



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

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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.

Dr. Theodor Philipp Haas

1/2/63

514 South 44th Street,  
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Den 2. Januar 1963.

Herrn Degener:

Ich war gerade in Begriffen, Ihnen zu schreiben, da kam Ihr Brief v. 22. Dezember 1962. Ich bekam auch einen Brief von Miss Satterthwait, den ich auch heute beantworte. Ich war in der vergangenen Woche "out of action" oder, besser "very much in action". Wir hatten hier in Philadelphia die AAAS Convention und ich nahm an allen Nachmittags- und Abend Vorträgen teil. Am 26. 12. sprach ich über meine Dattelpflanze und nach dem alle Vorträge vorüber waren, konnte ich auch noch meine Bilder von den Endemismen von Hawaii zeigen. Darunter waren aber auch keine Endemismen: Ich zeigte Bilder von Gynandropsis gynandra mit ihrem Androgynophor und Gynophor und das Blühen und Fruchten von Carludovica palmata. Bevor ich auf die Convention zu sprechen komme, die Frage nach dem Umziehen nach Honolulu. Miss Satterthwait hat mir sehr nett geschrieben. Sie stammt aus dem Philadelphia Gebiet und ist auch mit ihrem Fusswerk behindert. Sie hat nichts frei, will aber nach einem "try-out" Umschau halten. Ich schrieb ihr, dass ich gerne im April oder Mai den Schritt tun würde, dass ich aber eventuell, wenn es sich eine besondere Gelegenheit bieten würde, auch früher kommen könnte. Wir Bayern, oder jetzt "U.S.-Bayern" sind etwas schwerfällig. Ich möchte auch wissen, was das Minimum in Honolulu sein würde. Ich kann dann immer noch in meinen Geldbeutel hineinschauen. Auf ein zusätzliches Einkommen möchte ich nicht angewiesen sein, da ich bei meinem Zustand unabhängig sein will und keine Verpflichtung eingehen möchte, der ich schwer nachkommen kann. Selbstverständlich bitte ich auch Dr. Taussig um seine Hilfe. Miss Satterthwait ist 77 Jahre alt, wie sie mir schrieb. Hoffentlich finden wir eine passende Lösung des Problems!

Nun zur Convention! Ich bin sehr stolz darauf, dass ich es machen konnte. Zu den Vortrags-Vorträgen konnte ich nicht gehen, aber an allen Nachmittags- und Abend Vorträgen habe ich teilgenommen. Nur war ich nachher sehr müde; am Montag habe ich für den ganzen Tag geschlafen. Es war unglaublich interessant 1965 ist die AAAS Convention in Berkeley und ich werde dann von Honolulu (!) mein Hupferl hin tun. Ich möchte meiner Anteilnahme an den Veranstaltungen das Rubak des Omar-i-Khaim voraussetzen: "Von allen, die auf Erden ich gekannt, - Ich nur zwei Arten Menschen glücklich fand: - Den, der der Welt Geheimnis tief erforscht - Und den, der nicht ein Wort davon verstand!" So ging es mir mit manchen der Vorträge. Am Mittwoch (26.) war als "ICH" der erste. Ich schrieb nach Jamaica betreffs der Kokosnuss folgende Fragen (Ich bekam zufällig die Adresse "Coconut Industry Board" in Kingston): "How do the 2 sterile carpels participate in the development of the coconut? Is this a partial parthenocarp? Or, do they get their food supply together with the fertile carpel? The flesh, the endosperm, solid and liquid, belongs to the seed and originates from the ovule. I also have mentioned, that MMS 2 ovules have already desintegrated." Die Antwort, die ich bekam, lautete: "It is likely, that most of your questions are not going to be answered fully without a considerable amount of further research." Dr. Whitehead gab mir dann eine Reihe von Referenzen. Bevor ich vergesse, Dr. Freiberg schrieb mir, dass Simmonds über die Hawaiian-Clones ganz wenig geschrieben hat. Er legte mir 2 Blätter aus Simmonds neuestem Buch bei. Ich schicke sie Ihnen. Ich weiss nicht, ob sie Dr. Freiberg wie Sie haben will. Wollen Sie nicht Simmonds schreiben? Dr. Freiberg gab mir seine Adresse: John Innes Institute, Hartford, England. - Am "meinen" Nachmittag waren noch andere Themen: Pflanzen, die auf Sargassum wachsen, Systematische Arbeiten über die Gattung Arundinaria und ein über Scirpus cyperinus. Eine Dame aus England sprach dann über die chemischen Vorgänge, die in der Frucht beim Reifen stattfinden. Am Abend fanden dann AAAS-Vorträge statt: Moving Frontiers I: Space Science: Past, Present and Future" (Homer E. Newell) und Biological Timing (Sterling C. Henricks). Beim ersten Vortrag gehörte ich des Öfteren zu den Glücklichen, die "nicht ein Wort davon verstanden", wenn er über "Maser und Laser" sprach, der 2. Vortrag hatte meistens mit dem Lichtperiodismus zu tun. Das war sehr interessant. Der Vortragende war in Neuseeland. Dort kann man auf Weihnachten die Polnsettia nicht brauchen, da die Lichtverhältnisse ungeeignet sind; dafür verwendet man eine einheimische Myrtacee, deren Blüten, denen von Metrosideros in Hawaii ähnlich

sind, auch das Rotwerden der reifen Äpfel (Anthocyan) hat mit dem Lichtperiodismus zu tun. Interessant war auch, dass in Neuseeland und wahrscheinlich wo anders, der Lichtperiodismus Einfluss auf das Wachsen des Weidegrases hat; viele Gräser sind ja "Langtag-Pflanzen" und das beeinflusst wieder die Weidetiere, die mehr Futter bekommen und damit auch ihre Jungen besser ernähren können. Es scheinen auch einige Tiere, besonders Insekten, auf den Lichtperiodismus zu reagieren. Das war sehr interessant. Am Donnerstag, vormittag konnte ich nicht kommen - am Nachmittag war ich dann in den Vorträgen über "arid land". Zur selben Zeit war auch ein Vortrag über "Phytochrome" gewesen. Es ist das das Pigment, das man jetzt isoliert hat und das für die Empfindlichkeit der Pflanzen für den Lichtperiodismus verantwortlich macht. Die Vorträge, die geboten wurden, behandelten die Bedeutung von Tau für die Wüstenpflanzen, die Bedeutung von Schnee. Ein anderer Vortrag handelte von Pflanzen, die in der Wüste wachsen wurden und die Öl, Stärke oder auch Arzneimittel erzeugen könnten. Für die U.S. besteht augenblicklich keine Marktlage, aber für unentwickelte Länder könnte das von Bedeutung sein. Und dann sprach Dr. Alcorn über das Problem des Saguaro, des Riesenkaktus Carnegie gigantea, in Arizona, der in seiner Existenz bedroht ist. Am Abend sprach dann Bundy, der Special Adviser to the President, über die Bedeutung des Wissenschaftlers für Government. Am Freitag nachmittag war dann der 2. Teil von Moving Frontiers, bei dem ein Wissenschaftler der Bell-Telephon Co. über "Independent Industrial Research and Modern Science" sprach. Das war sehr gut. Nachher sprach Benner von England über Gene; da "nagt" man immer noch daran. Über die Tatsache, dass es sich um gewisse Proteine und Enzyme handelt, ist man noch nicht weiter gekommen. Am Abend sprach dann Park, Retiring President über "Beetles Competition and Population". Der Vortragstext steht in der letzten Nummer von "Science". Am Samstag sah ich noch einen Teil des Filmes, den Eibl-Eibesfeld - Starnberg, Bayern, in den Galapagos-Inseln aufgenommen hat. Am Nachmittag waren dann noch einige Vorträge über "Verhaltenswissenschaften der Tiere". Am Abend waren dann 2 Vorträge der wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaften Sigma Xi und Tau Beta Pi. Der eine hatte zum Thema "Man: The Lethal Factor". Er war good aber meinem Gefühle nach zu pessimistisch (Eiseley). Der andere war "The role of the Engineer and the Scientist". Am Sonntag war ich am Nachmittag in einem Symposium über Spacebiology, das ganz ausgezeichnet war. In den U.S. denkt man erstlich daran, den Flug zum Mond in diesem Jahrzehnt durchzuführen. Er wird 14 Tage dauern. Es wurden die Fragen betreffs Sauerstoff-, Temperaturregelung etc. besprochen. Es wurden auch die Gefahren besprochen, auch die grosse Feuergefahr. Am Abend war dann der Lichtbildervortrag der National Geographischen Gesellschaft, der in der Oktobernummer der Zeitschrift drinsteht. Interessant war das Folgende: Die Teilnehmer schlachteten einen zahmen Yak. Etwa  $\frac{1}{2}$  des Gesamtgewichtes war der - Mageninhalt, der aus Gras bestand. Die Tiere müssen viel Gras fressen und langsam verdauen. Sie sehen also, dass ich in der letzten Woche von 1962 sehr "busy" war und werde verstehen, dass ich am "Sylvester" - schlief!

So, jetzt hoffen wir für 1963 meine Umsiedelung nach Honolulu und dass wir alle gesund bleiben und recht viel Freude an unserer Arbeit erleben.

Seien Sie beide recht herzlich gegrüsst von

Ihren

Heinz Pöhlmann

Warmen Schreien  
im tiefen Horn  
Warmen Schreien  
mit Mücken?

2/22/63

Stockholm 50, February 22, 1963.

Dear Otto,

Thank you for your letter, and congratulations on eventually getting the medal which was given to you long ago, for eminent services in Hawaiian botany. I phoned the Secretary of the Academy, Professor Erik Rudberg, an exceptionally fine man, and he was sorry to learn that no letter had been received. You will get one at his earliest convenience. The Academy has Linnaeus as one of its founders, and he was its first President in 1739. It is a big foundation with about 140 members + foreign members and 18 million Swedish crowns in funds. Although private it acts as the Board of Trustees of the Riksmuseum, which under poor secretaries means an exceptionally dead hand, but this situation will now end, and a different system will be applied to the Riksmuseum.

*Dryopteris keraudreniana* may mean considerable work before a definite solution can be reached. Pickled material will probably be necessary, for sectioning. The spores I do not remember, only that without a perispore they are considerably more thick-walled than other Hawaiian members of this genus. This may be of little importance.

Aloha,

Olaf



10 375/63  
Göteborg March 5, 1963

My dear Degenar:

My very best thanks for two letters, one of Feb. 5, the other of Feb. 26. - Yes, everybody who could hesteen his abode this awful winter has been lucky, and we here in Sweden are well provided for. A problem you do not have to tamper with in Hawaii. Be you sure, I would greatly prefer Mokuleia to New York (and also, for other reasons) to Honolulu.

I have just finished your Wikstroemias and they will go back to you in a few days, carefully packed. Also the material of Rockia.

It will not be long now before I can coordinate all the new material I have had during 1962 with the statistics I drew up for each species, and after that I shall try to make a key, but this isn't so easy ~~much~~ Much of the material in herbaria lacks flowers which certainly must be taken into account, and the leaf size (more than the shape) varies greatly, and Sherff would not hesitate to create an endless row of varieties, but my experience makes me careful. The pubescence within what I regard as a species is as a rule constant. The Pololu form will remain incertae sedis until I get the flowers, and I have another form found a single time by Rock in Kohala of which the same must be said. By the way: is Rock still among the living? Do tell me, please. As regards Wimmer, his reputation among our taxonomists is not very high. As so many of the collaborators to Pflanzenreich he has worked with a rather scanty material.

I was very glad to learn that the medal pleased you. The proposal to the Academy came from me of course, they are used to listen to me, and this time they indeed had every reason to do so. Your activity during a lifetime has contributed vastly to botany.

I was thrilled to hear about the plan of creating a national park in Kauai. It shows that authorities on the mainland, more so than the local administrators, tourist people and sugar and pineapple kings, begin to understand that something has to be done and done soon. Of course the army and navy are to blame. I am far from saying that in consequence of

✓  
NY, Göteborg  
Stockholm  
Amherst,  
Alma Arbores  
Rome  
Budapest  
Cambridge  
Edinburgh  
Lyon  
Helsinki  
Birmingham  
St. Paul  
Madison  
Montreal  
Munich  
Paris  
Potsdam  
Tartu  
Adelaide  
Berlin  
Auckland  
Brazzaville  
Bratislava  
Buenos Aires  
Cape Town  
Frankfurt  
Göttingen  
Halle  
Honolulu  
Kauai  
Kohala  
Lima  
London  
Lyons  
Manila  
Mexico  
Bern  
Bonn  
Bordeaux  
Brisbane  
Brno  
Cairo  
Cebu  
Calcutta  
Canton  
Cape Town  
Cebu  
College Sta.  
Cottbus  
Dallas  
Dublin  
Helsinki  
St. Paul  
Hamburg  
Helsinki  
Jena  
Johannesburg

the War they could remain inactive, but I am convinced that much has been done without proper foresight and in panic, and I do not believe that Kaala was the only place for a radar station. Yes, I shall write to Mr. Udall and tell him ~~about~~. I am not going to use coarse language, but I shall be serious and try to make him understand why I am. It will take me a couple of days before I am through. I shall use the official paper of the institution of the university where I am working.



Dr. Otto Degener  
Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii

U. S. A.

AEROGAM



AVSÄNDARE  
STORIR  
EXPÉDITEUR  
ABSENDEUR  
C- Skottsberg, Apotekarogatan 8, Göteborg SV, Sweden

HYGREFÖRDRAS ÖVER HELA VARIDEN UTAN  
TILLGÅNGSAVGIKT. BEFÖRDRAS IKKE SOM AERO-  
GRAM, OM HAGOT LIGGES INNU!

GÖR KÄNT AV KUNGL. CENSURFÖRSTÄLLEN

March 14. I was just going to find out about *Asplenium* when, all of a sudden, I took ill, and to-day is the first day I was permitted to go out. Christens. Ind. does not list *sphenolobium*.—Suppl. 1 p. 13: "*A. sphenolobium* Zenker mscr. (Kunze in Linnaea 24. 224. 1851). Trop. Africa".—Zenker, J.C. *Plantae Indicae*. Jena 1835. Never seen why does Chr. say mscr.? Christens. Ind. p. 104: "*A. camporhachis* Kze in Linnaea 24. 262. 1851 = *Linnaea* var. — Suppl. 3: "*A. camporhachis* Kze, India, Ceylon, Java, Ins. Hawaii. Sm. : *A. sphenolobium* Zenker an. Kze l.c. 264; Hieronymus in Hedwigia 60. 226. 1818. — *A. Macraei* Hk & Grev., Hawaii, jetzt nach Christensen als Art. Weiter kann ich 2. unmöglich forschen. Beste Grüsse.

Skottsberg

Have you any info. on Kauai?



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

HONOLULU 14, HAWAII

April 17 1963

Dear Dr. Degener,

Many thanks for the MacGaughey reference which I read with interest. Last week I collected tonentogum on Lanai, Molokai and Maui, and had noticed that I had never found plants on anything approaching a friable soil - always between volcanic boulders, usually under light Progonis shade and always in association with Sida. So it was interesting to read - for the first time - that tonentogum had long been considered adapted to establishment on lava flows.

Dr. Rick spent a week on Kauai, and searched the S.W. area for tonentogum without success. So far I have found no definite record of it being collected or seen on Kauai, although St. John in reviewing Mrs. Sinclair's ~~illustrated~~ illustrated book lists tonentogum (which she included) in the group common to Kauai and Miihau. Otherwise, Forbes lists it from Miihau (collected by Stokes). I have found no leads concerning Kauai itself.

A similar puzzle concerning Hawaii. MacGaughey in the reference you sent, is clearly dealing mainly with the younger areas of Hawaii and East Maui. It seems unlikely that he would include tonentogum if it were not common on either. Yet I was unable to find tonentogum there, in what I thought would be likely areas; Mrs. Wentworth tells me that as far as she knows there is only one plant growing in the Mamala State Park (presumably cultured) and the Bishop Museum has no collection from the island. And as far as Maui is concerned, former collections have all been from the Pohakea Gulch area on West Maui, where I also found a small population last week. Earlier in the year, a former student of mine found a large population near Uluhame Shaft, which I did not find again last week. There was no sign of tonentogum along the algaroba strip on East Maui from Lakena to La Perouse Bay, or at a higher elevation along Highway 37.

I am hoping to make another trip to Molokai as the weather was too wet to get into the western end. I did find two locations between Kaunakakai and Kamilolea - one about a mile inland up a dry stream bed. I should think between 200 and 300ft elevation. This was approximately the area which Wiebe tells me has a different species with smaller bolls, leaves and more procumbent. However, I have been measuring such things during my collection and although there is a lot of variability within any one population, I have found nothing approaching a distinct race or island form. Maybe I should contact Wiebe and try again.

With all best wishes and thanks,

Sincerely,

S.S. Stephens

S.S. Stephens

4/6/63

Guthenberg, April 26,  
1963 NY

C Dear DeGener,

Warmest thanks for your letter of March 30, where you tell me about Dr. Rock's death. It was a happy death, indeed, one to pray for. I am looking for the obituary.

With regard to myself, I shall not write my biography though I confess that you have acted wisely when you resolved to publish about yourself and Mrs. DeGener. My life during the last 12 years has its color from the vile treatment I have undergone from my successor and his influential gang - he died in March, too late - and it could not possibly be passed over. The truth may be told by somebody, when I shall be no more.

And, to tell you the truth, that hour cannot be distant. After I had got the good results of the Roentgen examination in March, the pain soon concentrated in a new spot, and the unmistakable signs of a new attack, this time in the liver are quite clear.

Anyhow, my going to the hospital won't be until the beginning of May. I have much to look after, but fortunately I am pretty sure that I shall leave Mikstroemia ready to go to the press. But my Hawaiian Vascular Plants will not appear. No loss to science!

Mikstroemia would have been ready several weeks ago if it hadn't been necessary to include your findings from 1961-62 for the statistics. The Haurios are ready, but I need time to put them together in group figures. Without your collections, the monograph could not have been compiled!

Best wishes!

Thottoburg

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 Mr.

9.5 0.0 1.0



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. T. W. Bossert,  
Hunt Botanical Library,  
Pittsburgh 13,  
Pa.

Wrigles, Oahu, Hawaii  
July 10, 1963.

Dear Mr. Bossert:

An excellent biographical sketch with portrait appeared in the June 20 issue of The Hastings (Mich.) Banner, to which you probably should add to your collection.

Mrs. Carl Skottsborg of Göteborg, Sweden, just wrote me of the recent death of her husband.

My greetings to Dr. Buchheier of your staff.

Aloha,

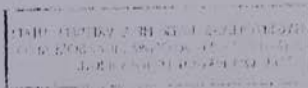
Otto Degener

6/24/63  
Kotiboy 24/6 63

Dear Dr. Rejman:

I want to thank you for  
Flora Hawaiensis m 6, that came  
a few days before my husband's  
death.

Yours sincerely  
Jana Skotisberg



7/21/63

Hunt

7/21/63

Skottsberg 29/7/63

✓

For your kind and appreciative  
words about my late husband Carl  
Skottsberg, his life and work, I wish  
to express my sincere thanks

Yours Truly,

Inga Skottsberg

I hereby wish to make known the  
death of Dr Carl Skottsberg in Gothenburg  
on June 14th 1963

Inga Skottsberg

September 3, 1963

Secretary  
The Mexican Botanical Congress  
San Luis Potosi  
Mexico

The Botanical Society of America sends its deepest cordiality and greetings on the occasion of your current meeting. We know your activities will do much to strengthen the bonds among botanists not only in our respective countries but throughout our common hemisphere.

We congratulate your officers and membership for a job well done!

B. L. Turner  
Secretary

September 4, 1963

Dr. Charles Heimsch  
Department of Botany  
Miami University  
Oxford, Ohio

Dear Charlie:

I am rushed, but will you please impress the Botanical Society seal on the gold stamp and forward this to, Dr. Velva E. Rudd immediately. Her address is:

Dr. Velva E. Rudd  
Assoc. Curator  
Department of Botany  
U. S. National Museum  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington 25, D. C.

I think she will be attending the Botanical Congress and Dr. Sharp thought the statement should be delivered in person.

Please do this immediately as she will be anticipating its arrival.

Most sincerely yours,

B. L. Turner  
Secretary

BLT:fmw  
enc: 2  
cc: Dr. Velva E. Rudd

Dr. Rudd, we hope you will deliver the resolution which the council instructed me to forward to you in Washington.

B. L. Turner  
B. L. T.

INSTITUTO DE BOTANICA  
DARWINION  
SAN ISIDRO, P. C. N. G. U. M.  
ARGENTINA

San Isidro, November 22, 1963

To Dr. Lyman B. Smith  
National Herbarium  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, DC., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Smith:

After a long delay, I am now sending back to you by ordinary mail a loan of 12 Leguminosae from Santa Catharina, Brasil, which you were kind enough to put at my disposal. This material has been incorporated into my paper.

I am now working again with the aim of a complete account of the genera and species of Sta. Catharina. Last year I sent to Father Reits a key of the genera and list of species, but since then there was some progress and several changes have to be accomplished. I hope to finish at least a fraction of the genera next year. A number of new species appeared, especially in Mimosa.

As you will see in the adjoined list, E. Ule 1018: Acokymene catharinensis seems to me a new species. I have seen one more duplicate of this specimen at Paris in 1958 and there is a recent one collected at Itajaí by Reits et Klein in January 1959 (Nº 8269). I can't find this species in Valva Radd's revision of the genus (1955). I should like to know her opinion about this specimen which you will receive; there are no stipules left but I have seen them on the other specimens and they are obviously peltate (Sect. Acokymene). The species is of Series Indicae and very peculiar because of its large dilatated persistent calyx, the long stipe of the fruit and the entire leaf-margins (otherwise it comes near to A. magna Radd; but differs also by much less leaflets, glabrous fruit etc.).

I hope that Dr. Radd will kindly examine this plant and I shall await to hear her opinion on its status.

Last month I returned from the Kirstenbosch Bot. Garden Jubilee celebrated in South Africa, which I attended as Argentine delegate.

By ordinary mail I am sending to you some of my latest papers.

With best regards,

Yours truly

1 list

ARTURO BURKART  
DIRECTOR

INSTITUTO DE BOTANICA

DARWINION

SAN ISIDRO, F. C. N. G. D. M.

ARGENTINA

San Isidro, November 25, 1963

Dr. Velva Rudd  
National Herbarium  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington DC., U.S.A.

Dear Miss Rudd:

In a loan of Brazilian Leguminosae, which I am sending back to Dr. Lyman Smith, there is a species of Aeschynomene which I think is a new one. In the letter to Dr. Smith I give some details on this interesting specimen (Ule 1018) which I have named provisionally Ae. catharinensis n.sp. ined.

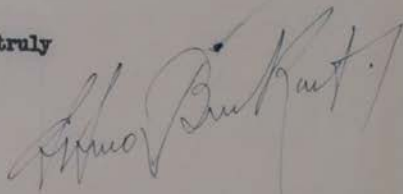
I should like very much if you as monographer of this genus could give me your opinion on this plant. I believe it is not in your revision of 1955. Perhaps, if you agree, we could publish it in joint authorship? I am awaiting your opinion in this matter, as you have a better knowledge than I in this group. I am getting a drawing of the plant.

Thank you in advance for your kind help.

Lately I visited South Africa and had a fine experience; Drs. Swallen, Benson, Howard were there too.

With best regards

Yours truly



ARTURO BURKART  
DIRECTOR

January 3, 1964

Dr. Arturo Burkart  
Instituto de Botanica Darwinion  
San Isidro, F.C.N.G.B.M.  
Argentina

Dear Dr. Burkart:

The 12 specimens of Leguminosae that you had on loan arrived safely, and we thank you for the determinations.

As to Ule 1018, I am inclined to identify it as my Ae. paraguayensis, a species known to me only from the type collection. (Did I send you a copy of the photograph of the isotype at GH?) There are some differences between the Ule and the Hassler collections but I do not believe that they are critical. There is less glandular development in the Ule collection, and the calyx, leaflets, fruit, etc. are larger. I have not been able to find a specimen of Reitz 8289, so cannot comment on that.

You have my blessing if you wish to publish Ae. catharinensis but, at the moment, at least, I should consider it as referable to Ae. paraguayensis.

Best wishes. Perhaps I shall see you at Edinburgh?

Sincerely yours,

Velva E. Ridd  
Associate Curator  
Division of Phanerogams

VERudd:gt