless

# Hawaii birds: their last song may be on canvas





Details from Ipo Nihipali's bird paintings, from left: pueo, Oahu iiwi, akep 'Something must be done before they're all gone," she says.

Of the rest, 23 are extinct, 30 are 1980, oversees the Kipahulu Valley specimens. endangered and another is threatened. Most of these are forest birds - 21 of the 23 extinct species inhabited Hawaiian forests. In fact, there are more birds threatened with extinction in Hawaii than in any other place of comparable size on the planet.

"Our native birds are a great treasthey continue to die out, much like the Hawaiian people themselves. Something must be done before they re all gone."

Nithingli born in Hawaiian perserve on Molokai. All three of these preserves are

emerged in recent years as one of the teet them, the Hawaii chapter has state's most popular Hawaiian paint-initiated a wide range of cooperative ers. Her realistic style reflects a protection and land management prostrong interest in both the human promistory of her people and the natural history of her people and the natural history of the Islands.

She is also a leading member in the raise funds for the bird project. Money Ulange, Noa, Foundation, a group of its naw, haing sought to publish repro-

In 1778, when Captain Cook visited\_tion devoted solely to the acquisition Hawaii, there were 70 species of and management of ecologically sig-Hawaiian birds. Today only 16 are nificant land. The Nature Conservancy present in abundance. of Hawaii, a local chapter formed in



ney're all gone."

All three of these preserves are important refuges for Hawaii's endangraduate of Leilehua High School, has gered forest birds. In an effort to pro-emerged in recent years as one of the tect them, the Hawaii chapter has

She is also a leading member in the raise funds for the bird project. Money Uhane Noa Foundation, a group of is now being sought to publish reprolocal Hawaiian artists. The name translates as "Free Spirit."

About a year ago. Nihipali was commissioned by The Nature Conservancy "I've always been interested in paint a series of bird portraits representing Hawaii's endangered says, "and this assignment gave member and the says and the says of the project."

species. She spent nine months and more than 2,000 hours on the project.

Founded in 1951 in Washington.

D.C., The Nature Conservancy is a pri-

Kunani, were allowed to examine the bird pelt collection by zoologist Alan Ziegler. She then spent up to 15 hours a day sketching and painting the

In the beginning stages of the project, Nihipali studied the bird paint-ings of Walter Rothschild, A.H. Evans. H.D. Pratt and R.C.L. Perkins. They have merit, but they were done by professional ornithologists and not art-

"What they omitted as far as I'm concerned," Nihipali says, "is not accuracy but an artist's sensitivity They have little emotional content.
"My paintings, on the other hand.

are not the work of a scientist but of a woman who also happens to be Hawaiian. These endangered birds belong to our land and they've touched my heart and soul. I've cried for them all."

Besides the birds themselves, Nihipali researched the environment of each bird. She talked to botanists about the vegetation and then took walks herself through the forests to find the scenes in which to place her

The backgrounds for the paintings are partly real and partly drawn from imagination. I'm never satisfied until I'm able to put the character of

each bird on canvas."
Altogether, Nihipali did 37 bird por traits representing 26 species. The Nihipali's first stop was the Bishop larger number represents the fact that vate, non-profit membership organiza- Museum, where she and her husband, some males and females of the same

I considered him superior for his age. On leaving for Fiji in 1940, I returned him to his uncle & aunt. I never had himmake drawings for my Flora Hawaiiensis as I considered him too young & lively to sit in a chair for hours. But beside being my postman, he cooked, pressed plants, mowed the lawn, etc., etc. Of course he was exposed for two years to two boys continuously making plant drawings for pay & keep and getting their names in print under their work in a book offered for sale. It was better existence than working as a sugarcane plantation laborer like in many cas es theor fathers and other relatives.

Without my knowing it, Joe Dowson became the famous "Policeman Artist" with paintings for sale and at exhibits. He retired as Police Sargeant (was assistent to the Chief in Honolulu because of his high social intelligence), and conducted Art Classes at Schofield Barracks and in his home, now on full time. Joe married a Hawaii-Chinese women, Christine, who worked as hostess for years for tourists at the Honolulu Airport. They have two sons (one a detective & the other a policeman) and two

daughters: Ipo, mentioned below, and one mentally below paar but I believ capable enough to work in a laundry.

With a father xxxx } high class Japanese and } good class Caucasian and a muperior mother with we do not know what else, the genes must be "superduper" unusual. To us it is not surprising that out of four children one should have inherited an unhappy combination, while the remaining three are superior with many excellent dominant genes controlling their lives.

The one child of my 1938-140 protege Jee Dowson is Roberta Dowson, with her Hawaiian nickname "Ipox". She married a retired (due to injury) policeman Nihipali of mostly Hawaiian ancestry. By appearance he may be

part Portuguese.

What interests me is that I, by simple chance, picked up a boy with hidden artistic talent from whom his daughter Ipo Nihipali inherited this trait. What interests me further is that Ipo looks 100% Hawaiian (with, however perhaps a little flavor of Chinese) when she is actually just one fourth Hawaiiany via her mother. Is the Haw., race so dominant over so many others? Haw., would be a most wonderful laboratory for genet icists, animal as well as plant. The Nihipalis are having children - will they be blessed with outstanding hybrid vigor?

With Ipo working at the local Bishop Museum, I expect she will be

illustrating plants as well as birds during her probably next 50 years of activity. THAT IS WHY I RELIEVE HER GENETIC HISTORY (to be kept more

or less confidential for some years) is of importance.

0.D.

Dr. C. FARRON
Curator of Plant Collections
University Botanical Institute
P.O. Box 246
CH — 4009 BASLE

his beech Degene

Herbarium of nongerminative seeds and other diaspores

Dear Maran al his

As you are perhaps aware, we have established a museum-type seed and fruit collection in Basle. At the present time (January 1980) it contains about 13,000 species represented by 25,000 items, i.e. the greater part of the species readily available by exchange between botanical gardens throughout the world. The great problem with these garden seeds is their accurate identification. We can proceed only by direct comparison or, to a lesser degree, by sowing them and subsequently observing the seedlings or the adult plant.

Your name and your current research project are listed in:

A.E.T.F.A.T. Bulletin

Current projects on the Mediterranean flora

Taxon

Löve, I.O.P.B. chromosome Reports

Seed Catalogue of Botanic Garden

Article(s) in

We therefore assume that you deal with seeds or other diaspores in your research work. As a specialist in a particular family or geographical unit, would you be willing to help us in reidentifying some of our seed material? If so, perhaps you would be so kind as to identify your particular field.

We are particularly anxious to complete our seed and fruit collection. Would it be possible for you to send us, together with the usual data, any seed material on which you have completed your research and which you would otherwise throw away? Copies of herbaria and fruit or fruit parts that would help us towards accurate identification would also be very welcome. We shall take good care of your material and undertake not to publish anything that touches on your current work. Any material should be sent by ordinary surface mail to the above address.

Many thanks in advance.

Yours sincerely,

Clark Carron

NOTICE

Herbarium Specimen Recipients As Of 1980 From Otto Andor Isa Degener

The extermination of the native Hawaiian flora has been progressing with geometrical speed due to bulldozing, woodchipping and lumbering operations in addition to the usual practices and dangers too trite to mention here. So many endemic taxa have been exterminated that many good publications by more modern monographers would be better if these writers spent less time trying to find extinct taxa in the field and, instead, spent more finding them as herbarium specimens scattered in institutions of learning throughout the World. Pertinent information concerning such treasures can be readily obtained by mailing enquiring postals to curators of a hundred or so institutions listed in the compilation of Holmgren & Keuken as the "Index Herbariorum", Part 1, Ed. 6:1-397. 1974.

The best collection of Hawaiian plants thus far has been amassed by one or both Degeners since 1922. The best set has been deposited at the New York Botanical Garden, where both are staff members, as an outright gift. Whenever no special note has been added to the contrary to a herbarium label or in print, the specimen in New York, if new, is the TYPE. Good duplicate sets have been sent to the B.P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu; to the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, Mass.; and to the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis, Mo. Other smaller sets have been sent on permanent loan; as gifts; or in exchange for plants, literature of expert information to more than seventy-five institutions. Most of these, following the "Index Herbariorum", are listed below. These are the main institutions worth contacting for Hawaiian taxa. Furthermore, we wish to emphasize that monographers citing specimens without giving year of collection fail to impart to the reader roughly how long a taxon has been able to survive the recent holocaust.

Having witnessed the bembing of the Berlin Botanical Museum by British fliers aided half-heartedly by our own, with the resultant destruction of Hillebrand's invaluable collection of Hawaiian plants; and the bombing of Cahu during World War II, we no longer "keep all our eggs in one basket". We scatter them as the list indicates. Moreover, we are catholic in our choices, realizing that our plant treasures may be safer in perhaps unpopular foreign institutions than in our own. Do remember that after the ghastly slaughter of World War II that reduced the human biomass, we Americans soon became the sincerest of friends with Germany and Japan (See Degener, O. Flora Haw. Books 1-4: A Botanist Leaves Hawaii. 5/10/45.). History is apt to repeat itself.

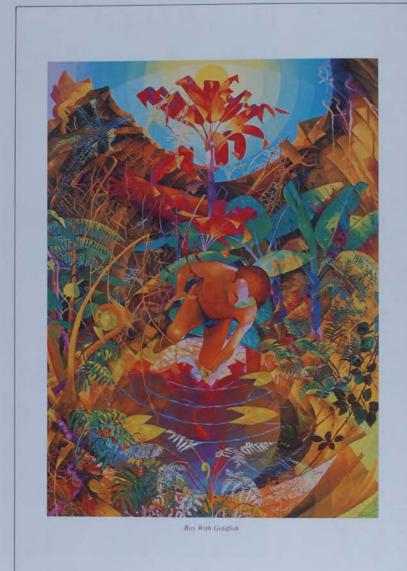
Aarhus AAU, Adelaide AD, Ames ISC, Amherst MAAS, Ann Arbor MICH, Auckland AK & AKU, Austin TEK, Basel BAS, Berkeley UC, Berlin B, Bloomington IMD, Bochum, Boulder (Cyrtandra-Denham) COLO, Brne BRNM, Brussels BR, Budapest BPU, Calcutta CAL, Canberra CANB, Carbondale SIU, Chiba, Christchurch CHR, Cellege Station TAES, Coimbra COI, Copenhagen C, Dallas SMU, Dublin DBN, Edinburgh E, Florence FI, Fukucka FU, Galnesville, FLAS, Geneva G, Gifu, Göteberg GB, Göttingen COET, Graz GZU, Halle HAL, Hamburg HBG, Helsinki H, Hiroshima HIRO, Honelulu BISH, Ithaca BH, Jamaica Plain AAH, Jena JE, Kageshima KAG, Kanazawa KANA, Karlsruhe KR, Kew K, Kiew KW. Krakow KRA, Kyoto KYO, Ky Shu, (E) Lansing MSC, Lausanne LAU, Wai Yu Lee (Manchester), Leiden L, Leningrad LE, London BM, Lucknew LWC, Lund LD, Madisen WIS, Manchester MANCH, Melbourne MEL, Mie, Milwaukee MIL, Montrellier MPU, Montreal MT, Moscow MW, Mumich M, Nagoya (Alchigakuin University), Nagoya, Nara, New York NY, Oshkosh OSH, Oslo O. Ottawa CAN, Oulu OULU, Paris P, Peking PE Praha PR, Pyatigorsk (Calushko), Rio de Janeiro HB, Ryukyu, Sappero SAP, Seattle WTU, Smithseniam (D.C.) US, Stanford DS, St. Louis MO, Stockholm S, Stockton CPH, Sydney NSW, Tampa USF, Tokyo TI, Tübingem RUB, Turku TUR, Ulm, Uppsala UPS, Urbana ILL, Utrecht U, Washington (Ornamentals) NA, Wellington WELT. Wien W, Zürich Z.

At what other centers of learning some of the sets collected in the \*20s went we do not know as they had beem sold on consignment to the Leipzig dealer Oswald Weigel @ \$10.00 per Century less 1/3 trade discount.

An die Mitglieder der Deutschen Botanischen Gesellschaft

Die Mitgliederversammlung hat am 28.5.80 in Bochum eine Kooperation mit dem Verband Deutscher Biologen (VDB) beschlossen nach dem Vorbild, das die Deutsche Zoologische Gesellschaft bereits seit Jahren mit dem VDB praktiziert.

- 1. Der Verband Deutscher Biologen fühlt sich verantwortlich für alle Berüfsfragen der Biologen, für eine angemessene Berücksichtigung biologischer Sachverhalte bei politischen Entscheidungen und für eine adäquate biologische Ausbildung der Jugend. Der VDB vertritt außerdem die deutschen Biologen in der seit einigen Jahren existierenden Vereinigung der Biologenverbände der Europäischen Gemeinschaft (ECBA). Diese Aktivitäten sind nicht unmittelbare Aufgaben der wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaften, Derühren aber in größerem oder kleinerem Umfang jedes Mitglied. Die Deutsche Botanische Gesellschaft wird deshalb in Zukunft durch ein Vorstandsmitglied im Vorstand des VDB vertreten sein und auf diese Weise einerseits ihree inschlägigen Anliegen zur Geltung bringen.
- 2. Die Unterstützung der Aktivitäten des VDB durch die Deutsche Botanische Gesellschaft findet weiterhin darin ihren Ausdruck, daß die Mitglieder der Deutschen Botanischen Gesellschaft außerordentliche Mitglieder des VDB werden Können - wiederum nach dem bewährten Muster der D2G: Das außerordentliche Mitglied hat zwar nicht Pflichten und Rechte eines ordentlichen Mitglieds, d.h. keine Beitragszahlung, kein Wahlrecht und keinen Bezug der Mitteilungen des VDB, unterstützt aber ideell die Aktivitäten des VDB.
- Mitglieder der Deutschen Botanischen Gesellschaft, die ordentliche Mitglieder des VDB sind, zahlen ab 1981 beim VDB den um 25 % reduzierten Mitgliedsbeitrag (z.2t. 13,50 statt 18,-- DM). Thre Rechte bleiben unverändert:



An arbor of golden light, the towering primavera tree lit up the whole neighborhood, as I turned the corner leading to John Thomas' Kona studio. The golden plumage of this magnificent specimen is a beacon as the house and studio are nearly invisible from the

The primavera blooms, as delicately formal in their structure as they are trumpet-powerful in their pure yellow, spun slowly to my car's hood, falling like philosophic thoughts of golden lei-

John Thomas, encountering the beauty of the natural world in Hawaii synthesized it in his art. He saw the fiery flower of the African tulip tree as symbolizing both Pele's lava flows and Pele herself. In his monumental oil painting "Three Aspects of Pele"which has stirred its viewers in exhibitions as far from Hawaii as communist Romania-the flames of Pele, in the bloom of the tulip tree, reveal the lava flows that covered the old land and gave rise eventually to new vestments of verdue, bloom and fruit. Thinking of how John structures the aina, the land into his work, I was struck this day with how his garden had grown up over the years. What two decades before had been kiawe-covered lava land was now transformed into a garden, an artist's fresh, new vision of the aina

As I walked to the lanai door of John's studio, the bare branches of plumeria trees with their angular archings, reminded me of the geometric griddings of the beginnings of John's canvases. At the tips of the trees blooms flared forth in golden-throated fanfares.

The artist could be seen outdoors beyond the screens of the lanai, setting in precise place an immense cement pot of white cattleya orchids.

At his invitation, I entered, removing my footwear. Our friendship goes way back and I reminded him of the time 15 years back, when he was asked to be the Hilo College art professor. He was living on the Mainland at the time and was jolted by culture shock when he read in the school catalogue, "Students are required to don footwear in class." He reminded me, "Students are forbidden to bring spearguns."

This is definitely an artist's home, a veritable museum replete with art

# The Art of John Thomas

by Harvey Hess





### EINLADUNG

zur BOTANIKER-TAGUNG an der RUHR-UNIVERSITÄT BOCHUM
26. bis 31.Mai 1980

DEUTSCHE POTANISCHE CESELLSCHAFT
gemeinsam mit der
VEREINIGUNG FÜR ANGEWANDTE BOTANIK

Präsident: K.ESSER (Bochum)

Vizepräsident: W.FRANKE (Bonn)

Organisationskomitee: K.ALTENDORF, N.AMRHEIN, R.BERZBORN, J.FEIERABEND, U.HAMANN, W.MINUTH, W.SCHEUERMANN, A.TREBST, G.WILDNER, M.H.ZENK.

### Allgemeine Hinweise:

Es wird gebeten, die beiliegende Karte zur unverbindlichen Anmeldung möglichst umgehend, spätestens aber bis zum 31.Oktober 1979, zurückzusenden. Die Anmeldung dient als Grundlage für die Versendung weiterer Informationen sowie der Formulare für die endgültige Anmeldung und die Zimmerreservierung.

Postanschrift:

BOTANIKER-TAGUNG Sekretariat Lehrstuhl für Allgemeine Botanik Ruhr-Universität Postfach 102148

D-4630 Bochum 1

Wissenschaftliches Programm: Vormittags Symposien mit eingeladenen Plenarvorträgen; nachmittags Kurzvorträge (20 min einschließlich Diskussion) und Poster zu den Symposiumthemen sowie freie Vorträge und Poster.

Rahmenprogramm (mit Damen): Botanische Exkursionen, Besichtigung von Industriebetrieben des Reviers, Abendveranstaltungen.

#### Vorläufiges Programm

Pfingstmontag, 26.5.1980: Anreise und Begrüßungsabend

Dienstag, 27.5.1980: Eröffnung und Begrüßung

Symposium "Kompartimentierung":
BEEVERS,H., Santa Cruz
MATILE, Zürich
TANNER, Regensburg
ZIEGLER, München

nachmittags: Versammlung der Sektion BOTANISCHE GÄRTEN

Mittwoch, 28.5.1980: Symposium "Biotechnologie":

WEISSERMEL, Frankfurt KIESLICH, Stöckheim REINHARD, Tübingen

Symposium "Stadtőkologie": \*)

N.N.

nachmittags: Generalversammlung der

DEUTSCHEN BOTANISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT VEREINIGUNG FÜR ANGEWANDTE BOTANIK

Donnerstag, 29.5.1980: Symposium "Molekularbiologie der Pflanze":

HAHLBROCK, Freiburg HERRMANN, Düsseldorf SCHWEIGER, Ladenburg v.WETTSTEIN,Kopenhagen

Symposium "Systematik und Evolution der Blütenpflanzen,

insbesondere der Monokotyledonen"

EHRENDORFER, Wien
VOGEL, Wien
WAGENITZ, Göttingen

Freitag, 30.5.1980: Symposium "Biochemie und Physiologie des Stickstoff-Stoffwechsels":

BEEVERS, L. Norman/USA

BRILL, Madison LOSADA, Sevilla POSTGATE, Brighton WHATLEY, Oxford

Symposium "Hormone":

GERISCH, Martinsried GRAEBE, GÖttingen HERTEL, Freiburg JAENICKE, Köln SCHRAUDOLF, Ulm WEILER, Bochum

\*) Im Rahmen der Angewandten Botanik sind ferner Vorträge und Poster zum Thema "Nutzpflanzen der Tropen und Subtropen" vorgesehen.

Samstag, 31.5.1980: Botanische Exkursionen

You are cordially invited to attend the

### **International Rhododendron Conference**

May 15, 16, 17, 1978 at The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York, U.S.A.

Co-sponsored by The New York Botanical Garden and The American Rhododendron Society



### Conference Committee:

Dr. David G. Leach, The American Rhododendron Society

Dr. August E. Kehr, The American Rhododendron Society Mr. Carlton B. Lees, The New York Botanical Garden Mr. Robert F. Hebb, The Cary Arboresium

Dr. Howard S. Irwin, The New York Botanical Garden

Dr. Ghillean T. Prance, The New York Botanical Garden

Dr. James L. Luteyn, The New York Botanical Garden



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Dear Dr.s Degener,

Many thanks for your deleter. The news deleter. The news deleter. The news deleter are a little deleter. The news deleter are are a little deleter. The news deleter are a little deleter. The new a



### HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY

November 21, 1978

P. O. Box 5032 Honolulu, Hawan 96814 P. O. Dox 275 Volcano, Hawaii 96785

Board of Land and Natural Resources 1151 Punchbowl Street Nonolulu, Nawaii 96813 (Accepting Authority) INFORMATION COPY

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Expansion of Hapu'u Harvesting Activities at Kilauea Forest Reserve, Ka'u District, Hawaii

A review of the draft EIS for the proposed project reveals several deficiencies in complying with the Environmental Impact Statement Regulations (1975) of the Environmental Quality Commission.

The regulations provide under Content Requirements (pp14-18) that:

"The RIS shall, at a minimum, contain the following information:

c. Description of environmental setting, including a description of the environment in the vicinity of the action, as it exists before commencement of the action, from both a local and regional perspective. Special emphasis shall be placed on environmental resources that are rare or unique to the region and the project site. . . "

The draft EIS fails to meet this requirement:

(1) There is no botanical survey of this primary native forest for reviewers to evaluate. Essential to informed decisionmaking on the proposal is an annotated list of plant species that occur in the parcel and the vicinity, indicating relative abundance and pinpointing those with proposed endangered species status. Even if the consultant's recommendation that a survey be included in the final EIS is carried out, reviewers will have lost the opportunity to assess its quality and make recommendations for the management of rare species.

The project applicant knew in January 1978 when the EIS determination was made that an authoritative botanical survey -- conducted by field botanists competent in the identification of rain forest plant species -- would be required for an adequate EIS.

In addition to the possible presence of the endangered <u>Vicia menziesii</u>, field botanists have reported a rare <u>Tetraplasandra</u> species and a rare <u>Stenozyne</u> species in the proposed site. Other species with proposed endangered status may well be present.

In the lengthy discussion under Impact on Flora (pp. 24-29) the effects of logging operations on endemic plants other than tree ferns are given short shrift.

(2) The one-day bird survey along haul roads and skid trails in the existing logging area is scarcely sufficient for the draft BIS Summary (p. iii) to conclude that "no adverse or significant impact was foreseen" on avifauna -- not when the ornithologist under contract to Niu Nursery apparently did not enter the 300-acre requested site. 'Io (Hawaiian Hawk), seen at the present



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For your guidance, I am enclosing a copy of your entry in the previous edition attached to a yellow Revision Form.

Please cross out any incorrect information on your old entry . . . and enter the corrections on the appropriate lines of the form. Then mail back the yellow Revision Form, complete with the old entry.

Do not hesitate to expand your entry by filling in any data missing in the earlier edition of BOOK PUBLISHERS DIRECTORY.

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Sincerely,

Linda Hubbard

Linda Hubbard Editor, BOOK PUBLISHERS DIRECTORY

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### No Hala Hallucination \*Otto & Isa Degener

When we contemplate that perhaps a hundred different kinds of plants native to different regions of the World are known in different languages as "mayflower" simply because they bloom primarily in May, we can understand botanists must try to untangle the confusion. To do so they have found it practicable to give each kind of mayflower a specific, more or less Latinized name. Such naming for precision, however, must follow the precepts published as the "International Code of Botanical Nomenclature." Naturally it is somewhat "legalese", and the 1966 edition before us in English, French and German, all liberally sprinkled with Latin, comprises 402 pages.

Moreover the name in English of members of the genus Pandanus, according to Kelsey & Dayton in their 1942 edition of "Standardized Plant names," is "screwpine". In the Hawaiian vernacular it is "hala", a name so commonly used by all residents and tourists alike that it deserves to be Anglicized with its proper place in our dictionaries. We wish to emphasize that calling a screwpine "lauhala" is an error. "Lau" in Hawaiian means "leaf". "Lauhala" is the plant's leaf so useful, after removal of its prickles, for plaiting into floor and table mats. It is not the name

of the plant itself.

Beautiful Waimea Valley, Oahu, State of Hawaii, has been rescued from neglect and destruction by becoming an arboretum catering to both residents and tourists. Its grounds are beautifully landscaped with native and exotic plants, properly labeled, presently \*\*mauka to a waterfall one mile distant as the crow flies from the beach. In and about these beautiful grounds grow various kinds of hala. According to Harold St. John's "Hawaiian Flowering Plants" (1973), he records the following as native andor even endemic: Pandanus chamissonis first described by Gaudichaud in 1841; P. douglasii Gaud., 1841; P. menziesii Gaud., 1841; P. odoratissimus L. f., 1781 var. odoratissimus, var. levigatus Martelli, 1930, and var. oahuensis Martelli, 1930; and P. tectorius var. sandvicensis Warb., 1900.

Realizing how the Science of Astronomy has advanced due to better contemplation

and the invention of better instruments and even floating laboratories penetrating interstellar space, we must expect the same advance in the Science of Botany. Although we have already so many earlier opinions, changed usually for the better due to the study of chromosomes, chemical composition and scanning electron micro-

graphs, we must expect still greater advances.

Because of present uncertainty and differences of opinion regarding even scientific names, the Code solves this problem. Depending on priority, with certain rare, useful exceptions, the first person describing and naming a taxon scientifically appends his own name after it. Hence, for example, Linnaeus called the common pineapple Bromelia comosa in 1754. This is not necessarily the correct name of the plant. But it is the name of the plant ACCORDING TO THE OPINION of Carl Linnaeus. Then Merrill in 1917 called the pineapple "Ananas comosus". As this combination of two words "belongs" to two authors, we would write the binomial "Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.". Anyone can take his pick between Linnaeus' and Merrill's opinions. One of us having known Elmer D. Merrill (1876-1956) personally and how acute he was, is convinced his knowledge of the pineapple in 1917 was superior to that of Linnaeus in 1754. So we follow Merrill, but who knows what botanists 1,000 years hence will do! Some even today prefer Ananas comosus (Stickm.) Merr., for the pineapple, but that is another story.

After this brief lesson in the scientific naming of plants, we want to tackle the scientific name of one of the hala listed by us above, and called in some modern literature "Pandanus tectorius Parkins. ex Z".

<sup>\*</sup>Authors andor publishers of "Flora Hawaiiensis or New Illustrated Flora of the Hawaiian Islands", Books 1-6, 7 in print; "Plants Haw. National Parks" (paperback); "Naturalist's South Pacific Expedition: Fiji"; and articles like this one. For prices write to Box 154, Volcano, Hi. 96785.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Mountainward or inland in contrast to maker or seaward.

<sup>(</sup>C) Deg., & Deg., 1981.

As we have explained in our article "Outrageously Presumptuous - - - -", appearing in Phytologia 39(3):143-146. 1978, the letter "Z" has no standing according to the Code. Who is this mysterious "Mr. Z" anyway. As we remarked on page 144, basing our knowledge on the researches of Herman Manitz in 1976, "Z" is actually Johann Philip du Roi (6/2/1741-12/8/1785). Du Roi worked over a manuscript of Sydney C. Parkinson, a companion on Captain Cook's tour of the Pacific in 1768 to 1771. Du Roi was Court Physician in Brunswick (Braunschweig), Hannover, Germany. Like all physicians of his time, he was acquainted with "simples" - did not God create such vegetables to possess a virtue, and constitute a simple remedy; and did he not according to the Doctrine of Signatures help the physician select the right one? The red-juiced bloodroot, if we are not mistaken, was for curing the maladies of the blood, and the liver-shaped leaf of the hepatica for curing the liver - Obviously du Roi was a keen botanist for his time, corresponding with the famous son (Linnaeus filius or L. f.) of the illustrious Carl Linnaeus, Sr. According to the Code, du Roi was responsible for publishing the scientific name of the hala, collected in Tahiti, under the binomial Pandanus tectorius. For modest reasons of his own, he eschewed signing his name and, instead, merely signed "Z". As this is contrary to the Code, we immodestly are correcting according to our opinion the name. By the way Wilhelm Degener, the father of Otto, was born in Brunswick May 23, 1844. He never knew Johann Philipp du Roi, who was born over a hundred years earlier and had died in 1785. Nevertheless, the two were so-called "calabash cousins" who, had they lived concurrently in the Hawaiian Islands, would have been worthy of serving themselves out of the very same family poi bowl. Finally having ended with the above verbosity, we here officially publish what we consider the correct name of a taxon of Pandanus, to wit:

PANDANUS TECTORIUS (J.P. du Roi) Deg. & Deg., comb. nov.

Syn. Pandanus tectorius Z in his "Die Pflanzen der Insel Outahitée, aus der Parkinsonischen Reisebeschreibung gezogen, and mit Anmerkungen erläutert von Z.". Der Naturforscher 4: about page 240. 1774.

But who knows what botanists 1,000 years hence will do!



Maving read the above article about the endemic Hawaiian flora will the reader, as do the writers, believe in the fairy tale about the silversword (Argyroxiphium) which is known for its strange beauty to residents and tourists alike? Comparing some of the sticky sil silverswords of Maui and Hawaii with all other kinds of plants in the entire World, we writers are convinced their remote ancestors came from California or thereabouts amay million years ago. The evidence for this belief is their resemblance to the sticky tarweeds (Madia) endemic to that general region. Tarweeds obviously are the poor relations of the regal silverswords.

The original tarweed with its sticky achene or fruit containing the seed almost certainly flew as a stowaway stuck to the outside of a bird exhausted after flying thousands of miles over the ocean. We doubt such a bird would have had the indurance to fly from the Mainland way out northwest where Kure and Midway now lie. It probably alighted, thoroughly exhausted, on the first island it saw emupting from the "hot apot". This is approximately where the Island of Mawaii is now excepting. Freening its feathers, tarward seeds fell luckily on good ground and and germinated. Guarded on this isolated island from the keen compotition to which its kind had been exposed on the Mainland, this ancient plant bred and multiplied almost explosively. The variable progeny of this archaic tarweed not only drifted with its "birthplace" island about two inches per antimey northwestward. It also, almost entirely by birds because of stickiness, and less by wird in spite of a tendency to have a fruit crowned with plumose hairs, scattered here and there and even to mainthoring islands. Due to isolation, different types of environment and imbreeding the offspring of this first Nadia immigrant evolved into four related major groups of genera: 1.) Kupaos. (Railliardia), thrubs not particularly surprising in appearance to the educated layperson, consisting of almost fifty known kinds or taxa of shrubn scattered here and there mostly in drier localities on all the present major islands. 2.) Natenate (Dubautia), similarly scattered on all major islands. These are often somewhat succulent, coarse shrubs usually of moister localities, deserving a second look by a layperson. They have branched out to produce almost as many kinds or taxa as did Railliardia. 3.) Iliau (Wilkesia), a strangely branching shrub more closely related to Dubautia than to Railliardia. The genus consists of only two kinds, both limited to the Island of Kauai. In appearance Wilkesia certainly gives the impression of being the closest relative of the silversword (Argyroxiphium),

known as 'ahimahima to the Hawaiians, and its somewhat drab congener, the greensword.

On West Maui, originally a separate island from East Maui dominated by Maleakala, two kinds of Argyroxiphium inhabit the mountain tops, both creepingly branching in the boggy sof. Thus they are a bit reminiscent of the more primitive Milkesia of distant Mauai. In and about Maleakala, mainly on sun-scorched cinder comes moistened by fog drifting in from Koolnu Cap about ten o'clock mornings until evenings, grows the silversword viewed with awe by residents and tourists alike. It grows for a dozen or so years, depending mainly on term rain and abundance of fog, before the entire plant bursts into flower, matures seed, and dies completely. Yet, should the terminal shoot be lost perhaps to a hungry feral goat, it has the ability, common to its less specialized relatives, to develop a substitute and live successfully longer to procreate its kind. This magnificant creation has four or five less spectacular relatives growing among the low bushes in the neighborhood. Furthermore, it has two or more/ close, also magnificent, relatives endemic to the Island of Hawmii.

The fairy would never agree that these magnificent silverswords ever had the time to attain perfection from a Madia during the geologically short existence of Hawaii and East Maui. To attain their present glory they must have started evolving on high islands now eroded down toward scalevel and northwest of Kauai. Was it perhaps on Kure or Midway bafore those drifted away from the "hot spot" at the rate of about two inches per chestraly to their present position? What do you think? (Drs. Otto & Isa Degener, authors Fora Hawaiiensis.)

DRS. OTTO & ISA DEGENER 68-617 Crozier Drive Waialua, Oahu, Hawali 96791 U. S. A.

Jan 23, 1982.

Dear Mr. Sylva:
You want Botany and Evolution as two separate items. Mrs. D., & I don't see how the two can be separated. The article may therefore be too long for your purpose. I will at least xerox 100 copies & distribute them to 100 leading bot. Institutions in the World APTER we have corrected and added the three items we marked on the sample. We want 100% true answers. "About 2 inches" perhaps abould be 17 or 22 so we are trying to get a geology article that may give an answer. Also, we can't be blamed for a mistake, if we say that such and such a geologist said it was a certain figure and we quote the page where he says so.

It was fun ariting the article, and it won't go to waate aven if you don't use it, as we will distribute it to 100 museums & universities in the World.

Mr. Mctgonery 'moned us the otherday about your project, and that he will write about what is exterminating our native plants. So we left that part out of the enclosed sample as it is already too long now.

Did you have a chance to see the chai on your trip to Kaens It. To us it looks distinct It is on the verge of extinction. We were sorry not to meet you at that excu-sion time.

Cur Fl. Haw., "as is, where is" comes to 890 retail with a masty 4% tax and a added. Now about ordering three sets at \$60 each, or a total of \$180 wholesale with a \$50 tax & postalbill added? In a way you get a bargain, especially as you can sell the two extra sats at any price some teacher or tourist is willing to pay. No one on Maul is bandling it. I won't bother with your order until I get verification of what you want to do. The books would be on consignment.

Aloha,

#### A FAIRY TALE Drs. Otto & Isa Degener

Taving read the above article about the endemic Haumiian flora will the reader, as do the writers, believe in the fairy tale about the silversword (Argyroxiphium) which is known for its strange beauty to residents and tourists alike? Comparine some of the sticky silverswords of Paul and Hawaii with all other binds of plants in the entire World, we bot-anists are convinced their remote ancestors came from California or thereshouts many million years ago. The evidence for this belief is their resemblance to the sticky tarmeeds (Madia) endemic to that general region. Tarmeeds obviously are the poor relations of the regal silverswords.

The original tarmeed with its sticky achene or fruit containing the seed almost certainly flew as a stowaway stuck to the outside of a bird exhausted after flying thousands of miles over the ocean. We doubt such a bird would have had the indurance to fly from the Mainland way out northwest where Kure and Midway now lie. It probably alighted, thoroughly exhausted, on the first island it saw erupting from the "hot spot". This is approximately where the Islan land of Haumii is now erupting. Preening its feathers, tarweed seeds fell luckily on good ground and germinated. Guarded on this isolated island from the keen competition to which its bind had been exposed on the Mainland, this ancient plant bred and multiplied almost explosively. The variable progeny of this archaic tarweed not only drifted with its "hirthplace" island about two inches per year northwestward. It also, almost entirely by birds because of stickiness/ and less by wind in spite of a tendency to have a fruit crowned with plumose hairs, scattered here and there and even to neighboring islands. Due to isolation, different types of environment and inbreeding the offspring of this first Madia immigrant evolved into four related major groups of genera: 1.) Webaoa (Mailliardia), shrubs not parties cularly surprising in appearance to the sducated layperson, consisting of almost fifty known kinds or taxa of shrubs scattered here and there mostly in drier localities on all the present major islands. 2.) Ma ena e (Dubautia), similarly scattered on all major islands. These as are often somewhat succulent, coarse shrubs usually of moister localities, deserving a second look by a layperson. They have branched out to produce almost as many kinds or taxa as did Reilitardia. 3.) Iliau (Wilkesia), a strangely branching shrub more closely related to Du-Dautia than to Asilliardia. The genus consists of only two kinds, both limited to the Island of Mausi. In appearance Wilkesia certainly gives the impression of being the closest relative of the silversword (Areyroxiphium). known as 'shinahina to the (Awaiians, and its or somewhat drab concener, the greensword.

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#### Translation

on the oc acion of the ricentennial colebration of thee sotanical Jarush Terlin, we herewith bestow the Mildenow Medal on the Defener in Latitude for help in recuilding the Motanical Garden and Museum Terlin Danles and in recomition of his passonal effort in furthering the science of Motany in Terlin.

Werlin - Danlem, September 19,1979.

signed: Seter Glotz, Senator

# Copy of Document 4 3.

Anlässlich des 300 jährigen Jubiläums des Botanischen Gartens Berlin verleihen wir die Willdenow-Medaille

## Otto Degener

als Ausdruck unseres Dankes für die beim Wiederaufbau des Botanischen Gartens und Museums Berlin-Dahlem gewährte Hilfe und der Aner-Kennung für persönliche Verdienste um die Förderung des Ansehens der Berliner Botanik.

Berlin-Dahlem, den 10. September 1979

Peter Glotz Senator

Werner Greut

Werner Greuter Leitender Direktor

Translation on other side-



# EHR GEEHRTER HERR DR. DEGENER!

Der Senat des Staates Hawaii hat Jhre Verdienste, die Sie sich vor allem für die Botanik und den Naturschutz erworben haben, in einer Ehrenurkunde anläßlich Jhres 80. Geburtstages eingehend gewürdigt.

Auch die Wissenschaftler des Botanischen Gartens
und Botanischen Museums
gratulieren aus diesem Anlaß sehr herzlich und wünschen Jhnen für die Zukunft
alles Gute, vor allem Gesundheit, so daß Sie sich weiter-

hin der Flora von Hawaii widmen können.

Berlin-Dahlem am 14. Mai 1979

Mente Jen Tes

W. Silver Gen Tes

W. Silver Gen Mobil

B. Lementer Madylt Hakehi

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B. Her in

Friedhilm Butin

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The Bishop Museum is one of the Islands' finest and best-should be possible with the

June 30, 1985 two We suffer a mania te,, and do not n

the New-York B

the Islands' finest and bestknown institutions, offering an
outstanding Pacific collection
and conducting impressive research on a score of subjects involving Hawaii and the Pacific
islands from Dav. Lighters
So it is particularly unfortunate that the museum has been
forced to take drastic budgetcutting measures, including laying off 13 full-time researchers.

They include five from the Entomology Department, which has a highly regarded collection of 13 million insects. The department's head has also resigned, noting "philosophical differences" in museum procedures and management.

THE MUSEUM'S problem — one frequently faced by museums, galleries and other non-profit institutions — is its rising operating deficit, which has already reached \$750,000.

Until now the public perception may have been that the museum is well funded. In fact, it receives no money from the Bishop Estate and must apply for appropriations each year from the state Legislature.

Only 12 percent of annual revenue comes from admissions and 25 percent from endowments. Additional funding is from donations, dues, grants, contracts and other sources. Complicating the financial picture are two legal disputes with the state.

Reducing the Bishop Mu-

seum's deficit will take time but should be possible without unduly affecting public programs. In large part, the situation demands that the museum alert the public to its financial strains. With a well-planned marketing campaign, more visitors and residents can be attracted and more endowments sought.

Already, the museum's appeal and potential has been demonstrated by its successful first-of-the-month "Family Sunday" programs sponsored by Island businesses.

Community support, then, is the essence of the Bishop Museum's continued survival. Neither Hawaii nor the Pacific can afford to stand by while this respected institution allows its irreplaceable collections to suffer or its unique research function to deteriorate.

GOVERNMENT and private institutions should consider how they might help and utilize the museum. Membership support is one way individuals can help. Visiting the museum with family and friends is another. In so doing, everyone gains. For museum-goers, the exhibits offer an invaluable learning experience about our Island culture and way of life.

For the museum, the admission fee and other contributions help ensure that our children's children will also be able to enjoy and benefit from the museum's multitude of resources.

TOKYO METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY

Makino Herbarium

Fukasawa 2-1-1, Setagaya TOKYO 158, JAPAN

Dear Dr O. Dogener

I herewith acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your

publication(s): Plants and Customs of the

South Sea Islands

Very truly yours Cong mix Cong MIKIO ONO Curator

With compliments !Please visit often.

Under seperate cover am sending fresh material of a prostrate Chenopodium & a Molokai collection of Gossypium for your perusal (or otherwise if too busy!)

Aloha,



March 7, 1986

Dear Stockholder:

On behalf of the Board of Directors, it is our pleasure to invite you to your Company's 1986 annual meeting of stockholders to be held in Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, April 24, 1986, at 9:30 A.M., local time. We hope that those who find it convenient will attend.

At this meeting, in addition to electing directors, appointing auditors and acting on a stockholder proposal regarding cumulative voting, you will be asked to consider and approve a classified board amendment which appears as Proposal 2 on your proxy card and is described in detail in the proxy statement which you are urged to read. This Proposal, including a related provision which would effectively require a meeting for any stockholder action to be taken, is intended to encourage continuity and stability in the composition and policies of the Board of Directors.

Your Board of Directors unanimously recommends that you vote for Proposal 2. Its adoption requires the favorable vote of a majority of all the shares outstanding, and your vote, therefore, is very important. At the 1985 annual meeting, over 82% of the shares entitled to vote were represented in person or by proxy. This response was most gratifying, and we would like to have an even greater representation at the 1986 meeting.

Whether or not you plan to attend the meeting, please complete, sign, date and mail your proxy card as soon as possible in the postpaid envelope enclosed.

If you plan to attend, please complete the reservation form on the inside back cover and return it to us with your proxy card. Requests for admission tickets will be honored promptly. A coffee reception with the directors and officers of the Company will be held at 8:30 A.M.

We look forward to seeing many of you at the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

James R Eigner

much On la

President and Chief Executive Officer

James W. McKee, Jr.

Chairman



Willdenow- Michal Sefet. 1979. Tr. C. Z.

Dear Mrs Holmgren: Isa & wrote a short article fo the publication of the Waimea Arboretum not far from our beach home on Oahu. We were a bit anxious whether Warburg ages ago may have published, forcing us to change or even kill our ms. We got no answer to our query. As our question may have been ambiguous, I herewith mail you a copy of a poor copy I have here at Volcano of the original ms., I have left at Mokuleia Beach. Ordinarily in the olden days I would have addressed the question to Rickett. Not knowing who today would answer this type of question, I am mailing the enclosed to yo to turn over to the proper expert for such matter s. To save time and perhaps get an alternate expert opinion, I am mailing another copy, on Isa's suggestion to Bunt in Pittsburgh. She was a class mate & colleague of Buchheim in the late '40s & early '50s in Berlin.

It would be so satisfying to get this short human interest article into print for the Waimea Arboretum visitors, tourists, horticulturists & sprinkling of botanists to read. Then for about 5 cents perpage, Isa & I can have a hundred or so xerox copies for distribution to the institutions who have our duplicate herbarium specimens to botanists who happen to write us, and to cust tomers of our books. The article, you will note, is really slatted for "beginners" of all ages. Of course, the last two paragraphs are the ones for which we crave comments.

Aloha,

### TO OTTO DEGENER,

Some place now- WAIALUA, OAHU, T. H.
Called 2234 HONOLULU, F. H. State of Hawaii

Degener's "Plants of Hawaii National Park with Descriptions of Ancient Hawaiian Customs and an Introduction to the Geologic History of the Islands". 328 pages profusely illustrated with 96 full-page plates (1 in color) and 4 other illustrations. Not a flora but a non-technical book emphasizing the culture of the ancient Hawaiians as exemplified by their usage of certain plants.

\$4.00 per copy

Degener's "Flora Hawaiiensis or New Illustrated Flora of the Hawaiian Islands," Book I, 336 pages profusely illustrated with 107 full-page plates (4 in color). A flora describing native and introduced ferns and flowering plants, giving their correct common and scientific names as well as range, present and former uses and other facts of interest. Written by the authority on the subject.

\$3.50 per copy

Degener's "Flora Hawaiiensis or New Illustrated Flora of the Hawaiian Islands," Book II. 316 pages profusely illustrated with 102 full-page plates. (Continuation of above.) \$3.50 per copy

Degener's "Flora Hawaiiensis or New Illustrated Flora of the Hawaiian Islands," Book III. 310 pages profusely illustrated with 123 full-page plates. (Continuation of above.) \$3.50 per copy

Degener's "Flora Hawaiiensis or New Illustrated Flora of the Hawaiian Islands," Book IV. Similarly profusely Illustrated. (Continuation of above.) \$3.50 per copy

"Hawaiian Herbarium Specimens", more or less illustrative of the "Flora Hawaiiensis." Sold only to botanical institutions.

First exchanged with Berlin for English - Prently set, later sold @ 10 each, august attll later sent as an inglit gift Och

\$10.00 per Century

C. RAYMOND VINTEN
23 WATER STREET
5T. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA 32084

Down Octo! Knemary & I bothen jujed your interesting letter of November 9/81, and your accounts of trips to the remote Douthseas. It seems that our travels pick up where yours leave off, as ours featured work in lands to the north - Canada, Nova Deotia, continents and Islande in the tropics. I recently roughed out my memories of 1/2 million miles behing the steering wheels of various vehicles and boats. Between you and me we may have something for the "book of records. Right now, we are busy kinfolks brow the national Parket and regions

all over the H. S. which remind us of the fact that we live on U.S. # 1, and trus doors are always openated the NPS follow who travel N # 5 - and our questiregister include the Ray Mulvaerije - Elbert luxis -Connie Wirthis = and miss others. If we And your mileage to ours we may have something for the Juiness Book of Records, That what keeps life happy and interseting forms here in the "old city" and your letters add to that revoid. Ho; Aloha! to you too and our best wishes PS: we are now expecting dang liter Charlotte and her family for Christman and Rosemings brother families from Douth Florida for Thanksgiring!



WAIALUA, DAHU, HAWAII

Bill & Marilyn:

By coincidence I was thinking of you both some weeks ago, and surprised you two (with the boys - old men by this time? - on skiis) were not tramping the edges of M. Los & M. Kes snowfields to collect Cladonia and Rhaconitrium. We did little letter writing as we have been subjected to the normal anxiety and sorrow which eventually hits every family.

We attended the XIII International Bot. Congress last summer, wandering with & without Your Congress guides in Australia & Tasmania. Then, as the air back to Honolulu is cheapest via New Zealand, we browsed about the North Island via U-Drive cars and absolutely wonderful motels. We did not go to the South Island, having been there some years before.

My widowed mother-in-law, 79 years old, liver with us at Mokuleia. On our return, we discovered she did not feel nor act too spry. According to phy icians 43 of them - it was a case of intestinal 'flu, and of little importance. But when she got wor e rather than better, elaborate tests showed the required an exploractory operation. It was performed at Kaiser Hospital Dec. 30. The verdict is cancer of the small intestine, and metasteses in liver & lungs. We are not violently interested whether we or anyone else lives for example 3 or 5 weeks longer during a long, interesting life. But Isa & I insist the patient does by live in agony for a week or more before death. So Isa has been daily at the Hospital & now at a "good" nursing home near the Bishop Museum. I have been visiting occasionally also. I guess it is natural for nurses to get a bit careless with terminal cases/ So Mother Ellie got no Oxygen until Isa in-

sisted on it; and got soup & soupspoon which latter - prostrate on bed - she is too weak to manipulate. To keep the patient alive, Isa insisted on getting a straw. Let this be a marning to you. Risk burning yourself out as Isa & I thought I night as well do in a last fling in

Australia, Tasmania & NZ., instead of failing vegetatively in a nursing home.

I have been in Innsbruck years ago; with Isa in Vienna more recently. Hy grandfather Josef Kaempf was a gallant Cavalry Officer during the middle of the 19th Century involved in vari-"warld" ous Military campaigns in the Balkans and in Italy. During an Italien too, he was stationed in castle in a palace called Kranichefeld, Austria (but since WW I given over to Czechoślovakia). There he met the daughter of the owner, my great-grandfather Karl Denike (who died in his castle April 16, 1873). In those days the waves (my grandmother for example) traveled with their military husbands, staying of course in villages far back of the War Zone. Thus it happens that my mother was born in Mantua, Austria, AUSTRIa, Austria, please note, June 23, 1863. Before her birth Mantaa, not far from Fadua, belonged to Italy, and after my mother's birth, it again became Italian and stayed so to the present day. Now, Bill & Marilyn, don't blame this debacle on my grandfather Kaempf. He was so admired for his explots in various wars that Emperor Franz-Josef gave him the signal honor of having his full name changed to Josefkaempf von Baldenstein.

The couple were popular at Court - I don't know how much - and the KAFELLE of my grandfather's Cavalry unit played dance nucle for balls at the Court in Vienna. The hippie Crownprince Rudolf (who scandalized Vienna with his affairs with the prostitue Vetzera), insisted on having banquets & balls so often and lasting so late into the morning that the musicians complained to my grandfather. He in turn complained to the imperor. When conditions did not improve grandfather Kaempf overreached himself and tendered his resignation to Franz-Josef if there was to be no improvement. Franz-Josef merely accepted Kaempf's resignation, and that was the end of his military career. I saw Franz-Josef riding straight as a ramrod in cavalry parale when I was in Vienna with my parents in 1906 because of the expect feath of my gandfather of cancer of the pancreas.

Kraniebsfeld is so near Graz that I and, after our markers. Perhaps during a use it, have salted away since early days Haw. herbarium specimens. Perhaps during a use it, they will escape the holocaust there. We have not kept track, but I imagine a couple of thousand might now be in the Institut für Botanik, Karl-Franzens-Universität, Holteigasse 6. Should you settle near Gras, do look at 'em & get homesick for Haw. Nei.

Did you two not realize that I am vitally interested in evolution, whether it involves the

Plant Family Degeneriaceae or the Animal Family Degenerickaempferiaceae?

2/16/82

Mother Ellie died Web. 10, and now we are in something of a mental conflict; we miss her soil yet are relieved she is no longer tortured by cancer. Of course we must be sensible and not expead a person to live for ever. She had an interesting life, but not always a happy one living in per

lin during two World Wars, and being bombed out in WW II.

Isa & I some years back suspected the human race is deteriorating into a Second Dark & Age, especially morally. Monastic life for self sterile intellectuals and the influx of Huns, Vandals and Wends (Isa has prominent cheekbones from part-Wend ancestry via her mother) from the Crient certainly put a crimp in European Civilization during the Middle Ages. But hybridization between these various isolated strains of Mankind (via the saddle horse) produced a tremendous range of individuals from idiots to geniages in Europe. The former tended to die out due to stupidity & weakness (Nat. Selection), while the latter tended to survive and proliferate a slightly higher grade of injots & geniuses. Thus, I guess the early invasion of Huns, Vandals & Wends may have pushed real divilization farther shead in Europe than if these inbred people had remained more

uniform genetically.

During the last few hundred years with convenient sailing vessels an or steamer transportation and most recently 'plane travel, a similar "Volkerwanderung" is occurring with enormous potential for the advancement of man as never before. We again get great diversity with hybrids ranging from idiots to geniuses. But 10% of the US population is negroid which, according to my conviction are 10% inferior on the average (of course, there are geniuses among every lot). The just did not evolve as highly a most Caucasians & Orientals. Furthermore, in the US they are th carriers of genes inherited from lesers, not winners, in Africa. A huge number were the weak & conquered & unsccial and hence sold by the Hegro chiefs to Arab slavers for cash & guns. They should have been glad they escaped the stewpot. This conviction dawned on me after my 1940-41 stay in Fiji, noting how superior the native Geeahic Negroes were to American Negroes; and in social intelligence the average Fijian outdistanced us relatively sour ana r spulsive Caucasians. My guess is that these Oceanic Negroes were the pick of African ones who ventured over the ocean to explore for new land and , in doing so, were submitted to a little more weeding out of the unfit. Then FURTHER selection followed for a couple of thousand years, with population pressure inducing different tribes in different valleys or valley systems warring against each other. What people forget in that cannibalism, within tribes themselves, put gocial troublemake , with reduced progeny resulting, when they ended in the stewpots of the chiefs. Guten Appeti

Moreover, continuing the sermon, with easy transportation to America, we are no longer get ting virile adventurous emmigrants from Europe & Asia. We are getting an average poor lot. Unl the Middle Ages with drastic birth control of intellectuals, thanks to advances in Medicine, Welfare and Religious and other feelings of compassion, the worst possible idicts, instead dyi humanely while they are newly born & little different in gensitivity than a hamburger, mature to procreate little monsters. I expect another Dark Age ahead, with scattered bright spots.

I regret you do not approve of Reagan - we do 95%, the negative 5% being hiz misunderstanding environmental needs. We feel the labor unions for the last 50 years, nogtly lead by Jews when the socialism the next thing to communism. By raising wages, they have simply debased our dollar so that we cannot well compete in the World market. Right now pineapple & simply debased our dollar so that we cannot well compete in the World market. Right now pineapple & simply debased these crops lower than in Central America. Philippines, Taiwan, otc. In general I am bitter against laborers: For example, we have a nise japanese cleaning woman whose husband has bee a highly paid Waialua Flantation heavy quipment operator. To be sure, they have a nice home, but I was surprised they otherwise specially their earnings and do not own a single share of the company! They are willing to squeeze the company to man bankruptcy, but would never assume the risk to shich shareholders are subject when the get next to nothing for the dollars they invested.

When a minimum wage was established for house cleaning, we had to dismiss the wife. Nor have a yard boy at minimum wage. We do everything curselves to be able to survive. Haole hyppic

come from the Mainland, draw welfare each and spend their time surfing! Welfare families standing in line before Iss at the grocery cash register buy \$50 worth of firstrackers. In liquor & other items we could hever afford as we pay real and other taxes to keep such sound in cash. I am not referring to actual cases caused by misfortune. We are so sick of such rabble, breeding like rabbits, that we see no hope for Earth except birth control. Failing that, which is most probable, the alternate is World Mar III. Dissociate yourself from the feeling of being a Heme sap. Then I believe you will join us in realizing that every one of hundreds of thousands of taxa of fascinating plants and animals would escape extermination following a human holocaust every couple of generations. (Lemmings.) A species of dresers or yeast or a

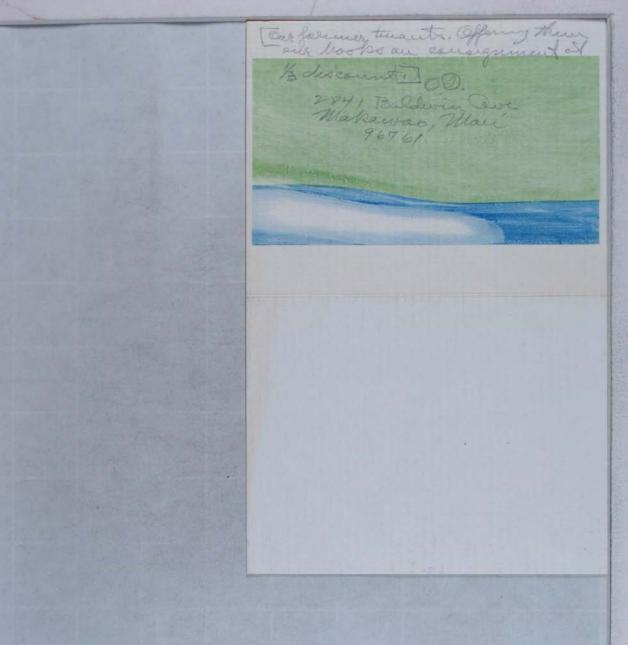
praying mantis, which bat or nehe is worth far more than 1,000 yet unborn, unwanted human childr. Hence there can be a cheerful silvery lining to the coming war cloud if it were not for the chastly rain involved. Hoping to being practicable we have been scattering our herb., specimen to as many as about 100 different bot, institutions, including Leningrad, Moscow, Peking, Rio, Tasmania und so weiter. Some extinct Haw., Degener plants should survive in some of such seattered herbaria for wiser botanists to study in the year 3,000.

Cheer up. I feel rather thankful to Chance or Nature that Isa & I are living in a fascinati 19 interesting time, and do hope we and our friends will have lived out their long lives befor

WW III explodes.

Aloha,
Otto

P.S. Isn't it nice this loopoong letter won four votes for Reagan? It did purge my mind for some hours of the presently prevailing worries about Board of Health, passport, birth cartificate, State & Fed. Tax Offices, Surr egate Court, Banks and Salvation Army.



## "An Evening at Kaluanui"

Stein and Wine with Artist Darrell Orwig Saturday May 23 4:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. 2841 Baldwin Ave., Makawao

Ticket Donation \$15.00 purchase tickets at: Wailea Art Gallery Wailea The Rainbow Connection Azeka's, Kihei Village Gallery Lahaina

Tickets will be limited

The Gift Horse Kaahumanu Things Japanese Antiques Vineyard, Wailuku Or contact any Hui Noeau member

#### Art Exhibit and Sale

featuring:

Darrell Orwig's Oil Paintings and Monoprints

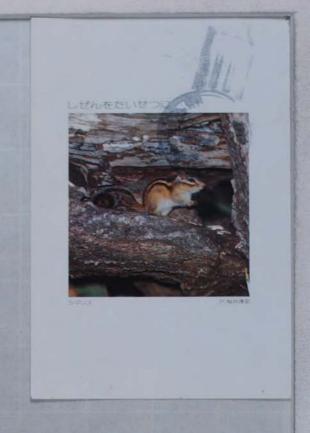
#### Entertainment

The Strolling Minstrels and The Singing Von Brunno's and the Dancing Bear

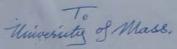
#### Stein and Wine

Several varieties of imported Beer A Selection of Beaulieu Wines

The Art Exhibit will be open to the public: Sunday thru Friday from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.; Tuesday and Thursday till 8:00 p.m.







#### Plants of Hawaii

#20.670. South of Kealia, Cahu - May 14, 1950. De	egener &	Hatheway
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#21,004. North slope of Puu Hapapa - Oct. 23, 1950. Degener, Silva & Hatheway

#21,529. West of Keopaweo, Nawiliwili, Kauai - Jan. 5, 1952. Degener

21,535.

#21,556. 10 ft. tree. West rim of Kalalau Valley, Kauai Forest - acc. July 3, 1952. Degener & Amy Greenwall

#21,707. Near Poamoho Stream, Cahu. July 3, 1949. Degener & Murashige

#21,781. Between Hawi & Kamuela, Hawaii. Feb. 8, 1952. Degener

#21,811. About 3 miles from Kamuela, Hawaii. Feb. 8, 1952. Degener

#22,038. Nakula, near Hana, Maui. Mar. 12, 1952. Anthony Tam

#22,148. Near Forest Reserve Soundary, Clinda, Maui. Mar. 26, 1952.
Degener

#### Plants of Europe

#22,971. Flüelen, Switzerland, overlooking Vierwäldstatter Lake - Mar. 18, 1953. Degeners

#23,010. Anacapri, Capri, Italy - Apr. 28, 1953. Degeners

#23,013. Naples, Italy - Apr. 30, 1953. Degeners

#23,014. Island of Capri, Italy. Apr. 28, 1953. Degeners

#23,015. Naples, Italy. Apr. 30, 1953. Degeners

#23,016. Bozen, Italy. April 26, 1953. Degeners

#23,019. Sorrento, Italy. Apr. 29, 1953. Degeners

#23,021. Salerno, Italy. Apr. 29, 1953. Degeners

#23,027. Villa Hadriana near Tivoli, Italy. May 3, 1953. Degeners

#23,029. Monte Solaro, Capri, Italy. Apr. 28, 1953. Degeners

#23,035. Anacapri, Capri, Italy. Apr. 28, 1953. Degeners

#23,040. Fiasole, Italy. May 4, 1953. Degeners

#23,042. Villa Hadriana, near Tivoli, Italy. May 2, 1953. Degeners

## **Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation**

Wood, John W. England. 1841 Vasey, Dr. George (Botanist on Powell's Colorado Exploration Expedition. 1860) Wright, Samuel, M. D. New York

#### (Major Accessions Since 1890)

Baker, C. F. (Tropical Economic Plants of the World. 1903)
Broadway, W. E. West Indics (purchase)

135 Cooper, R. Auckland Museum, New Zealand. (more in prospect),

1952

Degener, Otto, Hawaii. Since 1925 some 2000-3000 (also some

2000 from Berlin - exchanges presented by Degener)

500 Duke University, Durham, South Carolina

205 Fernald, Mrs. Maria, Orono, Haine (largely Carices)
Fornald, M. L. (Plantae Exsiccatae Grayanae)

Halsted's American Weeds. 1891

Hapemen, Dr. H., Nebraska, through Degener

659 Hitchcook, C. L. & Kruckeberg, A. R. (Flora of Washington

State, 1951)

450 Hodge, W. H. from West Indies and Colombia

1000 Lillo, Higuel from Tucuman, Argentina
100 Moore, H. Emery, Jr. Plants of Mexico
110 Penland, C. W. T. Colorado plants
200 Potter, David, Bowdoin-Macmillan Arctic Expedition. 1934

500

Septimes of James Bay. 1929

900 Tharp, B. C. University of Texas. 1950
175 Topping, D. C. Ferns of Hawaii and Philippines, March Dequare

Massachusetts State Collection: Staff members and students, such as Stone, G. E., Osmun, A. V., Torrey, R. E., Anderson, Miss C., Seymour, F., etc.

File a different

What about Degicer Bernuda 1921 callection Degices well is Degir Deg, 2,000 ± Figi Collections beginning 1940?

# BEYOND THE THIRST OF THE YELLOW TIPPED BEYOND THE THIRST OF THE YELLOW TIPPED

As though it suffered from strange thirst This Bulbophylum burst Out of the orchid into daisy, If crazy, not yet lazy.

34 mm pen point

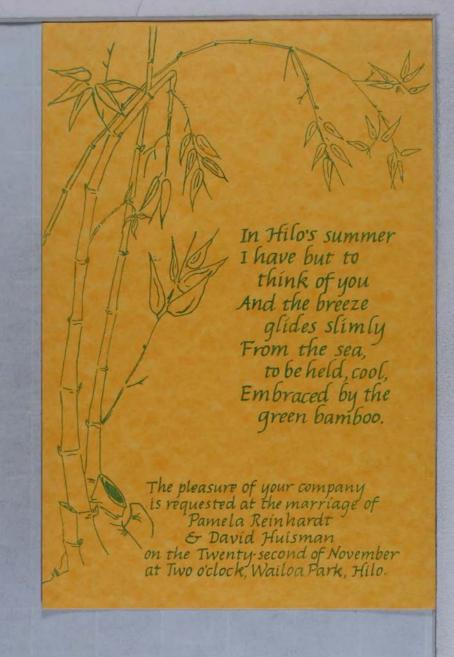
But I can understand the strange who need to rearrange The sources of their origin To gain what lies within.

And if an orchid has inside Sunrise it cannot hide, Let become as the day's eye And all its kind turn to clay.

11 mm

S Some muse's hand has changed its form
To mirror inner good; oo
The orchid's now an inner solar storm swarm.
The sun it's its drink and food.

\*\* abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxxyz



Dear Degeners,
I am greatly thankful for my
chance meeting with both of you.
Impiring to learn more is now
becoming a reality for me.

Aloha + Mahalo, Mark Franklin

Red lehua threads

Fallen to the barred shadows

Of the wind-stirred wood...

Recalling how wind sounded

The tuned strings of your Koto.

Knowing the noni
Growing on Puna's brinked edge,
I think back to those
Of this land whose life it kept:
Hard times' hope, food, beverage.

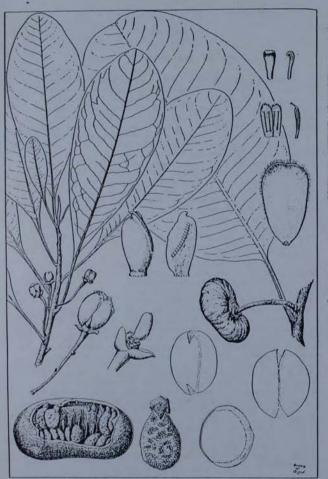
The pasture's grasses
yellow even cows' lowing
As the day passes —
Foothills of Mauna Loq
All synbeam with Johelo.

#### A Bachelor Acquires A Family

Ordonez entered in his diary for February 24, 1941: "Go hiking—Mr. Degener, Timothe and I. Reach the top of a neighboring mountain. Timothe is receiving inspiration in the botanical line. I guess he hasn't much to think or worry about. That's why he is absorbed in what he does manually. Mr. Degener is indeed happy, contented, and patient in his botanical accomplishments! Romance is evidently permeating my mind. Occasional day-dreaming is common! A great hinderance to success!"

February 24, that memorable day, we followed faithful Timothe into what he called the Nauwanga forest. That memorable day we found a tree with rather ugly flowers and, being as usual greedy for specimens to scatter far and wide among worthy institutions to stimulate study, I collected ample material. There were numerous flowers but considerable search disclosed only a single fruit. This collection, to which I gave the number 14,537, was pressed and dried-like all other collections and in due time mailed from Nandarivatu to Dr. Smith. Later, when I returned to my beach home in Hawaii Nei, Smith wrote me some astoundingly gratifying letters. I was flabbergasted! February 24 is truly far more important to me than the anniversary of my birthday or the date of my death. February 24 is my very private, personal, memorable "Memoraid Day."

The story was told officially by I. W. Bailey and A. C. Smith in the Journal of the Arnold Arboretum 23:356-365, Pl. 1-5, 1942. I quote in part: "In 1934 the junior author [Smith] collected specimens of a fruiting tree on the Fijian island of Vanua Levu, but efforts to place the plant in a family failed. Neither fruit nor foliage suggested any plant previously known from the Pacific. Although wood from the trunk was available, no definite suggestion of a family could be made by those who examined the specimen. Recently, a re-examination of the wood and a study of the internal structure of the twigs and leaves indicated that the plant is related to the Magnoliaceae, and it has subsequently been ascertained that the plant is conspecific with a tree collected in flowering condition in the interior of Viti Levu by Mr. Otto Degener in 1941. This Fijian plant, which is now represented by ample foliage, flowers, fruits, and wood, is definitely a member of the ranalian complex. It exhibits close similarities to the Magnoliaceae, particularly in the internal structure of its vegetative organs, in its pollen, and in the vascularization of its stamens. However, we cannot place it in the Magnoliaceae, for reasons to be discussed on succeeding pages . . . . These three families, Magnoliaceae, Himantandraceae, and the proposed Degeneriaceae, form a group with salient morphological similarities . . . . The remarkable stamens and carpel of Degeneria deserve special consideration, since they are likely to prove of some significance in future discussions of the floral morphology of the angiosperms."



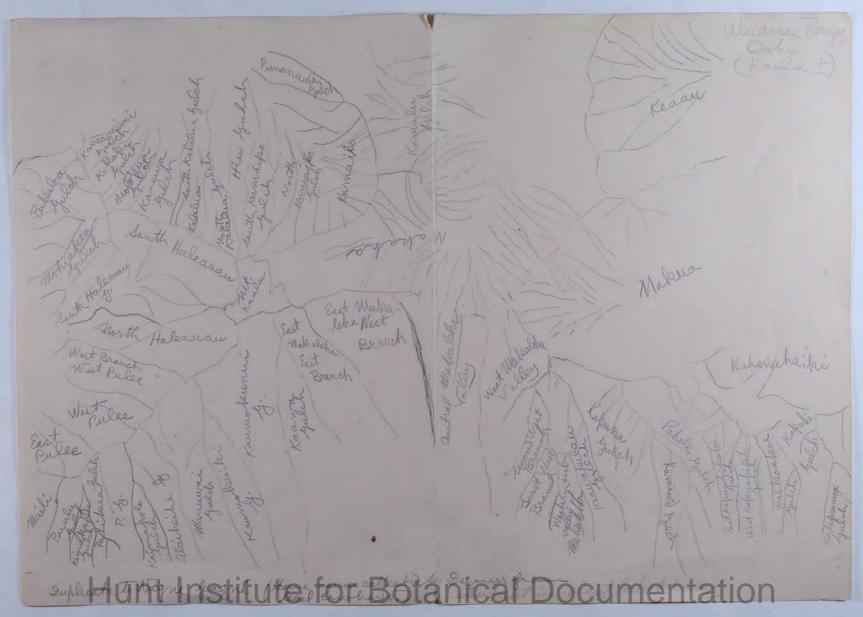
The tree Degeneria vitienals, the only know member of the primitive Degeneria Family. (After Bailey & Smith)

To have one's name associated with an entirely new plant family is an honor almost unheard of. Nevertheless, I am not the family's original discoverer! Two other workers found trees belonging to the Degeneriaceae before I did. Dr. Smith, as mentioned in the quotation, discovered one on May 7, 1934, on Vanua Levu, in the "Lower Wainunu River valley, alt.0-200 m." As he was the one who studied and published descriptions of the new species, genus and family with Dr. Bailey, he could not well name them for himself. This would violate good taste and a long-established custom. The second discoverer of Degeneria is my friend Mr. B. E. V. Parham, government botanist in Suva. After my find came to Dr. Smith's attention, I visited Mr. Parham at his Nanduruloulou home where he showed me his herbarium. Much of it had not yet been studied because of the pressure and confusion of war work. I then suggested that he ship his collection to Smith for determination. When Smith finally got the Parham plants on loan for study, he found a Degeneria among the lot. This had been collected at Nanduna, Viti Levu, in 1939, four years after Smith's find and two years before mine.

According to Dr. S. F. Blake at least one other family bears the name of a living botanist. This is Chingithannaceae Hand-Mazz., in Sinensia 2:126.1932, the type specimen for the family having been collected in Kwangsi by R. C. Ching, Botanist of the Metropolitan Museum of Natural History (Nanking) and Research Fellow of the China Foundation for Promotion of Education and Culture. This family is ignored, in error, in the Index Kewensis. But this work does record the fact that Handel-Mazzetti, who originally proposed the new family, soon regretted his action. By merging his genus Chingithannus with Microtropis, he equated his Chingithannaceae out of existence into the Celastraceae. The family Degeneriaceae, however, is still in good standing.

June, 1924, Herbert L. Mason collected a peculiar brown seaweed off Clarion, the most westerly of the Revillagigedo Islands, southwest of Lower California. It was named Masonophycus paradova after its discoverer and its unusual characters. It is so different from any other seaweed known that it constitutes a family all its own, namely the Masonophyceae. Thus, Degeneriaceae and Masonophycene, each based on a single kind of plant, are the only valid plant families commemorating living botanists at this time.

Our collecting was so successful in the Nandala region that I felt we needed still another assistant. I spoke to Timothe, Yes. He thought a distant relative of his would be glad of the opportunity to earn some money, particularly as his father was old, almost blind, and not able to work as hard as formerly. A few days later a diffident clumsy, rawboned youth with large, fleshy lips and a mouth so hig that it almost hid his face when he gulfawed, reported for work. He was physically and mentally not Timothe's equal, and both seemed to acknowledge the truth of this fact. Danieli was a simple dullard who willingly climbed trees for orchids and other epiphytes on Timothe's slightest behiest. One late afternoon, while we were putting away our plants between driers. I noticed a little rumpus faithful, observant Timothe in quiet but interse anger suddenly frisked Danieli and drey, forth my seissors secreted on his



#### University of Utrecht



#### Laboratory of palaeobotany and palynology

Heidelberglaan 2 Utrecht 2506 Telephone 030-53 The Netherlands

L.S.,

It is my pleasure to announce the issue of the first volume of the INDEX OF FIGURED PLANT MEGAFOSSILS. This INDEX is a project of the Laboratory of Palaeobotany and Palynology, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands. It gives a survey of plant megafossils from Devonian to Jurassic sediments as figured in literature from 1971 onwards.

The first volume deals with 'Carboniferous 1971-1975'. The data has been compiled by Dr. M. Boersma (from the Laboratory mentioned above) and Mrs. L.M. Broekmeyer (Institute for the History of Science, University of Utrecht). In the volume illustrations are quoted of 1483 species belonging to 351 genera. The taxa are alphabetically arranged. For each figure the relevant publication, the age of the source strata and the country (province) of origin are indicated.

In separate chapters the taxa are arranged according to the major plant groups, the chronostratigraphical units and the countries of origin. Furthermore a list of the new taxa has been added as well as a reference list of the 230 publications from which the figures have been quoted.

The book consists of 183 folio pages, cloth bound.

Copies may be obtained by sending me a note with the correct address and remitting an amount of 40 Dutch guilders preferably per international money order to the

Institute of Plant Taxonomy, Heidelberglaan 2, Utrecht 2506, The Netherlands

mentioning 'Index Carboniferous 1971-1975'.

Other ways of remitting:

Postal Cheque Service Number 425267 University Utrecht, The Netherlands

mentioning: 'in favour of kpl. 714.724.830' or:

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A.J. Goslinga (manager)



by Pat McGorum

# The Trouble with Tourists

It's not what they do but what they bring 516

66 EVER," said husband and wife in unison. "Flora Hawaiiensis."
Otto elaborated, "will never be finished."

I leafed through Volume 6 as I talked with veteran botanists Isa and Otto Degener in their cottage on Oahu's North Shore. For decades the Degeners have labored to produce this monumental census of the plants of the Hawaiian Archipelago. Why would they not finish their work?

"Because," Isa explained in a gentle German accent, "there will never be an end to new species here. This is why the books are bound loose-leaf; we can insert new pages as new varieties appear."

"By evolution?" I ventured.

"By airplane!" Otto trumpeted. "By ship. By yacht. How did you arrive, and from where?"

"By 747 from Virginia," I answered. "Two days ago."

"Not too many visitors come from the East Coast. Perhaps you have brought us a new entry. A seed stuck to your shoe in a bit of mud, or trapped in your clothing. or even blown into your hair by the wind back in Virginia. That's all it takes."

I glanced again at the book in my hand, and a passage caught my eye: "Of all exotic animals in the Hawaiian Islands, self-domesticated man is the worst offender, rushing to exterminate in a few hundred years a unique flora and fauna that took 25,000,000 to 15,000,000 years to evolve. . . Of feral mammals, feral man, commonly classified with the hippies, is the least destructive to the native Hawaiian biota."

As I toured the islands and talked with some of their citizens—including the tamer specimens of feral man—in the ensuing month, I heard much the same story. The tourist generally behaves himself; he litters with a becoming restraint, picks a blossom

Crowded beaches (above) symbolize the massive invasion of alien lifeforms on Hawaii. Tourists constantly introduce new plants and animals. Sylvan scenes like the one opposite grow ever scarcer.



The pain withouth and the Amer through hellith and But the What of the Local andwells for over

Dear atto + Isa

Your kindness and sympathy are more deeply appreciated than

any words of thanks can ever express— Fern always enjoyed your letters. The last yet a half dread most of her mail to her become of bad eye right, peris companion 236 W. Green St Vera B Setton Hestings, mich. 49058 ARBORETUM OF

THE BARNES FOUNDATION

MERION STATION
MONTGOMERY COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA
19066

Dear Friends of the Barnes Arboretum:

Many of the students, alumni and their friends who have been with Mrs. Fogg and me on horticultural tours to Central and South America, the Orient, South Pacific, Africa, the Mediterranean and Europe for so many years have asked us when we were going to China.

Well, we are now pleased to advise that the perfect botanical and horticultural program has been offered to us by Lindblad Travel, Inc., of Westport, Connecticut, and we will be leaving on May 14, 1981, for 23 days. This will include four nights in Japan, where we will visit gardens not usually open to tourists, before continuing on to Shanghai for seventeen nights in the People's Republic of China.

Most of our time will be spent on the Grand Canal, a monument even more vast and more impressive than the Great Wall (which we will also visit). We will travel from Suzhou to Yangzhou on a beautiful new motor cruiser, 110 feet long and 18 feet wide. On the lower deck there is a beautiful dining room, complete with galley able to serve the finese banquets. The top deck is divided into a closed section and an open deck area, each with plenty of space to stretch out and relax. Most lunches will be taken on board with breakfast and dinners at the hotels we will be using at night.

Moving slowly along the canal, we can observe life as it has gone on for thousands of years. We will visit Shanghai, Suzhou, Wuxi, Nanjing and Beijing (including the National Gardens), which most are familiar with. Additionally, we will visit Yixing on Tai Hu Lake, famous for over 600 years for its beautifully made stoneware. Changzhou has many lovely gardens. Zhenjiang is surrounded by hills and forest, with three hills housing a temple complex of great beauty. Yangzhou is an absolute gem; it compares with Suzhou and Hangzhou with its magnificent gardens, temples and parks.

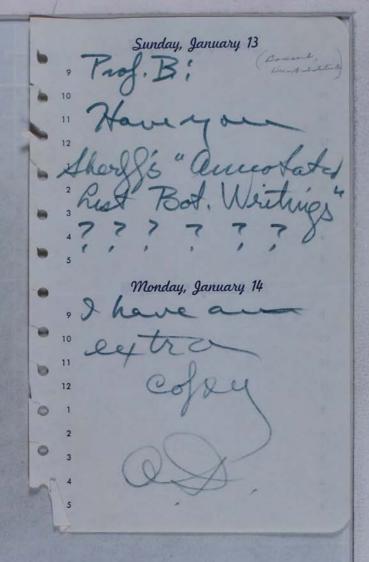
The cost will be approximately \$4,500.00, per person, on a share basis, from San Francisco return to San Francisco. We can only accommodate a limited number, so for those who are interested we suggest you contact:

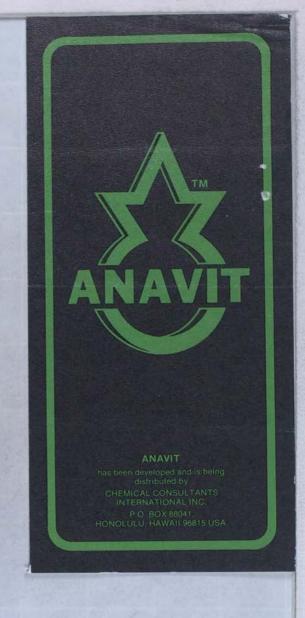
Jean K. Rodgers Lindblad Travel, Inc. 8 Wright St., P.O. Box 912 Westport, CT 06881 Tel: 800-243-5657

Looking forward to having you with us and wishing you a happy holiday season, I am,

D. W 700

Dr. John M. Fogg, Jr. Director Emeritus





**Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation** 

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# Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

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ohne Nummer); excl. "Godron no. 260" (— Ch. desiccatum p. 91—A. Nelson Bot. Gaz. 34 [1902], p. 362; Ch. leptophyllum sp. desiccatum Aellen in Fedde Repert. spee. nov. XXVI [1929], p. 136).

Ch. inamaenum Standley in N. Am. Flora vol. 21, 1 (1916), p. 15.

- b) Ch. pratericola Rydberg in Bull, Torrey Club XXXIX (1912), p. 310.
  - Ch. leptophyllum auct. am. et eur. non Nutt.
  - Ch. petiolare H. B. K. var. leptophylloides Murr Bull. Herb. Boiss., 2 ser, t. IV (1904), p. 994, tab. 5, fig. 19.
  - Ch. leptophyllum var. leptophylloides Thellung und Aelen in Probst Mitt. naturforsch. Ges. Soloth., 8. Heft (XX. Ber.) (1928), p. 56.
  - Ch. leptophylum var. oblongifolium auct. eur. non S. Wats;

Gliedert sich in die breitblättrige var. leptophylloides (Murr) Aellen comb. nov. (= Ch. pratericola Rydbg, s. str.) und in die schma'blättrige var Thellungianum Aellen (= Ch. leptophyllum auet. s. str.) (Folial lanceolata vel lineata, integerrima) mit f. rubricaule (Blom). Als weiter Sippe wäre die ssp. desiccatum (A. Nelson) zu nennen.

## III. Ch. oahuense (Meyen) Aellen comb. nov.

F. J. F. Meyen beschrieb in esinem Werke "Reise um die Erde" II (1835), p. 127 not. ein Atriplex oahwensis n. sp. Das schöne, im Berliner Museum aufbewahrte Original stellt die Art dar, die Moquin 5 Jahre später (Chenop. enum. [1840], p. 28) als Ch. sandwicheum publizierte. Die Art tritt in einer f. microspermum und einer f. macrospermum Aellen (beide bei Fedde, Repert. spec. nov. XXVI [1929], p. 129) auf.

## IV. Chenopodium album L. und Chenopodium viride L.

Leider versagt mir die Beschränktheit des Raumes, mich eingehender über die interessante Tatsache auszulassen, dass Linné unter diesen beiden Namen tatsächlich zwei verschiedene, gute Arten verstand, wovon die eine (Ch. viride) bis in unsere Zeit verkannt oder falsch gedeutet wurde. Ch. viride ist identisch mit Ch. sweicium Murr in Mag. Bot. Lap. f. (1902), p. 341, das wiederum Ch. album f. pseudopulifolium J. B. Scholz in Oester. Bot. Zeitschr. IV (1900), p. 97 darstellt. Irrtümlicherweise wurde der Name Ch. viride meistenteils für Ch. album-Pflanzen mit cymöser Infloreszenz verwendet, während Ch. album en album die spicat-glomerulösen Formen umfassen sollte. Ueber die spezifischen Un-

HELSINGIN VLIOI
KASVITIATHEN I
DEPARTMENTOR BO
UNIVERSITY OF BRI
LIBRING OF SECTION

The Drs. Degener 68-617 Crozier Waralna Hawaii 96791 Dear Drs:

Thank you for your very thoughtful gift of your Volume I of Flora Lawaiieness and your mongraph on Hawaiian Biding. Please be attended they will remain among my valued possessions and be put to good use.

A found inclosed the serox of the advertiser article on the purchase of C. Brewer find by a Hing Kong company. Presumably, you wish to know more about this purchase. So do I, Since this land is within the Conservation District we will evidently find out eventually because any uses the new owners plan for this land must stand the test of environmental impact statements and public hearings.

again - thankyon.

Logn B. Shelmen

Dear Oetto + Isa Fern just faded away with her hand in mine on the 6th of 7eb pains she just passed away so peacefully as she wanted too. It is a blessing she didn't have to work so hard to breathe anymore with her emphazoma. She looked very hice at the funeral. I am sorry I couldn't write you somer but with packing + moving to to new job + I days in ypsilanti with my brother also sorting & packing Ferris things for the callege & getting them on a truck took some doing. I haven't heard if things got there O.K. but if they didn't I sure would have. I had to get rid of the food, six months worth and her personal things + clothing. Besides & howen't gotten my things all unpacked & taken care of yet. I have to finish + get my room in order for my vacation the It of april when this lady's daughter getsout of school teaching for Easter.

I hope ill is well with you. I know you will miss tern but I think I will miss her a let more as we were so close to each other. She was a wonderful laday so kind & loving & apperenting It was a wonderful blessing to just know her. She will be greatly missed by me + all her freends. Ferns Companion Vera B Sutton QS, 236 W Streen St. If you let me Hastings, mich. 49058 Know of you want her last picture taken on her birth day I will send it as soon as I get it developed.

Wau, Papua New Guinea-

From Brazil, a diverse land with one language and a proud sense of national integration, we flew into a 4000 ft. valley of a diverse land with many languages, one which still struggles with "pay back" tribal warfare. With its mountain walls and roads which are an engineer's nightmare, the country has deep problems. Papua New Guinea just celebrated its 2nd anniversary of Independence. Hopefully the Girl Guides and Scouts sing "We are one country". Hopefully the introduced Australian passion for sports tries to absorb and divert tribal jealousies. For days along muddy forest trails, barefooted men travel to towns to look for work and possibly to return with skills. At the "sing sing"s, decorated with bird-of-paradise plumes, grass skirts, and red and yellow body paint, they display their differentness while other tribes stare solemnly. Nature, on this island so much older than Hawaii, is also incredibly diverse. Insects are often brilliant, often extra large, birds have specialized behavior, orchids, ferns, rhododendrons are a delight, animals unique. "Bird of Paradise" sing the school children in Wau, "Did you fly from Paradise to Papua New Guinea?"Yet all nature in such munificence is Paradise. If appreciation of diversity is a preface to an understanding of nature's subtle integration, the Wau Ecology Institute is greatly needed. It struggles on short funds to reach the youth of this new country. Old ways must be changed and with this many of the world's great secrets of tropical nature may saved. It has been a privilege to work here.

saddened by the bleeding red soil slashes, the silted streams, the burnings. How like places in our own Ozark mountains: We were often in the company of huge stretched out trucks and joined them in deiselbelching processions. The drivers, like ourselves would gather at the churrascarias, gaucho-invented restaurants, where spits of barbecued meats are stood upright on one's plate so that succulent pieces could be sawed off and eaten with beer and a great variety of vegetables. The latter are grown in acres of immaculate Japanese-immigrant gardens. In Rio Grande do Sol state, before one comes to the vast pampas, there are mountains not unlike those one can see in Austria. They are settled in Santa Catarina state by Germans who live in chalets, sell sweaters and grow wine. Brazil has been the New World for many nationalities. It has looked to Europe for cultural values.

The country is huge, beautiful and varied in climate and scenery.

Never have I seen such wide, wild beaches of fine white sand as along the south.east. The norteamericano knows only the gorgeous beaches of Rio de Janeiro where in this city of the fabulous setting we too enjoyed them at Copacabana for three days.North of the state of Sao Paulo is Minas Gerais state with its lovely mountains, its mines, its steep and picturesque little Portuguese colonial towns. Enthusiastically going to see a rare plant in the Serra do Cipo I slipped and broke both leg bones at the left ankle. Brazil with its craze for soccer is used to "fracturas". I got excellent treatment at Belo Horizonte and given a cast. Future plans were not drastically affected and I got much moral support from friends. Perhaps then I felt better affinity for "Alejadinho" (the "little cripple") when we visited next day in Congonhas his lifesize soapstone sculptures of the prophets. He was a mulatto and unlike Peru and Ecuador where the Indian and mestizo artisans were told exactly by the Spanish what manner in which to paint and carve in the churches, the integrity of a hybrid nature is allowed to flourish in Brazil. It is also responsible for ahandsome people. African genes can be seen everywhere, even in the south. There is, however, a pride and love for Bahia state to the north where they predominate. The Portuguese settled here in 1500, mixed with the Indians and negro slaves, and there is not today the racial stratification I saw in Ecuador where the Indian is a beast of burden, low on the social ladder in spite of his enomous creative skills. In Salvador, Bahia, we saw a pageantry of bright bandanas, bundles carried on the head, dark ladys in white lacey dresses, macumba charms sold on the many steps of churches with over-gilded interiors. Except for the churches all these, including the tasty little things cooking on the street in braziers of hot dende (palm) oil, were of African origin.

We left Brazil May 1 and stopped briefly at Lima, Peru. Here. Spanish confused our speech into puzzeling hybrid statements: Here we found a sea-fogged city with huge dim churches called "purer", with a glut of bloody Christs. We saw Spanish and moorish influence in balconies and buildings and we saw relics of the Inquisition. We went to Cuzco and found ourselves swept into the tourist routes. Greeting the same faces over and over, we took the long and beautiful train ride to Machul Picchu. Never as long as I live shall I forget the ruins of that Inca city set on its mountain plateau amid pinnacles and precipitous gorges.

At Guayaquil, Ecuador's seaport city, Hamp and I separated. On one leg I could hardly manage the Galapagos islands. For two weeks he collected Drosophila accompanied by tame Darwin finches and companionable mockingbirds, managing to get around on three islands in great heat. He lived at the Darwin Station. Meanwhile in the cool bright mountain air of 9000 ft. Quito I went on tours to Indian markets dazzeled by the displays of weaving and the vistas of bright green countryside patchcultivated by tiny Indians all the way up to the foothills of snow-capped Andean mountains.

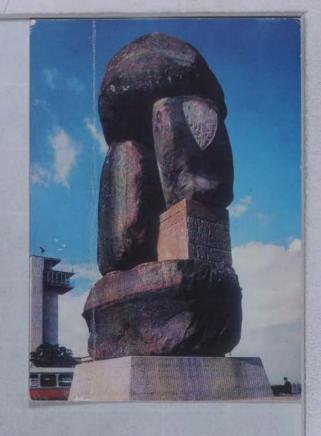
But the best was yet to come. In Mexico City we had a rendezvous with our son Joe. For him it was a sentimental journey to places discovered and made his own eleven years ago. We shared with him Patzcuaro and small villages such as Tzintzuntzan, Puebla, Santa Clara de Los Cobres and the Tarascan village of Janitzio on its island in Patzcuaro Lake. We saw Toluca, Cholula and outside of Mexico City the pyramids of San Juan Teotihuacan, We visited the new Basilica of Guadaloupe, the Museo de Arte Moderne and Chapultepec Castle. We watched folkdanking and were serenaded by mariachis. We drove to the Paseo de Cortes (12,000ft.) and gazed upon Popocatepetl (17,761) which Joe hopes to climb someday. He has already climbed Ixtaccihuatl (17,343 ft.) We even rode horses down a steep ravine to see the Tzararacua waterfalls near Uruapan. His know-'ledge and sensitive perception were the best of all guides. On June 8, after eleven days, we had to separate.

As I write this we are about to set off on the second half of this very wonderful year. I will try to help Hamp in the forests of Papua/New Guinea at the Wau Ecology Institute where we will be for 42 months. When we return to Honolulu near Christmas our Eddie will visit us.

A merry christmas and a happy new year to all.

Abraços, boas festas e prospero ano novo a nos amigos brasileiros!

mendith Corsen. Hamp



Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation



Hut

Ill with chronic techycardia since 1927 & legally not allowed to drive a car, I resigned from my position at the first Naturalist of Haw. National Park (including Milaues & Hale-akala Sections) with the opening of 1929 Fall Semester at University of Hawaii (Nanca). At that time I lost my University betany students I had hired for their summer vacation for \$200 & keep to make illustrations for my forthcoming "Plants Haw. Mat. Park" book & "Flora Hawaiiensis" and to chauffour me to and from the distant Unekahuma building where I lectured chiefly to boat loads of tourists. Henry Wietke & Everitt Brundin, both Max part-Maxaiians, I felt were best qualified as substitute lecturers for me. From that time on I was a free lance working on the Flora Hawaiiensis & visiting the New York Botanical Carden affiliated with Columbia University to sain credit for a dectorate. I never bothered to propers a proper thesis after becoming a Ctaff Namber in 1932 and receiving an Max Bay. Honorary Dectorate from my early Alma Mater, the University of Massachusetts, in 1952. O. D.

2220 University Ave. Honolulu, T.H. Christmas Day Dear Mr. Allen: The Star Bulletin was careless in ordering the binding for my book from the coast so it did mt arrive until today (so they say). They promised to put a suitable binding on a hundred or so books so that I could send that number out to customers at the announced publication date - Dec. 18. When I saw the bound books I was so disgusted with the appearance that I stopped further binding. I thought it would be better to wait a week or ten days for the regular cover. I imagine you are still in search of a Naturalist. I have just the man you want for the temporary position this summer. Now as to his qualifications: He knows the Kilauea and Haleakala Regions thoroughly. He knows Hawaiian plants better than any one in the islands excepting myself (that is conceit 100%). 3. He has taken courses in Geology.
4. He has taken courses in Botany; Zoology and Entomology, besides the regular work a college man takes. He can operate a movie camera He can make photographs as well as develop and print them. He can supply his own camera which is for lantern slides especially (the camera is really mine.) He is a good mechanic. He can lecture. He knows the Hawaiian language and the customs and myths of the Hawaiians He is energetic He will have a college degree by the time you need him. He was my assistant for 6 years and for two summers at Kilauea.and one at Haleakala. 14: He is 27 years old and married.
15. He is a haole with a slight flavor of Hawaiian - similar to Brumaghim. In short, he is my former Uwekahuna Assistant Henry Wiebke - I honestly know of no one better suited for that position. They don't exist. If he got the job this summer he could keep in touch with me in Honolulu towards making a second enlarged edition of the Park Guide - possibly in color. Then it would sell! I think I should reduce the wholesale price to \$3 and so I have advertised. But now I received a "nibble" from one of the local stores for the sale of about 1000 copies. Naturally if that goes through, it is up to the dealer to set his own retail price and I no longer have anything to say. I just about want to get my printing and artist expenses back, and not be forced to market my own product. By the way, the ppice is \$3,521.61 and a beautiful plate of Kilauea in color from the Paradise of the Pacific as a frontispiece will st \$64 extra. The book should be out in all its glory and in a new dress next week but I no longer depend on the printers promises. Otto Decries Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

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# POSTSCRIPT, AND G.C. MUNRO'S MANUSCRIPT NOTES ABOUT ACACIA ON LANAI Otto & Isa Degener

Dr. Lamoureux's interesting report regarding "Some Observations On Koa," appearing in the February issue of our Newsletter, prompts our postscript/ to this artcle.

In 1940-tl one of us and, a few years ago, both of us noted that what looks very much like a koa certainly gets around from island to island in the Fiji Archipelago. There we observed and collected an acacia which was a not uncommon element in the strand flora. In "Naturalist's South Pacific Expedition: Fiji," published in 1949, the author on page 69 wrote about it as follows: "Within a stone's throw of the water I collected a smallish acacia (A. simplicifolia) with yellow flower clusters and with leathery phyllodes. - - Being a strand plant with seeds or pods probably adapted for distribution by ocean currents, this plant grows from Fiji and Samoa west to the New Hebrides and New Caledonia, and may well be the ancestral type of the koa of Hawaii." We are gratified that Dr. Lamoureux came not to the identical but certainly to a similar conclusion in his Observations, about twenty-two years later.

While botanizing for six months on Lanai we became familiar with a beautiful grove of what we consider to be a true koaia, a group with phyllodes and pods narrower than those in the koa group, and with the tendency to have differently positioned seeds. Hence we should like to amend the occurrence of Acacia koaia s.l., to include Lanai with his listed "Molokai, Maui, Hawaii."

When we informed the late Mr. George Campbell Munro that we plan-

## DRS. DEGENER

### Pūpū-kani-oe

The "singing" land shells of Hawai'i are so called because they are believed to make a high-pitched sound similar to that of a cricket, only continuous.

The subtle beauty of these thimble-sized and nearly extinct shells is captured by watercolorist Lloyd Tsugawa, a native of Hawai'i Island.



LIKO Graphics and Crafts P.O. Box 4185 Hilo, Hawaii 96720



Thurs 26 May Dear Drs. Degener It would be a pleasure if you could come to supper this evening around 7:00. I know this is DEGENER rather short notice but I haven't been able to get hold of you broken 'ahila fence earlier. I will be at 967-7631 or (967-7929) most of the day, and will by to contact you The occassion (other than the full moon) is the visit of Dg. J. Dauson who is monographing the genus Haunani Metrosideros. Hope you will be able to grown come.

with Heb. Man.



Whether Halliburton and his skipper. Walsh, knew thelr junks thoroughly or not is problematic, but It's likely that they overlooked several important points in the peculiar rigand construction of the Sea Dragon. If they'd had a Celestial laodah to handle her, they might still be afloat.

They have reported that Chiness junks may be used, be-fore this war is over, in Far Eastern waters to transport cargoes and thus relieve need-ed British tonnage in the Or-

Chris Colombo's little ships weren't much larger than the average junk today, nor were the small vessels of other early the small years so of other early of the bound of the bou was different.

Another parallel between the large junks and the European vessels of two or three hundred

Wy-Junk

LaSelle Gilman

Years ago is the amount of care light-years. By bodily applying the Eintil creatismanship that is master theory he draws some astounding when the Navy for a dolowed in the Navy for a dolower can afford to have a lot of the Years and the work. The results are often density were 1st times that of water? When many many production and irra a celestial body, it seems. Imagine a containing ship — officers here the work. The results are often density were 1st times that of water? When the work is a schooner-rigged yealth or a wind is a well-wind at these craft have frequently found that out—too late.

Whether Halliburton and his skipper, Wales.

The Cheng Ho of course, is much more ornate than most junks. Mrs. atrohhold had the wherewithal to spend with a lavish hand, on Chinese artisans and Hongkons. The craft with the principle of relativity. Eduks is well and truly built of the linest teak, fashioned and lavishid decorated with all the splendor of Old Cathay, without, and furnished with every sort of shining modern gader within. It was originally destined to be the cynosure of all eyes ur any assembly of luxurious, yachts at Miami, Newport and Bar Harbor.

The national emergency has well and the scape curvature out that is to say nowhere. Out that is to say nowhere. Sirpointed out how enormous is the store pointed out they enormous is the store of energy locked up in ordinary matter.

Just what the Navy intends to do with a junk is a bit doubtful. The national emergency has maken the China Coast arm their offait, y comfortable aboard this milliated and built up again with distince you could hardly classify changed that. We can hardly store can be released; nature has in ship, and even when pirates of of U.S. sallors would feel entire the incandescent stars atoms are another China Coast arm their offait, y comfortable aboard this milliated and built up again with distince best they can usually carrycraft. It is a far cry from the charges of energy of which we can form are a few brass cannon at bowstern simplicity of a navy ship, no conception. In a recent summary of and stern, and perhaps an anique morptar or a sub-machine gun. A broadside fired from a masts and a short bowspit on negic Institution of Washington, Dr. where shroulds which the starboard bow. The pole Adams assured his hearers that three shroulds which The Cheng Ho has three astrophysical progress, before the Carmasts and a short bowsprit on hegie Institution of Washington, Dr. the starboard bow. The pole ADAMS assured his hearers that a pound of hydrogen transmuted into helium would release 430,000,000,000 horse-all carried on the fore and main mast is a sort of lug-sail. Mrs. Archbold had canvas, but ordinarily the-sail, is, of cane or bamboo matting. of hydrogen and be progressively trans-

de British tonage in the Oriental inter-port trade, in that case the Navy might be able to use the Cheng Ho as a convoy.

When all's said, however, likeel, and the sails have battens were handled by the said overhanging stem (with the two Cur sun has still about 15,000,000,000,000 usual painted eyes), very little wars in which it may radiate itself to must be admitted that the av-running entirely across. The death by disposing of fits mass, erage seagoing junk is a sea-leech of the lug is curved. The Matter and energy are the same in worthy vessel. She may look a rudder drops below the keel. but junks have been sailed for hundreds of years by Chinese had rudder drops below the keel. but junks have been sailed for hundreds of years by Chinese had rudder drops below the keel but junks awe been sailed for hundreds of years by Chinese had non- & thee days, with a brass cancerny radiated to the uttermost parts of space were to recombine and form lunks carried the rich traffic of Cestay as far as Java bid India and even to Arabia. Persia and the east African coasts.

Chris Colombo's little ships. hand, if radiated energy is forever dissipated, the end of the universe can only be that terrible "darkness on the face of the earth" spoken of in the first chapter of Genesis.

1979

INTRODUCTION

1937. Arnold Wall obtained a comparatively few herbarium specimens in Fiji, these are deposited at AK, but those I have seen lack field numbers and locality data.

1940-1941. During the 1930's Mrs. Anne Archbold, of Washington, D.C., in pursuance of her interest in tropical exploration, commissioned the building in Hong Kong of the yacht Cheng Ho, patterned after a lifteenth century Chinese junk. In the Cheng Ho Mrs. Archbold made two extended exploratory trips, the first in the Philippines-Moluccas area with David Fairchild as botanist, and the second in more easterly Pacific archipelagoes. On the second trip Otto Degener was invited to serve as botanist. Joining the Cheng Ho at Suva in November, 1940, Degener (1943, 1949) made extensive plant collections in Fiji until June, 1941. Among his assistants, Emilio Ordonez; Aloisio Tabualewa, and Timoci Bebe should especially be named as participating in botanical efforts. Degener's collections come in part from Thakaundrove Province, Vanua Levu, where he worked in the vicinity of Savusavu Bay as far west as the Yanawai River. On Viti Levu he was active in several areas, the most significant material perhaps coming from the vicinity of Nandarivatu and southward to Nandrau in Nandronga & Navosa Province, from Ra Province near Viti Levu Bay, and from the Serua hills of the south coast. A few collections were also made on some of the Loma-i-Viti islands. Degener's numbers during this period extend from 13500 to 15642, approximately the last hundred of which were obtained after his departure by Tabualewa. The first set is deposited at a and other appropriate Harvard herbaria, an essentially complete second set at NY, and other sets at BISH, K, MO, S, UC, US, and many other depositories. The botanical collections of the second Cheng Ho expedition greatly extended our knowledge of the indigenous

1941-1947, Lorna Reay (later Mrs. Lorna Paley), a Fiji Government employee stationed for a time at Nandarivatu, Viti Levu, made a few collections from that interesting locality, these being deposited at a. The indicated dates may not be sufficiently inclusive.

1941-1977. Noel Louis Hilmer Krauss, an entomologist based in Hawaii, visited Fiji on different occasions during his studies of biological control of insect pests. He collected a number of herbarium specimens, mostly on Viti Levu and Vanua Levu;

1945. V. J. Livingston obtained a comparatively few herbarium specimens on Viti Levu; the material is unnumbered and is deposited at us.

1946-1947. J. H. Vaughan made a series of comparatively few but excellent plant collections in Fiji during a visit extending at least between November and February. He visited several areas of Viti Levu, including southern and western coastal localities and the vicinity of Nandariyatu. His Fijian field numbers extend approximately from 3200 to 3500; the first set is at BM but a nearly complete set is at K, and a limited number of duplicates have been seen at US.

1947-1948. A. C. Smith. On my second opportunity to further botanical studies in Fiji, I arrived in Suva on April 5, 1947, and left on January 12, 1948. As my itinerary has been briefly detailed (Smith, 1950: 138-141), only a few points will be here elaborated. Collection numbers used on this occasion were 4001-6912, and my principal objectives were some of the botanically lesser known parts of Viti Levu (nos.

4001-6329) and Vanua Levu (nos. 6330-6912). A considerable period was spent in the co

## SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE FOR BOTANY REVIEW OF MATTERS CONCERNING PACIFIC BOTANISTS

- 1. Dr. Harvey A. Miller's report was read to the botanists assembled at the XV Pacific Science Congress along with his announcement of his immediate resignation from the post of Chairperson of the Botany Committee. Dr. Miller had found little or no institutional support to provide the aid that he requires to successfully carry out his duties. Discussion followed concerning Dr. Miller's announcement that a Directory of Pacific Botanists existed in computer print-out form. One of the most important things for the Committee to accomplish in the immediate future is to bring the Directory up-to-date and arrange to get it distributed.
- 2. Dr. S. H. Sohmer, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, accepted nomination as new Chairperson for the Committee for Botany.
- 3. The Koreans' suggested program for the Botany Section for the 16th Pacific Science Congress to be held in Seoul in 1987 was discussed and the following additions and suggestions were made to the program for Botany that they have presented:

(1) Rates of Succession and soil fertility restoration in the Pacific

region.

(2) Productivity and the cycle of nutrient elements in grasslands and forests in the Pacific region.

(3) Vegetation and flora of C<sub>3</sub> and C<sub>4</sub> and CAM plants in the Pacific Region.

(4) Biological information for rare and endangered plant taxa in the Pacific region.

(5) Status of floristic treatments in the Pacific region (i.e., the state of preparedness of floras and manuals in the Pacific).

(6) Progress in the management of indigenous biotas in the Pacific region (this could be in conjunction with the Entomology and Vertebrate Sections and others).

(7) Plant pathogens in the Pacific region.

- (8) The status of Pacific-based herbaria; conditions of support, curation, long-range plans, etc.
- 4. Resolutions. Two resolutions were brought forward and both were discussed:

  (1) Draft resolution in support of the Herbarium and Botanical Garden at Lae, Papua New Guinea.
  - (2) Draft resolution concerning Henderson Island.

These resolutions were passed at the next meeting of the Scientific Committee for Botany on 7th February. Copies of the resolution can be obtained from me upon request.

#### FUTURE PLANS

(1) Reconstitute the Standing Committee for Botany. Please feel free to recommend membership on Standing Committee. I would like, ideally, to see all fields of botany represented and from as many countries as possible. The Committee proper should have from 15-25 members.

(2) Plans for Inter-Congress

(3) Plans for next Pacific Science Congress to be held in Seoul in 1987

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. Sohmer Bernice P. Bishop Museum P.O. Box 19000-A Honolulu, HI 96819 U.S.A.

Hunt 55

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It seems appropriate to publish one of those rare photographs of Dr. Ray Ethan Torrey at the time we are preparing to establish a scholarship fund in his memory. While I am not sure all of our current students would be able to define the terms on the blackboard, to those who knew RET this picture makes one of his lectures seem like a class held yesterday. The wonderful illustrations he prepared are still in our collection, many used in various courses.

## Harry Ahles Memorial Fund

The sudden death of Harry Ahles came just as our first newsletter was being prepared. A memorial fund has now been established in his name with the interest to be used for plant collecting and curating our existing collections. Although we do not expect to have the massive collection of higher plants Harry made, collecting and curating will continue. Alumni contributions can be designated for this use and will be added to the income from the Ahles Fund.

## Swaziland Stamps

The Postal Service of Swaziland produced an issue of 15 wildflower stamps in 1980 from photographs made by Ellen Kemp '72. Ellen has been curator of their National Herbarium since it was estab-

lished in 1975, and has built a collection of 5,000 specimenes as a reference source. She is involved in revising the Flora Protection Act and providing information on threatened plants in Swaziland. To our knowledge, she is our first graduate to be responsible for the design of postal stamps, and a beautiful collection it is.



## Recent Books by Alumni and Faculty

Incomplete as our records are, we will continue to list recent books by faculty and graduates. Please help us to catch up.

Dr. Howard Bigelow has completed Clitocybe in North America, Part I, which will be published by Cramer this summer. He has also completed the portion of fungi in North American Wildlife published by Reader's Digest in February 1982. Margaret Bigelow's chapter on "Loculoascomycetes" in Taxonomy and Classification of Living Organisms was published in February 1982 by McGraw-Hill. Dr. A.C. Smith, Professor Emeritus, has completed Vol. 2 of Flora Vanessis Nota - The Dicots, 810 pp., published by the Pacific Tropical Bot-any garden. A third volume is in preparation. The first was on monocots. Other books in progress by faculty here include a review of research in fern biology by Dr. Klelowski and a text on coastal ecology by Dr. Paul Godfrey.

Among the alumni, Dr. Robert E. Lee '72 completed a major text on Phycology (1981), 478 pp., published by Cambridge Univer-sity Press. Dr. Ted Delevoryas '50 co-authored the recent edition of Morphology of Plants and Fungi with Harold Bold and Constantine

Alexopoulous (Harper & Row).



